

***SURVEY of CANADIAN CAREER COLLEGE  
STUDENTS  
Phase I: Institutional Survey***

***Human Resources and Social Development Canada  
and  
The Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation***

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# *Executive Summary*

## **1.0 Overview**

Currently, little is known about Canada's *private* post-secondary educational system and the students enrolled in and graduating from this system. Given that the Canada Student Loans Program distributes over 10% of all student loans to students attending private career colleges there is a need to better understand the private post-secondary educational system.

Human Resources and Social Development Canada in partnership with the Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation has commissioned R.A. Malatest & Associates to conduct the *Survey of Canadian Career College Students*. The National Association of Career Colleges is supporting this research through the provision of in-kind assistance. The research will be conducted in three phases beginning with a survey of private career colleges (Institutional Survey) to ascertain the number of institutions and students eligible to participate in the *Career Colleges Student Survey*. The in-school survey of students attending private career colleges will include follow-up to determine outcomes associated with participation in the private post-secondary educational system.

In total, 1050 institutions were contacted and information was collected using the Institutional Survey to determine eligibility to participate in the *Career Colleges Student Survey*. An institution was deemed to be eligible if less than 30% of the student population was enrolled in either English as Second Language or correspondence programs and the institution receives less than 50% of its total funding from government sources.

In this context, reader should exercise caution in the interpretation of the findings of this study as the number of private career colleges in Canada will be greater than the number identified in this report. Further, the number of students enrolled in Canadian career colleges would be greater than the number estimated in this report.

### **1.1 Highlight of Findings**

Among the universe of 2,423 private career colleges in Canada, 441 currently hold membership with the National Association of Career Colleges, as reported by the NACC. The majority (1,982) of private career colleges are not members with the national association.

Overall among the institutions contacted, 73% of NACC institutions and 43% of institutions not holding NACC membership were determined to be eligible to participate in the *Career Colleges Student Survey*.

In total, 11% of the institutions surveyed offer ESL programs and 13% offer correspondence or distance education programs. Institutions not holding membership with the NACC are more likely to receive in excess of 50% of its revenue directly from government (13%) as compared to those with NACC membership (8%).

Based on data from eligible institutions, it is estimated that 3,579 full and part-time instructors are employed in NACC institutions and 8,103 in non-NACC institutions. The student population for 2005 in institutions eligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey was estimated to be 51,380 in institutions holding NACC membership and 104,727 in those not holding membership.

On average, career colleges in Canada have relatively limited student enrollment. It is estimated that among eligible career college institutions, the average number of students enrolled in a NACC institution was 170 over the entire 2005 year and the average number enrolled in a non-NACC institution was 147 students.

The distribution of students is not representative of Canada's population. For example, the proportion of students enrolled in career colleges in British Columbia (32%) was higher than their share of Canada's total population. Likely due to the CEGEP system in Quebec, the proportion of career college students in Quebec was lower than their share of Canada's total population (career college student share 5%; population share 23%).

# *Table of Contents*

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Acronyms and Short Forms.....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>List of Tables .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>List of Figures.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>1. Project Background .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Research Methodology .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Development of Private Vocational Institutional Database.....	2
2.2 Communication Plan Development .....	3
2.3 Development and Pre-test of the Institutional Survey .....	4
2.4 Survey of Private Vocational Institutions .....	4
2.5 Development and Field-test of the Student Survey .....	7
<b>3. Profile of Private Career Colleges .....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1 NACC Membership .....	8
3.2 Provision of Language and Distance Education Programs .....	9
3.3 Direct Government Funding .....	9
3.4 Eligibility to Participate in the CCSS .....	10
3.5 Estimated Number of Instructors Employed.....	12
3.6 Estimated Valid Student Universe .....	12
3.6.1 Estimated Student Universe by NACC Membership and Province.....	12
<b>4. NACC and Non-NACC Schools.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>5. Appendix A .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>6. Appendix B .....</b>	<b>33</b>

# *Acronyms and Short Forms*

*Alphabetical by Acronym/Short Form*

<b>AB</b>	<b>Alberta</b>
<b>NACC</b>	<b>National Association of Career Colleges</b>
<b>BC</b>	<b>British Columbia</b>
<b>CATI</b>	<b>Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing</b>
<b>CMSF</b>	<b>Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation</b>
<b>CSLP</b>	<b>Canada Student Loan Program</b>
<b>DASH</b>	<b>Data Software Handling</b>
<b>ESL</b>	<b>English as a Second Language</b>
<b>FAQ</b>	<b>Frequently Asked Questions</b>
<b>HRSDC</b>	<b>Human Resources and Social Development Canada</b>
<b>MB</b>	<b>Manitoba</b>
<b>NB</b>	<b>New Brunswick</b>
<b>NL</b>	<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>
<b>NS</b>	<b>Nova Scotia</b>
<b>NT</b>	<b>North West Territories</b>
<b>NU</b>	<b>Nunavut</b>
<b>ON</b>	<b>Ontario</b>
<b>PE</b>	<b>Prince Edward Island</b>
<b>PTI</b>	<b>Private Post Secondary Training Institutions</b>
<b>QC</b>	<b>Quebec</b>
<b>CCSS</b>	<b>Career Colleges Student Survey</b>
<b>SK</b>	<b>Saskatchewan</b>
<b>YT</b>	<b>Yukon</b>

## *List of Tables*

<b>2-1.</b>	Source of Sample List by Province.....	2
<b>2-2.</b>	Designation of Institutions by Province.....	5
<b>2-3.</b>	Designation of 800 Sample Institutions by Province.....	4
<b>2-4.</b>	Completed Institutional Surveys from Sample of 800 Schools .....	5
<b>2-5.</b>	Contact Outcomes for all Private Career Colleges in the Sample .....	6
<b>3-1.</b>	Proportion and Number of Private Career Colleges Belonging to NACC .....	9
<b>3-2.</b>	Proportion of Private Career Colleges Providing Language and Distance Education Programs .....	9
<b>3-3.</b>	Proportion of Private Career Colleges Receiving Direct Funding from Provincial or Federal Government Sources .....	10
<b>3-4.</b>	Distribution of Sample Respondents .....	10
<b>3-5.</b>	Estimate of Actual Number of Valid Institutional Participants for the Survey of Canadian Career College Students.....	11
<b>3-6.</b>	Estimated Number of Instructors Employed Part-time and Full-time by Valid Private Canadian Career Colleges.....	12
<b>3-7.</b>	Mean Number of Students Enrolled in Private Canadian Career Colleges in a One-Year Period .....	13
<b>3-8.</b>	Estimated Number of Students Enrolled in Private Canadian Career Colleges in a One-Year Period by Province .....	13
<b>3-9.</b>	Actual Number of Students Enrolled in Private Canadian Career Colleges (January 2005 to December 2005).....	14
<b>3-10.</b>	Estimated Number of Students Enrolled in Private Canadian Career Colleges in a One-Year Period by Province .....	15
<b>3-11.</b>	Proportion of Canadian Career Student Population as Compared to Canadian Population Across Canada .....	16
<b>4-2.</b>	Reasons for Institution Not Being CSLP Designated.....	18
<b>4-3.</b>	Language Programs Offered.....	18
<b>4-5.</b>	Correspondence or Distance Education Programs Offered .....	19
<b>4-17.</b>	Number of Full and Part-time Program Students in Attendance (January 2005 to December 2005).....	26

## *List of Figures*

<b>4-1.</b> Percentage of Institutions that are Canada Student Loan Designated .....	17
<b>4-4.</b> Percentage of Institutions Offering Second Language or Distance Education Programs ...	19
<b>4-6.</b> Proportion of Total Student Population Enrolled in Language Programs .....	20
<b>4-7.</b> Proportion of Total Student Population in Distance Education Programs .....	21
<b>4-8.</b> Percentage of Institutions Receiving Provincial or Federal Government Funding .....	21
<b>4-9.</b> Percentage of Institutional Funding from Provincial or Federal Government Sources .....	22
<b>4-10.</b> Percentage of Aboriginal Post-Secondary Institutions .....	22
<b>4-11.</b> Percentage of Institutions Granting Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates.....	23
<b>4-12.</b> Years Campus Has Been in Operation.....	24
<b>4-13.</b> Minimum Education Level of Instructors.....	24
<b>4-14.</b> Number of Full-time Instructors .....	25
<b>4-15.</b> Number of Part-time Instructors .....	25
<b>4-16.</b> Institutions Offering Full-time Programs.....	27
<b>4-18.</b> Average Annual Full-time Tuition Fees .....	27
<b>4-19.</b> Location of Institution.....	27
<b>4-20.</b> Percentage of Provincial Career Colleges Association Members.....	28





# *1. Project Background*

The Canada Student Loan Program distributes over 10% of all student loans to students attending private career colleges. While extensive research exists at the national and provincial levels regarding the transition from public post-secondary systems to the workforce, very little research (with the exception of British Columbia) has been completed to ascertain debt levels, student satisfaction and/or outcomes associated with participation in a private post-secondary educational program. Given that a significant proportion of Canada's student population is enrolled, either full or part-time, in the private post-secondary education system it is appropriate to examine key issues that have been studied for Canada's public post-secondary system. Additionally, since many students who attend such institutions also utilize the Canada Student Loans Program it is crucial to assess the impacts of Canada's private post-secondary education system.

Human Resources and Social Development Canada in partnership with the Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation has commissioned R.A. Malatest & Associates to conduct the *Survey of Canadian Career College Students*. The National Association of Career Colleges is supporting this research through the provision of in-kind assistance.

The Career Colleges Student Survey has been designed to gather information concerning students and graduates of private career colleges. It is expected that the research will provide insight into the following:

- the socio-economic background of students attending private post-secondary training institutions;
- the reasons/factors that influenced the selection of a private post-secondary program/institution rather than a public post-secondary program;
- the transition of the student to post-program activities – did participation in the program lead to work or participation in further education or training?; and
- the level of student satisfaction with the education/services provided.

To facilitate the Career Colleges Student Survey, an Institutional Survey was designed to collect information on programs, credentials, funding, instructors and willingness to participate in the CCSS. The Institutional Survey was then distributed to a random and representative sample of 800 private career colleges selected from the Private Career College Database developed by the Consultant. In addition, this sample was augmented through additional contact made with almost all career colleges that were registered the provincial ministries or education and/or advanced education. This report highlights the findings from the institutions that completed the Institutional Survey or provided information about the institutions eligibility to complete the Career Colleges Student Survey.

## 2. Research Methodology

### 2.1 Development of Private Vocational Institutional Database

In discussion with representatives from the National Association of Career Colleges, Human Resources and Social Development Canada, and the Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation, the Consultant developed an estimated universe of registered private career colleges Canada-wide. The estimated universe was compiled from provincial and territorial Ministry of Education/Advanced Education government websites that list private career colleges that are registered for operation in the province (See Appendix A). For the purpose of the study, registered institutions were defined as institutions registered under the respective provincial act by the provincial ministry or governing body charged with regulating private career colleges in that province at the time of the sample frame development. Table 2-1 provides the provincial source information used to compile the sample, specifically, the provincial regulatory body (provincial ministry) overseeing private career colleges in the province, the governing act under which the schools are registered and regulated and the year list of registered private career colleges was updated prior to use in the estimated universe.

**Table 2-1**  
**Source of Sample List by Province**

Province	Governing Body	Provincial Act	List Dated For
British Columbia	Private Career Training Institutions Agency	Private Career Training Institutions Act	March 23/05 to 06
Alberta	Alberta Advanced Education and Technology	Private Vocational Schools Act	2006
Manitoba	Manitoba Advanced Education and Training	Private Vocational Institution Act and Manitoba Regulation 237/02	March 23/05 to 06
Saskatchewan	Private Vocational Schools Unit of Saskatchewan Learning	Private Vocational Schools Regulation Act, 1995 & Private Vocational Schools Regulations, 1995	2006
Ontario	Ontario Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities	Private Career Colleges Act, 2005	2006
Quebec	Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport	The Act Respecting Private Education	2006
Prince Edward Island	Department of Education, Continuing Education & Training	Private Training Schools Act	2006
Nova Scotia	Private Career Colleges Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Education	Private Career Colleges Regulation Act of Nova Scotia	2006
New Brunswick	Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour, Private Occupational Training Branch	Private Occupational Training Act	2006
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Education	Private Training Institutions Act and Regulations	2006
Yukon	Government of the Yukon	Yukon Trade Schools Regulation Act	2006

For further refinement, the estimated universe of registered private career or vocational schools was cross checked against the 2006 National Association of Career Colleges (NACC) member list and the Canada Student Loans Program (CSLP) list of designated private schools across Canada as of 2006. CSLP designated schools are defined as schools offering programs for which enrolled students are eligible to receive a Canada Student Loan. Based on the review, unique records were added to the estimated universe, resulting in a list of 2,423 institutions either registered within a province, CLSP designate and/or holding membership with the NACC as of 2006. It should be noted that a private institution only had to have one of three criteria to be included in the estimated universe, and not all schools met all three criteria, the criteria being membership in NACC, CLSP designation and/or registration within a province.

In the database, institutions were geographically classified and coded by the province or territory in which they operated. The institutions were also designated according to their status as NACC/CSLP, NACC/Non-CSLP, Non-NACC/CSLP, and Non-NACC/Non-CSLP based on the NACC 2006 membership list, as shown in Table 2-2.

**Table 2-2**  
**Designation of Institutions by Province**

<b>Designation</b>	<b>AB</b>	<b>BC</b>	<b>MB</b>	<b>NB</b>	<b>NL</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>ON</b>	<b>PE</b>	<b>QC</b>	<b>SK</b>	<b>YK</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>NACC/CSLP</i>	39	81	5	14	16	14	1	112	0	2	4	0	<b>288</b>
<i>NACC/Non-CSLP</i>	9	36	2	3	8	6	0	87	0	2	0	0	<b>153</b>
<i>Non-NACC/CSLP</i>	137	239	48	81	16	33	5	155	13	78	59	3	<b>867</b>
<i>Non-NACC/Non-CSLP</i>	47	453	15	24	2	4	0	242	5	298	23	2	<b>1,115</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,423</b>

## 2.2 Communication Plan Development

To encourage participation among private career colleges in the Institutional and Student surveys, a communications strategy was developed, which included the following:

- notification of all NACC schools of the Institutional and Student Survey by representatives of the NACC;
- development of a cover letter including CMSF and HRSDC logos and signed by a NACC representative. This letter was distributed to NACC schools, other schools received a letter signed by an HRSDC representative;
- provision of a Frequently Asked Question brochure accessible through the NACC and Malatest websites;
- development of a PowerPoint presentation.
- provision of toll-free (1-800) service to answer project questions; and

- provision of an example institution-specific student survey data report. An institution specific student survey data report was developed to enable institutions to compare the survey results of their students to the national average(s) by key program areas.

## **2.3 Development and Pre-test of the Institutional Survey**

In consultation with the National Association of Career Colleges, Human Resources and Social Development Canada, and the Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation, R.A. Malatest & Associates (the Consultant) developed an Institutional Survey (See Appendix B). The Institutional Survey was designed to collect information on programs, credentials, funding, instructors, location, tuition fees, enrollment and designations (such as Canada Student Loans Program, status as an Aboriginal post-secondary education institution, National Association of Career Colleges membership and provincial private career colleges membership). Additionally, the Institutional Survey determined eligibility to participate in the Student Survey and provided information as to the institutions' willingness to participate in a survey of students attending the institution.

For field-testing, the Institutional Survey was programmed using the Data Analysis Software Handling program, a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing Software. The Institutional Survey was field-tested with a total of 49 NACC and non-NACC institutions. The survey instrument, along with the communication package, was mailed to 21 NACC colleges on Friday, December 9<sup>th</sup> 2005 and to 28 non-NACC colleges on Wednesday, January 11<sup>th</sup> 2006. Follow-up calling began one week after the package mail-out. In total, 18 surveys were returned prior to the closing date, 13 from institutions holding NACC membership and 5 from other institutions which do not have NACC membership.

Based on responses to the completed Institutional Survey, emergent issues with the survey instrument and the Consultant's corresponding recommendations were submitted in a report prepared for the Steering Committee. All recommendations were accepted by the Steering Committee, the survey instrument was modified accordingly and finalized for full-field administration.

## **2.4 Survey of Private Vocational Institutions**

To gain better insight into the programs and services offered by Canadian Career Colleges, the Institutional Survey package was mailed to a random and representative sample of 800 private career colleges selected from the Private Career College Database developed by the consultant of 2,423 institutions. Institutions in the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, 169 in total, were mailed English and French versions of the documents to accommodate respondents in both official languages. The package included a cover letter, the Institutional Survey, FAQ, and an example institution-specific student survey data report.

The Chi-Square Goodness of Fit Test ensured that the random sample selected was representative of the Private Career College Database by province and designation. The distribution of institutions contacted for this study is shown in Table 2-3.

**Table 2-3**  
**Designation of 800 Sample Institutions by Province**

Designation	AB	BC	MB	NB	NL	NS	NT	ON	PE	QC	SK	YK	Total
NACC/CSLP	12	25	2	4	7	8	0	43	0	0	0	0	101
NACC/Non-CSLP	3	12	1	1	5	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	46
Non-NACC/CSLP	56	79	15	32	7	12	1	48	3	27	22	0	302
Non-NACC/Non-CSLP	14	133	7	9	2	1	0	82	1	96	5	1	351
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>800</b>

Information provided from the Institutional Survey assisted in further defining the universe of eligible private career colleges in Canada. The survey of 800 institutions was also used to recruit eligible institutions to participate in the Student Survey. Bilingual research assistants in Victoria, Edmonton, and Ottawa began conducting follow-up telephone calls on March 6<sup>th</sup> 2006. Respondents were given the option of mailing or faxing completed surveys or completing the survey over the phone.

In total, 502 Institutional Surveys were completed with private career colleges throughout Canada. A completion was considered to include institutions that filled out the Institutional Survey (422: 166 NACC member and 256 institutions not holding memberships with NACC), institutions indicating that they were not qualified to participate in the Student Survey because the majority of their students were language or correspondence students (51) and institutions identified by the Consultant, through a Canada 411 search, as no longer in operation (29).

Table 2-4, shows the number of institutions that completed the Institutional Survey (excluding non-qualifiers and institutions no longer in operation n=80), completions by province and membership in NACC.

**Table 2-4**  
**Completed Institutional Surveys from the Sample of 800 Schools**

Designation	AB	BC	MB	NB	NL	NS	NT	ON	PE	QC	SK	YK	Total
NACC	20	32	6	9	13	12	0	57	1	5	11	0	166
Non-NACC	31	110	13	19	0	4	1	34	2	31	10	1	256
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>422</b>

In total, of the 422 schools that completed the Institutional Survey, 226 agreed to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey. Given that 380 schools were required to complete the

Career Colleges Student Survey and only 226 schools had agreed to participate from the initial mail-out to 800 random and representative institutions, the consultant continued to contact schools from the estimated universe either by mailing out the Institutional Survey for completion (2 additional mail-outs occurred) or contacting the institution by telephone to assess eligibility to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey.

Based on the attempt to collect information from all 2,423 schools in the sample universe, a total of 1,050 schools provided information by completing the Institutional Survey and 665 agreed to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey. Institutions also agreed to participate without completing the Institutional Survey. Table 2-5 gives the contact outcomes for all 2,423 schools.

**Table 2-5**  
**Contact Outcomes for all Private Career Colleges in the Sample**

Outcome	Total	NACC	Non-NACC
<b>Refused Institutional Survey (No Information on School)</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>439</b>
<i>Refused to participate in the Institutional Survey or provide information on eligibility</i>	504	65	439
<b>Non-Qualifier (Not Included in Defined Population)*</b>	<b>1121</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1014</b>
<i>Institution no longer in business</i>	186	20	166
<i>Institution not in estimated universe**</i>	312	30	282
<i>Institution does not give classes or have students</i>	48	8	40
<i>Institution has no full time students</i>	237	21	216
<i>More than 30% language or correspondence students</i>	89	17	72
<i>More than 50% government funding</i>	187	6	181
<i>Combination of more than 30% language/correspondence and more than 50% government funding</i>	27	3	24
<i>Non-qualifier unspecified</i>	35	2	33
<b>Qualified (Included in Defined Population)</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>529</b>
<i>Provided information through the Institutional Survey and qualified</i>	781	265	516
<i>Provided information through telephone interview</i>	17	4	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>2423</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>1982</b>

\* Institution may have completed the Institutional Survey to be classified as a non-qualifier

\*\*Institutions not considered a private career college included private elementary/high schools, non-profit centres, immigrant training centres with ESL, hospital centres with practicum component of university program, duplicate schools, etc.

Of the 1,050 schools that completed the Institutional Survey, 781 were in fact eligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey; 265 of these were NACC members and 516 were non-members. Information from the 781 eligible institutions is further discussed in Section 4. Therefore in reviewing the findings from the Institutional Survey only institutions that are qualified to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey are discussed. More specifically, information from institutions that have less than 30% language or less than 30%

correspondence students, less than 50% government funding, and both full time and part time students is discussed.

In Section 3, however, information collected from all institutions, 1,050 that completed the Institutional Survey and institutions that provided information through telephone interviews, is used to extrapolate to the final estimated universe of private career colleges in Canada.

## **2.5 Development and Field-test of the Student Survey**

The Consultant began working with HRSDC, NACC and CMSF in November of 2005 to develop the Student Survey. The survey was designed to gather information concerning the:

- socio-economic profile of students who attend career colleges;
- highest level of education obtained by career college students prior to enrolling in their current program;
- reasons for enrolling in a career college current program;
- student satisfaction with program/school; and
- methods used by career college students to finance education, in addition to other finance issues.

The survey was approved for field-testing in March 2006. Field-testing of the Career Colleges Student Survey was conducted in Edmonton, Alberta at two colleges: Academy of Learning (Wednesday, March 15<sup>th</sup> 2006) and Marvel College (Thursday, March 16<sup>th</sup> 2006). The two colleges had already completed the Institutional Survey and consented to the Student Survey. In total, 159 students completed the Student Survey at these two institutions, with 44% of the students agreeing to participate in the Follow-up Graduate Survey to be conducted at a later date. The Student Survey was programmed and tested on Teleform, a survey scanning instrument, to support the field-test.

## *3. Profile of Private Career Colleges*

Information collected from the Institutional Survey of 1050 private career colleges, in conjunction with the estimated universe of registered Canadian private career colleges and the National Association of Career Colleges, was used to estimate the number of students attending private career colleges, the number of full-time and part-time instructors at these institutions and the total number of private career colleges in Canada that would not qualify for this study due to a variety of reasons including:

- no longer be in operation;
- not qualify to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey;
- not hold membership with the NACC;
- offer English as a Second Language; and
- offer correspondence programming.

A private vocational career college was classified as being unable to participate, if the institution or campus:

- no longer offered classes or had no students enrolled;
- was closing down;
- offered English as a Second Language to 30% or more of its student population;
- offered correspondence programs to 30% or more of its student population;
- did not offer programming at the location contacted, acting only as a head office (programs were offered at an alternate location which was surveyed);
- was a high school or university; and
- directly received 50% or more of its funding directly from the provincial or federal government.

### **3.1 NACC Membership**

From the universe of 2,423 private career colleges in Canada, 441 held membership with the National Association of Career Colleges, as reported by the NACC in 2006. The majority (1,982) of private career colleges are not members with the national association. In total, 265 private career colleges holding NACC memberships and 516 institutions without memberships completed the Institutional Survey and qualified to participate in the Career College Student Survey.



**Table 3-1**  
**Proportion and Number of Private Career Colleges Belonging to NACC**

<b>Membership</b>	<b>NACC</b>	<b>Non-NACC</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Database Universe</i>	441	1,982	<b>2,423</b>
<i>Number Surveyed and Qualified</i>	265	516	<b>781</b>

### 3.2 Provision of Language and Distance Education Programs

Overall of the 1050 institutions that completed the Institutional Survey, 11% offered language programs such as English as a Second Language or other second language programs.

Correspondence or distance education was available at 13% of the institutions contacted that completed the survey.

**Table 3-2**  
**Proportion of Private Career Colleges Providing Language and Distance Education Programs**

<b>Programming</b>	<b>NACC (n=309)*</b>		<b>Non-NACC (n=741)**</b>		<b>Total (n=1050)***</b>	
<b>Language Programs</b>						
<i>91-100% student population</i>	2	1%	15	2%	<b>17</b>	<b>2%</b>
<i>90%-51% student population</i>	4	1%	11	1%	<b>15</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>50%-31% student population</i>	3	1%	11	1%	<b>14</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>30%-1% student population</i>	27	9%	50	7%	<b>77</b>	<b>7%</b>
<i>None</i>	268	88%	650	88%	<b>918</b>	<b>88%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1041</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Distance Education Programs</b>						
<i>91%-100% student population</i>	2	1%	11	1%	<b>13</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>90%-51% student population</i>	1	0%	1	0%	<b>2</b>	<b>0%</b>
<i>50%-31% student population</i>	1	0%	8	1%	<b>9</b>	<b>1%</b>
<i>30%-1% student population</i>	30	10%	84	11%	<b>114</b>	<b>11%</b>
<i>None</i>	274	89%	634	86%	<b>908</b>	<b>87%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1046</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*5 respondents did not answer the language question: 1 the correspondence question  
 \*\*4 respondents did not answer the language question: 2 the correspondence question  
 \*\*\*9 respondents did not answer the language question: 3 the correspondence question  
 May add to more than 100% due to rounding.

### 3.3 Direct Government Funding

Among the institutions that completed the Institutional Survey (1050), 11% received more than 50% of its funding in the form of direct government funding from either a provincial or federal government source. Institutions not holding NACC memberships (13%) more commonly received funding from government sources than did NACC members (8%).

**Table 3-3**  
**Proportion of Private Career Colleges Receiving Direct Funding (More than 50%) from Provincial or Federal Government Sources**

Proportion of Direct Government Funding	NACC (n=309)		Non-NACC (n=741)		Total (n=1050)	
None	283	92%	642	87%	925	88%
Less than 10%	7	2%	17	2%	24	2%
11% to 20%	5	2%	10	1%	15	1%
21% to 30%	1	0%	14	2%	15	1%
More than 30%	13	4%	57	8%	70	7%
No Response	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>100%</b>

May add to more or less than 100% due to rounding.

### 3.4 Eligibility to Participate in the CCSS

Among the institutions contacted to complete the Institutional Survey or assess eligibility to participate in the Career College Student Survey, 85% of the NACC members and 78% of the non-members provided information, as shown in Table 3-4.

The proportion of institutions eligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey (CCSS) is also provided based on information provided in the Institutional Survey or in a telephone interview. An institution was considered eligible to participate in the student survey if no more than 30% of its total student population was enrolled in language or distance education programs, or the institution did not receive more than 50% of its funding directly from a direct provincial or federal government source. For NACC schools 61% of the schools that provided information were classified as eligible to participate, while only 27% of the non-NACC schools were classified as eligible.

**Table 3-4**  
**Distribution of Sample Respondents**

Distribution	NACC (n=441)		Non-NACC (n=1982)		Total (n=2423)	
<i>Refusal to participate in Institutional Survey or provide information about eligibility</i>	65	15%	439	22%	504	21%
<b>Eligible to Participate in CCSS*</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>33%</b>
<i>Ineligible: not in estimated universe**</i>	81	18%	737	37%	818	34%
<i>Ineligible: A. Language or Correspondence Students &gt;30% (only)</i>	17	4%	72	4%	89	4%
<i>Ineligible: B. Direct Government Funding &gt;50% (only)</i>	6	1%	181	9%	187	8%
<i>Ineligible: Combination of A and B</i>	3	1%	24	1%	27	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2423</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Information provided through Institutional Survey or through telephone interview, may not add to 100% due to rounding

\*\*Not in operation, no students, no full time students, not in estimated universe (i.e. high school/elementary, non-profit community centre, hospital centre with practicum for university degree, immigrant training centres with ESL/job training)

Although the majority of the institutions from the estimated universe (sample) of 2,423 provided information on eligibility, it is still necessary to estimate the number of valid institutions in the entire universe given that a portion (21%) refused to provide information on eligibility.

Based on estimations at the provincial and NACC/non-NACC level, it is expected that 24% of the NACC institutions that refused to provide information would be ineligible to participate, while 51% of the institutions not holding NACC membership would be ineligible.

**Table 3-5  
Estimate of Actual Number of Valid Institutional Participants for the  
Career Colleges Student Survey**

	Initial Universe		Ineligible to Participate in CSS**		No Information on School		Proportion Estimated Ineligible Among Schools not Providing Information		Estimated Total Ineligible to Participate		Total Estimated Active and Eligible to Participate	
	<i>School Type</i>		<i>School Type</i>		<i>School Type</i>		<i>School Type</i>		<i>School Type</i>		<i>School Type</i>	
	<i>NACC</i>	<i>Non-NACC</i>	<i>NACC</i>	<i>Non-NACC</i>	<i>NACC</i>	<i>Non-NACC</i>	<i>NACC</i>	<i>Non-NACC</i>	<i>NACC</i>	<i>Non-NACC</i>	<i>NACC</i>	<i>Non-NACC</i>
<b>Province</b>	<b>NACC</b>	<b>Non-NACC</b>	<b>NACC</b>	<b>Non-NACC</b>	<b>NACC</b>	<b>Non-NACC</b>	<b>NACC</b>	<b>Non-NACC</b>	<b>NACC</b>	<b>Non-NACC</b>	<b>NACC</b>	<b>Non-NACC</b>
<i>Alberta</i>	<b>48</b>	<b>184</b>	16	79	4	36	33%	43%	17	94	<b>31</b>	<b>90</b>
<i>British Columbia</i>	<b>117</b>	<b>692</b>	31	357	17	155	27%	52%	36	437	<b>81</b>	<b>255</b>
<i>Manitoba</i>	<b>7</b>	<b>63</b>	2	22	0	17	29%	35%	2	28	<b>5</b>	<b>35</b>
<i>New Brunswick</i>	<b>17</b>	<b>105</b>	1	36	4	41	6%	34%	1	50	<b>16</b>	<b>55</b>
<i>Newfoundland</i>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	8	9	3	3	33%	50%	9	10	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	<b>20</b>	<b>37</b>	6	10	4	8	30%	27%	7	12	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>
<i>North West Territories</i>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	0	3	0	1	0	60%	0	4	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Ontario</i>	<b>199</b>	<b>397</b>	40	160	31	104	20%	40%	46	202	<b>153</b>	<b>195</b>
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	0	7	0	4	0	39%	0	9	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
<i>Quebec</i>	<b>4</b>	<b>376</b>	2	298	1	50	50%	79%	3	338	<b>1</b>	<b>38</b>
<i>Saskatchewan</i>	<b>4</b>	<b>82</b>	1	32	1	16	25%	39%	1	38	<b>3</b>	<b>44</b>
<i>Yukon</i>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	0	1	0	4	0	20%	0	2	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total (Canada)</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1224</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>758</b>

\*\*Based on information provided in the Institutional Survey or in a telephone interview

The estimated number of institutions eligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey includes 319 institutions holding NACC membership and 758 institutions without membership in the NACC. By province, Quebec had the lowest proportion of schools eligible to participate from the original universe of provincially registered career colleges.

### 3.5 Estimated Number of Instructors Employed

The total number of full and part-time instructors employed by private career colleges eligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey was calculated using the mean number of full and part-time instructors as estimated from the valid Institutional Survey responses (n=781). NACC institutions have on average, 5.54 full time and 5.68 part time instructors employed, while institutions without NACC membership employ on average 4.83 full time and 5.86 part time instructors. Using the estimated number of NACC (n=319) and non-NACC (n=758) institutions eligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey the number of instructors employed in valid institutions is provided in Table 3-6.

On average, valid NACC institutions employ 3,579 instructors, while valid non-NACC institutions employ a total of 8,103 instructors.

**Table 3-6**  
**Estimated Number of Instructors Employed Part-time and Full-time**  
**by Valid Private Canadian Career Colleges**

<b>Employment</b>	<b>NACC</b>	<b>Non-NACC</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Full-time</i>	1,767	3,661	<b>5,428</b>
<i>Part-time</i>	1,812	4,442	<b>6,254</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,579</b>	<b>8,103</b>	<b>11,682</b>

### 3.6 Estimated Valid Student Universe

#### 3.6.1 Estimated Student Universe by NACC Membership and Province

##### 3.6.1.1 Mean Number of Students

Generally, schools more commonly have students enrolled in full-time, long-term programming that is more than 3 months in duration. From the survey data the mean number of students enrolled in each private career college over a one-year period, 2005, is 170 for NACC institutions and 147 for non-NACC institutions. The estimated student population includes both part-time and full-time students (See Table 3-7).

**Table 3-7**

**Mean Number of Students Enrolled in Private Canadian Career Colleges (Eligible to Participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey) in a One-Year Period\***

Program Type Enrolment	Mean		
	NACC	Non-NACC	NACC & Non-NACC Weighted Mean**
<b>Short-term Programming (less than 3 months)</b>			
<i>Part-time</i>	26	25	<b>25</b>
<i>Full-time</i>	12	22	<b>19</b>
<b>Long-term Programming (more than 3 months)</b>			
<i>Part-time</i>	12	20	<b>18</b>
<i>Full-time</i>	120	80	<b>90</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>152</b>

\*Estimated from data from January 2005 to December 2005

\*\*Based on a weighted mean

Similarly across all provinces, students are more commonly enrolled in long term programming either part time or full time, with the largest number of students in each province participating in full time programming. By province the mean number of students enrolled in short term and long term programming both part and full time are shown in Table 3-8.

**Table 3-8**

**Mean Number of Students Enrolled in Private Canadian Career Colleges (Eligible to Participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey) in a One-Year Period\* by Province**

Designation	AB	BC	MB	NB	NL	NS	NT	ON	PE	QC	SK	YK	Canadian Mean**
<b>Short-term Programming (less than 3 months)</b>													
<i>Part-time</i>	41	28	7	5	11	10	40	24	36	52	7	0	<b>25</b>
<i>Full-time</i>	15	26	18	9	11	9	16	22	22	17	3	0	<b>19</b>
<b>Long-term Programming (more than 3 months)</b>													
<i>Part-time</i>	25	21	23	9	4	7	12	15	6	16	31	0	<b>18</b>
<i>Full-time</i>	81	82	76	57	177	79	18	101	31	134	83	0	<b>90</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>152</b>

\*Estimated from data from January 2005 to December 2005

\*\*Based on a weighted mean

### 3.6.1.2 Estimated Student Enrollment in Private Career Colleges

The valid student population (see Table 3-10) was estimated using the estimated proportion of valid institutions eligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey by province (Table 3-5) and the total number of students enrolled in short-term and long-term programming from January 2005 to December 2005 by province in eligible institutions (Table 3-9). The total number of students enrolled was obtained from information provided in the Institutional Survey.

As shown in Table 3-9, in a one-year period, valid NACC private career colleges that completed the Institutional Survey indicated that they an enrollment of 41,532 students from January 2005 to December 2005. Valid schools not holding NACC membership indicated they had an enrollment of 72,517 students. Private Career Colleges, eligible to participate in the Survey of Career College Students, in the province of British Columbia and Ontario had the highest enrollment of students in the year 2005.

**Table 3-9  
Actual Number of Students Enrolled in Private Canadian Career Colleges (Eligible to Participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey) from January 2005 to December 2005 as Ascertained in the Institutional Survey**

Province	NACC		Non-NACC		Total	
	Short-Term (less than 3 months)	Long-term (more than 3 months)	Short-Term (less than 3 months)	Long-term (more than 3 months)	NACC	Non-NACC
<i>Alberta</i>	1598	4649	3474	5983	<b>6247</b>	<b>9457</b>
<i>British Columbia</i>	3327	7457	8696	16175	<b>10784</b>	<b>24871</b>
<i>Manitoba</i>	56	1005	629	1933	<b>1061</b>	<b>2562</b>
<i>New Brunswick</i>	261	2423	327	759	<b>2684</b>	<b>1086</b>
<i>Newfoundland</i>	452	983	0	1994	<b>1435</b>	<b>1994</b>
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	306	932	270	1584	<b>1238</b>	<b>1854</b>
<i>North West Territories</i>	140	60	0	10	<b>200</b>	<b>10</b>
<i>Ontario</i>	3106	15285	7097	13182	<b>18391</b>	<b>20279</b>
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	0	0	402	256	<b>0</b>	<b>658</b>
<i>Quebec</i>	0	280	1915	3981	<b>280</b>	<b>5896</b>
<i>Saskatchewan</i>	0	450	333	3517	<b>450</b>	<b>3850</b>
<i>Yukon</i>	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,770</b>		<b>72,517</b>		<b>115,287</b>	

Note: Data presented from institutions that provided data in the Institutional Survey and does not include an extrapolation estimate to account for institutions that did not provide data for the Institutional Survey. For an estimate of Canada's entire career college student universe, please refer to Table 3-10.

Table 3-10, gives the estimated number of valid institutions in each province, a student count for the 2005 school year, the number of institutions the student count was obtained from, the extrapolation factor for each province and the total number of students within the province estimated to be eligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey. The estimated number of students eligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey is 51,380 students attending institutions with NACC membership and 104,727 students from institutions without an NACC membership for a total of 156,107 eligible students.

**Table 3-10**  
**Estimated Number of Students Enrolled in Private Canadian Career Colleges (Eligible to Participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey) in a One-Year Period\* by Province**

	Estimated Valid Institutions		Valid Institutions Student Count Obtained from		Student Count		Extrapolation Factor		Total Estimated Eligible Students	
	<i>School Type</i>		<i>School Type</i>		<i>School Type</i>		<i>School Type</i>		<i>School Type</i>	
Province	NACC	Non-NACC	NACC	Non-NACC	NACC	Non-NACC	NACC	Non-NACC	NACC	Non-NACC
<i>Alberta</i>	31	90	28	68	6247	9457	1.095	1.316	<b>6,842</b>	<b>12,453</b>
<i>British Columbia</i>	81	255	65	172	10784	24871	1.253	1.482	<b>13,521</b>	<b>36,878</b>
<i>Manitoba</i>	5	35	5	24	1061	2562	1.000	1.460	<b>1,061</b>	<b>3,743</b>
<i>New Brunswick</i>	16	55	12	28	2684	1086	1.313	1.962	<b>3,526</b>	<b>2,131</b>
<i>Newfoundland</i>	15	7.5	13	6	1435	1994	1.153	1.25	<b>1,656</b>	<b>2,493</b>
<i>Nova Scotia</i>	13	25	10	19	1238	1854	1.28	1.307	<b>1,585</b>	<b>2,424</b>
<i>North West Territories</i>	1	1	1	1	200	10	1	1.4	<b>200</b>	<b>14</b>
<i>Ontario</i>	153	195	128	129	18391	20279	1.193	1.512	<b>21,950</b>	<b>30,668</b>
<i>Prince Edward Island</i>	0	9	0	7	0	658	0	1.349	<b>0</b>	<b>888</b>
<i>Quebec</i>	1	38	1	28	280	5896	1.5	1.370	<b>420</b>	<b>8,080</b>
<i>Saskatchewan</i>	3	44	2	34	450	3850	1.375	1.286	<b>619</b>	<b>4,955</b>
<i>Yukon</i>	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>42,770</b>	<b>72,517</b>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<b>51,380</b>	<b>104,727</b>
<b>Total Students</b>									<b>156,107</b>	

\*Estimated from data from January 2005 to December 2005

As shown in Table 3-11 the proportion of career college students, eligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey, in each province is not proportion to the provincial share of Canada's population. Thus British Columbia has a greater share of the student population of career college students as compared to its population, while Quebec has a lower share.

**Table 3-11**  
**Proportion of Career Colleges Student Population as Compared to Canadian Population Across Canada**

<b>Population</b>	<b>AB</b>	<b>BC</b>	<b>MB</b>	<b>NB</b>	<b>NL</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NT</b>	<b>ON</b>	<b>PE</b>	<b>QC</b>	<b>SK</b>	<b>YK</b>	<b>Total**</b>
<i>Estimated Share of Career College Students*</i>	12%	32%	3%	4%	3%	3%	0%	34%	1%	5%	4%	0%	<b>100%</b>
<i>Share of Canadian Population</i>	11%	13%	4%	2%	2%	3%	0%	39%	0%	23%	3%	0%	<b>100%</b>

\*Estimated to be eligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey

\*\*May add to greater than 100% due to rounding

### Weighting

Given that the NACC schools were over-sampled as part of this research phase, it was necessary to develop a weight for each NACC and non-NACC institutional response.

The following weights were utilized for the system-wide results reported in this report.

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Respondent Universe</b>	<b>Proportion</b>	<b>Weight</b>
<i>NACC</i>	334	.2550	0.7522
<i>Non-NACC</i>	976	.7450	1.1271
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1.000</b>	



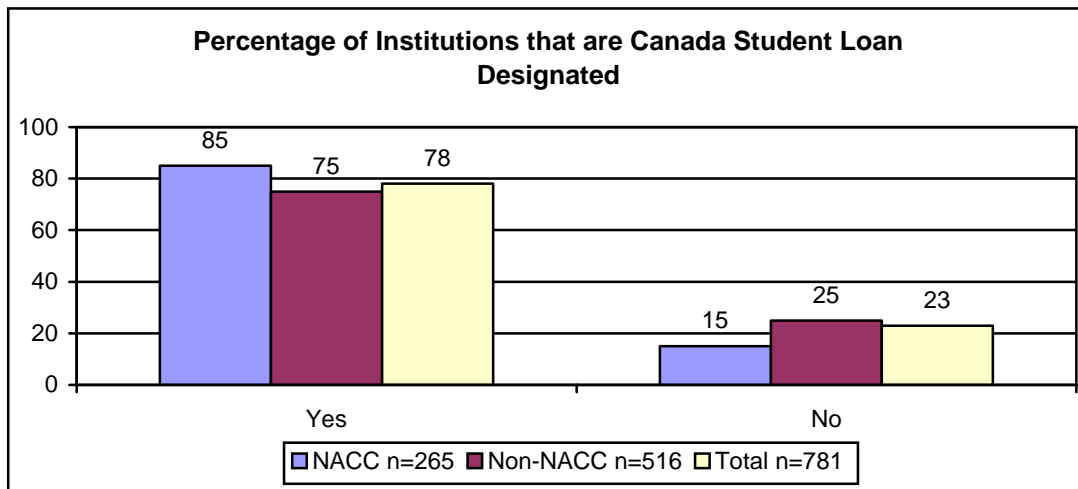
## 4. NACC and Non-NACC Schools

Overall, 781 of the private career colleges that completed the Institutional Survey were eligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey. The responses of these NACC members and non-members are highlighted in this section. Two-Hundred and sixty-nine (269) institutions completed the survey, but were ineligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey. The responses of ineligible institutions have been excluded from the data presented in Section 4.

In Section 4, all data presented for institutions holding and not holding NACC membership is based on un-weighted data; all totals are based on weighted data. The totals were weighted to take into account over-sampling of NACC institutions in the Institutional Survey. Thus, 265 valid NACC schools completed the Institutional Survey out of a possible 441 NACC institutions for a margin of error of  $\pm 3.8\%$  19 times out of 20; and 516 valid non-NACC schools completed the Institutional Survey out of a possible 1,982 non-NACC institutions for a margin of error of  $\pm 3.7\%$  19 times out of 20.

Among the 781 valid institutions surveyed, 77% were Canada Student Loans Program designated private career colleges. The proportion of CSLP designated schools was higher among schools holding NACC membership (85%) as compared to those that were not members (75%).

**Figure 4-1**



May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.

Institutions most commonly indicated that students attending the institution could not receive Canada or provincial student loans because the institution had not applied to become CSLP designated (Table 4-2).

**Table 4-2**  
**Reasons for Institution Not Being CSLP Designated**

<b>Reasons</b>	<b>NACC</b>	<b>Non-NACC</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Institution has not applied to become CSLP designated</i>	5%	5%	<b>5%</b>
<i>Currently applying to become CSLP designated</i>	2%	4%	<b>3%</b>
<i>School is not accredited</i>	1%	4%	<b>3%</b>
<i>Have withdrawn CSLP designation</i>	--	3%	<b>2%</b>
<i>School's programs do not qualify</i>	1%	2%	<b>1%</b>
<i>School or students receive government funding</i>	--	1%	<b>1%</b>
<i>Enrollment is too small</i>	--	1%	<b>1%</b>
<i>Other mentions 1% or less</i>	5%	6%	<b>6%</b>

n=781

The results for institutions qualified to participate in the SCCC Survey are outlined below. Excluding institutions which did not qualify for the study as they offer language and correspondence programs to more than 50% of the student population, only 12% of the valid institutions surveyed offer language programs. The incidence of language programs offered by valid institutions was 12% among NACC and 12% among non-NACC schools. Of the language programs offered, English as a Second Language (8%) was the most commonly offered program (Table 4-3).

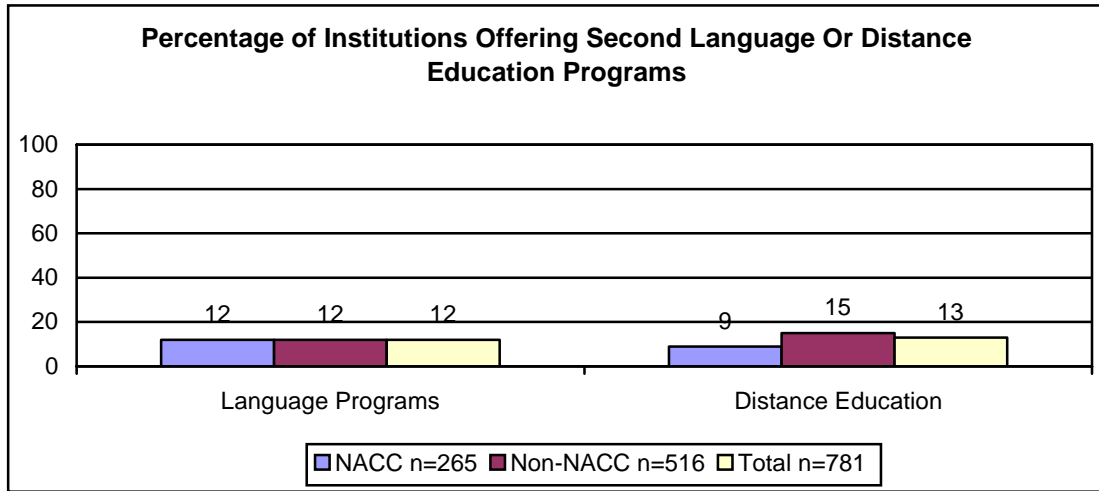
**Table 4-3**  
**Language Programs Offered**

<b>Language Programs</b>	<b>NACC</b>	<b>Non-NACC</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>ESL (English as a Second Language)</i>	10%	7%	<b>8%</b>
<i>TOEFL, TOEIC, TESOL</i>	3%	1%	<b>1%</b>
<i>FSL (French as a Second Language)</i>	1%	1%	<b>1%</b>
<i>Language Other Than French or English</i>	1%	4%	<b>3%</b>
<i>English for Business Professionals</i>	1%	--	<b>1%</b>
<i>Other Mentions Less Than 1%</i>	1%	1%	<b>1%</b>
<i>Don't Know/No Response</i>	--	--	<b>--</b>

n=781

Distance or correspondence programs were offered through 13% of the institutions surveyed.

**Figure 4-4**



May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.  
Excludes schools that offer language and correspondence programs to more than 50% their students

As detailed in Table 4-5, there were no distance education and/or correspondence programs that were offered by more than 5% of eligible institutions.

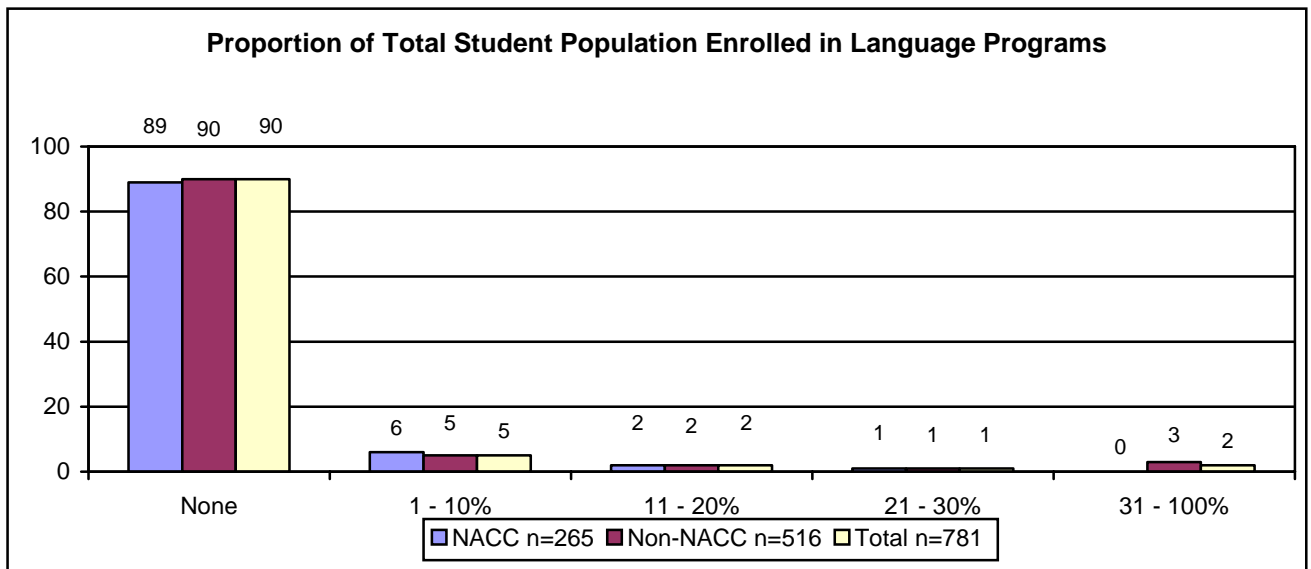
**Table 4-5**  
**Correspondence or Distance Education Programs Offered**

Correspondence or Distance Education Programs	NACC	Non-NACC	Total
<i>Unspecified Correspondence/Distance/Online Training</i>	3%	5%	<b>5%</b>
<i>All of the institutes' programs</i>	1%	1%	<b>1%</b>
<i>IT/Computer Programs</i>	1%	--	--
<i>Business Courses</i>	1%	--	--
<i>Pre-Medical Sciences</i>	--	1%	--
<i>Chinese Medicine and Philosophy</i>	--	1%	<b>1%</b>
<i>Hospitality Management Diploma</i>	1%	--	--
<i>Travel Agent/Airline Reservations Training</i>	1%	--	--
<i>Christian Studies</i>	--	1%	<b>1%</b>
<i>Technology Courses</i>	1%	--	--
<i>Counseling/Psychology/Social Work</i>	--	1%	<b>1%</b>
<i>Other Mentions Less Than 1%</i>	4%	7%	<b>6%</b>
<i>Don't Know/No Response</i>	--	--	--

n=781

Among institutions eligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey, language students constitute a small percentage of the total student population. The vast majority of valid private career colleges (90%) offered no language programs to their students. Among those offering language programs (12%), it was most commonly to 10% or less of the student population.

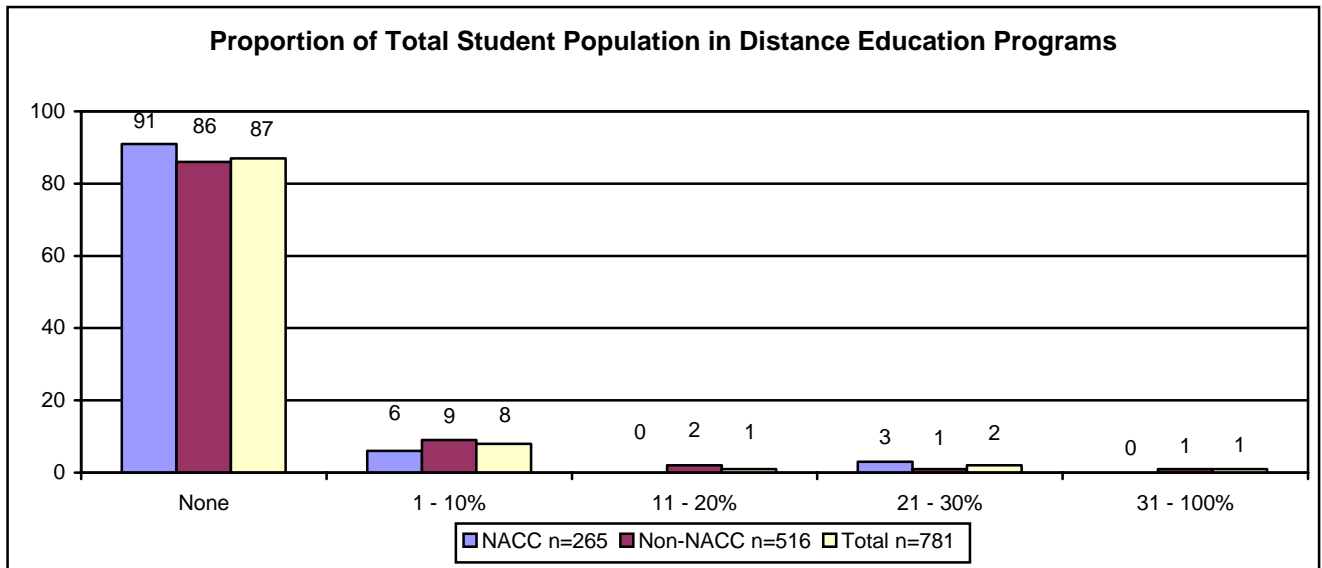
**Figure 4-6**



May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.  
 Note: Includes only those institutions that met basic eligibility requirements.

Correspondence or distance education programs are not utilized by a large proportion of the students enrolled in institutions eligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey. The majority (87%) of eligible institutions did not provide correspondence or distance education. Among those that did, most (8%) had less than 10% of their current student population enrolled in correspondence or distance education programs.

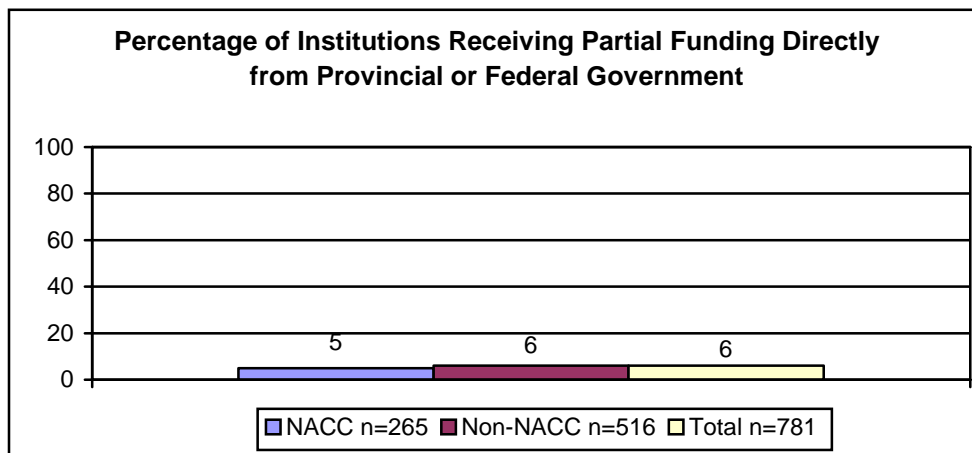
**Figure 4-7**



May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.  
 Note: Includes only those institutions that met basic eligibility requirements.

Institutions eligible to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey rarely received partial funding directly from the provincial or federal government. Thus, only 6% of the valid institutions received funding from government sources at any level. Some of the sources of funding identified by the representatives from the private career colleges include: Human Resources and Social Development Canada, Alberta Human Resources and Employment, Western Economic Diversification Canada, Quebec Ministry of Education, British Columbia Ministry of Education, Manitoba Advanced Education and Training Services, Manitoba Arts Council, City of Winnipeg Arts Council, as well as First Nations federal funding.

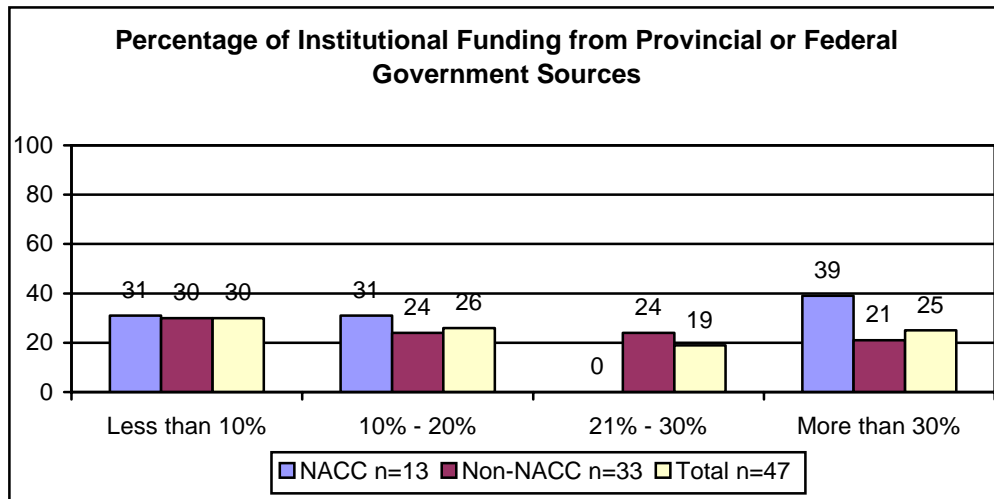
**Figure 4-8**



May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.  
 Note: Includes only those institutions that met basic eligibility requirements.

Outlined in Figure 4-9 are the results for institutions qualified to participate in the Career Colleges Student Survey. This excludes institutions for which government funding exceeds 50% of the total funding with the exception of Aboriginal Institutions that were considered eligible to participate even if funding exceeded 30%. Among those valid institutions receiving partial government funding, government funding usually accounted for 20% or less of their total funding revenue.

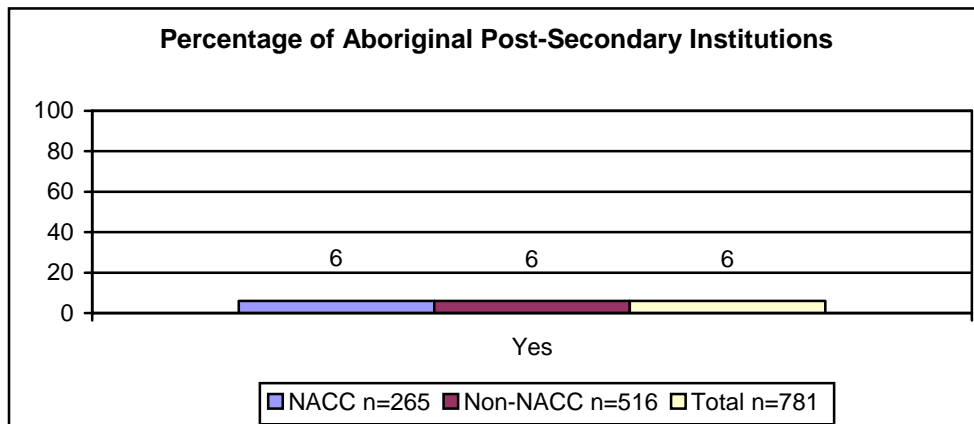
**Figure 4-9**



May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.  
Excludes institutions which receive more than 30% of their funding from provincial and federal sources

Only 6% of the institutions surveyed self-identified as an Aboriginal institution as designated by the College and Institute Act.

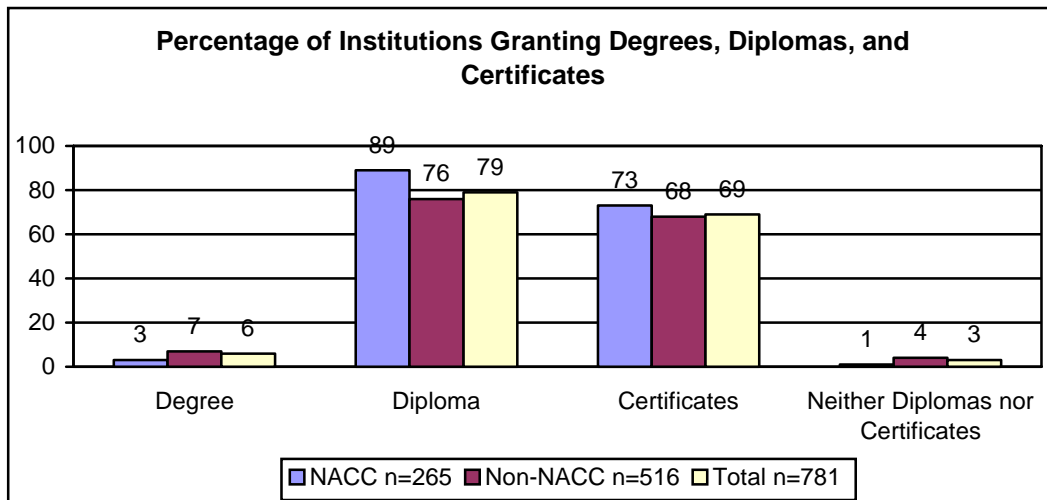
**Figure 4-10**



May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.

The majority of the institutions grant both diplomas (79%) and certificates (69%). Few private career colleges (6%) grant degrees.

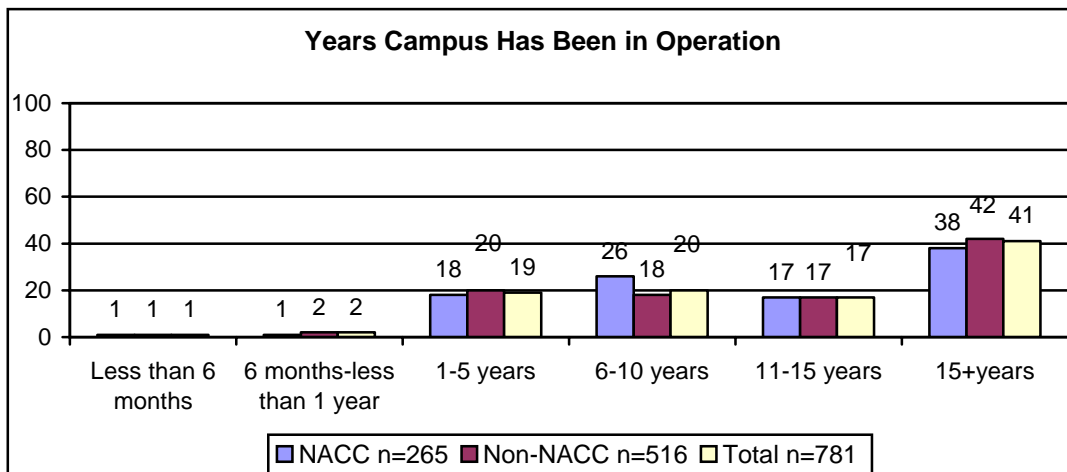
**Figure 4-11**



May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.

Of the private career colleges surveyed, 22% had been in operation at least five years, and 41% had been in operation for more than 15 years.

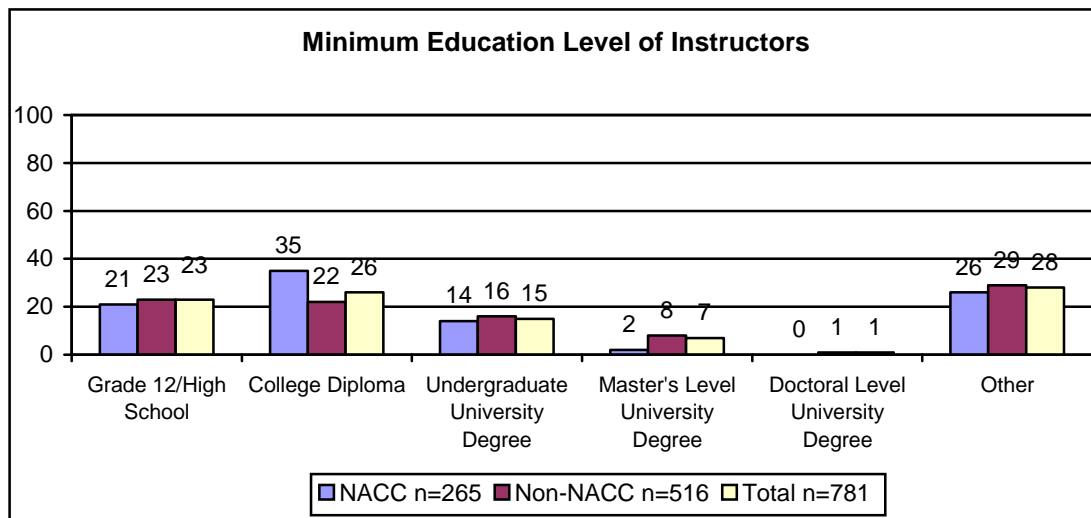
**Figure 4-12**



May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.

Based on survey results, the majority of instructors at Canada’s private post-secondary institutions have post-secondary credentials. For example, as highlighted in Figure 4-13, 26% of institutions reported that their instructors had a college diploma, 15% reported an undergraduate degree and 8% reported the requirement for a post-graduate degree. However, approximately one-half (51%) of the institutions reported employing instructors with grade 12 (23%) or other qualifications (28%).

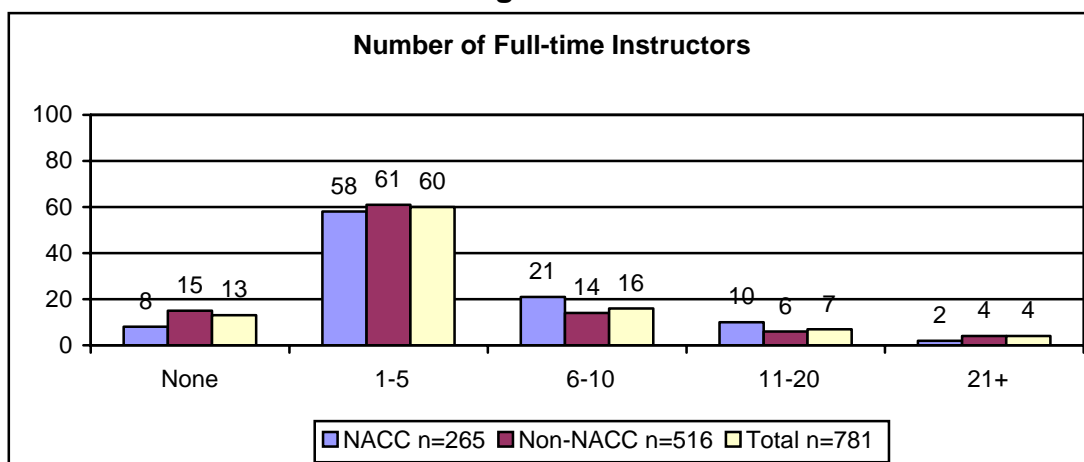
**Figure 4-13**



May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.

Most (60%) institutions employed between one and five instructors full-time. Fewer (13%) did not require any full-time instructors or employed six or more (27%) instructors.

**Figure 4-14**

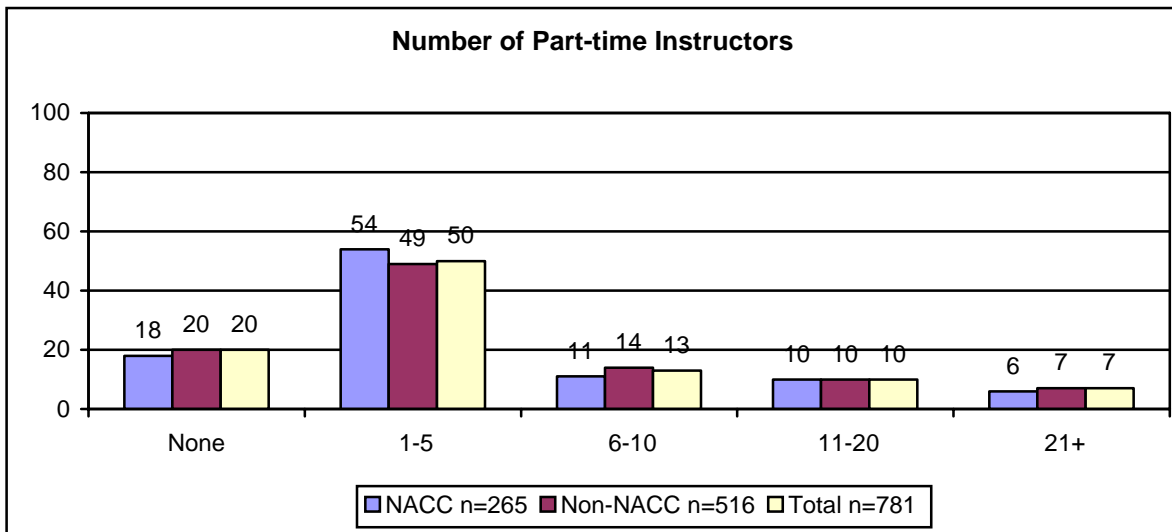


May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.



As with full-time instructors, half of the institutions (50%) employed between one and five instructors on a part-time basis. The remaining half (20%) did not require any part-time instructors or employed six or more (30%) instructors.

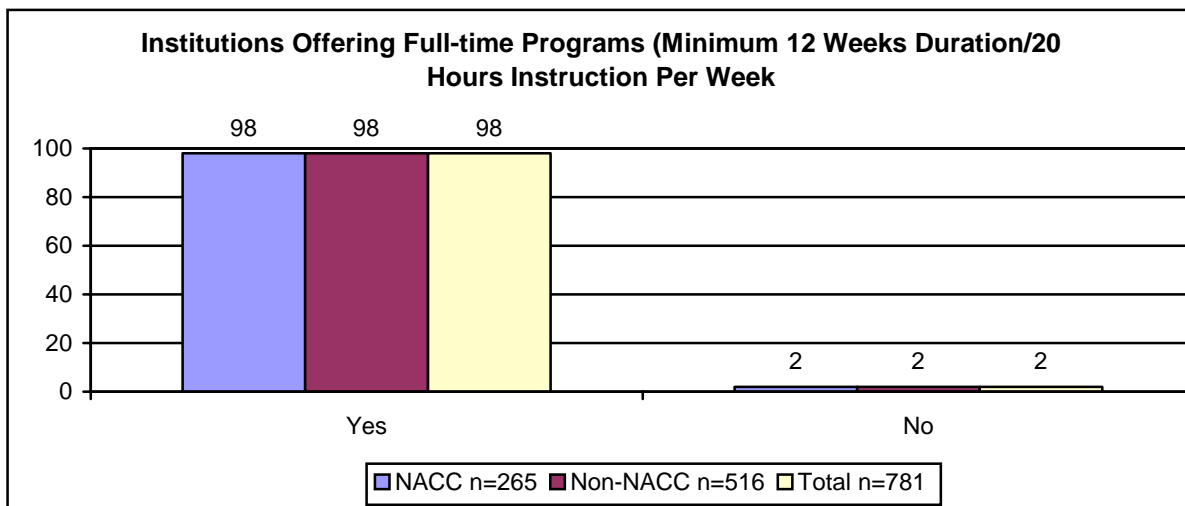
**Figure 4-15**



May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.

The majority (98%) of the institutions surveyed offer full-time programming, with institutions holding NACC membership (98%) being equally likely to offer full-time programming than those without membership (98%).

**Figure 4-16**



May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.

The distribution of full and part-time students in attendance at the private career colleges between the months of January 2005 and December 2005 is provided in Table 4-17. On average, in short-term programs of less than 3 months, 26% of the students are enrolled part-time and 25% are enrolled full-time. Students are more likely to be enrolled full-time (89%) than part-time (35%) in long-term programs (greater than 3 months).

Institutions are also more likely to have 1 to 25 students enrolled in short term programming, either part time (14%) or full time (14%). Although the mean number of students enrolled in long term, full time programming, institutions in general tend to be smaller and serve fewer students. Almost half (48%) of the institutions with long-term full time students had less than 50 students enrolled in the institution within the last year.

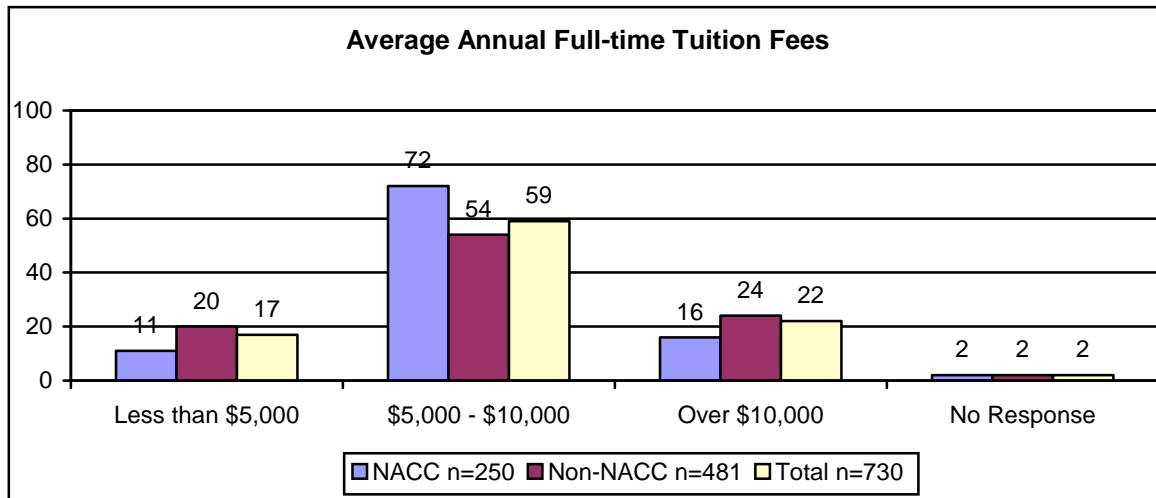
**Table 4-17**  
**Number of Full and Part-time Program Students in Attendance: January 2005 – December 2005**

Number of Students	Short-Term (program less than 3 months)						Long-Term (program greater than 3 months)					
	Part-time (less than 20 hours/week)			Full-time (more than 20 hours/week including lab and class time)			Part-time (less than 20 hours/week)			Full-time (more than 20 hours/week including lab and class time)		
	NACC n=265	Non-NACC n=516	Total n=781	NACC n=265	Non-NACC n=516	Total n=781	NACC n=265	Non-NACC n=516	Total n=781	NACC n=265	Non-NACC n=516	Total n=781
Mean Number of Students	26	25	25	12	22	19	12	20	18	120	80	90
None	63%	70%	68%	67%	70%	69%	62%	60%	60%	6%	9%	8%
1 – 25	19%	12%	14%	16%	14%	14%	21%	24%	23%	18%	28%	26%
26 – 50	6%	4%	4%	6%	4%	4%	6%	6%	6%	16%	23%	22%
51 – 150	7%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	34%	26%	28%
151 – 251+	1%	4%	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	21%	10%	13%
Don't Know	6%	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%

May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.

On average, tuition fees most commonly range between \$5,000 and \$10,000 for both NACC (72%) and non-NACC (54%) schools.

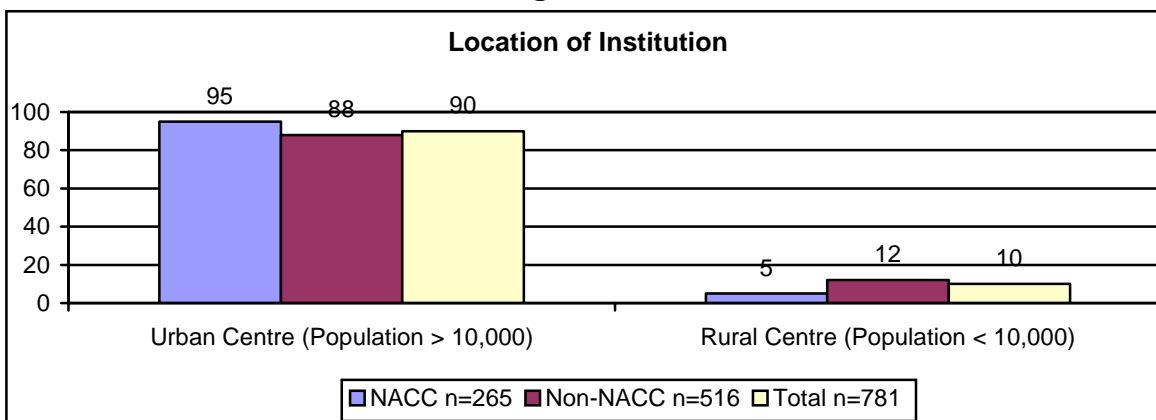
**Figure 4-18**



May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.

Private career colleges are primarily located in urban areas (See Figure 4-19).

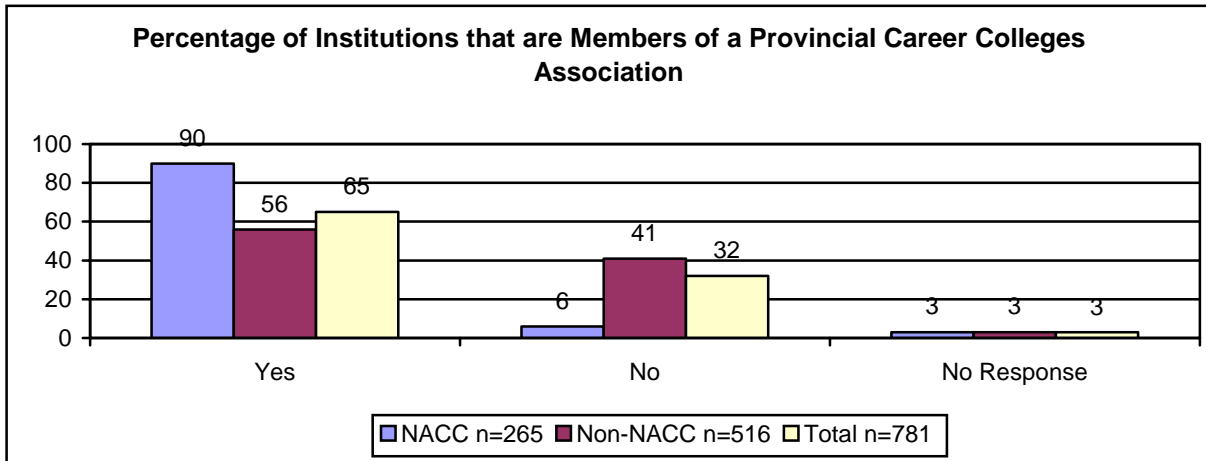
**Figure 4-19**



May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.

Institutions holding membership with the NACC are more likely to be members of a provincial career colleges association. In this context, 90% of the NACC institutions that completed the Institutional Survey were members of a private career colleges association as compared to 56% of non-NACC institutions.

**Figure 4-20**



May not add to 100% due to rounding or don't know/no response.

## *5. Appendix A*

## Registered Private Vocational Schools Across Canada:

### British Columbia

PCTIA List of Registered Institutions

<http://www.pctia.bc.ca/search/registeredInstitutions.htm>

The 2006 list was obtained from the Private Career Training Institutions Agency (PCTIA) authorized by the Province of British Columbia, Canada, Ministry of Advanced Education, and included private career colleges registered in British Columbia under the *Private Career Training Institutions Act*, Regulations, and Bylaws. The list included all registered institutions in BC offering career programs equal to or above \$1,000 in tuition and equal to or above 40 hours in duration. The list is updated yearly in March.

### Saskatchewan

SaskNetWork

<http://www.sasknetwork.gov.sk.ca/html/Learners/educationtraining/pvs.htm>

The Private Vocational Schools Unit of Saskatchewan Learning oversees private vocational schools, publishing a list of private vocational schools on SaskNetWork. The 2006 list used for the estimated universe included, category I private vocational schools, which in Saskatchewan are governed by The Private Vocational Schools Regulation Act, 1995 and by The Private Vocational Schools Regulations, 1995. Operators of the schools are required to register their programs with Saskatchewan Learning. Category I schools train students who are fee-payers; while Category II schools train students whose fees are paid by contract between the school and various funding agencies.

### Manitoba

Manitoba Advanced Education and Training

[http://www.edu.gov.mb.ca/aet/pvs/pri\\_list.html](http://www.edu.gov.mb.ca/aet/pvs/pri_list.html)

The 2006 list included registered private vocational institutions that met all statutory requirements for registration as required under The Private Vocational Institution Act and Manitoba Regulation 237/02. Specifically, programs offered fall under the occupations listed in the National Occupational Classification Index of Titles and program instruction exceed 40 hours and a total tuition cost of \$250. Programs may be taught by theory or practice, in classrooms, on-site, through work experience, by correspondence, or by any combination of these delivery methods. Students receive a certificate or diploma upon successful completion of the program of instruction. Registration under The Private Vocations Act expires on December 31st each year. Institutions must renew each year prior to November 1st to ensure there is no lapse in registration.

### Ontario

Service Ontario

<http://www.serviceontario.ca/pcc/>

The 2006 list contained private career colleges approved under the Private Career Colleges Act, 2005 administered by the Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities. The Act outlines requirements for

registration, program approvals, fee collection, tuition fee refunds, student contracts, financial security, instructional staff, advertising and compliance measures. Currently there are two regulations made under the Act, a General Regulation (O. Reg.415/06) and a Training Completion Assurance Fund Regulation (O. Reg.414/06).

#### PEI

Prince Edward Island Canada

<http://www.gov.pe.ca/educ/index.php3?number=77327&lang=E>

The Department of Education, Continuing Education & Training oversees the regulation of private vocational schools in the province of Prince Edward Island. Schools registered under the province's Private Training Schools Act must meet basic standards and are listed on their website. The 2006 list included those schools that met the requirements set out by the Private Training Schools Act.

#### Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia Canada

<http://pcc.ednet.ns.ca/schools.shtml>

The Private Career Colleges Regulation Act of Nova Scotia regulates private career colleges in Nova Scotia and is administered by the Private Career Colleges Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Education. The list of registered private career colleges is updated yearly and posted on the department's website.

#### Yukon

Yukon Government

[http://www.education.gov.yk.ca/advanceded/labour/yukon\\_trade\\_schools.html](http://www.education.gov.yk.ca/advanceded/labour/yukon_trade_schools.html)

Private trade schools in the Yukon are registered under the *Yukon Trade Schools Regulation Act* and are recognized by the Government of the Yukon as offering legitimate training from a stable financial base. The centres offer certified training in various occupations. Registration under the Act expires yearly on August 31 and must be renewed. The list of registered schools is posted on the department's website.

#### New Brunswick

New Brunswick Private Occupational Training Act

<http://www.gnb.ca/0368/001e.html>

The Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour, Private Occupational Training Branch regulates private occupational training in New Brunswick. Private trainers are registered under the *Private Occupational Training Act and Regulation*. All programs longer than 21 hours for which tuition is charged are required to be registered, though there is provision for specific exceptions. The list is updated yearly in March and posted on the department's website.

## Quebec

Education Loisir et Sport

<http://www.mels.gouv.qc.ca/ens-sup/ens-coll/etablissements.asp>

The 2006 list includes Cégeps (general and professional education colleges), subsidized private colleges, registered private vocational institutions, collegiate centers for technological transfer as governed by the Ministry of Education, Recreation and Sports (*Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport*) under The Act Respecting Private Education.

## Alberta

Alberta Learning Information Services

<http://www.alis.gov.ab.ca/edinfo/Content/RequestAction.asp?SelectedSchoolType=PC&cmdRefresh=Refresh+List+of+Schools&aspAction=SchoolSearchPage>

The provincial ministry, Alberta Advanced Education and Technology, is charged with regulating private career colleges in Alberta which are registered and regulated under the Private Vocational Schools Act. The list of private career colleges utilized in the estimated universe was generated by Alberta Advanced Education and Technology in 2006 and provided to the Consultant in hard copy.

## Newfoundland and Labrador

Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

<http://www.ed.gov.nl.ca/edu/dir/dept/pti.htm>

The 2006 list used to create the estimated universe included all private training institutions offering courses of 50 or more instructional hours registered by the Newfoundland and Labrador Department of Education under the Private Training Institutions Act and Regulations.



## ***6. Appendix B***

## Canadian Career College Institutional Survey

**About This Study:**

- The data is being collected to provide information on private training institutions.
- Information you provide should be for this particular campus only, not corporate wide.
- A private research firm, R.A. Malatest & Associates Ltd. has been hired to complete the survey on behalf of the Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation, the Government of Canada (Human Resources Skills Development Canada) and the National Association of Career Colleges.
- Information provided in this form will remain strictly confidential in accordance with the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA).
- Should you have questions about the project, please contact Sami Houry of R.A. Malatest & Associates Ltd. at 1-877-665-6252.
- In return for your participation in the Canadian Career College Institution Survey and the follow-up Student Survey, your institution will be provided with a table showing your institutional data by program compared to national aggregated data.
- The survey can be completed by:
  - Completing the paper copy and mailing it to R.A. Malatest & Associates Ltd. in the addressed postage paid envelope provided.
  - Completing the paper copy and faxing it toll-free at 1-866-448-9047
  - Contacting R.A. Malatest & Associates Ltd. at 1-877-665-6252 and quoting "Career Colleges Survey" to book a convenient time to complete the survey by telephone.
  - Waiting for R.A. Malatest & Associates Ltd. to contact you to book a convenient time to complete the survey by telephone.

**Part A: Institutional Demographics (Please fill in any missing information or correct any errors)**

**Name of Institution:**      «Name»  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Name of Campus**  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Institution website:**   «Website»  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Address**               **Street:** «Address»  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**City, Province:**   «City», «Province»  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Postal Code:**       «Postal\_»  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Name of Key Contact** «Contact\_Name»  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Telephone:** «Telephone\_»                   **Fax:** «Fax»  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**e-mail:** «Email»  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**A1. Is your institution Canada Student Loans Program (CSLP) designated (Can students attending your institution receive Canada/provincial student loans)?**

**Yes**

**No → If no, please explain:** \_\_\_\_\_

A2. Does your institution offer language programs (i.e. ESL, other second language programs)?

**Yes → If yes, please describe the programs offered:**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**No**

A3. Does your institution offer a correspondence and/or distance education program?

**Yes → If yes, please describe the programs offered:**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**No**

A4. If yes to A2 or A3, approximately what portion of your school's total population of students would fall into the following groups:

a. Language students \_\_\_\_\_ %

b. Correspondence/distance education \_\_\_\_\_ %

A5a. Does your institution receive partial funding directly from the provincial or federal government? (Note: This excludes loans, grants, or EI funding provided to students.)

**Yes**     **No**

A5b. If yes, approximately what % of your institutional funding (excluding loans, grants or EI funding to students) comes directly from provincial or federal sources?

**Less than 10%**

**10% - 20%**

**21% - 30%**

**More than 30%**

**Please explain:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

A6. Would you consider your institution to be an Aboriginal post-secondary education institution? (An Aboriginal institution is designated as such by the College and Institute Act and has the support of Aboriginal leadership)

**Yes**    **No**

A7. Does your institution grant diplomas or certificates?

**Diplomas**    **Certificates**    **Neither**

A8. Does your institution grant degrees?

**Yes**    **No**

A9. Could your institution please provide a description of the programs it provides?

**Yes (available in paper copy)→ Please attach.**

**Yes (available on website)→ Please provide the web address \_\_\_\_\_**

**No**

A10. How many years has your campus been in operation?

**Less than 6 months**

**6-10 years**

**6 months-less than 1 year**

**11-15 years**

**1-5 years**

**15+ years**

A11. What is the minimal level of education expected of your instructors?

**Grade 12/high school**

**Master's level university degrees**

**College diplomas**

**Doctoral level university degrees**

**Undergraduate level university degrees**    **Other**

A12. How many full-time instructors does this campus have?

**None**

**11-20**

**1-5**

**21+**

**6-10**

A13. How many part-time instructors does this campus have?

**None**

**11-20**

**1-5**

**21+**

**6-10**

A14. How many full-time and part-time program students have attended your institution at this campus over the past 12 months (January 2005 to December 2005)?

**Student Body Composition**

**Short-term (Program less than 3 months)**

**Long-term (Program greater than 3 months)**

*Part-time (attending less than 20 hours per week)*

*Full-time (attending more than 20 hours per week including lab and class time)*

*Part-time (attending less than 20 hours per week)*

*Full-time (attending more than 20 hours per week including lab and class time)*

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

A15. What are the average annual tuition fees across all programs for a full-time student?

- Less than \$5,000**
- \$5,000-\$10,000**
- Over \$10,000**

A16. Is your campus located in an ...

- Urban centre (with a population of 10,000 or more)**
- Rural centre (with a population of less than 10,000)**

A17. Is your institution a member of the National Association of Career Colleges (NACC)?

- Yes**    **No**

A18. Is your institution a member of a provincial private career colleges association?

- Yes**    **No**

Part B: Student Survey Participation

We are interested in administering surveys to students who would be enrolled in a program during the period from May 2006 to November 2006 in private training institutions that are provincially registered.

For the purposes of this study, a program participant is defined as follows:

- enrolled in a program of 12 weeks (3 months) duration or longer; and
- enrolled in a full-time course load (20 hours or more per week).

B1. Does your institution offer full-time programs of minimum 12 weeks duration, with a minimum of 20 hours instruction and/or lab time per week?

- Yes  
 No

B2. Would the institution give consent to survey your students in class sometime in May 2006 to November 2006?

- Yes     No

If you answered yes to B1 and B2, please provide estimated number of full-time program students available to be surveyed by program from May 2006 to July 2006 (Note: we would only survey at one time. Full-time students are defined as students enrolled in a 3+ month program for a minimum of 20 hours/week):

<i>Date</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>Estimate of Number of Full Time Students</i>
<b>May 2006</b>		
<b>June 2006</b>		
<b>July 2006</b>		


**Note: Please attach a sheet for additional programs.**

Part C: Method of Survey Administration

**Our approach includes either in-class survey administration by a researcher or having your instructors distribute and collect completed surveys. Does the structure of your program allow for the in-class administration of surveys (would take approximately 20 minutes to complete) by either a Malatest research team member or using your own instructors?**

- Yes, administered by Malatest research team**
- Yes, administered by institution's instructors**
- No, please explain:**

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**Please return this document to:**

**R.A. Malatest & Associates Ltd.**



**Jennifer Schneider**

**e-mail: [abresearch@malatest.com](mailto:abresearch@malatest.com)**

**Toll-free fax: 1-866-448-9047**

**Si vous avez besoin d'aide, n'hésitez pas à contacter :**

**Suzanne Belanger**

**Courriel : [s.belanger@malatest.com](mailto:s.belanger@malatest.com)**

**Télécopieur sans frais : 1-866-689-1847**

If you should have any questions about this form, please do not hesitate to contact any of the individuals listed above.

**If you are interested in information on the National Association of Career Colleges (NACC), please contact:**

**Ms. Anne Burns  
Chief Administration Officer  
Tel: (519) 753-8689 ext. 102**