



Ministry  
of Justice

# **Gender Recognition Certificate Statistics January to March 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 January to March 2014.

- The number of applications for Gender Recognition Certificates received in the period January to March 2014 was 77, in line with the average quarterly figure.
- Between January and March 2014, 75 applications were dealt with, an increase of 34% compared to this period last year, and just 3% less than the number dealt with during the previous quarter.
- A full Gender Recognition Certificate was issued in 89% of cases dealt with; of these 70% were issued to individuals who were registered male at birth, while 30% 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 173 interim Gender Recognition Certificates granted between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2005 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014, to date 67% have been converted to a full certificate.
- For those people that convert interim certificates to full certificates, the majority (59%) 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 **January to March 2014** (the fourth quarter of 2013/14), 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](http://www.justice.gov.uk/about/hmcts).

### 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>

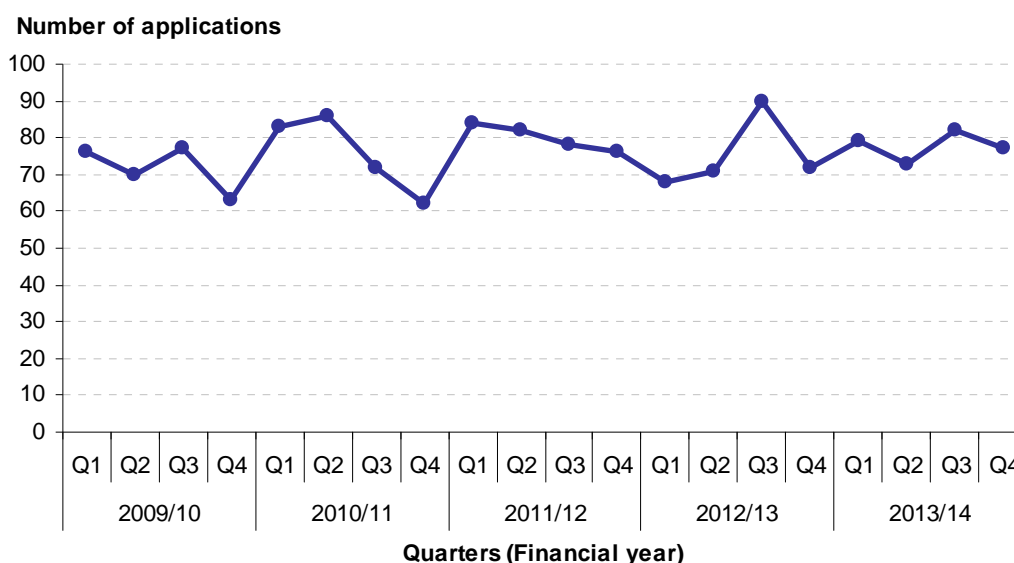
If you have any feedback, questions or requests for further information about this statistical bulletin, please direct them to the appropriate contact given at the end of this report.

## Applications for Gender Recognition Certificates

A total of 77 applications were received by the Gender Recognition Panel (GRP) in the quarter January to March 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 77 applications received in the quarter, 70 were 'standard track' applications (91% of the total), whilst a further seven were 'overseas track' applications.

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



At the end of March 2014, a total of 53 applications were in progress awaiting final resolution, some of which are from earlier periods. This was a decrease of 53% compared to the same period last year, and 4% more than the number pending at the end of the previous quarter.

### Initial outcome of applications (Table 1)

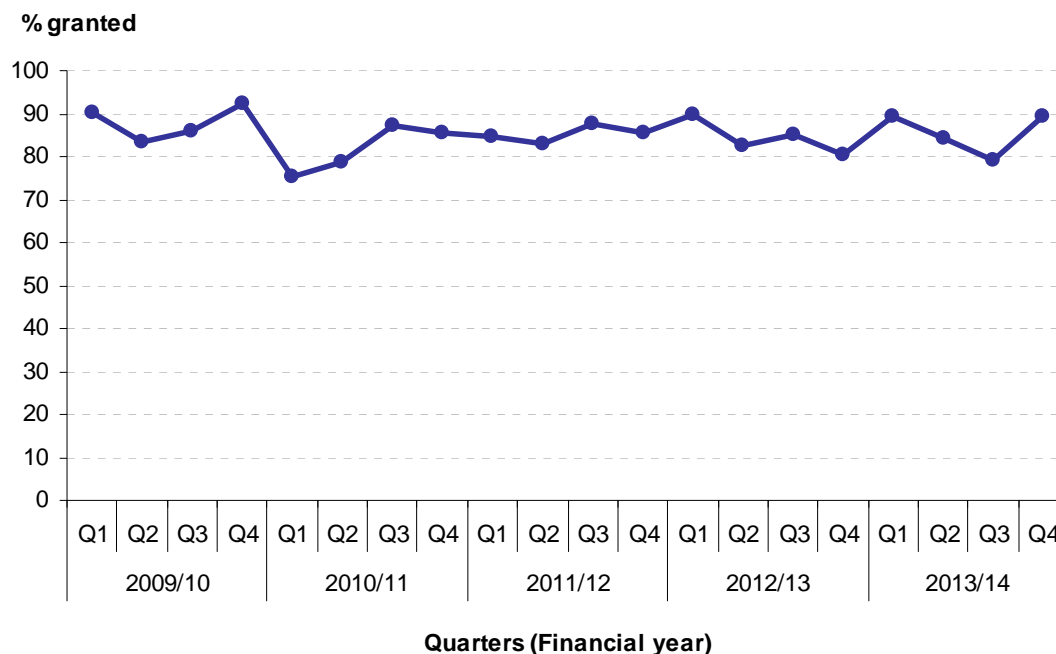
A total of 75 applications were dealt with by the GRP during the period January to March 2014, meaning that either a decision had been taken by the GRP to grant or to refuse a Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC), or the applicant withdrew their application.

Of the applications dealt with in January to March 2014, a full GRC was granted in 67 cases (89% 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.

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.

A further five applications were withdrawn during January to March 2014, while one application was refused.

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

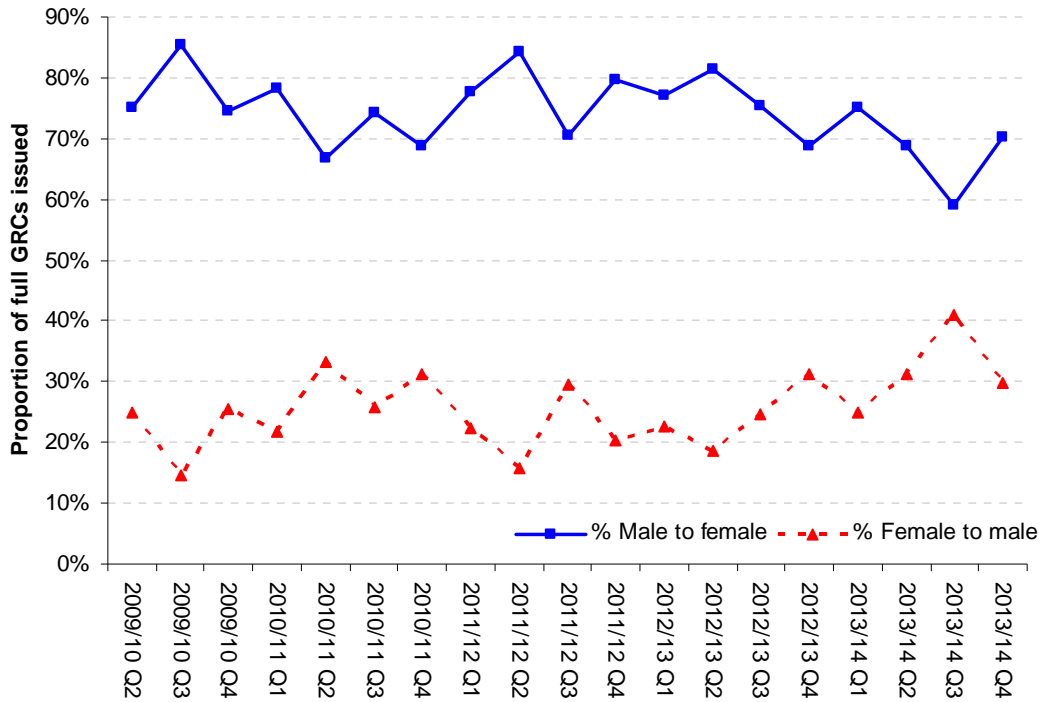


**Gender Recognition Certificates granted – demographic statistics (Table 4)**

Of the 67 full Gender Recognition Certificates granted in January to March 2014, 47 (70%) were granted to individuals who were registered male at birth (who thus legally became female as a result). The remaining 20 (30%) were granted to individuals who were registered female at birth.

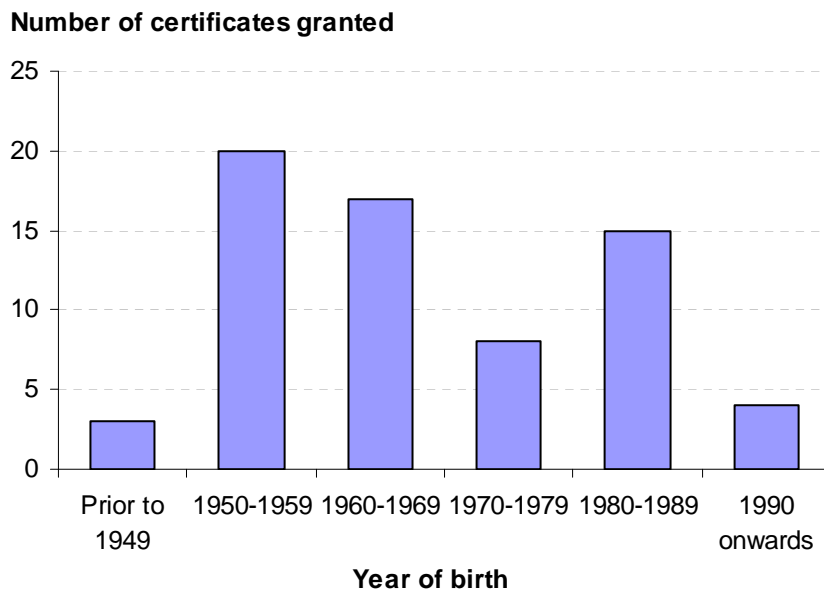
The proportion of certificates granted to individuals who were registered female at birth has generally increased over the last two years. In the period April 2013 to March 2014 this proportion was 31%, compared to 22% in the period April 2011 to March 2012.

**Figure 3: Full Gender Recognition Certificates granted, July 2009 to March 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 January and March 2014, by year of birth**



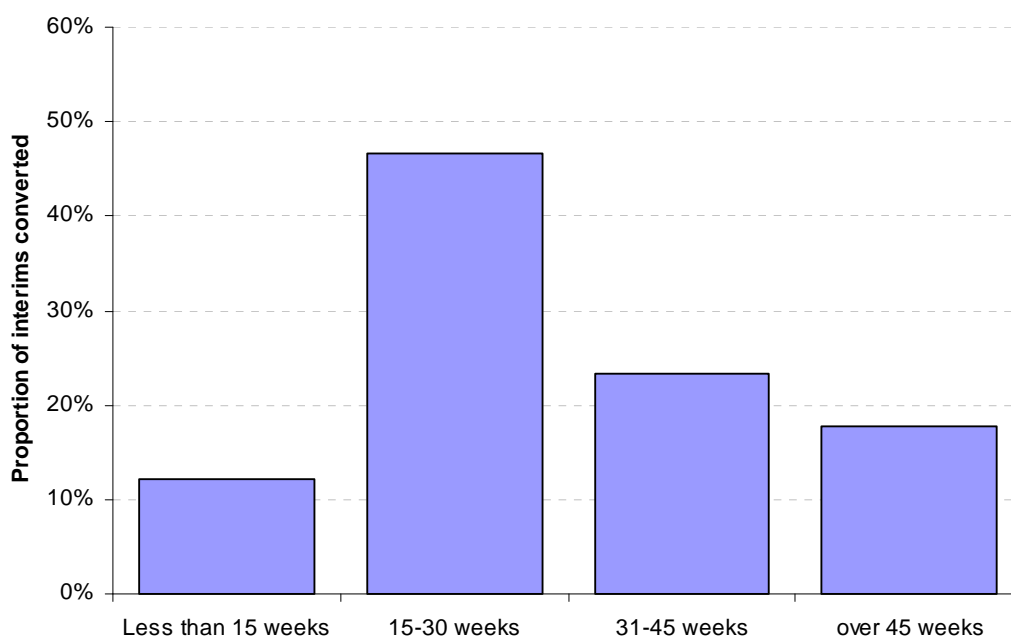
## Conversion of Interim to Full Gender Recognition Certificates

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<sup>st</sup> April 2005 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014 there were 173 interim certificates issued by the Gender Recognition Panel (see Table 5). As of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2014, 67% 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 (59%) of people converted within 30 weeks.

**Figure 5: Time for conversion from interim to full Gender Recognition Certificates between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2005 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 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

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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)

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