

WORKING WOMEN QUEENSLAND

GENDER DISCRIMINATION AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN THE WORKPLACE

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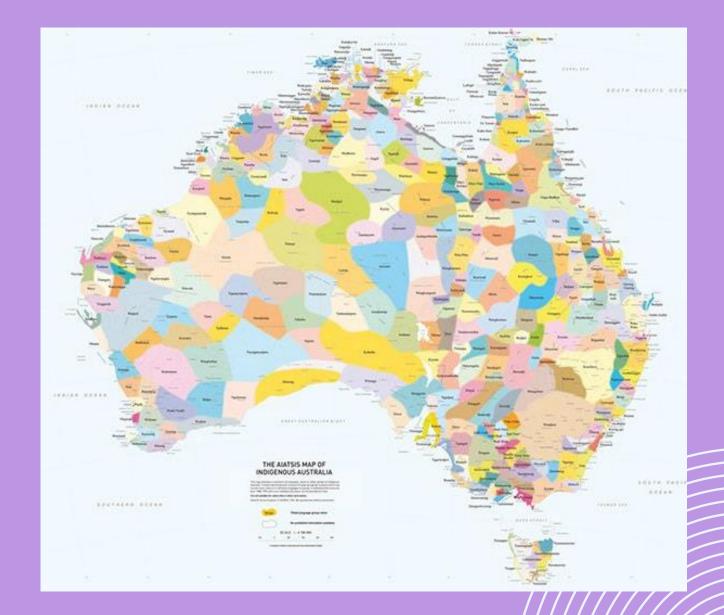
Basic Rights Queensland Inc.



Acknowledgement of Country

We acknowledge and respect the traditional custodians of the land where this training takes place.

We pay respect to their spiritual relationship with country and acknowledge that sovereignty was never ceded







TRIGGER WARNING

Today's session will discuss generally sexual harassment and discrimination.

Sometimes, you may be unexpectedly 'triggered' by a past event / situation / current circumstance

We will be discussing a case study towards the end of the session and the opening up for questions to everyone online.

Please take care of yourself.

- 'Tap Out' and watch a recording when you can skip / parts of the presentation, at your own pace.
- Take a moment and reflect / sit for a bit before getting back into work
- Remember to contact your EAP or call 1800RESPECT





ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Our focus today will be on our work with people identifying as women

We'd like to acknowledge the community of LGBTIQA+ community and the relentless sexual harassment and discrimination they continue to experience too.

We also acknowledge that some men have experienced sexual harassment at work

AGENDA

- The drivers and the effect of gender discrimination and workplace sexual harassment
- A brief overview of the Respect@Work report 2020, three years on
- Outline the implications as a result of the Anti-Discrimination and Human Rights Legislation Amendment (Respect at Work) Act 2022
- Suggest what a we can all do to improve safety at work
- Provide an understanding of 'positive duty obligations' for employers in providing safe workplaces for all.





DISCLAIMER

This session should not be interpreted as legal advice

This session is information only

WHO ARE WE?



WORKING WOMEN QUEENSLAND Is a statewide free, practical, confidential & supportive service to help disadvantaged women seeking help with work matters. Our service is a feminist service focussed on trauma informed practice.

BASIC RIGHTS QUEENSLAND also provides:

- Help with Centrelink
- Disability Discrimination
- Mental Heath Legal Hub

WHO ARE WE?

WE'RE A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY TEAM OF WOMEN SOLICITORS, INDUSTRIAL OFFICERS AND SOCIAL WORKERS

- Domestic and Family Violence & work
- Discrimination including Gender Discrimination
- Sexual Harassment
- Parental Leave and Flexible Work Arrangments
- Terms & conditions of employment
- Gender Equity
- General Protections
- Workplace Bullying





WORKING WOMEN'S CENTRE South Australia Women's Centre





OUR 'HER'STORY

Working Women Centres have been in existence for 30 years in Australia.

There are three Working Women Centres remaining in Australia – South Australia, Queensland and Northern Territory.

Previously Queensland Working Women's Service, was established in 1994 in Queensland.

Funding has been intermittent with successive governments and other have moved in and out of favour and priority

Regardless, WWC's have survived as holisitic trauma informed entry points for women as well as lobbying and campaigning on issues affecting women at work.

Significantly this includes flexible work arrangements, the impact of domestic and family violence leave, and sexual harassment and gendered discrimination



WHY WORKPLACE EQUALITY MATTERS

While progress has been made, we must recognise that women's economic security is inextricably linked to workplace gender equality.

When women face barriers, discrimination, and harassment in the workplace, their opportunities for advancement, fair compensation, and financial independence are compromised.

This affects full participation in civil society and reduces choice and opportunity for all women.



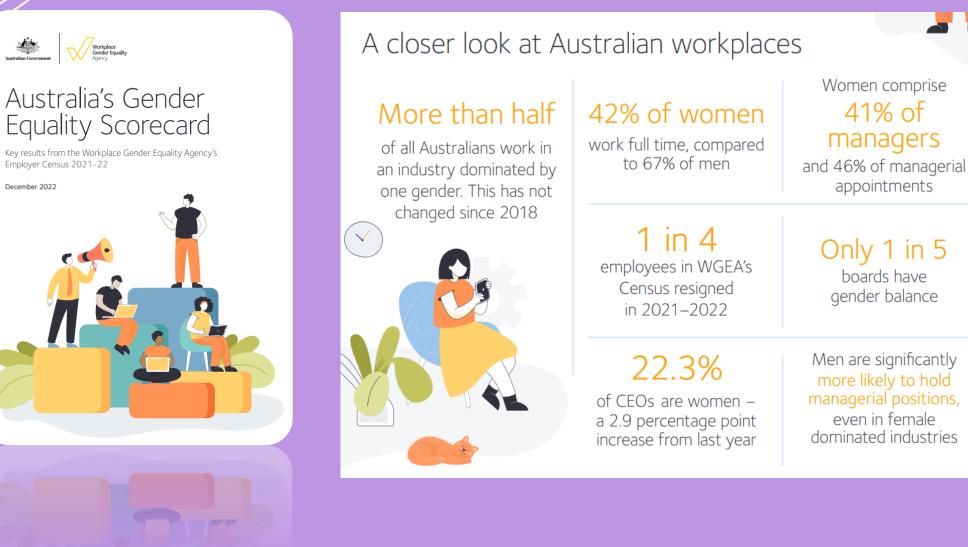


WHY WORKPLACE EQUALITY MATTERS

SIMPLY:

- HARASSMENT IS NO LONGER ACCEPTABLE AT WORK
- EMPLOYERS MUST PROVIDE WORKERS WITH DFV LEAVE AND SUPPORT
- HARASSMENT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE IN OUR COMMUNITY
- VIOLENCE IS NOT ACCEPTABLE IN OUR HOMES

AUSTRALIA'S GENDER EQUALITY SCORECARD



WHAT IS SEXUAL HARASSMENT?



means any **unwelcome sexual behaviour** that a reasonable person could anticipate may make another person feel offended, intimidated or humiliated in that situation.

Unwelcome behaviour means unwanted or uninvited behaviour that makes a person feel offended, embarrassed or frightened.

Whether behaviour is unwelcome is a question for the person harassed.

The harassers. INTENT is irrelevant

A 'reasonable person' can be taken to mean a neutral and unbiased observer.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT CONT.

Sexual harassment is not always obvious.

It includes a wide range of behaviours.

The most common behaviours are:

- sexually suggestive comments or jokes that offend or intimidate
- intrusive questions about a person's private life or physical appearance
- inappropriate staring or leering
- inappropriate physical contact
- **unwelcome** touching, hugging, cornering or kissing.







WORKING WOMEN QUEENSLAND Other examples of sexual harassment include:

- sharing or threatening to share intimate images or video without ¹⁵ consent
- repeated or inappropriate invitations to go out on dates
- requests or pressure for sex or other sexual acts
- sexually explicit gifts, images, videos, cartoons, drawings, photographs, or jokes
- actual or attempted rape or sexual assault
- sexually explicit comments made in person or in writing, or indecent messages, phone calls or emails—including the use of emojis with sexual connotations
- sexual gestures, indecent exposure or inappropriate display of the body.

Sexual harassment happens in person, over the phone and online, including via social media.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT CONT. 2

RESPECT@WORK 2020

Kate Jenkins, the Sex Discrimination Commissioner at the Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC), played a pivotal role in the creation of the Respect@Work report.

- she led the development of the report in response to growing concerns about sexual harassment in Australian workplaces.
- Jenkins initiated the national inquiry into sexual harassment in the workplace in 2018, which aimed to examine the prevalence and nature of sexual harassment, the effectiveness of current legal and regulatory frameworks, and the adequacy of workplace policies and practices in addressing the issue.
- The inquiry involved extensive consultations with various stakeholders, including individuals, organizations, experts, and advocacy groups.



Respect@Work: National Inquiry into Sexual Harassment in Australian Workplaces

USTRALIAN HEIMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION + 2020







RELEVANT RECENT HISTORY



A BRIEF OVERVIEW

Workers who were even more likely to have experienced harassment at work include:



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workers (53%) Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or intersex (LGBTI) workers (52%)

Workers with

disability (44%)



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Workers from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds and migrant workers, workers holding temporary visas and those in workplace arrangements described as precarious or insecure also experience high levels of sexual harassment

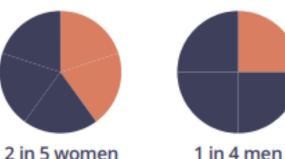


WORKING WOMEN QUEENSLAND

SEXUAL HARSSMENT AT GLANCE 19



1 in 3 people had experienced workplace sexual harassment in the previous five years Women were sexually harassed at higher rates than men:



In 79% of incidents the harasser was a man.



The harasser was most commonly a co-worker employed at the same level.

Workplace settings with a higher risk of sexual harassment include those that:

- Are in male-dominated industries
- Involve a high-level of contact with third parties, including customers, clients or patients

- Are organised according to a hierarchical structure
- Have a masculine workplace culture
- Are isolated and remote



INDUSTRIES AT RISK

Some industries have very high rates of workplace sexual harassment including:

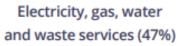


Information, media and telecommunications (81%)



Arts and recreation services (49%)







Retail (42%)



Mining (40%)



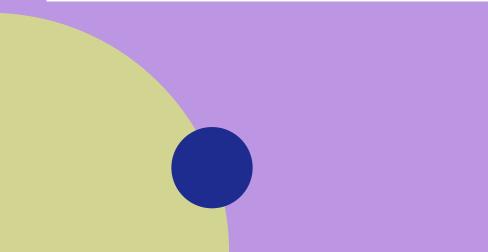
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40% of workplace sexual harassment incidents were witnessed by at least one other person In the majority of cases (69%), the witness did not intervene







Fewer than 1 in 5 people who experienced workplace sexual harassment made a formal report or complaint about it Of those who did report it:



THE BRIEFEST SUMMARY

Key Findings:

Workplace sexual harassment is prevalent and has severe impacts on individuals and organisations.

RESPECT@

WORK

REPORT

2020

- The need for cultural change, prevention strategies, and better support for victims.
- The importance of holding employers accountable for addressing and preventing sexual harassment.

Recommendations:

- The RESPECT@WORK report has 55 recommendations including introducing a positive duty on employers to prevent sexual harassment.
- It proposed strengthening legal frameworks, including defining sexual harassment and removing certain legal barriers.
- It called for improved education and training, as well as increased awareness campaigns.

WE HAVE OUR VERY OWN RECOMMENDATIONS



Recommendation 53:

All Australian governments provide increased and recurrent funding to community legal centres, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services, and legal aid commissions to provide legal advice and assistance to vulnerable workers who experience sexual harassment, taking into account the particular needs of workers facing intersectional discrimination.

WE HAVE OUR VERY OWN RECOMMENDATIONS



Recommendation 49:

Australian governments provide increased and recurrent funding to working women's centres to provide information, advice and assistance to vulnerable workers who experience sexual harassment, taking into account particular needs of workers facing intersectional discrimination. Australian governments should consider establishing or re-establishing working women's centres in jurisdictions where they do not currently exist.





THE LANDMARK LEGISLATION

"ANTI-DISCRIMINATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS LEGISLATION AMENDMENT (RESPECT AT WORK) BILL 2022"

> WAS PASSED ON 28TH NOVEMBER 2022



GOUTSTANDING LEGISLATIVE CHANGES



POSITVE DUTY ON EMPLOYERS

The Act introduces a positive duty on employers to take reasonable steps to prevent workplace sexual harassment. This means that employers have a legal obligation to proactively address and prevent sexual harassment within their organisations.





The Act broadens the definition of sexual harassment to include a wider range of behaviours and contexts. It ensures that various forms of unwelcome conduct, both physical and verbal, can be recognized and addressed under the law.



EXTENSION TO TIME LIMITS

The Act extends the time limit for making a complaint of sexual harassment to the Australian Human Rights Commission from 6 months to 24 months. This allows victims more time to come forward and seek redress for incidents of sexual harassment.



6 OUTSTANDING LEGISLATIVE CHANGES



REGULATORY POWERS

The Act enhances the regulatory powers of the Australian Human Rights Commission to handle complaints related to sexual harassment. It grants the Commission the authority to intervene, investigate, conciliate, and enforce compliance with the legislation.



TRAINING AND EDUCATION

The Act emphasises the importance of education and training in preventing sexual harassment. It requires employers to provide training programs to their employees, focusing on promoting respectful behaviour, preventing sexual harassment, and addressing complaints effectively.



PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

The Act strengthens privacy and confidentiality protections for individuals involved in sexual harassment complaints. It ensures that information shared during the complaint process is handled securely and confidentially, safeguarding the privacy of victims and witnesses.

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATIVE CHANGES



Amendments to Sex Discrimination Act 1984

Include definitions for 'worker' and 'persons conducting a business or undertaking' ensuring protection from sexual harassment is extended to all paid and unpaid workers, including volunteers, interns and self-employed persons.

FAIR WORK ACT (SECURE JOBS BETTER PAY) AMENDMENT ACT 2022



- Sexual Harassment Specific
- Compassionate leave
- Family and domestic violence leave
- Gender equity
- Equal remuneration
- Pay equity expert panel
- Pay secrecy
- Addition of further protected attributes
- Flexible work arrangements (FWC power to determine disputes)
- Increasing Cap
- Advertising of employment at rate of pay

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Amendments to the Fair Work Act: Sexual Harassment

527D PROHIBITING SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN CONNECTION WITH WORK

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(1) A PERSON (THE **FIRST PERSON**) MUST NOT SEXUALLY HARASS ANOTHER PERSON (THE **SECOND PERSON)** WHO IS: A WORKER IN A BUSINESS OR UNDERTAKING; OR (B) SEEKING TO BECOME A WORKER IN A PARTICULAR **BUSINESS OR UNDERTAKING; OR** (C) A PERSON CONDUCTING A BUSINESS OR UNDERTAKING; IF THE HARASSMENT OCCURS IN CONNECTION WITH THE SECOND PERSON BEING A PERSON OF THE KIND MENTIONED IN PARAGRAPH (A), (B) OR (C).

*COMMENCED 6 MARCH 2023



Amendments to the Fair Work Act: Vicarious Liability

Employers can be vicariously liable for actions of employees and agents: s 527E

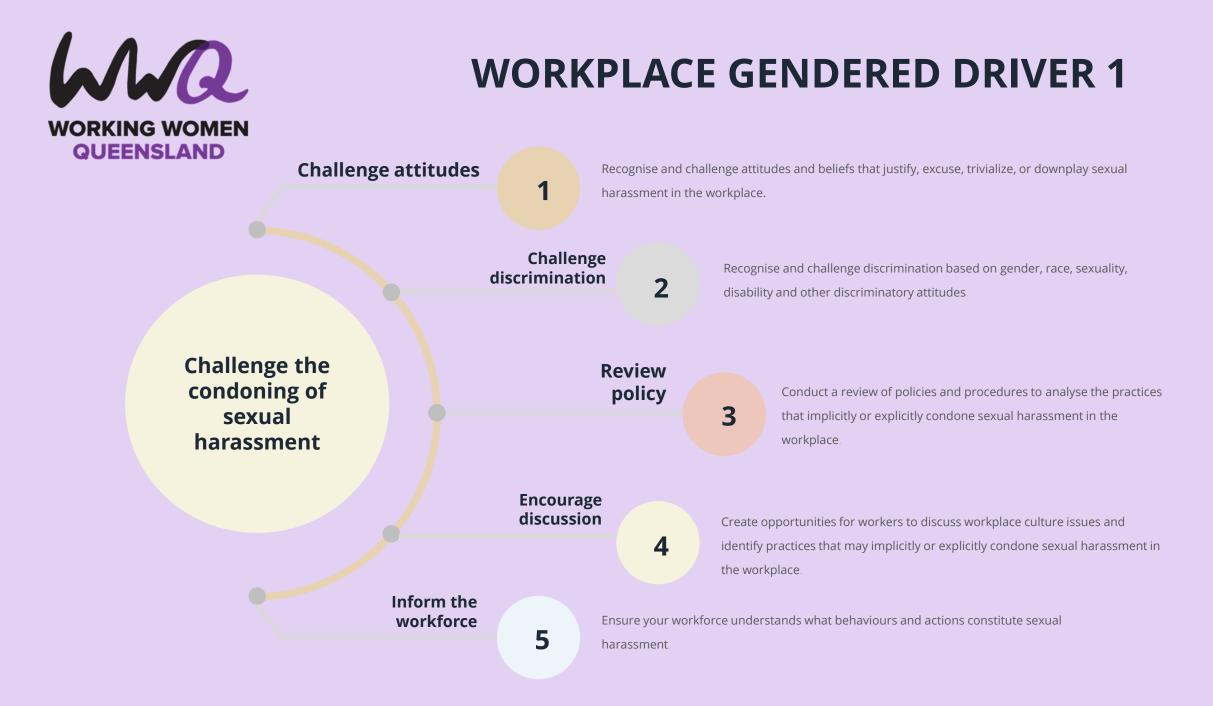
will NOT be vicariously liable if they prove they took all reasonable steps to prevent the employee or agent from sexually harassing another person...: s 527E(2)

ie. POSITIVE DUTY

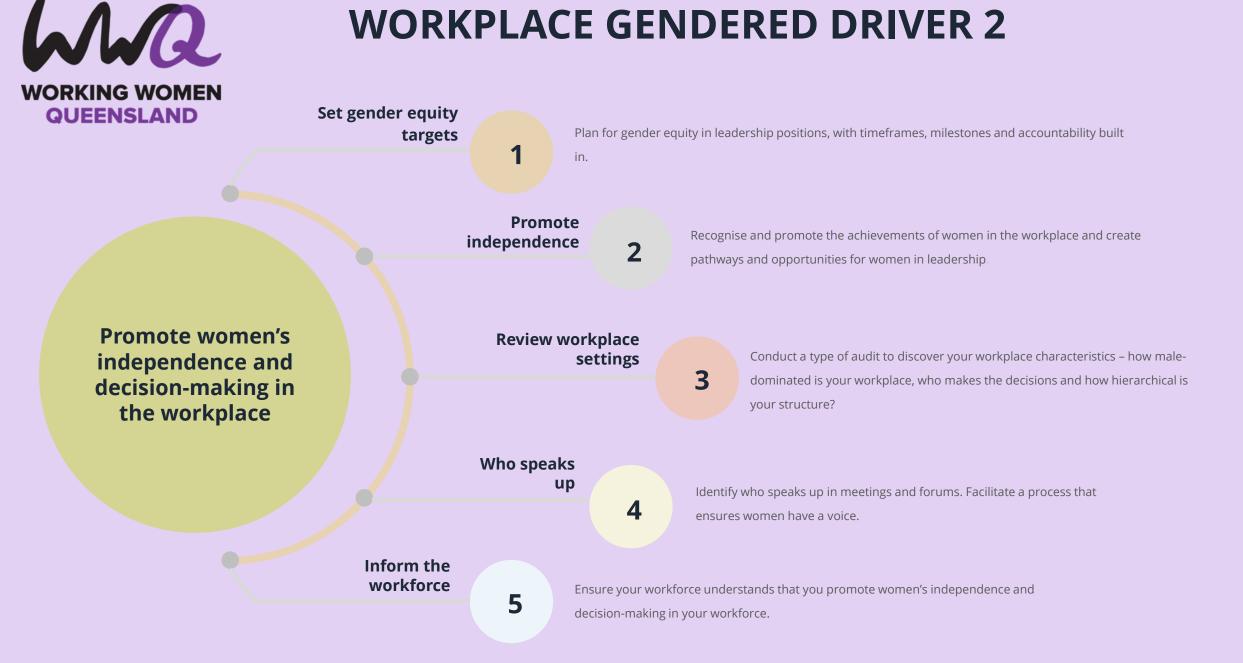


POSITIVE DUTY

Anti-Discrimination and Human Rights Legislation Amendment (Respect at Work) Act 2022 Amends the Sex Discrimination Act 1984 to: Impose a positive duty on employers to take reasonable and proportionate measures to eliminate unlawful sex discrimination, including sexual harassment.



WORKPLACE GENDERED DRIVER 2



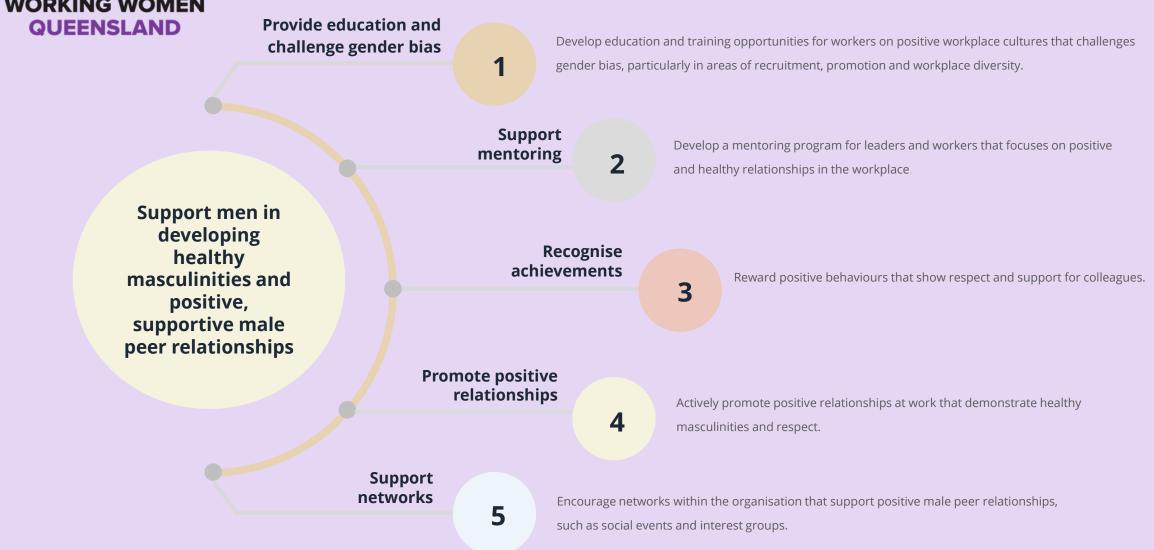


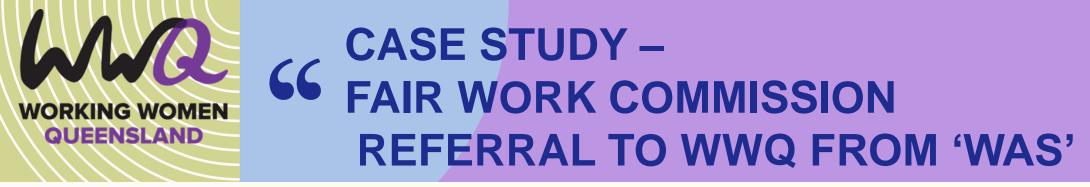
WORKPLACE GENDERED DRIVER 3





WORKPLACE GENDERED DRIVER 4





During her short period of employment, the client experienced repeated incidences of sexual harassment from her manager and when she complained to her employer about it, her employer was dismissive and disregarded her complaint.

The client:

- was a casual employee of a small business employer.
- she was in Australia on a working holiday visa.
- English is her second language.
- She had little knowledge about her rights and information was not easily accessible to her, given the language barrier.
- She did not have the financial means to obtain private legal advice; and
- She was not a member of a union and didn't have any knowledge of unions.

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QUESTIONS?





GOVERNMENT

RESPECTATWORK.GOV.AU

FAIRWORK.GOV.AU

HUMANRIGHTS.GOV.AU

QHRC.GOV.AU

COMMUNITY

Wa

WORKING WOMEN QUEENSLAND

caxton

legal centre inc



JOIN YOUR UNION



LOOK AFTER YOURSELF

If you end today's session and need to talk with someone

1800RESPECT 1800 797 732

BRISBANE RAPE & SURVIVORS SUPPORTCENTRE3391 0004

BRAVEHEARTS 1800 272 831





THANK YOU

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