



## Department of Institutional Research and Analytics

### Undergraduate Alumni Survey Analysis Class of 2023-2024

Your suggestions and comments are welcomed. For questions or additional queries do not hesitate to contact us by email: [dira@lau.edu.lb](mailto:dira@lau.edu.lb) or at extensions 1232, 2338, 3906.

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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 +/- 2.91 percentage points of the sample statistic.

- 90% of LAU undergraduate alumni were employed within 12 months of graduation.
- Graduates majoring in Chemistry (BS) and Fashion Design (BFA) had a 50% chance of securing a job prior to graduation. This was followed by 42% and 38% of alumni majoring in Communication (BA) and Electrical Engineering (BE), respectively.
- Graduates across all majors mainly relied on online job search platforms when attempting to search for their first job (64%), followed by family/personal connections (33%), LAU career guidance office/career portal (24%), company websites (22%), social media (11%), LAU career fair (8%), teachers/faculty at LAU (4%), other career fairs (2%), LAU academic departments (1%), online newspapers (1%) and printed newspapers (0.2%).
- 42% 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 66% currently enrolled as full-time/part-time students.
- The majority (80%) of alumni confirmed that their first job was related to their undergraduate major.
- The vast majority of respondents (84%) found their first job in Lebanon whereas 5% found their first job in the United States, 4% in the United Arab Emirates, 1.3% in the United Kingdom and 1.1% in France.
- Majors seen to be the most requested by external employers include Business (BS), Computer Science (BS), Mechatronics Engineering (BE), Industrial Engineering (BE) and Computer 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) Marketing, Sales & Services, (2) Business, Management & Administration, (3) Finance/Banking/Trading, (4) Education & Training and (5) Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics.
- The average starting basic salary for undergraduate alumni respondents was \$1,225. The average basic salary in Lebanon where the vast majority of respondents found their job (84%) is \$1,191.
- Salaries for undergraduates vary significantly by location. The highest salaries are reported in Nigeria, Luxembourg, and Jordan (\$2,501), followed by Saudi Arabia (\$2,113). Mid-range salaries include Iraq and Cyprus (\$1,751) and the UAE (\$1,395), while countries such as Canada, Switzerland, France, and the United States range

around \$1,340–\$1,351. Lower salaries are observed in Lebanon (\$1,191), India (\$1,101), and the UK (\$1,050), with the lowest levels in Angola, Turkey (\$851) and Belgium, Germany, and Bahrain (\$700).

- Higher-paying programs are typically in engineering fields, particularly BE in Mechatronics Engineering, Computer Engineering, Industrial Engineering, and Civil Engineering, followed closely by Computer Science and Electrical Engineering.
- 39% reported having taken an internship while completing their undergraduate studies at LAU. Out of the alumni who had an internship experience, 31% were offered a full-time job afterwards in the same company. Those who majored in (1) BS in Bioinformatics, (2) BA in Television and Film, (3) BS in Business Emphasis Hospitality & Tourism Management, (4) BE in Civil Engineering and (5) BA in Multimedia Journalism were in the majority offered a full-time job after completing their internship.
- 46% of respondents stated that their academic experience fostered an entrepreneurial mindset, enabling them to pursue an entrepreneurial career. Additionally, 18% of alumni indicated they were currently engaged in an entrepreneurial career.
- When asked about their participation in innovation and research competitions, 20% of undergraduate alumni reported to have participated. Of those who participated, 52% were males.
- Were they to start again, 91% of undergraduate alumni would pursue their studies at LAU.
- A significant 93% 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 (65% - 86%) believed that their LAU education had a significant contribution to their ability to acquire: (1) presentation skills, (2) communication skills, (3) public speaking skills, (4) work ethics, (5) ability to work under pressure, (6) teamwork, (7) listening skills, (8) time management skills, (9) problem solving skills, (10) decision making, (11) positive attitude, (12) leadership skills, (13) flexibility, (14) conflict management/resolution skills and (15) creativity.

## **Methodology**

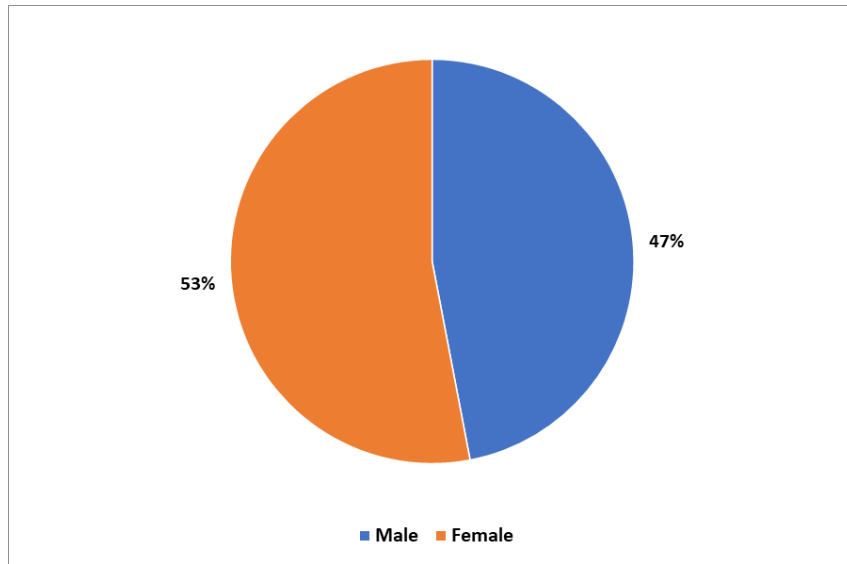
All graduate and undergraduate LAU alumni of the academic year 2023-2024 were invited to participate in the online alumni survey. The alumni survey aimed at determining the employment and educational status of graduates and their views on the added value of internships on employment, when applicable. 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 1,604 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.

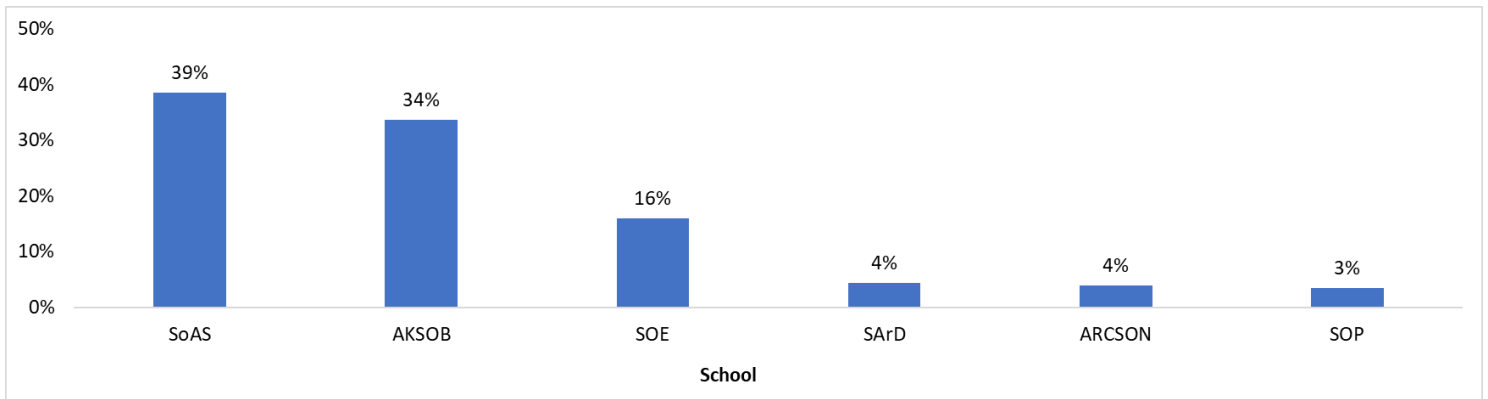
Out of the 1,604 undergraduate alumni invited, 664 responded yielding a response rate of 41%. The generalizability of the results to the population depends on the sample size, which in turn depends on the degree of precision desired, the variability of the data sampled, and the type of sampling employed, namely level of tolerated error accepted. With 664 respondents, a 2.91 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 +/- 2.91 percentage points of the sample statistic.

## **Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

Out of the 664 respondents, 53% were females (Figure 1). Most respondents were graduates from the SoAS (39%), while 34% were graduates from the AKSOB, 16% from the SOE, 4% from the SArD, 4% from the ARCSON 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, 30% majored in Business (BS), 10.2% in Biology (BS), 9.9% in Computer Science (BS), 6.9% in Psychology (BA), 4.1% in Computer Engineering (BE), 3.9% in Nursing (BS), 3.5% in Pharmacy (BS), 3.2% in Industrial Engineering (BE) and 2.9% in each of Mechanical and Mechatronics Engineering (BE). Other majors also participated in the survey.



*Figure 1: Respondents by gender*



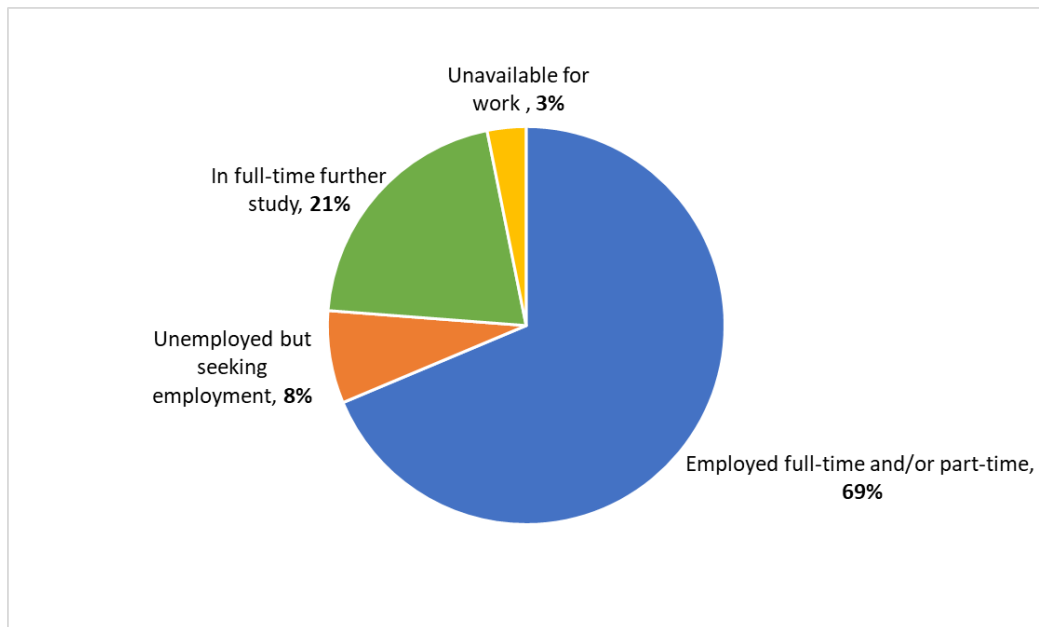
*Figure 2: Respondents by school*

## Major Findings

### 1. Employment and Post-Graduation Status

#### i. Current Employment Status

The current employment status of the LAU undergraduate alumni of AY 2023-2024 varies. 69% are employed on either a full-time and/or part-time basis (i.e. 61% are currently employed and 8% have been employed at least once). On the other hand, 31% of LAU undergraduate alumni of AY 2023-2024 have never been employed (i.e. 8% are unemployed but are seeking employment, 21% are continuing their education and 3% are unavailable for work – either for family reasons or other reasons) (Figure 3).

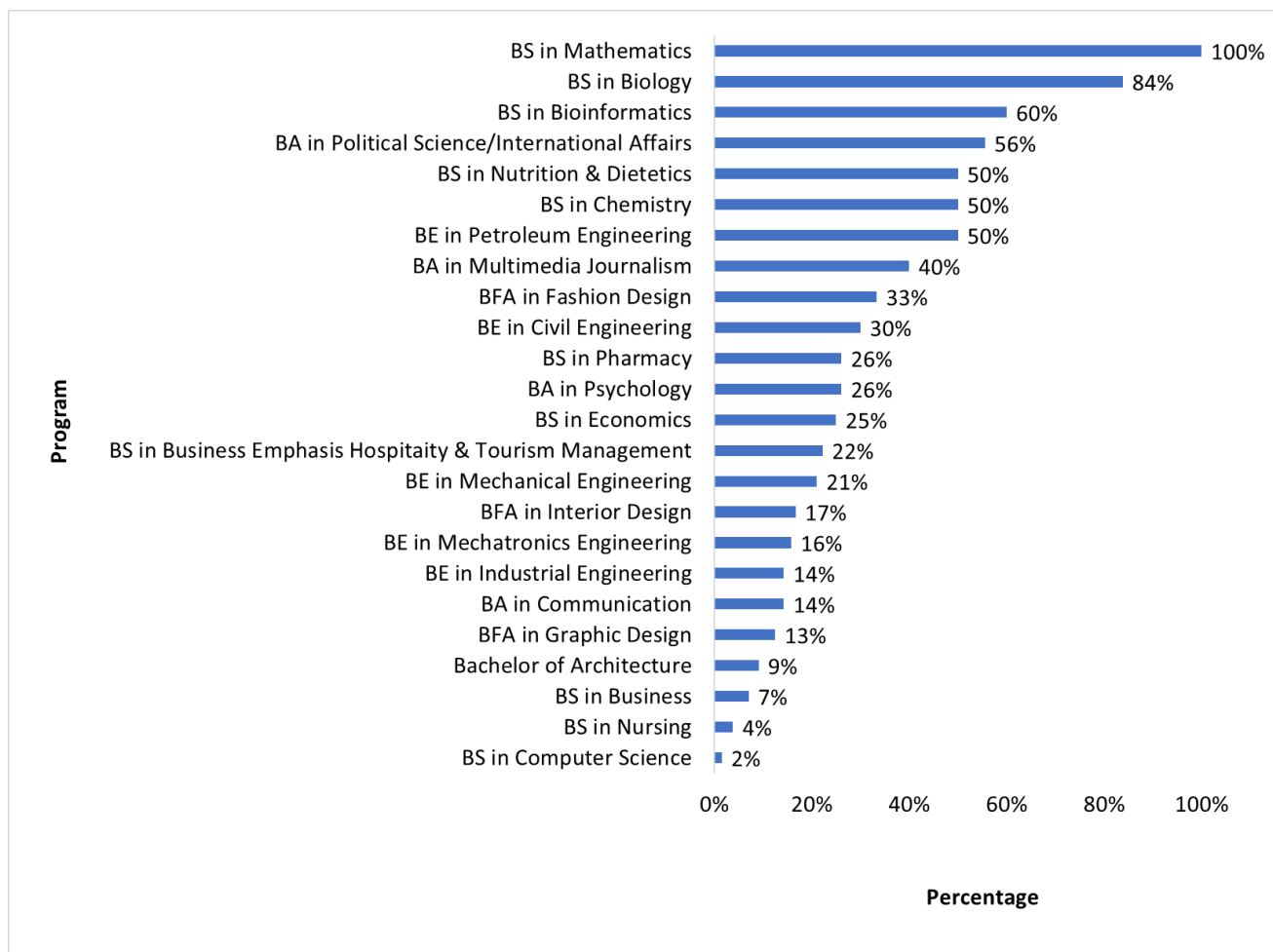


*Figure 3: Employment status*

#### ii. Continuing Education

Alumni were asked about whether they had sought further education after they completed their undergraduate studies. 42% 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 66% currently enrolled as full-time/part-time students. Of

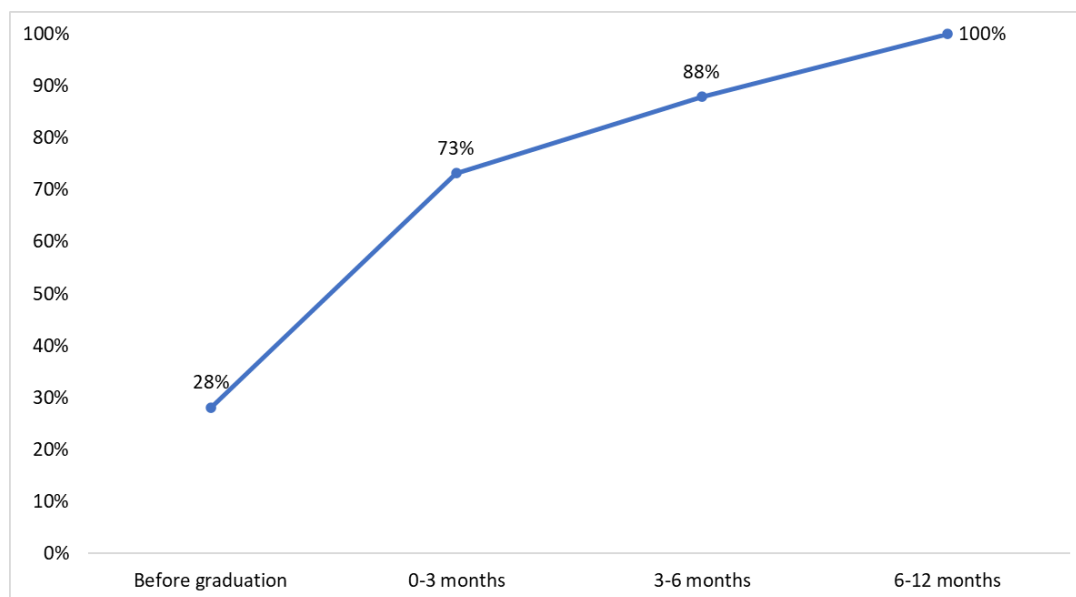
these 66% of alumni who are unemployed because they are pursuing further education, 60% are master students, 31% are doctoral/post-doctoral students, 7% are pursuing a second undergraduate degree, 2% are seeking a post-graduate certification and 1% are pursuing a professional certification. These undergraduate alumni who opted to solely pursue further education after graduation, had mostly earned their undergraduate degree in Mathematics (BS), Biology (BS), Bioinformatics (BS), Political Science/International Affairs (BA), Nutrition & Dietetics (BS), Chemistry (BS), and Petroleum Engineering (BE) (Figure 4).



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

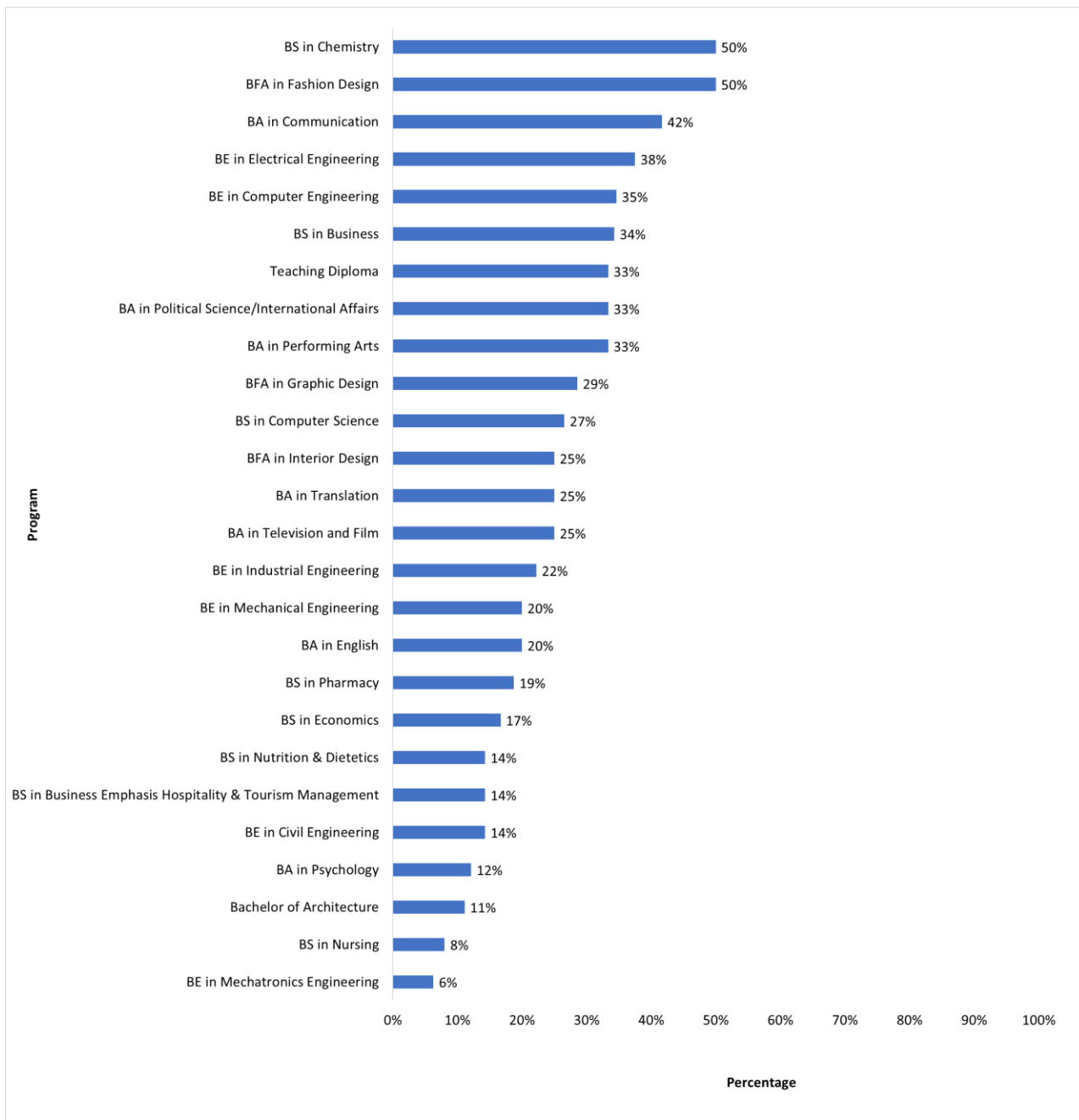
### iii. Time to first job

When asked about the time spent to find their initial job, 28% of undergraduate alumni reported to have found their first job prior to graduation. Within the first six months after graduation, 88% had secured a job. This rate increased to 100% 12 months after graduation (Figure 5).



*Figure 5: Employment rates based on initial employment*

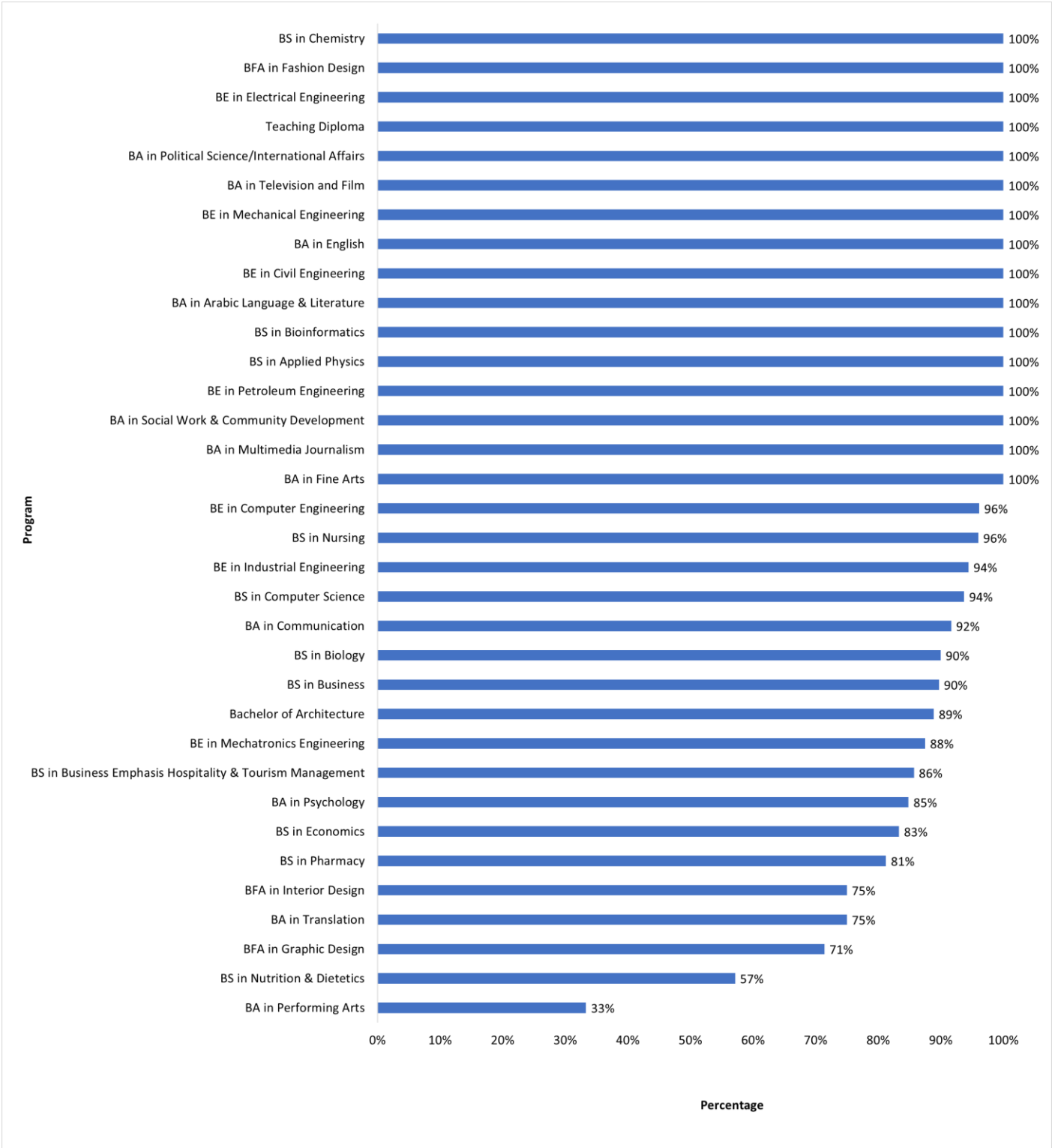
Based on survey findings, 50% of alumni who majored in Chemistry (BS) and Fashion Design (BFA) were able to find a job prior to graduation. 20-42% of those who majored in English (BA), Mechanical Engineering (BE), Industrial Engineering (BE), Television and Film (BA), Translation (BA), Interior Design (BFA), Computer Science (BS), Graphic Design (BFA), Performing Arts (BA), Political Science/International Affairs (BA), Teaching Diploma, Business (BS), Computer Engineering (BE), Electrical Engineering (BE) and Communication (BA) reported finding a job prior to graduation. However, only 6-19% of alumni who majored in Mechatronics Engineering (BE), Nursing (BS), Architecture (Bachelor), Psychology (BA), Civil Engineering (BE), Business Emphasis Hospitality & Tourism Management (BS), Nutrition & Dietetics (BS), Economics (BS) and Pharmacy (BS) 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 Chemistry (BS), Fashion Design (BFA), Electrical Engineering (BE), Teaching Diploma, Political Science/International Affairs (BA), Television and Film (BA), Mechanical Engineering (BE), English (BA), Civil Engineering (BE), Arabic Language & Literature (BA), Bioinformatics (BS), Applied Physics (BS), Petroleum Engineering (BE), Social Work & Community Development (BA), Multimedia Journalism (BA) and Fine Arts

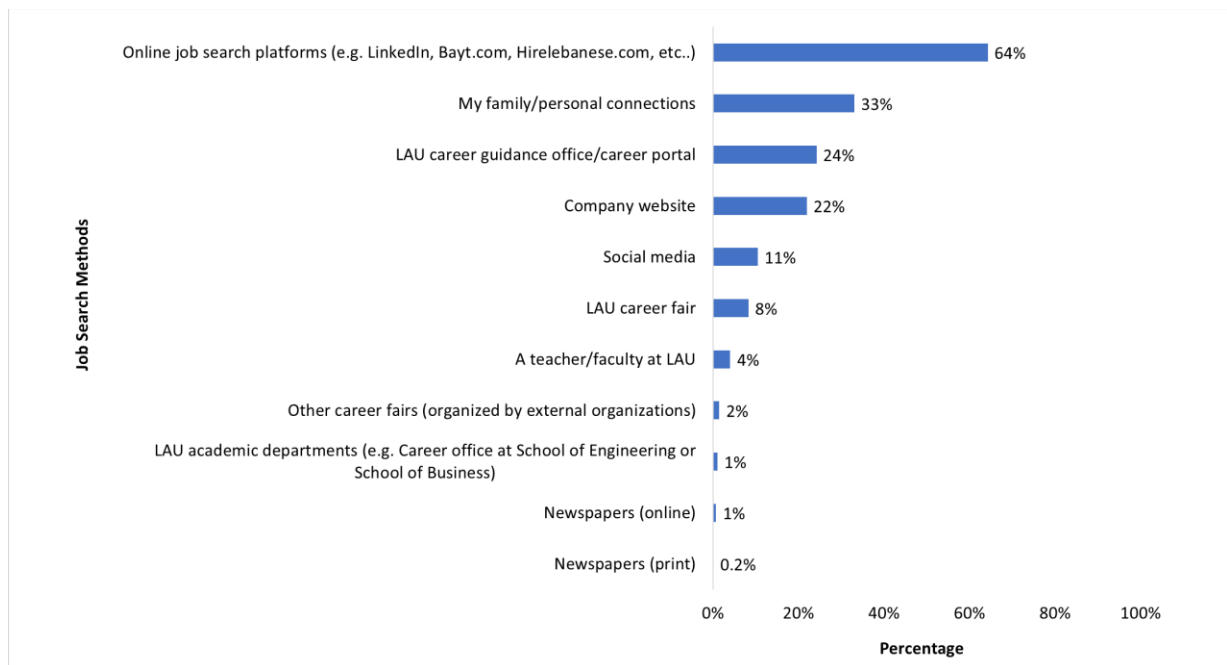
(BA) were capable of securing a job. Over the same period, most alumni (57-96%) who majored in Nutrition & Dietetics (BS), Graphic Design (BFA), Translation (BA), Interior Design (BFA), Pharmacy (BS), Economics (BS), Psychology (BA), Business Emphasis Hospitality & Tourism Management (BS), Mechatronics Engineering (BE), Architecture (Bachelor), Business (BS), Biology (BS), Communication (BA), Computer Science (BS), Industrial Engineering (BE), Nursing (BS) and Computer Engineering (BE) were able to find a job. Only 33% of Performing Arts (BA) graduates secured a job twelve months after graduation (Figure 7).



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

#### iv. Job search methods

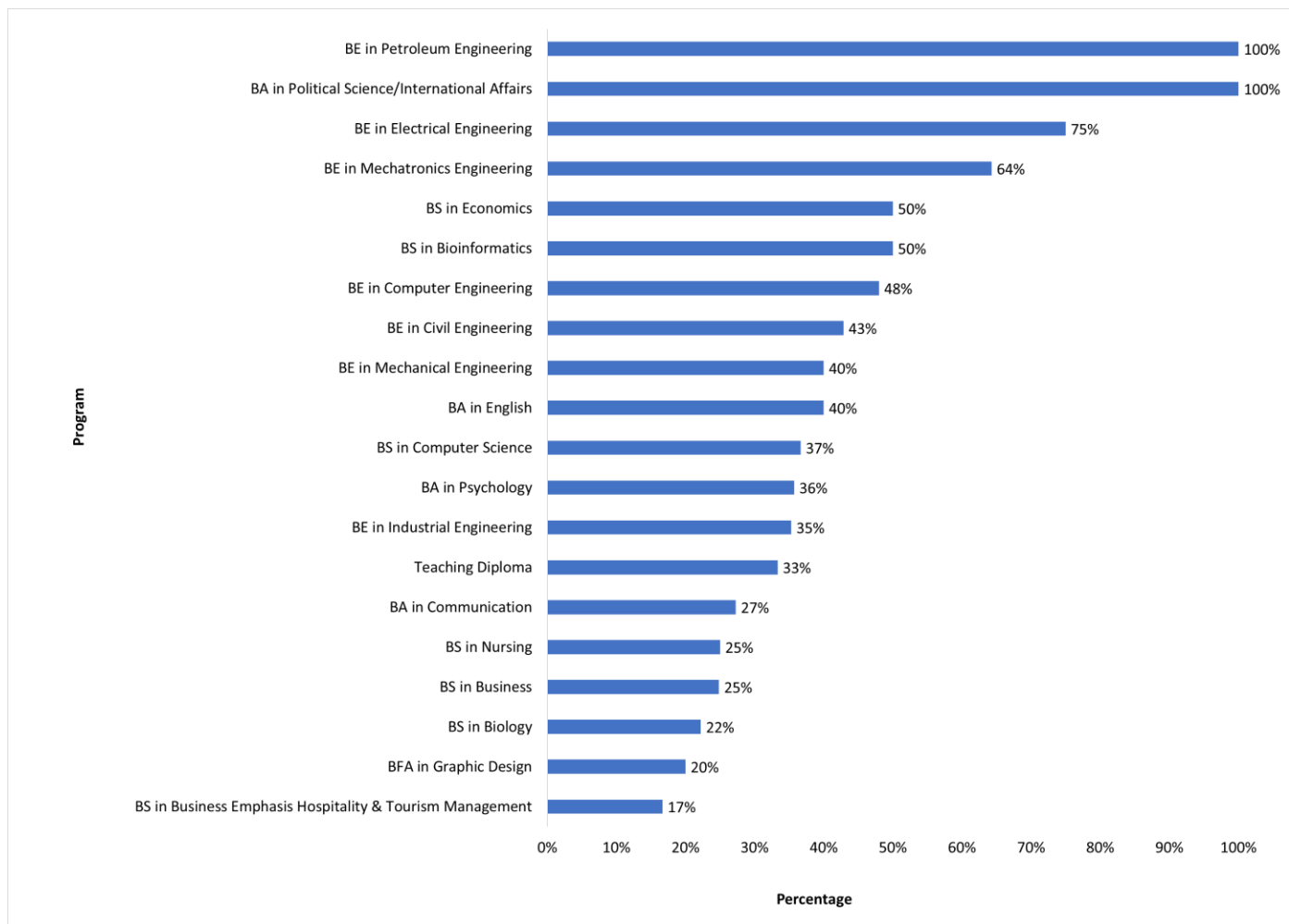
Alumni reported using a variety of methods when searching for their first job. Alumni mainly relied on online job search platforms when attempting to search for their first job (64%), followed by family/personal connections (33%), LAU career guidance office/career portal (24%), company websites (22%), social media (11%), LAU career fair (8%), teachers/faculty at LAU (4%), other career fairs (2%), LAU academic departments (1%), online newspapers (1%) and printed newspapers (0.2%) (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 Petroleum Engineering (BE) and Political Science/International Affairs (BA). 25-75% particularly received degrees in Business (BS), Nursing (BS), Communication (BA), Teaching Diploma, Industrial Engineering (BE), Psychology (BA), Computer Science (BS), English (BA), Mechanical Engineering (BE), Civil Engineering (BE), Computer Engineering (BE), Bioinformatics (BS), Economics (BS), Mechatronics Engineering (BE) and Electrical Engineering (BE).

In addition, graduates who received their degree in Business Emphasis Hospitality & Tourism Management (BS), Graphic Design (BFA) and Biology (BS) were the least reliant (17-22%) of LAU job search platforms to find jobs (Figure 9).

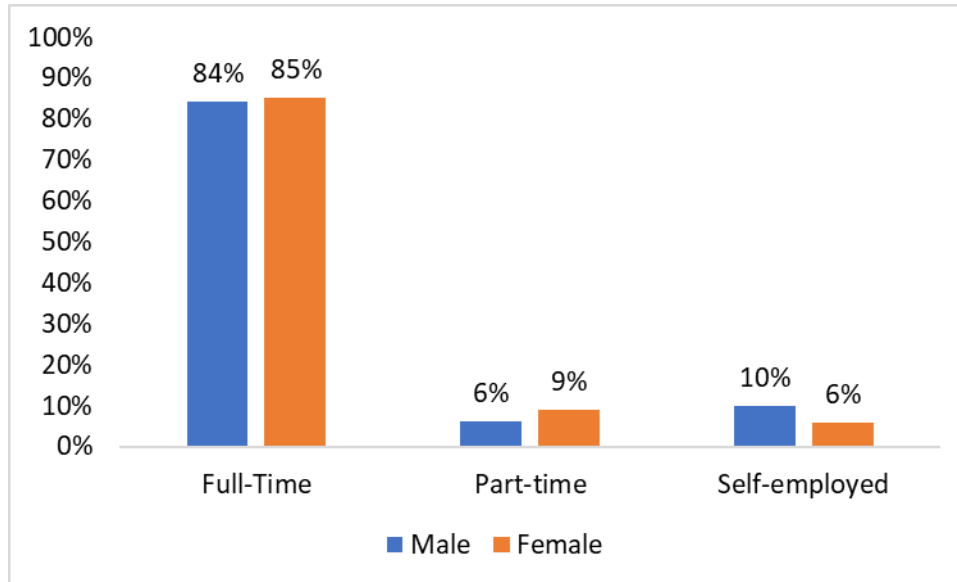


*Figure 9: Alumni who relied on LAU job search platforms and services based on degree*

## 2. First Job Experience

### i. Type

The majority of undergraduate respondents (85%) reported that their first job was full-time, while 7% indicated it was part-time. Slightly more females (85%) secured full-time positions compared to males (84%). Similarly, more females (9%) were employed part-time compared to males (6%) (Figure 10). Additionally, 8% stated that they were self-employed, with most specializing in Business and Communication.



*Figure 10: Job type by gender*

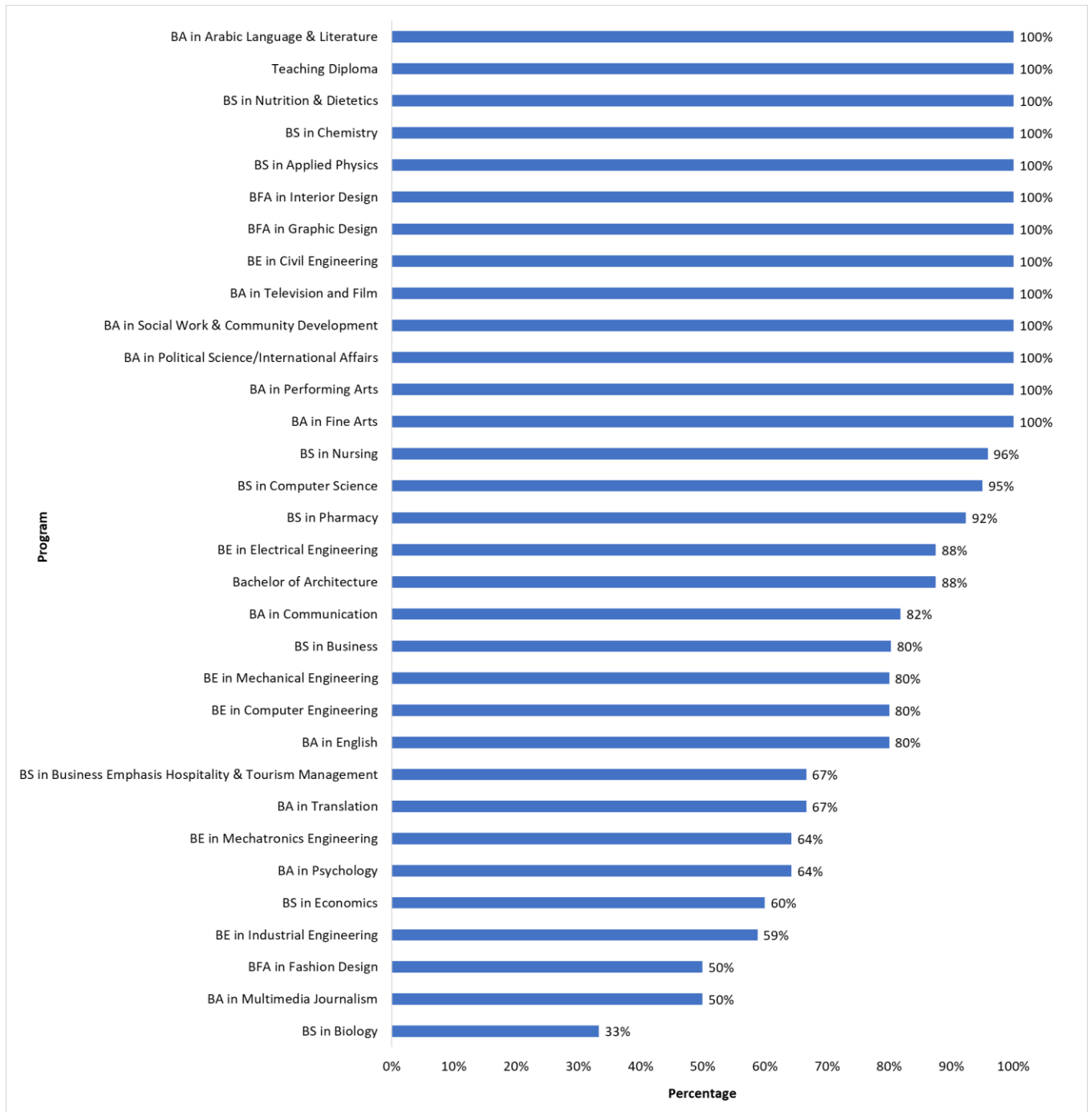
## ii. Correlation of Job to Undergraduate Field of Study

Not all respondents worked in their field of study. However, the majority (80%) 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 Arabic Language & Literature (BA), Teaching Diploma, Nutrition & Dietetics (BS), Chemistry (BS), Applied Physics (BS), Interior Design (BFA), Graphic Design (BFA), Civil Engineering (BE), Television & Film (BA), Social Work & Community Development (BA), Political Science/International Affairs (BA), Performing Arts (BA) and Fine Arts (BA) secured a first job that was related to their undergraduate field of study.

Most alumni (64% - 96%) majoring in Psychology (BA), Mechatronics Engineering (BE), Translation (BA), Business Emphasis Hospitality & Tourism Management (BS), English (BA), Computer Engineering (BE), Mechanical Engineering (BE), Business (BS), Communication (BA), Architecture (Bachelor), Electrical Engineering (BE), Pharmacy (BS), Computer Science (BS) and Nursing (BS) reported securing a first job in their undergraduate field of study.

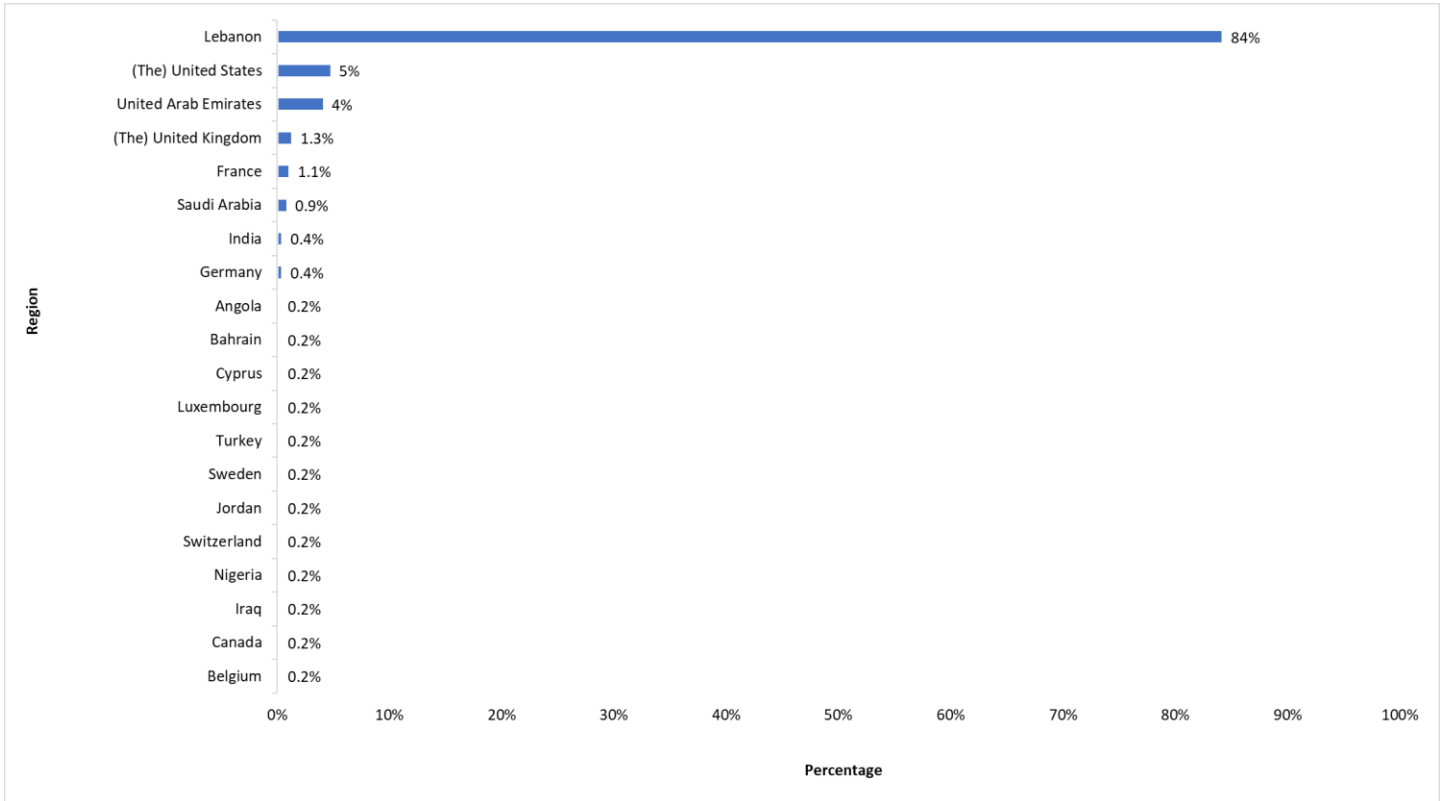
This percentage dropped to 60% and below for alumni who majored in Economics (BS), Industrial Engineering (BE), Fashion Design (BFA), Multimedia Journalism (BA) and Biology (BS) (Figure 11).



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

### iii. Location

The vast majority of respondents (84%) found their first job in Lebanon whereas 5% found their first job in the United States, 4% in the United Arab Emirates, 1.3% in the United Kingdom and 1.1% in France (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 ARCSON and SOP graduates reported being employed within Lebanon. Similarly, the vast majority of SoAS graduates (85%) indicated employment in the country. This figure decreased to 84% for AKSOB and SArD graduates, and 76% for SOE graduates. External market demands varied according to the region. Employment outside Lebanon was found to be highest for graduates of SOE (24%) followed by AKSOB and SArD (16%) and SoAS (15%) (Table 1).

**Table 1:** Employment rates by school and location

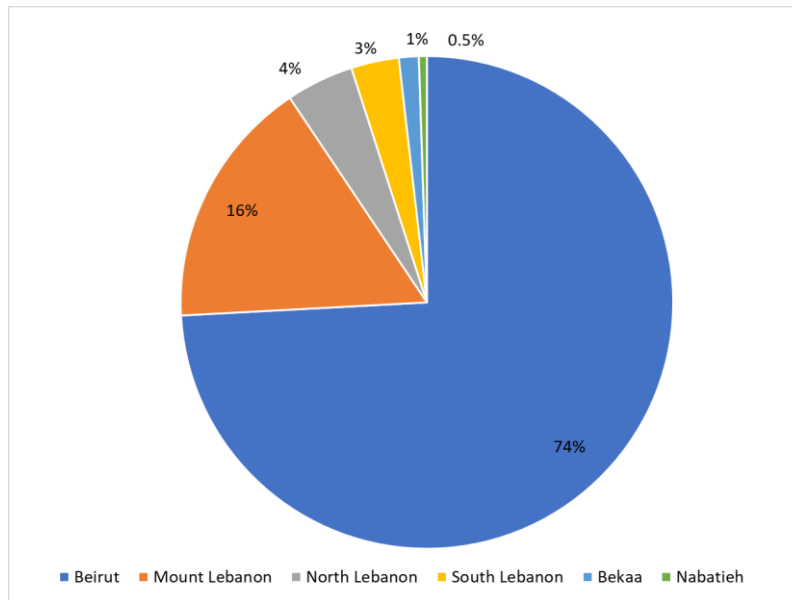
Location	AKSOB	ARCSON	SArD	SoAS	SOE	SOP
Lebanon	84.4%	100.0%	84.2%	85.0%	75.9%	100.0%
(The) United States	5.8%		5.3%	4.3%	5.7%	
United Arab Emirates	4.6%			3.6%	6.9%	
(The) United Kingdom	1.2%			1.4%	2.3%	
Saudi Arabia	1.2%				2.3%	
Iraq	0.6%					
Nigeria	0.6%					
Jordan	0.6%					
Cyprus	0.6%					
Bahrain	0.6%					
Belgium					1.1%	
Canada					1.1%	
France			5.3%	0.7%	3.4%	
Germany				1.4%		
Switzerland				0.7%		
India			5.3%	0.7%		
Luxembourg				0.7%		
Sweden	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Turkey	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Angola	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%

Majors seen to be the most requested by external employers include Business (BS), Computer Science (BS), Mechatronics Engineering (BE), Industrial Engineering (BE) and Computer Engineering (BE). Employers based in the United States have mainly recruited alumni who majored in Business (BS), Computer Science (BS) and Mechatronics Engineering (BE). Employers from the United Arab Emirates mainly recruited alumni who majored in Business (BS), Computer Science (BS) and Mechatronics Engineering (BE). As for employers based in the United Kingdom, they have mainly recruited from Business (BS) (Table 2).

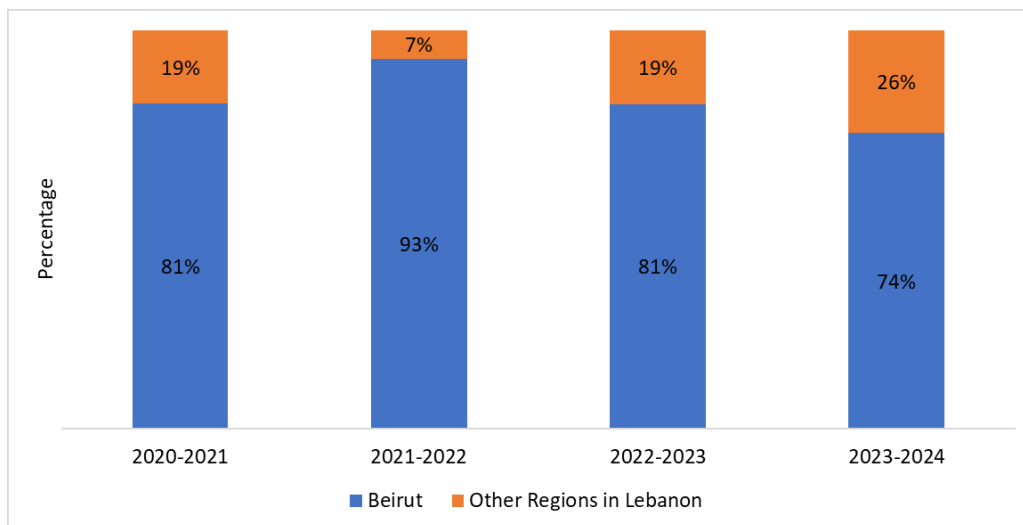
**Table 2: Alumni employed abroad by degree**

	Lebanon	(The) United States	United Arab Emirates	(The) United Kingdom	France	Saudi Arabia	Germany	India	Belgium	Canada	Iraq	Nigeria	Switzerland	Jordan	Sweden	Turkey	Angola	Cyprus	Luxembourg	Bahrain
BA in Arabic Language & Literature	0.3%																			
Teaching Diploma	0.8%																			
BS in Pharmacy	3.4%																			
BS in Nutrition & Dietetics	1.0%																			
BS in Nursing	6.3%																			
BS in Economics	2.6%																			
BS in Computer Science	12.5%	13.6%	15.8%		20.0%		100.0%	50.0%							100.0%				100.0%	
BS in Chemistry	0.5%																			
BS in Business	33.9%	45.5%	42.1%	33.3%		50.0%					100.0%	100.0%		100.0%				100.0%		100.0%
BS in Business Emphasis Hospitality & Tourism Management	1.6%																			
BS in Biology	2.3%																			
BS in Bioinformatics	0.3%			16.7%																
BS in Applied Physics			5.3%																	
BFA in Interior Design	0.5%				20.0%															
BFA in Graphic Design	1.0%							50.0%												
BFA in Fashion Design	0.5%																			
BE in Petroleum Engineering	0.3%																			
BE in Mechatronics Engineering	2.1%	13.6%	10.5%		20.0%															
BE in Mechanical Engineering	3.6%		5.3%																	
BE in Industrial Engineering	2.9%	4.5%	5.3%		20.0%	25.0%			100.0%									100.0%		
BE in Electrical Engineering	1.6%		5.3%	16.7%																
BE in Computer Engineering	5.2%	4.5%	5.3%	16.7%	20.0%					100.0%										
BE in Civil Engineering	1.6%					25.0%														
Bachelor of Architecture	1.8%	4.5%																		
BA in Translation	0.8%																			
BA in Television and Film	1.0%																			
BA in Social Work & Community Development	0.3%																			
BA in Psychology	6.8%												100.0%			100.0%				
BA in Political Science/International Affairs	0.3%	9.1%																		
BA in Performing Arts	0.3%																			
BA in Multimedia Journalism	0.5%																			
BA in Fine Arts	0.3%																			
BA in English	1.0%	4.5%																		
BA in Communication	2.3%		5.3%	16.7%																

Among alumni employed in Lebanon, the majority (74%) were based in the capital, Beirut, while 16% were located in Mount Lebanon. Employment opportunities were also present in North Lebanon, South Lebanon, the Bekaa, and Nabatieh accounting for 4%, 3%, 1% and 0.5%, respectively (Figure 13). Employment trends have fluctuated over time. The proportion of alumni employed in Beirut increased from 81% among the 2020–2021 graduates to 93% for the 2021–2022 cohort. However, it declined to 81% among the 2022–2023 graduates and further decreased to 74% 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**

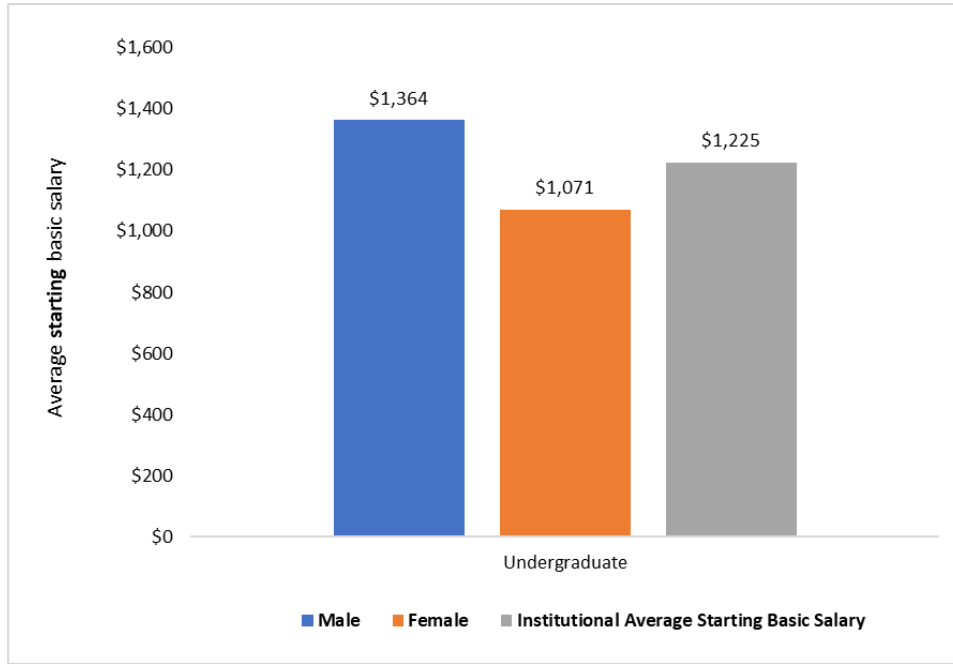
Alumni were asked to provide the industry of the company they were employed in. The largest proportion of alumni worked in Marketing, Sales & Services (12%), followed by Business, Management & Administration (11%). Finance/Banking/Trading and Education & Training each accounted for 8% of employed alumni, while Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics (STEM) represented 7%. Arts, A/V Technology & Communications employed 6% of alumni, followed by Information Technology/Software Services (5%). Architecture & Construction, Health Science/Medical, and Hospital and other institutional settings each accounted for 4% of employed alumni (Figure 15).



*Figure 15: Employment by company industry*

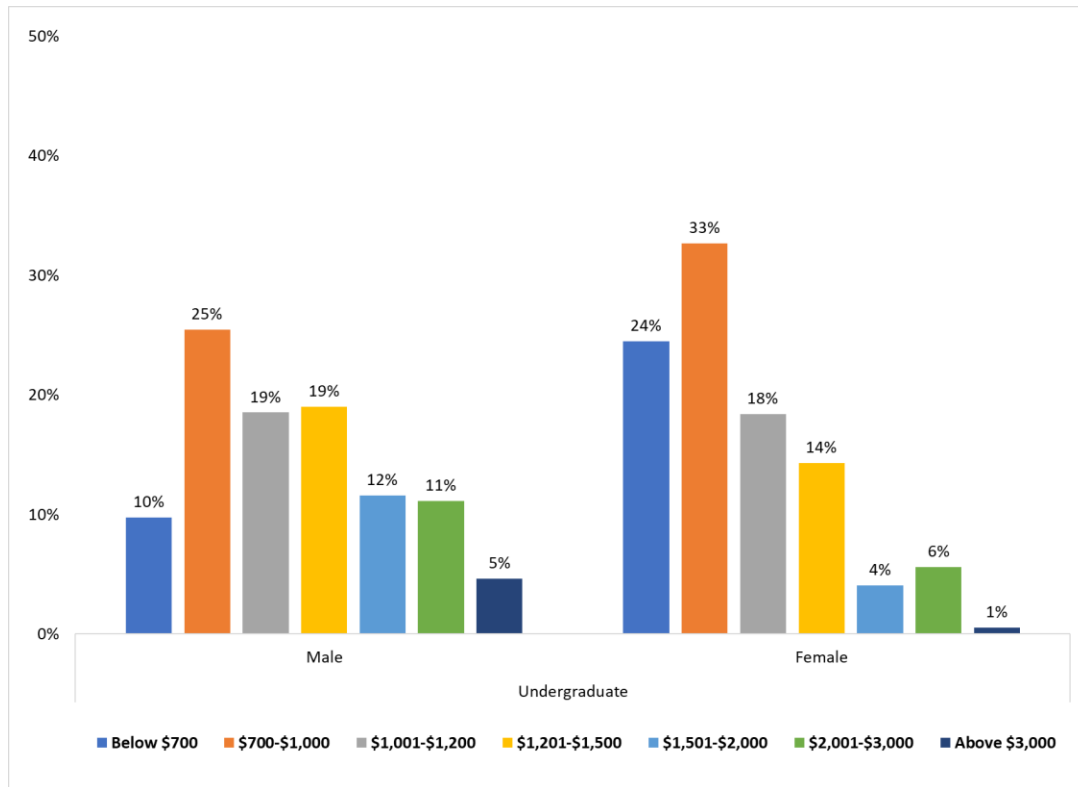
**v. Starting Basic Salary**

The average starting basic salary for undergraduate alumni respondents was \$1,225. Among undergraduate alumni, males had a higher average starting basic salary of \$1,364, compared to \$1,071 for females (Figure 16).



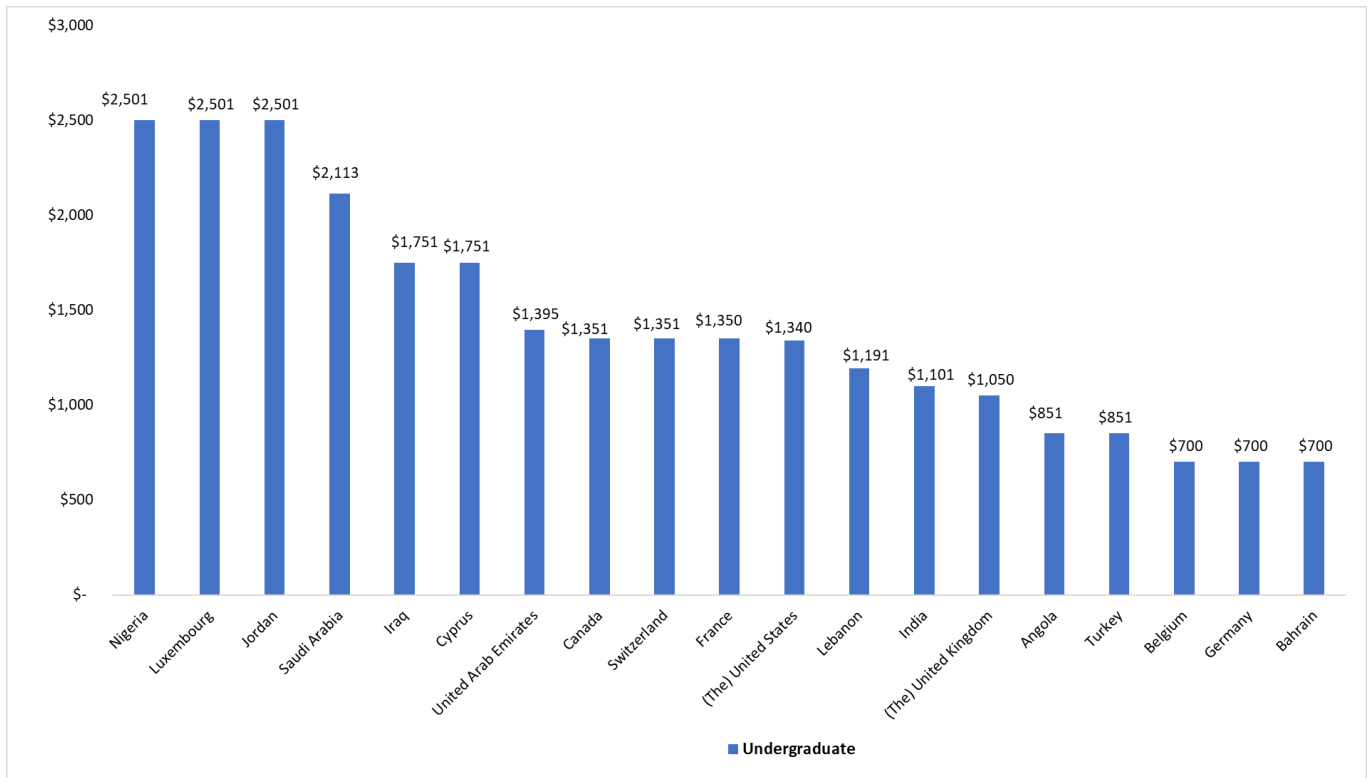
*Figure 16: Trends in average starting basic salary by gender*

The salary distribution indicates that a higher percentage of undergraduate females (24%) fall into the lowest salary bracket (below \$700) compared to their male counterparts (10%). Similarly, a greater proportion of undergraduate females (33%) earn between \$700 and \$1,000, compared to 25% of males. In contrast, undergraduate males are more represented in the higher salary brackets. For instance, 11% of males earn between \$2,001 and \$3,000, compared with 6% of females, while 5% of males earn above \$3,000, compared with only 1% of females. Although the proportions are relatively similar in the \$1,001–\$1,200 range (19% of males and 18% of females), males continue to outnumber females in the \$1,201–\$1,500 (19% vs. 14%) and \$1,501–\$2,000 (12% vs. 4%) salary brackets. Overall, the findings suggest a gender disparity in salary distribution, with undergraduate males generally earning higher salaries than females, particularly at the upper income levels (Figure 17).



*Figure 17: Starting basic salary brackets by gender*

Undergraduate salaries vary notably by company location. The highest salaries are reported in Nigeria, Luxembourg, and Jordan (\$2,501), followed by Saudi Arabia (\$2,113). Mid-range salaries include Iraq and Cyprus (\$1,751) and the UAE (\$1,395), while countries such as Canada, Switzerland, France, and the United States range around \$1,340–\$1,351. Lower salaries are observed in Lebanon (\$1,191), India (\$1,101), and the UK (\$1,050), with the lowest levels in Angola, Turkey (\$851) and Belgium, Germany, and Bahrain (\$700). 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 shows clear variation in starting salaries across academic programs. The highest salaries are in engineering fields, particularly BE in Mechatronics Engineering (\$1,736), Computer Engineering (\$1,728), Industrial Engineering (\$1,639), and Civil Engineering (\$1,567), with other STEM programs like Computer Science (\$1,256) and Electrical Engineering (\$1,251) also performing strongly.

Mid-range salaries include Business (\$1,231), Economics (\$1,267), Television and Film (\$1,351), and Communication (\$1,130), alongside health-related fields such as Pharmacy (\$1,075) and Biology (\$1,094).

At the lower end, humanities and creative programs such as English, Fine Arts, Journalism, Political Science, and Nutrition (\$700 each) and Fashion Design (\$775) report the lowest starting salaries. Overall, engineering and technical disciplines consistently offer higher entry-level pay than humanities and creative fields.

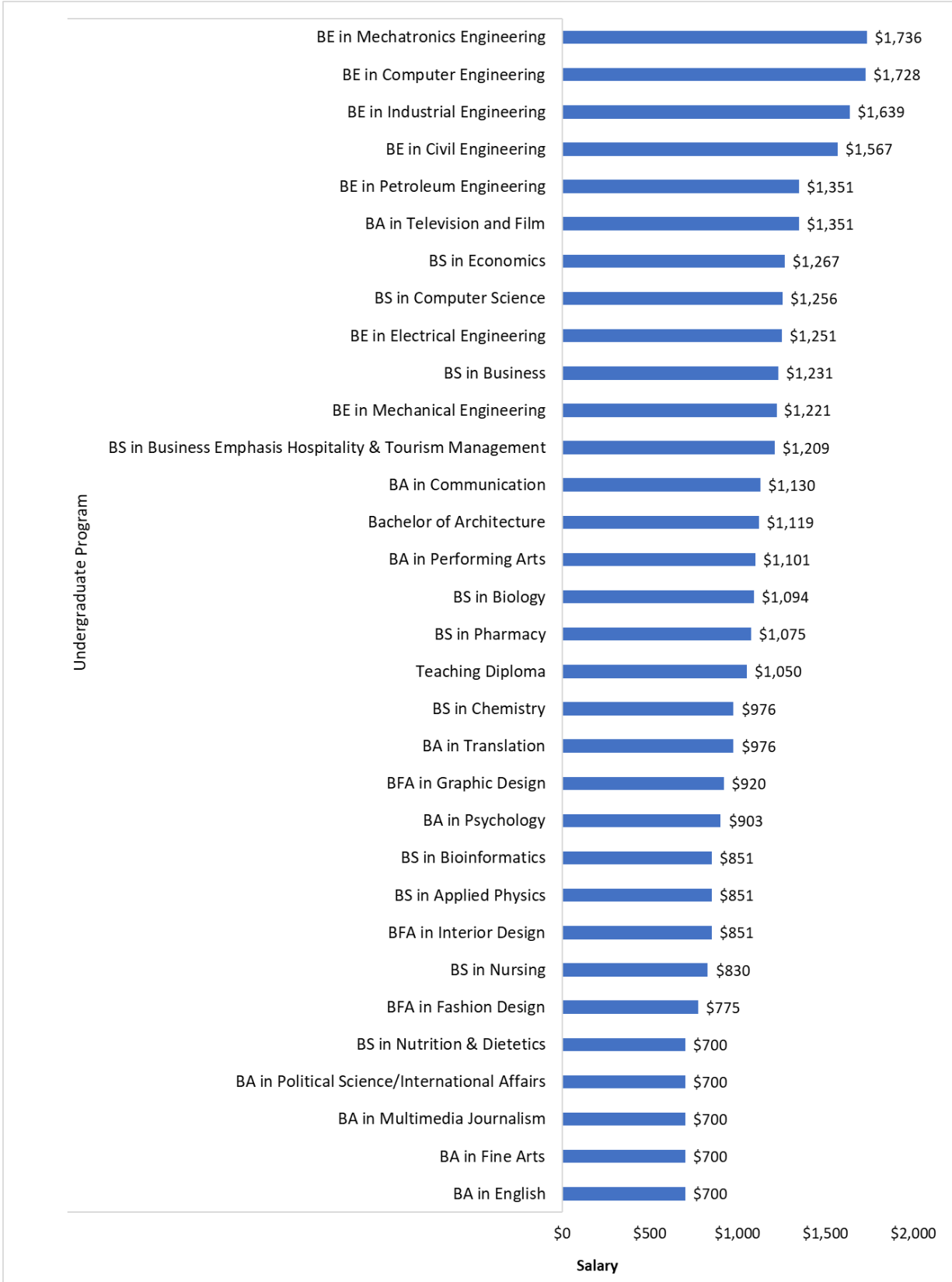
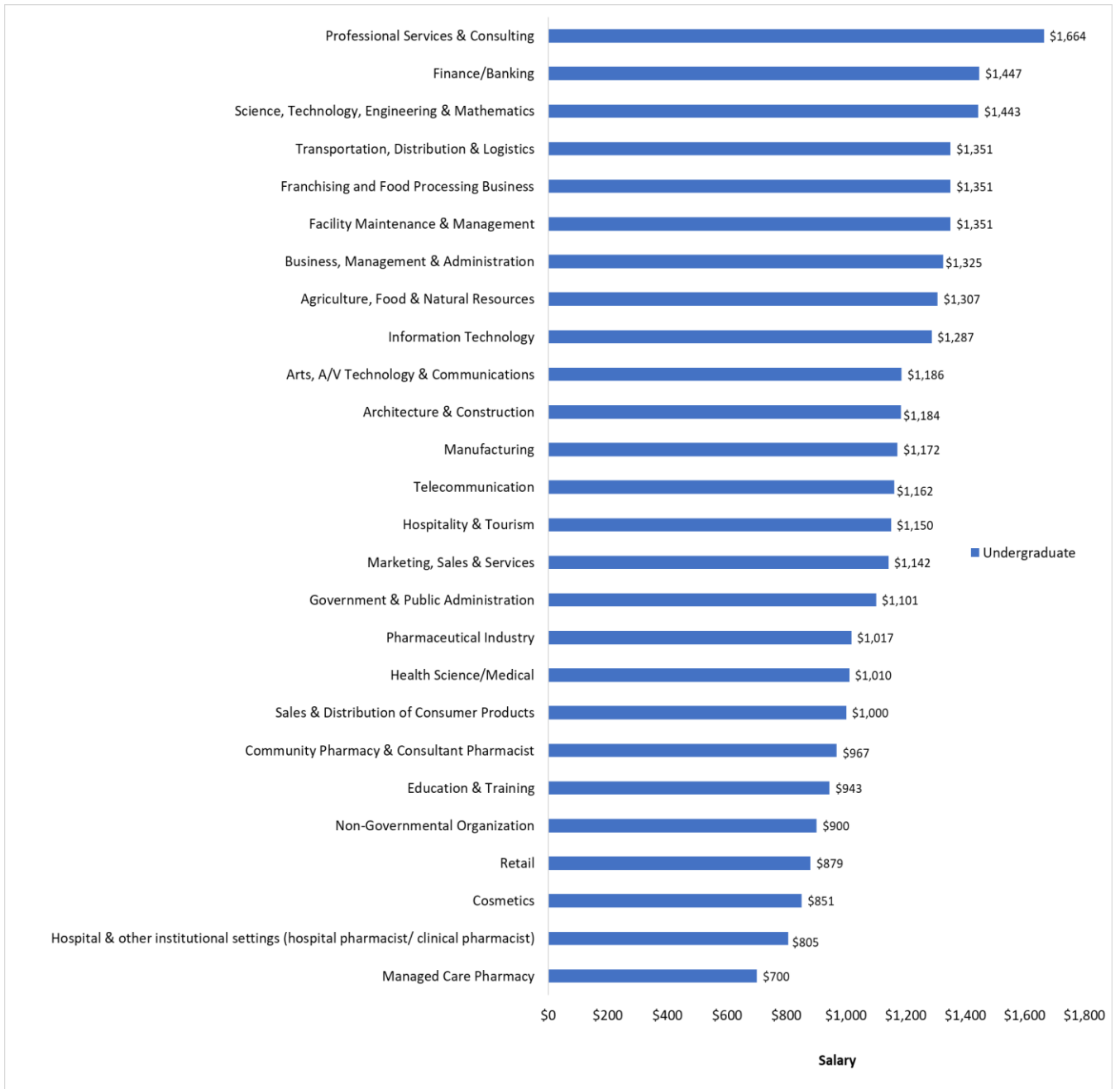


Figure 19: Average starting basic salary by degree

Figure 20 highlights clear differences in starting salaries across industries for undergraduate degree holders. The highest salaries are observed in Professional Services & Consulting (\$1,664), followed by Finance/Banking (\$1,447) and Science, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics (\$1,443), indicating strong demand for analytical and technical expertise. This is followed by Transportation, Distribution & Logistics as well as Franchising and Food Processing Business together with Facility Maintenance and Management (each at \$1,351). Other relatively well-paying sectors include Business, Management & Administration (\$1,325), Agriculture, Food & Natural Resources (\$1,307), and Information Technology (\$1,287).

Mid-range salaries are found in industries such as Architecture & Construction (\$1,184), Manufacturing (\$1,172), Telecommunication (\$1,162), and Hospitality & Tourism (\$1,150), alongside Marketing, Sales & Services (\$1,142) and Government & Public Administration (\$1,101). At the lower end, industries such as Education & Training (\$943), Non-Governmental Organizations (\$900), Retail (\$879), and Cosmetics (\$851) report comparatively lower starting salaries, with the lowest figures observed in Managed Care Pharmacy (\$700) and hospital-based clinical settings (\$805). Overall, the data shows clear industry-based disparities in entry-level compensation. This 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**

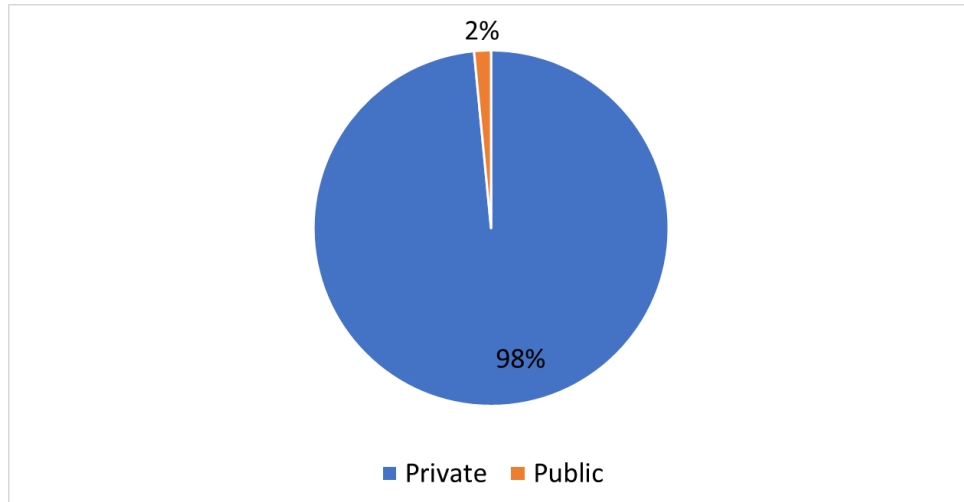
Figure 21 shows that timing plays a notable role in determining starting salary. Undergraduates who secured a job before graduation earned the highest average salary (\$1,380), while those employed within 0–3 months post-graduation recorded an average of \$1,119. Salaries then generally increase with longer job-search durations, reaching \$1,219 for those hired within 3–6 months and \$1,247 for the 6–12 month period. Overall, these patterns suggest that earlier employment is associated with stronger starting salary outcomes, highlighting the importance of early career planning and timely job placement.



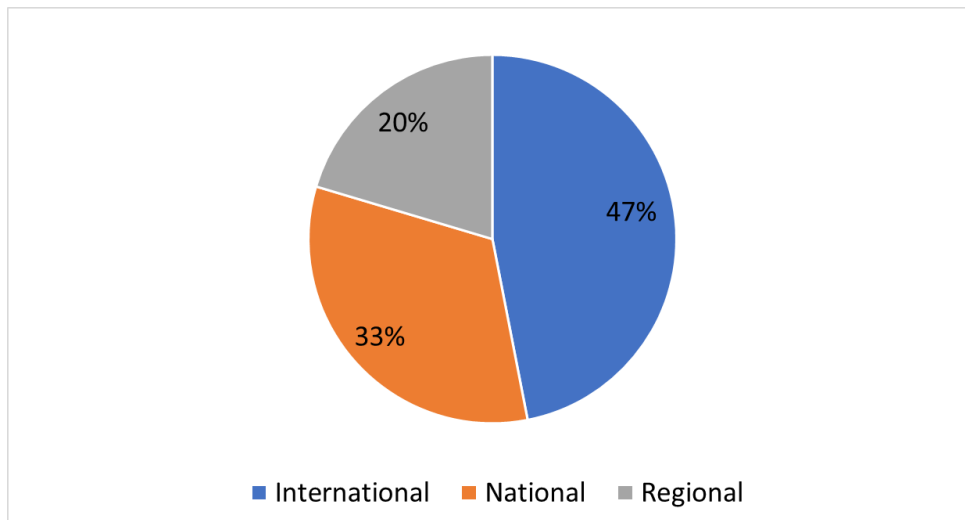
**Figure 21:** Average starting basic salary with respect to time from graduation

**vi. Other Company Characteristics**

The vast majority of alumni (98%) reported being employed in private companies (Figure 22). In addition, 47% reported having worked in international companies (Figure 23).



*Figure 22: Company type*

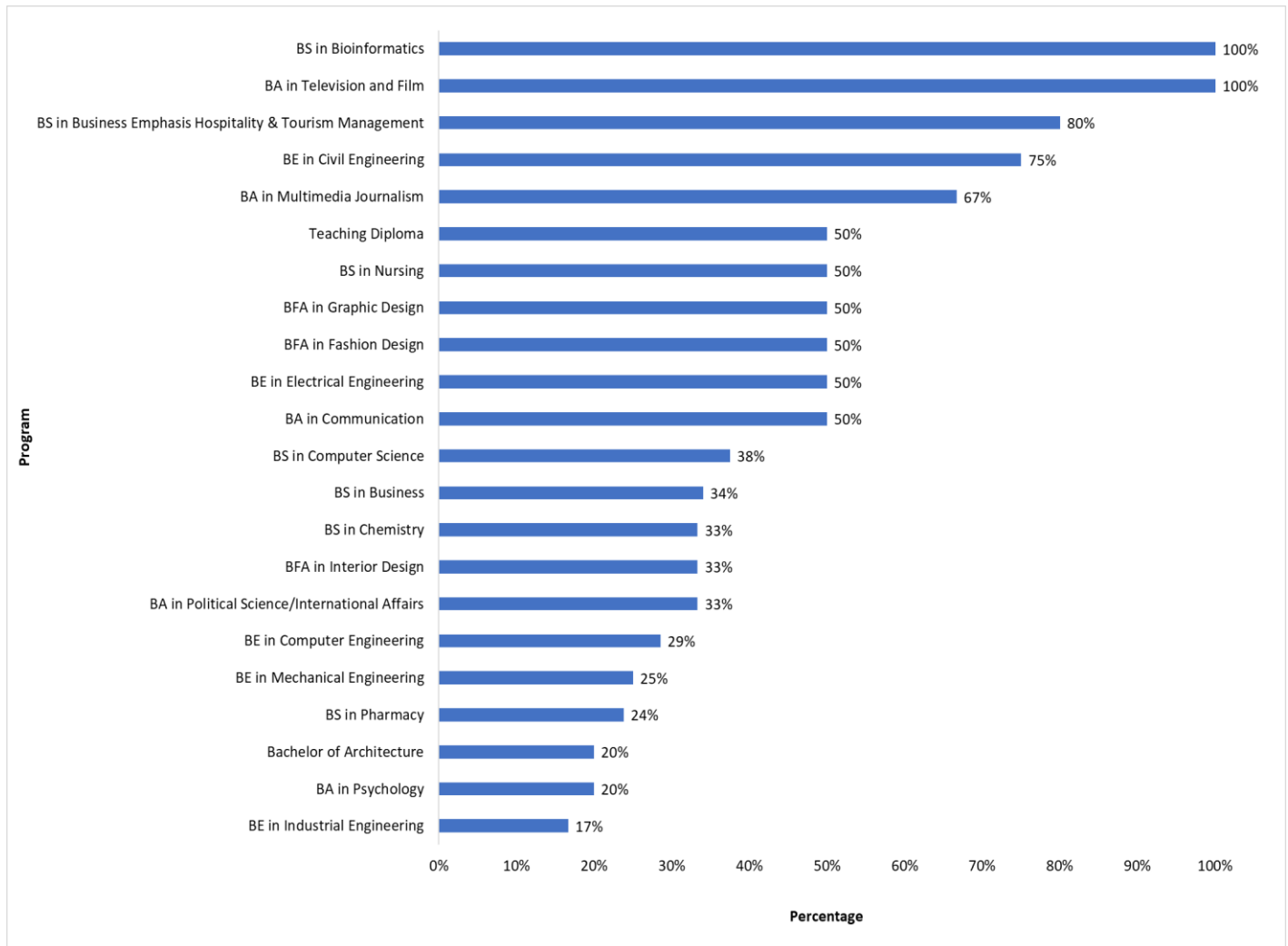


*Figure 23: Company classification*

### 3. University Experience & Skills Acquired

#### i. Internship Experience

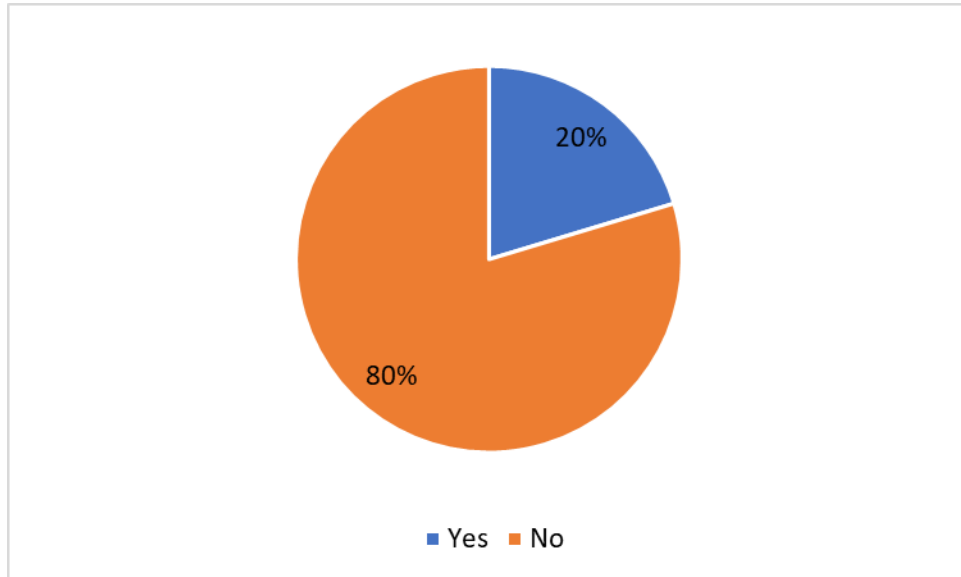
When it comes to respondents' experience prior to graduating, 39% reported having taken an internship while completing their undergraduate studies at LAU. Out of the alumni who had an internship experience, 31% were offered a full-time job afterwards in the same company. Those who majored in (1) BS in Bioinformatics, (2) BA in Television and Film, (3) BS in Business Emphasis Hospitality & Tourism Management, (4) BE in Civil Engineering and (5) BA in Multimedia Journalism were in the majority offered a full-time job after completing their internship (Figure 24).



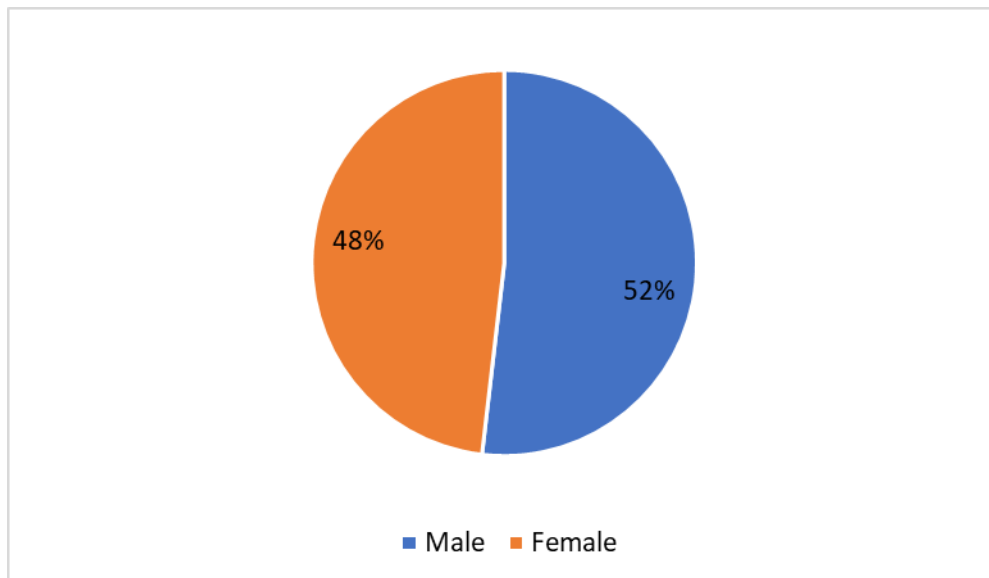
*Figure 24: Alumni who were offered a full-time job after completion of internship by degree*

## ii. Participation in Innovation and Research Competitions

When asked about their participation in innovation and research competitions, 20% of undergraduate alumni reported to have participated while 80% did not participate (Figure 25). 52% of those who participated in innovation and research competitions were males and 48% were females (Figure 26).



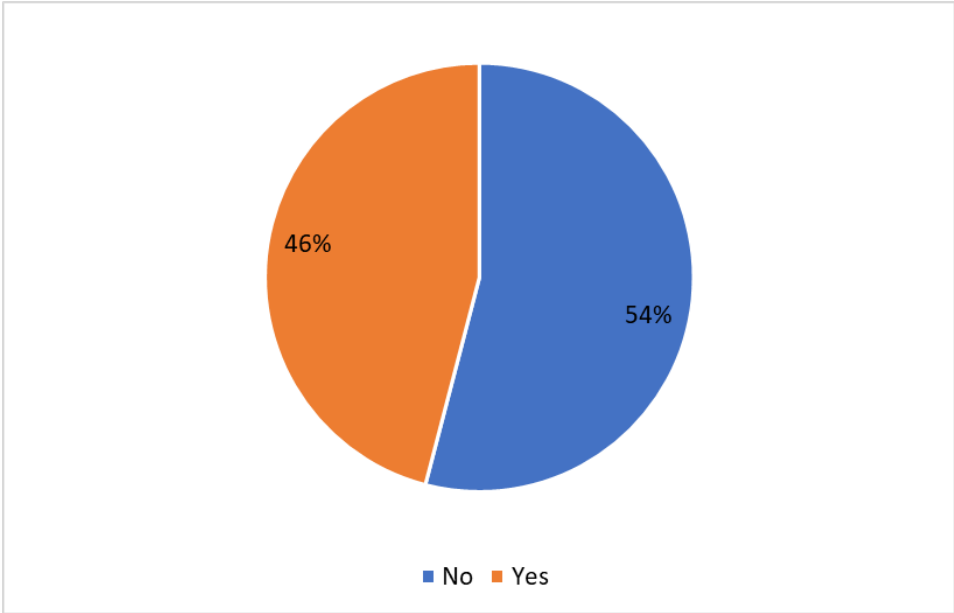
*Figure 25: Participation in innovation and research competitions*



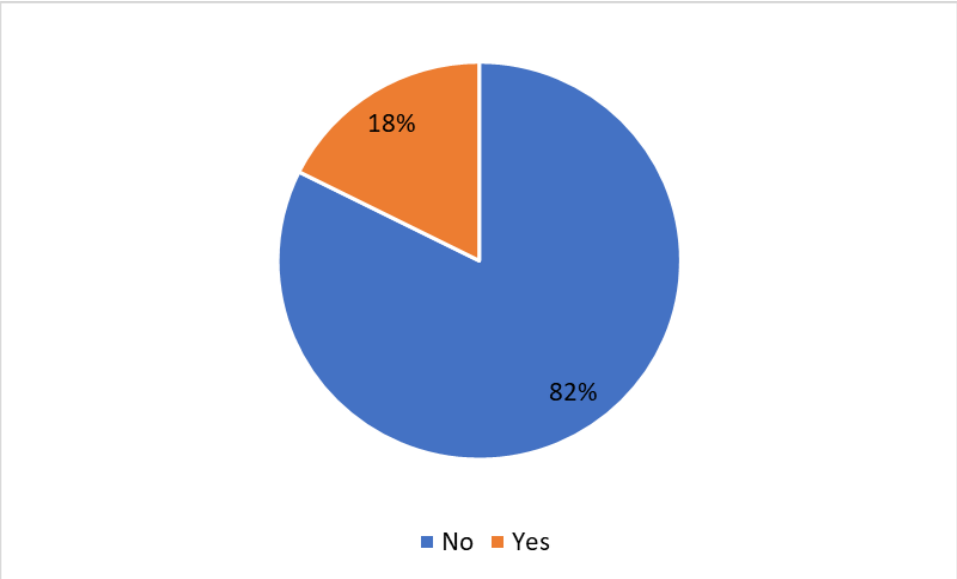
*Figure 26: Participation in innovation and research competitions by gender*

**iii. Developing an Entrepreneurial Mindset**

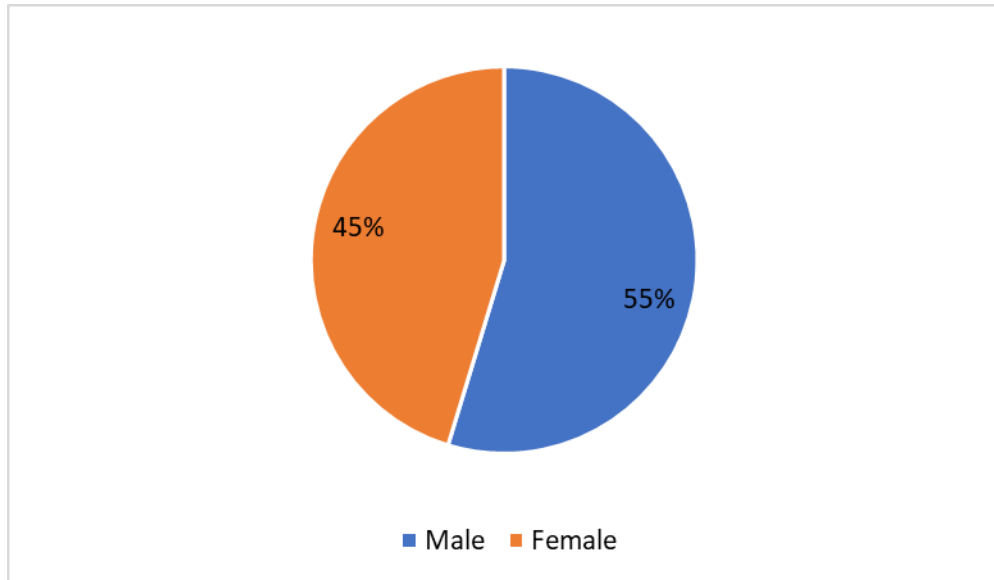
46% of respondents stated that their academic experience fostered an entrepreneurial mindset, enabling them to pursue an entrepreneurial career, whereas 54% felt it did not (Figure 27). Additionally, 18% of alumni indicated they were currently engaged in an entrepreneurial career, while 82% were not (Figure 28). Among those pursuing entrepreneurship, 55% were male and 45% were female (Figure 29).



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



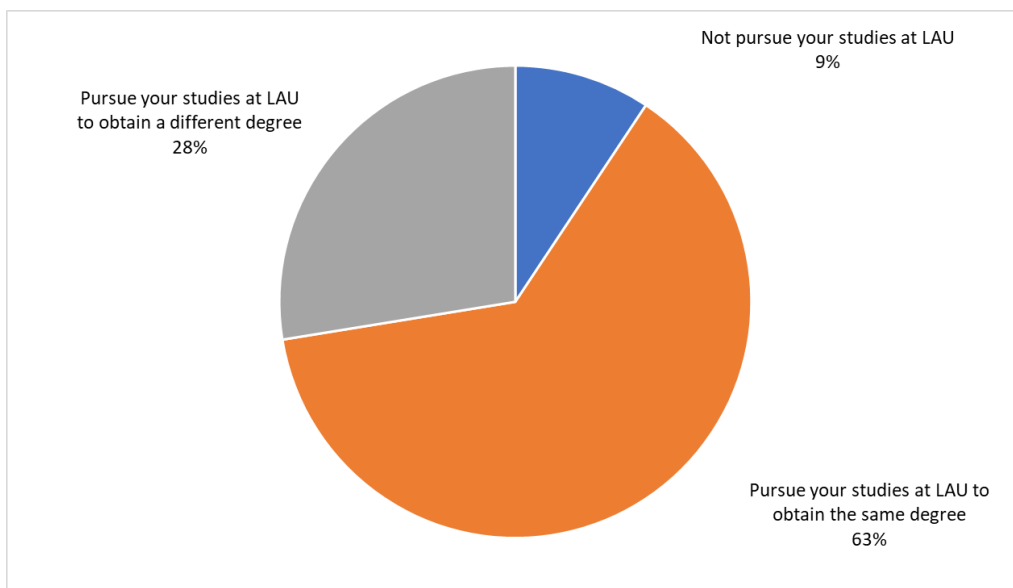
*Figure 28: Alumni currently pursuing an entrepreneurship path*



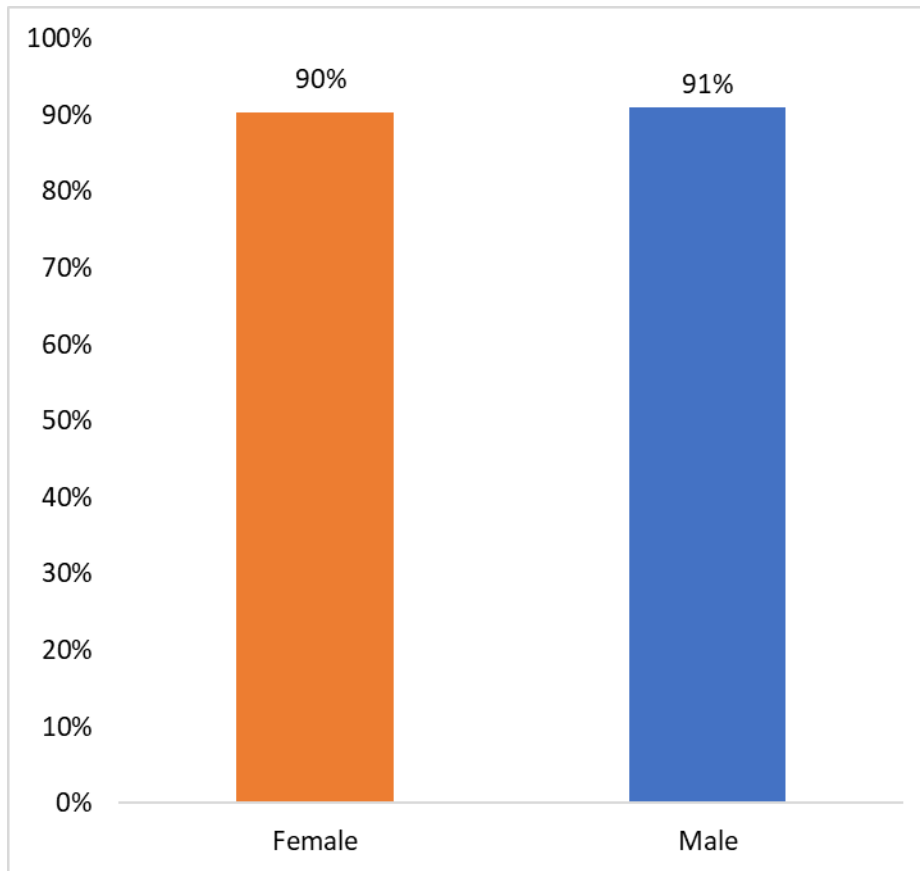
*Figure 29: Alumni currently pursuing an entrepreneurship path by gender*

#### 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 63% opting for the same degree and 28% selecting a different program at LAU. In contrast, only 9% would choose a different institution (Figure 30). Male respondents expressed slightly higher satisfaction with their LAU experience, as 91% would choose to study at LAU again, compared to 90% of female respondents (Figure 31).



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

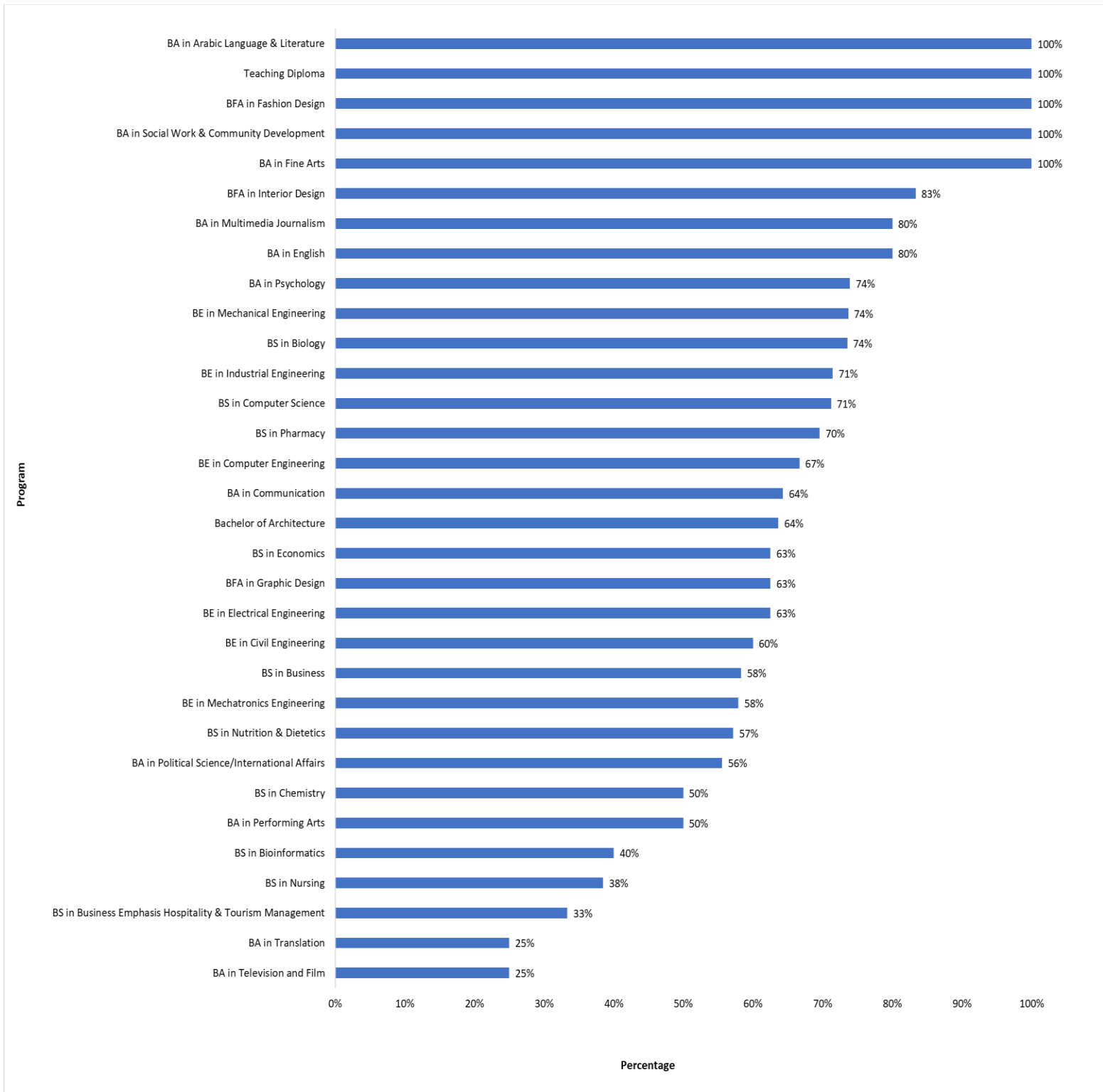


**Figure 31:** University choice of alumni where they want to start again at LAU by gender

Alumni who reported the highest satisfaction with their academic experience majored in Arabic Language & Literature (BA), Teaching Diploma, Fashion Design (BFA), Social Work & Community Development (BA) and Fine Arts (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 Performing Arts (BA), Chemistry (BS), Political Science/International Affairs (BA), Nutrition & Dietetics (BS), Mechatronics Engineering (BE), Business (BS), Civil Engineering (BE), Electrical Engineering (BE), Graphic Design (BFA), Economics (BS), Architecture (Bachelor), Communication (BA), Computer Engineering (BE), Pharmacy (BS), Computer Science (BS), Industrial Engineering (BE), Biology (BS), Mechanical Engineering (BE), Psychology (BA), English (BA), Multimedia Journalism (BA) and Interior Design (BFA) 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.



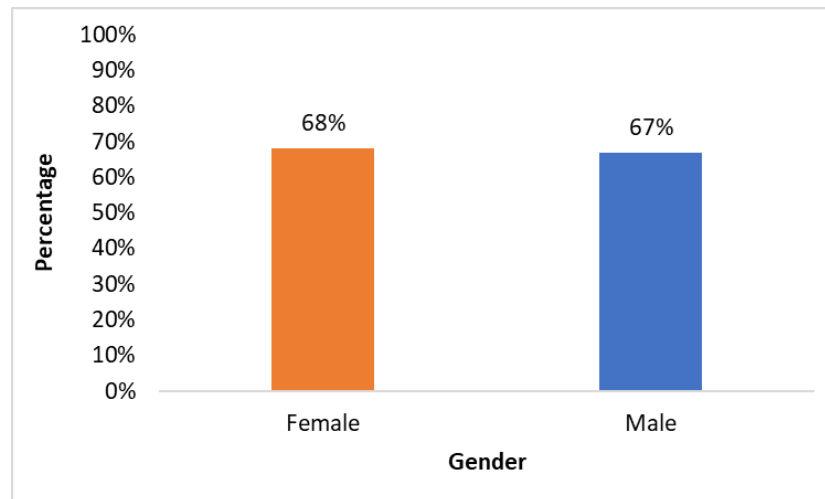
*Figure 32: Alumni expressing an interest to pursue same degree at LAU should they start again by degree*

## v. Job Preparation

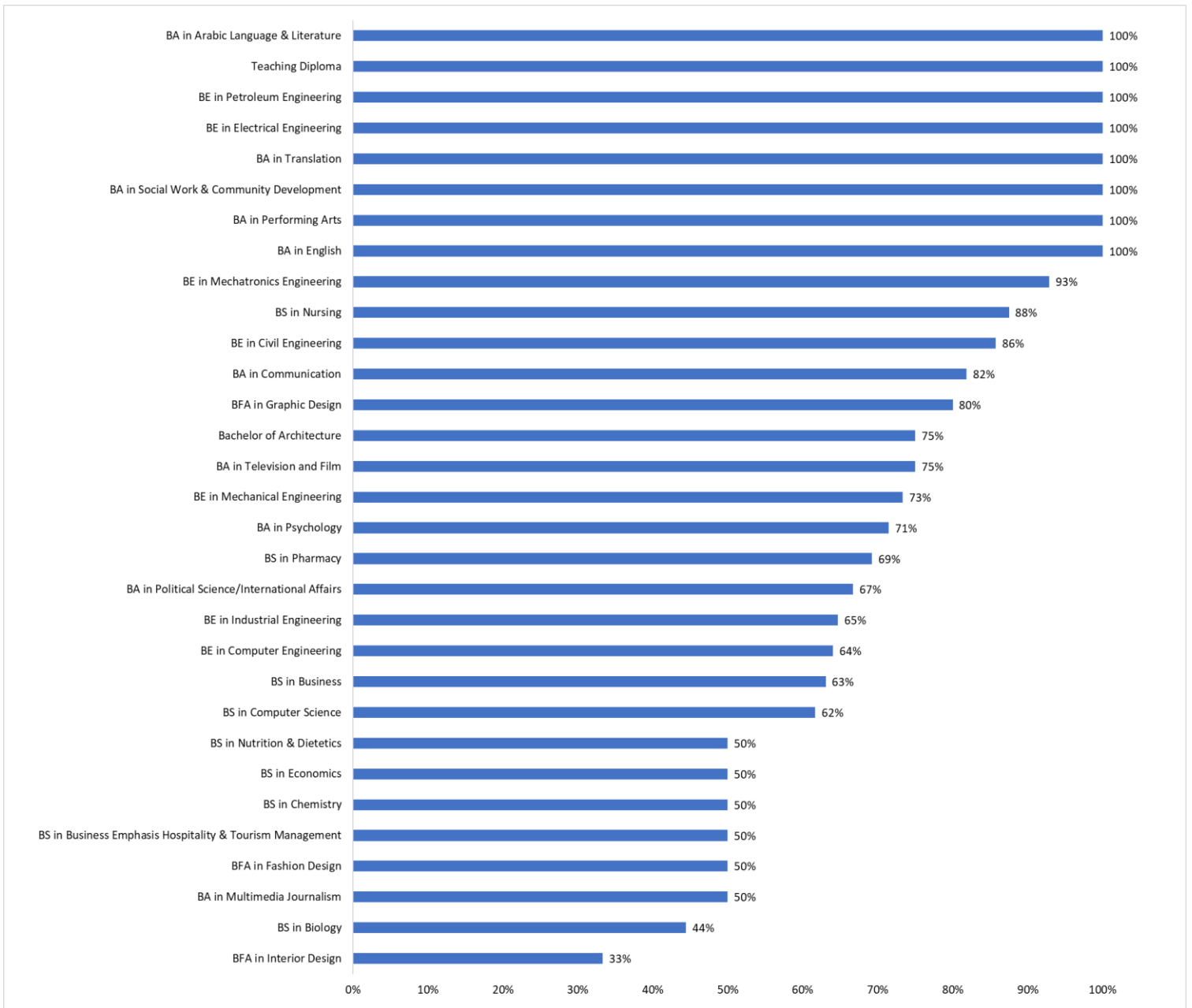
A significant 68% of respondents believed they were adequately prepared to secure their first job, with female graduates (68%) displaying slightly higher confidence than their male counterparts (Figure 33).

All alumni (100%) from the following majors reported feeling sufficiently prepared for their first job: Arabic Language & Literature (BA), Teaching Diploma, Petroleum Engineering (BE), Electrical Engineering (BE), Translation (BA), Social Work & Community Development (BA), Performing Arts (BA) and English (BA).

Additionally, a majority of alumni (50%–93%) from Multimedia Journalism (BA), Fashion Design (BFA), Business Emphasis Hospitality & Tourism Management (BS), Chemistry (BS), Economics (BS), Nutrition & Dietetics (BS), Computer Science (BS), Business (BS), Computer Engineering (BE), Industrial Engineering (BE), Political Science/International Affairs (BA), Pharmacy (BS), Psychology (BA), Mechanical Engineering (BE), Television and Film (BA), Architecture (Bachelor), Graphic Design (BFA), Communication (BA), Civil Engineering (BE), Nursing (BS) and Mechatronics Engineering (BE) also expressed satisfaction with their level of job preparedness (Figure 34).

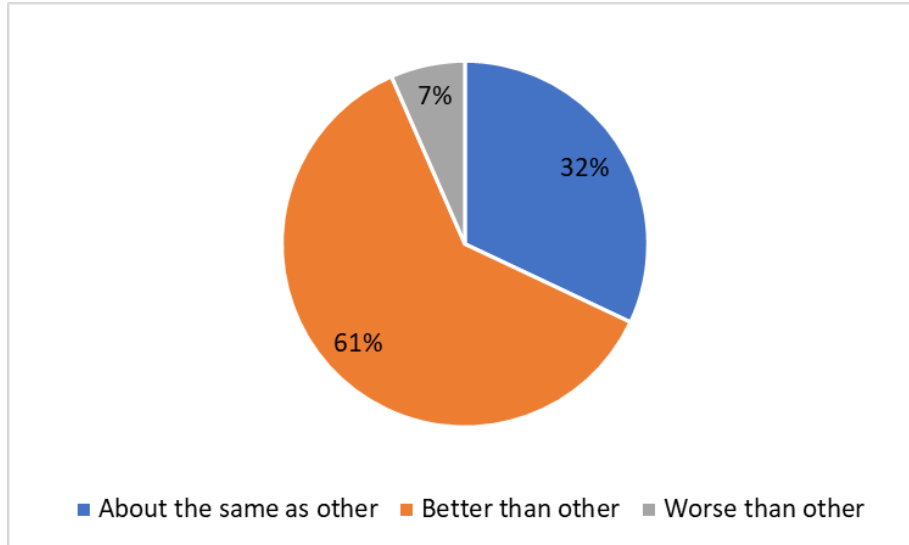


*Figure 33: Alumni who believed they were sufficiently prepared to obtain first job by gender*



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

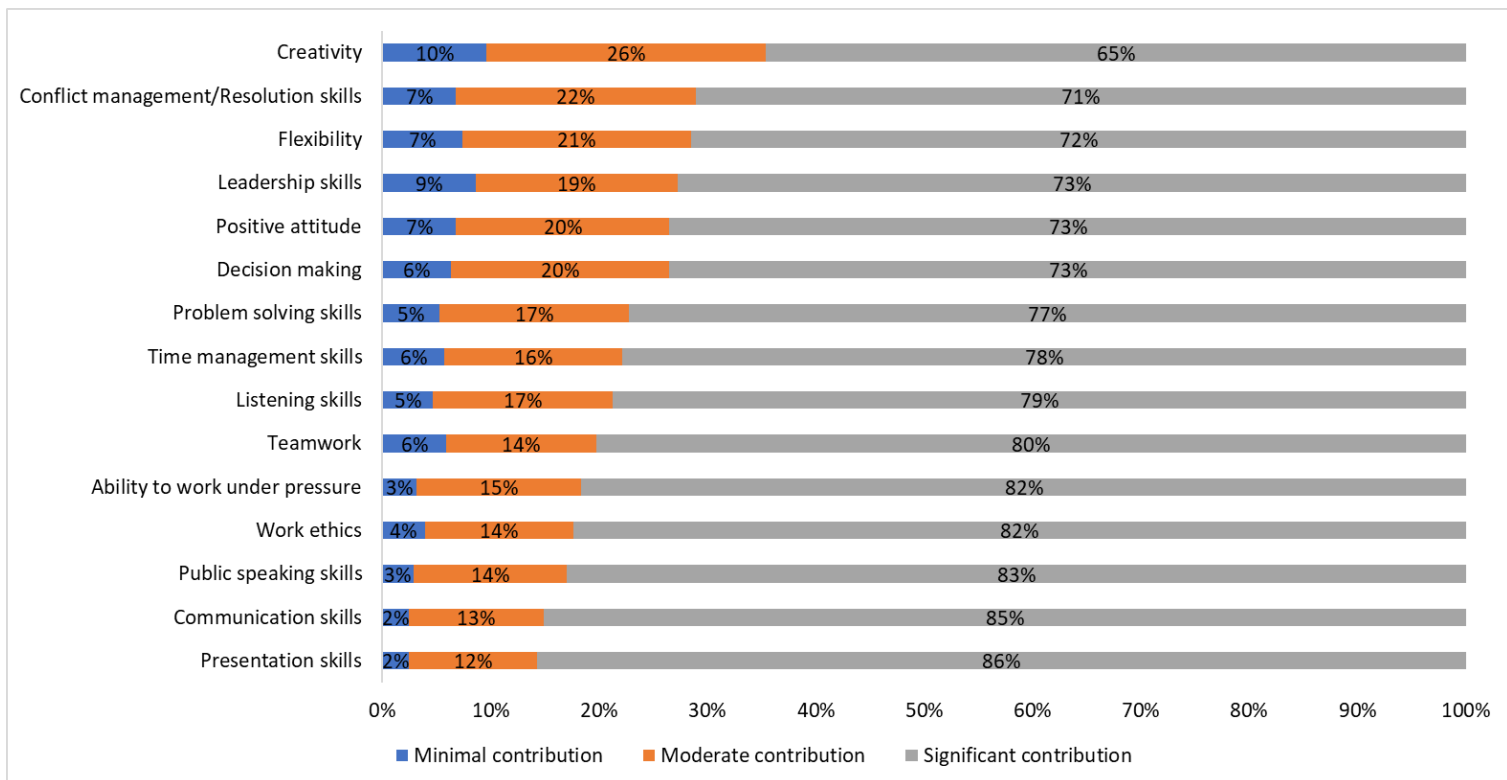
Alumni with employment experience were asked to assess how their job preparation at LAU compared to that of graduates from similar programs at other institutions. A significant 93% of respondents believed that their preparation was either equal to or superior to that of their peers from other universities (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 (65% - 86%) believed that their LAU education had a significant contribution to their ability to acquire: (1) presentation skills, (2) communication skills, (3) public speaking skills, (4) work ethics, (5) ability to work under pressure, (6) teamwork, (7) listening skills, (8) time management skills, (9) problem solving skills, (10) decision making, (11) positive attitude, (12) leadership skills, (13) flexibility, (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