

Additional Analysis Behind the Inadequacies and Ambiguities of GSA and SOGI Governance

There were 766,000 students in Alberta schools (2022-2023). How big is the number 766,000 visually?



The capacity of this stadium is 107,601 people.

Alberta students in school year 2022-2023 could fill this stadium seven times. According to [Education Alberta](#), in that year **89%** of Alberta students attended either Public or Separate schools, **6.8%** attended either Charter or Private schools, and **2.8%** were enrolled in home education.

Gay-straight alliance (GSA) governance, sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) self-identity policy, and so-called “2SLGBTQ+” affirming/inclusive “human sexuality” education are having huge negative impacts on parental rights, children’s health, and the family. The following data and analysis details the harmful, radical and experimental natures of the governance.

Who Knows What’s Best for the Child

In the conflict between parents, government, student peers, and affinity groups/communities, as to who has the best interests of the child in mind, the UCP [declared resolution positions](#) are clear:

- *Affirming that the family is the basic unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State to ensure that parents, legal guardians and caregivers have the right and responsibility to oversee the healthcare and education of their own children, including but not limited to the cultural, linguistic, religious, spiritual and moral upbringing and heritage of their children.*
- *Affirm the freedom of religion and conscience rights of parents and their children, ensuring the government does not interfere with the teaching and training of their children as such, including in matters with respect to identity, sexuality and morality.*

- Uphold the rights of parents and caregivers so as not to require them to affirm or socially condition a child in a gender identity that is incongruent with the child's birth sex.

Parents by law have roles, responsibilities, and powers to raise their children. The State (*Education Alberta*) and various outside of school affinity groups/agencies, like the [Institute for Sexual Minority Studies and Services](#) (ISMSS) or adult activists in school have not been mandated, staffed, or resourced by the State to replace parents. To fully understand *Education Alberta* non-readiness to support/assist or take on parenting roles in a medical crisis read:

Eva Ferguson, Calgary SUN, "[CBE takes heat for response to junior high students' messages about suicide](#)," 21 Jan 2018. As reported, the mother was "...told that a mental-health issue is an Alberta Health issue" and "the CBE basically threw their hands up in the air."

Parents are always left holding the ball in a child's health-related matter. In this case a discovered suicide pact among students at school was left to parents to sort out. This remains true for mental, psychological and physical crises resulting from GSA membership and/or SOGI self-identity.

Within the Alberta student population are at least 50,000 immature, sexually wavering/confused/questioning, and/or cognitively vulnerable students. The health risks from secret GSA membership and GSA Network affiliation to waverers and the vulnerable are not conjecture. To understand the risks of unsupervised, non-transparent, ideological, child-led GSAs, read:

Lucia Corbella, *Calgary Herald*, "[Corbella: Couple warns their daughter could have died under new GSA law](#)."

Theresa Ng, *informed Albertans*, "[Albertans, will you take a stand to protect our children?](#)"

[Alberta Family Law Act s.21 \(6e\)](#) gives parents/guardians the powers and responsibilities in respect of the child and shall exercise them in a manner consistent with the evolving capacity of the child. Here are a few powers:

- to nurture the child's physical, psychological and emotional development and to guide the child towards independent adulthood;
- to ensure the child has the necessities of life, medical care, food, clothing and shelter;
- to make day to day decisions affecting the child, including having the day-to-day care and control of the child and supervising the child's daily activities;
- to make decisions about the child's education, including the nature, extent and place of education and any participation in extracurricular school activities;
- to make decisions regarding the child's cultural, linguistic, religious and spiritual upbringing and heritage;
- to decide with whom the child is to live and with whom the child is to associate;
- to consent to medical, dental and other health-related treatment for the child; and
- to receive and respond to any notice that a parent is entitled or required by law to receive.

Additionally, [Alberta Education Act, s. 58.1, Notice to Parent](#) gives parents (whether their children are too young to identify, or are confused/wavering, straight, gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, queen, and/or queer identifying) the right to know: (1) **who** is influencing their children's

sexuality/gender development; (2) **where** and **when** this is happening; and (3) **what** their children are being told and doing while at school. Moreover, upon “Notice” parents may opt, without academic penalty, their child from any instruction related to “human sexuality.”

Here’s the radical impact on parent-child rearing and consent relationships the result of *Education Alberta* GSA law and SOGI self-identity policy. The State is experimenting with children giving them extraordinary secret and full independence from parents an unprecedented decade earlier.

Categories of Children’s Independence by Age From Parental Consent	Age
Legal Age of Majority (Full Independence)	18
Legal to Drink Alcohol/Buy Cigarettes or Lottery Tickets	
Legal to Stop Attending School	16
Legal to Vote in Federal & Provincial Elections	18
Legal to Watch a Restricted Movie	
Legal to Marry Without Parental Consent	18
Legal to Join Military Without Parental Consent	
Legal to Change Name Without Parental Consent	
Legal Right to Leave Home Without Parental Consent	16
Legal to Get a Tattoo Without Parental Consent	
Legal to Get Employment Without Parental Consent	
Legal to Decide Health Care Without Parental Consent	
Legal to Change Name According to Self-identity While at School Without Parental Consent	5
Legal to Self-Declare Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity While at School Without Parental Consent	
Legal to Join a Gay or Queer-Straight Alliance (GSA club) While at School Without Parental Consent	

The utility of [Alberta Family Law Act s.21 \(6\)](#) - parental consent responsibilities and childrearing powers, and [Alberta Education Act, s. 58.1, Notice to Parent](#) - oversight safe guard, is overturned by GSA law and SOGI self-identity policy.

Moreover, the right/traditional entitlement to the parents’ day in court for child welfare-related matters - alleged neglect, mistreatment and/or major disagreement with their child, is circumvented by State empowerment to independence starting at age five.

Alberta Teachers’ Association on Sexual and Gender Minority (SGM) Acronyms and Pronouns

The Alberta Teachers’ Association publication [PRISM](#) has the following note on LGBTQ+ and use of acronyms:

A more inclusive version of that acronym is LGBTTTPQQAI+ (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Transsexual, Two-Spirit, Pansexual, Queer, Questioning, Asexual, Aromantic, Ally, Intersex, etc...); however, this acronym can make conversations about this topic cumbersome. The Alberta Teachers’ Association uses Sexual and Gender Minority (SGM) to be inclusive of all identities and ways of being. You will find this acronym throughout ATA materials. Materials adapted from outside sources may still use the LGBTQ acronyms or variations thereof. Outside of this resource, you may encounter other acronyms such as MOGAI (Marginalized Orientations, Gender Identities and Intersex) or QUILTBAG

(Queer/Questioning, Undecided, Intersex, Lesbian, Trans (Transgender/Transsexual), Bisexual, Asexual, and/or Gay).

Other references detail the these gender identity options: gender neutral, non-binary, two-spirit, transgender, third gender, agender, pangender, genderqueer, ambigender, androgynous, butch, bigender, cisgender, demigender, dual gender, gender non-conforming, gender questioning, polygender, intersex, transmasculine, transfeminine, x-gender, xenogender, and gender fluid.

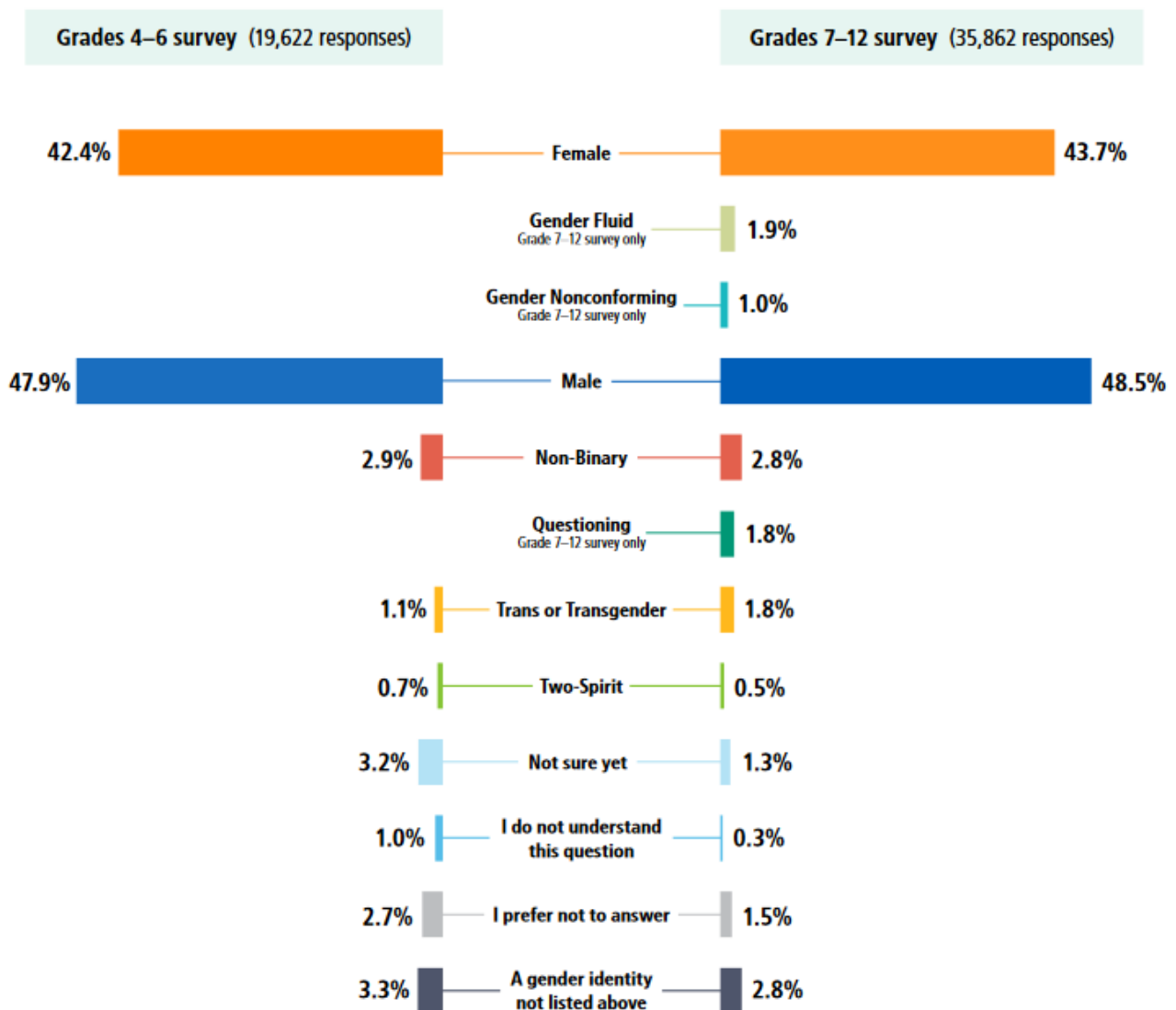
ATA [gender neutral/inclusive pronouns](#) include: Ze, Hir/Zir, Hirs/Zirs, Hirsself/Zirself. Xe, Zim, and Xim.

Edmonton Public Schools Survey of Gender finds 10.8% of Grade 7-12 Students

Do Not Identify as Male or Female

As part of Edmonton Public Schools' [Anti-racism and Equity Action Plan](#) the schools asked students Grades 4 (age 9) to 12 to describe their gender identity. In June 2023, Kent Pharis, Assistant Superintendent of Edmonton Public Schools, announced the [results of the survey](#). Here is the data regarding gender identity:

5. Please describe your gender identity.



According to the data (Grades 7 to 12) 92.2% of students identify as either male or female. Totalling up gender fluid, gender non-conforming, non-binary, transgender, two-spirit, and a gender identity not listed, accounts for 10.8% of students.

In terms of numbers the survey indicates somewhere between 2,800 (7.8%) and 3,870 (10.8%) of Edmonton Public school students (Grades 7 – 12) identified other than male or female gender.

The survey results do not indicate what percentage of these “non male or female” students were born male or female, although 5% fewer girls than boys appear to identify with their birth sex.

Projected over the entire Alberta 2022-2023 Grade 7-12 population (354,480 students), between **27,650 (7.8%)** and **38,284 (10.8%)** students do not identify as male or female gender.

Moreover, in the Edmonton Public schools’ Grade 7-12 population **(1.8%) 646** students identified as transgender and 1004 identified as non-binary.

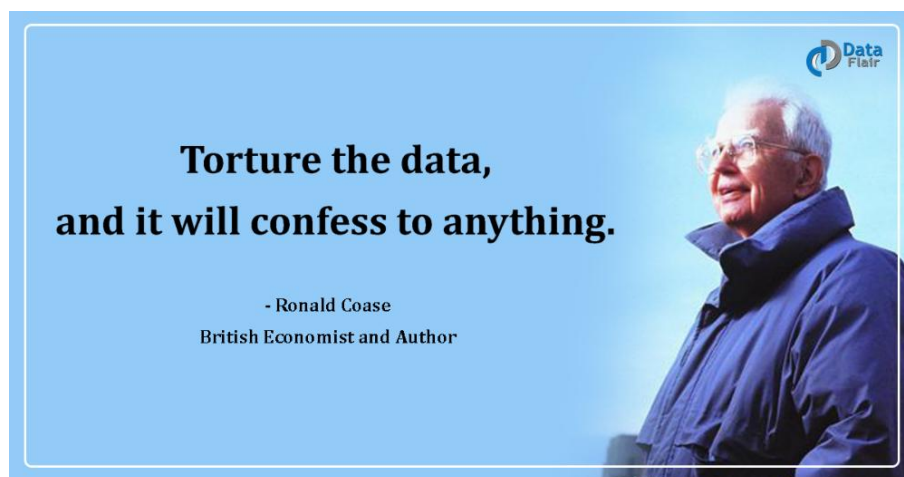
Are these data points credible?
If accurate, are you concerned?
If false skewed data, are you concerned?
What will Edmonton Schools do with this data?
What will the Alberta Government do with this data?

The Edmonton Public schools’ survey raises many red flags that may seriously skew the findings:

- 20, 594 students did not participate (i.e. 27% of the overall student population);
- the data totals under “gender identity” for Grades 7-12 total *107.9%. Male and female identity responses total 92.2%, while all other identities total 15.7%;
- the data totals under “gender identity” for Grades 4-6 total *105.2%. Male and female identity responses total 90.0%, while all other identities total 15.2%; and

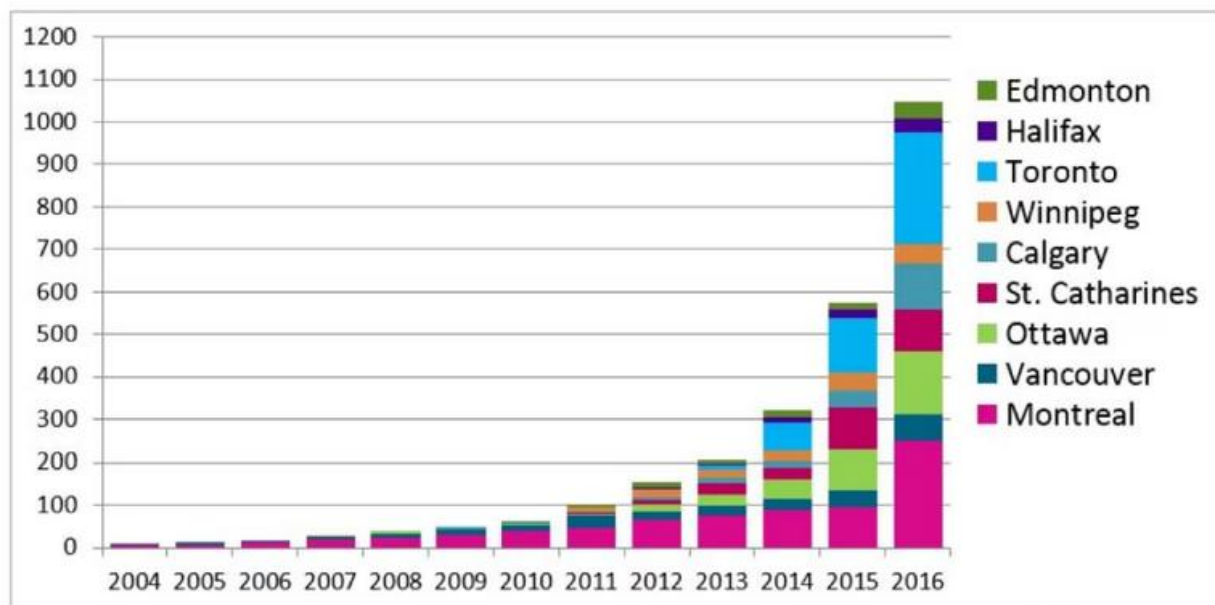
*Note students were allowed to choose multiple identities.

If government is going to allow schools to go down this survey path, Albertans deserve to know the survey is professional, honest, fair, unbiased and the data fully transparent. Anything less will bring mistrust and anger among parents. This initial survey start falls short in these features.



Skyrocketing Gender Clinic Referrals in Canada and Britain

Perhaps the Edmonton Schools survey of gender reveals the most up to date 2022 realities. A [national study](#) on transgender youth by *Trans Youth Can* shows the increase in referrals for transgender teens at clinics across Canada (2004 to 2016):



* Some referral numbers estimated. Some referrals are for prepubertal youth, though blockers are not prescribed prior to puberty.

Dr. Margaret Lawson of the Children’s Hospital of Eastern Ontario (CHEO) states: “A decade ago, there was an equal number of boys and girls coming to the clinic. Now, 75 per cent of the patients at CHEO are trans male, meaning they were born female but now identify as male.”

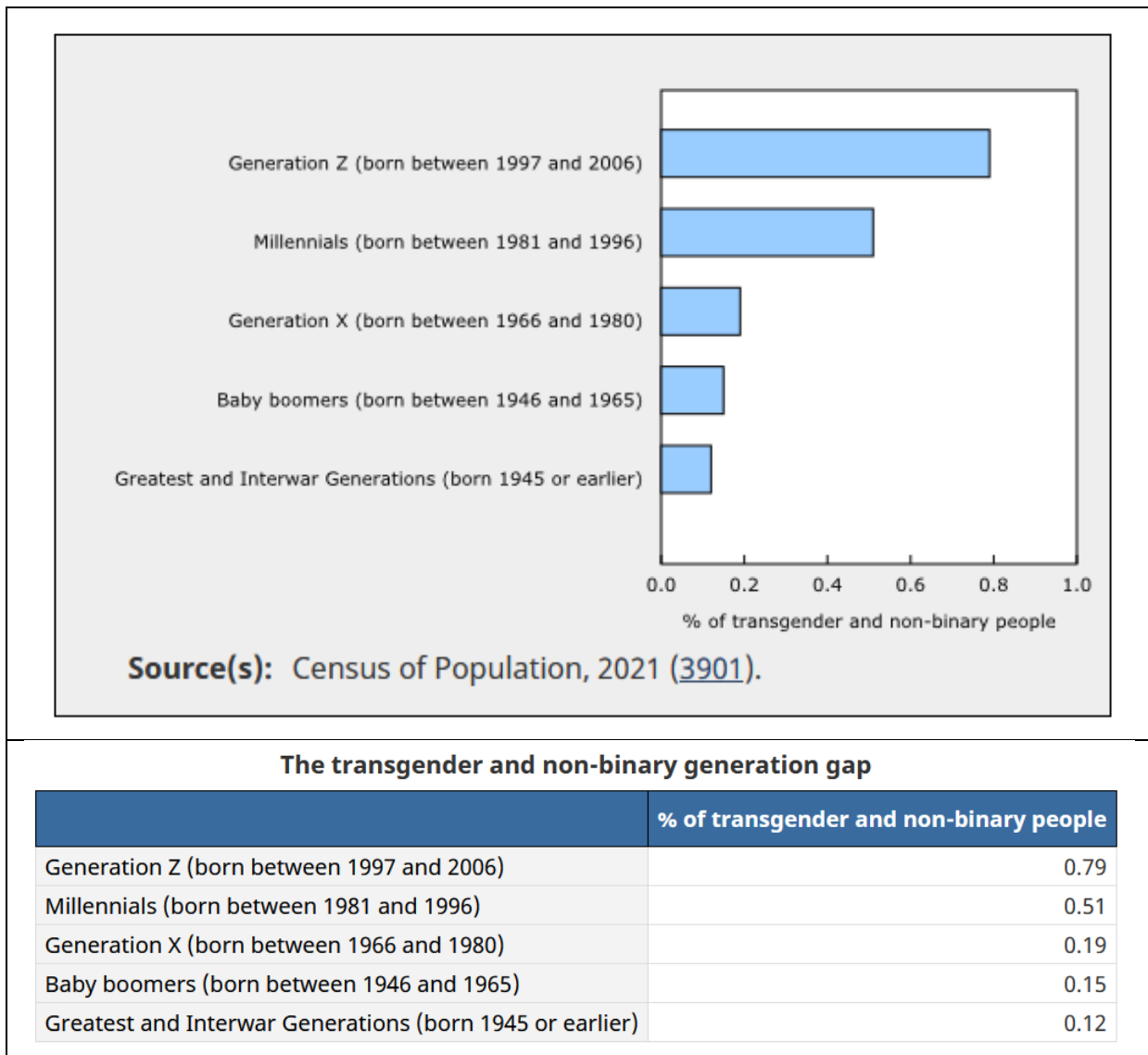
One needs to ponder “are these increases the result of relieved societal oppression or peer pressure and ideological gender confusion?” Dr. Lisa Littman, specialist in gender dysphoria at Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, reports on a phenomenon she titles “[Rapid Onset of Gender Dysphoria \(GD\) in Adolescents and Young Adults \(AYAs\)](#).” The development occurs in the context of being part of a peer group where one, multiple, or even all friends have developed gender dysphoria and come out as transgender during the same timeframe. Dr. Littman discovered:

On average, 3.5 friends per group became gender dysphoric. Where friend group activities were known, 63.7% of friend groups mocked people who were not transgender or LGBTQ. Where popularity status was known, 64.2% of adolescents had an increase in popularity within the friend group after announcing they were transgender. AYAs received online advice that if they didn’t transition immediately they’d never be happy (31.7%) and that parents who didn’t agree to take them for hormones are abusive and transphobic (37.3%). AYAs expressed distrust of people who are not transgender (24.7%); stopped spending time with non-transgender friends (25.3%); withdrew from their families (46.5%), and expressed that they only trust information about gender dysphoria that comes from transgender sources (53.1%).

She concludes:

*Rapid onset of gender dysphoria that occurs in the context of peer group and online influences may represent an entity that is distinct from the gender dysphoria observed in individuals who have previously been described as transgender. **The worsening of mental well-being and parent-child relationships, peer group dynamics, and behaviors that isolate teens from their parents, families, non-transgender friends and mainstream sources of information are particularly concerning.***

Statistics Canada [reports](#):



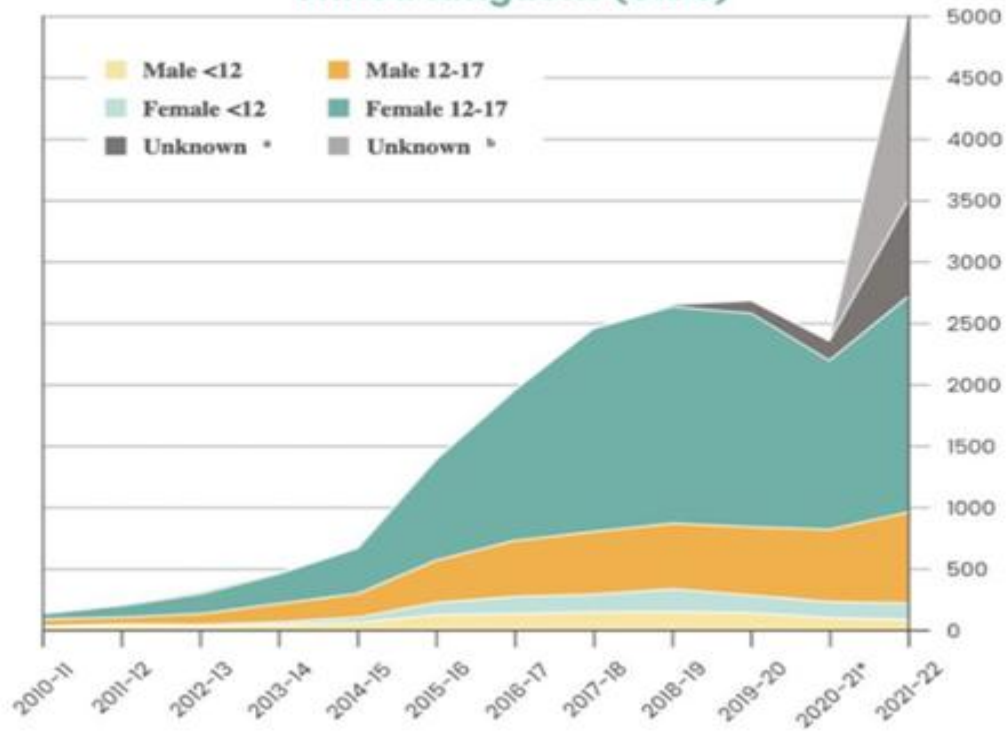
The transgender and non-binary generation gap

	% of transgender and non-binary people
Generation Z (born between 1997 and 2006)	0.79
Millennials (born between 1981 and 1996)	0.51
Generation X (born between 1966 and 1980)	0.19
Baby boomers (born between 1946 and 1965)	0.15
Greatest and Interwar Generations (born 1945 or earlier)	0.12

What SGM identities will Generation Alpha (2010 to 2024) record in Canada?

The following [data](#) shows transgender clinic referral trends in Britain, 2004 to 2022. Note in [England](#), in less than a decade there has been a 1,460% increase in referrals of boys (trans female) and 5,337% increase in girls (trans male).

Child and Adolescent Referrals for Gender Dysphoria United Kingdom (GIDS)



Is anyone in government concerned over Gender Dysphoria trends?

What is the government's response/explanation for this transgender explosion?

Why are 75% of referrals in Canada teens born female wishing to be trans male?

The NDP healthcare policy for 2SLGBTQ+ Albertans is clear. During the election campaign the Party declared under "[Action on Equity](#)":

- we will work with Alberta Health/Alberta Health Services to increase timely access to gender-affirming healthcare, and ultimately ensure access to quality affirming care and resources; and
- we will ensure that specialized care teams are available to support the health of 2SLGBTQ+ Albertans.

Is the government concerned over what constitutes "quality affirming" healthcare for 2SLGBTQ+ Albertans?

The debate on what constitutes "quality care" for gender dysphoric children rages across Europe and the United States, if not in Alberta. A recent article in *The Atlantic* titled "[A Teen Gender-Care Debate Is Spreading Across Europe](#)," outlines the issue, stating in part:

Western Europe, where governments and medical authorities in at least five countries that once led the way on gender-affirming treatments for children and adolescents are now reversing course, arguing that the science undergirding these treatments is unproven, and their benefits unclear.

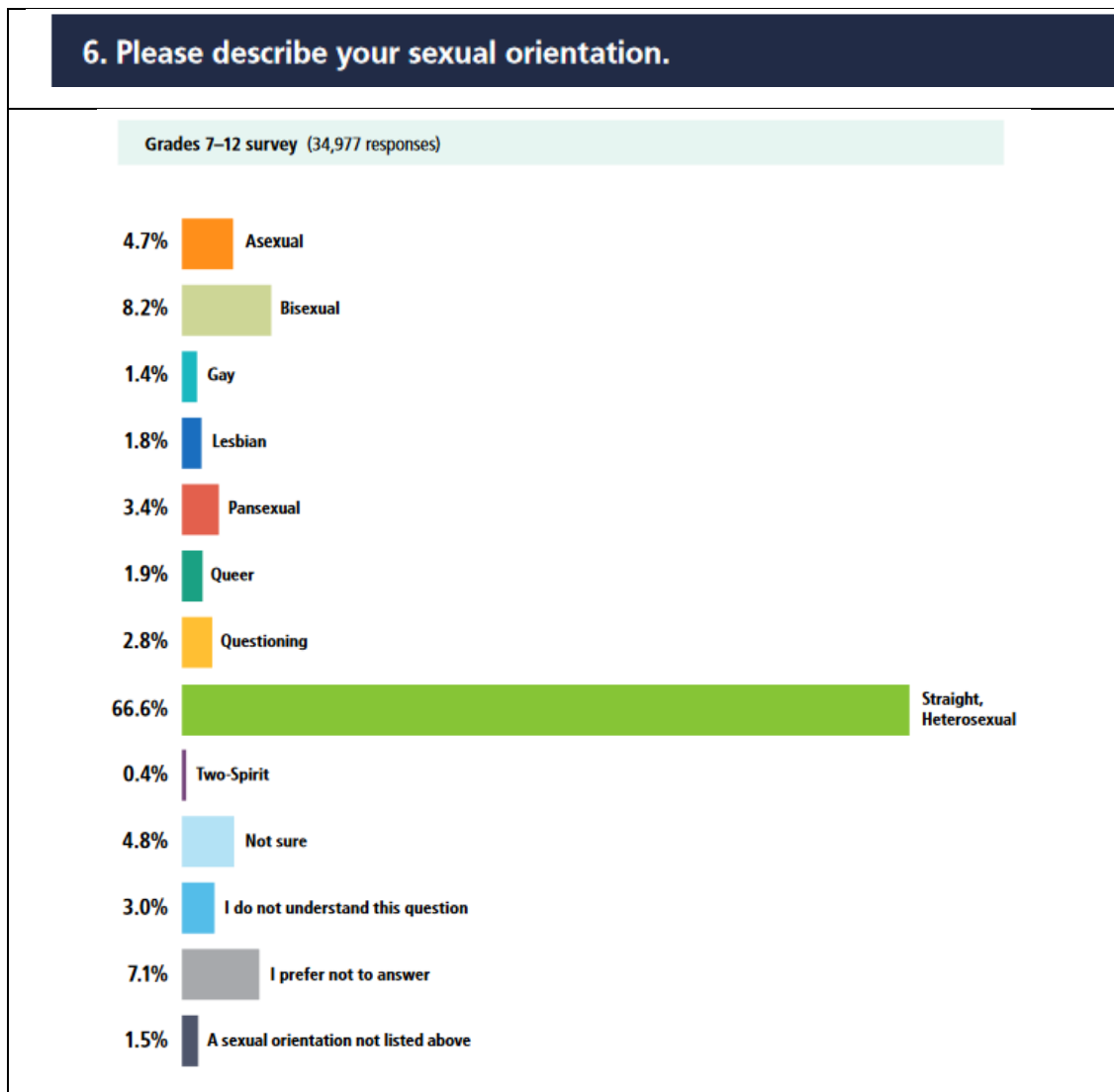
The about-face by these countries concerns the so-called Dutch protocol, which has for at least a decade been viewed by many clinicians as the gold-standard approach to care for children and teenagers with gender dysphoria. Kids on the protocol are given medical and mental-health assessments; some go on to take medicines that block their natural puberty and, when they're older, receive cross-sex hormones and eventually surgery. But in Finland, Sweden, France, Norway, and the U.K., scientists and public-health officials are warning that, for some young people, these interventions may do more harm than good.

There is nothing in the Mandate Letter to the Minister of Health regarding establishment of “quality” standards for medical care to transgender identifying youth/adults or other 2SLGBQ+ Albertans.

Edmonton Schools Survey of Sexual Orientation Finds 18.6% of Grades 7-12 students

Identify as 2SLGB and Q+

As part of Edmonton Public Schools’ [Anti-racism and Equity Action Plan](#) the schools asked students Grades 4 (age 9) to 12 to describe their sexual orientation. In June 2023, Kent Pharis, Assistant Superintendent of Edmonton Public Schools, announced the [results of a survey](#). Here is the data regarding sexual orientation:



Here 66.6% of students identified as heterosexual. Leaving aside asexual, questioning, not sure, don't understand, and prefer not to answer, the percent in the 2SLGBQ+ students in Edmonton

schools is **18.6% or 6,500 students**. Projecting this 18.6% to all Grades 7-12 in Alberta results in 65,900 youth identifying as 2SLGBTQ+. Note more students identify as pansexuals than as gay and lesbian combined. The number of queer identifying students exceeds either gay or lesbian students.

As with the gender findings, the Edmonton Schools' sexual orientation data raises many red flags that may seriously skew the findings:

- 20,594 students did not participate (i.e. 27% of the overall student population);
- the data totals under sexual orientation for Grades 7-12 total *107.6%.
- straight or heterosexual identity responses total 66.6%, while all other identities total 41%, including 4.8% not sure, prefer not to answer and I do not understand the question;
- not sure, don't understand the question and prefer not to answer total 14.9%, and

*Note students were allowed to choose multiple identities.

GSA and SOGI governance must not continue without major legal remedy and serious clarification of festering ambiguities.

Thank you so much for your time and consideration.

Carman Bradley

Grandfather and Founder [Parental Consent Alberta](http://www.parentalconsentalberta.ca)

