

GUIDELINES REGARDING

GENDER IDENTITY DISCRIMINATION

A Form of Gender Discrimination Prohibited by
The New York City Human Rights Law

Title 8 of the Administrative Code of the
City of New York



GUIDELINES REGARDING GENDER IDENTITY DISCRIMINATION

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The Commission on Human Rights thanks the following individuals for their assistance in the creation of these guidelines: Randolph Wills, Matt Foreman, Michael Silverman, Carrie Davis, Pauline Park, Melissa Sklarz, Dean Spade, and Moonhawk Stone.

If you have been discriminated against, call to set up an intake appointment and speak to an attorney at the Commission: (212) 306-7450.

New York City Commission on Human Rights
40 Rector Street, New York, NY 10006

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GUIDELINES REGARDING
**GENDER
IDENTITY
DISCRIMINATION**

I. Purpose

In April 2002, the New York City Human Rights Law, located in Title 8 of the Administrative Code of the City of New York, was amended to make it clear that an individual's gender identity is an area of protection under the Law.

It is the law and policy of the City of New York to eliminate discrimination based upon an individual's "actual or perceived gender."

"Gender" is defined in the City's Human Rights Law to include:

- actual or perceived sex;
- gender identity;
- self-image;
- appearance; and,
- behavior or expression, whether or not that gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression is different from that traditionally associated with the legal sex assigned to an individual at birth.

The Human Rights Commission developed these guidelines:

- To educate the public about the prohibition of gender discrimination, particularly as it protects transgender and gender-variant people in New York City;
- To inform individuals of their rights under the Law; and,
- To assist employers, housing providers, businesses, organizations, service providers (including government) and other entities in understanding their responsibilities under the Law.

These guidelines do not constitute legal advice and do not cover every aspect of the Law. For specific questions regarding the coverage of the Human Rights Law, see the Administrative Code of the City of New York, contact the New York City Commission on Human Rights, or seek legal counsel.

II. Definitions

A. Gender Identity/Gender Expression

Gender identity is an individual's sense of being either male or female, man or woman, or something other or in-between. Gender expression describes the external characteristics and behaviors that are socially defined as either masculine or feminine, such as dress, mannerisms, speech patterns and social interactions.

B. Transgender

"Transgender" is an umbrella term that includes anyone whose

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gender identity and/or gender expression does not match society's expectations of how an individual who was assigned a particular sex at birth should behave in relation to their gender. The term includes, but is not limited to:

- pre-operative, post-operative and non-operative transsexuals who may or may not use hormones;
- intersex individuals;
- persons exhibiting gender characteristics and identities that are perceived to be inconsistent with their gender at birth;
- persons perceived to be androgynous;
- transvestites;
- cross-dressers; and,
- drag queens or kings.

1. Transsexuals

Transsexuals are individuals whose gender expression or identity is perceived to conflict with the sex assigned to them at birth, and who may or may not begin or continue the process of hormone replacement therapy and/or gender confirmation surgery. Transsexuals are often described as female-to-male (FTM) or male-to-female (MTF).

2. Gender Variant, Gender Non-conforming or Gender Different

Gender variant, gender non-conforming, or gender

different individuals have a gender identity and/or gender expression that is not completely male or female. This includes individuals who do not conform to expectations of a specific gender role and individuals who express both masculine and feminine qualities. These individuals are sometimes referred to as “androgynous.”

C. Intersex Individuals

Intersex individuals are born with chromosomes, external genitalia, and/or an internal reproductive system that varies from what is considered “standard” for either males or females.

III. Areas of Application

A. Employment

(Administrative Code: Section 8-107(1))

It is an unlawful discriminatory practice for an employer, or an employee or agent thereof, to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment based upon actual or perceived gender (including the individual's actual or perceived sex, gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression, whether or not that gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression is different from that traditionally associated with the legal sex assigned to an individual at birth) with regard to recruitment, hiring, firing, promotions, wages, job

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assignments, training, benefits, and other terms and conditions of employment.

B. Public Accommodations

(Administrative Code: Section 8-107(4))

“Public accommodations” refer to providers of goods and/or services to the public. Restaurants, hospitals, stores, theaters, and service providers (including government) are some examples of public accommodations.

It is an unlawful discriminatory practice for a place or provider of a public accommodation directly or indirectly to refuse, withhold from, or deny a person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, services or privileges of an accommodation based upon the person’s actual or perceived gender (including the individual’s actual or perceived sex, gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression, whether or not that gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression is different from that traditionally associated with the legal sex assigned to an individual at birth).

C. Housing & Lending Institutions

(Administrative Code: Section 8-107(5))

The housing discrimination provisions apply to the owner, lessor, managing agent or other person having the right to sell, rent or lease or approve

the sale, rental or lease of a housing accommodation.

It is an unlawful discriminatory practice for such persons to refuse to sell, rent, lease, approve the sale, rental or lease or otherwise deny to or withhold a housing accommodation or an interest therein from, or otherwise discriminate against any person on the basis of actual or perceived gender (including the individual’s actual or perceived sex, gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression, whether or not that gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression is different from that traditionally associated with the legal sex assigned to an individual at birth).

Real estate brokers, real estate salespersons, employees or agents thereof may not discriminate on the basis of actual or perceived gender (including the individual’s actual or perceived sex, gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression, whether or not that gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression is different from that traditionally associated with the legal sex assigned to an individual at birth) in the rental or sale of property. The prohibited behavior includes all aspects of real property transactions, such as the refusal to show, rent, or sell real property

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that is available for sale or lease, the addition of different or additional terms or conditions in a lease or mortgage, and the refusal to provide services or make repairs or improvements for any tenant or lessee.

Banks and other lending institutions may not discriminate against an applicant for credit on the basis of actual or perceived gender (including the individual's actual or perceived sex, gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression, whether or not that gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression is different from that traditionally associated with the legal sex assigned to an individual at birth).

D. Civil Action for Discriminatory Harassment or Violence

(Administrative Code: Section 8-602)

It is illegal to interfere by force or threat of force, or knowingly injure, intimidate or interfere with, oppress, or threaten any other person in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him or her by the constitution or laws of this state or by the constitution or laws of the United States or by local law of the city when such injury, intimidation, interference, oppression or threat is motivated in whole or in part by the victim's actual or perceived gender (including the individual's actual or perceived sex, gender identity, self-image, appearance,

behavior or expression, whether or not that gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression is different from that traditionally associated with the legal sex assigned to an individual at birth).

It is also illegal to knowingly deface, damage or destroy the real or personal property of any person for the purpose of intimidating or interfering with the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to the other person by the constitution or laws of this state or by the constitution or laws of the United States or by local law of the city when such defacement, damage or destruction of real or personal property is motivated in whole or in part by the victim's actual or perceived gender (including the individual's actual or perceived sex, gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression, whether or not that gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression is different from that traditionally associated with the legal sex assigned to an individual at birth).

In addition to coming to the New York City Commission on Human Rights, victims of bias-related harassment or violence are encouraged to report the incident immediately to the police and/or their County's District Attorney's Office.

E. Retaliation

It is against the law for an employer, housing provider, lending institution, or provider of a public accommodation to retaliate against an individual because the individual opposed an unlawful discriminatory practice or made a charge, or because the individual testified, assisted, or participated in an investigation, proceeding or hearing.

IV. Avoiding Discriminatory Practices

A. Preventing Harassment and Hostile Environment

Discrimination on the basis of actual or perceived gender (including the individual's actual or perceived sex, gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression, whether or not that gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression is different from that traditionally associated with the legal sex assigned to an individual at birth) is a violation of the Human Rights Law. Discrimination may take the form of unwelcome verbal or physical conduct, including, but not limited to, derogatory comments, jokes, graffiti, drawings or photographs, touching or gestures.

To avoid the appearance of discrimination, individuals should be addressed with names,

titles, pronouns, and other terms appropriate to their gender identity. The refusal to address individuals in a manner appropriate to their gender identity is a factor that the Commission will consider when determining if discrimination exists.

- In general, individuals in New York may change their names without having to go through a formal legal process, as long as the new name is used consistently and without intent to defraud others. Prefixes such as “Ms.” and “Mr.” and suffixes such as “Jr.” and “Sr.” do not have legal significance.
- When an individual is uncertain about which name, pronoun (he/she; him/her) or title (Ms./Miss/Mrs./Mr.) to use in addressing or referring to another individual, it is generally appropriate to ask the individual.

Requesting proof of an individual's gender, except when legally required, challenging an individual's gender, or asking inappropriate questions about intimate details of an individual's anatomy, are factors that the Commission will consider when determining if discrimination exists.

B. Ensuring that Dress Codes Allow for Expression of Gender Identity

When developing and enforcing dress codes that are gender-specific,

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employers should permit employees to comply with the gender-specific provisions in the codes in an appropriate manner that is consistent with their gender identity and gender expression.

C. Providing Access to Restrooms and Other Sex-Segregated Facilities

Nothing in the Human Rights Law prohibits restrooms from being designated by gender. With respect to facilities that are restricted on the basis of sex, the following are some of the factors that suggest that discriminatory conduct related to gender identity has occurred:

- Not allowing individuals to use a restroom or other sex-segregated facility consistent with their gender identity or gender expression; or
- Requiring individuals to provide identification as a means of identifying their gender before allowing them to use the restroom or other sex-segregated facility.

Policies and practices aimed at preventing or addressing lewd behavior or conduct that violates the privacy of others should apply to and protect all individuals. The Commission recommends that, where single occupancy restrooms are available, they be designated as “gender neutral.” The Commission also encourages

covered entities to provide accommodations to individuals who have concerns about use of public restrooms because of gender identity or gender expression. Such accommodations could include, for example, offering the use of a private restroom to a member of the public. If an individual feels uncomfortable using a particular restroom because of another individual’s presence in the restroom, he or she may be encouraged to wait until that individual has left, or to use another restroom.

D. Public Accommodations Where Nudity is Unavoidable

(e.g., health clubs, dressing or changing rooms, etc.)

Public accommodations should provide access to appropriate facilities for all individuals.

The Human Rights Commission recommends that public accommodation facilities, such as locker rooms, which are designated for use based on sex, take steps to create private spaces within them (for example, by installing curtains or cubicles).

Factors that suggest discriminatory conduct has occurred will include not allowing individuals to use a dressing or changing room consistent with their gender identity or gender expression.

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E. Policy/Training

The Commission recommends that employers, housing providers, providers of public accommodations, and banks/lending institutions implement anti-discrimination policies that address gender identity and gender expression issues, as well as all other areas covered by the Human Rights Law, and institute training for employees and agents on an ongoing basis.

V. Enforcement and Penalties

The City Human Rights Law is enforced in a number of ways:

- The Commission on Human Rights provides opportunities for mediation of complaints and also investigates and prosecutes violations of the Law. If the Commission, after a hearing, finds that violation of the Law has occurred, it may award damages and order other affirmative relief such as, for example, hiring, reinstating, or upgrading an employee and requiring admission to an organization. In addition, the Commission may order civil penalties up to \$250,000. A person who fails to comply with an order issued by the Commission may also be liable for a civil penalty of not more than \$50,000 and an additional civil penalty of not more than \$100 per day for each day the violation continues.
- A private cause of action may be brought under the City's Human Rights Law. Upon finding that a violation of the Law has occurred, a court may award damages, injunctive relief, and attorney's fees.
- The New York City Corporation Counsel may bring a civil action when there is reasonable cause to believe that a person or group is engaging in a pattern or practice that denies to any person the full enjoyment of rights under the City Human Rights Law. In this instance, the court may award damages, injunctive relief, and attorney's fees, and may also award civil penalties of not more than \$250,000.
- In a case involving discriminatory harassment or violence, where a person has been found to have interfered or attempted to interfere by threats, intimidation or coercion with rights protected under the Law, and the interference or attempted interference was motivated in whole or in part by the victim's actual or perceived gender, the New York City Corporation Counsel may ask a court to award civil penalties of not more than \$100,000.

Appendix

Local Law 3

LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 2002

No. 3

Introduced by Council Members Perkins, Lopez, Quinn, Reed, the Speaker (Council Member Miller), Moskowitz, Rodriguez, Boyland, Avella, Davis, de Blasio, Gennaro, Gerson, Katz, Koppell, Liu, McMahon, Monserrate, Rivera, Sears, Weprin, Brewer, Barron, Serrano and Stewart; also Council Members Addabbo, Jr., Martinez, Yassky, Clarke, Baez and Recchia, Jr.

A Local Law to amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to gender-based discrimination.

Be it enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Legislative finding and intent. The City Council finds and declares that it is in the interest of the City of New York to protect its citizens from discrimination. Discrimination, prejudice, intolerance and bigotry directly and profoundly threaten the rights and freedom of New Yorkers. The City Council established the Human Rights Law to protect its inhabitants from these dangers. Included in the City's Human Rights Law is a prohibition of discrimination against individuals based on gender. The scope of this gender-based protection, however, requires clarification. This local law is intended to make clear that all gender-based discrimination — including, but not limited to, discrimination based on an individual's actual or perceived sex, and discrimination based on an individual's gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior, or expression — constitutes a violation of the City's Human Rights Law.

Gender-based discrimination affects a broad range of individuals. But the impact of gender-based discrimination is especially debilitating for those whose gender self-image and presentation do not fully accord with the legal sex assigned to them at birth. For those individuals, gender-based discrimination often leads to pariah status including the loss of a job, the loss of an apartment, and the refusal of service in public accommodations such as restaurants or stores. The impact of such discrimination can be especially devastating for those who endure other prejudices due to their race, ethnicity, national origin, or citizenship status, in addition to gender-based discrimination. In adopting this legislation, the City Council declares that the ability of all New Yorkers to work and to live free from invidious discrimination based on gender is the guiding principle of public policy and law.

§2. Section 8-102 of chapter one of title eight of the administrative code of the City of New York is amended by adding a new subdivision 23 to read as follows:

23. The term "gender" shall include actual or perceived sex and shall also include a person's gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression, whether or not that gender identity, self-image, appearance, behavior or expression is different from that traditionally associated with the legal sex assigned to that person at birth.

§3. This local law shall take effect immediately.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, s.s.:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of the City of New York, passed by the Council on April 24, 2002, and approved by the Mayor on April 30, 2002.



VICTOR L. ROBLES
City Clerk, Clerk of the Council

