

Gender recognition certificate statistics July to September 2010

Ministry of Justice
Statistics bulletin

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Introduction

This new bulletin presents summary statistics on Gender Recognition Certificates applied for and granted by the Tribunals Service's Gender Recognition Panel during the **second quarter (July to September) of 2010/11**, along with quarterly data back to the second quarter of 2009/10. It is planned to publish this report on a regular quarterly basis in future. Users' views on these plans and any other feedback on this bulletin would be gratefully received; contact details can be found in the Explanatory Notes section at the end of the report.

Under United Kingdom law, individuals are considered by the State to be of the gender – either male or female – that is recorded on their birth certificate. The Gender Recognition Act 2004, which came into effect on 4 April 2005, enables transsexual people to apply to the Gender Recognition Panel (GRP) to receive a Gender Recognition Certificate. Successful applicants are considered legally to be of their acquired gender. Such individuals are entitled to all the rights appropriate to a person of their acquired gender, including the right to marry someone of the opposite legal gender, form a civil partnership with someone of the same legal gender, and to retire and receive state pension at an age appropriate to their acquired gender. A person whose birth was registered in the UK is able to obtain a new birth certificate showing their recognised legal gender.

The GRP was established under the Gender Recognition Act 2004. Its function is to assess applications from transsexual people seeking to obtain a Gender Recognition Certificate. Information on the criteria for gender recognition against which the GRP assesses applications can be found in the Explanatory Notes section at the end of this report.

The GRP is comprised of judicially trained legal and medical members. The panel sit in private and consider the documentary evidence supplied by the applicant in support of their application. If a person is successful in their application to the GRP, they will be issued with a full Gender Recognition Certificate, and that person's gender will become, for all purposes, their acquired gender.

More information about the gender recognition process and the work of the GRP can be found on its website at <http://www.grp.gov.uk>.

Quarterly figures on the workload of all the tribunals run by the Tribunal Service are published in the statistical bulletin "Tribunals Service Quarterly Statistics", which is available from the Ministry of Justice website at <http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/quart-stats-tribunals.htm>.

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.

Executive summary

In the second quarter (July to September) of 2010/11, a total of 86 applications for gender recognition were received by the Gender Recognition Panel (GRP).

Some 76 applications were dealt with by the GRP during the second quarter of 2010/11. A full Gender Recognition Certificate was issued in 63 cases, of which 42 were to individuals who were registered male at birth, and 21 to individuals who were registered female at birth. No cases were granted an interim Gender Recognition Certificate, with 8 applications refused and 5 withdrawn.

The certificates granted included to 20 applicants born in the years 1950-1959 and 14 applicants born in 1960-1969.

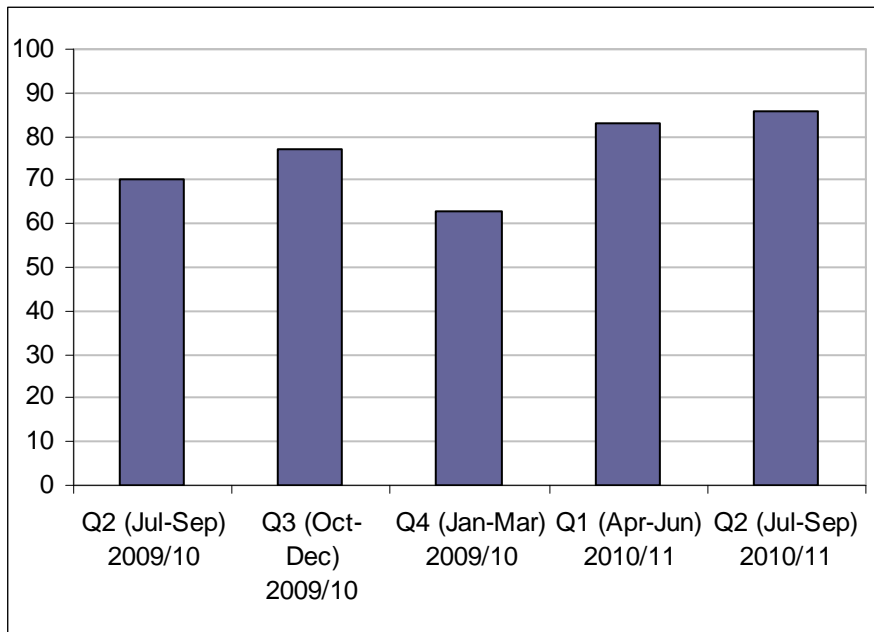
Commentary

Applications received (Table 1)

A total of 86 applications were received by the Gender Recognition Panel (GRP) in the second quarter (July to September) of 2010/11. Overall the number of applications has followed a broadly flat trend over the past year or so (see Figure A).

Of the 86 applications in the second quarter, 82 were “standard track” applications, meaning that they were due to follow the standard gender recognition application process. A further 4 were “overseas track” applications, meaning that they were from people who were applying on the basis that they had been recognised in their acquired gender overseas.

Figure A: Applications received by the Gender Recognition Panel, by quarter, July 2009 to September 2010



Initial outcome of applications (Table 2)

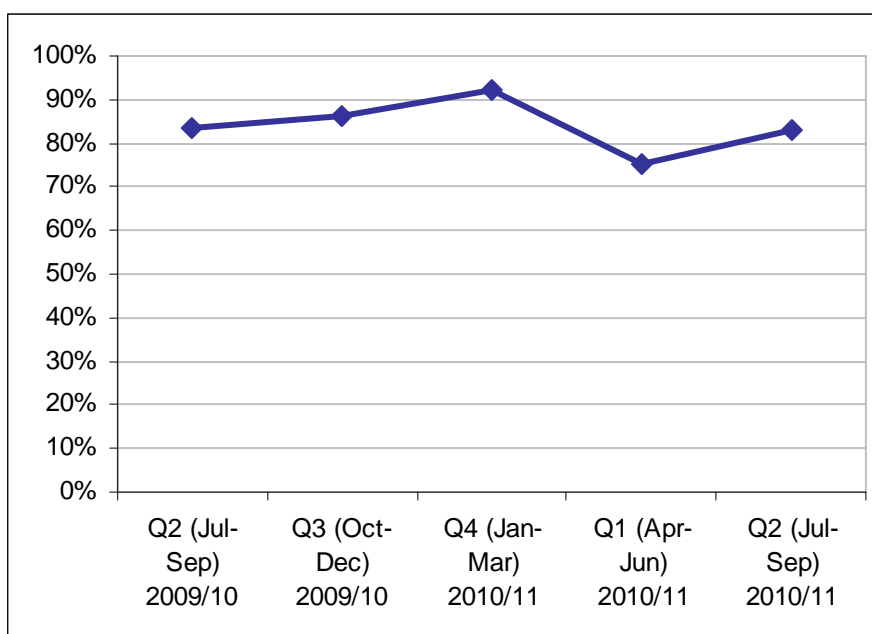
A total of 76 applications were dealt with by the GRP during the second quarter of 2010/11, meaning that either a decision had been taken by the GRP to grant or to refuse a Gender Recognition Certificate, or the applicant withdrew their application.

A full Gender Recognition Certificate was granted in 63 cases (83 per cent of the total), meaning that the person was judged by the GRP to have satisfied the criteria for legal recognition in their acquired gender.

There were no cases where an interim Gender Recognition Certificate was granted, which would have meant that the application was successful but the applicant was married or in a civil partnership at the time. In such instances, a full Gender Recognition Certificate would be issued when the marriage or civil partnership has ended (although the full certificates which are issued subsequent to an earlier interim certificate are not included within the statistics for full Gender Recognition Certificates, which relate to those issued by the GRP in the first instance).

A further 8 applications were refused in the first quarter of 2010/11, while 5 applications were withdrawn.

Figure B: Proportion of applications dealt with where a full Gender Recognition Certificate was granted, by quarter, July 2009 to September 2010



At the end of the first quarter, a total of 125 applications were in progress awaiting final resolution.

Gender Recognition Certificates granted – demographic statistics (Table 3)

As noted above, some 63 full Gender Recognition Certificates were granted during the second quarter of 2010/11.

Of these, 42 certificates were granted to individuals who were registered male at birth (who thus legally became female as a result), while 21 were granted to individuals who were registered female at birth.

As in previous quarters, full Gender Recognition Certificates were granted to applicants of a range of ages. Certificates granted included to 20 applicants

born in the years 1950-1959, 14 applicants born in 1960-1969, and 12 applicants born in 1980 or later years.

Figure C: Full Gender Recognition Certificates granted during the second quarter of 2010/11, by gender at birth and year of birth

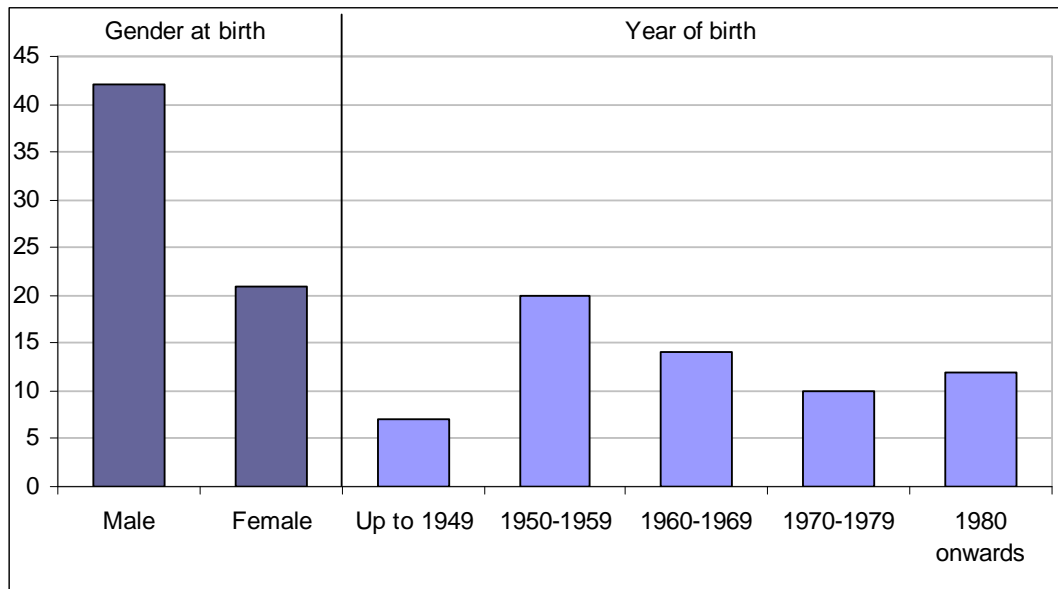


Table 1: Applications received by the Gender Recognition Panel, July 2009 to September 2010

Time period	Total applications received	By track	
		Standard track (1)	Overseas track (2)
Quarter			
Q2 (Jul-Sep) 2009/10	70	68	2
Q3 (Oct-Dec) 2009/10	77	72	5
Q4 (Jan-Mar) 2009/10	63	60	3
Q1 (Apr-Jun) 2010/11	83	75	8
Q2 (Jul-Sep) 2010/11	86	82	4
Latest 3 months			
Jul-10	29	27	2
Aug-10	35	34	1
Sep-10	22	21	1

(1) "Standard track" applications are those submitted under the standard application process, on the basis of living permanently in the acquired gender.

(2) "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.

Table 2: Applications dealt with by the Gender Recognition Panel, July 2009 to June 2010

Time period	Total applications dealt with	Outcome			Applications pending at end of period	
		Full GRC granted	Interim GRC granted	Refused		
Quarter						
Q2 (Jul-Sep) 2009/10	72	60	5	4	3	83
Q3 (Oct-Dec) 2009/10	79	68	5	6	0	81
Q4 (Jan-Mar) 2009/10	51	47	3	1	0	93
Q1 (Apr-Jun) 2010/11	61	46	7	6	2	115
Q2 (Jul-Sep) 2010/11	76	63	0	8	5	125
Latest 3 months						
Jul-10	29	26	0	2	1	115
Aug-10	3	3	0	0	0	147
Sep-10	44	34	0	6	4	125

Table 3: Gender at birth and year of birth for full Gender Recognition Certificates granted, by quarter, July 2009 to June 2010

Time period	Total full GRCs granted	Gender at birth		Year of birth				
		Male	Female	Up to 1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980 onwards
Quarter								
Q2 (Jul-Sep) 2009/10	60	45	15	8	15	8	18	11
Q3 (Oct-Dec) 2009/10	68	58	10	10	14	21	16	7
Q4 (Jan-Mar) 2009/10	47	35	12	9	13	14	4	7
Q1 (Apr-Jun) 2010/11	46	36	10	6	12	19	3	6
Q2 (Jul-Sep) 2010/11	63	42	21	7	20	14	10	12

Explanatory notes

1. The statistics in this bulletin relate to applications to, and decisions made by, the Gender Recognition Panel (GRP) in the second quarter (July to September) of 2010/11. They are published by the Ministry of Justice, with assistance from officials at the GRP. This is the first edition in this series; it is planned to continue to publish this bulletin on a quarterly basis in future. If you have any feedback or questions regarding this statistical bulletin, please direct them to the appropriate contact given at the end of this section.
2. Under UK law, individuals are considered by the State to be of the gender – either male or female – that is recorded on their birth certificate. The Gender Recognition Act 2004, which came into effect on 4 April 2005, enables transsexual people to apply to the GRP to receive a Gender Recognition Certificate. Successful applicants who are issued with a certificate are considered legally to be of their acquired gender. Such individuals are entitled to all the rights appropriate to a person of their acquired gender, including the right to marry someone of the opposite legal gender, form a civil partnership with someone of the same legal gender, and to receive state pension at an age appropriate to their acquired gender. A person whose birth was registered in the UK is able to obtain a new birth certificate showing their recognised legal gender.
3. An application for a Gender Recognition Certificate requires applicants to demonstrate that:
 - They have, or have had, gender dysphoria.
 - They have lived fully for the last two years in their acquired gender.
 - They intend to live permanently in their acquired gender.

The overseas process requires applicants to demonstrate that they have been legally recognised in their acquired gender in a country or territory that is listed in the Gender Recognition (Approved Countries and Territories) Order 2005. The list is available on the GRP website (www.grp.gov.uk). Under all circumstances, an applicant must also prove that they are at least 18 years of age.

4. A full Gender Recognition Certificate issued by the GRP shows that a person has satisfied the criteria for legal recognition in the acquired gender. It is issued to a successful applicant if he or she is not married or in a civil partnership. From the date of issue, the holder's gender becomes the acquired gender for all purposes.
5. An interim Gender Recognition Certificate 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 Gender Recognition Certificate will be issued to the successful applicant. Please note, however, that the statistics for full certificates issued presented in this bulletin do not count those issued subsequent to an earlier interim certificate; the statistics relate to those full certificates which are issued in the *first* instance.

6. The Gender Recognition Panel is part of the Tribunals Service, which is an executive agency of the Ministry of Justice and provides administrative support for the tribunals' judiciary who hear cases and decide appeals. More information about the work of the Tribunals Service can be found on its website at www.tribunals.gov.uk.

Symbols and conventions

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

- = Not applicable
n/a = Not available

Contact points for further information

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

Tel: 020 334 6510

Queries regarding the work of the Gender Recognition Panel should be directed to:

GRP
PO Box 9300
Leicester
LE1 8DJ
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Email: grpinqueries@tribunals.gsi.gov.uk

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to:

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102 Petty France
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