



Topic: Transgender Sports Bans	Editor's Note
Editor Name:	Amy Luna Capelle
Advocating or Opposing:	Opposing
Who is the target audience (board members, public, other type):	Board members
Talking Points (approx 30 secs for each)	
 Concise statement of what is being proposed: 	Banning trans girls from competing on athletic teams against cisgender girls
 Situation statement/background (how has the topic been shaping local policy): Cite Reference: Bans on transgender youth participation in sports. Movement Advancement Project. (n.d.). Retrieved February 8, 2023, from https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality- maps/sports_participation_bans 	Opposition is concerned trans girls have an unfair advantage over cisgender girls. Other concerns include "danger" from trans girls sharing bathrooms and locker rooms. 30% of transgender youth live in states with laws preventing transgender students from participating in sports consistent with their gender identity.
 What other impacts have taken place as a result of this topic: Cite Reference: 	Research highlights that a major driver of mental health problems in youth is rejection of someone's gender identity. Forcing trans youth to play on sports teams that don't match their identity will worsen these disparities. It's a classic form of transgender conversion therapy, a discredited practice of trying to force transgender people to be cisgender and gender-conforming.
 What GOOD public education policy says about this topic: Cite Reference: 	
 Cite data, research results, statistics, other measures that support what is being advocated (or) opposed Cite Reference 1: Cite Reference 2: Singer, N. (2006, August 10). Does testosterone build a better athlete? The 	 The Olympics have had trans- inclusive policies since 2004; only one openly transgender athlete has medaled. California passed a law in 2013 allowing trans youth to compete on the team matching their gender identity; there have been no transgender state champions. Even Lia Thompson, a transwoman who won a 2022 NCAA championship in swimming, was well under the

New York Times. Retrieved February 8, 2023, from https://www.nytimes.com/2006/08/10/fa	collegiate record set by Katie Ledecky. There is no takeover of transgender girls in girls sports.
shion/10Fitness.html Cite Reference 3: *concise points with dense references	2. High levels of testosterone are found in cisgender girls, and trans girls on puberty blockers have negligible testosterone levels. Plus studies have shown that testoerone levels in athletes do not show any clear, consistent relationship between testosterone and athletic performance. Even the governing body for track and field has acknowledged that it could not confirm a causal relationship between elevated testosterone levels and performance advantages for elite female athletes.
	3. Claiming that transgender girls have an unfair advantage in sports also neglects the fact that these kids have the deck stacked against them in nearly every other way imaginable. They suffer from higher rates of bullying, anxiety and depression—all of which make it more difficult for them to train and compete. They also have higher rates of homelessness and poverty because of common experiences of family rejection. This is likely a major driver of why we see so few transgender athletes in collegiate sports and none in the Olympics.
	 There are many biological markers of sex, but none is decisive. Since the 1950's scientists have identified at least six markers of sex: chromosomes, gonades, hormones, secondary sex characteristics, external genitalia and internal genitalia. The breadth of human physical variance is neither simple or binary.
	5. Separate, but equal did not hold true when segregating students by skin color, nor does it hold true for so- called open categories for trans and nonbinary athletes to compete. It is isolating, demeaning, and has the potential to make these competitors a

	spectacle.
 Summarize how what GOOD policy and supporting information prove Talking Point #1 advocacy (or) opposition: 	

References:

Bans on transgender youth participation in sports. Movement Advancement Project. (n.d.). Retrieved February 8, 2023, from https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/sports_participation_bans

Herman, J. L., Brown, T. N. T., & Haas, A. P. (2020, April 9). *Suicide thoughts and attempts among transgender adults*. Williams Institute. Retrieved February 8, 2023, from https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/suicidality-transgender-adults/

Karkazis, K. (2019, March 6). Stop talking about testosterone – there's no such thing as a 'true sex' | katrina karkazis. The Guardian. Retrieved February 8, 2023, from https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2019/mar/06/testosterone-biological-sex-sports-bodies

Longman, J. (2022, June 22). *Sport is again divided over inclusiveness and a level playing field*. The New York Times. Retrieved February 8, 2023, from https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/22/sports/olympics/transgender-athletes-fina.html

Mosier, C. (Ed.). (n.d.). *TRANSATHLETE high school transgender athlete policies*. transathlete. Retrieved February 8, 2023, from https://www.transathlete.com/k-12

Singer, N. (2006, August 10). *Does testosterone build a better athlete?* The New York Times. Retrieved February 8, 2023, from https://www.nytimes.com/2006/08/10/fashion/10Fitness.html

Sosin, K. (2022, May 20). *Why is the GOP escalating attacks on trans rights? experts say the goal is to make sure evangelicals vote.* PBS. Retrieved February 8, 2023, from https://www.pbs.org/newshour/politics/why-is-the-gop-escalating-attacks-on-trans-rights-experts-say-the-goal-is-to-make-sure-evangelicals-vote

Turban, J. (2021, March 16). *Trans Girls Belong On Girls' sports teams*. Scientific American. Retrieved February 8, 2023, from https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/trans-girls-belong-on-girls-sports-teams/

https://www.hrc.org/resources/get-the-facts-about-transgender-non-binary-athletes

https://www.aclu.org/news/lgbtq-rights/your-guide-to-talking-about-attacks-on-trans-youth