



Ministry
of Justice

Gender Recognition Certificate Statistics April to June 2014

Ministry of Justice
Statistics bulletin

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Executive Summary

This publication presents the latest statistics on applications for Gender Recognition Certificates that were received and dealt with by the Gender Recognition Panel in the quarter April to June 2014.

- The number of applications for Gender Recognition Certificates received in the period April to June 2014 was 75, in line with the average quarterly figure.
- Between April and June 2014, 68 applications were dealt with, a decrease of 39% compared to this period last year, and just 9% less than the number dealt with during the previous quarter.
- A full Gender Recognition Certificate was issued in 85% of cases dealt with; of these 57% were issued to individuals who were registered male at birth, while 43% were issued to individuals who were registered female at birth. The proportion of certificates granted to people registered female at birth has generally risen over the last two years.
- Of the 175 interim Gender Recognition Certificates granted between 1st April 2005 and 30th June 2014, to date 70% have been converted to a full certificate.
- For those people that convert interim certificates to full certificates, the majority (56%) of people convert within 30 weeks.

Introduction

This quarterly bulletin presents summary statistics on Gender Recognition Certificates applied for and granted by the Gender Recognition Panel (GRP) during **April to June 2014** (the first quarter of 2014/15), along with quarterly data since April 2009. They are published by the Ministry of Justice, with assistance from officials at the GRP.

The GRP is part of Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunals Service (HMCTS), which is an executive agency of the Ministry of Justice. The GRP is comprised of judicially trained legal and medical members and is supported by an administrative team. The panel sit in private and consider the documentary evidence supplied by the applicant in support of their application. More information about the work of HMCTS can be found on the Ministry of Justice website at www.justice.gov.uk/about/hmcts.

Following the recent consultation on a variety of publications produced by the Ministry of Justice; this publication will be incorporated into the Tribunals Statistics Quarterly publication as of next quarter. For further information on the consultation please see <https://consult.justice.gov.uk/digital-communications/consultation-on-changes-to-moj-statistics>

This edition is therefore the final stand-alone publication on Gender Recognition Certificate Statistics.

Accompanying Excel tables

Statistical tables accompanying this bulletin can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/gender-recognition-certificate-statistics>

Please note that the statistics for full certificates issued presented in Tables 1 to 4 which accompany this bulletin do not count those issued by a court subsequent to an earlier interim certificate; the statistics relate only to those full certificates which are issued by the Panel. Table 5 shows the number of interim certificates converted to a full GRC by a court.

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>

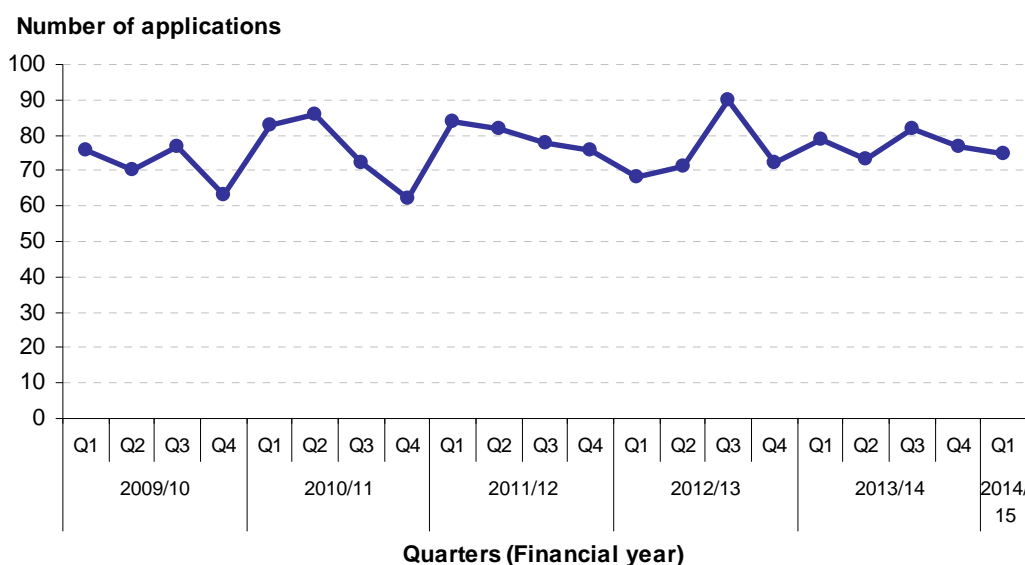
If you have any feedback, questions or requests for further information about this statistical bulletin, please direct them to the appropriate contact given at the end of this report.

Applications for Gender Recognition Certificates

A total of 75 applications were received by the Gender Recognition Panel (GRP) in the quarter April to June 2014 (see Tables 1 and 2). Overall, the number of applications has followed a broadly flat trend over the past five years (see Figure 1).

Of the 75 applications received in the quarter, 73 were 'standard track' applications (97% of the total), whilst a further two were 'overseas track' applications¹.

Figure 1: Applications received by the Gender Recognition Panel, April 2009 to June 2014



At the end of June 2014, a total of 60 applications were in progress awaiting final resolution, some of which are from earlier periods. This was a decrease of 25% compared to the same period last year, and 13% more than the number pending at the end of the previous quarter.

Initial outcome of applications (Table 1)

A total of 68 applications were dealt with by the GRP during the period April to June 2014, meaning that either a decision had been taken by the GRP to grant or to refuse a Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC), or the applicant withdrew their application.

¹ Standard track applications are those submitted under the standard application process, on the basis of living permanently in the acquired gender for two years or more. Overseas track applications are those submitted under the overseas application process, on the basis of having changed gender under the law of an approved country or territory outside the United Kingdom

Of the applications dealt with in April to June 2014, a full GRC was granted in 58 cases (85% of the total, see Figure 2). 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 April 2005, a total of 3,664 full GRCs have been granted.

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

An interim GRC is issued to a successful applicant if he or she is married or in a civil partnership at the time of the application. The interim certificate is issued to allow the applicant and his or her spouse or civil partner to end their marriage or civil partnership easily. It has no legal significance beyond this use. When the marriage or civil partnership is ended, a full GRC will be issued to the applicant.

On 17 July 2013 the Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013 received Royal Assent and the first same sex weddings took place on Saturday 29 March 2014. The Government is aiming to implement the gender recognition provisions of the 2013 Act by 10 December 2014, subject to Parliamentary approval of the necessary secondary legislation.

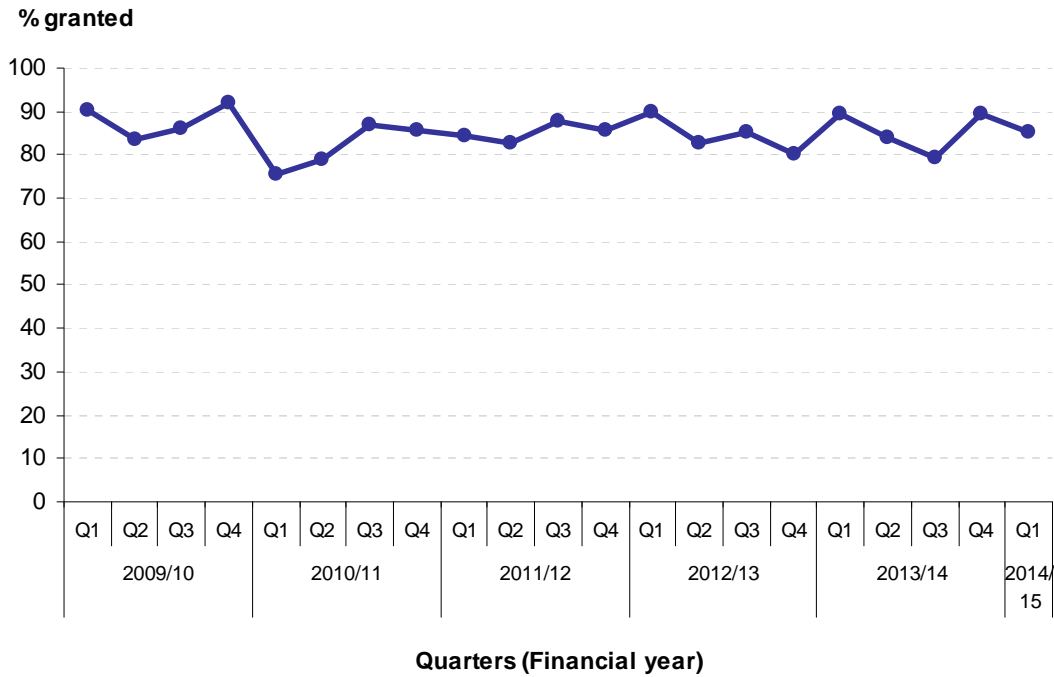
These will enable some married applicants to receive a full GRC (rather than an interim GRC) where the couple indicate that they wish to remain married.

Further information about the Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act 2013 and when the changes might take effect can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/creating-a-fairer-and-more-equal-society/supporting-pages/equal-marriage-for-gay-lesbian-bisexual-and-trans-people-and-protecting-lgbt-rights>

A further six applications were withdrawn during April to June 2014, while two applications were refused.

Figure 2: Proportion of applications dealt with where a full Gender Recognition Certificate was granted, April 2009 to June 2014

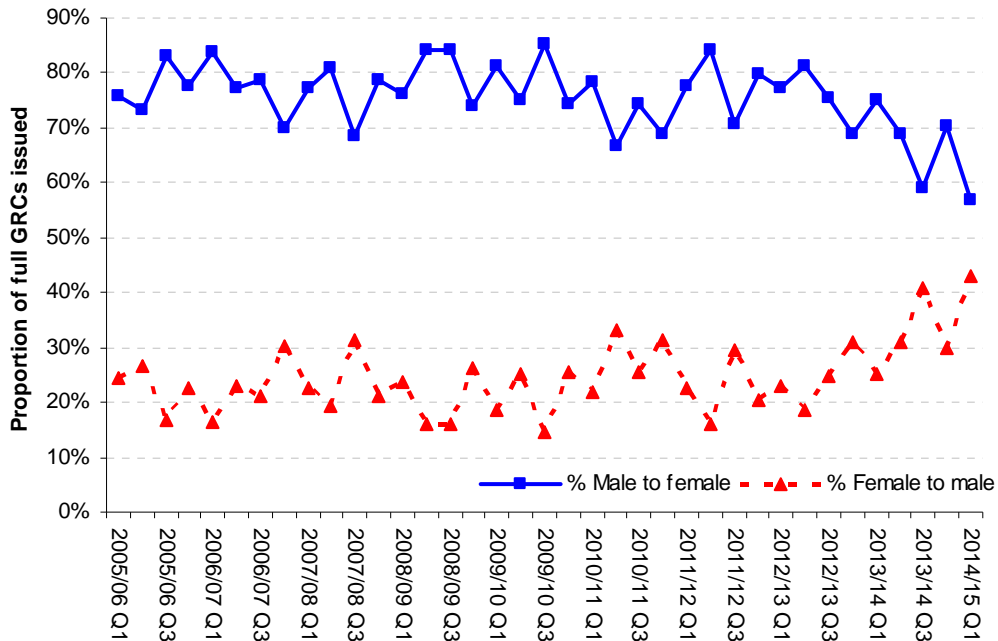


Gender Recognition Certificates granted – demographic statistics (Table 4)

Of the 58 full Gender Recognition Certificates granted in April to June 2014, 33 (57%) were granted to individuals who were registered male at birth (who thus legally became female as a result). The remaining 25 (43%) were granted to individuals who were registered female at birth.

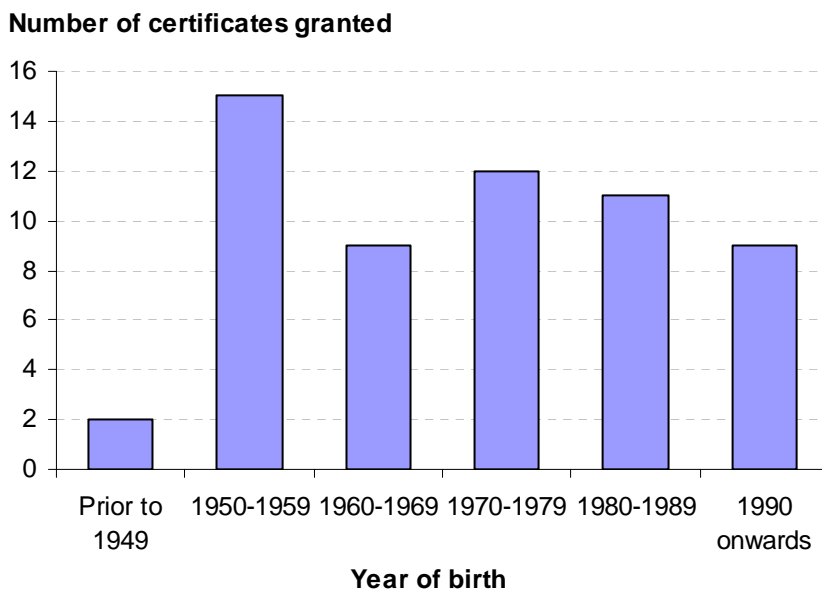
The proportion of certificates granted to individuals who were registered female at birth has generally increased over the last two years (see Figure 2). In April to June 2014, the proportion who were registered female at birth was the highest ever, at 43%.

Figure 3: Full Gender Recognition Certificates granted, July 2009 to June 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 1950-1959 (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Full Gender Recognition Certificates granted between April and June 2014, by year of birth



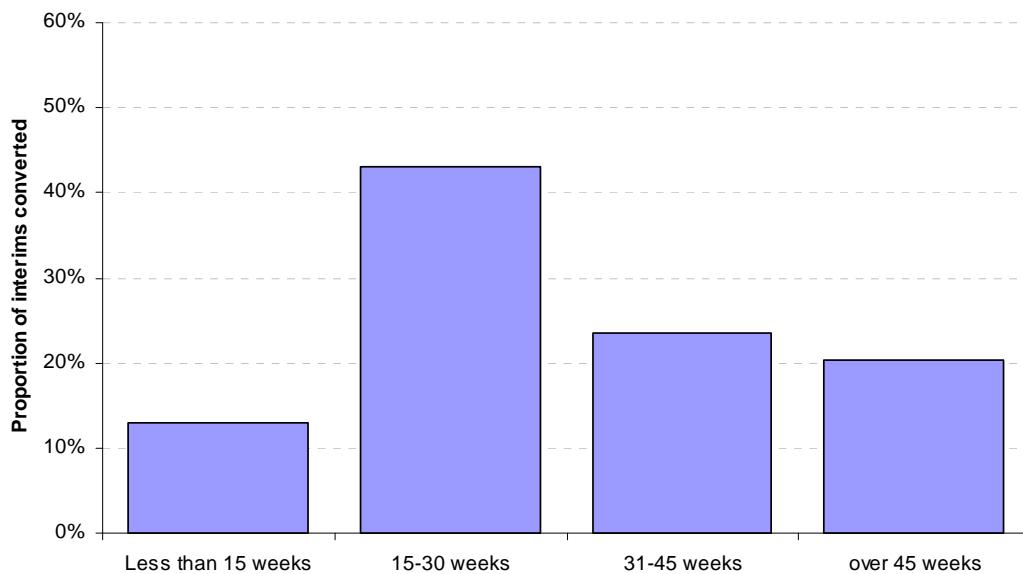
Conversion of Interim to Full Gender Recognition Certificates

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 1st April 2005 and 30th June 2014 there were 175 interim certificates issued by the Gender Recognition Panel (see Table 5). As of 30th June 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 5: Time for conversion from interim to full Gender Recognition Certificates between 1st April 2005 and 30th June 2014



Explanatory notes

Users of the statistics

The main users of these statistics are Ministers and officials in central government responsible for developing policy with regards to gender recognition. Other users include local authorities, other central government departments, and non-governmental bodies, including various transgender voluntary organisations. The statistics are used to monitor the number of applications received and dealt with by the GRP each quarter.

Contacts

Press enquiries on the contents of this bulletin should be directed to the HM Courts and Tribunals Service press office:

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