Demographic Analysis and Daycare Deserts

Overview of Francophone Early Childhood in Alberta

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Summary

Several communities in Alberta find themselves without daycare services. This analysis identifies those areas where the creation of such a service would be warranted.

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1 Context

In 2018, the Fédération des parents francophones de l'Alberta (FPFA), the Conseil de développement économique de l'Alberta (CDÉA), the Fédération des conseils scolaires francophones de l'Alberta (FCSFA), the Réseau Santé Alberta (RSA, and the Centre collégial de l'Alberta (CCA) created an early childhood working group with the ambitious goal of creating 1,000 new francophone daycare spaces over the next 10 years. This objective was the conclusion of a study on the state of the early childhood system in Alberta published by the FPFA in 2016.

Since then, the members of the task force have participated, directly or indirectly, in the creation of 268 new daycare spaces for children aged zero to five, both in major urban centers and in rural areas. Despite these efforts, the fact remains that several Francophone communities in the province find themselves without full-time childcare services for children under three and, in some cases, for children under five.

The objective of this study is to identify daycare deserts; municipalities, regions or areas where there is a significant presence of French-speaking children under the age of five, with no full-time francophone daycare present. The demographic analysis is based on 2021 census data.

Two thresholds will be presented in this analysis. The first, a minimum of 30 French-speaking children under the age of five, will be used to justify the presence of a francophone daycare center. The second, a minimum of 10 French-speaking children under the age of five, will be used to justify the presence of a francophone dayhome.

Particular attention will be paid to regions where a francophone school is located. It is illogical to assume that children will arrive at a francophone school at the age of five, when there is no francophone childcare service there. This poses a serious threat to the continuation of education in French when an English educational service is the only option for these parents at the preschool level.

Being involved in supporting both institutional daycares (via the Daycare Support Service) and dayhomes (via the Agence des garderies familiales francophones), the FPFA is currently in the best position to apply for monetary and infrastructure support from Alberta Children's Services. However, as its mission indicates, the FPFA believes that the parent is the first educator of their child, and therefore any childcare service created must come from a real will of the parents in a community to create such a childcare service. The FPFA therefore does not see this study as proof that it must create childcare services in all the communities identified, but rather that it must obtain the support of public decision-makers to support the parents of these communities in the creation of daycare services.

2 Methodology

This study measures childcare-free zones by identifying a ratio of childcare spaces per child. The analysis is based on two sources of data, according to the 2021 Statistics Canada census:

1. French-speaking children aged zero to four. This includes children whose only language is French and those who speak French as well as another language. If a child this age speaks French, it is believed that there is a high probability that French is spoken in the home.

2. Children aged zero to four that have a right to francophone education in Alberta.

In order to obtain the number of places in francophone daycares, this study uses data from FPFA, the Ministry of Children and Family Services, and calls made directly to different service providers. The number of places available are accurate as of September 1, 2022. The FPFA confirmed that they have 841 full-time francophone daycare spots across Alberta.

With this information, it is possible to determine how many francophone daycare places are available for children of childcare age.

To properly present these ratios, the geographic areas are divided by municipality, except for Edmonton and Calgary where the cities are divided by sector. These areas (presented in Appendices 2 and 3) represent subdivisions of cities along either major arteries (such as the Deerfoot and Yellowhead highways) or topographic boundaries (such as the Bow and North Saskatchewan rivers). However, the data relating to the rights-holders in Calgary and Edmonton is presented in an aggregated way.

Finally, note that Francophone children are identified as children with knowledge of French, whether as the only official language spoken or among the official languages spoken.

To determine the daycare deserts, the government of Alberta uses three thresholds. The first threshold (less than 0.09 or places for 11 children) is used to identify communities with a strong need for daycare places. These are identified in red in the document. The second threshold (between 0.09 and 0.16) is for communities with a moderate need for daycare places. These are identified in orange in the document. The third threshold (between 0.16 and 0.33) is for communities with a weak need for daycare places. These are identified in yellow in the document. We use a threshold of 0.17 for the ratio of daycare spaces per child from zero to four years old. Therefore, only the communities with a ratio of 0.33 places per child, or 1 place per 3 children, are considered as having a sufficient amount of daycare places. These are identified in green in the document.

3 Premises of Analusis

A few elements deserve to be presented from the outset in order to establish the bases of this analysis. Current data represents the best information available as of September 1, 2022. Knowing how quickly a childcare center can begin or cease operations, one must be aware that a geographic area can quickly go from a "deserted" to a "well-served" area. The francophone daycare centers active on September 1, 2022 are presented in **Appendix 1**.

Since the purpose of this study is the creation of full-time daycare spaces, all preschool services offering part-time spaces were excluded from the calculation of the ratios. The same was true for all support services for school daycare programs serving children who attend school.

A study published in 2021 by the firm Learn Square Inc. found that the number one reason parents choose childcare is its proximity to the parents' home or workplace. Although the censuses give an idea of the average distance that the households travel to get to work, they do not indicate the destination of this trip. This makes home data the only usable data. While being aware of this limit, proximity to home remains an important element in choosing a childcare service.

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[1] Learn Square Inc., Rapport d'évaluation des services de garde privés francophones et bilingues dans les régions d'Edmonton et Calgary, presented to CDÉA, February 2021.

4 Presentation of Results

According to the 2021 census, 4,545 children from zero to age four have knowledge of the French language. With 841 full-time places in francophone daycares, the ratio of places is 0.185, which means that across the province there is a weak need for daycare places. This result is, however, well below the ratio of 0.306 observed for the province for all daycare services, regardless of the language used. To meet the provincial average, 550 new francophone places would need to be created. Evidently the location of these places is of utmost importance. We will therefore analyze the situation by geographical area.

The City of Edmonton

The city of Edmonton has been divided into eight sectors, according to the boundaries defined in **Appendix 2**. Below, table 1 presents the main results of the analysis of the current situation.

Table 1: Distribution of Francophone Childcare Spaces and Francophone Children in the City of Edmonton

Sector	Number of Full-Time Spaces in Francophone Daycares [1]	Number of Francophone Children Aged 0 to 4 [2]	Francophone Daycare Spaces per Francophone Child
Central	0	170	0.00
East	145	210	0.69
Northeast	0	100	0.00
North	46 [3]	255	0.18
West	0	35	0.00
Southwest	0	155	0.00
South	0	180	0.00
Southeast	0	230	0.00
Total	**191**	**1335**	**0.14**

[1] As of September 1, 2022; [2] According to the 2021 census; [3] Includes the new daycare scheduled to open September 1, 2022, at *À la Découverte* school.

As a whole, the city of Edmonton is an area that could be described as having a moderate need. With only 14 spaces for 100 children, less than one in seven children can benefit from full-time childcare.

Looking more specifically at the situation in the city, there are only three full-time francophone daycare sites serving children aged one to five. The first two, in the east of the city, are located near the city's major Francophone employers (Campus Saint-Jean and Cité francophone). The third site, which will open in September 2022, is in the new francophone school in the north end of the city.

These services seem well positioned given the geographic proximity of francophone households and employers and they could meet, at least in part, the needs of the community. However, areas like the west, southwest, south and southeast are largely neglected. Even though there are 600 francophone children in these sectors, there are no francophone daycares. This means that parents must add travel time to reach a French language daycare or give up on this typeof daycare as an option and turn to a service in another language. It should also be noted that the downtown area and the area around the University of Alberta have no francophone daycare centers despite the fact that a large number of people work there. A daycare in these areas could compensate for the lack of services in other areas of the city.

The City of Calgary

The city of Calgary has been divided into eight sectors, according to the boundaries defined in **Appendix 3**. Below, table 2 presents the main results of the analysis of the current situation.

Table 2: Distribution of Francophone Childcare Spaces and Francophone Children in the City of Calgary

Sector	Number of Full-Time Spaces in Francophone Daycares [1]	Number of Francophone Children Aged 0 to 4 [2]	Francophone Daycare Spaces per Francophone Child
Central	0	200	0.00
East	0	90	0.00
Northeast	32	125	0.26
North	0	120	0.00
Northwest	24	155	0.15
West	90	220	0.41
South	99	230	0.43
Southeast	0	125	0.00
Total	**245**	**1265**	**0.19**

[1] As of September 1, 2022; [2] According to the 2021 census.

As a whole, the city of Calgary is considered a community with a weak need for daycare places. On average, there is one place for five children. There are francophone daycare spaces in almost half of the city's sectors. Despite this, we see that the east, north and southeast of the city can be considered deserts, while 485 French-speaking children do not have access to a French-language daycare in these sectors. Downtown, an area where many francophone workers have jobs, is also an area without francophone daycares.

The Rest of the Province

While the majority of French-speaking children are found in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton, there are other municipalities where a sufficient number of French-speaking children are present to justify the creation of a francophone daycare center for children under the age of five. Below, Table 3 presents these municipalities.

Table 3: Municipalities with a Strong Presence of Francophone Children Under Five, Number of Daycare Spaces and Spaces per Child

Municipality	Number of Full-Time Spaces in Francophone Daycares[1]	Number of Francophone Children Aged 0 to 4[2]	Francophone Daycare Spaces per Francophone Child	Accepts Children Below 3
Airdrie	24	140	0.17	No
Beaumont [3]	0	60	0.00	N/A
Bonnyville	16	50	0.32	No
Canmore	16	60	0.27	No
Cochrane	0	65	0.00	N/A
Cold Lake	36	50	0.72	No
Fort McMurray	47	125	0.38	Yes
Fort Saskatchewan	0	35	0.00	N/A
Grande-Prairie	42	95	0.44	No
Leduc	0	55	0.00	N/A
Lethbridge	32	60	0.53	Yes
Okotoks	0	30	0.00	N/A
Red Deer	24	70	0.34	Yes
Sherwood Park	16	85	0.19	No
Spruce Grove	0	55	0.00	N/A
St-Albert	57	95	0.60	Yes
Stony Plain	0	30	0.00	N/A
St-Paul	28	60	0.47	Yes

[1] As of September 1, 2022; [2] According to the 2021 census; [3] The Conseil scolaire Centre-Nord has announced the addition of a community space at the school, which should be dedicated to a daycare service in 2024; N/A: Not applicable.

Most of the municipalities listed in Table 3 have full-time childcare options. However, only the regions of Fort McMurray, St. Albert, Lethbridge, and St. Paul accept children under the age of three. The list of municipalities that can be considered deserts thus increases considerably. Finally, it should be noted that, apart from Spruce Grove, Leduc, and Fort Saskatchewan, all these municipalities have a Francophone school.

Table 4: Municipalities with a Significant Presence of Francophone Children Under Five, Number of Daycare Spaces and Spaces per Child

Municipality	Number of Full-Time Spaces in Francophone Daycares [1]	Number of Francophone Children Aged 0 to 4 [2]	Francophone Daycare Spaces per Francophone Child
Blackfalds	0	10	0.00
Brooks	8	10	0.80
Camrose	0	10	0.00
Chestermere	0	10	0.00
Falher	0	10	0.00
Hinton	0	10	0.00
Lac La Biche	23	20	1.15
Lloydminster	37	20	1.85
Medicine Hat	22	25	0.88
Morinville	0	25	0.00
Peace River	0	20	0.00
Rocky View	0	25	0.00
Sylvan Lake	0	15	0.00
Wainwright	0	15	0.00
Whitecourt	0	10	0.00

[1] As of September 1, 2022; [2] According to the 2021 census.

The municipalities in table 4 are municipalities where there are fewer francophone children, so the presence of a daycare center makes the difference between a desert and a well-served area. Of the three services identified here, those in Lloydminster and Medicine Hat accept children under the age of three.

Given the low number of francophone children in these municipalities, the creation of a family daycare would be sufficient to meet the need and eliminate the desert. With six daycare places created, the ratio of places per child would fluctuate between 0.24 (weak need) and 0.60 (adequate places).

Results of the Rights-Holders

The 2021 Census has identified children that are rights-holders, meaning that they have access to francophone education according to Article 23 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms[2]. This data presents a different portrait of francophones in Alberta; there are four times the amount of francophones in Alberta (16,155 children zero to age four). Considering there are 841 full-time daycare places, it is one child for every 20 children that have access to francophone daycare (or a ratio of 0.052 places per child). The need for francophone daycare is therefore much more dire than the tables 1 to 4 show. Table 5 shows the number of francophone rights-holders and the ratio of daycare places in the cities where there are more than 100 children with the right to francophone education.

Table 5: Number of Daycare Spaces According to the Number of Children with the Right to francophone Education in Municipalities of More Than one Hundred Children

Municipality	Number of Full-Time Spaces in Francophone Daycares[1]	Number of Francophone Children Aged 0 to 4[2]	Francophone Daycare Spaces per Right-Holder	Accepts Children Under the Age of Three
Airdrie	24	425	0.056	No
Beaumont[3]	0	175	0.000	N/A
Calgary	245	4865	0.050	Yes
Cochrane	0	200	0.000	N/A
Cold Lake	36	150	0.240	No
Edmonton	191	4525	0.042	Yes
Fort McMurray	47	475	0.099	Yes
Fort Saskatchewan	0	145	0.000	N/A
Grande-Prairie	42	440	0.095	No
Leduc	0	145	0.000	N/A
Lethbridge	32	220	0.145	Yes
Medicine Hat	22	125	0.176	Yes
Okotoks	0	115	0.000	N/A
Red Deer	24	285	0.084	Yes
Sherwood Park	16	350	0.046	No
Spruce Grove	0	165	0.000	N/A
St-Albert	57	320	0.178	Yes

[1] As of September 1, 2022; [2] According to the 2021 census; [3] The Conseil scolaire Centre-Nord has announced the addition of a community space at the school, which should be dedicated to a daycare service in 2024; N/A: Not applicable.

As we can see, 17 communities in Alberta have at least 100 children with a right to francophone education. Of these, six do not have a francophone daycare option and four do not have any places for children below the age of three. In Calgary and Edmonton, although daycares accept children older than one year, only 5% of rights-holders aged zero to four have access to full-time francophone daycare, one place per 20 children. This under representation of services means that a large portion of parents must choose English daycare options increasing at the same time the assimilation of French-speaking youth even before they enter school.

The cities where the rights-holders have the most chance of finding a francophone daycare option are St.Albert (1 place per 5.61 children), Medicine Hat (1 place for 5.68 children) and Lethbridge (1 place per 6.90 children). Cold Lake interestingly has a ratio of 1 place per 4.17 children, however there are not any places for children under the age of three so this is a biased statistic.

Aside from the 17 communities with at least 100 rights-holders, there are 22 other communities with at least 30 rights-holders. These municipalities are represented in Table 6.

It is interesting to note that the communities with the most amount of daycare places are Lloydminster (1 place per 2.03 children), St. Paul (1 place per 2.32 children), and Bonnyville (1 place per 2.50 children). However, Bonnyville does not have any places for children under the age of three. The other municipalities where there are French daycare options are Canmore and Brooks.

The communities of Morinville (95 rights-holders), Stony Plain (70 rights-holders), Sylvan Lake (60 rights-holders) and Chestermere (60 rights-holders) do not have francophone daycare options. However, there are enough children to justify a full-time day care.

Table 6: Number of Daycare Spaces According to the Number of Children with the Right to francophone Education Where There are Between 30 and 100 Rights-Holders

Municipality	Number of Full-Time Spaces in Francophone Daycares[1]	Number of Francophone Children Aged 0 to 4[2]	Francophone Daycare Spaces per Francophone Child
Blackfalds	0	55	0.000
Bonnyville	16	40	0.400
Brooks	8	45	0.178
Camrose	0	30	0.000
Canmore	16	95	0.168
Chestermere	0	60	0.000
High River	0	30	0.000
Hinton	0	40	0.000
Jasper	0	35	0.000
Lacombe	0	30	0.000
Lloydminster	37	75	0.493
Morinville	0	95	0.000
Olds	0	30	0.000
Peace River	0	55	0.000
Slave Lake	0	30	0.000
Stony Plain	0	70	0.000
St.Paul	28	65	0.431
Strathmore	0	40	0.000
Sylvan Lake	0	60	0.000
Wainwright	0	40	0.000
Wetaskiwin	0	30	0.000
Whitecourt	0	40	0.000

[1] As of September 1, 2022; [2] According to the 2021 census.

Let us note that 25 other municipalities have 10 – 25 rights-holders. The municipalities are represented on **Appendix 4**. None of these municipalities have a francophone daycare.

5 Recommandations

1-Maximize Presence in Major Cities

In order to maximize the development of the Francophone daycare network, the recommendation is to first concentrate on the cities of Edmonton and Calgary in order to obtain a solid base of services from which to build. Indeed, the high concentration of the population justifies the creation of larger daycares, making it possible to generate sufficient revenue for the opening of new daycares. Table 7 presents these priority sectors, classified according to the number of Francophone children living in these sectors.

The first area to target is southeast Edmonton. The French-speaking presence there is the largest with 230 children living in this area. A daycare located near the intersection of 66th Street and 28th Avenue would be the ideal location to pick up both francophones living in the area and those living south of Ellerslie Road, but working downtown.

The second area to target is downtown Calgary. This is definitely the sector where the concentration of francophones is greatest in the city. When we analyze the data more precisely, we find that the intersection of 16th Avenue NW and Crowchild Road NW is both near the place of residence of several French-speaking children and near one of the important routes to get to the city center.

Table 7: Daycare Deserts in Edmonton and Calgary, September 2022

Order	Sector	Children 0 to 4	Current 0-5 Spaces	Suggested Service Capacity
1	Southeast Edmonton	230	0	50-80 places
2	Central Calgary	200	0	50-80 places
3	South Edmonton	180	0	50-80 places
4	Central Edmonton	170	0	40-50 places
5	Southwest Edmonton	155	0	40-50 places
6	Southeast Calgary	125	0	30-40 places
7	North Calgary	120	0	30-40 places
8	Northeast Edmonton	100	0	30-40 places

The third priority would be south of Edmonton. In this booming sector, a childcare center located near the intersection of Ellerslie Road and 170th Street would find itself at the center of a large part of the area's francophone population.

For each of these three priorities, a service of 50 to 80 places will make it possible to restore the imbalance with regard to spaces in francophone daycare centres. Although the other sectors of Edmonton and Calgary identified here would also deserve a daycare centre, these three sectors are the ones to be prioritized to quickly meet the needs for childcare services.

Let us note that if we rely on the statistic related to the rights-holders, we will need to see a total of 1,240 new places in Calgary so that the city as a whole as adequate places. Similarly in Edmonton, 1,190 new places are needed.

2-Target Municipalities with Francophone Schools

Once cities are properly served, the next group of targeted areas should be municipalities where a service already exists, but where there are no places for children under three. This group of municipalities has the advantage of already having a daycare service in place, which should be modified to better meet the needs of its community. Below, Table 8 presents these municipalities.

Table 8: Daycare Deserts in Cities Served by Francophone Schools, September 2022

Order	Municipality	Children 0 to 4 years old	Current 0-5 years old spaces	Current 0-3 years old spaces	Suggested Service Capacity
1	Airdrie	140	24	0	40-50 places
2	Bonnyville	50	16	0	24-30 places
3	Canmore	60	16	0	24-30 places
4	Cochrane	60	0	0	24-30 places
5	Cold Lake	50	36	0	24-30 places
6	Grande-Prairie	95	42	0	30-40 places
7	Okotoks	30	0	0	12-16 places
8	Sherwood Park	85	16	0	30-40 places
9	Stony Plain	30	0	0	12-16 places

The municipality of Airdrie is the most important in terms of the presence of francophone children. A daycare in the school accepts children aged three to five, but nothing is in place for children under three. As the school is currently overwhelmed, there are no spaces to add adequate service. Using the location of the school as a point of reference, a service at the intersection of Yankee Valley and Kingsview boulevards would be easily accessible for francophones in the community. Note that a daycare with a capacity of 40 to 50 children should meet the needs of the community. In other words, it would be a question of doubling the current service present in the school.

The second municipality to target is Grande Prairie. With 95 children aged zero to four years old, a daycare center with a capacity of 30 to 40 children would serve the community well. In this case, *Les Petits Boucs* daycare should modify its service offering to include the missing age groups.

The third priority in this group is the municipality of Sherwood Park. The *La Bicyclette* childcare service has been a success since its opening in 2018, but still does not offer a place for children under three years old. The eventual opening of a new school should include a daycare. The recommendation is to create a daycare center for 30 to 40 children, an addition of about 20 children to the current service.

If looking at the data related to children with the right to francophone education, these three cities should see an increase in the amount of daycare places. Airdrie should have a total of 130 places (an increase of 106 places), Grande Prairie should have 135 places (an increase of 93 places), and Sherwood Park should have 107 places (an increase of 91 places).

The municipalities of Cochrane, Cold Lake, Bonnyville and Canmore face similar problems, namely the presence of a francophone school, but with few spaces allocated to improve the current service offering. Given the size of the municipality, the service to target is a daycare center with 24 to 30 places.

3-Get Established Before Schools

The third group of municipalities to be targeted for new services are municipalities in the suburbs of Edmonton where there are no schools or daycare services. These services will be more difficult to establish, being both distant from the current francophone schools and not having parent committees ready to take on the financial management of daycares. However, they could serve as a base in the event that a school is established there. Otherwise, by being close to the communities, the daycare could attract a francophone clientele who could then go to neighboring francophone schools. The child will thus arrive at school with a francophone background, which will promote both the child's acclimatization to his new school environment (by eliminating the language barrier) and his attachment to Alberta's francophone community. Below, table 9 presents the three municipalities where such services could be considered.

Table 9: Daycare Deserts in Unserved Cities

Order	Municipality	Children 0 to 4 years old	Current 0-5 years old spaces	Suggested Service Capacity
1	Fort Saskatchewan	55	0	12-16 places
2	Leduc	55	0	24-30 places
3	Spruce Grove	55	0	24-30 places

According to the data in this table, the municipalities of Leduc and Spruce Grove would be the two priority sites with potential daycare centers for 24 to 30 children. Instead, the municipality of Fort Saskatchewan should aim for a 16-space service. The statistics related to the rights-holders confirms the strong need for a French daycare. Services for 44 to 50 children would be needed to offer enough places for the rights-holders aged 0 to 4 years old living in these communities.

4-Cast a Wider Net

There are 22 regions that have been identified in the province that have 45 rights-holders aged zero to four years. These regions are represented in Appendix 5. Although these regions are too spread out to be designated as locations for the establishment of daycare centres, if the municipality played a key role in attracting families, a daycare service might be possible. Besides the municipalities mentioned so far, the regions of Morinville (235 rights-holders), Lacombe (100 rights-holders), and Falher (90 rights-holders) deserve special mention.

6 Conclusion

The objective of this study is to identify the main daycare deserts (i.e.: areas where the number of daycare places is insufficient) for the number of francophone children. This study does not conclude which services are viable or identify an ideal structure to meet the needs of communities. Rather, it is a database that may be useful in conducting a needs analysis for anyone wishing to start a daycare service.

In this study, we were able to note that French speakers do not benefit from having enough daycare places in the province. We notice that, according to the restrictive data of the knowledge of the French language, 550 places in daycare would be necessary to compare with the provincial average.

Adding the rights-holders to the equation only amplified the problem of not having adequate francophone daycare places. By multiplying the number of French speaking children aged zero to 4 years by five, the number of additional places required is also multiplied by five. There is therefore a shortage of 1200 places in Edmonton and Calgary respectively, and similarly in the rest of the province.

In this study, we were able to identify four large areas where the absence of daycare is flagrant. First of all, the two major cities in the province, Calgary and Edmonton, are underserved in terms of the number of spaces in francophone daycare. Several neighborhoods in these cities (such as southern Edmonton and central Calgary) have no full-time daycare spaces, although a significant number of francophones live there. It is possible to act by create a daycare site there as soon as possible.

Then, some municipalities in rural areas have incomplete services. These municipalities (Airdrie, Grande Prairie and Sherwood Park for example) need a service offer covering all age groups, which is not the case at present. This addition will allow several francophone communities to have access to a wider range of daycare services.

Third, the addition of new daycare centers in communities not served by francophone schools would allow children to benefit from services from early childhood and to arrive at school well equipped to begin their education in French. As such, three municipalities in the suburbs of Edmonton (Spruce Grove, Leduc and Fort Saskatchewan) deserve special attention for such services.

Finally, a significant number of smaller communities have an insufficient number of children to justify the establishment of an institutional service. A family daycare should be sufficient to meet the needs of these municipalities.

List of Francophone Childcare Services by Municipality

Municipality	Name	Capacity	12-19 Months	20-35 Months	3-5 Years	Preschool	Before-After School
Airdrie	CPP Les petits pieds Inc.	24			X	X	
Beaumont	Association prématernelle Grandir à petits pas	17				X	
Bonnyville	Le coin des Lutins Daycare	25			X	X	
Brooks	Garderie Les P'tits Trésors	16			X	X	X
Calgary	La forêt enchantée LTÉE	110					X
Calgary	La société Pommes de Reinette Daycare SE	99	X	X	X		X
Calgary	Prématernelle Entre Amis	21				X	
Calgary	La prématernelle Capucine -TDJ	16				X	
Calgary	Les petits géants	124			X		X
Calgary	La prématernelle Capucine - ENM	16				X	
Calgary	La société Pommes de reinette Daycare NE	67	X	X	X		X
Calgary	La société Pommes de reinette Daycare SW	150	X	X	X		X
Calgary	Société prématernelle l'Arc-en-ciel	40				X	
Calgary	Lycée Louis Pasteur Society	146			X	X	X
Canmore	CEPP de Canmore	39			X	X	X
Cochrane	Les petites abeilles	23				X	
Cold Lake	Les Kinou-Choux/École Voyageur	80			X	X	X
Edmonton	Centre d'apprentissage de la petite enfance : la colombe	41	X	X	X		
Edmonton	CEPP (Gabrielle-Roy)	128	X	X	X	X	X
Edmonton	École enfantine	12				X	
Edmonton	École Prématernelle Bobino Bobinette	20				X	
Edmonton	CEPP (ND)	30					X
Edmonton	Prématernelle Manon/ Garderie	24			X	X	
Edmonton	CEPP (SJA)	38					X
Edmonton	CEPP À la Découverte [2]	46	X	X	X		X

[2] Service scheduled to open on September 1, 2022.

Municipality	Name	Capacity	12-19 Months	20-35 Months	3-5 Years	Preschool	Before-After School
Edmonton	Société de la prématernelle Les p'tits amis	16				X	
Edmonton	CEPP (PL)	27					X
Falher	Centre de la petite enfance Héritage	30			X	X	
Fort McMurray	Chez Madame Picolo Daycare	67	X	X	X	X	X
Grande Prairie	Garderie Nouvelle Frontière Les petits Boucs	87			X	X	X
Jasper	SPEF Les petits cailloux	16			X		
Lac La Biche	Les quatre saisons daycare	23			X	X	
Legal	La petite école de Legal	17				X	
Lethbridge	La garderie CREFL	32	X	X	X		
Lethbridge	Prématernelle La Vérendrye	15				X	
Lloydminster	Petits explorateurs	37	X	X	X		
Medicine Hat	Les joyeux colibris	46		X	X		X
Okotoks	Prématernelle Les petits rayons de Beausoleil	8				X	
Peace River	Centre de la petite enfance Quatre-vents	30				X	
Plamondon	Le coin des curieux	26		X	X		
Red Deer	Le pays des jeux	54			X	X	X
Sherwood Park	Société La Bicyclette	49			X	X	X
St.Albert	CEPP La belle nature	43	X	X	X		
St.Albert	CEPP L'Aventure	46			X		X
St.Albert	La boite à surprises	22			X	X	
St.Paul	École enfantine de Saint-Paul	32			X	X	
St.Paul	La garderie les petits ourson	28	X	X	X		
Wainwright	Les coccinelles	6			X		

City of Edmonton Division by Sector
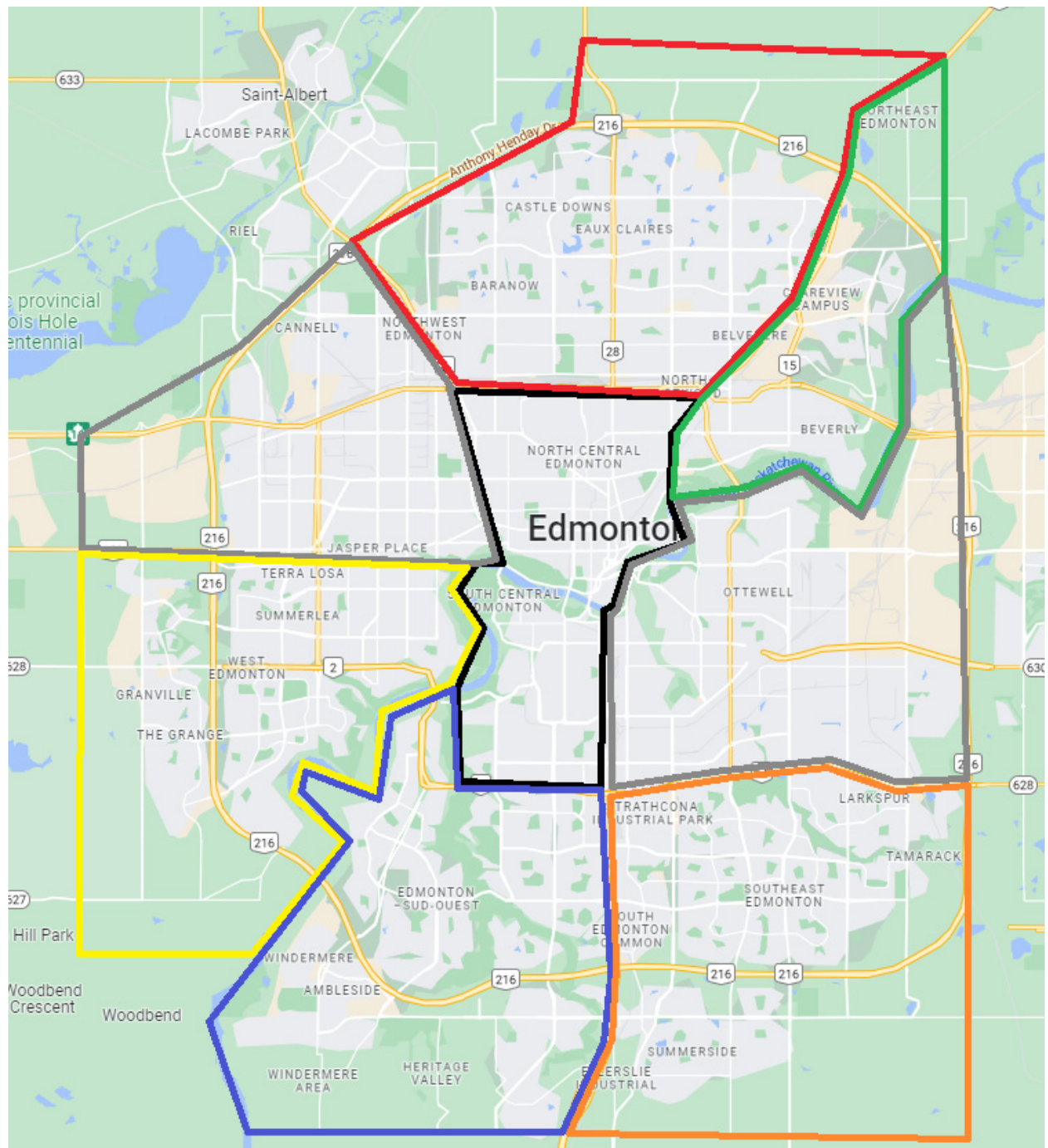
Legend

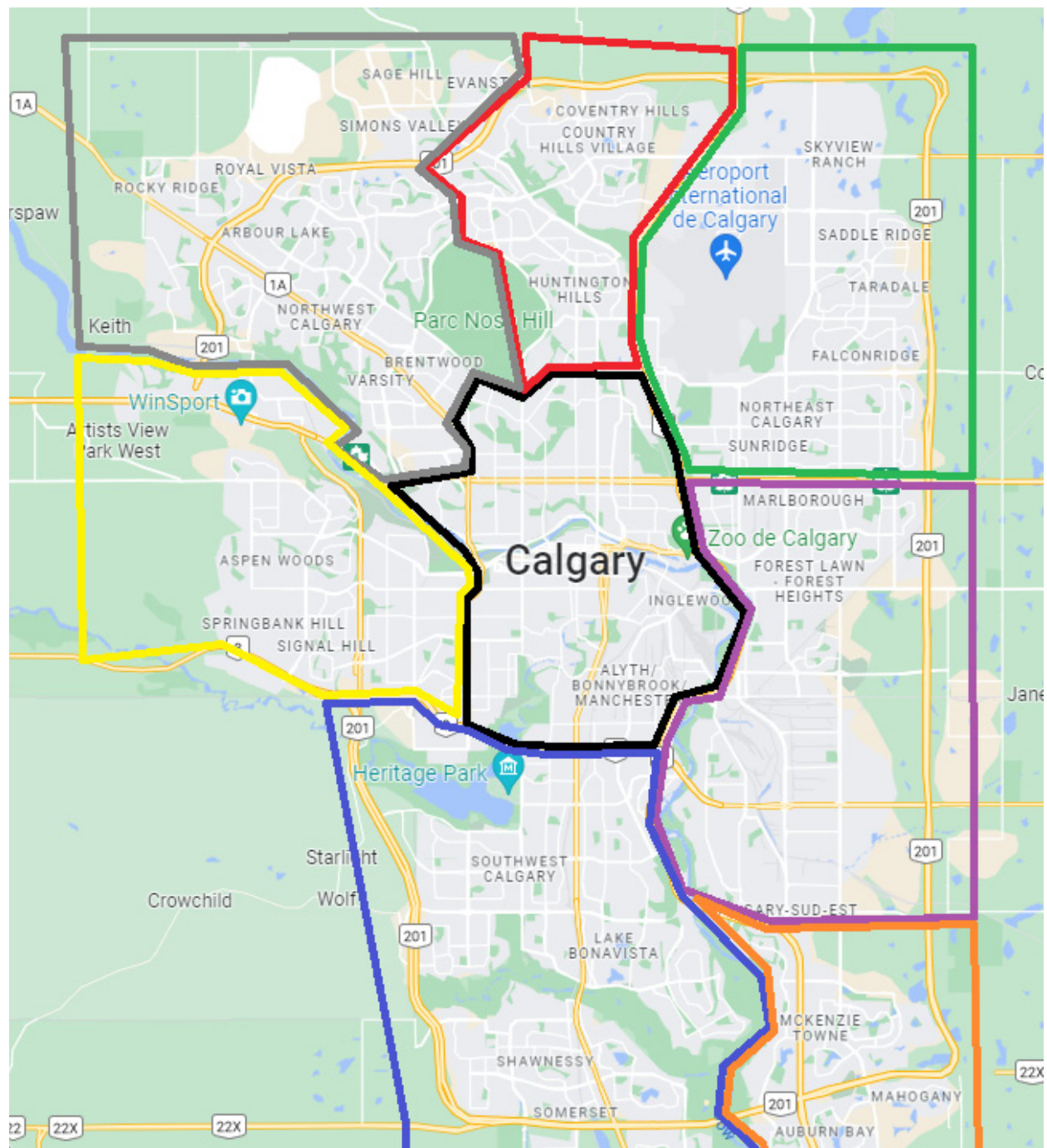|					
Central		North		South	
East		West		Southeast	
Northeast		Southwest			

City of Calgary Division by Sector

Legend

Central	⬜	North	🟥	South	🟦
East	⬜	Northwest	⬜	Southeast	🟧
Northeast	🟩	West	🟨		

Municipalities without Daycare For 10 to 25 Rights-Holders Aged Zero to Four

Municipality	Number of Full-Time Spaces in Francophone Daycares[1]	Number of Francophone Children Aged 0 to 4[2]	Francophone Daycare Spaces per Right-Holder
Banff	0	25	0.000
Bon Accord	0	10	0.000
Bruderheim	0	15	0.000
Carstairs	0	15	0.000
Claresholm	0	15	0.000
Coalhurst	0	15	0.000
Crossfield	0	25	0.000
Devon	0	20	0.000
Didsbury	0	10	0.000
Drayton Valley	0	10	0.000
Drumheller	0	25	0.000
Edson	0	15	0.000
Gibbons	0	20	0.000
Girouxville	0	10	0.000
Golden Days	0	10	0.000
High Level	0	15	0.000
Innisfail	0	10	0.000
Legal	0	25	0.000
McLennan	0	10	0.000
Pincher Creek	0	10	0.000
Ponoka	0	10	0,000
Swan Hills	0	10	0.000
Taber	0	10	0.000
Vegreville	0	25	0.000
Wembley	0	15	0.000

Counties and Regions with At Least 45 Rights-Holders Aged Zero to Four

Municipality	Number of Full-Time Spaces in Francophone Daycares [1]	Number of Francophone Children Aged 0 to 4 [2]	Francophone Daycare Spaces per Right-Holder
Airdrie	**24**	**790**	**0.030**
Municipality	24	425	
Cochrane		200	
Cherstermere		60	
Rockyview County		150	
Bonnyville	**52**	**280**	**0.186**
Municipality	16	40	
Cold Lake	36	150	
Bonnyville County		90	
Camrose	**0**	**45**	**0.000**
Municipality		30	
Camrose County		15	
Edson	**0**	**80**	**0.000**
Municipality		15	
Hinton		40	
Yellowhead County		25	
Falher	**0**	**90**	**0.000**
Municipality		20	
McLennan		10	
Girouxville		10	
Smoky River County No. 130		50	
Grande Prairie	**42**	**545**	**0.000**
Municipality	42	440	
Grande Prairie County No. 1		105	
Lacombe	**0**	**100**	**0.000**
Municipality		30	
Carstairs		15	
Didsbury		10	
Mountain View County		10	
Lac La Biche	**23**	**70**	**0.328**
Lac La Biche County		70	
Leduc	**0**	**185**	**0.000**
Municipality		140	
Leduc County		40	

Municipality	Number of Full-Time Spaces in Francophone Daycares [1]	Number of Francophone Children Aged 0 to 4 [2]	Francophone Daycare Spaces per Right-Holder
Lethbridge	**32**	**250**	**0.128**
Municipality	32	220	
Coalhurst		15	
Lethbridge County		15	
Lloydminster	**37**	**100**	**0.370**
Municipalité	37	75	
Vermillion River County		25	
Morinville	**0**	**235**	**0.000**
Municipality		95	
Bon Accord		10	
Gibbons		20	
Legal		25	
Sturgeon County		85	
Olds	**0**	**65**	**0.000**
Municipality		30	
Carstairs		15	
Didsbury		10	
Mountain View County		10	
Okotoks	**0**	**170**	**0.000**
Municipality		115	
Foothills County		55	
Peace River	**0**	**75**	**0.000**
Municipality		55	
Northern Sunrise County		20	
Red Deer	**24**	**395**	**0.030**
Municipalité	24	285	
Sylvan Lake		60	
Innisfail		10	
Red Deer County		40	
Rocky Mountain House	**0**	**50**	**0.000**
Municipality		15	
Clearwater County		35	

Municipality	Number of Full-Time Spaces in Francophone Daycares [1]	Number of Francophone Children Aged 0 to 4 [2]	Francophone Daycare Spaces per Right-Holder
Spruce Grove	**0**	**315**	**0.000**
Municipality		165	
Stony Plain		70	
Parkland County		80	
Strathmore	**0**	**55**	**0.000**
Municipality		40	
Wheatland County		15	
St.Paul	**28**	**145**	**0.193**
Municipality	28	65	
St-Paul County		80	
Wainwright	**0**	**55**	**0.000**
Municipality		40	
Wainwright County		15	
Wetaskiwin	**0**	**45**	**0.000**
Municipality		30	
Wetaskiwin County		15	

September 2023

Demographic Analysis and Daycare Deserts

Overview of Francophone Early Childhood in Alberta