# ANNUAL COMMUNITY SNAPSHOT 2025



Brisbane PRIDE .org.au

Brisbane PRIDE

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Brisbane Pride acknowledges the Yuggera and Turrbal peoples as the Traditional Custodians of the lands and waterways of Meanjin.

We recognise their continuing connection to Country, culture, community and story, and acknowledge that First Nations peoples have been the custodians and storytellers of these lands for thousands of years.

We pay our respects to Elders past and present and extend that respect to all First Nations people who are part of our communities.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COMMUNITY ELDERS

Brisbane Pride is built on the work of the people who came before us. For generations, LGBTQIA+ people and our allies have stood up, spoken out, organised, marched, performed, cared for one another and created places where our communities could gather and be ourselves.

Together, they helped change Brisbane and Queensland. We remember those whose names are well known and those whose names have been lost to time but whose contributions remain part of our story.

Their work helped shape the community we are today. The Pride we celebrate today is possible because of what they helped build. We thank them, we remember them, and we carry their work forward.

## INTRODUCTION

Brisbane Pride has always been about more than celebration. It is about understanding our community, standing alongside one another, and working towards a future in which every LGBTQIA+ person can live with dignity, safety and belonging.

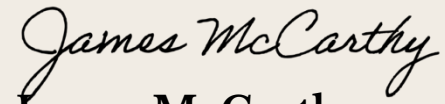
Our first Annual Community Snapshot brings together the voices of people who participated in Brisbane Pride's community surveys in 2024 and 2025. It gives us an important opportunity to better understand the experiences, challenges and hopes of our community, and to consider how we can turn what we hear into meaningful action.

The findings remind us that, alongside the connection, pride and belonging our community creates, too many people continue to experience discrimination, financial insecurity and challenges to their health and wellbeing. Particularly concerning is the growing number of respondents who feel that things have not improved for our community.

These findings are not a complete picture of every LGBTQIA+ person's experience, but they provide valuable insight that we should not ignore. They challenge us to listen carefully, ask difficult questions and keep working for change.

As Brisbane Pride looks to the future, we want this snapshot to be more than a collection of statistics. We hope it contributes to a deeper understanding of our community and helps inform the conversations, advocacy and action needed to support it.

Thank you to everyone who took the time to share their experiences. Your voices matter, and they are an important part of shaping our community's future.



**James McCarthy**
President, Brisbane Pride

ABOUT THE SURVEY

# We asked 71 questions, two years running

## How it was run

An online, opt-in survey (SurveyMonkey), promoted through Brisbane Pride's channels. It covers who people are, money and housing, safety, discrimination, health, domestic and family violence, and Pride events.

## Who took part

The survey is open each year from February to 30 November. 241 people started it in 2025, down from 597 in 2024. Fewer people answer each section as the survey goes on: 184 completed the distress questions in 2025.

## How to read the figures

Figures are the actual, unweighted results: the share of people who answered each question, with n shown throughout. At n≈190 a figure is accurate to about ±7 points; at n≈510, about ±4. That covers chance only, not who chose to take part: results describe respondents, not all LGBTQIA+ Queenslanders.

**Content note**

This report discusses psychological distress, discrimination and domestic and family violence. Support services are listed on the final slide. In an emergency, call 000.

PARTICIPATION

# Fewer people took part in 2025, and fewer reached the end

| Survey stage | 2024 | % of starters | 2025 | % of starters |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Started the survey | 597 | 100% | 241 | 100% |
| Gender identity (Q3) | 583 | 98% | 232 | 96% |
| Financial resilience (Q14) | 559 | 94% | 203 | 84% |
| Discrimination (Q29) | 523 | 88% | 193 | 80% |
| Distress scale, all six items | 509 | 85% | 184 | 76% |
| Pride event questions (Q63) | 457 | 77% | 164 | 68% |

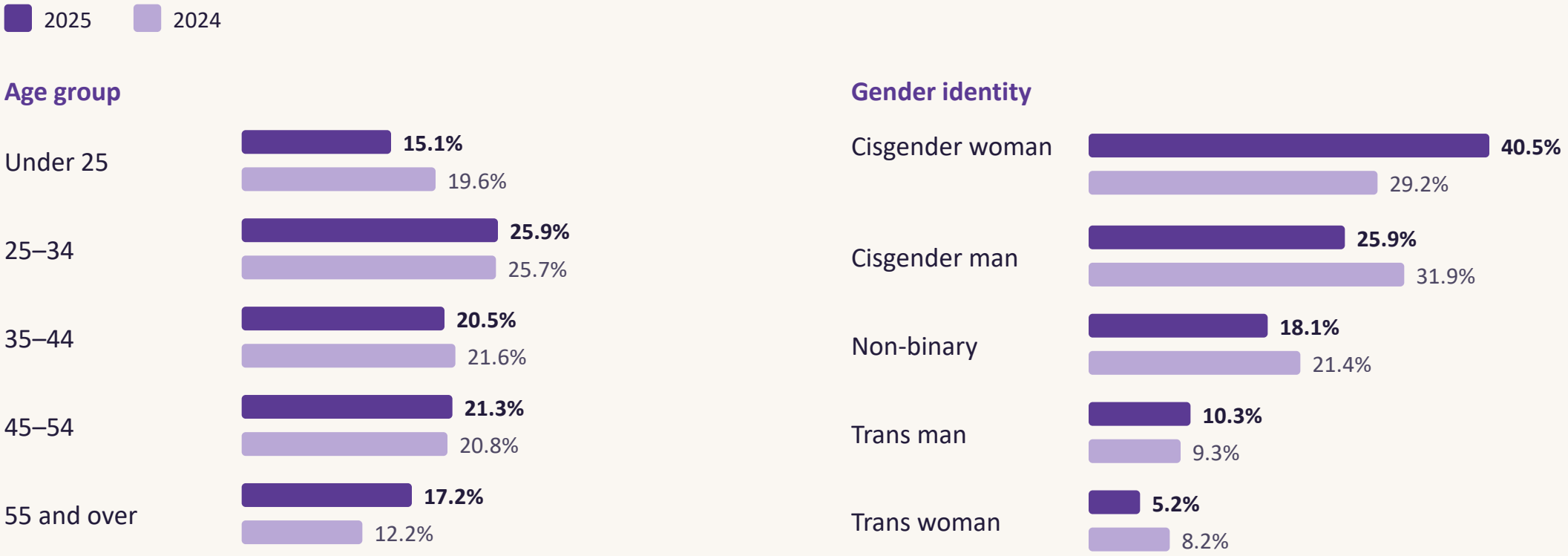
## Does the smaller sample change the story?

2025 has a larger share of cisgender women and a smaller share of cisgender men. Every figure in this deck is unweighted. As a check only, re-weighting 2025 to the 2024 gender mix moves headline figures by 3.5 points or less and changes no finding.

Counts are respondents who answered each question. Survey started: 597 (2024), 241 (2025).

WHO RESPONDED

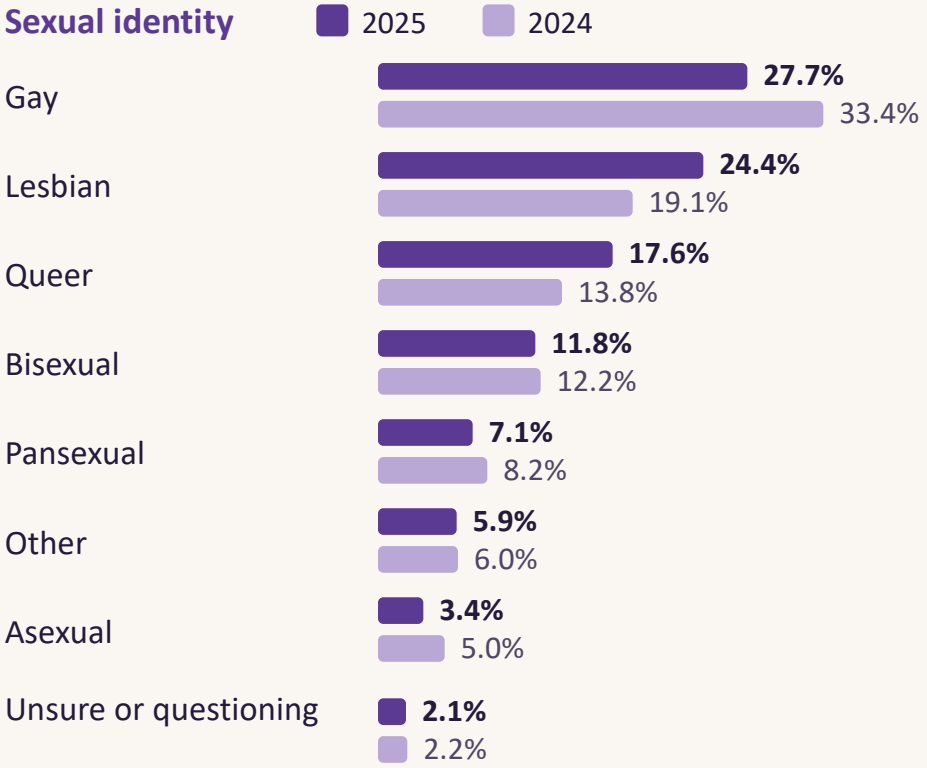
# A larger share of cisgender women took part in 2025




Age: 2025 n=239, 2024 n=596. Gender identity: 2025 n=232, 2024 n=583. The question offered five options and no self-described option.

WHO RESPONDED

# Sexual identity and background




**7.7%**

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander

18 of 235 · 2024: 5.6%

**16.9%**

Born outside Australia

40 of 236 · 2024: 16.5%

**12.8%**

Speak a language other than English at home

30 of 234 · 2024: 9.5%

**2.1%**

Have an intersex variation

5 of 238 · 2024: 4.4%

Sexual identity: 2025 n=238, 2024 n=596.

WHO RESPONDED

# Work, income and household

## Employment

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Employed (wages or salary) | 59.6% | 60.9% |
| Self-employed | 9.9% | 12.1% |
| Student | 9.9% | 9.8% |
| Unable to work | 7.9% | 4.6% |
| Retired | 5.9% | 5.5% |
| Unemployed | 4.4% | 5.0% |
| Home duties | 2.5% | 2.1% |

## Household income

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Under $45,000 | 21.1% | 21.8% |
| $45,000–$80,000 | 28.6% | 24.0% |
| $80,000–$120,000 | 24.6% | 24.1% |
| Over $120,000 | 25.6% | 30.1% |

## Relationship status

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Married or de facto | 43.2% | 39.8% |
| Never married* | 42.3% | 48.3% |
| Widowed, divorced or separated | 14.5% | 11.9% |

## Highest education

| | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Didn’t finish high school | 8.4% | 7.4% |
| High school or TAFE certificate | 32.0% | 30.3% |
| Diploma | 14.3% | 14.0% |
| Undergraduate study | 24.6% | 24.4% |
| Postgraduate study | 20.7% | 23.9% |

Employment and education: 2025 n=203, 2024 n=557–562. Income: n=199 and 551. Relationship: n=234 and 586. *Worded “never married or in a de facto relationship”, which overlaps the first option.

HEADLINE FINDINGS, 2025

# Six numbers that sum up the year

**65.8%**

experienced discrimination in the past 12 months

n=193 · 2024: 61.6%

**35.3%**

score in the serious psychological distress range

n=184 · 2024: 33.4%

**37.4%**

couldn’t raise $2,000 in an emergency

n=203 · 2024: 34.7%

**68.1%**

have delayed dental treatment because of cost

n=182 · 2024: 64.0%

**50.3%**

say things have not improved for the community

n=175 · 2024: 29.4%

**82.1%**

of attendees say Pride events had a positive effect on their mental health

n=112 · 2024: 81.8%

MONEY AND HOUSING

# Financial hardship is common, and it hasn’t eased

| Respondents who… | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Couldn’t raise $2,000 within two days | 37.4% | 34.7% |
| Went without food in the past year | 17.2% | 15.5% |
| Have ever been homeless | 24.9% | 21.2% |
| Rent (private, public or social) | 56.9% | 51.1% |
| Have no private health insurance | 47.3% | 44.1% |
| Have household income under $45,000 | 21.1% | 21.8% |

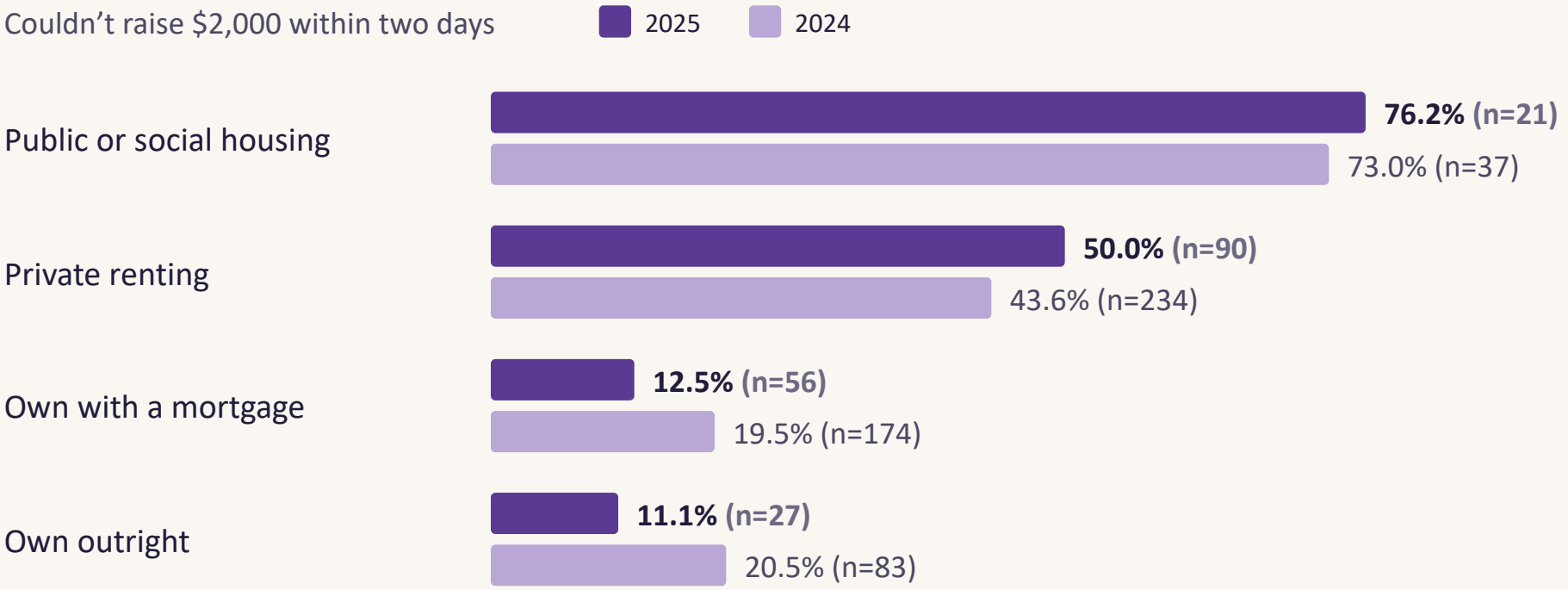
## Homelessness and home ownership

In 2024, people who had ever been homeless were less likely to own a home (38.6% vs 51.0%). 2025 points the same way (37.5% vs 44.9%), but the gap is too small to be sure.

Bases: 2025 n=195–204; 2024 n=532–562. No 2025 respondent reported being homeless now (3 in 2024).

MONEY AND HOUSING

# Renters, especially in social housing, are least able to cover an emergency




In both years, renters are far less able than home owners to cover an emergency.

WHAT GOES WITH DISTRESS

# Serious distress is more common with financial strain, low trust or violence

| Share in serious distress among people who… | 2025: yes | 2025: no | 2024: yes | 2024: no |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Couldn’t raise $2,000 | 52.3% | 26.1% | 52.3% | 23.6% |
| Don’t believe most people can be trusted | 55.8% | 17.2% | 45.6% | 15.9% |
| Experienced DFV in the past two years | 63.6% | 31.2% | 58.0% | 28.6% |
| Experienced discrimination | 40.8% | 21.9% | 40.6% | 13.6% |
| Went without food | 42.9% | 34.0% | 65.1% | 27.2% |
| Have ever been homeless | 37.8% | 34.5% | 50.5% | 28.6% |
| Aren’t a member of any community group | 39.5% | 32.0% | 38.1% | 27.9% |

“Yes” = people this describes. Trust compares “No” with “Yes” (“Sometimes” left out); discrimination compares “Yes” with “No” (“Unsure” left out). Serious distress = K6 13+. Associations, not causes.

# Feeling safe at night depends heavily on gender identity

| Respondents who… | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Don’t feel safe walking alone at night | 36.8% | 33.8% |
| Don’t believe most people can be trusted | 27.9% | 24.2% |
| Don’t feel they have a say on issues that matter | 26.4% | 30.5% |
| Don’t feel valued by society | 25.4% | 28.8% |
| Belong to a community group | 56.5% | 46.6% |
| Have no one to ask for help | 6.0% | 5.9% |

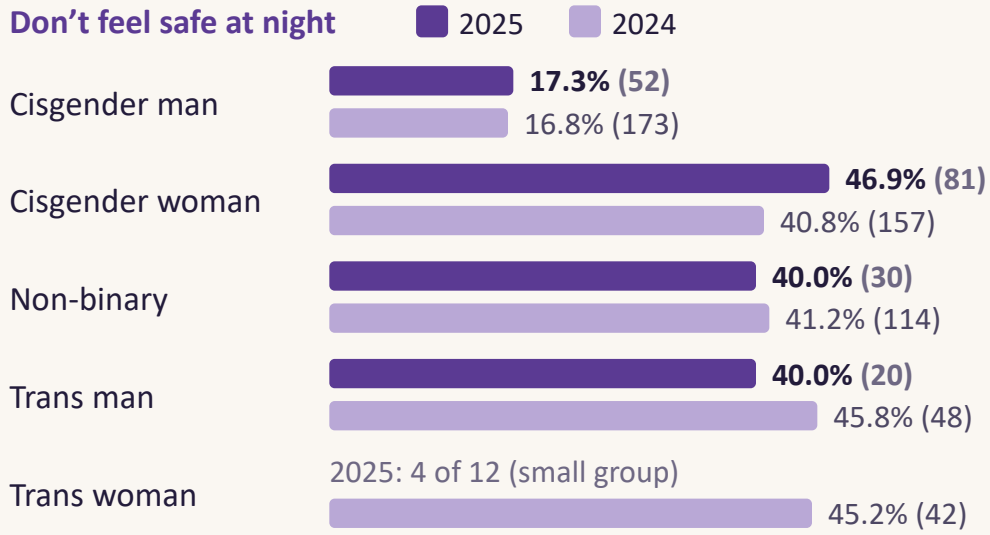



Table: 2025 n=200–201; 2024 n=543–545. Chart: n in brackets. Nationally, 46% of women and 74% of men feel fairly or very safe walking alone at night (Scanlon Foundation Research Institute, 2024); the questions differ, so levels can’t be compared.

DISCRIMINATION

# Two in three experienced discrimination in the past year

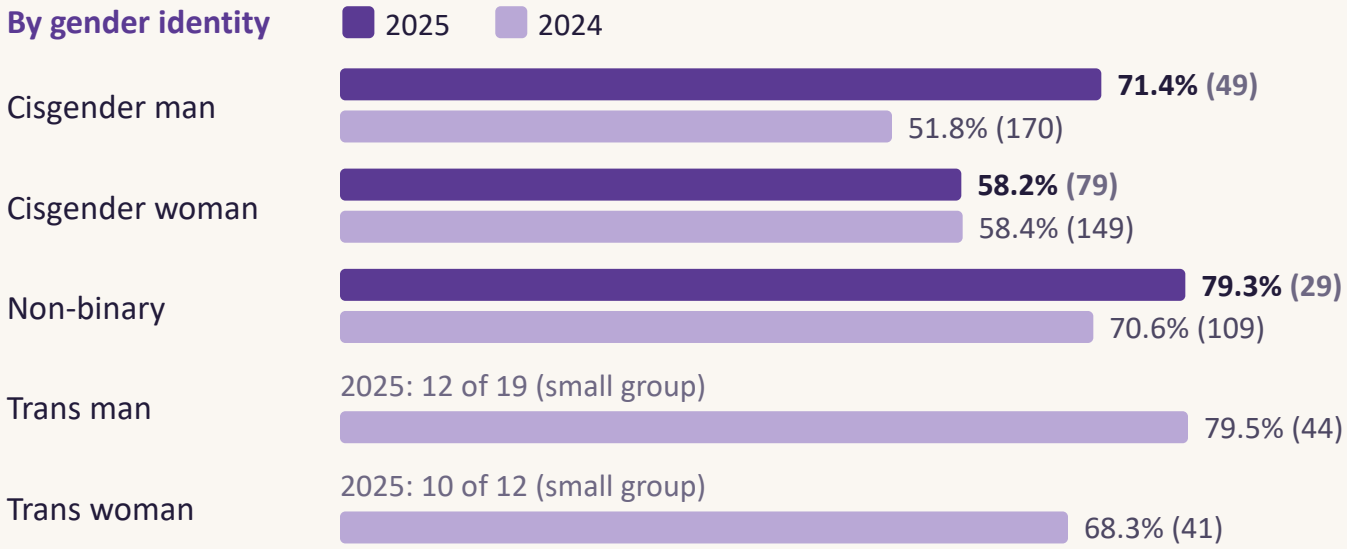
**65.8%**

in 2025 (127 of 193)

**61.6%**

in 2024 (322 of 523)

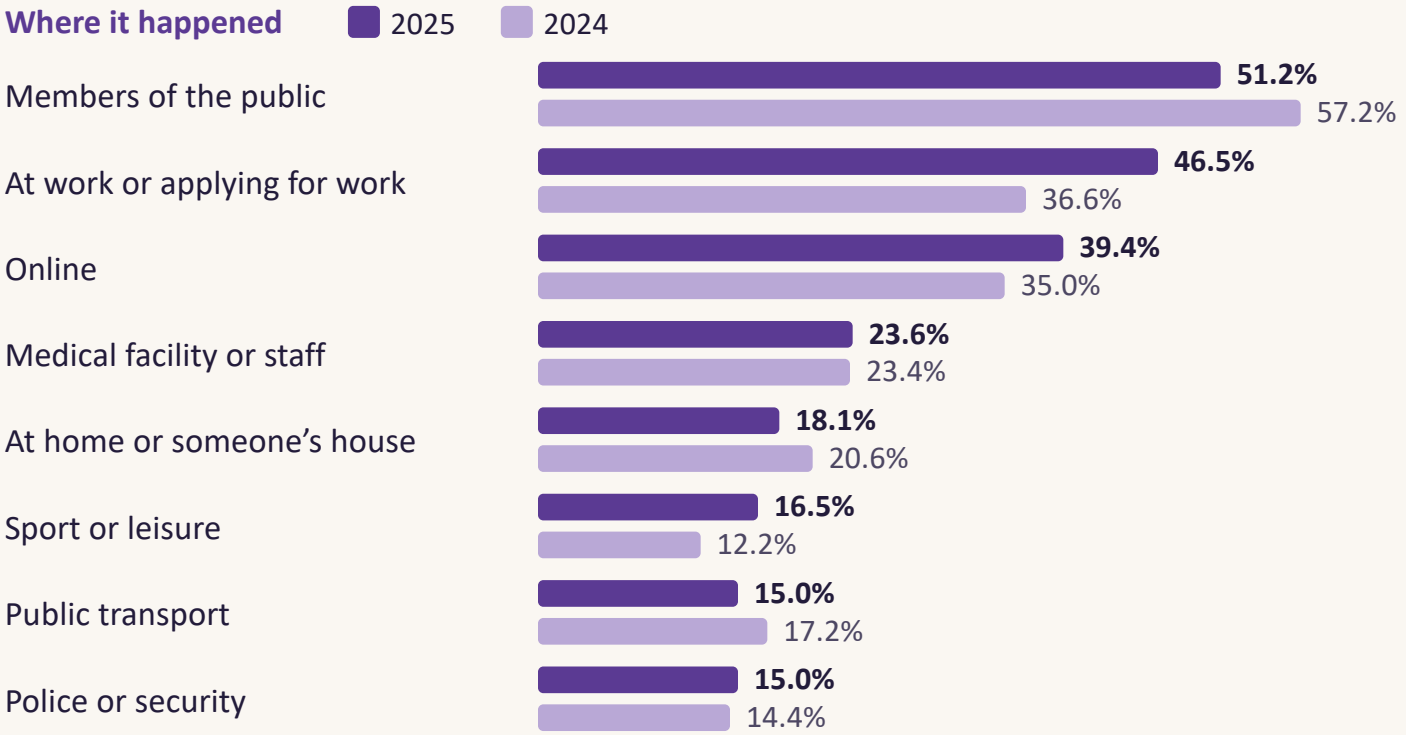
A further 17.1% were unsure (13.4% in 2024).




In 2024, trans and non-binary respondents reported discrimination more often than cisgender respondents (72.2% vs 54.9%). 2025 subgroups are small: treat as indicative.

DISCRIMINATION

# It happens most in public, at work and online, and most people don’t report it




**74.8%**

didn’t report any of it. Only 8.7% reported everything.

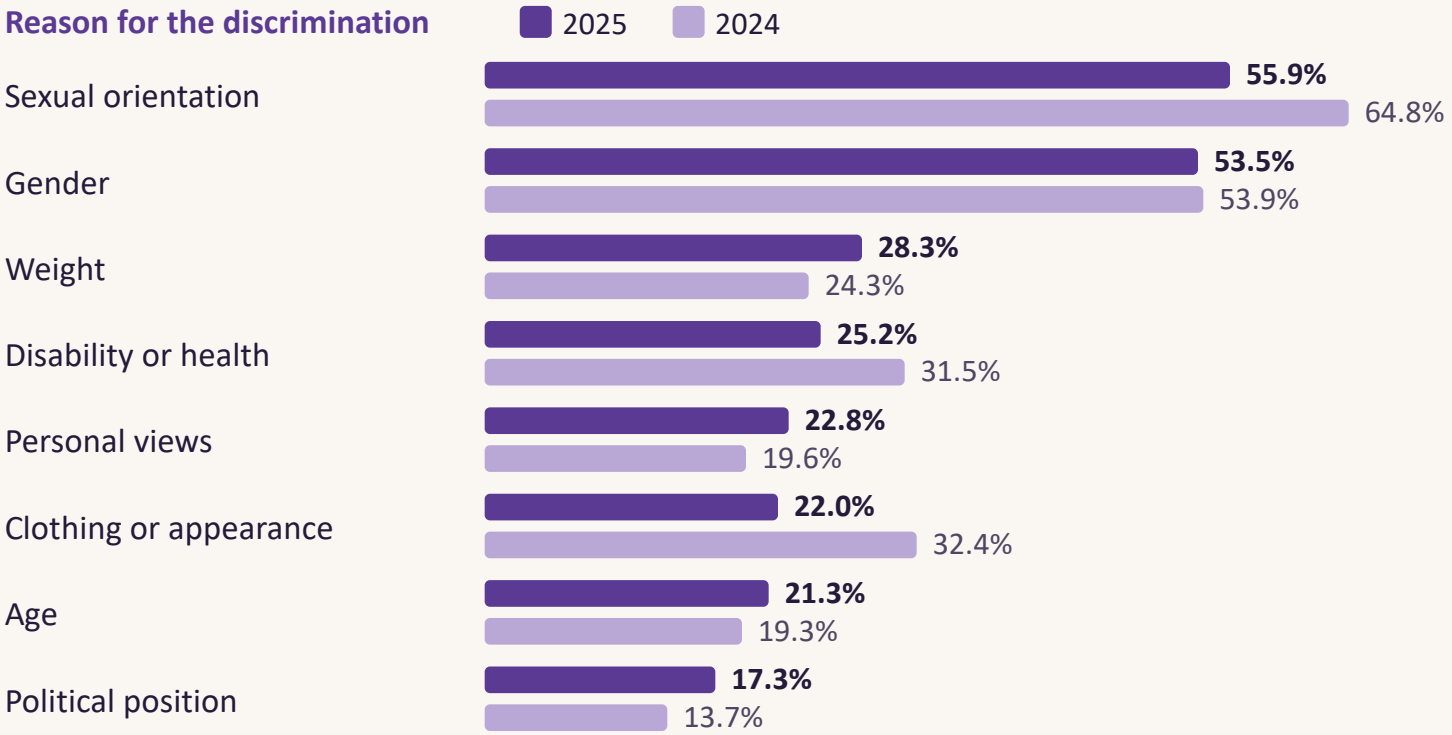
2024: 78.8% and 6.6%

Nearly **one in four** met discrimination from a medical facility or staff, similar in both years.

Base: respondents who experienced discrimination (2025 n=127; 2024 n=320). More than one place could be chosen.

DISCRIMINATION

# Sexual orientation and gender are the main reasons given




## Also reported in 2025

Income: 11.0% (2024: 7.8%)

Nationality, race or ethnic group: 8.7% (7.5%)

Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander identity: 7.9% (4.0%)

Skin colour: 6.3% (6.5%)

Base: respondents who experienced discrimination (2025 n=127; 2024 n=321). More than one reason could be chosen. Most year-to-year shifts are within the margin of error.

DISCRIMINATION

# People who faced discrimination rate their health lower and report more distress

| Experienced discrimination? | 2025 Yes | Unsure | No | 2024 Yes | Unsure | No |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ever diagnosed with a mental illness | 79.3% | 75.0% | 63.6% | 79.2% | 80.0% | 50.4% |
| Rate their health fair or poor | 46.4% | 53.1% | 27.3% | 49.5% | 45.7% | 27.1% |
| Serious distress (K6 13+) | 40.8% | 28.1% | 21.9% | 40.6% | 35.7% | 13.6% |

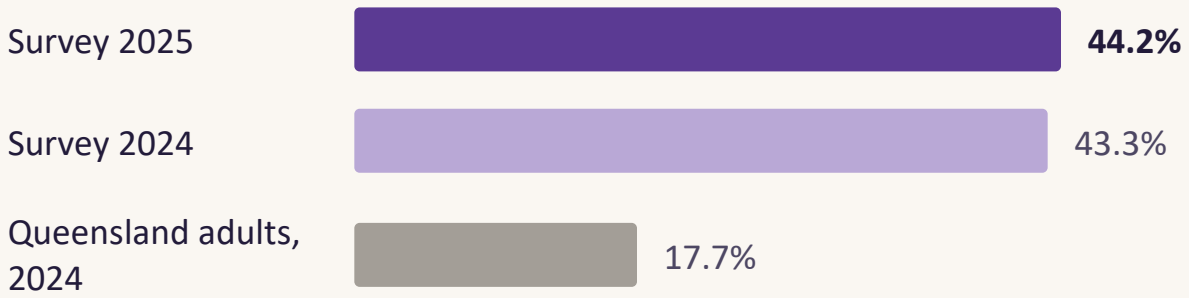
In 2024, the gaps between “Yes” and “No” are clear on all three measures, and people who were **unsure** fared about as badly as those who said yes. In 2025 the “Unsure” and “No” groups are small (about 33 people each): the gaps in self-rated health and distress between “Yes” and “No” only just reach statistical significance, and the diagnosis gap doesn’t.

2025 n: Yes 120–125, Unsure 32, No 32–33. 2024 n: Yes 313–317, Unsure 70, No 125–129. Associations, not causes; diagnosis may pre-date the discrimination.

HEALTH

# Respondents rate their health fair or poor at about two and a half times the Queensland rate

**Rate their health as fair or poor**




2025 n=190; 2024 n=517. Survey adults only (18+): 44.2% in 2025, 43.4% in 2024. Different samples, so a broad comparison.

**75.8%** diagnosed by a doctor with anxiety, depression or another mental illness (2024: 72.2%)

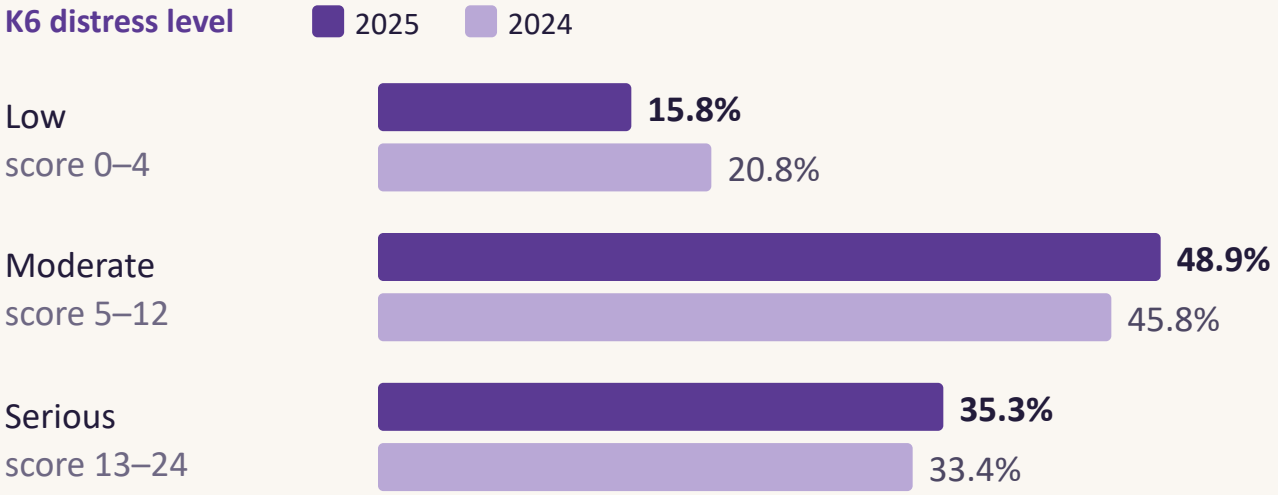
**78.1%** live with at least one chronic condition, most often anxiety or depression (2024: 78.9%)

**59.7%** fair or poor health among those who couldn't raise $2,000, vs 36.1% who could

Source: Queensland Health, *Queensland preventive health survey 2024* (Chief Health Officer report): 82.3% of adults rated their health good or better; 17.7% is the remainder. Survey bases: diagnosis n=186; chronic n=178; $2,000 groups n=67 and 122.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

# One in three respondents is in serious psychological distress, and that is steady




## For context

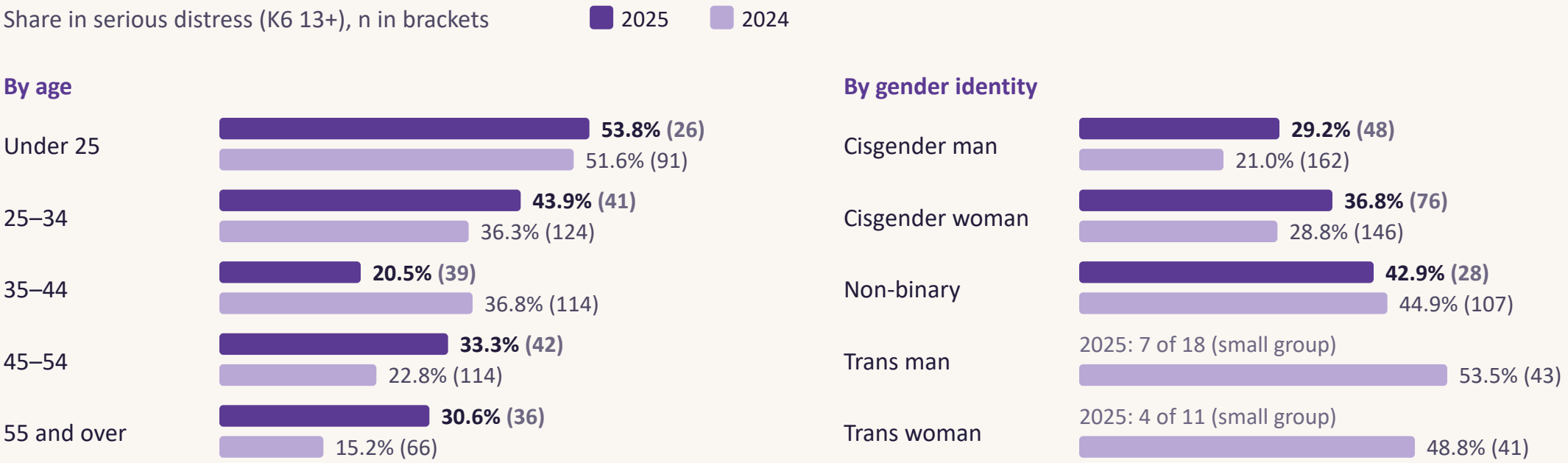
National surveys use the longer K10 scale. On it, 16.3% of Queensland adults reported high or very high distress (14.6% nationally; both age-standardised) in the ABS National Health Survey 2022, as did 57.2% of LGBTIQ respondents to Private Lives 3 (Hill et al., 2020).

The K6 13+ cut-off is stricter than the K10 “high or very high” band, so these figures set the scene rather than compare directly.

Six K6 questions, each scored 0–4. Cut-offs: Kessler et al. 2003 (13+); Prochaska et al. 2012 (5–12). Answered all six: 2025 n=184; 2024 n=509.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

# Young people carry the most distress; in 2024, trans and non-binary people did too




In 2024 distress broadly falls with age, and trans and non-binary respondents (47.6%) had about twice the rate of cisgender respondents (24.7%).

PERSONAL WELLBEING

# Life satisfaction is steady, with about one in seven rating it low

| Respondents who rate… | 2025 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Life satisfaction high or very high | 45.8% | 44.5% |
| Life satisfaction low | 14.7% | 14.3% |
| How worthwhile life is: high or very high | 54.7% | 49.2% |
| How worthwhile life is: low | 14.2% | 13.3% |

## Comparing with ABS data

The ABS asks for a score from 0 to 10: Australians aged 15+ averaged 7.1 in the 2025 General Social Survey. This survey uses four categories, so the two can’t be compared directly. Asking the 0–10 question in 2026 would allow it.

2025 n=190; 2024 n=517 (satisfaction) and 518 (worthwhile). Categories: very high, high, medium, low. Source: ABS, General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2025 (released May 2026).

HEALTH BEHAVIOURS

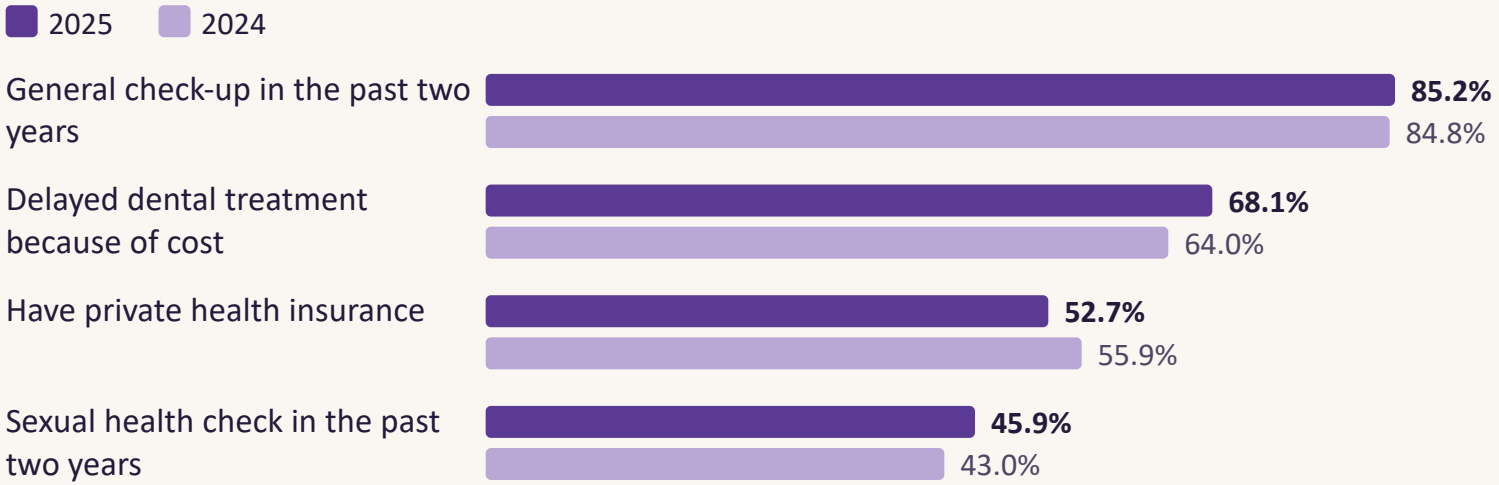
# Daily smoking is in line with the national rate; daily vaping was higher in 2024

| Respondents who… | 2025 | 2024 | National (2025, 14+) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Smoke daily | 5.5% | 6.2% | 5.6% |
| Vape daily | 6.1% | 8.0% | 3.6% |
| Drink three or more standard drinks a day | 4.4% | 6.2% | – |
| Have more than four drinks in a sitting weekly or more | 9.8% | 11.8% | – |
| Don’t drink alcohol | 37.4% | 34.7% | – |
| Exercise less than 10 minutes a day | 25.1% | 27.7% | – |
| Exercise more than 30 minutes a day | 26.8% | 25.3% | – |

2025 n=164–183; 2024 n=456–502. Source for national figures: AIHW, National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2025. 2025 daily vaping is within the margin of error of the national rate. Alcohol and exercise questions don’t match national measures.

ACCESS TO CARE

# Most have had a check-up, but two in three have delayed dental care because of cost




## Sexual health checks

About **6 in 10** cisgender men had a check, compared with about **1 in 3** cisgender women, in both years.

Under-25s, who include under-18s, were least likely: 24% (2025) and 12% (2024).

Recommended testing differs by group.

Bases: 2025 n=181–203; 2024 n=495–560. Sexual health checks: cisgender men n=46 and 156, cisgender women n=74 and 146, under-25s n=25 and 89 (2025 and 2024).

DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

# Between one in eight and one in six experienced domestic or family violence in the past two years

**12.0%**

in 2025 (22 of 184), ±4.7 points

**16.1%**

in 2024 (81 of 504), ±3.2 points

The difference between years is within the margin of error, so it doesn't show a real fall.

### By gender identity

| | 2024 | 2025 (count) |
|---|---|---|
| Trans man | 26.2% (11 of 42) | 3 of 18 |
| Trans woman | 24.4% (10 of 41) | 1 of 11 |
| Cisgender woman | 17.0% (25 of 147) | 12 of 77 |
| Non-binary | 13.2% (14 of 106) | 5 of 28 |
| Cisgender man | 12.5% (20 of 160) | 1 of 46 |

### By age

| | 2024 | 2025 (count) |
|---|---|---|
| Under 25 | 23.3% (21 of 90) | 7 of 26 |
| 25–34 | 16.7% (21 of 126) | 2 of 41 |
| 35–44 | 14.9% (17 of 114) | 3 of 38 |
| 45–54 | 13.6% (15 of 110) | 6 of 42 |
| 55 and over | 10.9% (7 of 64) | 4 of 37 |

2025 groups are shown as counts: with only 22 people reporting DFV, percentages would be unreliable. Even in 2024 the groups are small, so gaps of a few points aren't meaningful. ± = 95% margin of error.

DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

# Four in five said the violence was repeated, and many didn’t know where to get help

## What happened

| Of those affected | 2025 (count) | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Repeated on multiple occasions | 18 of 22 | 81.2% |
| Financial or economic abuse | 9 of 22 | 40.7% |
| Physical abuse | 8 of 22 | 35.8% |
| Sexual abuse | 6 of 22 | 13.6% |
| Spiritual abuse | 3 of 22 | 16.0% |
| Another form of abuse | 16 of 22 | 74.1% |

## Getting help

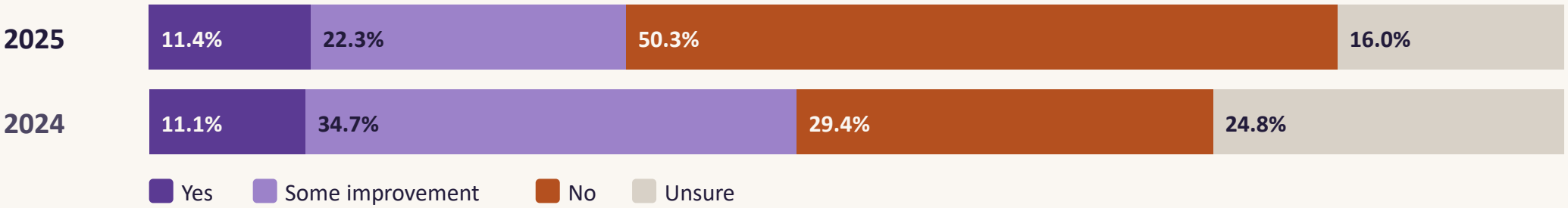
| Of those affected | 2025 (count) | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Knew where to go for support | 13 of 22 | 46.9% |
| Didn’t know, or unsure | 9 of 22 | 53.1% |
| Health or mental health services | 11 of 22 | 40.7% |
| Helpline or community service | 10 of 22 | 29.6% |
| Contacted police | 5 of 22 | 27.2% |
| Used no services | 6 of 22 | 37.0% |

Only 22 people in 2025 had experienced DFV, so 2025 is shown as counts: one person would move a percentage by about 4.5 points. 2024 base: n=80–81. More than one type or service could be chosen. The question offered no emotional or psychological abuse option, which may explain why “another form” is so common.

SENSE OF PROGRESS

# Half now say things haven't improved for the community, up from three in ten

"In the last 12 months, have you felt that things have improved for the community?"




**Saying "no improvement" rose in every gender group**

| | Cisgender man | Cisgender woman | Non-binary | Trans man | Trans woman |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | 48.8% | 44.6% | 59.3% | 9 of 16* | 8 of 11* |
| 2024 | 33.6% | 21.0% | 34.3% | 21.4% | 37.5% |

2025 n=175; 2024 n=487. *Small groups shown as counts. Satisfaction as a community member held steady: 43.7% satisfied (42.7% in 2024).

BRISBANE PRIDE EVENTS

# Most attendees say Pride events help their mental health and sense of connection

**82.1%**

say attending had a positive impact on their mental health

2024: 81.8%

**71.1%**

say events increase their pride and self-care

2024: 63.5%

**64.6%**

feel happiness, connection or inclusion all or most of the time

2024: 58.3%

**60.7%**

felt a strong or somewhat strong sense of connection

2024: 58.5%

Only 5.4% reported any negative effect on their mental health. These results describe the experience of attending; they don’t show how many people Pride reaches.

Among respondents who attend Brisbane Pride events: 2025 n=112–122; 2024 n=357–364.

SIX INSIGHTS

# What has 2025 told us?

## Most people who face discrimination never report it.

Two in three experienced discrimination; three in four of them reported none of it.

## Half of young respondents are in serious distress.

Under-25s: 53.8% in 2025 (a small group of 26) and 51.6% in 2024, against about one in three overall.

## Money worries and mental health go hand in hand.

Those who couldn’t raise $2,000 in an emergency were twice as likely to be in serious distress.

## Some of us meet discrimination where we go for care.

Nearly one in four who faced discrimination met it from medical facilities or staff.

## Many facing domestic or family violence don’t know where to turn.

In 2024, 53.1% didn’t know, or weren’t sure, where to get help; in 2025, 9 of 22 people.

## Progress feels stalled, but attendees say connection helps.

Half say things haven’t improved; 82% of attendees say Pride events helped their mental health.

METHODS AND CAVEATS

# How the figures were calculated

### Unweighted results

Every figure is calculated directly from the raw responses, with no weighting or adjustment. Percentages exclude people who skipped that question.

### Follow-up questions

Reasons, places and DFV details count only people who answered “Yes” to the lead question, so they differ from SurveyMonkey’s summaries.

### Under-18s

12 respondents in 2025 (36 in 2024) were under 18, including one under 13 (three in 2024). Under-18s were told about the content and advised that a parent should consent before they took part. All are included.

### Distress

Six K6 questions scored 0–4 (total 0–24): serious distress 13+ (Kessler et al., 2003), moderate 5–12 (Prochaska et al., 2012). The “tired out” question belongs to the K10 and isn’t scored.

### Accuracy

About ±7 points at n≈190 and ±4 at n≈510 (95% confidence). This covers chance only, not self-selection. Groups under 20 are shown as counts; 20–30 are indicative.

### National comparisons

National figures use different scales, age ranges or years. They give context, not like-for-like comparisons. Sources are listed on slide 31.

DATA NOTES

# Checks on the 2025 data

## Re-weighting test (not used in any figure)

| 2025 measure | Published | If re-weighted |
|---|---|---|
| Discrimination, past year | 65.8% | 69.3% |
| Things haven’t improved | 50.3% | 52.6% |
| Fair or poor health | 44.2% | 43.1% |
| Couldn’t raise $2,000 | 37.4% | 38.1% |
| Serious distress | 35.3% | 35.6% |
| DFV, past two years | 12.0% | 11.2% |

Re-weighted figures give each gender group the share it had in 2024. No finding changes; discrimination and the sense of no progress would be slightly higher.

## Possible duplicates

Up to three pairs of 2025 responses (five in 2024) share an internet address, age, sexuality, gender and intersex answer. Some may be the same person; some may be one household. Removing them all moves headline figures by 0.6 points or less, so they are kept.

## Follow-up questions

In 2025, 32 people who hadn’t said “Yes” to discrimination (24 of them “Unsure”) answered the reasons question, and 13 who said “No” to DFV answered how often. They are excluded from follow-up figures; leaving out “Unsure” is a judgement call.

## Raw data matches the summaries

All 628 answer counts match SurveyMonkey’s summaries, except one 2024 distress answer (one response).

SOURCES

# External sources and how they are used

**Queensland Health, Queensland preventive health survey 2024**

82.3% of Queensland adults rated their health good or better (17.7% fair or poor). Via the Chief Health Officer report.

**Hill et al. (2020), Private Lives 3, La Trobe University**

57.2% of LGBTIQ respondents in high or very high distress (K10). Private Lives 4 ran in 2026; results not yet published.

**AIHW, National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2025**

Daily smoking 5.6% and daily vaping 3.6%, aged 14+.

**Scanlon Foundation Research Institute, Mapping Social Cohesion 2024**

46% of women and 74% of men feel safe walking alone at night (aged 18+). Via ABS Measuring What Matters.

**ABS, National Health Survey 2022**

16.3% of Queensland adults (14.6% nationally), age-standardised, in high or very high distress (K10). Via the Chief Health Officer report.

**Kessler et al. (2003); Prochaska et al. (2012)**

K6 cut-offs: 13+ serious distress; 5–12 moderate distress.

**ABS, General Social Survey 2025 (released May 2026)**

Average life satisfaction 7.1 out of 10, aged 15+. Context only: different question format.

NEED SUPPORT?

# You don’t have to go through it alone

**QLife**
**1800 184 527**
LGBTIQ+ peer support, 3pm–9pm daily

**Rainbow Helpline**
**1800 497 212**
LGBTQ+ sexual, domestic and family violence

**1800RESPECT**
**1800 737 732**
Domestic, family and sexual violence, 24/7

**DVConnect**
**1800 811 811**
Womensline, 24/7. Mensline 1800 600 636, 9am–midnight

**Lifeline**
**13 11 14**
Crisis support, 24/7

**13YARN**
**13 92 76**
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander crisis support, 24/7

**Kids Helpline**
**1800 55 1800**
Ages 5–25, 24/7

**Emergency**
**000**
If you or someone else is in danger

Thank you to everyone who took part. Questions about this report: hello@brisbanepride.org.au