

Factsheet Leiden University College The Hague (LUC)

Citation for published version (APA):

Chakkar, S., Hendrikse, A., & Somers, M. (2024). *Factsheet Leiden University College The Hague (LUC)*. (pp. 1-11). ROA. ROA Fact Sheets No. 007E <https://doi.org/10.26481/umarof.2023007E>

Document status and date:

Published: 30/01/2024

DOI:

[10.26481/umarof.2023007E](https://doi.org/10.26481/umarof.2023007E)

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Please check the document version of this publication:

- A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
- The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
- The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

[Link to publication](#)

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

If the publication is distributed under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license above, please follow below link for the End User Agreement:

www.umlib.nl/taverne-license

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at:

repository@maastrichtuniversity.nl

providing details and we will investigate your claim.



Factsheet Leiden University College The Hague (LUC)

Saena Chakkar
Arnold Hendrikse
Melline Somers

ROA Factsheet

ROA-F-2023/7E

Researchcentrum voor Onderwijs en Arbeidsmarkt | ROA
Research Centre For Education and the Labour Market | ROA

Factsheet Leiden University College The Hague (LUC)

About the factsheet

The Dutch University Colleges aim to gain systematic insights into their alumni's experiences during and after their studies as well as into their current labour market status. For this purpose, The Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market (ROA) has carried out a graduate survey among the Dutch University Colleges alumni.¹ The survey covers graduates from both University Colleges and Liberal Arts Programmes (UC/LAP).

This factsheet contains the results of the survey for alumni of the Leiden University College The Hague (LUC). The survey was carried out in 2023 and was disseminated among all graduates of the 2012/2013 – 2022/2023 graduation cohorts. In total, 650 alumni responded, which represents a response rate of 40.9%.² In what follows, when we refer to the share of the graduates, we mean the share of graduates who answered the question. A similar survey has been carried out in 2017, covering the graduation cohorts of 2005-2017. The current survey addresses the same questions, but covers a broader population and can therefore not be readily compared to the previous wave. The response rate is skewed: in general the more recent graduation cohorts are better represented in the survey responses.

In this factsheet, we provide statistics for the LUC graduates on the following topics: (1) their experiences during their programme at LUC; (2) their further studies, and (3) their current situation with regards to education and their labour market situation.

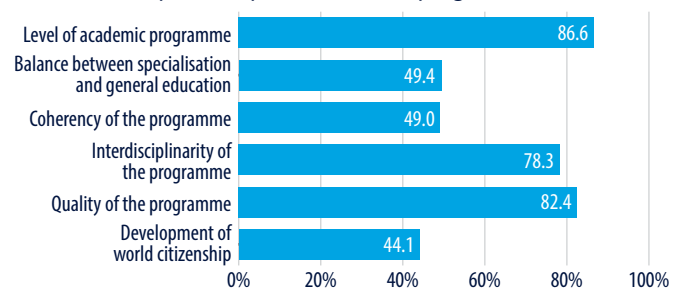
The programme

In general, LUC alumni are very satisfied with their study programme choice. The large majority of the graduates (86.5%) would choose to follow the same programme again at LUC. Only 5.0% of alumni would choose to do the same programme at a different institution. Some graduates would not choose to study at a University College

at all in retrospect. More specifically, 2.0% would choose to do a different programme at the same institution (i.e. Leiden University), whereas 6.0% would prefer a different institution for an alternative programme. Less than 1% would not study at all, if they had to choose again.

FIGURE 1

Evaluation of specific aspects of the LUC programme



Source: Alumni Survey LUC (Academic level N=397; Balance: N=397; Coherence: N=396; Interdisciplinarity: N=396; Quality: N=393; World citizenship N=397). The items were measured on a four-point Likert scale and included the categories 'insufficient', 'weak', 'sufficient', and 'good'.

Figure 1 illustrates how graduates evaluate five specific aspects of their LUC programme. For each aspect, we report the percentage of alumni that evaluates the aspect as 'good'. The graduates especially value the academic level of the programme and its quality. For both aspects, more than four in five alumni score them as 'good' (86.6% and 82.4% respectively). The interdisciplinary nature of the programme was, with 78.3%, also valued by the majority of LUC graduates. The aspects of balance between specialisation and general education and coherency of the programme are rated as 'good' by a little under half of the alumni (49.4% and 49.0%, respectively). The development of world citizenship is the least valued aspect of the LUC curriculum, with 44.1% of the graduates giving this aspect a 'good' score.

During their studies at LUC, many students acquired experiences through extra-curricular activities. Volunteering in a student organisation or other voluntary groups was most commonly reported with about 78.2% of the LUC alumni participating in it. With 65.0% of the alumni mentioning it, acquiring experience through work that was not related to their study programme was the second most common extra-curricular activity. A little more than three in ten alumni (31.4%) studied abroad during

1 University College Maastricht, Maastricht Science Programme, University College Venlo, Amsterdam University College, Leiden University College, University College Groningen, University College Twente (ATLAS), and University College Tilburg.

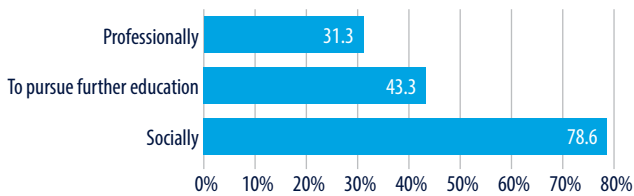
2 It is important to note that not all 650 respondents completed the survey. Out of the 650 respondents, 195 respondents ended the survey before reaching the final question.

their LUC programme, and a similar share engaged in an internship (31.2%). About 23.7% of the alumni reported to have acquired work experience related to their study programme during their studies. Lastly, writing the thesis outside university (2.8%) as well as starting an own business (3.2%) were the least common ways of gaining extra-curricular experience during the LUC programme.

Studying at LUC can provide the opportunity to build an (academic) network. The survey shows that this was the case for the majority (71.8%) of the graduates, as they indicated that they were able to establish a valuable network during their time at LUC. As shown in Figure 2, of those 'networkers', graduates benefited mostly socially from that network: 78.6% of alumni indicated to have profited to a (very) high extent socially. The share of graduates that reported to have benefitted from the network for further education (43.3%) or professionally (31.2%) is lower.

FIGURE 2

Benefits from the social network established at LUC to a (very) high extent



Source: Alumni Survey LUC (professionally N=368; further education N=365; socially N=373)

Note: Three out of five alumni indicated that they established a valuable network during their study period at LUC. These alumni were asked how they benefitted from their network. Respondents could choose multiple answers. The items were measured on a five-point Likert scale ranging from 'Not at all' to 'To a very high extent'.

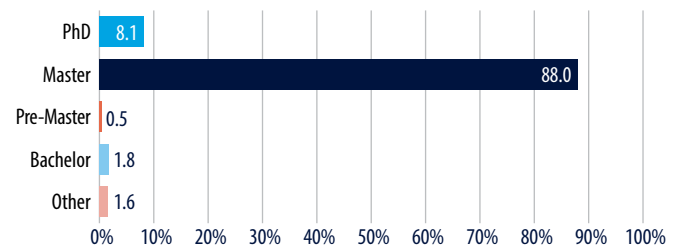
Alumni do not only build on and profit from a network because of their studies; they also provide LUC with a valuable network. More than 90% of the alumni are willing to contribute in some way or the other to LUC. Examples of contributions include giving a guest lecture, informing prospective students on the LUC programme and life after graduation or organizing a workplace visit at their company.

Further study

LUC confers Bachelor's degrees, and the survey demonstrates that 88.3% of its alumni pursue further education. In Figure 3, we show the highest level of further education of LUC alumni. It illustrates that 88.0% of LUC graduates enrolls in an education programme at a Master's level, whereas 8.1% enrolls in a PhD level education as highest level. Enrolling in a Bachelor's programme as highest type of education is not common at all (only 1.8%) as is the case for pre-masters (0.5%) and other types of education (1.6%). Interesting to mention is that among those who continued with a Master's degree, about 55.8% enrolled into a Master programme at a top 100 university.^{3,4,5,6}

FIGURE 3

Distribution of highest level of further educational tracks of graduates from LUC



Source: Alumni Survey LUC (N=443)

When we take a closer look at the international population of LUC, we observe that a considerable share remains in the Netherlands to pursue further education. The survey indicates that 43.5% of the LUC graduates do not have a Dutch nationality and 35.1% of them enrolls in a Master's programme in the Netherlands.

³ Based on the [World University Rankings 2024](#).

⁴ Looking into the top 50 and top 25 universities, these percentages respectively yield 16.0% and 5.6%.

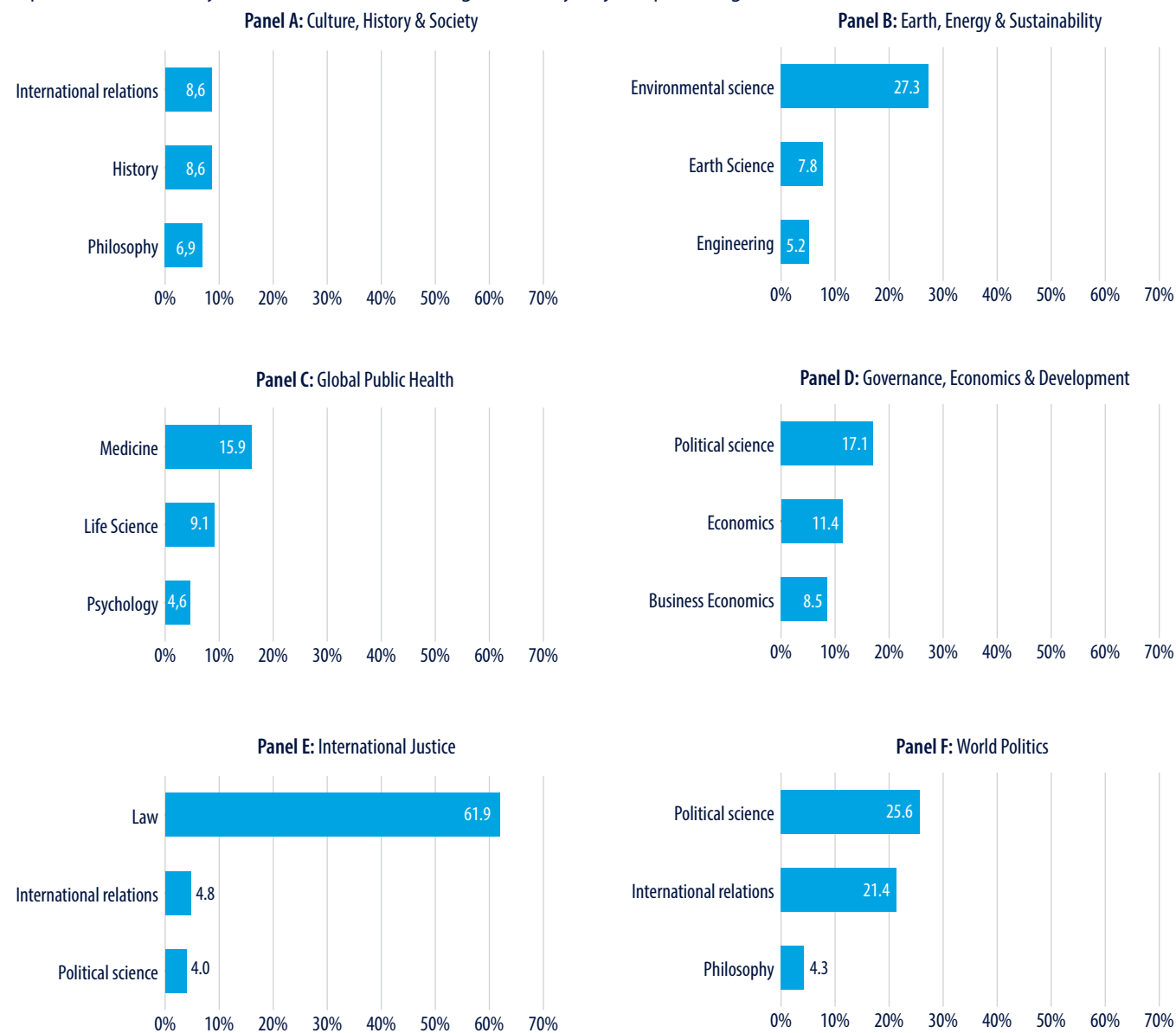
⁵ In the factsheet that is based on the results from the graduate survey conducted in 2017, we reported the percentage of alumni who obtained a Master's degree from a top 100 university. Unfortunately, the last graduate survey only measures whether alumni enrolled into a Master's programme at a top 100 university.

⁶ Interestingly, Utrecht University does not appear in the [2024 ranking](#) as they decided to not participate in the ranking any longer. Assuming that Utrecht University would be present in the top 100 university ranking, the percentage of alumni who enrolled into a Master's programme at a top university would increase to 61.8%.

Factsheet Leiden University College The Hague (LUC)

FIGURE 4

Top three fields of study of further education of LUC graduates by major in percentages



Source: Alumni Survey LUC (Culture, History & Society N= 58; Earth, Energy & Sustainability N=77; Global Public Health N=44; Governance, Economics & Development N=176; International Justice N=126; World Politics N=117; multiple answers per respondent possible)

Based on Figure 4, we can delve deeper into the further education LUC graduates pursue. The figure shows the top three by major of all education programmes that the respondents of the alumni survey are currently enrolled in or graduated from after obtaining their degree from LUC.⁷ Since students were allowed to fill in a maximum of three follow-up study programmes, the percentages in Figure 4 are based on more cases than the number of students participating in the alumni survey. For graduates who pursued a Culture, History and Society major, the most common fields of further study are International Relations and History with both 8.6% of those alumni. If we look at panel b of Figure 4, we see that with 27.3% of the alumni with an Earth, Energy & Sustainability major, the most common field of further study for this group is Environmental sciences followed by Earth Science (7.8%) and Engineering (5.2%). Next, looking at panel c, it is clear that for LUC graduates with a Global Public Health major, Medicine is the most common field of further study with 15.9% of those alumni pursuing it. On the second and third place for this group are Life Science (with 9.1%) and Psychology (with 4.6%). For alumni with a Governance, Economics & Development major, Political Science is the most common field of further study with 17.1% of those graduates choosing it. Economics (with 11.4%) and Business Economics (with 8.5%) complete the top three field of studies for this major as can be seen in panel d of Figure 4. Panel e of Figure 4 shows that more than six in ten alumni with an International Justice major pursues further education in the field of law. The top three fields of further study for this group is completed by the fields of International relations and Political science, be it with considerable smaller shares (4.8% and 4.0% respectively). Lastly, for graduates from the World Politics major, the most common field of further study was Political Science with 25.6%. International relations follows as a close second with 21.4% and Philosophy concludes their top three with 4.3%. Figure 4 clearly shows that the most common field of further studies differs considerably between graduates of different majors. We can also compare the fields of further education with the alumni of all University Colleges who participated in the survey. The top three fields of study of further education are Law

(7.1%), Political science (6.1%), and International relations (5.8%).

Since many graduates move on from LUC to pursue further education, the survey addresses the satisfaction of graduates concerning the help for preparing for the continuation of education. Of the LUC alumni, 24.3% was to a (very) high extent satisfied with the help provided by the University College in finding suitable further education. At the same time, more than nine out of ten alumni (88.1%) perceived the LUC programme to be to a (very) high extent helpful to succeed in further studies. This implies that the programme at LUC prepared students more for the actual follow-up degree than for the process of finding a suitable programme.

Zooming in on the process of applying for further education, more than four in five alumni (84.9%) of the graduates indicated that there were no additional requirements for their follow-up study.⁸ At the same time, 25.4% of the graduates have applied for a study programme without being accepted. Of those students who were rejected, a little over one in five (22.0%) reported that there was no reason provided for the rejection. In the case that reasons were provided, missing courses (24.4 %) was most commonly mentioned. Of those alumni who were rejected for a follow-up study, the majority (80.3%) chose another educational programme, 2.5% decided to follow the required courses and 17.2% choose not to continue to study.

Current situation: continued education and employment situation

The survey provides an opportunity to gain a better insight into the current activities and pursuits of LUC graduates. The results show that 19.1% of the LUC alumni were still studying at the time of the survey. Of those alumni who entered the labour market, only 6.0% are unemployed, whereas 94.0 % are working.⁹

Figure 5 provides an overview of the employment status of the LUC graduates employed at the time of the survey. Four out of five of those graduates work for an employer

⁷ Of all indicated enrolled programmes, the 'other' category was filled out by about 37.9% for the Culture, History & Society majors; 27.3% for the Earth, Energy & Sustainability majors; 61.4% for the Global Public Health majors; 39.8% for the Governance, Economics & Development majors; 14.3% for the International Justice majors and 29.1% for the World Politics majors.

⁸ This indicator only measures the requirements needed for the first of a maximum of three follow-up studies in the survey.

⁹ Being part of the labour force means currently looking for a job or working for at least 1 hour per week, students excluded.

Factsheet Leiden University College The Hague (LUC)

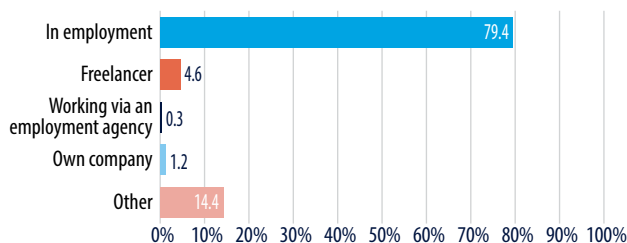
(79.4%). The share of employed graduates who work as freelancers yields 4.6%, whereas 1.2% has their own company. Less than 1% of the employed graduates is working for an employment agency. The remaining 14.4% of the employed graduates are classified as 'Other', which could for example mean a PhD contract or working during a gap year. Out of all University College alumni who participated in the national survey, 76.1% work for an employer, 4.9% work as freelancers, 2% owns their own company, 0.5% works for an employment agency, and 16.5% fall in the category 'Other'.

Using Figure 6, we can take a closer look at what occupations the LUC graduates are most commonly employed in by graduating major. The Appendix of this factsheet shows the question that respondents received to indicate their current occupation. The occupation categories that were shown to respondents also included example occupations. Panel a of the figure shows that a little over three in ten working alumni with a Culture, History & Society major do so in an Advisory occupation. The top three fields of work for this group is completed by Research occupations and Commercial occupations, both scoring 15.6%. The most common fields of work for employed graduates with an Earth, Energy & Sustainability major are Research occupations and Financial/business occupations (both yielding 14.6%) and Technical professional occupations (12.2%). Looking at panel c of Figure 6, we can see that Research occupations are the most commonly reported field for employed graduates with a major in Global Public Health with 42.1%. The top three fields of work is completed for this group by Administrative occupations and Medical or Social Work occupations, both yielding 10.5%. With regards to the employed alumni with a Governance, Economics & Development major, a little more than one in five employed in Research occupations or in Financial/business occupations (both 20.6%), while 18.6% is employed in Advisory occupations. Among the employed International Justice majors, more than two out of five alumni are working in Advisory occupations. The top three is completed by Management occupations and Research occupations, both with a share of 8.6%. Lastly, as can be seen in panel f of Figure 6, a little over one fourth of employed World Politics majors works in Advisory occupations. The share of Commercial occupations is 13.5% and Artistic occupations finish off the top three for this

group with 8.1%.¹⁰ It is clear that the distribution of fields of work differs considerably across graduating majors. This is especially outspoken for the Culture, History & Society major, the Global Public Health major, and the International Justice major. The five most commonly reported occupations among the alumni of all University Colleges are Research occupations (20.4%), Advisory occupations (15.3%), Financial/business occupations (8.7%), Management occupations (8.4%), and Commercial occupations (7.8%).

FIGURE 5

Type of employment of employed graduates of LUC in percentages



Source: Alumni Survey LUC (N=326)

Note: The figure only includes alumni who entered the labour market and are employed.

TABLE 1

Top five of countries graduates are working in

Netherlands	55.3 %
United Kingdom	10.5 %
Germany	6.2 %
Belgium	4.9 %
United States	3.8 %

Source: Alumni Survey LUC (N=371)

Table 1 provides an overview of the top five countries in which graduates are currently working. More than half of the alumni (55.3%) works in the Netherlands. The United Kingdom comes second with 10.5% of the LUC graduates employed there. Other neighbouring countries are also

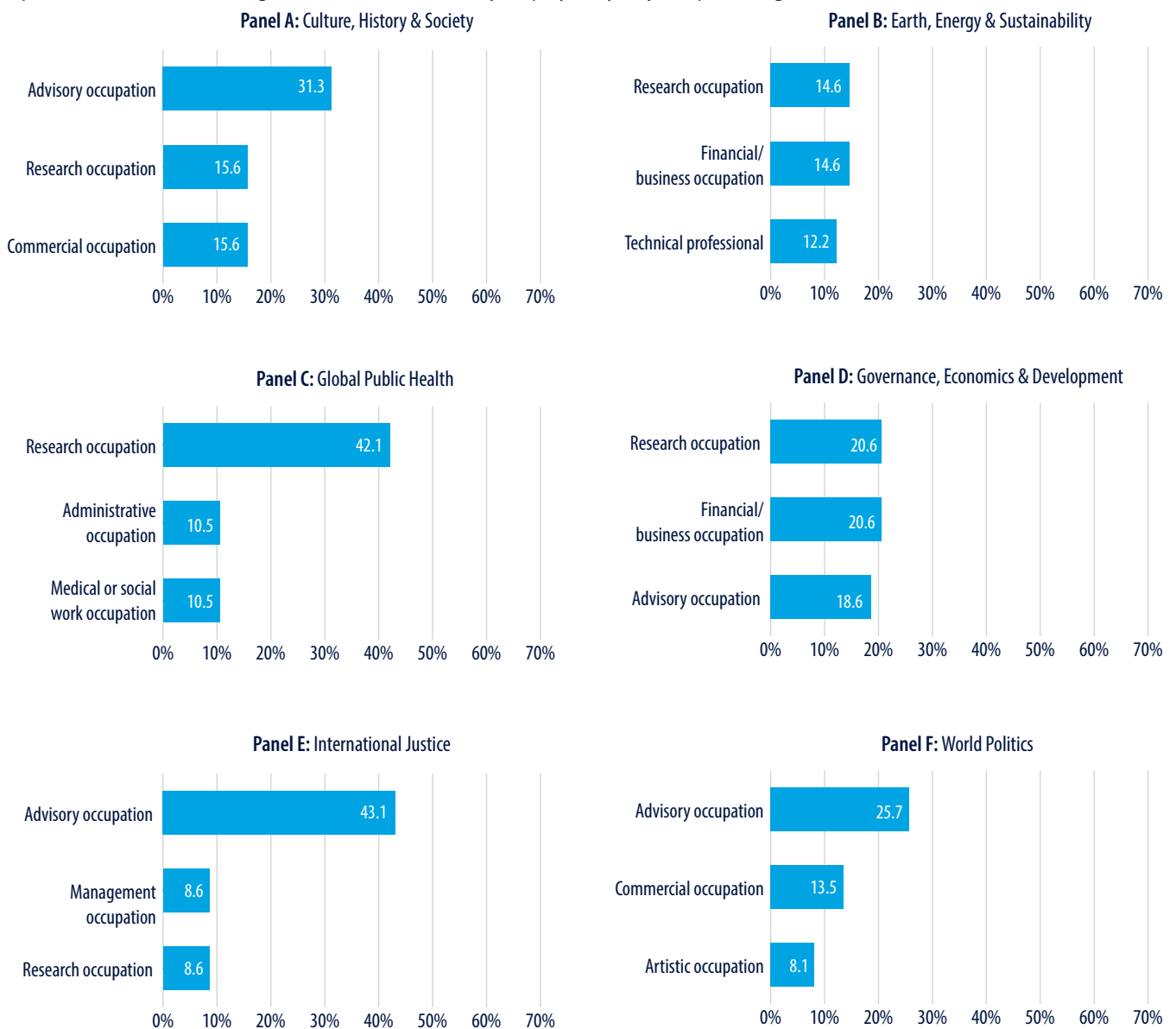
¹⁰ The 'other' category was filled out by 12.5% for the Culture, History & Society majors; 41.5% for the Earth, Energy & Sustainability majors; 5.3% for the Global Public Health majors; 12.8% for the Governance, Economics & Development majors; 19.0% for the International Justice majors; and 13.5% for the World Politics majors.

high on the list with Germany on the third place (6.2%) and Belgium on the fourth (4.9%). Lastly, 3.8% of the LUC alumni was working in the United States at the time of the survey. Of those alumni working in the Netherlands, about 17.2% are of non-Dutch origin. This implies that after finishing their studies, there is not only a significant share

of people who stay for further education, a considerable group also remains in the Netherlands for work. The top five countries in which the alumni of all University Colleges work after graduation are the Netherlands (52.0%), Germany (12.7%), the United Kingdom (7.4%), Belgium (4.0%), and the United States (2.9%).

FIGURE 6

Top three of fields of work for graduates who are currently employed by major in percentages



Source: Alumni Survey LUC (Culture, History & Society N= 32; Earth, Energy & Sustainability N=102; Global Public Health N=19; Governance, Economics & Development N=41; International Justice N=58 and World Politics N=74)

Factsheet Leiden University College The Hague (LUC)

The gross monthly income of LUC alumni is shown in Figure 7.¹¹ The income is measured in categories. For the sake of clarity, the categories above 4,000 euros a month are grouped together. The figure consists of two groups, namely those alumni who graduated from LUC within the last four years and those who graduated longer ago. As time since graduation is strongly related to gross monthly income, this is essential. The figure shows that alumni who graduated in the last four years frequently earn less than 2,000 euros per month (27.8%).¹² Of those graduates, 15.8% earns between 2,000 and 2,500 euros gross per month. Another 18.8% earns between 2,500 euros and 3,000 euros a month. Of those alumni who graduated at least five years ago, the majority (53.3%) earns at least 4,000 euros gross per month. The observation that higher gross monthly incomes are related to more time since graduation is in line with the expectations.

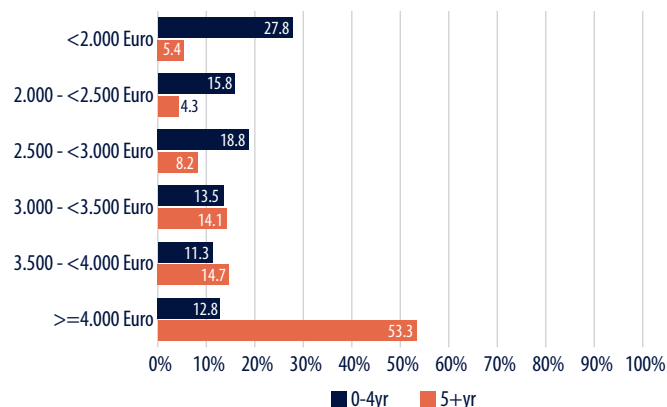
Further zooming in on the labour market position of LUC alumni, we have to take into account that having a job does not necessarily imply that this job matches individual preferences and qualifications. For that purpose, we examine whether there is a so-called ‘vertical mismatch’. This measure captures whether alumni work in a job that requires at least their highest obtained degree or a lower degree. Hence, we compare the minimum level that is required for their job and their own highest degree. A distinction is made between those who hold a Bachelor’s degree and those with a Master’s degree or higher.¹³

In Figure 8, we show these employability indicators for LUC graduates, comparing those who graduated between 0-4 years ago and those who graduated at least 5 years ago. For both groups with a Bachelor’s degree, the large majority (90.3% and 94.3% respectively) works in a job that requires at least a Bachelor’s degree. For the alumni of all University Colleges, these numbers yield 90.8% and 95.3%. For those alumni with at least a Master’s degree, the majority works in a job requiring at least a Master or PhD level. This share is larger for those who graduated at least five years ago (71.8% compared to 52.5% for the more

recent graduates). Looking at the alumni of all University Colleges, these numbers yield 62.0% and 71.4%.

FIGURE 7

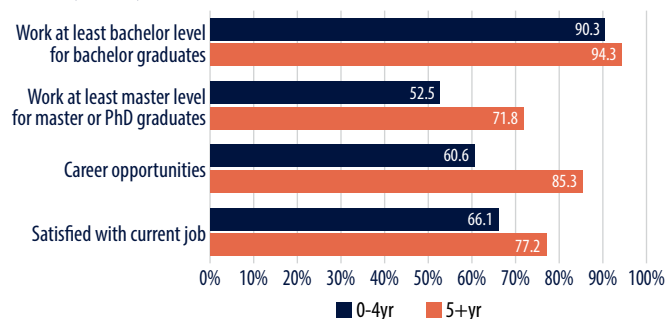
Gross monthly incomes of LUC alumni, separately for those who graduated up to four and more than five years ago



Source: Alumni Survey LUC (N= 317).

FIGURE 8

Employability indicators of alumni of LUC



Source: Alumni Survey LUC (master N=277; bachelor N=271; career opportunities N=367; satisfaction N=368). The first two bars only contain respondents whose highest degree is a Bachelor’s degree, the second two bars only contain respondents whose highest degree is a Master’s or PhD degree.

With regards to career opportunities and satisfaction with the current job, the group of earlier graduates also scores better than the more recent cohorts: 60.6% of the recent graduates report to have (very) many career opportunities (compared to 85.3% of the 5 year plus graduates). Among the alumni of all University Colleges, 66.6% (78.8%) report to have (very) many career opportunities of those who graduated between 0-4 years ago (at least 5 years ago). Furthermore, 66.1% of the recent graduates is (very) satis-

11 The income is only calculated for respondents belonging to the workforce. By doing this, we exclude students with side-jobs.
 12 Of those alumni who graduated up to four years ago, 69.6% of those who earn less than 2,000 euro per month work less than 30 hours per week. For those who graduated at least five years ago this share yields 45.5%.
 13 Again, we only include those alumni who are part of the working workforce.

fied with their job compared to 77.2% of those who graduated at least 5 years ago. Out of the alumni of all University Colleges who graduated between 0-4 years ago, 69.0% reports to be (very) satisfied with their job. This holds for 76.2% of the alumni who graduated at least 5 years ago.

Conclusion

Using the University College survey, we offer insights into the experiences of LUC alumni with regards to the programme they followed, their further studies and their current career situation.

Concerning the experiences with the LUC programme, we showed that LUC graduates are overall satisfied with their choice for a LUC education and that many of them participate in extracurricular activities during their studies. Furthermore, the majority (71.8%) of alumni indicates that they were able to build a valuable (academic) network during their studies at LUC from which they benefited especially socially. More than 90% of the alumni declared to be willing to contribute in some way to LUC, therefore providing the university college with a valuable network. We also delved deeper into LUC alumni's further studies and the survey results show that 88.3% of them pursued further education. Of those who continued education, 96.1% started a Master's or higher education in a wide variety of fields. The chosen fields of these further studies differ considerably across graduation majors. We also show that about 35.1% of the college's international alumni stay in the Netherlands to pursue a Master's degree. Furthermore, the results show that despite the fact that the majority of alumni reported that LUC prepared them to a (very) high extent to succeed in their further studies, only 24.3% reported to be satisfied to a (very) large extent with the help they received in finding suitable further education.

Concerning alumni's current career situation, the survey shows that 19.1% of students were still studying at the time of the survey. Of those who entered the labour market, only 6.0% are unemployed, whereas 94.0% are working. The field of work considerably differs across majors. We also find that working for an employer is the most common type of employment. The survey furthermore shows that higher gross monthly incomes are related to more time since graduation and that the majority of graduates are (very) satisfied with their current job and career opportunities.

Appendix – Question asked to measure alumni's current occupation

Which of the following descriptions fits best your current position/job?

1. Medical or social work occupation (e.g., doctor, physician, social worker)
2. Educational occupation (e.g., teacher, lecturer, principal)
3. Administrative occupation (e.g., , accountant)
4. Commercial occupation (e.g., sales employee, commercial agent, public affairs consultant, marketing specialist)
5. Artistic occupation (e.g., artist, graphic designer, musician, reporter)
6. Technical professional (e.g., system controller, IT specialist, architect, mechanical engineer)
7. Service occupation (e.g., hospitality employee, call centre employee, employment agency employee, sports instructor)
8. Financial/business occupation (e.g., bank employee, financial specialist, business consultant)
9. Advisory occupation (e.g., Human Resources employee, lawyer, legal service provider, staff member)
10. Logistic occupation (e.g., logistic employee, production planner, job preparator)
11. Agrarian occupation (e.g., farmer, horticulturist)
12. Research occupation (e.g., researcher, medical laboratory technician, medical analyst)
13. Management occupation (e.g. manager/director)
14. Other occupation, namely...

Imprint

© Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market (ROA).
Nothing in this publication may be duplicated in any way
without prior written permission from ROA's director.

Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market
Maastricht University
School of Business and Economics
secretary-roa-sbe@maastrichtuniversity.nl
www.roa.nl

Layout

ROA secretariat, Maastricht

December 2023

ISSN: 2667-0488