

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY



Alberta Human Rights
and Citizenship Commission

INTERPRETIVE BULLETIN

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This publication discusses Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission policies and guidelines. Commission policies and guidelines reflect the Commission's interpretation of certain sections of Alberta's *Human Rights, Citizenship and Multiculturalism Act* as well as the Commission's interpretation of relevant case law. Case law includes legal decisions made by human rights panels and tribunals, and the courts. As the case law evolves, so do the Commission's policies and guidelines.

Commission policies and guidelines:

- help individuals, employers, service providers and policy makers understand their rights and responsibilities under Alberta's human rights law, and
- set standards for behaviour that complies with human rights law.

The information in this publication was current at the time of publication. If you have questions related to Commission policies and guidelines, please contact the Commission.

Introduction

The hospitality industry—made up of hotels¹, restaurants, bars, and nightclubs—serves Albertans and visitors from around the world. The law demands that those the industry serves—its customers, guests, and clients—be treated fairly and equally. Among their other legal responsibilities, the province's hospitality-industry operators have a responsibility to ensure that the services they provide are free of discrimination. By providing a service free of discrimination, hospitality operators help to protect both the dignity of their customers and their own access to the widest possible customer base.

Alberta's *Human Rights, Citizenship and Multiculturalism Act* prohibits discrimination in many areas of public life, including the provision of services, facilities, goods, and accommodation that are customarily available to the public in the hospitality industry. The *HRCM Act*² prohibits

Age is *not* a protected ground in the following areas:

- ◆ residential and commercial tenancy.
- ◆ goods, services, accommodation or facilities that are customarily available to the public. For example, a movie theatre offers lower ticket prices to seniors (people over 65 years of age) only. Because age is not protected in the area of services, a 55-year-old could not make a complaint of discrimination based on age in this case.


The *HRCM Act* defines age as "18 years or older." Persons who are 18 years or older can make complaints on the ground of age in these areas:

- ◆ employment practices
- ◆ employment applications or advertisements
- ◆ statements, publications, notices, signs, symbols, emblems or other representations that are published, issued or displayed before the public
- ◆ membership in trade unions, employers' organizations or occupational associations

Persons *under* the age of 18 can make complaints on all grounds *except the ground of age*. For example, a 16-year-old can make a complaint of discrimination in the area of services customarily available to the public based on the grounds of physical disability, race, gender, etc. but not on the ground of age.

1 Hotels provide temporary accommodation and include motels, inns, and bed and breakfast accommodation.

2 The *HRCM Act* is available online at www.qp.gov.ab.ca/documents/Acts/H14.cfm?frm_isbn=077971721X.



discrimination in Alberta on the basis of any of the following characteristics: race, colour, ancestry, place of origin, religious beliefs, gender, physical disability, mental disability, marital status, family status, source of income, and sexual orientation³. The *Act* also prohibits discrimination based on age, but not in the area of services, facilities, goods and accommodation customarily available to the public, or in the area of tenancy.

This interpretive bulletin gives hospitality industry operators and their customers and guests:

- ◆ an overview of their rights and responsibilities under the *HRCM Act*,
- ◆ examples of discriminatory practices and non-discriminatory alternatives,
- ◆ summaries of leading human rights cases involving the hospitality industry,
- ◆ a list of resources for the hospitality industry, and
- ◆ options for dispute resolution.


Rights and responsibilities under the *HRCM Act*

A policy or practice may appear to treat everyone equally, but if it results in differential treatment based on any of the protected characteristics, it is discriminatory.

The rights and responsibilities described in this interpretive bulletin flow from the *HRCM Act* and also from decisions of human rights tribunals and courts, including the Supreme Court of Canada. The *HRCM Act* prohibits discrimination, that is, treating a person differently based on the person's characteristics such as race, gender, or physical disability, or any of the other protected grounds listed above. The philosophy behind the law is that people should be judged only on their individual strengths and shortcomings, and not on the assumed merits or deficiencies of any group of people. In other words, individuals should not be stereotyped on the basis of characteristics that are protected under the *HRCM Act*. For example, to deny a person a hotel room because he or she was born in a different country is differential treatment, based on place of origin.

A policy or practice may appear to treat everyone equally, but if it results in differential treatment based on any of the protected characteristics, it is discriminatory. For example, a restaurant that can only be reached by climbing a flight of stairs appears to treat all customers equally. But customers in wheelchairs won't be able to eat at the restaurant. The result is differential treatment of people with physical disabilities. The Supreme Court of Canada has found that any such policy or practice, even if it appears superficially to treat everyone equally, is discrimination under the law.

³ Although sexual orientation is not listed in the *HRCM Act* as a protected ground, the Government of Alberta agreed to read it into the *Act*, effective April 2, 1998.



Determining if services or facilities are customarily available to the public

Some clubs and cultural organizations provide services to members only, or to members and their guests. This does not necessarily mean that those clubs or organizations are automatically exempt from the *HRCM Act*. The *Act* applies to goods, services, accommodation and facilities that are “customarily available to the public.” These factors can help you determine if a service would be considered customarily available to the public, or if it would be exempt from the *Act*:⁴

1. How is membership defined? The more specific the membership criteria, the more likely the club is exempt. For example, a social club that limits membership to people of a particular religion sets very specific membership criteria, and is probably exempt.
2. Who receives services? The more that a club limits its services only to members, the more likely the club is exempt. For example, a club that does not allow guests to attend club events clearly limits many services to members only, and is probably exempt.
3. Is the service a commercial venture? The more that a club is engaged in non-commercial activities, the more likely the club is exempt. For example, a cultural association that provides most services to its members without charge is mainly non-commercial, and probably exempt.

The *HRCM Act* covers most commercially operated nightclubs and bars that require customers to become members. Any attempt to limit membership to this type of club based on a person’s protected characteristics is prohibited discrimination under the *HRCM Act*.

Accommodation aims to create equal access

The *HRCM Act* recognizes that all persons are equal in dignity, rights, and responsibilities when it comes to the provision of public services. One aspect of the process of ensuring that all persons have equal access is accommodation. In accommodating customers or clients, the service provider may need to make adjustments or provide alternative arrangements to the service to ensure there is no negative effect on individuals based on their protected characteristics. For example, customers wearing a turban or other head covering for religious reasons should not be requested to remove these even if the restaurant has a dress code prohibiting the wearing of hats or other head coverings.

⁴ Gould v. Yukon Order of Pioneers, (1996) 1 S.C.R. 571; Singh v. Royal Canadian Legion, Jasper Place (Alb.), Branch No. 255 (1990), 11 D/357 C.H.R.R.

In providing discrimination-free services, employers and business owners need to remember that they bear the responsibility for the actions of their employees and contracted staff.

Persons who require accommodation must also help, if they can, to facilitate the accommodation process. This might include:

- ◆ bringing the need for accommodation to the attention of the service provider,
- ◆ supporting a request for accommodation with documentation if necessary,
- ◆ suggesting appropriate accommodation measures, and
- ◆ giving a service provider a reasonable amount of time to respond to the request for accommodation. For example, a person with an allergy to smoke is responsible for letting a hotel know that he or she needs a non-smoking room when making a reservation.

In providing discrimination-free services, employers and business owners need to remember that they bear the responsibility for the actions of their employees and contracted staff. For example, if a desk clerk refuses to allow a guest with a visual impairment to bring a guide dog into a hotel room, the hotel owners are legally responsible. Or, if a contracted bouncer refuses to allow a person to enter a nightclub based on the person's race, colour, ancestry, or place of origin, the nightclub's owners are legally responsible.

Discrimination may be reasonable and justifiable


The *HRCM Act* recognizes that, in some circumstances, discrimination is reasonable and justifiable. A service provider, for instance, may refuse to offer services to some people based on one or more protected characteristics if that refusal is necessary for the provider to meet the objectives of its service. This could include a service provider's need to ensure a safe environment for employees and customers, to protect its property from damage, or to meet its obligations under the *Gaming and Liquor Act* (online at www.qp.gov.ab.ca/documents/Acts/G01.cfm?frm_isbn=0779721373). For example, refusing to serve customers who are intoxicated may discriminate against persons with disabilities related to alcohol but is reasonable and justifiable because it is required by the *Gaming and Liquor Act*.

Examples of prohibited discrimination in the hospitality industry

Lack of access for persons with physical disabilities in restaurants and hotels

The human rights principle of accommodation will likely require most service providers in the hospitality industry to ensure that their premises are fully accessible.

1. The most common form of discrimination in the hospitality industry is lack of physical access for persons with physical disabilities that restrict their mobility, for example, people who use wheelchairs. While *Alberta's Safety Codes Act* (online at www.qp.gov.ab.ca/documents/Acts/S01.cfm?frm_isbn=0779730313) requires barrier-free design of new buildings and premises, many older businesses remain less accessible for persons with physical disabilities that restrict their mobility than for other customers. Some common obstacles for persons with restricted mobility are the absence of a ramp to the building entrance, entrances that are too narrow, doors that are hard to open, counters that are too high, seating that does not include room for a wheelchair, and washrooms that are located at the end of poorly lit, narrow hallways at the back of the premises.
2. Hearing impairment is also a disability that is often poorly accommodated in the hospitality business. Common issues include restaurant background music loud enough to interfere with hearing aids, cash registers that do not provide a visual display, and the absence of a printed menu.
3. Persons with a visual impairment often find their needs are not accommodated as well. Poorly lit signage, printing in menus or brochures that is difficult to read, and the absence of Braille or raised lettering on washroom doors and elevators are some of the obstacles to accessibility for people with visual impairments that are often found in the hospitality industry.
4. Persons who depend upon assistive animals (usually dogs) to help with everyday activities find that some restaurant and hotel operators are reluctant to provide them with service. Common examples include being told that there are no tables or rooms available when in fact some are available, and being placed in an inferior seat or room when better ones are available and are being offered to persons without assistive animals.



The human rights principle of accommodation will likely require most service providers in the hospitality industry to ensure that their premises are fully accessible. Even though the *Alberta Safety Codes Act* might not require that a business make its premises accessible to persons in wheelchairs, the business may still have that duty under human rights law. For example, a hotel that may have been constructed before ramped entrances were required must still provide access for persons with restricted mobility unless it can demonstrate that it would be undue hardship to do so.


That some buildings and establishments might not be fully accessible may be considered reasonable and justifiable discrimination if making the premises accessible would cause undue hardship for the business owner or operator. For example, it might be undue hardship, for a small coffee bar to lose revenue by removing stools to provide access for persons in wheelchairs. (For more information about undue hardship, see the Commission interpretive bulletin *Duty to Accommodate*.)

There are a number of tools that hospitality service providers can use to assess the physical accessibility of their building or premises. The *Safety Codes Act*, the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Standard B651-M95 *Barrier Free Design*, and the Ontario Human Rights Commission checklist for identifying critical accessibility indicators (online at www.ohrc.on.ca/english/consultations/dining-out.shtml) all provide clear direction for understanding and assessing physical accessibility of facilities.

Refusing to rent hotel rooms based on protected characteristics

In the hotel industry, prohibited discrimination typically happens when a hotel operator refuses to rent a room based on a person's race, colour, ancestry, family or marital status, disability or source of income. Some examples of prohibited discrimination experienced by guests renting or attempting to rent hotel rooms are:

- ◆ refusing to rent based on the pretext that the hotel is fully occupied;
- ◆ requiring hotel guests, based on their protected characteristics (such as race, colour, ancestry, or place of origin), to pay a higher deposit than other guests;
- ◆ quoting a higher room rate based on the guest's protected characteristics;
- ◆ refusing to rent to prospective guests, based on their sexual orientation—for example, a bed and breakfast operator refusing to rent to a same sex couple;
- ◆ refusing to rent to a prospective guest, based on his or her source of income—for example, refusing to rent to persons who receive social assistance; and
- ◆ requiring a guest to vacate a hotel room on the assumption that he or she was responsible for a disturbance in the hotel, based on his or her protected characteristics.



Hotel operators can refuse to rent rooms to persons in order to maintain the safety of their customers and staff, as well as to protect hotel property from damage. But hotel operators may only do so based on their experience with the individual guest, and not on the basis of the guest's protected characteristics. For example, a hotel operator can refuse to provide service to a guest who previously damaged a hotel room, who previously left the hotel without paying for the room, who displays violent behaviour, or who harasses staff or other customers. Hotel operators may not refuse to rent a room based on a person's perceived relationship to another person or group, as defined by a protected characteristic. For example, it is illegal discrimination for a hotel operator to refuse to rent a room based on the violent reputation of the guest's brother, or based on the hotel operator's experience with persons who come from a particular part of the world.

Denying restaurant service based on mental or physical disability

Persons with disabilities are sometimes refused service, or receive an inferior level of service, in restaurants. The most common examples of such discriminatory treatment are:

- ◆ refusing to seat a customer with a mental or physical disability during busy periods of the day;
- ◆ asking a customer with mental or physical disabilities to leave the restaurant after spending a set period of time in the restaurant, while not making the same demand of other customers;
- ◆ asking a customer with mental or physical disabilities to make a minimum purchase, while not making the same demand of other customers; and
- ◆ seating a customer with mental or physical disabilities at the back of the restaurant, next to the washrooms, when there is plenty of more desirable seating available.

In some circumstances, it may be reasonable and justifiable for a restaurant operator to provide a differential level of service to someone with a disability if that person is seriously disrupting the quiet enjoyment of the restaurant by other customers. But the restaurant operator will have to be able to demonstrate such a customer was accommodated to the point of undue hardship. For example, the customer could be seated in a manner that reduced the impact on other customers.

The preference of other customers, however, is not sufficient reason for a restaurant operator to discriminate against persons based on a mental disability or any other protected characteristic. For example, it is not reasonable and justifiable for a restaurant operator to provide a differential level of service to a person with a disability based simply on comments from other customers that they did not want to eat at the restaurant because of that person's presence.

Denying entrance to nightclubs and bars based on race, colour, ancestry, place of origin, or gender

Some nightclub and bar operators deny entrance to customers based on race, colour, place of origin, or gender. The most common examples of this type of discrimination are:

- ◆ only admitting one group of clientele—for example, only admitting persons originally from Hong Kong or the Caribbean;
- ◆ effectively excluding some customers based on race, colour, place of origin, or gender by some indirect method—for example, asking customers who appear to be of South Asian descent for multiple pieces of identification;
- ◆ explicitly excluding groups based on race, ancestry, colour, place of origin, or gender—for example, refusing entry to women but not men, or to groups of persons of Middle Eastern origin but not groups of Caucasians; and
- ◆ enforcing a dress code based on membership in one group, while not enforcing the code for other customers—for example, applying a “no jeans” rule to aboriginal customers, but not to others.

Nightclub and bar operators do have the right to protect their staff and customers from harassment and violence. They also have the right to protect their premises and equipment from being damaged. In addition, nightclub and bar owners have a duty under the *Gaming and Liquor Act* not to serve persons who are overly intoxicated. In maintaining a safe environment and meeting such legal obligations, club owners must target the behaviour of individuals rather than their race, ancestry, colour, place of origin, or gender. For example, club owners can deny entrance to their premises to persons who have shown by wearing gang colours or tattoos that they are gang members.

Some nightclub and bar operators now require all customers to scan their identification into a database, allowing operators to identify individuals who have caused problems and deny them access to all establishments using the system. While this approach appears to focus on individual behaviour rather than on protected characteristics, any such system must also meet the requirements of the *Personal Information Protection Act* (online at www.qp.gov.ab.ca/documents/Acts/P06P5.cfm?frm_isbn=0779726316).

Case law

Human rights case law is constantly evolving, based on cases that come before the courts and human rights tribunals. The following legal cases set important legal principles as well as standards for the hospitality industry in providing discrimination-free services.

The cases are listed in alphabetical order and come from a human rights tribunal or one of the levels of court. Where the decisions are available on public websites, a URL is provided. The decisions are also published in various publications such as the Canadian Human Rights Reporter (C.H.R.R.) that can be obtained at the Law Society Library at the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta in Calgary, Drumheller, Edmonton, Grande Prairie, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Peace River, Red Deer and Wetaskiwin. To contact the Law Society Library nearest you, visit www.lawlibrary.ab.ca/locations.html or check your phone book under Government of Alberta, Courts.


1. Legal principle: Discrimination will be found where hotel guests are treated differently than other guests are treated, and such differential treatment is based on a ground protected by human rights legislation.

After six aboriginal guests were evicted from the Highland Park Motor Lodge because they used hotel towels to mop up their wet motor vehicle, the owner engaged in a physical confrontation with some of the guests and spoke to them in a derogatory fashion. The Manitoba Court of Appeal held that derogatory language was not, in itself, discriminatory. Further, in the absence of evidence that the owner would have treated other guests differently in the same circumstances, no discrimination was established.

Bewza, Kotyk and Highland Park Motor Lodge v. Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council (1985), 7 C.H.R.R. D/3225 (Manitoba Court of Appeal) (Leave to Appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada refused June 12, 1986)

2. Legal principle: Food and beverage services that are offered at a private golf club and are used by members, their family members and guests of both, are a service customarily available to the public.

The complainants are women who are members of Marine Drive Golf Club or have attended the golf club as guests of members and have been denied access to the men's-only lounge known as the "Bullpen." The tribunal found that access to the lounges and the food and beverage services provided by the golf club were "customarily available" to members, their designated family members and an unlimited number of guests of both members and designated family members. Secondly the tribunal found that this group of people constituted the "public." The tribunal went on to find that access to the lounge was a service customarily



available to the public. On May 3, 2005, the golf club filed a petition for a judicial review of the decision. As of October 2005, the review had not yet taken place. The tribunal cannot decide whether the golf club's men-only lounge policy amounted to discrimination under the B.C. *Human Rights Code* until the judicial review tells them if indeed the case falls into the area of services customarily available to the public.

Buntain v. Marine Drive Golf Club (2005), CHRR Doc. 05-135, 2005 BC Human Rights Tribunal; online at www.bchrt.bc.ca/decisions/2005/pdf/Buntain_and_others_v_Marine_Drive_Golf_Club_and_others_2005_BCHRT_119.pdf

3. Legal principle: Dress code cannot be used to hide discrimination based on race, colour, and ancestry.

Ms. Carpenter was a member of the Nuchanlet First Nation, and was refused entry to a nightclub in Victoria, B.C., because she did not meet the dress code. The British Columbia Human Rights Tribunal concluded that Ms. Carpenter's First Nations ancestry was a factor in the nightclub's refusal to allow her entry, and therefore, the refusal was discriminatory.

Carpenter v. Limelight Entertainment Ltd. (1999), C.H.R.R. Doc. 99-197 B.C. Human Rights Tribunal; online at www.bchrt.bc.ca/decisions/1999/pdf/carpenter_vs_limelight_entertainment_ltd_d.b.a._limit_nigh.pdf

4. Legal principle: Differential treatment of persons with mental disabilities is discriminatory.

Members of a group called People First gathered at the North Burnaby Inn for coffee before attending their regular meeting elsewhere. The group was served in a discriminatory way, and was told by the waitress several times that the manager did not want "retarded people" in his establishment. The British Columbia Human Rights Board of Inquiry found that the inn discriminated against persons with mental disabilities when staff did not serve them in the coffee shop, or provided substandard service, and repeatedly indicated that they were not welcome.

Cavallin v. North Burnaby Inn (1984), 6 C.H.R.R. D/2496 B.C. Human Rights Board of Inquiry

5. Legal principle: Refusal to serve a patron because of the patron's apparent intoxication must be based on reasonable evidence and belief.

As a result of childhood polio, Harold Johnston was unsteady on his feet and required a leg brace. He also suffered from brain damage after childhood surgery, leaving him with slurred speech. Mr. Johnston was refused entry into a restaurant because the owner thought he was intoxicated. While the owner had a statutory duty to refuse service to an intoxicated person, he was found liable for discrimination because he failed to make reasonable efforts to determine whether Mr. Johnston was intoxicated.

At the time of the refusal of service, Mr. Johnston's leg brace was readily visible and the reason for his slurred speech was explained to the restaurant owner.

Johnston v. Levin and Midtown Hotel Limited (1996), 25 C.H.R.R. D/82 (Ontario Board of Inquiry)

6. Legal principle: Differential treatment based on sexual orientation is discriminatory.

The manager of JMG Pub called C.L. a “f...ing dyke” and told her that lesbians were not welcome in the pub. The tribunal found that while this did not constitute a denial of service it did constitute discrimination regarding a service or facility. The tribunal awarded \$1200 for injury to dignity.

C.L. v. Badyal (1998), 34 C.H.R.R. D/41 B.C. Human Rights Tribunal; online at www.bchrt.bc.ca/decisions/1998/pdf/cl_vs._badyal_d.b.a._amrit_investments_dec_11_98.pdf


7. Legal principle: Differential treatment based on a physical disability is discriminatory.

Ms. Leong is a diabetic who injects insulin into her abdomen before breakfast and dinner each day. She must eat within thirty minutes of taking her insulin or risk passing out or going into a coma. Ms. Leong and two friends went for dinner at the Knight and Day restaurant and were seated in a semi-private booth. Ms. Leong proceeded to inject herself discreetly but was observed by a server. The server came over to the table and said that Ms. Leong's actions were disgusting. The manager agreed with the server that injecting insulin at the table was disgusting. He would not confirm that the restaurant was going to serve Ms. Leong and her friends, so they left the restaurant. The restaurant did not participate in the hearing and as a result the tribunal did not hear any evidence that the respondent had a bona fide reasonable justification for its actions. The tribunal found that the restaurant discriminated against Ms. Leong based on her disability.

Leong v. Knight & Day Restaurants Corp. (2004), C.H.R.R. Doc 04-193 B.C. Human Rights Tribunal; online at www.bchrt.bc.ca/decisions/2004/pdf/Leong_v_Knight_&_Day_Restaurants_and_another_2004_BCHRT_84.pdf

8. Legal principle: Customer preference for services without the presence of children is not reasonable and justifiable discrimination.

Mr. Micallef, his wife, and three children aged seven, two, and six months went for dinner in the main dining room of the Glacier Park Lodge. When they entered the dining room, they were directed by a server to the cafeteria and told that it was better suited to families with small children. They went to the cafeteria, but decided they did not want to eat there, and returned to the dining room. Once more they were told to leave, this time by the president of the Glacier Park Lodge. After a conversation



they were seated in the dining room. Mr. Micallef made a human rights complaint, alleging that the lodge discriminated against his family by denying them a service customarily available to the public because of their family status. The tribunal found that the fact that some diners might be disturbed by the presence of young children was not a bona fide and reasonable justification for a policy of discouraging families from eating in the dining room.

Micallef v. Glacier Park Lodge Ltd. (1998), 33 C.H.R.R. D/249 B.C. Human Rights Tribunal; online at www.bchrt.bc.ca/decisions/1998/pdf/micallef_vs._glacier_park_lodge_ltd._april_21_98.pdf

9. Legal principle: A visually impaired person has a right to accommodation when needing to enter a restaurant accompanied by a guide dog.

Douglas Parisian was blind and required the use of a guide dog. He was refused entry into the Hermes Restaurant unless he left his guide dog outside the premises. The owner asked Mr. Parisian to show proof of his “legally blind” status, which Mr. Parisian did not do. The Manitoba Court of Queen’s Bench found the restaurant owner liable for discrimination, holding the owner had no reasonable basis to refuse service to Mr. Parisian. He had the right to have his guide dog with him at all times in the restaurant.

Douglas Parisian v. Hermes Restaurant Ltd. (1987), 9 C.H.R.R. D/4756 (Manitoba Court of Queen’s Bench)

10. Legal principle: Business has a duty to accommodate transgendered customers.

Ms. Sheridan was a pre-operative male-to-female transsexual who was denied the use of the women’s washroom in B.J.’s Lounge in Victoria, B.C. The British Columbia Human Rights Tribunal found that the lounge’s treatment of Ms. Sheridan was discriminatory, on the basis of gender and disability.

Sheridan v. Sanctuary Investments Ltd. (No.3) (1999), 33 C.H.R.R. D/467 BC Human Rights Tribunal; online at www.bchrt.bc.ca/decisions/1999/pdf/sheridan_vs_sanctuary_investments_ltd_dba_b.j.%27s_lounge_jan_8_99.pdf

11. Legal principle: Differential treatment based on race is discriminatory.

Mr. Shew and a group of friends attended a dance hosted by the Chinese Varsity Club, which was held at a nightclub owned by S.T.C. Systems in Vancouver, B.C. The club ended the dance a half-hour early, telling the Chinese Varsity Club officials that “Chinese do not drink enough.” The B.C. Council of Human Rights found that the club owner’s actions in ending the dance early were discrimination based on race. The council dismissed another portion of the complaint that alleged that the club owner had refused Mr. Shew entry at another time based on race.

Shew v. S.T.C Systems Ltd. (1989), 10 C.H.R.R. D/6105 B.C. Council of Human Rights

12. Legal principle: Private club is not exempt from human rights law; dress code is not reasonable and justifiable discrimination.

Mr. Singh was a member of the Sikh faith, and wore a turban as a requirement of his religion. Mr. Singh was to attend a Christmas party at the Jasper Place Legion in Edmonton, Alberta, but was informed ahead of time that the legion's dress code prohibited him from wearing his turban. The Alberta Human Rights Board of Inquiry determined that the legion was not a limited social club, but rather a service customarily available to the public, because so many non-legion events were held there and because the legion didn't enforce sign-in requirements for non-members. The Board of Inquiry also determined that upholding the legion's dress code was not sufficient justification for discriminating against Mr. Singh based on his religion.

Singh v. Royal Canadian Legion, Jasper Place (Alta.), Branch No. 255 (1990), 11 C.H.R.R. D/357 (Board of Inquiry)

How hospitality industry service providers can deal with human rights issues

Owners, managers, and employees in the hospitality industry have a responsibility to take steps to make their establishments discrimination-free and deal fairly with human rights concerns raised by customers, clients, and guests. The following strategies are options to consider.

Preventive strategies

- ◆ Educate staff, including contracted staff, about how Alberta's human rights legislation prohibits discrimination and make them aware of their obligations.
- ◆ Promote corporate pride in providing accessible services to a diverse clientele.
- ◆ Contact the Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission to arrange for an educational workshop on rights and responsibilities related to human rights in the hospitality industry.
- ◆ Designate a manager or staff member to be the contact for issues related to human rights, and advise staff to direct human rights issues to that person.
- ◆ Audit your establishment's human rights performance by reviewing the physical accessibility of your facilities and identifying policies that restrict service.
- ◆ Put in place a policy on accommodating customers' special needs arising from protected characteristics such as physical or mental disability.

- ◆ Seek expert input about accessibility from community groups that represent persons with disabilities.
- ◆ Educate staff about the unique aspects of people with diverse backgrounds. You can find ideas on how to learn more about diversity in the *Help Make a Difference* tip sheet. Visit www.cd.gov.ab.ca/helping_albertans/helpmakeadifference/index.asp or contact the Commission to get a copy.
- ◆ Hire a diverse staff, particularly in positions that deal with the public.
- ◆ Provide staff with conflict resolution training.

Customer complaint strategy

Even when preventive strategies are in place, problems may arise. The following strategies provide ideas for dealing with customer complaints.

- ◆ Designate a manager or staff person to deal with problems promptly. The designated person should be available to meet with the customer, in a private setting whenever possible.
- ◆ Ask the customer to write a description of the issue and make an appointment to speak or meet with a manager as soon as possible.
- ◆ Investigate the customer's complaint.
- ◆ Attempt to resolve the complaint with the customer.
- ◆ Contact the Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission to get a free confidential consultation regarding the human rights issue.
- ◆ Inform the customer that he or she may contact the Commission for a free, confidential consultation.

How customers can deal with human rights issues

Customers, clients, and guests can look for constructive ways to deal with issues of discrimination and accommodation when they encounter them in hospitality-industry establishments. Here are some options:

- ◆ Take immediate action by seeking out a manager and explaining your human rights issue. If you need accommodation, let management know what your needs are.
- ◆ If taking immediate action is not appropriate or possible, write a detailed description of the human rights issue and make an appointment to speak or meet with a manager as soon as possible.
- ◆ Contact the Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission to get a free confidential consultation regarding your human rights issue.
- ◆ Make a human rights complaint to the Commission. (For more information, see the Commission's information sheet *Complaint process*.)

For more information

1. For more information about the Human Rights, *Citizenship and Multiculturalism Act*, contact the Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission. See *Contact us* on page 17.
2. For suggestions on how to build more inclusive businesses, see “34 ways to build stronger, better relationships between people of all backgrounds” at www.helpmakeadifference.com.
3. For more information about the *Gaming and Liquor Act*, contact the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission. To find the office nearest you, call Service Alberta toll-free within Alberta at 310-0000 (780-427-2711 from outside Alberta). Visit the AGLC website at www.aglc.gov.ab.ca.
4. For more information about the *Safety Codes Act*, contact Safety Services at Alberta Municipal Affairs. Call 1-866-421-6929 toll-free within Alberta. (Note that all callers must dial 1-866.) Visit the Safety Services website at www.municipalaffairs.gov.ab.ca/ss.
5. For more information about the *Personal Information Protection Act*, contact the Access and Privacy Branch of Alberta Government Services. Call 780-644-PIPA (7472) in Edmonton. To call toll-free from Alberta locations outside Edmonton, first dial 310-0000. Visit the PIPA website at www.psp.gov.ab.ca.

Please note: Persons with hearing disabilities can get toll-free TTY/TDD access to Government of Alberta offices by calling 1-800-232-7215.

For province-wide free phone calls to Alberta government offices from a cellular phone, enter *310 (for Rogers) or #310 (for Telus and Bell), followed by the area code and phone number. Public and government callers can phone without paying long distance or airtime charges.

Contact us

The Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission is an independent commission of the Government of Alberta reporting through the Ministry of Community Development. Our mandate is to foster equality and reduce discrimination. We provide public information and education programs, and help Albertans resolve human rights complaints.

Northern Regional Office

800 Standard Life Centre
10405 Jasper Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 4R7
(780) 427-7661 Confidential Inquiry Line
(780) 427-6013 Fax

Southern Regional Office

Suite 310, 525 – 11 Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta T2R 0C9
(403) 297-6571 Confidential Inquiry Line
(403) 297-6567 Fax

To call toll-free within Alberta, dial 310-0000 and then enter the area code and phone number.

For province-wide free access from a cellular phone, enter *310 (for Rogers) or #310 (for Telus and Bell).

TTY service for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing

(780) 427-1597 Edmonton
(403) 297-5639 Calgary
Toll-free within Alberta 1-800-232-7215

E-mail humanrights@gov.ab.ca

Website www.albertahumanrights.ab.ca

Please note: A complaint must be made to the Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission within one year after the alleged incident. The one-year period starts the day after the date on which the incident occurred. For help calculating the one-year period, contact the Commission.

The website links in this publication are provided as a service and were accurate at the time of publication. The Commission is not responsible for content of websites other than its own. If you have questions about website links or their content, please contact the administrator of the website in question.

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Upon request, the Commission will make this publication available in accessible multiple formats. Multiple formats provide access for people with disabilities who do not read conventional print.

Human rights in the hospitality industry Reader Survey

Please help us improve this publication by answering any or all of these questions:

1. What information were you looking for in this publication?

2. Please indicate if you found:

all of the information you were looking for most of the information you were looking for none of the information you were looking for

3. Please indicate how easy the publication was to understand.

very easy to understand somewhat easy to understand just right somewhat difficult to understand very difficult to understand

4. Please indicate if the format (design) made the publication easy to read.

very easy to read somewhat easy to read just right somewhat difficult to read very difficult to read

5. What information could be added to this publication to make it more useful?

6. Please list any other ideas you have for making this publication more useful.

7. Please indicate if you are:

- an employer in the hospitality industry
- an individual seeking information about your human rights
- working in human rights, human resources, law or another field related to human rights
- other (please specify) _____

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey.

Please mail or fax your completed form to:
Coordinator, Information Development, Education and Commission Services
Alberta Human Rights and Citizenship Commission
800 Standard Life Centre, 10405 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 4R7
Fax: (780) 422-3563

You can also submit this form electronically from our Web site at
www.albertahumanrights.ab.ca/contact/ReaderSurvey_Hospitality.asp