



Australia

Key Facts: In 1975, South Australia decriminalized male homosexuality^{viii}. Homosexuality among women was never illegal in Australia. In 1982, New South Wales became the first state to pass laws prohibiting discrimination against homosexuals – despite male homosexuality remaining illegal in that state^x. In 2011 passport legislation was passed to allow an “x” gender option, as well as the ability for transgender people to select their gender without having to undergo sex change surgery^x. A national survey in November 2017 on legalizing same-sex marriage resulted in 61.6 percent of respondents saying “yes” to same-sex marriage. Parliament subsequently passed legislation enacting same-sex marriage in December 2017^{xi}.

Demographic information



50% of LGBT people are married compared to **58%** of heterosexuals

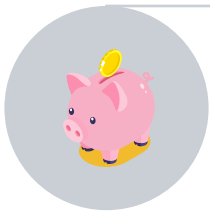


36% of LGBT people have financially dependent children compared to **34%** of heterosexuals



39% of LGBT people take their health seriously compared to **45%** of heterosexuals

Retirement planning



31% of LGBT workers are habitual savers compared to **40%** of heterosexual workers



22% of LGBT workers have a written plan for retirement compared to **18%** of heterosexual workers



21% of LGBT workers expect to provide financial support to their aging parents compared to **16%** of heterosexual workers

Retirement readiness



LGBT workers achieve an ARRI score of **6.2** compared to **6.2** among heterosexual workers



82% of LGBT workers feel personal responsibility for having sufficient income in retirement compared to **82%** of heterosexual workers



75% of LGBT workers are aware of the need to plan financially for retirement compared to **74%** of heterosexual workers