Protected Attributes

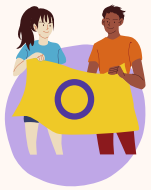
Antidiscrimination laws are there to protect people who are in the minority or are less powerful. Protected attributes are characteristics a person has that cannot legally be used as a reason for unfair treatment

sexuality

heterosexual, homosexual and bisexual

gender identity

personal sense of gender including name, dress and behaviour, and medical transition



sex characteristics

physical traits linked to sex such as genitalia, reproductive organs chromosomes and hormones

many others

other attributes include: sex, relationship status, sex work activity, political belief and impairment

CONTACT US

If you've been impacted by any of these issues, contact the LGBTI Legal Service for free legal help and connections to other supports

The LGBTI Legal Service provides free legal services, resources and education for the LGBTIQA+SB community

This factsheet is intended to give general advice only and should not be used as a substitute for legal advice

0731247160

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lgbtilegalservice.org.au

Discrimination Laws for LGBTIQA+ people

Where does it apply?

Antidiscrimination laws apply in public life. Places that the public can access, or things that should be open to everyone

Work

- while at work
- applying for a job

Education

- public and private schools
- TAFE, college, university

Good and Services

- shopping
- eating out
- massages, laser hair removal

Accommodation

- renting and rental applications
- hotels, Airbnb, caravan parks

and more

- healthcare
- sports
- clubs

Work done inside a home is exempt from these laws.

For example, you might feel more comfortable with a home cleaner or personal carer that is part of the LGBTIQA+ community. This wouldn't be discrimination.

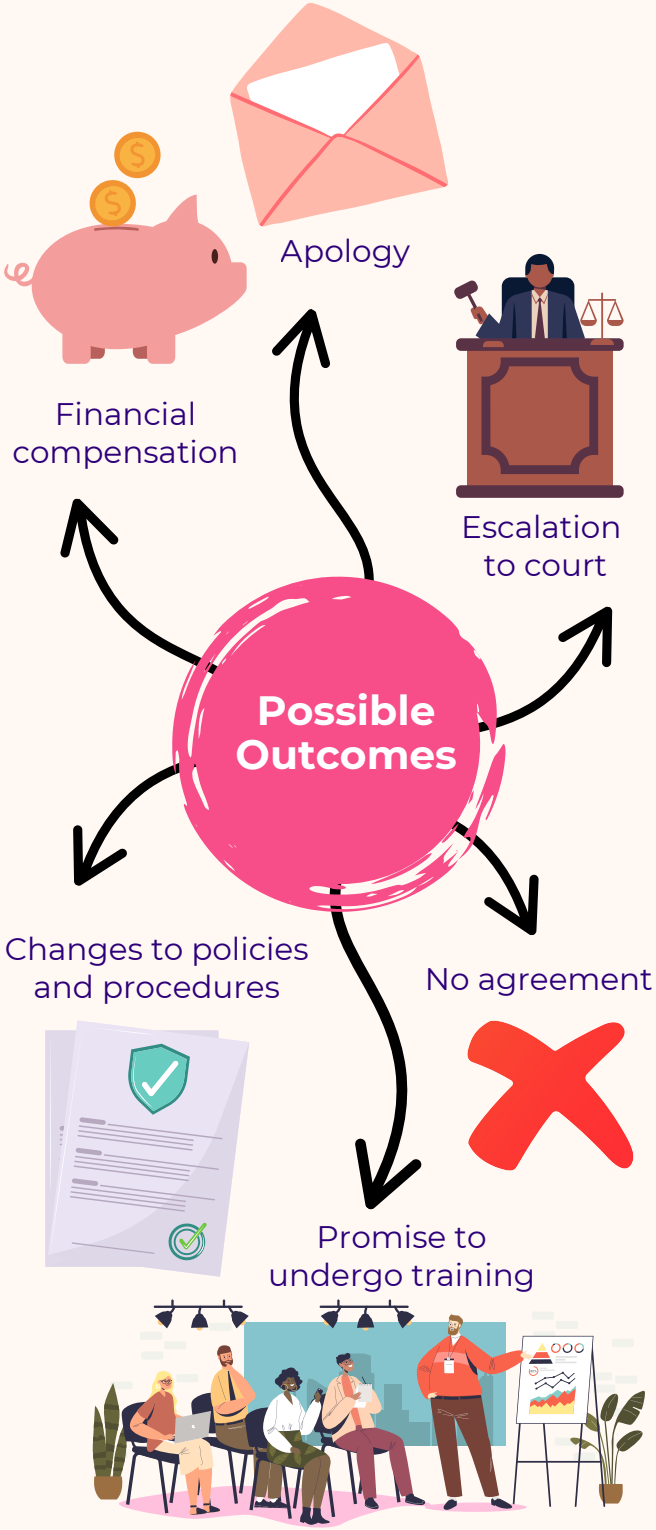
Making a complaint

If you have experienced discrimination you may want to make a complaint to the Queensland Human Right Commission.

They work with people to solve discrimination through mediation. You will have the opportunity to talk about your experience and how it impacted you, while the other party listens.

You will be able to decide together what should happen next. If the other party doesn't admit to doing it you have the choice to take the matter to court

Queensland Human Rights Commission

Vilification is when someone says or does something in public that could encourage other people to hate, ridicule, or harm you

Serious vilification is as threat or encouragement of physical harm and is a criminal offence