



The profile of people seeking transition has shifted drastically, from overwhelmingly middle-aged males to predominantly adolescent females.

A 2017 paper [1] notes that “in adolescents, there has been a recent inversion in the sex ratio from one favouring birth-assigned males to one favouring birth-assigned females.” By contrast, over 90% of transsexual adults in the 1960s were male [2].

In fact, there was hardly any scientific literature before 2012 on girls ages 11 to 21 ever having developed gender dysphoria at all. Yet of the young people described in Lisa Littman’s 2018 seminal paper on young people [3], 82.8% were female.

The data for the UK’s Gender Identity Development Service [4] show that 138 children were referred in 2011, and most of those children were boys. By 2021, however, a complete sex ratio reversal had occurred, and the clinic saw 2383 children that year, with almost 70% being female.

A 2017 article by Lisa Marchiano [5] collated data from different clinics around the world and found international evidence for this shift in distribution.

REFERENCES

[1] Zucker, K. J. (2017). *Epidemiology of gender dysphoria and transgender identity*. *Sexual Health* 14 (5): 404-411. [\[Link\]](#)



[2] Barrett, J. (2015). Written evidence submitted by British Association of Gender Identity Specialists to the Transgender Equality Inquiry. data.parliament.uk [\[Link\]](#)

[3] Littman, L. (2018). Rapid-onset gender dysphoria in adolescents and young adults: A study of parental reports. *PLOS ONE*, 13 (8). [\[Link\]](#)

[4] Gender Identity Development Service (2021). Referrals to GIDS, financial years 2010-11 to 2020-21. [\[Link\]](#)

[5] Marchiano, L. (2017). Outbreak: On Transgender Teens and Psychic Epidemics. *Psychological Perspectives* 60 (3): 345-366. [\[Link\]](#)

[View original post and share on social media.](#)