



Residents in Florida Would Gain Nondiscrimination Protections Under the Equality Act

April 20, 2021

The Equality Act is a landmark piece of legislation that codifies the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Bostock v. Clayton County*¹ and would provide LGBTQ people with explicit protections from discrimination in employment, housing, credit, and jury service. The bill also prohibits discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, and sex in federally funded programs as well as in public accommodations.² In addition, it expands the list of protected public accommodations to include retail stores, transportation services, services such as banks, and online retailers. This fact sheet provides adult population estimates of LGBTQ people, women, communities of color, and foreign-born individuals in Florida who would gain new civil rights protections with the passage of the Equality Act.

Based on an assessment of Florida's laws as of April 2021, passage of the Equality Act would extend additional rights in the state to a total of 772,000 LGBTQ adults, 8,910,148 women, 9,872,800 people of color, and 4,526,428 individuals born outside the United States.³ Note that employment nondiscrimination protections have been excluded from this analysis because the recent Supreme Court decision in *Bostock* explicitly extends Title VII employment discrimination protections based on sexual orientation and gender identity.⁴

Housing

- The Fair Housing Act provides federal housing discrimination protections because of sex, race, color, religion, familial status, disability, or national origin.⁵
- While the Supreme Court's decision in *Bostock v. Clayton County* extends protections against discrimination because of sex to include sexual orientation and gender identity,⁶ and the Florida Commission on Human Relations has consequentially stated that it will investigate housing discrimination complaints because of sexual orientation and gender identity,⁷ LGBTQ individuals in Florida are not explicitly protected from discrimination under current state law. The Equality Act would clarify that federal protections in housing extend to 772,000 LGBTQ adults in the state.

Credit

- The Equal Credit Opportunity Act provides federal credit discrimination protections based on sex, race, color, religion, marital status, age, or national origin.⁸
- While the Supreme Court's decision in *Bostock v. Clayton County* extends protections against discrimination because of sex to include sexual orientation and gender identity, LGBTQ individuals in Florida are not protected from discrimination under current state law. The Equality Act would clarify that federal protections in credit extend to 772,000 LGBTQ adults in the state.

Jury service in federal courts

- Currently, 28 U.S. Code Section 1862 provides federal jury service discrimination protections based on sex, race, color, religion, economic status, and national origin.⁹
- While the Supreme Court's decision in *Bostock v. Clayton County* extends protections against discrimination because of sex to include sexual orientation and gender identity, LGBTQ individuals in Florida are not protected from discrimination under current state law. The Equality Act would clarify that federal protections in jury service extend to 772,000 LGBTQ adults in the state.

Federally funded programs

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination in federally assisted programs, currently provides protections based on race, color, or national origin.¹⁰
- The Equality Act would extend protections based on sex, sexual orientation, and gender identity under Title VI federally funded programs, such as those related to education and health care. This would provide protections for 8,910,148 women and 772,000 LGBTQ adults in the state.¹¹

Public accommodations

- Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 provides federal public accommodation protections based on race, color, religion, or national origin.¹²
- Individuals in Florida are protected from discrimination based on sex under current state law.
- While the Florida Commission on Human Relations has stated that it will investigate public accommodation discrimination complaints because of sexual orientation and gender identity,¹³ individuals in Florida are not explicitly protected from discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity under current state law. The Equality Act would codify and expand protections in public accommodations for 772,000 LGBTQ adults in the state.
- The Equality Act expands the number of locations classified as public accommodations protected under federal civil rights law. Based on Florida's current list of protected accommodations, the Equality Act would expand the number of locations beyond those in current federal and state civil rights law. This would extend protections to 8,910,148 women, 9,872,800 individuals of color, and 4,526,428 individuals not born in the United States.

Endnotes

1 *Bostock v. Clayton County*, 590 U.S. ___ (June 15, 2020), available at <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/590/17-1618/>.

2 Equality Act, H.R. 5, 117th Congress, 1st sess. (March 2, 2021), available at <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/5>.

3 For information on how these population estimates were derived, please see an overview on state-level gains under the Equality Act at Caroline Medina, Lindsay Mahowald, and Sharita Gruberg, "Millions Will Gain Nondiscrimination Protections Under the Equality Act," Center for American Progress, April 20, 2021, available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/?p=498164>.

4 *Bostock v. Clayton County*.

5 Williams Institute, "LGBT People in the US Not Protected by State Non-Discrimination Statutes" (Los Angeles: University of California Los Angeles School of Law, 2020), available at <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/lgbt-nondiscrimination-statutes/>.

6 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "HUD to Enforce Fair Housing Act to Prohibit Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity," Press release, February 11, 2021, available at https://www.hud.gov/press/press_releases_media_advisories/HUD_No_21_021.

7 Florida Commission on Human Relations, "Home," available at <https://fchr.myflorida.com/> (last accessed April 2021).

8 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "HUD to Enforce Fair Housing Act to Prohibit Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity."

9 Legal Information Institute, "28 U.S. Code § 1862 - Discrimination prohibited," available at <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/28/1862> (last accessed April 2021).

10 *Ibid.*

11 U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, "Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964," available at <https://www.eeoc.gov/statutes/title-vii-civil-rights-act-1964> (last accessed April 2021).

12 U.S. Department of Justice, "Title II of the Civil Rights Act (Public Accommodations)," available at <https://www.justice.gov/crt/title-ii-civil-rights-act-public-accommodations> (last accessed April 2021).

13 Florida Commission on Human Relations, "Home."