



Ministry  
of Justice

# **Tribunals and Gender Recognition Certificate Statistics Quarterly**

July to September 2014

Including the annual Special Educational and  
Disability (SEND) Tribunal figures

Ministry of Justice  
Statistics bulletin

11 December 2014



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## Introduction

Tribunals are specialist judicial bodies which decide disputes in particular areas of law. Appeals to tribunals are generally against a decision made by a Government department or agency. The exception to this is the Employment Tribunal where cases are on a party v party basis (specifically, employee versus employer). There are tribunals in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland covering a wide range of areas affecting day-to-day life. HM Courts & Tribunals (HMCTS) administers many of them although some are the responsibility of the devolved governments in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

This report focuses on information on receipts (e.g. the acceptance of a case by HMCTS), the outcome of cases by category (e.g. cases disposed of at hearing) and the caseload outstanding for the three largest tribunals (Employment (ET), Immigration and Asylum (IA) and Social Security and Child Support (SSCS)). These three largest tribunals account for over 90% of tribunal receipts in 2013/14, however this is lower in later quarters. There is an additional section in annex C for Employment Tribunals giving monthly and regional breakdowns of Receipts.

From this quarter's publication onwards, Gender Recognition Certificate statistics will also be included in this report, previously being a separate publication.

Once a year, in December, an additional section is included for Special Educational Needs and Disability Tribunals, covering the previous academic year – in this bulletin, 2013/14.

Excel tables that accompany this report contain details of the smaller volume tribunals which are not covered in the text presented here. A full list of all tribunals covered by HMCTS can be found in Table B.1 of the accompanying tables. Note that this publication does not include data on tribunals not covered by HMCTS. We also have accompanying CSV files containing the same data as in the Excel tables, but in a machine readable format. This allows users to conduct their own analysis, and is part of the Ministry of Justice's commitment to open data.

Further information on MOJ and HMCTS statistics, including information on the data sources and terminology used in this report, can be found in the **Guide to Court and Administrative Justice Statistics**.

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/guide-to-court-and-administrative-justice-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guide-to-court-and-administrative-justice-statistics)

The next publication of Tribunal and Gender Recognition Certificate Statistics Quarterly is scheduled to be published on 12 March 2015, covering the period October to December 2014.

### **Users of the statistics**

The main users of these statistics are Ministers and officials in central government responsible for developing policy with regards to tribunals. Other users include lawyers and academics, other central government departments such as BIS and DWP, and non-governmental bodies, including various voluntary organisations, with an interest in administrative justice.

## Key Findings

This report presents the latest statistics on type and volume of Tribunal cases that are received, disposed of or outstanding as of the second quarter of the financial year 2014/15 (July to September 2014). From this quarter onwards, a chapter on Gender Recognition Panel Statistics will be included.

This report also includes the annual Special Educational Needs and Disability Tribunal (SEND) figures, which relate to the academic year 2013/14.

### Receipts and Disposals

HMCTS tribunals recorded 83,500 receipts and 102,700 disposals in the period July to September 2014, which is 61% and 53% respectively lower than the same period of 2013. This has been driven by reductions in Social Security and Child Support appeals and Employment claims.

### Caseload outstanding

For all tribunals combined, the caseload outstanding at the end of September 2014 was 606,400, 35% lower than last year, largely due to a decline in receipts.

### Timeliness

The average time taken for cases to be cleared has increased across all three main tribunal types. In the most recent quarter (July to September 2014), half of all Social Security and Child Support Tribunal cases were cleared in 18 weeks or less, one week longer than in July to September 2013. For Immigration and Asylum, average clearance time was 28 weeks or less (up from 21 weeks or less the previous year), and for Employment Tribunal single claims, it was 27 weeks or less (up 10 weeks on July to September 2013).<sup>1</sup>

### Special Educational Needs and Disability

In the academic year 2013/14, there were 4,100 Special Educational Needs appeals; 13% higher than seen in the previous academic year. In 2013/14, 20% of cases were decided by the tribunal and of these, 83% decided in favour of the appellant.

### Gender Recognition Panel

In July to September 2014, of the 76 applications that were received by the Gender Recognition Panel, 54 were processed and 80% of these were granted a full Gender Recognition Certificate. The proportion of claims that were registered female at birth was the highest ever, at 47%.

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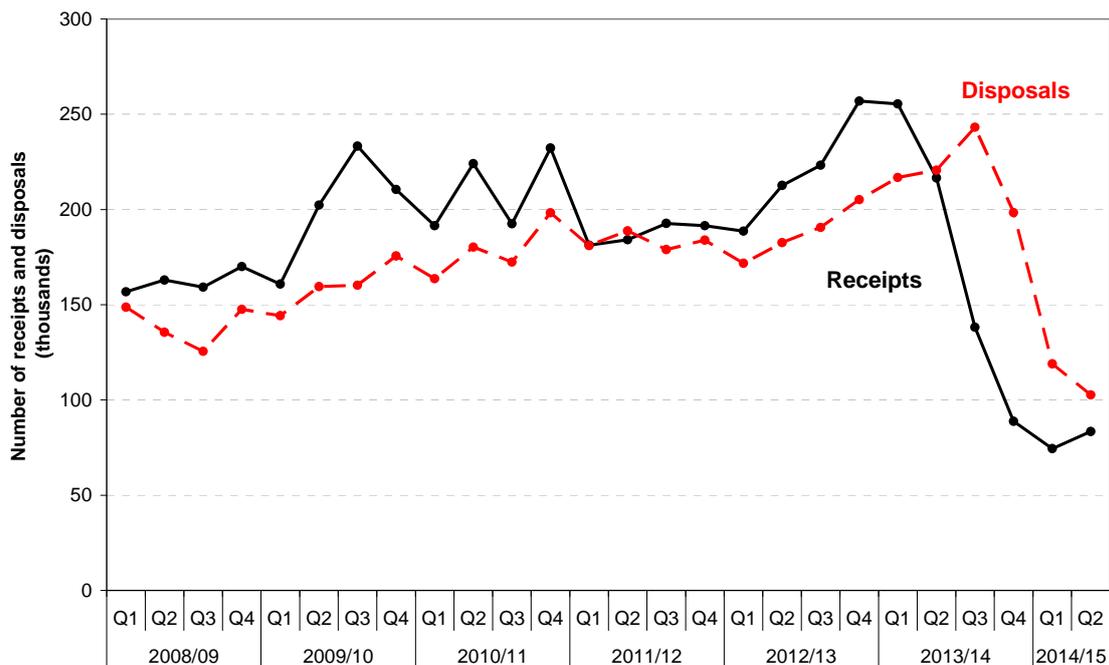
<sup>1</sup> Timeliness differs by Tribunal jurisdiction, which reflects the different processes and types of cases. As such, direct comparisons across different types of Tribunals are difficult and should be treated with caution.

# 1. Receipts

HMCTS Tribunals recorded 83,464 receipts in the period July to September 2014. This is up 12% on the previous quarter, and down 61% when compared with the same period of 2013. Social Security and Child Support (SSCS) accounts for 30% of these receipts, a further 26% were First Tier Immigration and Asylum (IA), and 16% were Employment Tribunals (ET).

Figure 1 shows trends in both receipts and disposals since Q1 2008/09. Typically the number of receipts has been greater than the number of disposals. However, since Q2 2013/14, HMCTS has disposed of more tribunal claims than it received. Note that these figures are receipts and disposals in the quarter being reported, and receipts in one period are likely to be dealt with in subsequent periods.

**Figure 1: Receipts and disposals for all Tribunals, 2008/09 to 2014/15**



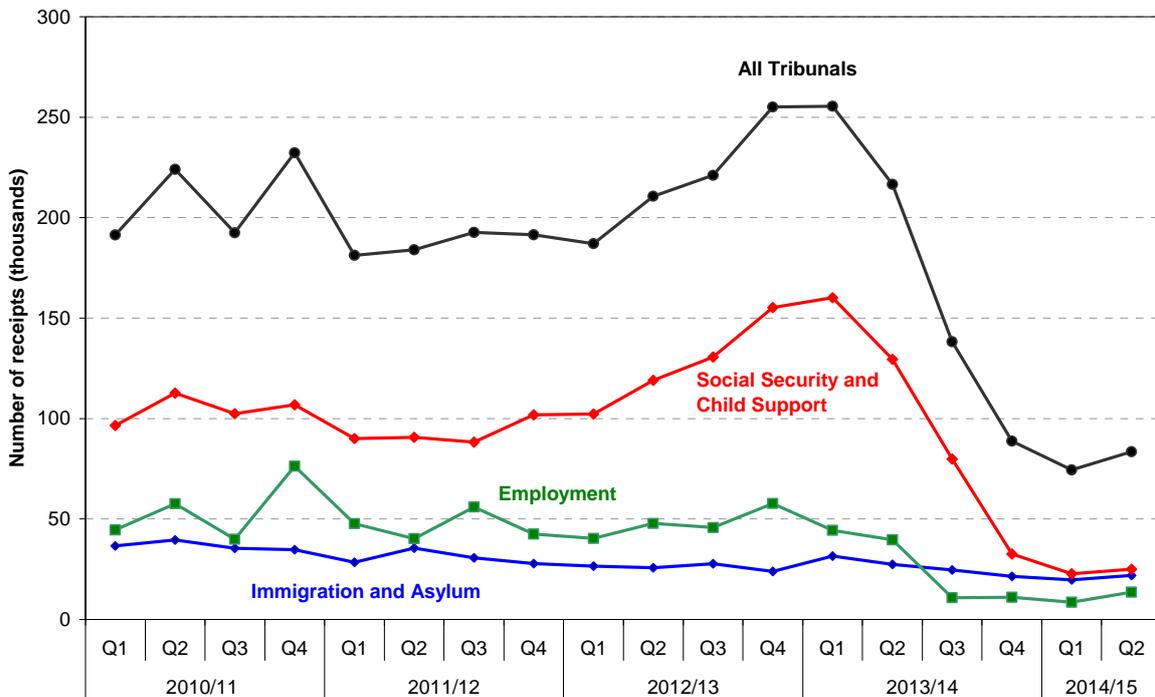
## What has driven this?

Figure 2 illustrates the receipts by the largest jurisdictions. As SSCS is the largest jurisdiction, this drives the overall trend. Fewer appeals against decisions made by the DWP were received by the tribunal in July to September 2014 (10% higher than last quarter, and 81% lower than the same period last year). This could be due to a number of reasons including the introduction of mandatory reconsideration across DWP benefits - where a DWP decision-maker looks again at individual cases

before it goes to a tribunal - alongside wider reforms to streamline the system, explained in the SSCS section below.

Employment tribunal receipts also decreased, with receipts of single claims being 61% lower than July to September 2013.

**Figure 2: Tribunal receipts by jurisdiction, 2008/09 to 2014/15**



**Employment Tribunals (Table 1.2)**

Claims in employment tribunals can be classified into either single<sup>2</sup> or multiple<sup>3</sup> claims. Single claims are made by a sole employee/worker, relating to alleged breaches of employment rights. Multiple claims are where two or more people bring proceedings arising out of the same facts, usually against a common employer. Both single and multiple claims can involve one or more jurisdictional complaints. Where claims are grouped as multiples, they are processed administratively and managed judicially together. We call these groups of claims ‘multiple claims cases’.

<sup>2</sup> A claim may be brought under more than one jurisdiction or subsequently amended or clarified in the course of proceedings, but will be counted as a claim only once.

<sup>3</sup> Multiple cases are where two or more people bring claims, involving one or more jurisdiction(s) usually against a single employer but not necessarily so, for instance in Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations (TUPE) cases, and always arising out of the same or very similar circumstances. As a multiple, the cases are processed together.

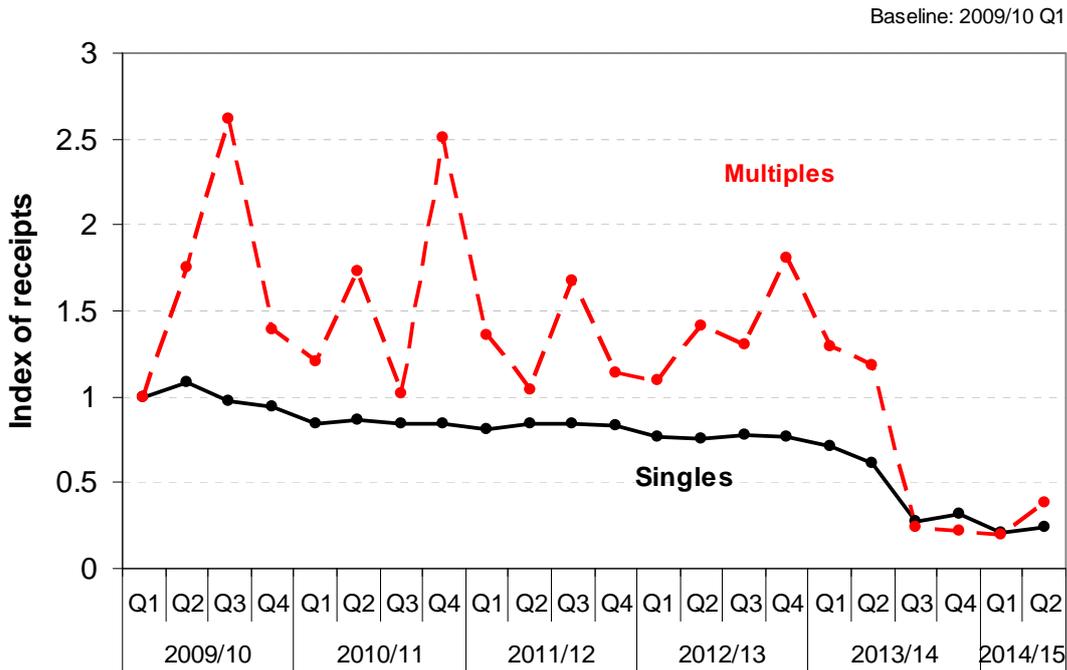
A claim (either single or multiple) can be brought under one or more of different jurisdictions, for example under Age Discrimination or Equal Pay. Therefore the number of jurisdictional complaints is always greater than the total tribunal claims accepted. On average in July to September 2014, there were 2.0 jurisdictional complaints per case.

In employment tribunals, the number of single claims received in July to September 2014 was 4,252 – 61% fewer than in the same period of 2013, but 12% higher than last quarter. The trend in single claims had been gradually declining for the last five years, but the rate of decline increased in October to December 2013. The fall in receipts for Employment Tribunals seen from October to December 2013 coincides with the introduction of employment tribunal fees in July 2013. Further information on this Policy can be found in Policy Changes section, page 38.

The number of multiple claims in July to September was 9,360, which related to 401 multiple claim cases. The number of multiple claims cases has been falling over the last few quarters, from around 1,000 in July to September 2013 to around 400 in July to September 2014.

The trend in multiple claims is more volatile than single claims due to large numbers of claims against a single employer which can skew the national figures and have to be resubmitted each quarter (such as the airline industry cases over the last few years which are now mainly disposed). This is illustrated in Figure 3 below. As the number of single and multiple claims are on such different scales, they have been indexed with a baseline of Q1 2009/10 = 1.

**Figure 3: Index of ET multiple and single claim receipts<sup>4</sup>**



**Immigration and Asylum<sup>5</sup> (Table 1.3)**

In the period July to September 2014, there were 21,932 First-tier Immigration and Asylum receipts; a decrease of 20% when compared with the same period in 2013. In the Upper Tribunal Immigration and Asylum Tribunal (UTIAC) there were 1,987 receipts, a decrease of 4% when compared with the same period in 2013.

All but one of the large First-tier jurisdictions saw reductions in receipts in July to September 2014, compared to the same period in 2013. Asylum was the only category which saw an increase of 8%.

Managed Migration appeals are generated by people already in the UK who have been refused permission to extend their stay. This type of case comprised just over half (51%) of all Immigration and Asylum receipts in July to September 2014 (down 18% compared with a year earlier). Managed Migration was also the highest proportion of cases in the Upper Tribunal, accounting for 56% of all such appeals and saw a 14% increase compared to the same period in the previous year.

Entry Clearance appeals fell by 4% since last year in the First Tier Tribunal Immigration and Asylum Chamber (FTTIAC) and by 21% in the

<sup>4</sup> The index compares the number of receipts with the baseline quarter. It shows the trend in single and multiple receipts but does not enable comparisons of the *numbers* of each.

<sup>5</sup> An independent Tribunal dealing with appeals against decisions made by the Home Secretary and Home Office officials in immigration, asylum and nationality matters

Upper Tribunal Immigration and Asylum Chamber (UTIAC). Family Visit Visas decreased by 53% in the FTTIAC and 13% in the UTIAC. There have been two changes to Family Visit Visa appeal rights in the last two years. Firstly, the Immigration Appeals (Family Visitor) Regulations 2012 which came into force on 9 July 2012, which restricted the right of appeal to a narrower definition of family visitor<sup>6</sup>. Secondly, the Crime and Courts Act 2013 removed the full right of appeal for family visitors and this change came into effect for new visa applicants on 25 June 2013. A limited right of appeal still remains on Human Rights or Race Discrimination grounds.

### **Social Security and Child Support (Table 1.4)**

In July to September 2014, there were 24,969 SSCS receipts; a decrease of 81% when compared with the same period in 2013. In particular, there was a decrease of 86% in receipts of appeals made against decisions about claims for Employment Support Allowance (ESA) - this comprises 42% of all claims to the tribunal in the most recent quarter. Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) appeals also fell by 94% in July to September 2014 compared with the previous year – these account for 5% of all SSCS tribunal cases,.

Disability Living Allowance (DLA), which also accounts for 5% of SSCS Tribunal claims in the most recent quarter, had a 90% drop compared to the same period in 2013.

The large decline in Social Security and Child Support Tribunal claims may be attributed to the policy changes implemented by The Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) and Her Majesty's Court and Tribunal Service (HMCTS) in April 2013. These changes included DWP reconsidering all decisions before an appeal can be lodged direct with the Tribunal. Further information on this Policy can be found in the Policy changes section of the publication, page 38.

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<sup>6</sup> [www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/newsarticles/2012/june/25-family-visit-visa-appeal](http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/newsarticles/2012/june/25-family-visit-visa-appeal)

## 2. Disposals

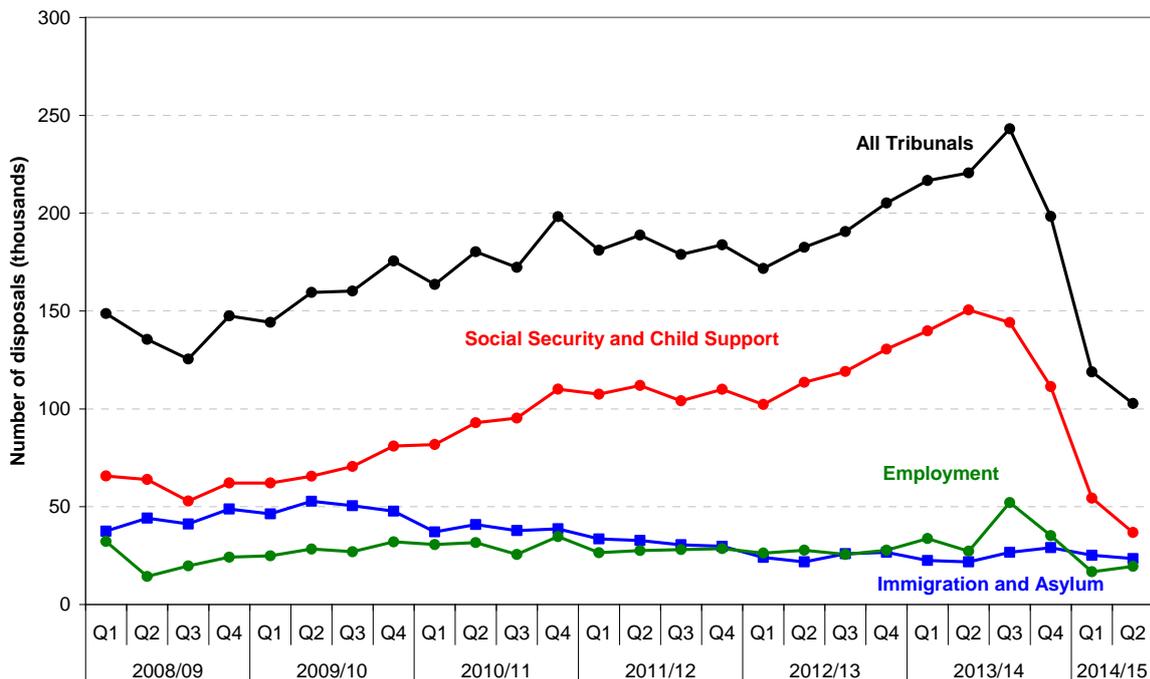
A disposal is the closure of a case when work is complete. This can be through a claim being withdrawn, settled, dismissed or being decided at a hearing (either orally or on paper).

There were a total of 102,710 cases or claims disposed of in July to September 2014. This represents a decrease of 53% on those cases disposed of in the same period in 2013. There was a reduction of 14% on the previous quarter, possibly as an impact of the reduction in receipts. This is the lowest number of quarterly disposals since this statistical series began in 2008/09.

### What has driven this?

Figure 4 shows disposals by the main tribunals. As SSCS is the largest jurisdiction, it drives the trend in disposals. SSCS disposals in July to September 2014 were 76% lower than in July to September 2013. This is likely to be related to the reduction in receipts seen in previous quarters.

**Figure 4: Disposals by Tribunal, 2008/09 to Quarter 2 2014/15**

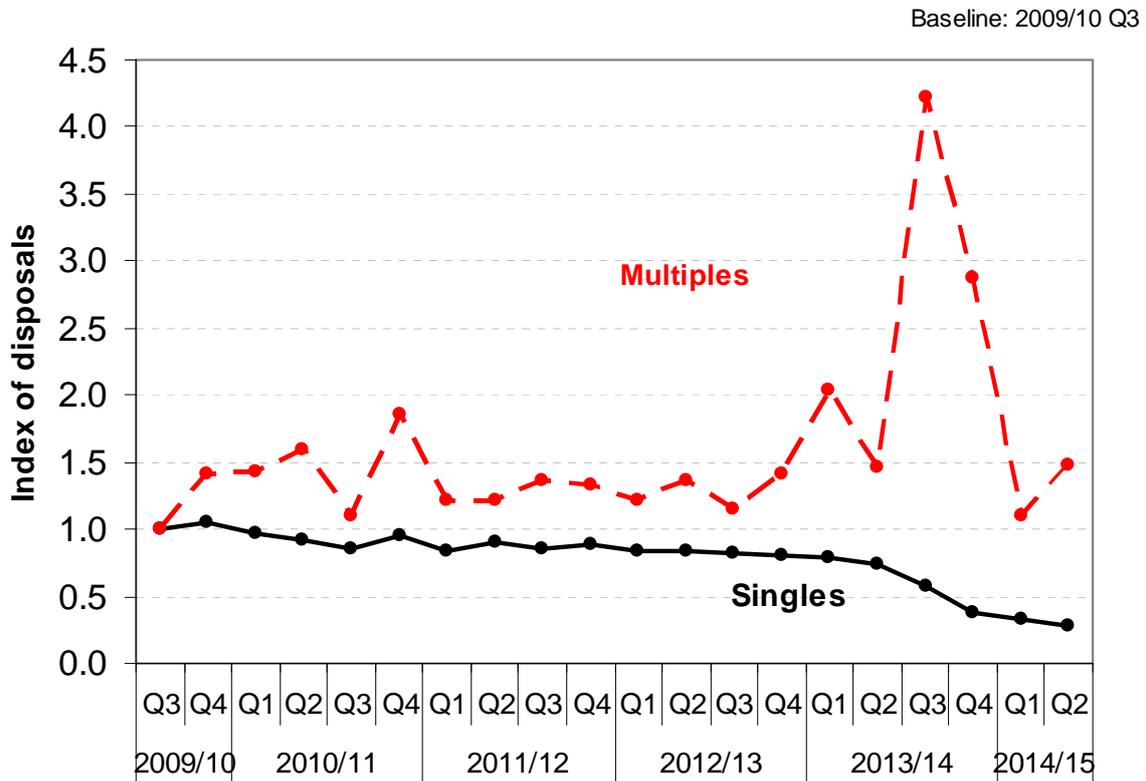


### Employment Tribunals (Tables 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3)

Employment tribunals disposed of 19,602 claims during July to September 2014, 28% lower than the same period in 2013. The number of disposals for single claims decreased by 62% and the number for multiple claims increased by 1%. The disposal rates for multiple cases are more volatile, and have been affected by disposals of a few large cases. The 14,814

multiple claims disposed of in July to September 2014 actually related to 864 multiple claim cases. This gives an average of 17 claims per case, although in reality there is likely to be a large number of smaller multiple cases and a few large cases, such as the Working Time Directive airline cases.

**Figure 5: Index of ET single and multiple disposals**



In July to September 2014, 31,094 jurisdictional claims were disposed of, a decrease of 49% from same period of the previous year. On average, 1.6 jurisdictions were disposed of per claim, slightly lower than previous quarters.

Of the jurisdictional complaints that were disposed of:

- 19% were for unauthorised deductions (Formerly Wages Act);
- 13% were for unfair dismissal;
- 23% were for equal pay;
- 17% were for sex discrimination

Three new outcome types came into effect in the second quarter of 2013/14, as a result of the Underhill Review of Employment Tribunal Rules (see Introduction). These were:

- Dismissed Rule 27 – complaints dismissed by an Employment Judge after initial consideration of claim and response<sup>7</sup>.
- Dismissed upon withdrawal – under new rule 52, an employment tribunal shall issue a judgment dismissing a claim where the claimant withdraws it, unless certain criteria are satisfied<sup>8</sup>.
- Case discontinued – this records complaints dismissed under rule 40(1) where a party has not satisfied requirements in respect of paying a tribunal fee or demonstrating a case for remission<sup>9</sup>.

‘Dismissed upon withdrawal’ accounted for 8% of all disposals in July to September 2014. ‘Dismissed Rule 27’ and ‘Case discontinued’ combined accounted for less than 1%. A fifth of claims were resolved by ACAS, and 46% were withdrawn.

### **Immigration and Asylum (Tables 2.4 and 2.5)**

The First-tier Tribunal Immigration and Asylum Chamber (FTTIAC) disposed of 23,576 appeals, 8 per cent higher than July to September 2013. The Upper Tribunal Immigration and Asylum Chamber (UTIAC) disposed of 2,479 appeals in July to September 2014, an increase of 25% on July to September 2013.

Managed Migration accounted for 57% of the First-tier disposals in July to September 2014, with Entry Clearance Officer and Family Visit Visa appeals accounting for 18% and 12% respectively. Of the 23,576 disposals, 72% were determined i.e. a decision was made by a judge at a hearing or on the papers; 16% were withdrawn; 10% were invalid or out of time, and 2% were struck out. Rules to allow cases to be struck out<sup>10</sup> were introduced following the introduction of fee charging.

Managed Migration accounted for 55% of the Upper Tribunal disposals in July to September 2014, with Entry Clearance Officer and Asylum appeals accounting for 21% and 14% respectively. Of the 2,479 disposals, 80% were determined i.e. a decision was made by a judge at a hearing or on the papers; 5% were withdrawn and 14% were remitted.

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<sup>7</sup> Under Rule 27, an Employment Judge can dismiss a claim, or any part of a claim, if s/he considers that it has no reasonable prospect of success, or that the tribunal has no jurisdiction to hear the claim (or part thereof). This is a new provision introduced on July 29th 2013.

<sup>8</sup> Again, this provision is new to the rules of procedure. Its operation is being monitored through these statistics to monitor impact of the rule.

<sup>9</sup> See footnote [11].

<sup>10</sup> Appeal closed administratively where the fee has not been paid, remitted or exempted.

Of the 16,998 cases that were determined in the First-tier Tribunal in July to September 2014, 60% were dismissed and 40% allowed. For the Upper Tribunal, of the 1,994 cases determined during the same period, 67% were dismissed and 33% allowed.

### **Social Security and Child Support (Tables 2.6 and 2.7)**

Of the 36,787 SSCS cases disposed of in July to September 2014; 45% were for ESA; 11% for Disability Living Allowance and 6% for JSA.

82% of all SSCS cases were cleared at a hearing. Of these the overturn rate<sup>11</sup> was 47%, i.e. 47% had the initial decision revised in favour of the claimant. This has increased from 39% in the same quarter last year.

The overturn rate varies by benefit type with 55% of ESA cases, 49% of Disability Living Allowance and 45% of JSA cases that were cleared at hearing having the original decision revised in favour of the claimant.

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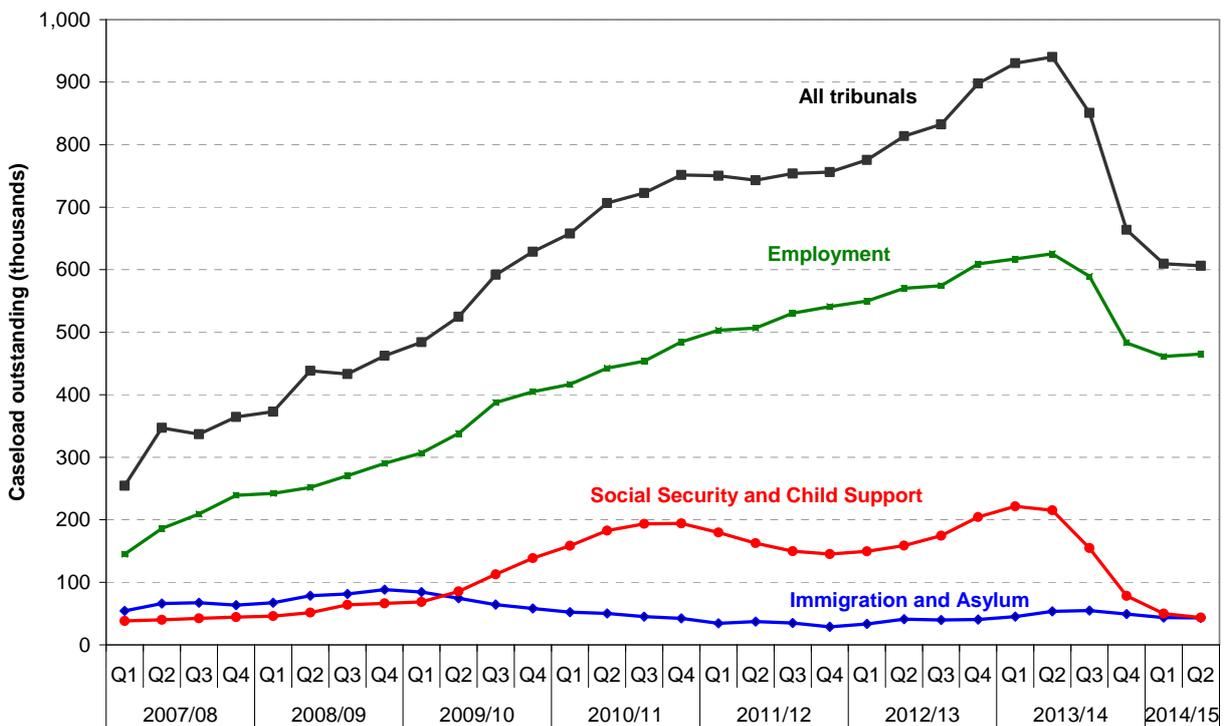
<sup>11</sup> The overturn rate is the rate of decisions by the original body that are reversed

### 3. Caseload Outstanding

At the end of September 2014, the caseload outstanding was 606,427. This is 35% lower than the same period last year (see Figure 6). This is driven by drops in outstanding cases in both the employment and SSCS jurisdictions.

The published statistics cover receipts, disposals and caseload outstanding in the tribunal service over a specific period of time. Tribunals cover a range of different jurisdictions and work with a number of different live case management databases. The live caseload (caseload outstanding) is based on a snapshot of live cases at a specific point in time, once taken it cannot be revised or revisited. Because of this approach the caseload outstanding is currently based on a snapshot of the caseload on a specific day, and the change is not simply calculated by subtracting receipts and disposals.

**Figure 6: Caseload outstanding at end of September 2014**



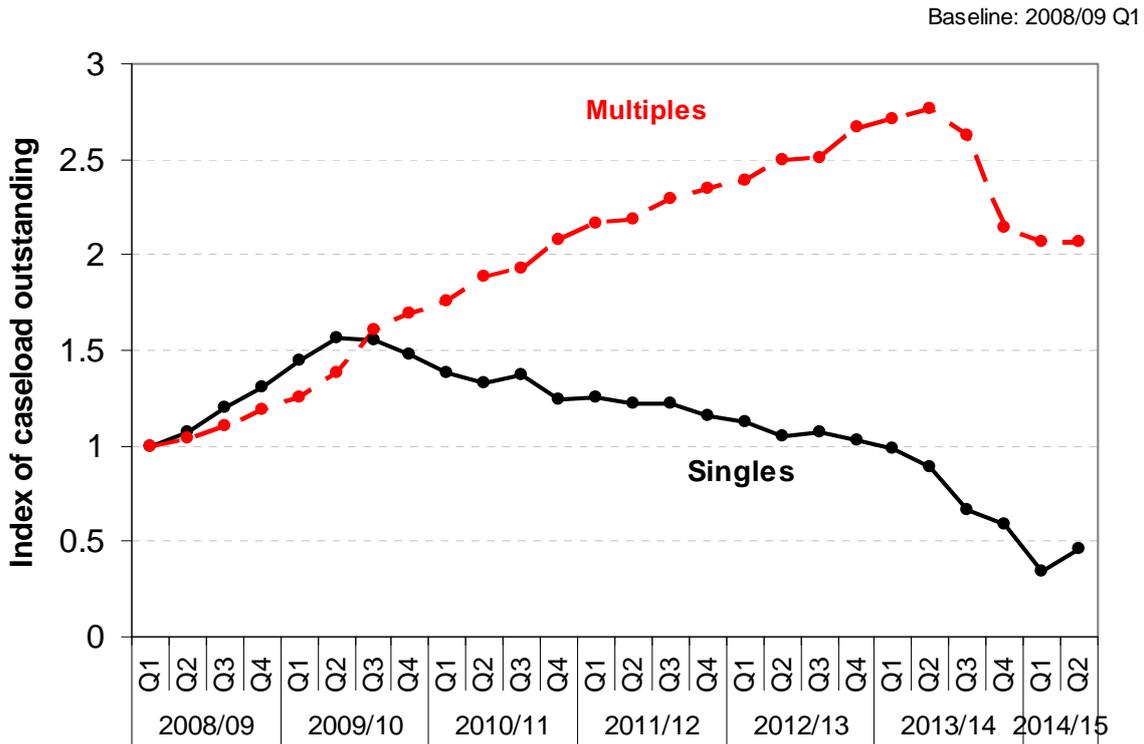
#### Caseload Outstanding (Table 3.1)

The caseload outstanding in the First-tier Immigration and Asylum tribunal saw a decrease of 2% compared to last quarter. Most (75%) of the outstanding caseload at the end of the quarter related to 'multiple' claims in Employment Tribunals. Multiple claims are often legally and factually complex and it is common for action on such claims to be deferred ('stayed', or 'sisted' in Scotland), for example pending the outcome of proceedings in appellate courts/tribunals on case management or other interim matters. This means that such claims are not yet ready to have a

final hearing in the employment tribunal, and so the claim cannot be progressed to disposal. Resubmitting some large multiple claims on a quarterly basis also skews the data.

Figure 7 clearly shows the increase of multiples since 2008/09; with many cases being 'stayed' and remaining outstanding in contrast to the disposal of single claims. The decrease in the last three quarters is due to the disposal of a large number of airline multiple claims.

**Figure 7: Index of ET single and multiple claims outstanding**



## 4. Timeliness

This section provides information about the operation of tribunals to assist users to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of public services. The timeliness measures generally examine the process from receipt to the point at which the appellant is notified of the outcome of the hearing (or when HMCTS are notified of a settlement, withdrawal or strike out). When examining the measures, a number of points should be noted:

- The clearance times (expressed in weeks or years) are highly dependent upon the processes that take place within a tribunal and the type and complexity of a case. In some instances, appeals can be stayed because a judgement is awaited from another body (for example European Courts), or may be legally complex.
- The measures cannot be directly compared between one Tribunal and another because of the different processes and very diverse nature and requirements of individual jurisdictions. Thus, it is better to compare a specific Tribunal over time.

The information provided is based on the age at which cases were cleared.

### Summary of Timeliness Measures (Tables 4.1 – 4.3)

The measures examine the age of a case when it is cleared or disposed of and gives the point at which 25%, 50% (the median), and 75% of cases were cleared, along with the average (mean). For example, for the SSCS tribunal, 75% of cases that were cleared in July to September 2014 were aged 36 weeks or less.

**Figure 8: Cumulative percentage of clearances in July to September 2014, by age of case at clearance**

Tribunal	25% point	50% point	75% point	Average (mean)
First Tier Immigration and Asylum	13 weeks or less	28 weeks or less	40 weeks or less	30 weeks
Employment (single)	18 weeks or less	27 weeks or less	42 weeks or less	39 weeks
Employment (multiple)	1-2 years or less	3-4 years or less	5 years and over	215 weeks
SSCS (all)	10 weeks or less	18 weeks or less	36 weeks or less	28 weeks

## **Employment Tribunals**

For Employment Tribunals, the timescale recorded is from the date the claim was accepted by the tribunal to when details of the final judgement are given. The distribution for all ET cases is heavily influenced by the age of multiple cases (which can be stayed or await decisions from Higher Courts). The mean age of a single claim at disposal was 39 weeks, whereas this was 215 weeks for multiple claims. Overall the mean age was 167 weeks, up from 114 weeks in July to September 2013.

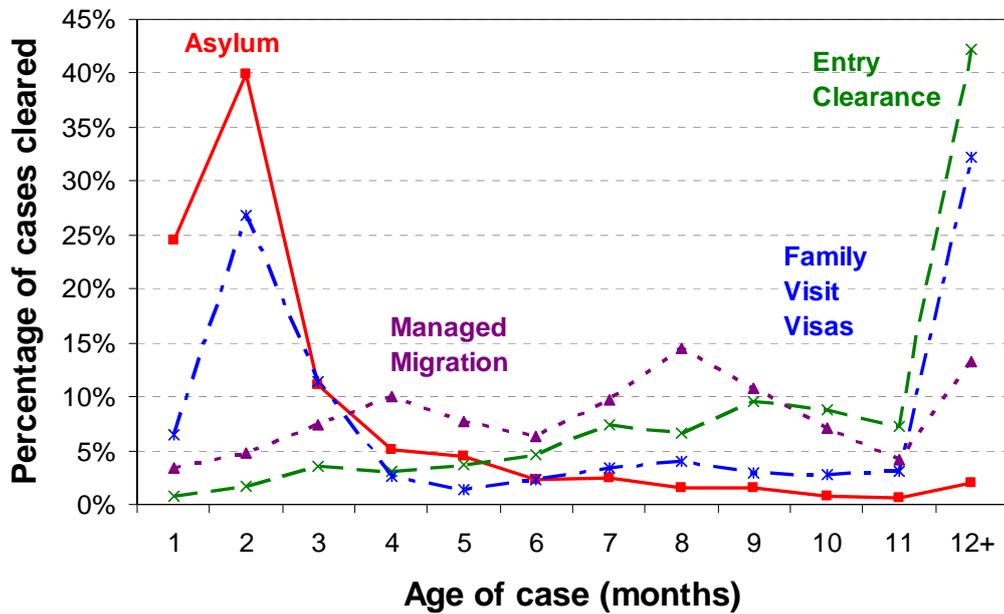
Clearances for Employment Tribunals were also examined by broad jurisdictional group. The results for July to September 2014 showed that Equal Pay cases had an average of just under five years (257 weeks), while the 'other' category had the shortest average clearance time of 38 weeks. Unauthorised Deductions (Wages Act) had the largest increase compared to the previous year, with an average of over 3 years (181 weeks), an increase of 103 weeks compared to July to September 2013.

## **First- tier Immigration and Asylum**

The time is recorded from receipt by the tribunal to the time that a decision was notified to the appellant. The mean age of a case at disposal was 30 weeks in July to September 2014, 5 weeks longer than the same period last year, and mainly due to the large increase in Managed Migration cases during 2013/14.

Variations in clearance times between case types are due to different processing timescales which apply to each of the Immigration and Asylum jurisdictions. For example in July to September 2014, three quarters of Asylum cases were completed in 12 weeks or less, whereas Entry Clearance Officer appeals were completed in 1-2 years. Figure 9 shows the distribution of timeliness by jurisdiction. Timeliness will also vary according to disposal method e.g. an appeal struck-out for non-payment will be disposed far quicker than a case determined at hearing.

**Figure 9: Timeliness of First- tier Immigration and Asylum Tribunals, July to September 2014**



### Social Security and Child Support

For SSCS, the time is recorded from receipt by the tribunal to the time that a decision was notified to the appellant.

Of those cases disposed of by SSCS in July to September 2014, the mean age of a case at disposal was 28 weeks, 9 weeks longer than July to September 2013.

From April 2013, DWP began to introduce changes which were part of the Welfare Reform Act 2012. There were three changes:

- DWP will reconsider all decisions before an appeal (known as mandatory reconsideration);
- appeals must be sent directly to HMCTS (known as direct lodgement);
- there are time limits for DWP to return responses to HMCTS<sup>12</sup>.

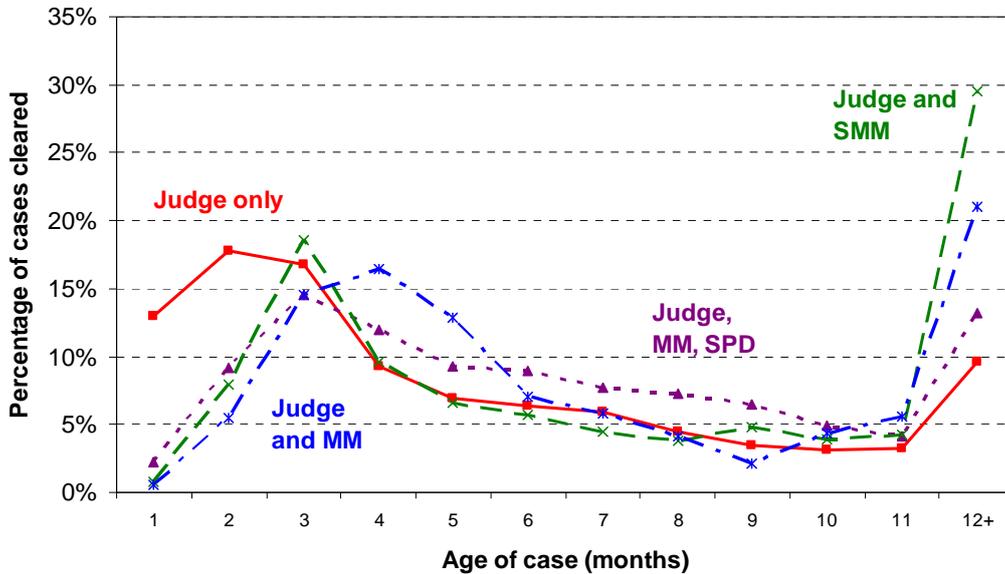
DWP introduced all three changes for Personal Independence Payment and Universal Credit in April 2013. On 28 October 2013, they introduced mandatory reconsideration, direct lodgement and time limits for all other DWP benefits and child maintenance cases. Direct lodgement also applies to appeals against decisions made by HMRC after 1 April 2014.

<sup>12</sup> Introduced October 2014

Direct lodgement means that up to 28 days (42 days in child maintenance cases) is now **included in** the HMCTS processing time, as appeal responses now need to be requested from DWP, rather than timeliness being counted from receipt of the response. Therefore current timeliness measures are not directly comparable with timeliness before the changes were implemented.

The composition of the Tribunal panel varies for each benefit and there are some differences in length of clearance time for each type of appeal. Those appeals which can be heard by a Judge sitting alone (such as appeals against decisions on Job Seekers' Allowance) take less time to clear than appeals where a panel including specialist Medical, Financial or Disability panel members is required (see Figure 10).

**Figure 10: Timeliness of Social Security Tribunals, July to September 2014**



## **5. Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND), England**

This section focuses on Special Educational Needs and Disability cases. Data is presented in academic years (1 September to 31 August). As such, figures presented here differ from the information in the other tribunals' tables. This information is published on an annual basis each year in December.

The chapter is divided into two sections;

1. Special Educational Needs
2. Disability Discrimination claims

The first-tier special educational needs and disability (SEND) jurisdiction hears appeals against the decision of local authorities in England relating to statements of Special Educational Needs. It also hears disability discrimination claims against schools.

This chapter focuses on information relating to the appeals and decisions in relation to Special Educational Needs, broken down by grounds for appeal, outcomes and ethnicity of the child involved and local authority information. There is also information on Disability Discrimination Claims, broken down by grounds for appeal, outcomes and nature of the appeal.

For further information on children with special educational needs, please see the publication by the Department for Education below:

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-with-special-educational-needs-an-analysis-2013](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-with-special-educational-needs-an-analysis-2013)

## **Special Educational Needs (SEN)**

The First-tier special educational needs and disability (SEND) jurisdiction hears appeals against decisions of local authorities in England relating to statements of Special Educational Needs.

Pupils with Special Educational Needs are currently<sup>13</sup> classified into three distinct levels of provision for need: School Action, School Action Plus or with statements of special educational needs:

- School Action – where extra or different help is given from that provided as part of the school's usual curriculum.
- School Action Plus – where the class teacher and the school special educational needs coordinator<sup>14</sup> receive advice or support from outside specialists (a specialist teacher, an educational psychologist, a speech or language therapist or other health professionals).
- Statement – a pupil has a statement of special educational needs when a formal assessment has been made. A document setting out the child's needs and the extra help they should receive is in place.

Pupils with Special Educational Needs may need extra help because of their type of need. These include: profound and multiple learning difficulty; behavioural, emotional and social difficulty; and speech, language and communication needs.

## **Registered SEN appeals**

In the academic year 2013/14, HMCTS Tribunals recorded 4,069 registered appeals in relation to SEN, up 13% from last year and is the highest since the collection began in 1994/95. In the decade from 1994 to 2004 there was a steep increase in the number of registered SEN appeals, from 1,161 in 1994/95<sup>15</sup> to 3,532 in 2002/03. Since then the trend has remained relatively stable up until this year.

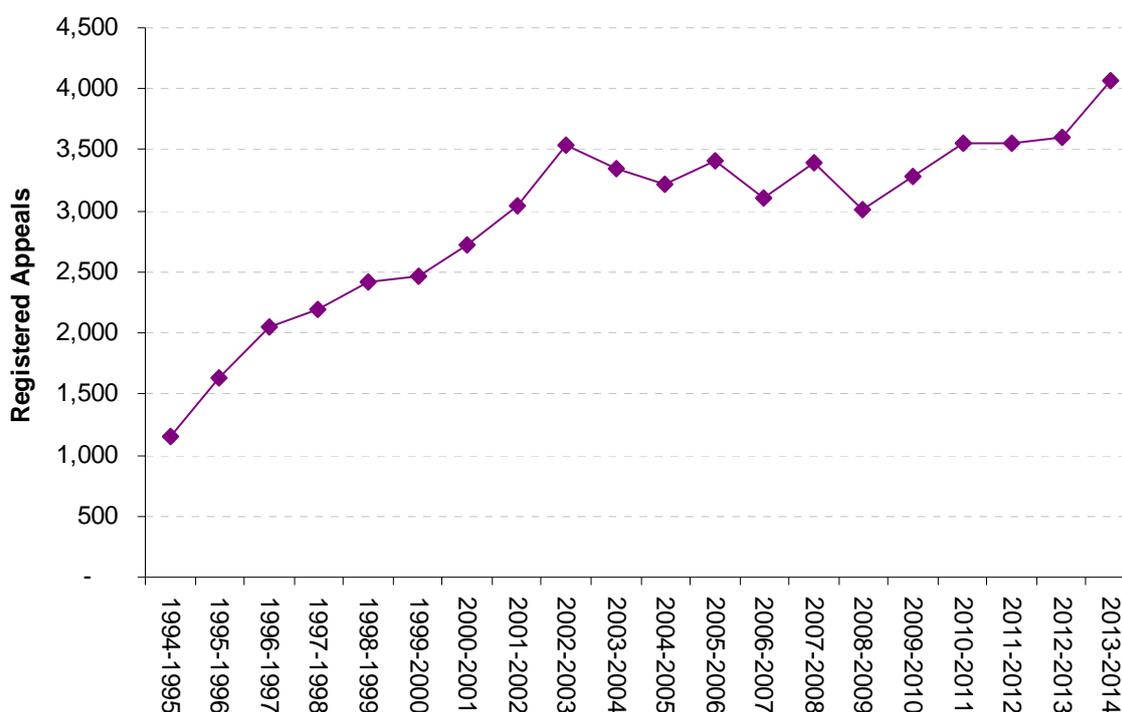
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<sup>13</sup> Assessments and statements of special educational needs are to be replaced with a single assessment process and combined Education, Health and Care plan. The proposal is that School Action and School Action Plus will be replaced by a single school-based special educational needs category.

<sup>14</sup> A special educational needs coordinator (SENCO) is a member of staff at school who has responsibility for coordinating special educational need provision within that school.

<sup>15</sup> Earlier data has been taken from historic reports on SEND published by, what is now, the Department for Education,

**Figure 10: Registered appeals to the SEN Tribunal, September 1994 to August 2014**



### What has driven this?

There are a number of factors that could have contributed to the rise in SEND appeals between 1994 and 2014. These include;

- Greater understanding of special educational needs
- More provision of services
- Parents more willing to challenge local authorities
- Stronger push to keep children with special educational needs in stage / mainstream schools.

### Registered appeals by type (Table 2)

In 2013/14, the most common types of appeal were 'against refusal to assess' and "against contents of the statement parts 2, 3 and 4", accounting for 40% and 23% of all appeals respectively. "Refusal to Assess" means the local authority refused to have a child assessed for special educational needs whilst "against contents of the statement parts 2, 3 and 4" is where an appeal has been made against either the description, educational provisions required and/or type of school/school name on a statement that has been previously made about a child's

special educational needs. These have historically been the most common categories.

### **Registered appeals by nature of special educational need (Table 3)**

There are a number of different grounds for bringing an appeal under special educational needs. In 2013/14, the most common ground for appeal was Autistic Spectrum Disorder, accounting for 40% of appeals. This category has increased over time, and only accounted for 13% of appeals in 1998/99 and has shown a steady increase since 2000/01. This change may be due to more awareness of this issue.

### **Ethnicity of children involved in special educational tribunals (Table 4)**

In around 60% of SEND appeals, the child involved was from a white ethnic background<sup>16</sup>. In a further 27% of cases, the ethnicity of the child was not reported. In 8% of cases, the child was classed being from a Black or Asian background.

### **Local Authority Breakdowns (Tables 6 and 7)**

SEND appeals can be broken down to local authority in England, however due to the differences in sizes in local authorities a rate of appeals per 10,000 school children is calculated. This is highest in the Inner London region with 7.6 appeals per 10,000, whilst the highest number of appeals in a local authority is Sutton with 14.5 appeals per 10,000 school children. Although the rate controls for the number of children in the area it does not control for other factors within local authorities.

### **Outcomes of SEN appeals (Tables 8 and 9)**

In 2013/14, HMCTS Tribunals recorded 3,717 outcomes in relation to SEN, this is broadly in line with the previous years. Historically, two sharp increases have been observed: one from 2002/03 (1,208) to 2003/04 (3,404) and one from 2009/10 (2,933) to 2010/11 (3,867).

### **Outcomes of Special Educational Needs appeals (Tables 8, 9 and 10)**

In 2013/14, only 21% of cases were decided by a tribunal which is 3 percentage points lower than last year. The remaining 79% of cases were withdrawn or conceded. These proportions vary by the nature of the

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<sup>16</sup> Ethnicity is self reported and therefore these figures should be viewed with caution as a large proportion of appellants did not complete or disclose their ethnic background

appeal. Of the cases decided, 83% were decided in favour of the appellant.

### **Disability Discrimination Claims (Tables 10 to 13)**

Disability discrimination claims relate to appeals against a school or academy in England. Schools or academies must not discriminate against a pupil because of disability<sup>17</sup> in relation to admissions, the provision of education and access to any benefit, facility or service; or exclusions. It is also unlawful for a school to harass or victimise an applicant or pupil because of disability.

Disability discrimination may be:

- discrimination arising from disability;
- failure to provide a reasonable adjustment for a disabled child;
- direct discrimination;
- indirect discrimination;
- harassment; or
- victimisation.

### **Received and Registered Disability Discrimination appeals**

In 2013/14, there were 126 registered appeals in relation to disability discrimination. Of these, 55% were decided by the SEND tribunal.

Most of the appeals are uncategorised in their nature.

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<sup>17</sup> The Equality Act 2010 defines a disability as a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial (more than minor or trivial) and long-term adverse effect (to last for at least a year or for the rest of their life) on the disabled person's ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities.

## 6. Gender Recognition Certificate Statistics

The Gender Recognition Panel (GRP) was established under the Gender Recognition Act 2004 (GRA), which enables transsexual people to change their gender legally and gain the rights and responsibilities of their acquired gender. All applications are determined by the Panel and applicants who meet the GRA's requirements are granted a Gender Recognition Certificate.

The GRP is part of Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS) and comprises of legal and medical members, supported by an administrative team. The panel sit in private and consider the documentary evidence supplied by the applicant in support of their application to have their gender recognised.

For background information on the Gender Recognition process please refer to 'A Guide to Court and Administrative Justice Statistics', which is available at:

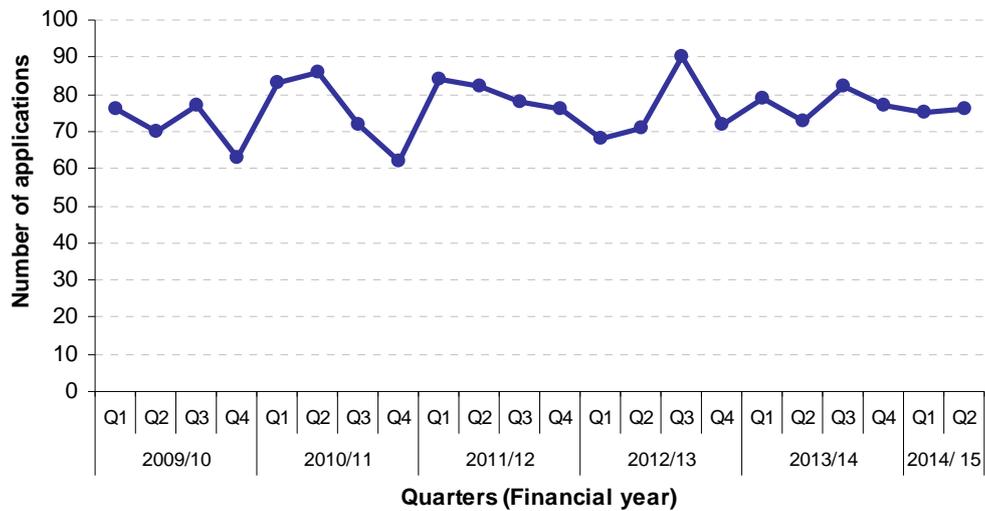
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guide-to-court-and-administrative-justice-statistics>

### Applications for Gender Recognition Certificates

A total of 76 applications were received by the Gender Recognition Panel (GRP) in July to September 2014 (see Tables 5.1 and 5.2). Overall, the number of applications has followed a broadly flat trend over the past five years (see Figure 11).

Of the 76 applications received in the quarter, none were 'overseas track' applications.

**Figure 11: Applications received by the Gender Recognition Panel, July 2009 to September 2014**



At the end of September 2014, a total of 82 applications were in progress awaiting final resolution, some of which are from earlier periods. This was an increase of 78% compared to the same period last year, and 37% more than the number pending at the end of the previous quarter.

**Initial outcome of applications (Table 5.1)**

A total of 54 applications were dealt with by the GRP during the period July to September 2014, whereby a decision had been taken to grant either a full Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC), an Interim Certificate or the applicant was either refused or withdrew their application

Of the applications dealt with in July to September 2014, a full GRC was granted in 43 cases (80% of the total, see Figure 12). In these cases the person was judged by the GRP to have satisfied the criteria for legal recognition in their acquired gender. The proportion of applications dealt with where a full GRC was granted has been largely stable over the last five years. Since inception of the GRP in July 2005, a total of 3,763 full GRCs have been granted.

There were three cases where an interim GRC was granted in July to September 2014, which meant that the application was successful but the applicant was married or in a civil partnership at the time.

A further two applications were withdrawn during July to September 2014, while six applications were either refused or no fee was paid.

**Figure 12: Proportion of applications dealt with where a full Gender Recognition Certificate was granted, July 2009 to September 2014**

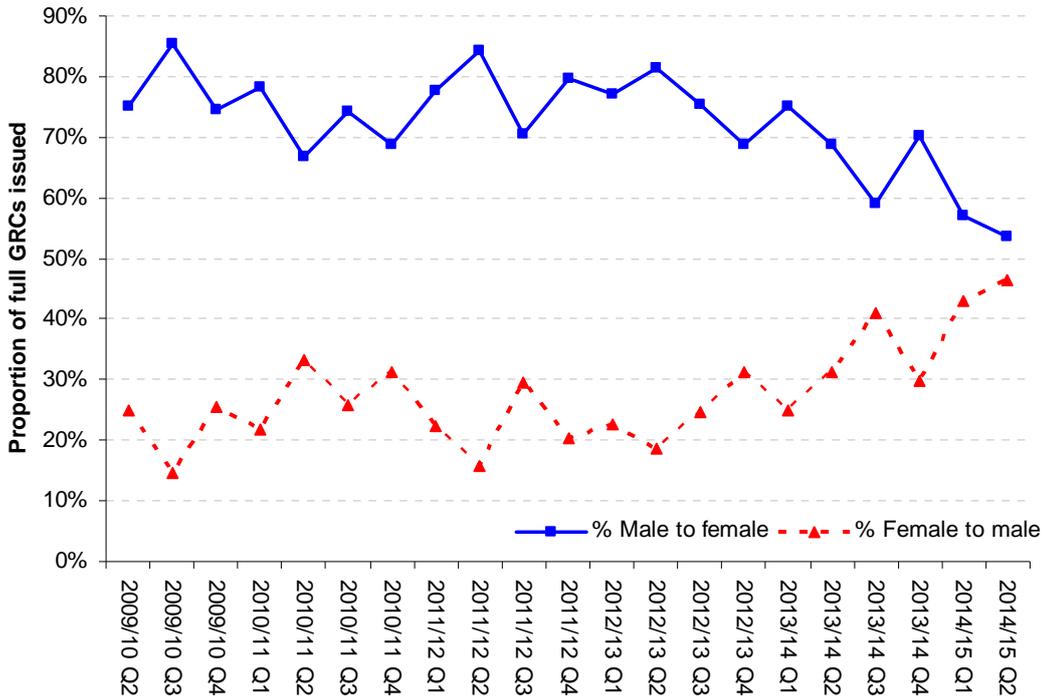


**Gender Recognition Certificates granted – demographic statistics (Table 5.4)**

Of the 43 full Gender Recognition Certificates granted in July to September 2014, 23 (53%) were granted to individuals who were registered male at birth (who thus legally became female as a result). The remaining 20 (47%) were granted to individuals who were registered female at birth.

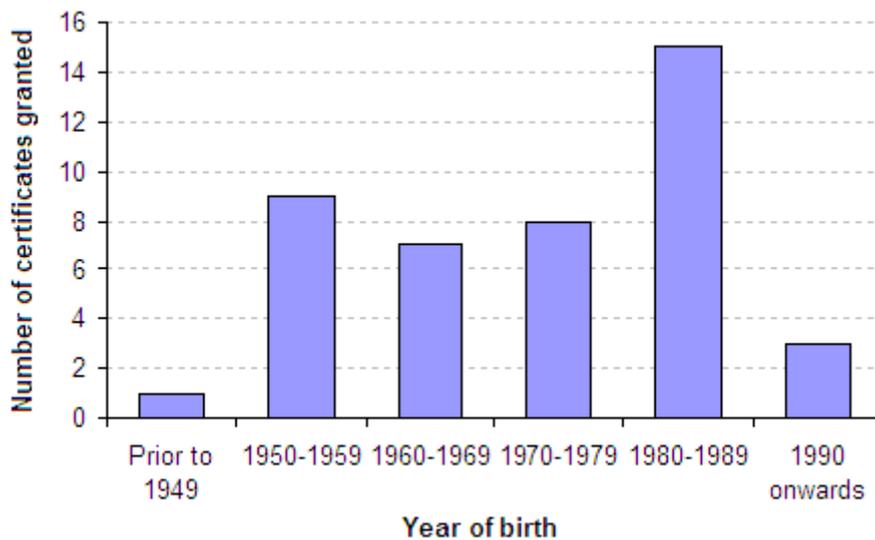
The proportion of certificates granted to individuals who were registered female at birth has generally increased over the last two years (see Figure 12). In July to September 2014, the proportion who were registered female at birth was the highest ever, at 47%. In the same period of the previous year this was at 31%.

**Figure 13: Full Gender Recognition Certificates granted, July 2009 to September 2014, by gender**



Full Gender Recognition Certificates were granted to applicants of a range of ages. The highest number of certificates was granted to applicants born between the years 1980-1989 (see Figure 14).

**Figure 14: Full Gender Recognition Certificates granted between July and September 2014, by year of birth**



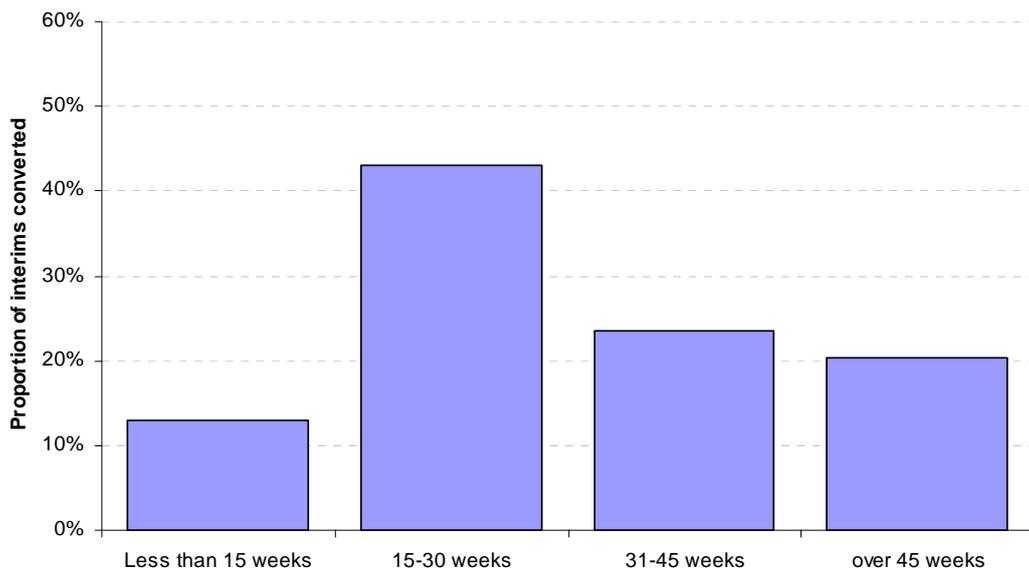
## Conversion of Interim to Full Gender Recognition Certificates

This analysis looks at the conversion of interim Gender Recognition Certificates to full Gender Recognition Certificates. The timeliness figures are based on cases where full details of the dates are available.

Between 1 July 2005 and 30 September 2014 there were 175 interim certificates issued by the Gender Recognition Panel (see Table 5.5). As of 30 September 2014, 70% of these had been converted to a full Gender Recognition Certificate. Please note this proportion may change in subsequent periods as more data become available.

For those people who converted interim certificates to full certificates, the majority (56%) of people converted within 30 weeks.

**Figure 15: Time for conversion from interim to full Gender Recognition Certificates between 1 July 2005 and 30 September 2014**



## Annex A: Data quality and sources

Information presented in this report is management information drawn from a number of different administrative sources. Although care is taken when processing and analysing the data, the details are subject to inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system and it is the best data that is available at the time of publication. HMCTS is examining the quality of management information. Thus, it is possible that some revisions may be issued in future publications.

The statistics are based on case management systems where a number of processes are recorded throughout the life of an appeal. In some instances, a case can re-enter the process or have a number of outcomes, meaning that there is not necessarily one receipt or one disposal per case. Thus, care should be taken when comparing receipts and disposals.

Further information on HMCTS and other court statistics, including information on the data sources and terminology used in this report can be found in **A Guide to Court and Administrative Justice Statistics**:

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/guide-to-court-and-administrative-justice-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guide-to-court-and-administrative-justice-statistics)

### Differences with Home Office statistics

Asylum appeals data published by Home Office Migration Statistics are sourced from the Home Office Case Information Database (CID) and relate to main asylum applicants at the First-tier Tribunal Immigration and Asylum Chamber. Records on the database are updated from record-level data provided by HMCTS, who produce similar statistics for main appellants. This procedure provides consistent data across all datasets relating to asylum published in the release Immigration Statistics, but it is different from those published by The Ministry of Justice.

The Ministry of Justice published statistics provide counts of principal appellants sourced from the HMCTS database. Within these statistics there tend to be higher numbers of principal appellants than main asylum applicant appeals because:

- 1) HMCTS has a wider definition of asylum appeals, including some human rights cases and appeals on extensions of asylum, humanitarian protection and discretionary leave; and
- 2) Principal appellants include some individuals classed as dependants by the Home Office.

The Home Office statistics on immigration and asylum appeals at First-tier Tribunal and subsequent stages are available from:

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/immigration-statistics-quarterly-release](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/immigration-statistics-quarterly-release)

## Revisions

From 2014, new information has been included on the Upper Tribunal Immigration and Asylum Chamber; as such all relevant totals have been revised accordingly. This is usually around 2,000 receipts and disposals per quarter, or one per cent of the total tribunals' workload. Totals have been revised back to 2010/11 when the UTIAC was created.

Historic receipt and disposal information for First-tier Immigration and Asylum has been revised to include appeals dismissed or withdrawn at the Preliminary Issue stage. This is where an appeal has been submitted outside the prescribed time limit or may be otherwise invalid. Such cases will only proceed to the appeal stage if decided by a Judge. A new disposal category of "Invalid/Out of Time" has been introduced to show appeals dismissed at the Preliminary Issue stage. Cases withdrawn at this stage are included in the "Withdrawn" category.

In 2012/13, a new outcome category was introduced for Immigration and Asylum disposals of "Struck Out for Non-Payment". This is as a result of the introduction of fees for certain Immigration and Asylum appeals introduced in 2011. Some of the historic disposal and outcome data has been revised following this.

## Explanatory Notes

### Notation

The following symbols have been used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

.. = Not applicable

~ = Figures too small to give meaningful calculations

0 = Nil

(r) = Revised data

Spreadsheet files of the tables contained in this document are also available to download along with csv files of historic information.

## **Annex B: Tribunal and Jurisdiction List**

In the accompany tables a full list of Tribunals and Jurisdictions is given (Table B.1), alongside the date they were created or, if applicable, what they were formally known as and the date in which they changed.

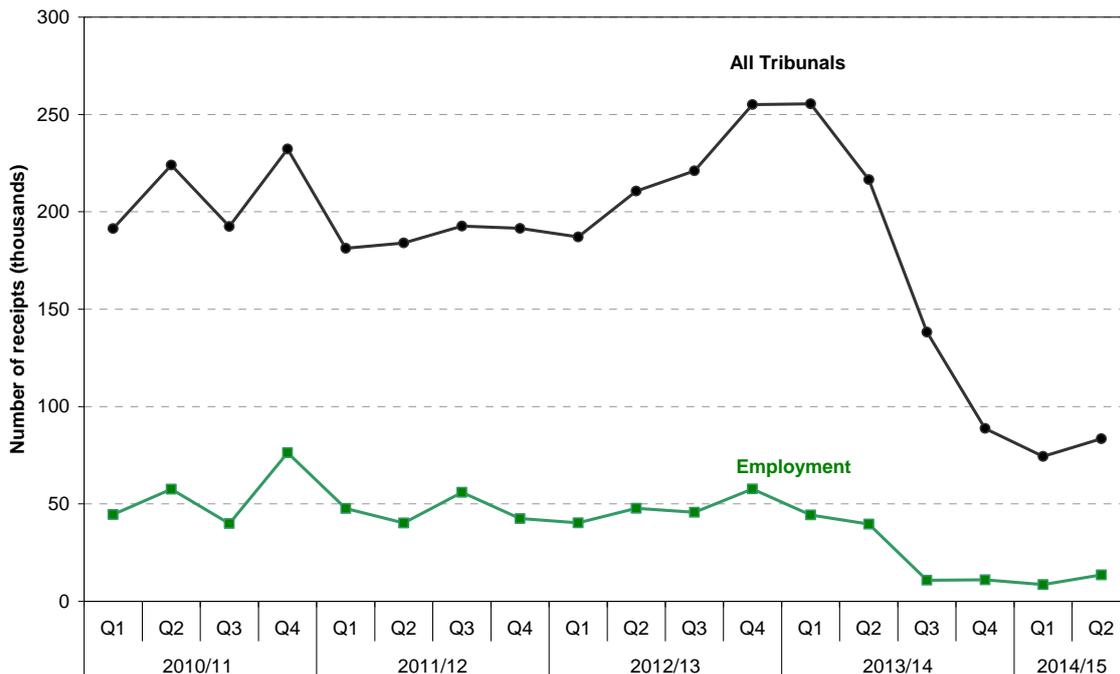
## Annex C: Monthly and Regional Employment Tribunal Receipts

This information is additional management information that has been drawn from a live administrative system managed by HMCTS. The data presented in this report include historic information at the regional level, with a monthly breakdown. This information was a bespoke extraction for the purpose of this report.

### Trend in Employment Tribunal Receipts

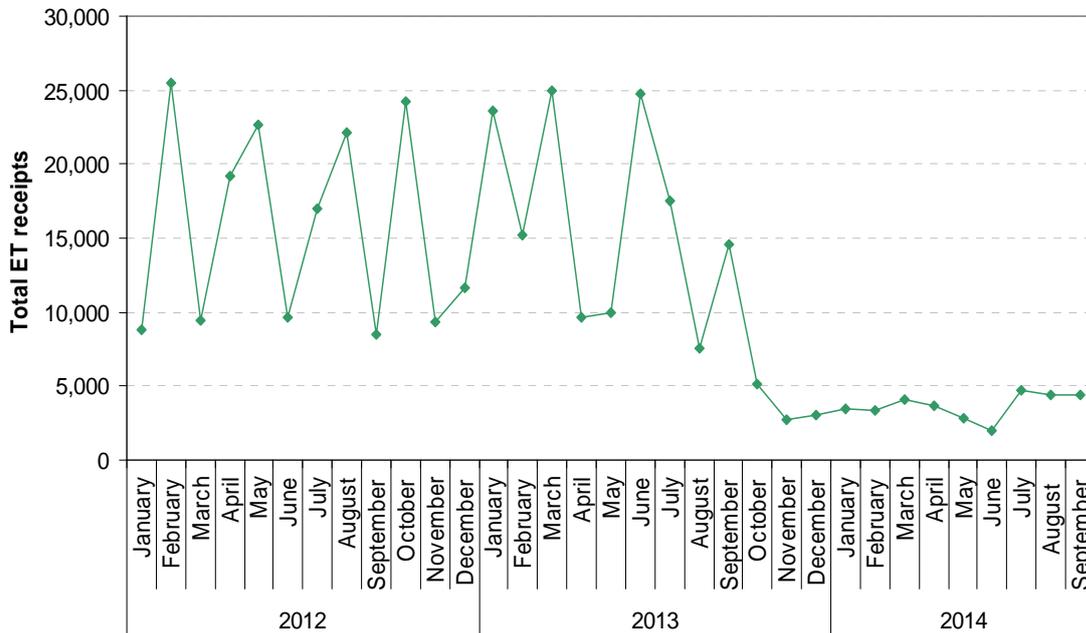
In 2012/13, the Employment Tribunal received on average 48,000 new claims per quarter. Figures for July to September 2014 show there were 13,612 new claims.

**Figure 1: Employment Tribunal Receipts (quarterly), April 2008 to September 2014**



This Annex also includes a monthly breakdown from January 2012 to September 2014 (Figure 2). This shows that the data are volatile and can change dramatically from month to month. Please note these data include both single and multiple claims.

Following the introduction of fees on 29 July 2013, there are 14 months of data available post fees (August 2013 to September 2014). Users are advised that a claim is not considered as accepted until the fee is paid, or remission granted, which may increase the time it takes to enter cases onto the system.

**Figure 2: Employment Tribunal Receipts (monthly, January 2012 to September 2014)**

### Single and multiple claims

Employment Tribunal receipts can be broken down into single and multiple claims. Figure 2 above shows the total number of receipts, but this is not the same as the number of cases (where a number of multiple receipts can be counted as one case as they are bought against one employer<sup>18</sup> by a number of people).

#### 1. Single cases

A single case and single claim is the same thing, they involve one individual bringing a claim against an employer. In effect the alignment of case to claims is 1:1. Data shows that the number of single cases was volatile from April to October 2012, after October 2012 they began to gradually decrease from nearly 5,000 in October 2012 to just under 4,000 in June 2013. The number rose to just over 6,500 in July 2013, possibly as more claims were submitted prior to the introduction of fees. The number of single cases then fell sharply to 1,000 cases in September 2013, and averaged around 1,600 cases between October 2013 and June 2014.

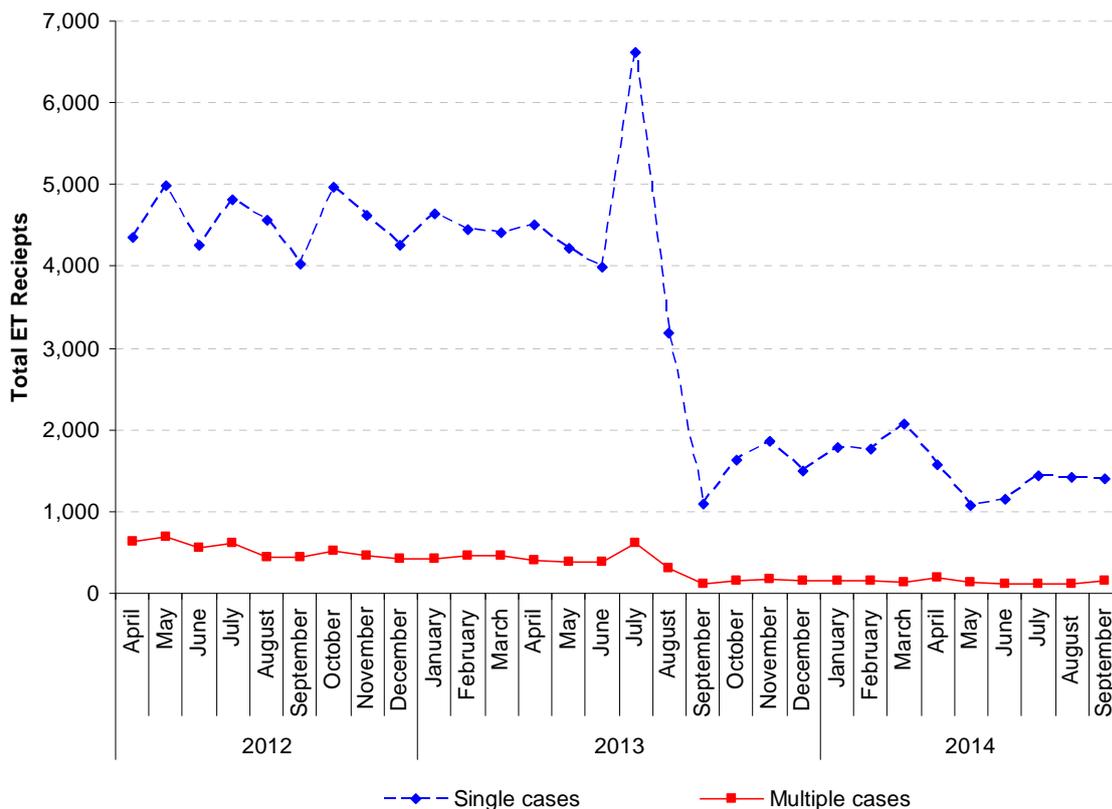
<sup>18</sup> Occasionally, more than one employer can be involved. See footnote 1, above.

## 2. Multiple claims cases

Multiple claims that are grouped, processed and managed together are called, collectively, a multiple claims case. Within a multiple claims case there will be two or more claims presented by individuals against a common employer (or, in some circumstances, employers). The alignment of case to claims is one to many, where a multiple claims case could range from two individual claims to over 100, or even 1,000. Typically employment receipts show the number of individual *claims*, not *cases*, which can result in a lot of volatility (see Figure 2).

When looking at the number of multiple claims cases, regardless of the number of individuals involved, there is a broadly flat trend from April 2012 to June 2013. There is an increase in multiple claims cases for July 2013, again possibly due to people wishing to submit cases before the introduction of fees. There is then a decline in cases in August and September 2013 and an average of 150 cases per month since then (see Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Single and multiple claims cases (January 2012 to September 2014)**



As the number of multiple claims cases has been broadly flat for a number of months the volatility seen in the monthly data must be due to the number of people (or claims) involved in each multiple claims case. The volatility seen in the monthly data is due to the variation in the number of individuals involved in multiple claims cases.

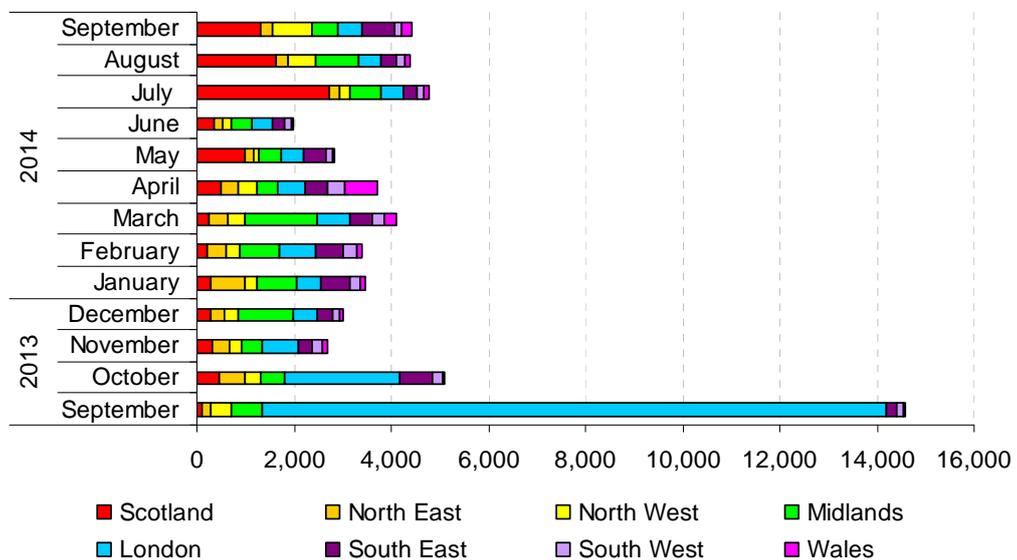
Users are advised that these figures need to be treated with extreme caution for two reasons:

1. All figures after January 2012 have been re-extracted from the administrative data system for this publication. As such these figures have not been through the same Quality Assurance process as the Official Tribunals Statistics publication.
2. Under the business processes to facilitate fee-charging, a claim is not entered onto the internal case management system from which statistical data are extracted until the relevant fee is paid or remission application granted. This means there may be a number of claims presented post July 2013, but formally accepted at a later stage (for example after a remission application is granted).

### Employment Tribunals claims by region

Claims can be submitted online or to an Employment Tribunal Office. Once a claim is received and acknowledged by HMCTS, it is recorded on the case management system and case managed through, ultimately, to disposal (for example, by listing for a hearing before the tribunal). The geographical data below relates to where the case was submitted and heard by the Tribunal panel, in most cases this will be the same location as the employer or the party that bought the claim.

**Figure 4: Claims by region (September 2013 to September 2014)**



## Data Quality and Limitations

There are a number of issues for users to be aware of when considering these data.

- The monthly data for employment tribunal receipts shows a great deal of volatility. As such the figures should be treated with caution. Early analysis suggests this volatility is driven by the number of individual people involved in multiple claims cases.
- The monthly and regional data have been extracted specifically to produce Annex C; as such it is provisional and subject to revisions.
- The data have been extracted from a live administrative database in November 2014, and as such historic monthly data may aggregate to different figures to those already published. This will be reconciled at a later date.
- The introduction of fees may have resulted in a longer time lag for claims to be entered onto HMCTS' case management system, ETHOS. This is because claims are now not entered onto ETHOS until the fee has been paid or a remission has been granted. This means that data are likely to be revised upward in subsequent months.
- Figures may vary from previously published figures for a number of reasons, including:
  - revision to the administrative system, including claims being entered onto the system outside of the month they were lodged;
  - submission or re-submission of large numbers of multiple claims;
  - multiple claims disbanding and being re-submitted as single claims or vice-versa;
  - claims being re-submitted with a different jurisdictional breakdown and,
  - Additional information received from the tribunals that had not been entered onto the ICT system at the time of extraction.
- The monthly and regional breakdowns in this report are not routine and have been produced specifically for this publication.

## **Annex D: Accompanying Tables and files**

The following supplementary tables and CSV datasets are available alongside this publication, allowing users to analyse the data themselves.

### **Main Tables**

#### **Summary**

- S.1 Annual total number of receipts, disposals and caseload outstanding by jurisdiction, 2007/08 to 2013/14

#### **Receipts**

- 1.1 Annual and quarterly total number of tribunal receipts by jurisdiction, 2007/08 to Q2 2014/15
- 1.2 Employment Tribunal - Total number of receipts by jurisdiction, 2007/08 to Q2 2014/15
- 1.3 Immigration and Asylum First Tier Tribunal - Total number of receipts by case type, 2007/08 to Q2 2014/15
- 1.4 Social Security and Child Support - Total number of receipts by benefit type, 2009/10 to Q2 2014/15

#### **Disposals**

- 2.1 Annual and quarterly total number of tribunals disposals by jurisdiction, 2007/08 to Q2 2014/15
- 2.2 Employment Tribunal - Total number of disposals by jurisdiction, 2007/08 to Q2 2014/15
- 2.3 Employment Tribunal - Percentage of disposals by outcome and jurisdiction, 2007/08 to Q2 2014/15
- 2.4 Immigration and Asylum First Tier Tribunal - Number of appeals disposed by category and by case type, 2007/08 to Q2 2014/15
- 2.5 Immigration and Asylum First Tier Tribunal - Number of appeals determined at hearing or on paper, by outcome category and case type, 2007/08 to Q2 2014/15
- 2.6 Social Security and Child Support - Number of disposals by category and by benefit type, 2009/10 to Q2 2014/15
- 2.7 Social Security and Child Support - Number of disposals cleared at hearing by outcomes and benefit type, 2007/08 to Q2 2014/15

## **Caseload outstanding**

- 3.1 Annual and quarterly total number of tribunals' caseload outstanding by jurisdiction, 2007/08 to Q2 2014/15

## **Timeliness**

- 4.1 Cumulative percentage of clearances that took place in 2012/13 and 2013/14, by age of case at clearance
- 4.2 Percentage of clearances that took place in July to September 2014, by age of case at clearance
- 4.3 Percentage of clearances that took place in July to September 2014, by age of case at clearance by Jurisdiction

## **Gender Recognition**

- 5.1 Applications received and dealt with by the Gender Recognition Panel, by outcome, since inception
- 5.2 Applications received by the Gender Recognition Panel, by type of Track, Q1 2009/10 to Q2 2014/15
- 5.3 Applications dealt with by the Gender Recognition Panel, by type of track and outcome, Q1 2009/10 to Q2 2014/15
- 5.4 Gender at birth and year of birth for full Gender Recognition Certificates granted, Q2 2009/10 to Q2 2014/15
- 5.5 Interim certificates converted to full certificates, by time taken, Q1 2005/06 to Q2 2014/15

## **Annex B**

- B.1 Change of Names of Tribunals

## **Special Educational Needs and Disability Tribunal Tables**

- SEND.1 Special Educational Need appeals received and registered, 1994/95 to 2013/14
- SEND.2 Special Educational Need registered appeals by type, 1998/99 to 2013/14
- SEND.3 Appeals registered by nature of Special Educational Need (SEN), 1998/99 to 2013/14

SEND.4	Special Educational Need appeals by child's ethnic origin, 1998/99 to 2013/14
SEND.5	Special Educational Need appeals registered per local authority in England, 2007/08 to 2013/14
SEND.6	Special Educational Need appeals registered per 10,000 school age population by local authority, 2012/13 to 2013/14
SEND.7	Decisions by Special Educational Need (SEN), 2010/11 to 2013/14
SEND.8	Special Educational Need outcomes of appeals; decided, withdrawn, conceded, 1997/98 to 2013/14
SEND.9	Outcomes by Special Educational Need (SEN) category, 2010/11 to 2013/14
SEND.10	Disability Discrimination Cases: Appeals received and registered, 2003/04 to 2013/14
SEND.11	Disability registered appeals by type, 2003/04 to 2013/14
SEND.12	Disability appeals registered by nature of disability, 2003/04 to 2013/14
SEND.13	Disability outcomes of claims by type, 2003/04 to 2013/14

**Management Information on Employment Tribunal Receipts (Annex C) Tables**

Table C.1	Total Number of Employment Tribunal Receipts by Single and Multiple cases, January 2012 to September 2014
Table C.2	Total Number of Employment Tribunal Receipts by Jurisdiction, January 2012 to September 2014
Table C.3	Total Number of Employment Tribunal Receipts by Region, January 2012 to September 2014
Table C.4	Total Number of Employment Tribunal Receipts by Jurisdiction and by Region, January 2013 to September 2014

## Annex E: Policy Changes

### Employment Tribunals

Fees for Employment Tribunals and the Employment Appeals Tribunal were introduced for claims received on or after 29 July 2013, alongside wider reform of procedural rules (following the Underhill Review of Employment Tribunal Rules).

For background information on the reforms please see:

[www.justice.gov.uk/tribunals/employment](http://www.justice.gov.uk/tribunals/employment)

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/employment-tribunal-receipt-statistics-management-information-july-to-september-2013](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employment-tribunal-receipt-statistics-management-information-july-to-september-2013)

[www.gov.uk/government/consultations/employment-tribunal-rules-review-by-mr-justice-underhill](http://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/employment-tribunal-rules-review-by-mr-justice-underhill)

On 6 April 2014, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) introduced Early Conciliation<sup>19</sup>. This means that anybody wishing to make an Employment Tribunal Claim must notify ACAS first and be offered the chance to settle their dispute without going to court. A report on the first quarter of the service can be found here:

<http://www.acas.org.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4960>

### Social Security and Child Support

From April 2013, DWP began to introduce changes which were part of the Welfare Reform Act 2012. There were three main changes:

- DWP will reconsider all decisions before an appeal can be lodged (known as mandatory reconsideration);
- appeals must be sent directly to HMCTS (known as direct lodgement);
- there are time limits for DWP to return its responses to HMCTS<sup>20</sup>.

These changes were introduced for Personal Independence Payment (PIP)<sup>21</sup> and Universal Credit (UC)<sup>22</sup> in April 2013. On 28 October 2013

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<sup>19</sup> <http://www.acas.org.uk/index.aspx?articleid=4028>

<sup>20</sup> Introduced October 2014

<sup>21</sup> Personal Independence Payment (New Claim Appeals) which replaces Disability Living Allowance was introduced on 8 April 2013.

<sup>22</sup> Universal Credit was introduced on 29 April 2013 in selected areas. It will gradually be rolled out to the rest of Great Britain. It replaces income-based JSA, income-related ESA, Income Support, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit, Housing Benefit.

these were extended to all other DWP-administered benefits and child maintenance cases, and from April 2014 to appeals made against HMRC decisions about tax credits. Robust data is not yet available to assess the impact of these changes on tribunal receipts. DWP are looking to publish Mandatory Reconsiderations data when they judge it is of suitable quality to be published as Official Statistics.

For further information, see:

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/appeals-process-changes-for-dwp-benefits-and-child-maintenance](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/appeals-process-changes-for-dwp-benefits-and-child-maintenance)

## **Annex F: Useful Publications**

For historic publications of all Tribunals Statistics please see:  
[www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/series/tribunals-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/series/tribunals-statistics)

For more information on the context for this publication please see:  
[www.justice.gov.uk/about/hmcts/tribunals](http://www.justice.gov.uk/about/hmcts/tribunals)

A diagram showing the structure of the tribunal system can be found here:  
<http://www.judiciary.gov.uk/about-the-judiciary/the-justice-system/court-structure/>

For information on Tribunal judgements please see:  
[www.bailii.org/databases.html#uk](http://www.bailii.org/databases.html#uk)

### **Non-MoJ Scotland Tribunals**

For information on non-MoJ Mental Health Tribunals Scotland please see:  
[www.mhtscotland.gov.uk/mhts/Annual\\_Reports/Annual\\_Reports\\_main](http://www.mhtscotland.gov.uk/mhts/Annual_Reports/Annual_Reports_main)

For Additional Support Needs Tribunals in Scotland please see:  
[www.asntscotland.gov.uk/asnts/181.25.141.html](http://www.asntscotland.gov.uk/asnts/181.25.141.html)

Information on the Private Rented Housing Panel (prhp), which help Scottish tenants and landlords resolve their differences can be found at the following link:  
[www.prhpscotland.gov.uk/prhp/128.html](http://www.prhpscotland.gov.uk/prhp/128.html)

### **Non-MoJ Northern Ireland Tribunals**

For information on Tribunals in Northern Ireland not covered by this report please see the following publications:  
[www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Services/Statistics%20and%20Research/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.courtsni.gov.uk/en-GB/Services/Statistics%20and%20Research/Pages/default.aspx)

### **Employment Tribunals**

The Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) have recently published a study on claimants who had been successful at the employment tribunal and were awarded money:  
[www.gov.uk/government/publications/payment-of-employment-tribunal-awards](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/payment-of-employment-tribunal-awards)

The sixth BIS Survey of Employment Tribunal Applicants can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/employment-tribunal-applications-2013-survey-findings>

## **Social Security and Child Support**

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) have carried out analysis on the overturn rates for Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) by region and health condition, for further information see:

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/employment-and-support-allowance-6](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/employment-and-support-allowance-6)

## **Special Educational Needs and Disability**

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130128112038/http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/corporate-reports/tribunals/send>

[www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-with-special-educational-needs-an-analysis-2013](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/children-with-special-educational-needs-an-analysis-2013)

## Contacts

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General information about the official statistics system of the UK is available from [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)