

REDC



THE COUNTESS

# Gender Poll The Countess

JN. 526121



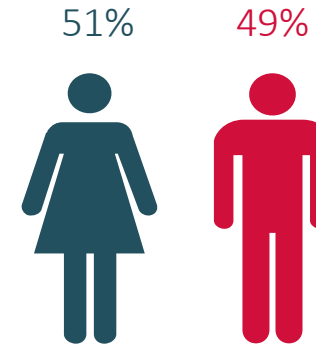
# RED Line Methodology



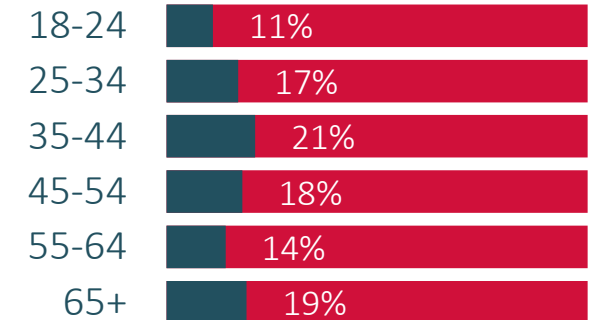
## MUST BE INCLUDED IN ANY PRESS RELEASE

- RED C interviewed a random sample of 1020 adults aged 18+ online between Thursday 17th and 24th June 2021
- A online approach was used, among our bespoke online panel RED C Live.
- Interviews are conducted across the country and the results weighted to the profile of all adults.
- Panellists were chosen at random to complete the poll, with quotas set and weights allocated on age, gender, class, region, education level & working status to ensure a nationally representative sample.
- A further past vote quota and weight is included that looks at how people on our panel voted at the last election (gathered at the time) and controls this to ensure it matches the actual results.
- In all respects the poll was completed to the opinion polling guidelines set out by both ESOMAR and AIMRO.

### Gender



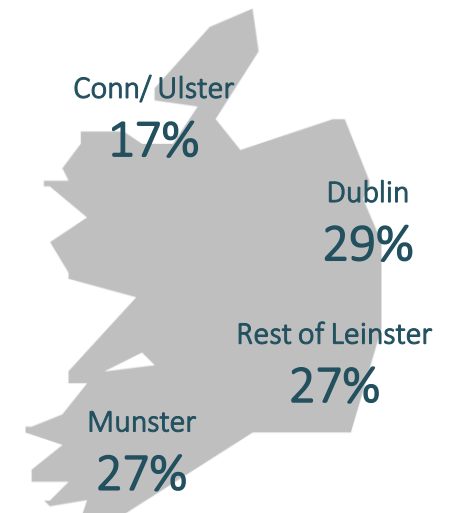
### Age



### Social Class



### Region



# Main Findings



1

The majority of all adults favour single sex facilities and care provision. Women in particular believe they should have the right to request and be provided with a medical provider of the same birth sex for intimate examinations, in addition to single sex wards and single sex toilets in public buildings.

2

Half of all adults believe that transgender people should have the right to change their original birth certificate, but most of these do feel it should be only once some action is taken towards reassignment via hormones or surgery. Just over 1 in 4 (28%) believe birth certificates should never be changed.

3

Younger people are far more likely to be of the idea that self-identifying as a member of the opposite sex is all that is required to change your birth cert, whereas those over 34 years old are more likely to assert that it should be conditional upon partial or full gender reassignment.

4

More support the idea that one can be born in the wrong body, that there are many different genders, or that it is possible to change your gender, should be taught in Irish schools, than don't. However, high rejection and uncertainty suggest a wider debate could be had, particularly amongst parents of dependent kids.

5

Stronger sentiment that trans people who have not undergone full reassignment surgery should not be allowed to compete in sports of the opposite birth sex, particularly in cases of male to female. Access for trans people to prisons, changing rooms and refuges of the opposite sex also leans towards non admittance

6

The majority of those that express an opinion believe sex offenders should not be allowed to obtain a gender recognition certificate, although many are still uncertain.

# 01

## Single Sex Facilities



The majority of adults favour single sex facilities and care provision

# Single Sex Facilities – Summary



*How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements others have made about public facilities and care?*

% agree

People should have the right to request and be provided with a medical provider of the same birth sex as themselves for intimate medical examinations or care (e.g. prostate exam, mammogram)

77%



## Intimate Medical Exams

Sex plays a key role, as female respondents are far more likely to believe that there should be a choice to have intimate medical exams done by someone of the same birth sex.

Hospitals should be required to provide single sex wards, rather than mixed wards

64%



## Single Sex Wards

Support for single sex wards in hospitals is also influenced by gender, with females showing stronger support. Age is also a factor, with the 18-34 age cohort far less likely to think they should be provided.

Public buildings (e.g. banks, schools, etc) should have to provide single sex toilets, as opposed to mixed sex (gender neutral toilets)

62%



## Bathrooms in Public Buildings

A majority agree that public buildings should provide single sex toilets, with women even more likely to agree. Age plays a factor in differing opinions, however, with the 18-34s far less certain on the issue.

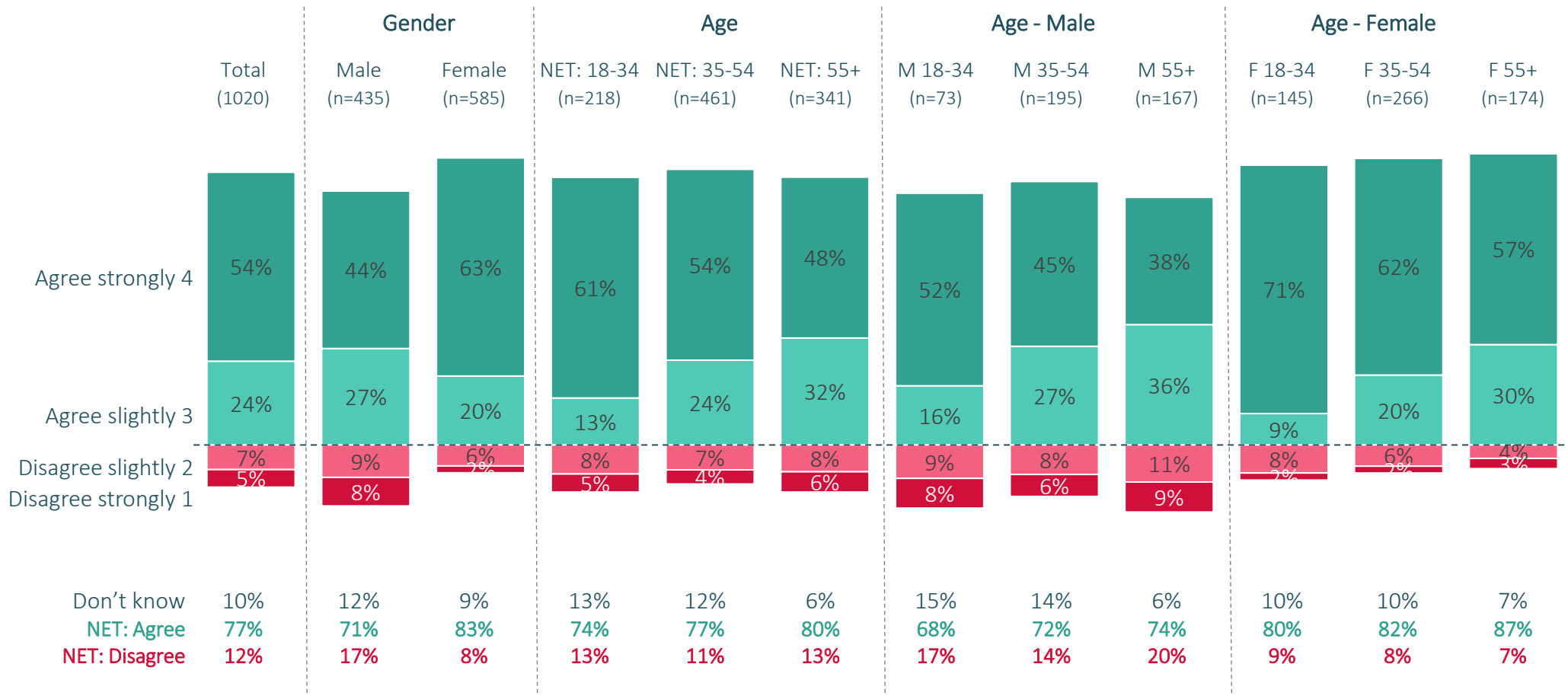
# Strong support for intimate medical examination choice



Women overall feel stronger on this than men, with older cohorts more likely to advocate for the right to choose who undertakes intimate procedures.

## Single Sex Provisions - Intimate medical examinations

People should have the right to request and be provided with a medical provider of the same birth sex as themselves for intimate medical examinations or care

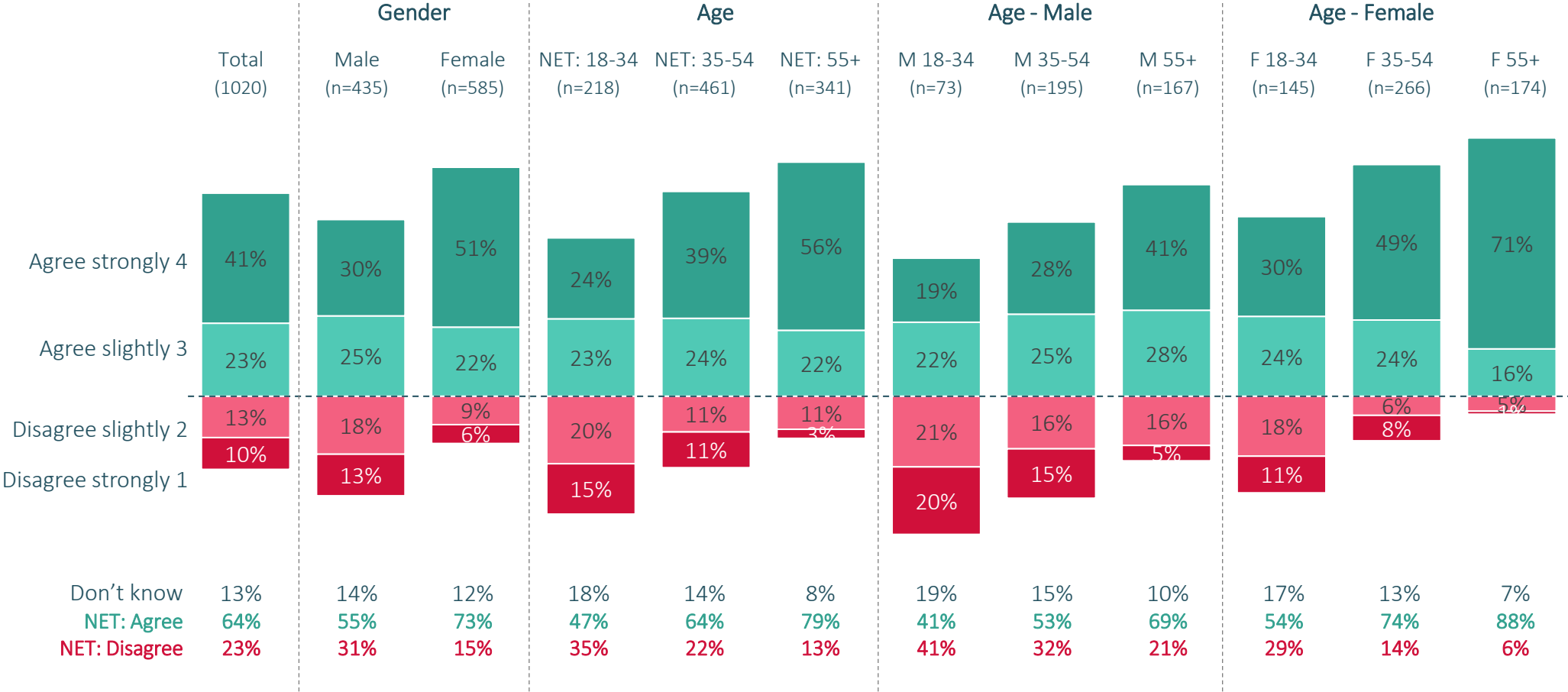


How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements others have made about public facilities and care?  
A) People should have the right to request and be provided with a medical provider of the same birth sex as themselves for intimate medical examinations or care (e.g. prostate exam, mammogram)

# Women are far more likely to think hospitals should be required to provide single sex wards.

Age is also a factor, with younger people, especially young men, far less likely to think that hospitals should be required to provide them than older cohorts.

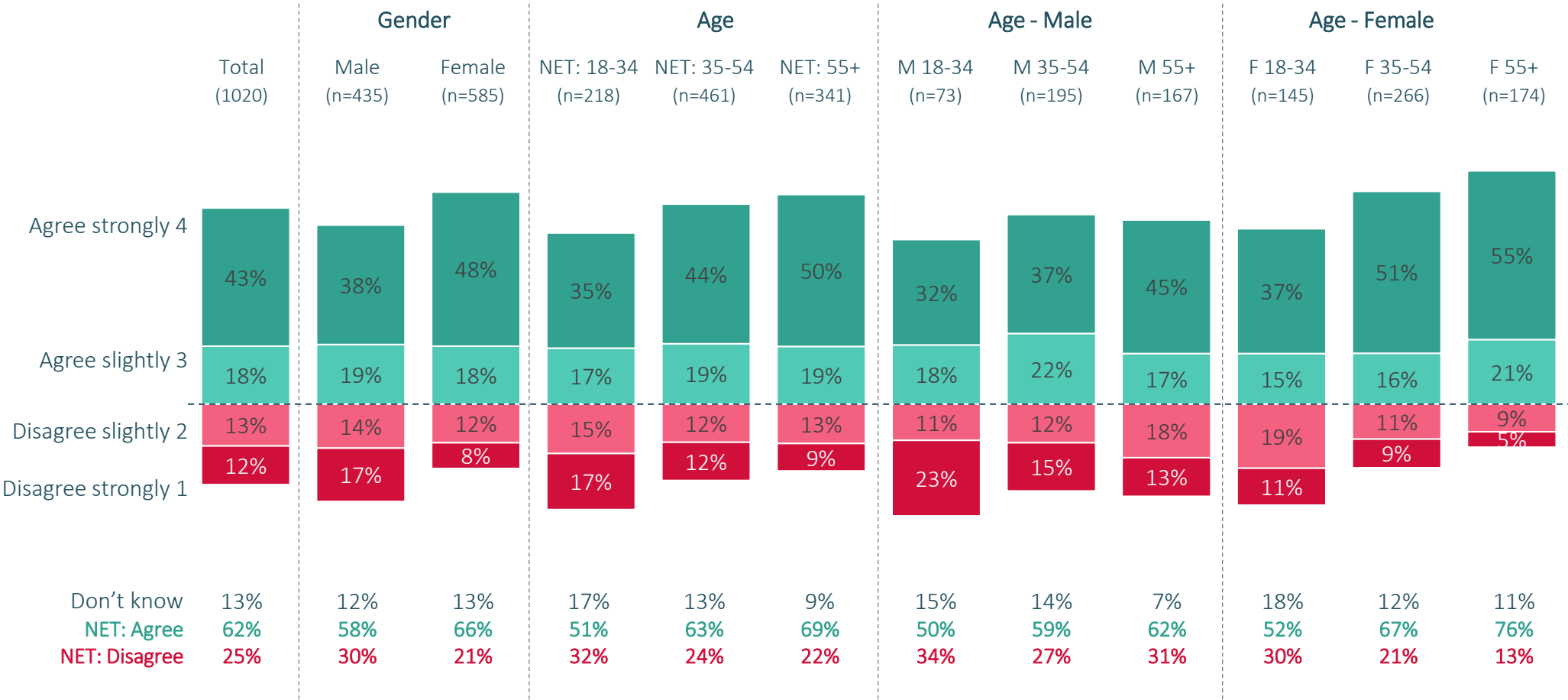
## Single Sex Provisions - Hospitals



# Most also favour single sex toilets over gender neutral toilets

While the majority of those in the 35-54s and 55+ demographics are in support of single sex toilets in public buildings, the 18-34s age cohort are less certain and also have the largest number of disagreement or uncertainty.

## Single Sex Provisions - Public Buildings



02

# Birth Certificates



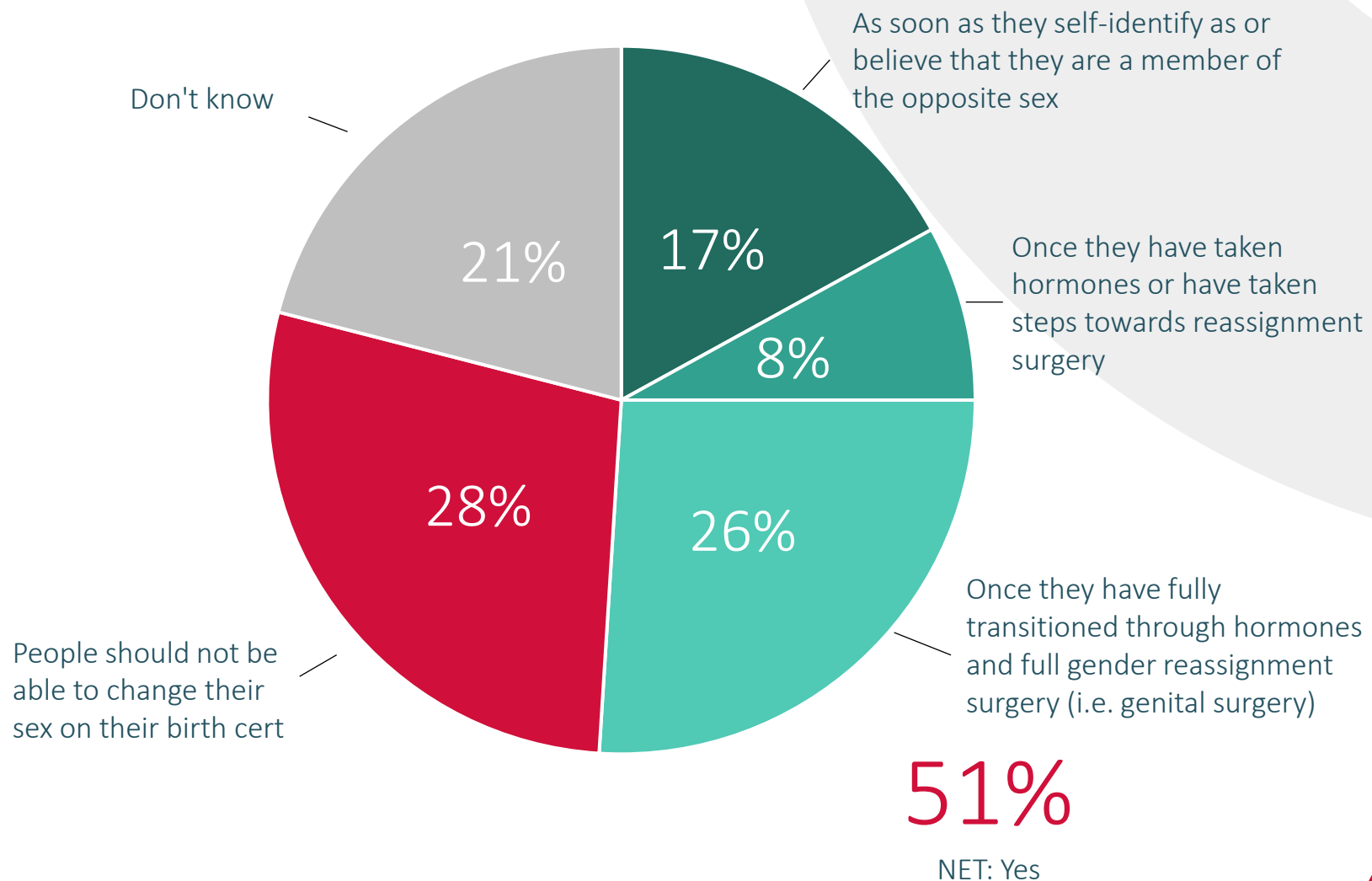
Half of all adults believe that transgender people should have the right to change their original birth certificate, but most of these do feel it should be only once some action is taken towards reassignment via hormones or surgery. Just over 1 in 4 (28%) believe birth certificates should never be changed.

# Just over half of Irish population in favour of allowing birth cert changes

However, more than half of those in favour of allowing changes to people's birth certs think that an individual must first have fully transitioned through hormones and reassignment surgery.

Many are unsure.

(Base: All respondents n=1020)



Q.2

At what point, if at all, should a person who identifies as a member of the opposite sex be able to change their sex on their birth cert?

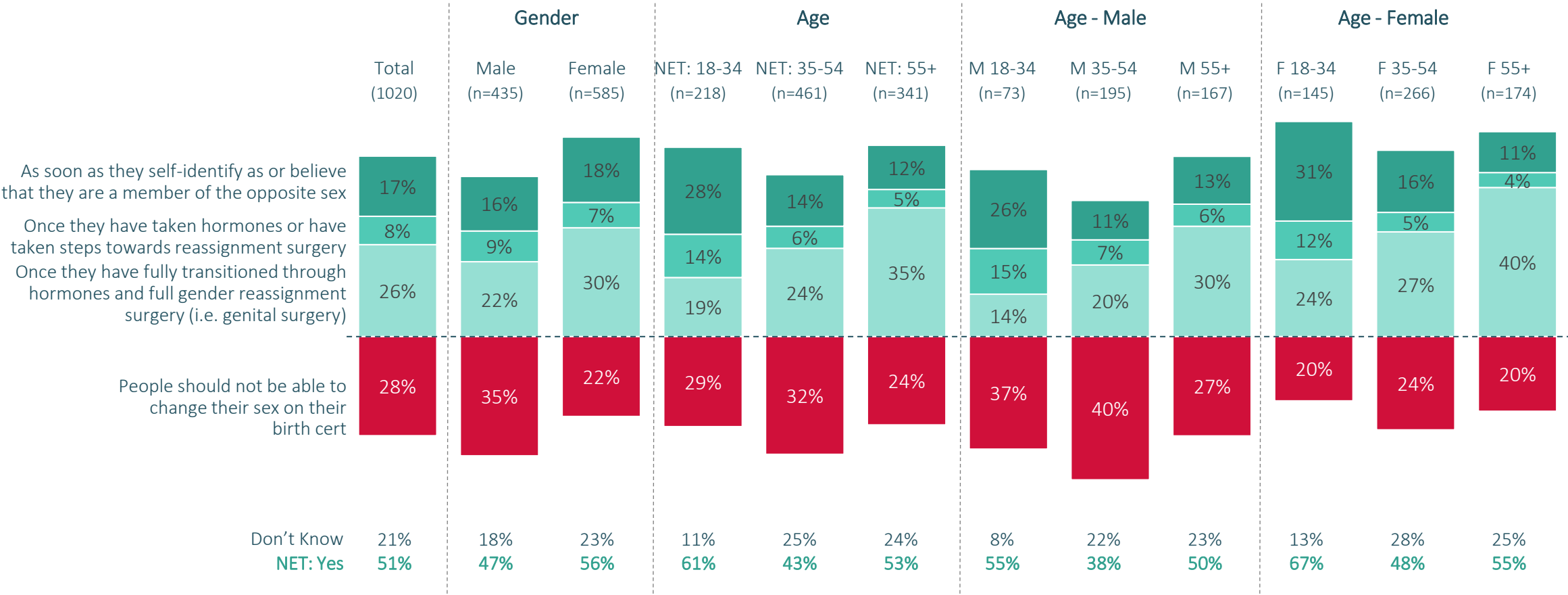
- a. As soon as they self-identify as or believe that they are a member of the opposite sex
- b. Once they have taken hormones or have taken steps towards reassignment surgery
- c. Once they have fully transitioned through hormones and full gender reassignment surgery (i.e. genital surgery)
- d. People should not be able to change their sex on their birth cert
- Don't Know

# Millennials are strongly in support of birth cert changes



The sentiment that transgender people should not be able to change their original birth cert is primarily driven by men under the age of 55.

## Birth Cert Changes



Q.2 At what point, if at all, should a person who identifies as a member of the opposite sex be able to change their sex on their birth cert?

- a. As soon as they self-identify as or believe that they are a member of the opposite sex
- b. Once they have taken hormones or have taken steps towards reassignment surgery
- c. Once they have fully transitioned through hormones and full gender reassignment surgery (i.e genital surgery)
- d. People should not be able to change their sex on their birth cert
- Don't Know

03

# Gender Education in School



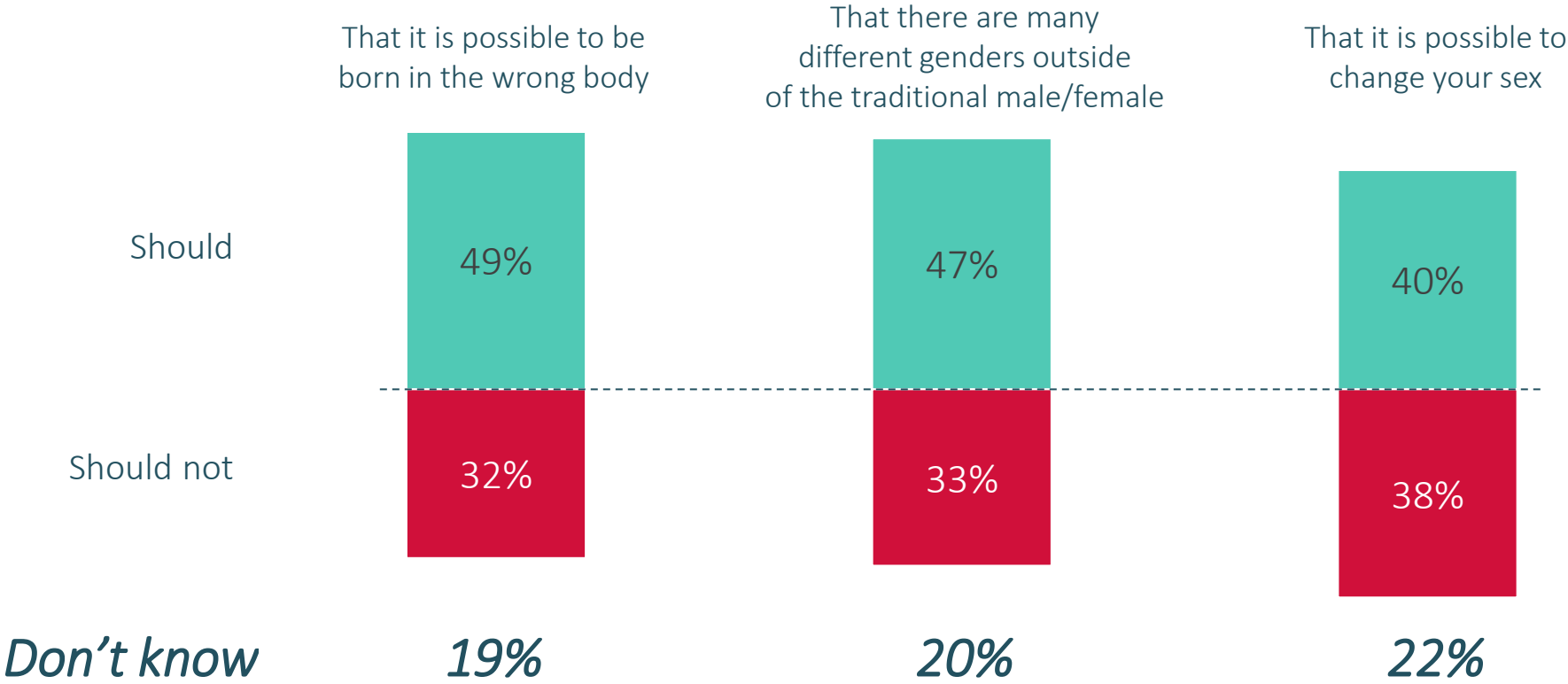
More support the idea that one can be born in the wrong body, that there are many different genders, or that it is possible to change your gender, should be taught in Irish schools than don't. However, high rejection and uncertainty suggest a wider debate could be had, particularly amongst parents of dependent kids

# More people are in favour of including gender in sex education



However, a considerable proportion of the population believes this should not be taught, and there are high levels of uncertainty. Irish people are divided on whether children should be taught that sex can be changed.

## Sex Education and School Summary



Q4. Now I would like you to think about sex education in school. Can you tell me whether you think the following topics should or should not be taught in school?

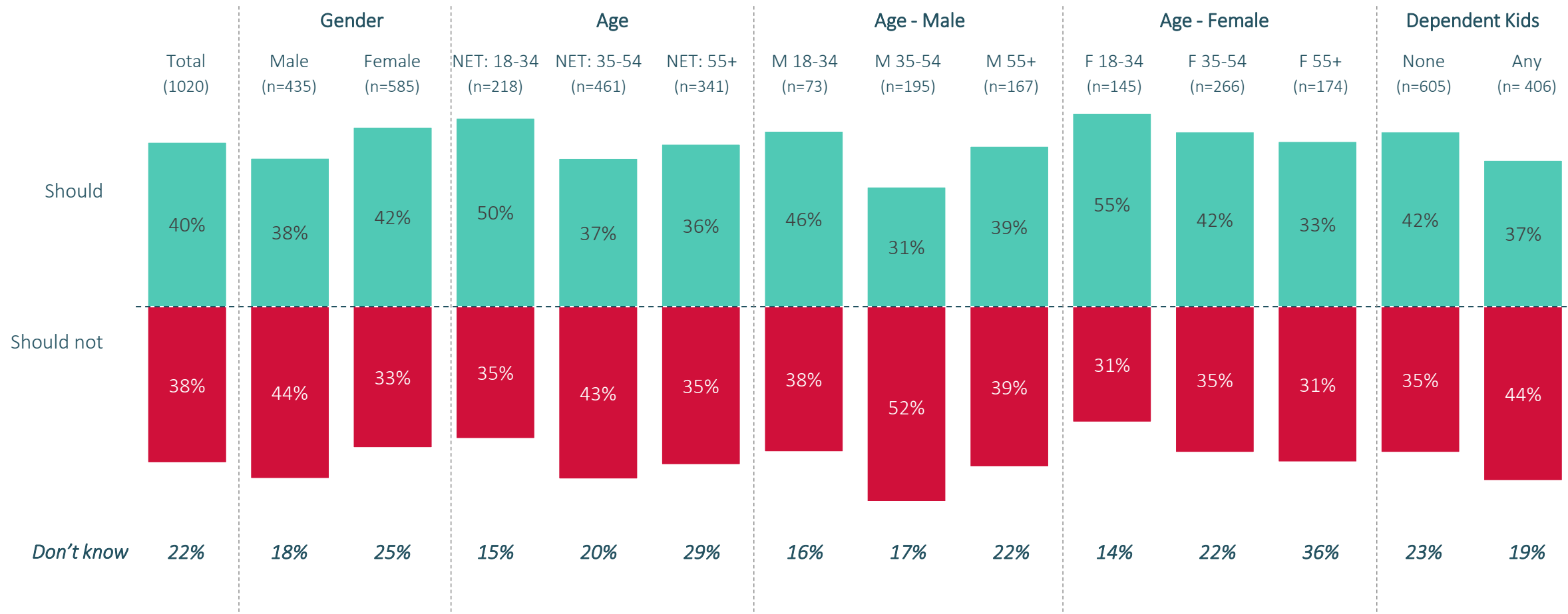
a) that it is possible to change your sex  
b) that it is possible to be born in the wrong body  
c) that there are many different genders outside of the traditional male/female

Should  
Should not  
D/K

# Irish people are divided on whether children should be taught that sex can be changed with parents less keen

Younger cohorts are more in favour of it being taught

Should it be taught in schools that it is possible to change your sex?

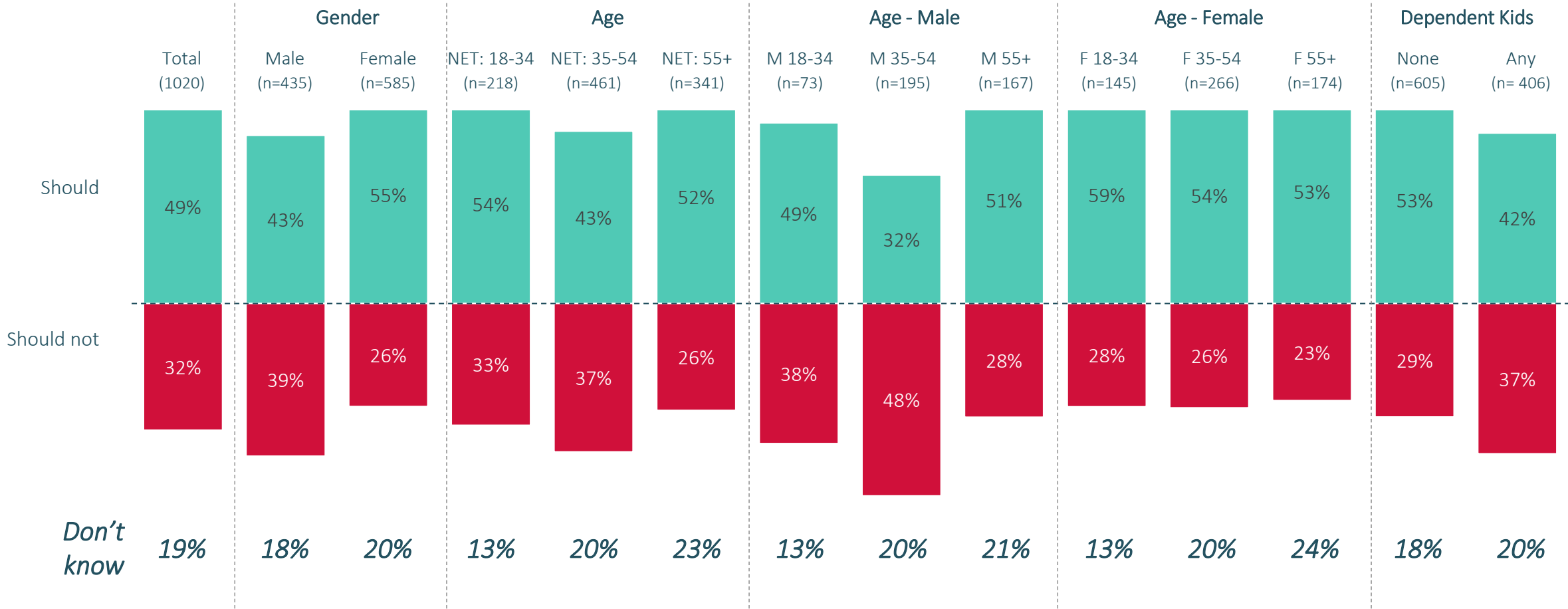


Q4. Now I would like you to think about sex education in school. Can you tell me whether you think the following topics should or should not be taught in school?  
a) that it is possible to change your sex  
Should  
Should not  
D/K

# Teaching one can be born in the wrong body favoured by women

A majority of both youth and older people support this. However, parents of school-aged children are less sure whether this should be taught to kids in school

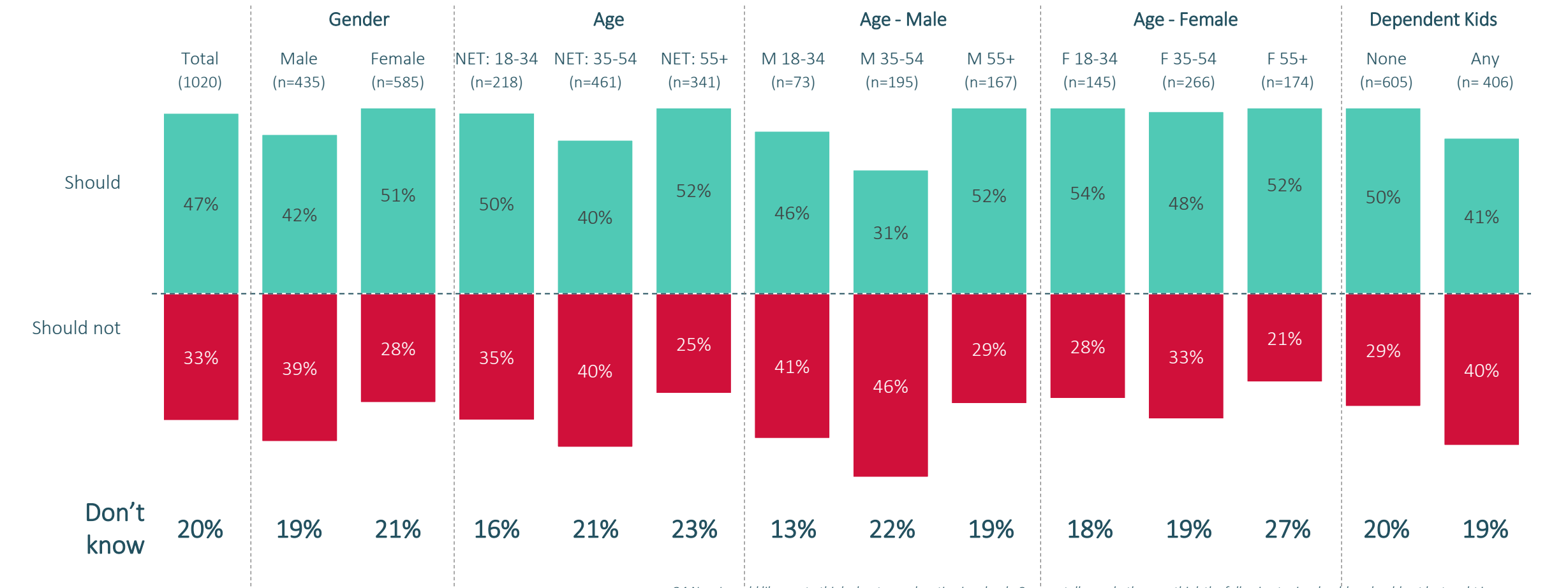
Should it be taught in schools that it is possible to be born in the wrong body?



# Almost half of pop. support teaching there are many diff. genders

Women are more supportive of this than men, but 35-54s are less certain, with support split down the middle. Furthermore, parents with dependent children are more reluctant than those without.

Should it be taught in schools that there are many different gender types outside of the traditional male/female?



04

# Transgender Access to Sports and Services



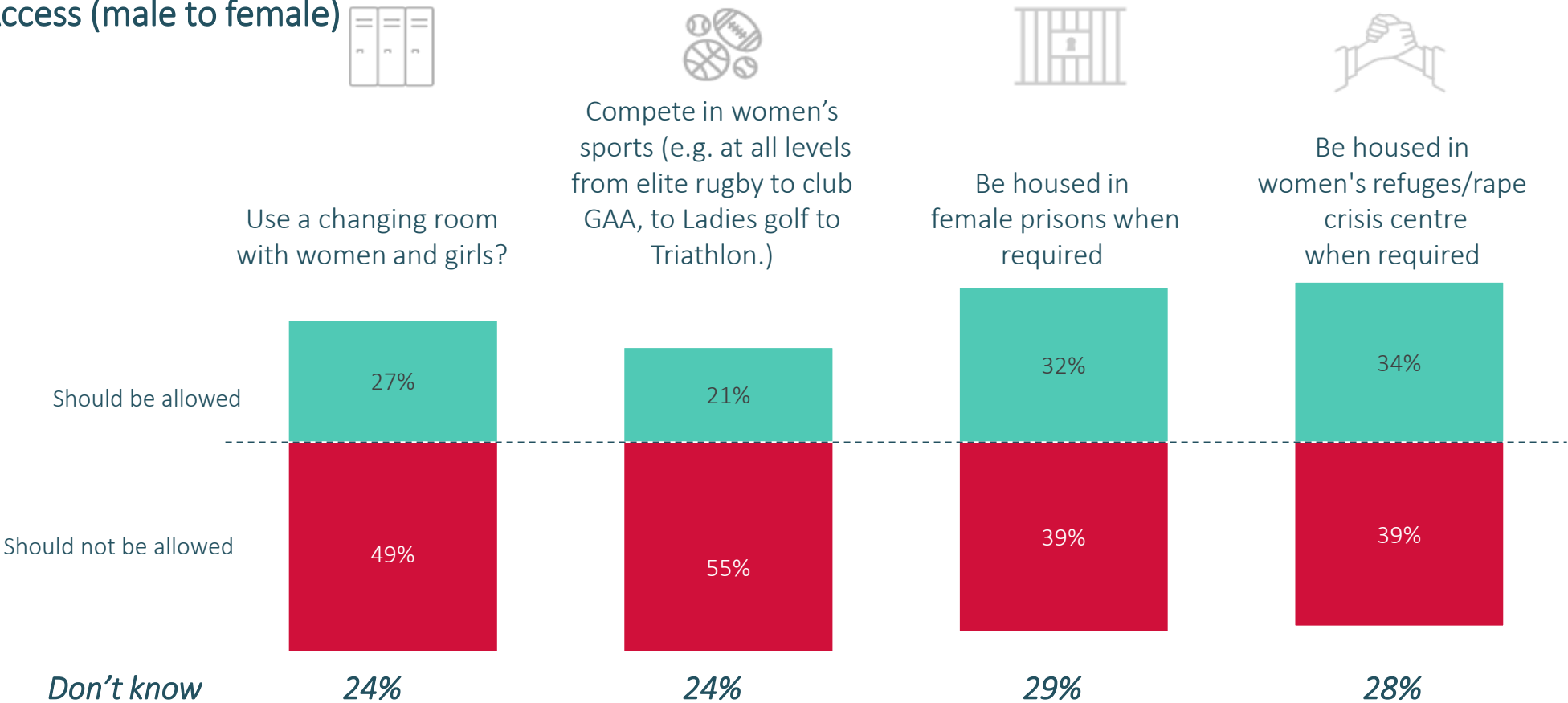
Stronger sentiment that trans people who have not undergone full reassignment surgery should not be allowed to compete in sports of the opposite birth sex, particularly in cases of male to female. Access for trans people for prisons, changing rooms and refuge centres of the opposite sex also leans towards non admittance.

# Over half are not in favour of inclusion of trans women in women's sports



More Irish people than not believe that trans women should not have access to female changing rooms, female prisons or women's refuges.

Transgender Access (male to female)



Q5. Some transgender people have gender reassignment surgery. This is surgery by which a transgender person's physical attributes are altered to match the gender they identify with (e.g. breast and genital surgery). Do you think that someone born male, who now identifies as a woman, but who has not had gender reassignment surgery should or should not be allowed to...

a) Use a changing room with women and girls?

b) Compete in women's sports ( e.g at all levels from elite rugby to club GAA, to Ladies golf to Triathlon.)

c) Be housed in female prisons when required

d) Be housed in women's refuges/rape crisis centre when required

Should be allowed

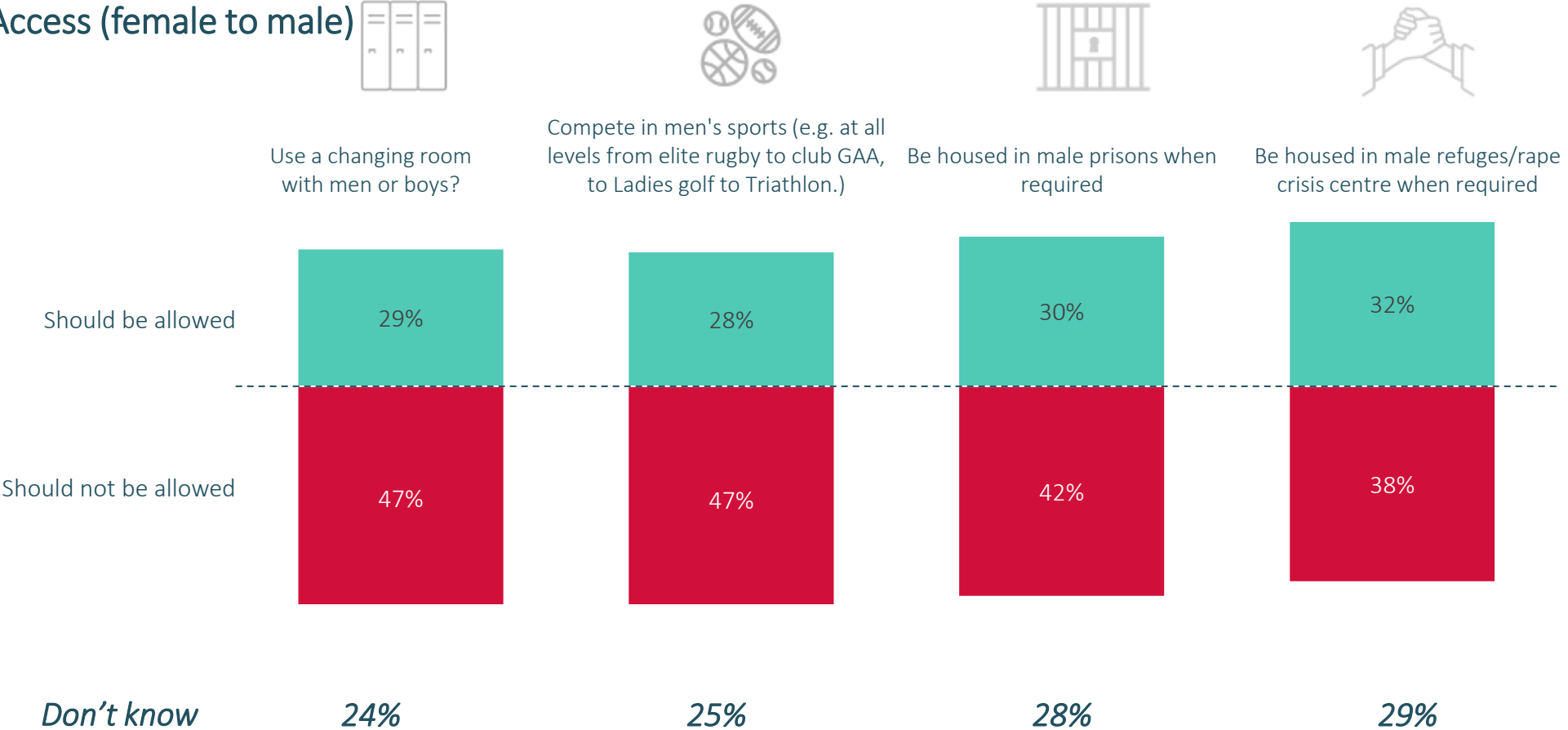
Should not be allowed

D/K

# Support for inclusion of trans men in men's sports similarly low

However, there is a significant increase when compared with male to female inclusion. More people than not also think female to male trans people should not use male changing rooms.

## Transgender Access (female to male)



Q6. Some transgender people have gender reassignment surgery. This is surgery by which a transgender person's physical attributes are altered to match the gender they identify with (e.g. breast and genital surgery). Do you think that someone born female, who now identifies as a man, but who has not had gender reassignment surgery should or should not be allowed to...

- a) Use a changing room with men or boys?
- b) Compete in men's sports { eg at all levels from elite rugby to club GAA, to Ladies golf to Triathlon.}
- c) Be housed in male prisons when required
- d) Be housed in male refuges/rape crisis centre when required

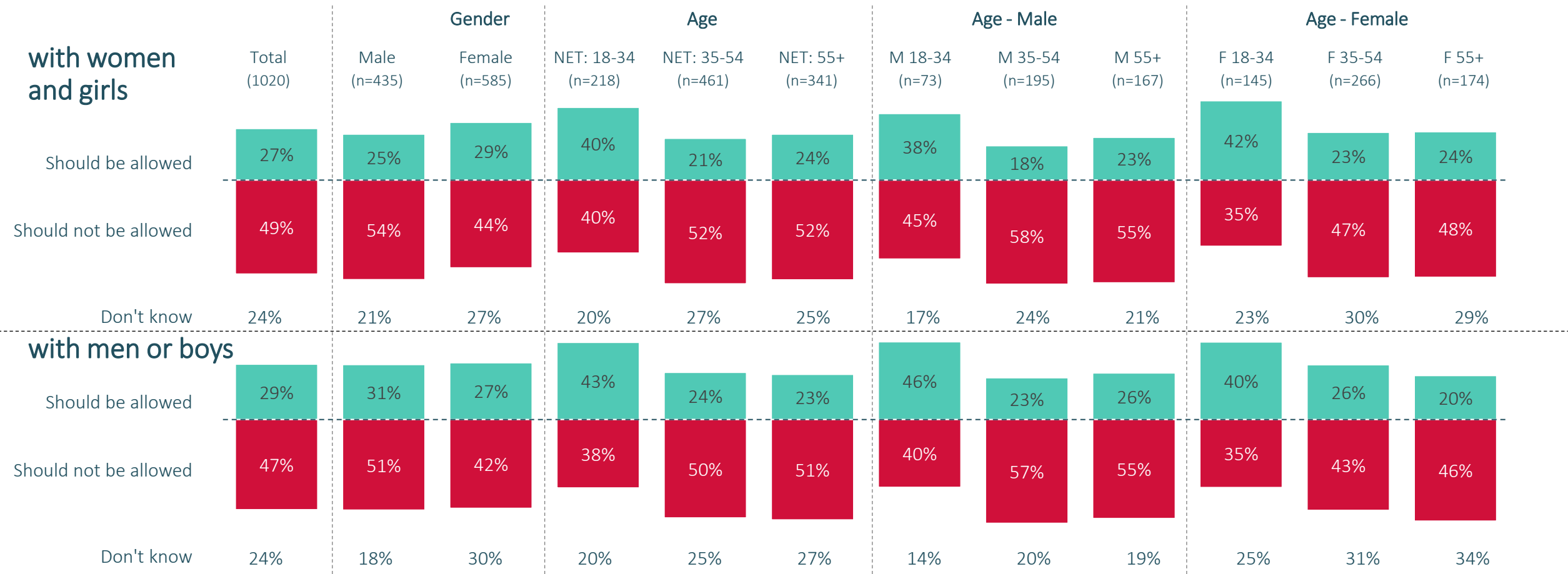
Should be allowed  
Should not be allowed  
D/K

# Opposition to changing room access stronger amongst those aged 34+

While almost half of Irish people think allowing transgender people to use changing rooms of the opposite birth sex should not be allowed, millennials are more open to changing room inclusion.



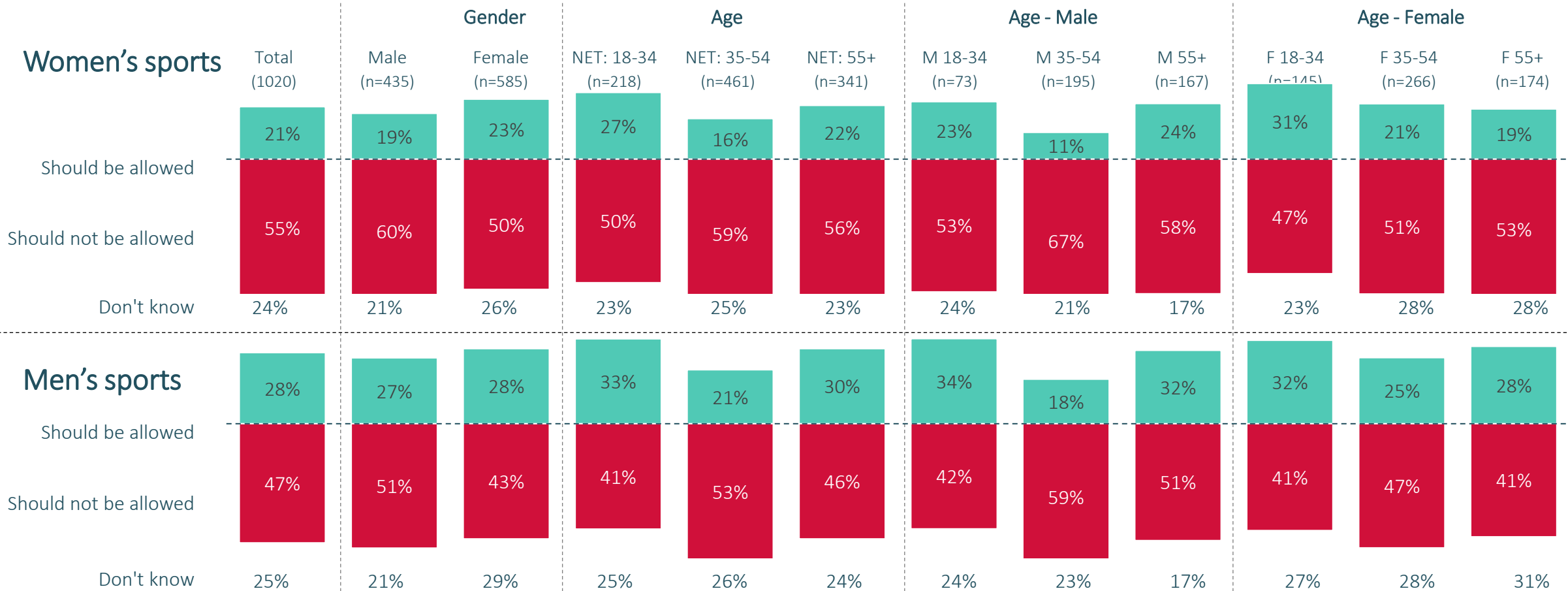
Using a changing room .....



# The Irish public are generally opposed to allowing trans people compete in sports of the opposite birth sex



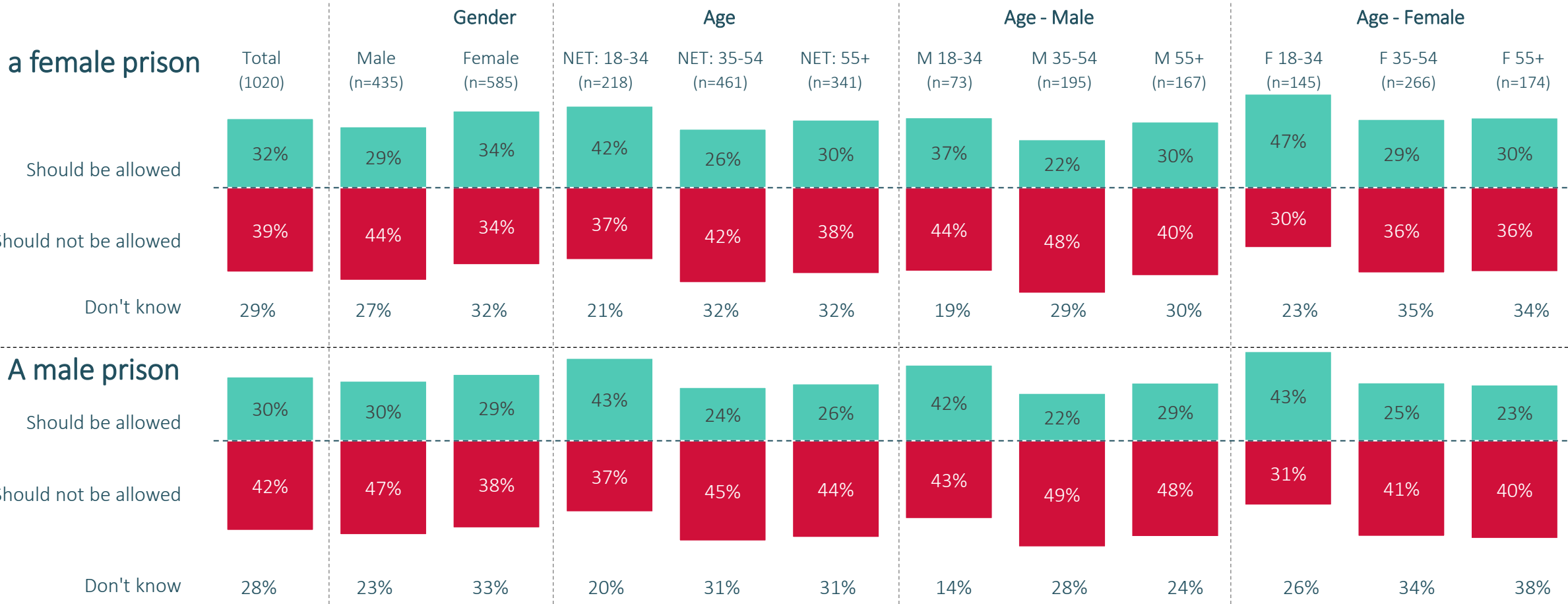
Compete in .....



# Males are more likely to be against transgender people being placed in prisons of the opposite birth sex



Be housed in ...

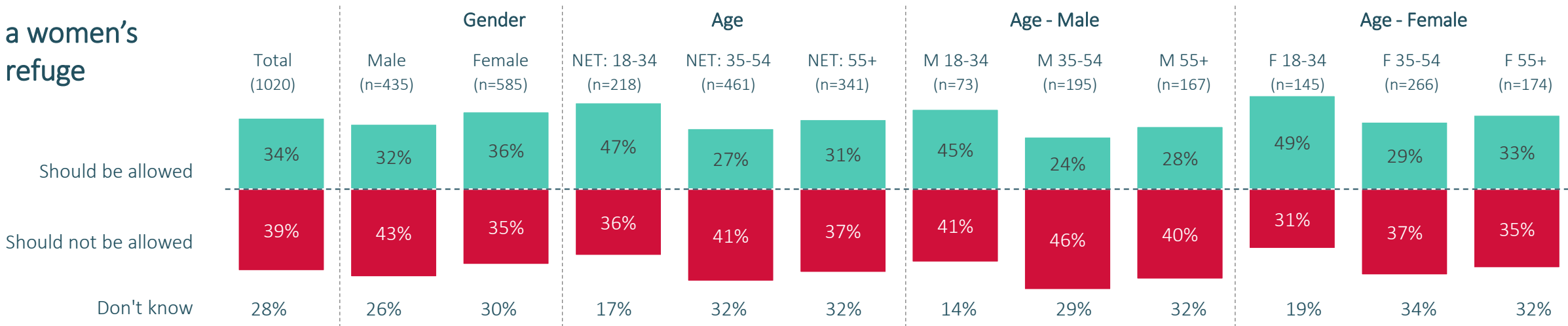


# With the exception of 18-34, more people are against trans people being housed in refuges/rape crisis centres for the opposite birth sex than in favour.

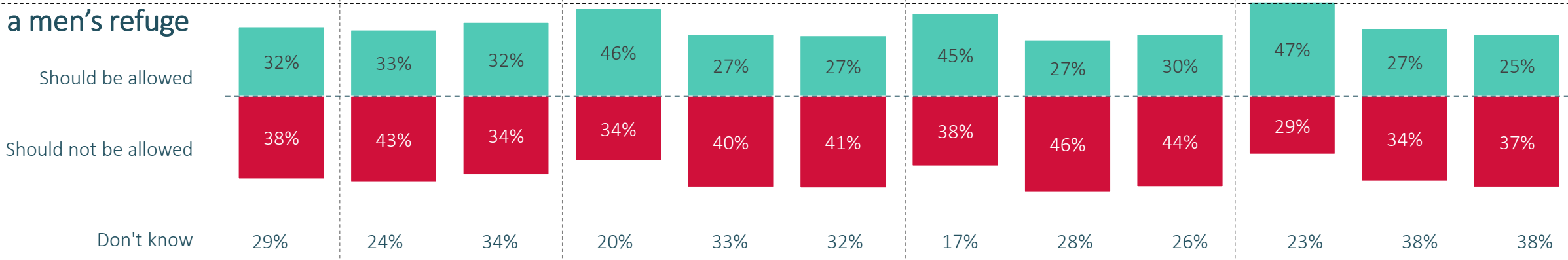


Be housed in...

a women's refuge



a men's refuge



(Base: All respondents n=1020)

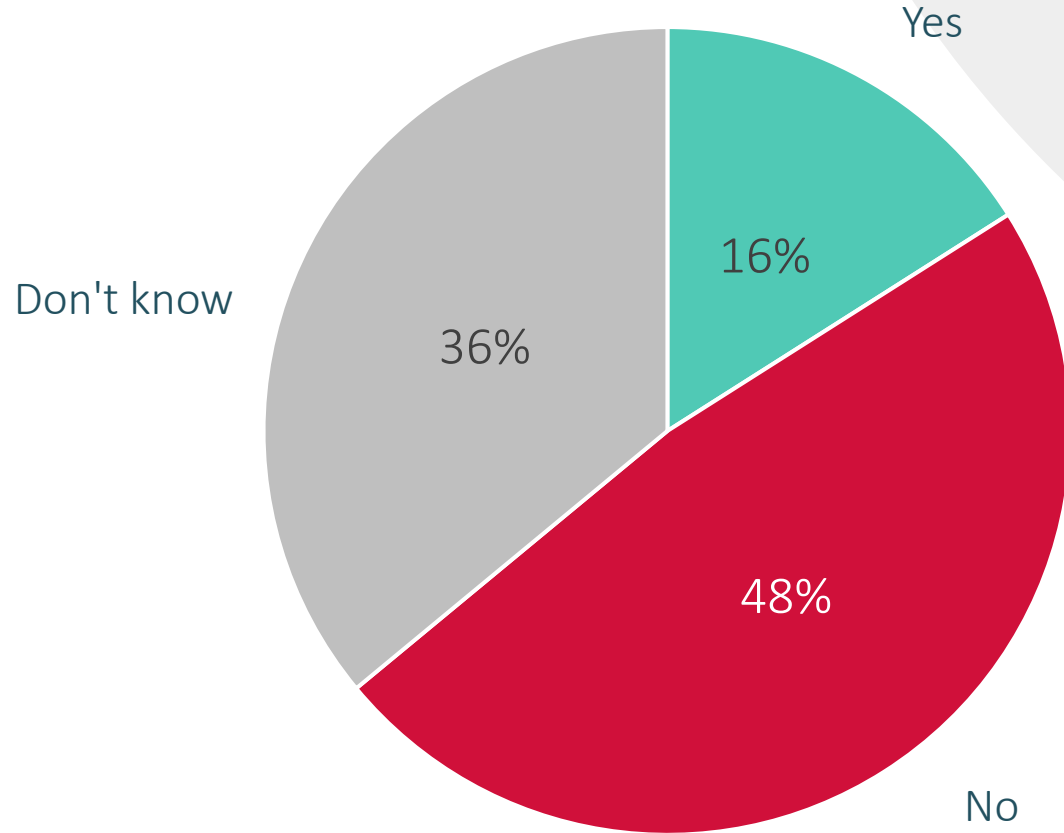
05

# Gender Recognition Certificate for Sex Offenders



The majority of those that express an opinion believe sex offenders should not be allowed to obtain a gender recognition certificate, though many are still uncertain.

**The majority of those that express an opinion believe sex offenders should not be allowed to obtain a gender recognition certificate, although many are still uncertain.**



**Question Text:**

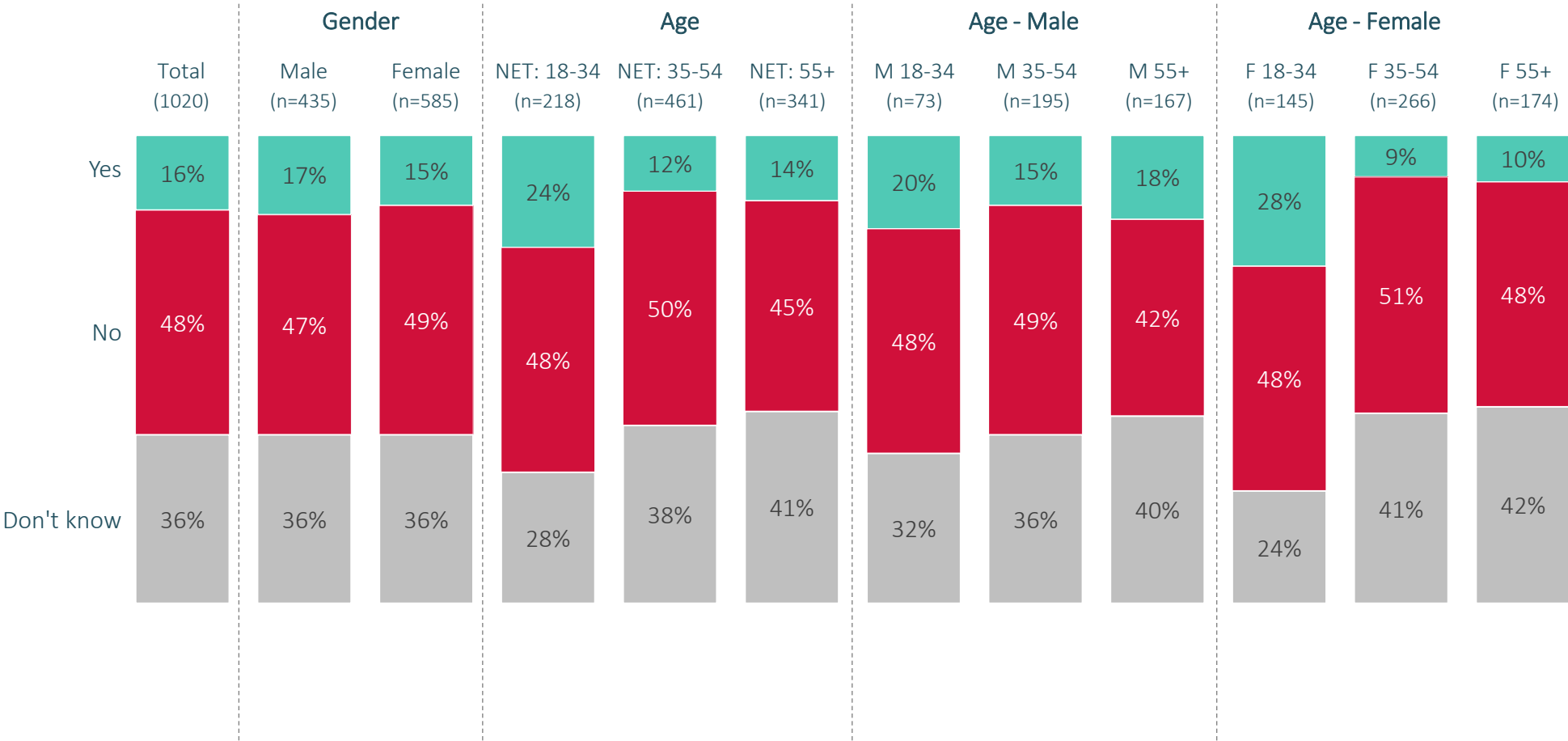
As of September 2015, Trans people in Ireland have been able to have their preferred gender legally recognised by the state in the Gender Recognition Act of 2015. Some countries around the world use a medical model for changing to their preferred gender, whereas others, like Ireland use self-ID. This is where a person can pick their preferred gender and be automatically issued a gender recognition certificate.

Do you think a person who has been charged with a sexual offence should be allowed to obtain a gender recognition certificate?

# Uncertainty is higher amongst those over the age of 34.



## Gender recognition cert for sex offenders



(Base: All respondents n=1020)

As of September 2015, Trans people in Ireland have been able to have their preferred gender legally recognised by the state in the Gender Recognition Act of 2015. Some countries around the world use a medical model for changing to their preferred gender, whereas others, like Ireland use self-ID. This is where a person can pick their preferred gender and be automatically issued a gender recognition certificate.  
Do you think a person who has been charged with a sexual offence should be allowed to obtain a gender recognition certificate?

06

# Questionnaire



# ASK ALL AGED 18+

We would now like you to answer some questions in relation to your opinions and views about gender in Ireland. Some of the questions are of a personal nature but we would just like to remind you that all your responses will be treated confidentially and will never be linked back to you. If you do not feel comfortable answering any of them, please simply mark as Don't Know.

- Q1. How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements others have made about public facilities and care?
- People should have the right to request and be provided with a medical provider of the same birth sex as themselves for intimate medical examinations or care (e.g. prostate exam, mammogram)
  - Hospitals should be required to provide single sex wards, rather than mixed wards
  - Public buildings (e.g. banks, schools etc) should have to provide single sex toilets, as opposed to mixed sex (gender neutral toilets)

Agree strongly  
Agree slightly  
Disagree slightly  
Disagree strongly  
D/K

- Q.2 At what point, if at all, should a person who identifies a member of the opposite sex be able to change their sex on their birth cert?
- As soon as they self-identify as or believe that they are a member of the opposite sex
  - Once they have taken hormones or have taken steps towards reassignment surgery
  - Once they have fully transitioned through hormones and full gender reassignment surgery (i.e genital surgery)
  - People should not be able to change their sex on their birth cert

Don't Know

As of September 2015, Trans people in Ireland have been able to have their preferred gender legally recognised by the state in the Gender Recognition Act of 2015. Some countries around the world use a medical model for changing to their preferred gender, whereas others, like Ireland use self-ID. This is where a person can pick their preferred gender and be automatically issued a gender recognition certificate.

- Q.3 Do you think a person who has been charged with a sexual offence should be allowed to obtain a gender recognition certificate?
- Yes  
No  
D/K

- Q4. Now I would like you to think about sex education in school. Can you tell me whether you think the following topics should or should not be taught in school?

- that it is possible to change your sex
- that it is possible to be born in the wrong body
- that there are many different genders outside of the traditional male/female

Should  
Should not  
D/K

- Q5. Some transgender people have gender reassignment surgery. This is surgery by which a transgender person's physical attributes are altered to match the gender they identify with (e.g. breast and genital surgery). Do you think that someone born male, who now identifies as a woman, but who has not had gender reassignment surgery should or should not be allowed to...

- Use a changing room with women and girls?
- Compete in women's sports { eg at all levels from elite rugby to club GAA, to Ladies golf to Triathlon.}
- Be housed in female prisons when required
- Be housed in women's refuges/rape crisis centre when required

Should be allowed  
Should not be allowed  
D/K

- Q6. Some transgender people have gender reassignment surgery. This is surgery by which a transgender person's physical attributes are altered to match the gender they identify with (e.g. breast and genital surgery). Do you think that someone born female, who now identifies as a man, but who has not had gender reassignment surgery should or should not be allowed to...

- Use a changing room with men or boys?
- Compete in men's sports { eg at all levels from elite rugby to club GAA, to Ladies golf to Triathlon.}
- Be housed in male prisons when required
- Be housed in male refuges/rape crisis centre when required

Should be allowed  
Should not be allowed  
D/K

# THANK YOU

[www.redcresearch.ie](http://www.redcresearch.ie)

**RED**C <sup>35</sup>