



**Fair Go for
Queensland
Women**

11 January 2023

Legal Affairs and Safety Committee

By email: lasc@parliament.qld.gov.au

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this process, in relation to the Committee submissions pertaining to the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill 2022*.

Of course, we would have far preferred being included earlier than this and believe that we have vital insights and evidence to share regarding this matter that could have supported the creation of workable legislation that attends to the public good. Unfortunately, we were not allowed or afforded that opportunity, having been denied participation in the consultation process bar one meeting on 15 June 2022, which could more accurately be described as an ‘information session’ and not consultation.

We wish to submit feedback and evidence in relation to several factors pertaining to the considerations of the Committee. We were advised in the meeting of 15 June 2022 that the Government does not need to consider consequences of the legislation, the Bill just needs to be written. It is clear however from the Attorney General’s speech of 2 December 2022 that the ‘consequences’ for those who advocate for this Bill were considered, in depth and at length. This, we submit is a failure of ethical responsibilities to objectivity, due diligence and impartiality on the part of the Department of Justice and Attorney General (hereinafter referred to as ‘DJAG’). We submit that by narrowly considering only the intended outcomes and perspectives of those invested in the Bill, the risk of failing to attend to the public good, good governance and natural justice is imminent, if not already in play.

The documents where areas of concern are noted include:

Explanatory Speech

Bill

Defamation and inaccurate data

Interference in the democratic process

Regulatory and organisational capture

Freedom of belief

‘No evidence’

Uncomfortable conversations about male pattern violence, paraphilias and features of trans activism

Statement of compatibility

Explanatory Speech:

On 2 December 2022 the Attorney General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence, Hon Shannon Fentiman MP (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Attorney General’), stated the following legislation would be impacted:

the Adoption Act 2009, the Anti-Discrimination Act 1991, the Coroners Act 2003, the Corrective Services Act 2006, the Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) Act 2003, the Guardianship and Administration Act 2000, the Meriba Omaker Kaziw Kazipa (Torres Strait Islander Traditional Child Rearing Practice) Act 2020, the Powers of Attorney Act 1998, and the legislation mentioned in schedule 3, for particular purposes.

In so doing, the Attorney General is signalling that the sex-based rights and protections for women and girls, based upon their sex will be impacted by the legislation. Despite this admission, we submit that at no time were the interests of women and girls considered in the creation of the Bill, women were not consulted and nor are the rights or interests of women and girls discussed in the Statement of Compatibility, nor do they appear to have been considered in any real sense. This, we submit, represents serious negligence of duty and ethical responsibilities.

Despite recognising that the Bill will impact upon other Queenslanders, the Attorney General focussed on the ‘trans and gender diverse’ people present for the speech by saying, “this is for them”. What of the interests of everyone else, who will also be impacted by the Bill to varying degrees, do they not matter? The assertion that others will not be impacted by this Bill is one made without basis in fact. Sadly, the Attorney General also appears ill-advised, in that the way the Bill is constructed, and the means of achieving the stated aims will also adversely impact upon individuals who use the process.

The Attorney General stated “It is an unfortunate reality that trans and gender diverse people face much higher rates of discrimination, violence and social exclusion than their cis counterparts.”

We ask, where is the evidence of this? In what way has that ‘evidence’ been compared to that of other groups, like women and girls? It is supremely distasteful that the words of the Attorney General invite comparisons or fact checking, but it is a reality. There has been but one male who identified as transgender, Mayang Prasetyo, murdered in Queensland between the years 2009 – the present¹ and that death is most appropriately referred to as a domestic violence homicide committed by a male partner. There are a total of 4 transgender individuals reported to have been murdered in Australia from 2008 to the present. On 30 June 2022 there were 6 males who self-identified as transgender in Queensland prisons in relation to the charge or conviction of murder². This suggests that males who identify as transgender are more likely to be charged or convicted of murder, than to be murdered.

In contrast, 16 women are reported to have been murdered in Australia in December of 2022³. The claims of vulnerability do not match the reality and to compound the issue further, if this legislation is brought in as it is, the government will likely not be able to accurately track ‘discrimination,

¹ [Tvt TMM TDoR2021 Tables \(transrespect.org\)](https://www.transrespect.org/tvt-tmm-tdo2021-tables)

² Queensland Corrective Services Right to Information release 230597

³

<https://m.facebook.com/719673342/posts/pfbid0ZWvNBqPq6JN3tLVwPCT93jpiqyfn3ss7A5p6pN3o7NB94FFKtdUcUmrajdW5x8l/?d=n&mibextid=qC1gEa>

violence and social exclusion' on the basis of gender identity because it will not be discernible from sex, thereby undermining one promoted premise of the Bill. In effect, this Bill will not serve the interests of the majority of Queenslanders and nor will it serve the interests of those it is purported to serve either.

In order to accurately record and report upon 'discrimination, violence and social exclusion' there must be facility to record individuals on the basis of sex **and** gender identity, this Bill removes that ability. This is not in the interests of anyone and not in the public good. To illustrate this further, it has been established with the Australian Bureau of Statistics that they receive advice from State and Territory policing organisations regarding crime and they do not and cannot disaggregate data by sex and gender identity within crime data⁴. This means that when reporting a 38% increase in 'female' perpetrated sexual assault and related offences in 2021⁵, there is no way of knowing how much of this increase is due to the impact of including males in the 'female' data set as a result of self-id legislation. It is therefore apparent that this Bill will undermine the Government's attempts to address male violence against women, as we cannot address something we are not recording.

The Attorney General further stated:

"in developing the bill, we have carefully considered the experiences of LGBTIQ+ stakeholders, the difficulties they face and the recommendations they made in order to get these reforms right. Quite simply—we listened and this bill is the result. Not only does this bill recognise the existence and validity of trans and gender diverse people; it affirms them. As I have said many times, we want to make sure that Queenslanders' legal identity matches their lived identity."

This statement exemplifies DJAG's failure to fully consider how the Bill might operate in the real world, as well as take other views into account in the creation of the Bill, as noted earlier. To 'get the reforms right', it behoved the government to take all views into account, not only those they wish to elevate. It also required that the Government consider how the Bill might work once enacted. This has not occurred. As the Attorney General has admitted this has not occurred, we submit the Bill is not founded upon due process, objectivity, impartiality or due diligence.

As such, we question why the Bill was brought to Parliament, given its unfinished state.

While we were told by DJAG officials on 15 June 2022 that the possible outcomes of the Bill we were concerned about are not relevant, the Attorney General stated:

"As work has progressed on these reforms, I have met with many trans and gender diverse people who have shared their stories about why these reforms matter."

To this we submit, 'identity' for those who adhere to beliefs in 'gender identity' is not the same as the sexed reality of each person. An impartial and evidence-based review of this would confirm, as we assert, that falsifying the sex on legal documents is not a suitable solution to recognising 'gender', a wholly subjective and unprovable concept.

This is further exemplified by the example provided by the Attorney General:

"I look at my birth certificate and it's wrong; it's my last remaining identity document that's in error, something that's wrong. Whenever I must present my birth certificate, I get anxious, worried that the person reading it will think I'm a fraud, or worse, mentally ill—merely because I know I'm a female and yet my birth certificate says I'm a male."

⁴ Email correspondence from ABS to FG4QW dated 8 April 2021

⁵ [Prisoners in Australia, 2021 | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/Prisoners-in-Australia-2021)

Regardless of what the individual might like to think about their gender, sex is immutable. A male is not and cannot be a woman and definitely cannot be female, as 'female' refers to sex, not gender, as does woman. Human sex does not and cannot change and it is not in anyone's interests to introduce legislation to suggest that it can. Particularly in relation to health records, public health messaging and research, this can in fact be quite dangerous⁶. The practice of 'inclusive language' can also be seen to be clearly deployed in a manner that targets women and girls specifically, making this a specific form of sex discrimination that stands to impair the health needs of women and girls⁷.

The Attorney General stated:

"No-one who engages in this process will do so lightly. It is a deeply personal process and decision which must be respected."

There are reports of males doing just that in the public domain, males have clearly advised they have made use of 'self-identification' legislation to seek to obtain benefit⁸. What does 'respect' mean, in this regard? When a male states that his transgender 'gender identity' has arisen in response to his use of pornography⁹, is the Government truly saying this 'must be respected'? The Attorney General had earlier in the day stated that violence against women occurs in the context of disrespect for women¹⁰. Surely viewing women as objects and dehumanising us, as ubiquitously promoted in pornography, and then feeling entitled to assume our identity in response to that objectification and dehumanisation is the epitome of disrespect.

The Attorney General also stated:

"We also know that some groups will try to cloak their transphobia in the guise of women's safety—making claims about trans women accessing women's spaces, including change rooms or even domestic violence shelters. I want to be clear: there is no evidence, domestically or internationally, to support these outrageous claims."

It is frankly repugnant that an elected official, much less the Attorney General and Minister for Women, would make such a statement that ignores evidence already in the purview of Government, mischaracterises the reasonable and justified concerns of women and at the same time clearly signals to Parliament that discussion on the matter will not be allowed without name calling and demonisation of those who seek to do so. It could be argued that the democratic process has been impeded by the Attorney General in this regard.

This statement is demonstrably false. Karen White and Katie Dolatowski are two examples of males who have sexually offended against women or girls in women only spaces, a situation only enabled by virtue of 'self-identification'¹¹. This is **evidence**. In Australia, Lisa Jones, a male who identifies as

⁶ [Pregnant transgender man's baby died when nurse didn't realize he was in labor | Metro News](https://web.archive.org/web/20221231204417/https://reduxx.info/study-exploring-monkeypox-in-women-used-sample-of-males/); <https://web.archive.org/web/20221231204417/https://reduxx.info/study-exploring-monkeypox-in-women-used-sample-of-males/>; [Sex, Gender & the NHS part 2. Part 2: Your Medical Record and your... | by Anne Harper-Wright | Medium \(archive.org\)](#)

⁷ [Hilary Coulson, Ph.D. on Twitter: "Do you see it yet? https://t.co/cPaPLnm4Hb" / Twitter \(archive.md\)](#); [Frontiers | Effective Communication About Pregnancy, Birth, Lactation, Breastfeeding and Newborn Care: The Importance of Sexed Language \(frontiersin.org\)](#)

⁸ [Wi Spa scandal: EXCLUSIVE: Transgender Fugitive Who Spurred Wi Spa Riots Bares All \(lamag.com\)](#); Ecuador, man self identifies as 'female' in an effort to gain custody of children: [Man Legally Changed Gender to Gain Custody of His Kids. Trans Groups Are Concerned. \(vice.com\)](#)

⁹ <https://web.archive.org/web/20221220194419/https://theestablishment.co/japanese-cartoon-porn-helped-me-understand-my-trans-identity-d5bba16cdaf3/index.html>; [Is porn consumption/addiction a common theme in 'discovering' gender identity or finding out you were trans? : MtF \(archive.org\)](#)

¹⁰ [2022_12_02_WEEKLY \(parliament.qld.gov.au\)](#) p 3924

¹¹ Karen White: <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2018/oct/11/transgender-prisoner-who-sexually-assaulted-inmates-jailed-for-life> Katie Dolatowski: [Legal Affairs and Safety Committee](https://metro.co.uk/2019/03/16/transgender-woman-18-</p>
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transgender, has been housed in the female prison estate in Victoria, despite being convicted not only of attempted rape of an adult woman in Victoria, but was deported from Germany after serving time in a male prison for the sexual abuse of a female child. We similarly believe this to rightly be called **evidence**. Incarcerated women are so fearful of being housed with Jones they have sought to have the decision reversed, as have women's groups¹². There are more. Many more, including the impairment of policing efforts to properly investigate a sexual assault in a women's hospital ward, linked to prohibitions against staff recognising that a male was on the ward due to the proclaimed gender identity of that male¹³. This led to significant delay and untold distress to the woman who reported the assault but was told 'no male was in the ward' and that the assault could not have occurred. This, we submit, is **evidence** of harm caused by self-id legislation. Reem Alsalem, Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences has recently raised concerns with Scottish authorities¹⁴, echoing concerns we hold, is the Attorney General claiming this too is 'outrageous'?

When women report their concerns, it is not for the Minister for Women to call them 'outrageous claims', it is the duty of the Attorney General and Minister for Women to investigate the issues impartially and objectively. This has not been done and that is unacceptable. These assertions by the Attorney General could be considered misleading, as there is evidence that the introduction of 'self-identification' legislation in other jurisdictions has caused harm to women and children, but there appears, in many cases, no systematic or independent means of gathering the information and assessing it, and indeed, the legislation itself makes information gathering difficult, if not impossible¹⁵.

Conversely, there is no evidence that females who identify as transgender commit crimes in any way similar to males or males who identify as transgender, and Queensland Corrective Services data supports this¹⁶. **This is evidence**. That is the crux of our position. This is not about 'gender identity', this is about 'sex'. This is what the Attorney General is ignoring when she claims there is 'no evidence'.

DJAG made application to have a transgender identifying male subject to orders relevant to dangerous and sexual offenders in 2022. Despite all the assessing professionals not referring to the offender as female, and one professional even saying they did not believe the 'transgender identity' was authentic, DJAG changed all pronouns in the court decision, arguably falsifying records of proceedings and ignoring professional opinion regarding the false or questionable self-identification

[sexually-assaulted-girl-10-morrisons-toilet-8914577/](https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-11392601/Transgender-paedophile-caught-duping-staff-71-day-stay-domestic-violence-refuge.html) ; <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-11392601/Transgender-paedophile-caught-duping-staff-71-day-stay-domestic-violence-refuge.html> ; and <https://news.stv.tv/west-central/scottish-prison-service-criticised-for-moving-trans-woman-katie-dolatoski-to-cornton-vale-stirling>

¹² [Lisa Jones admits sex attack on another woman in Melbourne | news.com.au — Australia's leading news site](https://news.com.au/—Australia's-leading-news-site);

<https://archive.ph/2022.08.11-091707/https://www.heraldsun.com.au/truecrimeaustralia/police-courts-victoria/prisoners-fight-to-remove-transgender-inmate-with-history-of-sex-offences/news-story/f5bfff0dc73ae0ce3af945c04eb38d7b7?amp&nk=dff6c89243f96ff00e36527ba1479f9f-1660209437>; <https://www.womensforaustralia.org/womens-advocates-launch-petition-to-remove-male-sex-offender-from-womens-prison-in-victoria>

¹³ [Hospital 'dismissed claim of rape by trans attacker' | News | The Times](https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/hospital-dismissed-claim-of-rape-by-trans-attacker)

¹⁴ [OLGBR \(14.2022\) \(ohchr.org\)](https://www.ohchr.org/en/docd/OLGBR142022)

¹⁵

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid035t9jD375UbG7hjwxFAkfQ7ooZbCiwgCpTuWZkbcAFiaMi3L2uffhGxCk12qmNbkI&id=107062111256295&mibextid=qC1gEa

¹⁶ QCS RTI 211200 and 230597

of said male. That male has since been re-arrested and news reports make no reference to the previously claimed transgender identity¹⁷.

If professional advice can so readily be ignored, what purpose is there for any prohibitions against false declarations, given there appears no evidence will be considered in any case?

The conflation of sex and 'gender identity' is inexcusable in this matter. The two are not the same and there is no evidence that protections of the basis of sex are no longer required. We submit that if that is the case, the Attorney General should provide said evidence that shows that women and girls do not any longer need special provisions to support their full participation and protection in the community.

The Attorney General introduced inflammatory and misleading commentary regarding this Bill and foreshadowed possible criticisms as 'transphobia'. We believe this has created a situation where objective and reasonable discussion is hampered, and due democratic process is suppressed. This matter requires careful consideration by the Committee.

Bill

The Bill enables fallacious information in a foundational identity document. Humans cannot change sex and nor is sex a 'spectrum'¹⁸, therefore there is no objective or evidentiary reason to enable individuals to change the sex marker on their birth certificates, either as a result of surgery and much less based on self declaration. The instrument being proposed is not suitable for the stated purpose and there are other means to achieve the stated goal of recognising 'gender identity'.

A birth certificate is a document that belongs to a child, as such, there is no immediately evident reason as to why the gender identity or relationship of the caregivers need to be included to the exclusion of a child's parents. Failing to accurately record parentage could have flow on impacts related to a number of areas, not least of which, health.

The Bill suggests it should or could be illegal for a person or organisation to record or recognise a person's sex if they wish to be viewed as the opposite sex. This contravenes the human right of freedom of belief and freedom of expression, as 'gender identity' is not a universally accepted or evidenced phenomenon. Indeed, there have been efforts to censor even the most basic discussions of the immutable nature of mammalian sex, due to the agitations of those who believe in 'gender identity'. Humans are quite adept at recognising the sex of other humans¹⁹. It is unreasonable to institute means to prohibit this evolutionary survival mechanism or to seek to stifle the freedom of expression of individuals who do not adhere to the belief in 'gender identity'.

Will sex offenders be able to seek to change the sex marker on their birth certificates? Will individuals in the midst of criminal proceedings be able to do so? Given that most sexual offending is

¹⁷ [Attorney-General v Fisher \[2022\] QSC 127 - Supreme Court of Queensland - Trial Division Caselaw \(queenslandjudgments.com.au\)](https://www.queenslandjudgments.com.au/judgments/qjc/qjc127); (3) 9News Queensland on Twitter: "A man has been charged with stealing the belongings from a fatal stabbing victim outside the Fortitude Valley train station last month. While Lauie Tagaloa lay dying after being stabbed, Marley Keenan Lavell Fisher allegedly stole items belonging to the victim. #9News <https://t.co/jyn61ieBwn>" / Twitter

¹⁸ [Sex Change: Physically Impossible, Psychosocially Unhelpful, and Philosophically Misguided - Public Discourse \(thepublicdiscourse.com\)](https://thepublicdiscourse.com/2022/01/sex-change-physically-impossible-psycho-socially-unhelpful-and-philosophically-misguided/); [Sex Is Not a Spectrum - by Colin Wright \(realityslaststand.com\)](https://realityslaststand.com/2022/01/sex-is-not-a-spectrum/); [The Dangerous Denial of Sex - WSJ](https://www.wsj.com/article/sex-is-not-a-spectrum.html)

¹⁹

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1207/s15516709cog2505_8?fbclid=IwAR2nITbLrcjGWInLMrBMSe_uuZ9yJR_sYePOG3lIeyN-QJfUHQW_GfDhf8k

never reported to police, much less results in investigation, charges or convictions, even this bar is woefully low and not in the interests of safeguarding.

If the Government decides to enact this Bill, there must be provision to ensure that individuals charged with offences are not able to self-identify as transgender in the wake of being charged. Victim/survivors of crimes cannot and should not be required to hear their male alleged offender being referred to as 'female' and definitely should not be required to refer to their alleged attacker the opposite sex than what they perceive.

Defamation and inaccurate data:

Queensland Corrective Services have not provided regarding the number of transsexual prisoners held in Queensland prisons via Right to Information requests. This, we submit **is evidence** of harm caused by the current legislation. Already, crime data related to males has been recorded as being 'female' crime due to the current legislation²⁰. This contravenes women's rights to dignity and harms our reputation.

To propose to add even more male offending to the 'female' crime data is unacceptable. It is not a human right to have male crimes recorded as 'female' perpetrated crimes.

The current legislation undermines accurate data collection, and efforts to address male violence against women, as well as hides Queensland contravention of the Mandela Rules. This cannot be enabled to continue and definitely must not be expanded to an even larger group.

This points to a *loss of ability* to accurately record/report data, due to previous changes to the BDM Act. This cannot be added to and amplified via the current Bill.

Knowing and being able to investigate patterns of criminality is vital for policing and other endeavours such as addressing male violence against women. Sequestering some male violence from view undermines the entire project, and therefore hampers our ability to identify and address male violence. It also, arguably, makes the claim made by the Attorney General that there is 'no evidence' of harm to women and girls' via 'self-identification' possible.

We are aware that Victorian authorities are unable to discern how many male prisoners are housed in the women's prison estate²¹. This is unacceptable and we contend **this is evidence** that 'self-id' legislation is does not attend to the needs of women and girls and is harmful to women and girls.

Interference with the democratic process:

DJAG created policy prior to the introduction of the Bill to limit all funding for 'women's grants' to be only allowable if the organisation agreed to provide a mixed sex service. This not only went beyond the legislative mandate of the department, it also created an environment where women's services and organisations were implicitly told that their funding relied upon accepting and enacting the direction of the department, ie: no single sex service or spaces were allowable.

This arguably has resulted in a situation where the Government has held individuals and women's services to ransom on this issue, where many may have felt they could not register concerns, for fear of losing funding in an already underfunded sector. We submit that this action by DJAG has served to stifle and impair democratic process and freedom of belief and expression, much like the statements

²⁰ Question on Notice <https://documents.parliament.qld.gov.au/tableOffice/questionsAnswers/2019/616-2019.pdf>

²¹

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid035t9jD375UbG7hjwxFAkfQ7ooZbCiwgCpTuWZkbcAFiaMi3L2uffhGxCk12qmNbkI&id=107062111256295&mibextid=qC1gEa

to Parliament by the Attorney General did on 2.12.2022. This is a failure in the democratic process, good governance and arguably attending to the public good has served to provide superficial support to the Government's attempts to say 'there is no evidence' of concerns.

Regulatory and Organisational Capture:

As DJAG is a party to ACON's AWEI, it could be argued that there is potential conflict of interest and failure to consider all factors in the construction of this Bill due to this relationship. This is evidenced by the shortcomings of the SOC, which fails to take the interests of all Queenslanders into account, or consider possible negative consequences of the Bill. While some might argue, as DJAG staff did on 15 June 2022, that the consequences and downstream impacts of the Bill don't need to be considered, the Bill is constructed entirely based upon the consequences and downstream impacts desired by a narrow and select group of individuals and groups to the exclusion of others. This suggests a lack of impartiality and is not a marker of good governance.

Freedom of belief:

Belief in the existence of a 'gender identity' is just that, a belief. The reality of sex, particularly as it pertains to immutable nature of sex in humans can also be considered a belief, but one supported by **evidence**. Legislation performs many functions, one of which is to educate. There is no educative or objective value in creating legislation that falsifies what can be proven about sex. Sex in humans is immutable. While some might promote non-existent parallels between humans and other species, this is not the reality. Humans cannot and do not change sex. Therefore it is ill-advised to introduce legislation to suggest that we can. Further, it is fallacious to do so. Birth certificates record sex. If recognition of 'gender' is the aim, changing the 'sex' marker does not do that and other solutions must be found. One solution is to add a 'gender identity' section to a document. Given that 'gender identity' is not an issue that arises at birth, a separate solution can and should be found.

Additionally, as 'gender identity' and 'sex' are not the same thing, there must be separate provisions set out for each in all legislation.

'No evidence':

In 2021 IWD Brisbane Meanjin fundraised and sent copies of the book 'Trans' by Helen Joyce to each Minister of Queensland Government. The book details some of the ways that legislating and making policy related to 'gender identity' harms the sex-based rights and interests of women and girls as well as the interests of same sex attracted people. We submit that by ignoring this, the Attorney General and DJAG has failed to employ impartiality and objectivity. Further, the Queensland Government cannot suggest the information has not been provided to them as to how 'self-identification' legislation harms women and girls.

Further to the claim re 'no evidence', the premise set out by the Bill limits and hampers the ability to review and report upon negative outcomes arising from that same Bill. This is noted across many jurisdictions that have brought 'self-identification' into law, there is no means to track impact. This, we submit is an inexcusable flaw and one that the 'Smart State' needs to avoid.

A number of jurisdictions where 'self-identification' has been enacted cannot any longer report upon or even assist criminal investigations properly. This is a dire situation in terms of addressing male violence against women. For example, there is allegedly no crime committed by males who self-identify as transgender in Belgium²². This is not 'no evidence', this is a failure to gather evidence. Similarly, the Victorian Government cannot say how many males who self-identify as transgender

²² https://archive.ph/2022.12.17-223953/https://twitter.com/roisinmichaux/status/1604200438403805184?s=46&t=cc1pXAntQzfocL2xMOF_lg

are housed in the female prison estate²³. It is surprising that the Attorney General appears to not know that housing males in the female prison estate is in contravention of the Mandela Rules, Rule 11, which is another example of how self-identification legislation serves to impair the rights of women²⁴. At its most basic, a Bill that will result in the Mandela Rules being contravened **is evidence** of the unsuitability of the Bill.

This is a significant flaw in the Bill and it must be rectified via amendments. We are aware the Australian Bureau of Statistics is reviewing current practices in early 2023. One issue raised has been the inadequate recording of individuals who self-identify as 'non-binary'. Another is the data corruption that has occurred by enabling 'self-identification' in law which replaces sex rather than records 'gender identity' separately and distinctly, this has resulted or contributed in female sexual and other offending increasing by 38% in 2020-21. **This is evidence.**

Given that the ABS cannot discern this data and that women are being held accountable for a huge increase in sexual offending, we submit that there must be, going forward, accurate data for all data points, based on sex and gender identity.

In Queensland, we have attempted to obtain data regarding transsexual prisoners more than once, unsuccessfully, and it seems likely this is due to the current legislation and policy 'privacy' provisions that hides sex in favour of 'gender identity' via the falsification of birth certificates, as with this Bill. How is it that the Queensland Government has failed to identify this issue during their consultation and consideration of the Bill?

Despite the failure in record keeping, male violence persists and instead of being adequately reported and recorded, appears to be hidden and disguised by legislation like this Bill in other jurisdictions. This cannot be allowed to occur in Queensland and already existing flaws must be rectified.

Right to Information (RTI) requests to Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) have confirmed that elevated male offending is relevant to the cohort of males who self-identify as transgender, for the years 2013-2022. This is a demonstrated not only in the comparison of males who identify as transgender and females who identify as transgender but is also evident in the offending/alleged offending of males who identify as transgender as it compares to females.

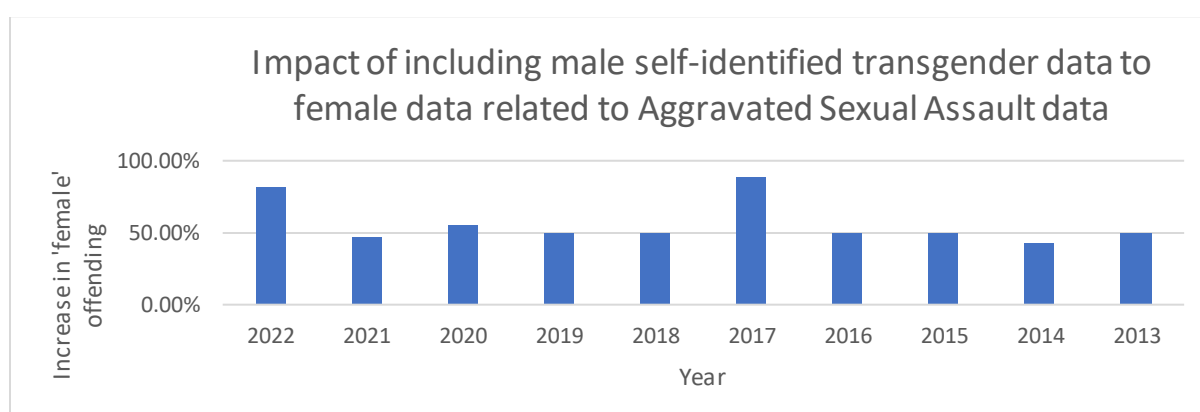
In each year the number of male self-identified transgender persons housed in the male prison estate would, if included in the 'female' data as would be the case under the Bill proposed by the Attorney General, increase 'female' offending by percentages outlined below:

²³

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid035t9jD375UbG7hjwxFAkfQ7ooZbCiwgCpTuWZkbcAFiaMi3L2uffhGxCk12qmNbkl&id=107062111256295&mibextid=qC1gEa

²⁴ [Microsoft Word - N1544341 \(un.org\)](#)

Impact of including male self-identified transgender Aggravated Sexual Assault data in the 'female' data set via 'self id'			
Year	Self identified males	Women	Percentage increase of 'female' data under 'self id'
2022	13	16	81.25%
2021	7	15	46.67%
2020	5	9	55.55%
2019	5	10	50%
2018	3	6	50%
2017	8	9	88.89%
2016	5	10	50%
2015	4	8	50%
2014	3	7	42.86%
2013	3	6	50%



Notes: Data as at 30 June each year.

The 'female' data set may include males who have altered their birth certificates based upon the current process.

The data relates to 'most serious' charge or offence. RTI numbers 211200 and 230597.

Given this data, it is, we submit, reasonable to assume that the 38% increase in 'female' sexual and other offences reported by the ABS is due to self-identification legislation enacted in states such as Victoria. When we recall that the data related to females pertains to about 50% of the population, and the data related to males who say they are transgender relates to a very small population, it is clear that the risk of sexual offending posed by the two groups is not similar. **This is evidence.**

A long term study of transsexual individuals, published in 2011 also confirms that male patterns of criminality are retained, where Dhejne et al²⁵ outline “Female-to-males, but not male-to-females, had a higher risk for criminal convictions than their respective birth sex controls.” Given that introducing ‘self-id’ vastly broadens the number of individuals who might utilise the legislation, this is relevant. The discussion of this paper goes on to note: “Second, regarding any crime, male -to-females had a significantly increased risk for crime compared to female controls (aHR 6.6; 95% CI 4.1–10.8) but not compared to males (aHR 0.8; 95% CI 0.5–1.2). This indicates that they retained a male pattern regarding criminality.” **This is evidence.**

Similarly, a submission²⁶ has been made to parliament in the UK to describe this study and how it relates to self-id legislation, Ministry of Justice data and an article on the issue by Michael Biggs. It is curious that the Attorney General also seems unaware of this, **which is also evidence**, as well as the extensive work undertaken by Fair Play for Women in the UK²⁷. The first-hand accounts of women in prisons with males appear to similarly not been taken into account²⁸, nor the views of justice professionals²⁹, nor the findings of the recent review linked to the US Prison Rape Elimination Act³⁰.

Similarly, women have been researching and reporting upon the negative impacts in other areas as well, including rape and domestic violence services³¹. **This is evidence**, it is not clear how the Attorney General does not recognise this.

In terms of the provision of trauma informed care and support to women, it is not ‘outrageous’ at all to say that males should not be present, it is the basis of providing a safe and predictable environment for women to recover from trauma, this is very basic and should not need repeating³². Decades of research related to the provision of female only spaces and trauma-informed care **is evidence**. As pointed out by Dillon too, once one male is enabled to breach single sex exemptions via claims related to ‘gender identity’, as this Bill would enable, there may then be cause for all males to claim access to those spaces. This could result in the complete loss of women’s spaces and services. As was seen in 2022 in relation to girl’s netball, the exemptions currently in law do not go far enough to protect and assure our needs³³, this Bill will serve to erode them further, when what is needed is in fact strengthening.

Sex is a factor that permeates and impacts upon many aspects of our lives, particularly the lives of women and girls. It is unreasonable to create legislation which does not recognise this. Allowing any male to cross the boundary and appropriate those rights set aside for women on the basis of our sex reduces the rights of women and girls, it is really that simple. The evidence for this in fields such as

²⁵ [Long-Term Follow-Up of Transsexual Persons Undergoing Sex Reassignment Surgery: Cohort Study in Sweden | PLOS ONE](#)

²⁶ <https://committees.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/18973/pdf/>

²⁷ [Women in prison trapped with male sex offenders | Fair Play For Women](#)

²⁸ [Women In Prison Speak Out - Keep Prisons Single Sex \(kpssinfo.org\)](#); [Women in Canadian Prison Terrified of Violent ‘Trans’ Prisoner | Women Are Human](#); [Transgender prison policy: Women prisoners speak out - Woman's Place UK \(womansplaceuk.org\)](#); (1) Gender Dissent on Twitter: "[@OBOThe Prison Letters: testimonials from women incarcerated with men in Canada @Mason134211f https://t.co/vdvL2ZXxUm](#)" / Twitter; [Chandler v CDCR Complaint \(squarespace.com\)](#)

²⁹ [Women In Prison Speak Out - Keep Prisons Single Sex \(kpssinfo.org\)](#)

³⁰ [prea report 2021.pdf \(bop.gov\)](#); [Male-to-female trans inmates drive rising numbers of rapes and abuse in women's prisons | Daily Mail Online \(archive.vn\)](#)

³¹ [FPFW report 19SEPT2018.pdf \(fairplayforwomen.com\)](#);

³² [7. Conclusions and Recommendations - Shonagh Dillon \(archive.org\)](#); [Survivors Network letter to the EHRC - Shonagh Dillon \(archive.org\)](#)

³³ [Queensland netball state championships: Uproar as all-boys team beats girls | news.com.au — Australia's leading news site](#)

sport³⁴ are similarly well formed, and this Bill serves to jeopardise all provisions for women and girls if enacted in the current form.

Uncomfortable conversations about male pattern violence, paraphilias and features of trans activism

Male violence against women is founded upon the following factors, factors which are evidenced within beliefs in 'gender identity' and which are evident too, in actions undertaken in the name of 'gender identity' activism. It is not pleasant to discuss, but it must be.

Decades of research into the drivers of male violence against women have identified a few key foundational factors and attitudes which feed in to more serious and harmful behaviours. Amongst those is the objectification of women, rigid beliefs in sex role stereotypes and traditional roles for men and women. We submit that the objectification and dehumanisation of women and girls is an essential part of a male coming to the conclusion he is a woman. Similarly, building an identity based around the opposite sex requires rigid beliefs in sex role and other sexist stereotypes, as it is inherently not possible for a male to understand what it is to be a woman, and vice versa.

The criteria for diagnosis of gender dysphoria in children supports the assertion that sex stereotypes are primary considerations.

Given that these factors concur with long standing advice regarding the foundations of violence against women, it is predictable that progression in the form of verbal abuse, threats and harassment might occur, and that **is evidenced** in thousands of interactions on social media and in person, where women who say males are not women are responded to with aggression, rape and death threats³⁵. Often these women are called 'terfs' and some have identified this term as a slur, due to the way it is used against women³⁶. In other situations, threats have been made to the physical safety of women and actual physical assault has occurred³⁷.

At times symbolic violence is utilised to threaten and harass women, such as the nailing of a rat to the doorway of a women only service³⁸, and at other times, males have sought to use systems to abuse women, seeking to humiliate them, pursue them through court procedures and/or remove women's livelihoods, in response to women saying that males cannot be women³⁹. The parallels with Duluth's Power and Control Wheel cannot and should not be ignored in this matter. The propensity and voiced intent for violence exhibited by some males should, we believe, be taken very seriously.

³⁴ [Transgender Guidelines | World Rugby](#); [Transgender Women in the Female Category of Sport: Perspectives on Testosterone Suppression and Performance Advantage | SpringerLink](#); [How does hormone transition in transgender women change body composition, muscle strength and haemoglobin? Systematic review with a focus on the implications for sport participation | British Journal of Sports Medicine \(bmj.com\)](#); [Normative health-related fitness values for children: analysis of 85347 test results on 9–17-year-old Australians since 1985 | British Journal of Sports Medicine \(bmj.com\)](#); [Transgender inclusion in domestic sport guidance published | UK Sport](#);

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1eW700vwKtiadJLD47XVxbLwxgZKP9jM/mobilebasic>;

³⁵ [J. K. Rowling and the trans activists: a story in screenshots | by boodleoops | Medium](#); [TERF is a slur | Documenting the abuse, harassment and misogyny of transgender identity politics](#);

³⁶ [Philosophers object to a journal's publication 'TERF,' in reference to some feminists. Is it really a slur? \(insidehighered.com\)](#); ['TERF' isn't just a slur, it's hate speech \(feministcurrent.com\)](#); [TERF is a slur | Documenting the abuse, harassment and misogyny of transgender identity politics](#);

³⁷ [Historic Speaker's Corner becomes site of anti-feminist silencing and violence \(feministcurrent.com\)](#);

³⁸ <https://www.vancouverisawesome.com/courier-archive/news/vancouver-rape-relief-targeted-with-vandalism-threats-over-transgender-controversy-3106045>

³⁹ <https://4w.pub/brazil-man-sues-waxing-salon/>; <https://4w.pub/brazil-trans-identified-man-violence/>; [The truth about Jessica Yaniv is beginning to emerge | The Post Millennial | thepostmillennial.com](#);

This phenomenon has been referred to as 'narcissistic rage'⁴⁰ and there have been noted examples of behaviour where males who identify as transgender have exerted considerable efforts to try and interfere with the freedoms of those who do not believe in gender identity, who wish to meet to discuss women's sex-based rights or who have alternative views on the appropriate treatment of gender dysphoria⁴¹. The field of academia and business is and has a number of such examples, where professionals have been pursued and harassed to quite incredible degrees for the 'crime' of believing that sex is immutable⁴², that it is not ok for policing organisations to seek to record 'non-crimes' against your record, or that criminology research supports the assertion that males might conceivably use loopholes on self-identification legislation to cause harm to women and girls⁴³, or that there is a conflict between the stated rights of transgender individuals and the existing rights of women and girls, as well as the rights of homosexual people. It is, we believe, no accident that in most cases, the person pursued is female.

This type of behaviour might be identified in the publishing of an article in Queensland that referred to women meeting to discuss concerns about self-identification legislation as a 'bitchfest'⁴⁴ and which proposed that women meeting at a certain venue meant that they perhaps support 'death by stoning'. Never mind that thousands of people use the venue every year, it is newsworthy when women who do not believe in gender identity seek to use the venue. This, we contend, is **evidence** of the concerns women have about our safety.

Sexual paraphilia is a largely male phenomenon and these fixations are often noted to occur within the individual in groups, so an individual might conceivably be involved in erotic behaviours linked to voyeurism, exhibitionism and cross dressing, for example, or autogynephilia⁴⁵.

A number of males who identify as transgender or who cross dress begin their behaviour by stealing / wearing the clothing or underwear of female family members, and in some cases, this escalates to stealing the clothing and underwear of work colleagues or even strangers⁴⁶. This behaviour is not

⁴⁰ [Shame & Narcissistic Rage.PDF \(annellawrence.com\)](https://www.annellawrence.com/shame-narcissistic-rage.pdf)

⁴¹ <https://web.archive.org/web/20221217231258/https://reduxx.info/brussels-trans-activists-throw-feces-during-event-critical-of-gender-ideology/>; <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/mcgill-backlash-anti-trans-talk-1.6708251>; [Transgender Programmer Designs Game About Slaughtering Women Critical of Gender Ideology - ReduXX](https://www.reduxx.info/transgender-programmer-designs-game-about-slaughtering-women-critical-of-gender-ideology-reduxx)

⁴² <https://sex-matters.org/posts/freedom-of-speech/the-reindorf-review-a-wake-up-call-for-universities/>; [Maya Forstater v CGD Europe and others UKEAT0105 20 JOJ.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/101055/Maya_Forstater_v_CGD_Europe_and_others_UKEAT0105_20_JOJ.pdf); <https://www.mountfordchambers.com/miller-v-college-of-policing-social-media-non-crime-hate-incidents-and-the-right-to-freedom-of-expression/>; <https://youtu.be/sJFkibGI4kY>;

<https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Miller-v-College-of-Policing-judgment-201221.pdf>

⁴³ [https://twitter.com/James_Treadwell/status/1475048404115992578?s=20&t=wzCMeRNSrSIXowzbcIN3AA](https://twitter.com/James_Treadwell/status/1475048404115992578?s=20&t=wzCMeRNSrSIXowzbcIN3AA;); https://twitter.com/James_Treadwell/status/1487744508498481156?s=20&t=g1mG29j50e18gHCyg4SSpA

⁴⁴ [Birds of a feather: Anti-trans bitchfest at Sultan's hotel \(archive.org\)](https://www.archive.org/details/Birds_of_a_feather_Anti-trans_bitchfest_at_Sultan_s_hotel)

⁴⁵ [Autopedophilia: Erotic-Target Identity Inversions in Men Sexually Attracted to Children - Kevin J. Hsu, J. Michael Bailey, 2017 \(sagepub.com\)](https://www.sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav?path=/journals/autopedophilia/2017/01/autopedophilia-erotic-target-identity-inversions-in-men-sexually-attracted-to-children-kevin-j-hsu-j-michael-bailey-2017.sagepub.com); <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24633420/>; [The paraphilias. The extent and nature of sexually deviant and criminal behavior - PubMed \(nih.gov\)](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24633420/); [Clinical observations and systematic studies of autogynephilia - PubMed \(nih.gov\)](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24633420/)

⁴⁶ [Creator of Trans Pride Flag Was Admitted Crossdressing Fetishist - ReduXX](https://www.reduxx.info/creator-of-trans-pride-flag-was-admitted-crossdressing-fetishist-reduxx); [Has Sam Brinton's story always been too good to be true? - LGBTQ Nation \(archive.org\)](https://www.archive.org/details/Has_Sam_Brinton_s_story_always_been_too_good_to_be_true_-_LGBTQ_Nation_archive.org); [VIDEO: Jenner Admits To Dressing Up In Adolescent Daughter's Clothes, Is 'Proud' Of How 'Stealthy' Solo Drag Parties Were - National File](https://www.nationalfile.com/video/jenner-admits-to-dressing-up-in-adolescent-daughter-s-clothes-is-proud-of-how-stealthy-solo-drag-parties-were-national-file); https://web.archive.org/web/20221211071724/https://twitter.com/uhler_jon/status/1601075085863178240?s=46&t=5bZb6xlgdzRKfEYjXI_Akg; https://web.archive.org/web/20221211072255/https://twitter.com/uhler_jon/status/1598041754586198016?s=46&t=5bZb6xlgdzRKfEYjXI_Akg

harmless, particularly as **evidenced** by cases such as Russell Williams, and a more recent case in Melbourne where multiple women have been terrorised by a man who is reported to have a ‘transvestic disorder’⁴⁷. It is distasteful to discuss these matters, but they must be talked about. This is about dehumanising and objectifying women, violating boundaries and sexual paraphilia linked to this behaviour. Enabling any Bill or relaxation of social norms that permits males to enter spaces where women and girls are vulnerable will provide access and opportunity to predatorial males and women and girls will be harmed as a result. This simply cannot be permitted to occur.

Statement of compatibility

The Statement of compatibility (SOC) is not complete, is misleading and the narrow and inappropriate consultation process is reflected in the document, or more accurately, in the obvious gaps in the document.

The document outlines prohibited sex descriptors, noting an obscene, offensive, or absurd descriptor may be refused. When males say that ‘femaleness’ is, among other things, to be a ‘an open mouth, an expectant [REDACTED], blank, blank eyes, that is both obscene and offensive. When males who identify as transgender say that they do so because of their pornography use, or that to be female is to take a submissive role in sexual encounters, that is offensive and undermines the human rights of women and girls. When someone says a woman is a person who ““experiences the norms that are associated with women in her social context as relevant to her”, that too is offensive and demeaning to women and girls, undermining our human rights. When it is proposed that a male can and should be able to change their sex marker on a legal document when it is not possible for a male to be female, that is absurd. By failing to recognise and address these issues⁴⁸ within the SOC, the document is incomplete and this demonstrates the unsuitability of the Bill and the process that contributed to it’s creation.

In relation to ‘privacy’, there is no accepted ‘human right’ for anyone to disguise their sex from others. This is a manufactured ‘right’ which may more accurately referred to as a wish or privilege, and one that directly negatively impacts upon the workings of several instruments, including, but not limited to *The Anti-Discrimination Act 1991*, CEDAW, Mandela Rules, Beijing Rules, Convention of the Rights of the Child. It is curious that the Attorney General does not seem to have considered fully the impacts upon those rights in the SOC.

There is no verified human right for a person to disguise or hide their sex from others or require other people to pretend they do not recognise another person’s sex. Indeed, humans have evolved over centuries to be able to discern the sex of another person with considerable accuracy within fractions of a second, a skill infants possess⁴⁹. This is therefore a basic brain function and not amenable to change, making it unreasonable to suggest others should not be able to question situations where a male is in a female space or holding themselves forth as being female.

The basis of many safeguarding principles is that spaces where women and girls (and children more generally) might be vulnerable are not mixed sex, due to recognition of male pattern violence and criminality, as well as in deference to women and girls’ rights to safety, privacy and dignity. We also

⁴⁷ [Secret life of cross-dressing killer colonel revealed \(smh.com.au\)](https://www.smh.com.au/news/crime/secret-life-of-cross-dressing-killer-colonel-revealed-20220119-5268886.html); Multiple articles regarding recent Melbourne matter:

https://twitter.com/k1rr1ly/status/1612352493174018048?s=43&t=Ow5ktlyKWAiWN6_R29thDg

⁴⁸ [What is a woman \(or female\)? \(thehelenjoyce.com\)](https://thehelenjoyce.com/what-is-a-woman-or-female/);

<https://web.archive.org/web/20221220194419/https://theestablishment.co/japanese-cartoon-porn-helped-me-understand-my-trans-identity-d5bba16cdf3/index.html>; <https://youtu.be/sJFkibGI4kY>

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https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1207/s15516709cog2505_8?fbclid=IwAR2nITbLrcjGWInLMrBMSe_uuZ9yjr_sYePOG3lleyN-QJfUHQW_GfDhf8k

have processes such as the Blue Card system which require robust systems and legislation to work properly, what impact will this legislation have on that system⁵⁰? Had the Attorney General considered the women's human rights generally and our right to dignity and privacy fully, there would be discussion in the SOC regarding women and girls' right to privacy in spaces where they may be vulnerable, namely those single sex spaces that have been created to address women and girls' rights to privacy, safety and dignity in addition to other aspects of women's life including intimate care for those with care needs, for reasons including safety and dignity⁵¹. These human rights are not considered in the SOC, to the detriment of the validity of the document and the Bill appears to actively undermine these rights.

While the Attorney General might suggest these rights will not be impacted by the Bill, this is an argument used by the politicians in Scotland, and one found to be unsupported, with a Scottish Court recently finding that a male with a Gender Recognition Certificate would be considered 'female' for the purposes of 'female' representation on public boards, making claims about self-identification legislation such as this Bill not impacting upon women and girls unsupported. Without considerable amendment and explicit provisions made to delineate the effect of the Bill it is evident that the rights of women and girls will be negatively impacted⁵². Similarly, the experiences of incarcerated women in Victoria, where they are now housed with males (in contravention to the Mandela Rules) is testament to the violation of human rights that arises from self-id legislation like this Bill.

The SOC also fails to consider the human rights to freedom of association, freedom of belief and freedom of expression. These are important human rights and it is unclear the process that led to these not being considered and discussed in the SOC. It might be that the association of DJAG with ACON's AWEI has contributed to this oversight and discrepancy. Belief in 'gender identity' is just that, a belief. People can believe it if they wish, but similarly, Queenslanders must also be free not to believe it and to be able to discuss these issues. Queenslanders must not be forced to participate in beliefs they do not share with others, but this Bill undermines that. This Bill impedes these rights but this is not mentioned in the SOC.

There is currently a decision made in Tasmania that disallows lesbians (female homosexuals) to meet without males present and a woman in Norway is facing criminal prosecution and possible incarceration for asserting that lesbians are same sex attracted females⁵³. These are examples of how self-identification conflicts with and impedes lesbian's rights to freedom of association, belief and expression, but these issues are not discussed in the document.

To follow on from this, it is curious that the human rights of same sex attracted people have not been considered, or indeed the rights to sexual consent and boundaries for all monosexual Queenslanders, as the Bill seeks to remove definitions of sexual orientation based upon sex and replace it with 'gender', meaning that only bisexual Queenslanders will have protection from discrimination under this Bill. Research, even from authors intent on promoting 'gender' as a means

⁵⁰ <https://kpssinfo.org/dbs-checks-and-identity-verification-pdf/>

⁵¹ <https://womenvotingwithourfeet.wordpress.com/2021/04/27/vulnerable-daughter-right-same-sex-care/>; <https://web.archive.org/web/20221229022656/https://twitter.com/hen10freeman/status/1603022204467351556?s=46&t=chpqXuiFrmVKziiorzqcCQ>; [Wings Over Scotland | The Silence Of The Sacrificial Lambs; Policy Exchange - Gender identity ideology in the NHS \(archive.org\)](#); [Sex, Gender & the NHS. Part 1: The "Single-Sex Hospital Wards"... | by Anne Harper-Wright | Medium \(archive.org\)](#); [Female Only Provision \(secureserver.net\)](#);

⁵² [Gender recognition reform: are women's concerns valid? – MurrayBlackburnMackenzie](#); https://uk.news.yahoo.com/judge-rules-favour-scottish-government-122856589.html?soc_src=social-sh&soc_trk=ma

⁵³ [Tasmania: where women's rights never arrived | The Spectator Australia](#); [Gay Norwegian filmmaker faces three years in prison | Daily Mail Online](#)

of defining sexual orientation, has shown that same sex attraction is enduring⁵⁴. This tension has led to and continues to lead to significant conflict, particularly in relation to males who believe in 'gender' asserting that same sex attracted women should be attracted to them⁵⁵. This, in any other context, is homophobia, and we submit it is homophobia now too.

The SOC is understood to be a document that considers the human rights of all, and this includes the dignity of Queenslanders. When some who seek to have 'self-identification' enshrined in law refer to women as 'bleeders', 'menstruators', 'black birthing bodies' and other offensive and dehumanising terms, we ask, where is the consideration of the dignity of women and girls? The fact that this almost entirely occurs in reference to women belies the sex discrimination and disproportionate impacts of 'gender identity' and its tenets.

Recording and reporting male crimes as being committed by women is another example of a human right that is not considered in the SOC. The dignity and reputation of women and girls stands to be impaired if crimes we have not committed are attributed to us.

The Convention of the Rights of the Child holds that children's best interests can and should be considered. We ask, how is it in the best interests of children or young people for any person to mislead them with suggestions they can change sex when they cannot? How is it in their best interests to remove the rights and responsibilities of their parents, thereby potentially encroaching upon family life and the responsibility of parents to raise their children? Taken in the context of the current 'affirmation only' approach, when other jurisdictions are withdrawing from such interventions, this is an unreasonable encroachment upon the right and responsibility of parents to care for their children. This is particularly relevant when more and more information is coming to light to suggest that children who receive 'affirmative' care may experience an array of negative outcomes and misinformation which can include but is not limited to impaired fertility and failure to develop normative sexual function⁵⁶.

In discussing the right to family life, the SOC is wanting here too, with vital information and considerations for the children of adults who believe they are transgender and the impact that has upon children being neglected in the discussion⁵⁷, as well as the experiences of women whose partners decide they are transgender, and whose subsequent behaviours can mirror significant features of coercion and control⁵⁸.

The SOC template asks if the desired outcomes could be reached by other means. They most certainly can, but it is clear DJAG has not considered them in the creation of this Bill and appear to have actively sought to avoid all discussion of alternatives, meaning, again, that the Bill is not founded upon the ethical principles we can and should expect from our law makers.

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https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325490626_Transgender_exclusion_from_the_world_of_dating_Patterns_of_acceptance_and_rejection_of_hypothetical_trans_dating_partners_as_a_function_of_sexual_and_gender_identity

⁵⁵ [LESBIANS AT GROUND ZERO \(gettheloutuk.com\)](https://gettheloutuk.com/lesbians-at-ground-zero/)

⁵⁶ <https://www.thepublicdiscourse.com/2015/06/15145/>; [Gender dysphoria and children: an endocrinologist evaluates 'I am Jazz' | MercatorNet](#); [Puberty blockers - Transgender Trend](#); [Cass-Review-Interim-Report-Final-Web-Accessible.pdf](#);

<https://twitter.com/DonovanCleckley/status/1521625518394773505?s=20&t=fdpJMUVTnv0JSGDipcBCQw>
⁵⁷ <https://web.archive.org/web/20221210232450/https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/jan-morris-was-a-trans-pioneer-and-a-cruel-parent-9x82s5cg9>

⁵⁸ https://youtu.be/QhAlvw_kAHs; [Our Voices | Trans Widows Voices](#);
https://twitter.com/Women_Stand_Up/status/1514856289964277760?s=20&t=SGcSPNLRB_Id-MAy7r2_MA

Necessary amendments

For this Bill to approach a semblance of compatibility with human rights considerations for the public good, the following need to be considered. To be frank, it behoves the Government to retract the Bill and re-write it with consideration for all of the community and the human rights of all Queenslanders, as we submit the Bill is simply unworkable in the current form and that far-reaching and predictable harms will result if enacted.

1. This Bill does not record or recognise 'gender identity' but instead over-writes and conflates the protected characteristic of sex on legal records of birth with subjective notions of 'gender identity'. This is unacceptable. Sex and 'gender' are different, we have been told this repeatedly and they are held separately in Federal legislation, they must therefore be recorded distinctly and separately. One suggestion is to create a document which records both sex and gender identity for those who wish to have their gender identity recognised.
2. The Bill will remove the sex-based rights of women and girls in large and small ways, ways which will impact the most disadvantaged and vulnerable in our community the most. Women and girls continue to be disadvantaged, on the basis of our sex (and regardless of our 'gender identity') the world over.
If the Queensland Government wishes to propose an argument that sex discrimination no longer exists, they should do so. They have done nothing of the sort here, or during the 'consultation'. If anything, we submit the *Anti-Discrimination Act* needs to have strengthened provisions for women and girls (and those females who identify as transgender) based upon our sex. The definition of sex needs to be consistent with the federal legislation, objective measures and public awareness, and it needs to ensure that males cannot identify into the provisions specifically set aside for women, girls and females who identify otherwise, due to our sex.
3. Legislation performs a number of functions in the community, one of which is educative. Humans cannot and do not every change sex. It is not possible. This Bill is therefore an unsuitable means to achieve the end of 'recognising gender identity' and will serve to misinform the public regarding the nature of human sex.
4. There must be provision to ensure that those charged with offences in particular are not permitted to utilise the relevant process while the matter is before the court. It is not in the public interest to force victim/survivors, their families or community to refer to their alleged attackers as the opposite sex, particularly in matters where there offender's sex is relevant to the alleged crime.
5. The belief in gender identity, is just that, a belief, there must be recognition of this in the Bill, and all associated legislation, to ensure that the human rights of freedom of belief, freedom of expression and freedom of association are retained for those who do not believe in the notion of 'gender'.
6. There must be provision to systematically record and review intended and unintended impacts of the Bill. No other jurisdiction that has introduced 'self-identification' appears to have done so, and that is a primary reason that the Attorney General has felt emboldened to suggest there is 'no evidence' of harms to women, despite this demonstrably not being the case. The Bill must be amended to enable the free and open recording and reporting of both sex and gender identity.
7. Birth certificates are a legal record that belong to the child, not the parent. While there have been allowances made in the past in relation to adoptive parents, there is no factual reason that a male can or should be recorded on a birth certificate as a child's mother, as this is not possible and doing so will have flow on impacts upon others that are not reasonable such as, for example, in the case of sex-linked genetic disease.
8. There must be provision for single sex service provision, and that is not evident in the Bill. Many women and girls, along with males too, require and are entitled to be assured that

when they request services from a person of a certain sex, that will be respected, or that when they believe they are entering a single sex space, that is in fact the case. It is beyond the purview of the Queensland Government to tell such people they do not have this right, and it is similarly beyond the rights of any person to hide information from another in this respect, whether it be for a service or another matter, particularly when sexual consent is pertinent. This matters particularly in relation to health care, in mental health care, prisons, intimate care and in human services such as rape and domestic violence counselling and services as well as in sport. Failing to assure this can and has resulted in sexual assault, fear, distress and self-exclusion and in the case of sport, can be very dangerous physically for women to compete against males, particularly in sports like Rugby Union or combat sports.

9. Young people of the age of 16 years are just that, young people. They are not adults and they certainly do not possess the assured cognitive capacity to fully understand the full repercussions that this Bill may entail. It is generally recognised that brain development and maturation is ongoing at least until the age of 25 years. The age used in the Bill should, at the very least, align with age of majority in Queensland, ie 18 years.

Thank you again for the opportunity to participate in this process. Should you require any further information or clarification regarding the issues and concerns raised, please do let us know.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Hughes

Co-Founder, Fair Go for Queensland Women

From: FG QW [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, 31 January 2023 8:47 AM
To: Legal Affairs and Safety Committee
Subject: Follow up information as requested by the Committee re BDM Bill
Attachments: 20212002 Final 230597 File01 - Strategic Futures Command.pdf; 211200 - Decision letter.pdf; 230597 - Decision letter.pdf; 20210715 RTI 211200 File01 - QCS Performance (1).pdf; 20230111 LASC Submission FG4QW.pdf; 20230131 LASC follow up.pdf

Good morning,

Please find attached a copy of our previous submission, a letter outlining information for consideration by the Committee as well as the decision letters and release of information data obtained from Queensland Corrective Services.

Thank you.

Kind regards,

Steph Hughes
Co-Founder Fair Go for Queensland Women
[REDACTED]



**Queensland
Corrective Services**

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
15 July 2021

Ms Steph Hughes
Fair Go For Qld Women
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Dear Ms Hughes

Right to Information access application—Notice of a considered decision under section 45 of the *Right to Information Act 2009*

I refer to your application received on 22 February 2021. I confirm you are seeking access to the following documents:

data regarding criminal convictions and assaults in corrective services accommodations by sex and gender identity over time - from 2013 - 2014 and yearly to 2018 - 2019

Firstly, I am obliged to issue you with a Notice of Deemed Decision under section 46 of the RTI Act. This is because the time allowed under the legislation to process your RTI application has expired. This was due to a clerical error on our part and I apologize for any inconvenience.

As a decision was not made on your application, and in accordance with section 46 of the RTI Act, the department is taken to have refused access to the documents you requested.

A refund of your application fee will be refunded to you in due course.

However, to minimise any further inconvenience this office continued to process your request and our decision is as follows.

Authority

Pursuant to section 30 of the *Right to Information Act 2009* (the RTI Act), I am authorised to determine this application.

Matter in issue

Following receipt of your application, searches were conducted for documents relevant to your request. As a result of those searches, 13 pages were located, and a determination made concerning them.

Right to Information and Privacy
Queensland Corrective Services
GPO Box 1054 Brisbane
Queensland 4001 Australia
Telephone +61 7 3565 7698
ABN 13 846 973 994

Decision

I have decided to give you full access to the 13 pages.

Reasons for decision

The reasons for my decision are set out below.

One of the objects of the *Right to Information Act 2009* is to provide a right of access to personal information in the government's possession unless, on balance, it is contrary to the public interest.

I have examined the documents carefully and have decided that they do not contain exempt information.

I do not consider there are any public interest factors which favour the nondisclosure of this information to you.

Accordingly, I have decided that the release of this information to you would not be contrary to the public interest.

Schedule of relevant documents

Documents	Number of pages
Statistics	13

Processing charges

There are no processing charges.

Access charges

You have elected to receive a copy of the documents by email. There is no access charge.

Disclosure Log

Queensland Corrective Services is obliged under the legislation to notify you that information released under the RTI Act must also be considered for publication in a disclosure log. The department's disclosure log provides details of information released in accordance with sections 78 and 78B of the RTI Act. Documents published in the disclosure log can be accessed at: <https://corrections.qld.gov.au/disclosure-log/>

Review rights

You are entitled to seek a review under the RTI Act if you disagree with this decision.

Your application for an external review must be lodged with the Information Commissioner in writing within 20 business days from the date of this letter. Applications for an external review should be addressed to:

Office of the Information Commissioner
PO Box 10143
Adelaide Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000
Phone: (07) 3234 7373

Yours sincerely



J Gately
Senior Decision Maker
Right to Information and Privacy



SENSITIVE



Queensland
Corrective Services

2 December 2022

Ms Stephanie Hughes
Fair Go For Qld Women

By email:

Dear Ms Hughes

Notice of a considered decision under section 45 of the *Right to Information Act 2009*

I refer to your application seeking access to the following documents:

Follow up on RTI 211200 & 221495:

Prisoner population data as a 30 June each year by facility type (male or female), by transgender status (nil, self identified, transsexual) and by most serious charge/offence as per ABS Standard Classification of Offences.

Date range 2019-2020, 2020 - 2021 and 2021-2022

Authority

Pursuant to section 30 of the *Right to Information Act 2009* (RTI Act), I am authorised to determine this application.

Matter in issue

A search for the documents has been conducted and 6 pages were provided.

Decision

I have decided to give you full access to 6 pages.

Right to Information and Privacy
Queensland Corrective Services
GPO Box 1054 Brisbane
Queensland 4001 Australia
Telephone +61 7 3565 7698
ABN 13 846 973 994

Reasons for decision

The reasons for my decision are set out below.

One of the objects of the *Right to Information Act 2009* is to provide a right of access to personal information in the government's possession unless, on balance, it is contrary to the public interest.

I have examined the documents carefully and have decided that they do not contain exempt information.

I do not consider there are any public interest factors which favour the nondisclosure of this information to you.

Accordingly, I have decided that the release of this information to you would not be contrary to the public interest.

Schedule of relevant documents

Documents	Number of pages
Statistics	6

Processing charges

There are no processing charges.

Access charges

You have elected to receive a copy of the documents by email. There is no access charge.

Disclosure Log

Queensland Corrective Services is obliged under the legislation to notify you that information released under the RTI Act must also be considered for publication in a disclosure log. The department's disclosure log provides details of information released in accordance with sections 78 and 78B of the RTI Act. Documents published in the disclosure log can be accessed at: [Disclosure Log Queensland Corrective Services \(corrections.qld.gov.au\)](https://www.corrections.qld.gov.au/disclosure-log)

Review rights

You are entitled to seek a review under the RTI Act if you disagree with this decision. If you wish to seek an internal review by the department, please advise this office in writing within 20 business days after the date of this letter.

However, should you wish to bypass the internal review option you are able to seek an external review by the Information Commissioner. Your application for an external review must be lodged with the Information Commissioner in writing within 20 business days from the date of this letter. Applications for an external review should be addressed to:

Office of the Information Commissioner
PO Box 10143
Adelaide Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000
Phone: (07) 3234 7373

Yours sincerely



J Gately
Senior Decision Maker
Right to Information and Privacy

What was asked for	What was provided
Prisoner population by financial year 2013-14 to 2018-19 by Facility Type (male/female), Sex (status at birth) and Gender (transexual and transgender)	Prisoner population as at 30 June each year by facility type (male/female) and identified transgender status.
Prisoners sentenced in same date range with the following offence types by Sex and Gender: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attempted rape Murder Attempted murder Possessing, distributing or production of Child Exploitation Material Sexual offences against children Sexual assault or attempted sexual assault Indecent treatment of a child Assault occasioning bodily harm Strangulation offences Any violence offences not listed above Any sexual offences not listed above Rape Indecent treatment of a child Grievous bodily harm 	Prisoner population as at 30 June each year by facility type (male/female) and identified transgender status and most serious offence/charge. It lists the most serious offence/charge regardless of legal status according to the ABS Standard Classification of Offences.
Number of assault incidents (prisoner on prisoner serious prisoner on prisoner assault prisoner on staff serious prisoner on staff assault) by perpetrator sex/gender characteristics.	Count of assault incidents perpetrators by incident type and facility type (male/female) and transgender status. This will not match the results published by QCS elsewhere, as those are reported as a count of victims.

Prisoner population by sex and gender identity

	As at 30 June						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Male Facilities	5540	6380	6612	7062	7781	8000	7917
Cis Gender	5523	6364	6590	7037	7750	7976	7890
Transgender	17	16	22	25	31	24	27
Female Facilities	536	669	707	682	698	838	856
Cis Gender	536	669	707	681	698	837	855
Transgender	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Total Prisoner population	6076	7049	7319	7744	8479	8838	8773

Source: Administrative Data, Queensland Corrective Services, used in the preparation of Queensland's data for the *Prisoners in Australia* publication released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Data is as at 30 June each year.

Prisoners in male correctional facilities – cis gender								
Most Serious Offence/Charge		As at 30 June						
ANZSOC Code	ANZSOC Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
111	Murder	352	349	372	403	396	389	387
121	Attempted murder	82	88	96	96	89	93	93
131	Manslaughter	81	78	83	72	82	102	93
132	Driving causing death	28	32	28	28	28	31	21
211	Serious assault resulting in injury	892	1042	1089	1197	1442	1458	1413
212	Serious assault not resulting in injury	0	16	120	117	208	229	141
213	Common assault	274	346	150	169	174	137	248
291	Stalking	21	28	31	26	34	39	49
299	Other acts intended to cause injury, nec	70	80	74	78	83	6	10
311	Aggravated sexual assault	642	657	711	724	783	929	958
312	Non-aggravated sexual assault	25	19	27	28	26	1	23
321	Non-assaultive sexual offences against a child	0	0	8	5	10	5	23
322	Child pornography offences	29	28	29	45	49	66	54
329	Non-assaultive sexual offences, nec	6	9	6	3	6	37	11
411	Driving under the influence of alcohol or other substance	24	29	20	14	23	62	70
412	Dangerous or negligent operation (driving) of a vehicle	74	90	102	134	140	220	233
491	Neglect or ill-treatment of person under care	4	5	0	0	2	0	3
499	Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons, nec	17	23	18	18	20	34	21
511	Abduction and kidnapping	6	6	5	9	17	12	14
521	Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment	14	12	14	20	19	8	12
531	Harassment and private nuisance	2	1	3	6	9	2	2
532	Threatening behaviour	1	3	11	27	21	17	24
611	Aggravated robbery	536	585	572	574	565	710	667
612	Non-aggravated robbery	64	77	86	64	67	60	37
621	Blackmail and extortion	5	7	9	14	16	20	8
711	Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	853	1008	976	1000	1046	908	841
811	Theft of a motor vehicle	1	3	4	1	6	7	15
812	Illegal use of a motor vehicle	0	1	4	1	1	148	145
813	Theft of motor vehicle parts or contents	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
821	Theft from a person (excluding by force)	82	98	120	136	154	3	20
823	Theft from retail premises	1	2	3	3	3	1	3
829	Theft (except motor vehicles), nec	55	65	74	81	71	66	84
831	Receive or handle proceeds of crime	75	88	83	99	147	44	57
911	Obtain benefit by deception	4	3	4	1	3	17	59
921	Counterfeiting of currency	1	2	0	3	4	2	3
922	Forgery of documents	132	133	157	169	172	2	0
923	Possess equipment to make false/illegal instruments	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
931	Fraudulent trade practices	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
991	Dishonest conversion	10	9	9	7	5	6	22
999	Other fraud and deception offences, nec	7	7	7	1	2	104	42
1011	Import illicit drugs	44	42	47	57	63	75	64
1012	Export illicit drugs	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1021	Deal or traffic in illicit drugs - commercial	276	361	390	437	488	804	775

Prisoners in male correctional facilities – cis gender								
Most Serious Offence/Charge		As at 30 June						
ANZSOC Code	ANZSOC Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	quantity							
1022	Deal or traffic in illicit drugs - non-commercial quantity	0	0	21	2	0	3	8
1031	Manufacture illicit drugs	50	69	59	44	25	64	51
1032	Cultivate illicit drugs	5	4	2	1	0	0	2
1041	Possess illicit drug	114	144	208	227	289	272	254
1042	Use illicit drug	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1099	Illicit drug offences, nec	13	17	13	15	17	13	9
1112	Sell, possess and/or use prohibited weapons/explosives	0	0	0	3	0	15	63
1119	Prohibited weapons/explosives offences, nec	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
1121	Unlawfully obtain or possess regulated weapons/explosives	2	4	9	7	7	34	9
1122	Misuse of regulated weapons/explosives	7	6	3	9	8	15	39
1123	Deal or traffic regulated weapons/explosives offences	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1129	Regulated weapons/explosives offences, nec	18	23	21	31	26	29	1
1211	Property damage by fire or explosion	61	71	78	56	46	60	82
1212	Graffiti	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1219	Property damage, nec	27	39	34	46	49	42	32
1223	Noise pollution offences	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1311	Trespass	2	2	2	1	1	3	1
1312	Criminal intent	3	1	4	4	5	2	0
1313	Riot and affray	0	0	2	2	0	3	2
1319	Disorderly conduct, nec	11	14	22	20	9	5	1
1322	Liquor and tobacco offences	1	3	4	0	0	0	0
1324	Prostitution offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1325	Offences against public order sexual standards	7	6	6	9	5	2	0
1332	Offensive behaviour	0	3	0	0	1	5	10
1334	Cruelty to animals	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
1411	Drive while licence cancelled or suspended	101	100	96	64	82	68	56
1412	Drive without a licence	6	9	3	11	6	5	9
1431	Exceed the prescribed content of alcohol or other substance limit	1	0	1	2	0	6	5
1433	Parking offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1439	Regulatory driving offences, nec	1	4	4	4	0	2	4
1511	Escape custody offences	1	2	1	0	2	2	0
1513	Breach of suspended sentence	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
1521	Breach of community service order	0	3	3	1	1	1	3
1523	Breach of bail	72	95	112	157	150	55	51
1524	Breach of bond - probation	2	3	1	1	5	2	1
1529	Breach of community-based order, nec	0	0	0	17	23	2	3
1531	Breach of violence order	149	212	249	334	420	321	333
1532	Breach of non-violence orders	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1542	Bribery involving government officials	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
1543	Immigration offences	10	4	2	2	2	1	3
1549	Offences against government operations, nec	0	0	0	0	0	6	8
1559	Offences against government security, nec	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
1561	Subvert the course of justice	1	1	1	0	0	3	7

Prisoners in male correctional facilities – cis gender								
Most Serious Offence/Charge		As at 30 June						
ANZSOC Code	ANZSOC Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1562	Resist or hinder police officer or justice official	7	16	15	25	31	10	6
1563	Prison regulation offences	0	3	6	3	2	0	0
1569	Offences against justice procedures, nec	16	29	27	18	20	22	21
1612	Offences against privacy	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
1624	Transport regulation offences	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1626	Licit drug offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1694	Import/export regulations	0	0	0	2	2	0	1
1695	Procure or commit illegal abortion	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1699	Miscellaneous offences, nec	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
9997	Post Sentence Order	40	41	38	48	37	36	45
TOTAL		5523	6364	6590	7037	7750	7976	7890

Source: Administrative Data, Queensland Corrective Services, used in the preparation of Queensland's data for the *Prisoners in Australia* publication released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Data is as at 30 June each year.

The data in the above table includes the Most Serious Offence for sentenced prisoners and Most Serious Charge for Unsented Prisoners as at the specified date.

The most serious offence is the offence for which the sentenced prisoner has received the longest sentence in the current episode for a single offence. Where a prisoner has multiple offences with the same sentence length the most serious offence is determined by the using the offence which has the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) with the lowest Index number in the National Offence Index (NOI). Most Serious Charge:

The most serious charge for unsentenced prisoners is the charge which has the ANZSOC code with the lowest Index number in the NOI.

For more information on the ANZSOC, visit: <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1234.0>

For more information on the NOI, visit: <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/classifications/national-offence-index/2018>

Prisoners in male correctional facilities – transgender								
Most Serious Offence/Charge		As at 30 June						
ANZSOC Code	ANZSOC Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0111	Murder	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
0131	Manslaughter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0211	Serious assault resulting in injury	1	2	2	3	5	3	1
0212	Serious assault not resulting in injury	0	0	2	1	1	1	1
0213	Common assault	2	0	0	0	1	0	2
0311	Aggravated sexual assault	3	3	4	5	8	3	5
412	Dangerous or negligent operation (driving) of a vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
499	Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons, nec	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
531	Harassment and private nuisance	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
611	Aggravated robbery	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
711	Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	2	5	6	5	5	4	6
812	Illegal use of a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
821	Theft from a person (excluding by force)	0	0	1	3	2	0	0
829	Theft (except motor vehicles), nec	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
922	Forgery of documents	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1021	Deal or traffic in illicit drugs - commercial quantity	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1041	Possess illicit drug	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
1122	Misuse of regulated weapons/explosives	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1219	Property damage, nec	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1319	Disorderly conduct, nec	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1523	Breach of bail	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
9997	Post Sentence Order	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL		17	16	22	25	31	24	27

Source: Administrative Data, Queensland Corrective Services, used in the preparation of Queensland's data for the *Prisoners in Australian* publication released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Data is as at 30 June each year.

The data in the above table includes the Most Serious Offence for sentenced prisoners and Most Serious Charge for Unsented Prisoners as at the specified date.

The most serious offence is the offence for which the sentenced prisoner has received the longest sentence in the current episode for a single offence. Where a prisoner has multiple offences with the same sentence length the most serious offence is determined by the using the offence which has the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) with the lowest Index number in the National Offence Index (NOI). Most Serious Charge:

The most serious charge for unsentenced prisoners is the charge which has the ANZSOC code with the lowest Index number in the NOI.

For more information on the ANZSOC, visit: <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1234.0>

For more information on the NOI, visit: <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/classifications/national-offence-index/2018>

Prisoners in female correctional facilities – cis gender								
Most Serious Offence/Charge		As at 30 June						
ANZSOC Code	ANZSOC Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0111	Murder	30	25	28	28	29	46	45
0121	Attempted murder	8	14	11	8	5	9	11
0131	Manslaughter	10	10	15	7	9	9	10
0132	Driving causing death	5	3	4	2	0	3	1
0211	Serious assault resulting in injury	69	95	99	98	114	136	125
0212	Serious assault not resulting in injury	0	2	21	17	34	21	28
0213	Common assault	34	45	22	16	11	14	21
0291	Stalking	1	2	2	3	2	4	4
0299	Other acts intended to cause injury, nec	4	3	2	4	4	0	2
0311	Aggravated sexual assault	6	7	8	10	9	6	10
0312	Non-aggravated sexual assault	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0321	Non-assaultive sexual offences against a child	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
411	Driving under the influence of alcohol or other substance	0	1	2	2	0	10	4
412	Dangerous or negligent operation (driving) of a vehicle	8	11	7	9	10	21	28
491	Neglect or ill-treatment of person under care	3	4	2	3	0	0	1
499	Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons, nec	2	3	0	1	2	3	1
511	Abduction and kidnapping	0	1	1	1	2	2	3
521	Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment	0	2	2	0	3	0	0
531	Harassment and private nuisance	0	0	1	1	3	0	0
532	Threatening behaviour	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
611	Aggravated robbery	33	50	43	40	33	52	61
612	Non-aggravated robbery	5	8	6	5	4	5	3
621	Blackmail and extortion	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
711	Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	75	74	84	81	63	95	86
811	Theft of a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
812	Illegal use of a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	20	25
813	Theft of motor vehicle parts or contents	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
821	Theft from a person (excluding by force)	5	14	26	27	26	0	7
823	Theft from retail premises	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
829	Theft (except motor vehicles), nec	15	17	25	26	15	25	31
831	Receive or handle proceeds of crime	13	21	26	29	25	13	7
911	Obtain benefit by deception	1	0	0	0	0	15	14
921	Counterfeiting of currency	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
922	Forgery of documents	73	78	74	77	87	0	0
991	Dishonest conversion	6	5	6	1	3	8	24
999	Other fraud and deception offences, nec	1	1	0	0	1	48	18
1011	Import illicit drugs	15	14	13	9	10	7	4
1021	Deal or traffic in illicit drugs - commercial quantity	43	55	51	64	80	132	165
1022	Deal or traffic in illicit drugs - non-commercial quantity	0	0	3	0	1	0	1
1031	Manufacture illicit drugs	3	5	3	4	2	6	3
1032	Cultivate illicit drugs	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1041	Possess illicit drug	10	14	32	37	34	39	35

Prisoners in female correctional facilities – cis gender								
Most Serious Offence/Charge		As at 30 June						
ANZSOC Code	ANZSOC Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1042	Use illicit drug	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1099	Illicit drug offences, nec	5	3	6	3	2	4	2
1112	Sell, possess and/or use prohibited weapons/explosives	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
1119	Prohibited weapons/explosives offences, nec	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1121	Unlawfully obtain or possess regulated weapons/explosives	0	1	0	1	0	9	1
1122	Misuse of regulated weapons/explosives	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
1129	Regulated weapons/explosives offences, nec	1	0	1	2	1	5	0
1211	Property damage by fire or explosion	12	6	6	5	8	9	6
1219	Property damage, nec	0	5	7	3	3	3	1
1311	Trespass	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1312	Criminal intent	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
1319	Disorderly conduct, nec	4	3	8	1	3	3	0
1322	Liquor and tobacco offences	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
1332	Offensive behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1411	Drive while licence cancelled or suspended	8	15	6	5	5	5	6
1412	Drive without a licence	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
1431	Exceed the prescribed content of alcohol or other substance limit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1439	Regulatory driving offences, nec	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1511	Escape custody offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1521	Breach of community service order	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1523	Breach of bail	11	23	27	25	20	15	19
1529	Breach of community-based order, nec	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1531	Breach of violence order	5	12	10	14	23	11	10
1532	Breach of non-violence orders	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1543	Immigration offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1549	Offences against government operations, nec	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1561	Subvert the course of justice	0	2	1	1	0	0	2
1562	Resist or hinder police officer or justice official	2	2	2	0	3	1	0
1563	Prison regulation offences	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1569	Offences against justice procedures, nec	2	4	6	4	3	6	2
1622	Disease prevention offences	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
1694	Import/export regulations	3	0	0	2	0	0	0
1699	Miscellaneous offences, nec	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL		536	669	707	681	698	837	855

Source: Administrative Data, Queensland Corrective Services, used in the preparation of Queensland's data for the *Prisoners in Australian* publication released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Data is as at 30 June each year.

The data in the above table includes the Most Serious Offence for sentenced prisoners and Most Serious Charge for Unsented Prisoners as at the specified date.

The most serious offence is the offence for which the sentenced prisoner has received the longest sentence in the current episode for a single offence. Where a prisoner has multiple offences with the same sentence length the most serious offence is determined by the using the offence which has the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) with the lowest Index number in the National Offence Index (NOI). Most Serious Charge:

The most serious charge for unsentenced prisoners is the charge which has the ANZSOC code with the lowest Index number in the NOI.

Prisoners in female correctional facilities – transgender								
Most Serious Offence/Charge		As at 30 June						
ANZSOC Code	ANZSOC Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0211	Serious assault resulting in injury	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0311	Aggravated sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL		0	0	0	1	0	1	1

Source: Administrative Data, Queensland Corrective Services, used in the preparation of Queensland's data for the *Prisoners in Australian* publication released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Data is as at 30 June each year.

The data in the above table includes the Most Serious Offence for sentenced prisoners and Most Serious Charge for Unsented Prisoners as at the specified date.

The most serious offence is the offence for which the sentenced prisoner has received the longest sentence in the current episode for a single offence. Where a prisoner has multiple offences with the same sentence length the most serious offence is determined by the using the offence which has the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) with the lowest Index number in the National Offence Index (NOI). Most Serious Charge:

The most serious charge for unsentenced prisoners is the charge which has the ANZSOC code with the lowest Index number in the NOI.

For more information on the ANZSOC, visit: <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1234.0>

For more information on the NOI, visit: <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/classifications/national-offence-index/2018>

Male prisoners – cis gender						
Incident type	Financial Year					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Assault - Other - Prisoner on Prisoner	478	852	1107	1034	927	1082
Assault - Other - Prisoner on Staff	77	104	140	144	165	212
Assault - Prisoner on Prisoner	921	1466	1863	2026	2144	2267
Assault - Prisoner on Staff	38	19	64	54	45	69
Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Prisoner	146	228	338	448	499	466
Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Staff	5	2	2	14	6	7
Assault - Sexual	16	23	25	94	91	103
Total	1681	2694	3539	3814	3877	4206

Source: Administrative Data, Queensland Corrective Services, extracted from the Integrated Offender Management System (IOMS) on 13 May 2021. The above data includes the following incident types:

Assault - Other - Prisoner on Prisoner; Assault - Prisoner on Prisoner; Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Prisoner; Assault - Other - Prisoner on Staff; Assault - Prisoner on Staff; Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Staff; Assault - Sexual; Assault - Sexual - On Prisoner; Assault - Sexual - On Staff.

To be included in the above counts, the prisoner had to be linked to the incident with an involvement status of either 'perpetrator' or 'unavailable'. Prisoners linked as 'victim' or 'other' were excluded. More than one prisoner may be linked to an incident, and a prisoner may have been involved in more than one incident in a reporting period. The figures above are therefore not a distinct count of prisoners.

Incident types are determined by the injuries linked to the incident. The injuries may be linked to any involved party.

'Assault – Other' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, he/she has

been subjected to physical violence by another prisoner /a prisoner and that did not result in a physical injury or require any form of medical treatment for any involved parties (victim or perpetrator (e.g. kicking, shoving, jostling, punching or exposure to bodily or other fluids that did not result in physical injury).

'Assault' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, he/she has

been subjected to physical violence by another prisoner/a prisoner and that resulted in physical injuries for at least one involved party to the assault (victim or perpetrator) which are not specified in the 'Assault – Serious' category. For example, injuries such as blood nose, gouges and bites, cuts not requiring stitches, extensive bruising or swelling or strains or sprains.

'Assault – Serious' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, he/she has

been subjected to physical violence by another prisoner/a prisoner and that that this resulted in physical injuries for at least one involved party to the assault (victim or perpetrator) involving overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility or ongoing medical treatment. Serious assault includes include (but are not limited to): cuts/lacerations requiring stitches, teeth broken or knocked out, fractured or broken bones, burns requiring ongoing medical treatment.

'Assault – Sexual' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, that he/she has

been sexually assaulted in a correctional facility by another person/s. A sexual assault includes (but not limited to): Rape (sexual penetration without consent); Attempted rape; Penetration by objects without consent; Non-consensual kissing; Non-consensual or forced contact with genitals, either on or underneath clothing; Non-consensual or forced touching of a sexual nature including groping; or Intimidation or coercion of a person, without their consent to perform a sexual act on the perpetrator or another person.

Male prisoners – transgender						
Incident type	Financial Year					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Assault - Other - Prisoner on Prisoner	5	1	10	9	3	3
Assault - Other - Prisoner on Staff	0	0	2	3	4	0
Assault - Prisoner on Prisoner	10	3	9	7	9	5
Assault - Prisoner on Staff	1	0	0	0	1	0
Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Prisoner	0	2	1	2	1	1
Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Staff	0	1	0	1	0	0
Assault - Sexual	0	2	0	2	2	3
Total	16	9	22	24	20	12

Source: Administrative Data, Queensland Corrective Services, extracted from the Integrated Offender Management System (IOMS) on 13 May 2021. The above data includes the following incident types:

Assault - Other - Prisoner on Prisoner; Assault - Prisoner on Prisoner; Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Prisoner; Assault - Other - Prisoner on Staff; Assault - Prisoner on Staff; Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Staff; Assault - Sexual; Assault - Sexual - On Prisoner; Assault - Sexual - On Staff.

To be included in the above counts, the prisoner had to be linked to the incident with an involvement status of either 'perpetrator' or 'unavailable'. Prisoners linked as 'victim' or 'other' were excluded. More than one prisoner may be linked to an incident, and a prisoner may have been involved in more than one incident in a reporting period. The figures above are therefore not a distinct count of prisoners.

Incident types are determined by the injuries linked to the incident. The injuries may be linked to any involved party.

'Assault – Other' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, he/she has

been subjected to physical violence by another prisoner /a prisoner and that did not result in a physical injury or require any form of medical treatment for any involved parties (victim or perpetrator (e.g. kicking, shoving, jostling, punching or exposure to bodily or other fluids that did not result in physical injury)).

'Assault' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, he/she has

been subjected to physical violence by another prisoner/a prisoner and that resulted in physical injuries for at least one involved party to the assault (victim or perpetrator) which are not specified in the 'Assault – Serious' category. For example, injuries such as blood nose, gouges and bites, cuts not requiring stitches, extensive bruising or swelling or strains or sprains.

'Assault – Serious' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, he/she has

been subjected to physical violence by another prisoner/a prisoner and that that this resulted in physical injuries for at least one involved party to the assault (victim or perpetrator) involving overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility or ongoing medical treatment. Serious assault includes include (but are not limited to): cuts/lacerations requiring stitches, teeth broken or knocked out, fractured or broken bones, burns requiring ongoing medical treatment.

'Assault – Sexual' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, that he/she has

been sexually assaulted in a correctional facility by another person/s. A sexual assault includes (but not limited to): Rape (sexual penetration without consent); Attempted rape; Penetration by objects without consent; Non-consensual kissing; Non-consensual or forced contact with genitals, either on or underneath clothing; Non-consensual or forced touching of a sexual nature including groping; or Intimidation or coercion of a person, without their consent to perform a sexual act on the perpetrator or another person.

Female prisoners – cis gender						
Incident type	Financial Year					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Assault - Other - Prisoner on Prisoner	109	115	154	129	191	180
Assault - Other - Prisoner on Staff	10	15	38	36	61	29
Assault - Prisoner on Prisoner	83	191	222	254	271	267
Assault - Prisoner on Staff	3	4	10	12	7	10
Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Prisoner	5	10	25	21	10	18
Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Staff	0	2	0	4	1	2
Assault - Sexual	8	5	4	12	16	19
Total	218	342	453	468	557	525

Source: Administrative Data, Queensland Corrective Services, extracted from the Integrated Offender Management System (IOMS) on 13 May 2021. The above data includes the following incident types:

Assault - Other - Prisoner on Prisoner; Assault - Prisoner on Prisoner; Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Prisoner; Assault - Other - Prisoner on Staff; Assault - Prisoner on Staff; Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Staff; Assault - Sexual; Assault - Sexual - On Prisoner; Assault - Sexual - On Staff.

To be included in the above counts, the prisoner had to be linked to the incident with an involvement status of either 'perpetrator' or 'unavailable'. Prisoners linked as 'victim' or 'other' were excluded. More than one prisoner may be linked to an incident, and a prisoner may have been involved in more than one incident in a reporting period. The figures above are therefore not a distinct count of prisoners.

Incident types are determined by the injuries linked to the incident. The injuries may be linked to any involved party.

'Assault – Other' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, he/she has

been subjected to physical violence by another prisoner /a prisoner and that did not result in a physical injury or require any form of medical treatment for any involved parties (victim or perpetrator (e.g. kicking, shoving, jostling, punching or exposure to bodily or other fluids that did not result in physical injury).

'Assault' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, he/she has

been subjected to physical violence by another prisoner/a prisoner and that resulted in physical injuries for at least one involved party to the assault (victim or perpetrator) which are not specified in the 'Assault – Serious' category. For example, injuries such as blood nose, gouges and bites, cuts not requiring stitches, extensive bruising or swelling or strains or sprains.

'Assault – Serious' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, he/she has

been subjected to physical violence by another prisoner/a prisoner and that that this resulted in physical injuries for at least one involved party to the assault (victim or perpetrator) involving overnight hospitalisation in a medical facility or ongoing medical treatment. Serious assault includes include (but are not limited to): cuts/lacerations requiring stitches, teeth broken or knocked out, fractured or broken bones, burns requiring ongoing medical treatment.

'Assault – Sexual' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, that he/she has

been sexually assaulted in a correctional facility by another person/s. A sexual assault includes (but not limited to): Rape (sexual penetration without consent); Attempted rape; Penetration by objects without consent; Non-consensual kissing; Non-consensual or forced contact with genitals, either on or underneath clothing; Non-consensual or forced touching of a sexual nature including groping; or Intimidation or coercion of a person, without their consent to perform a sexual act on the perpetrator or another person.

Female prisoners – transgender						
Incident type	Financial Year					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Assault - Other - Prisoner on Prisoner	0	0	0	0	1	0
Assault - Other - Prisoner on Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault - Prisoner on Prisoner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault - Prisoner on Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Prisoner	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault - Sexual	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	1	0

Source: Administrative Data, Queensland Corrective Services, extracted from the Integrated Offender Management System (IOMS) on 13 May 2021. The above data includes the following incident types:

Assault - Other - Prisoner on Prisoner; Assault - Prisoner on Prisoner; Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Prisoner; Assault - Other - Prisoner on Staff; Assault - Prisoner on Staff; Assault - Serious - Prisoner on Staff; Assault - Sexual; Assault - Sexual - On Prisoner; Assault - Sexual - On Staff.

To be included in the above counts, the prisoner had to be linked to the incident with an involvement status of either 'perpetrator' or 'unavailable'. Prisoners linked as 'victim' or 'other' were excluded. More than one prisoner may be linked to an incident, and a prisoner may have been involved in more than one incident in a reporting period. The figures above are therefore not a distinct count of prisoners.

Incident types are determined by the injuries linked to the incident. The injuries may be linked to any involved party.

'Assault – Other' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, he/she has

been subjected to physical violence by another prisoner /a prisoner and that did not result in a physical injury or require any form of medical treatment for any involved parties (victim or perpetrator (e.g. kicking, shoving, jostling, punching or exposure to bodily or other fluids that did not result in physical injury)).

'Assault' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, he/she has

been subjected to physical violence by another prisoner/a prisoner and that resulted in physical injuries for at least one involved party to the assault (victim or perpetrator) which are not specified in the 'Assault – Serious' category. For example, injuries such as blood nose, gouges and bites, cuts not requiring stitches, extensive bruising or swelling or strains or sprains.

'Assault – Serious' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, he/she has

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'Assault – Sexual' incidents are where a victim (prisoner or staff) reports, or there is reasonable evidence to suggest, that he/she has

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Most Serious Offence / Charge		As at 30 June 2020				As at 30 June 2021				As at 30 June 2022			
		Male Facilities		Female Facilities		Male Facilities		Female Facilities		Male Facilities		Female Facilities	
		Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender
ANZSOC Code	ANZSOC Description												
111	Murder	400	3	43	0	407	4	37	0	417	6	39	0
121	Attempted murder	80	0	7	0	87	0	10	0	91	0	12	0
131	Manslaughter	90	0	14	0	94	0	19	0	100	0	16	0
132	Driving causing death	14	0	1	0	16	0	1	0	9	0	3	0
211	Serious assault resulting in injury	1347	2	121	0	1630	5	125	0	1581	8	152	0
212	Serious assault not resulting in injury	116	1	17	0	134	0	36	0	120	4	27	0
213	Common assault	282	0	17	0	425	1	22	0	418	2	25	0
291	Stalking	62	0	2	0	86	1	0	0	57	0	0	0
299	Other acts intended to cause injury, n.e.c	17	0	0	0	18	1	1	0	23	0	0	0
311	Aggravated sexual assault	918	5	9	0	1015	7	15	0	1100	13	16	0
312	Non-aggravated sexual assault	15	0	1	0	37	0	2	0	28	0	0	0
321	Non-assaultive sexual offences against a child	30	0	1	0	36	1	1	0	53	1	0	0
322	Child pornography offences	52	0	0	0	70	1	1	0	94	3	1	0
323	Sexual servitude offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
329	Non-assaultive sexual offences, n.e.c	11	0	0	0	20	0	1	0	21	0	0	0
411	Drive under the influence of alcohol or other substance	79	0	3	0	106	1	7	0	91	0	13	0
412	Dangerous or negligent operation (driving) of a vehicle	247	2	23	0	269	1	32	0	244	1	29	0
491	Neglect or ill-treatment of persons under care	6	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
499	Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons, n.e.c	42	0	1	0	38	0	2	0	45	0	3	0

Most Serious Offence / Charge		As at 30 June 2020				As at 30 June 2021				As at 30 June 2022			
		Male Facilities		Female Facilities		Male Facilities		Female Facilities		Male Facilities		Female Facilities	
		Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender
ANZSOC Code	ANZSOC Description												
511	Abduction and kidnapping	16	0	5	0	13	0	4	0	18	1	1	0
521	Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment	12	0	1	0	24	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
531	Harassment and private nuisance	3	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
532	Threatening behaviour	18	0	1	0	24	1	0	0	26	0	4	0
611	Aggravated robbery	700	4	58	0	746	1	74	0	704	6	56	0
612	Non-aggravated robbery	32	1	1	0	31	1	6	0	26	1	2	0
621	Blackmail and extortion	16	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	1	0
711	Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	917	4	75	0	942	10	94	0	849	7	74	0
811	Theft of a motor vehicle	28	0	0	0	34	0	3	0	26	0	1	0
812	Illegal use of a motor vehicle	147	1	24	0	157	3	28	0	142	1	38	0
813	Theft of motor vehicle parts or contents	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
821	Theft from a person (excluding by force)	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
823	Theft from retail premises	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	3	0
829	Theft (except motor vehicles), n.e.c	74	0	24	0	79	0	23	0	62	0	22	0
831	Receive or handle proceeds of crime	41	0	8	0	33	0	7	0	34	1	4	0
911	Obtain benefit by deception	55	0	11	0	92	0	25	0	64	0	27	0
921	Counterfeiting of currency	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
922	Forgery of documents	2	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
931	Fraudulent trade practices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
991	Dishonest conversion	14	0	25	0	24	0	31	0	26	0	19	0
999	Other fraud and deception offences, n.e.c	17	0	7	0	19	0	4	0	6	0	2	0
1011	Import illicit drugs	50	0	5	0	41	0	5	0	34	0	5	0

Most Serious Offence / Charge		As at 30 June 2020				As at 30 June 2021				As at 30 June 2022			
		Male Facilities		Female Facilities		Male Facilities		Female Facilities		Male Facilities		Female Facilities	
ANZSOC Code	ANZSOC Description	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender
1021	Deal or traffic in illicit drugs - commercial quantity	733	1	147	0	798	1	166	0	557	1	118	0
1022	Deal or traffic in illicit drugs - non-commercial quantity	4	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	97	1	29	0
1031	Manufacture illicit drugs	42	0	2	0	44	0	4	0	36	0	2	0
1032	Cultivate illicit drugs	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1041	Possess illicit drugs	282	0	30	0	346	1	30	0	272	0	30	0
1099	Other illicit drug offences, n.e.c	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1112	Sell, possess and/or use prohibited weapons/explosives	72	0	8	0	71	0	17	0	75	0	7	0
1119	Prohibited weapons/explosives offences, n.e.c	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1121	Unlawfully obtain or possess regulated weapons/explosives	12	0	4	0	15	0	2	0	20	0	2	0
1122	Misuse of regulated weapons/explosives	38	0	5	0	44	0	6	0	40	0	9	0
1123	Deal or traffic regulated weapons/explosives offences	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
1129	Regulated weapons/explosives offences, n.e.c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1211	Property damage by fire or explosion	75	1	12	0	84	0	9	0	82	0	9	0
1219	Property damage, n.e.c.	44	0	3	0	46	0	5	0	49	0	1	0
1311	Trespass	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1312	Criminal intent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1313	Riot and affray	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1322	Liquor and tobacco offences	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1325	Offences against public order sexual standards	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
1326	Consumption of legal substances in regulated spaces	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Most Serious Offence / Charge		As at 30 June 2020				As at 30 June 2021				As at 30 June 2022			
		Male Facilities		Female Facilities		Male Facilities		Female Facilities		Male Facilities		Female Facilities	
		Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender
ANZSOC Code	ANZSOC Description												
1332	Offensive behaviour	14	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
1334	Cruelty to animals	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1411	Drive while licence disqualified or suspended	34	0	4	0	76	0	4	0	53	1	4	0
1412	Drive without a licence	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1431	Exceed the prescribed content of alcohol or other substance limit	2	0	1	0	7	0	2	0	5	0	2	0
1439	Regulatory driving offences, n.e.c.	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	1	0
1511	Escape custody offences	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1513	Breach of suspended sentence	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1521	Breach of community service order	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
1523	Breach of bail	62	0	9	0	59	0	17	0	65	1	11	0
1524	Breach of bond - probation	3	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1529	Breach of community-based order, n.e.c.	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
1531	Breach of violence order	363	1	13	0	451	0	30	0	407	0	16	0
1532	Breach of non-violence orders	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
1541	Resist or hinder government official (excluding police officer, justice official or government security officer)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
1542	Bribery involving government officials	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
1543	Immigration offences	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
1549	Offences against government operations, n.e.c.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1559	Offences against government security n.e.c	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
1561	Subvert the course of justice	5	0	2	0	10	0	4	0	13	0	2	0

Most Serious Offence / Charge		As at 30 June 2020				As at 30 June 2021				As at 30 June 2022			
		Male Facilities		Female Facilities		Male Facilities		Female Facilities		Male Facilities		Female Facilities	
ANZSOC Code	ANZSOC Description	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender	Cis Gender	Transgender
1562	Resist or hinder police officer or justice official	7	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
1563	Prison regulation offences	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
1569	Offences against justice procedures, n.e.c.	19	0	1	0	26	0	1	0	28	0	1	0
1612	Offences against privacy	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1625	Dangerous substances offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
1626	Licit drug offences	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1692	Bribery (excluding government officials)	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
1694	Import/export regulations	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1699	Other miscellaneous offences n.e.c.	3	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	4	0	2	0
9997	Post Sentence Order	57	0	0	0	53	1	0	0	56	4	0	0
Grand Total		7869	26	765	0	8987	42	925	0	8459	63	852	0

Data Source:

- Administrative Data, Queensland Corrective Services, used in the preparation of Queensland's data for the *Prisoners in Australian* publication released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Data is as at 30 June each year.

Data Caveats:

- Individuals are included in the year that they were recorded on the Integrated Offender Management System (IOMS) as identifying as transgender.
- A comprehensive review of administrative records has identified instances where an individual has been recorded as transgender in error historically – this has now been rectified.
- QCS uses a number of manual and electronic systems to capture and record a prisoner's transgender identity. Work continues to ensure that these records are as accurate as possible.

Explanatory notes:

- The data in the above table includes the Most Serious Offence for sentenced prisoners and Most Serious Charge for Unsented Prisoners as at the specified date.
- Most serious offence: The offence for which the sentenced prisoner has received the longest sentence in the current episode for a single offence. Where a prisoner has multiple offences with the same sentence length the most serious offence is determined by the using the offence which has the Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification (ANZSOC) with the lowest Index number in the National Offence Index (NOI). Most Serious Charge: The most serious charge for unsentenced prisoners is the charge which has the ANZSOC code with the lowest Index number in the NOI.
- For more information on the ANZSOC, visit: <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/1234.0>
- For more information on the NOI, visit: <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/classifications/national-offence-index/2018>



**Fair Go for
Queensland
Women**

11 January 2023

Legal Affairs and Safety Committee

By email: lasc@parliament.qld.gov.au

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this process, in relation to the Committee submissions pertaining to the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Bill 2022*.

Of course, we would have far preferred being included earlier than this and believe that we have vital insights and evidence to share regarding this matter that could have supported the creation of workable legislation that attends to the public good. Unfortunately, we were not allowed or afforded that opportunity, having been denied participation in the consultation process bar one meeting on 15 June 2022, which could more accurately be described as an 'information session' and not consultation.

We wish to submit feedback and evidence in relation to several factors pertaining to the considerations of the Committee. We were advised in the meeting of 15 June 2022 that the Government does not need to consider consequences of the legislation, the Bill just needs to be written. It is clear however from the Attorney General's speech of 2 December 2022 that the 'consequences' for those who advocate for this Bill were considered, in depth and at length. This, we submit is a failure of ethical responsibilities to objectivity, due diligence and impartiality on the part of the Department of Justice and Attorney General (hereinafter referred to as 'DJAG'). We submit that by narrowly considering only the intended outcomes and perspectives of those invested in the Bill, the risk of failing to attend to the public good, good governance and natural justice is imminent, if not already in play.

The documents where areas of concern are noted include:

Explanatory Speech

Bill

Defamation and inaccurate data

Interference in the democratic process

Regulatory and organisational capture

Freedom of belief

'No evidence'

Uncomfortable conversations about male pattern violence, paraphilias and features of trans activism

Statement of compatibility

Explanatory Speech:

On 2 December 2022 the Attorney General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence, Hon Shannon Fentiman MP (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Attorney General’), stated the following legislation would be impacted:

the Adoption Act 2009, the Anti-Discrimination Act 1991, the Coroners Act 2003, the Corrective Services Act 2006, the Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) Act 2003, the Guardianship and Administration Act 2000, the Meriba Omaker Kaziw Kazipa (Torres Strait Islander Traditional Child Rearing Practice) Act 2020, the Powers of Attorney Act 1998, and the legislation mentioned in schedule 3, for particular purposes.

In so doing, the Attorney General is signalling that the sex-based rights and protections for women and girls, based upon their sex will be impacted by the legislation. Despite this admission, we submit that at no time were the interests of women and girls considered in the creation of the Bill, women were not consulted and nor are the rights or interests of women and girls discussed in the Statement of Compatibility, nor do they appear to have been considered in any real sense. This, we submit, represents serious negligence of duty and ethical responsibilities.

Despite recognising that the Bill will impact upon other Queenslanders, the Attorney General focussed on the ‘trans and gender diverse’ people present for the speech by saying, “this is for them”. What of the interests of everyone else, who will also be impacted by the Bill to varying degrees, do they not matter? The assertion that others will not be impacted by this Bill is one made without basis in fact. Sadly, the Attorney General also appears ill-advised, in that the way the Bill is constructed, and the means of achieving the stated aims will also adversely impact upon individuals who use the process.

The Attorney General stated “It is an unfortunate reality that trans and gender diverse people face much higher rates of discrimination, violence and social exclusion than their cis counterparts.”

We ask, where is the evidence of this? In what way has that ‘evidence’ been compared to that of other groups, like women and girls? It is supremely distasteful that the words of the Attorney General invite comparisons or fact checking, but it is a reality. There has been but one male who identified as transgender, Mayang Prasetyo, murdered in Queensland between the years 2009 – the present¹ and that death is most appropriately referred to as a domestic violence homicide committed by a male partner. There are a total of 4 transgender individuals reported to have been murdered in Australia from 2008 to the present. On 30 June 2022 there were 6 males who self-identified as transgender in Queensland prisons in relation to the charge or conviction of murder². This suggests that males who identify as transgender are more likely to be charged or convicted of murder, than to be murdered.

In contrast, 16 women are reported to have been murdered in Australia in December of 2022³. The claims of vulnerability do not match the reality and to compound the issue further, if this legislation is brought in as it is, the government will likely not be able to accurately track ‘discrimination,

¹ [Tvt TMM TDoR2021 Tables \(transrespect.org\)](https://www.transrespect.org.au/tvt-tmm-tdor2021-tables)

² Queensland Corrective Services Right to Information release 230597

³

<https://m.facebook.com/719673342/posts/pfbid0ZWvNBqPq6JN3tLVwPCT93jpiqyfni3ss7A5p6pN3o7NB94FFKtdUcUmrajdW5x8l/?d=n&mibextid=qC1gEa>

violence and social exclusion' on the basis of gender identity because it will not be discernible from sex, thereby undermining one promoted premise of the Bill. In effect, this Bill will not serve the interests of the majority of Queenslanders and nor will it serve the interests of those it is purported to serve either.

In order to accurately record and report upon 'discrimination, violence and social exclusion' there must be facility to record individuals on the basis of sex **and** gender identity, this Bill removes that ability. This is not in the interests of anyone and not in the public good. To illustrate this further, it has been established with the Australian Bureau of Statistics that they receive advice from State and Territory policing organisations regarding crime and they do not and cannot disaggregate data by sex and gender identity within crime data⁴. This means that when reporting a 38% increase in 'female' perpetrated sexual assault and related offences in 2021⁵, there is no way of knowing how much of this increase is due to the impact of including males in the 'female' data set as a result of self-id legislation. It is therefore apparent that this Bill will undermine the Government's attempts to address male violence against women, as we cannot address something we are not recording.

The Attorney General further stated:

"in developing the bill, we have carefully considered the experiences of LGBTIQ+ stakeholders, the difficulties they face and the recommendations they made in order to get these reforms right. Quite simply—we listened and this bill is the result. Not only does this bill recognise the existence and validity of trans and gender diverse people; it affirms them. As I have said many times, we want to make sure that Queenslanders' legal identity matches their lived identity."

This statement exemplifies DJAG's failure to fully consider how the Bill might operate in the real world, as well as take other views into account in the creation of the Bill, as noted earlier. To 'get the reforms right', it behoved the government to take all views into account, not only those they wish to elevate. It also required that the Government consider how the Bill might work once enacted. This has not occurred. As the Attorney General has admitted this has not occurred, we submit the Bill is not founded upon due process, objectivity, impartiality or due diligence.

As such, we question why the Bill was brought to Parliament, given its unfinished state.

While we were told by DJAG officials on 15 June 2022 that the possible outcomes of the Bill we were concerned about are not relevant, the Attorney General stated:

"As work has progressed on these reforms, I have met with many trans and gender diverse people who have shared their stories about why these reforms matter."

To this we submit, 'identity' for those who adhere to beliefs in 'gender identity' is not the same as the sexed reality of each person. An impartial and evidence-based review of this would confirm, as we assert, that falsifying the sex on legal documents is not a suitable solution to recognising 'gender', a wholly subjective and unprovable concept.

This is further exemplified by the example provided by the Attorney General:

"I look at my birth certificate and it's wrong; it's my last remaining identity document that's in error, something that's wrong. Whenever I must present my birth certificate, I get anxious, worried that the person reading it will think I'm a fraud, or worse, mentally ill—merely because I know I'm a female and yet my birth certificate says I'm a male."

⁴ Email correspondence from ABS to FG4QW dated 8 April 2021

⁵ [Prisoners in Australia, 2021 | Australian Bureau of Statistics \(abs.gov.au\)](https://www.abs.gov.au/Prisoners-in-Australia-2021)

Regardless of what the individual might like to think about their gender, sex is immutable. A male is not and cannot be a woman and definitely cannot be female, as 'female' refers to sex, not gender, as does woman. Human sex does not and cannot change and it is not in anyone's interests to introduce legislation to suggest that it can. Particularly in relation to health records, public health messaging and research, this can in fact be quite dangerous⁶. The practice of 'inclusive language' can also be seen to be clearly deployed in a manner that targets women and girls specifically, making this a specific form of sex discrimination that stands to impair the health needs of women and girls⁷.

The Attorney General stated:

"No-one who engages in this process will do so lightly. It is a deeply personal process and decision which must be respected."

There are reports of males doing just that in the public domain, males have clearly advised they have made use of 'self-identification' legislation to seek to obtain benefit⁸. What does 'respect' mean, in this regard? When a male states that his transgender 'gender identity' has arisen in response to his use of pornography⁹, is the Government truly saying this 'must be respected'? The Attorney General had earlier in the day stated that violence against women occurs in the context of disrespect for women¹⁰. Surely viewing women as objects and dehumanising us, as ubiquitously promoted in pornography, and then feeling entitled to assume our identity in response to that objectification and dehumanisation is the epitome of disrespect.

The Attorney General also stated:

"We also know that some groups will try to cloak their transphobia in the guise of women's safety—making claims about trans women accessing women's spaces, including change rooms or even domestic violence shelters. I want to be clear: there is no evidence, domestically or internationally, to support these outrageous claims."

It is frankly repugnant that an elected official, much less the Attorney General and Minister for Women, would make such a statement that ignores evidence already in the purview of Government, mischaracterises the reasonable and justified concerns of women and at the same time clearly signals to Parliament that discussion on the matter will not be allowed without name calling and demonisation of those who seek to do so. It could be argued that the democratic process has been impeded by the Attorney General in this regard.

This statement is demonstrably false. Karen White and Katie Dolatowski are two examples of males who have sexually offended against women or girls in women only spaces, a situation only enabled by virtue of 'self-identification'¹¹. This is **evidence**. In Australia, Lisa Jones, a male who identifies as

⁶ [Pregnant transgender man's baby died when nurse didn't realize he was in labor | Metro News](https://web.archive.org/web/20221231204417/https://reduxx.info/study-exploring-monkeypox-in-women-used-sample-of-males/); <https://web.archive.org/web/20221231204417/https://reduxx.info/study-exploring-monkeypox-in-women-used-sample-of-males/>; [Sex, Gender & the NHS part 2. Part 2: Your Medical Record and your... | by Anne Harper-Wright | Medium \(archive.org\)](#)

⁷ [Hilary Coulson, Ph.D. on Twitter: "Do you see it yet? https://t.co/cPaPLnm4Hb" / Twitter \(archive.md\)](#); [Frontiers | Effective Communication About Pregnancy, Birth, Lactation, Breastfeeding and Newborn Care: The Importance of Sexed Language \(frontiersin.org\)](#)

⁸ [Wi Spa scandal: EXCLUSIVE: Transgender Fugitive Who Spurred Wi Spa Riots Bares All \(lamag.com\)](#); Ecuador, man self identifies as 'female' in an effort to gain custody of children: [Man Legally Changed Gender to Gain Custody of His Kids. Trans Groups Are Concerned. \(vice.com\)](#)

⁹ <https://web.archive.org/web/20221220194419/https://theestablishment.co/japanese-cartoon-porn-helped-me-understand-my-trans-identity-d5bba16cdaf3/index.html>; [Is porn consumption/addiction a common theme in 'discovering' gender identity or finding out you were trans? : MtF \(archive.org\)](#)

¹⁰ [2022_12_02_WEEKLY\(parliament.qld.gov.au\)](#) p 3924

¹¹ Karen White: <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2018/oct/11/transgender-prisoner-who-sexually-assaulted-inmates-jailed-for-life> Katie Dolatowski: <https://metro.co.uk/2019/03/16/transgender-woman-18->

transgender, has been housed in the female prison estate in Victoria, despite being convicted not only of attempted rape of an adult woman in Victoria, but was deported from Germany after serving time in a male prison for the sexual abuse of a female child. We similarly believe this to rightly be called **evidence**. Incarcerated women are so fearful of being housed with Jones they have sought to have the decision reversed, as have women's groups¹². There are more. Many more, including the impairment of policing efforts to properly investigate a sexual assault in a women's hospital ward, linked to prohibitions against staff recognising that a male was on the ward due to the proclaimed gender identity of that male¹³. This led to significant delay and untold distress to the woman who reported the assault but was told 'no male was in the ward' and that the assault could not have occurred. This, we submit, is **evidence** of harm caused by self-id legislation. Reem Alsalem, Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences has recently raised concerns with Scottish authorities¹⁴, echoing concerns we hold, is the Attorney General claiming this too is 'outrageous'?

When women report their concerns, it is not for the Minister for Women to call them 'outrageous claims', it is the duty of the Attorney General and Minister for Women to investigate the issues impartially and objectively. This has not been done and that is unacceptable. These assertions by the Attorney General could be considered misleading, as there is evidence that the introduction of 'self-identification' legislation in other jurisdictions has caused harm to women and children, but there appears, in many cases, no systematic or independent means of gathering the information and assessing it, and indeed, the legislation itself makes information gathering difficult, if not impossible¹⁵.

Conversely, there is no evidence that females who identify as transgender commit crimes in any way similar to males or males who identify as transgender, and Queensland Corrective Services data supports this¹⁶. **This is evidence**. That is the crux of our position. This is not about 'gender identity', this is about 'sex'. This is what the Attorney General is ignoring when she claims there is 'no evidence'.

DJAG made application to have a transgender identifying male subject to orders relevant to dangerous and sexual offenders in 2022. Despite all the assessing professionals not referring to the offender as female, and one professional even saying they did not believe the 'transgender identity' was authentic, DJAG changed all pronouns in the court decision, arguably falsifying records of proceedings and ignoring professional opinion regarding the false or questionable self-identification

[sexually-assaulted-girl-10-morrisons-toilet-8914577/](https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-11392601/Transgender-paedophile-caught-duping-staff-71-day-stay-domestic-violence-refuge.html) ; <https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-11392601/Transgender-paedophile-caught-duping-staff-71-day-stay-domestic-violence-refuge.html> ; and <https://news.stv.tv/west-central/scottish-prison-service-criticised-for-moving-trans-woman-katie-dolatoski-to-cornton-vale-stirling>

¹² [Lisa Jones admits sex attack on another woman in Melbourne | news.com.au — Australia's leading news site](https://news.com.au/—Australia's-leading-news-site);
<https://archive.ph/2022.08.11-091707/https://www.heraldsun.com.au/truecrimeaustralia/police-courts-victoria/prisoners-fight-to-remove-transgender-inmate-with-history-of-sex-offences/news-story/f5bfff0dc73ae0ce3af945c04eb38d7b7?amp&nk=dff6c89243f96ff00e36527ba1479f9f-1660209437>;
<https://www.womensforaustralia.org/womens-advocates-launch-petition-to-remove-male-sex-offender-from-womens-prison-in-victoria>

¹³ [Hospital 'dismissed claim of rape by trans attacker' | News | The Times](#)

¹⁴ [OL GBR \(14.2022\) \(ohchr.org\)](#)

¹⁵

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid035t9jD375UbG7hjwxFAkfQ7ooZbCiwgCpTuWZkbcAFiaMi3L2uffhGxCk12qmNbkI&id=107062111256295&mibextid=qC1gEa

¹⁶ QCS RTI 211200 and 230597

of said male. That male has since been re-arrested and news reports make no reference to the previously claimed transgender identity¹⁷.

If professional advice can so readily be ignored, what purpose is there for any prohibitions against false declarations, given there appears no evidence will be considered in any case?

The conflation of sex and 'gender identity' is inexcusable in this matter. The two are not the same and there is no evidence that protections of the basis of sex are no longer required. We submit that if that is the case, the Attorney General should provide said evidence that shows that women and girls do not any longer need special provisions to support their full participation and protection in the community.

The Attorney General introduced inflammatory and misleading commentary regarding this Bill and foreshadowed possible criticisms as 'transphobia'. We believe this has created a situation where objective and reasonable discussion is hampered, and due democratic process is suppressed. This matter requires careful consideration by the Committee.

Bill

The Bill enables fallacious information in a foundational identity document. Humans cannot change sex and nor is sex a 'spectrum'¹⁸, therefore there is no objective or evidentiary reason to enable individuals to change the sex marker on their birth certificates, either as a result of surgery and much less based on self declaration. The instrument being proposed is not suitable for the stated purpose and there are other means to achieve the stated goal of recognising 'gender identity'.

A birth certificate is a document that belongs to a child, as such, there is no immediately evident reason as to why the gender identity or relationship of the caregivers need to be included to the exclusion of a child's parents. Failing to accurately record parentage could have flow on impacts related to a number of areas, not least of which, health.

The Bill suggests it should or could be illegal for a person or organisation to record or recognise a person's sex if they wish to be viewed as the opposite sex. This contravenes the human right of freedom of belief and freedom of expression, as 'gender identity' is not a universally accepted or evidenced phenomenon. Indeed, there have been efforts to censor even the most basic discussions of the immutable nature of mammalian sex, due to the agitations of those who believe in 'gender identity'. Humans are quite adept at recognising the sex of other humans¹⁹. It is unreasonable to institute means to prohibit this evolutionary survival mechanism or to seek to stifle the freedom of expression of individuals who do not adhere to the belief in 'gender identity'.

Will sex offenders be able to seek to change the sex marker on their birth certificates? Will individuals in the midst of criminal proceedings be able to do so? Given that most sexual offending is

¹⁷ [Attorney-General v Fisher \[2022\] QSC 127 - Supreme Court of Queensland - Trial Division Caselaw \(queenslandjudgments.com.au\)](https://www.queenslandjudgments.com.au/judgments/qjc/qjc127); (3) 9News Queensland on Twitter: "A man has been charged with stealing the belongings from a fatal stabbing victim outside the Fortitude Valley train station last month. While Laue Tagaloa lay dying after being stabbed, Marley Keenan Lavell Fisher allegedly stole items belonging to the victim. #9News <https://t.co/jyn61ieBwn>" / Twitter

¹⁸ [Sex Change: Physically Impossible, Psychosocially Unhelpful, and Philosophically Misguided - Public Discourse \(thepublicdiscourse.com\)](https://thepublicdiscourse.com/2022/01/sex-change-physically-impossible-psycho-socially-unhelpful-and-philosophically-misguided/); [Sex Is Not a Spectrum - by Colin Wright \(realitysstand.com\)](https://realitysstand.com/2022/01/sex-is-not-a-spectrum/); [The Dangerous Denial of Sex - WSJ](https://www.wsj.com/article/sex-is-not-a-spectrum.html)

¹⁹

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1207/s15516709cog2505_8?fbclid=IwAR2nITbLrcjGWInLMrBMSe_uuZ9yJR_sYePOG3lleyN-QJfUHQW_GfDhf8k

never reported to police, much less results in investigation, charges or convictions, even this bar is woefully low and not in the interests of safeguarding.

If the Government decides to enact this Bill, there must be provision to ensure that individuals charged with offences are not able to self-identify as transgender in the wake of being charged. Victim/survivors of crimes cannot and should not be required to hear their male alleged offender being referred to as 'female' and definitely should not be required to refer to their alleged attacker the opposite sex than what they perceive.

Defamation and inaccurate data:

Queensland Corrective Services have not provided regarding the number of transsexual prisoners held in Queensland prisons via Right to Information requests. This, we submit **is evidence** of harm caused by the current legislation. Already, crime data related to males has been recorded as being 'female' crime due to the current legislation²⁰. This contravenes women's rights to dignity and harms our reputation.

To propose to add even more male offending to the 'female' crime data is unacceptable. It is not a human right to have male crimes recorded as 'female' perpetrated crimes.

The current legislation undermines accurate data collection, and efforts to address male violence against women, as well as hides Queensland contravention of the Mandela Rules. This cannot be enabled to continue and definitely must not be expanded to an even larger group.

This points to a *loss of ability* to accurately record/report data, due to previous changes to the BDM Act. This cannot be added to and amplified via the current Bill.

Knowing and being able to investigate patterns of criminality is vital for policing and other endeavours such as addressing male violence against women. Sequestering some male violence from view undermines the entire project, and therefore hampers our ability to identify and address male violence. It also, arguably, makes the claim made by the Attorney General that there is 'no evidence' of harm to women and girls' via 'self-identification' possible.

We are aware that Victorian authorities are unable to discern how many male prisoners are housed in the women's prison estate²¹. This is unacceptable and we contend **this is evidence** that 'self-id' legislation is does not attend to the needs of women and girls and is harmful to women and girls.

Interference with the democratic process:

DJAG created policy prior to the introduction of the Bill to limit all funding for 'women's grants' to be only allowable if the organisation agreed to provide a mixed sex service. This not only went beyond the legislative mandate of the department, it also created an environment where women's services and organisations were implicitly told that their funding relied upon accepting and enacting the direction of the department, ie: no single sex service or spaces were allowable.

This arguably has resulted in a situation where the Government has held individuals and women's services to ransom on this issue, where many may have felt they could not register concerns, for fear of losing funding in an already underfunded sector. We submit that this action by DJAG has served to stifle and impair democratic process and freedom of belief and expression, much like the statements

²⁰ Question on Notice <https://documents.parliament.qld.gov.au/tableOffice/questionsAnswers/2019/616-2019.pdf>

²¹

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid035t9jD375UbG7hjwxFAkfQ7ooZbCiwgCpTuWZkbcAFiaMi3L2uffhGxCk12qmNbkl&id=107062111256295&mibextid=qC1gEa

to Parliament by the Attorney General did on 2.12.2022. This is a failure in the democratic process, good governance and arguably attending to the public good has served to provide superficial support to the Government's attempts to say 'there is no evidence' of concerns.

Regulatory and Organisational Capture:

As DJAG is a party to ACON's AWEI, it could be argued that there is potential conflict of interest and failure to consider all factors in the construction of this Bill due to this relationship. This is evidenced by the shortcomings of the SOC, which fails to take the interests of all Queenslanders into account, or consider possible negative consequences of the Bill. While some might argue, as DJAG staff did on 15 June 2022, that the consequences and downstream impacts of the Bill don't need to be considered, the Bill is constructed entirely based upon the consequences and downstream impacts desired by a narrow and select group of individuals and groups to the exclusion of others. This suggests a lack of impartiality and is not a marker of good governance.

Freedom of belief:

Belief in the existence of a 'gender identity' is just that, a belief. The reality of sex, particularly as it pertains to immutable nature of sex in humans can also be considered a belief, but one supported by **evidence**. Legislation performs many functions, one of which is to educate. There is no educative or objective value in creating legislation that falsifies what can be proven about sex. Sex in humans is immutable. While some might promote non-existent parallels between humans and other species, this is not the reality. Humans cannot and do not change sex. Therefore it is ill-advised to introduce legislation to suggest that we can. Further, it is fallacious to do so. Birth certificates record sex. If recognition of 'gender' is the aim, changing the 'sex' marker does not do that and other solutions must be found. One solution is to add a 'gender identity' section to a document. Given that 'gender identity' is not an issue that arises at birth, a separate solution can and should be found.

Additionally, as 'gender identity' and 'sex' are not the same thing, there must be separate provisions set out for each in all legislation.

'No evidence':

In 2021 IWD Brisbane Meanjin fundraised and sent copies of the book 'Trans' by Helen Joyce to each Minister of Queensland Government. The book details some of the ways that legislating and making policy related to 'gender identity' harms the sex-based rights and interests of women and girls as well as the interests of same sex attracted people. We submit that by ignoring this, the Attorney General and DJAG has failed to employ impartiality and objectivity. Further, the Queensland Government cannot suggest the information has not been provided to them as to how 'self-identification' legislation harms women and girls.

Further to the claim re 'no evidence', the premise set out by the Bill limits and hampers the ability to review and report upon negative outcomes arising from that same Bill. This is noted across many jurisdictions that have brought 'self-identification' into law, there is no means to track impact. This, we submit is an inexcusable flaw and one that the 'Smart State' needs to avoid.

A number of jurisdictions where 'self-identification' has been enacted cannot any longer report upon or even assist criminal investigations properly. This is a dire situation in terms of addressing male violence against women. For example, there is allegedly no crime committed by males who self-identify as transgender in Belgium²². This is not 'no evidence', this is a failure to gather evidence. Similarly, the Victorian Government cannot say how many males who self-identify as transgender

²² https://archive.ph/2022.12.17-223953/https://twitter.com/roisinmichaux/status/1604200438403805184?s=46&t=cc1pXAntQzfocL2xMOF_lg

are housed in the female prison estate²³. It is surprising that the Attorney General appears to not know that housing males in the female prison estate is in contravention of the Mandela Rules, Rule 11, which is another example of how self-identification legislation serves to impair the rights of women²⁴. At its most basic, a Bill that will result in the Mandela Rules being contravened is evidence of the unsuitability of the Bill.

This is a significant flaw in the Bill and it must be rectified via amendments. We are aware the Australian Bureau of Statistics is reviewing current practices in early 2023. One issue raised has been the inadequate recording of individuals who self-identify as 'non-binary'. Another is the data corruption that has occurred by enabling 'self-identification' in law which replaces sex rather than records 'gender identity' separately and distinctly, this has resulted or contributed in female sexual and other offending increasing by 38% in 2020-21. This is evidence.

Given that the ABS cannot discern this data and that women are being held accountable for a huge increase in sexual offending, we submit that there must be, going forward, accurate data for all data points, based on sex and gender identity.

In Queensland, we have attempted to obtain data regarding transsexual prisoners more than once, unsuccessfully, and it seems likely this is due to the current legislation and policy 'privacy' provisions that hides sex in favour of 'gender identity' via the falsification of birth certificates, as with this Bill. How is it that the Queensland Government has failed to identify this issue during their consultation and consideration of the Bill?

Despite the failure in record keeping, male violence persists and instead of being adequately reported and recorded, appears to be hidden and disguised by legislation like this Bill in other jurisdictions. This cannot be allowed to occur in Queensland and already existing flaws must be rectified.

Right to Information (RTI) requests to Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) have confirmed that elevated male offending is relevant to the cohort of males who self-identify as transgender, for the years 2013-2022. This is a demonstrated not only in the comparison of males who identify as transgender and females who identify as transgender but is also evident in the offending/alleged offending of males who identify as transgender as it compares to females.

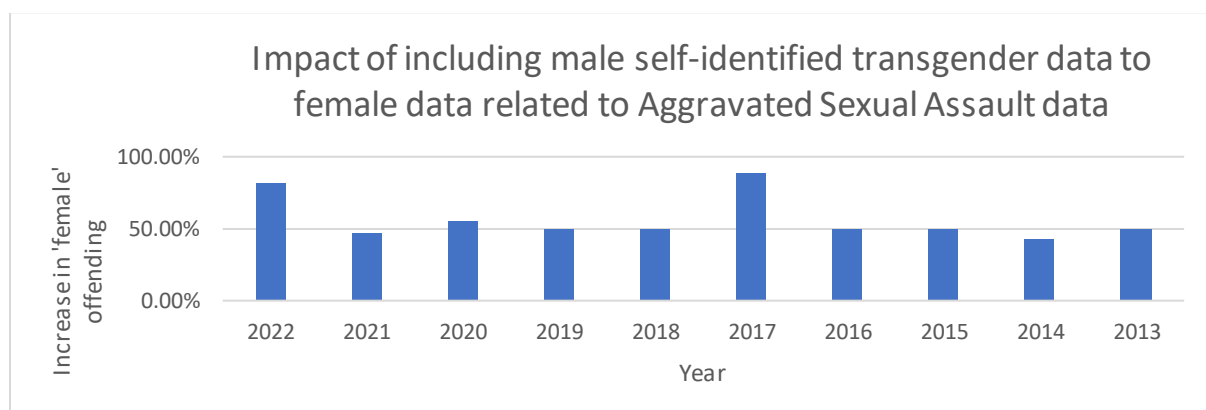
In each year the number of male self-identified transgender persons housed in the male prison estate would, if included in the 'female' data as would be the case under the Bill proposed by the Attorney General, increase 'female' offending by percentages outlined below:

²³

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid035t9jD375UbG7hjwxFAkfQ7ooZbCiwgCpTuWZkbcAFiaMi3L2uffhGxCk12qmNbkl&id=107062111256295&mibextid=qC1gEa

²⁴ [Microsoft Word - N1544341 \(un.org\)](#)

Impact of including male self-identified transgender Aggravated Sexual Assault data in the 'female' data set via 'self id'			
Year	Self identified males	Women	Percentage increase of 'female' data under 'self id'
2022	13	16	81.25%
2021	7	15	46.67%
2020	5	9	55.55%
2019	5	10	50%
2018	3	6	50%
2017	8	9	88.89%
2016	5	10	50%
2015	4	8	50%
2014	3	7	42.86%
2013	3	6	50%



Notes: Data as at 30 June each year.

The 'female' data set may include males who have altered their birth certificates based upon the current process.

The data relates to 'most serious' charge or offence. RTI numbers 211200 and 230597.

Given this data, it is, we submit, reasonable to assume that the 38% increase in 'female' sexual and other offences reported by the ABS is due to self-identification legislation enacted in states such as Victoria. When we recall that the data related to females pertains to about 50% of the population, and the data related to males who say they are transgender relates to a very small population, it is clear that the risk of sexual offending posed by the two groups is not similar. **This is evidence.**

A long term study of transsexual individuals, published in 2011 also confirms that male patterns of criminality are retained, where Dhejne et al²⁵ outline “Female-to-males, but not male-to-females, had a higher risk for criminal convictions than their respective birth sex controls.” Given that introducing ‘self-id’ vastly broadens the number of individuals who might utilise the legislation, this is relevant. The discussion of this paper goes on to note: “Second, regarding any crime, male -to-females had a significantly increased risk for crime compared to female controls (aHR 6.6; 95% CI 4.1–10.8) but not compared to males (aHR 0.8; 95% CI 0.5–1.2). This indicates that they retained a male pattern regarding criminality.” **This is evidence.**

Similarly, a submission²⁶ has been made to parliament in the UK to describe this study and how it relates to self-id legislation, Ministry of Justice data and an article on the issue by Michael Biggs. It is curious that the Attorney General also seems unaware of this, **which is also evidence**, as well as the extensive work undertaken by Fair Play for Women in the UK²⁷. The first-hand accounts of women in prisons with males appear to similarly not been taken into account²⁸, nor the views of justice professionals²⁹, nor the findings of the recent review linked to the US Prison Rape Elimination Act³⁰.

Similarly, women have been researching and reporting upon the negative impacts in other areas as well, including rape and domestic violence services³¹. **This is evidence**, it is not clear how the Attorney General does not recognise this.

In terms of the provision of trauma informed care and support to women, it is not ‘outrageous’ at all to say that males should not be present, it is the basis of providing a safe and predictable environment for women to recover from trauma, this is very basic and should not need repeating³². Decades of research related to the provision of female only spaces and trauma-informed care **is evidence**. As pointed out by Dillon too, once one male is enabled to breach single sex exemptions via claims related to ‘gender identity’, as this Bill would enable, there may then be cause for all males to claim access to those spaces. This could result in the complete loss of women’s spaces and services. As was seen in 2022 in relation to girl’s netball, the exemptions currently in law do not go far enough to protect and assure our needs³³, this Bill will serve to erode them further, when what is needed is in fact strengthening.

Sex is a factor that permeates and impacts upon many aspects of our lives, particularly the lives of women and girls. It is unreasonable to create legislation which does not recognise this. Allowing any male to cross the boundary and appropriate those rights set aside for women on the basis of our sex reduces the rights of women and girls, it is really that simple. The evidence for this in fields such as

²⁵ [Long-Term Follow-Up of Transsexual Persons Undergoing Sex Reassignment Surgery: Cohort Study in Sweden | PLOS ONE](#)

²⁶ <https://committees.parliament.uk/writtenevidence/18973/pdf/>

²⁷ [Women in prison trapped with male sex offenders | Fair Play For Women](#)

²⁸ [Women In Prison Speak Out - Keep Prisons Single Sex \(kpssinfo.org\)](#); [Women in Canadian Prison Terrified of Violent ‘Trans’ Prisoner | Women Are Human](#); [Transgender prison policy: Women prisoners speak out - Woman's Place UK \(womansplaceuk.org\)](#); (1) Gender Dissent on Twitter: "[@OBOThe Prison Letters: testimonials from women incarcerated with men in Canada @Mason134211f https://t.co/vdvL2ZXxUm](#)" / Twitter; [Chandler v CDCR Complaint \(squarespace.com\)](#)

²⁹ [Women In Prison Speak Out - Keep Prisons Single Sex \(kpssinfo.org\)](#)

³⁰ [prea report 2021.pdf \(bop.gov\)](#); [Male-to-female trans inmates drive rising numbers of rapes and abuse in women's prisons | Daily Mail Online \(archive.vn\)](#)

³¹ [FPFW report 19SEPT2018.pdf \(fairplayforwomen.com\)](#);

³² [7. Conclusions and Recommendations - Shonagh Dillon \(archive.org\)](#); [Survivors Network letter to the EHRC - Shonagh Dillon \(archive.org\)](#)

³³ [Queensland netball state championships: Uproar as all-boys team beats girls | news.com.au — Australia's leading news site](#)

sport³⁴ are similarly well formed, and this Bill serves to jeopardise all provisions for women and girls if enacted in the current form.

Uncomfortable conversations about male pattern violence, paraphilias and features of trans activism

Male violence against women is founded upon the following factors, factors which are evidenced within beliefs in 'gender identity' and which are evident too, in actions undertaken in the name of 'gender identity' activism. It is not pleasant to discuss, but it must be.

Decades of research into the drivers of male violence against women have identified a few key foundational factors and attitudes which feed in to more serious and harmful behaviours. Amongst those is the objectification of women, rigid beliefs in sex role stereotypes and traditional roles for men and women. We submit that the objectification and dehumanisation of women and girls is an essential part of a male coming to the conclusion he is a woman. Similarly, building an identity based around the opposite sex requires rigid beliefs in sex role and other sexist stereotypes, as it is inherently not possible for a male to understand what it is to be a woman, and vice versa.

The criteria for diagnosis of gender dysphoria in children supports the assertion that sex stereotypes are primary considerations.

Given that these factors concur with long standing advice regarding the foundations of violence against women, it is predictable that progression in the form of verbal abuse, threats and harassment might occur, and that **is evidenced** in thousands of interactions on social media and in person, where women who say males are not women are responded to with aggression, rape and death threats³⁵. Often these women are called 'terfs' and some have identified this term as a slur, due to the way it is used against women³⁶. In other situations, threats have been made to the physical safety of women and actual physical assault has occurred³⁷.

At times symbolic violence is utilised to threaten and harass women, such as the nailing of a rat to the doorway of a women only service³⁸, and at other times, males have sought to use systems to abuse women, seeking to humiliate them, pursue them through court procedures and/or remove women's livelihoods, in response to women saying that males cannot be women³⁹. The parallels with Duluth's Power and Control Wheel cannot and should not be ignored in this matter. The propensity and voiced intent for violence exhibited by some males should, we believe, be taken very seriously.

³⁴ [Transgender Guidelines | World Rugby](#); [Transgender Women in the Female Category of Sport: Perspectives on Testosterone Suppression and Performance Advantage | SpringerLink](#); [How does hormone transition in transgender women change body composition, muscle strength and haemoglobin? Systematic review with a focus on the implications for sport participation | British Journal of Sports Medicine \(bmj.com\)](#); [Normative health-related fitness values for children: analysis of 85347 test results on 9–17-year-old Australians since 1985 | British Journal of Sports Medicine \(bmj.com\)](#); [Transgender inclusion in domestic sport guidance published | UK Sport](#);

<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1eW700vwKtiadJLD47XVxbLwxgZKP9jM/mobilebasic>;

³⁵ [J. K. Rowling and the trans activists: a story in screenshots | by boodleoops | Medium](#); [TERF is a slur | Documenting the abuse, harassment and misogyny of transgender identity politics](#);

³⁶ [Philosophers object to a journal's publication 'TERF,' in reference to some feminists. Is it really a slur? \(insidehighered.com\)](#); ['TERF' isn't just a slur, it's hate speech \(feministcurrent.com\)](#); [TERF is a slur | Documenting the abuse, harassment and misogyny of transgender identity politics](#);

³⁷ [Historic Speaker's Corner becomes site of anti-feminist silencing and violence \(feministcurrent.com\)](#);

³⁸ <https://www.vancouverisawesome.com/courier-archive/news/vancouver-rape-relief-targeted-with-vandalism-threats-over-transgender-controversy-3106045>

³⁹ <https://4w.pub/brazil-man-sues-waxing-salon/>; <https://4w.pub/brazil-trans-identified-man-violence/>; [The truth about Jessica Yaniv is beginning to emerge | The Post Millennial | thepostmillennial.com](#);

This phenomenon has been referred to as 'narcissistic rage'⁴⁰ and there have been noted examples of behaviour where males who identify as transgender have exerted considerable efforts to try and interfere with the freedoms of those who do not believe in gender identity, who wish to meet to discuss women's sex-based rights or who have alternative views on the appropriate treatment of gender dysphoria⁴¹. The field of academia and business is and has a number of such examples, where professionals have been pursued and harassed to quite incredible degrees for the 'crime' of believing that sex is immutable⁴², that it is not ok for policing organisations to seek to record 'non-crimes' against your record, or that criminology research supports the assertion that males might conceivably use loopholes on self-identification legislation to cause harm to women and girls⁴³, or that there is a conflict between the stated rights of transgender individuals and the existing rights of women and girls, as well as the rights of homosexual people. It is, we believe, no accident that in most cases, the person pursued is female.

This type of behaviour might be identified in the publishing of an article in Queensland that referred to women meeting to discuss concerns about self-identification legislation as a 'bitchfest'⁴⁴ and which proposed that women meeting at a certain venue meant that they perhaps support 'death by stoning'. Never mind that thousands of people use the venue every year, it is newsworthy when women who do not believe in gender identity seek to use the venue. This, we contend, is **evidence** of the concerns women have about our safety.

Sexual paraphilia is a largely male phenomenon and these fixations are often noted to occur within the individual in groups, so an individual might conceivably be involved in erotic behaviours linked to voyeurism, exhibitionism and cross dressing, for example, or autogynephilia⁴⁵.

A number of males who identify as transgender or who cross dress begin their behaviour by stealing / wearing the clothing or underwear of female family members, and in some cases, this escalates to stealing the clothing and underwear of work colleagues or even strangers⁴⁶. This behaviour is not

⁴⁰ [Shame & Narcissistic Rage.PDF \(annellawrence.com\)](https://www.annellawrence.com/shame-narcissistic-rage.pdf)

⁴¹ <https://web.archive.org/web/20221217231258/https://reduxx.info/brussels-trans-activists-throw-feces-during-event-critical-of-gender-ideology/>; <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/mcgill-backlash-anti-trans-talk-1.6708251>; [Transgender Programmer Designs Game About Slaughtering Women Critical of Gender Ideology - ReduXX](https://www.reduxx.info/transgender-programmer-designs-game-about-slaughtering-women-critical-of-gender-ideology-reduxx)

⁴² <https://sex-matters.org/posts/freedom-of-speech/the-reindorf-review-a-wake-up-call-for-universities/>; [Maya Forstater v CGD Europe and others UKEAT0105 20 JOJ.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/610105/Maya_Forstater_v_CGD_Europe_and_others_UKEAT0105_20_JOJ.pdf); <https://www.mountfordchambers.com/miller-v-college-of-policing-social-media-non-crime-hate-incidents-and-the-right-to-freedom-of-expression/>; <https://youtu.be/sJFkibGI4kY>;

<https://www.judiciary.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Miller-v-College-of-Policing-judgment-201221.pdf>

⁴³ https://twitter.com/James_Treadwell/status/1475048404115992578?s=20&t=wzCMeRNSrSIXowzbcIN3AA; https://twitter.com/James_Treadwell/status/1487744508498481156?s=20&t=g1mG29j50e18gHCyg4SSpA

⁴⁴ [Birds of a feather: Anti-trans bitchfest at Sultan's hotel \(archive.org\)](https://www.archive.org/details/Birds_of_a_feather_Anti-trans_bitchfest_at_Sultan's_hotel)

⁴⁵ [Autopedophilia: Erotic-Target Identity Inversions in Men Sexually Attracted to Children - Kevin J. Hsu, J. Michael Bailey, 2017 \(sagepub.com\)](https://www.sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav?path=/journals/autopedophilia/vol17/iss1/autopedophilia170101.htm); <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24633420/>; [The paraphilias. The extent and nature of sexually deviant and criminal behavior - PubMed \(nih.gov\)](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24633420/); [Clinical observations and systematic studies of autogynephilia - PubMed \(nih.gov\)](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24633420/)

⁴⁶ [Creator of Trans Pride Flag Was Admitted Crossdressing Fetishist - ReduXX](https://www.reduxx.info/creator-of-trans-pride-flag-was-admitted-crossdressing-fetishist-reduxx); [Has Sam Brinton's story always been too good to be true? - LGBTQ Nation \(archive.org\)](https://www.archive.org/details/Has_Sam_Brinton_s_story_always_been_too_good_to_be_true_LGBTQ_Nation_archive_org); [VIDEO: Jenner Admits To Dressing Up In Adolescent Daughter's Clothes, Is 'Proud' Of How 'Stealthy' Solo Drag Parties Were - National File](https://www.nationalfile.com/video/jenner-admits-to-dressing-up-in-adolescent-daughter-s-clothes-is-proud-of-how-stealthy-solo-drag-parties-were); https://web.archive.org/web/20221211071724/https://twitter.com/uhler_jon/status/1601075085863178240?s=46&t=5bZb6xlgdzRKfEYjXI_Akg; https://web.archive.org/web/20221211072255/https://twitter.com/uhler_jon/status/1598041754586198016?s=46&t=5bZb6xlgdzRKfEYjXI_Akg

harmless, particularly as **evidenced** by cases such as Russell Williams, and a more recent case in Melbourne where multiple women have been terrorised by a man who is reported to have a 'transvestic disorder'⁴⁷. It is distasteful to discuss these matters, but they must be talked about. This is about dehumanising and objectifying women, violating boundaries and sexual paraphilia linked to this behaviour. Enabling any Bill or relaxation of social norms that permits males to enter spaces where women and girls are vulnerable will provide access and opportunity to predatorial males and women and girls will be harmed as a result. This simply cannot be permitted to occur.

Statement of compatibility

The Statement of compatibility (SOC) is not complete, is misleading and the narrow and inappropriate consultation process is reflected in the document, or more accurately, in the obvious gaps in the document.

The document outlines prohibited sex descriptors, noting an obscene, offensive, or absurd descriptor may be refused. When males say that 'femaleness' is, among other things, to be a 'an open mouth, an expectant [REDACTED], blank, blank eyes, that is both obscene and offensive. When males who identify as transgender say that they do so because of their pornography use, or that to be female is to take a submissive role in sexual encounters, that is offensive and undermines the human rights of women and girls. When someone says a woman is a person who "experiences the norms that are associated with women in her social context as relevant to her", that too is offensive and demeaning to women and girls, undermining our human rights. When it is proposed that a male can and should be able to change their sex marker on a legal document when it is not possible for a male to be female, that is absurd. By failing to recognise and address these issues⁴⁸ within the SOC, the document is incomplete and this demonstrates the unsuitability of the Bill and the process that contributed to it's creation.

In relation to 'privacy', there is no accepted 'human right' for anyone to disguise their sex from others. This is a manufactured 'right' which may more accurately referred to as a wish or privilege, and one that directly negatively impacts upon the workings of several instruments, including, but not limited to *The Anti-Discrimination Act 1991*, CEDAW, Mandela Rules, Beijing Rules, Convention of the Rights of the Child. It is curious that the Attorney General does not seem to have considered fully the impacts upon those rights in the SOC.

There is no verified human right for a person to disguise or hide their sex from others or require other people to pretend they do not recognise another person's sex. Indeed, humans have evolved over centuries to be able to discern the sex of another person with considerable accuracy within fractions of a second, a skill infants possess⁴⁹. This is therefore a basic brain function and not amenable to change, making it unreasonable to suggest others should not be able to question situations where a male is in a female space or holding themselves forth as being female.

The basis of many safeguarding principles is that spaces where women and girls (and children more generally) might be vulnerable are not mixed sex, due to recognition of male pattern violence and criminality, as well as in deference to women and girls' rights to safety, privacy and dignity. We also

⁴⁷ [Secret life of cross-dressing killer colonel revealed \(smh.com.au\)](https://www.smh.com.au/news/crime/secret-life-of-cross-dressing-killer-colonel-revealed-20220119-526888.html); Multiple articles regarding recent Melbourne matter:

https://twitter.com/k1rr1ly/status/1612352493174018048?s=43&t=Ow5ktlyKWAiWN6_R29thDg

⁴⁸ [What is a woman \(or female\)? \(thehelenjoyce.com\)](https://thehelenjoyce.com/what-is-a-woman-or-female/):

<https://web.archive.org/web/20221220194419/https://theestablishment.co/japanese-cartoon-porn-helped-me-understand-my-trans-identity-d5bba16cdaf3/index.html>; <https://youtu.be/sJFkibGI4kY>

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https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1207/s15516709cog2505_8?fbclid=IwAR2nITbLrcjGWInLMrBMSe_uuZ9yJR_sYePOG3lleyN-QJfUHQW_GfDhf8k

have processes such as the Blue Card system which require robust systems and legislation to work properly, what impact will this legislation have on that system⁵⁰? Had the Attorney General considered the women's human rights generally and our right to dignity and privacy fully, there would be discussion in the SOC regarding women and girls' right to privacy in spaces where they may be vulnerable, namely those single sex spaces that have been created to address women and girls' rights to privacy, safety and dignity in addition to other aspects of women's life including intimate care for those with care needs, for reasons including safety and dignity⁵¹. These human rights are not considered in the SOC, to the detriment of the validity of the document and the Bill appears to actively undermine these rights.

While the Attorney General might suggest these rights will not be impacted by the Bill, this is an argument used by the politicians in Scotland, and one found to be unsupported, with a Scottish Court recently finding that a male with a Gender Recognition Certificate would be considered 'female' for the purposes of 'female' representation on public boards, making claims about self-identification legislation such as this Bill not impacting upon women and girls unsupported. Without considerable amendment and explicit provisions made to delineate the effect of the Bill it is evident that the rights of women and girls will be negatively impacted⁵². Similarly, the experiences of incarcerated women in Victoria, where they are now housed with males (in contravention to the Mandela Rules) is testament to the violation of human rights that arises from self-id legislation like this Bill.

The SOC also fails to consider the human rights to freedom of association, freedom of belief and freedom of expression. These are important human rights and it is unclear the process that led to these not being considered and discussed in the SOC. It might be that the association of DJAG with ACON's AWEI has contributed to this oversight and discrepancy. Belief in 'gender identity' is just that, a belief. People can believe it if they wish, but similarly, Queenslanders must also be free not to believe it and to be able to discuss these issues. Queenslanders must not be forced to participate in beliefs they do not share with others, but this Bill undermines that. This Bill impedes these rights but this is not mentioned in the SOC.

There is currently a decision made in Tasmania that disallows lesbians (female homosexuals) to meet without males present and a woman in Norway is facing criminal prosecution and possible incarceration for asserting that lesbians are same sex attracted females⁵³. These are examples of how self-identification conflicts with and impedes lesbian's rights to freedom of association, belief and expression, but these issues are not discussed in the document.

To follow on from this, it is curious that the human rights of same sex attracted people have not been considered, or indeed the rights to sexual consent and boundaries for all monosexual Queenslanders, as the Bill seeks to remove definitions of sexual orientation based upon sex and replace it with 'gender', meaning that only bisexual Queenslanders will have protection from discrimination under this Bill. Research, even from authors intent on promoting 'gender' as a means

⁵⁰ <https://kpssinfo.org/dbs-checks-and-identity-verification-pdf/>

⁵¹ <https://womenvotingwithourfeet.wordpress.com/2021/04/27/vulnerable-daughter-right-same-sex-care/>; <https://web.archive.org/web/20221229022656/https://twitter.com/hen10freeman/status/1603022204467351556?s=46&t=chpqXuiFrmVKziiorzqcCQ>; [Wings Over Scotland | The Silence Of The Sacrificial Lambs; Policy Exchange - Gender identity ideology in the NHS \(archive.org\)](#); [Sex, Gender & the NHS. Part 1: The "Single-Sex Hospital Wards"... | by Anne Harper-Wright | Medium \(archive.org\)](#); [Female Only Provision \(secureserver.net\)](#);

⁵² [Gender recognition reform: are women's concerns valid? – MurrayBlackburnMackenzie](#); https://uk.news.yahoo.com/judge-rules-favour-scottish-government-122856589.html?soc_src=social-sh&soc_trk=ma

⁵³ [Tasmania: where women's rights never arrived | The Spectator Australia](#); [Gay Norwegian filmmaker faces three years in prison | Daily Mail Online](#)

of defining sexual orientation, has shown that same sex attraction is enduring⁵⁴. This tension has led to and continues to lead to significant conflict, particularly in relation to males who believe in 'gender' asserting that same sex attracted women should be attracted to them⁵⁵. This, in any other context, is homophobia, and we submit it is homophobia now too.

The SOC is understood to be a document that considers the human rights of all, and this includes the dignity of Queenslanders. When some who seek to have 'self-identification' enshrined in law refer to women as 'bleeders', 'menstruators', 'black birthing bodies' and other offensive and dehumanising terms, we ask, where is the consideration of the dignity of women and girls? The fact that this almost entirely occurs in reference to women belies the sex discrimination and disproportionate impacts of 'gender identity' and its tenets.

Recording and reporting male crimes as being committed by women is another example of a human right that is not considered in the SOC. The dignity and reputation of women and girls stands to be impaired if crimes we have not committed are attributed to us.

The Convention of the Rights of the Child holds that children's best interests can and should be considered. We ask, how is it in the best interests of children or young people for any person to mislead them with suggestions they can change sex when they cannot? How is it in their best interests to remove the rights and responsibilities of their parents, thereby potentially encroaching upon family life and the responsibility of parents to raise their children? Taken in the context of the current 'affirmation only' approach, when other jurisdictions are withdrawing from such interventions, this is an unreasonable encroachment upon the right and responsibility of parents to care for their children. This is particularly relevant when more and more information is coming to light to suggest that children who receive 'affirmative' care may experience an array of negative outcomes and misinformation which can include but is not limited to impaired fertility and failure to develop normative sexual function⁵⁶.

In discussing the right to family life, the SOC is wanting here too, with vital information and considerations for the children of adults who believe they are transgender and the impact that has upon children being neglected in the discussion⁵⁷, as well as the experiences of women whose partners decide they are transgender, and whose subsequent behaviours can mirror significant features of coercion and control⁵⁸.

The SOC template asks if the desired outcomes could be reached by other means. They most certainly can, but it is clear DJAG has not considered them in the creation of this Bill and appear to have actively sought to avoid all discussion of alternatives, meaning, again, that the Bill is not founded upon the ethical principles we can and should expect from our law makers.

⁵⁴

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325490626_Transgender_exclusion_from_the_world_of_dating_Patterns_of_acceptance_and_rejection_of_hypothetical_trans_dating_partners_as_a_function_of_sexual_and_gender_identity

⁵⁵ [LESBIANS AT GROUND ZERO \(gettheloutuk.com\)](https://gettheloutuk.com/lesbians-at-ground-zero/)

⁵⁶ <https://www.thepublicdiscourse.com/2015/06/15145/>; [Gender dysphoria and children: an endocrinologist evaluates 'I am Jazz' | MercatorNet](#); [Puberty blockers - Transgender Trend](#); [Cass-Review-Interim-Report-Final-Web-Accessible.pdf](#);

<https://twitter.com/DonovanCleckley/status/1521625518394773505?s=20&t=fdpJMUVTnv0JSGDipcBCQw>
⁵⁷ <https://web.archive.org/web/20221210232450/https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/jan-morris-was-a-trans-pioneer-and-a-cruel-parent-9x82s5cg9>

⁵⁸ https://youtu.be/QhAlvw_kAHs; [Our Voices | Trans Widows Voices](#);
https://twitter.com/Women_Stand_Up/status/1514856289964277760?s=20&t=SGcSPNLRB_Id-MAy7r2_MA

Necessary amendments

For this Bill to approach a semblance of compatibility with human rights considerations for the public good, the following need to be considered. To be frank, it behoves the Government to retract the Bill and re-write it with consideration for all of the community and the human rights of all Queenslanders, as we submit the Bill is simply unworkable in the current form and that far-reaching and predictable harms will result if enacted.

1. This Bill does not record or recognise 'gender identity' but instead over-writes and conflates the protected characteristic of sex on legal records of birth with subjective notions of 'gender identity'. This is unacceptable. Sex and 'gender' are different, we have been told this repeatedly and they are held separately in Federal legislation, they must therefore be recorded distinctly and separately. One suggestion is to create a document which records both sex and gender identity for those who wish to have their gender identity recognised.
2. The Bill will remove the sex-based rights of women and girls in large and small ways, ways which will impact the most disadvantaged and vulnerable in our community the most. Women and girls continue to be disadvantaged, on the basis of our sex (and regardless of our 'gender identity') the world over.
If the Queensland Government wishes to propose an argument that sex discrimination no longer exists, they should do so. They have done nothing of the sort here, or during the 'consultation'. If anything, we submit the *Anti-Discrimination Act* needs to have strengthened provisions for women and girls (and those females who identify as transgender) based upon our sex. The definition of sex needs to be consistent with the federal legislation, objective measures and public awareness, and it needs to ensure that males cannot identify into the provisions specifically set aside for women, girls and females who identify otherwise, due to our sex.
3. Legislation performs a number of functions in the community, one of which is educative. Humans cannot and do not every change sex. It is not possible. This Bill is therefore an unsuitable means to achieve the end of 'recognising gender identity' and will serve to misinform the public regarding the nature of human sex.
4. There must be provision to ensure that those charged with offences in particular are not permitted to utilise the relevant process while the matter is before the court. It is not in the public interest to force victim/survivors, their families or community to refer to their alleged attackers as the opposite sex, particularly in matters where there offender's sex is relevant to the alleged crime.
5. The belief in gender identity, is just that, a belief, there must be recognition of this in the Bill, and all associated legislation, to ensure that the human rights of freedom of belief, freedom of expression and freedom of association are retained for those who do not believe in the notion of 'gender'.
6. There must be provision to systematically record and review intended and unintended impacts of the Bill. No other jurisdiction that has introduced 'self-identification' appears to have done so, and that is a primary reason that the Attorney General has felt emboldened to suggest there is 'no evidence' of harms to women, despite this demonstrably not being the case. The Bill must be amended to enable the free and open recording and reporting of both sex and gender identity.
7. Birth certificates are a legal record that belong to the child, not the parent. While there have been allowances made in the past in relation to adoptive parents, there is no factual reason that a male can or should be recorded on a birth certificate as a child's mother, as this is not possible and doing so will have flow on impacts upon others that are not reasonable such as, for example, in the case of sex-linked genetic disease.
8. There must be provision for single sex service provision, and that is not evident in the Bill. Many women and girls, along with males too, require and are entitled to be assured that

when they request services from a person of a certain sex, that will be respected, or that when they believe they are entering a single sex space, that is in fact the case. It is beyond the purview of the Queensland Government to tell such people they do not have this right, and it is similarly beyond the rights of any person to hide information from another in this respect, whether it be for a service or another matter, particularly when sexual consent is pertinent. This matters particularly in relation to health care, in mental health care, prisons, intimate care and in human services such as rape and domestic violence counselling and services as well as in sport. Failing to assure this can and has resulted in sexual assault, fear, distress and self-exclusion and in the case of sport, can be very dangerous physically for women to compete against males, particularly in sports like Rugby Union or combat sports.

9. Young people of the age of 16 years are just that, young people. They are not adults and they certainly do not possess the assured cognitive capacity to fully understand the full repercussions that this Bill may entail. It is generally recognised that brain development and maturation is ongoing at least until the age of 25 years. The age used in the Bill should, at the very least, align with age of majority in Queensland, ie 18 years.

Thank you again for the opportunity to participate in this process. Should you require any further information or clarification regarding the issues and concerns raised, please do let us know.

Sincerely,

Stephanie Hughes

Co-Founder, Fair Go for Queensland Women

31.1.2023

Legal Affairs and Safety Committee

By email: lasc@parliament.qld.gov.au



**Fair Go for
Queensland
Women**

Good morning,

I watched with interest the hearing related to proposed changes to the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Act* and note that there were times where evidence was requested from individuals or organisations.

There have been a lot of submissions, so I understand if you have not read our submission fully as of yet or requested data from other Govt orgs to confirm our claims.

To reiterate information from our submission and data that we possess re Qld prisons: We have obtained, via Right to Information processes, access to Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) data for over a decade. We have attached that data for your information. The data details, clearly elevated male offending as opposed to female offending in both the general and transgender community. This suggests that sex is an enduring factor for consideration in matters related to crime, meaning sex is an important factor to retain in law.

This matters when the Bill will remove women's single sex spaces where we currently have the ability to have some modicum of trust that we will be able to enter a women only space and expect it to be women only. One of the reasons we have women only bathrooms, changerooms, prisons and other spaces is due to male violence.

We have acquired, via Right to Information processes, Queensland Corrective Services prison population data for the years 2013-2022. The data relates to the sex of offenders/alleged offenders for the relevant years, by most serious charge/offence and further, is disaggregated by self-identified transgender identity for all prisoners housed in Queensland correctional facilities on 30 June of each year. We have attached the information for you to review. The relevant RTI numbers are 211200 and 230597.

The data shows that, for every year, males who self-identified as transgender far exceeded females who self-identified as transgender, mirroring what we already know about male vs female offending. This is outlined in the table below.

Self-identified transgender prisoners as a percentage of male and female prisoner population totals							
Year	Males	Males who self-id as transgender	Females	Females who self-id as transgender	Percentage of self-id males in male total	Percentage of self id males in female total	Percentage of female self-id in female total
2022	8459	63	852	0	0.74%	7.39%	0%
2021	8987	42	925	0	0.48%	4.54%	0%
2020	7869	26	765	0	0.33%	3.40%	0%
2019	7890	27	855	1	0.34%	3.16%	0.12%
2018	7976	24	837	1	0.30%	2.88%	0.12%
2017	7750	31	698	0	0.40%	4.44%	0%
2016	7037	25	681	1	0.36%	3.67%	0.15%
2015	6590	22	707	0	0.33%	3.11%	0%
2014	6364	16	669	0	0.25%	2.39%	0%
2013	5523	17	536	0	0.31%	3.17%	0%

When we examined the data from 30.6.2022 as a function of the [Queensland population](#) on that same date (based on ABS data for all ages) we found that there were:

- Around 1 in 318 males in prison (n=8459).
- Around 1 in 3155 females in prison (n=852)
- Around 1 in 853 males who self-identify as transgender in prison (n=63, ie: *if* the male self-identified transgender population equals 1% of the total Queensland population)

This 1% figure is far above [official ABS reports](#) regarding the number of transgender people in Australia. The [Office of National Statistics](#) recently released England and Wales Census 2021 data, which reported that there were 0.1% of the population that identified as 'trans women'.

This demonstrates, we submit, that male pattern criminality (and recognition of elevated male criminality as opposed to female) remains relevant regardless of gender identity proclamation.

This contrast is even greater when considering sexual violence. Wings Over Scotland have recently published similar reflections regarding the transgender population and sexual offending based upon data arising from the England and Wales 2021 Census which identified that 0.1% of that population self-identified as 'transgender women' and this is linked in the endnotes. Using that figure, the rate prisoners held in Queensland Corrective facilities on 30.6.2022 for most serious charge/offence of aggravated sexual assault were as follows:

1 in 2444 males

1 in 167,998 females

1 in 206 males who self-identify as transgender

There were zero females who self-identify as transgender in Queensland Corrective facilities on 30.2.2022.

The evidence here is clear, if the Queensland transgender population of males who say they are transgender is similar to that found in the England and Wales 2021 Census, those males who self-identify as transgender sexually offend at rates far higher than women and even other males.

The rate of imprisonment of males who self-identify as transgender **is not similar** to that women or of females who self-identify as transgender. As such, this is evidence that removing women only spaces and the social norms that go along with that will create access and opportunity for males to enter those spaces and offend against women and girls. The behaviour of 'Katie Dsolatowski', mentioned further below is an example of this, having been convicted of filming one girl in a women's bathroom and attempting to rape another in a women's bathroom and then, while on a

supervisory order, used the provisions of 'self-id' to gain access to a women's refuge where children were living.

When access and opportunity to women and girls in vulnerable states is increased via the removal of social norms and exemptions that dissuade or preclude males from entering female only spaces, as this Bill will do, we are deeply concerned that this will result in harm to women and girls and this has already been noted to have occurred in other jurisdictions as discussed above.

We believe the legislation proposed will undermine the human rights of women and efforts to address male violence against women. We have calculated the percentage impact including the past data re aggravated sexual assault (most serious charge/offence as at 30.6 of each year) would have on the female data set. This is important because in December 2021 the [ABS reported a 38%](#) increase in 'female' perpetrated 'sexual assault and related offences'. Women have a right to not have crimes committed by others attributed to us and the #NotOurCrimes tag highlights instances of this. The reporting in relation to Lisa Jones, convicted of sexual assault of a child in Germany and upon deportation to Australia attempted to rape a woman, and now placed in Dame Phyllis Frost Centre in Victoria is illustrative of this.

Impact of including male self-identified transgender Aggravated Sexual Assault data in the 'female' data set via 'self id'			
Year	Self identified males	Women	Percentage increase of 'female' data under 'self id'
2022	13	16	81.25%
2021	7	15	46.67%
2020	5	9	55.55%
2019	5	10	50%
2018	3	6	50%
2017	8	9	88.89%
2016	5	10	50%
2015	4	8	50%
2014	3	7	42.86%
2013	3	6	50%

We asked ABS for disaggregated data related to offending prior to this and they advised they only have access to what states and territories provide, meaning they cannot say how much of this 38% increase is related to females and how much relates to those who are recorded as 'female' by states due to self-identification legislation. We believe the 38% increase is at least in part a reflection of the impact of males being included in the female data set due to self-identification and that the data above and in the attached documents supports this. We assert it is imperative that data be gathered by both sex and gender identity due to this data corruption concern. This means, we believe, that the proposed Bill is not suitable.

We have repeatedly asked Queensland Corrective Services for the data related to individuals who have had their birth certificates altered as per the current legislation but this has not been provided. We submit this may be due to already in-play data corruption issues and inability to access said data, and one that the current Bill will magnify, if passed in it's current state.

While the participants were not able to identify individuals during the hearings, we had provided the Committee (in our submission) with an example of a male who claimed a transgender status,

offended against women in the male correctional environment, posed a risk in the community (concurrent by DJAG, who sought a dangerous or sexual offender order) but was released and later appears to have discarded any transgender identification. It is curious that you did not seem already aware of this clear example of how 'self id' might pose a risk to women and girls in the community. It seems strange too that DJAG, being well aware of that individual given the recent court matter, has not tempered their language regarding the risk 'self id' might pose and the evidence base.

We draw your attention to the matter of Attorney General v Fisher, where the Attorney General sought orders under Division 3 of the *Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) Act 2003*.

[Attorney-General v Fisher \[2022\] QSC 127 - Supreme Court of Queensland - Trial Division Caselaw \(queenslandjudgments.com.au\)](https://www.queenslandjudgments.com.au/Attorney-General-v-Fisher-2022-QSC-127-Supreme-Court-of-Queensland-Trial-Division-Caselaw)

We believe this case serves as an education regarding how 'self-id' might be used to the detriment of women, and 'fraudulently'. Marley Keenan Lavell Fisher was incarcerated in relation to sexual and other offending which occurred in 2013.

Mr Fisher went on while in custody (in the male prison estate) to commit further offences including acts of a sexual nature against females (namely pressing his erect penis against the arm of a female correctional officer and masturbating in the presence of a female chaplain, as well as other behaviours referred to by one psychiatrist as persisting inappropriate if not offensive and indecent sexualised acts towards female officers and male prisoners).

Mr Fisher was eligible for release from prison on or around 11 July 2022 and was again before the court on 4 August in relation to further alleged offending that occurred post release. All reports from his August court appearance refer to him as Mr Fisher, [without any reference to transgender status](#).

The matter illustrates how subjective and unprovable individual beliefs regarding 'gender identity' are not good grounds for legislation, how ineffective legislation to address 'false declaration' will likely be and how the introduction of such laws serves to impair the human rights and safety of others. The primary points of concern identified in the decision are thus:

1. None of the three most recent assessing psychiatrists referred to Mr Fisher by the use of female pronouns, however the Court appears to have taken it upon itself to alter their reports to do so. One professional even went as far as to say that other comorbid issues are likely clouding the issue. If, even before the legislation is enacted the considered view of multiple professionals was not listened to by the Court, what chance is there of that occurring after self id legislation is enacted?
2. While incarcerated in the male estate Mr Fisher committed further offences, including violent acts and acts of a sexual nature. It is reported that Mr Fisher's overtly sexual behaviour made other incarcerated males uncomfortable. How does the State propose this could be managed in the women's estate, should self-id be introduced? There are already multiple instances from other jurisdictions where males placed in the female prison estate due to self-id provisions have caused harm to incarcerated women.
3. None of the assessors are reported in the court documents as having considered what risk Mr Fisher might pose in women only spaces. Given his repeated sexual behaviours while in the controlled environment of (male) prison and his apparent impulsivity, one might imagine it likely.

The recent events in Scotland and the obvious flaws in prison allocation 'risk assessment' processes that have seen a male murderer ('Sophie Eastwood'), a male paedophile ('Katie Dolatowski') and a male held indefinitely due to the risk he poses to the community ('Tiffany Scott') approved for transfer to the female prison estate begs the question of the suitability of such processes.

The risk assessment template has been accessed via freedom of information processes and it is clear that it, along with the outcomes of the use of said template are wholly inadequate. The situation in Scotland has resulted in considerable embarrassment for the government and in trying to reduce attention and perhaps political risk, Dolatowski now appears to have been released back into the community on a supervision order, despite being placed in prison due to failure to abide by the previous supervisory order. Dolatowski was transferred from the male prison estate to the female estate late last year after physically assaulting a male inmate. A review of why a 'case by case' risk assessment in relation to males being placed in the female prison estate is unsuitable is linked below.

A further consideration we find concerning, and which is not addressed by the Government, is that in those jurisdictions where 'self id' has been introduced, we are aware of no systematic or independent monitoring of outcomes focussing on outcomes for women and girls, another is that the legislation itself precludes accurate data collection which would enable such evidence gathering.

We are very worried that this Bill stands to put women and girls in harms way, and particularly already vulnerable women and girls such as those who are incarcerated or otherwise using or in need of single sex spaces. We fear that considerations regarding this Bill have only been one way, and even then, only seeking out positives and not the unintended and negative.

We note that the way the Attorney General has framed this issue may lead to people being reluctant to speak about worries about males in female only spaces, for fear of being accused of 'transphobia'. A number of submissions refer to this issue. This may, in turn result in predatory males seeking to utilise this weakness in basic safeguarding to offend against women and girls. We believe the Attorney General is being quite naive in her estimation of the lengths offenders will go to in order to gain access to potential victims and offend.

We note too, with some dismay, the framing of this issue in this manner, which enables some to make statements and participate in threatening and aggressive behaviour by some trans activists, such as the online behaviour of Necho Brocchi, who presented at the hearing, where Brocchi has posted online a picture of a placard that reads "██████ ARE LIKE PRISONS! BEST ABOLISHED!" We ask, how should this be interpreted, other than a statement about a desire to see those who disagree with Brocchi on this issue killed? Is this suitable behaviour? We do not make or promote views like this about individuals who say they are transgender, we simply do not believe humans can change sex and that women and girls require sex based rights and protections. The archived link to this post is below.

We are concerned that the Attorney General is ill-advised in saying that there is 'no evidence' to suggest harms to women and girls will not eventuate if 'self-id' is brought into law in Queensland and social norms related to single sex spaces are removed.

We ask that you consider hearing further from us on this issue as we have been gathering data on this issue for a number of years and information which will support objective and impartial information gathering on this issue.

We believe that the information we have and can provide is imperative for the Queensland Government to consider.

Again, we understand the Committee may not have had opportunity to read and comprehend the content of our submission, we appreciate that the short time frame has meant that there has been little time to consider so many submissions.

FG4QW has information the Committee has requested however, and we welcome the opportunity to expand upon that, should you permit it.

Kind regards,

Steph Hughes

Co-Founder Fair Go for Queensland Women

[REDACTED]

Endnotes

Information pertaining to Marley Fisher, who claimed a transgender status whilst incarcerated partly in relation to sexual offences, and who committed further sexual offences while in the male prison estate.

[Attorney-General v Fisher \[2022\] QSC 127 - Supreme Court of Queensland - Trial Division Caselaw \(queenslandjudgments.com.au\);](#)

[\(3\) 9News Queensland on Twitter: "A man has been charged with stealing the belongings from a fatal stabbing victim outside the Fortitude Valley train station last month. While Lauie Tagaloa lay dying after being stabbed, Marley Keenan Lavell Fisher allegedly stole items belonging to the victim. #9News https://t.co/jyn61ieBwn" / Twitter](#)

Examination of sexual offending data of the male transgender population, Queensland calculations discussed:

[Wings Over Scotland | The Rorschach Test](#)

Jo Phoenix, Professor of Criminology

[Why case by case risk assessment is not the solution for safeguarding women and girls in custodial settings \(substack.com\)](#)

Necho Brocchi online behaviour:

<https://archive.md/2023.01.23-185346/https://www.instagram.com/p/CIAg1Z-BLvL/?igshid=MDJmNzVkMjY%3D>