



FUNDERS FOR
LGBTQ
ISSUES

2024 RESOURCE TRACKING REPORT: LGBTQ Grantmaking by U.S. Foundations

JUNE 2026

FOREWORD

I am writing this foreword just days after the Supreme Court's *Louisiana vs. Callais* decision, rolling back decades of protections safeguarded within the Voting Right Act of 1965. It is impossible to reflect on this moment without thinking of Fannie Lou Hamer. Fannie did not know she had the right to vote until she was 44. Even in 1962, when she attempted to register in Mississippi, she was fired from her job and forced to leave her home to protect her life and the lives of those she loved. In order to vote, Fannie had to pay a poll tax and successfully pass a literacy test. She was one of thousands who led movements across the country to secure suffrage for Black and Brown people in the United States.

It is not lost on me that this was more than sixty years ago. Trying to articulate the heartbreak this decision has wrought feels Sisyphean. It feels beyond comprehension at times to name what feels like nothing but cruelty – especially in light of the justices' majority's assertion that [racism is over](#), knowing the vast and bloody inequities that are woven into our country's history still persist in the present day.

This is the core of the far right's project: not just to roll back centuries of organizing and vision, but to defeat our imagination. These attacks seek to effectively neutralize the civil protections that safeguard our human rights. By targeting the rights of trans people, reproductive rights, and racial justice, all of us are at risk. It is telling that the 2022 Supreme Court majority decision in *Dobbs vs Jackson Women's Health Organization*, reversing *Roe vs Wade*, Justice Thomas indicated in his opinion that the *Dobbs* decision paved the way for the Supreme Court to reconsider gay marriage.

We are all implicated in each other's struggles and liberation.

This is part of a larger, distinctly authoritarian strategy to erode protected civil rights. In the last several months, we have witnessed the passage of [SB244 in Kansas](#), a wide-ranging law offering bounties to residents who believe they've shared a bathroom with a trans person, and summarily invalidating the driver licenses of trans people, along with [hundreds of anti-trans bills](#) proposed in state legislatures across the country.

It is impossible to consider the analyses included in this 2024 Annual Resource Tracking Report without putting them in context with the larger coordinated attacks on our communities that have been orchestrated by the far-right across the globe. Progressive movements writ large have been forced to move defensively, countering well-funded and sustained opposition. Bad actors have moved to destroy generations of organizing to secure reproductive rights, promote racial justice, and advance queer and trans liberation.

However, the prevailing notion that progressive movements are losing would be an injustice. Despite flooding state legislatures with over fifteen hundred anti-trans and/or more broadly anti-LGBTQ bills in the past few years, the vast majority of these bills have been soundly defeated. The [Human Rights Campaign](#) found that of the 489 anti-LGBTQ bills introduced in 2024, 91% were defeated. It bears repeating that LGBTQ movements are winning despite being routinely underfunded. I'll say that again - **we are winning despite being wildly underfunded.**

What is undeniable is that by every metric imaginable - our movements persist - and robust funding for organizers on the frontlines can channel the momentum of these wins into an offense strategy that will safeguard the rights of our people. Despite every legislative setback, funding loss, and heartbreak in our communities, each day movement organizers show up to practice courage, creativity, and resourcefulness in strategy and action. Yet every time we lose, there are catastrophic consequences for our people. Each loss brings unimaginable risk and precarity for LGBTQ communities, particularly trans and nonbinary youth of color, and their families.

This is a time that calls for deeper philanthropic organizing within our field. It is a moment to ask: **What does it look like for us to demonstrate the same level of hope, coordination, and clarity that our movements continue to evince?**

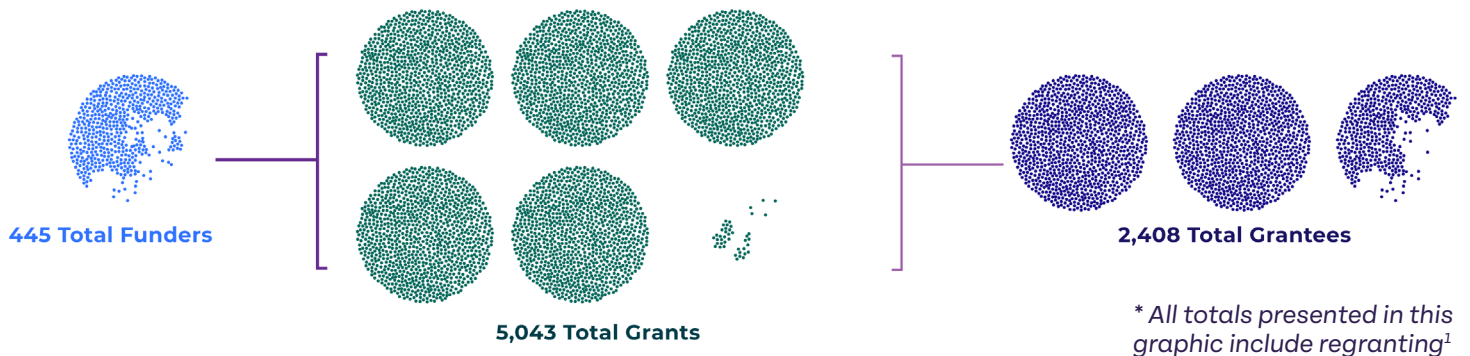
The 2024 Annual Resource Tracking Report offers a way forward. I won't mince words: institutional LGBTQ philanthropy continues to contract in a moment when we need a practice of expansiveness. **This is a time to think big, to harness our imagination, and push for philanthropy to show up with the organization and vision our movements are asking for. Use this report to help inform and shape your organizing. No matter the political landscape, our mandate remains the same: to show up abundantly and fiercely for our movements. We have the right to write our own story.**

In solidarity,

Saida Agostini-Bostic (she/her) | President, Funders for LGBTQ Issues

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2024 Grantmaking for LGBTQ Communities and Issues in the United States



Total awarded in 2024: **\$178,199,489** excludes regranteeing

Foundations based in the U.S. awarded a total of \$178.2 million in LGBTQ grants in calendar year 2024. This represented a decrease of \$31.2 million, or 15%, from the \$209.4 million in LGBTQ grants that were awarded the previous year. When adjusted for inflation, LGBTQ grant funding fell by 17% from 2023 to 2024.

The decrease in LGBTQ grant funding documented in 2024 continued a downward funding trend that has been documented since foundations awarded an all-time high of \$258.1 million in LGBTQ grants in 2022. The impacts of this drop in funding can be seen in almost every area of LGBTQ philanthropy in 2024, as presented in this report. This decline in philanthropic investment in LGBTQ communities and causes coincided with the weaponization of anti-trans narratives by right-wing political actors in advance of the November 2024 elections.²

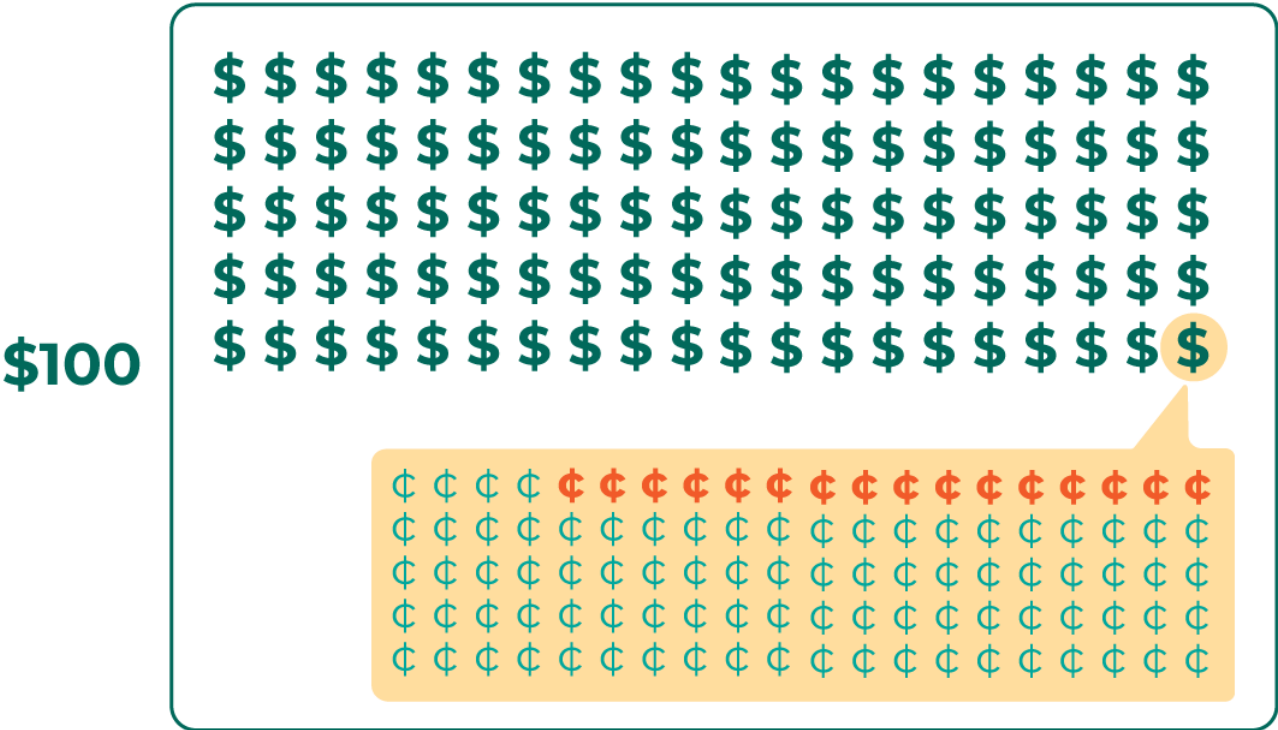
For every \$100 awarded by U.S. foundations in 2024, only 16 cents specifically supported LGBTQ communities and issues in the United States.³ This was a decrease from 20 cents for every \$100 awarded in 2023.

** Throughout this report, the acronym "LGBTQ" is inclusive of LGBTQ communities and individuals in all our diversity, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and questioning, intersex, asexual, agender, two-spirit, non-binary, gender non-conforming, and all persons who identify as LGBTQ+.*



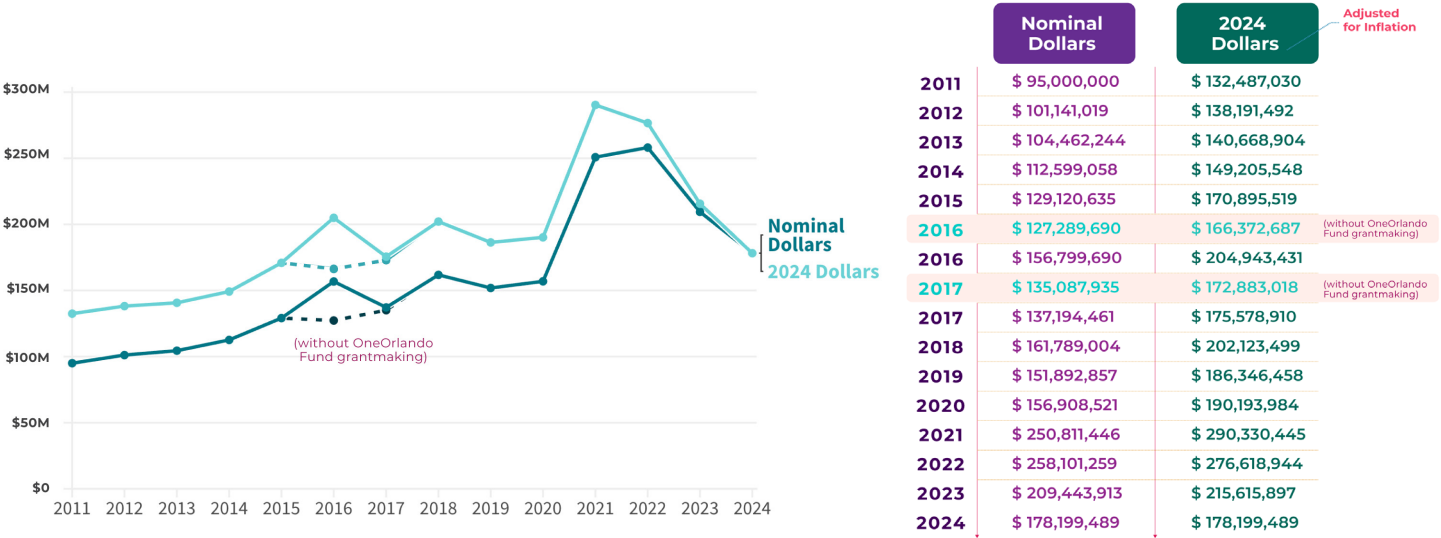
Foundations based in the U.S. awarded a total of \$178.2 million in LGBTQ grants in calendar year 2024. For context, research conducted by the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy (NCRP) found that, on average, **regressive foundations gave \$223 million annually to organizations working to limit the rights of LGBTQ people between 2020-2023**—during which our Resource Tracking Reports have identified an average of \$229 million in LGBTQ grantmaking.

For every \$100 awarded by U.S. foundations in 2024, only 16 cents specifically supported LGBTQ communities and issues in the United States. This was a decrease from 20 cents for every \$100 awarded in 2023.



Annual U.S. LGBTQ Grant Dollars Awarded, 2011-2024

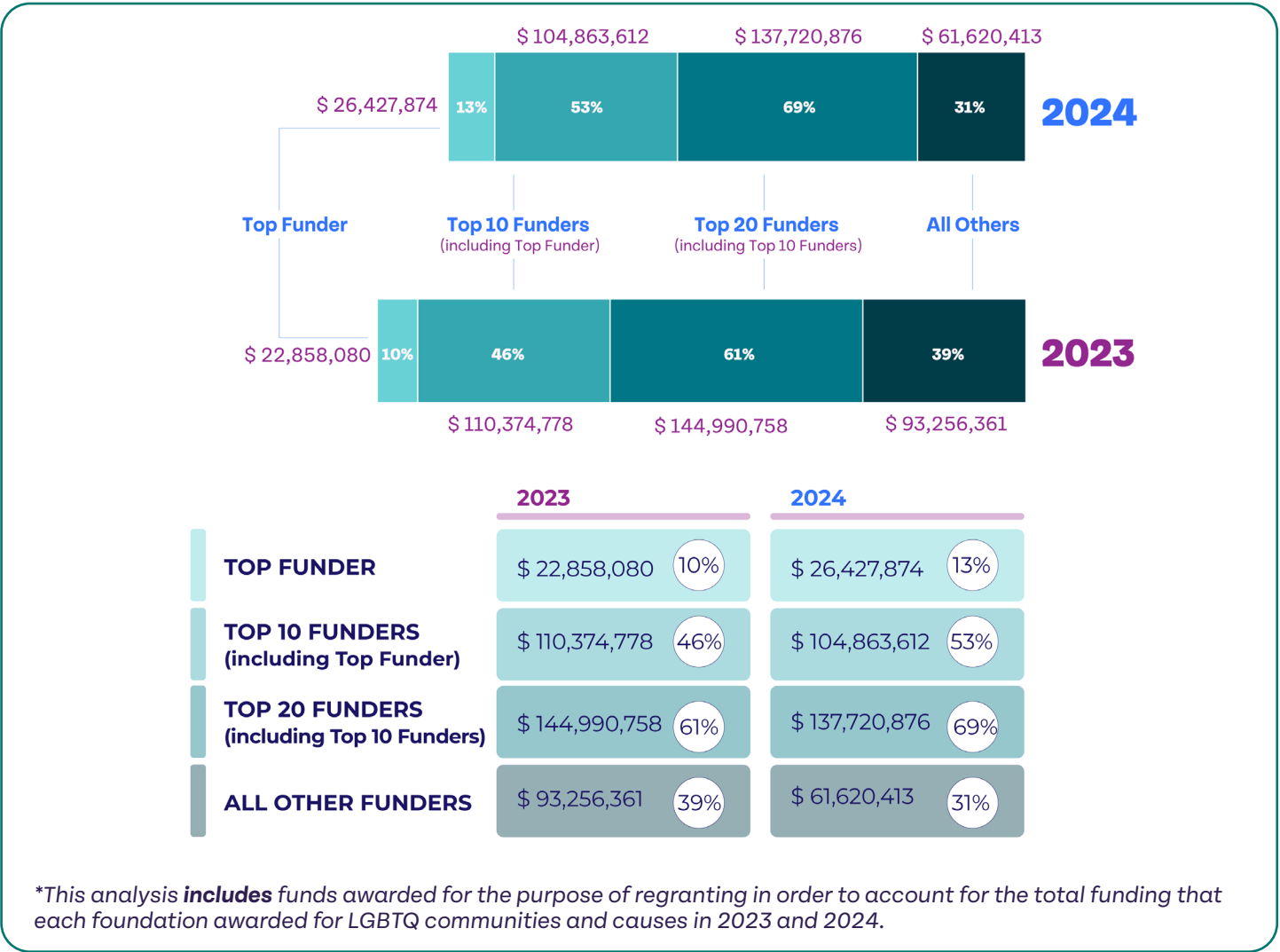
Philanthropic funding for LGBTQ communities and issues from U.S.-based foundations totaled **\$178.2 million in 2024.**



*The totals presented in this graph **exclude** funds awarded for the purpose of regranting and do not include funds awarded by U.S. foundations for grants outside of the United States. Past versions of this chart included global LGBTQ grant funding.⁴ Nominal dollars are not adjusted for inflation; 2024 dollars are adjusted according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index. Funding to [OneOrlando Fund](#), a community fund established after the 2016 Pulse Nightclub Massacre, was separated from other foundation funding in 2016 and 2017 to show the scale of this funding. Since 2018, any funding to OneOrlando is included in the main funding totals.

LGBTQ grantmaking was driven by a small group of leading funders in 2024, consistent with trends we have observed in recent years, which continues to be both an asset and a vulnerability for the sector. For example, the LGBTQ philanthropic landscape was more top-heavy in 2024 than the previous year because the top 20 funders awarded 69% of total funding in 2024. This represents a higher percentage than the 61% of total funding that the top 20 funders awarded in 2023. However, the top 20 funders in 2024 awarded over \$7 million dollars less than the top 20 funders in 2023 (\$145 million in 2023 compared to \$137.7 million in 2024). This analysis illuminates how vital it is to consider total funding awarded, as well as the percentage of total funding when reviewing the analyses presented in later sections of this report.

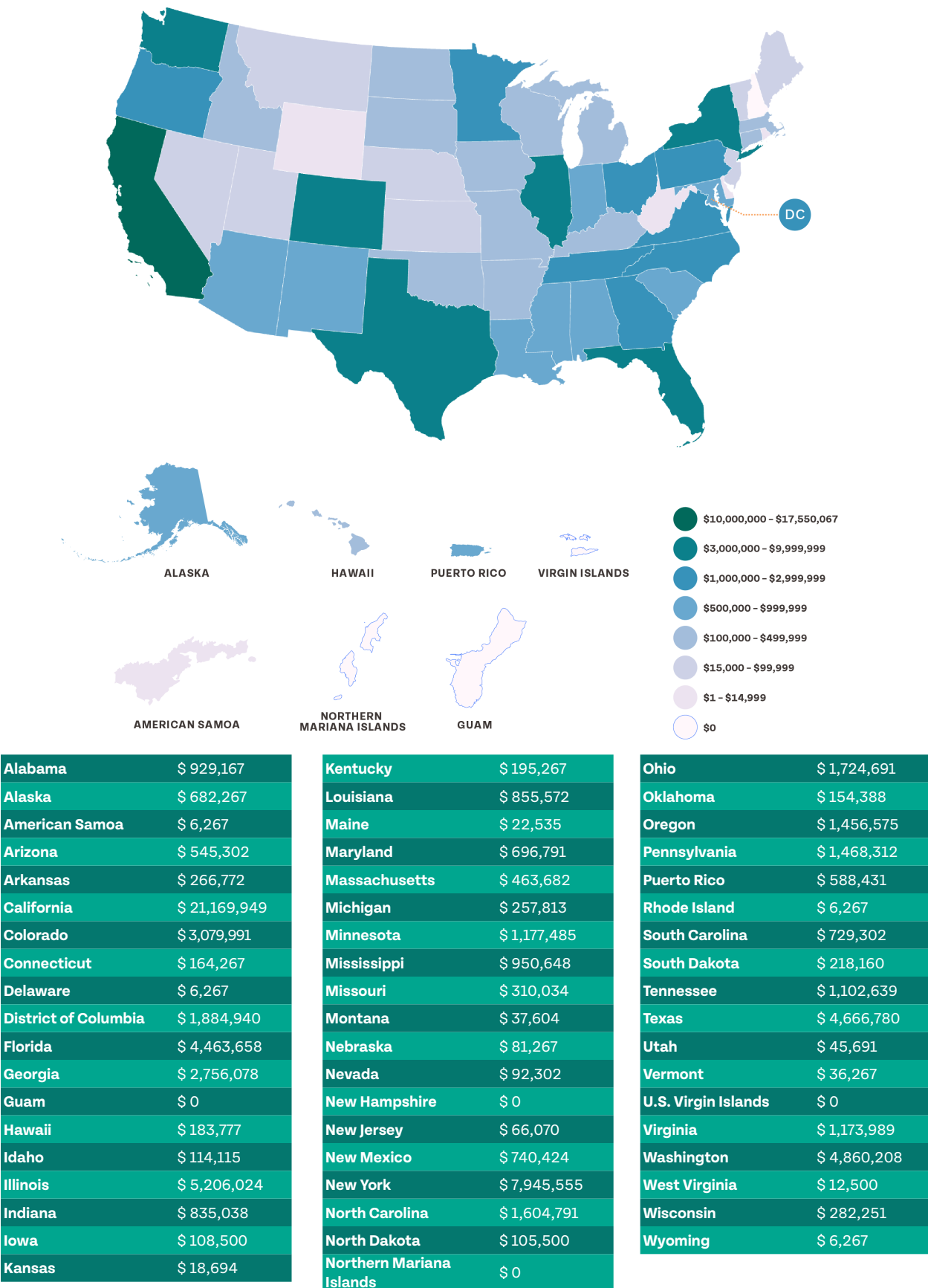
Comparison of Top Funders by Relative Percentage of Total U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding, Including Regranting, 2023 to 2024



Philanthropic investment in LGBTQ communities and issues varied widely across states and territories in 2024, continuing a funding trend that has long been documented by previous Resource Tracking Reports. **The rise of anti-LGBTQ bills at the state and local levels in recent years underscores the importance of state-specific funding for organizations advocating against such policies, as well as those organizations providing community support once these bills become law.**⁵

1) Aswell, S. (2025, May 21). *The Complete Guide to Regranting*. Submittable. <https://www.submittable.com/blog/regranting/>
2) Southern Poverty Law Center. (2026). *Anti-LGBTQ*. <https://www.splcenter.org/resources/extremist-files/anti-lgbtq/>
3) Giving USA. (2025, June 24). *U.S. charitable giving grew to \$592.50 billion in 2024, lifted by stock market gains*. <https://givingusa.org/giving-usa-2025-u-s-charitable-giving-grew-to-592-50-billion-in-2024-lifted-by-stock-market-gains/>
4) Global Philanthropy Project. (2024). *2021-2022 Global Resources Report: Government & Philanthropic Support for LGBTI Communities*. <https://globalresourcesreport.org/>
5) American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). (2024, December 6). *Mapping Attacks on LGBTQ Rights in U.S. State Legislatures in 2024*. <https://www.aclu.org/legislative-attacks-on-lgbtq-rights-2024>

Local and State Funding of LGBTQ Communities and Causes, by State, 2024



*This graphic **excludes** funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.
**An interactive version of this graphic can be found in the [Resource Tracking Data Explorer](#).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Foreword 2
- Executive Summary 3
- Introduction 8
- 2024 Resource Tracking Report Findings 11
 - Sources of LGBTQ Grant Funding in 2024 11
 - Top-Heaviness 14
 - 2025 Federal Funding Cuts 17
 - Multi-Year Grant Data 22
 - LGBTQ Populations of Focus in 2024 23
 - Distribution of U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding by SOGIESC 23
 - Funding for TGNCNBi Communities and Causes 24
 - Distribution of U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding for Communities of Color 29
 - Distribution of U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding by Age Groups and Other Populations 31
 - Local, State, and Regional Funding for LGBTQ Communities and Issues in 2024 33
 - Geographic Levels of LGBTQ Grant Funding 33
 - Local, State, and Regional Focus of LGBTQ Grant Funding 34
 - Funding for LGBTQ Communities and Issues by Type of Support in 2024 37
 - Funding for LGBTQ Communities and Issues by Issue Area in 2024 39
 - COVID-19 Funding from 2020 to 2024 40
 - Funding for LGBTQ Communities and Issues by Strategy in 2024 41
 - Rapid Response Funding for LGBTQ Communities and Issues in 2024 42
 - Duration 43
 - Type of Support 43
 - Geographic Distribution 44
- Methodology 46
- Acknowledgments 48
 - About Funders for LGBTQ Issues 48
 - Mission 48
 - Board of Directors 48
 - Staff 49
 - Report Credits 49

Introduction

On behalf of our Funders for LGBTQ Issues team, we are proud to present the *2024 Resource Tracking Report: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) Grantmaking by U.S. Foundations*. This is the 22nd edition of this annual report that documents the latest trends in LGBTQ* philanthropy, and contextualizes the shifts in the funding landscape in light of key political, economic, cultural, and environmental events occurring during calendar year 2024 when these LGBTQ grants were awarded.

For more than two decades, these Resource Tracking Reports have analyzed the latest LGBTQ grant data to identify gaps in funding and present recommendations for U.S. foundations. It is the hope of Funders for LGBTQ Issues that this report can aid funders in building grantmaking strategies to more effectively support LGBTQ and allied movements given the lived realities and unique needs of our communities across the country.

The year 2024 was notable for many reasons, not the least of which is that historic elections took place in more than 60 countries, including the United States, which led to a wave of political shifts around the world.⁶ The outcomes of these elections in the U.S. were particularly notable; on one hand, the Trump-Vance ticket won the U.S. Presidential election and on the other, Sarah McBride was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, making her the first openly transgender member of Congress. No one could escape the anti-trans, anti-DEI (Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion), and anti-immigrant rhetoric pouring out of far-right campaigns across the country, nor could we ignore the rising number of anti-LGBTQ bills that were introduced in almost every state that year.⁷

With regard to LGBTQ philanthropy, 445 U.S.-based foundations awarded \$178.2 million through 5,043 grants to 2,408 grantees in 2024. This represented a decrease of \$31.2 million, or 15%, from the \$209.4 million in LGBTQ grants that were awarded the previous year. **When adjusted for inflation, LGBTQ grant funding fell by 17% from 2023 to 2024.**

The decrease in LGBTQ grant funding documented in 2024 continued a downward trend that has been documented since foundations awarded an all-time high of \$258.1 million in LGBTQ grants in 2022. The effects of the steady drop in overall LGBTQ funding

since then can be seen in almost every area of LGBTQ philanthropy, as presented in this report.

Part of the decrease in LGBTQ funding observed in 2024 was due to missing grantmaking data from three private foundations that had been in the group of top 20 funders in recent years. These foundations declined to submit their data for inclusion in this report due to the hostile political environment at the time of data collection and fears of politically-motivated attacks as notable funders of LGBTQ communities and issues. While this is an understandable risk mitigation strategy, the 2024 dataset is somewhat incomplete as a result, which limits our collective ability to fully understand where funding was going within the sector during that year. **However, even if we held their 2023 funding levels constant in the 2024 dataset, the total amount of LGBTQ funding would still have decreased by 6% in 2024; approximately \$197.3 million total in LGBTQ grant funding would have been awarded that year, which is \$12.1 million less than was awarded in 2023.**

Similarly, our methodology includes grantmaking data from IRS Form 990s, but the IRS dataset was unavailable during the government shutdown that began in October 2025 and ended in mid-November 2025.⁸ When we were able to download 990 data in January 2026, the resulting dataset was smaller than in previous years, likely due to delays in uploading relevant data due to the government shutdown. As a result, LGBTQ grant data from fewer grantmakers are included in the 2024 dataset than in recent years. Based on 990 data from 2023, we estimate that approximately \$15 million in LGBTQ grant data from 990s are missing from the 2024 dataset.

If we were to hold the 2023 totals from the three private foundations and the 990 data constant in 2024, the final total of LGBTQ grantmaking would be approximately \$212.3 million in 2024. This would reflect a slight nominal increase of only \$2.9 million in LGBTQ grant funding from 2023 to 2024, which would have been washed out by inflation.

Given these considerations, the primary insight from this report is that even if missing data according to our estimates were accounted for in 2024, the overall LGBTQ funding landscape did not increase substantially enough to respond to growing anti-LGBTQ, anti-rights, and anti-democracy movements at the time.

* Throughout this report, the acronym "LGBTQ" is inclusive of LGBTQ communities and individuals in all our diversity, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and questioning, intersex, asexual, agender, two-spirit, non-binary, gender non-conforming, and all persons who identify as LGBTQ+.

For context, the 114 organizations on the Advisory Board of Project 2025 have a combined annual revenue of approximately \$1.4 billion from a variety of sources, including from well-known conservative philanthropic institutions.⁹ Anti-LGBTQ sentiment is one of the defining tenets that unites this disparate coalition, which poses an “existential risk” to transgender people and their families.¹⁰

In spite of the stark disparities in funding, LGBTQ movements in the United States have built a robust ecosystem of policy advocacy, grassroots organizing, narrative building, direct services, and mutual aid that continues to respond to the needs of the moment. The Trans Legislation Tracker reported that of the 701 anti-trans bills proposed in 2024, only 51 were passed into law. If LGBTQ-serving organizations can achieve such wins in the face of deeply funded opposition actors, it is critical for progressive philanthropy to increase the scale and scope of resources they allocate to supporting social justice and human rights movements.

Additionally, research conducted by the National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy (NCRP) found that, on average, regressive foundations gave \$223 million annually to organizations working to limit the rights of LGBTQ people between 2020-2023—during which our Resource Tracking Reports have identified an average of \$229 million in LGBTQ grantmaking during those same years.¹¹ The marginal difference between anti-LGBTQ and pro-LGBTQ grantmaking was disconcerting when this NCRP analysis was released in December 2025, but is now even more alarming given the decrease we are seeing in 2024 grantmaking data.

Though many of the conditions that made 2024 challenging are even worse as of the time of this report’s publication, we refuse to lose hope. We know that solidarity with one another is vital to our collective survival and find both hope and direction in the 2024 LGBTQ grantmaking trends presented herein.

This report features a continuation of new analyses that were added in the prior Resource Tracking Report regarding multi-year grantmaking and rapid response funding. New to this iteration of the report is an analysis of anti-trans bills that were introduced at the state level in 2024, alongside the trans population

in each state as well as dedicated funding for transgender, gender non-conforming, and nonbinary (TGNCNB) communities through grants that were awarded that year. **This analysis makes it clear that many more anti-trans bills were introduced in states where very little, if any, TGNCNB-specific funding was awarded in 2024.**

Operating with so little support from institutional grantmakers, activists and organizers were taxed to protect targeted community members and mobilize coalitions to block these bills. While our communities were still able to defeat many bills with what little resources we had, there were also significant losses to the human rights of transgender youth and adults, losses which helped advance Project 2025’s national strategy. Aside from the significant real-life tragedy and human rights crisis these bills precipitate, given the strategic importance Project 2025’s authors have placed on attacking transgender people’s existence to advance their platform, progressive philanthropy cedes important strategic ground by failing to surge state-specific funding to those organizations serving and defending the rights of trans communities.¹²

Another new addition to this report is an analysis of two sets of survey data that were collected from U.S.-based foundations in Fall 2025 and Spring 2026 regarding the anticipated impacts of the 2025 federal funding cuts on foundations’ funding sources as well as their future LGBTQ grantmaking. The first round of this survey was included as part of the 2024 LGBTQ data collection process, while the second round was shared with foundations via email in Spring 2026. An analysis of these data across two points in time indicate that funding sources for these foundations may have become more stable in 2026 compared to the prior year. Less than half (48%) of respondents in Fall 2025 reported that their institution’s funding sources would not change in light of the federal funding cuts. This proportion increased to 63% of those that responded in Spring 2026. **Compared to Fall 2025 survey data, a higher proportion of foundations reported in Spring 2026 that their LGBTQ funding would not change in light of the federal funding cuts. These findings indicate that sampled foundations were not planning to increase their LGBTQ funding though federal funds for programs that serve LGBTQ communities across the country have been cut.**

6) Carroll, K., Livingston, R., Tikkanen, A. (2025, January 13). 2024: Year in Review. Encyclopedia Britannica, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/2024-Year-in-Review>

7) American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). (2024, December 6). Mapping Attacks on LGBTQ Rights in U.S. State Legislatures in 2024. <https://www.aclu.org/legislative-attacks-on-lgbtq-rights-2024>

8) Internal Revenue Service (IRS). (2025, November 19). IRS resumes normal activities following the 2025 lapse in appropriations. <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/irs-resumes-normal-activities-following-the-2025-lapse-in-appropriations>

9) Besen, W.R. (2025). Behind the Mask: The Project 2025 Organizations Reshaping America, Vol. 1. Truth Wins Out. <https://truthwinsout.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/Behind-The-Mask-Vol-1.pdf>

10) Besen, W.R. (2025). Behind the Mask: The Project 2025 Organizations Reshaping America, Vol. 1. Truth Wins Out. <https://truthwinsout.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/Behind-The-Mask-Vol-1.pdf>

The following trends from 2024 LGBTQ grantmaking data offer additional insights into the far-reaching impacts of the overall decrease in LGBTQ philanthropy that are reverberating to the present day:

- As has been reported in recent Resource Tracking Reports, **private foundations accounted for the largest percentage (34%) of domestic LGBTQ grant dollars that were awarded in 2024, though the dollar amount decreased by 33% from 2023 to 2024.** Private foundations based in the U.S. awarded \$101 million for LGBTQ communities and causes in 2023 and only \$68.2 million in 2024.
- LGBTQ grant funding specifically for **transgender, gender nonconforming, and nonbinary (TGNCNB)** communities decreased by 9% from \$36.4 million in 2023 to \$33.3 million in 2024. This continues the downward trend in funding for these communities following the all-time high of \$48.2 million in 2022.
- Funding for LGBTQ communities of color generally in 2024 decreased by 12% from 2023. **Funding for Black LGBTQ communities decreased by 8% from 2023 to 2024,** which continued the downward trend of funding for Black LGBTQ communities and issues from the all-time high of \$35 million in 2022.
- **LGBTQ grants to support state-level activities decreased by 22% from \$37.4 million in 2023 to \$29.1 million in 2024.** Funding for this geographic level had increased in 2023, so this significant drop in 2024 is concerning, especially given the high number of anti-trans bills that have been introduced in state legislatures in recent years. Organizations advocating against such bills at the state level must be adequately resourced in order to prevent them from becoming law.
- **The Southeast region continued to be awarded the highest amount of funding in 2024,** building on the 27% increase that was documented from 2022 to 2023. Foundations awarded a total of \$38.9 million in LGBTQ grants focused on this region, which was an **8% increase from the 2023 funding level of \$36.1 million.**
- Rapid response funding for LGBTQ-serving organizations continued to be a critical resource to LGBTQ movements in 2024. According to the latest data, 42 foundations awarded a total of \$8.5 million to 154 grantees through 231 rapid response grants in 2024. **Compared to 2023 data, LGBTQ rapid response funding increased by 27% in 2024.**

It is our hope that the data presented in this report help grantmaking institutions refine their funding strategies to further advance queer liberation. We continue to be open to feedback from grantmakers, grantees, advocates, and allies on ways to improve this analysis to best support the needs of the sector. Given the rising threats to democracy, bodily autonomy, and the very existence of our communities, some allies have pulled away from our communities for some ill-fated attempt at self-preservation. Drawing from the lessons of Funders for LGBTQ Issues own founding in the early 1980s during the HIV/AIDS crisis, we know that everyone has a role to play within this ecosystem. **Whether moving funding underground, or standing directly in the forefront, our movements demand and deserve a philanthropic sector that is bold, nimble, and courageous.** Not everyone has the option to be anonymous and this report stands in solidarity with those who refuse to abandon our communities. We honor all those who recognize that now is the time to double down in their investment in our collective liberation.

Funders for LGBTQ Issues is committed to serving as a thought and implementation partner to our members and the field at large as we collectively navigate the challenges our communities are facing every day. We welcome opportunities to collaborate with our stakeholders during this time of crisis to ensure that our loved ones, our communities, and all who face systemic oppression are protected, liberated, and thriving.

Onward,

Alyssa Lawther, Senior Research Officer (they/them)

Sammy Luffy, Director of Research (she/her)

Funders for LGBTQ Issues

11) Note: Philanthropy is not the only source of funding of anti-LGBTQ organizations, so we estimate that these organizations also receive funding through churches, corporations, and other mechanisms that have fewer or no tax reporting requirements. For more information, please see: Ponce, K. (2025, December 2). *The Rise of Regressive Philanthropy in the 21st Century*. National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy (NCRP). <https://ncrp.org/2025/12/the-rise-of-regressive-philanthropy-in-the-21st-century/>
12) Lee, W.Y., Hobbs, J.N., et. al. (2024). State-level anti-transgender laws increase past-year suicide attempts among transgender and non-binary young people in the USA. *Nature Human Behavior*, 8, 2096–2106, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-024-01979-5>

2024 RESOURCE TRACKING REPORT FINDINGS

Sources of LGBTQ Grant Funding in 2024

As has been reported in recent Resource Tracking Reports, private foundations accounted for the largest percentage (34%) of domestic LGBTQ grant dollars that were awarded in 2024. Private foundations based in the U.S. awarded \$68.2 million for LGBTQ communities and causes in 2024, which was a 33% decrease from the \$101 million that private foundations awarded in the prior year. As mentioned previously in this report, part of the decrease in private foundation funding observed in 2024 was due to missing grantmaking data from three private foundations that had been in the top 20 funders in recent years. These private foundations declined to submit their data for inclusion in this report due to the hostile political environment at the time of data collection and fears of politically-motivated attacks. While this is an understandable risk mitigation strategy, the 2024 dataset is somewhat incomplete as a result, which limits our collective ability to fully understand where funding was going within the sector during that year.

It is vital to note, however, that even if these three foundations awarded similar amounts of LGBTQ funding in 2024 based on their grantmaking totals in 2023, the total amount of LGBTQ funding would be approximately \$197.3 million in 2024, which would still be a 6% decrease from the prior year (or a 9% decrease when adjusted for inflation).

According to FoundationMark, private foundations in the U.S. held a record-high of \$1.61 trillion in assets by the end of 2024, which was a 10% increase from the \$1.46 trillion these foundations had acquired by the end of the previous year.¹³ Interestingly, the total in grantmaking and other expenses from these foundations only increased by 3% from \$113.7 billion in 2023 to \$117.4 billion in 2024.¹⁴ At a time of significant crisis for LGBTQ, immigrant, and other oppressed communities—as well as the threat of an economic recession in 2025—it is disappointing that grantmaking from private foundations did not increase at the same rate as their wealth acquisition over the course of 2024.

Funding from corporate foundations remained relatively constant from 2023 to 2024 with these foundations awarding \$43.4 million in 2023 and \$43.2 million in 2024. Similarly, funding awarded by public foundations decreased by 1% from \$37.5 million in 2023 to \$37.2 million in 2024.

Community foundations awarded 19% more funding from \$18.7 million in 2023 to \$22.2 million in 2024. This increase was likely due to the use of donor-advised funds (DAFs) that are housed at community foundations, as well as the rise of the intermediary funder as an innovative way to efficiently move funding from larger institutional funders to grantees operating at the community level.¹⁵ Community foundations are designed to be nimble and responsive to community needs, which makes them a vital part of the philanthropic ecosystem.

13) FoundationMark. (n.d.). *Foundation Performance Indices*. <https://www.foundationmark.com/#/>; RSM. (2025, July 23). *Nonprofit industry outlook: Charitable giving will remain resilient despite economic headwinds*. <https://rsmus.com/insights/industries/nonprofit/nonprofit-industry-outlook-spring-2025.html>

14) RSM. (2025, July 23). *Nonprofit industry outlook: Charitable giving will remain resilient despite economic headwinds*. <https://rsmus.com/insights/industries/nonprofit/nonprofit-industry-outlook-spring-2025.html>

15) Philanthropic practices have shifted since the U.S. Supreme Court overturned affirmative action in higher education admissions in June 2023, and the Fearless Fund opted to end its Fearless Strivers Grant contest for Black women business owners after a legal battle in 2024. For more information about these cases, please see: Anderson, A.J. (2023, June 30). *The Supreme Court Strikes Down Affirmative Action at Harvard and the University of North Carolina*. [Congress.gov. https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/LSB10893](https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/LSB10893); Council on Foundations. (2024). *Fearless Fund Case Summary*. <https://cof.org/page/fearless-fund-case-summary>

Intermediary organizations are vital to LGBTQ philanthropy. The following excerpt from the *Funding LGBTQ+ Projects: Navigating the U.S. Philanthropic Landscape Report* provides more information about how intermediaries operate within the LGBTQ philanthropic ecosystem:

Intermediaries are nonprofits that actively fundraise from larger foundations, individuals, and corporate donors and redistribute those funds, often with a more regional or local focus. These organizations exist to democratize philanthropy by moving resources closer to communities and centering the voices of those most impacted by systemic oppression. They often prioritize funding organizations that larger foundations might overlook due to size, location, or approach. They also frequently work at the intersection of multiple issues, such as reproductive rights and bodily autonomy, or towards building democracy among disenfranchised communities. Intermediaries typically provide flexible, single, or multi-year general operating support rather than restricting grants to specific programs. This approach recognizes that grassroots organizations need unrestricted funds to respond to community needs and build organizational capacity.¹⁶

Donors have increased their use of intermediary funders as an accessible way to redistribute funds to communities most impacted by systemic oppression. Intermediaries often grant funds to work that addresses multiple issues, such as LGBTQ and reproductive rights, and offer flexible general operating support grants through accessible grant application processes. Intermediaries' staff members often hold close, sophisticated relationships with the communities being funded. This ecosystem of intermediaries is vital to rapid response work and also tends to provide technical assistance, networking opportunities, and informal guidance about fundraising strategies and organizational growth.¹⁷ Some intermediaries identify as community foundations for the purpose of our reporting, which could account for the 19% increase observed in community foundation grantmaking in 2024.

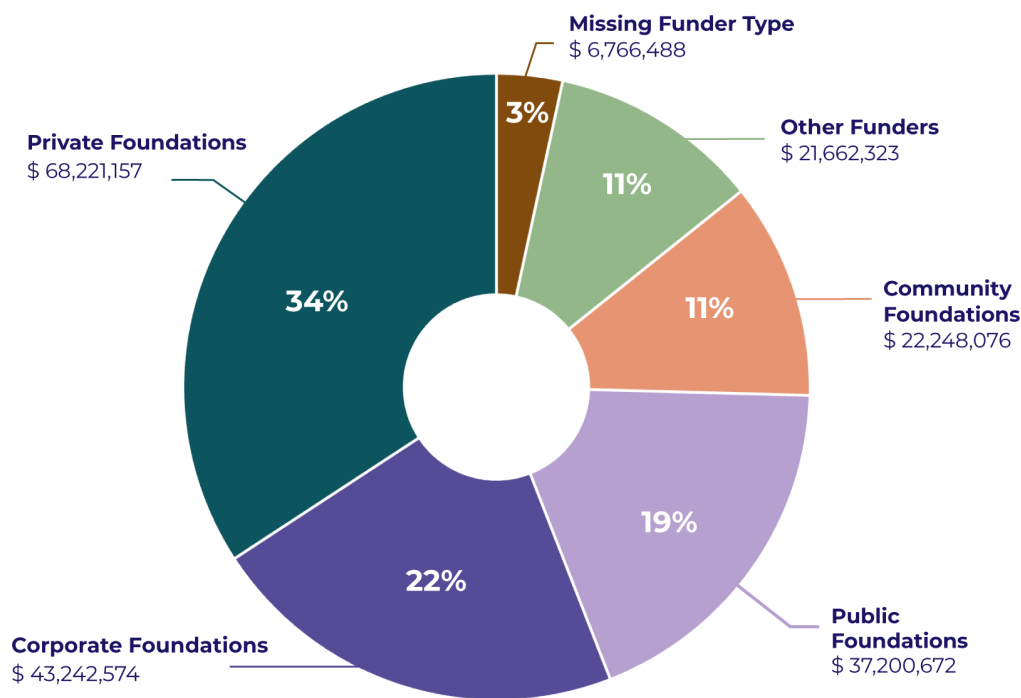
A total of 22 foundations self-identified as "Other Funders" when submitting their 2024 LGBTQ grant data for inclusion in this report, which accounted for 11% of the total funding awarded that year.¹⁸ Other funders accounted for the same percentage of funding in both 2023 and 2024, though the total dollar amount decreased by 17% from year to year.

16) Dale, E.J. (2026). *Funding LGBTQ+ projects: Navigating the U.S. philanthropic landscape*. Dorothy A. Johnson Center for Philanthropy at Grand Valley State University. <https://www.arcusfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/Funding-LGBTQ-Projects-Navigating-the-U.S.-Philanthropic-Landscape.pdf>

17) Dale, E.J. (2026). *Funding LGBTQ+ projects: Navigating the U.S. philanthropic landscape*. Dorothy A. Johnson Center for Philanthropy at Grand Valley State University. <https://www.arcusfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/Funding-LGBTQ-Projects-Navigating-the-U.S.-Philanthropic-Landscape.pdf>

18) Some examples of foundations that chose to identify themselves as "Other Funders" included grantmaking programs housed inside other organizations where grantmaking was not their primary focus, as well as grantmaking projects that are fiscally sponsored by other organizations.

Sources of U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding, by Funder Type, 2024



Funder Type	Total \$ Awarded	% Change from 2023
PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS	\$ 68,221,157	-33%
CORPORATE FUNDERS	\$ 43,242,574	<1%
PUBLIC FOUNDATIONS	\$ 37,200,672	-1%
COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS	\$ 22,248,076	+19%
OTHER FUNDERS	\$ 21,662,323	-17%
MISSING FUNDER TYPE	\$ 6,766,488	-40%
TOTAL	\$ 199,341,290	

*This analysis **includes** funds awarded for the purpose of regranteeing, so the total presented here is higher than the total excluding regranteeing, \$178.2 million.

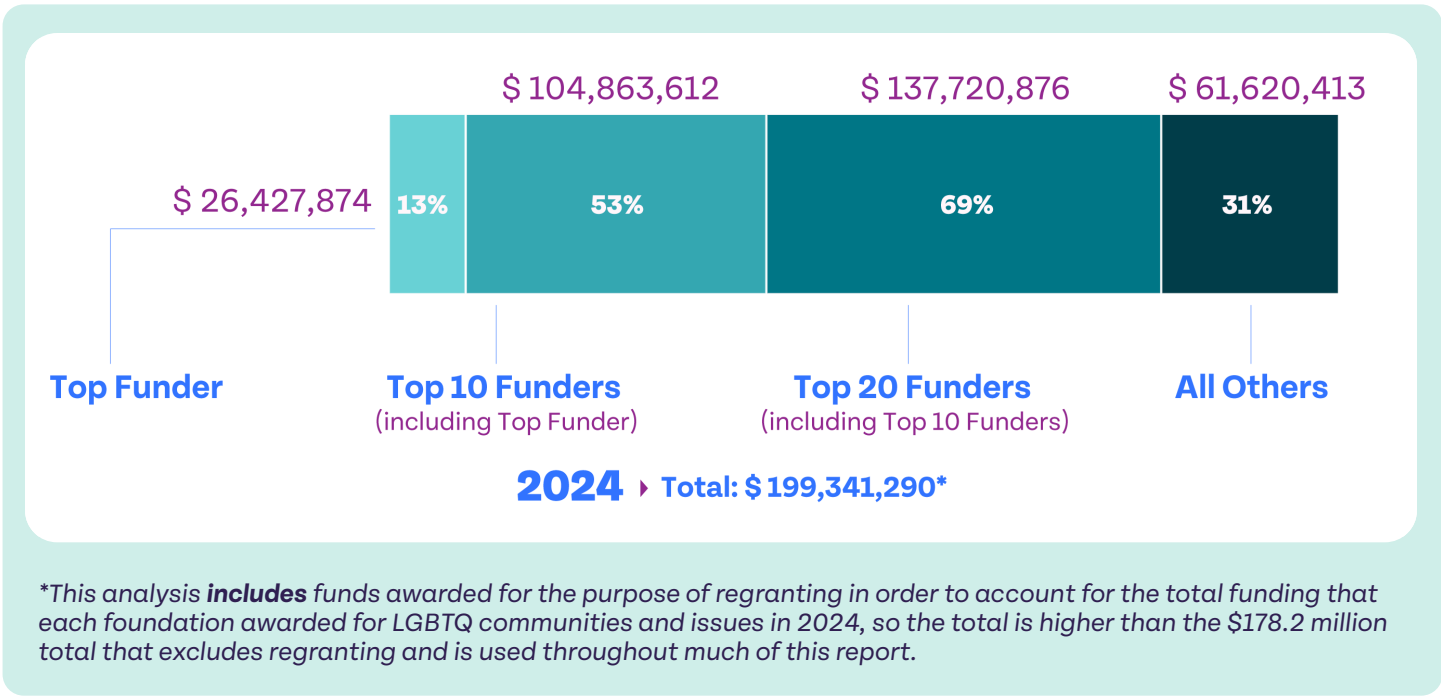
Top-Heaviness

The LGBTQ philanthropic landscape continued to be driven by a small group of leading funders in 2024, consistent with trends we have observed in recent years. These core funders have driven LGBTQ philanthropy for many years, which is both a testament to their commitment to our communities and a vulnerability for the sector overall. As has been stated in previous reports, any changes in strategic priorities, leadership, or staffing at one or more of these top foundations can have significant ripple effects across the sector.

In 2024, the top funder awarded \$26.4 million, which accounted for 13% of the total dollars awarded that year. The top 10 funders (including the top funder) awarded \$104.9 million, or 53% of total funding. The top 20 funders (including the top 10 funders) awarded \$137.7 million, or 69% of the total funding in 2024.

The remaining 425 foundations in the 2024 dataset awarded only \$61.6 million, or 31% of the funding awarded that year.

Top Funding Amounts by Relative Percentage of Total U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding, 2024



It is important to consider that U.S. foundations awarded less LGBTQ grant funding in 2024 when comparing funding amounts across years. The LGBTQ philanthropic landscape was more top-heavy in 2024 than the previous year; the top 20 funders awarded 69% of total funding in 2024, and 61% of total funding awarded in 2023. However, the top 20 funders in 2024 awarded over \$7 million dollars less than the top 20 funders in 2023 (\$145 million in 2023 compared to \$137.7 million in 2024), so it is vital to consider total funding awarded as well as the percentage of total funding when reviewing the analyses presented in later sections of this report.

The top LGBTQ funder in 2024 awarded \$26.4 million, which represented 13% of the total funding awarded that year. When considering nominal dollars, the top funder awarded approximately \$4 million more in 2024 than the top funder of the prior year, reversing a trend of decreased funding from the top funder each year since 2021.¹⁹ Unfortunately, this slight increase from the top funder did not make up for the more than \$5 million decrease in nominal dollars awarded by the top 10 LGBTQ funders overall in 2024.

19) See past Funders for LGBTQ Issues Resource Tracking Reports here: <https://lgbtfunders.org/published-research/>

The remaining 425 funders that were not in the top 20 awarded a total of \$61.6 million in 2024, which accounted for 31% of all funding awarded that year. This represented a 34% decrease in funding awarded in 2024 compared to the \$93 million that the remaining funders awarded the year before. Importantly, 381 fewer funders were included in the 2024 dataset than were included in the 2023 dataset.

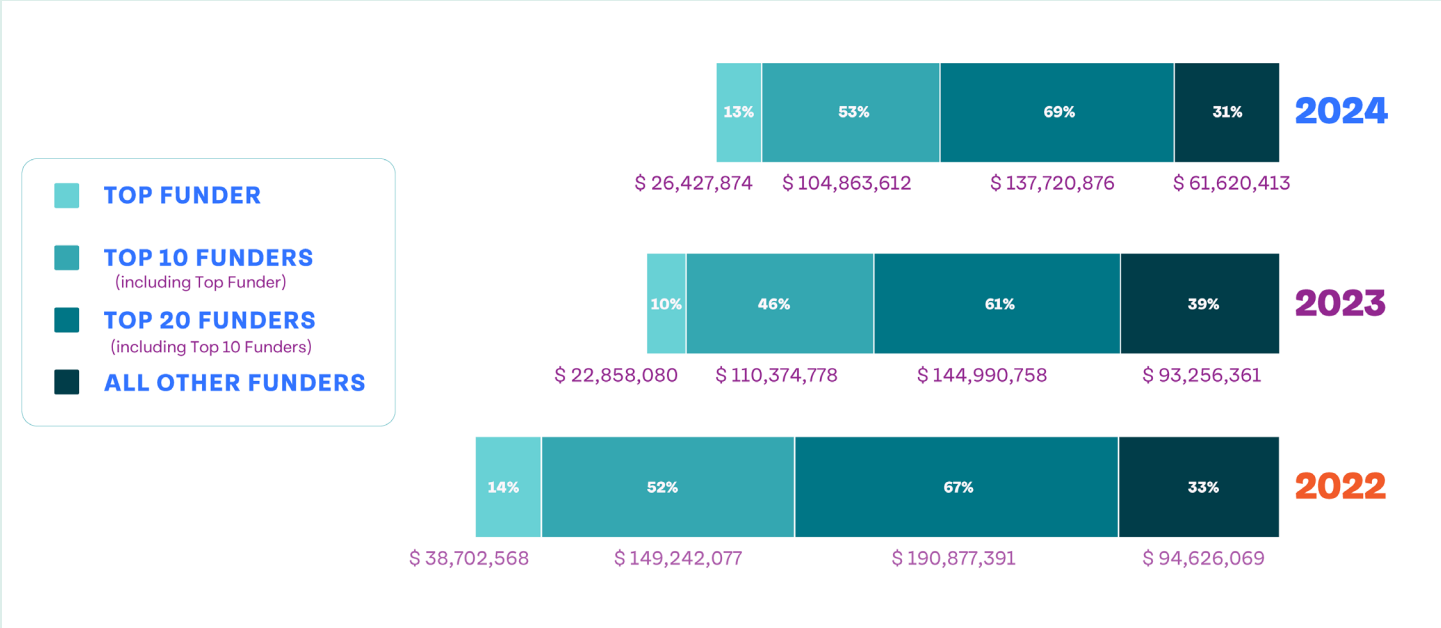
There are several reasons fewer funders were included in the 2024 dataset. Some declined to submit LGBTQ grantmaking data for this report. A few foundations also reported that they have sunsetted their LGBTQ fund in 2023, so they would not have additional grants to report in future years. A number of community foundations also reported that they primarily award grants through DAFs, so they have limited visibility into individual grants and the rationale for these grants, since individual donor(s) direct that giving.

The primary reason for fewer funders in the 2024 dataset, however, was the remarkable lack of publicly available federal grantmaking data in Fall 2024. As part of our methodology, we analyze limited IRS Form 990 data directly downloaded from the IRS' website in order to identify LGBTQ grants that were awarded by foundations that may not be part of our network, may not have robust LGBTQ portfolios, or who may have awarded one or two small grants to an LGBTQ-serving organization as part of a Pride Month celebration or the like. Due to disruptions to federal databases and furloughed IRS staff at the time when filings are posted, our methodology identified far fewer foundations through the 990 process for inclusion in this report than in recent years.

Before the current presidential administration, federal data were long considered one of the most trusted and valuable sources of information for a wide range of projects and initiatives. Unfortunately, federal databases—and particularly those that include sensitive information about LGBTQ individuals and organizations—were not as trustworthy, complete, or available at the time of publication of this report, which also means that the dataset used to develop this report is likely incomplete.

Consistent with prior reports, however, the LGBTQ funding landscape in 2024 continued to be top heavy, even though a small number of funders that have been in the top 20 in previous years declined to submit their data for this report. The reality remains that LGBTQ-serving organizations continue to rely on a limited set of foundations that are consistently awarding the majority of LGBTQ grants in any given year. This is a vulnerability for our sector at large and creates even more instability when the federal government continues to pressure foundations to back away from LGBTQ communities, immigrants, and other communities based on race or another protected status.

Comparison of Top Funders by Relative Percentage of Total U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding, 2022-2024



	2022	2023	2024
TOP FUNDER	\$ 38,702,568 14%	\$ 22,858,080 10%	\$ 26,427,874 13%
TOP 10 FUNDERS (including Top Funder)	\$ 149,242,077 52%	\$ 110,374,778 46%	\$ 104,863,612 53%
TOP 20 FUNDERS (including Top 10 Funders)	\$ 190,877,391 67%	\$ 144,990,758 61%	\$ 137,720,876 69%
ALL OTHER FUNDERS	\$ 94,626,069 33%	\$ 93,256,361 39%	\$ 61,620,413 31%

This analysis **includes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting in order to account for the total funding that each foundation awarded for LGBTQ communities and issues in 2022, 2023, and 2024.*

2025 Federal Funding Cuts

In the early days of the second Trump Administration, the federal government instituted widespread funding freezes and dismantled entire agencies which ultimately led to unprecedented and devastating funding cuts across a variety of programs, initiatives, and departments both domestic and global.²⁰ One such sector that was immediately and irrevocably impacted was international development through U.S. foreign assistance funds that included programs for LGBTQ populations around the world.²¹ Later in 2025, the Administration proposed extreme cuts to federal HIV/AIDS programs across the country, as well as Medicaid funds for hospitals and institutions that provide gender-affirming care for transgender youth.²²

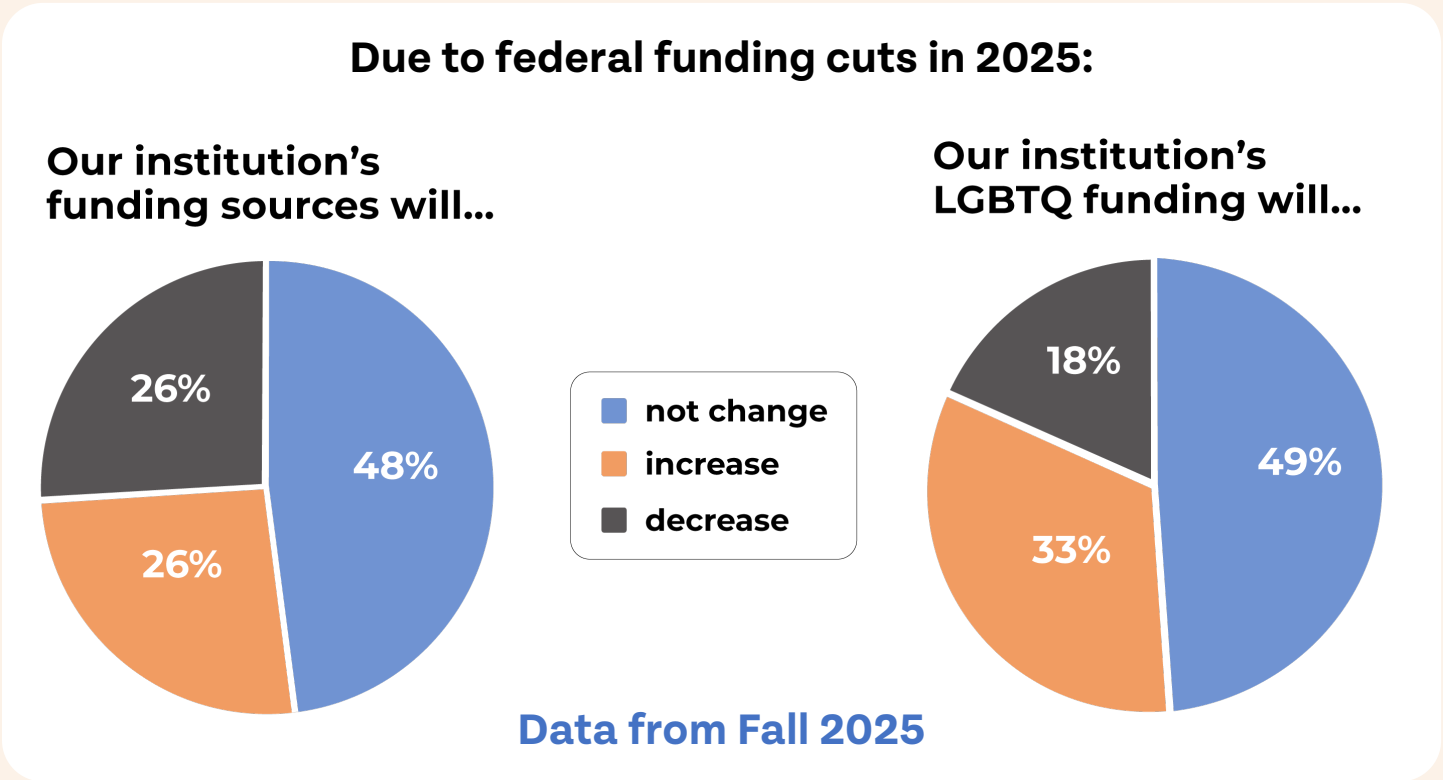
Given that the LGBTQ grant data for this report were collected in Fall 2025, we collaborated with our research partners at the [Global Philanthropy Project](#) to circulate a shared data submission template among foundations. This template included new survey questions about the anticipated impact of these federal funding cuts on foundations’ funding sources, LGBTQ funding portfolios, and funding priorities. A total of 50 U.S.-based foundations responded to these questions in Fall 2025.

Funders for LGBTQ Issues then circulated the same survey in Spring 2026 among foundations that had directly submitted their 2024 LGBTQ data to gauge whether the federal funding cuts had impacted these foundations any differently in the early months of 2026. The data from this survey collected at both time points are presented in this section.

Fall 2025 Data

Of the 50 foundations that responded to these questions in Fall 2025, 48% reported that their institution’s funding sources will not be impacted by the federal funding cuts, while 26% reported that their funding sources will likely increase, and the remaining 26% reported that they will decrease.

Similarly, 49% of these foundations reported that their LGBTQ funding will not change due to the federal funding cuts, 33% reported that their LGBTQ funding will increase, and 18% said it would decrease.



20) White House. (2025, January 20). Establishing and Implementing the President’s “Department of Government Efficiency.” <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/establishing-and-implementing-the-presidents-department-of-government-efficiency/>
21) ImpactCounter. (n.d.). Impact Metrics Dashboard. https://www.impactcounter.com/dashboard?view=table&sort=interval_minutes&order=asc
22) Federal AIDS Policy Partnership (FAPP). (2025, June 12). FY2026 Appropriations for Federal HIV/AIDS Programs. <https://nastad.org/sites/default/files/2025-06/pdf-fapp-website-fy26-abac-chart-6-12-25.pdf>; White House (2025, January 28). Protecting Children from Chemical and Surgical Mutilation. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/protecting-children-from-chemical-and-surgical-mutilation/>

Some of these funders shared insightful context regarding the federal funding cuts, as well as their LGBTQ grantmaking priorities in light of the funding and political landscape as of Fall 2025:

We are considering options for increasing our philanthropic impact through the LGBTQ Fund, such as providing more timely proactive funding, or implementing a second annual competitive grant cycle.

– A community foundation

Our commitment to funding queer and trans movements remains constant. However, we are continually evaluating the impact of devastating funding losses on the funding ecosystem in particular geographies.

– A private foundation

As an intermediary funder, the funding cuts our own institution faced in the last few years created an immediate gap across our portfolios. For many of the organizations who explicitly work with and center LGBTQIA+ communities, this has meant small, volunteer-led organizations losing their only institutional grant, programming coming to a pause or complete halt, and a break in trust with us as a funder.

– An intermediary

As a public foundation, we expect some of our corporate funding to decrease. We don't receive federal funding so we won't be directly impacted by those cuts, though many of our grantee partners are. We're seeing increased need from our community and are working to meet that.

– A public foundation

We answered 'no impact' to the question about changes in LGBTQI focused funding; however we are more than ever committed to supporting LGBTQI communities. We do not have funding streams dedicated to specific populations, so it is hard to say if funds to LGBTQI will increase. It is a priority within each of our funding programs and we work hard to reach out and invite organizations to apply.

– A public foundation

Our 2025 budget was unaffected, but we are bracing for funding withdrawal/reprioritization and the need to decrease our budget in 2026.

– An intermediary

Since our founding in 2018, we have periodically reflected on the gaps in our grantmaking and investments. Those assessments have helped us identify certain geographic areas as well as particular communities where we want to deepen our investment. Given changing political conditions, we are also taking into consideration which communities are facing the gravest impacts, and how we can ensure that our resources are flowing to their work. When we see gaps in our funding, we proactively do research and lean on relationships to identify how to fill them.

– A private foundation

Spring 2026 Data

When the federal funding cut survey was distributed among the same foundations that submitted their 2024 LGBTQ grantmaking data for inclusion in this report, 30 foundations completed the survey. According to these data from Spring 2026, 19 foundations (63%) reported that their institution's funding sources will not change due to federal funding cuts. Similarly, eight institutions (27%) reported that their funding sources would decrease, and three (10%) reported that their funding sources would increase due to federal funding cuts.

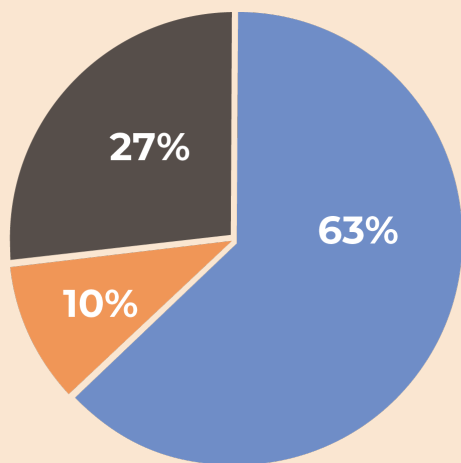
Less than half (48%) of respondents in Fall 2025 said that their institution's funding sources would not change, and this proportion increased to 63% of those that responded in Spring 2026. This finding suggests that funding sources for these foundations may have become more stable in 2026 compared to the prior year.

In response to federal funding cuts, 19 foundations (63%) reported that their LGBTQ funding would not change, whereas six (20%) reported it would decrease, and only five (17%) said it would increase in Spring 2026.

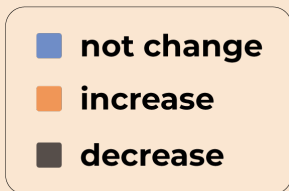
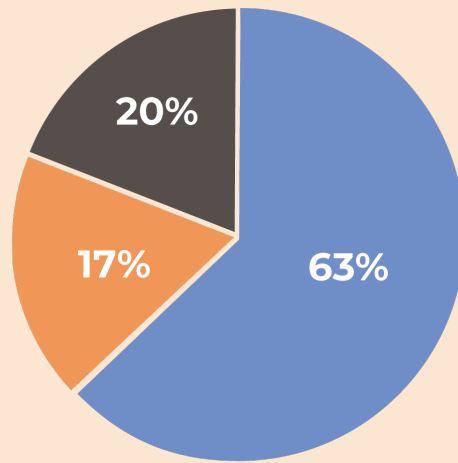
Compared to Fall 2025 survey data, a higher proportion of foundations reported in Spring 2026 that their LGBTQ funding would not change in light of the federal funding cuts. Additionally, one-third of foundations reported in Fall 2025 that their LGBTQ funding would increase due to the federal funding cuts, but this percentage fell in Spring 2026, indicating that foundations in this sample are not planning to increase their LGBTQ funding though federal funds for programs that serve LGBTQ communities across the country have been cut.

Due to federal funding cuts in 2025:

Our institution's funding sources will...



Our institution's LGBTQ funding will...



Data from Spring 2026

Survey respondents described their institution's experience in light of federal funding cuts in Spring 2026 in the following ways:

We expect to see an increasingly hard and turbulent fundraising environment for the next several years. Federal cuts to funding have such [a] deep and multifaceted impact on the people we serve, leading to increased need for the services nonprofits provide, and decreased funding and support.

– **A community foundation**

While we do not receive federal funding, many of our grantee partners do and have been significantly impacted by funding cuts. Additionally, some private and corporate funders have also reduced their funding of LGBTQ orgs and other marginalized groups in an attempt to comply with the current administration. As a result, we are trying to increase the support we provide to our grantee partners, in grant amounts as well as in capacity building and in-kind support.

– **A community foundation**

We do not anticipate any changes in our philanthropic funding due to the recent federal funding cuts. We have always focused on supporting the most vulnerable and marginalized in our community, including the LGBTQ+ community, and will continue to do so regardless of the changes at the federal level.

– **A private foundation**

We are having to be very careful about how we publicize or talk about our LGBTQ+ grantmaking but we continue to do it in solidarity with [the] community.

– **A community foundation**

Our funding priorities as a private foundation are not strategically changing in the current climate and context, but all our funding is already generally aligned to and centers on supporting those impacted by federal funding cuts across the country. We are reallocating some of our annual budget towards having the ability to issue “rapid response” funding for our current partners who are facing federal cuts that will impact them. These rapid response funds are low burden and quick to move out in the moment when we hear a need from our partners.

– **A private foundation**

As an intermediary, we had a number of programs on a planned sunset over the last two years. In this environment, we have not seen new opportunities to replace these funding streams, from federal or private sources. While we are steadfast in our commitment to our communities - we have had challenges raising additional funds to distribute - particularly at meaningful levels that would allow implementation of programs or support organizational stability.

– **An intermediary**

An intermediary outlined the impacts of both domestic and global federal funding cuts on LGBTQ communities, as well as women, in the following way:

“

The federal funding cuts have had an indirect impact on our grantmaking. While the U.S. government did not directly fund us, some of our partners who received this funding lost substantial support, including funds they subgranted to us to support LGBTQI+ communities in under-resourced regions we work outside the US, such as Central Asia.

These cuts also come against the backdrop of a downward trend in Official Development Assistance and private foundation funding for gender equality, which has severely impacted LGBTQI+ activists and organizations.

Despite these challenges, we have not re-evaluated our geographic or population priorities because women and LGBTQI+ communities are our core constituency, and we remain committed to funding their activism and leadership. Not only has this work been historically underfunded, but it is vital in achieving the transformative change that benefits everyone.

– *An intermediary*

”

It is vital to understand the impact of both federal funding cuts and drops in philanthropic funding on LGBTQ communities and causes across the country. As the current administration continues to act against LGBTQ and especially transgender communities, there are many opportunities for progressive philanthropy to fill existing funding gaps to support the organizations that are preserving our human rights and working to meet our needs.

Multi-Year Grants Data

Building on new analysis that was presented in the 2023 Resource Tracking Report, the average duration of LGBTQ grants awarded in 2024 was 1.2 years. This was consistent with the average LGBTQ grant length of 1.2 years in 2022 and 1.1 years in 2023.

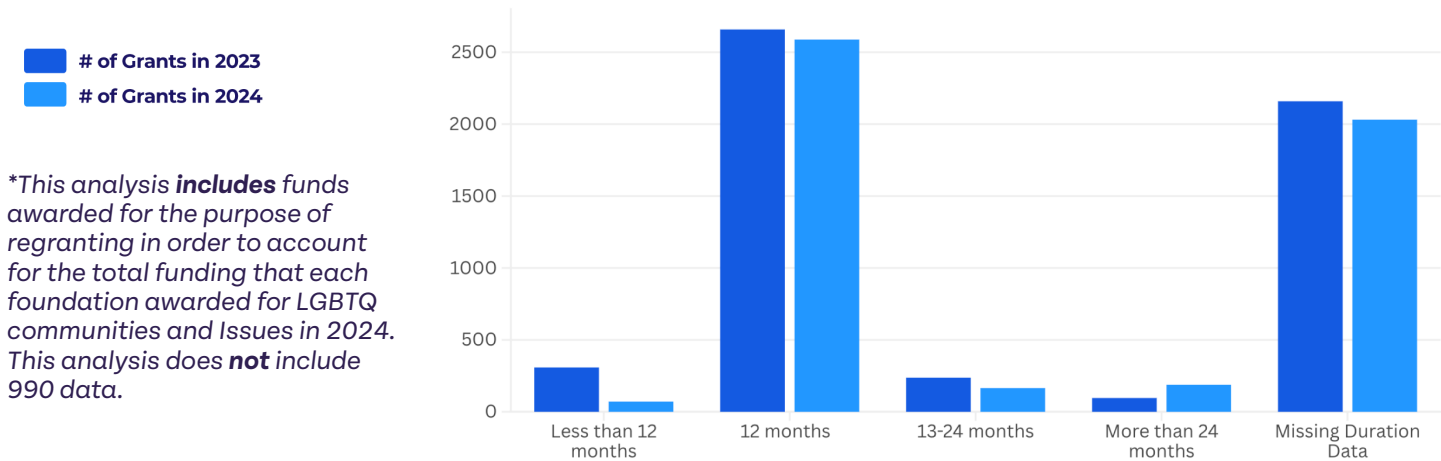
Over half of the grants awarded in 2024 (51%) were intended to support 12 months of activities, while less than 8% lasted 13 months or longer. In 2024, 35 foundations awarded at least one grant that was longer than 12 months, while only five foundations awarded all multi-year grants that year. The average length of multi-year grants awarded in 2024 was 2.6 years, and the longest multi-year grant that was awarded that year was for 6 years of general operating support for a feminist base-building organization.

Similar to the analysis presented in the last report, duration data were missing for approximately 40% of LGBTQ grants, so additional duration data is required to provide a more complete analysis. However, the

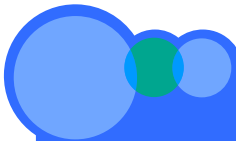
LGBTQ grant data submission form states that the grant duration is assumed to be 12 months unless otherwise stated, based on our understanding of historical grantmaking trends in LGBTQ philanthropy. Even if this assumption is correct for grants missing duration data in 2023 and 2024, as presented here, all grants without duration data were excluded from this analysis. **It is our hope that future submissions will include more data about the length of LGBTQ grants to support a deeper understanding of the funding landscape.**

Based on the available data, however, foundations continued to underutilize multi-year grantmaking across the sector in 2024, a trend that limits the ability of grantees to plan programs and initiatives beyond these limited horizons. While many intermediary organizations would like to implement multi-year giving, institutional philanthropy has not increased funding to intermediaries in such a manner to carry out this best practice.

LGBTQ Grant Duration, 2023-2024



GRANT DURATION	# of Grants in 2023	% of Grants in 2023	# of Grants in 2024	% of Grants in 2024
LESS THAN 12 MONTHS ▶	308	6%	71	1%
12 MONTHS ▶	2,658	49%	2,588	51%
13-24 MONTHS ▶	237	4%	165	3%
MORE THAN 24 MONTHS ▶	96	2%	188	4%
MISSING DURATION DATA ▶	2,159	40%	2,031	40%
AVERAGE GRANT DURATION ▶		1.1 YEARS		1.2 YEARS



LGBTQ Populations of Focus in 2024

Distribution of Grant Funding by Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics (SOGIESC)

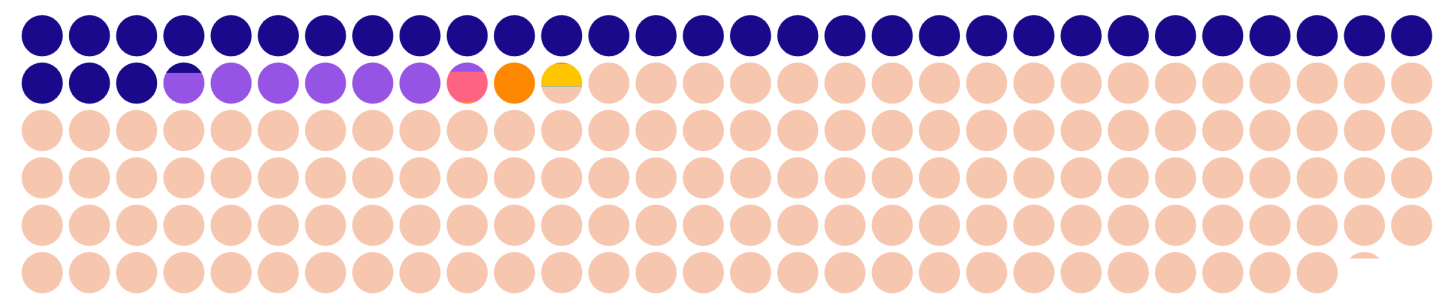
Consistent with a trend documented since 2021, the majority of LGBTQ grant dollars awarded in 2024 (77%) were awarded for the LGBTQ community generally, while the remaining 23% of funds focused on specific LGBTQ communities based on their sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC).

For example, 19% of 2024 LGBTQ funding (\$33.3 million) was awarded through grants focused on the needs of transgender, gender nonconforming, and nonbinary (TGNCNBi) communities. Additional analyses focusing on TGNCNBi funding are included in the next section of this report.

Very limited funds were awarded for other SOGIESC groups, with less than \$6 million awarded for gay and queer men and men who have sex with men (MSM) and \$1.2 million for lesbians and queer women. Funding for intersex, two-spirit, and bisexual people was extremely low in 2024, with less than 1% of funding for each group.

Unfortunately, no specific grants focused on asexual communities were awarded in 2024, continuing a long-observed trend of under-funding for this community. Without dedicated funding, the specific needs of members of the asexual community cannot be readily identified or addressed.

Distribution of U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding by SOGIESC, 2024



	Total \$ Awarded	% of 2024 Funding	% Change from 2023
TGNCNBi	\$ 33,280,110	19%	-9%
GAY MEN/QUEER MEN/MSM	\$ 5,973,352	3%	+15%
INTERSEX PEOPLE	\$ 644,083	<1%	**
LESBIANS/QUEER WOMEN	\$ 1,200,350	1%	**
TWO-SPIRIT PEOPLE	\$ 461,717	<1%	**
BISEXUAL PEOPLE	\$ 8,500	<1%	**
ASEXUAL PEOPLE	\$ 0	0%	N/A
GENERAL LGBTQ	\$ 136,631,376	77%	-17%

*This analysis **excludes** funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.
**Percent change from 2023 was not calculated for 1% or less of total funding in 2024.

Funding for TGNCNBi Communities and Issues

LGBTQ grant funding specifically for transgender, gender nonconforming, and nonbinary (TGNCNBi) communities decreased by 9% from \$36.4 million in 2023 to \$33.3 million in 2024. This continues the downward trend in funding for these communities following the all-time high of \$48.2 million in 2022, which was largely due to philanthropic organizing through the [Trans Futures Funding Campaign \(TFFC\)](#).

This funding trend for TGNCNBi communities is especially concerning given that trans people of all ages, their families, and the health care providers that support them have been directly targeted at every level of social life—from public school boards to the Trump-Vance Presidential Campaign in 2024. Anti-trans organizations, such as the Family Research Council, have published resource guides for parents to “fight gender ideology and policy in public schools” for the past few years.²³ In advance of the November 2025 elections, right-wing entities spent at least \$215 million to run anti-trans political ads to advance their regressive agenda.²⁴ This strategy was ultimately effective at ushering in another term for the current

Administration, during which they have continued to vilify trans people and their loved ones both in the U.S. and around the world.

Though trans people make up only 1% of the U.S. population, GLAAD's annual ALERT Desk Report made it clear that acts of hate and harassment against LGBTQ people were on the rise during this time, with 932 anti-LGBTQ incidents taking place between May 2024 and May 2025—more than half of which (52%) targeted trans and gender non-conforming people.²⁵

For every \$100 awarded by U.S. foundations in 2024, only 3 cents supported TGNCNBi communities, which was a decrease from 3.5 cents per \$100 awarded in 2023.²⁶ To put this in perspective, total funding awarded by U.S. foundations in 2024 roughly equates to \$364 per person in the entire country, but the \$33.3 million in dedicated funding for TGNCNBi communities equates to just \$12 for each trans person in 2024. By this measure, foundation funding per trans person is only 3% of foundation funding per cisgender person.

For every \$100 awarded by U.S. foundations in 2024, only 3 cents supported TGNCNBi communities, which was a decrease from 3.5 cents per \$100 awarded in 2023.²⁶



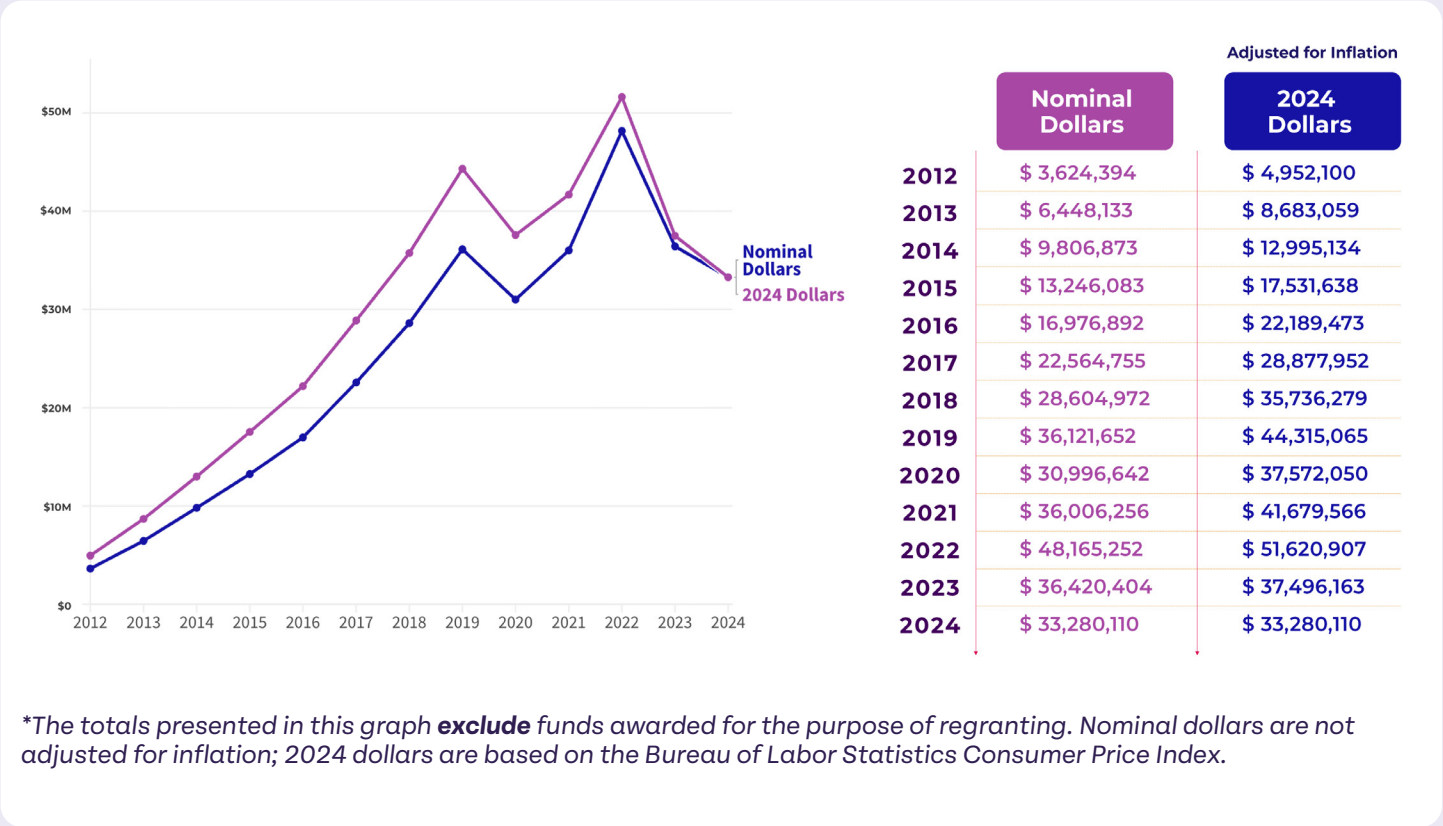
23) Family Research Council. (2023, June 28). 11 Resources for Parents to Fight Transgender Ideology and Policy in Public Schools. <https://www.frc.org/blog/2023/06/11-resources-parents-fight-transaender-ideology-and-policy-public-schools#asc.tab=0>

24) McNeill, Z. (2024, November 5). Republicans Spent Nearly \$215M on TV Ads Attacking Trans Rights This Election. truthout. <https://truthout.org/articles/republicans-spent-nearly-215m-on-tv-ads-attacking-trans-rights-this-election/>

25) GLAAD. (n.d.). 2025 GLAAD ALERT Desk Report. <https://glaad.org/2025-alert-desk/>

26) Giving USA. (2024, June 25). U.S. charitable giving totaled \$557.16 billion in 2023. <https://givingusa.org/giving-usa-u-s-charitable-giving-totaled-557-16-billion-in-2023>

U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding for TGNCNBi Communities and Issues Over Time, 2012-2024





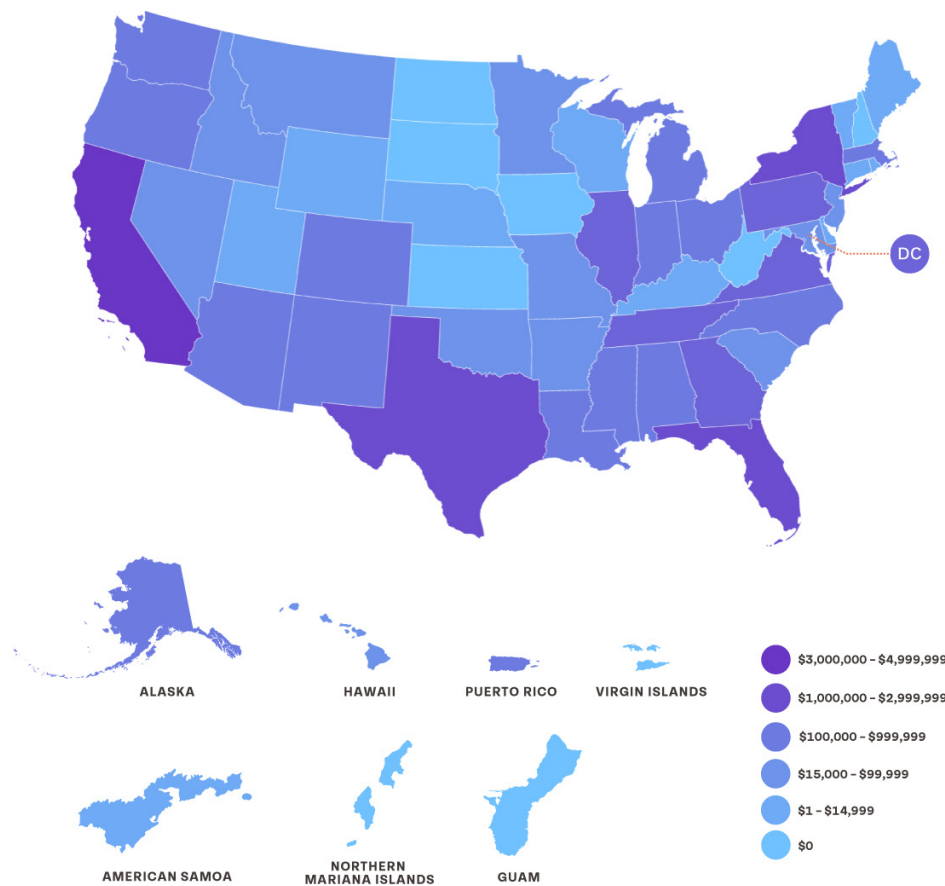
We must resource strong trans movements in each state that can both serve their community and also lead legislative and political change that protects trans people; funding only one or the other approach is insufficient and would keep trans communities at risk of continued attack.

Similar to 2023 LGBTQ grantmaking data, philanthropic support for TGNCNBi communities and issues varied widely across U.S. states and territories in 2024. The most funding for TGNCNBi communities was awarded to grantees whose work focused in California (\$3.2 million), New York (\$1.8 million), Florida (\$1.1 million), and Texas (\$1.1 million). No dedicated grants were awarded for TGNCNBi communities in the following states in 2024: Iowa, Kansas, New Hampshire, North and South Dakota, and West Virginia.

Funding focused on TGNCNBi communities and issues in the US territories of American Samoa (\$6 thousand), Guam (\$0), the Northern Mariana Islands (\$0), Puerto Rico (\$215 thousand) and the U.S. Virgin Islands (\$0) continued to be low or non-existent in 2024, which signals a continuation of the chronic underfunding of trans communities that live in each of these places.

Long-term investment in movement infrastructure that can meet the needs of trans communities in each state is vital, but was not adequately funded in 2024 given the wide variety in state-specific TGNCNBi funding across the country.

Density Map of U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding for TGNCNBi Communities and Issues, by State or Territory, 2024

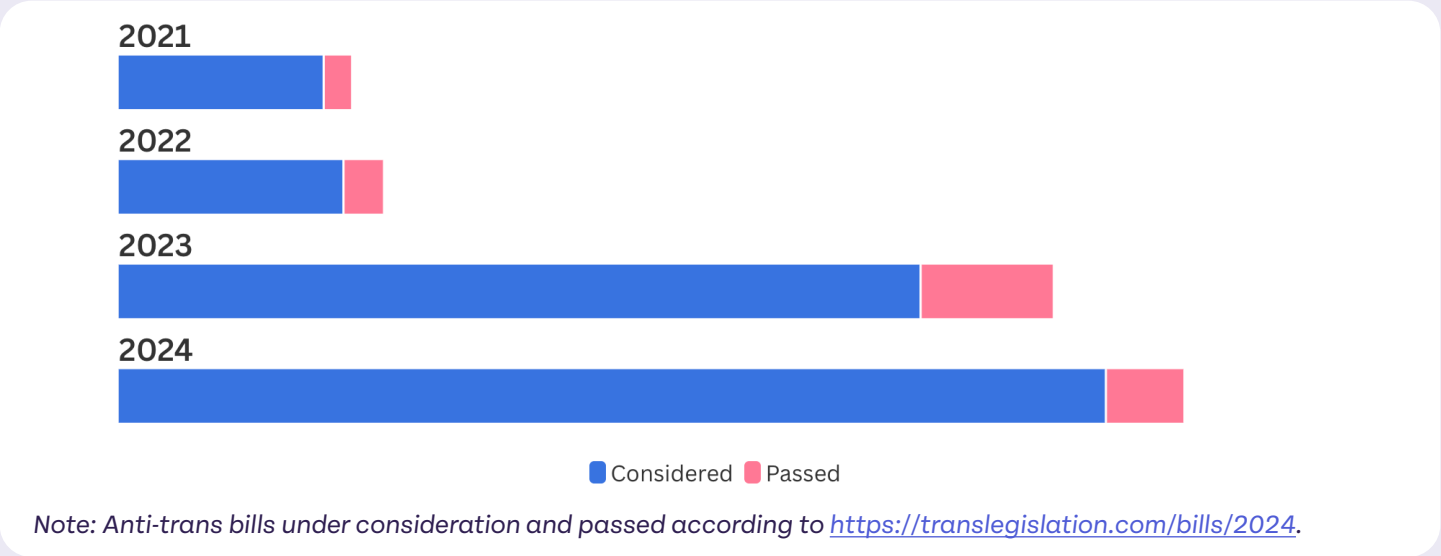


Alabama	\$ 106,267	Kentucky	\$ 6,267	Ohio	\$ 271,516
Alaska	\$ 506,267	Louisiana	\$ 333,872	Oklahoma	\$ 18,802
American Samoa	\$ 6,267	Maine	\$ 12,535	Oregon	\$ 131,407
Arizona	\$ 313,674	Maryland	\$ 68,941	Pennsylvania	\$ 624,813
Arkansas	\$ 22,535	Massachusetts	\$ 243,872	Puerto Rico	\$ 215,506
California	\$ 3,187,644	Michigan	\$ 112,813	Rhode Island	\$ 6,267
Colorado	\$ 204,502	Minnesota	\$ 31,337	South Carolina	\$ 81,302
Connecticut	\$ 6,267	Mississippi	\$ 258,285	South Dakota	\$ 0
Delaware	\$ 6,267	Missouri	\$ 50,139	Tennessee	\$ 610,139
District of Columbia	\$ 446,372	Montana	\$ 37,604	Texas	\$ 1,055,048
Florida	\$ 1,114,910	Nebraska	\$ 6,267	Utah	\$ 12,535
Georgia	\$ 544,778	Nevada	\$ 18,802	Vermont	\$ 6,267
Guam	\$ 0	New Hampshire	\$ 0	U.S. Virgin Islands	\$ 0
Hawaii	\$ 37,604	New Jersey	\$ 25,070	Virginia	\$ 943,926
Idaho	\$ 16,267	New Mexico	\$ 462,674	Washington	\$ 340,191
Illinois	\$ 878,837	New York	\$ 1,791,444	West Virginia	\$ 0
Indiana	\$ 220,000	North Carolina	\$ 130,278	Wisconsin	\$ 12,535
Iowa	\$ 0	North Dakota	\$ 0	Wyoming	\$ 6,267
Kansas	\$ 0	Northern Mariana Islands	\$ 0		

This graphic **excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.*

A record-breaking 701 anti-trans bills were introduced at the national and state levels over the course of 2024 as funding awarded for TGNCNBi communities and causes continued to decrease from prior years.²⁷ The bills sought to deprive transgender people of their rights in a wide range of public life, such as: employment, marriage, adoption, incarceration, student athletics, and the military, with over half of them focused on education and healthcare. A total of 88 anti-trans bills were introduced at the national level while the remaining 613 bills were introduced in 44 states and 51 of them passed in 2024. The most anti-trans bills were considered in Oklahoma (60 bills), Missouri (47 bills), and Iowa (39 bills).

National and State-level Anti-trans Bills Considered and Passed, 2021-2024



The graph above compares TGNCNBi-specific grant funding by state with both transgender population estimates and the number of anti-trans bills introduced at the state level in 2024. Based on this analysis, it is clear that many more anti-trans bills were introduced in states where very little, if any, TGNCNBi funding was awarded in 2024.²⁸

In some states, like Texas, New York, and California, no or very few anti-trans bills were introduced there in 2024 though there is a sizeable population of trans people living in these states, as well as considerable amounts of TGNCNBi-specific grant funding awarded in those states that year. Both California and New York have long been considered safer states for LGBTQ people based on policy analyses and survey data, while states like Florida and Texas have been ranked less safe for LGBTQ people.²⁹ To put this funding for TGNCNBi people into context, the following number of anti-trans bills were introduced in each of these states: 1 in California, 5 in New York, and 18 in Florida (Texas did not have a regular legislative session in 2024).³⁰

On the other end of the spectrum, extremely high numbers of anti-trans bills were introduced in states like Mississippi, Tennessee, West Virginia, South Carolina, Iowa, Missouri, and Oklahoma where the identifiable trans population and dedicated TGNCNBi funding were both low in 2024. For example, only \$18 thousand in grants was awarded for TGNCNBi communities in Oklahoma in 2024, while \$50 thousand was awarded in Missouri and no specific grants were awarded in Iowa. Additionally, no specific grants were focused on TGNCNBi populations in the following states in 2024: New Hampshire (where 18 anti-trans bills were introduced that year), Kansas (17 anti-trans bills), North Dakota (no regular legislative session in 2024), South Dakota (3 anti-trans bills), and West Virginia (35 anti-trans bills).

27) Trans Legislation Tracker (n.d.). 2024 anti-trans bills tracker. <https://translegislation.com/bills/2024>
28) Funders for LGBTQ Issues reviewed multiple anti-LGBTQ bill trackers to develop this analysis. While we recognize the ACLU Anti-LGBTQ Bill Mapping Project recorded a total of 533 anti-LGBTQ bills introduced at the state level in 2024, we decided to use data from the Trans Legislation Tracker for this analysis because of the latter's specific focus on tracking anti-trans bills at the national and state level. The Trans Legislation Tracker recorded 701 anti-trans bills that were introduced in 2024 (of which 88 were national bills). The goal of the analysis herein is to highlight the relationship between state-level trans populations, dedicated philanthropic funding for TGNCNBi communities, and anti-trans bills, so opted to include Trans Legislation Tracker data rather than ACLU data that does not differentiate between bills that specifically target trans communities compared to the LGBTQ communities generally. For more information, please see: Trans Legislation Tracker (n.d.). 2024 anti-trans bills tracker. <https://translegislation.com/bills/2024>
29) Movement Advancement Project (MAP). (n.d.). LGBTQ Equality Program. <https://mapresearch.org/equality/>; Gabriele, R. (2025, June 24). 2025 LGBTQ+ State Safety Report Cards. SafeHome. <https://www.safehome.org/data-lgbtq-state-safety-rankings/>
30) Trans Legislation Tracker (n.d.). 2024 anti-trans bills tracker. <https://translegislation.com/bills/2024>

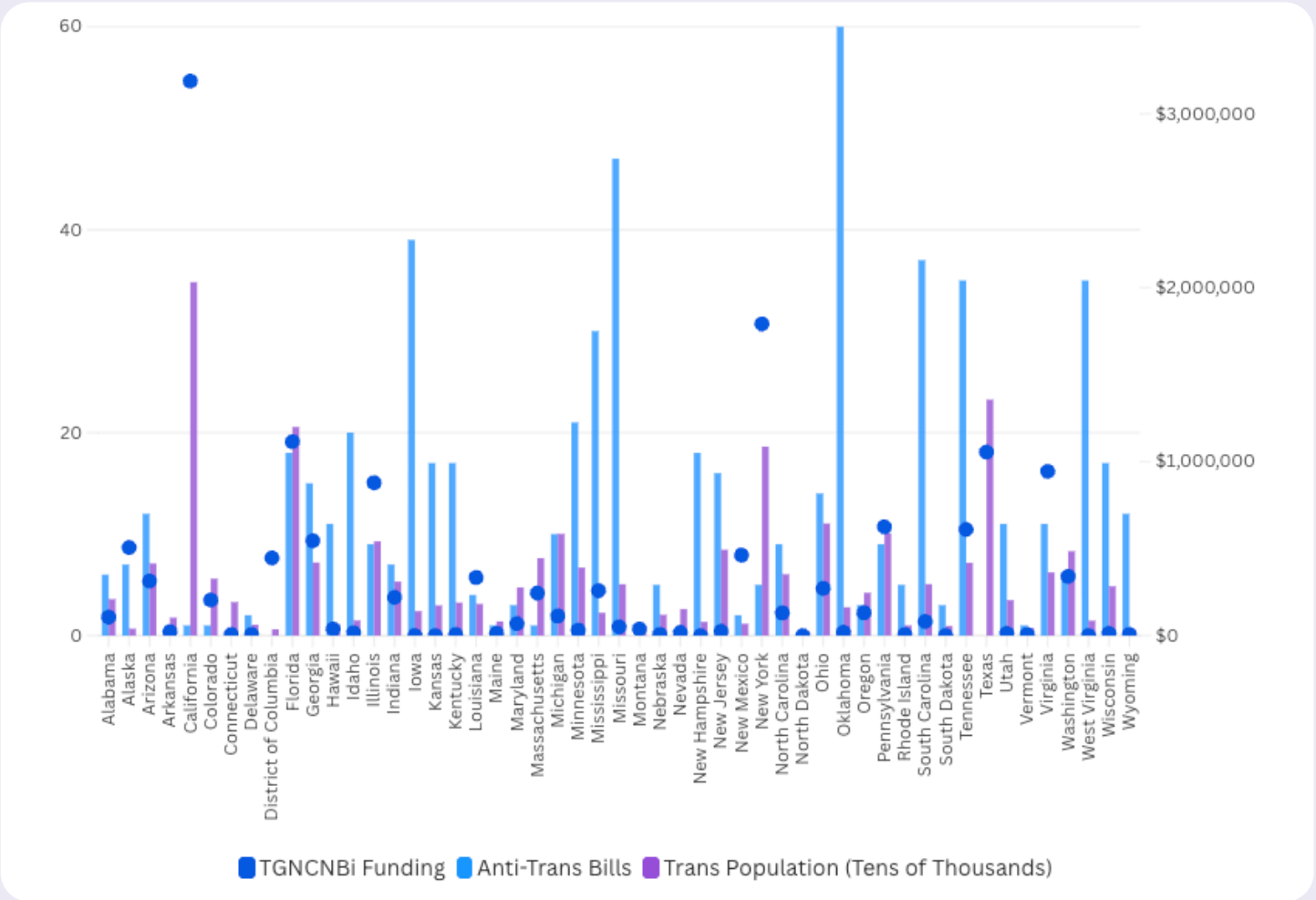
Though some TGNCNBi grants could have been awarded for activities covering multiple states or a region that includes these states (or through grants that are not included in our dataset), the available data suggest that there were multiple states where dedicated funding was directly inverse to the state-level legislative threats impacting trans communities and their loved ones in 2024.

Anti-trans institutions could have selected these specific states with little to no dedicated TGNCNBi funding as testing grounds for anti-trans policies that they want to export to other states, or even other countries, because they may have less infrastructure to push back against these policies.

Progressive philanthropy cedes key strategic ground when it fails to increase state-specific funding to support organizations that are serving trans communities, as well as engaging in policy advocacy and lobbying to prevent these bills from becoming law.

Moving forward, more grant funding specifically for TGNCNBi communities across all states and territories is vital to ensure that grantees can run programs to meet the needs of their communities, as well as push back against anti-trans bills and ballot measures. This funding should be sustained equitably across all states regardless of how many anti-trans bills have been introduced because trans communities exist in every state and they need multiple types of support: from multi-year general operating support to strengthen movement infrastructure to rapid response funds to prevent or thwart anti-trans bills or ballot measures. As a sector, we must resource strong trans movements in each state that can both serve their community and also lead legislative and political change that protects trans people; funding only one or the other approach is insufficient and would keep trans communities at risk of continued attack.

Graph Depicting Transgender Population Estimates, Anti-Trans Bills, and TGNCNBi Funding at the State Level, 2024



*Anti-trans bill totals from <https://translegislation.com/bills/2024>; transgender population estimates from [Williams Institute](#); TGNCNBi funding from 2024 resource tracking data

Distribution of Grant Funding for LGBTQ Communities of Color

Similar to recent years, philanthropic support for LGBTQ communities of color was not generally focused on one racial or ethnic group in 2024. A total of \$68.3 million worth of LGBTQ grants specifically focused on serving LGBTQ communities of color and over half of those funds (\$36.9 million) did not specify a particular racial or ethnic group. **Funding for LGBTQ communities of color generally decreased by 12% from 2023 to 2024.**

Similarly, LGBTQ grants specifically serving Black communities totaled just under \$19 million in 2024, which was an 8% decrease from the prior year. Funding for Black LGBTQ communities made up 11% of the total funding awarded in 2024. This finding continued the downward trend of funding for Black LGBTQ communities and issues from the all-time high of \$35 million in 2022 in response to the watershed funding racial justice movements were awarded after the murders of Breonna Taylor and George Floyd. **Additional analyses have found that funding for racial justice has decreased since a peak in 2021 and that private foundation support for Black-led nonprofits**

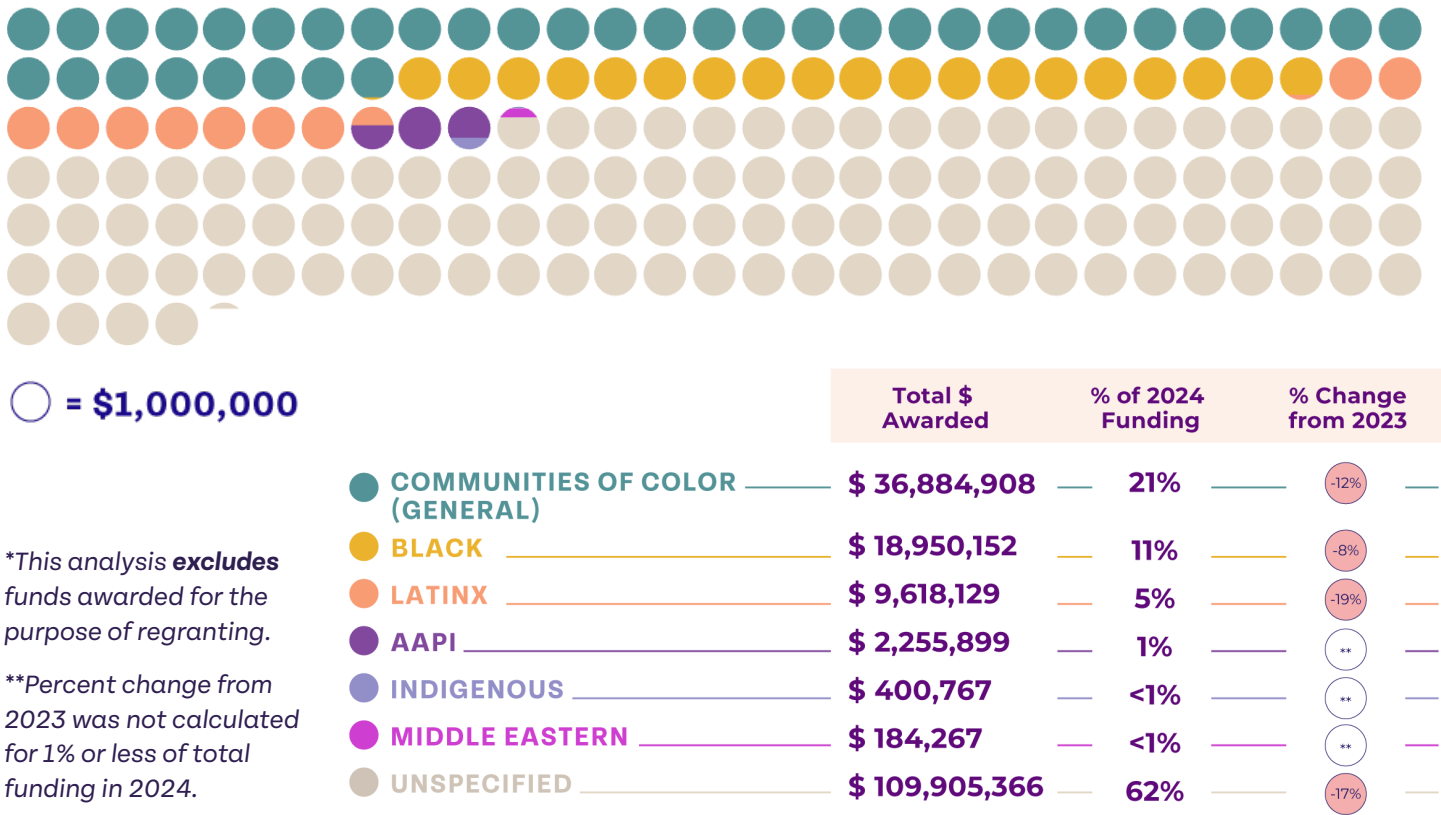
went to a small number of large organizations from 2020 to 2022 and then declined beginning in 2023.³¹

Funding for LGBTQ Latinx communities and issues in 2024 decreased by 19% from the \$11.9 million that were awarded in 2023. These communities were only awarded \$9.6 million in 2024, which made up 5% of the total funding awarded that year.

LGBTQ Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) communities were awarded \$2.3 million in 2024, which was a slight increase from the \$1.7 million awarded in 2023—though both years, funding for this population was only 1% of the total awarded that year. Similarly, LGBTQ Indigenous and Middle Eastern communities remained less than 1% of total funding in 2024, with \$401 thousand and \$184 thousand, respectively.

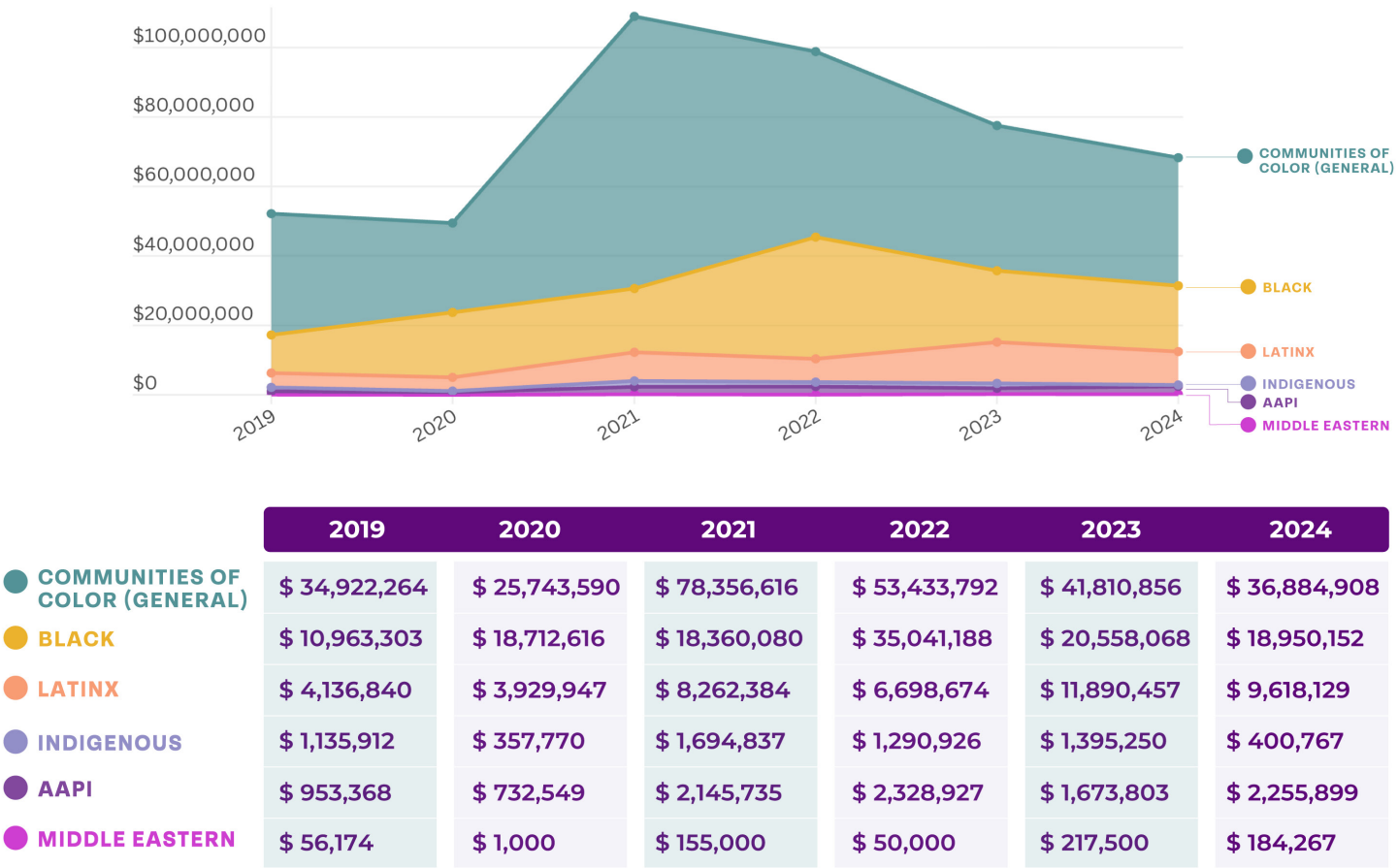
Finally, 62% of LGBTQ grants awarded in 2024 did not specify if they focused on LGBTQ communities of color based on a review of their grant descriptions and the mission statements of the grantee organizations.

Distribution of U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding for Communities of Color, 2024



The graph below shows LGBTQ grant funding for communities of color since 2019. In addition to highlighting funding for LGBTQ communities of color generally, total funding awarded for programs specifically to address the needs of different LGBTQ racial and ethnic groups is included, as well.

U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding for Communities of Color Over Time, 2019-2024



*This analysis **excludes** funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.



Additional analyses have found that **funding for racial justice has decreased since a peak in 2021** and that private foundation support for Black-led nonprofits went to a small number of large organizations from 2020 to 2022 and then declined beginning in 2023.³¹

31) Philanthropic Initiative for Racial Equity (PRE). (2025). *Derailed: Rising Attacks and Retreating Resources for Racial Justice*. <https://racialequity.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/Derailed-PRE-Racial-Justice-Funding-Report-Dec-2025.pdf>; ABFE, Candid. (2026). *From Transaction to Transformation: Three Ways Foundations Can Invest in Black-Led Nonprofits for Lasting Change*. <https://www.abfe.org/system/files/documents/2026-04/52067.pdf>

Distribution of Grant Funding by Age Group and Other LGBTQ Populations

Philanthropic funding supporting LGBTQ children and youth made up 20% of the total funding awarded in 2024. Unfortunately, LGBTQ grants for this priority population decreased by 9% from \$38.4 million in 2023 to \$35.1 million in 2024. This continued a downward trend in funding specifically for LGBTQ children and youth since 2023, when funding decreased by 42% from 2022 funding levels.

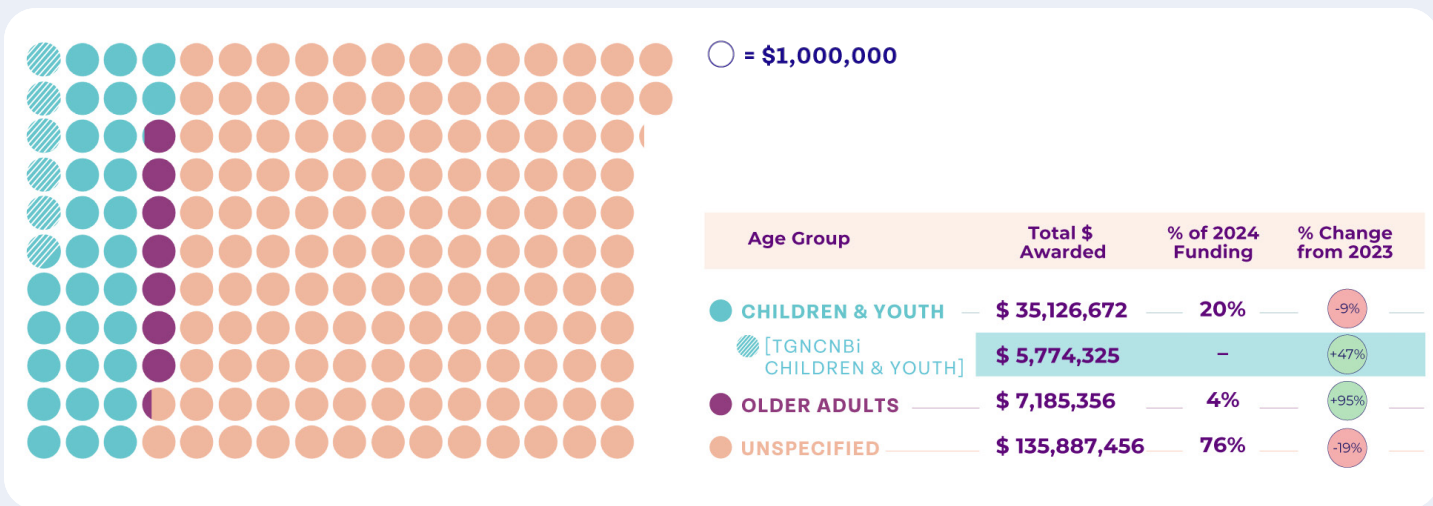
According to resource tracking data from the last two years, approximately \$4 million were awarded for grants specifically for trans, gender nonconforming, and nonbinary (TGNCNB) youth in 2023. This total increased to \$5.8 million in dedicated funding for TGNCNB youth in 2024. While the 47% increase in grantmaking for trans and gender-diverse youth from 2023 to 2024 is encouraging, more dedicated funding for this population is needed to protect their rights and prevent the passage of policies that would limit their bodily autonomy and self-determination given the rise in anti-LGBTQ bills targeting TGNCNB youth in 2024.

Over 207 anti-trans bills introduced in 2024 targeted youth in educational settings; they aimed to deny

students the autonomy to determine their name and pronouns at school, out trans students to their parents without their consent, and ban curricula to help students understand gender identity. Similarly, 61 anti-trans bills targeting K-12 and higher education athletics were introduced in 2024, but over one third of states had already passed laws banning transgender students from participating on teams that align with their gender identity before 2024 even began.³² Additional funding to protect the rights of TNGNB youth is needed in the face of such bills.

LGBTQ grant funding focused on older adults almost doubled from 2023 to 2024, though the total dollar amounts remained low compared to the total funding awarded in those years. This funding increased from \$3.7 million in 2023 to \$7.2 million in 2024. Estimates indicate that there are 3.6 million LGBTQ people over the age of 50 in the U.S. and this population will grow to seven million by 2030.³³ **Older LGBTQ people face significant discrimination and lack of access to health care, housing, and economic security, so dedicated funding to support this population is vital.**³⁴

Distribution of U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding Among Age Groups, 2024

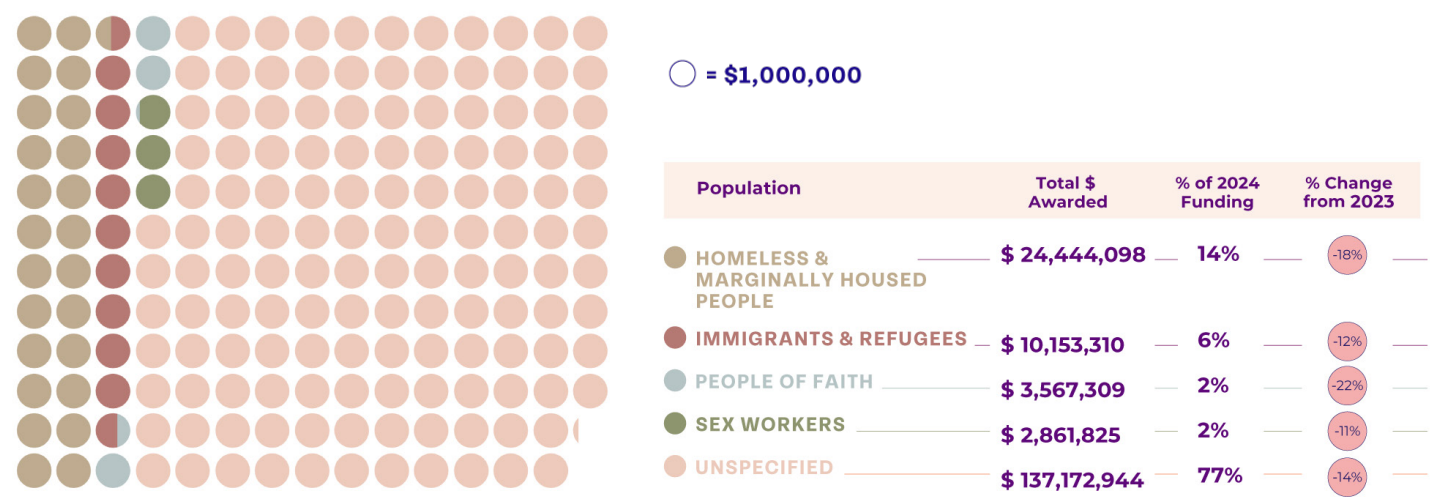


*This analysis **excludes** funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

32) Trans Legislation Tracker (n.d.). 2024 anti-trans bills tracker. <https://translegislation.com/bills/2024>
33) Flores, A., Conron, K.J. (2023). Adult LGBTQ+ Population in the United States. Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/adult-lgbt-pop-us/>
34) For a robust analysis of the experiences of older LGBTQ adults, please refer to this issue brief: Takshi, S., Chan, D., Tax, A., Haskell, J., and Wilder, T.L. Supporting LGBTQ+ Older Adults' Basic Needs. Justice in Aging. <https://justiceinaging.org/supporting-lgbtq-older-adults-basic-needs/>

Consistent with a trend observed in the 2023 Resource Tracking Report, funding for LGBTQ homeless and marginally housed people, immigrants and refugees, people of faith, and sex workers continued to decrease in 2024. Given the unique needs of LGBTQ people with such intersecting identities, additional research and dedicated funding for these populations is important for a robust LGBTQ ecosystem across the country.

Distribution of U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding Among Other Priority Populations, 2024



*This analysis **excludes** funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.



As of 2021, an estimated 1.2 million immigrants in the U.S. identify as LGBTQ, comprising 3% of all immigrants in the country. Approximately 23% of LGBTQ immigrants are undocumented according to the best available estimates, though this may be an undercount.³⁵ **Undocumented LGBTQ immigrants not only face stigma and concealment due to their lack of status by the federal government, but also from lack of acceptance within their families and communities.**³⁶ In 2024, the Trump-Vance Campaign was vehemently anti-immigrant—referring to undocumented people as ‘criminals’ and claiming they were ‘stealing’ Americans’ public benefits and jobs on multiple occasions.³⁷ By repeating these and other shocking falsehoods hundreds, if not thousands, of times along the campaign trail in 2024, this rhetoric shifted the limits of acceptable discourse and have made harsh policies like family separation and mass deportation seem more acceptable. During this time, national polls also indicated that voters were more in favor of reducing immigration than in preceding polls, which shows the effect that anti-immigrant narratives had on the opinions of the general public.³⁸ **Given increased detentions, deportations, and occupation of multiple cities by federal immigration and law enforcement agencies since the current administration took office in January 2025, it is clear that dedicated funding to support the unique experiences of LGBTQ immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers in the U.S. is vital to counter the ongoing attacks on these communities.**

35) This may be an undercount given the challenges of conducting such estimates among those who are undocumented. For more information, please see: Goldberg, S.K., Conron, K.J. (2021, February). *LGBT Adult Immigrants in the United States*. Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Adult-LGBT-Immigrants-Feb-2021.pdf>

36) Bodgan, L. (2025, October 23). Undocumented and Queer Emerging Adults. *Emerging Adulthood*, 14 (1). <https://doi.org/10.1177/21676968251383959>

37) The Marshall Project. (2024, October 21). *Fact-checking Over 12,000 of Donald Trump’s Quotes About Immigrants*. <http://themarshallproject.org/2024/10/21/fact-check-12000-trump-statements-immigrants>; Arkin, D., Ingram, D. (2024, September 10). *Trump pushes baseless claim about immigrants ‘eating the pets.’* NBC News. <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/2024-election/trump-pushes-baseless-claim-immigrants-eating-pets-rcna170537>

38) Flagg, A., Eads, D. (2024, November 6). *Trump’s Immigration Lies Paid Off at the Polls*. The Marshall Project. <https://www.themarshallproject.org/2024/11/06/election-result-trump-harris-immigration-crime>

Local, State, and Regional Funding for LGBTQ Communities and Issues in 2024

Geographic Levels of LGBTQ Grant Funding

When disaggregated by geographic level in 2024, LGBTQ grantmaking decreased across all levels—local, state, regional, and national—compared to 2023.

LGBTQ grants for local-level activities made up only 8% of the total funding awarded that year, or \$13.6 million. Funding at this geographic level decreased 51% from \$27.9 million that was awarded in 2023 and continued a downward trend that has been documented since a high of \$41.6 million in 2022.

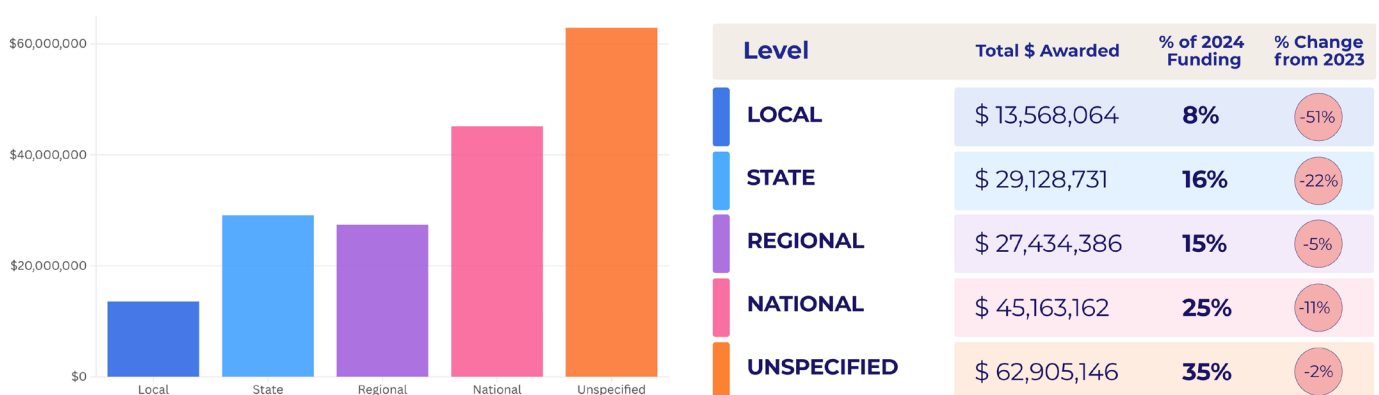
LGBTQ grants for state-level activities also decreased by 22% from \$37.4 million in 2023 to \$29.1 million in 2024. Funding for this geographic level had increased in 2023, so this significant drop in 2024 is concerning, especially given the high number of anti-trans bills that have been introduced in state legislatures in recent years. Organizations advocating against such bills at the state level must be adequately resourced in order to prevent them from becoming law.

Additionally, in 2023, state-level grants increased in key battleground states in advance of the November 2024 elections, but this funding was not maintained through the election year itself.

LGBTQ funding at the regional and national levels declined less sharply in 2024 than local and state funding. Regionally, LGBTQ grants decreased by 5% from \$28.9 million in 2023 to \$27.4 million in 2024. At the national level, \$51 million had been awarded in 2023 and this total decreased by 11% in 2024 to \$45.2 million.

Importantly, the geographic level presented in this section reflects the funded activities, not necessarily the level of the grantee organizations. For example, a national group and a local group both doing work at the local level would be counted as “local” in this section. Also, the percentage of grant funding with an unspecified geographic focus has decreased since 2022, which indicates that foundations are submitting more complete geographic data each year. This, in turn, supports more robust analyses that can be used to inform future grantmaking strategies.

Distribution of U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding, by Geographic Level, 2024



This analysis **excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.*

Local, State, and Regional Focus of LGBTQ Grant Funding

The Southeast region continued to be awarded the highest amount of funding in 2024, building on the 27% increase that was documented from 2022 to 2023. A total of \$38.9 million was awarded through LGBTQ grants focused on this region, comprising 22% of total funding awarded in 2024. This was an 8% increase from the 2023 funding level of \$36.1 million. Within this region, more than \$1 million in LGBTQ grants was awarded in each of the following states: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The remaining eight states in this region were awarded less than \$1 million each, which demonstrates unequal distribution of funding across the region with the highest population of LGBT adults than any other.³⁹

LGBTQ grants supporting activities in the Pacific region also increased slightly from \$28.1 million in 2023 to \$28.3 million in 2024. Funding specifically for LGBTQ communities and issues in California tends to have a substantial impact on total funding within this region. California funding had decreased by 43% from \$30.6 million in 2022 to \$17.6 million 2023, but increased by 21% to \$21.2 million in 2024. Similarly, LGBTQ grants for activities in Washington also increased by 28% in 2024, which contributed to the relatively stable funding for this region in those years.

Unfortunately, funding for LGBTQ communities and causes in both the Northeast and Mountain regions in 2024 decreased by 41% and 42% from 2023 funding levels, respectively. The latter region saw the lowest amount of funding of all the regions in 2024 (\$4.8 million). The decrease observed in the Northeast region was due to significant decreases in funding at each of the 11 states in this region, as well as the District of Columbia. Though LGBTQ grant funding in New York decreased by approximately \$214 thousand from 2023 to 2024, funding in the District of Columbia decreased by almost half (49%) during the same period. LGBTQ funding in Maryland decreased by 65% from 2023 to 2024 and \$0 was awarded for LGBTQ communities in New Hampshire that year.

The Midwest region also saw a 20% decrease in LGBTQ grants in 2024. A total of \$15.9 million was

awarded in this region in 2023 but only \$12.8 million were awarded in 2024. This steady decrease in funding for the Midwest in recent years continues to ignore the needs of LGBTQ communities that live in these states. For context, 9 anti-trans bills were introduced in Illinois that year, 7 in Indiana, 17 in Kansas, 21 in Minnesota, 17 in Wisconsin, and more in many of the remaining states in this region. In addition, two of the three states where the greatest amount of anti-trans bills were introduced (Missouri with 47 and Iowa with 39) are also included in this region, so it is clear that the funding needed to combat such bills far outweighed the LGBTQ grants awarded in 2024.

Consistent with prior reporting, few LGBTQ grants were awarded for activities in the U.S. territories. Only Puerto Rico and American Samoa were awarded dedicated LGBTQ grants, while \$0 were awarded to support LGBTQ communities and issues in Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. For many years, foundations have had varying definitions about what states constitute the Southern U.S. **There is no consensus on whether the territories should be included in the Southern region or considered separately, which translates to a lack of dedicated funding to these communities.**



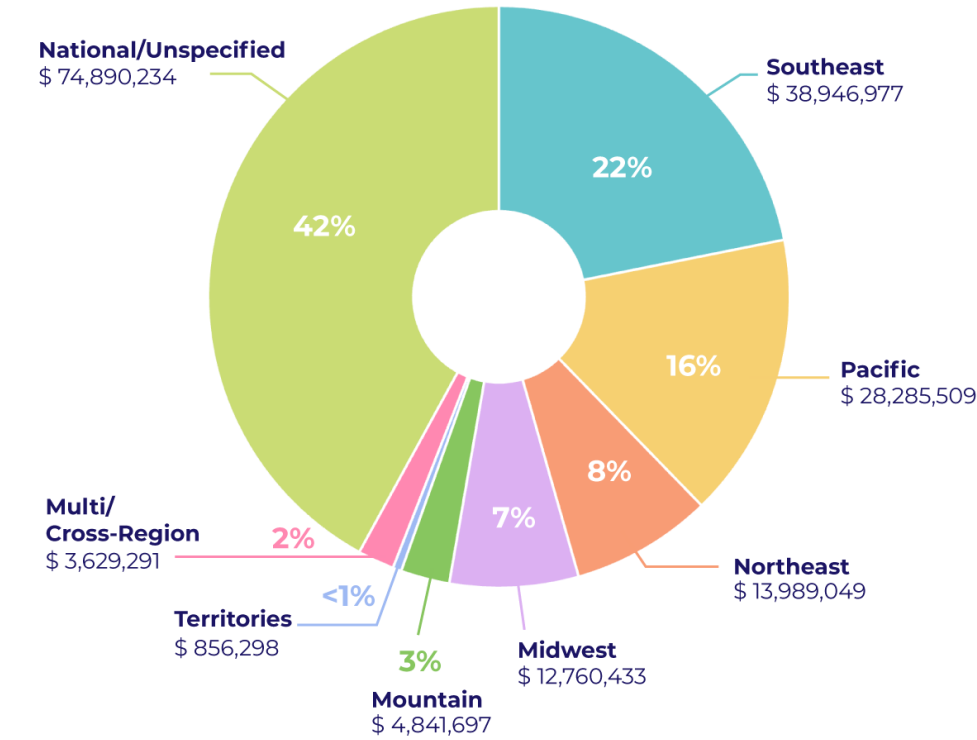
The Southeast region was awarded the highest amount of funding in 2024 with an additional 8% awarded that year, building on the 27% increase documented from 2022 to 2023.



The Midwest region saw a 20% decrease in LGBTQ grants in 2024.

³⁹ The CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey from 2020-2021 used the acronym "LGBT" which is why that acronym is being used here. For more information, please see: Flores, A.R., Conron, K.J. (2023, December). *Adult LGBT Population in the United States*. Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law. <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/adult-lgbt-pop-us/>

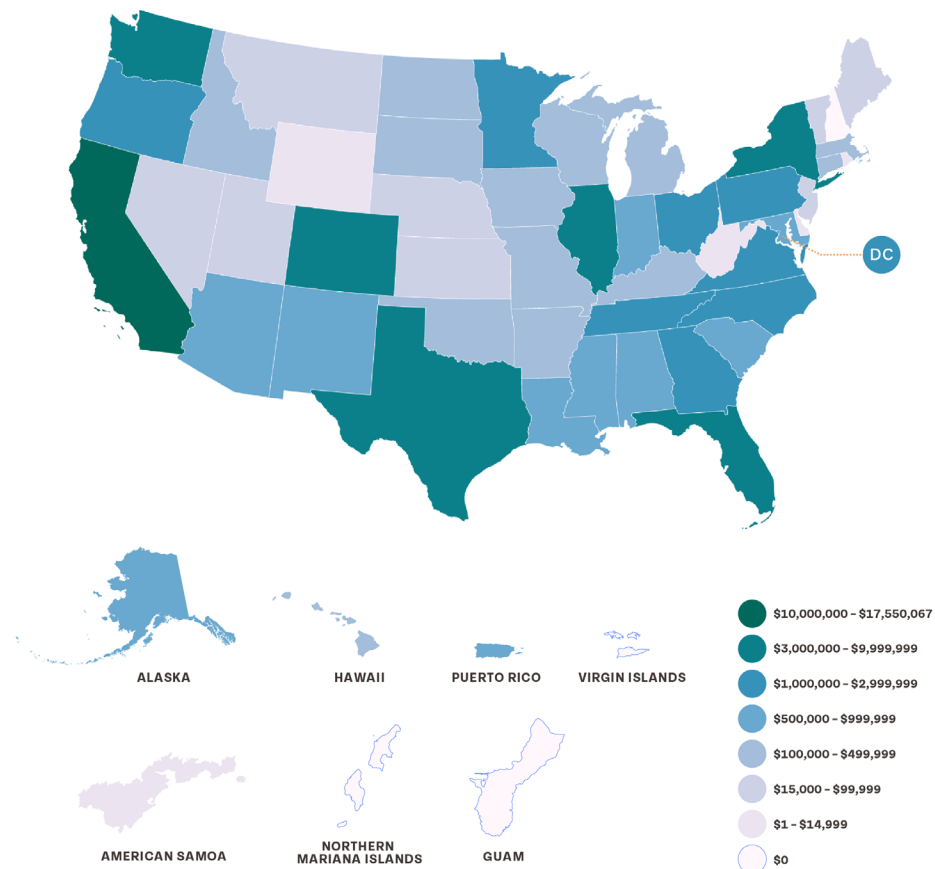
Local, State, and Regional LGBTQ Funding, by U.S. Region, 2024



U.S. Region	Total \$ Awarded	% Change from 2023
SOUTHEAST	\$ 38,946,977	+8%
PACIFIC	\$ 28,285,509	+1%
NORTHEAST	\$ 13,989,049	-41%
MIDWEST	\$ 12,760,433	-20%
MOUNTAIN	\$ 4,841,697	-42%
TERRITORIES	\$ 856,298	-7%
MULTI/CROSS-REGION	\$ 3,629,291	-40%
NATIONAL/ UNSPECIFIED	\$ 74,890,234	-17%

*The totals presented here are a combined total of local, state, and regional funding according to the pre-defined regions used in the Resource Tracking Project.⁴⁰ This analysis **excludes** funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

Density Map of Local- and State-Level LGBTQ Grant Funding, by State and Territory, 2024



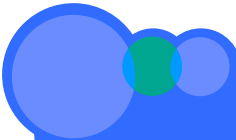
Alabama	\$ 929,167
Alaska	\$ 682,267
American Samoa	\$ 6,267
Arizona	\$ 545,302
Arkansas	\$ 266,772
California	\$ 21,169,949
Colorado	\$ 3,079,991
Connecticut	\$ 164,267
Delaware	\$ 6,267
District of Columbia	\$ 1,884,940
Florida	\$ 4,463,658
Georgia	\$ 2,756,078
Guam	\$ 0
Hawaii	\$ 183,777
Idaho	\$ 114,115
Illinois	\$ 5,206,024
Indiana	\$ 835,038
Iowa	\$ 108,500
Kansas	\$ 18,694

Kentucky	\$ 195,267
Louisiana	\$ 855,572
Maine	\$ 22,535
Maryland	\$ 696,791
Massachusetts	\$ 463,682
Michigan	\$ 257,813
Minnesota	\$ 1,177,485
Mississippi	\$ 950,648
Missouri	\$ 310,034
Montana	\$ 37,604
Nebraska	\$ 81,267
Nevada	\$ 92,302
New Hampshire	\$ 0
New Jersey	\$ 66,070
New Mexico	\$ 740,424
New York	\$ 7,945,555
North Carolina	\$ 1,604,791
North Dakota	\$ 105,500
Northern Mariana Islands	\$ 0

Ohio	\$ 1,724,691
Oklahoma	\$ 154,388
Oregon	\$ 1,456,575
Pennsylvania	\$ 1,468,312
Puerto Rico	\$ 588,431
Rhode Island	\$ 6,267
South Carolina	\$ 729,302
South Dakota	\$ 218,160
Tennessee	\$ 1,102,639
Texas	\$ 4,666,780
Utah	\$ 45,691
Vermont	\$ 36,267
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$ 0
Virginia	\$ 1,173,989
Washington	\$ 4,860,208
West Virginia	\$ 12,500
Wisconsin	\$ 282,251
Wyoming	\$ 6,267

This graphic **excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.*
***An interactive version of this graphic can be found in the [Resource Tracking Data Explorer](#).*

40) The local, state, and regional grants are added together to calculate the regional totals presented in this section. The states included in each region for the purpose of this analysis are as follows: Southeast: AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV; Pacific: AK, CA, HI, OR, WA; Northeast: CT, DE, DC, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, VT; Midwest: IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, WI; Mountain: AZ, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, UT, WY; and Territories: AS, GU, MP, PR, VI.



Funding for LGBTQ Communities and Issues by Type of Support in 2024

The majority of LGBTQ grant dollars awarded in 2024 (54%) provided program support and 44% provided general operating support. The prior year, 48% of funding awarded was for program support and 47% for general operating support. The 2024 data indicate a widening gap between program and general operating support, returning to pre-2022 levels.

When considering the amount of dollars awarded in 2023 and 2024, program support funding decreased by 5% from 2023 to 2024 and general operating support decreased by 21% in the same period. U.S.-based foundations awarded one fifth fewer dollars for general operating support in 2024 than in the prior year. While some of this drop was due to the 15% decrease in overall LGBTQ grantmaking that year, the significant drop in general operating support funding for LGBTQ-serving organizations is particularly troubling. It is unclear if this drop is due to recent lawsuits related to race-based contracting or other factors, so additional research on this shift in philanthropic practices is needed.⁴¹ **General operating support is vital to LGBTQ movement organizations, providing flexibility to respond to community needs and strengthen their organizational capacity, while maintaining ongoing programmatic work.**⁴²

In 2024, 47 grantmakers reported that 100% of their grantmaking consisted of general operating support grants and these grantmakers awarded an average of \$231,297 that year. None of these institutions were in the top 20 funders in 2024.

For context, general operating support is widely offered by foundations that are funding the anti-LGBTQ movement. The National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy (NCRP) tracked 4,000 public and private funders between 2020-2023 and found that they gave approximately \$680 million to 156 anti-LGBTQ organizations during that time. Their research found that: “64% of all foundation funding for these anti-LGBTQ+ organizations was given as unrestricted general support, and only 18% of that foundation funding was granted for a specific program, project, or campaign.”⁴³ **It is clear that the opposition has been providing more general operating support to their grantees than is the common practice within LGBTQ philanthropy. It is vital that progressive grantmakers consider a similar strategy so that organizations fighting to preserve the rights, dignity, and lives of LGBTQ people are able to do so to the best of their ability.**

Consistent with recent trends, LGBTQ grants for scholarships, fellowships, and awards to individuals, as well as memberships and sponsorships, consisted of less than 2% of total funding awarded in 2024. Funding for memberships and sponsorships, in particular, decreased from \$4.4 million in 2023 to only \$456 thousand in 2024 and remained a small proportion of the full funding landscape.

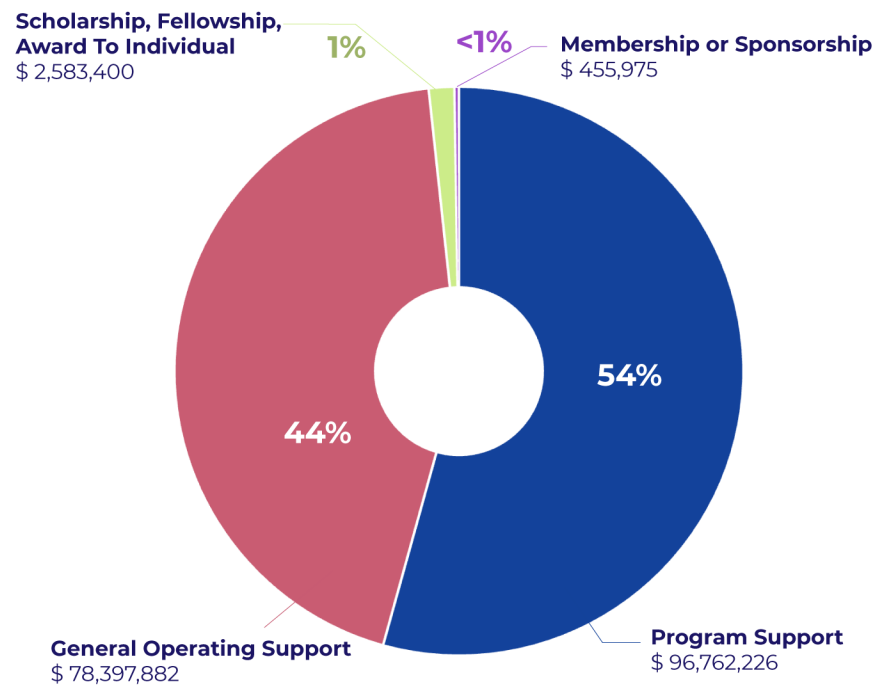
** In prior Resource Tracking Reports, capacity building had been included both as a type of support and a strategy. Beginning with the 2023 Resource Tracking Report and moving forward, however, capacity building will only be included as a strategy and will no longer be counted as a type of support to allow for more streamlined analysis.*

41) Ryan, J.M., Allione, A.A. (2024, October 4). Race-Conscious Grantmaking Litigation Updates: What Nonprofits Need to Know. Venable, LLP. <https://www.venable.com/insights/publications/2024/10/race-conscious-grantmaking-litigation-updates-what>

42) Dale, E.J. (2026). Funding LGBTQ+ projects: Navigating the U.S. philanthropic landscape. Dorothy A. Johnson Center for Philanthropy at Grand Valley State University. <https://www.arcusfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/Funding-LGBTQ-Projects-Navigating-the-U.S.-Philanthropic-Landscape.pdf>

43) National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy (NCRP). (2025, December). Regressive Philanthropy Initiative. https://ncrp.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/Regressive-Philanthropy-Final-Report_December-2025.pdf

Distribution of U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding, by Type of Support, 2024



Type of Support	Total \$ Awarded	% Change from 2023
PROGRAM SUPPORT	\$ 96,762,226	-5%
GENERAL OPERATING SUPPORT	\$ 78,397,882	-21%
SCHOLARSHIP, FELLOWSHIP, AWARD TO INDIVIDUAL	\$ 2,583,400	**
MEMBERSHIP OR SPONSORSHIP	\$ 455,975	**

*This analysis **excludes** funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.



Funding for LGBTQ Communities and Issues by Issue Area in 2024

Across almost all issue areas, LGBTQ grant funding decreased in 2024.⁴⁴ Unlike 2023 funding levels, more LGBTQ grant funding was awarded to support health and wellbeing activities than civil and human rights activities in 2024, though overall funding for both issues decreased during this time period.

Funding for LGBTQ civil and human rights activities decreased by 32% from \$63.3 million in 2023 to \$43.2 million in 2024. Civil and human rights funds made up 24% of the total LGBTQ funding awarded in 2024. The decrease observed in 2024 is concerning, particularly after the short-term rise in civil and human rights funding in 2020 and 2021 in response to active racial justice movements at the time. Similarly, right-wing politicians and pundits were heavily targeting Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) initiatives in 2023 and 2024 through policies attempting to restrict these initiatives within the government, education, and the private sector.⁴⁵ The rise in anti-DEI sentiment across multiple sectors may have influenced some foundations to pull away from funding civil and human rights activities that were part of broader DEI initiatives in 2024.

Similarly, funding dedicated towards the health and wellbeing of LGBTQ communities decreased by 19%—from \$61.7 million in 2023 to less than \$50 million in 2024. The plurality of LGBTQ funding (28%) was awarded to support health and wellbeing activities in 2024. The decline in funding for both issues is troubling given the increase in anti-LGBTQ legislation from 2023 to 2024—many of which targeted the specific health needs of LGBTQ people.⁴⁶

Though funding for LGBTQ health and wellbeing activities decreased by almost one-fifth in 2024, funding specifically for HIV/AIDS programs that serve LGBTQ communities increased slightly from \$27.6 million in 2023 to \$29 million in 2024. HIV/AIDS funding made up 16% of the total funding awarded that year, which was relatively consistent with recent years.

It is encouraging to see foundations' continued commitment to HIV/AIDS services over time, though these funding levels are still not commensurate with the increased support that may be needed to offset the impact of federal funding cuts in the future.

Funding to address the economic and educational needs of LGBTQ communities continued to decrease in 2024. Funding to address the unique economic challenges faced by LGBTQ communities, including housing, food assistance, and employment, decreased by 19% in 2024, while funding to support LGBTQ people's access to and experience in educational settings decreased by 14%.

Grants awarded to strengthen LGBTQ communities, increase the visibility of LGBTQ people in society, and support safe community spaces, Pride events, and public art installations for queer communities increased by less than 1% in 2024. As anti-trans narratives were becoming ever more prevalent in public discourse over the course of that year, these kinds of protective cultural activities for LGBTQ communities were increasingly important. Though funding for this issue area did not decrease, funding also did not increase proportionally enough to counter the significant rise in harmful, inaccurate, and discriminatory narratives pushed by the right that targeted LGBTQ people and their families.

The proportion of LGBTQ grants that could not be attributed to a particular issue area also increased in 2024 in both dollars and the relative percent of total funding awarded that year. LGBTQ grants with an unspecified issue area increased from 7% of funding awarded in 2023 to 11% of funding awarded in 2024, due to a lack of robust grant descriptions that are used to determine the issue of focus. There is also a chance that some foundations may have reduced the level of detail in their reporting of 2024 data given the increased anti-LGBTQ rhetoric and federal pushback against progressive philanthropy at the time of data collection in Fall 2025.

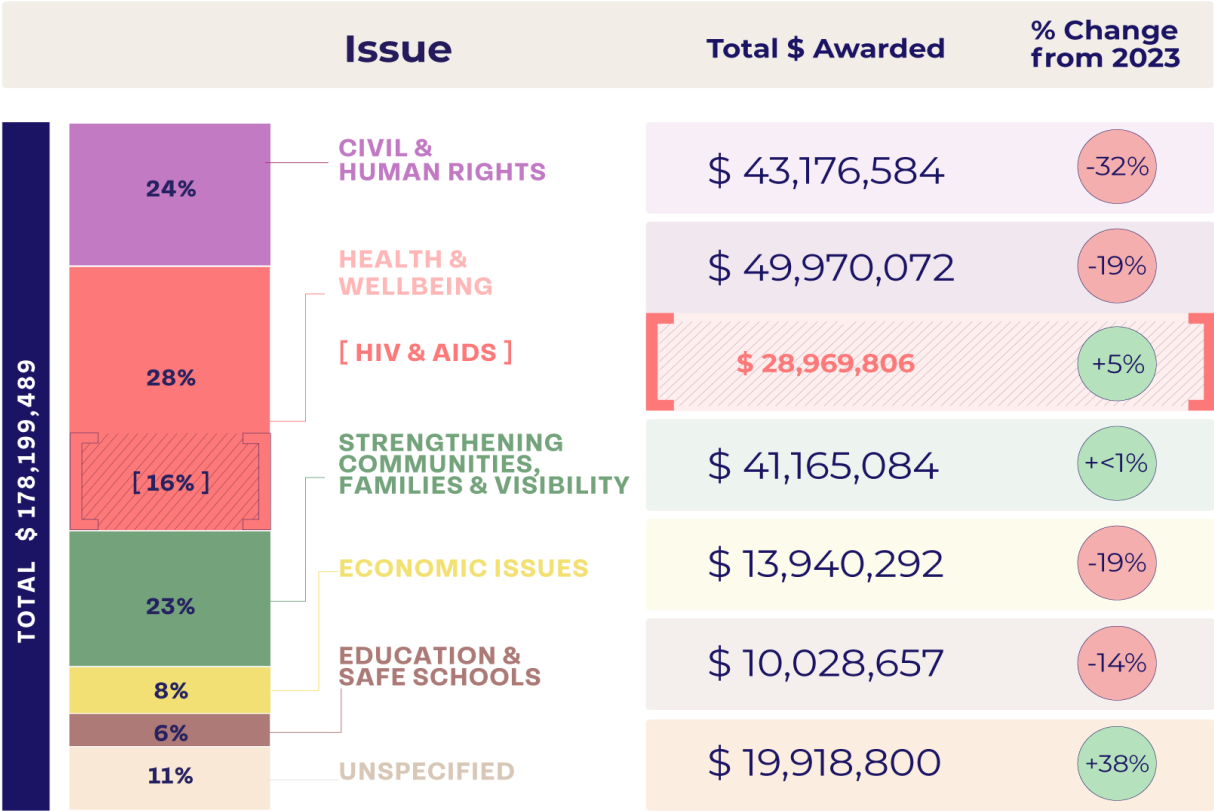
44) Grants that addressed multiple issues were weighted with the inverse of the number of issues to which they were coded; for example, if a grant was coded to economic issues and to education and safe schools (2 issues), each category included ½ (50%) of the funding for that grant. COVID-19 funding is not included in this weighting; for example, if a grant was coded to economic issues, education and safe schools, and COVID-19, then economic issues and education and safe schools would each include ⅓ (33%) of the funding for that grant and COVID-19 would receive 100% of funding for that grant.

45) Movement Advancement Project (MAP). (2024, July). *Dismantling DEI: A Coordinated Attack on American Values*. <https://www.mapresearch.org/2024-dei-report>

46) American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). (2024, December 6). *Mapping Attacks on LGBTQ Rights in U.S. State Legislatures in 2024*. <https://www.aclu.org/legislative-attacks-on-lgbtq-rights-2024>

47) For more information about how LGBTQ grants are coded by issue and strategy, please reference the Issue & Strategy Definitions that Funders for LGBTQ Issues uses to develop the analyses presented in this report. <https://docs.google.com/document/d/18hjddP3Z8ct1lRb0mv77QsY3RCBz9fOVQPI20by46cg/edit?tab=t.0>

Distribution of U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding, by Issue Area,⁴⁷ 2024

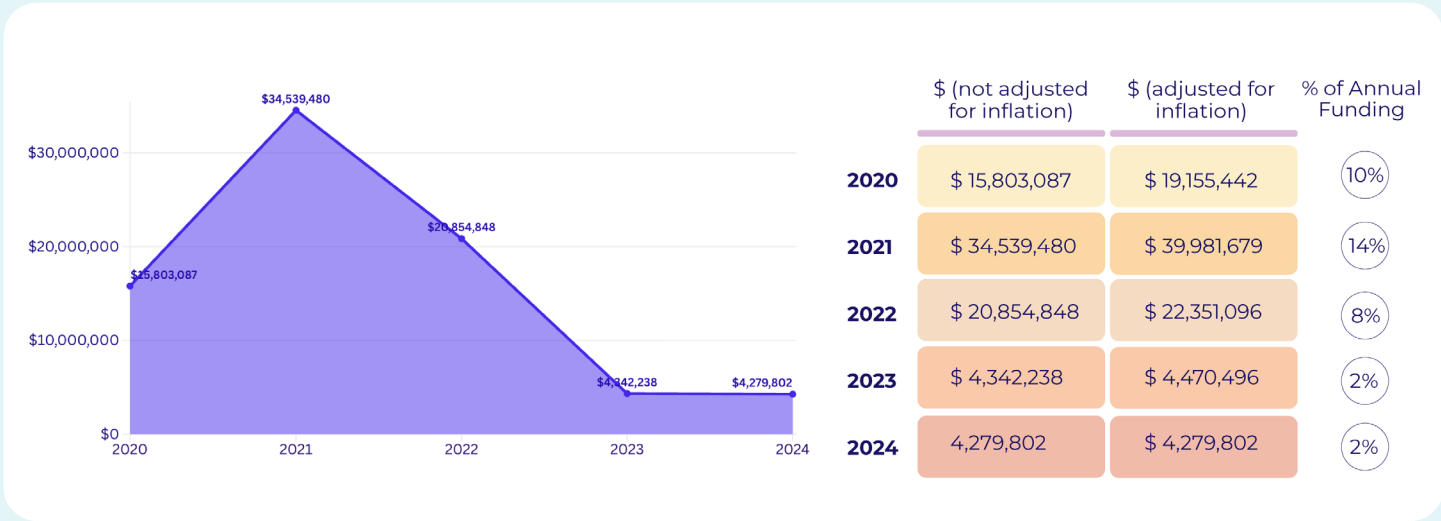


*This analysis **excludes** funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

COVID-19 Funding from 2020 to 2024

Consistent with recent reports, funding to address the unique impacts of COVID-19 on LGBTQ communities continued to decrease in 2024. After an all-time high of \$34.5 million in LGBTQ grants intended to address COVID-19 in 2021, funding for this specific issue precipitously decreased from \$20.9 million in 2022 to just \$4.3 million in 2023 and just under \$4.3 million in 2024. COVID-19 funding accounted for only 2% in the last two years for which data are available.

U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding for COVID-19 Over Time, 2020-2024



*This analysis **excludes** funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

Funding for LGBTQ Communities and Issues by Strategy in 2024

Foundations have historically awarded more LGBTQ grant funding for advocacy than any other strategy according to resource tracking data since 2020. Unfortunately, LGBTQ advocacy dollars decreased by 26% from \$65.4 million in 2023 to \$48.4 million awarded in 2024. Advocacy funding made up 27% of total LGBTQ funding awarded in 2024. Similar to analysis presented in the previous report, LGBTQ advocacy funds have consistently been inadequate to sustainably support organizations engaged in this invaluable work.

Grants that supported direct health services, capacity building, and research programs related to LGBTQ communities and issues also decreased significantly in 2024. Funding for direct services and health care decreased by 15% from \$44.1 million in 2023 to \$37.3 million in 2024. This decrease echoes the 19% decrease in health and wellbeing funding presented in the prior section of this report.

Capacity building funding for organizations that serve LGBTQ communities decreased by almost a quarter in 2024. As has long been recognized by

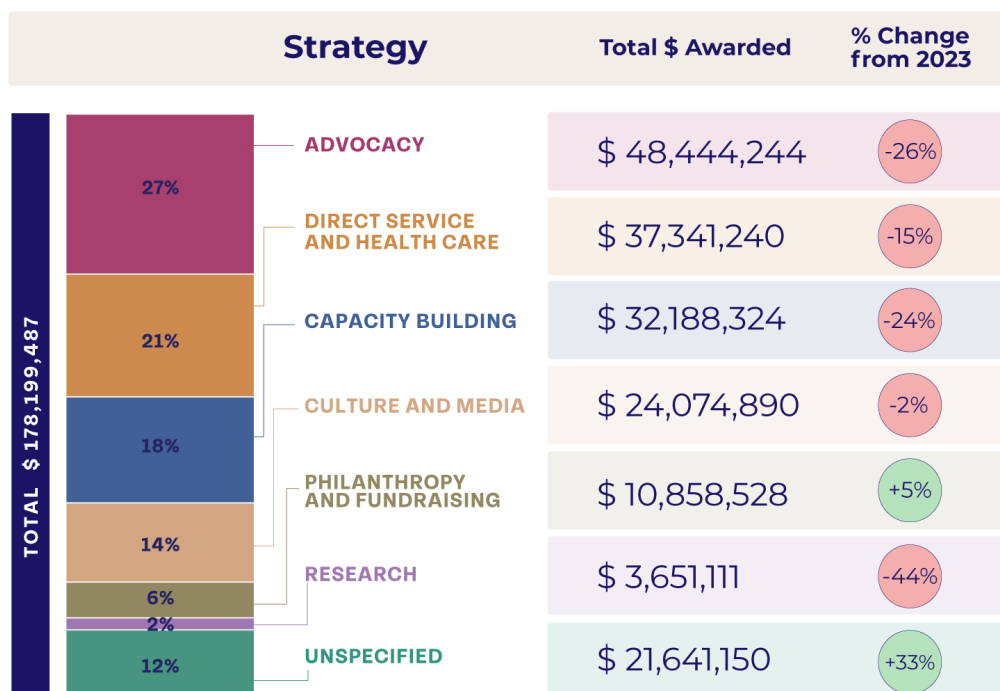
experts in social justice philanthropy, funding intended to strengthen the capacity of grantees is a vital component of responsive philanthropy. This funding is critical to the sustainability of organizations that are best positioned to serve LGBTQ communities and counter rising anti-LGBTQ rhetoric, violence, and extremism.

LGBTQ research experienced the most significant decline in funding from 2023 to 2024, which decreased 44% from \$6.5 million in 2023 to just \$3.7 million in 2024. Research led by LGBTQ-serving organizations is crucial to understanding the challenges facing our communities across the country.

Grants focused on increasing LGBTQ representation in culture and the media decreased by 2% from 2023 to 2024, while funding for LGBTQ philanthropy and fundraising efforts increased slightly by 5% during the same time period.

The proportion of LGBTQ grants without a specified strategy increased by one-third from 2023 to 2024, which indicates that the 2024 dataset was less complete than in the prior year.

Distribution of U.S. LGBTQ Grant Funding, by Strategy, 2024



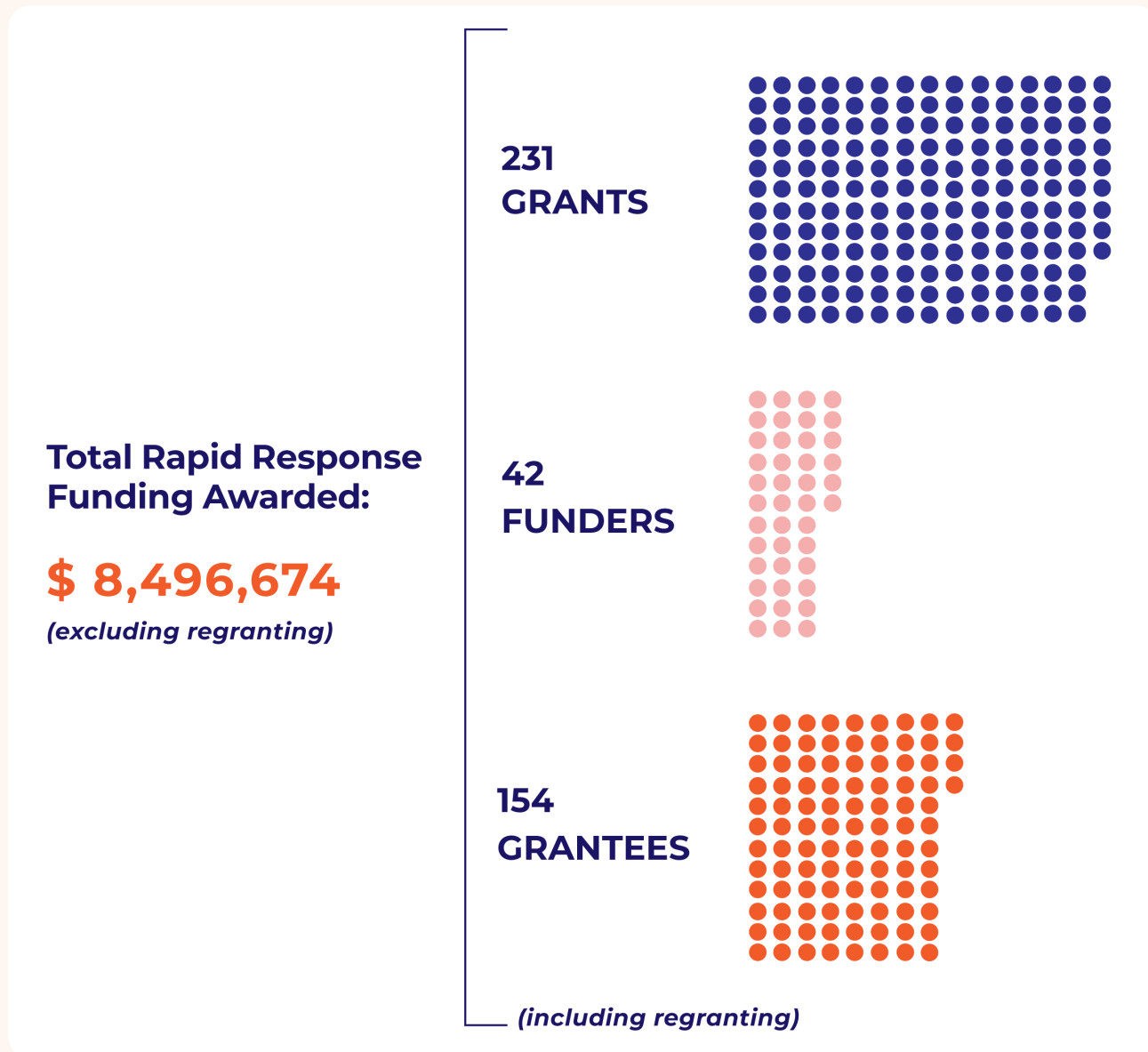
This analysis **excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranteeing.*

48) Grantmakers for Effective Organizations. (2021). *Reimagining Capacity Building: Navigating Culture, Systems & Power*. https://www.geofunders.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/GEO_2021_ReimaginingCapacityBuilding.pdf

49) GLAAD. (n.d.). 2025 GLAAD ALERT Desk Report. <https://glaad.org/2025-alert-desk/>

Rapid Response Funding for LGBTQ Communities and Causes in 2024

Rapid Response LGBTQ Grants Awarded in 2024



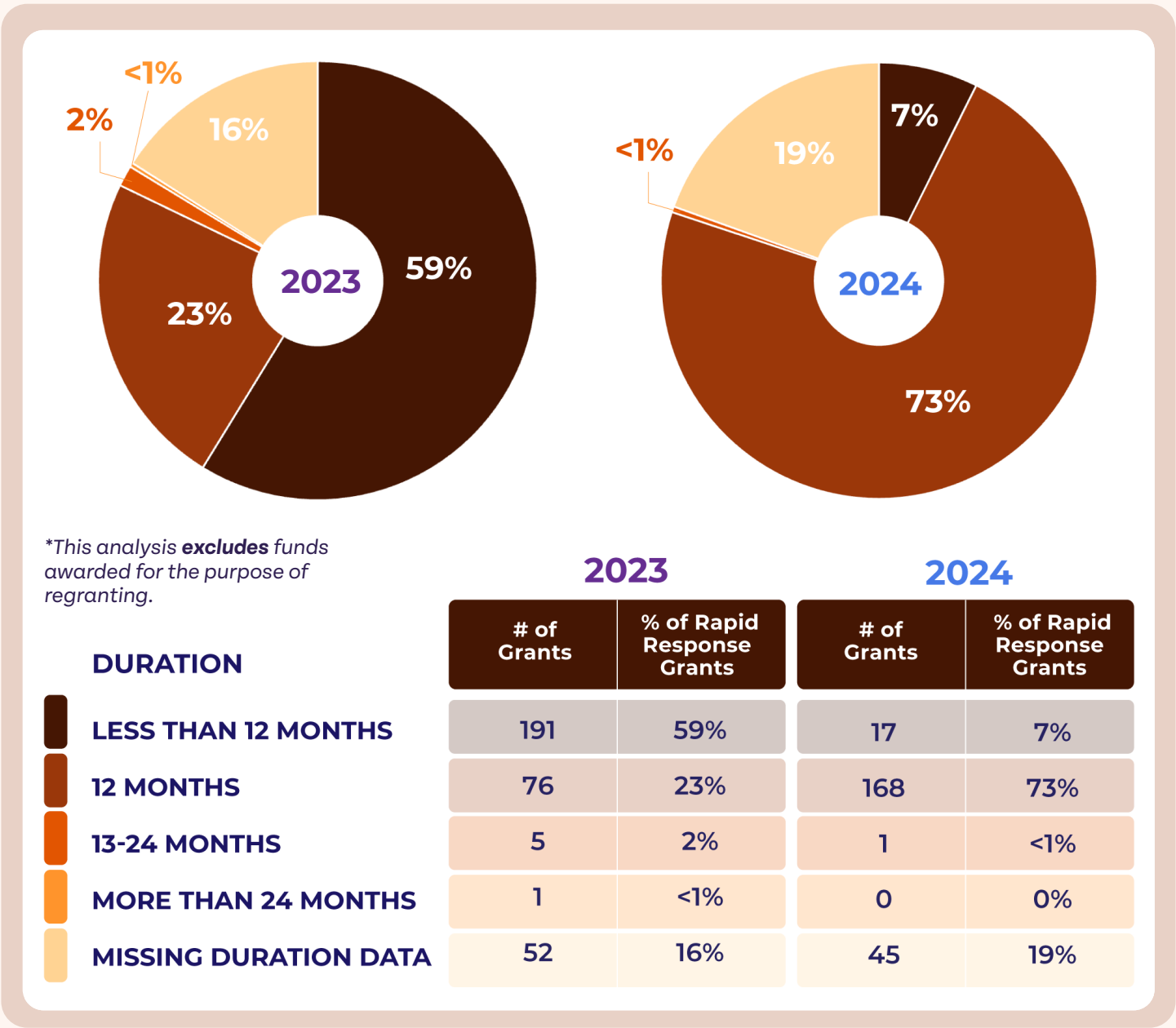
Rapid response funding for LGBTQ-serving organizations continued to be a critical resource to LGBTQ movements in 2024. Similar to analyses presented in the 2023 Report, foundations were asked to identify rapid response grants as part of their submission process. **According to the latest data, 42 foundations awarded a total of \$8.5 million to 154 grantees through 231 rapid response grants in 2024.**

Compared to 2023 data, LGBTQ rapid response funding increased by 27% in 2024. Additionally, six more foundations awarded rapid response grants in 2024 than the prior year, while the number of both grants and grantees decreased.

Duration

In 2024, the duration of 73% of rapid response grants was 12 months, while far fewer grants were awarded for less than 12 months (7%) and between 13-24 months (<1%). No rapid response grants awarded in 2024 were intended to support activities for more than 24 months. Duration data was missing for approximately 19% of LGBTQ rapid response grants.

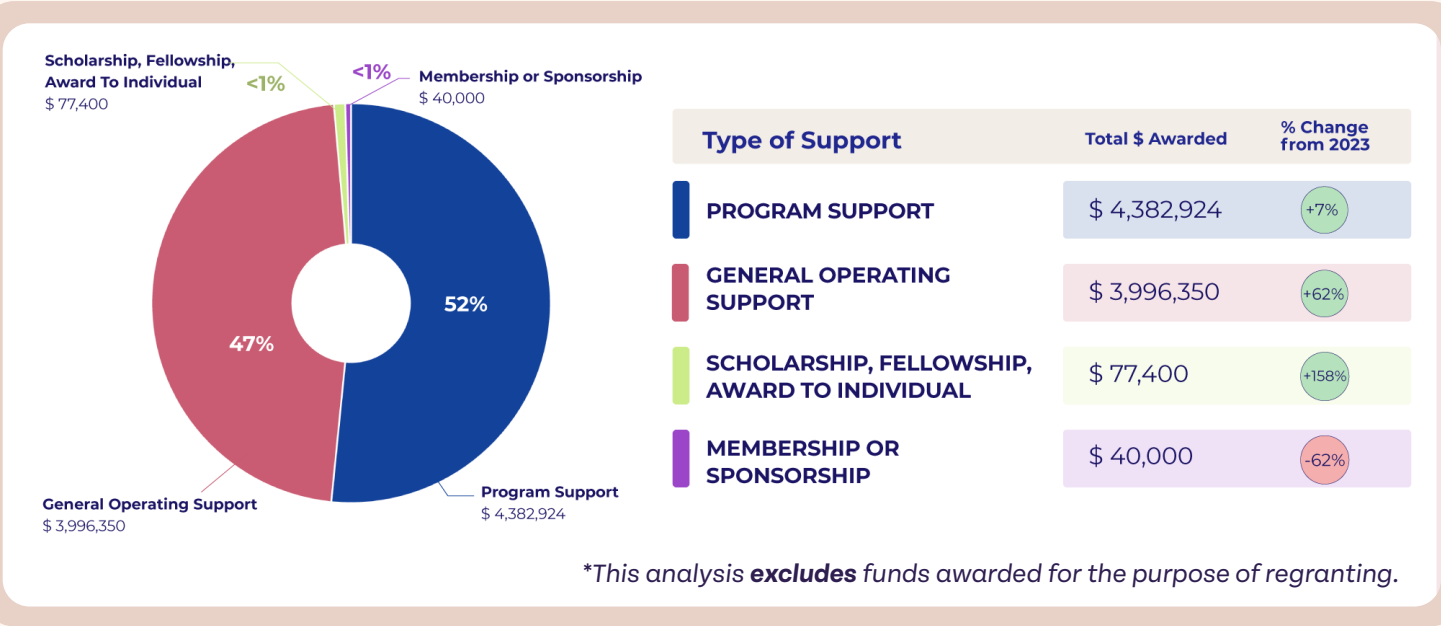
Duration of Rapid Response Grants for LGBTQ Communities and Issues, 2023-2024



Type of Support

Consistent with non-rapid response grants awarded in 2024, a higher proportion of rapid response grants provided program support (52%) than general operating support (47%). For rapid response grants, in particular, general operating support is often even more important to ensure that grantees are able to respond quickly to an emergent crisis. This form of support was likely even more needed in advance of the November 2024 elections, so it is discouraging to document a lack of LGBTQ rapid response general operating grants for the second year in a row.

Rapid Response Grants for LGBTQ Communities and Issues, by Type of Support, 2024



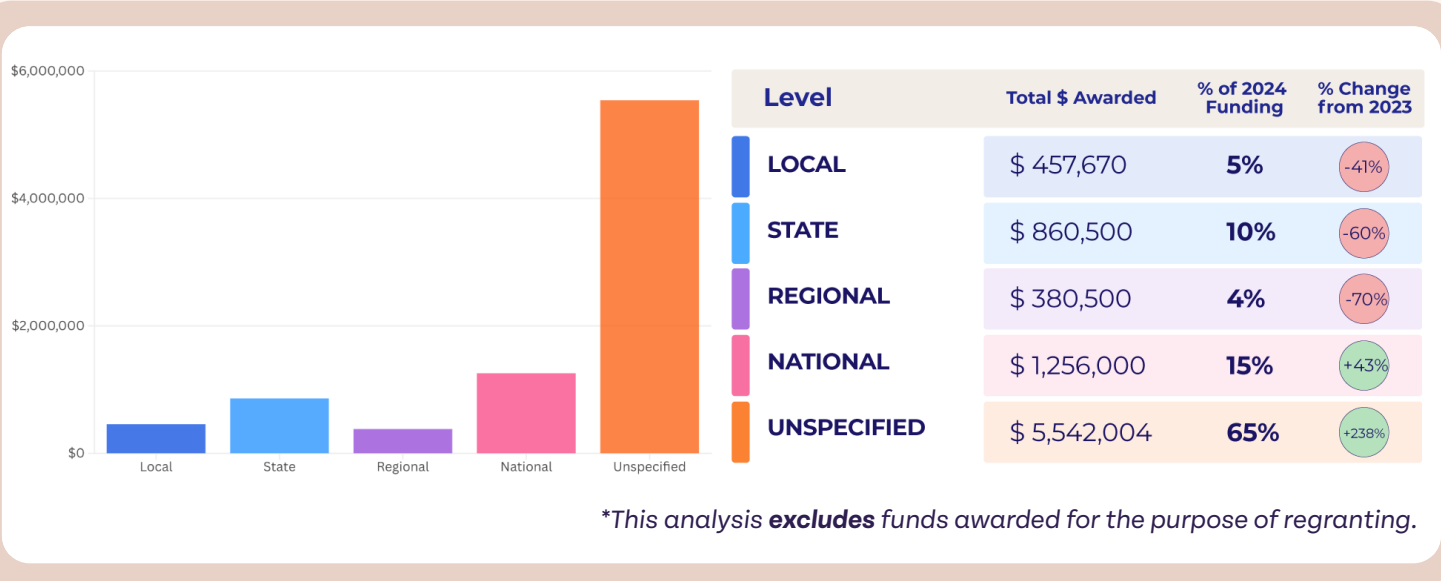
Geographic Distribution

Generally, we were unable to identify the geographic focus of LGBTQ rapid response grants awarded in 2024 because 65% of these grants lacked geographic data. This was a sharp increase from the 25% of LGBTQ rapid response grants without geographic data in 2023.

For the rapid response grants with geographic data, only 5% of them were dedicated to local level activities, while 10% were focused on the state level, 4% regionally, and 15% nationally. In terms of dollars, funding to support rapid response activities at the local, state, and regional levels decreased between 40-70% in 2024, while national-level rapid response funding increased by 43% compared to 2023 totals.

Due to incomplete geographic data for these grants, it is difficult to determine where the majority of rapid response grants were focused in 2024. We hope that future rapid response data will include more geographic data to support a more robust analysis of where additional rapid response funds are most needed.

Rapid Response Grants for LGBTQ Communities and Issues, by Geographic Level, 2024



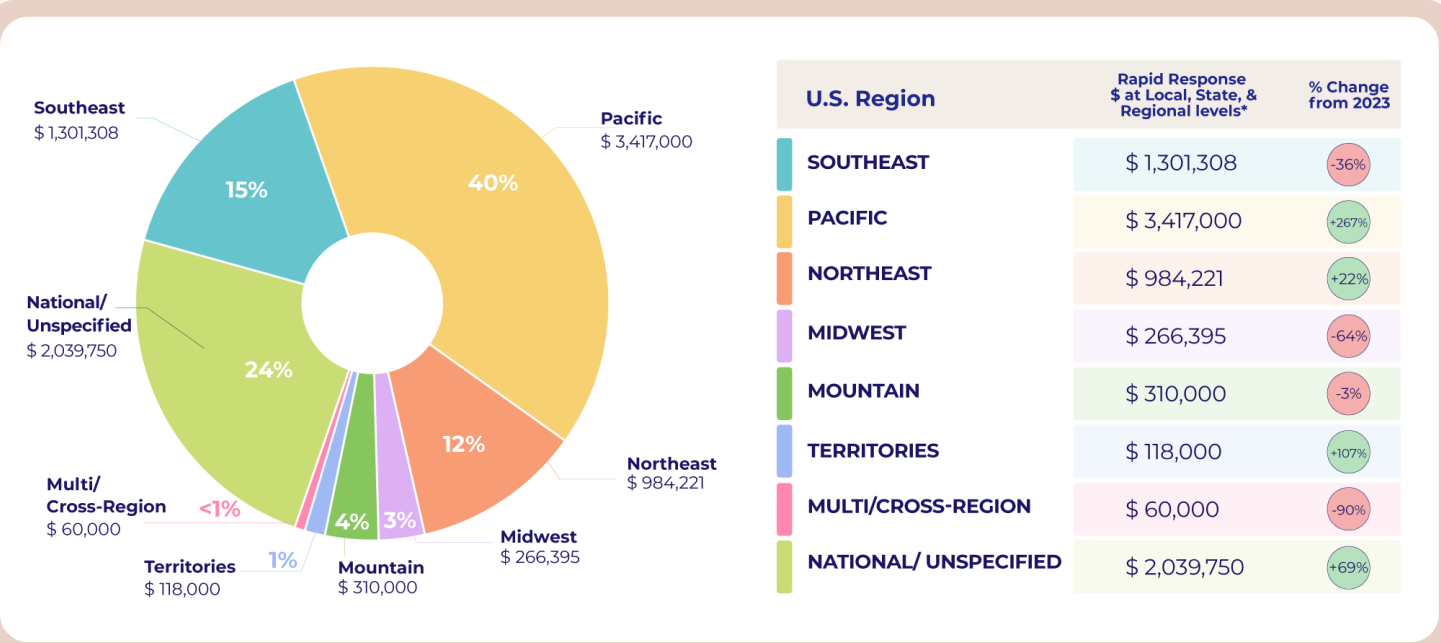
When looking at the various U.S. regions, it is also challenging to articulate which regions showed an increase or decrease in rapid response LGBTQ grant funding due to limited geographic data. Based on available data, however, the Pacific region saw a considerable increase in rapid response LGBTQ grants in 2024—more than a 260% increase from the prior year. A review of the rapid response grants awarded in this region suggests that this increase was likely due to a rise in activities for people living with HIV and those that required housing support in California, both areas of work that rapid response funding is well suited to support. Similarly, LGBTQ rapid response funding in the Northeast increased by 22% in 2024. Additional research is needed to elucidate the reasons for this increase.

Rapid response funding in the Southeast decreased by 36% from 2023 levels, whereas funding for the Midwest region decreased by 64% and the Mountain region decreased by 3% in 2024. It is surprising that rapid response funding decreased by so much in the Southeast given the catastrophic impacts of Hurricane Helene across a number of these states.⁵⁰

U.S. territories remained at 1% of LGBTQ rapid response funds awarded in 2024, though we received LGBTQ grant data from a grantmaking organization in Puerto Rico for the first time, which likely explains the 107% increase in rapid response funding in the Territories region.

While it is clear from the increasing number of anti-LGBTQ bills introduced across 44 states in 2024, foundations must award more rapid response funds in every region of the country to support state and regional advocacy efforts to prevent these bills from becoming law.

Rapid Response Grants for LGBTQ Communities and Issues, by Geographic Region, 2024



* The totals presented here are a combined total of local, state, and regional funding according to the pre-defined regions used in the Resource Tracking Project. The totals presented in this analysis exclude funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

50) Hagen, A.B., et al. (2026, February 17). Hurricane Helene (AL092024). National Hurricane Center Tropical Cyclone Report. https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/data/tcr/AL092024_Helene.pdf

Methodology

This report presents analyses of the amount and type of U.S.-based foundation grantmaking for LGBTQ communities and causes across the United States, including subsets of these communities (e.g., transgender people, youth and older adults, communities of color). The report does not include grants awarded to organizations or projects that are generally inclusive of LGBTQ people. Major individual donors (i.e., MacKenzie Scott) were also not included in our reporting, as we focus on institutional foundation funding for LGBTQ communities and issues, though this report includes some grantmaking from donor-advised funds (DAFs).⁵¹

The Research Team collected data for this report in three ways: 1) we invited U.S.-based foundations to submit LGBTQ grant-level information directly to us using an Excel template we provided; 2) we received LGBTQ-focused grantmaking data from our partners at Funders Concerned About AIDS (FCAA) and the Global Philanthropy Project (GPP); and 3) we downloaded IRS Form 990 data from tax year 2024 directly from the IRS website on January 22, 2026.⁵² Data collection was complicated in 2024 by two factors: 1) A few foundations declined to submit their data for inclusion in this report due to the hostile political environment at the time of data collection and fears of politically-motivated attacks as notable funders of LGBTQ communities and issues; and 2) the IRS dataset was less complete than in past years due to the federal shutdown and staffing cuts in 2025.

Once all LGBTQ grant data were collected, the dataset was deduplicated by funder name to remove any redundant grant data and prevent double-counting of LGBTQ grants. For example, if a funder submitted LGBTQ grant data directly to the Research Team using the submission template, their 990 grant data were not included in the final dataset.

After deduplication, each foundation's data was run through a Stata code that determined which grants should be included in the final dataset. Then the Research Team manually reviewed each grant over \$100 thousand, meaning that a member of the Research Team reviewed individual grant data to ensure that the grant was wholly or partially intended to address LGBTQ communities and issues. At this stage, if the grant was only partially aimed at LGBTQ communities and issues, the Research Team could decide to prorate the grant total for inclusion in the final dataset. We also manually reviewed grants below \$100 thousand if the Stata code could not identify any of the following: whether the grant was LGBTQ-focused, what type of support the grant provided (e.g. general operations support, program support), at least one issue area, or at least one strategy.

In order to be considered for inclusion in the dataset, each grant had to be awarded in calendar year 2024 and include the following minimum information: grantee name, funder name, amount of funding, and support type (e.g., general operating, program). Grants were included in the dataset if there was sufficient evidence that 50% or more of the activities supported by the grant focused specifically on LGBTQ communities and issues. **Any one or more of the following was considered sufficient evidence that the grant was for LGBTQ communities and issues: if the submitting foundation indicated that all their grantmaking was LGBTQ-specific, or if the individual grant entry indicated that it was awarded for the specific purpose of supporting LGBTQ communities (as documented in the grant description or the selection of LGBTQ population categories in the direct submission template).** A grant that lacked specificity in the grant description could also be included in the dataset if it was awarded to an organization whose mission was solely focused on LGBTQ communities and issues based on the mission statement or grantee website.

Grants were assigned to specific LGBTQ populations (e.g., TGNCNB, asexual, lesbian/queer women), other populations (e.g., youth, Latinx) as well as LGBTQ issues and strategies using keyword searches of grant descriptions and grantee missions. Where keywords indicated that a particular grant focused on multiple LGBTQ populations, other populations, issues, or strategies, the total grant amount was weighted by the inverse of the number of populations (or issues or strategies) the grant addressed. For details on how population, issue, and strategy weights were created, please contact the authors of the report.

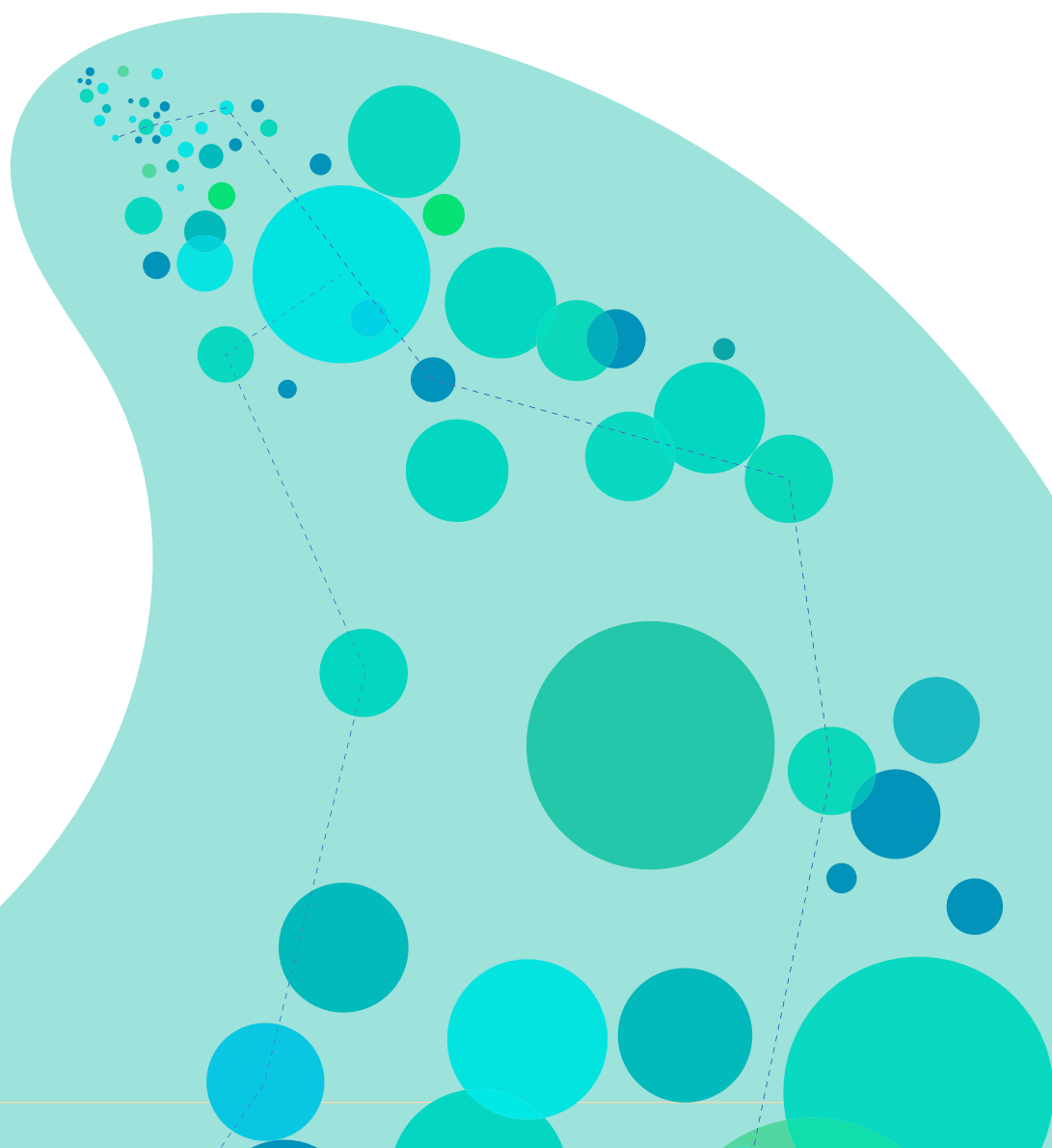
⁵¹ According to direct LGBTQ grant data submissions, a total of \$8,582,768 (including regranteeing) from DAFs are included in the 2024 dataset.

⁵² Internal Revenue Service (IRS). (2025). *Form 990 Series Downloads*. U.S. Department of the Treasury. <https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/form-990-series-downloads>

Multi-year grants reviewed through direct submission were counted in-full in the year they were awarded. This method best reflects a foundation's priorities in the year of reporting, though may contribute to fluctuations in individual foundations' grantmaking totals (and therefore their ranking) from year to year. However, all data received from 990s and FCAA reflect yearly disbursements rather than total award amount. Given that the majority of LGBTQ grants are approximately 1 year according to our calculations, we believe including disbursement data in the final dataset is a worthwhile compromise in methodology given the additional context it provides to our reporting.

Estimating change over time in philanthropic funding for LGBTQ communities and issues is an important goal of this report; however, there are important limitations in comparability of data across years. Funder willingness and capacity to provide complete and accurate grantmaking data and the identification of new funding organizations through the analysis of publicly available 990 data on the date of download impact the data eligible for inclusion in our reporting. The Research Team continued to implement updates to the methodology that had been made with the 2022 Resource Tracking Report, which supported robust outreach and data collection compared to the 2019-2020 and 2021 reports. These earlier reports were affected by a number of factors, such as COVID-19-related delays in data collection and submission, institutional capacity, and foundations' staff capacity to share funding data. Any adjustments to the methodology have been noted in footnotes in relevant sections throughout the report to ensure that data quality and comparability issues are clearly stated for transparency and accountability.

This iteration of the Resource Tracking Report does not include any funder names or top funder lists due to concerns from some grantmakers about their visibility during the time of political volatility at the time of publication. Similarly, no grantee names or top grantee lists are included in the report to protect the organizations that are continuing to do the vitally important work of serving LGBTQ communities across the country.



Acknowledgments

This project would not be possible without the participation of our members and other philanthropic entities who generously shared grantmaking data and other insights for this report. Our work has been strengthened through continued collaboration with the research team at Global Philanthropy Project (GPP). Ezra Nepon and Jay Postic have contributed invaluable support and feedback that has strengthened our shared mission to increase philanthropic support for LGBTQ communities around the globe. We are especially grateful to our colleagues at Funders Concerned About AIDS (FCAA)—in particular, Caterina Gironda and Arantxa Bonifaz—for sharing LGBTQ-specific HIV/AIDS grantmaking data and for consistently being outstanding collaborative partners in our research efforts. We are also very grateful to Somjen Frazer and Shannon Stagman at Strength in Numbers Consulting Group, whose expertise and commitment to queer liberation were vital to this project.

About Funders for LGBTQ Issues

Mission

Funders for LGBTQ Issues educates and organizes funders and supports power-building to create an abundance of resources for the justice and liberation of all queer communities.

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