



Ministry of
JUSTICE

Gender recognition certificate statistics April to June 2011

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 HM Courts and Tribunals Service's Gender Recognition Panel during the quarter **April to June of 2011**, along with quarterly data back to July 2009.

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 the Ministry of Justice website at

www.justice.gov.uk/guidance/courts-and-tribunals/tribunals/gender-recognition-panel/index.htm.

Quarterly figures on the workload of all the tribunals run by HM Courts and Tribunals Service are published in the statistical bulletin "Tribunals Statistics Quarterly", which is available from the Ministry of Justice website at

www.justice.gov.uk/publications/statistics-and-data/tribunals/quarterly.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 quarter April to June of 2011, a total of 84 applications for gender recognition were received by the Gender Recognition Panel (GRP).

Some 58 applications were dealt with by the GRP during the quarter April to June 2011. A full Gender Recognition Certificate was issued in 49 cases, of which 38 were to individuals who were registered male at birth, and 11 to individuals who were registered female at birth. Three cases were granted an interim Gender Recognition Certificate, with 5 applications refused.

The certificates granted included to 18 applicants born in the years 1950-1959, 12 applicants born in 1960-1969 and 12 applicants born in 1970-1979.

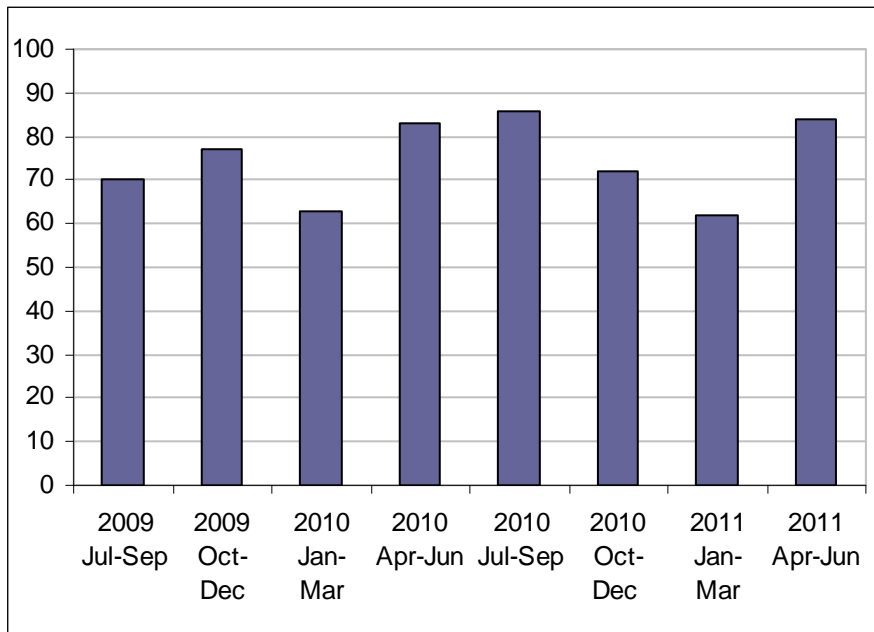
Commentary

Applications received (Table 1)

A total of 84 applications were received by the Gender Recognition Panel (GRP) in the quarter April to June of 2011. Overall the number of applications has followed a broadly flat trend over the past eighteen months (see Figure A).

Of the 84 applications in the quarter, 82 were “standard track” applications, meaning that they were due to follow the standard gender recognition application process. A further 2 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 June 2011



Initial outcome of applications (Table 2)

A total of 58 applications were dealt with by the GRP during the period April to June 2011, 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.

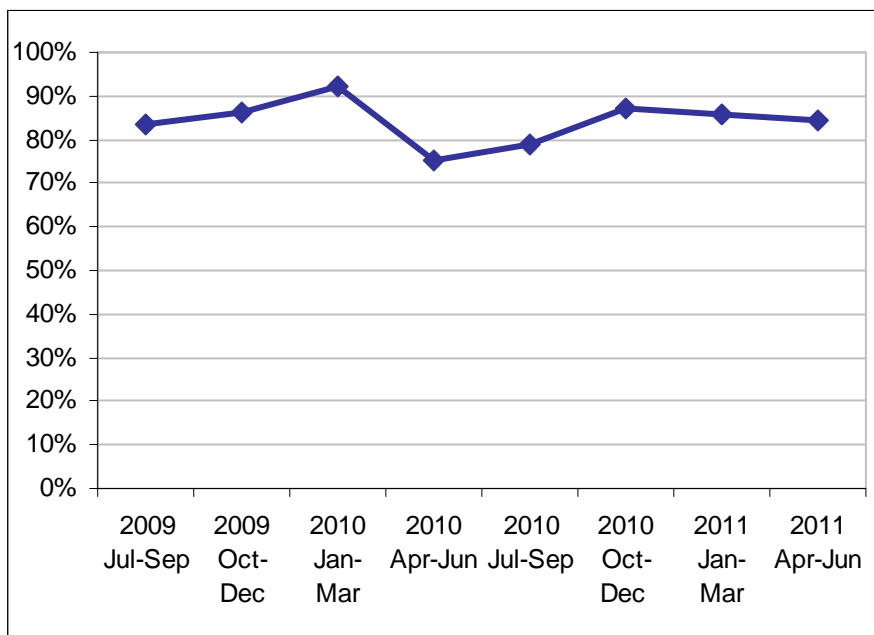
A full Gender Recognition Certificate was granted in 49 cases (84 per cent of the total), meaning that the person was judged by the GRP to have satisfied the criteria for legal recognition in their acquired gender.

There were 3 cases where an interim Gender Recognition Certificate was granted, which 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 will 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 5 applications were refused during October to December 2010, while 1 application was withdrawn.

Figure B: Proportion of applications dealt with where a full Gender Recognition Certificate was granted, by quarter, July 2009 to June 2011



At the end of the quarter, a total of 104 applications were in progress awaiting final resolution.

Gender Recognition Certificates granted – demographic statistics (Table 3)

As noted above, some 49 full Gender Recognition Certificates were granted during the period April to June 2011.

Of these, 38 certificates were granted to individuals who were registered male at birth (who thus legally became female as a result), while 11 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 18 applicants born in the years 1950-1959, 12 applicants born in 1960-1969, and 12 applicants born in 1970-1979.

Figure C: Full Gender Recognition Certificates granted during April-June 2011, by gender at birth and year of birth

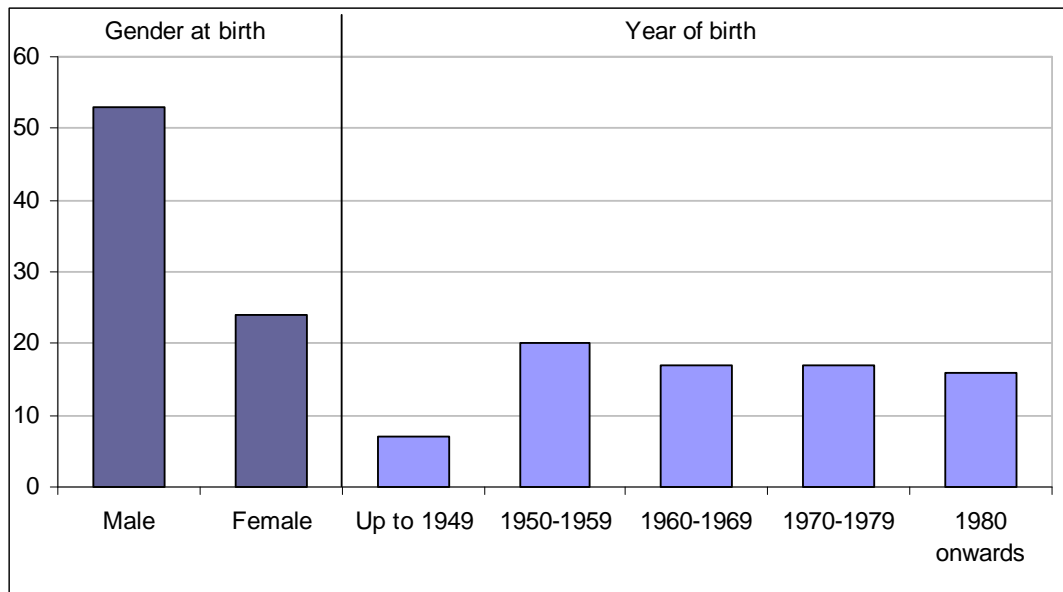


Table 1: Applications received by the Gender Recognition Panel, July 2009 to June 2011

Time period	Total applications received	By track	
		Standard track (1)	Overseas track (2)
Year			
2010-11	303	284	19
Quarter			
2009 Jul-Sep	70	68	2
2009 Oct-Dec	77	72	5
2010 Jan-Mar	63	60	3
2010 Apr-Jun	83	75	8
2010 Jul-Sep	86	82	4
2010 Oct-Dec	72	67	5
2011 Jan-Mar	62	60	2
2011 Apr-Jun	84	82	2
Latest 3 months			
Apr-11	24	24	0
May-11	25	25	0
Jun-11	35	33	2

(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 2011

Time period	Total applications dealt with	Outcome			Applications pending at end of period (r)	
		Full GRC granted	Interim GRC granted	Refused		
Year						
2010-11	316	260	16	28	12	78
Quarter						
2009 Jul-Sep	72	60	5	4	3	81
2009 Oct-Dec	79	68	5	6	0	79
2010 Jan-Mar	51	47	3	1	0	91
2010 Apr-Jun	61	46	7	6	2	113
2010 Jul-Sep	80	63	0	8	9	119
2010 Oct-Dec	85	74	5	6	0	106
2011 Jan-Mar	90	77	4	8	1	78
2011 Apr-Jun	58	49	3	5	1	104
Latest 3 months						
Apr-11	20	15	0	4	1	82
May-11	12	11	1	0	0	95
Jun-11	26	23	2	1	0	104

(r) Figures for applications ending at the end of each period up to March 2011 have been revised; please see Explanatory Notes for more information.

Table 3: Gender at birth and year of birth for full Gender Recognition Certificates granted, by quarter, July 2009 to June 2011

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
Year								
2010-11	260	186	74	27	63	69	50	51
Quarter								
2009 Jul-Sep	60	45	15	8	15	8	18	11
2009 Oct-Dec	68	58	10	10	14	21	16	7
2010 Jan-Mar	47	35	12	9	13	14	4	7
2010 Apr-Jun	46	36	10	6	12	19	3	6
2010 Jul-Sep	63	42	21	7	20	14	10	12
2010 Oct-Dec	74	55	19	7	11	19	20	17
2011 Jan-Mar	77	53	24	7	20	17	17	16
2011 Apr-Jun	49	38	11	2	18	12	12	5

Explanatory notes

1. The statistics in this bulletin relate to applications to, and decisions made by, the Gender Recognition Panel (GRP) in the quarter April to June of 2011. They are published by the Ministry of Justice, with assistance from officials at the GRP. This is the fourth edition in this series.
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 Ministry of Justice website (www.justice.gov.uk/guidance/courts-and-tribunals/tribunals/gender-recognition-panel/index.htm). 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 Her Majesty's Courts and 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 HM Courts and Tribunals Service can be found on the Ministry of Justice website at www.justice.gov.uk/about/hmcts/index.htm.
7. **Revisions:** Previously published statistics for the number of GRP applications pending at the end of each period have been revised marginally downwards. A clerical count of unresolved applications recently undertaken by the GRP revealed that the previously published figures were overstated by 2, and have been revised downwards accordingly. This applies to the applications pending figures for all previous quarters shown in the tables of this report. All the other statistics presented (i.e. applications received, initial decisions, and the demographic statistics for Gender Recognition Certificates granted) are unaffected.

Contact points for further information

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

Tel: 020 3334 6510

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

GRP
PO Box 9300
Leicester
LE1 8DJ
Tel: 0845 355 5155
Email: grp enquiries@hmcts.gsi.gov.uk

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to:

Justice Statistics Analytical Services division
Ministry of Justice
7th Floor
102 Petty France
London
SW1H 9AJ
Tel: 020 3334 3737
Email: statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk

General enquiries about the statistical work of the Ministry of Justice can be e-mailed to: statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk

General information about the official statistics system of the UK is available from www.statistics.gov.uk

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