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Demographic analysis and shortage of French-language early learning and childcare services

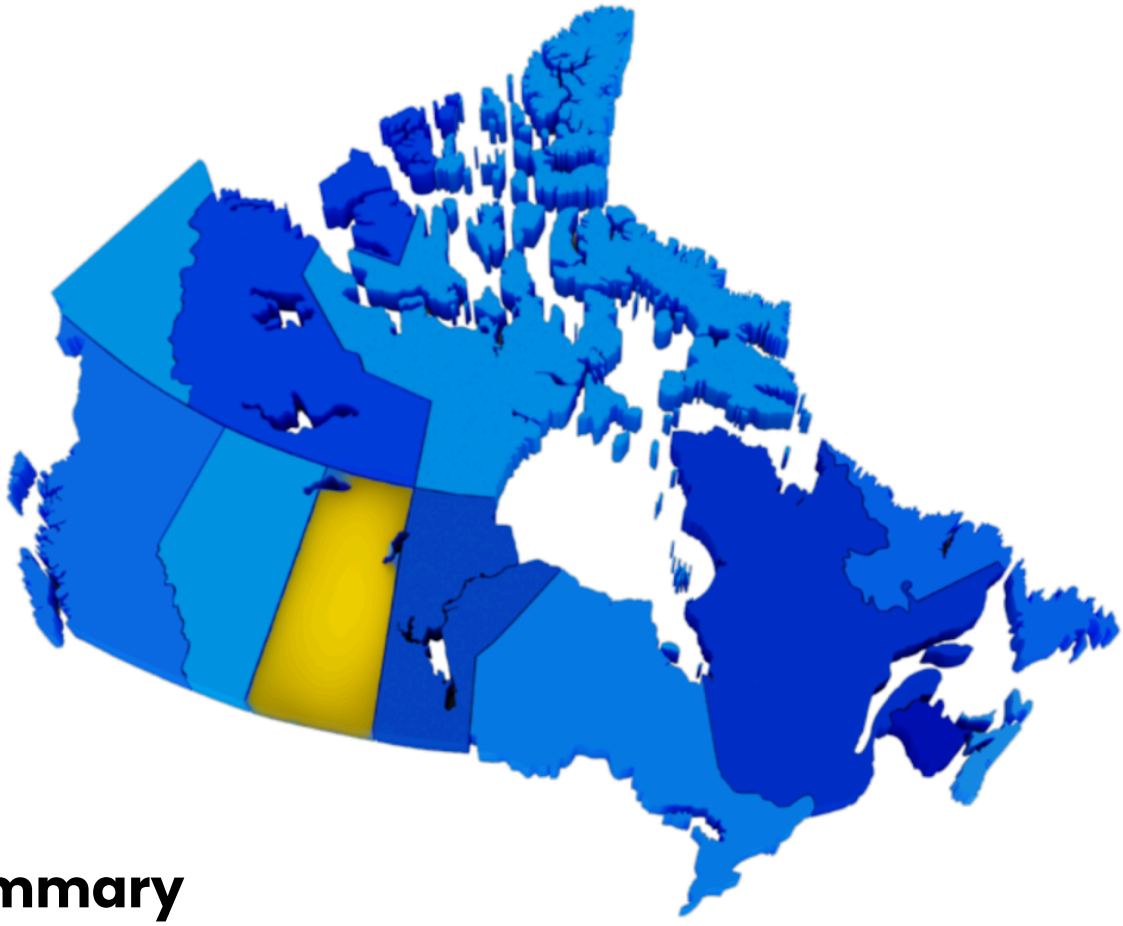
Profile of French-language ELCC services for children aged 0 to 4 eligible for French-language education in

Saskatchewan

cnpf

La Commission nationale des parents francophones

September 2026



Summary

Several communities in Saskatchewan are left with a shortage of full-time spaces in French-language early learning and childcare (ELCC) services for children. As part of the federal program aiming to reduce childcare costs, it is essential that this cost saving initiative be associated with an increase in the number of available spaces. This analysis, produced by the Commission nationale des parents francophones [National Commission of Francophone Parents] (CNPF), presents a situation assessment in Saskatchewan as of September 1, 2025, and suggests communities to target to optimize the impact of these new spaces.

The project "Creation and Support of the Network of Early Childhood Stakeholders in Minority Communities" by the Commission nationale des parents francophones (CNPF) is funded by the Government of Canada through the "Early Learning and Child Care (ELCC) Program" under the Action Plan for Official Languages. The ideas and opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors. They do not necessarily reflect those of the Government of Canada.

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Note: The terms "French-language early learning and childcare (ELCC) service" and "French-language ELCC service" include the diverse terminology used in the provinces and territories, such as daycares, educational centres, early childhood centres (ECC), etc.

1- Background

In 2021, the Government of Canada aimed, in its budget, to implement an accessible and affordable early learning and childcare system for the Canadian population[1]. With the aim of helping Canadians return to work after the COVID-19 pandemic, the government identified the cost of childcare services as a barrier preventing some parents from returning to work. Budget 2021 therefore provided $30 billion over five years for this initiative, with the main goal of reducing childcare fees for preschool-aged children.

However, while the focus was placed on reducing childcare fees, this was not accompanied by an equivalent creation of spaces in French-language early learning and childcare (ELCC) services, making the shortage of spaces even more important. Five years later, accessibility remains a major challenge: many parents struggle to find a full-time space for their child in a French-language ELCC service. Fee reduction is an important incentive for parents. On the other hand, it does not necessarily make up for the shortage of available spaces. This sharp increase in demand for services by parents has not been offset by a corresponding supply of new spaces.

In a Francophone minority setting, this problem is made worse by the spread of Francophones across the territory. Early childhood stakeholders see this program as an opportunity to start new services, knowing that, obviously, many families could benefit from such a service.

This study fits into this context by identifying geographic areas where children aged 0 to 4 are present (according to the 2021 Census), but where there are not enough childcare services. In other words, we seek to identify, for Francophone parents looking for a space

[1] https://www.budget.canada.ca/2021/home-accueil-en.html

in a French-language ELCC service, the chances that they will be able to find such a space for their child. We must be aware that parents unable to find a French-language ELCC service will face two choices: delay their return to the labour market or send their child to a centre in another language, usually English.

It is important to specify that the areas identified in this document may be childcare deserts for Francophones, while overall there are enough spaces for parents of the English-speaking majority. The CNPF believes it is essential to identify areas that are Francophone deserts so that the Government of Canada's program achieves its objectives, meaning that access to childcare for Canadians is equal for parents of both official languages.

Launched in 2025, the project *Creation and Support of the Network of Early Childhood Stakeholders in Minority Communities* aims, by 2028, to improve access to high-quality, affordable, flexible, and inclusive early learning and childcare (ELCC) spaces, services, and programs in Francophone minority communities (FMCs). To achieve this, the CNPF was able to conduct studies and data analyses.

This present study aims to identify service deserts in the communities of the province of Saskatchewan, based on areas and census subdivisions as well as the number of rights-holders aged 0 to 4, to determine the number of spaces in French-language ELCC services to be created to meet the needs of Francophone communities in the province.

2- Methodology

This study identifies French-language ELCC service deserts by identifying a ratio of full-time spaces per child. To conduct this analysis, we use the number of children aged

0 to 4 identified as eligible for French-language education, pursuant to section 23 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*[2], as measured by Statistics Canada's 2021 *Census of Population*. The term "child" used in the rest of this document refers to this definition.

To obtain the number of spaces in French-language ELCC services, this study uses data from the Association des parents fransaskois (APF) [Fransaskois Parents' Association], the Coopérative fransaskoise des centres éducatifs à la petite enfance (CFCEPE) [Fransaskois Cooperative of Early Childhood Education Centres], and direct calls to various French-language ELCC services. The identified spaces are accurate as of September 1, 2025. We thus identified 540 full-time spaces in French-language ELCC services across the province of Saskatchewan[3].

From these datasets, we were able to identify a parameter indicating, for each preschool-aged child, how many spaces are available.

To accurately represent the situation in Saskatchewan, we used the datasets that locate the children in the province as precisely as possible. While in some cases it was possible to specify a municipality directly, in others we had to fall back on census divisions or areas. The cities of Regina and Saskatoon were divided into sectors when using this dataset. These sectors (shown in Appendices 2 and 3) were identified by postal service areas (the first three characters of the postal code).

To determine the French-language ELCC service deserts, we will use three simplified thresholds:

[2] Table n° 98100541 from Statistics Canada's former CANSIM database.
[3] The complete list of identified French-language ELCC services is found in Appendix 1.

1. **First threshold: ratio between 0 and 0.40 (in white)**

It corresponds to **high-need** sectors, meaning there are more than 2.5 children per available space. On average, this means a parent waits 2.5 years before getting a space in a French-language ELCC service. Considering that a parent registers their child on a service waitlist from birth, the child will be over two and a half years old when a space is offered. By this point, the parent will likely have chosen another childcare option for their child.

2. **Second threshold: ratio between 0.40 and 0.70 (in yellow)**

It corresponds to **medium-need** communities, where there are between 1.5 and 2.5 children per space in French-language ELCC services. As explained previously, this means the child will, on average, get a space around the age of 2. In this case, we find ourselves in a situation where the parent might use a temporary option while waiting to get a space in a French-language ELCC service.

3. **Third threshold: ratio superior to 0.70 (in green)**

It corresponds to **well-served** communities. In these areas, there are enough French-language ELCC spaces, and parents can trust they will get a space for their child relatively quickly (before 18 months of age)[4]. Given that the parental leave permitted by law is 18 months, it can be assumed that children in these communities will secure a French-language ELCC space on their very first day.

Thus, only communities with a ratio of more than 0.70 spaces per child aged 0 to 4 (meaning at least 7 spaces for every 10 children) are considered properly served, while all others are classified as areas in need.

[4] According to the *Québec Study on the Accessibility and Use of Childcare Services 2021* by the Québec Institute of Statistics, 70% of children use childcare services. As Québec is a model in childcare, a threshold of 0.70 spaces per child (where 70% of children have a space) is considered sufficient.

3- Foundations of the analysis

A few elements deserve to be presented from the outset to lay the groundwork for this analysis.

Data as of September 1, 2025

Current data represent the best available information as of September 1, 2025. Given how quickly an ELCC service can close and current efforts to develop new spaces, we must be aware that a geographic area can rapidly shift from a high-need community to a well-served area, and vice versa.

Pre-kindergarten and school-age childcare services excluded

Since the purpose of this study is to present an inventory of available full-time spaces in French-language ELCC services, all preschool services offering part-time spaces were excluded from the ratio calculations. The same applies to all support services for school-age childcare programs that serve school-aged children.

Proximity to home: the primary reason for choosing an ELCC service

A study by Learn Square Inc.[5] revealed that the primary reason parents choose an ELCC service is its proximity to their home or workplace. The 2025 *Canadian Early Learning and Child Care Survey* by Statistics Canada[6] arrives at a similar conclusion: two thirds of parents mention location as a determining factor in choosing childcare services for their child.

Although censuses provide an overview of the average distance a parent travels to work, they do not indicate the destination of that commute. This means that home location data is the only usable data. Despite this limitation in the data, the proximity of the home remains an important factor in the parent's choice.

[5] Learn Square Inc., *Rapport d'évaluation des services de garde privés francophones et bilingues dans les régions d'Edmonton et Calgary*, [*Evaluation Report on French-Language and Bilingual Private Childcare Services in the Edmonton and Calgary Regions*], presented to the CDÉA, February 2021.
[6] Statistics Canada, *Table 42-10-0006-01 Parent and guardian reasons for using main childcare arrangement, children aged 0 to 5 years*, 2025.

4- Presentation of results

According to the 2021 *Census of Population*, there were 3,500 children aged 0 to 4 eligible for French-language education in Saskatchewan. With 540 full-time spaces in French-language ELCC services, the provincial average ratio is **0.15 spaces per child**, or 1 space for every 7 children.

This means that for the province to become well served by French-language ELCC services, the number of full-time spaces would need to be multiplied by four and a half. Table 1 presents a summary of the situation regarding available French-language ELCC spaces and children across the province.

Table 1: *Distribution of spaces in French-language ELCC services and children in Saskatchewan*

Sector	No of spaces	No of children	Ratio
City of Regina	228	845	**0.29**
City of Saskatoon	115	1,015	**0.12**
South-East area	0	290	**0.00**
South-West area	100	270	**0.37**
Central-East area	72	700	**0.11**
Central-West area	25	325	**0.08**
Northern area	0	55	**0.00**
Total province	**540**	**3,500**	**0.15**

To maximize the reach of these potential new spaces, their location is paramount. This is why a more detailed analysis by geographic area is necessary to identify the sectors where the needs are greatest.

The City of Regina

The city of Regina is a census metropolitan area (CMA) with a population of 257,368 according to the 2021 *Census of Population*. Due to its size, it has been divided into three sectors that are presented in Appendix 2.

According to data on children eligible for French-language education, there would be 845 children aged 0 to 4 in Regina. Considering that we have identified 228 full-time spaces in French-language ELCC services, this means that 1 in 4 children (or a **ratio of 0.27** spaces per child) would have access to full-time French-language ELCC services.

However, an analysis of the situation across the city's different sectors reveals a sharp disparity between needs and the availability of French-language ELCC spaces. Table 2 illustrates this situation.

Table 2: *Distribution of spaces in French-language ELCC services and children in the city of Regina*

Sector	No of spaces	No of children	Ratio
East	0	305	**0.00**
North-West	36	435	**0.08**
South	192	105	**1.83**
Total city of Regina	**228**	**845**	**0.27**

Thus, we find that nearly all the city's French-language ELCC spaces are in the South sector, whereas only 12.4% of children live in this area. This indicates that this sector is a well-served area.

In the North-West sector, there are only 36 spaces for 435 children, while the East sector has no French-language ELCC services despite the presence of 305 children.

To achieve satisfactory coverage, the city of Regina would need 592 spaces, representing an additional 364 spaces. This would yield a ratio of 0.70, or 7 spaces for every 10 children. Since the South sector is already well served, there is no need to create new spaces there. However, adding spaces in the East and North-West sectors (155 and 209 spaces, respectively) would have a more significant impact on the children of the city of Regina.

Table 3 presents the distribution of these spaces by city sectors to ensure they are located as close as possible to the children's homes.

Table 3: *Ideal distribution of new French-language ELCC childcare spaces in the city of Regina*

Sector	No of spaces to create	Example of location (neighbourhood)
East	155	Wood Meadows
North-West	209	Coventry Place
South	–	*No need*
Total city of Regina	**364**	

The City of Saskatoon

The city of Saskatoon is a census metropolitan area (CMA) with a population of 328,256 according to the 2021 *Census of Population*. Due to its size, it has been divided into four sectors that are presented in Appendix 3.

According to data on children eligible for French-language education, there would be 1,015 children aged 0 to 4 in Saskatoon. Considering that we have identified 115 full-time spaces in French-language ELCC services, this means that 1 in 7 children (or a **ratio of 0.14** spaces per child) would have access to full-time French-language ELCC services. Table 4 presents the distribution of children and spaces across the proposed sectors.

Table 4: *Distribution of spaces in French-language ELCC services and children in the city of Saskatoon*

Sector	No of spaces	No of children	Ratio
North-East	41	270	**0.15**
North-West	0	245	**0.00**
South-East	74	245	**0.30**
South-West	0	255	**0.00**
Total city of Saskatoon	**115**	**1,015**	**0.14**

The South-East sector contains two-thirds of the city's spaces. Interestingly, it is also the sector with the fewest rights-holder children. Despite this, the ratio (0.30) is too low to meet the medium-need threshold. This only amplifies the reality of the needs in this city: even the sector with the most spaces and the fewest children eligible for French-language education lacks sufficient coverage.

The North-East sector contains 41 spaces, but this represents a supply of less than 1 space for every 6 children in this area. The North-West and South-West sectors have no spaces at all, despite having a total of 500 children.

To achieve satisfactory coverage, the city of Saskatoon would need 711 spaces, representing an additional 596 spaces. This would yield a ratio of 0.70, or 7 spaces for every 10 children.

Each sector would require a significant number of new spaces. Although the South-East sector has the lowest level of need, 98 new spaces would still need to be created there. Table 5 presents the number of new spaces required by city sectors, as well as the neighbourhoods where these spaces would have the maximum impact.

Table 5: *Ideal distribution of new French-language ELCC childcare spaces in the city of Saskatoon*

Sector	No of spaces to create	Example of location (neighbourhood)
North-East	148	River Heights
North-West	172	Dundonald
South-East	98	Eastview
South-West	178	Montgomery Place
Total city of Saskatoon	**596**	

The Rest of the Province

Of the 3,500 children eligible for French-language education in the province, we have seen that 1,860 are in the Regina and Saskatoon CMAs. The remaining 1,620 children are distributed across the rest of the province, where there are 197 full-time French-language ELCC spaces. This corresponds to a **ratio of 0.12**, a rate well below the threshold for sufficient coverage.

For presentation purposes, we have divided the rest of the province into five major areas. These areas follow the 2021 Statistics Canada census divisions, which are presented in Appendix 4:

- South-East Region: Census divisions Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6 (excluding Regina)
- South-West Region: Census divisions Nos. 3, 4, 7 and 8;
- Central-East Region: Census divisions Nos. 9, 10, 11 (excluding Saskatoon), 14 and 15;
- Central-West Region: Census divisions Nos. 12, 13, 16 and 17; and
- Northern Region: Census division No. 18.

South-East Region

The South-East region of Saskatchewan includes the four census divisions located along the American border, between the city of Regina and the Manitoba border, namely census divisions Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6 (excluding Regina). Just over 15% of the province's children living outside the Regina and Saskatoon CMAs reside in this region. Despite this significant presence of children, there are no full-time spaces available in French-language ELCC services. Table 6 presents the situation in this region.

Table 6: *Census divisions and localities with at least 10 children, South-East region of Saskatchewan*

Census divisions		No of spaces	No of children	Ratio
Division No. 1 – Total		**0**	**100**	**0.00**
Main municipalities	Estevan	0	25	**0.00**
	Redvers	0	15	**0.00**
	Rest of the division	*0*	*60*	***0.00***
Division No. 2 – Total		**0**	**30**	**0.00**
Main municipality	Weyburn	0	10	**0.00**
	Rest of the division	*0*	*20*	***0.00***
Division No. 5 – Total		**0**	**55**	**0.00**
Main municipality	Melville	0	10	**0.00**
	Rest of the division	*0*	*45*	***0.00***
Division No. 6 (excluding Regina) – Total		**0**	**105**	**0.00**
Main municipalities	Edenwold No. 158	0	20	**0.00**
	White City	0	10	**0.00**
	South Qu'Appelle No. 157	0	10	**0.00**
	Lumsden No. 189	0	10	**0.00**
	Rest of the division	*0*	*55*	***0.00***
TOTAL SOUTH-EAST REGION		**0**	**290**	**0.00**

The lack of spaces in this region could be explained by the low concentration of children. In fact, the municipality with the highest number of children is Estevan, with 25 children. This is the only municipality where a French-language ELCC service could be justified (18 spaces).

In the other municipalities, one or two family-based French-language ELCC services would be sufficient to meet the needs.

Finally, it should be noted that more than half of the children live in municipalities with 5 or fewer children. In such situations, a French-language ELCC service could find it difficult to remain operational.

South-West Region

The South-West region includes census divisions Nos. 3, 4, 7, and 8, which is the area north of the American border between the Alberta border and the Regina CMA. This area has 270 children eligible for French-language education, representing 18% of the children living outside the Regina and Saskatoon CMAs. There are four French-language ELCC services with a total of 100 spaces. The **ratio** observed in the region is thus **0.37**, or 1 space for every 3 children. This is, therefore, a **high-need** area. Table 7 presents the situation regarding spaces and children.

Table 7: *Census divisions and localities with at least 10 children, South-West region of Saskatchewan*

Census divisions		No of spaces	No of children	Ratio
Division No. 3 – Total		**28**	**45**	**0.62**
Main municipality	Gravelbourg	28	10	**2.80**
	Rest of the division	*0*	*35*	***0.00***
Division No. 4 – Total		**15**	**20**	**0.75**
Division No. 7 – Total		**57**	**150**	**0.38**
Main municipality	Moose Jaw	57	105	**0.54**
	Rest of the division	*0*	*45*	***0.00***
Division No. 8 – Total		**0**	**55**	**0.00**
Main municipality	Swift Current	0	35	**0.00**
	Rest of the division	*0*	*20*	***0.00***
TOTAL SOUTH-WEST REGION		**100**	**270**	**0.37**

As in the South-East region, it is notable that children in the South-West region are highly dispersed. In fact, close to 40% of the children are in municipalities with 5 or fewer children. In such a context, it is difficult to envision being able to adequately

meet the needs of this population.

The region's main city, Moose Jaw, has two French-language ELCC services and 57 spaces for 105 children, representing a ratio of 0.54. An additional 17 spaces would need to be added for the city to be well served. The second-largest municipality, Swift Current, also has a significant number of children and could support a 25-space centre, but currently has no spaces available.

It should be noted that the community of Gravelbourg has a French-language ELCC service with 28 spaces, even though only 10 children live in this municipality. This represents a ratio of 2.80, or 2.8 spaces per child. The presence of Collège Mathieu, a major employer for the region's Francophonie, could explain the presence of such a service; parents living in the surrounding communities appreciate having a service close to their workplace. Census division No. 3, where Gravelbourg is located, shows a ratio of 0.62, just below the threshold for a well-served area.

Central-East Region

The Central-East region encompasses the census divisions stretching from the Manitoba border to Saskatoon, specifically Nos. 9, 10, 11 (excluding Saskatoon), 14, and 15. There are 72 full-time spaces in French-language ELCC services and 630 children. This represents a **ratio of 0.10**, or 1 space per 10 children. This region thus accounts for more than 40% of children outside CMAs. Table 8 presents the data for this region.

Census division No. 15 is the area with the most significant presence of children eligible for French-language education. With 385 children, including 155 in the city of Prince Albert, there is a large Francophone population, but only three French-language ELCC services with a total capacity of 72 spaces. The ratio of 0.19 classifies this census division as a high-need area.

The community of Vonda represents an exception: the ratio there is 1.35 spaces per child, making it a well-served community. This contrasts with the city of Prince Albert, where an additional 84 spaces would be needed.

In the municipalities of Warman and Martensville, northeast of Saskatoon, there is a notable number of children (55 and 45 children, respectively), but there are no French-language ELCC services. Demand could justify French-language services of 38 and 32 spaces in these two municipalities.

Table 8: *Census divisions and localities with at least 10 children, Central-East region of Saskatchewan*

Census divisions		No of spaces	No of children	Ratio
Division No. 9 – Total		**0**	**25**	**0.00**
Main municipality	Yorkton	0	20	**0.00**
	Rest of the division	*0*	*5*	***0.00***
Division No. 10 – Total		**0**	**20**	**0.00**
Division No. 11 (excluding Saskatoon) – Total		**0**	**200**	**0.00**
Main municipalities	Warman	0	55	**0.00**
	Martensville	0	45	**0.00**
	Corman Park No. 344	0	20	**0.00**
	Dundurn No. 314	0	15	**0.00**
	Rest of the division	*0*	*65*	***0.00***
Division No. 14 – Total		**0**	**70**	**0.00**
Main municipalities	Arborfield No. 456	0	10	**0.00**
	Zenon Park	0	10	**0.00**
	Nipawin	0	10	**0.00**
	Rest of the division	*0*	*40*	***0.00***
Division No. 15 – Total		**72**	**385**	**0.19**
Main municipalities	Prince Albert	25	155	**0.16**
	Saint-Louis No. 431	0	25	**0.00**
	Grant No. 372	0	25	**0.00**
	Vonda	27	20	**1.35**
	Aberdeen No. 373	0	15	**0.00**
	Buckland No. 491	0	15	**0.00**
	Aberdeen	0	10	**0.00**
	Candle Lake	0	10	**0.00**
	Garden River No. 490	0	10	**0.00**
	James Smith No. 100	0	10	**0.00**
	Rest of the division	*20*	*90*	***0.00***
TOTAL CENTRAL-EAST REGION		**72**	**700**	**0.10**

In the city of Yorkton and the Indigenous reserves of Corman Park (No. 344), Saint-Louis (No. 431), and Grant (No. 372), small French-language ELCC services of 14 to 18 spaces would meet the needs of children. For other communities, home-based French-language ELCC services would be sufficient to meet demand.

Central-West Region

The Central-West region extends from the Alberta border to the city of Saskatoon. It includes census divisions Nos. 12, 13, 16, and 17. There are 325 children in this area and one French-language ELCC service offering 25 full-time spaces, representing a **ratio of 0.08** or 1 space for every 13 children. Table 9 presents the data for French-language ELCC spaces and children across the region's census divisions and municipalities.

Table 9: *Census divisions and localities with at least 10 children, Central-West region of Saskatchewan*

Census divisions		No of spaces	No of children	Ratio
Division No. 12 – Total		**0**	**55**	**0.00**
Main municipalities	Battleford	0	20	**0.00**
	Vanscoy No. 345	0	10	**0.00**
	Rest of the division	*0*	*25*	***0.00***
Division No. 13 – Total		**0**	**30**	**0.00**
Division No. 16 – Total		**25**	**120**	**0.21**
Main municipality	North Battleford	25	75	**0.33**
	Rest of the division	*0*	*45*	***0.00***
Division No. 17 – Total		**0**	**120**	**0.00**
Main municipality	Lloydminster (SK part)	0	60	**0.00**
	Rest of the division	*0*	*60*	***0.00***
TOTAL CENTRAL-WEST REGION		**25**	**325**	**0.08**

The municipality of North Battleford is home to the region's only French-language ELCC service. With 25 spaces, this community has a ratio of 0.33, a threshold insufficient to be classified as at least a medium-need community. An additional 28 spaces would be required to properly serve it.

The city of Lloydminster presents a unique situation. Located on the Alberta border, the city's population is divided between Alberta and Saskatchewan. Since there are no spaces on the Saskatchewan side, we treat this city as a high-need area. However, even when including the 20-space French-language ELCC service on the Alberta side, the city remains a high-need area, with a ratio of 0.26 (which also accounts for the 15 children eligible for French-language education living on the Alberta side of the city).

Northern Region

This region comprises census division No. 18 in the northern part of the province. Although this census division covers nearly half of Saskatchewan, it contains only 55 children and no French-language ELCC services. It is therefore a **high-need** area. Table 10 presents its current situation.

Table 10: *Census divisions and localities with at least 10 children, Northern region of Saskatchewan*

Census division		No of spaces	No of children	Ratio
Division No. 18 – Total		**0**	**55**	**0.00**
Main municipality	La Ronge	0	10	**0.00**
	Rest of the division	*0*	*45*	***0.00***
TOTAL NORTHERN REGION		**0**	**55**	**0.00**

Only one municipality, La Ronge, has at least 10 children. A home-based French-language ELCC service would meet the needs of this community.

Unfortunately, the remaining children are too widely dispersed to justify the establishment of a French-language service.

5- Conclusion

This study aimed to identify the areas and municipalities in Saskatchewan that experience a shortage of French-language early learning and childcare services (ELCC), where the number of available spaces is very insufficient compared to the needs of children eligible for French-language education aged 0 to 4. Without proposing an ideal model, the study mainly provides a database and descriptive analysis for individuals who plan to start a project of French-language ELCC services in the province.

Overall, Francophone families in Saskatchewan do not have access to enough full-time French-language spaces in French-language ELCC services. With a ratio of **0.15 spaces per child eligible** for French-language education aged 0 to 4, coverage is barely 1 space for every 7 children. This represents a shortage of 1,910 spaces across the province.

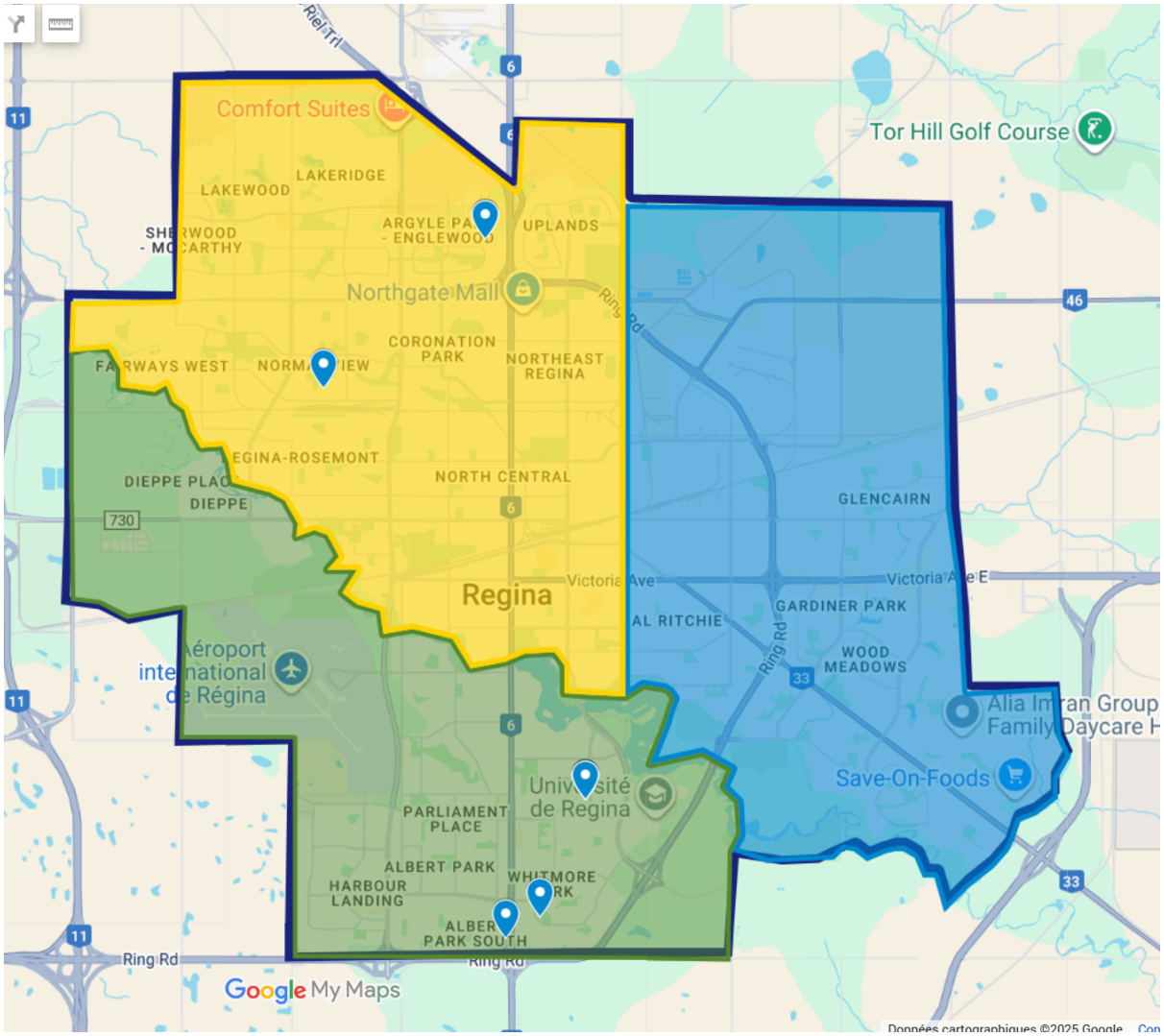
Approximately half of the missing spaces are in the Regina and Saskatoon CMAs (representing a shortage of 960 spaces). Other regions could also benefit from the opening of French-language ELCC services. The Central-East region, with a shortage of 418 spaces, warrants particular attention.

Obviously, it is unrealistic to assume that every municipality can support viable French-language ELCC services, given the number of children eligible for French-language education. Therefore, it is important to use the values presented in this analysis to properly size the French-language ELCC services. In some municipalities, family-based French-language ELCC services may be the best option. These home-based services offer flexibility in how care is provided and help ensure financial stability.

Appendix 1 – French-language ELCC services in Saskatchewan offering full-time spaces as of September 1, 2025

Municipality	Name of French-language ELCC service	No of available spaces
Moose Jaw	Centre éducatif Pomme d'api	28
	Le Petit Pommier	29
Gravelbourg	Centre éducatif Le tournesol	28
North Battleford	Centre éducatif Les petits pingouins	25
Saskatoon	Centre éducatif Félix le chat	74
	Centre éducatif Chacha coopératif	41
St. Isidore-de-Bellevue	Centre éducatif Les petits pois	20
Vonda	La Petite Jungle	27
Prince Albert	Centre éducatif Trésor du monde inc.	25
Ponteix	Centre éducatif Les étoiles filantes	15
Regina	Centre éducatif Gard'amis	71
	La Maison éducative Gard'amis	33
	Centre éducatif À la petite enfance de l'école	38
	Centre éducatif À la petite enfance	13
	Centre éducatif Entr'amis	15
	Bodian, Khady	12
	Mbuyi-Tshiasum, Anastasie	12
	Ngeuptchouang Deugouelieu, Sauvine	11
	Nkongolo, Elfie	11
	Ramsamy-Louise, Geraldine Natacha	12
Total		**540**

Appendix 2 – Sectors of the city of Regina and location of French-language ELCC services as of September 1, 2025



Caption

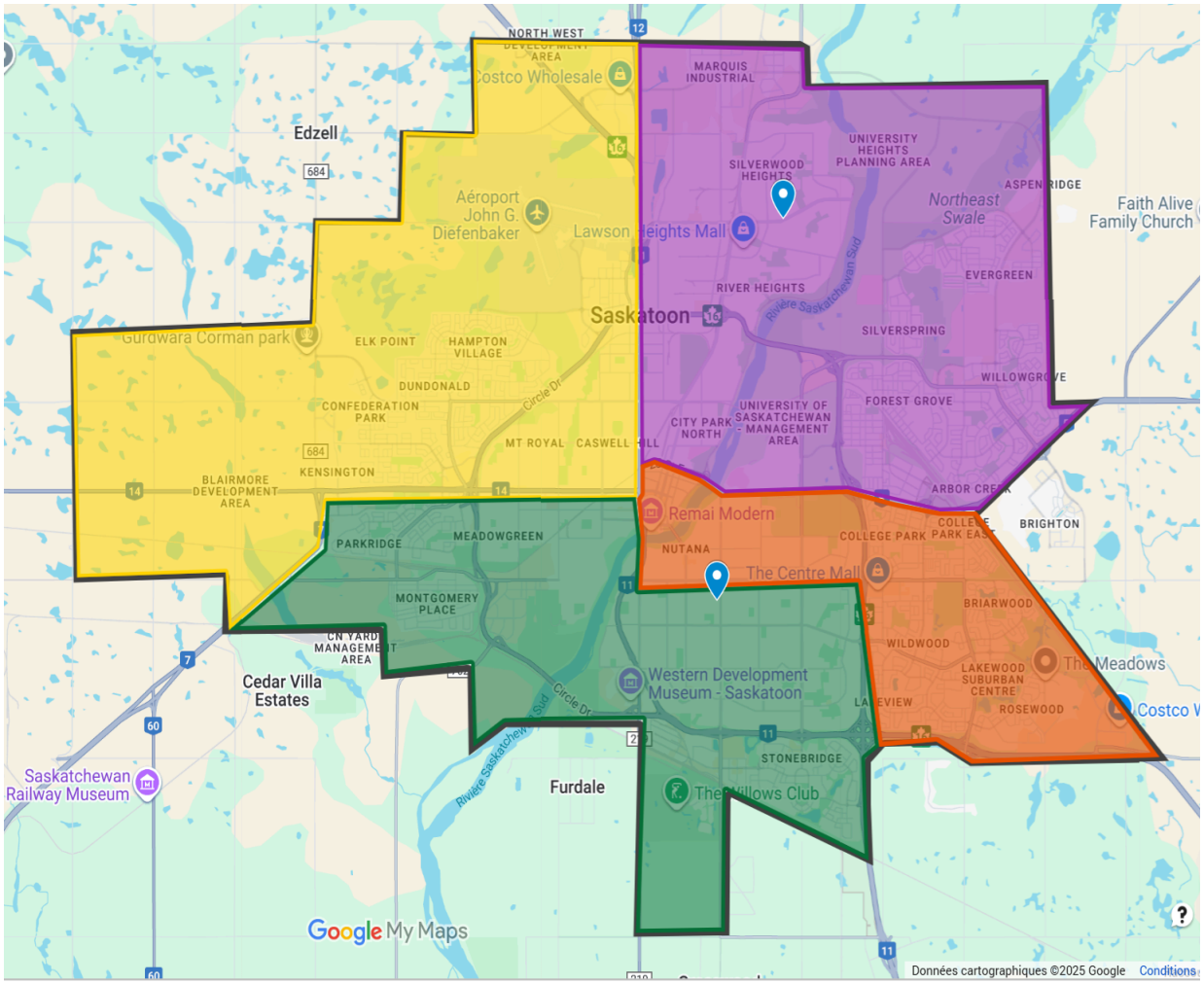
North-West

East

South

French-language ELCC service

Appendix 3 – Sectors of the city of Saskatoon and location of French-language ELCC services as of September 1, 2025



Caption

North-West

North-East

South-West

South-East

French-language ELCC service

Appendix 4 – Saskatchewan census divisions



Source: ID 84168432 @ Volina | Dreamstime.com