

### **TUCSON, ARIZONA 1/2**

2024 MUNICIPAL EQUALITY INDEX SCORECARD

#### I. Non-Discrimination Laws\*\*

STATE COUNTY MUNICIPAL AVAILABLE

This category evaluates whether discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity is prohibited by the city, county, or state in areas of employment, housing, and public accommodations.

Employment		
Housing		









# **SCORE**







**FLEX** Single-Occupancy All-Gender

Public Accommodations







## II. Municipality as Employer

MUNICIPAL COUNTY AVAILABLE

By offering equivalent benefits and protections to LGBTQ+ employees, awarding contracts to fair-minded businesses, and taking steps to ensure an inclusive workplace, municipalities commit themselves to treating LGBTQ+ employees equally.

Non-Discrimination in City Employment	
Transgender-Inclusive Healthcare Benefits***	

















Inclusive Workplace

**FLEX** City Employee Domestic Partner Benefits

City Contractor Non-Discrimination Ordinance





AVAILABLE

## III. Municipal Services

COUNTY

MUNICIPAL

This section assesses the efforts of the city to ensure LGBTQ+ residents are included in city services and programs.

#### Human Rights Commission NDO Enforcement by Human Rights













#### **SCORE**

**7** out of 12

FLEX	Youth Bullying Prevention Policy for
	City Services

LGBTQ+ Liaison in City Executive's Office





Older Adults

with HIV or AIDS

**FLEX** City Provides Services to the Transgender Community













**FLEX** City Provides Services to People Living















### TUCSON, ARIZONA 2/2

#### 2024 MUNICIPAL EQUALITY INDEX SCORECARD



MUNICIPAL AVAILABLE

### IV. Law Enforcement

Fair enforcement of the law includes

thoughtful and respectful way.

responsible reporting of hate crimes and

engaging with the LGBTQ+ community in a

10

12



10

Reported 2022 Hate Crimes Statistics

**22** out of 22

V. Leadership on LGBTQ+ Equality

This category measures the city leadership's commitment to fully include the LGBTQ+ community and to advocate for full equality.

Leadership's Public Position on LGBTQ+ Equality

LGBTQ+ Liaison/Task Force in Police

Department

to the FBI

**SCORE** 

SCORE

Leadership's Pro-Equality Legislative or Policy Efforts



MUNICIPAL AVAILABLE

**7** out of 8

FLEX Openly LGBTQ+ Elected or Appointed Leaders

TOTAL SCORE 89 + TOTAL FLEX SCORE 5 =

**FLEX** City Tests Limits of Restrictive State





Final Score 94

**CANNOT EXCEED 100** 

PTS FOR SEXUAL ORIENTATION — PTS FOR GENDER IDENTITY





FLEX PTS for criteria not accessible to all cities at this time.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT CITY SELECTION, CRITERIA OR THE MEI SCORING SYSTEM, PLEASE VISIT HRC.ORG/MEI.

All cities rated were provided their scorecard in advance of publication and given the opportunity to submit revisions. For feedback regarding a particular city's scorecard, please email mei@hrc.org.

<sup>\*\*</sup> On June 15, 2020, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in Bostock v. Clayton County, Georgia that sexual orientation and gender identity discrimination are prohibited under federal sex-based employment protections. Nevertheless, it is imperative that localities continue enacting explicitly LGBTQ-inclusive comprehensive non-discrimination laws since it will likely take additional litigation for Bostock to be fully applied to all sex-based protections under existing federal civil rights law. Moreover, federal law currently lacks sex-based protections in numerous key areas of life, including public spaces and services. Lastly, there are many invaluable benefits to localizing inclusive protections even when they exist on higher levels of government. For these reasons, the MEI will continue to only award credit in Part I for state, county, or municipal non-discrimination laws that expressly include sexual orientation and gender identity.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Unfortunately, many of the anti-LGBTQ+ state laws enacted in recent years has negated or overrode positive efforts several cities have made over the years, especially in regard to cities offering inclusive health care policies for transgender employees or transgender family members of employees. For this reason, many cities are only awarded partial credit as their ability to provide such benefits are no longer enforceable.