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TAKE AUSTRALIA'S ORIGINAL AND
MOST COMPREHENSIVE LGBTIQ+
ELECTION SURVEY, HERE...



Just.Equal Australia 2022 National LGBTIQ+ Election Priorities Survey

Survey Report: 1 May 2022

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Executive Summary

Through the 2022 National LGBTIQ+ Election Priorities Survey, Just.Equal Australia aims to identify the election priorities of participating LGBTIQ+ Australians and their allies. The results will be used to advocate for government policy and to create a standard we can use to judge party policies ahead of the coming federal election.

Sample

Of the number of people who were eligible to participate in the survey (LGBTIQ+ person or ally, 18+ years, and Australian citizen or permanent resident), 2,180 (94.2.%) went on to start the election priority questions. Of this number 81.4% completed the 15-minute survey in full. Of the total sample of 2,180 participants, 45.0% identified as men, 43.4% as women, 7.6% as nonbinary and 4% as “other” (e.g., genderfluid, agender) or preferred not to say. Transgender, gender diverse and nonbinary (TGDNB) participants, collectively made up 13.7% ($n = 298$) of the sample and 1.1% ($n = 23$) were intersex. Eight percent of the sample ($n = 174$) was culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) and 2.6% ($n = 56$) were Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Allies of LGBTIQ+ people made up 21.5% of the sample. Participants were from all states and territories and lived in metropolitan, regional, and rural areas - see *Demographics* within the full report for further details.

Part 1: Ranking Election Priorities

Participants were first asked to rate the level of priority they gave a number of community and policy strategies within various domains. For those they rated as having “high” or “very high” priority, they were then asked, in a second step, to rank these in the order in which they would like to see them addressed.

This allowed us to identify the most pressing issues within a pool of items already identified by participants as being important. Where results differed between groups of participants, they are noted below. For strategies that related to smaller groups within LGBTIQ+ communities (e.g., transgender and intersex people), the preferences of participants belonging to those groups were given priority.

The following lists items ranked 1st within each domain. In instances where various policies could have greater impact for certain subgroups of LGBTIQ+ people, the 2nd and 3rd ranks are also included where relevant. For the full list of policies and ranks, refer to the *Election Priorities* section within the full report.

Note: All options were presented to participants in a random order to address any potential bias due to “order effects”.

All items below were ranked (in step 2) from a pool of items rated as having high (“high” or “very high”) priority in step 1.

Law reform (ranked out of 6)

- Remove current exemptions in national discrimination law that allow discrimination against LGBT people, for example, by faith-based schools, hospitals and charities (ranked 1st by LGBTIQ+ sample).
- Equal rights and protections for all families in federal law, including LGBTIQ+ people and their children (ranked 1st by LGBTIQ+ allies).

Funding programs (ranked out of 6)

- Improving LGBTIQ+ safety and inclusion in schools (ranked 1st by LGBTIQ+ sample and by LGBTIQ+ allies).
- Improving LGBTIQ+ access to appropriate and inclusive aged care (ranked 2nd by senior LGBTIQ+ sample).

Liaising with government (ranked out of 3)

- Establishing LGBTIQ+ policy groups in federal government agencies such as health, education, the federal police, justice, and the Prime Minister's department (ranked 1st by LGBTIQ+ sample and by LGBTIQ+ allies).

Community representation (ranked out of 2)

- Develop mechanisms to consult with all existing LGBTIQ+ organisations and fund them to properly represent their constituents (ranked 1st by LGBTIQ+ sample and by LGBTIQ+ allies).

LGBTIQ+ community strategies (ranked out of 8)

- Suicide and mental health strategy (ranked 1st by LGBTIQ+ sample and by LGBTIQ+ allies).

- Aged-care strategy (ranked 2nd by senior LGBTIQ+ sample and by Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) LGBTIQ+ sample).
- Homelessness strategy (ranked 2nd by LGBTIQ+ youth sample and by LGBTIQ+ participants living in small urban and rural areas. Ranked 3rd by senior LGBTIQ+ sample).
- Indigenous Australian strategy (ranked 2nd by LGBTIQ+ Indigenous sample. Ranked 3rd by LGBTIQ+ youth sample).
- National family violence prevention strategy for LGBTIQ+ people and their families (Ranked 3rd by LGBTIQ+ allies and by LGBTIQ+ Indigenous sample, and by Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) LGBTIQ+ sample).

Federal Government policy initiatives (ranked out of 4)

- Recognising LGBTIQ+ people in the Census by asking questions about sexual orientation, gender identity and variations of sex characteristics (ranked 1st by LGBTIQ+ sample and by LGBTIQ+ allies).
- Remove the ban on sexually-active gay/bi men, and trans women, giving blood and replace it with a policy of individual risk assessment for all potential donors (ranked 2nd by trans women and 3rd by gay and bisexual men).

Smaller groups within LGBTIQ+ communities

Improving rights and conditions for transgender, gender diverse and nonbinary (TGDNB) people (ranked out of 4)

- Medicare funding for gender transition (ranked 1st by trans women, trans men, nonbinary people and by respondents in general).

Improving rights and conditions for intersex people (ranked out of 5)

- Legislative prohibition of unconsented and deferrable medical interventions (ranked 1st by intersex people and by respondents in general).

Improving rights and conditions for Bi+ people (ranked out of 3)

- A national public education strategy in relation to Bi+ issues to raise awareness and address specific issues faced by bisexual people among the general population and service providers, and within the LGBTIQ+ communities (ranked 1st by bisexual people and by respondents in general).

Improving rights and conditions for asexual and aromantic people (ranked out of 4)

- Information about asexuality should be included in sex education at school (ranked 1st by asexual people and by respondents in general).

Part 2: Priorities for LGBTIQ+ People with Disability

When Dylan Alcott was named 2022 Australian of the year, it focused public attention on the needs of people living with disability. Given this, a separate section in the survey was dedicated to the needs of LGBTIQ+ people living with disability. Below are the top three items (out of 6) selected by LGBTIQ+ people with disability who responded to this question ($n = 204$), and those who care or work for them who responded to this question ($n = 125$).

1. Further training of disability workers, including health care and NDIS staff, on the issues facing LGBTIQ+ people with disability (selected by 74% of LGBTIQ+ people with disability, 68.8% by carers or workers).
2. Specialist training and resources on addressing the mental health needs of LGBTIQ+ people with disability (selected by 68.6% of LGBTIQ+ people with disability, 69.6% by carers or workers).
3. Full accessibility for all LGBTIQ+ services and spaces (selected by 66.7% of LGBTIQ+ people with disability, 64.0% by carers or workers).

Part 3: Preferences regarding LGBTIQ+ rights organisation, LGBTIQ+ Commissioner and Charter of Human Rights.

In the remainder of the survey, participants were asked about a preferred model for an LGBTIQ+ rights' organisation, the position of a federal LGBTIQ+ Commissioner and a Charter of Human Rights. Below are the top responses from LGBTIQ+ participants and those of their allies.

Preferred model for LGBTIQ+ organisational structure

An organisation structure that guarantees the interest of smaller groups (e.g., transgender, intersex, Indigenous and CALD, regional and rural, smaller states and territories) are not overridden by larger groups (selected by 58.2% of LGBTIQ+ sample and 53.3% of allies).

Federal LGBTIQ+ Commissioner, within the Human Rights Commission, be established in law

LGBTIQ+ sample – 84.1% in favour (54.8% strongly)

Allies – 81.2% in favour (49.6% strongly)

Best way to achieve a Charter of Human Rights

Human Rights entrenched in the constitution (selected by 54.9% LGBTIQ+ sample and 52.7% allies). Human Rights entrenched through legislation (selected by 27% LGBTIQ+ sample and 27% allies). Remainder – neither, not sure or don't support a Charter of Human Rights.

Recruitment

The survey commenced on Thursday, 27 January, 2022 and closed on Monday, 18 April, 2022. The highest participation numbers occurred between the 9th and 15th March, 2022.

In order to recruit participants from a wide cross-section of LGBTIQ+ communities, a number of different recruitment strategies were employed. The survey was advertised on Facebook and Instagram, targeting LGBTIQ+ Australians from all age groups and all states and territories. As not all people engage on Facebook or Instagram, the survey was also advertised with the Australian national media company, Qnews and with the Australian-based media and events company LOTL (Lesbians on the Loose). In addition to this, the survey link was emailed to LGBTIQ+ religious groups, sporting clubs, business networks, parenting groups and social clubs in every state and territory. The survey was also referred by various peer support programs. This multi-mode recruitment strategy, and the resulting demographic distribution of the sample, indicates that the responses from this survey represent a diverse sample of LGBTIQ+ Australians.

Of the number of people who were eligible to participate in the survey (LGBTIQ+ person or ally, 18+ years, and Australian citizen or permanent resident), 2,180 (94.2.%) went on to start the election priority questions. Of this number, 81.4% completed the 15-minute survey in full.

Demographics

Based on the total sample of 2,180 eligible participants, 78.5% reported being an LGBTIQ+ person and 21.5% reported not being an LGBTIQ+ person but supportive of LGBTIQ+ people and their rights (i.e., allies).

Gender Identity

When asked about gender, the numbers who identified as male and who identified as female, were close to evenly split (45.0% men/male; 43.4% woman/female).

Of the remaining sample, 7.6% identified as nonbinary and 4% used “a different term” (e.g., genderfluid, agender) or preferred not to say – see Figure 1.

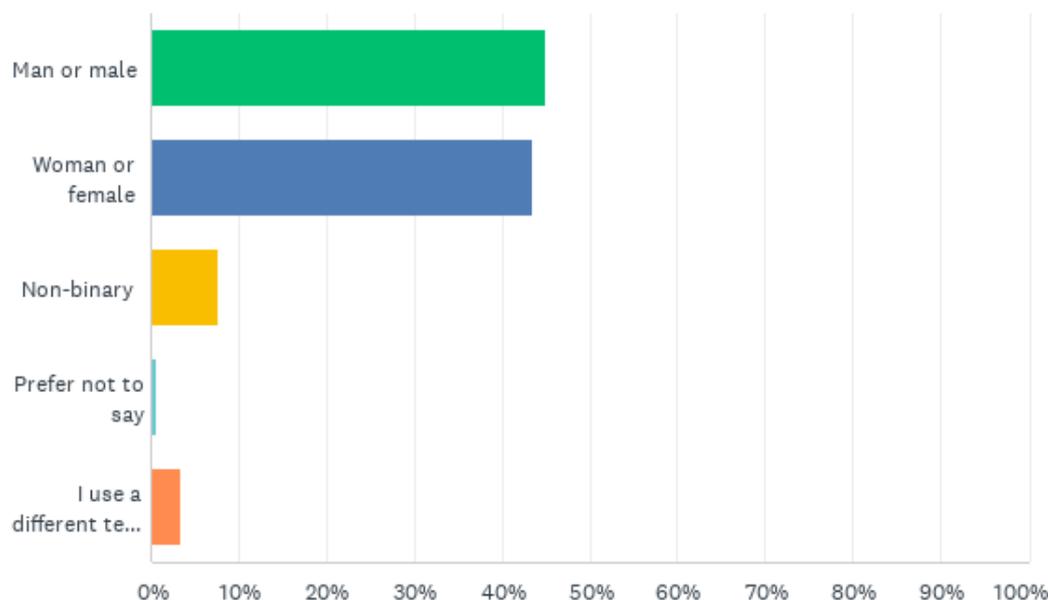


Figure 1. Gender identity total sample ($n = 2,173$; 7 people did not respond)

Among only LGBTIQ+ participants, 49.7% identified as men/male, 36.4% as women/female, 9.4% as nonbinary (with close to 2/3 of nonbinary participants reporting that their sex recorded at birth was female). The remaining 4.5% selected “a different term” (such as, genderfluid or agender) or preferred not to say.

Transgender participants

Among transgender participants, 106 were trans women and 30 were trans men. An additional 162 participants (who were not intersex) identified as nonbinary, resulting in 298 (13.7% of the full sample) being transgender, gender diverse or nonbinary (TGDNB). These participants belonged to all age groups, although a somewhat larger number were under the age of 40. Participants lived in all states and territories, with expected greater numbers residing in NSW, VIC and QLD.

Intersex participants

Of the full sample, 23 participants reported being intersex (1.1%). Among these participants 8 identified as male, 12 as female and 3 as nonbinary. This included 5 participants who selected “a different term” to preface their male or female gender with the word “intersex” or “trans”. Numbers of intersex participants were expectedly small, given the estimated percentage of intersex people within the

general population. Despite the sample size, intersex participants in this survey were diverse in terms of location and age group. These participants resided in NSW, VIC, QLD, WA, ACT and the NT. Just over half lived in a capital city, with the remainder quite evenly distributed among other major urban, small urban and rural areas. Intersex participants were also quite evenly distributed among age groups, ranging from 18-29 to 70+.

Sexual Orientation

Of the total sample, 20.1% identified as "*straight/heterosexual*". Of these participants, 95.7% were LGBTIQ+ allies (67.4% female).

The majority of participants (56.2%) reported their sexual orientation as being "*gay or lesbian*". Of this number 62.4% identified as male, 30.8% as female and 4.8% as nonbinary. The remaining 2% selected "a different term" (such as, agender) or preferred not to say. When considering just LGBTIQ+ participants, "*gay or lesbian*" participants accounted for 71.5% of the sample.

Those reporting their sexual orientation as "*bisexual*" made up 15.4% of the total sample. Of this number, 57.1% identified as female, 20.1% as male and 15.9% as nonbinary. The remaining 6.9% selected "a different term" (such as, genderfluid, gender queer, agender) or preferred not to say. When considering just LGBTIQ+ participants, "*bisexual*" participants accounted for 18.4% of the sample.

Those reporting their sexual orientation as "*asexual*" made up 5.1% of the total sample. Of this number, 17.9% identified as male, 44.6% as female and 26.8% as nonbinary. The remaining 10.7% selected "a different term" or preferred not to say. When only including LGBTIQ+ participants, "*asexual*" participants accounted for 6% of the sample.

When considering the sample overall, 10.7% reported that they used "a different term". The most frequently reported terms were "*pansexual*" and "*queer*". As participants could select more than one option for their sexual orientation, the total percentage adds up to more than 100% - see Figure 2.

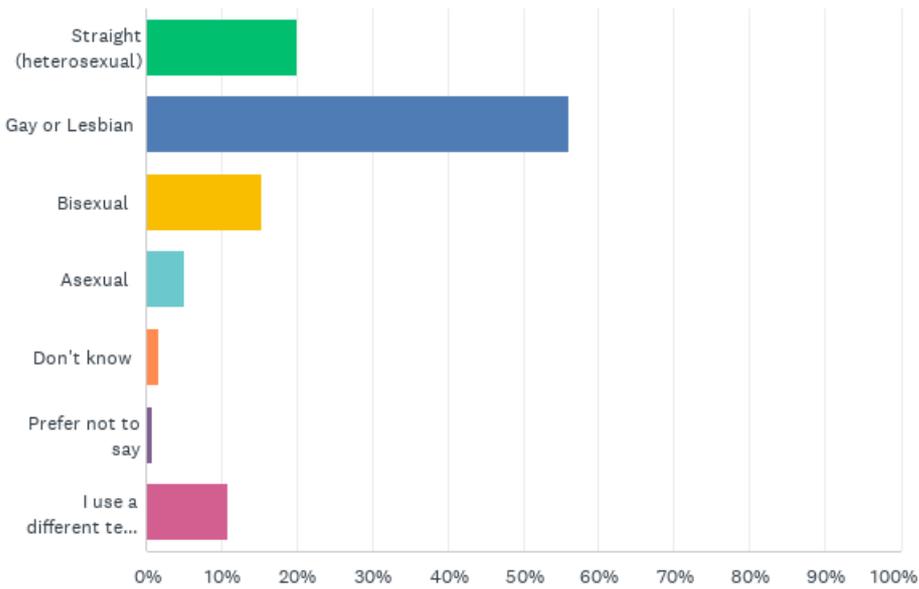


Figure 2. Sexual orientation total sample ($n = 2,178$; 2 people did not respond)

Age groups

Participants belonged to all age groups. However, the total sample was older-leaning, with there being 238 more participants 50 years of age and over than under that age (see Figure 3). However, in terms of just the LGBTIQ+ sample, this age difference was less apparent with only 57 more participants 50 years of age and over, relative to under that age. The older-leaning sample overall, was mainly due to LGBTIQ+ allies being predominately (88%) aged 40 and above.

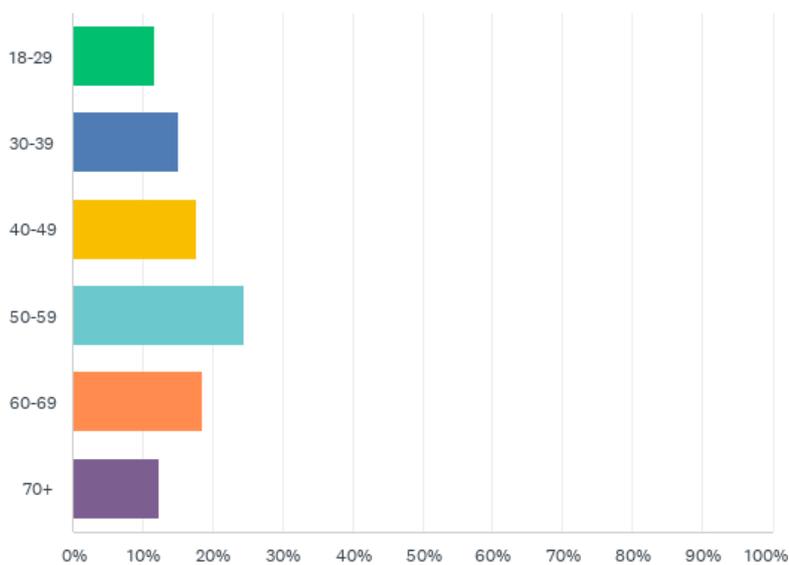


Figure 3. Age groups total sample ($n = 2,178$; 2 people did not respond)

Residence

Participants were from every state and territory - NSW (26.5%), VIC (25.5%), QLD (21.7%), TAS (8.0%), WA (7.4%), SA (6.1%), ACT (3.8%) and NT (0.9%). The figures indicate that while New South Wales had the largest number of participants, it was still somewhat underrepresented given its difference in population size. Tasmania, on the other hand, was overrepresented.

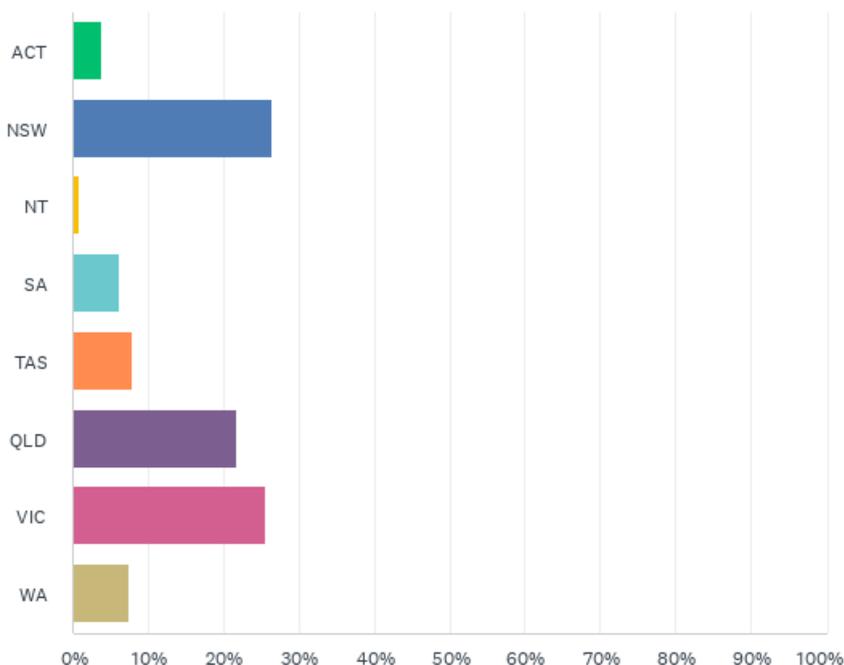


Figure 4. Residence total sample ($n = 2,083$; 97 people did not respond)

Residential Location

The majority of participants resided in a capital city (60.6%). Those living in other major urban areas (population 100,000+) accounted for 14.8% of the sample. Participants living in smaller urban areas (population 1,000 – 99,000) also accounted for 14.8% of the sample, while 9.8% lived in rural or remote areas (see Figure 5).

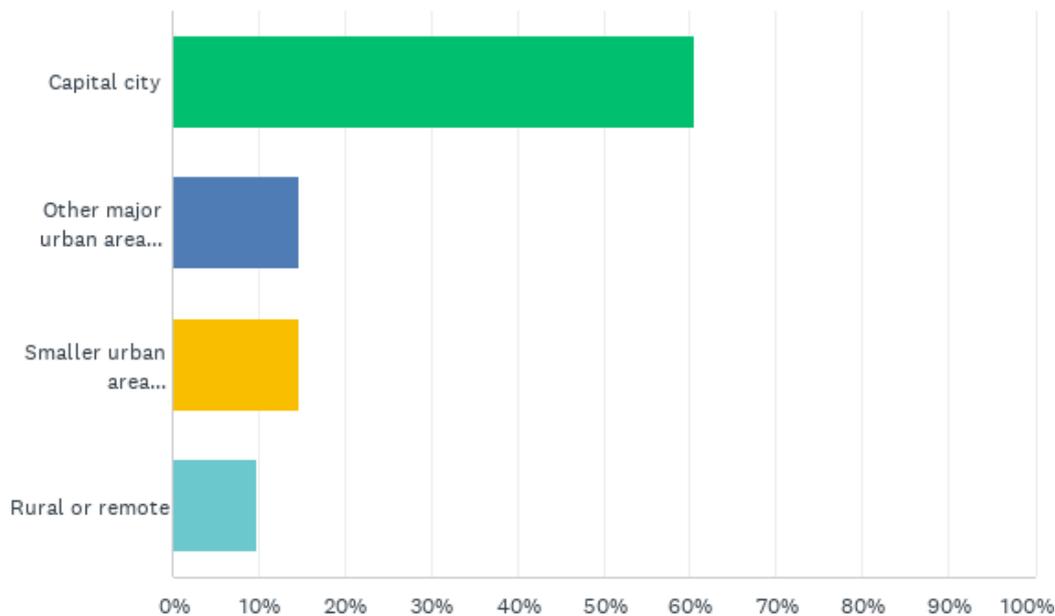


Figure 5. Residential location total sample ($n = 2,175$; 5 people did not respond)

Indigenous and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) participants

Of the total sample, 56 (2.6%) participants identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (43.4% identified as male, 35.9% as female, 13.2% as nonbinary and 7.5% used "a different term" or preferred not to say).

The term CALD (Culturally and Linguistically Diverse) refers to people from non-English speaking backgrounds, as well as people born overseas whose first language is not English. Of the total sample, 174 (8%) participants reported being culturally and linguistically diverse (50% identified as male, 41.4% as female, 5.2% as nonbinary and 3.4% used "a different term" or preferred not to say).

Both Indigenous and CALD participants were from every state and territory and belonged to all age groups.

Election Priorities

Participants were first asked to rate the level of priority they gave a number of community and policy strategies within various domains. For those they rated as having “high” or “very high” priority, they were then asked to rank these in the order in which they would like to see them addressed. This allowed us to identify the most pressing issues within a pool of items already identified as being important. Where results differed between groups of participants, they are noted below. For strategies that related to smaller groups within LGBTIQ+ communities (e.g., transgender and intersex people), the preferences of participants belonging to those groups were given priority. **Note:** All options were presented to participants in a random order to address any potential “order effects bias”.

Ranking

The higher the rank, the higher the score. For example, a rank of 1st place out of a total of 6 items would be valued at 6 points and a rank of 2nd place would be valued at 5 points and so on. The highest value is always consistent with the number of items being ranked. A rank of 1st place out a total of 4 items, for example, would be valued at 4 points. The ranking value is then multiplied by the number of participants who gave it that rank. The sum of all ranks for that item provides the total ranking score. For example, out of 4 items (items A, B, C and D) say 100 people ranked item B as 1st (4 points x 100 people = 400), 50 people ranked item B as 2nd (3 points x 50 people = 150), 40 people ranked item B as 3rd (2 points x 40 people = 80) and 15 people ranked item B as 4th (1 point x 15 people = 15). The total ranking score for item B (400 + 150 + 80 + 15) = 645. In cases where a participant did not rank a particular item (as it was not a high priority for them in step 1), it was allocated 0 points. The item with the highest ranking score among the sample received 1st place, the item with the second highest ranking score received 2nd place and so on. Where α = total number of items being ranked and n = number of participants who ranked that item, the following is used to calculate the total score.

$$\text{Total ranking score} = \alpha * n_1 + (\alpha - 1) * n_2 + (\alpha - 2) * n_3 + \dots (\alpha - x) * n_x$$

The following provides the ranking results for various community and policy strategies presented in the survey. Items were selected by participants in step 1 (in most cases by the large majority) as having "high" or "very high" priority. The ranking relates to which of these strategies to address sooner rather than later.

Note: Numbers of participants (*n*) below represent those who responded to the items in step 1 and how many of them were LGBTIQ+ participants.

Law reform; n = 2,180 (1,710 LGBTIQ+)

1. Removing current exemptions in national discrimination law that allow discrimination against LGBT people, for example, by faith-based schools, hospitals, and charities (**ranked 1st LGBTIQ+**; 2nd allies).
2. Equal protection from workplace discrimination for all LGBTIQ+ people, including in the Fair Work Act (ranked 2nd LGBTIQ+; 3rd allies).
3. Equal rights and protections for all families in federal law, including LGBTIQ+ people and their children (ranked 3rd LGBTIQ+; **1st allies**).
4. A national ban on LGBTIQ+ "conversion" or "reparative" therapies (ranked 4th LGBTIQ+; 5th allies).
5. A national law prohibiting incitement to hatred and offensive language on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex status (ranked 5th LGBTIQ+; 4th allies).
6. A national charter of human rights (ranked 6th LGBTIQ+; 6th allies).

Funding programs; n = 2,051 (1,617 LGBTIQ+)

1. Improving LGBTIQ+ safety and inclusion in schools (**ranked 1st LGBTIQ+; 1st allies**).
2. Improving LGBTIQ+ health outcomes (2nd LGBTIQ+; 3rd allies).
3. Improving LGBTIQ+ access to appropriate and inclusive aged care (ranked 2nd Senior (60+) LGBTIQ+; 3rd LGBTIQ+; 5th allies).
4. Ensuring employment opportunities, educational outcomes, average income and standard of living for LGBTIQ+ communities are raised to the same level as the wider population (ranked 4th LGBTIQ+; 2nd allies).

5. Educating the public about LGBTIQ+ issues (ranked 5th LGBTIQ+; 4th allies).
6. Improving the lives of LGBTIQ+ people in other countries (ranked 6th LGBTIQ+; 6th allies).

Liaising with Government; n = 1,952 (1,544 LGBTIQ+)

1. Establishing LGBTIQ+ policy groups in federal government agencies such as health, education, the federal police, justice and the Prime Minister's department (ranked **1st LGBTIQ+; 1st allies**).
2. A national LGBTIQ+ equality minister and LGBTIQ+ equality commissioner (ranked 2nd LGBTIQ+; 3rd allies).
3. Guidelines for the Government and the broader community for better inclusion of LGBTIQ+ issues (ranked 3rd LGBTIQ+; 2nd allies).

Community Representation; n = 1,909 (1,510 LGBTIQ+)

1. Develop mechanisms to consult with all existing LGBTIQ+ organisations and fund them to properly represent their constituents (ranked **1st LGBTIQ+; 1st allies**).
2. Establish, recognise and/or fund a single peak body to lobby and advocate for LGBTIQ+ human rights (ranked 2nd LGBTIQ+; 2nd allies).

LGBTIQ+ Community Strategies - top 6; n = 1,870 (1,480 LGBTIQ+)

1. Suicide and mental health strategy (ranked **1st LGBTIQ+; 1st allies**).
2. Homelessness strategy (ranked 2nd LGBTIQ+; 4th allies; 2nd LGBTIQ+ youth (18-29); 2nd LGBTIQ+ living in small urban and rural areas; 3rd senior LGBTIQ+ (60+)).
3. Youth strategy (ranked 3rd LGBTIQ+; 2nd allies).
4. An Indigenous strategy (ranked 4th LGBTIQ+; 5th allies; 2nd Indigenous LGBTIQ+; 3rd LGBTIQ+ youth).

5. Aged-care strategy (ranked 5th LGBTIQ+; 7th allies; 2nd senior LGBTIQ+; 2nd CALD LGBTIQ+).
6. A national family violence prevention strategy for LGBTIQ+ people and their families (ranked 6th LGBTIQ+; 3rd allies; 3rd Indigenous LGBTIQ+; 3rd LGBTIQ+ CALD)

Federal Government Policy Initiatives; n = 1,806 (1,457 LGBTIQ+)

1. Recognising LGBTIQ+ people in the Census by asking questions about sexual orientation, gender identity and variations of sex characteristics (ranked **1st LGBTIQ+; 1st allies**).
2. Reforming policies and practices for assessing refugees seeking asylum on the basis of anti-LGBTIQ+ persecution (ranked 2nd LGBTIQ+; 2nd allies).
3. Remove the ban on sexually-active gay/bi men, and trans women, giving blood and replace it with a policy of individual risk assessment for all potential donors (ranked 3rd LGBTIQ+; 3rd allies; 2nd trans women; 3rd gay and bisexual men).
4. A national apology for the ban on LGBTIQ+ military personnel and for the ill-treatment of LGBTIQ+ people generally (ranked 4th LGBTIQ+; 4th allies).

Smaller groups within LGBTIQ+ communities

Participants were informed that while they were invited to rank strategies for smaller groups within LGBTIQ+ communities, priority would be given to the responses from participants belonging to those groups. For those who did respond but didn't belong to a particular group, the 1st rank choice was consistent in all cases with the ranking of participants belonging to that group, as noted below. Not all TGDNB, intersex, bisexual or asexual participants responded to the following items as, like all participants, 80% on average completed the survey.

Improving rights and conditions for transgender, gender diverse and nonbinary (TGDNB) people; n = 240 TGDNB participants

1. Medicare funding for gender transition (**ranked 1st trans women, trans men, nonbinary people, and by respondents in general**).

2. Access to transition services for children without the need for Family Court intervention (ranked 2nd trans women, trans men and nonbinary people).
3. A national public education strategy in relation to transgender, gender diverse and nonbinary issues (ranked 3rd trans women, trans men and nonbinary people).
4. Removal of gender markers from official forms (e.g. male, female, other including honorifics like Mr or Ms) (ranked 4th trans women, trans men, and nonbinary people).

Improving rights and conditions for intersex people; n = 21 intersex participants

1. Legislative prohibition of unconsented and deferrable medical interventions (**ranked 1st intersex people, and by respondents in general**).
2. Intersex led healthcare reform that promotes human rights-based, lifetime standards of care (ranked 2nd intersex people).
3. Ending genetic screening against intersex traits (i.e. eugenics) in IVF, insurance, and employment (ranked 3rd intersex people).
4. Funding for intersex led organisations and ongoing peer support (ranked 4th intersex people).
5. Protections against discrimination in sport (ranked 5th intersex people).

Improving rights and conditions for Bi+ people; n = 271 bisexual participants

1. A national public education strategy in relation to Bi+ issues to raise awareness and address specific issues faced by bisexual people among the general population and service providers, and within the LGBTIQ+ communities (**ranked 1st bisexual people and by respondents in general**).
2. Fund peer-led bisexual organisations to provide peer support to bisexual people, their partners and families (ranked 2nd bisexual people).
3. Fund social and health research that specifically examines the unique challenges faced by bisexual people (ranked 3rd bisexual people).

Improving rights and conditions for asexual people; n = 97 asexual participants

1. Information about asexuality should be included in sex education at school (**ranked 1st asexual people and by respondents in general**).
2. Anti-discrimination legislation that covers asexual and aromantic people (ranked 2nd asexual people).
3. Encouraging LGBTIQ+ organisations to include asexual/aromantic people in their work (ranked 3rd asexual people).
4. Educating the general community about asexual and aromantic people (ranked 4th asexual people).

Priorities for LGBTIQ+ People with Disability

With Dylan Alcott named 2022 Australian of the Year, there has been greater public attention on the needs of people living with disability. Given this, the decision was made to add a separate section to the survey dedicated to the needs of LGBTIQ+ people living with disability. As the survey was designed prior to this announcement, the questions on priorities for those living with disability were added after the survey's launch. To ensure the addition of these items didn't influence participants' responses to other questions in the survey, potentially resulting in differences between those who were exposed to the new items and those who weren't, the "disability priority" items were included at the very end of the survey. These questions were added on the 8 March, 2022. Of the total survey sample, 80% (1,744) of participants were presented with these disability questions, with the remaining 20% having taken the survey prior to the 8 March, 2022.

Of the 1,744 participants who were presented with the disability priority questions, 292 (16.7%) reported having a disability. When considering just LGBTIQ+ participants, this number was 253 (19.4% of the LGBTIQ+ sample). Further, 151 (8.7%) participants reported that they worked or cared for LGBTIQ+ people living with disability.

Top 3 priorities

Participants in this instance were asked to select their top three items from a list of six priorities. As these items were presented at the very end of survey, not all LGBTIQ+ people who reported having a disability, or those working or caring for LGBTIQ+ people with disability, responded. Consistent with the sample in general, just over 80% went on to complete the survey in full. The responses below are from 80.6% of LGBTIQ+ participants who reported living with disability ($n = 204$), and from 82.8% of those who reported working or caring for LGBTIQ+ people living with disability ($n = 125$).

- Further training of disability workers, including health care and NDIS staff, on the issues facing LGBTIQ+ people with disability (**selected by 74% LGBTIQ+ living with disability; 68.8% those working or caring for**).
- Specialist training and resources on addressing the mental health needs of LGBTIQ+ people with disability (68.6% LGBTIQ+ living with disability; 69.6% those working or caring for).
- Full accessibility for all LGBTIQ+ services and spaces (66.7% LGBTIQ+ living with disability; 64% those working or caring for).
- More research on the unique needs of LGBTIQ+ people with disability in regard to education, employment, stigma, discrimination and inclusion (47.6% LGBTIQ+ living with disability; 44.6% those working or caring for).
- Federal Government advisory group on the needs of LGBTIQ+ people with disability (33.8% LGBTIQ+ living with disability; 34.6% those working or caring for).
- National awareness raising campaign about the needs of LGBTIQ+ people with disability (25% LGBTIQ+ living with disability; 30% those working or caring for).

LGBTIQA+ Rights Organisation Model

The majority of both LGBTIQA+ participants (58.2%) and allies (53.3%) reported that a preferred *LGBTIQA+ rights organisation* representational method was an organisation structure that guarantees the interests of smaller population groups (e.g., transgender, intersex, Indigenous and CALD, regional and rural, small states and territories) are not overridden by larger groups. The question wording and the full results (in order of preference) are presented below. Participants could select more than one option.

Q. In terms of establishing an LGBTIQA+ rights organisation, please select your preferred representational methods based on the following options. You can select multiple options; n = 1,771 (1, 407 LGBTIQA+)

- An organisation structure that guarantees the interests of smaller population groups (e.g., transgender, intersex, Indigenous and CALD, regional and rural, small states and territories) are not overridden by larger groups (**58.2% LGBTIQA+; 53.3% allies**).
- An organisation of organisations (a national organisation made up of existing state and territory LGBTIQA+ rights organisations) (44.5% LGBTIQA+; 38.7% allies).
- A broad membership model (a stand alone national organisation with a wide range of members including individuals and organisations) (31.4% LGBTIQA+; 26.1% allies).
- An organisation without a membership base that is run by a self-perpetuating committee (4.5% LGBTIQA+; 3% allies).
- None of the above (2.1% LGBTIQA+; 2.5% allies).
- Not sure (13.2% LGBTIQA+; 23.7% allies).
- I don't support having an LGBTIQA+ rights organisation (2.3% LGBTIQA+; 1.7% allies).

Federal LGBTIQ+ Commissioner

A large majority of both LGBTIQ+ participants (84.1%) and allies (81.2%) were in favour of establishing in law the position of a federal LGBTIQ+ rights commissioner, within the Human Rights Commission. Further, 84.5% of LGBTIQ+ participants and 85.1% of allies were in favour of there being an independent recruitment process overseen by a community panel, when this commissioner is selected. For the wording of questions and the breakdown of results, refer to Tables 1 and 2 below.

Q. The position of a federal LGBTIQ+ Commissioner, within the Human Rights Commission, be established in law, with an appointment made within a set period of no more than six months from the next federal election.

Table 1. Federal LGBTIQ+ Commissioner; *n* = 1,786 (1,418 LGBTIQ+)

	LGBTIQ+	Allies
Strongly in favour	54.80%	49.59%
In favour	29.34%	31.61%
Total in favour	84.14%	81.20%
Neither in favour nor against	9.31%	8.17%
Against	1.48%	1.63%
Strongly against	2.82%	3.27%
Total against	4.30%	4.90%
Note sure	2.26%	5.72%

Q. When the federal LGBTIQ+ commissioner is selected, there should be an independent recruitment process that is overseen by a community panel.

Table 2. Independent recruitment process; *n* = 1,778 (1,414 LGBTIQ+)

	LGBTIQ+	Allies
Strongly in favour	58.42%	56.20%
In favour	26.03%	28.93%
Total in favour	84.45%	85.13%
Neither in favour nor against	6.86%	5.51%
Against	1.56%	0.55%
Strongly against	1.06%	1.93%
Total against	2.62%	2.48%
Note sure	3.25%	4.13%
Don't support a federal LGBTIQ+ Commissioner	2.83%	2.75%

Charter of Human Rights

A little over half of LGBTIQ+ participants (54.9%) and allies (52.7%) selected having human rights entrenched in the constitution as the best way to achieve a Charter of Human Rights. A little over a quarter of both groups selected having human rights enacted through legislation. The question and full results are provided below.

Q. In terms of a Charter of Human Rights, please select which of the following options you think will be the best way to achieve this outcome; n = 1,775 (1,415 LGBTIQ+)

- Human rights entrenched in the constitution (**54.9% LGBTIQ+; 52.7% allies**).

- Human rights enacted through legislation (27% LGBTIQ+; 27% allies).
- Neither of the above (0.9% LGBTIQ+; 1.7% allies).
- Not sure (14.3% LGBTIQ+; 17.3% allies).
- I don't support having a Charter of Human Rights (3% LGBTIQ+; 1.4% allies).