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CONSULTATION PAPER

POSSIBLE CREATION OF A BLENDED FRANCOPHONE REGIONAL AUTHORITY IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

MAY 15, 2009

Dear members of the southern Alberta francophone school communities:

Over the past few months, the Conseil scolaire du Sud de l'Alberta (CSSA) and the Conseil scolaire catholique et francophone du Sud de l'Alberta (CSCFSA) have begun a dialogue aimed at studying the possibility of jointly creating a blended Francophone Regional Authority (FRA) in southern Alberta. Discussions held to date between the two boards indicate that there would be numerous benefits for the francophone school communities — and for the francophone community as a whole — from the creation of a single blended FRA.

Since school boards in Alberta operate under specific laws and regulations, the first steps the boards took were to consult Alberta Education and to obtain a legal opinion on this matter. The conclusion reached was that there is no legal or administrative reason why a blended FRA cannot be created in southern Alberta. In fact, it is up to the francophone community to determine its own model of school governance.

The boards now wish to know the viewpoints of all stakeholders. To that end, they are launching an extensive consultation process that will take place in May and June 2009. They have hired an outside firm, Ronald Bisson and Associates, to conduct these consultations and submit a report.

The consultations have several objectives:

- inform the francophone community and other stakeholders as to why the two boards have initiated this process
- inform the francophone community and stakeholders of changes that would arise from the creation of a blended FRA in southern Alberta
- gather the viewpoints of the francophone school community and other stakeholders
- determine if there is general consensus in the southern Alberta francophone school community for continuing the process of creating a blended FRA.

The two boards have formed a steering committee (made up of the chairs and superintendents from each board) to oversee the consultation process, which will take place as follows:

1. There will be an extensive consultation of the francophone school communities and other interested parties in May 2009.
2. If there is general consensus for the concept of a blended FRA, the steering committee will carry out the work needed to prepare the governance model and administrative structure of the new entity. In late August, the committee will report back to both boards, which will analyze the report and make any necessary changes. They will then approve the governance model and administrative structure in preparation for a second consultation of the francophone school communities.

3. This second round of consultations will take place in early fall. Its objectives will be to present the governance model and administrative structure, and to gather comments and suggestions from the Southern Alberta Francophone School Community.

We strongly encourage you to participate in the discussions that will take place in the coming months. The two boards have prepared this consultation paper in order to inform you about our school communities and the concept of a blended FRA.

Besides participating in the consultation process, you can contact your school trustee at any time.

Sincerely,

The steering committee

Anne-Marie Boucher,
Chair, CSSA

Diane Boutin,
Chair, CSCFSA

G rard Auger,
Superintendent, CSSA

Florent Bilodeau,
Superintendent, CSCFSA

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1. How to participate in the consultations

The two francophone school boards encourage all school communities to participate in the consultation process. You can do this in three ways:

- **Consultation session:** You can attend one of the school community meetings.
- **Email:** If you cannot attend a meeting, we encourage you to email your comments and reactions directly to Ronald Bisson at ronaldb@bisson.ca.
- **Telephone:** You can also give your comments and reactions directly to Ronald Bisson by calling 1-613-741-4655. The firm will save you long-distance charges by calling you back.

Information about the consultation sessions:

The May 2009 sessions will involve various stakeholders from the southern Alberta francophone school communities. The consulting firm will meet with groups of high school students and parents, as well as the administrative personnel and the two boards of trustees. The superintendents of both boards will conduct consultations among the staff members of their schools.

This is the agenda for the consultation sessions:

1. Presentation of the highlights of the consultation paper.
2. Discussion of three questions:
 - 2.1 Do you need any clarifications with respect to the information presented?
 - 2.2 What are your perspectives on the creation of a blended Francophone Regional Authority in southern Alberta? (Informal discussion in subgroups followed by a plenary session.)
 - 2.3 In your opinion, do the participants at this meeting generally support the concept of establishing a blended Francophone Regional Authority (FRA) in southern Alberta within the framework of the province's *School Act*? (Informal discussion in subgroups followed by a plenary session.)
3. Plenary session: sharing viewpoints.

The following table presents the dates, times and locations of the consultation sessions to be held in May 2009:

Consultation schedule			
Date	Time	Participants	Location
Saturday, May 9	9:00 AM – noon	Trustees from both school boards	Cité des Rocheuses
	1:00 – 4:00 PM	School council chairs	Cité des Rocheuses
Tuesday, May 19	9:00 AM – noon	Principals from both school boards	CSSA offices, Calgary
	1:00 – 2:30 PM	Senior high students from Les Cyprès and Le Ruisseau public schools	École Les Cyprès, Medicine Hat
	7:00 – 9:00 PM	Parents from Les Cyprès and Le Ruisseau public schools	École Les Cyprès, Medicine Hat
	7:30 – 9:30 PM	Parents from Notre-Dame des Monts and Notre-Dame des Vallées Catholic schools	Nakoda Lodge
Wednesday, May 20	9:00 AM – noon	Administrative personnel from both school boards	CSSA offices, Calgary
	1:00 – 2:30 PM	Senior high students from École La Vérendrye	École La Vérendrye, Lethbridge
	7:00 – 9:00 PM	Parents from École La Vérendrye	École La Vérendrye, Lethbridge
	7:30 – 9:30 PM	Parents from la Source and Beausoleil public schools	École de la Source, Calgary
Thursday, May 21	1:00 – 2:30 PM	Senior high students from École Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeois and École de la Rose sauvage	École Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeois, Calgary
	7:30 – 9:30 PM	Parents from la Rose sauvage, Airdrie, Terre des Jeunes and Nord-Est public schools	École de la Rose sauvage, Calgary
	7:30 – 9:30 PM	Parents from Notre-Dame-de-la-Paix and Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeois Catholic schools	École Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeois, Calgary
Saturday, May 23	10:00 AM – noon	English-language session for anglophone parents from both school boards	CSSA offices, Calgary

2. The legislation: the *Canadian Constitution* and the *Alberta School Act*

Section 23 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* (1982) guarantees the right to minority-language education (see Appendix 1). In addition, section 29 of the *Charter* ensures that any interpretation of section 23 must be compatible with the rights and privileges associated with denominational schools.

Alberta's *School Act* provides for the creation of anglophone school boards and districts. The legislation also respects section 23 of the *Charter* as well as section 17 of the *Alberta Act*, which enshrines certain religious rights. In order to comply with section 23 of the *Charter* and those constitutional religious rights, the *School Act* provides for the establishment of francophone regional authorities (FRAs) that have the full powers of a school board. This means that francophone communities have two choices:

- create a Catholic FRA and a public FRA that are independent of each other
- create a blended FRA that respects the francophone community's constitutional language and religious rights. The *School Act* stipulates that a blended FRA is possible only for francophones. It also states that the principles governing francophone education are distinct and non-transferable, and do not constitute a precedent for the governance of the English-language education system.¹

3. The current situation in Alberta's francophone community

There are currently five francophone regional authorities (FRAs) in Alberta. The three FRAs in the north of the province are blended, and satisfy the religious and linguistic provisions of the *School Act*. In southern Alberta, the Minister of Education created two FRAs in 2001, one Catholic and one public.

The two francophone school boards in southern Alberta are completely autonomous and independent of each other. The public board has five trustees, three from Calgary and two from the southeast part of the province. The Catholic board also has five trustees, three from Calgary and two from the region west of the city.

The public francophone school board had 1148 students enrolled in nine schools in 2008. The Catholic francophone board had 853 students enrolled in four schools in 2008 (see Appendix 2).

¹ "Whereas the Regional authority of a Francophone Education Region has a unique responsibility and the authority to ensure that both minority language educational rights and the rights and privileges with respect to separate schools guaranteed under the Constitution of Canada are protected in the Region, such that the principles of francophone educational governance are distinct from, not transferable to nor a precedent for, the English educational system." (*School Act*, Preamble).

4. Why propose a blended FRA for southern Alberta?

The goal of any school board is to provide the best possible education to students entrusted to it by their parents. Currently, the two francophone boards in southern Alberta are well established and provide good service to their students.

Despite their strengths and vitality, however, the fact is that these are two very small boards. Their size has a significant impact on service provision, student recruitment, retention between elementary and secondary levels, and possibilities for future growth.

A blended FRA would have the following advantages:

1. It would better meet francophone students' educational needs. Duplication can be eliminated and students provided with more services through shared human resources, especially in specialized fields such as social work. The two small francophone high schools in Calgary cannot offer a wide range of options; small high schools also limit the number and choice of sports and extracurricular activities. The two boards estimate that, for the same cohort in both francophone systems, the retention rate between the elementary and secondary levels is only around 38 percent. The boards consider it vital to examine the merits of a joint French-language senior high program in the city of Calgary.
2. It would further enhance the francophone identity-building of students, who will belong to a larger francophone school community.²
3. It would help bring together southern Alberta's francophone communities. In minority settings, there are very few entities that bring francophones together. Schools and school boards are among the most important institutions in this respect.

Both boards also wish to continue supporting a network of preschools and daycares associated with francophone schools.

Under Alberta legislation, it is possible to create a blended FRA that fully respects all parents' religious and language rights. Under the Canadian Constitution and Alberta legislation, it is solely up to francophones in southern Alberta to determine their own model of school governance.

² Identity-building is one of the mandates of minority French-language schools. It is a process whereby students become aware of their identity, and anchor and develop it within the context of francophone culture. Different elements contribute to the process, including culture and the development of a francophone identity, attitudes of cultural affirmation, cultural practices, and relations with the greater francophone community.

The key question is this: does the creation of a blended FRA contribute to the development that the two boards foresee for southern Alberta's francophone community? The trustees and administrators of both boards believe the answer is *yes*. Why? By working together within a single blended FRA, trustees and personnel can better cooperate to promote the needs of students and the francophone community.

5. The process

The *Alberta School Act* recognizes that blended FRAs exist exclusively for francophones.

The two boards have created the steering committee to coordinate this initiative. If the May consultations among the francophone school communities show general consensus for the concept of creating a blended FRA in southern Alberta, the steering committee will begin the next step: developing a detailed governance structure for the new blended FRA. This work will take place in June, July and August 2009, during which the committee will do the necessary research and analysis to respond to the questions and concerns raised during the initial consultations.

The steering committee will report back to the two boards in late August. The boards will analyze the committee's report and make changes if necessary, and then approve the governance model and administrative structure. A second series of consultations of the francophone school communities will be held in early fall to present the governance model and administrative structure, and to gather comments and suggestions.

To make the change, the two current regional authorities — the Conseil scolaire du Sud de l'Alberta (CSSA) and the Conseil scolaire catholique et francophone du Sud de l'Alberta (CSCFSA) — will then have to pass resolutions requesting that the Minister dissolve them and establish a new blended FRA.

According to the *School Act*, an FRA comprises three to seven elected trustees. The two boards will ask the Minister that the southern Alberta blended FRA have seven trustees.

The blended FRA will have the responsibility and authority to ensure that language rights recognized under section 23 of the *Charter* are respected.

Catholic trustees in the blended FRA will have the sole authority and responsibility to ensure compliance with Catholic religious rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

6. The impacts of the proposed change

Many details will have to be resolved later. For now, the consultations focus on the concept of establishing a blended FRA and not on operating procedures. If the concept is accepted, the two boards will develop the procedures and consult the francophone school communities again. If the concept is rejected, there is no need for these procedures.

Students: Public schools remain public and Catholic schools remain Catholic. There will thus be little change for students in this respect. However, they will benefit from shared specialized personnel and improved services in such areas as learning, identity-building, extracurricular activities and the development of the francophone community.

Parents: There will be few changes for parents relative to their children's school. However, there will be changes in the election of trustees, but this will be dealt with later. The Minister of Education must approve any proposed changes to the election of trustees.

School staff: There will be few changes for school staff. Teachers already belong to the same professional association and support staff belong to the same union. The staff will, however, work within a larger school system. There will be no change to faith requirements for personnel working in a Catholic school.

Administrative personnel of the current school boards: There will be changes for administrative personnel of both existing boards. Responsibilities and tasks will be reorganized according to the needs and priorities of the blended FRA, and administrative staff will be assigned as needed.

School designation: Each school must be Catholic or public. Only the Francophone Regional Authority is blended, not the schools. The blended FRA will designate schools as Catholic or public, and will establish a consultation process with parents for this purpose.

The two current boards as entities: The two current school boards will be dissolved, and then replaced by a new blended Francophone Regional Authority (FRA).

The new blended Francophone Regional Authority (FRA): It is expected that there will be seven elected trustees as permitted under the *School Act*. It is also expected that the number of Catholic and public trustees will be proportional to the number of electors in each system.

7. Frequently asked questions (FAQs)

1. Will the new blended FRA face any challenges?

Yes. The Catholic and public components of the blended FRA will have to work together; that is the key to a successful blended FRA. There will be a separate corporation within the FRA that enables Catholic trustees to deal with exclusively Catholic issues. The Catholic trustees will therefore belong simultaneously to two entities: the FRA and the Catholic corporation. Without compromising on constitutional rights, some give and take will be necessary on operational elements. For example, the *School Act* allows for a maximum of seven trustees in a blended FRA, whereas each board currently has five trustees. There will therefore be fewer trustees, and the two systems will have to learn to work together. Clearly, adjustments will be needed in the way things are done.

2. Who will determine how many Catholic and public trustees will sit on the board of the blended FRA?

The steering committee will make recommendations to the Minister on this matter.

3. Who will determine the administrative structure of the blended FRA?

The blended FRA will adopt its own administrative structure, which must conform to the *School Act* and regulations.

4. What is the timetable for establishment of the blended FRA?

If there is general consensus in the francophone community to create a single blended FRA in southern Alberta, it would be desirable that the election of trustees take place during the next general election, slated for October 2010. To meet this deadline, the necessary arrangements with the Minister would have to be completed no later than December 31, 2009.

5. Which schools will be designated public and which will be designated Catholic?

It is expected that schools currently operated by the Conseil scolaire du Sud de l'Alberta will be designated as public schools, and that those currently run by the Conseil scolaire catholique et francophone du Sud de l'Alberta will be designated Catholic. Once the blended FRA is established, it will be responsible for designating each school as public or Catholic.

6. Could any school, such as a new high school in Calgary, be designated as both public and separate?

No. The law requires that a school be designated public or Catholic. It will be up to the blended FRA to establish the school-designation process.

7. Will electors vote for candidates from a specific geographical area or from the entire francophone region?

The *School Act* allows the new blended FRA to adopt a bylaw, with the Minister's consent, that provides for voting by specific geographical area or by general ballot covering the entire region. The steering committee will work out details later; this will be one of the questions on which the fall consultations will focus.

8. Would the new blended FRA be public or Catholic, or both?

The new blended FRA will be neither public nor Catholic, nor both. It will simply be a blended francophone regional authority. Catholic trustees within the blended FRA decide on exclusively Catholic matters.

9. Will the blended FRA be able to offer religious instruction in a school designated as public, and can students be exempted from such instruction?

It is up to the FRA to determine the extent of religious instruction and other religious activities. The blended FRA must, however, ensure that public schools do not operate as if they were Catholic schools, where the Catholic faith permeates all aspects of teaching.

10. Can the blended FRA allow a self-declared non-Catholic parent to send his or her children to a Catholic school?

Currently, the Catholic francophone board allows non-Catholics to attend its schools. This practice is expected to continue under a blended FRA.

11. Is this blended FRA model found elsewhere in Alberta?

Yes. The three FRAs in northern Alberta are blended.

Appendix 1: The constitutional and legislative framework

Section 93(1) of the *Constitution Act, 1867*

93. In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make Laws in relation to Education, subject and according to the following Provisions:

(1) Nothing in any such Law shall prejudicially affect any Right or Privilege with respect to Denominational Schools which any Class of Persons have by Law in the Province at the Union.

Section 23 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, 1982*

Section 23 of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* came into effect in April 1982. It guarantees the right to education in the minority language as follows:

23. (1) Citizens of Canada

- a) whose first language learned and still understood is that of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province in which they reside, or
- b) who have received their primary school instruction in Canada in English or French and reside in a province where the language in which they received that instruction is the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of the province,

have the right to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in that language in that province.

23. (2) Citizens of Canada of whom any child has received or is receiving primary or secondary school instruction in English or French in Canada, have the right to have all their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in the same language.

23. (3) The right of citizens of Canada under subsections (1) and (2) to have their children receive primary and secondary school instruction in the language of the English or French linguistic minority population of a province

- a) applies wherever in the province the number of children of citizens who have such a right is sufficient to warrant the provision to them out of public funds of minority language instruction; and
- b) includes, where the number of those children so warrants, the right to have them receive that instruction in minority language educational facilities provided out of public funds.

The *Alberta School Act*

The *School Act* provides for the establishment of anglophone school districts and boards. It also recognizes section 23 of the *Charter* and section 17 of the *Alberta Act*, which enshrines certain religious rights. To comply with section 23 of the *Charter* and francophones' constitutional religious rights, the *School Act* provides for the creation of FRAs, which have the full powers of school boards. These provisions are found mainly in sections 255, 256 and 257 of the *School Act*, which you can view here: <http://www.fmpsd.ab.ca/HTMLpolicyHB/schlact-2002.htm>.

Appendix 2: Schools of the two francophone boards**Enrolment in 2008*****Conseil scolaire du Sud de l'Alberta (CSSA)***

School	Grades	Municipality	Number of students in 2008
École de la Source	K–8	Calgary	167
École francophone du Nord-Est	K–6	Calgary	104
École Terre des Jeunes (Nord-Ouest)	K–6	Calgary	269
École de la Rose sauvage	7–12	Calgary	173
École La Vérendrye	K–6	Lethbridge	95
	7–12		31
École francophone d'Airdrie	K–6	Airdrie	113
	7–10		20
École Les Cyprès	K–6	Medicine Hat	64
	7–12		22
École Le Ruisseau	K–6	Brooks	21
	7–12		14
École Beausoleil	K–6	Okotoks	45
	7–9		10
Total: 9 schools			1,148

Conseil scolaire catholique et francophone du Sud de l'Alberta (CSCFSA)

School	Grades	Municipality	Number of students in 2008
Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeoys	K–6	Calgary	324
	7–12		217
Notre-Dame-de-la-Paix	K–6	Calgary	152
Notre-Dame des Monts	K–6	Canmore	77
	7–8		11
Notre-Dame des Vallées	K–6	Cochrane	58
	7–8		14
Total: 4 schools			853

Enrolment history 2002–2008

Conseil scolaire du Sud de l'Alberta (CSSA)

Year	School #	School & Municipality	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	Gr. 12 age <20	Gr. 12 age >20
2002/2003	0520	École Les Cyprès (Medicine Hat)	2	8	3	4	5	3	4							29		
2002/2003	1014	École de la Source (Calgary South)	14	9	6	4	4	5	8							50		
2002/2003	2539	École La Vérendrye (Lethbridge)	14	7	7	10	8	12	5	4	9	3	1		1	81	1	
2002/2003	9228	École de la Rose sauvage (Calgary North)	32	33	30	28	27	29	24	24	10	12				249		
2002/2003		Total CSSA	62	57	46	46	44	49	41	28	19	15	1	0	1	409		
2003/2004	0520	École Les Cyprès (Medicine Hat)	8	3	10	4	7	4		4						40		
2003/2004	1014	École de la Source (Calgary South)	23	20	16	12	8	7	7	7						100		
2003/2004	2539	École La Vérendrye (Lethbridge)	17	8	7	8	10	9	7	7	4	8	2	2		89		
2003/2004	9228	École de la Rose sauvage (Calgary North)	27	31	25	28	20	22	25	18	18	8	2	1		225		
2003/2004		Total CSSA	75	62	58	52	45	42	39	36	22	16	4	3	0	454		
2004/2005	0520	École Les Cyprès (Medicine Hat)	8	9	5	9	5	6	2							44		
2004/2005	1014	École de la Source (Calgary South)	22	22	18	17	6	10	5	6	5					111		
2004/2005	1247	École Le Ruisseau (Brooks)	4	3	1		1	2	2	3	2				2	20	2	
2004/2005	2539	École La Vérendrye (Lethbridge)	19	15	8	8	7	11	9	8	9	5	6		4	109	4	
2004/2005	9228	École de la Rose sauvage (Calgary North)	36	27	34	30	28	24	23	30	19	17	4	2		274		
2004/2005		Total CSSA	89	76	66	64	47	53	41	47	35	22	10	2	6	558		
2005/2006	0520	École Les Cyprès (Medicine Hat)	4	8	9	8	9	7	5	3	1					54		
2005/2006	1014	École de la Source (Calgary South)	20	19	20	17	12	4	7	5	4	4				112		
2005/2006	1247	École Le Ruisseau (Brooks)	6	7	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	3				30		
2005/2006	1269	École francophone d'Airdrie (Airdrie)	12	2	2	4	2	2	4	7	3	2				40		
2005/2006	1297	École Beausoleil (Okotoks)	1		2	1	1	3	2	1						11		
2005/2006	2539	École La Vérendrye (Lethbridge)	16	16	12	9	8	7	11	4	9	8	3			103		
2005/2006	9228	École de la Rose sauvage (Calgary North)	47	36	31	29	30	29	28	19	29	16	4	4	2	304	2	
2005/2006		Total CSSA	106	88	78	69	64	53	59	42	49	33	7	4	2	654		

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Year	School #	School & Municipality	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	Gr. 12 age <20	Gr. 12 age >20
2006/2007	0520	École Les Cyprès (Medicine Hat)	5	7	9	9	5	12	4	3	2	1	1			58		
2006/2007	1014	École de la Source (Calgary South)	18	25	18	23	20	10	8	10	2	2	6			142		
2006/2007	1247	École Le Ruisseau (Brooks)	6	1	7	6	3	3	2	5	2	4	10		3	52	2	1
2006/2007	1269	École francophone d'Airdrie (Airdrie)	15	10	5	7	8	3	3	3	5	2	1			62		
2006/2007	1297	École Beausoleil (Okotoks)	10	0	3	2	1	3	4	3	2					28		
2006/2007	2539	École La Vérendrye (Lethbridge)	15	12	19	14	9	7	5	12	7	7	5	6		118		
2006/2007	9228	École de la Rose sauvage (Calgary North)	51	52	44	38	37	37	41	28	24	34	15	9	6	416	6	
2006/2007		Total CSSA	120	107	105	99	83	75	67	64	44	50	38	15	9	876		
2007/2008	0520	École Les Cyprès (Medicine Hat)	13	7	5	8	10	10	10	6	4	5	0	1		79		
2007/2008	1014	École de la Source (Calgary South)	26	19	32	21	25	20	13	8	4	3	1			172		
2007/2008	1247	École Le Ruisseau (Brooks)	7	7	4	5	4	3	5	2	4	4	2	3	2	52	2	
2007/2008	1269	École francophone d'Airdrie (Airdrie)	24	18	8	7	12	10	3	6	7	4				99		
2007/2008	1297	École Beausoleil (Okotoks)	13	14	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	1				43		
2007/2008	1364	École Terre des Jeunes (Calgary Northwest)	40	37	37	25	28	27	28							222		
2007/2008	1365	École francophone du Nord-Est (Calgary Northeast)	18	10	9	14	9	11	7							78		
2007/2008	2539	École La Vérendrye (Lethbridge)	19	13	13	20	16	10	7	8	10	7	5	1		129		
2007/2008	9228	École de la Rose sauvage (Calgary North)								36	27	24	28	21	13	149	13	
2007/2008		Total CSSA	160	125	110	102	106	92	76	68	59	48	36	26	15	1 023	15	
2008/2009	0520	École Les Cyprès (Medicine Hat)	9	13	9	7	10	9	7	9	3	4	5		1	86	1	
2008/2009	1014	École de la Source (Calgary South)	26	28	17	30	20	17	15	7	7					167		
2008/2009	1247	École Le Ruisseau (Brooks)	4	4	4	0	5	3	1	3	2	3	1	2	3	35	2	1
2008/2009	1269	École francophone d'Airdrie (Airdrie)	18	27	19	11	12	16	10	3	6	7	4			133		
2008/2009	1297	École Beausoleil (Okotoks)	8	13	14	3	3	2	2	4	3	3				55		
2008/2009	1364	École Terre des Jeunes (Calgary Northwest)	45	49	37	45	30	32	31							269		
2008/2009	1365	École francophone du Nord-Est (Calgary Northeast)	22	22	15	9	17	13	6							104		
2008/2009	2539	École La Vérendrye (Lethbridge)	24	16	9	7	19	11	9	9	7	3	7	4	1	126	1	
2008/2009	9228	École de la Rose sauvage (Calgary North)								35	36	26	27	26	23	173	20	3
2008/2009		Total CSSA	156	172	124	112	116	103	81	70	64	46	44	32	28	1 148	24	4

Conseil scolaire catholique et francophone du Sud de l'Alberta (CSCFSA)

Year	School #	School & Municipality	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	Gr. 12 age <20	Gr. 12 age >20
2002/2003	1060	École Notre-Dame des Monts (Canmore)	1	5	7	3	5									21		
2002/2003	8707	Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeoys (Calgary)	49	38	52	67	63	53	48	66	46	50	29	13	4	578	4	
2002/2003		Total CSCFSA	50	43	59	70	68	53	48	66	46	50	29	13	4	599	4	
2003/2004	1060	École Notre-Dame des Monts (Canmore)	11	2	4	8		4								29		
2003/2004	1189	École Notre-Dame des Vallées (Cochrane)	4	3	10	3	5	3	1							29		
2003/2004	8707	Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeoys (Calgary)	50	49	40	48	65	59	49	47	58	32	22	18	14	551	14	
2003/2004		Total CSCFSA	65	54	54	59	70	66	50	47	58	32	22	18	14	609	14	
2004/2005	1060	École Notre-Dame des Monts (Canmore)	7	12	2	4	6		2							33		
2004/2005	1189	École Notre-Dame des Vallées (Cochrane)	12	5	7	12	5	10	6	2						59		
2004/2005	8707	Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeoys (Calgary)	58	52	51	48	55	58	58	41	47	52	16	20	17	573	17	
2004/2005		Total CSCFSA	77	69	60	64	66	68	66	43	47	52	16	20	17	665	17	
2005/2006	1060	École Notre-Dame des Monts (Canmore)	14	8	13	1	6	7	1							50		
2005/2006	1189	École Notre-Dame des Vallées (Cochrane)	15	9	5	8	11	6	9	6	2					71		
2005/2006	8707	Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeoys (Calgary)	66	62	60	53	53	52	55	49	42	44	19	13	19	587	19	
2005/2006		Total CSCFSA	95	79	78	62	70	65	65	55	44	44	19	13	19	708	19	
2006/2007	1060	École Notre-Dame des Monts (Canmore)	12	15	7	15	1	8	7							65		
2006/2007	1189	École Notre-Dame des Vallées (Cochrane)	5	12	7	5	9	11	6	9	4					68		
2006/2007	8707	Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeoys (Calgary)	67	76	64	68	55	65	54	62	49	46	23	22	18	669	18	
2006/2007		Total CSCFSA	84	103	78	88	65	84	67	71	53	46	23	22	18	802	50	
2007/2008	1060	École Notre-Dame des Monts (Canmore)	15	10	13	10	16	3	7	6						91		
2007/2008	1189	École Notre-Dame des Vallées (Cochrane)	9	5	15	7	7	8	9	7	6	1				89		
2007/2008	1378	École Notre-Dame-de-la-Paix (Calgary South)	15	26	25	23	25	17	22							153		
2007/2008	8707	Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeoys (Calgary)	34	57	46	47	42	38	37	54	59	42	17	18	25	536	25	
2007/2008		Total CSCFSA	73	98	99	87	90	66	75	67	65	43	17	18	25	823	25	
2008/2009	1060	École Notre-Dame des Monts (Canmore)	13	14	13	13	5	16	3	6	5					88		
2008/2009	1189	École Notre-Dame des Vallées (Cochrane)	13	8	5	13	6	7	6	9	5					72		
2008/2009	1378	École Notre-Dame-de-la-Paix (Calgary South)	22	12	30	24	22	24	18							152		
2008/2009	8707	Sainte-Marguerite-Bourgeoys (Calgary)	49	31	58	50	48	46	42	47	52	60	18	20	20	541	21	
2008/2009		Total CSCFSA	97	65	106	100	81	93	69	62	62	60	18	20	20	853	21	