A QUICK GUIDE **TRANS PEOPLE IN SPORT**



FACTS Human rights campaign: A Historic Week For Transgender Athletes At

OLYMPICS

Trans and non-binary people have had the ability to compete in the Olympics since 2004. Since then c.58.000 athletes have participated. In 2021, 3 trans and non-binary people qualified, 2 were non-binary, 1 was a trans woman.

the Tokyo Olympics

ADVANTAGE?

Available evidence indicates trans women who have undergone testosterone suppression have no clear biological advantages over cis women in elite sport.

CCES E-Alliance: Transgender Women Athletes and Elite Sport: A Scientific Review

THE TRUTH ABOUT TRANS BODIES

The higher levels of red blood cell count experienced by cis men is removed within the first four months of testosterone suppression. This suggests a rapid decrease in athletic performance particularly in sports with an endurance requirement.

Evidence directly examining the effect of testosterone suppression as it directly affected trans women's athletic performance showed no athletic advantage exists after one year of testosterone suppression

CCES E-Alliance: Transgender Women Athletes and Elite Sport: A Scientific Review

RESEARCH?

Research from organisations such as **Canadian Centre for Ethics** in Sport (CCES) have exhaustive evidence that demonstrates that Trans athletes have no advantage in elite sport. Anti Trans lobbyists will quote small scale studies that has either been computer modelled or use improper extrapolations to support their views.



WE CELEBRATE CIS ATHLETES WITH UNFAIR PHYSICAL ADVANTAGE

Michael Phelps who is notably reported to have a longer torso, shorter legs, hyperextended joints, double jointed elbows and ankles, size 14 feet, and he produces less lactic acid than other athletes. All of these attributes create a significant performance advantage, yet his biological advantages are not considered unfair.

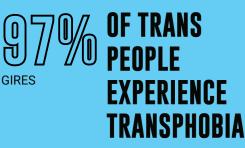
www.scienceabc.com/sports/michael-phelps-height-arms-torso-arm-span-feet-swimming.html





BOOSTS SELF ESTEEM

40-year-old woman, non-elite athlete (Interview: 1h50, February 2019) Pavlenko (2019, 2021)



BAN MADNESS





DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998 GENDER RECOGNITION ACT 2004 EOUALITY ACT 2010