



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS – ABOUT SCIENCE AND SEX

WomensSportsPolicy.org

Q21. Do we have any data on the impact of trans girls with no medical intervention in girls' high school sports?

A21. Yes. The data that exist about trans girls with no medical intervention are consistent with the fact that they are biologically male. For example, based on its interpretation of the State of Connecticut's Equality Act, the Connecticut Interscholastic Athletics Conference (CIAC) permits trans girls to compete in girls' events even if they have not yet gone on puberty blockers or gender affirming hormones. (The CIAC places no physical or physiological conditions on their inclusion in girls' events). Two trans girls who used to compete on their schools' boys' teams moved to the girls' teams when they came out as trans. They immediately dominated their events at their conference, state, and regional competitions, even though their performances would have been insufficient to qualify them for post-season play had they competed in the boys' divisions. And although they started competing in girls' events before they began taking gender-affirming hormones, they continued to be among the best girls in their events even after they publicly stated they had started on puberty blockers and hormones.

T MILLER – SPRINTS 55 meters indoors and 100 meters outdoors

GRADE	Hormone Status*	Event	Connecticut Boys' State Rankings	Connecticut Girls' State Rankings
9 th	<u>not on gender affirming hormones</u>	Indoor-55m	662 nd	32 nd
		Outdoor-100m	326 th	2 nd
10 th	<u>not on gender affirming hormones</u>	Indoor-55m	377 th	5 th
		Outdoor-100m	181 st	1 st
11 th	<u>not on gender affirming hormones</u>	Indoor-55m	118 th	1 st
		Outdoor-100m	165 th	1 st
12 th	<u>on gender affirming hormones</u>	Indoor-55m	335 th	3 rd
		Outdoor-100m	- / -	- / -

Miller competed on the boys' track team her freshman year and through the winter of her sophomore year. She came out publicly as transgender in the middle of 10th grade, and then switched to the girls' team for her remaining two-and-a-half years of eligibility.

Her hormone status for each season is derived from publicly-available information. Because that information indicates she went on hormones for the first time only at the end of the 2019 outdoor season, i.e., sometime in May, and because her best time that year was run before then, she is listed here as "not on hormones" for the year.

The table shows rankings for the 55 meters indoors first, followed by the 100 meters outdoors. The rankings in blue font show the division she actually competed in, and the point at which she switched from the boys' to the girls' division. Simply by walking off of the track in the boys' events and walking onto the track in the girls' events, she went from barely being in the top 400 in the state to being #1 in the state.

The girls' rankings for her 9th grade year are those she would have achieved based on her times as run in boys' events. The boys' rankings for her sophomore, junior, and senior years are those she would have achieved based on her times as run in girls' events. There were no rankings for the 100 meters outdoors her 12th grade year (2020) because the season was cancelled due to COVID.

A YEARWOOD – SPRINTS
55 meters indoors and 100 meters outdoors

GRADE	Hormone Status*	Event	Connecticut Boys' State Rankings	Connecticut Girls' State Rankings
9th	<u>not on gender affirming hormones</u>	Indoor-55m	- / -	- / -
		Outdoor-100m	422 nd	4 th
10th	<u>not on gender affirming hormones</u>	Indoor-55m	392 nd	5 th
		Outdoor-100m	470 th	3 rd
11th	<u>on gender affirming hormones</u>	Indoor-55m	194 th	2 nd
	<u>on gender affirming hormones</u>	Outdoor-100m	449 th	5 th
12th	<u>on gender affirming hormones</u>	Indoor-55m	170 th	1 st
		Outdoor-100m	- / -	- / -

Yearwood competed on the girls' team all four years in high school. She came out publicly as transgender in the 9th grade. Her hormone status for each season is derived from publicly-available information. The table shows rankings for the 55 meters indoors first, followed by the 100 meters outdoors. The boys' rankings listed on the table are those she would have achieved based on her times run in girls' events. There were no rankings for the 100 meters outdoors her 12th grade year (2020), because the season was cancelled due to COVID.

We don't have statistics on the number of trans girls who have competed in girls' events in high school sports. However, it appears that, at least in the past, most were already on gender-affirming hormones by the time they sought to participate on girls' teams; trans advocacy groups seems generally to assume that this is the case when they speak to the issue. However, we are at a juncture in history where trans girls who are not on hormones are just beginning to ask to be included in girls' competitions. In part this is because the standard of care in trans-medicine now recommends that trans-kids "come out" socially before they transition medically; and many physicians now require that kids wait until they are 16 to go on gender-affirming hormones. For a trans girl, going out for a girls' school sports team is one way to come out socially. We are thus increasingly likely to face situations like that in Connecticut where trans athletes seek to compete in girls'/women's sport while not on hormones.