

Canadian career college graduates cite changing career paths or starting a new career as a top motivator for pursuing their education and cite financial constraints as a concern about taking a postsecondary program at their college.



The research gauged the opinions among career college graduates on their graduate outcomes such as employment rates, sectors and income since graduation. This research also gauged the opinion of graduates on their experience during their studies, challenges faced during and after their studies and any financial aid considerations.

Nanos conducted an online open-link survey of 2953 career college graduates, between July 10<sup>th</sup> and August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.

The statistical tabulations including the unweighted and weighted number of interviews can be accessed here:

- [By province and gender](#)
- [By immigration status and citizenship](#)
- [By racial identity](#)
- [By mode of learning](#)
- [By employment status](#)
- [By number of children under 15 at home](#)

Results are weighted by province and gender based on data provided by NACC. Career college graduates were invited to participate in the survey via email from NACC. Responses were gathered using an open-link to the online survey.

The research was commissioned by the National Association of Career Colleges and was conducted by Nanos Research.

# KEY FINDINGS:

## Part 1 – Student Experience

1

### CHANGING CAREERS RANKS AS THE TOP REASON GRADUATES CHOSE TO PURSUE THEIR EDUCATION AT THEIR CAREER COLLEGE

[Forty-three percent](#) of career college graduates in Canada ranked wanting to change careers or start a new career as their top motivator for pursuing education with their career college. This is followed by a desire to improve their income ([14%](#) of career college graduates ranked this as their top motivator), a desire to advance in their current career ([12%](#) of career college graduates ranked this as their top motivator), and for personal interest ([12%](#) of career college graduates ranked this as their top motivator).

2

### COSTS/FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS CITED AS TOP CONCERN ABOUT TAKING A POSTSECONDARY PROGRAM

One in three career college graduates in Canada report that their top concern about taking a postsecondary program at their college is cost ([33%](#)). This is followed by finding a course/program offered as wanted (e.g.: online, in-person) and finding the right course/program, which respectively are the top concern of [13 percent](#) and [12 percent](#) of career college graduates in Canada. Of note, [16 percent](#) of career college graduates report that they have no concerns about taking a postsecondary program at their college.

3

### MOST CAREER COLLEGE GRADUATES OPT FOR ONLINE WEB SEARCHES TO LEARN MORE ABOUT EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES; TWO IN FIVE USE REFERRALS

[Fifty-six percent](#) of career college graduates in Canada report that they use online web searches to find out about education opportunities, while [44 percent](#) report using referrals from colleagues, their employer, agents, family or friends to do so. Immigrants having arrived in the past five years ([61%](#)) are more likely to use referrals than Canadian citizens born in Canada, who's parents and grandparents were also born in Canada ([34%](#)).

4

### OVER THREE IN FIVE CAREER COLLEGE GRADUATES REPORT HAVING BEEN EMPLOYED EITHER FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WHEN CONSIDERING PURSUING EDUCATION AT THEIR CAREER COLLEGE

Over three in five career college graduates in Canada report having been employed full-time ([43%](#)) or part-time ([19%](#)) when deciding to pursue education at their career college. Another [16 percent](#) report having been unemployed and seeking work at that time.





# KEY FINDINGS:

## Part 1 – Student Experience (2)

5

**ONLINE LEARNING OPTIONS FOLLOWED BY TUITION COST AND GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ELIGIBILITY, ARE MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED BY CAREER COLLEGE GRADUATES AS THEIR TOP CONSIDERATIONS WHEN DECIDING WHERE TO PURSUE THEIR EDUCATION**

Asked to rank their top factors when deciding where to pursue their education, [15 percent](#) of career college graduates rank online learning options as their most important factor. [Thirteen percent](#) rank tuition cost as their most important factor. Another [12 percent](#) rank eligibility for government financial assistance as their most important consideration when deciding where to pursue their education.

6

**FLEXIBLE SCHEDULING, AVAILABILITY OF PROGRAMS ALIGNING WITH CAREER GOALS SEEN AS TOP PRACTICAL FACTORS INFLUENCING EDUCATIONAL PURSUIT**

[Twenty-two percent](#) of career college graduates report that flexible scheduling options (e.g.: online, part-time) are the practical factors which most influenced their interest in pursuing education. One in five ([21%](#)) report that the most important practical factor is the availability of programs that align with their career goals.

7

**TOP SOCIAL FACTORS HAVING INFLUENCED INTEREST OF CAREER COLLEGE GRADUATES IN PURSUING THEIR EDUCATION INCLUDE PRESSURE TO ADVANCE IN THEIR CAREER OR EARN A HIGHER SALARY, ENCOURAGEMENT FROM FAMILY OR FRIENDS**

About one in five ([19%](#)) career college graduates report that pressure to advance in their career or earn a higher salary was the factor that most influenced their interest in pursuing education, while a similar percentage ([18%](#)) cite encouragement from friends and family as the social factor that most influenced their interest. A desire to give back/contribute to their community was cited by [15 percent](#) of graduates as the most important social factor influencing their interest in pursuing education.



# KEY FINDINGS:

## Part 2 – Financing Education

8

### NEARLY THREE IN FIVE CAREER COLLEGE GRADUATES IN CANADA FINANCED THEIR EDUCATION THROUGH STUDENT LOANS

[Fifty-seven percent](#) of career college graduates report having financed their education through student loans, while about three in ten ([29%](#)) financed their education through scholarships/grants. International students are more likely to report financing their education through family support ([63%](#)), a part-time job ([53%](#)), or personal savings ([45%](#)) than Canadian citizens born in Canada, who's parents and grandparents were all born in Canada ([13%](#), [12%](#) and [18%](#) respectively).

9

### CAREER COLLEGE GRADUATES ARE TWO TIMES MORE LIKELY TO REPORT HAVING EXPERIENCED SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS WHILE PURSUING THEIR EDUCATION THAN TO SAY THEY DID NOT EXPERIENCE MAJOR FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS

Over two in five career college graduates in Canada report having experienced significant financial hardships while pursuing their education ([46%](#); score of 7-10 on a 0-10 scale), while under one in four ([23%](#); score of 0-3 on a 0-10 scale) report not having experienced significant financial hardship while pursuing their education. Of those who experienced any form of financial hardship, about one in three ([34%](#)) report not having been able to afford basic necessities and nearly three in ten ([29%](#)) report having taken on additional loans to cover expenses.

10

### THREE IN FIVE CAREER COLLEGE GRADUATES APPLIED FOR FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL STUDENT AID; OVER FOUR IN FIVE AID APPLICANTS ARE STILL PAYING OFF A STUDENT LOAN

[Sixty percent](#) of career college graduates report having applied for Federal/Provincial Student Aid. Aid applicants are five times more likely to say they are still paying off a student loan ([83%](#)) than to say they are not still paying off a student loan ([17%](#)).

11

### ONE IN THREE CAREER COLLEGE GRADUATES WHO APPLIED FOR PROVINCIAL/FEDERAL AID ENROLLED IN A REPAYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM; ABOUT ONE IN TWO EITHER DIDN'T NEED REPAYMENT ASSISTANCE OR WERE NOT AWARE OF REPAYMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Among career college graduates who applied for Federal/Provincial Aid, about one in three ([34%](#)) report having enrolled in a repayment assistance program. Another [four percent](#) report having sought repayment assistance for their student loans but having been denied. Just under three in ten ([28%](#)) report having not been aware of repayment assistance programs and another [22 percent](#) report that they did not need repayment assistance.



# KEY FINDINGS:

## Part 3 – Employment After Graduation

### 12

#### OVER FOUR IN FIVE EMPLOYED CAREER COLLEGE GRADUATES CURRENTLY HAVE A JOB THAT IS EITHER RELATED OR SOMEWHAT RELATED TO THE PROGRAM THEY GRADUATED FROM

Employed career college graduates in Canada are about four times more likely to report that their current job is related to the program they graduated from ([71%](#)) than they are to say their current job is not related to their program of study ([18%](#)). In total, about four in five employed career college graduates report that their current job is either related ([71%](#)) or somewhat related ([10%](#)) to their program of study.

### 13

#### THREE IN FIVE CAREER COLLEGE GRADUATES IN CANADA REPORT BEING HIRED WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF GRADUATION

Three in five career college graduates in Canada report having been able to find employment within three months of graduation, with [30 percent](#) reporting having been hired prior to graduation, [19 percent](#) reporting having been hired within less than one month of their graduation date, and [13 percent](#) reporting having been hired less than three months after graduating from a career college.

### 14

#### ONE IN THREE GRADUATES WERE HIRED BY THE ORGANIZATION WHERE THEY COMPLETED THEIR PRACTICUM/INTERNSHIP

[Thirty-four percent](#) of career college graduates in Canada report having been hired by the organization where they did their practicum/internship. The remaining [66 percent](#) report that they were not hired by the organization where they completed their practicum/internship.



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# Respondent Profile

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# Overall respondent profile of Career College graduates

Income	Under \$30K	\$30K to under \$60K	\$60K to under \$90K	\$90K to under \$120K	\$120K to under \$150K	\$150K and above	Don't know/prefer not to say
	29.8%	41.0%	13.6%	2.5%	0.8%	0.3%	12.1%

Employment	Full-time	Part-time	Serving in the military	Unemployed and looking for work	Not working outside the home and not looking for work	Attending Post-secondary institution	Retired	Prefer not to answer
	54.2%	21.4%	0.3%	15.2%	1.5%	2.1%	0.8%	4.4%

Education	High school diploma	Trades/vocational/technical school	College certificate/diploma/Advanced education certificate/degree	University undergraduate degree (e.g. BA, BSc, BEd)	Post-graduate certificate/diploma	Professional degree (e.g. CA, LLB, MD)	Graduate degree (Master's, Doctorate)	None of the above
	3.0%	2.7%	62.3%	15.3%	9.4%	1.0%	5.5%	0.7%

Children	No children under 15 in the household	One child under 15 in the household	Two children under 15 in the household	Three or more children under 15 in the household
	57.6%	18.6%	15.2%	8.5%

## In what province(s) did you attend a Career College?

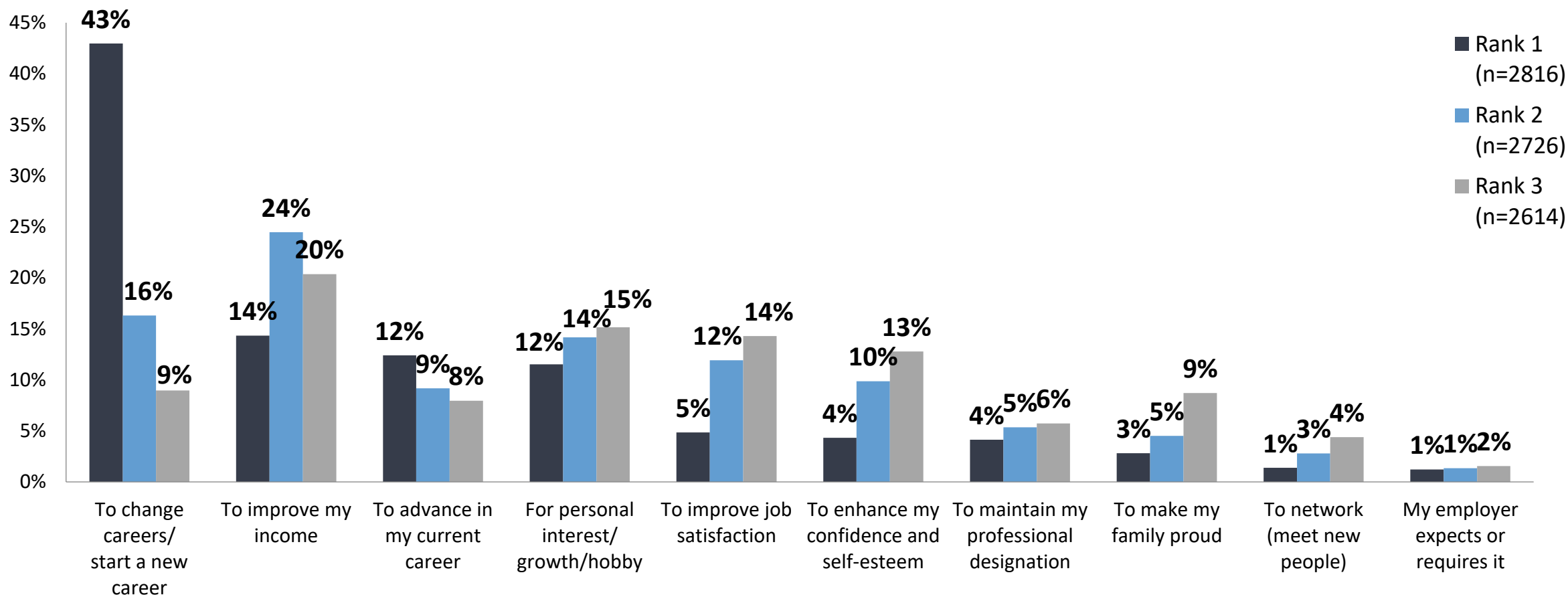
Ontario	39.0%
British Columbia	32.5%
Alberta	16.2%
Newfoundland and Labrador	3.2%
Nova Scotia	2.8%
New Brunswick	2.7%
Quebec	2.3%
Manitoba	1.3%
Saskatchewan	0.8%
Nunavut	<1%

\*Responses based on multiple mentions.



# Motivations for pursuing education

Q – Please rank the top three reasons which best describe your motivations for pursuing education with your career college where 1 is the top reason, 2 the second most important reason and 3 the third most important reason. [RANDOMIZE]



Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2816 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Motivations for pursuing education – First ranked by province and gender

Q - Please rank the top three reasons which best describe your motivations for pursuing education with your career college where 1 is the top reason, 2 the second most important reason and 3 the third most important reason. [RANDOMIZE] – First Ranked

		2025-08 (n=2816)	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=75)	Nova Scotia (n=179)	New Brunswick (n=176)	Quebec (n=39)	Ontario (n=1084)	Manitoba (n=39)	Saskatchewan (n=26)*	Alberta (n=454)	British Columbia (n=744)	Men (n=542)	Women (n=2201)
FIRST RANKED	To change careers/start a new career	43.0%	45.9%	55.4%	47.4%	4.9%	42.0%	42.2%		43.8%	44.2%	44.2%	42.6%
	To improve my income	14.3%	15.2%	13.5%	8.1%	5.7%	16.4%	10.1%		13.0%	13.9%	13.9%	14.8%
	To advance in my current career	12.4%	8.1%	7.1%	12.3%	22.8%	12.6%	10.7%		12.3%	12.6%	11.8%	12.7%
	For personal interest/growth/hobby	11.5%	15.5%	10.9%	13.6%	35.8%	9.0%	17.9%		14.1%	11.0%	10.9%	11.8%
	To improve job satisfaction	4.9%	1.5%	2.8%	3.0%	7.3%	4.5%	7.7%		6.7%	4.7%	4.9%	4.9%
	To enhance my confidence and self-esteem	4.3%	6.5%	3.1%	2.3%	4.9%	4.5%	-		4.2%	4.3%	3.5%	4.6%
	To maintain my professional designation	4.1%	1.5%	2.7%	4.4%	10.6%	6.2%	5.4%		2.0%	2.6%	4.8%	3.8%
	To make my family proud	2.8%	2.8%	1.8%	4.8%	-	2.8%	-		1.6%	3.8%	2.5%	2.8%
	To network (meet new people)	1.4%	1.5%	0.9%	0.8%	8.1%	1.1%	3.0%		1.1%	1.4%	1.9%	0.9%
	My employer expects or requires it	1.2%	1.2%	1.8%	3.2%	-	0.9%	3.0%		1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	1.0%

\*Shaded due to small sample size.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2816 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Motivations for pursuing education – First ranked by immigration

Q - Please rank the top three reasons which best describe your motivations for pursuing education with your career college where 1 is the top reason, 2 the second most important reason and 3 the third most important reason. [RANDOMIZE] – First Ranked

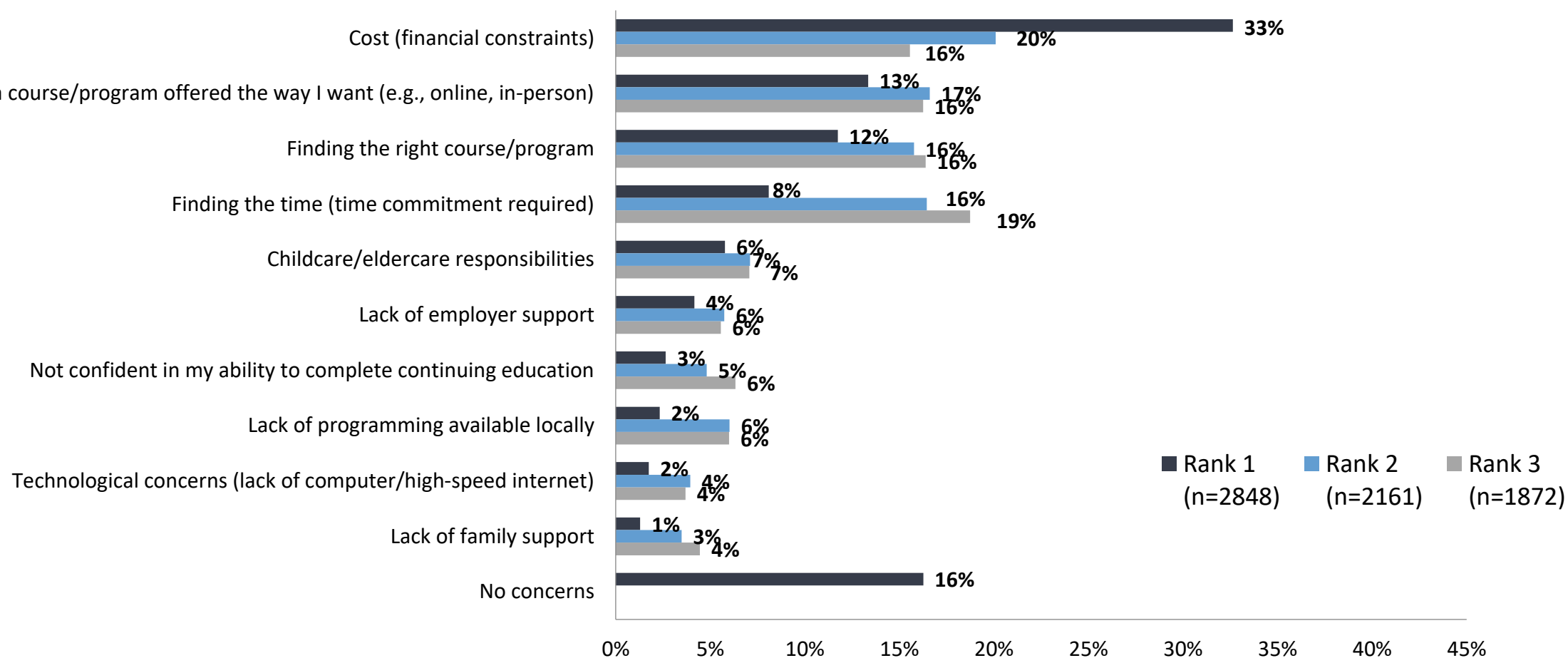
			A Canadian citizen born in Canada, and all my parents and grandparents were born in Canada (n=963)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 years (n=291)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 to 10 years (n=386)	An immigrant arrived more than 10 years ago (n=507)	A first- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=214)	A second- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=198)	Protected person (n=40)	International student (n=120)
FIRST RANKED	To change careers/start a new career	43.0%	52.0%	29.1%	36.0%	41.3%	48.4%	56.8%	27.9%	24.9%
	To improve my income	14.3%	14.3%	12.1%	15.1%	13.2%	21.9%	14.7%	14.2%	7.3%
	To advance in my current career	12.4%	10.9%	14.9%	15.0%	13.5%	11.1%	5.5%	20.4%	14.0%
	For personal interest/growth/hobby	11.5%	10.1%	17.7%	10.6%	12.0%	8.1%	11.7%	11.0%	18.9%
	To improve job satisfaction	4.9%	4.2%	8.4%	3.5%	4.6%	4.5%	4.9%	9.3%	4.7%
	To enhance my confidence and self-esteem	4.3%	2.8%	6.1%	5.3%	4.5%	1.6%	2.1%	6.1%	10.0%
	To maintain my professional designation	4.1%	1.3%	8.3%	7.0%	4.8%	1.7%	1.0%	11.1%	4.9%
	To make my family proud	2.8%	2.6%	1.5%	3.3%	4.0%	1.6%	2.4%	-	4.4%
	To network (meet new people)	1.4%	0.6%	1.4%	2.0%	1.4%	0.5%	-	-	8.8%
	My employer expects or requires it	1.2%	1.2%	0.6%	2.2%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%	-	2.2%

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2816 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Concerns regarding taking a postsecondary program

Q – Please rank your top three concerns about taking a postsecondary program at your career college. [RANDOMIZE ANCHOR NO CONCERNS]



Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2848 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Concerns regarding taking a postsecondary program – First ranked by province and gender

Q - Please rank your top three concerns about taking a postsecondary program at your career college. [RANDOMIZE ANCHOR NO CONCERNS] – First Ranked

		2025-08 (n=2848)	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=76)	Nova Scotia (n=183)	New Brunswick (n=179)	Quebec (n=39)	Ontario (n=1106)	Manitoba (n=39)	Saskatchewan (n=26)*	Alberta (n=462)	British Columbia (n=738)	Men (n=550)	Women (n=2225)
FIRST RANKED	Cost (financial constraints)	32.6%	45.0%	30.5%	33.2%	28.4%	26.1%	32.7%		34.4%	38.1%	33.7%	32.1%
	Finding a course/program offered the way I want (e.g., online, in-person)	13.4%	5.8%	12.3%	9.3%	15.1%	16.6%	7.7%		12.9%	11.0%	12.9%	13.4%
	Finding the right course/program	11.7%	5.5%	16.4%	9.6%	12.6%	13.0%	9.5%		11.7%	10.9%	12.1%	11.7%
	Finding the time (time commitment required)	8.1%	5.2%	6.2%	6.9%	10.2%	8.3%	7.7%		8.6%	8.0%	9.1%	7.6%
	Childcare/eldercare responsibilities	5.8%	6.1%	5.3%	3.1%	-	6.8%	4.8%		3.9%	6.3%	3.3%	7.2%
	Lack of employer support	4.2%	4.0%	3.5%	4.7%	2.4%	4.4%	-		4.0%	4.2%	5.5%	3.2%
	Not confident in my ability to complete continuing education	2.6%	2.7%	3.9%	6.3%	-	2.7%	2.4%		2.2%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%
	Lack of programming available locally	2.3%	4.0%	1.3%	5.5%	2.4%	2.1%	3.0%		2.1%	2.3%	3.0%	1.9%
	Technological concerns (lack of computer/high-speed internet)	1.7%	1.5%	2.7%	1.5%	-	1.6%	7.7%		2.8%	1.3%	1.9%	1.7%
	Lack of family support	1.3%	2.7%	-	1.9%	2.8%	1.6%	-		0.9%	1.0%	1.4%	1.1%
	No concerns	16.3%	17.4%	17.9%	18.0%	26.0%	16.8%	24.4%		16.5%	14.3%	14.7%	17.5%

\*Shaded due to small sample size.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2848 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Concerns regarding taking a postsecondary program – First ranked by immigration

Q - Please rank your top three concerns about taking a postsecondary program at your career college. [RANDOMIZE ANCHOR NO CONCERNS] – First Ranked

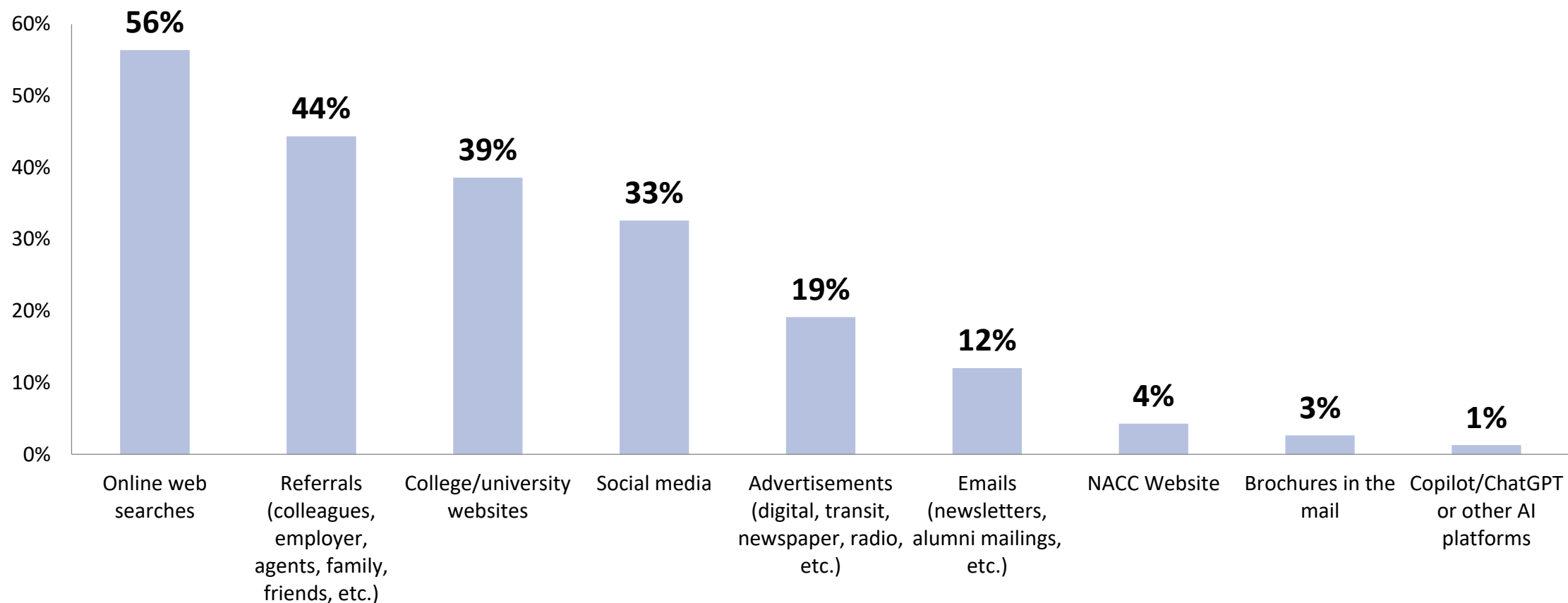
	2025-08 (n=2848)	A Canadian citizen born in Canada, and all my parents and grandparents were born in Canada (n=973)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 years (n=301)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 to 10 years (n=390)	An immigrant arrived more than 10 years ago (n=513)	A first- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=213)	A second- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=194)	Protected person (n=41)	International student (n=121)
<b>FIRST RANKED</b>									
Cost (financial constraints)	<b>32.6%</b>	39.8%	25.8%	24.3%	27.6%	41.0%	49.5%	13.2%	25.6%
Finding a course/program offered the way I want (e.g., online, in-person)	<b>13.4%</b>	9.2%	17.6%	16.5%	18.9%	10.5%	7.5%	16.6%	12.9%
Finding the right course/program	<b>11.7%</b>	9.0%	14.6%	14.0%	12.3%	7.8%	9.4%	24.7%	12.3%
Finding the time (time commitment required)	<b>8.1%</b>	7.3%	9.1%	7.0%	8.8%	11.6%	7.3%	6.9%	6.1%
Childcare/eldercare responsibilities	<b>5.8%</b>	4.1%	8.0%	8.0%	5.9%	2.6%	5.5%	5.3%	6.6%
Lack of employer support	<b>4.2%</b>	4.2%	2.6%	5.2%	2.9%	4.6%	3.1%	16.5%	4.9%
Not confident in my ability to complete continuing education	<b>2.6%</b>	3.7%	1.5%	0.7%	4.4%	1.0%	1.7%	2.1%	2.2%
Lack of programming available locally	<b>2.3%</b>	2.9%	0.3%	2.9%	2.0%	1.3%	2.1%	3.8%	4.9%
Technological concerns (lack of computer/high-speed internet)	<b>1.7%</b>	1.5%	3.7%	1.5%	1.6%	2.9%	0.8%	-	-
Lack of family support	<b>1.3%</b>	1.4%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	0.4%	1.4%	-	4.7%
No concerns	<b>16.3%</b>	16.9%	15.9%	18.9%	14.5%	16.2%	11.8%	10.9%	19.8%

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2848 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Sources used to find out about education opportunities

Q – What source(s) of information did you use to find out about education opportunities? [RANDOMIZE] (SELECT AS MANY AS APPLY)



\*\*Responses based on multiple mentions.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2917 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Sources used to find out about education opportunities – By province and gender

Q – What source(s) of information did you use to find out about education opportunities? [RANDOMIZE] (SELECT AS MANY AS APPLY)

	2025-08 (n=2917)	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=75)	Nova Scotia (n=184)	New Brunswick (n=180)	Quebec (n=41)	Ontario (n=1146)	Manitoba (n=40)	Saskatchewan (n=26)*	Alberta (n=467)	British Columbia (n=758)	Men (n=556)	Women (n=2279)
Online web searches	<b>56.4%</b>	59.8%	56.4%	60.6%	48.3%	56.3%	72.1%		61.4%	53.0%	53.7%	57.6%
Referrals (colleagues, employer, agents, family, friends, etc.)	<b>44.4%</b>	36.9%	52.5%	36.2%	52.9%	41.3%	22.7%		40.2%	50.8%	46.4%	43.6%
College/university websites	<b>38.6%</b>	57.6%	40.3%	51.8%	59.1%	38.9%	44.8%		34.7%	35.8%	40.9%	37.2%
Social media	<b>32.6%</b>	25.4%	32.8%	28.1%	34.4%	30.4%	27.9%		33.6%	35.8%	30.8%	34.0%
Advertisements (digital, transit, newspaper, radio, etc.)	<b>19.1%</b>	20.1%	21.2%	18.2%	24.0%	17.9%	23.9%		19.7%	19.5%	21.2%	18.1%
Emails (newsletters, alumni mailings, etc.)	<b>12.0%</b>	11.8%	7.9%	12.8%	19.7%	12.1%	10.5%		8.9%	13.5%	14.6%	10.9%
NACC Website	<b>4.3%</b>	1.2%	0.4%	1.5%	7.0%	7.7%	-		2.5%	1.9%	4.4%	3.9%
Brochures in the mail	<b>2.6%</b>	2.5%	2.6%	1.5%	7.3%	3.2%	2.3%		1.8%	2.2%	3.0%	2.4%
Copilot/ChatGPT or other AI platforms	<b>1.3%</b>	-	1.8%	0.8%	-	1.8%	-		1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%

\*Shaded due to small sample size.

\*\*Responses based on multiple mentions.

\*\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2917 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.





# Sources used to find out about education opportunities – By immigration

Q – What source(s) of information did you use to find out about education opportunities? [RANDOMIZE] (SELECT AS MANY AS APPLY)

	2025-08 (n=2917)	A Canadian citizen born in Canada, and all my parents and grandparents were born in Canada (n=971)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 years (n=318)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 to 10 years (n=407)	An immigrant arrived more than 10 years ago (n=539)	A first- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=212)	A second- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=195)	Protected person (n=42)	International student (n=124)
Online web searches	56.4%	62.1%	48.0%	52.3%	51.4%	65.6%	69.0%	48.9%	49.8%
Referrals (colleagues, employer, agents, family, friends, etc.)	44.4%	34.4%	61.0%	53.9%	48.9%	34.6%	28.7%	54.6%	56.0%
College/university websites	38.6%	40.7%	35.5%	37.5%	34.7%	42.1%	40.7%	31.6%	50.0%
Social media	32.6%	29.2%	38.9%	40.4%	29.6%	26.2%	27.6%	39.4%	46.1%
Advertisements (digital, transit, newspaper, radio, etc.)	19.1%	18.7%	17.9%	16.1%	19.1%	26.1%	25.6%	28.5%	19.3%
Emails (newsletters, alumni mailings, etc.)	12.0%	8.7%	16.7%	12.7%	14.4%	11.8%	7.9%	13.8%	14.3%
NACC Website	4.3%	2.2%	6.5%	6.1%	4.1%	6.7%	0.9%	5.5%	9.1%
Brochures in the mail	2.6%	1.8%	1.9%	4.6%	3.2%	2.6%	0.4%	3.4%	4.4%
Copilot/ChatGPT or other AI platforms	1.3%	0.5%	2.7%	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	3.4%	2.0%

\*\*Responses based on multiple mentions.

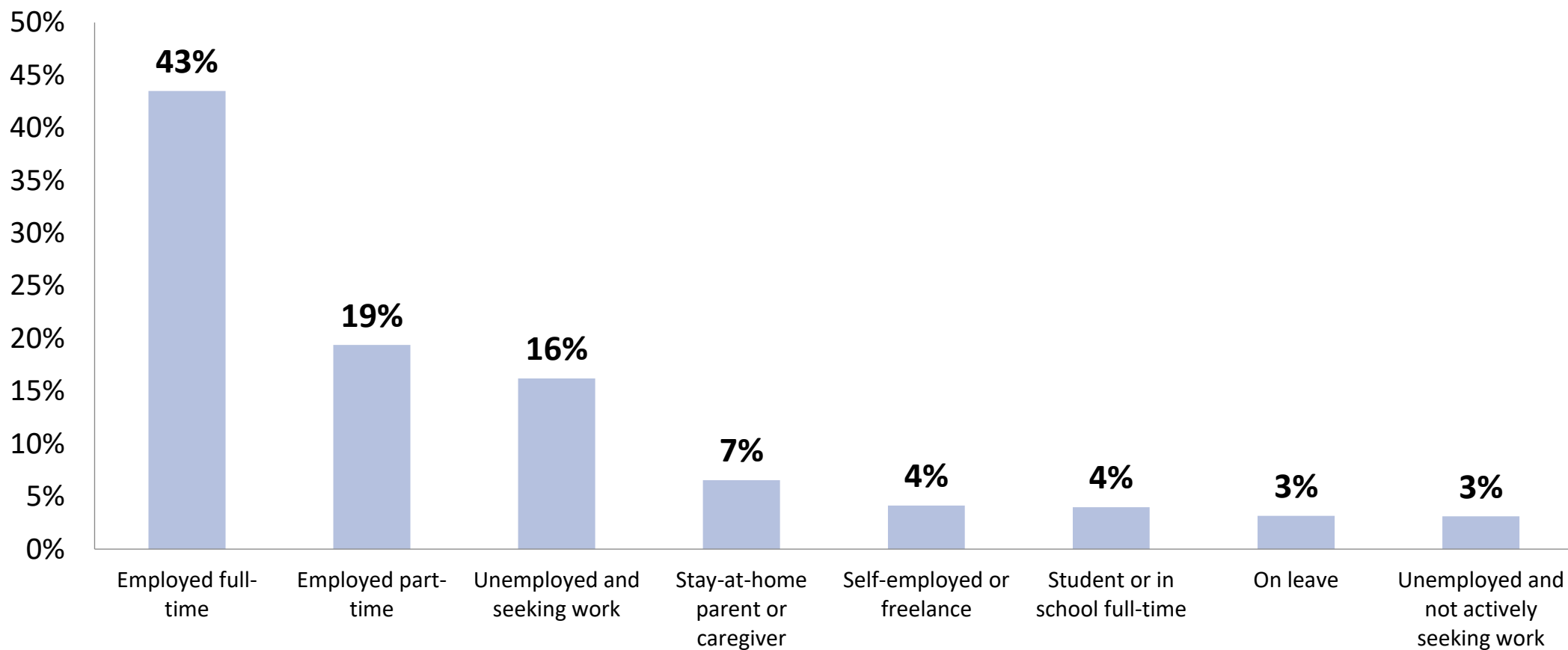
\*\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2917 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



## Employment situation when considering pursuing education

Q – Which of the following best describes your employment situation when you were considering pursuing education at your career college?



Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2944 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.

# Employment situation when considering pursuing education – By province and gender

Q – Which of the following best describes your employment situation when you were considering pursuing education at your career college?

	2025-08 (n=2944)	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=76)	Nova Scotia (n=186)	New Brunswick (n=181)	Quebec (n=41)	Ontario (n=1160)	Manitoba (n=40)	Saskatchewan (n=26)*	Alberta (n=471)	British Columbia (n=763)	Men (n=565)	Women (n=2295)
Employed full-time	<b>43.5%</b>	42.5%	42.8%	41.0%	46.0%	39.5%	44.8%		44.1%	47.9%	46.0%	42.2%
Employed part-time	<b>19.4%</b>	11.3%	20.0%	22.7%	24.0%	18.0%	27.9%		17.0%	22.3%	19.3%	19.3%
Unemployed and seeking work	<b>16.2%</b>	21.3%	16.8%	12.2%	12.7%	22.0%	10.5%		14.4%	10.5%	19.5%	14.6%
Stay-at-home parent or caregiver	<b>6.5%</b>	4.9%	2.6%	6.1%	2.3%	7.0%	2.3%		8.7%	6.0%	0.6%	9.8%
Self-employed or freelance	<b>4.1%</b>	4.0%	2.2%	2.6%	-	4.4%	7.0%		4.7%	4.0%	4.0%	4.3%
Student or in school full-time	<b>4.0%</b>	14.7%	7.4%	8.8%	12.3%	2.7%	2.3%		2.3%	4.1%	2.8%	4.4%
On leave	<b>3.2%</b>	1.2%	3.9%	3.9%	-	3.4%	2.9%		3.4%	3.0%	3.9%	2.7%
Unemployed and not actively seeking work	<b>3.1%</b>	-	4.2%	2.6%	2.7%	2.9%	2.3%		5.4%	2.3%	4.0%	2.7%

\*Shaded due to small sample size.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2944 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Employment situation when considering pursuing education – By immigration

Q – Which of the following best describes your employment situation when you were considering pursuing education at your career college?

	2025-08 (n=2944)	A Canadian citizen born in Canada, and all my parents and grandparents were born in Canada (n=987)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 years (n=319)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 to 10 years (n=410)	An immigrant arrived more than 10 years ago (n=538)	A first- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=216)	A second- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=198)	Protected person (n=42)	International student (n=123)
Employed full-time	<b>43.5%</b>	41.3%	43.1%	43.0%	48.5%	40.9%	39.5%	42.6%	40.6%
Employed part-time	<b>19.4%</b>	17.5%	19.2%	23.9%	16.5%	21.5%	20.4%	17.8%	27.3%
Unemployed and seeking work	<b>16.2%</b>	16.4%	21.6%	12.4%	14.3%	19.8%	16.3%	33.7%	13.1%
Stay-at-home parent or caregiver	<b>6.5%</b>	6.9%	4.6%	8.7%	6.2%	5.7%	9.4%	3.4%	2.2%
Self-employed or freelance	<b>4.1%</b>	4.5%	2.3%	3.3%	6.5%	3.4%	4.4%	0.7%	2.1%
Student or in school full-time	<b>4.0%</b>	4.2%	2.3%	3.3%	2.9%	5.5%	3.0%	-	13.9%
On leave	<b>3.2%</b>	5.3%	2.6%	2.4%	2.9%	1.6%	3.0%	-	-
Unemployed and not actively seeking work	<b>3.1%</b>	3.9%	4.2%	3.0%	2.3%	1.8%	4.0%	1.8%	0.9%



# Providers considered for education

Q – Which of the following providers did you consider taking education from? (Select all that you considered)

	2025-08 (n=2883)	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=73)	Nova Scotia (n=182)	New Brunswick (n=178)	Quebec (n=41)	Ontario (n=1143)	Manitoba (n=40)	Saskatchewan (n=25)*	Alberta (n=459)	British Columbia (n=742)	Men (n=552)	Women (n=2252)
Private Career College or CEGEP	<b>61.2%</b>	67.5%	59.2%	57.7%	64.9%	66.2%	57.6%		52.5%	59.0%	65.0%	59.3%
A public college/polytechnic	<b>53.8%</b>	60.5%	56.6%	51.1%	42.1%	49.8%	75.6%		56.5%	56.5%	54.6%	53.4%
A public university	<b>29.7%</b>	45.9%	36.6%	33.7%	37.0%	20.6%	39.5%		33.0%	35.9%	30.3%	29.2%
Continuing education	<b>25.0%</b>	6.7%	23.1%	22.0%	12.3%	26.0%	20.4%		35.0%	22.1%	22.3%	26.3%
A private company (e.g., Coursera, LinkedIn)	<b>7.7%</b>	2.6%	11.4%	6.9%	7.0%	7.8%	2.9%		11.5%	6.1%	8.5%	7.1%

\*Shaded due to small sample size.

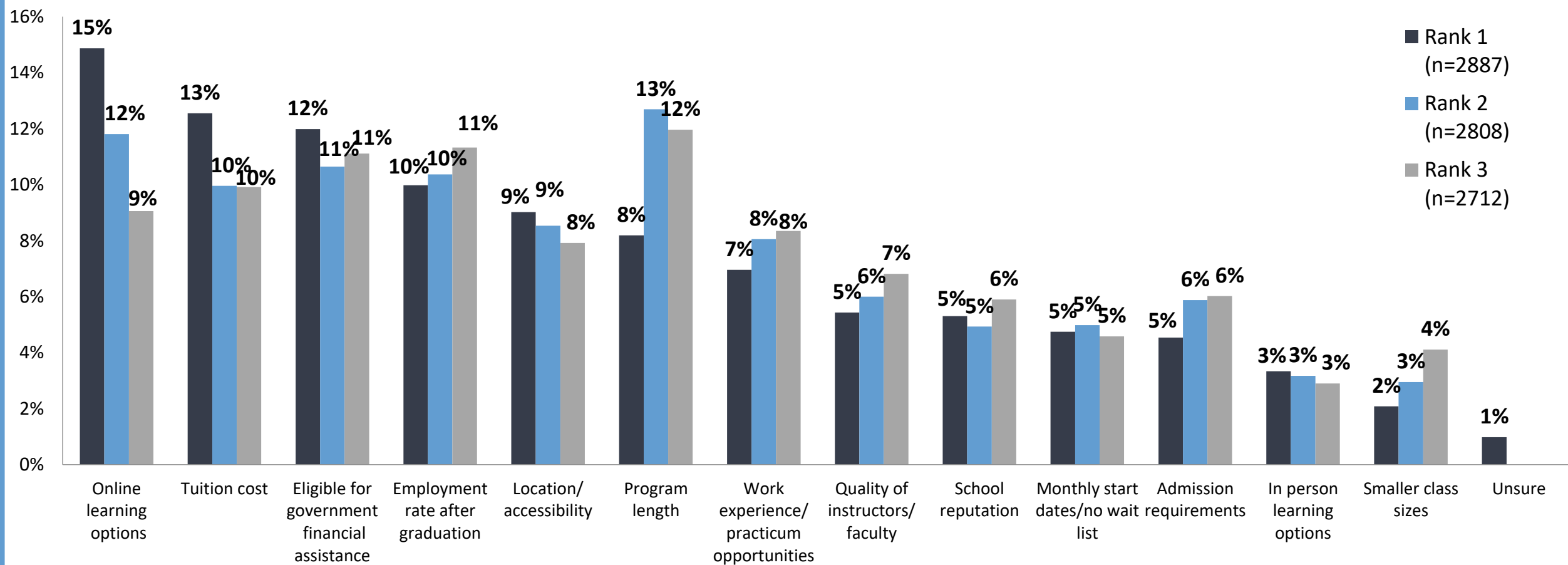
\*\*Responses based on multiple mentions.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2883 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Top factors when deciding to pursue education

Q – Please rank the top three factors that were most important to you when deciding where to pursue your education. [RANDOMIZE]



Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2887 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Top factors when deciding to pursue education – First ranked by province and gender

Q – Please rank the top three factors that were most important to you when deciding where to pursue your education. [RANDOMIZE] – First Ranked

		2025-08 (n=2887)	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=75)	Nova Scotia (n=186)	New Brunswick (n=179)	Quebec (n=39)	Ontario (n=1127)	Manitoba (n=39)	Saskatchewan (n=26)*	Alberta (n=466)	British Columbia (n=750)	Men (n=553)	Women (n=2258)
FIRST RANKED	Online learning options	14.9%	4.0%	6.5%	10.0%	4.9%	16.5%	15.5%		22.4%	12.0%	12.6%	16.2%
	Tuition cost	12.5%	15.8%	17.7%	15.9%	19.1%	11.8%	16.1%		8.1%	14.2%	14.2%	11.8%
	Eligible for government financial assistance	12.0%	6.2%	10.5%	8.3%	2.4%	13.1%	11.9%		11.5%	12.7%	11.4%	12.6%
	Employment rate after graduation	10.0%	10.6%	14.3%	8.8%	12.6%	8.8%	11.3%		11.3%	10.3%	12.3%	8.6%
	Location/accessibility	9.0%	13.7%	14.8%	12.4%	15.4%	8.2%	5.4%		8.6%	8.8%	8.7%	9.1%
	Program length	8.2%	6.2%	6.5%	9.2%	2.8%	8.5%	4.8%		7.8%	8.7%	7.4%	8.7%
	Work experience/practicum opportunities	7.0%	8.4%	5.1%	5.4%	7.7%	7.0%	4.8%		7.2%	7.1%	7.4%	6.7%
	Quality of instructors/faculty	5.4%	6.8%	2.6%	11.1%	12.6%	5.9%	9.5%		4.2%	4.5%	5.1%	5.7%
	School reputation	5.3%	2.8%	1.3%	5.8%	10.2%	5.6%	7.1%		5.3%	4.8%	6.5%	4.6%
	Monthly start dates/no wait list	4.7%	7.8%	4.7%	2.0%	-	3.6%	6.0%		4.5%	6.5%	4.6%	4.8%
	Admission requirements	4.5%	3.7%	3.1%	3.5%	7.3%	3.9%	3.0%		5.1%	5.2%	3.2%	5.3%
	In person learning options	3.3%	5.9%	7.0%	2.7%	4.9%	3.5%	2.4%		2.5%	3.1%	3.7%	2.9%
	Smaller class sizes	2.1%	4.0%	5.2%	2.0%	-	2.3%	2.4%		0.7%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%
	Unsure	1.0%	4.0%	0.8%	3.0%	-	1.3%	-		0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	1.0%

\*Shaded due to small sample size.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2887 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Top factors when deciding to pursue education – First ranked by immigration

Q – Please rank the top three factors that were most important to you when deciding where to pursue your education. [RANDOMIZE] – First Ranked

			A Canadian citizen born in Canada, and all my parents and grandparents were born in Canada (n=979)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 years (n=307)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 to 10 years (n=397)	An immigrant arrived more than 10 years ago (n=525)	A first- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=214)	A second- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=197)	Protected person (n=42)	International student (n=122)
FIRST RANKED	Online learning options	14.9%	12.9%	11.4%	17.1%	18.6%	12.7%	21.2%	14.0%	8.3%
	Tuition cost	12.5%	12.8%	13.9%	9.7%	11.6%	11.1%	9.8%	19.3%	25.7%
	Eligible for government financial assistance	12.0%	10.4%	13.2%	13.1%	15.6%	8.6%	14.1%	12.6%	2.7%
	Employment rate after graduation	10.0%	9.8%	12.5%	8.9%	9.1%	10.2%	10.1%	13.8%	13.1%
	Location/accessibility	9.0%	11.2%	11.5%	7.9%	6.8%	7.1%	7.6%	11.2%	8.2%
	Program length	8.2%	9.3%	5.3%	7.6%	7.7%	11.1%	7.5%	-	7.0%
	Work experience/practicum opportunities	7.0%	6.4%	7.5%	7.6%	6.4%	6.5%	6.9%	13.1%	9.3%
	Quality of instructors/faculty	5.4%	4.1%	7.3%	7.7%	4.4%	4.8%	3.6%	3.7%	11.4%
	School reputation	5.3%	4.5%	3.5%	7.9%	6.1%	8.0%	2.2%	-	4.8%
	Monthly start dates/no wait list	4.7%	5.9%	3.8%	3.1%	4.5%	6.6%	7.6%	-	0.6%
	Admission requirements	4.5%	4.3%	4.5%	3.5%	4.8%	6.5%	5.1%	5.5%	4.4%
	In person learning options	3.3%	3.5%	4.3%	3.5%	2.2%	3.5%	1.5%	5.0%	3.5%
	Smaller class sizes	2.1%	3.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.8%	2.8%	2.1%	-	1.1%
	Unsure	1.0%	1.9%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	1.8%	-

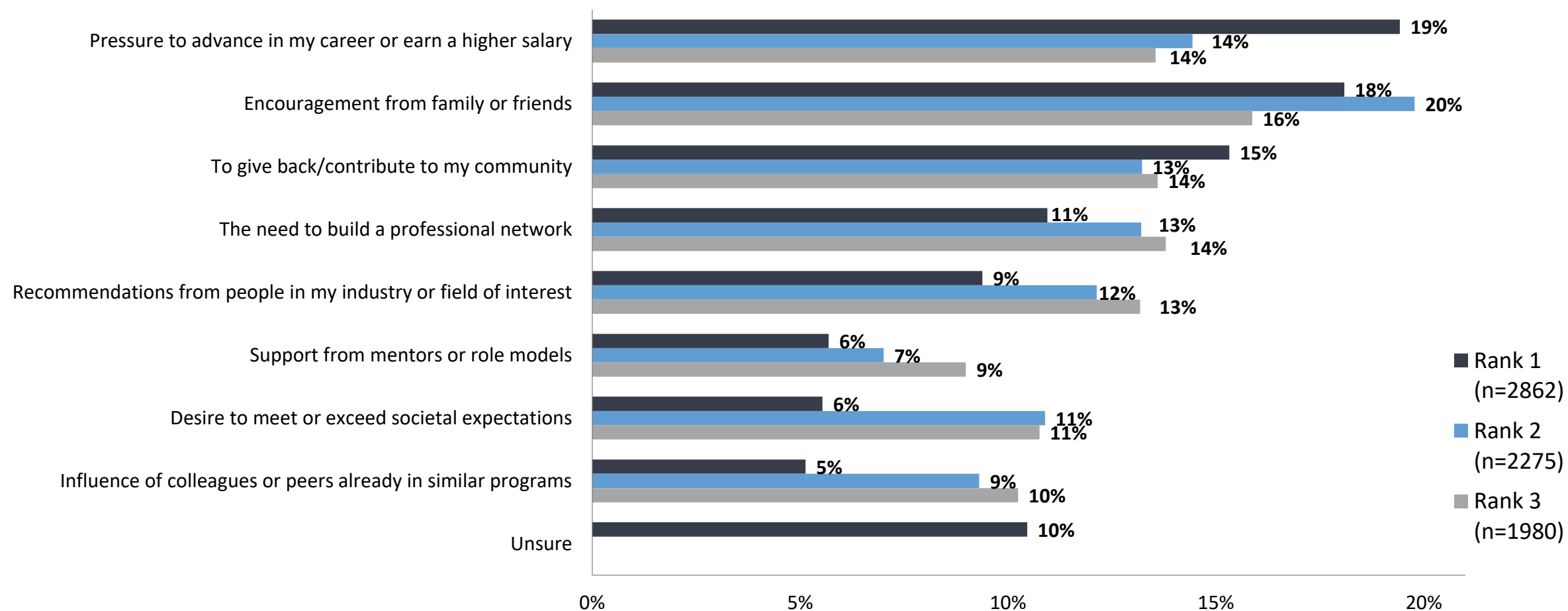
Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2887 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.





# Top social factors when deciding to pursue education

Q – Please rank the top three social factors that influenced your interest in pursuing education. [RANDOMIZE]



Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2862 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.

# Top social factors when deciding to pursue education – By province and gender

Q – Please rank the top three social factors that influenced your interest in pursuing education. [RANDOMIZE] – First ranked

		2025-08 (n=2862)	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=74)	Nova Scotia (n=181)	New Brunswick (n=179)	Quebec (n=40)	Ontario (n=1119)	Manitoba (n=39)	Saskatchewan (n=24)*	Alberta (n=459)	British Columbia (n=747)	Men (n=548)	Women (n=2239)
FIRST RANKED	Pressure to advance in my career or earn a higher salary	19.4%	24.2%	21.1%	13.4%	17.1%	18.6%	23.2%		20.6%	19.7%	21.9%	18.4%
	Encouragement from family or friends	18.1%	28.7%	17.7%	21.0%	15.5%	17.2%	20.8%		19.2%	17.6%	15.6%	19.1%
	To give back/contribute to my community	15.3%	4.1%	13.6%	11.3%	10.3%	15.6%	17.2%		14.4%	16.9%	16.3%	15.0%
	The need to build a professional network	10.9%	9.7%	9.0%	9.4%	15.1%	12.6%	9.5%		12.7%	8.4%	12.5%	10.1%
	Recommendations from people in my industry or field of interest	9.4%	9.4%	11.2%	9.0%	10.3%	9.4%	10.7%		8.1%	9.9%	9.0%	9.8%
	Support from mentors or role models	5.7%	1.3%	7.1%	4.5%	9.9%	5.9%	-		4.2%	6.5%	5.2%	5.8%
	Desire to meet or exceed societal expectations	5.5%	6.9%	2.7%	8.7%	12.3%	4.3%	2.4%		6.5%	5.9%	5.3%	5.7%
	Influence of colleagues or peers already in similar programs	5.1%	5.3%	4.0%	5.4%	7.2%	4.9%	3.0%		2.9%	6.6%	3.9%	5.8%
	Unsure	10.5%	10.4%	13.5%	17.4%	2.4%	11.4%	13.1%		11.4%	8.6%	10.4%	10.3%

\*Shaded due to small sample size.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2862 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Top social factors when deciding to pursue education – By immigration

Q – Please rank the top three social factors that influenced your interest in pursuing education. [RANDOMIZE] – First ranked

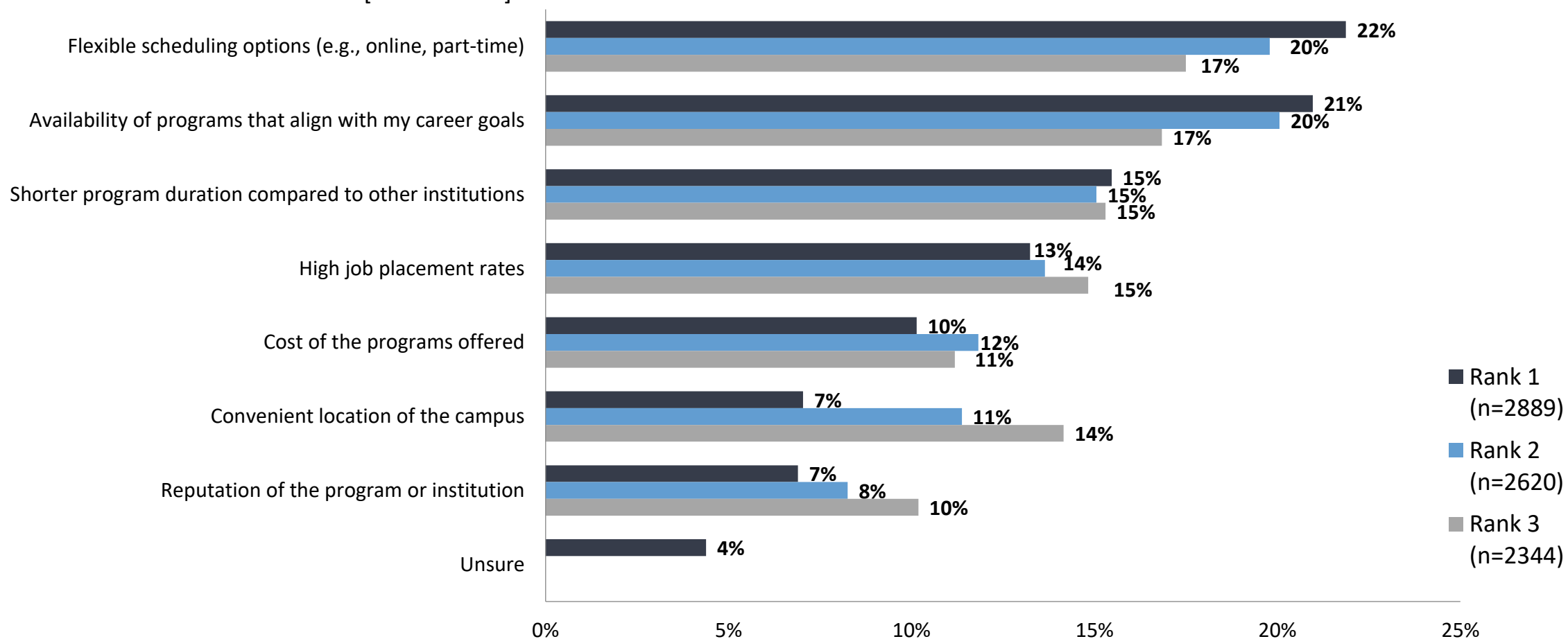
		2025-08 (n=2862)	A Canadian citizen born in Canada, and all my parents and grandparents were born in Canada (n=962)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 years (n=303)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 to 10 years (n=399)	An immigrant arrived more than 10 years ago (n=525)	A first- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=212)	A second- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=195)	Protected person (n=42)	International student (n=122)
FIRST RANKED	Pressure to advance in my career or earn a higher salary	19.4%	18.9%	14.8%	19.1%	22.8%	23.9%	24.1%	18.1%	13.5%
	Encouragement from family or friends	18.1%	19.1%	17.0%	19.4%	17.6%	17.9%	20.4%	6.3%	15.0%
	To give back/contribute to my community	15.3%	14.5%	14.9%	15.0%	16.4%	14.7%	14.7%	28.8%	12.3%
	The need to build a professional network	10.9%	5.3%	17.4%	17.8%	12.4%	8.1%	1.4%	24.5%	15.7%
	Recommendations from people in my industry or field of interest	9.4%	9.4%	12.5%	8.3%	10.0%	10.5%	4.4%	7.1%	6.9%
	Support from mentors or role models	5.7%	6.3%	4.9%	5.8%	4.6%	1.7%	6.6%	3.4%	10.6%
	Desire to meet or exceed societal expectations	5.5%	4.8%	8.3%	4.5%	3.7%	6.7%	7.8%	3.4%	11.3%
	Influence of colleagues or peers already in similar programs	5.1%	3.9%	6.6%	5.4%	6.4%	5.9%	3.1%	-	7.2%
	Unsure	10.5%	17.8%	3.6%	4.8%	5.9%	10.5%	17.4%	8.6%	7.4%

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2862 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Practical factors that influenced pursuit of education

Q – Please rank the top three practical or functional factors that influenced your interest in pursuing education, where one is the most influential, two is the second most influential and so on. [RANDOMIZE]



Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2889 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Practical factors that influenced pursuit of education – By province and gender

Q – Please rank the top three practical or functional factors that influenced your interest in pursuing education, where one is the most influential, two is the second most influential and so on. [RANDOMIZE] – First ranked

		2025-08 (n=2889)	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=75)	Nova Scotia (n=185)	New Brunswick (n=179)	Quebec (n=40)	Ontario (n=1128)	Manitoba (n=39)	Saskatchewan (n=26)*	Alberta (n=464)	British Columbia (n=753)	Men (n=553)	Women (n=2259)
FIRST RANKED	Flexible scheduling options (e.g., online, part-time)	21.9%	9.3%	14.7%	16.8%	12.3%	21.7%	27.4%		27.1%	21.9%	17.7%	24.0%
	Availability of programs that align with my career goals	21.0%	30.4%	19.0%	25.6%	25.4%	22.0%	19.1%		22.4%	17.9%	24.0%	19.4%
	Shorter program duration compared to other institutions	15.5%	19.3%	14.0%	17.6%	7.5%	16.7%	13.1%		12.2%	16.0%	14.3%	16.3%
	High job placement rates	13.2%	8.7%	18.4%	11.3%	9.5%	11.0%	11.9%		14.8%	15.5%	13.9%	12.8%
	Cost of the programs offered	10.1%	5.0%	15.7%	9.6%	22.6%	9.8%	4.8%		5.0%	12.7%	10.0%	10.2%
	Convenient location of the campus	7.0%	7.8%	8.7%	8.1%	7.2%	7.4%	-		6.3%	6.6%	5.7%	7.6%
	Reputation of the program or institution	6.9%	7.1%	5.2%	4.1%	15.5%	7.1%	16.1%		7.6%	5.8%	9.7%	5.5%
	Unsure	4.4%	12.4%	4.2%	6.8%	-	4.3%	7.7%		4.6%	3.7%	4.8%	4.2%

\*Shaded due to small sample size.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2889 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.





# Practical factors that influenced pursuit of education – By immigration

Q – Please rank the top three practical or functional factors that influenced your interest in pursuing education, where one is the most influential, two is the second most influential and so on. [RANDOMIZE] – First ranked

		2025-08 (n=2889)	A Canadian citizen born in Canada, and all my parents and grandparents were born in Canada (n=972)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 years (n=307)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 to 10 years (n=399)	An immigrant arrived more than 10 years ago (n=530)	A first- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=214)	A second- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=198)	Protected person (n=42)	International student (n=123)
FIRST RANKED	Flexible scheduling options (e.g., online, part-time)	21.9%	21.0%	20.4%	26.5%	24.0%	18.8%	24.1%	18.5%	12.5%
	Availability of programs that align with my career goals	21.0%	19.1%	25.4%	21.4%	20.8%	20.8%	16.8%	32.2%	24.9%
	Shorter program duration compared to other institutions	15.5%	18.9%	10.5%	11.6%	15.2%	15.6%	17.8%	17.4%	10.4%
	High job placement rates	13.2%	10.1%	14.8%	14.8%	16.7%	16.6%	13.5%	5.2%	10.8%
	Cost of the programs offered	10.1%	10.1%	9.4%	7.4%	8.2%	12.9%	8.9%	8.9%	21.1%
	Convenient location of the campus	7.0%	8.2%	7.5%	7.1%	5.9%	4.6%	8.7%	3.4%	7.9%
	Reputation of the program or institution	6.9%	4.8%	9.6%	8.3%	7.9%	6.6%	4.0%	12.6%	10.1%
	Unsure	4.4%	7.8%	2.3%	2.8%	1.4%	4.1%	6.1%	1.8%	2.4%

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2889 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.

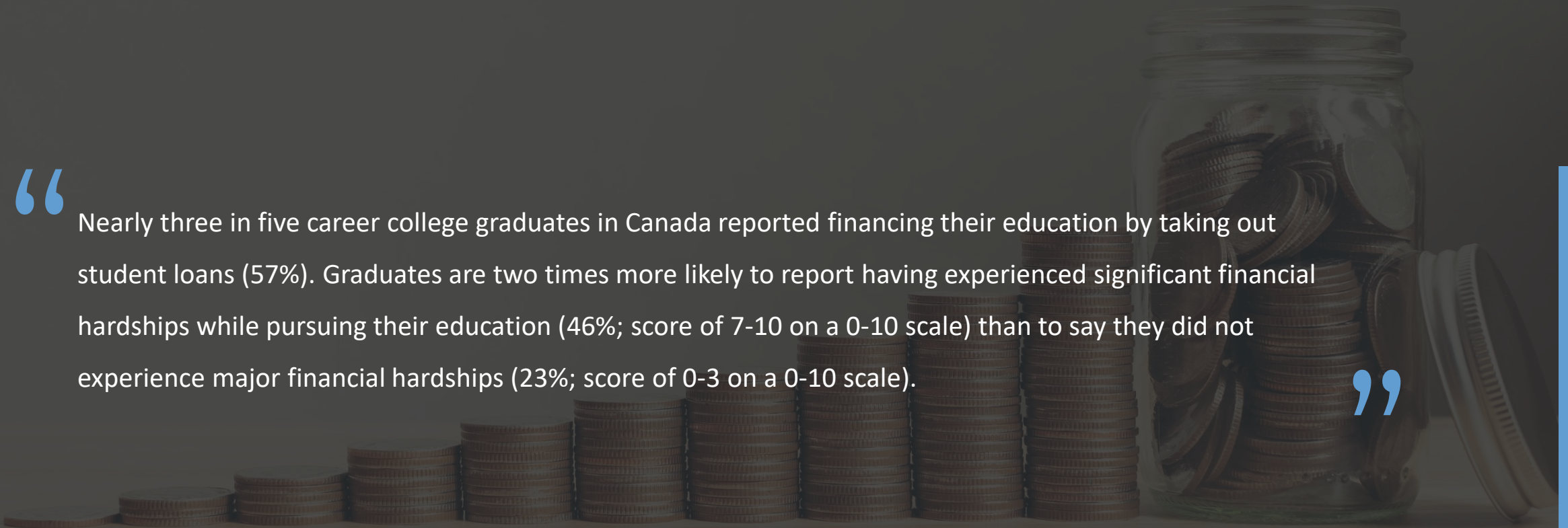


# Financing education

“

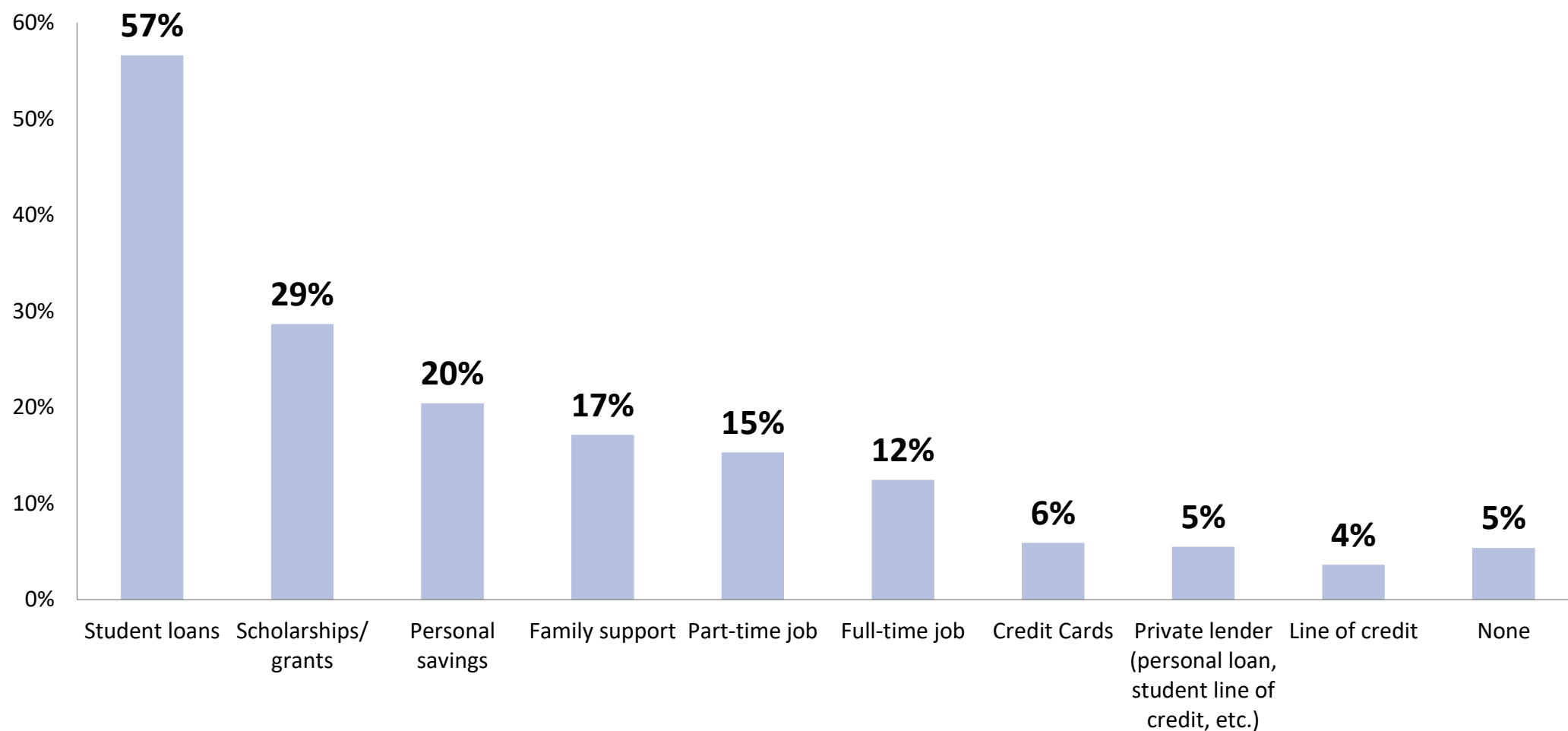
Nearly three in five career college graduates in Canada reported financing their education by taking out student loans (57%). Graduates are two times more likely to report having experienced significant financial hardships while pursuing their education (46%; score of 7-10 on a 0-10 scale) than to say they did not experience major financial hardships (23%; score of 0-3 on a 0-10 scale).

”



# Ways students financed their education

Q – How did you finance your education? [RANDOMIZE] (SELECT AS MANY AS APPLY)



\*\*Responses based on multiple mentions.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2929 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Ways students financed their education – By province and gender

Q – How did you finance your education? [RANDOMIZE] (SELECT AS MANY AS APPLY)

	2025-08 (n=2929)	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=75)	Nova Scotia (n=185)	New Brunswick (n=179)	Quebec (n=41)	Ontario (n=1150)	Manitoba (n=40)	Saskatchewan (n=26)*	Alberta (n=471)	British Columbia (n=762)	Men (n=559)	Women (n=2289)
Student loans	56.6%	46.6%	46.5%	53.6%	24.3%	56.3%	71.5%		79.9%	48.8%	54.4%	58.0%
Scholarships/grants	28.7%	39.5%	37.9%	37.0%	2.3%	30.5%	24.4%		23.2%	29.0%	26.9%	29.8%
Personal savings	20.4%	8.4%	23.8%	28.0%	42.4%	18.0%	17.4%		13.9%	25.3%	24.6%	17.9%
Family support	17.1%	14.3%	23.0%	23.0%	63.7%	14.0%	21.0%		9.8%	20.8%	17.5%	16.6%
Part-time job	15.3%	16.4%	18.0%	14.5%	46.7%	14.3%	8.2%		9.6%	17.3%	16.7%	14.4%
Full-time job	12.5%	5.0%	7.0%	7.1%	14.7%	10.8%	12.2%		11.5%	16.2%	15.0%	11.1%
Credit Cards	5.9%	6.2%	8.4%	4.6%	10.0%	5.9%	2.3%		1.1%	7.7%	6.1%	5.5%
Private lender (personal loan, student line of credit, etc.)	5.5%	7.8%	10.1%	6.9%	7.7%	5.5%	5.8%		2.5%	6.2%	4.9%	5.7%
Line of credit	3.6%	-	3.9%	4.1%	5.0%	3.6%	8.2%		1.6%	4.7%	3.8%	3.3%
None	5.4%	13.7%	5.7%	8.1%	-	5.4%	2.9%		1.6%	6.7%	5.4%	5.3%

\*Shaded due to small sample size.

\*\*Responses based on multiple mentions.

\*\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2929 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Ways students financed their education – By immigration

Q – How did you finance your education? [RANDOMIZE] (SELECT AS MANY AS APPLY)

	2025-08 (n=2929)	A Canadian citizen born in Canada, and all my parents and grandparents were born in Canada (n=980)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 years (n=320)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 to 10 years (n=407)	An immigrant arrived more than 10 years ago (n=538)	A first- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=214)	A second- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=198)	Protected person (n=42)	International student (n=123)
Student loans	56.6%	56.7%	57.1%	65.7%	66.1%	53.9%	52.5%	53.0%	13.0%
Scholarships/grants	28.7%	32.9%	25.0%	27.8%	28.5%	32.3%	36.5%	17.0%	5.2%
Personal savings	20.4%	18.3%	18.2%	13.5%	18.2%	25.3%	28.9%	26.6%	45.2%
Family support	17.1%	13.1%	20.5%	11.6%	13.2%	20.6%	13.6%	23.0%	62.9%
Part-time job	15.3%	11.7%	16.5%	14.1%	9.4%	19.8%	15.0%	24.8%	52.7%
Full-time job	12.5%	11.5%	12.1%	10.1%	13.6%	11.2%	12.1%	17.7%	19.3%
Credit Cards	5.9%	6.7%	3.3%	3.7%	5.5%	7.1%	5.2%	5.2%	10.5%
Private lender (personal loan, student line of credit, etc.)	5.5%	7.2%	3.0%	3.2%	6.1%	7.6%	3.1%	7.3%	4.3%
Line of credit	3.6%	4.2%	2.1%	3.4%	4.2%	6.0%	2.4%	5.2%	1.1%
None	5.4%	9.0%	1.8%	3.3%	4.1%	3.5%	7.7%	-	-

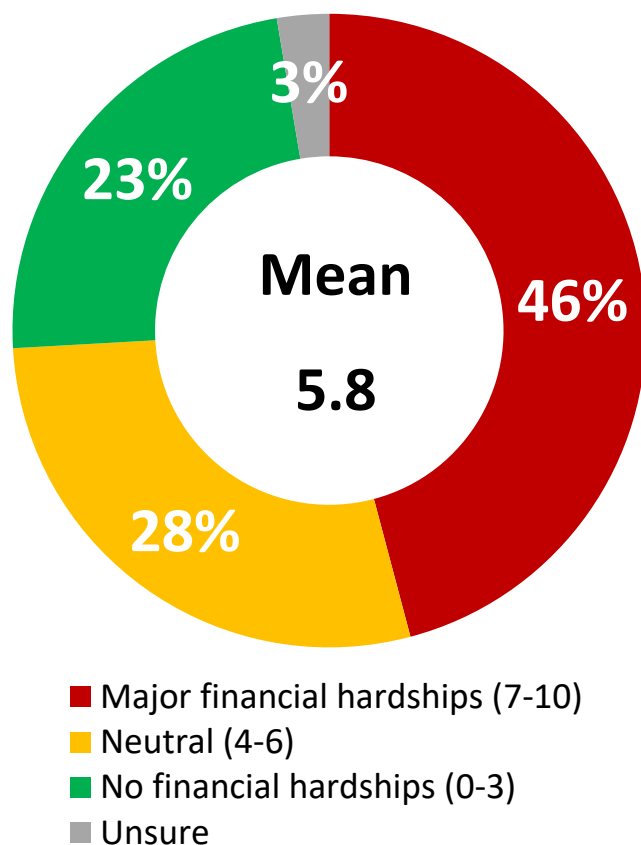
\*\*Responses based on multiple mentions.

\*\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2929 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.







## Level of financial hardship faced while pursuing education

	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=76)	Nova Scotia (n=186)	New Brunswick (n=181)	Quebec (n=41)	Ontario (n=1162)
Mean	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.8
	Manitoba (n=40)	Saskatchewan (n=26)*	Alberta (n=474)	British Columbia (n=765)	Men (n=566)
	5.3		5.9	5.7	5.8
					Women (n=2302)
					5.7

\*Shaded due to small sample size.

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.

\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

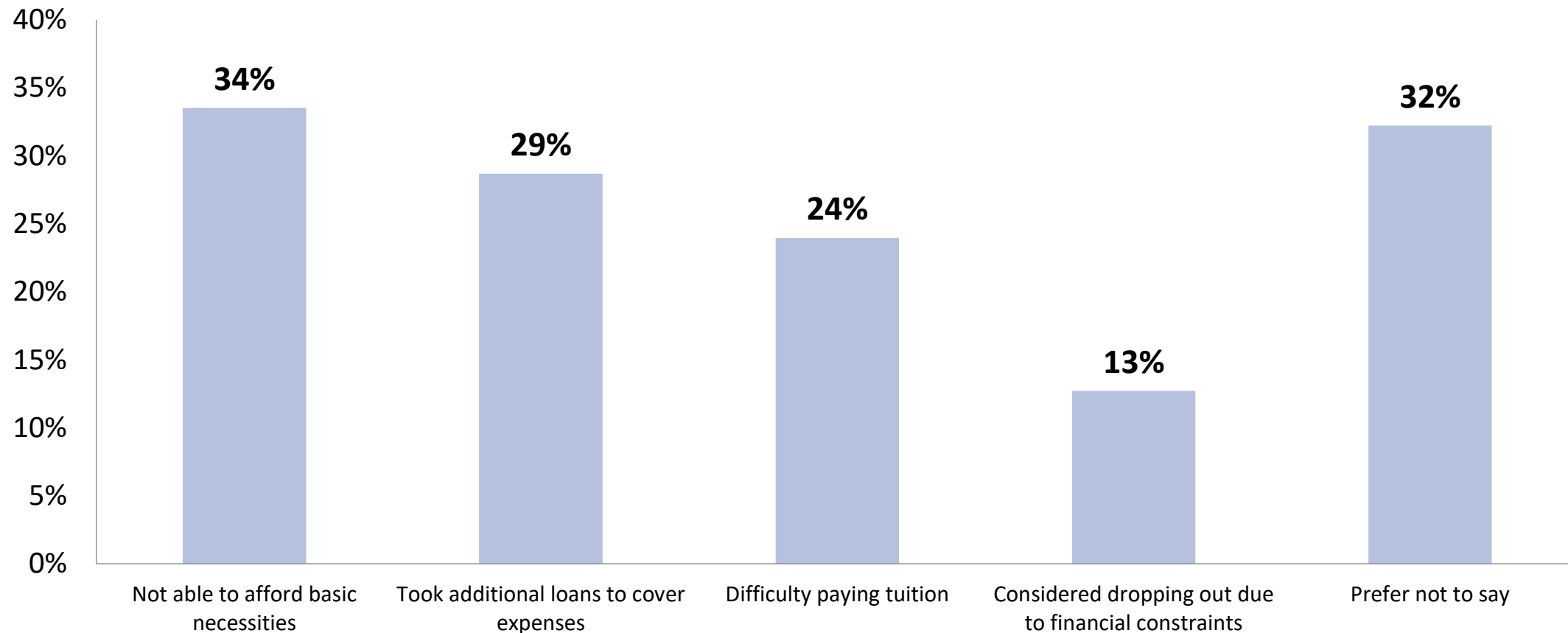
Q – On a scale of 0 to 10 where 0 is no financial hardships at all and 10 is major financial hardships, how would you describe the financial hardships, if any, that you experienced while pursuing your education?

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2951 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Types of financial hardships faced

Q – [IF FACED FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS - R1-10 in Q14] Which of the following financial hardships did you experience while pursuing your education? [RANDOMIZE] (Select all that apply)



\*Responses based on multiple mentions.

\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2417 career college graduates in Canada who faced any financial hardships, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Types of financial hardships faced – By province and gender

Q – [IF FACED FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS - R1-10 in Q14] Which of the following financial hardships did you experience while pursuing your education?  
[RANDOMIZE] (Select all that apply)

	2025-08 (n=2417)	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=64)	Nova Scotia (n=153)	New Brunswick (n=135)	Quebec (n=38)	Ontario (n=954)	Manitoba (n=33)	Saskatchewan (n=24)*	Alberta (n=397)	British Columbia (n=619)	Men (n=461)	Women (n=1892)
Not able to afford basic necessities	<b>33.5%</b>	51.5%	41.6%	39.2%	7.9%	31.6%	27.5%		32.2%	35.6%	34.0%	33.2%
Took additional loans to cover expenses	<b>28.7%</b>	26.8%	29.5%	28.9%	24.5%	28.4%	26.0%		28.3%	29.7%	31.8%	27.0%
Difficulty paying tuition	<b>24.0%</b>	13.0%	15.1%	16.5%	49.8%	24.4%	31.0%		25.7%	22.6%	26.6%	22.3%
Considered dropping out due to financial constraints	<b>12.7%</b>	12.7%	14.6%	14.6%	10.8%	13.0%	9.9%		14.1%	11.9%	13.6%	12.3%
Prefer not to say	<b>32.2%</b>	26.1%	31.6%	38.1%	36.9%	33.2%	33.1%		31.7%	31.5%	28.5%	34.0%

\*Shaded due to small sample size.

\*\*Responses based on multiple mentions.

\*\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2417 career college graduates in Canada who faced any financial hardships, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Types of financial hardships faced – By immigration

Q – [IF FACED FINANCIAL HARDSHIPS - R1-10 in Q14] Which of the following financial hardships did you experience while pursuing your education?  
[RANDOMIZE] (Select all that apply)

	2025-08 (n=2417)	A Canadian citizen born in Canada, and all my parents and grandparents were born in Canada (n=799)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 years (n=272)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 to 10 years (n=349)	An immigrant arrived more than 10 years ago (n=424)	A first- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=186)	A second- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=163)	Protected person (n=37)	International student (n=105)
Not able to afford basic necessities	<b>33.5%</b>	43.7%	28.6%	25.4%	28.4%	35.9%	44.6%	38.5%	14.9%
Took additional loans to cover expenses	<b>28.7%</b>	26.8%	25.6%	32.2%	36.1%	34.0%	24.5%	27.8%	17.9%
Difficulty paying tuition	<b>24.0%</b>	19.5%	24.5%	23.8%	24.2%	27.0%	18.0%	49.4%	42.0%
Considered dropping out due to financial constraints	<b>12.7%</b>	16.1%	7.5%	10.8%	12.1%	9.9%	13.5%	15.7%	11.3%
Prefer not to say	<b>32.2%</b>	30.1%	31.2%	33.9%	31.4%	30.0%	35.3%	15.8%	40.2%

\*\*Responses based on multiple mentions.

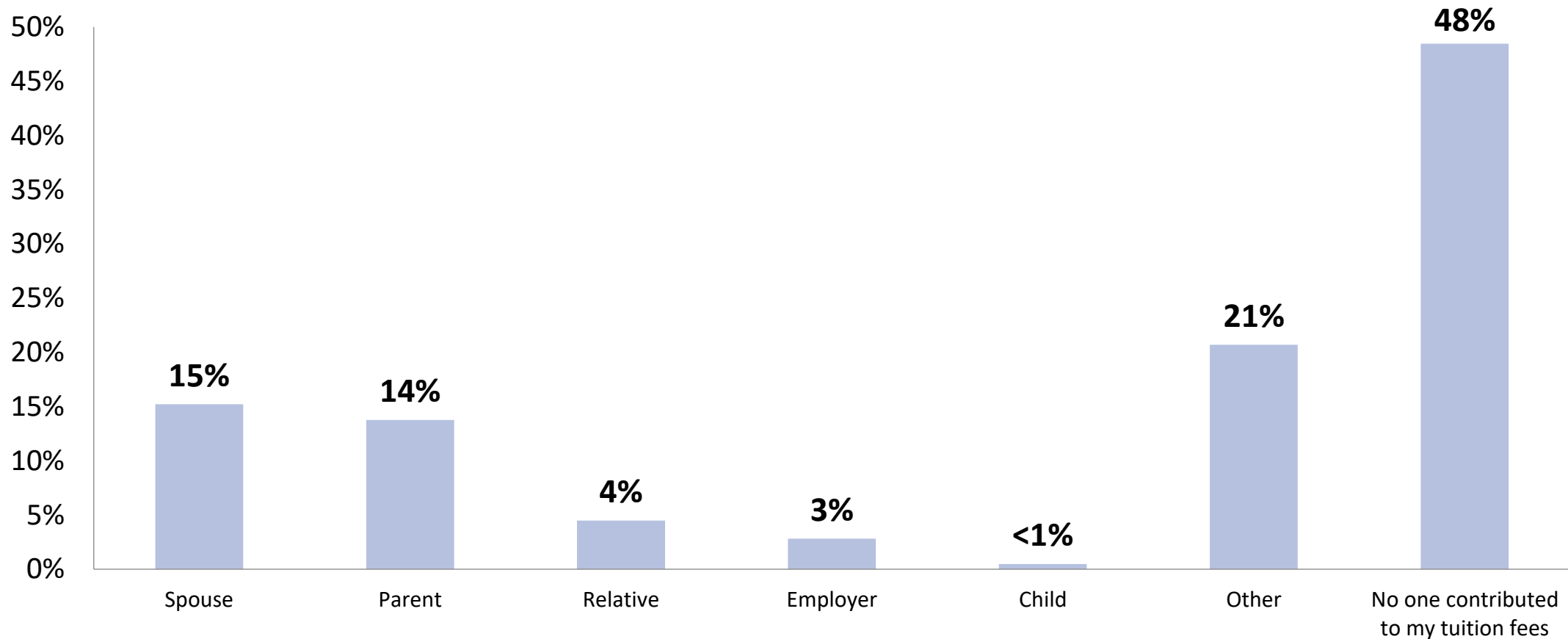
\*\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2417 career college graduates in Canada who faced any financial hardships, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



## Contribution to tuition fees

Q – Who helped pay/contribute to your tuition fees, if anyone? [RANDOMIZE] (Select all that apply)



\*Responses based on multiple mentions.

\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2920 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.





# Contribution to tuition fees – By province and gender

Q – Who helped pay/contribute to your tuition fees, if anyone? [RANDOMIZE] (Select all that apply)

	2025-08 (n=2920)	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=76)	Nova Scotia (n=184)	New Brunswick (n=180)	Quebec (n=41)	Ontario (n=1148)	Manitoba (n=40)	Saskatchewan (n=26)*	Alberta (n=468)	British Columbia (n=757)	Men (n=558)	Women (n=2280)
Spouse	<b>15.2%</b>	8.6%	15.0%	6.1%	35.6%	16.5%	17.4%		13.1%	14.8%	12.3%	17.1%
Parent	<b>13.8%</b>	28.1%	15.4%	21.8%	56.7%	8.5%	21.0%		8.3%	17.5%	16.9%	11.9%
Relative	<b>4.5%</b>	4.0%	6.7%	6.7%	4.6%	3.6%	-		3.8%	5.8%	6.5%	3.4%
Employer	<b>2.8%</b>	2.5%	2.2%	7.3%	2.3%	2.5%	7.6%		1.4%	3.6%	3.7%	2.2%
Child	<b>0.5%</b>	-	0.4%	-	-	0.6%	-		0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Other	<b>20.7%</b>	26.6%	23.6%	24.3%	5.0%	24.4%	12.2%		12.0%	21.3%	20.0%	21.2%
No one contributed to my tuition fees	<b>48.5%</b>	36.4%	45.9%	40.9%	17.0%	49.9%	44.2%		64.0%	42.7%	47.0%	49.0%

\*Shaded due to small sample size.

\*\*Responses based on multiple mentions.

\*\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2920 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Contribution to tuition fees – By immigration

Q – Who helped pay/contribute to your tuition fees, if anyone? [RANDOMIZE] (Select all that apply)

	2025-08 (n=2920)	A Canadian citizen born in Canada, and all my parents and grandparents were born in Canada (n=976)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 years (n=318)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 to 10 years (n=404)	An immigrant arrived more than 10 years ago (n=539)	A first- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=214)	A second- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=197)	Protected person (n=41)	International student (n=123)
Spouse	<b>15.2%</b>	6.8%	24.8%	22.0%	18.8%	11.0%	9.6%	14.1%	25.9%
Parent	<b>13.8%</b>	15.2%	13.3%	7.8%	6.6%	25.3%	16.2%	-	37.7%
Relative	<b>4.5%</b>	3.9%	3.7%	1.9%	2.9%	5.1%	3.8%	14.1%	21.4%
Employer	<b>2.8%</b>	3.8%	1.6%	2.2%	3.2%	1.2%	0.9%	3.4%	4.9%
Child	<b>0.5%</b>	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	1.2%	-	-	-	-
Other	<b>20.7%</b>	22.3%	17.7%	24.0%	21.0%	14.8%	20.6%	31.9%	1.4%
No one contributed to my tuition fees	<b>48.5%</b>	53.0%	44.9%	45.1%	49.7%	53.7%	55.0%	50.3%	24.7%

\*\*Responses based on multiple mentions.

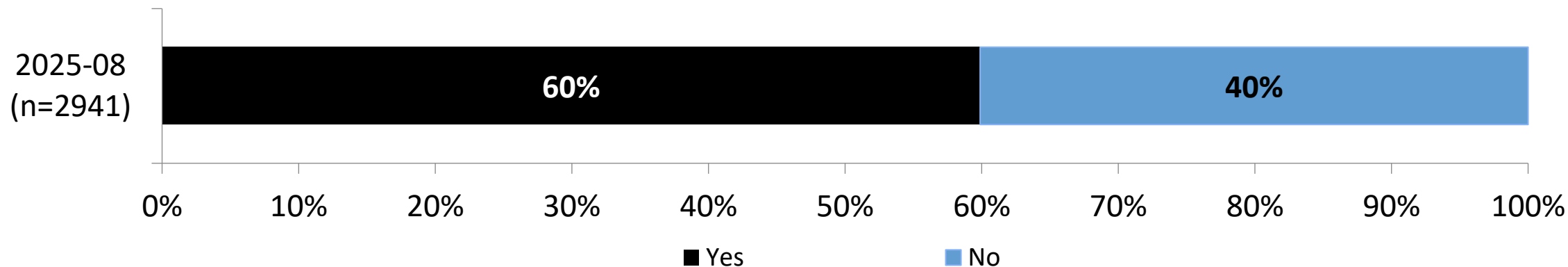
\*\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2920 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Applying for and paying off Federal/Provincial Student Aid

Q – Did you apply for Federal/Provincial Student Aid?



Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2941 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.

Q – [IF APPLIED FOR FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL AID] Are you still paying off a student loan?

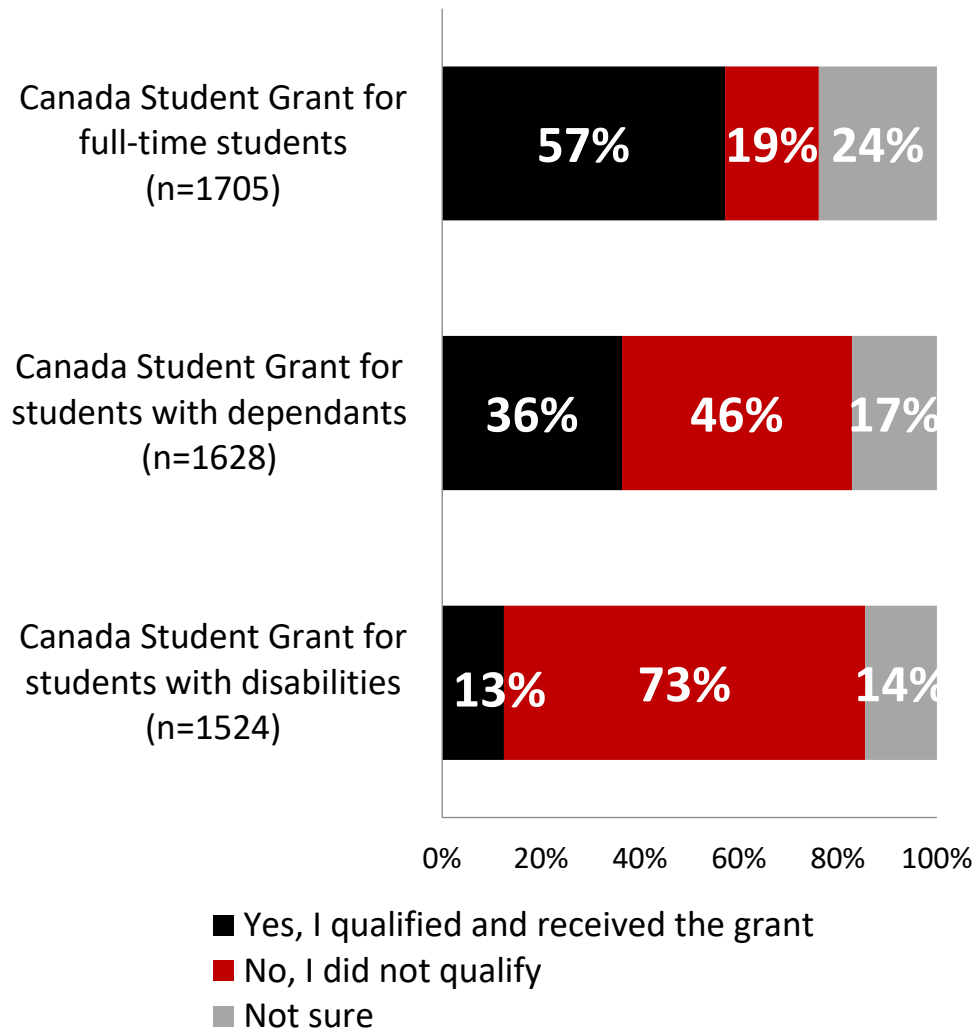
	2025-08 (n=1774)	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=46)	Nova Scotia (n=91)	New Brunswick (n=106)	Quebec (n=2)*	Ontario (n=702)	Manitoba (n=27)*	Saskatchewan (n=20)*	Alberta (n=402)	British Columbia (n=378)	Men (n=327)	Women (n=1396)
Yes	<b>83.3%</b>	73.0%	90.0%	69.9%		74.6%			94.3%	88.6%	82.8%	83.7%
No	<b>16.7%</b>	27.0%	10.0%	30.1%		25.4%			5.7%	11.4%	17.2%	16.3%

\*Shaded due to small sample size.

\*\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 1774 career college graduates in Canada who applied for Federal/Provincial Student Aid, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.





# Qualification for Canadian Student Grants

Almost **3 in 5** career college graduates

who applied for Federal/Provincial Student Aid qualified for and received the Canada Student Grant for full-time students (57%), while thirty-six per cent of career college graduates who applied for Federal/Provincial Student Aid qualified for and received the Canada Grant for students with dependants. Thirteen percent of career college graduates who applied for Federal/Provincial Student Aid qualified for and received the Canada Student Grant for students with disabilities.

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.  
\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

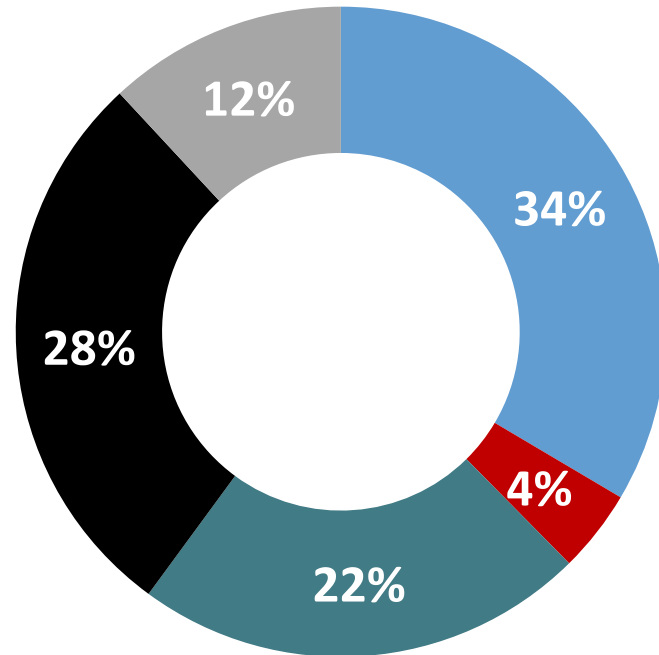
Q – [IF APPLIED FOR FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL AID] As part of your student loan award, did you qualify and receive the grant or not qualify for the following? [RANDOMIZE]

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 1705 career college graduates in Canada who applied for Federal/Provincial Student Aid, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Repayment assistance with student loans

Q – [IF APPLIED FOR FEDERAL/PROVINCIAL AID] Did you seek repayment assistance for your student loans?



- Yes, I enrolled in a repayment assistance program
- Yes, but I was denied assistance
- No, I didn't need repayment assistance
- No, I wasn't aware of repayment assistance programs
- Unsure

\*\*Weighted to the true population proportion.

\*\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Yes, I enrolled in a repayment assistance program	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=47)	Nova Scotia (n=91)	New Brunswick (n=105)	Quebec (n=2)*	Ontario (n=703)	
	34.1%	46.4%	26.7%		33.6%	
No, I wasn't aware of repayment assistance programs	Manitoba (n=27)*	Saskatchewan (n=20)*	Alberta (n=401)	British Columbia (n=376)	Men (n=326)	Women (n=1396)
			38.7%	29.5%	33.2%	33.6%
No, I wasn't aware of repayment assistance programs	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=47)	Nova Scotia (n=91)	New Brunswick (n=105)	Quebec (n=2)*	Ontario (n=703)	
	25.8%	15.2%	25.8%		28.0%	
No, I wasn't aware of repayment assistance programs	Manitoba (n=27)*	Saskatchewan (n=20)*	Alberta (n=401)	British Columbia (n=376)	Men (n=326)	Women (n=1396)
			25.5%	31.3%	27.3%	28.7%

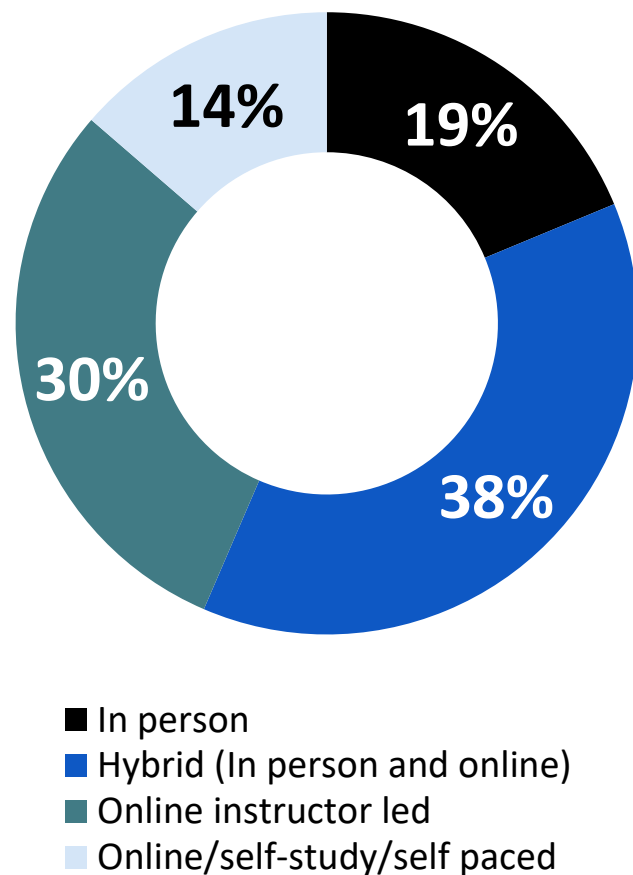
\*Shaded due to small sample size.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 1772 career college graduates in Canada who applied for Federal/Provincial Student Aid, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.





## Mode of study during time at a career college



\*Weighted to the true population proportion.

\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

About **2 in 5** career college graduates

report that the hybrid (in person and online) mode of study best describes their mode of study taken during their time at their career college (38%).

Three in ten (30%) report that online instructor led best describes their mode of study taken.

Q – Please select which of the following best describes the mode(s) of study taken during your time at your career college? [RANDOMIZE]

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2945 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.





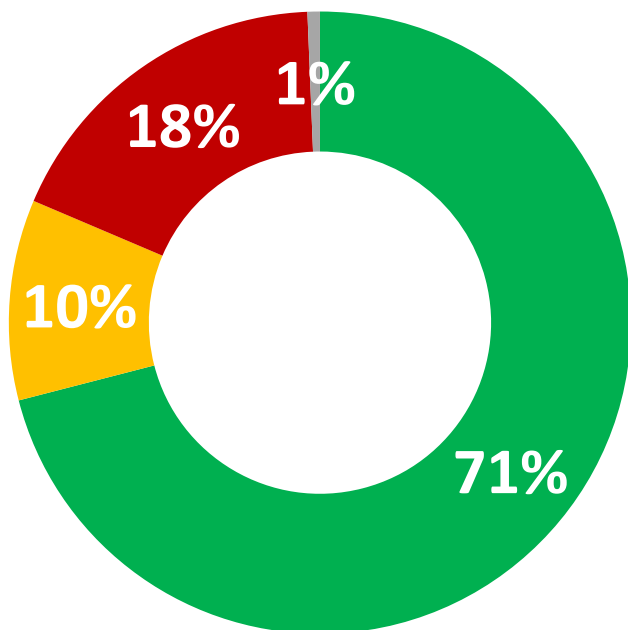
# Industry/Sector Employed in

Q – [IF Q33=1, 2 OR 3] What industry or sector are you employed in? [RANDOMIZE]

	2025-08 (n=2228)
Personal Support (Personal Support Worker, Continuing Care Assistant, Healthcare Aid, etc.)	28.4%
Allied Health (Health Information Management, Nursing, Massage, Physiotherapist, Dental, MedLab, Paramedic, Pharmacy, et	21.9%
Education (e.g. Early Childhood, Educational Assistant, etc.)	8.5%
Community & Social Services	6.7%
Business (e.g. Accounting, Marketing, Human Resources, etc.)	5.2%
Trades (e.g. Electricians, Plumbers, Carpenters, Welders, Mechanic/Autobody, etc.)	3.5%
Law & Public Safety (Law Clerk, Paralegal, Police Foundations, etc.)	2.4%
Computer & Information Technology	2.2%
Supply Chain	1.6%
Tractor-Trailer & Transportation	1.2%
Cosmetology (e.g. Hairstyling, Esthetics, Makeup, Spa, etc.)	1.2%
Art and Design (e.g. Graphic Arts, Digital Design, etc.)	1.0%
Other industry or sector	16.1%

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2228 career college graduates in Canada who are employed, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.





■ Yes it is related      ■ Somewhat related  
■ No it is not related      ■ Not sure

\*Weighted to the true population proportion.

\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

## Current job in relation to the program graduated from

### Employed career college graduates in Canada

are about two and a half times more likely to say their current job is related to the program they graduated from (71%) than they are to say it is somewhat related (10%) or not related (18%) to the program they graduated from.

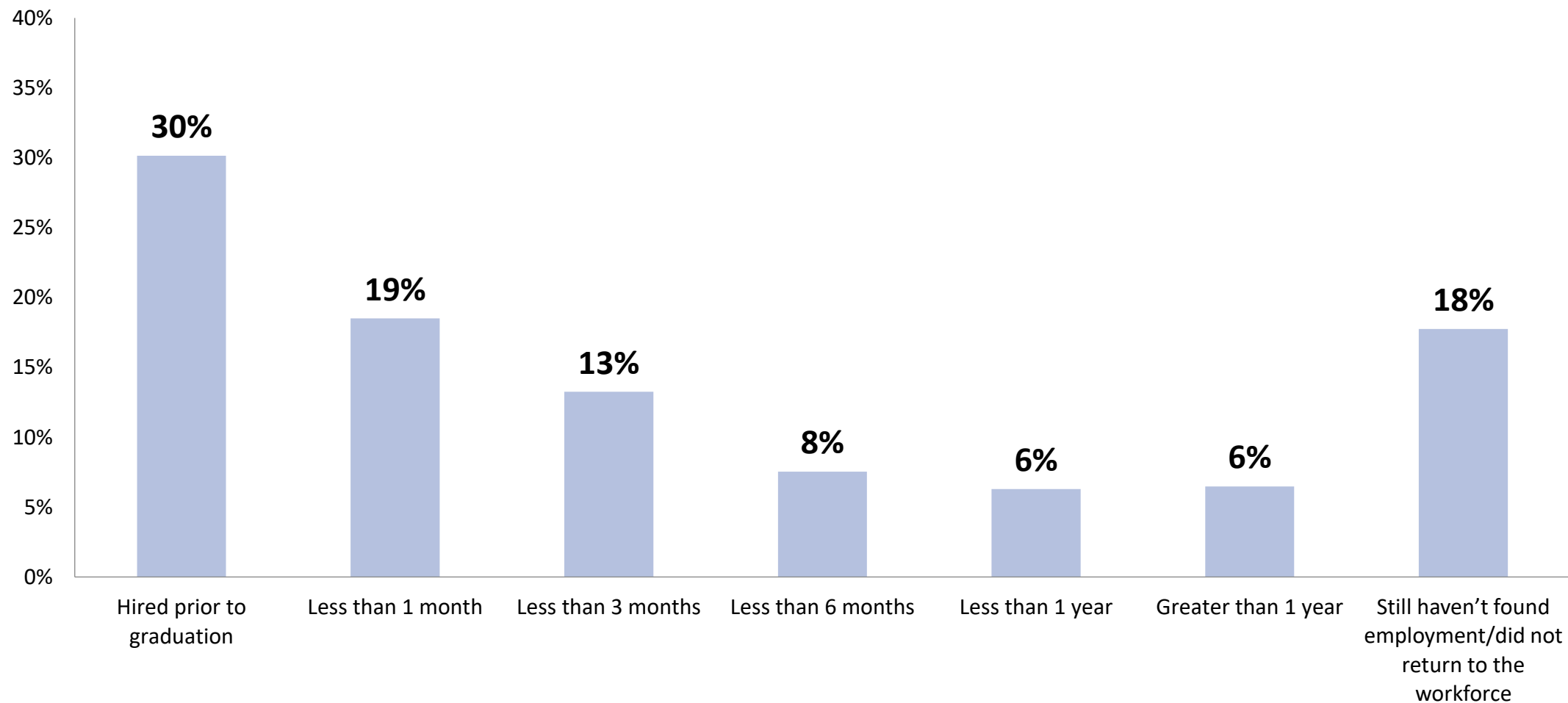
Q – [IF Q33=1, 2 OR 3] Is your current job related to the program, you graduated from?

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2221 career college graduates in Canada who are employed, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Length to find employment after graduating from a Career College

Q – How long did it take to find employment after graduating from a Career College?



Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2933 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Length to find employment after graduating from a Career College – By province and gender

Q – How long did it take to find employment after graduating from a Career College?

	2025-08 (n=2933)	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=76)	Nova Scotia (n=185)	New Brunswick (n=180)	Quebec (n=41)	Ontario (n=1151)	Manitoba (n=40)	Saskatchewan (n=26)*	Alberta (n=470)	British Columbia (n=764)	Men (n=563)	Women (n=2291)
Hired prior to graduation	<b>30.1%</b>	33.1%	46.7%	38.6%	24.3%	25.2%	25.0%		24.9%	36.4%	26.9%	32.2%
Less than 1 month	<b>18.5%</b>	19.2%	20.1%	14.0%	16.6%	16.4%	15.1%		14.7%	23.6%	15.6%	19.8%
Less than 3 months	<b>13.3%</b>	13.2%	10.1%	10.0%	12.7%	12.0%	7.6%		9.6%	17.4%	15.9%	12.1%
Less than 6 months	<b>7.5%</b>	11.6%	6.3%	4.6%	15.4%	9.1%	4.6%		6.2%	5.8%	7.4%	7.7%
Less than 1 year	<b>6.3%</b>	3.7%	7.4%	7.7%	7.0%	7.4%	14.5%		5.7%	5.1%	5.6%	6.4%
Greater than 1 year	<b>6.5%</b>	7.0%	3.5%	6.0%	14.3%	7.3%	14.5%		7.2%	4.6%	5.4%	6.8%
Still haven't found employment/did not return to the workforce	<b>17.8%</b>	12.2%	6.1%	19.1%	9.7%	22.7%	18.6%		31.5%	7.0%	23.2%	14.9%

\*Shaded due to small sample size.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2933 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.



# Length to find employment after graduating from a Career College – By immigration

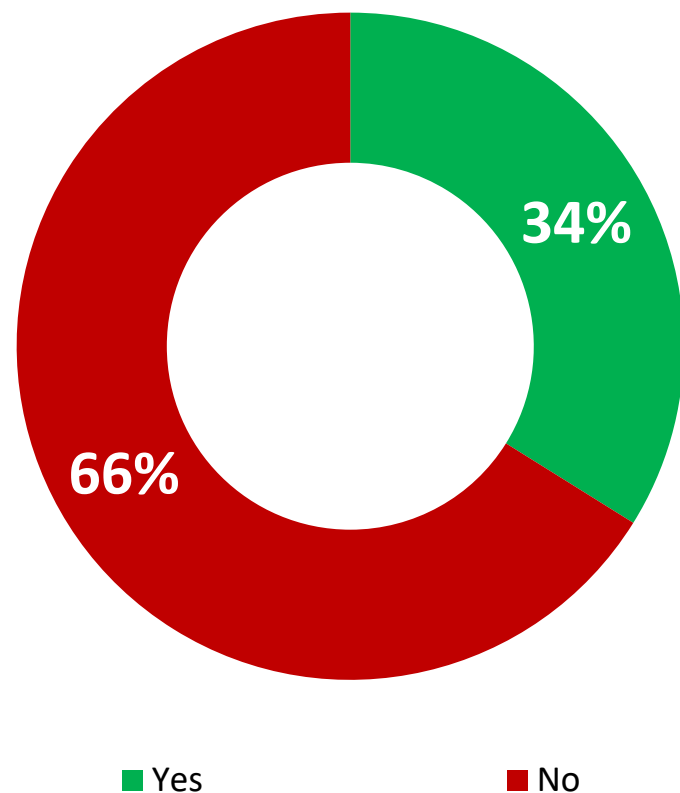
Q – How long did it take to find employment after graduating from a Career College?

	2025-08 (n=2933)	A Canadian citizen born in Canada, and all my parents and grandparents were born in Canada (n=983)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 years (n=321)	An immigrant arrived in the past 5 to 10 years (n=411)	An immigrant arrived more than 10 years ago (n=537)	A first- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=214)	A second- generation Canadian citizen born in Canada (n=198)	Protected person (n=41)	International student (n=124)
Hired prior to graduation	<b>30.1%</b>	37.2%	23.6%	26.9%	29.0%	22.0%	27.5%	32.5%	36.3%
Less than 1 month	<b>18.5%</b>	18.1%	19.7%	16.2%	15.6%	28.1%	27.6%	9.1%	14.9%
Less than 3 months	<b>13.3%</b>	9.7%	14.1%	15.3%	14.3%	16.1%	14.7%	24.1%	13.7%
Less than 6 months	<b>7.5%</b>	6.0%	7.6%	7.9%	8.3%	8.9%	5.1%	10.7%	12.2%
Less than 1 year	<b>6.3%</b>	6.2%	5.6%	6.1%	7.1%	3.6%	7.1%	3.8%	6.6%
Greater than 1 year	<b>6.5%</b>	7.1%	7.7%	8.1%	4.5%	6.0%	7.3%	3.4%	5.1%
Still haven't found employment/did not return to the workforce	<b>17.8%</b>	15.7%	21.7%	19.5%	21.2%	15.3%	10.6%	16.5%	11.2%

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2933 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.







\*Weighted to the true population proportion.  
\*Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Q – Did you get hired by the organization where you did your practicum/internship?

## Hired by the practicum/internship organization

Yes	Newfoundland and Labrador (n=75)	Nova Scotia (n=185)	New Brunswick (n=179)	Quebec (n=41)	Ontario (n=1145)	
	43.8%	55.5%	39.7%	24.3%	27.9%	
	Manitoba (n=40)	Saskatchewan (n=26)*	Alberta (n=471)	British Columbia (n=762)	Men (n=562)	Women (n=2284)
	41.8%		27.6%	41.5%	30.2%	35.7%

\*Shaded due to small sample size.

Source: Nanos Research, online open-link survey of 2924 career college graduates in Canada, July 10<sup>th</sup> to August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025.





Nanos conducted an online open-link survey sent to 2953 career college graduates by the career colleges, between July 10<sup>th</sup> and August 18<sup>th</sup>, 2025. The results were statistically checked and weighted by age and gender using the latest Census information and the sample is geographically stratified to be representative of Canada.

A margin of error cannot be calculated on a non-probability sample. For comparison purposes, a probability sample 2953 respondents would have a margin of error of  $\pm 1.8$  percentage points, 19 times out of 20.

The research was commissioned by National Association of Career Colleges and was conducted by Nanos Research.

**Full data tables with weighted and unweighted number of interviews is here:**

- [By province and gender](#)
- [By immigration status and citizenship](#)
- [By racial identity](#)
- [By mode of learning](#)
- [By employment status](#)
- [By number of children under 15 at home](#)

Results are weighted by province and gender based on data provided by NACC. Career college graduates were invited to participate in the survey via email from NACC. Responses were gathered using an open-link to the online survey.

Note: Charts may not add up to 100 due to rounding.



Element	Description	Element	Description
Research sponsor	National Association of Career Colleges		
Population and Final Sample Size	2953 career college graduates	Weighting of Data	The results were weighted by province and gender using data provided by the NACC and the sample is geographically stratified to ensure a distribution across career colleges in Canada. See tables for full weighting disclosure.
Source of Sample	Not applicable	Screening	Screening ensured potential respondents did not work in the market research industry, in the advertising industry, in the media or a political party prior to administering the survey to ensure the integrity of the data.
Type of Sample	Non-probability	Excluded Demographics	Individuals who did not graduate from a career college in Canada; individuals without internet access could not participate.
Margin of Error (for a comparative probability sample)	No margin of error applies to this research.	Stratification	By career colleges in Canada.
Mode of Survey	Online open-link survey	Estimated Response Rate	Not applicable
Sampling Method Base	Non-probability	Question Order	Question order in the preceding report reflects the order in which they appeared in the original questionnaire.
Demographics (Captured)	Canada; Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Men and Women; Immigration Status	Question Content	All questions asked are contained in the report.
Demographics (Other)	Citizenship; Racial Identity; Mode of Learning; Employment Status; Number of Children Under 15 at Home	Question Wording	The questions in the preceding report are written exactly as they were asked to individuals.
Field Dates	July 10 <sup>th</sup> to August 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2025.	Research/Data Collection Supplier	Nanos Research
Language of Survey	The survey was conducted in both English and French.	Contact	Contact Nanos Research for more information or with any concerns or questions. <a href="http://www.nanos.co">http://www.nanos.co</a> Telephone:(613) 234-4666 ext. 237 Email: info@nanosresearch.com.
Standards	Nanos Research is a member of the Canadian Research Insights Council (CRIC) and confirms that this research fully complies with all CRIC Standards including the CRIC Public Opinion Research Standards and Disclosure Requirements. <a href="https://canadianresearchinsightscouncil.ca/standards/">https://canadianresearchinsightscouncil.ca/standards/</a>	Data Tables	<a href="#">By province and gender</a> <a href="#">By immigration status and citizenship</a> <a href="#">By racial identity</a> <a href="#">By mode of learning</a> <a href="#">By employment status</a> <a href="#">By number of children under 15 at home</a>



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# Any questions?

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Nanos Research

(613) 234-4666, ext. 237

[ea@nanosresearch.com](mailto:ea@nanosresearch.com)

For more information on the firm, please visit [www.nanos.co](http://www.nanos.co)





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