

# National Elder Abuse Research Program: The abuse and mistreatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer and/or asexual (LGBTIQ+) older people

## Appendices

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## Appendix A: Research design

### A1 Research questions

1. What is known about the abuse and mistreatment experienced by older LGBTIQ+ people?
2. What are the experiences of abuse and mistreatment among older LGBTIQ+ people and what forms of abuse and mistreatment do these older people experience? Are there forms additional to the 5 subtypes examined in the NEAPS?
3. What are the drivers of the abuse and mistreatment in this context?
4. What are the characteristics of the LGBTIQ+ older people who are experiencing abuse and mistreatment?
5. What are the characteristics of people engaging in abuse and mistreatment of older LGBTIQ+ people and what are the contexts of this abuse?
6. What are the help-seeking behaviours of LGBTIQ+ older people who experience abuse and mistreatment? (e.g. the extent to which people experiencing abuse and mistreatment are engaging or are not engaging with services including specialist elder abuse services; 1800 ELDER HELP/helplines, Compass website and/or LGBTIQ+ specific services)?

What decisions, if any, are LGBTIQ+ people making to protect themselves in later life from abuse and/or mistreatment?

7. What are LGBTIQ+ older people's experiences of help seeking/services and how can service responses for LGBTIQ+ older people be improved?

(E.g. what service delivery options may support effective service delivery in the future (including collaborative partnerships between specialist elder abuse services and other organisations, including community visitor schemes and mentoring support programs, specific to LGBTIQ+ peoples?)

### A2 Theoretical framework

The research design described in the next section shows how this research project is exploratory in nature and informed by both life-course and socio-ecological approaches.

- A **life-course** approach identifies that experiences of vulnerability and strength may be consistent throughout a person's life, and that adversity experienced in later life is linked to the adversity that was experienced earlier in life (see Kaspiew et al., 2019 and e.g. McDonald & Thomas, 2013).
- A socio-ecological approach acknowledges the interactions between individual, interpersonal, community and societal/structural factors or levels in a person's life and involves understanding the effect of these interactions on

wellbeing/outcomes.<sup>1</sup> Kaspiew and colleagues (2019) identified that, from this perspective, responsibility for abuse of older people is attributed to social and community dynamics based on the idea that these dynamics influence relationships and behaviours at the individual level (see also e.g. Roberto & Teaster, 2017).

These perspectives have guided the data collection and informed the design of both closed and open-ended questions. A desktop review of relevant research and other literature was also undertaken throughout the data collection and analysis period to assist in the identification and investigation of themes emerging from the fieldwork.

## A3 Desktop scoping review of relevant research on the abuse and mistreatment of LGBTIQ+ older people

### Search terms

The following are the search terms and phrases used for the Desktop Scoping Review component of this project.

**Table A1: Search terms**

<b>Search</b>	lgb* OR glb* OR "same sex" OR gay OR bisexual OR pansexual OR lesbian OR transgender OR transsexual OR "Trans" OR "two spirited" OR intersex OR "variation of sex characteristics" OR queer OR asexual OR "non binary" OR "gender diverse" OR brotherboy OR Brothaboy OR sistergirl OR Sistagirl  AND  Elder* OR "seniors" OR "older adult*" OR "late adulthood" OR "old age" or "older women" OR "older men" or "older people" OR "aged care" OR "Nursing Home*"  AND  Abus* OR mistreat* OR Neglect OR "family violence" OR Homophobi* OR Transphobia OR Heterosexism OR endosexism OR discriminat* OR "sexual assault" OR rape OR "sexual violence" OR "domestic violence" OR "maltreat*" OR coerci* OR fraud OR "partner violence"
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### Step 1: Finalising/interpreting the research questions

For this project, the early stages of the desktop scoping review supported our interpretation of the research questions and their application in the fieldwork. Specifically, it helped us to shape and refine the development of the quantitative and qualitative survey items, focus group topics and interview questions. Additionally, the review of relevant literature supported our in-depth analysis of the data collected in this project to address the research questions.

### Step 2: Identifying relevant studies

The search strategy was aimed at identifying relevant studies that explored abuse and mistreatment of LGBTIQ+ older people. The search strategy, including the list of key words and the inclusion and exclusion, was developed in consultation with the AIFS librarian and was applied to multiple databases (see Table A2 below). The searches were limited to articles in English published in the 10 years preceding this project.

<sup>1</sup> Bronfenbrenner, 1979; Ludvigsson et al., 2022.

**Table A2: Search strategy**

Databases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SocINDEX</li> <li>• PsychInfo</li> <li>• Medline</li> <li>• Australian Family and Society Abstracts</li> <li>• LGBTQ+ Source</li> </ul>
Inclusion Dates	2014–24 Notes: Inclusion dates were limited for studies from the USA due to the volume of materials from this jurisdiction. Given 96 relevant records were identified from the USA, we only included studies from 2023–24 ( $n = 22$ ).
Language	English
Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia</li> <li>• New Zealand</li> <li>• United States of America</li> <li>• Canada</li> <li>• United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland)</li> </ul>

In total, 68 studies were included in this desktop review.

### Steps 3: Study selection and screening the literature

A screening process was used to select relevant studies/literature for inclusion in the review. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were developed to address the research questions. At least 2 reviewers applied these criteria to all citations and the Covidence software program was used to support an efficient screening process whereby the title and abstract for each citation was considered by the research team.

### Step 4: Extracting the data

The next stage involved sorting the in-scope literature according to key issues and themes – also known as ‘data extraction’.<sup>2</sup> Extraction categories were chosen to address the research questions but also included standard categories such as year, geographical location, study population and findings.<sup>3</sup>

### Step 5: Collating, summarising and reporting

The final stage of the scoping review involved the summarising, synthesising and reporting of the research literature, which is presented throughout this report in conjunction with the research findings from this current study. The collation and summarising of this research literature informed our identification of gaps in the existing evidence base and supported the identification of themes relevant to research questions 2–7.

## Issues of classification and definition

### Older people

Studies in the existing research literature considered for the desktop review component of this project do not follow a consistent approach to classifying and referring to participants in terms of their age.

In a recent Western Australian (WA) study by Stevens and colleagues (2023) (comprising a survey ( $n = 757$ ), interviews and focus groups ( $n = 83$ ) with professionals and service providers who worked in the area of abuse and mistreatment of older people), close to half of participants indicated that the definition of abuse and mistreatment of older people should not be limited by age (44%).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Arksey & O’Malley, 2005

<sup>3</sup> Mak & Thomas, 2022

<sup>4</sup> Stevens et al., 2023.

In this current study, we have adopted a broad age range (55 years and older; 50+ for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people) and refer to the age range of study participants where relevant to avoid generalising or oversimplifying the heterogeneous data.

### LGBTIQA+

Studies in the existing research literature included in the desktop review do not adopt a consistent approach to classifying and referring to participants in terms of their gender, sex and/or sexual orientation, and there was variation in the groups included under the umbrella of LGBTIQA+. Often, studies focused on groups within the broader LGBTIQA+ community, including, for example, 'gay and lesbian people' or 'transgender' people. There was also some variation in terminology – with some studies using specific terms such as 'gay men' and 'lesbian women'<sup>5</sup> and others using umbrella terms such as 'non-heterosexual'<sup>6</sup> or 'LGBTI'.<sup>7</sup> In this report, we refer to the specific classification applied in each study included in the desktop review to avoid generalising or oversimplifying the heterogeneous data.

As discussed earlier in this report, variations in terminology used to refer to LGBTIQA+ people highlight the importance of understanding the nuance involved in identifying one's gender, sex and/or sexual orientation. Further, it stresses the importance of discrete, person-centred and tailored responses to different individuals, rather than standardising responses according to the grouping of LGBTIQA+.

## A4 Survey of LGBTIQA+ people

The survey questions for the Survey of LGBTIQA+ older people were aimed at collecting data about:

- participants' views, awareness and experiences of (if any) abuse and mistreatment of LGBTIQA+ older people
- their help-seeking activities
- their awareness and experience of relevant support services.

The survey questions for the Survey of LGBTIQA+ Younger People were aimed at collecting data about:

- participants' views and awareness of, and response to, abuse and/or mistreatment of LGBTIQA+ older people
- their awareness of relevant support services
- whether participants are making active decisions in their lives (and at what age) to protect themselves in later life from abuse and mistreatment.

Several qualitative survey items were included within the LGBTIQA+ younger adult and older adult surveys. Survey participants were asked to share their insights on abuse and mistreatment of LGBTIQA+ older adults, specifically they were asked:

- Do you have any suggestions to improve awareness of and access to information, resources or services for LGBTIQA+ older people who are either at risk of or have experienced elder abuse and mistreatment? (Reported against quotes as responding to survey question – improving awareness.)
- What would you like to see prioritised by governments to respond to the abuse and mistreatment of LGBTIQA+ older Australians? (Reported against quotes as responding to survey question – government priority.)
- Is there anything you would like to share about your experience in relation to LGBTIQA+ elder abuse and mistreatment? (Reported against quotes as responding to survey question – experience.)
- What would support you to better identify abuse and mistreatment of LGBTIQA+ older people?
- What has helped you identify abuse and mistreatment of LGBTIQA+ older people?
- What would you like to know more about?
- Can you tell us why you are worried about experiencing abuse and mistreatment when you are over 65 years old?
  - This question was only asked to participants who completed the LGBTIQA+ survey for young adults.
- Can you tell us why you are worried about getting older in LGBTIQA+ community?
  - This question was only asked to participants who completed the LGBTIQA+ survey for young adults.
- Was the following action you took effective?

5 See e.g. Alba et al., 2022; Waling et al., 2019.

6 See e.g. Neville et al., 2015; Suen, 2022.

7 See e.g. Jones, 2023; McPhail & Fulop, 2016.

## Sample characteristics

The target sample for the surveys was approximately 250–300 participants. The final sample achieved was 335 participants, with most participants completing their survey in full ( $n = 290$ ) and the remaining participants ( $n = 45$ ) providing sufficient data to be included in the analyses.

Of the overall sample size, 138 participants were aged 55 years or older (or between 50–54 years for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participants), and these participants were asked the module of questions about their direct experiences of abuse and/or mistreatment. Comprehensive participant characteristics and demographics data are presented in tables below, with the key participant characteristics presented in Table 1.2 of the report.

**Table A3: Survey sample characteristics –demographics, by age group**

	Aged 18–64 years	Aged 65 years or older	Total
	%	%	%
<b>What state or territory do you live in?</b>			
Australian Capital Territory	8.7	0.0	6.9
New South Wales	14.8	31.4	18.5
Northern Territory	1.9	0.0	1.5
Queensland	23.2	15.7	21.5
South Australia	8.0	14.3	9.3
Tasmania	4.2	2.9	3.9
Victoria	31.6	28.6	31.0
Western Australia	6.8	7.1	6.9
Missing	0.8		0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Geographical remoteness</b>			
Major cities of Australia	73.0	70.6	72.5
Inner regional Australia	17.3	25.0	18.9
Outer regional/remote/very remote Australia	9.8	4.4	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>How do you describe your gender?</b>			
Man or male	33.1	41.4	34.6
Woman or female	44.9	47.1	45.7
Non-binary	17.5	4.3	14.6
Self-described (Please specify)	4.2	2.9	3.9
Prefer not to say	0.4	2.9	0.9
Missing		1.4	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>What is your age in years?</b>			
18–29 years	19.8		15.5
30–39 years	24		18.8
40–49 years	19.8		15.5
50–54 years	14.4		11.3
55–59 years	10.3		8.1
60–64 years	11.8		9.3
65–70 years		51.4	10.7
71–74 years		24.3	5.1
75–79 years		17.1	3.6

80–84 years		7.1	1.5
Missing		0.0	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Do you identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander?</b>			
Yes, Aboriginal	6.8	1.4	5.7
Yes, Torres Strait Islander	1.1	0.0	0.9
Yes, both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0.4	0.0	0.3
No	89.0	95.7	90.4
Prefer not to say	1.1	1.4	1.2
Missing	1.5	1.4	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>How would you describe your sexual orientation?***</b>			
Straight or heterosexual	0.8	1.4	0.9
Gay, lesbian or homosexual	53.2	90.0	61.2
Bisexual or pansexual	30.8	4.3	25.1
Asexual	5.7	1.4	4.8
Another sexual orientation (Please specify)	9.5	1.4	7.8
Missing	0	1.4	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Do you identify as transgender and/or gender diverse?***</b>			
Yes	25.9	15.7	23.6
No	71.1	82.9	73.4
Prefer not to say	1.5	1.4	1.8
Missing	1.5	0.0	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Were you born with a variation of sex characteristics (sometimes called 'intersex')</b>			
Yes	2.7	2.9	2.7
No	90.5	94.3	91.3
Don't know	5.3	2.9	4.8
Prefer not to answer	1.1	0.0	0.9
Missing	0.4	0.0	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Is English your first language?</b>			
Yes	94.3	94.3	94.3
No	4.6	5.7	4.8
Prefer not to say	0.4	0.0	0.3
Missing	0.8	0.0	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Do you identify as culturally and linguistically diverse?</b>			
Yes	14.4	5.7	12.8
No	83.3	91.4	84.8
Prefer not to say	1.5	1.4	1.5
Missing	0.8	1.4	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<b>Are you currently:***</b>			
Married	25.9	24.3	25.7
De facto	30.8	20.0	28.7
Separated	3.8	1.4	3.3
Divorced	4.2	0.0	3.3
Widowed or Widowered	0.8	7.1	2.1
Single and never married and never been in de facto relationship	21.7	11.4	19.4
Single but previously married or in a de facto relationship	12.5	28.6	15.8
Prefer not to say	0.4	7.1	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Ancestry?</b>			
Born in Australia of parents born in Australia	54.8	58.6	55.5
Born in Australia of parents born in Australia or an English-speaking country	14.1	8.6	12.8
Born in Australia with at least one parent born in a non-English speaking country	10.3	4.3	9.0
Born overseas in an English-speaking country	9.1	17.1	10.7
Born overseas in a non-English speaking country	5.7	7.1	6.3
Other	1.5	2.9	1.8
Prefer not to say	2.3	0.0	1.8
Missing	2.3	1.4	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: Analysis based on  $n = 335$  participants; 263 aged 18–64 years, 70 aged 65+ years and  $n = 2$  responses where age missing are not reported. The asterisks indicate that the differences across the age groups are statistically significant based on Pearson Chi Square test (\* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ ).

**Table A4: Survey sample characteristics – socio-demographics, by age group**

Data item	Aged 18–64 years	Aged 65 years or older	Total
	%	%	%
<b>What is your employment status? ***</b>			
Full time paid employment	55.1	11.4	46.3
Part time paid employment	21.7	8.6	18.8
Casual employment	4.9	7.1	5.4
Full-time student	1.5	1.4	1.5
Part-time student	1.1	0.0	0.9
Not employed and seeking work	2.3	1.4	2.1
Not employed and not seeking work (including stay-at-home parent)	5.3	1.4	4.5
Volunteer or unpaid worker	3.0	1.4	2.7
Retired	3.0	67.1	16.4
Do not know	0.8	0.0	0.6
Prefer not to say	1.1	0.0	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>What is the highest level of education that you have completed?</b>			
Year 9 or below	1.1	2.9	1.5
Year 10, form 4, intermediate	1.1	4.3	1.8
Year 11, form 5, leaving	2.7	4.3	3.0
Year 12, form 6, matriculation, HSC	7.2	5.7	6.9

Trade/apprenticeship	1.9	0.0	1.5
Certificate (business college, TAFE)	9.5	7.1	9.0
Diploma (business college, TAFE).	8.0	7.1	8.1
Undergraduate degree (bachelor)	30.0	27.1	29.3
Post-graduate (PhD, masters, post-grad dip)	37.6	38.6	37.9
Other (Please specify)	0.4	1.4	0.6
Prefer not to say	0.4	1.4	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Before tax and other deductions what is your personal annual income (approximate)? **</b>			
\$1-\$7,799 per year (\$1-\$149 per week).	1.1	0.0	0.9
\$7,800-\$15,599 per year (\$150-\$299 per week).	3.0	2.9	3.0
\$15,600-\$20,799 per year (\$300-\$399 per week).	2.7	5.7	3.3
\$20,800-\$25,999 per year (\$400-\$499 per week).	3.8	7.1	4.5
\$26,000-\$33,799 per year (\$500-\$649 per week).	7.2	21.4	10.1
\$33,800-\$41,599 per year (\$650-\$799 per week).	3.8	8.6	4.8
\$41,600-\$51,999 per year (\$800-\$999 per week).	4.6	8.6	5.4
\$52,000-\$64,999 per year (\$1,000-\$1,249 per week).	6.5	5.7	6.3
\$65,000-\$77,999 per year (\$1,250-\$1,499 per week).	5.7	4.3	5.4
\$78,000-\$90,999 per year (\$1,500-\$1,749 per week).	16.3	2.9	13.7
\$91,000-\$103,999 per year (\$1,750-\$1,999 per week).	11.8	5.7	10.4
\$104,000-\$155,999 per year (\$2,000-\$2,999 per week).	17.9	5.7	15.2
\$156,000-\$181,999 per year (\$3,000-\$3,499 per week).	5.7	1.4	5.1
\$182,000-\$207,999 per year (\$3,500-\$3,999 per week).	1.9	0.0	1.5
\$208,000 or more per year (\$4,000 or more per week).	2.7	0.0	2.1
Nil income.	0.4	4.3	1.2
Negative income	0	1.4	0.3
Don't know/Prefer not to say	4.6	12.9	6.3
Missing	0.4	1.4	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Which of the following best describes your housing situation? ***</b>			
Own outright	16.3	54.3	24.5
Own, paying off mortgage	38	12.9	32.5
Rent from private landlord	32.3	12.9	28.4
Rent from public housing authority	3.4	5.7	3.9
Other (boarding, living at home etc.)	8.7	8.6	8.7
Prefer not to say	1.1	5.7	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Notes:** Analysis based on  $n = 335$  participants; 263 aged 18-64 years, 70 aged 65+ years and  $n = 2$  responses where age missing are not reported. The asterisks indicate that the differences across age groups are statistically significant based on Pearson Chi Square test (\* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ )

## A5 Focus groups and interviews with LGBTIQ+ older people

The aim of the focus groups was to better understand lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, intersex, queer, asexual and other sexually or gender diverse older people's understanding of abuse and mistreatment, their experiences of it, their help-seeking and prevention behaviours and where, if any, interventions, services, training or supports are required to help their communities.

- Consistent with the focus groups, provisions were made for the inclusion of LGBTIQ+ people aged 50 years and older to ensure that the various LGBTIQ+ people or locations were included in the focus group data collection.
- To ensure participants felt safe and able to share their experiences, they were provided with an option to bring a support person to the interview.
- Participants were able to request an interviewer from a specific LGBTIQ+ background or a non-LGBTIQ+ person.

The researchers who conducted the focus groups and interviews are experienced qualitative researchers and a trauma-informed research protocol was specifically designed to guide the implementation of the qualitative research components.

The qualitative data from the focus groups and interviews were analysed using an open-coding method to identify the key themes and patterns in the data. This was followed by further selective coding to examine similarities and variances between the emerging themes, which led to the identification of the primary themes – those with the highest frequency and most relevance to the examination of the research questions. These analyses are presented in chapters 3–7 of the report. These data also inform case studies of experiences and promising approaches including ways to improve prevention and response policies within the service system.

The target sample for the qualitative components of this study was 40 participants. The final sample achieved was 42 participants. Ten one-on-one interviews were conducted and 9 focus groups comprising 32 participants. Comprehensive participant characteristics and demographics data are presented in Table A6 with the key participant characteristics presented in Table 1.3 of the report.

**Table A5: Interview and focus group participant demographics and characteristics (N = 42)**

Characteristics	Data item	No.
<b>State or territory</b>	ACT	0
	NSW	7
	NT	0
	Qld	2
	SA	1
	Tas	7
	Vic	23
	WA	2
<b>Age</b>	50–54	1
	55–59	7
	60–64	12
	65–69	6
	70–74	9
	75–79	4
	80–84	3
<b>Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander</b>	Aboriginal	4
	Torres Strait Islander	0
	Both	0
	Neither	38
<b>Gender</b>	Man or male	12
	Woman or female	24
	Non-binary	1
	Prefer not to say	1
	Other	4
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	Gay, lesbian, or homosexual	35
	Bisexual or pansexual	4
	Straight or heterosexual	1

Characteristics	Data item	No.
	Asexual	1
	Other	1
<b>Identifies as transgender and/or gender diverse</b>	Yes	8
	No	33
	Prefer not to say	1
<b>Born with a variation of sex characteristics (sometimes called intersex)</b>	Yes	2
	No	38
	Don't know	2
<b>English as their first language</b>	Yes	40
	No	2
<b>Identifies as person with disability</b>	Yes	17
	No	25

## A6 Recruitment

Targeted recruitment activities were employed for the surveys, focus groups and interviews with the support of our AIFS Communications Team, in addition to our research partner Queerspace and LEAP. This included the circulation of information about the project and the participant information materials via:

- emails, online meetings and phone communications with key stakeholders relevant to this project, including key LGBTIQ+ organisations, specialist elder abuse and/or older person's community organisations as well as LGBTIQ+ businesses
- AIFS communication channels (including *AIFS News* and CFCA e-newsletters, AIFS Facebook, X, Instagram and LinkedIn accounts)
- media engagement including through LGBTIQ+ community radio and media such as JoyFM, *QNews*, *StarObserver*, *OUTinPerth* and *Archer* magazine
- electronic media tiles, electronic postcards and posters for stakeholders supporting the recruitment activities outlining the research activities, along with a QR code linking people to the applicable component of the project
- 'snowball' recruitment directed by the researchers whereby participants were encouraged to share the study with their contacts who were eligible to participate.

An opt-in recruitment methodology was applied to the surveys, focus groups and interviews whereby people were invited to participate through the circulation of the relevant online link and Participant Information Sheet (outlining all required project information prior to participating). The online surveys were anonymous and participants from the online focus groups and interviews were informed that any identifying information would be removed from the analysis and reporting. Microsoft Forms was used for the interviews and focus groups whereby people registered their interest and preferred dates and times to attend. A member of the AIFS research team then followed up with a screening phone call and email to complete the following steps:

- confirm participant eligibility and preferred time and date for research activity
- provide a link and participant ID to complete a short demographic survey prior to scheduled interview or focus group (helped the researchers document the range of recruited participants to ensure we were including a diverse range of people to better understand the views and experiences of LGBTIQ+ people)
- obtain participant oral consent and provide a written copy of the consent that was read to participants
- provide online invitation to join the scheduled interview or focus group.

Participants in the surveys were invited to participate in a draw to receive one of 10 simple grocery vouchers to the value of \$100 and participants in the focus groups and interviews were reimbursed for their time and any inconvenience with the offer of a \$50 simple grocery voucher.

## Appendix B: Attitudes to abuse and mistreatment

**Table B1:** Survey participants (all ages), attitudes to psychological abuse (proportion who strongly or somewhat agreed)

Attitudes to types of psychological abuse	49 years or younger	50–64 years	65 years or older
Deliberately embarrassing an older LGBTIQ+ person	97.6	91.6	95.7
Calling an older LGBTIQ+ person a hurtful name	96.4	92.7	95.7
Insulting an older LGBTIQ+ person, calling them names or swearing at them in a way they found offensive or aggressive	96.4	94.7	95.8
Excluding them or repeatedly ignoring an older LGBTIQ+ person	96.4	92.7	95.7
Undermining or belittling an older LGBTIQ+ person	97.0	91.6	97.2
Preventing an older LGBTIQ+ person from seeing or contacting family members or their doctor/nurse	97.6	92.7	97.2
Preventing an older LGBTIQ+ person from seeing or contacting other LGBTIQ+ people	97.6	91.7	97.1
Threatening to harm an older LGBTIQ+ person	97.6	91.7	97.1
Threatening to send an older LGBTIQ+ person to a residential aged care facility	96.4	91.7	92.8
Threatening to harm an older LGBTIQ+ person if they don't do what they are asked to	97.6	93.8	97.1
Deliberately misgendering an older transgender or gender diverse person	96.4	94.8	91.4
Forcing an LGBTIQ+ person to hide their gender and/or sexuality	97.0	90.6	95.8
Teasing, taunting, and/or making jokes about a transgender and/or gender diverse person's gender affirming practices	97.0	91.6	94.3
Teasing, taunting, and/or making jokes about a LGBTIQ+ older person's relationship(s) (friendship, sexual/romantic)	96.4	94.8	97.1
Teasing, taunting, and/or making jokes about a transgender and/or gender diverse person's gender expression or gender	97.0	94.8	94.3
Threatening to 'out' an older LGBTIQ+ person	97.0	91.7	92.9

**Table B2:** Survey participants (all ages), attitudes to financial abuse (proportion who strongly or somewhat agreed)

Attitudes to types of financial abuse	49 years or younger	50–64 years	65 years or older
Selling an older LGBTIQ+ person's home without their consent	95.2	93.8	94.3
Taking money from an older LGBTIQ+ person without their consent	95.8	93.7	94.3
Not paying bills on the older LGBTIQ+ person's behalf when you said you would	91.6	92.7	92.9
Not contributing to household expenses such as rent, food or aged care/home service fees where it was previously agreed with the older LGBTIQ+ person	94.6	93.8	94.3
Deliberately preventing an older LGBTIQ+ person from accessing or using their money, possessions or property	94.6	94.7	92.8
Pressuring the older LGBTIQ+ person to make or change their will	94.6	92.7	92.8
Making financial decisions for the older LGBTIQ+ person without their permission	94.6	92.7	92.9

**Table B3:** Survey participants (all ages), attitudes to physical abuse (proportion who strongly or somewhat agreed)

Attitudes to types of physical abuse	49 years or younger	50–64 years	65 years or older
Pushing or shoving an older LGBTIQ+ person	97.6	92.7	97.1
Threatening to harm an older LGBTIQ+ person in any way	96.4	92.7	97.2
Hitting, punching, kicking or slapping an older LGBTIQ+ person	98.2	93.7	97.1
Threatening an older LGBTIQ+ person with a weapon	97.0	92.7	97.1
Tying, holding down, or restraining an older person in any way, or locking up an older LGBTIQ+ person	97.6	92.7	95.7
Giving an older LGBTIQ+ person drugs or too much medicine in order to control or make an older LGBTIQ+ person docile	97.6	93.7	97.1
Injuring an older LGBTIQ+ person with a weapon	98.2	92.7	97.1

**Table B4:** Survey participants (all ages), attitudes to sexual abuse (proportion who strongly or somewhat agreed)

Attitudes to types of sexual abuse	49 years or younger	50–64 years	65 years or older
Talking to an older LGBTIQ+ person in a sexual way when they do not want to	95.8	93.7	97.2
Touching an older LGBTIQ+ person in a sexual way against their will	97.6	94.8	97.1
Forcing an older LGBTIQ+ person to engage in sexual acts against their will.	97.0	93.8	97.1

**Table B5:** Survey participants (all ages), attitudes to neglect (proportion who strongly or somewhat agreed)

Attitudes to types of neglect	49 years or younger	50–64 years	65 years or older
Not providing help with personal activities such as dressing, washing, feeding when this is normally expected/provided	95.8	94.8	95.7
Limiting contact with grandchildren	83.3	92.7	94.3
Preventing an older LGBTIQ+ person from having contact with the outside world	97.0	94.8	97.1
Preventing an older LGBTIQ+ person from having contact with an intimate partner	95.8	94.8	97.1
Not allowing an older Transgender or gender diverse person to express their gender (e.g. not providing access to appropriate clothing, toiletries, or grooming choices, or not allowing access to gender affirming medicines)	96.4	93.7	94.3
Preventing access to gender affirming services	94.6	91.7	88.6

**Table B6:** Survey participants (all ages), attitudes to types of cultural abuse (proportion who strongly or somewhat agreed)

Attitudes to types of cultural abuse	49 years or younger	50–64 years	65 years or older
Not respecting an older person when talking to them because they are LGBTIQ+	94.0	93.7	95.7
Denying the older person access to important information about their LGBTIQ+ communities or identities	97.0	93.7	94.3
Limiting or restricting the older person's contact with LGBTIQ+ friends or other people from their LGBTIQ+ communities	96.4	94.8	95.8
Limiting or restricting the older person's access to LGBTIQ+ activities (e.g. attending certain events, watching or listening to LGBTIQ+ TV/Radio shows, access to LGBTIQ+ websites)	96.4	93.8	95.7

Attitudes to types of cultural abuse	49 years or younger	50–64 years	65 years or older
Excluding the older person from LGBTIQ+ events, groups, and/or venues by younger LGBTIQ+ people	93.5	92.8	91.5
Not respecting LGBTIQ+ older person when talking to them because of their culture, race or ethnicity	94.6	93.7	94.3
Mistranslating between English and the LGBTIQ+ older person's preferred language on purpose, when talking about financial or legal documents	97.0	92.7	95.8
Denying the LGBTIQ+ older person access to important information in their preferred language	95.8	94.8	95.7
Limiting or restricting the LGBTIQ+ older person's contact with friends or others from the same cultural background, including friends and relatives overseas	97.0	93.7	95.7
Lateral violence towards older people within LGBTIQ+ communities (e.g. exclusion of older people from community)	94.0	93.7	92.9

**Table B7:** Survey participants (all ages), attitudes to LGBTIQ+ elder abuse (proportion who strongly or somewhat agreed)

Attitudes to types LGBTIQ+ elder abuse	49 years or younger	50–64 years	65 years or older
Abuse of older LGBTIQ+ people is common in the general community	62.3	69.8	60
Most people turn a blind eye to, or ignore abuse of older LGBTIQ+ people	71.3	76.1	64.3
Abuse of older LGBTIQ+ people is a private matter to be handled in the family	1.2	2	4.3
Abuse of older LGBTIQ+ people can be understandable if the person committing the abuse is under a lot of stress in their lives	0.6	4.1	4.3
Abuse can be understandable if the older LGBTIQ+ person is a difficult person to deal with	2.4	6.2	4.3
Older LGBTIQ+ people should hide their identity in certain circumstances to prevent being abused	5.4	16.7	11.4

## Appendix C: Characteristics of those who experience abuse

**Table C1:** Survey of Younger people – characteristics of LGBTIQ+ older people they were concerned about

Characteristic	%
<b>How does the older person you were concerned about describe their gender?</b>	
Man or male	44.6
Woman or female	45.9
Non-binary	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>How does the person you are concerned about describe their sexual orientation?</b>	
Straight or heterosexual	6.8
Gay, lesbian, or homosexual	64.9
Bisexual or pansexual	5.4
Asexual	5.4
Don't know	16.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Does the person you were concerned about identify as transgender and/or gender diverse?</b>	
Yes	27.0
No	63.5
Don't know	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Was the person you were concerned about born with a variation of sex characteristics?</b>	
Yes	4.1
No	55.4
Don't know	39.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes:  $n = 76$  participants aged 18–64 years old who reported at least one concern of abuse and mistreatment of an older LGBTIQ+ person asked these follow up questions.  $n = 2$  participants with missing responses excluded from analysis.

**Table C2:** Survey of older people, prevalence of abuse and mistreatment, by geographical remoteness

Form of abuse	Major cities of Australia (%)	Inner regional Australia (%)	Total (%)
Abused them emotionally	20.5	27.0	21.8
Identity abuse (homophobic, biphobic, transphobic, endosexist, and/or deliberately misgendered you)	16.9	18.9	17.4
Taken advantage of them financially	7.2	8.1	9.4
Failed to provide adequate care with routine daily activities	2.4	0.0	3.6
Physically hurt or mistreated them	1.2	2.7	2.9
Abused them sexually	3.6	0.0	2.9
Any form of abuse in past 12 months	31.3	43.2	35.5
$n$	83	37	138

Notes:  $n = 12$  participants living in Outer regional/remote/ very remote Australia not reported due to small sample sizes. A further  $n = 6$  participants missing postcode data and could not be matched to ABS remoteness index. No statistically significant differences in abuse and mistreatment by geographical remoteness.

**Table C3:** Survey of older people, prevalence of abuse and mistreatment by relationship status

Form of abuse	Married (%)	De facto	Separated/ divorced/ widowed (%)	Single and never married and never been in de facto relationship (%)	Single but previously married or in a de facto relationship (%)	Total (%)
Abused them emotionally	20.0	7.4	40.0	15.4	34.2	23.2
Identity abuse (homophobic, biphobic, transphobic, endosexist, and/or deliberately misgendered you)	15.0	3.7	33.3	15.4	26.3	17.4
Taken advantage of them financially*	5.0	0.0	20.0	0	18.4	9.4
Failed to provide adequate care with routine daily activities	2.5	3.7	0.0	7.7	2.6	2.9
Physically hurt or mistreated them	7.5	0.0	6.7	0	2.6	3.6
Abused them sexually	2.5	0.0	6.7	0	5.3	2.9
Any form of abuse in past 12 months	25.0	11.1	60.0	38.5	52.6	35.5
<i>n</i>	40	27	15	13	38	138

Notes: *n* = 5 who prefer not to say not reported above. The asterisks indicate that the differences across relationship status are statistically significant based on Pearson Chi Square test (\**p* < 0.05, \*\**p* < 0.01; \*\*\**p* < 0.001).

**Table C4:** Odds ratios of logistic regression of experience of any form of abuse and mistreatment

Characteristic <sup>a</sup>	Odds Ratio	P> z
<b>Gender</b>		
(Man or male)	1	
Woman or female	0.946	0.924
Non-binary	0.211	0.147
Self-described (Please specify)	1.166	0.934
<b>Age group</b>		
50–54 years	6.150	0.239
(55–64 years)	1	
65–70 years	0.214	0.055
71 years or older	1.916	0.431
<b>Remoteness category</b>		
Major cities of Australia	0.534	0.294
(Inner regional Australia)	1	
Outer regional/Remote/Very remote Australia	0.689	0.687
<b>Do you identify as transgender and/or gender diverse?</b>		
Yes	5.123 *	0.048
(No)	1	
<b>Do you identify as a person with a disability?</b>		
Yes	3.414 *	0.041
(No)	1	
Don't know	0.933	0.952

Characteristic <sup>a</sup>	Odds Ratio	P> z
<b>What is your employment status?</b>		
(Full time paid employment)	1	
Part time paid employment	2.149	0.358
Casual employment	0.747	0.824
Not employed and not seeking work	1.179	0.889
Volunteer or unpaid worker	6.419	0.154
Retired	0.917	0.923
<b>Are you currently:</b>		
(Married)	1	
De facto	1.023	0.979
Separated/divorced/widowed	7.534*	0.028
Single and never married and never been in de facto relationship	3.923	0.215
Single but previously married or in a de facto relationship	4.870*	0.022
Prefer not to say	7.991	0.265

Notes: a For each categorical variable, the reference category is in the brackets. The asterisks indicate that the coefficient is statistically significantly different from the reference group (\* $p < .05$ , \*\* $p < .01$ , \*\*\* $p < .001$ ).

**Table C5: Relationship with LGBTIQ+ older person participant was concerned about**

Who is the older LGBTIQ+ person(s) you were concerned about?	No.	%
Friend	40	54.1
Neighbour	6	8.1
Other family member	4	5.4
Mother	2	2.7
Uncle	2	2.7
Partner/spouse	2	2.7
Grandmother	1	1.4
Aunt	1	1.4
Mother in-law	1	1.4
Father in-law	1	1.4
Other (please specify)	12	16.2
Prefer not to say	2	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: Analysis based on  $n = 76$  participants aged 18–64 years old who reported at least one concern of abuse and mistreatment of an older LGBTIQ+ person,  $n = 2$  participants with missing responses excluded from analysis.

**Table C6:** Characteristics of the LGBTIQ+ older person participant was concerned about

	No.	%
<b>How does the older person you were concerned about describe their gender?</b>		
Man or male	33	44.6
Woman or female	34	45.9
Non-binary	4	5.4
Self-described (please specify)	1	1.4
Don't know	1	1.4
Prefer not to say	1	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>How does the person you are concerned about describe their sexual orientation?</b>		
Straight or heterosexual	5	6.8
Gay, lesbian or homosexual	48	64.9
Bisexual or pansexual	4	5.4
Asexual	4	5.4
Don't know	12	16.2
Prefer not to say	1	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Does the person you were concerned about identify as transgender and/or gender diverse?</b>		
Yes	20	27.0
No	47	63.5
Don't know	5	6.8
Prefer not to say	2	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Was the person you were concerned about born with a variation of sex characteristics?</b>		
Yes	3	4.1
No	41	55.4
Don't know	29	39.2
Prefer not to say	1	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: Analysis based on  $n = 76$  participants aged 18-64 years old who reported at least one concern of abuse and mistreatment of an older LGBTIQ+ person,  $n = 2$  participants with missing responses excluded from analysis.

## Appendix D: Identifying abuse and mistreatment

**Table D1:** Characteristics of survey participants who responded to the item 'What has helped you identify abuse and mistreatment of LGBTIQ+ older people?' (*n*=180)

	Characteristics of LGBTIQ+ older survey participants ( <i>n</i> = 58) (%)	Characteristics of LGBTIQ+ younger survey participants ( <i>n</i> = 122) (%)
<b>Gender</b>		
Woman or female	27 (46.6)	58 (47.5)
Man or male	24 (41.4)	37 (30.3)
Non-binary	3 (5.2)	22 (18)
Self-described	1 (1.7)	3 (2.5)
Prefer not to say	1 (1.7)	1 (0.8)
<b>Sexual orientation</b>		
Gay, lesbian or homosexual	49 (84.5)	66 (54.1)
Bisexual or pansexual	3 (5.2)	37 (30.3)
Another sexual orientation	2 (3.4) <sup>a</sup>	14 (11.5)
Straight or heterosexual	2 (3.4) <sup>a</sup>	-
Asexual	1 (1.7) <sup>a</sup>	5 (4.1)
Did not specify	1 (1.7) <sup>a</sup>	-
<b>Transgender and/or gender diverse?</b>		
Yes	13 (22.4)	21 (17.2)
<b>Born with a variation of sex characteristics (sometimes known as 'intersex')?</b>		
Yes	3 (5.2)	2 (1.6)

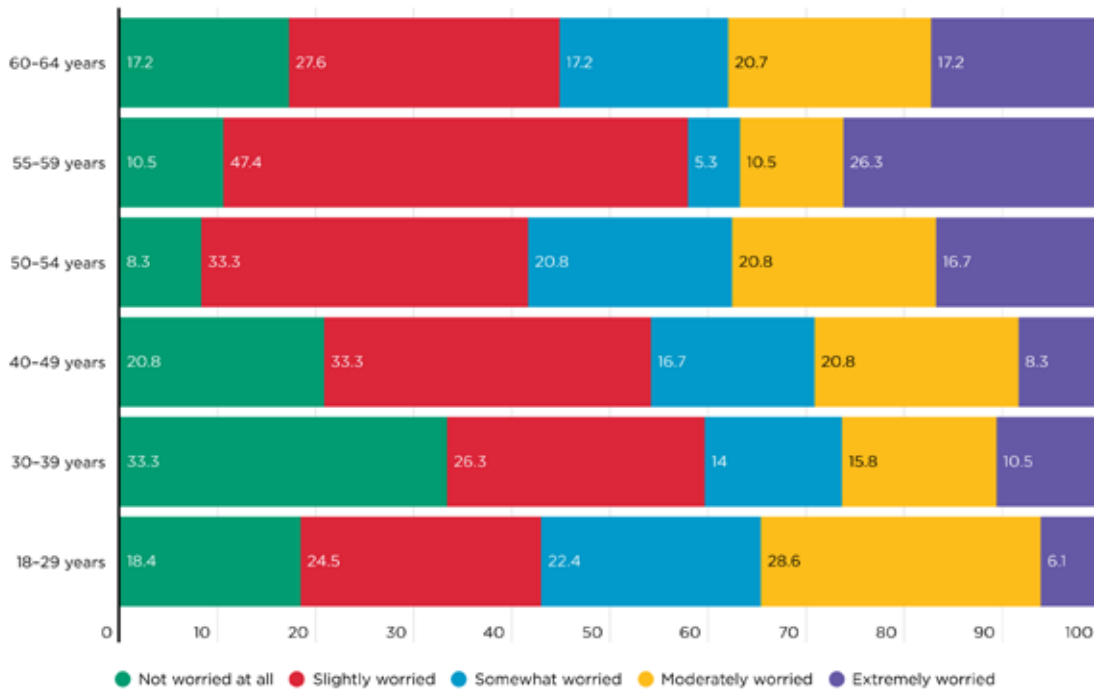
**Notes:** a The older participants who provided a qualitative response to the survey item 'What has helped you identify abuse and mistreatment of LGBTIQ+ older people?' identified as straight or heterosexual transgender or gender diverse men.

**Table D2:** Characteristics of survey participants who responded to the item ‘What would you like to know more about?’ (*n* = 74)

Characteristics of LGBTIQ+ older survey participants ( <i>n</i> = 19) (%)		Characteristics of LGBTIQ+ younger survey participants ( <i>n</i> = 55) (%)
<b>Gender</b>		
Woman or female	10 (52.6)	17 (30.9)
Man or male	7 (36.8)	16 (29.1)
Non-binary	1 (5.3)	17 (30.9)
Self-described	-	5 (9.1)
Prefer not to say	1 (5.3)	
<b>Sexual orientation</b>		
Gay, lesbian or homosexual	16 (84.2)	30 (54.5)
Bisexual or pansexual	2 (10.5)	17 (30.9)
Another sexual orientation	-	4 (7.3)
Asexual	-	3 (5.5)
Straight or heterosexual	-	1 (1.8)
Did not specify	1 (5.3)	
<b>Transgender and/or gender diverse?</b>		
Yes	2 (10.5)	16 (29.1)
<b>Born with a variation of sex characteristics (sometimes known as ‘intersex’)?</b>		
Yes	1 (5.3)	-

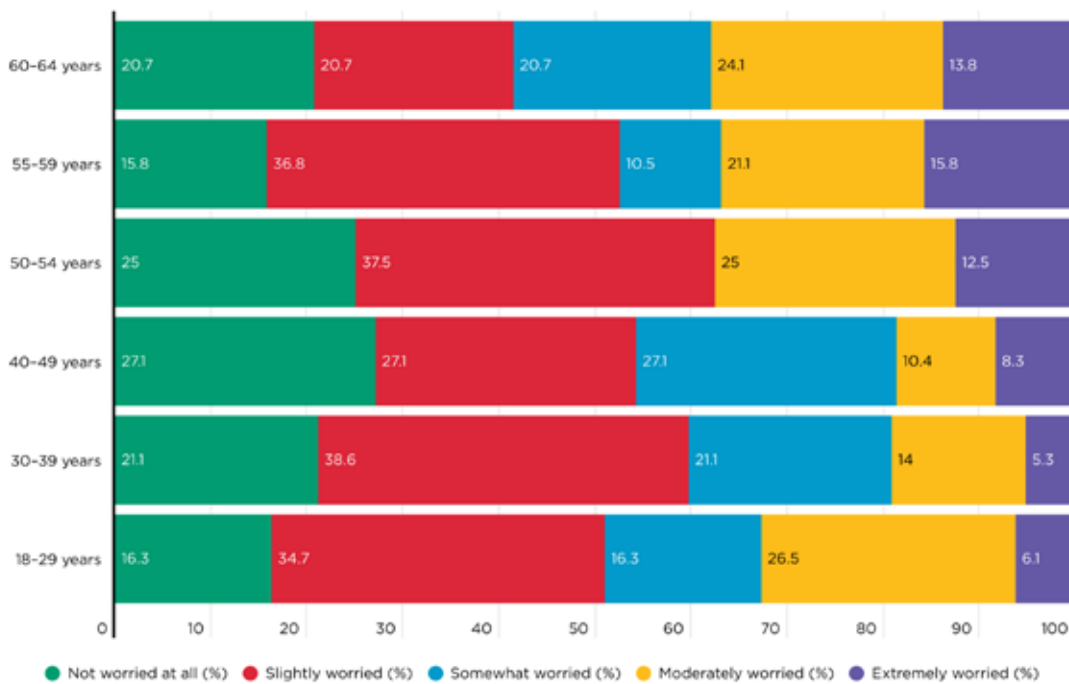
## Appendix E: Concerns about ageing and experiencing abuse

**Figure E1:** Survey of younger people, Concerns about ageing, by age group



Notes: Analysis based on  $n = 226$  participants aged 18-64 years. Sample size,  $n = 49$  aged 18-29 years,  $n = 57$  aged 30-39 years,  $n = 48$  aged 40-49 years,  $n = 24$  aged 50-54 years,  $n = 19$  aged 55-59 years,  $n = 29$  aged 60-64 years.

**Figure E2:** Concerns about experiencing abuse and/or mistreatment when over 65, by age group



Notes: Analysis based on  $n = 226$  participants aged 18-64 years. Sample sizes,  $n = 49$  participants aged 18-29 years,  $n = 57$  participants aged 30-39 years,  $n = 48$  participants aged 40-49 years,  $n = 24$  participants aged 50-54 years,  $n = 19$  participants aged 55-59 years,  $n = 29$  participants aged 60-64 years. Differences across the age groups were not statistically significant based on Pearson Chi Square test ( $*p < 0.05$ ,  $**p < 0.01$ ,  $***p < 0.001$ ).  $Pr = 0.435$

**Table E1:** Characteristics of survey participants who provided a qualitative response to concern with ageing within LGBTQIA+ communities and/or experiencing abuse and mistreatment during older age survey items (*n* = 175)

Can you tell us why you are worried about getting older in LGBTQIA+ community / experiencing abuse and mistreatment when you are over 65 years old? (%)	
<b>Age</b>	
18-29 years	33 (18.9)
30-39 years	43 (24.6)
40-49 years	34 (19.4)
50-54 years	20 (11.4)
55-59 years	18 (10.3)
60-64 years	25 (14.3)
<b>Gender</b>	
Woman or female	76 (43.2)
Man or male	57 (32.6)
Non-binary	35 (20)
Self-described	7 (4)
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	
Gay, lesbian or homosexual	101 (57.7)
Bisexual or pansexual	49 (28)
Another sexual orientation	15 (8.6)
Asexual	9 (5.1)
Straight or heterosexual	1 (0.6)
<b>Transgender and/or gender diverse?</b>	
Yes	39 (22.3)
Prefer not to say	3 (1.7)
<b>Born with a variation of sex characteristics?</b>	
Yes	2 (1.1)
Don't know	9 (5.1)
Prefer not to say	2 (1.1)

## Appendix F: Effectiveness of actions

**Table F1:** Characteristics of survey participants who had experienced abuse who responded to the item ‘Was the action you took effective’<sup>a</sup> ( $n = 13$ )

Characteristics of LGBTIQ+ older survey participants ( $n = 13$ ) (%)	
<b>Gender</b>	
Woman or female	8 (61.5)
Man or male	5 (38.5)
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	
Gay, lesbian or homosexual	8 (61.5)
Straight or heterosexual	2 (15.4)
Bisexual or pansexual	1 (7.7)
Asexual	1 (7.7)
Another sexual orientation	1 (7.7)
Did not specify	
<b>Transgender and/or gender diverse?</b>	
Yes	5 (38.5)
<b>Born with a variation of sex characteristics (sometimes known as ‘intersex’)?</b>	
Yes	1 (7.7)

Note: a Survey responses to this question relate to actions taken by older LGBTIQ+ who had indicated they had personally experienced abuse and/or mistreatment within the past 12-months.

**Table F2:** Characteristics of survey participants who had observed abuse who responded to the item ‘Was the action you took effective’<sup>a</sup> ( $n = 33$ )

Characteristics of LGBTIQ+ survey participants ( $n = 33$ ) (%)	
<b>Gender</b>	
Woman or female	14 (42.4)
Man or male	11 (33.3)
Non-binary	6 (18.2)
Self-described	2 (6.1)
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	
Gay, lesbian or homosexual	21 (63.6)
Bisexual or pansexual	8 (24.2)
Another sexual orientation	3 (9.1)
Asexual	1 (3.03)
<b>Transgender or gender diverse?</b>	
Yes	6 (18.2)
<b>Born with a variation of sex characteristics (sometimes known as ‘intersex’)?</b>	
Yes	1 (3.03)

Note: a Survey responses to this question relate to actions taken by LGBTIQ+ adults who had indicated they had observed abuse and/or mistreatment towards an older LGBTIQ+ adult within the past 12-months.

## Appendix G: Advanced planning

**Table G1:** Survey of younger and older people, whether participant had a will or had discussions about their will, by age group

	49 years or younger (%)	50–64 years (%)	65 years or older. (%)	Total (%)
<b>Do you currently have a will? ***</b>				
Yes	25.1	65.6	84.3	49.2
No	73.7	34.4	11.4	49.2
Don't know	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6
Prefer not to say	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>n</i> =	167	96	70	333
<b>If currently have a will – Have you ever had discussions with your friends or family about your current will (e.g. change your will)?</b>				
Yes	90.5	77.8	81.4	82.3
No	7.1	20.6	16.9	15.9
Don't know	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6
Prefer not to say	2.4	1.6	0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	<i>n</i> = 42	<i>n</i> = 63	<i>n</i> = 59	<i>n</i> = 164

Note: Differences across age groups are statistically significant based on Pearson Chi Square test (\* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ ).

**Table G2:** Survey of younger and older people, whether participant had an enduring power of attorney, by age group

	49 years or younger (%)	50–64 years (%)	65 years or older. (%)	Total (%)
<b>Have you ever given an enduring power of attorney to someone? ***</b>				
Yes	10.8	28.1	52.2	24.5
No	84.3	69.8	46.4	72.2
Don't know	4.2	2.1	0.0	2.7
Prefer not to say	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>n</i> =	166	96	69	331
<b>If currently have an enduring power of attorney– Is this power of attorney currently active which means that it can be used anytime if needed&gt;</b>				
Yes	72.2	81.5	88.9	82.7
No	22.2	7.4	5.6	9.9
Don't know	5.6	7.4	5.6	6.2
Prefer not to say	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>n</i> =	18	27	36	81

Note: Differences across age groups are statistically significant based on Pearson Chi Square test (\* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < .01$ ; \*\*\* $p < .001$ ).

## Appendix H: Service improvement

### Characteristics of survey participants providing qualitative insights

The characteristics within Tables H1 and H2 are related to survey participants who provided a response to one of the three qualitative survey items:

- Do you have any suggestions to improve awareness of and access to information, resources or services for LGBTIQ+ older people who are either at risk of or have experienced elder abuse and mistreatment? (Reported against quotes as responding to survey question – improving awareness.)
- What would you like to see prioritised by governments to respond to the abuse and mistreatment of LGBTIQ+ older Australians? (Reported against quotes as responding to survey question – government priority.)
- Is there anything you would like to share about your experience in relation to LGBTIQ+ elder abuse and mistreatment? (Reported against quotes as responding to survey question – experience.)

Across the 3 qualitative survey questions listed above, there were 334 responses from 167 participants. A total of 116 were participants who completed the LGBTIQ+ younger adult survey, and a total of 53 participants completed the LGBTIQ+ older adult survey.

Of the 116 participants from the LGBTIQ+ younger adult survey who provided a response to one of the three qualitative survey questions, most were 'woman or female' (44/116, 37.9%), followed by 'man or male' (42/116, 36.2%), 'non-binary' (23/116, 19.8%) and 'self-described' (7/116, 6%). Twenty-five people were transgender or gender diverse (21.6%). Only 3/116 participants indicated they were born with variations of sex characteristics (2.6%). In relation to sexual orientation, most were 'gay, lesbian or homosexual' (65/116, 56%), followed by 'bisexual or pansexual' (36/116, 31%), 'another sexual orientation' (9/116, 7.8%) and 'asexual' (6/116, 5.2%).

Older adults who provided a response to one of the three qualitative survey questions were 'woman or female' (26/53, 49.1%), 'man or male' (21/53, 39.6%), 'self-described' gender (2/53, 3.8%), 'non-binary' (1/53, 1.9%) or did not specify (1/53, 1.9%). Sixteen older adults were transgender or gender diverse (30.2%). Only 3/53 participants indicated they were born with variations of sex characteristics (5.7%). In relation to sexual orientation, most older adults were 'gay, lesbian, or homosexual' (42/53, 79.2%), followed by 'bisexual or pansexual' (6/53, 11.3%), 'another sexual orientation' (2/53, 3.8%), 'straight or heterosexual' (2/53, 3.8%), and 'asexual' (1/52, 1.9%).

**Table H1: Age of qualitative survey respondents by qualitative survey question**

Qualitative survey question	Do you have any suggestions to improve awareness of and access to information, resources or services for LGBTIQ+ older people at risk of or who have experienced elder abuse or mistreatment? (n = 146)	Is there anything you would like to share about your experience in relation to LGBTIQ+ elder abuse or mistreatment? (n = 103)	What would you like to see prioritised by governments to respond to the abuse and mistreatment of LGBTIQ+ older Australians? (n = 156)	Total (unique)
<b>Age of survey respondent</b>				
18–29 years	18 responses	9 responses	9 responses	20 responses
30–39 years	23 responses	9 responses	23 responses	27 responses
40–49 years	20 responses	11 responses	21 responses	21 responses
50–54 years	19 responses	13 responses	21 responses	21 responses
55–59 years	13 responses	11 responses	15 responses	16 responses
60–64 years	15 responses	13 responses	17 responses	18 responses
65–70 years	21 responses	19 responses	20 responses	24 responses
71–74 years	9 responses	11 responses	11 responses	11 responses
75–79 years	6 responses	5 responses	7 responses	7 responses
80–84 years	2 responses	2 responses	2 responses	2 responses

**Table H2:** Gender, sexual orientation, transgender, gender diverse and intersex characteristics of qualitative survey respondents across both surveys by qualitative survey question

Qualitative survey question	Do you have any suggestions to improve awareness of and access to information, resources or services for LGBTIQ+ older people at risk of or who have experienced elder abuse or mistreatment?	Is there anything you would like to share about your experience in relation to LGBTIQ+ elder abuse or mistreatment?	What would you like to see prioritised by governments to respond to the abuse and mistreatment of LGBTIQ+ older Australians?	Total (unique)
<b>Gender</b>				
Woman or female	63 responses	44 responses	65 responses	70 responses
Man or male	53 responses	42 responses	58 responses	63 responses
Non-binary	21 responses	12 responses	24 responses	24 responses
Self-described	8 responses	5 responses	8 responses	9 responses
Prefer not to say	2 responses	2 responses	2 responses	2 responses
<b>Sexual orientation</b>				
Gay, lesbian or homosexual	93 responses	69 responses	99 responses	107 responses
Bisexual or pansexual	36 responses	20 responses	40 responses	42 responses
Asexual	6 responses	4 responses	6 responses	7 responses
Another sexual orientation	11 responses	11 responses	11 responses	11 responses
Straight or heterosexual	2 responses	1 response	2 responses	2 responses
<b>Transgender and/or gender diverse?</b>				
Yes	34 responses	24 responses	39 responses	41 responses
Prefer not to say	4 responses	2 responses	4 responses	4 responses
<b>Born with a variation of sex characteristics (sometimes known as 'intersex')?</b>				
Yes	6 responses	4 responses	5 responses	6 responses
Don't know	10 responses	9 responses	12 responses	12 responses
Prefer not to say	2 responses	-	1 response	2 responses

**Table H3:** Suggestions for service improvement, by gender

Do you have any suggestions on how to improve services or service delivery for older people within the LGBTIQ+ communities?	Man or male (%)	Woman or female (%)	Non-binary (%)	Total (%)
Collaborative partnerships between specialist elder abuse services and other organisations	60.3	60.8	61.2	59.9
Community visitor schemes	48.3	47.1	57.1	49.1
Mentoring support programs specific to LGBTIQ+ peoples	57.8	56.9	65.3	57.8
<i>n</i> =	116	153	49	334

**Notes:** Analysis based on *n* = 334 participants; *n* = 13 participants who identified as self-described and *n* = 3 participants who preferred not to say not reported above due to small sample sizes. Differences across gender were not statistically significant based on Pearson Chi Square test (\**p* < 0.05, \*\**p* < 0.01, \*\*\**p* < 0.001).