



July 25, 2019

Submitted via www.regulations.gov

Secretary Alex Azar
Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Civil Rights
Attention: Section 1557 NPRM, RIN 0945-AA11
Hubert H. Humphrey Building, Room 509F
200 Independence Avenue SW
Washington, DC 20201

**RE: Comments in Opposition to Section 1557 NPRM, RIN 0945-AA11,
“Nondiscrimination in Health and Health Education Programs or
Activities”**

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing on behalf of Funders for LGBTQ Issues to express our strong opposition to the proposed regulatory reform regarding Section 1557 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act published in the Federal Register on June 14, 2019.

Funders for LGBTQ Issues works to increase the scale and impact of philanthropic resources aimed at enhancing the well-being of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer communities, promoting equity, and advancing racial, economic and gender justice. We are a network of more than 80 foundations, corporations, and other grantmaking institutions that collectively award more than \$1 billion in funding annually, including more than \$100 million specifically devoted to LGBTQ issues.

With an awareness that LGBT Americans are 25 percent more likely to lack healthcare coverage compared to non-LGBT Americans, our network is actively working to address health disparities affecting LGBT Americans.¹ We know that LGBT Americans suffer from higher rates of cancer, cardiovascular disease, HIV/AIDS infection, and mental health issues.² Our most recent tracking report on LGBTQ grantmaking by U.S. foundations identified \$27.6 million in funding aimed at improving the health and wellbeing of the more than 11.3 million Americans who openly identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender.^{3,4} Legislation or rules that reduce

¹ The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law, “LGBT Data & Demographics,” accessed July 16, 2019.
<https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/visualization/lgbt-stats/?topic=LGBT#demographic>

² Brown, J., Maulbeck, B.F. (2015) *Vital Funding: Investing in LGBTQ Health and Wellbeing*. Retrieved from Funders for LGBTQ Issues Website: https://lgbtfunders.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Vital_Funding.pdf

³ Kan, L.M., Maulbeck, B.F., Wallace, A. (2018) *2017 Tracking Report: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Grantmaking by U.S. Foundations*. Retrieved from Funders for LGBTQ Issues Website: https://lgbtfunders.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/2017TrackingReport_Final.pdf

protections or limit health care access for LGBT Americans run counter the goals of our network and jeopardize the health of millions of people already facing alarming health crises.

As such, we oppose the proposed rules change, which will inflict unnecessary harm on LGBT Americans -- in particular, more than one million transgender Americans.⁵ The proposal to remove the protections of Section 1557 is counter to long-standing federal court decisions from across the country that classified discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity as sex discrimination. Nearly seven million LGBT Americans live in states without any protections against sexual orientation and gender identity discrimination in public accommodation.⁶ Section 1557 was wisely added to clarify existing law that discrimination against LGBT persons in healthcare settings and in insurance benefits coverage is unlawful; the proposed rule change would sow confusion among healthcare workers and insurance companies and give the impression that such discrimination is permissible. Given that one in three transgender Americans report having had at least one negative experience with a healthcare provider, such as verbal harassment or refusal of treatment entirely, the proposed regulations would only further discourage more than one million transgender Americans from seeking medical care.⁷

Furthermore, the broad religious exemptions proposed in the change threaten to turn personal and religious beliefs into a smokescreen for discrimination. They could be used not only to deny care to LGBT individuals but also to prevent people from accessing needed reproductive healthcare, letting doctors decide who is “worthy” of treatment. Allowing medical providers to use their personal beliefs rather than their professional obligations to decide whom they will serve could result in a wide range of people being turned away from potentially life-saving care: LGBT people, unmarried people, or people who have had an abortion or need one. The result would be a “patchwork” of unequal access to reproductive healthcare across the country, where the nature and quality of care available would be based on the happenstance of geography rather than need.

⁴ The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law. (2019) *Adult LGBT Population in the United States*. Retrieved from Williams Institute Website <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/LGBT-Population-Estimates-March-2019.pdf>

⁵ The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law. (2019) *Adult LGBT Population in the United States*. Retrieved from Williams Institute Website: <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/LGBT-Population-Estimates-March-2019.pdf>

⁶ The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law (2019) *LGBT People in the U.S. Not Protected by State Nondiscrimination Statutes*. Retrieved from Williams Institute Website: <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/Equality-Act-April-2019.pdf>

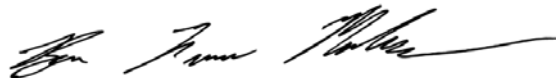
⁷ James, S. E., Herman, J. L., Rankin, S., Keisling, M., Mottet, L., & Anafi, M. (2016) *The Report of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey*. Retrieved from National Center for Transgender Equality Website: <https://transequality.org/sites/default/files/docs/usts/USTS-Full-Report-Dec17.pdf>

We also oppose the proposed rules change because of negative impact it will have on the health outcomes of immigrants -- nearly one million of whom identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender.⁸ By eliminating not only vital anti-discrimination protections but also the requirement that health programs post notices about the availability of language access programs, the proposed change to Section 1557 makes it harder for people with limited English proficiency or other disabilities to access medical care. Without meaningful access to information about their rights to care, patients and their family members with limited English proficiency would be less able to file complaints with HHS or in courts if their rights are violated. Moreover, as the current administration has shown outright hostility to immigrants, eliminating Section 1557's specific mandate that discrimination based on immigration status is prohibited may discourage immigrants from seeking healthcare altogether, for fear that doing so would also subject them to increased scrutiny about their immigration status. Any segment of the population that is forced to forgo treatment poses a threat to the health of the entire population.

For all the aforementioned reasons, we believe the proposed change to Section 1557 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care is not only a step backwards but also highly inconsistent with the original intent of the law to expand access to healthcare and insurance. We hope you will reconsider the proposed change to Section of 1557 in the service of securing a healthier future for all Americans.

We thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Ben Francisco Maulbeck
President
Fundors for LGBTQ Issues

⁸ Machado, D. Maulbeck, B.F. (2014) *Pathways Forward: Foundation Funding for LGBTQ Immigration Issues*. Retrieved from Funders for LGBTQ Issues Website: https://lgbtfunders.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Pathways_Foward_2014.pdf



the
Williams
INSTITUTE

LGBT Data &
Demographics
Switch Topic

ALL
Select a State

ALL
Select a Characteristic



United States

Male
42%



Female
58%

LGBT Gender Ratio

25%

Percentage with Income <\$24K

4.5%

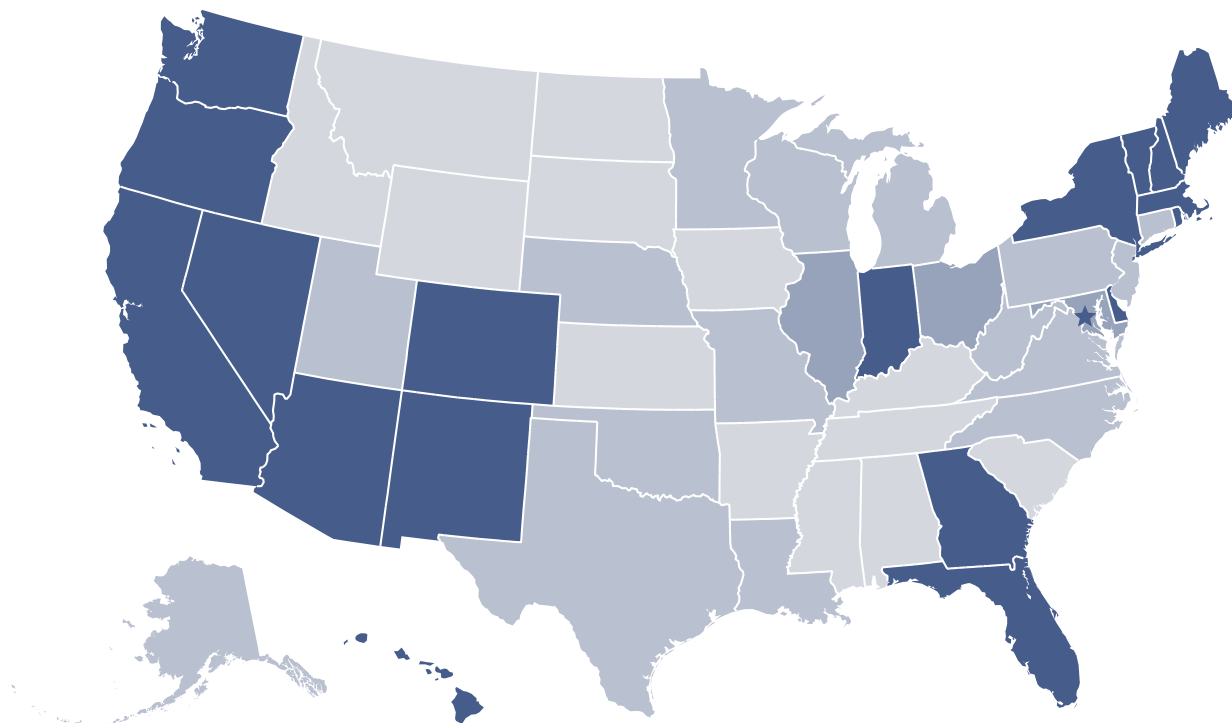
LGBT percentage of population

29%

Percentage with Children

AREA SELECTION

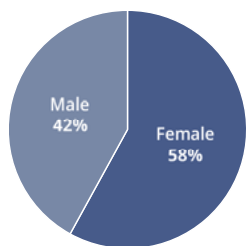
4.5% and above



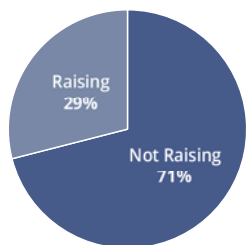
WHO IS INCLUDED IN THE LGBT ESTIMATES?

The Gallup Daily tracking survey asks respondents, "Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender?". We include all individuals in the data that self-identified as LGBT (both single and coupled). That is who is presented on these maps and charts. Thus, these data give a peek at the characteristics of the LGBT community living in the United States as a whole.

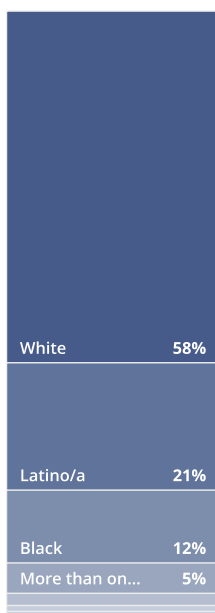
Characteristics of LGBT People: United States



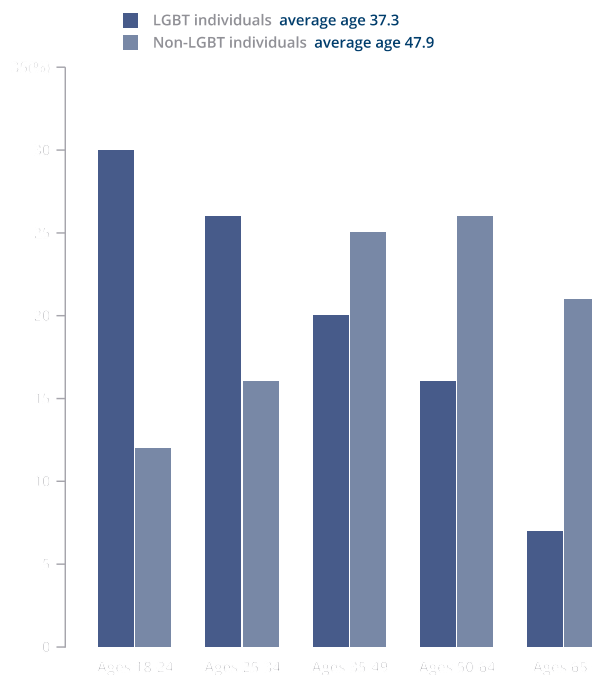
GENDER



% RAISING CHILDREN



RACE/ETHNICITY



AGE DISTRIBUTION

Socioeconomic Indicators: United States

Who Are Unemployed



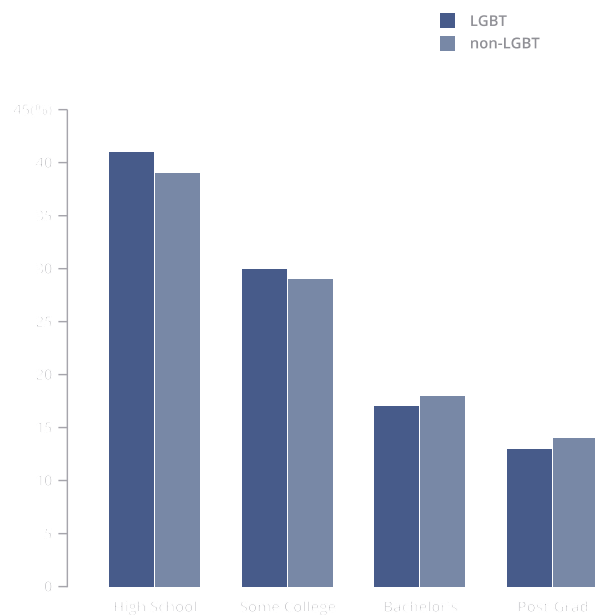
Who Are Uninsured



Who Are Food Insecure



Who Have Income <\$24K



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

LGBT People Rankings: United States

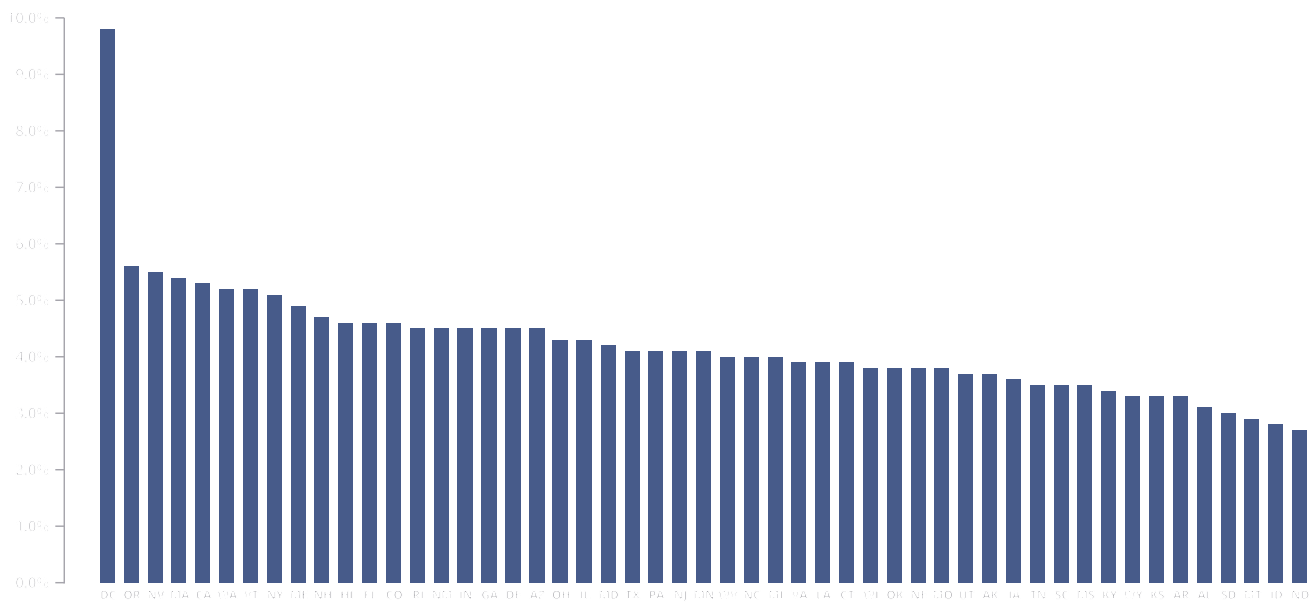
RANK	STATE	% OF LGBT INDIVIDUALS WITH CHILDREN	LGBT PERCENTAGE
1	District Of Columbia	9%	9.8%
2	Oregon	23%	5.6%
3	Nevada	22%	5.5%
4	Massachusetts	21%	5.4%
5	California	24%	5.3%
6	Washington	28%	5.2%
7	Vermont	23%	5.2%
8	New York	22%	5.1%

RANK	STATE	% OF LGBT INDIVIDUALS WITH CHILDREN	LGBT PERCENTAGE
9	Maine	21%	4.9%
10	New Hampshire	31%	4.7%
11	Hawaii	30%	4.6%
12	Florida	24%	4.6%
13	Colorado	25%	4.6%
14	Rhode Island	19%	4.5%
15	New Mexico	29%	4.5%
16	Indiana	34%	4.5%
17	Georgia	27%	4.5%
18	Delaware	35%	4.5%
19	Arizona	25%	4.5%
20	Ohio	30%	4.3%

State Comparison: All LGBT Individuals

LGBT PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION

Select a Statistic to Compare



About the Data

ABOUT THE DATA

Analysis in this interactive utilize data collected for the Gallup Daily Tracking survey. Respondents were obtained through list-assisted random digit dial (70% cell phone, 30% landline) and randomly assigned to one of two surveys within the Daily Tracking survey—the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index or the Gallup Politics and Economy survey. Both surveys are interviewer-administered by telephone, may be completed in English or Spanish, and contain some of the same questions. Each year between 2012 and 2016, a sample of approximately 350,000 U.S. adults ages 18 and up who reside in the 50 states and the District of Columbia participated in the surveys. In 2017, Politics and Economy survey respondents were recruited daily, and those assigned to the Well-Being Index were recruited daily for the first half of 2017, then weekly starting in July 2017, resulting in a slightly smaller sample for 2017 (approximately 341,000). Data have been aggregated across surveys.

LGBT IDENTIFICATION

LGBT identity is based on response to the question, “Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender?” Respondents who answered “yes” were classified as LGBT, those answering “no” were classified as non-LGBT. Those who did not answer the LGBT identity item (2017: 6.4% weighted, n=21,082; 2015-2017: 5.5% weighted, n=57,562; 2012-2017: 6.3% weighted, n=69,555), because they refused to answer the question or said “I don’t know,” were excluded from analyses; however, they are included in the denominator used to estimate % LGBT. All n’s are unweighted.

NATIONAL (ALL AND FILTERED BY SEX)

Data from 2017 are presented. All proportions are weighted using Gallup post-stratification national sampling weights and allow estimates to be representative of the U.S. national population.

NATIONAL (FILTERED BY RACE)

Aggregated data from 2015-2017 are presented. All proportions are weighted using Gallup post-stratification national sampling weights and allow estimates to be representative of the U.S. national population.

STATE (ALL AND FILTERED BY SEX)

Aggregated data from 2015-2017 are presented for most states. Additional data collected from June 1, 2012 through December 31, 2017 were aggregated for 13 states with smaller samples (200 LGBT respondents in the 2015-2017 aggregated dataset): Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming. All proportions are weighted using Gallup post-stratification state sampling weights that account for differences in 2017 survey sampling fractions.

UNSTABLE ESTIMATE

“*” Indicates an unstable estimate due to an insufficient sample size (n<30) and/or 95% confidence interval width as per suppression guidance provided in Parker JD, Talih M, Malec DJ, et al. [National Center for Health Statistics Data Presentation Standards for Proportions](#). National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(175). 2017.

GENDER

Respondents were classified as male or female, based on their response to the question, “I am required to ask, are you male or female?”

RAISING CHILDREN

Children in household, among adults age 25 and over, defined as > 1 child under the age of 18 living in the respondent’s household. Only reported for respondents aged 25 and over. Question and sampling weight from the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index survey only.

RACE AND ETHNICITY

Race/ethnicity was defined on the basis of responses to two questions -- Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (yes/no) and race (choose all that apply.) Respondents who indicated that they are Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish origin were classified as Latino/a or Hispanic and all non-Hispanic respondents were classified by race (single race or more than one race.) When estimates were unstable for specific racial/ethnic groups, these groups were aggregated and labeled all other races.

WHITE/ALL OTHER RACES

All other races includes respondents who were Latino/a or Hispanic, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, or more than one race. Dichotomized race/ethnicity is reported when estimates for six or more race/ethnicity categories are unstable.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Dichotomized age is reported when estimates for more than one age category (18-24; 25-34; 35-49; 50-64; 65+) are unstable.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

≤ High school includes respondents who obtained a high school diploma or GED certificate as well as those who did not complete high school. Some college includes respondents who obtained any post-secondary school technical, vocational or college training that did not yield a four-year Bachelor’s degree. Bachelor’s degree refers to a four-year degree from a college or university. > Bachelor’s degree includes respondents who completed any schooling beyond the four-year degree.

COLLEGE EDUCATION

College education was defined as reporting having earned at least a four-year Bachelor’s degree (including those earning a Bachelor’s degree and any additional schooling) at the time they were surveyed. Only reported only for respondents aged 25 and over. Dichotomized college education is reported when two or more educational attainment categories (≤ High school; Some College; Bachelor’s degree; Post-graduate) are unstable.

UNEMPLOYED

Employment status among respondents in the labor force was dichotomized as either employed (including full-time or part-time employment), or unemployed (those currently unemployed, but actively looking for work and able to work).

HEALTH INSURANCE

Question and sampling weight from the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index only for 2012 through 2016, and from both Gallup surveys in 2017.

FOOD INSECURITY

Food insecurity was defined as ever “not having enough money to buy food that you or your family needed” in the past twelve months. Question and sampling weight from the Gallup-Sharecare Well-Being Index survey only.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

In 2017, the poverty threshold for a family of four was slightly over \$25,086. Source: U.S. Census Bureau. [Preliminary Estimate of Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds for 2017](#).

About This Project

The LGBT Data & Demographics site was originally built and published in 2016 by [The Williams Institute](#) with support from the [Ford Foundation](#) and the assistance of designers and technology developers at [TWO-N](#). The core team who created this work included [Angeliki Kastanis](#), [Gary J. Gates](#), and [Matt Strieker](#). In 2018, [Shoshana Goldberg](#) and [Kerith Conron](#) added to this foundation and provided updated and expanded Gallup estimates about LGBT people to the site.

Contact: williamsinstitute@law.ucla.edu

Preferred Citation:

LGBT Demographic Data Interactive. (January 2019).
Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law.

Designed & developed by 

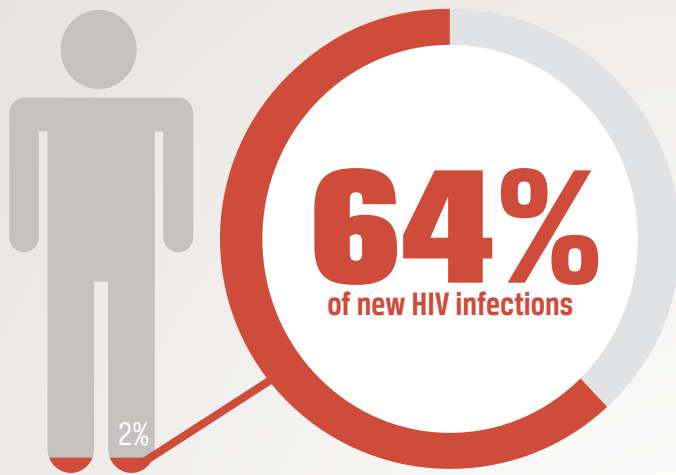


VITAL FUNDING

Investing in LGBTQ Health and Wellbeing

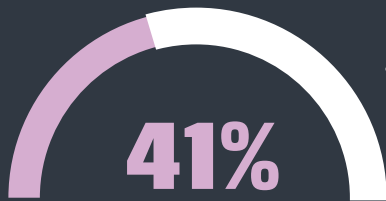
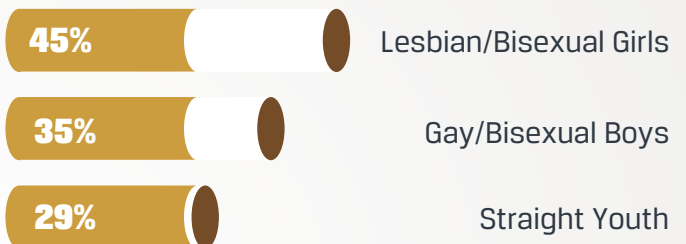
The Need

Like other minorities, lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender communities face significant health disparities.

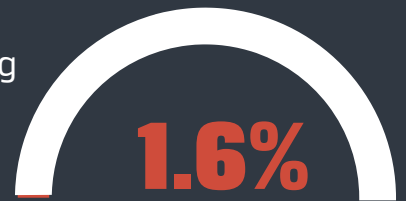


Gay and bisexual men and other men who have sex with men account for **64 percent of new HIV infections** even though they make up only about 2 percent of the population.

LGBTQ youth are more likely to smoke

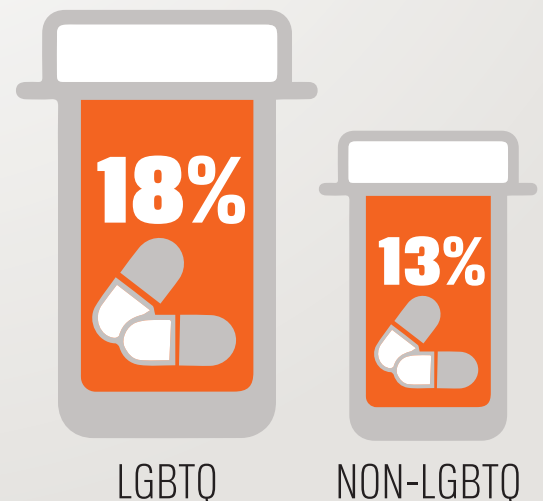


41% of transgender people report having attempted suicide compared to 1.6 percent of the general population.

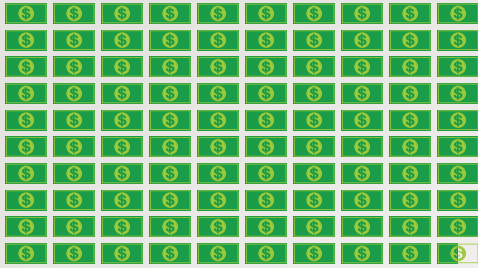


LGBTQ people are more likely to lack health insurance.

18% of LGBTQ adults have no health insurance compared to about 13% of non-LGBTQ adults

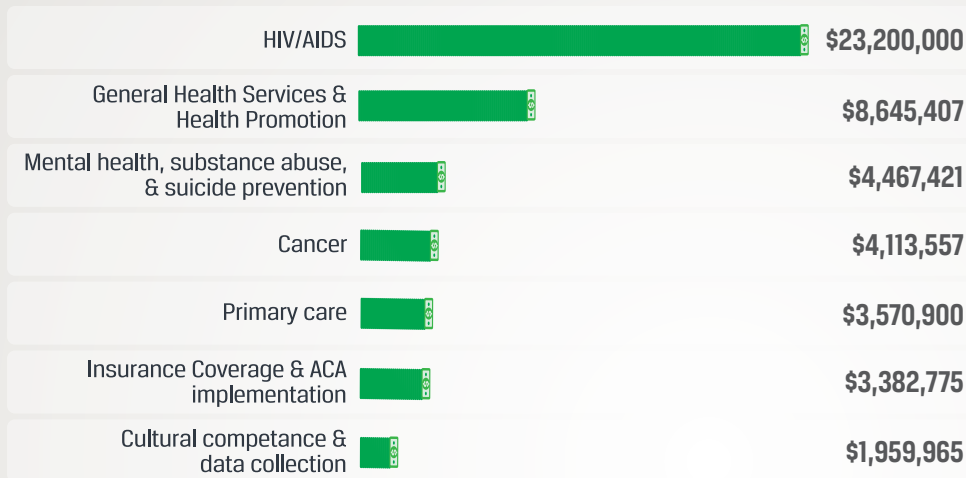


The Funding



Between 2011-2013, foundations and corporations awarded more than **\$50 million for LGBTQ health.**

On average, less than one half of one percent of foundation funding for health is for LGBTQ communities.



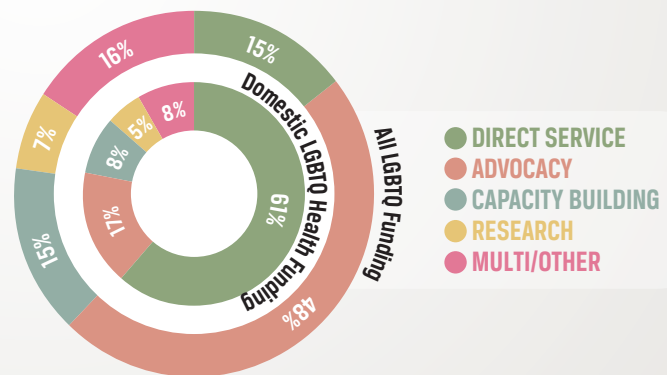
Of U.S. funding for HIV/AIDS, only 21% targets LGBTQ communities - although LGBTQ people account for the majority of new infections.

HEALTH ISSUES FUNDED

Nearly half of LGBTQ health funding was for HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, with significant portions also devoted to primary care, mental health and substance abuse, cancer, and insurance coverage.

STRATEGIES FUNDED

While advocacy is the most commonly funded strategy for LGBTQ funding overall, **direct service is the most commonly funded strategy for LGBTQ health.**



The Opportunity

In a rapidly changing policy landscape for both healthcare and LGBTQ rights, funders concerned about health disparities, HIV/AIDS, and LGBTQ communities have **several unique opportunities for increased impact on LGBTQ health.**



Explore Collaborative Efforts to Address Mental & Behavioral Health & Other Social Determinants Related to Stigma.



Increase LGBTQ Cultural Competence of Health Service Providers and Systems.



Increase Access to Insurance Coverage for LGBTQ People.



Strengthen HIV/AIDS and LGBTQ Health Policy and Advocacy Infrastructure.



Build Capacity of the HIV/AIDS and LGBTQ Health Services Sector.

INTRODUCTION

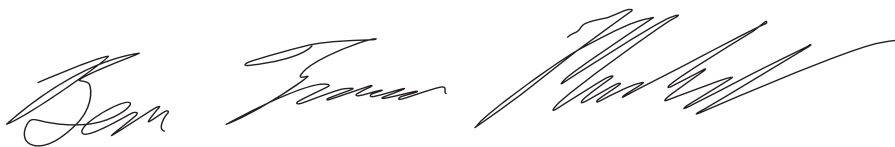
The movement for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) rights has seen amazing progress in recent years, on issues ranging from the freedom to marry to inclusion in the military. Yet even with these advances in legal equality, many LGBTQ people still face basic challenges when it comes to quality of life. LGBTQ people are at greater risk for mental and behavioral health challenges, and for diseases such as HIV/AIDS and cancer. Many of us lack health insurance and face other barriers to accessing health care—especially among those who are transgender, people of color, undocumented or economically disadvantaged. In short, we are more likely to get sick, and we are less likely to get the care we need.

This report, *Vital Funding: Investing in LGBTQ Health and Wellbeing*, assesses the scale and character of foundation funding for the health and well-being of LGBTQ communities. Drawing on the data collected for our annual tracking reports on LGBTQ funding, we find that domestic foundation funding for LGBTQ health totaled \$50.4 million for 2011 - 2013. Considering the magnitude of the health disparities facing LGBTQ communities, this is a fairly modest amount – and it is highly dependent on a small set of dedicated funders.

When it comes to LGBTQ health, we face daunting challenges, but we also have impressive assets to build on. As a community and as a movement, we have time and again demonstrated our ability to come together to support one another, to advocate for ourselves, and to build lasting institutions. Across the country, there are hundreds of LGBTQ community centers, health centers, and HIV/AIDS service agencies, and other community groups advancing LGBTQ health. There are also a growing number of non-LGBTQ-focused institutions—from hospitals to research centers—seeking to improve their competence, expertise, and effectiveness in working with LGBTQ communities.

In the philanthropic sector, LGBTQ health offers a unique opportunity for LGBTQ funders, HIV funders, and health funders to come together, to learn from each other, and to leverage grant dollars in creative ways. We are honored to have the support of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation for this effort, and to have wonderful allies in organizations such as Funders Concerned About AIDS and Grantmakers In Health. We hope this report will provide a starting point for a broad and diverse group of funders to develop strategies for lasting and powerful impact on the health and wellbeing of LGBTQ communities.

Take care,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ben Francisco Maulbeck". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Ben" being particularly prominent.

Ben Francisco Maulbeck
President

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LGBTQ Health Funding

2004-2013

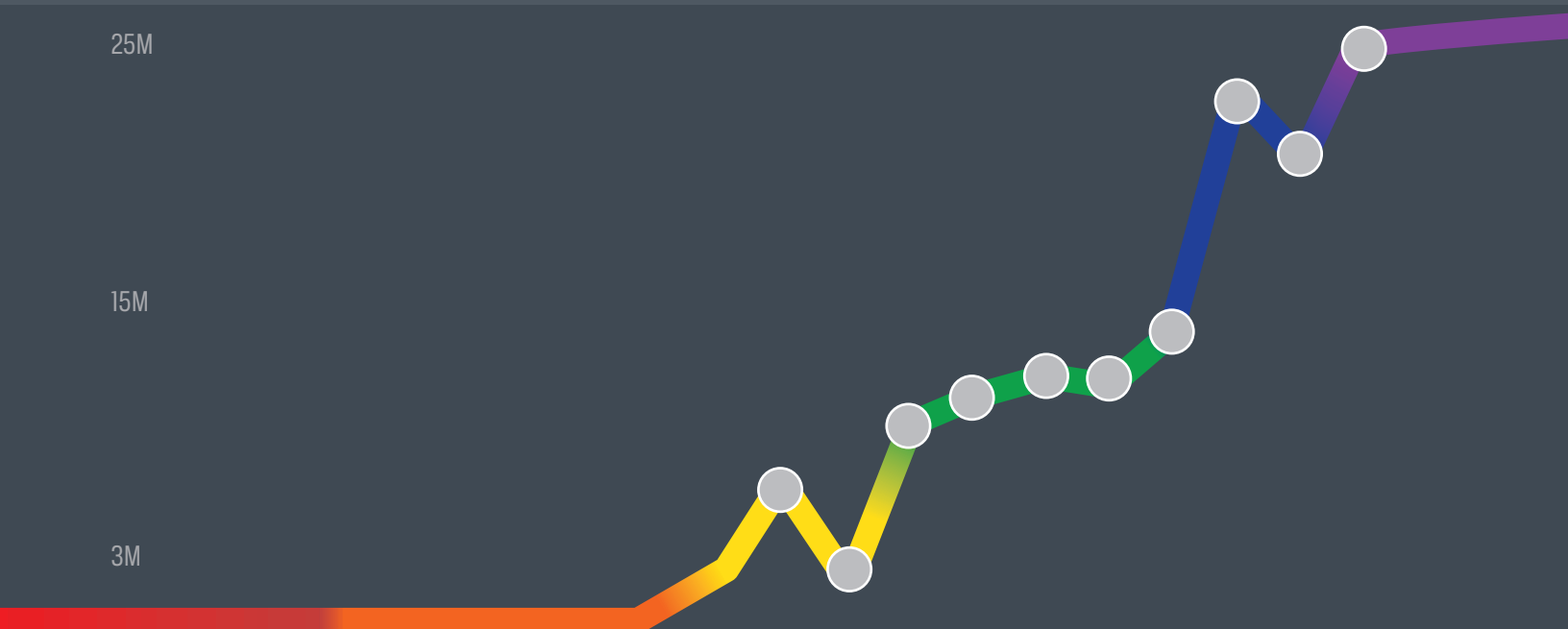
25M

15M

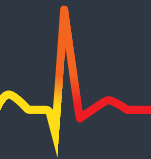
3M

2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

* Includes both domestic and international health funding.



The Need



HEALTH DISPARITIES

Like other minority groups, the LGBTQ community faces significant health disparities, particularly around issues of HIV, cancer, cardiovascular health, and mental health. These disparities tend to be especially severe among various LGBTQ subpopulations such as people of color, youth, older adults, and transgender people.

HIV

Despite decreasing HIV incidence rates in the general U.S. population, rates among men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender women have continued to rise. In 2010, there was an estimated 12-percent increase in new infections among men who have sex with men, who accounted for more than three-quarters of new infections among men and nearly two-thirds of all new infections. There is an especially high prevalence among youth between 13-24 years of age, Black men, and Latino men.¹ Young Black gay and bisexual men showed the greatest increase of new cases from 2008-2011.² Among transgender women, the incidence is more difficult to estimate because gender identity is not tracked by most data collection sources. Still, we know that transgender people, and African American trans women in particular, face severe risks of HIV. Based upon a 2008 meta-analysis of 29 studies focusing on trans health, 28 percent of trans women tested positive for HIV. When adjusted for population size, trans women are nearly twice as likely as gay and bisexual men to contract HIV.³ Gay men and trans people not only face these higher rates of infection, but are also more likely to face obstacles to diagnosis and treatment.

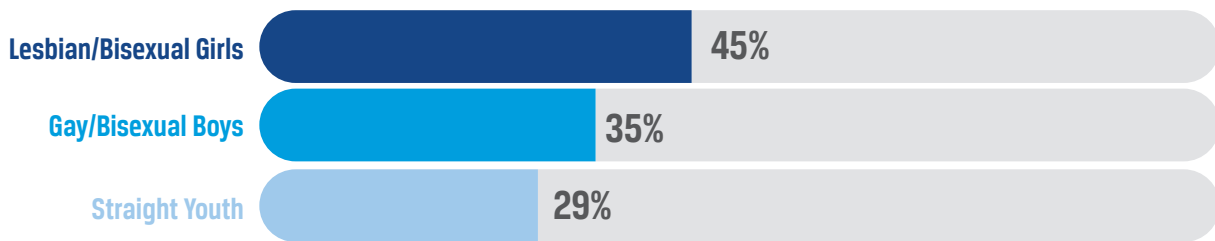
Cancer

Due to higher rates of obesity, smoking, alcohol consumption, and delayed engagement in preventative healthcare, LGBTQ people are at increased risk for developing various types of cancer. LGBTQ people are at higher risk for both colon cancer and lung cancer. Lesbians and bisexual women are at increased risk for breast cancer and gynecological cancers. Gay and bisexual men face increased risk for both prostate cancer and anal cancer. One major contributor to increased risk for gynecological cancers, anal cancer, and, in some cases, oral cancers is HPV. Many members of the LGBTQ community perceive low risk regarding HPV and are less inclined to have Pap smears or anal Pap tests, which is critical to detecting potential symptoms of HPV, gynecological cancers, and anal cancer.⁴ It is hard to assess the specific numbers of cancer-related cases in the LGBTQ community, given that no large national data has been collected on sexual orientation or gender identity among the major cancer-related entities; improved data collection on sexual orientation and gender identity around cancer would enable development of more targeted strategies for prevention and early treatment of cancers in LGBTQ communities.

Substance Abuse

Disparities around HIV, cancer and other health conditions can be attributed in part to behavioral risk factors such as substance use and addiction, particularly tobacco and alcohol use. LGBTQ people are 2-3 times more likely to be addicted to tobacco compared to general population. It is estimated that over 30,000 LGBTQ people die annually because of tobacco-related causes. A recent adolescent health survey found that same-sex attracted individuals were more likely to smoke (45 percent of girls and 35 percent of boys) compared to other youth (29 percent).⁵ Additionally, it is estimated that approximately 30 percent of gays and lesbians have substance abuse problems related to alcohol. LGBTQ youth are almost 200 percent more likely to use substances compared to heterosexual youth.⁶ This contributes to various types of cancer, cardiovascular health concerns, and sexual health risks resulting from behavioral choices made while under the influence.

Percentage of Youth Who Smoke, by Sexual Orientation



Mental Health

In part, higher rates of substance abuse among LGBTQ people are tied to coping strategies in the face of discrimination and stigma, as well as historical socialization processes and community-building opportunities that most often occurred in bars and clubs. LGBTQ individuals are more likely to report feelings of depression and anxiety. In fact, it is estimated that close to 720,000 LGBTQ community members suffer from serious mental illness.⁷ LGBTQ people have higher rates of suicide and attempts, especially among transgender people—41 percent of whom report attempting suicide at some point in their lives, compared to 1.6 percent of the general population.⁸ These mental health challenges are even more prevalent among youth and elders.

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Social determinants are environmental factors—whether place-based or sociocultural—that contribute to health outcomes. Many of the health disparities faced by LGBTQ communities are due to inequities related to social determinants. The LGBTQ community has been subjected to a long history of legal inequality, social marginalization, and other forms of discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity. These systems of discrimination have resulted in inequities around housing access, employment and socioeconomic status, and other stresses, which in turn contribute to poor health.

Homelessness

It is estimated that LGBTQ youth make up to 40 percent of the homeless youth population.⁹ Within this population of LGBTQ homeless youth, nearly two-thirds are people of color.¹⁰ Many more LGBTQ youth are also in the fostercare and the juvenile justice system. The high rate of homelessness among LGBTQ youth is in part attributable to lack of family acceptance and fears of repercussions for coming out.

Family Rejection

Not only can family rejection directly lead to problems such as homelessness, it also has long-term health consequences. Researchers have found that LGBTQ people who are rejected by their families in adolescence are more likely to experience depression, low self-esteem, substance abuse, and other health problems in adulthood. LGBTQ people who feel rejected by their families in their youth are more than twice as likely to have suicidal ideations in their adulthood.¹¹

Poverty and Unemployment

LGBTQ people are more likely to live in poverty compared to the general population. Thirty-two percent of LGBTQ individuals have household incomes of less than \$24,000, compared to 24 percent of non-LGBTQ people with incomes of less than \$24,000.¹² Transgender people, youth, women, and African Americans face particularly severe income disparities.¹² A large segment of the LGBTQ community is also underemployed or unemployed. Transgender individuals are the most impacted, as they are often discriminated against by employers or potential

employers and lack explicit legal protections in most jurisdictions. In fact, 44 percent of transgender individuals are underemployed, and they are twice as likely to be unemployed.¹³ LGBTQ individuals also have higher living costs because they are often ineligible for various incentives and tax breaks afforded to heterosexual married couples. Additionally, gay families on average have the lowest annual incomes and often do not qualify for some federal assistance programs like WIC.¹⁴

Violence and Bullying

Based on reports from LGBTQ-focused anti-violence programs, more than 2,000 LGBTQ people were the victims of hate-motivated violence in 2013. Only 45 percent of these survivors of violence reported the incident to the police; of those who did report, nearly one-third reported hostility, being unjustly arrested, being subjected to excessive force, or other forms of police misconduct.¹³ LGBTQ people also experience high levels of intimate-partner violence. Forty-four percent of lesbians and 61 percent of bisexual women have experienced intimate-partner violence, compared to 35 percent of heterosexual women.¹⁴ LGBTQ youth are also more likely to face violence and other forms of bullying. Eighteen and a half percent of gay and lesbian high school students and 15.5 percent of bisexual students reporting threatened or injured with a weapon on school property, compared to 6.1 percent of heterosexual students.¹⁵ These experiences of bullying, hate violence, and intimate partner violence are likely to contribute to depression and other mental health challenges, difficulties accessing care, and to other social determinants such as economic security.

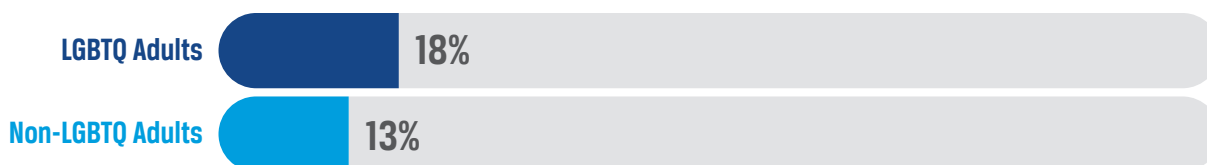
Delayed Care

LGBTQ individuals are less likely to engage in preventive health and treatment services. Delayed engagement in health care is a leading cause for many of the poor health outcomes plaguing the LGBTQ community. LGBTQ individuals report feeling their healthcare providers are less culturally responsive and understanding of their needs. This causes some to avoid healthcare engagement or for those engaging in care to not disclose their sexual and/or gender identity for fear of discrimination.

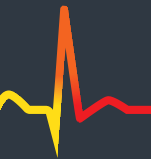
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Lack of health insurance is another major factor contributing to poor health outcomes for LGBTQ people. Nearly 18 percent of LGBTQ adults have no health insurance compared to about 13 percent of non-LGBTQ adults.¹⁶ Legal inequality contributes to this gap; in states that do not recognize marriage equality or same-sex partnerships, LGB people are unable to attain health insurance through a same-sex spouse's employer. Advancements in marriage equality and the Affordable Care Act (ACA) have helped increase the number of LGBTQ people with health insurance. Among LGBTQ people living below 400 percent of federal poverty guidelines, the ACA has decreased the uninsured population from 34 percent to 26 percent.¹⁷ Despite this progress, LGBTQ people face discrimination and unique barriers to accessing health insurance coverage in many jurisdictions. Transgender people face particularly severe barriers when it comes to insurance; more than one-third have no health insurance, even after the first year of the ACA's full implementation. Even among those who do have health insurance, they are often denied coverage by health plans that exclude necessary medical care for transgender people.¹⁸

Percentage of Uninsured Adults, by Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity



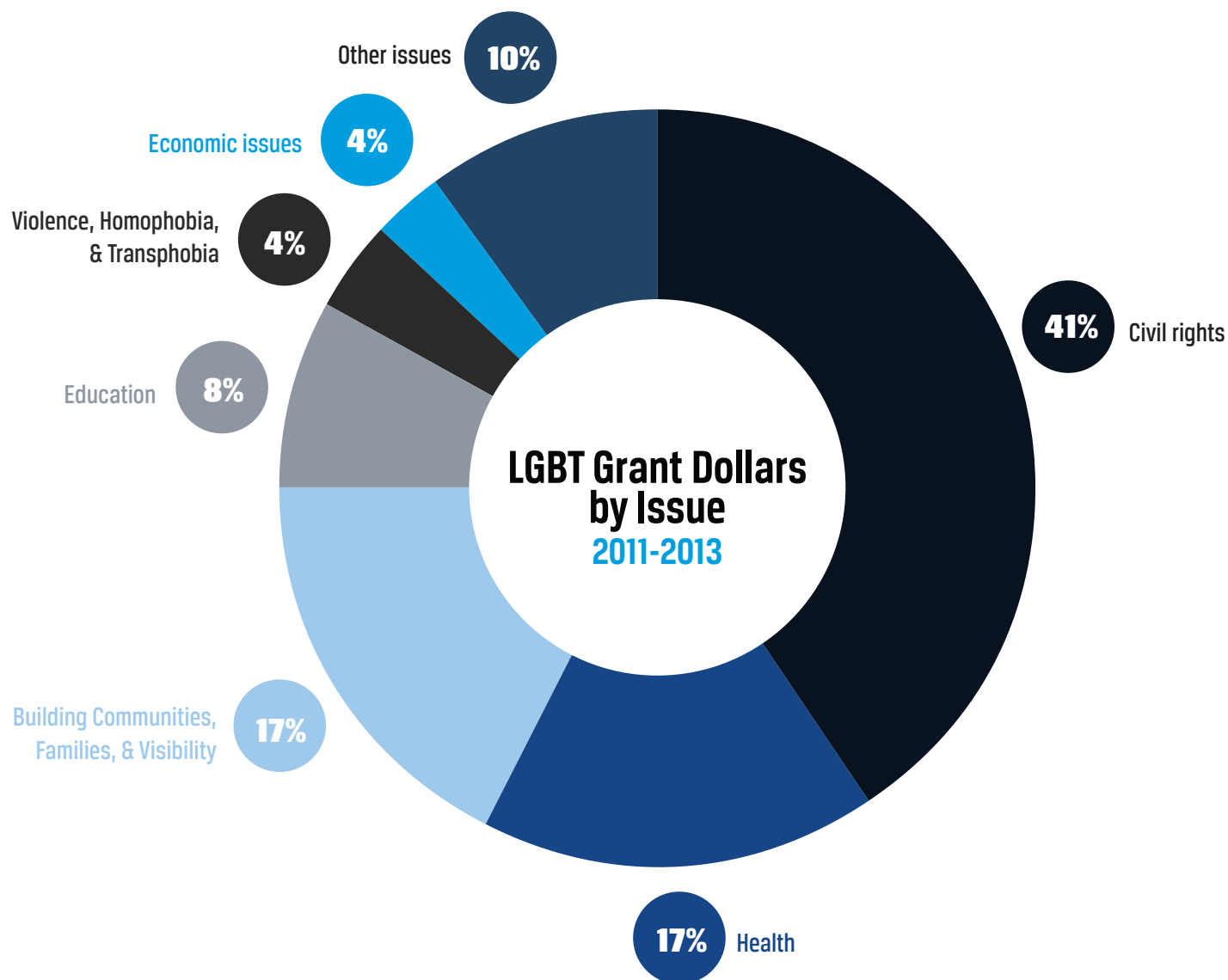
Overview of LGBTQ Health Funding



U.S. FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR LGBTQ HEALTH ISSUES

In 2011-2013, foundations awarded 1,757 grants totaling \$50.4 million for LGBTQ health in the U.S. Nearly half (46 percent) of these grant dollars were for HIV/AIDS, and the remaining 54 percent addressed health issues ranging from breast cancer to mental health and suicide prevention.

Health captured about 17 percent of the total \$301 million in domestic LGBTQ funding for 2011-2013. This makes health the second most-funded LGBTQ issue—though it is a distant second, capturing a much smaller portion than the 41 percent for civil rights.



In the context of overall foundation funding for health, only a tiny fraction specifically targets LGBTQ communities. In 2011, foundations awarded \$3 billion in grants for health in the U.S.¹⁹ Domestic LGBTQ health funding that year was approximately \$16 million, or about one half of one percent of the total. Even in the context of HIV/AIDS, only about 21 percent of HIV/AIDS funding targets gay, bisexual, and transgender communities, even though LGBTQ people account for the majority of new infections in the U.S.²⁰

Who is funding LGBTQ health?



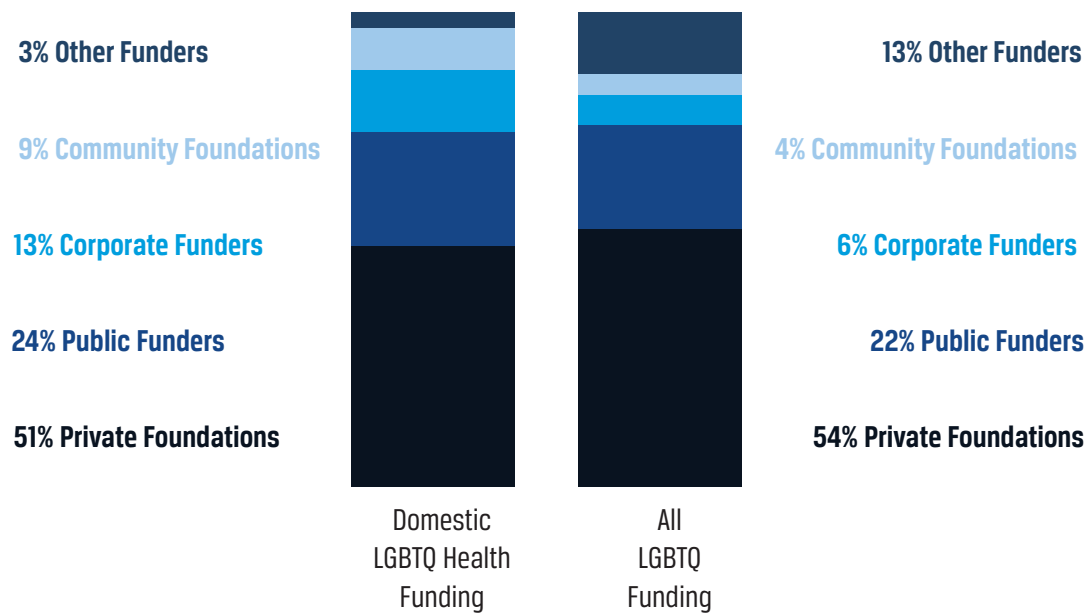
SOURCES OF LGBTQ HEALTH FUNDING

As with LGBTQ funding overall, the majority of domestic LGBTQ health funding (51 percent) is provided by private foundations. The second largest share of LGBTQ health funding (24 percent) comes from various public funders—including public LGBTQ foundations as well as public HIV/AIDS foundations, such as the Elton John AIDS Foundation.

Notably, a larger share of LGBTQ health funding comes from corporate funders, which provide 13 percent of domestic LGBTQ health funding but only 6 percent of LGBTQ funding overall. This trend is largely driven by several corporate funders that are among the top HIV/AIDS funders, such as Levi-Strauss & Co., the M.A.C. AIDS Fund, and Wells Fargo.

Community foundations also provide a larger share of LGBTQ health funding (9 percent) than they do for LGBTQ funding overall (4 percent). This is largely because a number of community foundations have invested in health services for LGBTQ communities in their local area, both for HIV/AIDS and for health needs more broadly.

Sources of LGBTQ Health Funding by Type of Funder
2011-2013



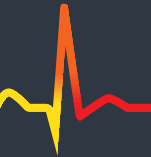
	Domestic LGBTQ Health Funding	All LGBTQ Funding
Private Foundations	\$25,730,262	\$220,873,346
Public Funders	\$12,276,686	\$90,066,522
Corporate Funders	\$6,545,284	\$25,757,222
Community Foundations	\$4,504,809	\$17,308,575
Other Funders	\$1,740,000	\$53,422,810
Grand Total	\$50,797,041	\$407,428,475

*This chart includes funds intended for regranteeing.

The top 25 funders awarded a total of \$35.6 million in grants for LGBTQ health, accounting for about 70 percent of all LGBTQ health funding in 2011-2013. This group of 25 funders is more diverse than the list of top LGBTQ funders overall, including not only LGBTQ-specific funders but also a number of HIV funders, broadly-focused health funders, community foundations, and corporate funders.

Top 25 LGBTQ Health Funders, 2011 - 2013		
1.	Elton John AIDS Foundation, New York, NY	\$4,317,556
2.	Ford Foundation, New York, NY	\$4,312,000
3.	Susan G. Komen Foundation, Dallas, TX	\$4,000,007
4.	M.A.C. AIDS Fund, New York, NY	\$2,942,789
5.	The California Endowment, Los Angeles, CA	\$2,750,773
6.	AIDS United, Washington, DC	\$1,757,100
7.	Anonymous, Various Locations	\$1,741,000
8.	Harry and Jeanette Weinberg Foundation, Owing Mills, MD	\$1,500,000
9.	Arcus Foundation, New York, NY	\$1,272,780
10.	Keith Haring Foundation, New York, NY	\$1,235,000
11.	Wells Fargo Foundation, Palm Springs, CA	\$1,197,355
12.	New York Community Trust, New York, NY	\$1,063,150
13.	Jewish Communal Fund, New York, NY	\$1,035,690
14.	The Paul Rapoport Foundation, New York, NY	\$899,500
15.	Houston Endowment, Houston, TX	\$690,000
16.	GE Foundation, Fairfield, CT	\$600,000
17.	Levi Strauss & Co. Foundation, San Francisco, CA	\$596,000
18.	Henry van Ameringen Foundation, New York, NY	\$595,000
19.	San Francisco Foundation, San Francisco, CA	\$548,500
20.	Healthcare Foundation of New Jersey, Millburn, NJ	\$457,000
21.	Horace W. Goldsmith Foundation, New York, NY	\$450,000
22.	Greater Milwaukee Foundation, Milwaukee, WI	\$438,243
23.	Black Tie Dinner, Dallas, TX	\$435,810
24.	District of Columbia Bar Foundation, Washington, DC	\$424,000
25.	Chicago Community Trust, Chicago, IL	\$390,550

**What is being funded
in LGBTQ health?**



SPECIFIC HEALTH ISSUES FUNDED

The \$27.4 million in LGBTQ health funding (other than HIV/AIDS) for 2011-2013 addressed a range of health issues, with no other issue capturing more than 20 percent of total dollars.

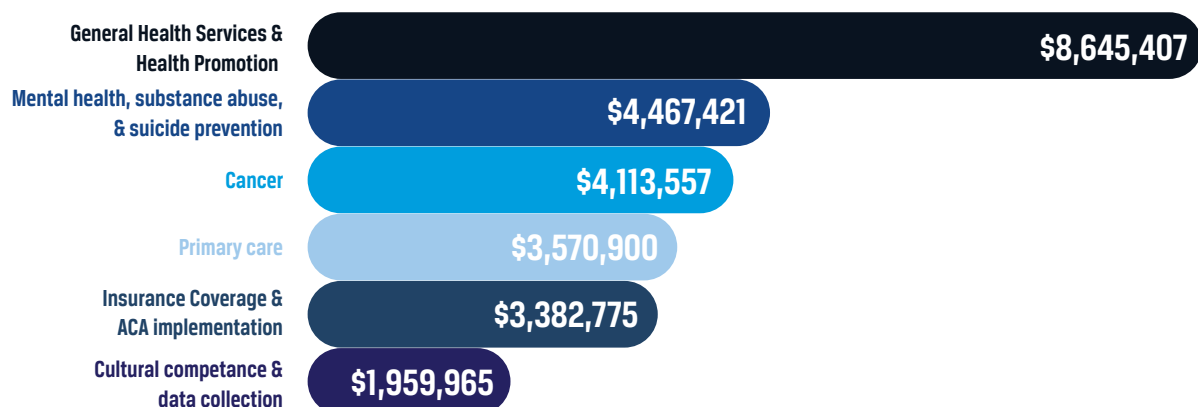
- The largest share of dollars (\$8.6 million, or 17 percent of the total) went to **general health services and health promotion**, such as those offered by LGBTQ community centers, and for activities ranging from health fairs to community wellness campaigns to advance the health of LGBTQ communities.
- **Mental health, substance abuse, and suicide prevention** collectively received \$4.5 million for activities ranging from suicide hotlines to addiction recovery programs.
- Services and research related to **breast cancer** and other cancers received about \$4.1 million, the bulk of it from the Susan G. Komen Foundation.
- More than \$3.3 million were devoted to activities related to **insurance coverage** and **implementation of the Affordable Care Act**, largely for outreach to enroll LGBTQ people in new insurance coverage options and for advocacy for LGBTQ-inclusive policies in the establishment of state health care exchanges.
- More than \$3.5 million were devoted to **primary care**, largely for general support of LGBTQ health clinics and other primary care providers specifically targeting LGBTQ communities.
- **Cultural competence and data collection** received almost \$2 million for data collection on LGBTQ health care needs and training of health care providers on effectively serving LGBTQ communities.
- Smaller amounts were devoted to sexual and reproductive health (\$682,981), child welfare/foster care (\$465,073), smoking cessation (\$191,271), and food and nutrition (\$108,520).

The above breakdown, however, may underestimate the level of support for certain health issues. In particular, a significant portion of HIV/AIDS grant dollars by their nature also address other health issues affecting LGBTQ communities. For example, HIV/AIDS prevention activities often address issues of mental health, addiction, and sexual and reproductive health. Similarly, many primary care providers and health service providers also offer HIV/AIDS treatment.

The wide range of issues addressed are reflected in the list of top 25 LGBTQ health grantees for 2011-2013, which include organizations addressing issues such as HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, health care reform, primary care, aging, suicide prevention, and breast cancer.

LGBTQ Health Funding by Specific Health Issue Funded

excluding HIV/AIDS, 2011-2013



Top 25 LGBTQ Health Grantees, 2011 - 2013

1.	GMHC, New York, NY	\$2,895,364
2.	SAGE, New York, NY	\$2,225,000
3.	Kaiser Family Foundation, Menlo Park, CA	\$1,250,000
4.	Callen-Lorde Community Health Center, New York, NY	\$1,218,899
5.	AIDS Project Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA	\$1,078,287
6.	Planned Parenthood of New York City, New York, NY	\$1,030,000
7.	Trevor Project, Palm Springs, CA	\$1,011,976
8.	How to Survive a Plague, New York, NY	\$950,000
9.	Hetrick-Martin Institute, New York, NY	\$902,500
10.	Howard Brown Health Center, Chicago, IL	\$896,321
11.	San Francisco AIDS Foundation, San Francisco, CA	\$893,020
12.	Community Catalyst, Boston, MA	\$875,000
13.	Legacy Community Health Services, Houston, TX	\$810,000
14.	Fenway Community Health Center, Boston, MA	\$796,976
15.	AIDS Foundation of Chicago, Chicago, IL	\$694,760
16.	Mautner Project, Washington, DC	\$555,163
17.	Transgender Law Center, San Francisco, CA	\$543,000
18.	National Foundation for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA	\$520,280
19.	Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI	\$513,000
20.	Asian & Pacific Islander Coalition on HIV-AIDS, New York, NY	\$512,000
21.	Equality California Institute, West Hollywood, CA	\$500,000
22.	Mazzoni Center, Philadelphia, PA	\$483,538
23.	Lyon-Martin Health Services, San Francisco, CA	\$466,784
24.	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender Community Center, New York, NY	\$440,658
25.	Illinois Caucus for Adolescent Health, Chicago, IL	\$402,000

TARGET POPULATIONS

LGBTQ health funding is exceptionally likely to target specific populations: 77 percent of LGBTQ health grant dollars are directed toward a specific racial group, sexual or gender identity, age group, or other demographic. This reflects philanthropic responses to specific health disparities faced by particular identity groups.

For sexual orientation and gender identity, gay men and men who have sex with men were the target population of the largest share of dollars—\$10.8 million. Ninety-six percent of these dollars were for HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention. The second largest share of LGBTQ health funding targeted lesbians and other queer-identified women: \$4 million, 83 percent of which was for breast cancer. About \$2.9 million targeted transgender people, 34 percent of which was to advance inclusive health insurance coverage and health care reform implementation. Only \$82,500 targeted intersex communities. No known LGBTQ health grants explicitly targeted bisexuals, although some of the funding targeting gay men and men who have sex with men undoubtedly supported services for significant numbers of bisexual-identified men.

LGBTQ Health Grant Dollars Targeting Specific Sexual & Gender Identities

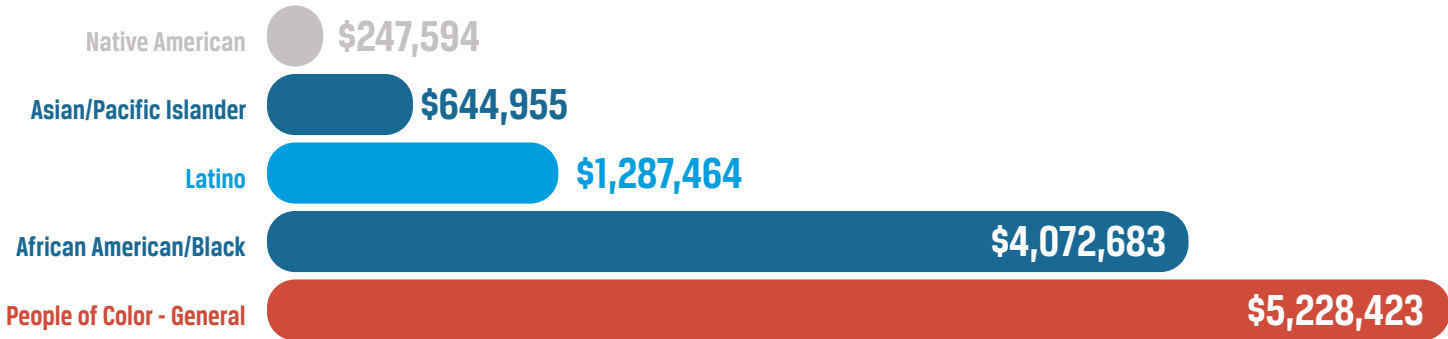
2011-2013



Nearly \$11.4 million—or 22 percent of LGBTQ health funding—targeted LGBTQ communities of color. Approximately \$4 million targeted African Americans, and another \$5.2 million targeted communities of color broadly, with smaller amounts focused on Latinos, Asian American/Pacific Islanders, and Native Americans. HIV/AIDS funding accounts for the majority of LGBTQ health grant dollars targeting communities of color.

LGBTQ Health Grant Dollars Targeting People of Color

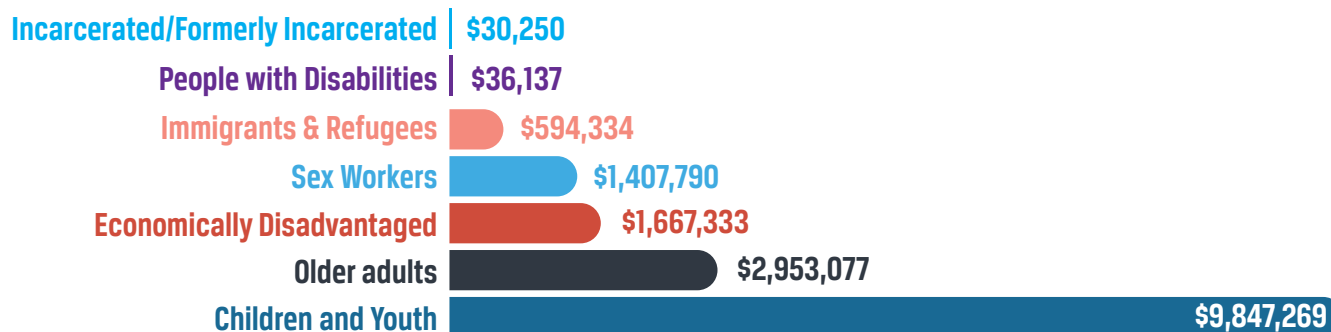
2011-2013



Significant LGBTQ health grant dollars targeted several other key population groups. In particular, \$9.8 million targeted LGBTQ children and youth, and nearly \$3 million targeted LGBTQ older adults. Nearly \$1.7 million of LGBTQ health funding focused on the economically disadvantaged, and about \$1.4 million specifically focused on sex workers.

LGBTQ Health Grant Dollars Targeting Other Populations

2011-2013

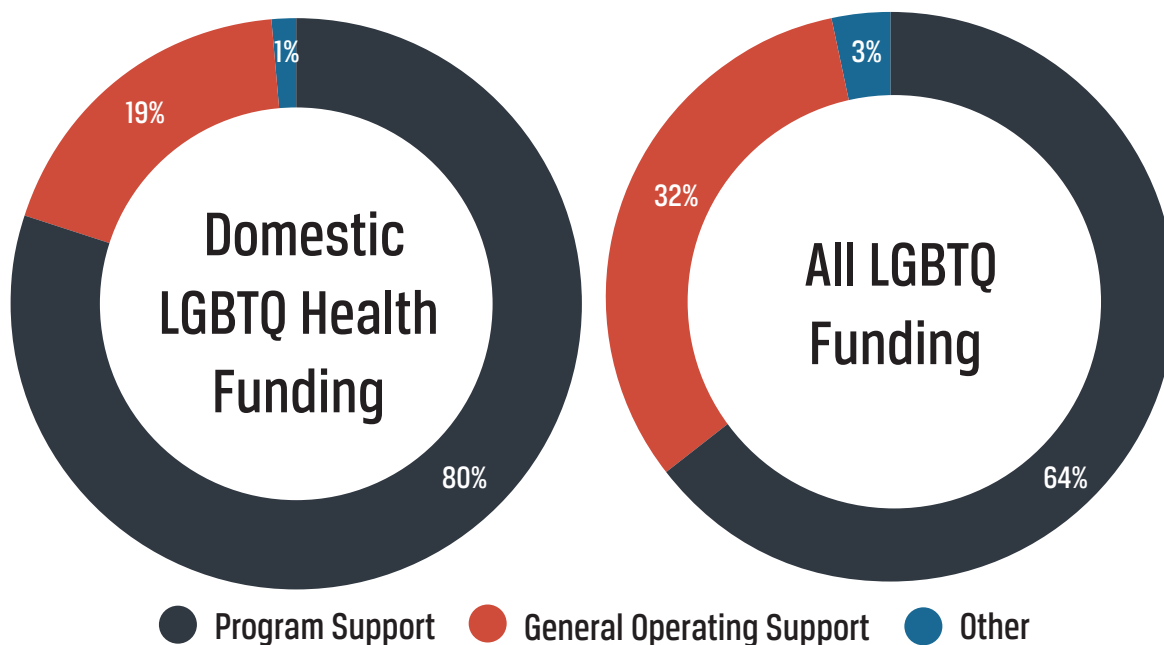


TYPE OF SUPPORT

About four-fifths of domestic LGBTQ health funding is for the support of a specific program, with the remaining fifth devoted to general operating support. LGBTQ health funding is more likely to be for programmatic support compared to overall LGBTQ funding, which sees 64 percent of grant dollars devoted to program support.

Distribution of Grant Dollars by Type of Support

2011-2013

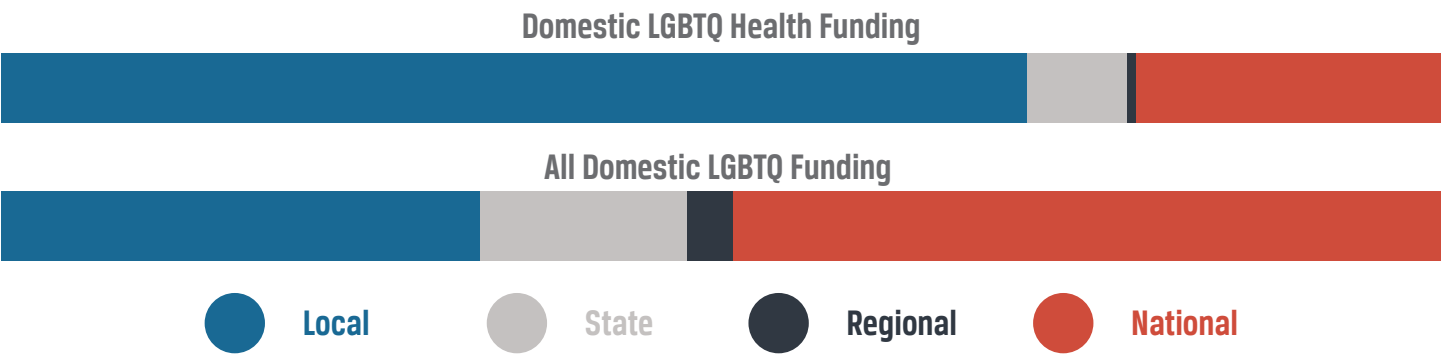


	Domestic LGBTQ Health Funding			All LGBTQ Funding	
Program support	\$40,440,003	80%		\$240,907,485	64%
General operating support	\$9,378,205	19%		\$120,387,618	32%
Other	\$670,796	1%		\$12,241,889	3%
	\$50,489,005	100%		\$373,536,992	100%

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

The vast majority of LGBTQ health funding—79 percent—is locally focused, and 21 percent is national in focus. The geographic focus of LGBTQ health funding is closely tied to the strategy funded; 80 percent of local dollars are devoted to direct services, and 41 percent of national dollars are devoted to advocacy. In contrast, for all LGBTQ funding overall, a full half of dollars are devoted to national work, much of it for policy and advocacy.

Distrubution of Grant Dollars by Geographic Focus 2011-2013



	Domestic LGBTQ Health Funding 2011-2013			All Domestic LGBTQ Funding 2011-2013	
Local	\$35,970,099	71%		\$99,813,753	33%
State	\$3,474,128	7%		\$43,166,929	14%
Regional	\$332,325	1%		\$9,467,561	3%
National	\$10,712,452	21%		\$147,743,087	50%
	\$50,489,005	100%		\$300,191,330	100%

Of the approximately \$40 million awarded to LGBTQ health at the local, state, and regional levels, the largest share (\$17.5 million) was devoted to the Northeast region. The Midwest, the Mountain states, and the South received much lower dollar amounts, especially in proportion to their populations.

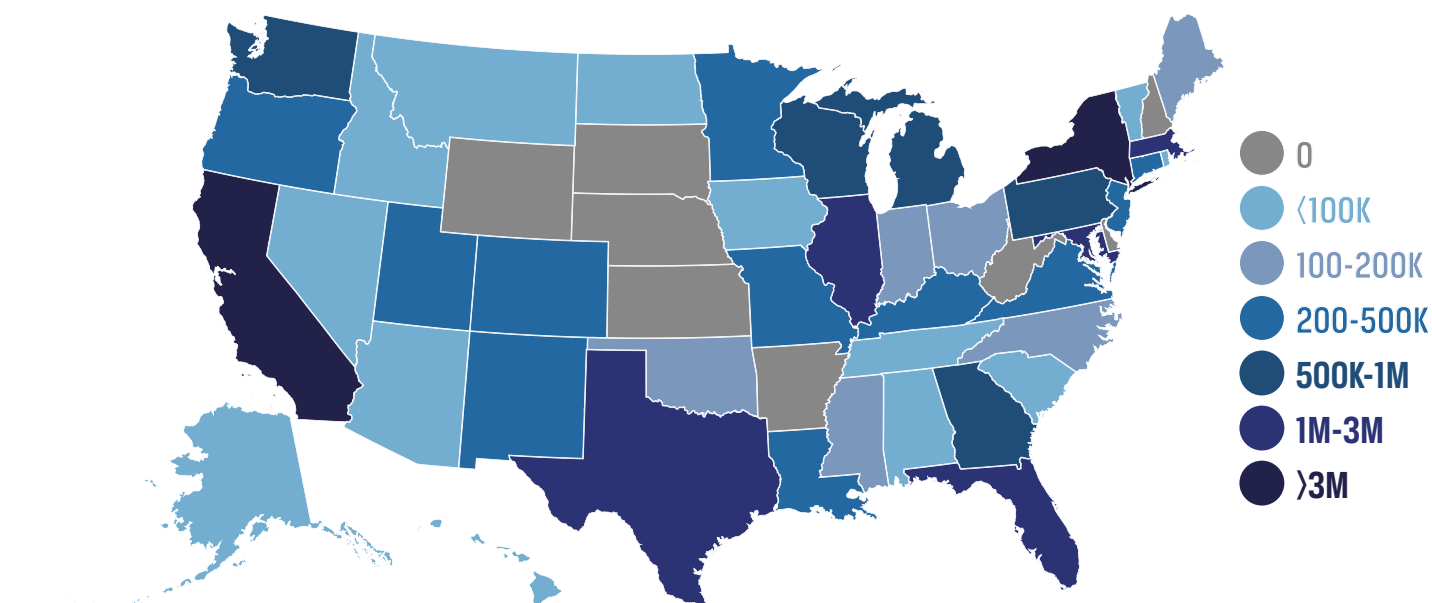
State and Local Funding for LGBTQ Health by Target Region 2011 - 2013	
Northeast	\$17,530,257
Pacific	\$8,940,507
South	\$6,819,008
Midwest	\$5,503,932
Mountain	\$928,833
U.S. Territories	\$40,000

Note: Does not include \$14,015 awarded to anonymous individuals in undisclosed regions.

In most of these regions, much of the funding was concentrated in just one or two states. In the Northeast, the majority of funding (\$11.1 million) was focused on New York. More than 88 percent of funding for the Pacific was for California—three-quarters of which was provided by funders based in California, such as The California Endowment and The California Wellness Foundation. Nearly half of Midwest funding went to Illinois, and nearly 60 percent of Southern funding focused on Florida or Texas. Each of these relatively well-funded states is home to major urban centers with large LGBTQ communities and a number of HIV/AIDS and LGBTQ-focused service providers. The disparities between states points to the challenges of addressing LGBTQ health issues outside of urban centers, and to the need for deeper engagement of more local funders in states beyond the coasts.

State and Local Funding for LGBTQ Health by Target State

2011-2013



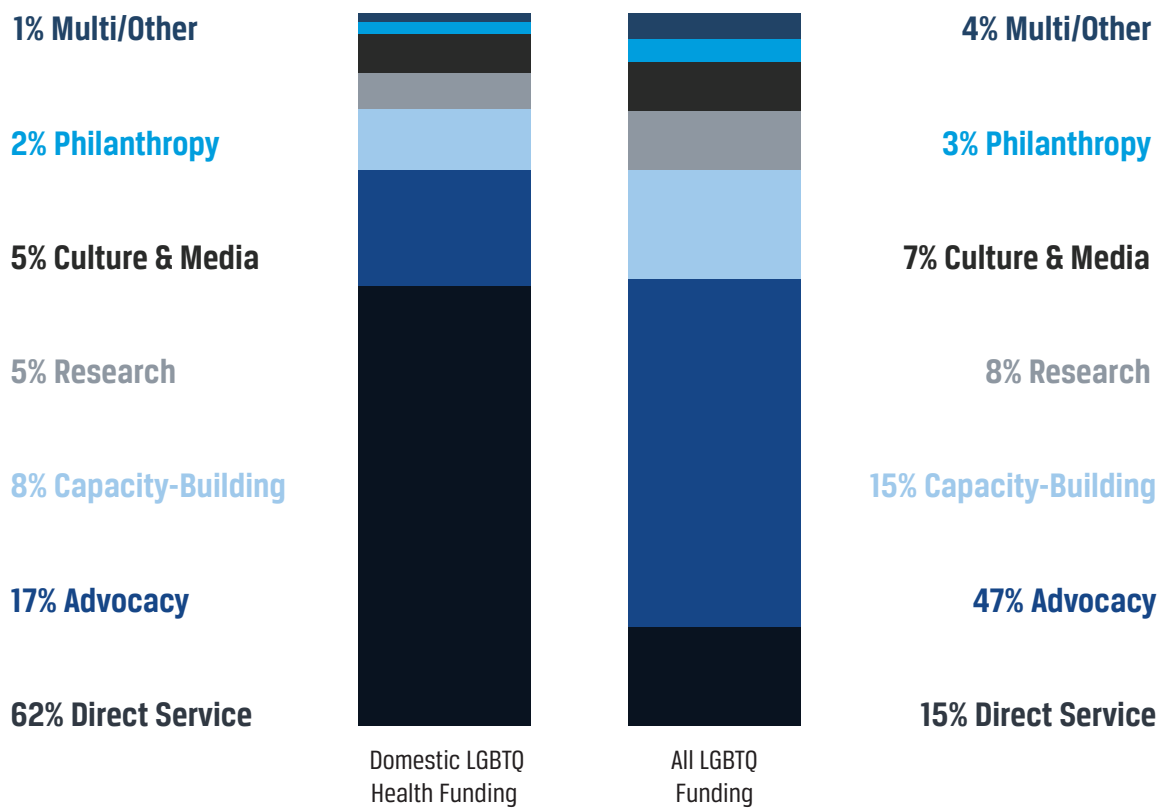
Alabama	\$34,000	Illinois	\$2,600,698	Missouri	\$262,352	Pennsylvania	\$885,307
Alaska	\$500	Indiana	\$145,500	Montana	\$28,100	Puerto Rico	\$40,000
Arizona	\$66,650	Iowa	\$1,000	Nevada	\$50,855	Rhode Island	\$23,650
California	\$7,904,237	Kentucky	\$408,015	New Jersey	\$399,122	South Carolina	\$25,000
Colorado	\$213,226	Louisiana	\$306,000	New Mexico	\$336,338	Tennessee	\$46,000
Connecticut	\$403,906	Maine	\$138,780	New York	\$11,121,399	Texas	\$2,630,548
District of Columbia	\$1,546,271	Maryland	\$1,805,532	North Carolina	\$146,850	Utah	\$201,164
Florida	\$1,401,500	Massachusetts	\$1,131,790	North Dakota	\$60,000	Vermont	\$74,500
Georgia	\$821,429	Michigan	\$977,552	Ohio	\$102,951	Virginia	\$381,341
Hawaii	\$6,073	Minnesota	\$408,369	Oklahoma	\$158,500	Washington	\$624,392
Idaho	\$32,500	Mississippi	\$170,000	Oregon	\$362,806	Wisconsin	\$945,510

Note: Does not include \$14,015 awarded to anonymous individuals in undisclosed regions.

STRATEGY

Looking at LGBTQ health funding by the types of strategies funded, **direct services** garnered the majority (62 percent) of grant dollars. This was followed by **advocacy** (17 percent), **capacity building and training** (8 percent), **research** (5 percent) and **culture and media** (5 percent). In contrast, advocacy is the predominant strategy for LGBTQ funding overall, followed by capacity building, and then by direct services.

Distribution of Grant Dollars by Strategy
2011-2013



Domestic LGBTQ Health Funding			All LGBTQ Funding	
Direct Service	\$31,052,701	62%	\$54,413,570	15%
Advocacy	\$8,465,454	17%	\$177,332,672	47%
Capacity Building	\$4,108,713	8%	\$55,790,537	15%
Culture & Media	\$2,730,268	5%	\$25,635,432	7%
Research	\$2,453,134	5%	\$31,474,497	8%
Philanthropy & Fundraising	\$930,475	2%	\$12,774,393	3%
Multiple/Other Strategies	\$748,260	1%	\$13,670,682	4%
	\$50,489,005	100%	\$371,091,783	100%

Funding Opportunities



RECOMMENDATIONS

This report is largely intended as a starting point for a longer assessment and series of conversations about potential high-impact funding strategies to improve the health and well-being of LGBTQ communities. However, the data herein do highlight several key gaps and opportunities for funders seeking to advance health and wellbeing in LGBTQ communities.



Explore Collaborative Efforts to Address Mental and Behavioral Health and Other Social Determinants Related to Stigma

LGBTQ communities face an especially severe disease burden in mental and behavioral health. These challenges are driven by the stigma and marginalization related to homophobia and transphobia, which are also key social determinants of HIV/AIDS and other health disparities. This is an area that relates to the priorities of a range of funders, including LGBTQ-focused funders, HIV/AIDS funders, and funders broadly concerned about health disparities and inequity.



Increase Access to Insurance Coverage for LGBTQ People

The Affordable Care Act is rapidly shifting the health policy landscape and increasing access to health insurance. Funders have an opportunity to assure that coverage outreach efforts reach LGBTQ populations, and that insurance providers do not discriminate against LGBTQ people—especially when it comes to medical care for transgender people.



Build Capacity of the HIV/AIDS and LGBTQ Health Services Sector

There is a rich array of community-based organizations providing health services specifically for the LGBTQ community, including HIV/AIDS service organizations, LGBTQ health centers, community centers, and counseling and referrals hotlines. These service providers have unparalleled cultural competence when it comes to serving LGBTQ communities. However, many lack the resources to meet the full range of needs of their communities or are heavily reliant on one or a handful of government contracts. Particularly given the current shifting health policy climate, funders have an opportunity to build the capacity of these agencies, to expand the scope of their work and to develop sustainable revenue strategies.



Increase LGBTQ Cultural Competence of Health Service Providers and Systems

Many LGBTQ people may never be able to take advantage of LGBTQ-focused service providers, particularly in rural and less densely populated areas. Funders have an opportunity to support training, curriculum development, and other efforts to increase the cultural competence of hospitals, health centers, and other mainstream health care providers, so as to maximize their ability to effectively serve LGBTQ communities. Key areas include increasing competence in providing transition-related care for transgender people and providing sexual health and HIV prevention services that are sensitive, relevant, and empowering for LGBTQ communities.



Strengthen HIV/AIDS and LGBTQ Health Policy and Advocacy Infrastructure

The LGBTQ movement has built a fairly robust set of organizations for policy advocacy at the national and state levels, but much of this infrastructure has focused on civil rights issues such as marriage equality and protections from discrimination. Much of the HIV/AIDS infrastructure in the U.S. has shifted to a services focus, with only a small number of organizations focused on advocacy for people living with HIV. Funders have an opportunity to support LGBTQ and HIV/AIDS organizations in building advocacy programs around the health policy issues that affect LGBTQ communities, including inclusive implementation of ACA exchanges, repeal of HIV criminalization laws, improving data collection on sexual orientation and gender identity, and providing government funding for health services for LGBTQ communities.

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20. Funders Concerned About AIDS: "Philanthropic Support to Address HIV/AIDS in 2013" (2014). See <http://www.fcaids.org/AIDSFunding/ResourceTrackingReport/tabid/305/Default.aspx>.

METHODOLOGY

This report combines LGBTQ funding data captured for the *2013 Tracking Report: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer Grantmaking* by U.S. Foundations; the *2012 Tracking Report: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer Grantmaking* by U.S. Foundations; and *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer Grantmaking* by U.S. Foundations – Calendar Year '11. For these reports, requests for grant information were sent to nearly 700 grantmakers. All types of foundations were surveyed - private, public, community, and corporate - as well as nonprofit organizations with grantmaking programs. Information was obtained predominantly through self-reporting by grantmakers, as well as a review of 990s and annual reports.

This report specifically focuses on funding for LGBTQ health issues in the United States and captures grants made to support organizations as well as programs and projects.

The data does not include health grants to organizations or projects that are generally inclusive of LGBTQ populations unless they explicitly target LGBTQ communities or address an LGBTQ health issue. For example, a grant awarded to a local community center to support a breast cancer awareness campaign, open and welcoming to lesbians, would not have been included in the data. If that same center was funded to launch a breast cancer awareness campaign specifically targeting lesbians, then the grant would have been included.

Re-granting dollars are included in charts that rank individual grantmakers to accurately show the overall level of LGBTQ funding provided by each grantmaker. As a result, the charts that rank grantmakers "double-count" re-granting when aggregated. However, for all other tabulations and charts, we have not included dollars awarded for the purpose of re-granting, so as to avoid double counting.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, whose support made this report possible.

Many thanks to our LGBT Health Funding Summit Planning Committee, who guided the development of this report and provided helpful feedback on early drafts. We would also like to acknowledge member and long-time board member Andrew Lane, who also provided helpful feedback and guidance. Finally, many thanks to John Barnes and Sarah Hamilton of Funders Concerned About AIDS, who have been invaluable partners in the development of this report and in so much of our work on LGBTQ health issues.

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MISSION

Funders for LGBTQ Issues works to mobilize the philanthropic resources that enhance the well-being of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer communities, promote equity and advance racial, economic and gender justice.

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2017

TRACKING REPORT

LGBTQ Grantmaking
by U.S. Foundations



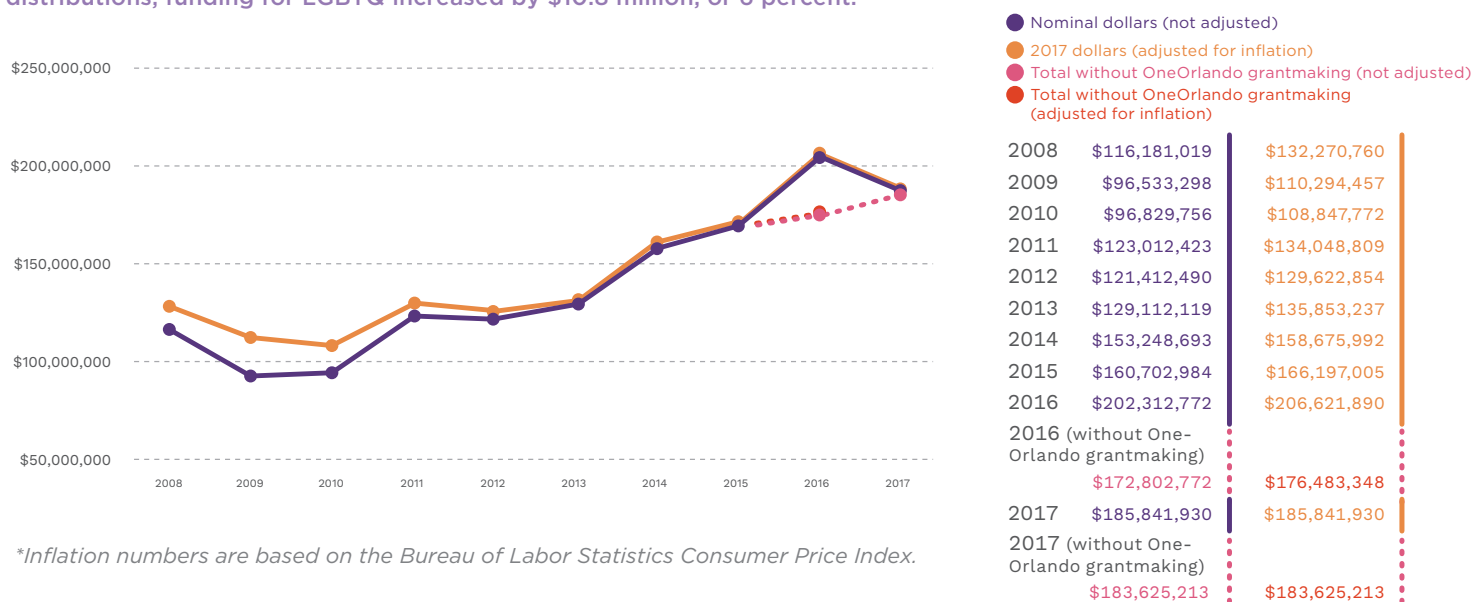
Foundations and Corporations Invested in LGBTQ Issues

Grants

**Total Investment
in LGBTQ issues**

Grantees

Foundation funding for LGBTQ issues totaled \$185.8 million in 2017. While this represents a significant decrease of nearly \$17 million, or 8 percent, from the \$202.3 million in LGBTQ funding reported in 2016, this decline is almost entirely attributable to the philanthropic response to the Pulse Nightclub Massacre. **If we compare annual funding excluding OneOrlando Fund distributions, funding for LGBTQ increased by \$10.8 million, or 6 percent.**



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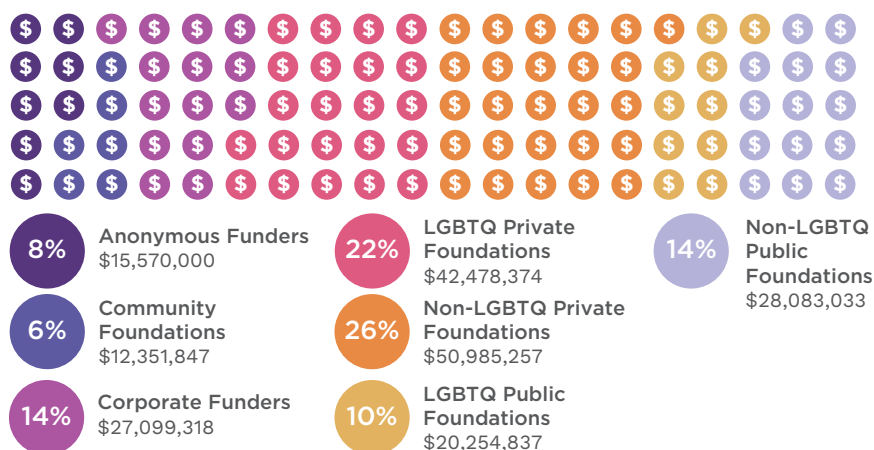
For every \$100 dollars awarded by U.S. foundations, **28 cents specifically supported LGBTQ issues.**

In 2017, the top ten funders of LGBTQ issues awarded \$86.2 million, accounting for 43 percent of all funding for LGBTQ issues from U.S.-based foundations. Excluding funding awarded in response to the 2016 Pulse Nightclub Massacre, funding from the top ten funders increased by \$1.2 million from 2016.



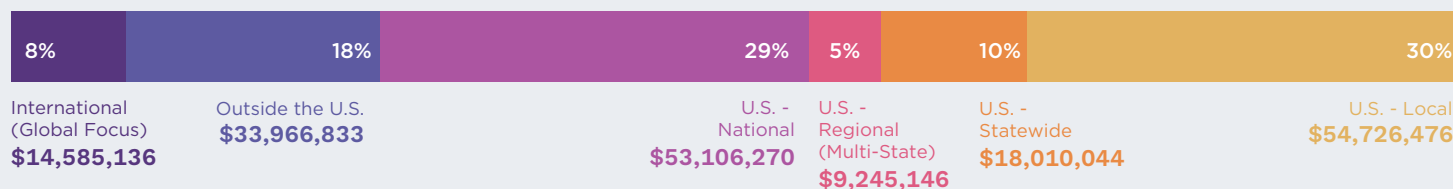
Sources of LGBTQ Grant Dollars, by Funder Type*

While foundation giving to LGBTQ issues (not including OneOrlando Fund) increased in 2017, this growth was not uniform across foundation types. Community foundations and corporate funders had the biggest increases in 2017.



Distribution of LGBTQ Grant Dollars, by Geographic Focus*

In 2017, approximately 73 percent of funding focused on LGBTQ communities in the United States, while approximately 26 percent focused on LGBTQ issues globally or outside the United States, excluding funding from OneOrlando.

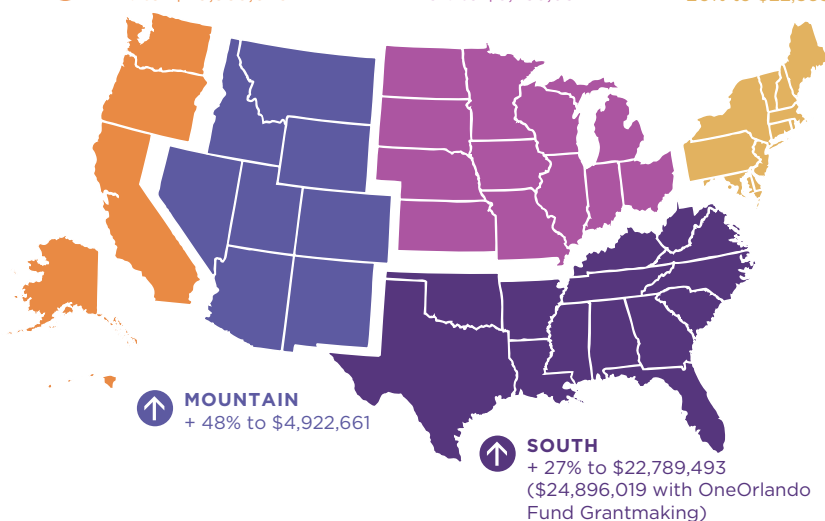


*These sections exclude funding distributed by the OneOrlando Fund in 2017.

Local, State, and Regional Funding of LGBTQ Issues, by Regional Percentage Change

While the South received the largest share of grant dollars for the first time since we began tracking funding by region, with an increase of 27 percent, the region still receives less funding per LGBTQ adult than the Northeast and Pacific regions.

PACIFIC - 2% to \$20,958,073
MIDWEST + 3% to \$8,758,652
NORTHEAST + 20% to \$22,365,842



Notable Changes in 2017

Funding for Trans Communities

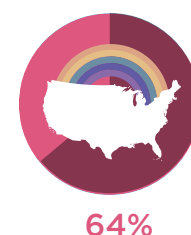


2017
 \$22,564,755
 2016
 \$16,976,892

Funding for trans communities in the United States continued to increase, reaching a record high of \$22,564,755 in 2017 — a 33 percent increase from 2016.

The percentage of funding for domestic LGBTQ organizations decreased relative to funding to non-LGBTQ organizations, accounting for less than two-thirds of domestic funding.

Funding for LGBTQ Organizations





INTRODUCTION

I am pleased to share with you the *2017 Tracking Report: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer Grantmaking by U.S. Foundations*. This report captures foundation funding at a complicated moment, a year after we reported on the unprecedented philanthropic response to the Pulse Nightclub Massacre that propelled philanthropic support for LGBTQ issues to the highest level ever recorded, surpassing the \$200-million mark for the first time.

In 2017, 341 foundations awarded 6,297 grants totaling \$185.8 million in support of organizations and programs addressing lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer issues. As expected, the more than \$30 million in funds distributed in direct response to Pulse was highly focused in both scope and timing. In 2016, the OneOrlando Fund awarded about \$30 million in direct support for approximately 300 survivors and families of victims of the massacre, and in 2017 the OneOrlando Fund gave out its remaining and final disbursements of \$2.1 million. **Despite the overall decrease, excluding OneOrlando Fund grantmaking in 2016 and 2017, funding for LGBTQ issues by U.S. foundations actually increased by \$10.8 million.**

Given the extraordinary nature of the giving of the OneOrlando Fund, and for consistency with the 2016 report, this year's report again presents data both including and excluding OneOrlando Fund funding, particularly in those cases where OneOrlando makes up a disproportionately large amount of a particular sub-category of funding.

Given the changing funding landscape and that several key funders have scaled back support of LGBTQ issues, it is remarkable that funding increased by six percent in 2017. It is also encouraging that funding for LGBTQ issues in the South and for transgender communities reached record-breaking highs in 2017.

As always, the picture painted by the *2017 Tracking Report* is a mixed one. For the second year in a row, the percentage of funding for domestic LGBTQ organizations decreased relative to funding to non-LGBTQ organizations, accounting for less than two-

thirds of domestic funding for the first time since we began tracking funding by organization type.

This year's report also sees significant shifts in both leading funders and leading grantees. Gilead Sciences climbed to the number three funder spot, awarding more than \$11 million for LGBTQ communities. Funders such as Tides and The California Endowment also saw sharp increases. On the grantee side, the top three recipients were the New York LGBT Center, the Human Rights Campaign Foundation, and African Men for Sexual Health and Rights — none of which were among the top 15 recipients in 2016. As committed and new LGBTQ funders work to respond to a challenging and complex climate both in the U.S. and abroad, diligent tracking of trends and gaps in LGBTQ funding is more important than ever.

As a caveat, remember that this report only includes funding from foundations and corporations — not from individual donors or government agencies — and as such only captures a portion of all giving to LGBTQ issues. Note that the global section of this year's report once again only provides a brief summary, since we provide more detailed information on funding for LGBTQ issues internationally and outside the U.S. in our Global Resources Report, our biennial report series produced in collaboration with the Global Philanthropy Project.

It is my hope that this report continues to prove useful to funders, nonprofit leaders, and other stakeholders in identifying trends, gaps, and opportunities for LGBTQ grantmaking. As with all of our research, our goal is to provide accurate and user-friendly data on LGBTQ funding, so as to advance our mission of increasing the scale and impact of LGBTQ philanthropy.

Take Care,



Ben Francisco Maulbeck
President, Funders for LGBTQ Issues





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OVERVIEW

In 2017, United States-based foundations and corporations awarded 6,297 grants totaling \$185.8 million in support for organizations and programs addressing lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer issues. While this represents a significant decrease of nearly \$17 million, or 8 percent from the \$202.3 million in LGBTQ funding reported in 2016, this decline is almost entirely attributable to the philanthropic response to the Pulse Nightclub Massacre. In the aftermath of the most deadly and violent attack on our community in history, nearly \$30 million dollars in direct support was distributed to survivors and the families of the victims through the OneOrlando Fund. As anticipated, this funding was highly focused in both scope and timing. In 2017, the OneOrlando Fund awarded a small fraction of what it awarded in 2016, with a second and final round of distributions to the survivors and families of the victims totalling \$2.1 million. **If we compare annual funding excluding OneOrlando Fund distributions, funding for LGBTQ increased by \$10.5 million, or 6 percent.** This rate of growth is similar to the growth we have reported in previous years.

In the *2016 Tracking Report*, we often reported two funding totals — one inclusive of OneOrlando Fund grantmaking and one excluding OneOrlando Fund grantmaking. For this Tracking Report, we have gone back to a single funding total, noting where necessary how OneOrlando Fund grantmaking significantly impacted a specific category (e.g., in local and statewide funding totals for the state of Florida).

The growth in funding that excludes OneOrlando Fund grantmaking was driven by several major funders significantly increasing their LGBTQ grantmaking. In particular, Gilead

Sciences increased its LGBTQ funding by more than 50 percent — awarding a total of \$11.7 million and rising to become the number three funder of LGBTQ issues. Several other corporate funders — ViiV Healthcare, Wells Fargo, and Google — all increased their LGBTQ funding by \$1 million or more, buoying an overall increase in corporate funding.

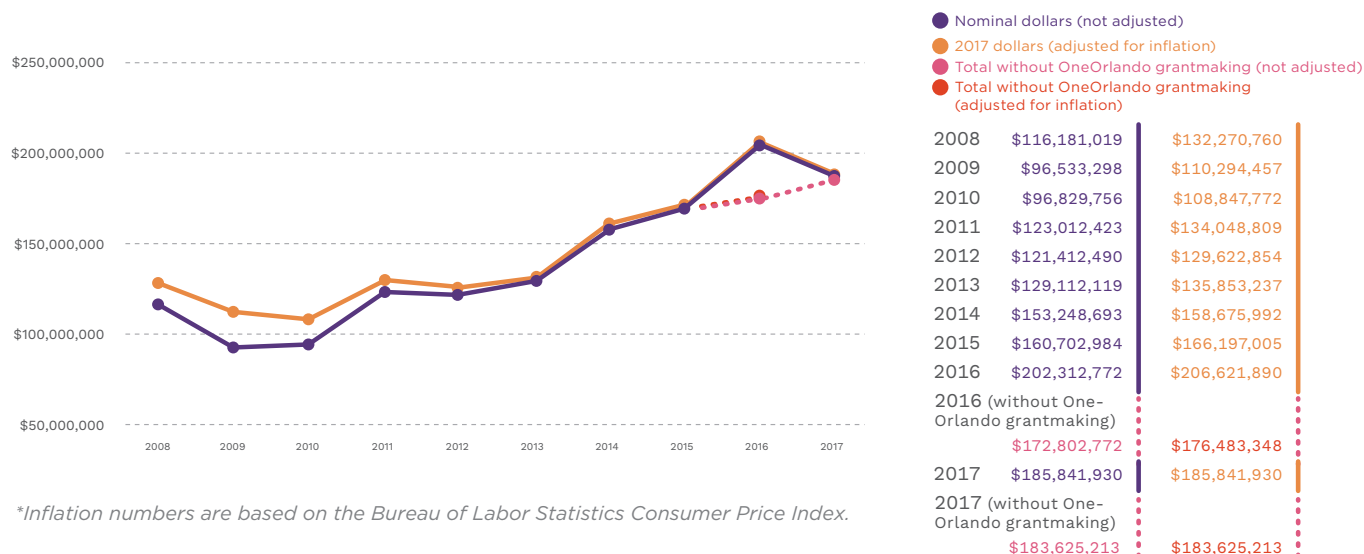
Several leading funders of LGBTQ issues also saw large increases in their LGBTQ funding. In particular, Foundation for a Just Society nearly doubled its LGBTQ grantmaking to \$4.6 million. The California Endowment increased its LGBTQ funding by 73 percent, to nearly \$3.8 million. Alphawood more than tripled its LGBTQ funding, exceeding \$1.6 million and joining the top 20 funders of LGBTQ issues.

LGBTQ funding from mainstream community foundations grew by \$5.5 million, an 80 percent increase buoyed in particular by \$2.7 million in giving from the California Community Foundation. Several public foundations and intermediaries also saw increases in their LGBTQ funding in 2017, particularly Tides, Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice, and Borealis Philanthropy.

On the other hand, eight major LGBTQ funders decreased their support by \$500,000 or more — for a total decrease in resources of more than \$22 million. Without these losses, the net increase in LGBTQ funding would have been much higher. For several years, the list of top LGBTQ funders was fairly consistent from year to year, but it is now in a period of significant flux, with some funders scaling back support while others increase funding — and with new funders joining the movement to strengthen LGBTQ communities.

Total Annual LGBTQ Grant Dollars, 2008-2017

Not counting funding related to the 2016 Pulse nightclub tragedy, foundation funding for LGBTQ issues totaled \$183.7 million in 2017, at a modest rate of growth of 6 percent.



TOP GRANTMAKERS

In 2017, the top ten funders of LGBTQ issues awarded nearly \$86.2 million, accounting for 43 percent of all funding for LGBTQ issues from U.S.-based foundations. While this does represent a decrease of \$48.3 million from 2016, if we exclude the nearly \$40 million¹ in funding directly attributed to the 2016 Pulse Nightclub massacre reported in 2016 — funding from the top ten funders increased slightly, by \$1.2 million from 2016.

The top twenty funders awarded \$117 million, accounting for 59 percent of the year's total. Seven of the top twenty foundations were LGBTQ-specific funders, down from nine in 2016. In 2017, the top twenty list was comprised of six public foundations, ten private foundations, and four corporate funders.

TOP 20 FUNDERS OF LGBTQ ISSUES, BY TOTAL DOLLAR AMOUNT^{2,3}

1 Arcus Foundation \$17,006,755 New York, NY	11 Foundation for a Just Society \$4,640,000 New York, NY
2 Ford Foundation \$12,445,000 New York, NY	12 H. van Ameringen Foundation \$4,349,500 New York, NY
3 Gilead Sciences \$11,730,648 Foster City, CA	13 The California Endowment \$3,780,111 New York, NY
4 Gill Foundation \$9,520,007 Denver, CO	14 Wells Fargo \$3,339,971 San Francisco, CA
5 Open Society Foundations \$7,769,598 New York, NY	15 Borealis Philanthropy \$3,181,800 Minneapolis, MN
6 Tides Foundation \$7,596,762 San Francisco, CA	16 ViiV Healthcare \$2,982,325 Research Triangle Park, NC
7 Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice \$5,168,495 New York, NY	17 California Community Foundation \$2,778,807 Los Angeles, CA
8 Evelyn and Walter Haas Jr. Fund \$5,038,200 San Francisco, CA	18 Strengthen Orlando — OneOrlando Fund \$2,106,526 Orlando, FL
9 Elton John AIDS Foundation \$4,966,500 New York, NY	19 American Jewish World Service \$1,984,369 New York, NY
10 M.A.C. AIDS Fund \$4,963,389 New York, NY	20 Alphawood Foundation \$1,686,500 Chicago, IL

TOP 10 FUNDERS OF LGBTQ ISSUES, BY NUMBER OF GRANTS

1 Pride Foundation Seattle, WA	348
2 Horizons Foundation San Francisco, CA	324
2 Strengthen Orlando - OneOrlando Fund Orlando, FL	302
4 Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice New York, NY	246
5 Our Fund Wilton Manors, FL	241
6 Tides Foundation San Francisco, CA	180
7 Borealis Philanthropy New York, NY	172
8 Wells Fargo San Francisco, CA	161
8 Trans Justice Funding Project New York, NY	154
10 Arcus Foundation New York, NY	147

¹This \$40 million total includes \$29,510,000 in funding awarded through the OneOrlando fund as well as \$9,445,045 awarded through the Equality Florida Institute in direct response to the Pulse Nightclub tragedy in 2016.

²In contrast to other sections of this report, this list of top funders includes dollars awarded for re-granting, so as to capture the full amount of funding flowing from (or through) each funder.

³In 2017, anonymous funders awarded a total of \$15,570,000. If the anonymous funders appeared in the top twenty list as a single funder, they would rank as the number two U.S.-based foundation funder of LGBTQ issues.

TOP GRANT RECIPIENTS

In 2017, the top 20 recipients of LGBTQ funding received a total of \$40.4 million, accounting for 22 percent of all LGBTQ dollars granted in 2017.

Nineteen of the top 20 grantees in 2017 are nonprofit organizations focused specifically on LGBTQ issues. The Southern AIDS Coalition, an advocacy coalition committed fighting AIDS in the U.S. South, was funded for work related to HIV/AIDS in the LGBTQ community. Eighteen of the 20 grant receipts are headquartered in the United States, with seven in California, five in New York City, and three in Washington, DC. Two top grantees are based outside the United States - AMSHER in South Africa and ISDAO in Kenya.

TOP 20 GRANTEES OF FOUNDATION FUNDING FOR LGBTQ ISSUES (EXCLUDES GRANT DOLLARS INTENDED FOR RE-GRANTING)⁴

1 New York LGBT Center \$3,465,902 New York, NY	11 National Center for Lesbian Rights (NCLR) \$1,721,788 San Francisco, CA
2 Human Rights Campaign (HRC) \$3,140,026 Washington, DC	12 Equality California Institute \$1,639,850 Los Angeles, CA
3 African Men for Sexual Health and Rights (AMSHER) \$3,000,000 Johannesburg, South Africa	13 Los Angeles LGBT Center \$1,601,192 Los Angeles, CA
4 Transgender Law Center \$2,868,351 Oakland, CA	14 Initiative Sankofa d'Afrique de l'Ouest (ISDAO) \$1,500,000 Nairobi, Kenya
5 Genders & Sexualities Alliance Network \$2,848,955 Oakland, CA	15 Equality Federation Institute \$1,443,500 Portland, OR
6 All Out \$2,630,000 New York, NY	16 Movement Advancement Project (MAP) \$1,430,750 Denver, CO
7 Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice \$2,200,505 New York, NY	17 LGBTQ Victory Institute \$1,397,612 Washington, DC
8 University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) - Williams Institute \$1,926,400 Los Angeles, CA	18 New York City Anti-Violence Project (AVP) \$1,372,000 New York, NY
9 Southern AIDS Coalition \$1,816,219 Atlanta, GA	19 Lambda Legal Defense & Education Fund \$1,371,655 New York, NY
10 Funders for LGBTQ Issues \$1,775,500 New York, NY	20 National LGBTQ Task Force \$1,320,510 Washington, DC

⁴In 2017, multiple anonymous grantees received a total of \$6,414,363. This total includes individuals who received direct financial support in the form of scholarships or other direct financial assistance. If these anonymous grantees were to appear as a single entity on the top twenty list they would rank as the number one grant recipient of LGBTQ Funding.

SPECIAL UPDATE

THE PHILANTHROPIC RESPONSE TO THE PULSE TRAGEDY

On June 12, 2016, a gunman attacked the Pulse Nightclub, a gay club in Orlando, Florida, taking 49 lives, wounding 68 others, and forever changing the lives of countless more. It was Latin night, and the majority of victims and survivors were LGBTQ and Latinx.

More than \$30 million was raised in response to the tragedy, the largest fundraising effort in history for a cause related to LGBTQ communities. Last year's 2016 Tracking Report provided a detailed report on the various philanthropic and government initiatives deployed in the aftermath of the tragedy. That year, the **OneOrlando Fund** provided \$29.5 million in direct financial support for approximately 300 hundred survivors and families of victims of the shooting. This direct assistance was tightly focused in both scope and time, but constituted a full 15 percent of the year's total LGBTQ funding. As such, at several places in last year's report, we showed funding data both including and excluding OneOrlando Fund funding, so as to offer figures that were inclusive of the full scope of the year's giving but also that showed trends and comparisons with giving from other years.

While the vast majority of dollars related to the Pulse tragedy were given out in 2016, the philanthropic response continued in 2017 and beyond. The OneOrlando Fund distributed an additional \$2 million to survivors and families of victims. For consistency with last year's report,

this year's report shows figures both including and excluding OneOrlando Fund distributions in those cases where they make up a disproportionate share of a specific subcategory of funding.

Several other philanthropic initiatives awarded funding in 2017, particularly those seeking to address the long-term effects of the shooting — and the long-standing inequities that the tragedy brought to light. **The Better Together Fund** of the **Central Florida Foundation** awarded \$406,054 for mental health and other social services, and to foster increased awareness and understanding across differences. **The Contigo Fund**, housed at **OurFund Foundation**, provided \$614,824 for efforts to heal, educate and empower communities most affected by the tragedy and build bridges connecting all of Central Florida's diverse community groups.

The continuing needs and ongoing philanthropic efforts in response to the Pulse massacre are a demonstration of the long-term nature of the challenges presented by disasters and mass tragedies. While the bulk of funding related to Pulse was raised and awarded in the first six months of the tragedy, the philanthropic work in Central Florida's LGBTQ and Latinx communities carries on — with fewer resources but also with potential not only for healing but for fostering lasting change.

SOURCES OF LGBTQ FUNDING

While foundation giving to LGBTQ issues (exclusive of OneOrlando Fund grantmaking) increased in 2017, this growth was not uniform across foundation types, and some foundation categories decreased their LGBTQ grant making in 2017.

Community Foundation giving saw the greatest increase, nearly doubling between 2016 and 2017 to account for 6 percent of all funding in 2017. This increase reflects the greater representation of community foundations in this report as well as significant growth in donor advised giving for LGBTQ issues reported at several institutions.

Corporate funding for LGBTQ issues also increased by \$6.6 million, or 33 percent, to account for 14 percent of all giving in 2017. This rise was driven by substantial increases from Gilead Sciences and ViiV Healthcare for HIV/AIDS work in LGBTQ communities.

Anonymous foundations decreased funding by over 40 percent from a high of over \$27 million in 2016 when anonymous foundations accounted for 11 percent of funding for LGBTQ Issues. Excluding funding from the OneOrlando Fund, the LGBTQ public foundations also decreased, falling by \$4 million from 2016 to a three year low of \$20.2 million, or 10 percent of funding for LGBTQ issues. This is due in large part to the end of the Weiland Bequest giving, which was administered by Pride Foundation. Giving from the Weiland Bequest typically accounted for \$4-\$5 million a year for the last eight years.

Sources of LGBTQ Grant Dollars by Funder Type⁵

2017	2016	2017	2016
8%	14%	Anonymous Funders	
6%		\$15,570,000	\$27,013,706
14%	4%	8%	14%
	11%	Community Foundations	
22%	24%	\$12,351,847	\$6,853,988
		6%	4%
26%	22%	Corporate Funders	
		\$27,099,318	\$20,449,310
10%	12%	14%	11%
14%	14%	LGBTQ Private Foundations	
		\$42,478,374	\$41,817,405
		22%	22%
		Non-LGBTQ Private Foundations	
		\$50,985,257	\$46,582,150
		26%	24%
		LGBTQ Public Foundations	
		\$20,254,837	\$24,146,411
		10%	12%
		\$20,144,646	\$33,591,456
		(including OneOrlando Fund)	(including OneOrlando Fund)
		Non-LGBTQ Public Foundations	
		\$28,083,033	\$27,410,044
		14%	14%
		\$30,189,559	\$56,920,044
		(including OneOrlando Fund)	(including OneOrlando Fund)
		Total	
		\$196,822,666	\$194,273,013
		\$198,929,192	\$202,212,772
		(including OneOrlando Fund)	(including OneOrlando Fund)

⁵ In contrast to other sections of this report, this chart includes dollars awarded for re-granting, so as to capture the full amount of funding flowing from (or through) each type of funder.

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

In 2017, approximately 73 percent of funding focused on LGBTQ communities in the United States while approximately 26 percent focused on LGBTQ issues globally, or outside the United States.

Funding for LGBTQ communities in the United States totaled \$134.8 million in 2017. The majority of the domestic funding focused on work at the local level — totaling \$54.7 million, an increase of 14 percent from the \$47.5 million reported in 2016, and accounting for 30 percent of all funding in 2017. Funding for work that was national in scope decreased by more than \$500,000 but accounted for a similarly large share of domestic funding at 29 percent. Support for work at the state and regional level also remained relatively consistent in their share of funding, accounting for 10 and 5 percent of all funding, respectively.

Distribution of LGBTQ Grant Dollars by Geographic Focus

2017	2016	2017	2016
8%	9%	International (Global Focus) \$14,585,136 8%	\$14,696,231 9%
18%	18%	Outside the U.S. \$33,966,833 18%	\$30,816,851 18%
29%	31%	U.S. — National \$53,106,270 29%	\$53,884,827 31%
5%	4%	U.S. — Regional (Multi-State) \$9,245,146 5%	\$6,060,245 4%
10%	11%	U.S. — Statewide \$18,010,044 10%	\$19,808,569 11%
30%	28%	U.S. — Local \$54,726,476 30%	\$47,536,049 28%
		\$56,833,002 (including OneOrlando Fund)	\$77,046,049 (including OneOrlando Fund)
		Total \$183,350,213	Total \$172,802,772
		\$185,841,930 (including OneOrlando Fund)	\$202,212,772 (including OneOrlando Fund)

TYPE OF SUPPORT

Consistent with established trends, funding for program or project specific support was the most common type of support in 2017, decreasing by 3 percent from 2016 but still accounting for 46 percent of all funding.

Funding for general operating support increased by 14 percent or nearly \$10 million dollars to account for 42 percent of all funding, a record for this category.

Funding for direct victim support decreased substantially as distributions from the OneOrlando Fund to survivors and families of victims of the Pulse Nightclub tragedy were mostly disbursed in 2016.

Funding for capacity building remained level while scholarship and fellowship support declined slightly.

The 'other' category captures other types of funding, including: capital support, corporate matching gifts, emergency funding, endowment support, matching grants, prizes and awards, seed funding, sponsorships, as well as funds awarded to international intermediaries for the the purposes of regranteeing.

Distribution of LGBTQ Grant Dollars by Type of Support

2017	2016	2017	2016
47%	51%	Program/Project Support \$86,062,643 47%	\$88,073,569 51%
42%	39%	General Operating Support \$76,692,167 42%	\$67,003,518 39%
		Direct Victim Support \$0 <1%	\$0 <1%
		\$2,106,526 (including OneOrlando Fund)	\$29,510,000 (including OneOrlando Fund)
5%	6%	Capacity-Building Support \$9,861,899 5%	\$9,628,993 6%
		Scholarships and Fellowships \$3,598,538 2%	\$4,078,279 2%
		Other \$7,520,158 4%	\$4,078,279 2%
		Total \$183,735,404	\$172,702,772
		\$185,841,930 (including OneOrlando Fund)	\$202,212,772 (including OneOrlando Fund)

POPULATION FOCUS

Consistent with previous reporting, the vast majority of LGBTQ grants in 2017, over \$142.6 million or 73% of funding, targeted the LGBTQ community broadly. The data below looks at grants that specifically supported one segment of the LGBTQ community.

Trans funding increased by over 40 percent from a record high of \$22.4 million in 2016 to over \$32 million on 2017, to account for 17 percent of funding for LGBTQ issues. Funding for lesbians and queer women, bisexuals, and intersex people also saw modest increases in 2017.

Distribution of LGBTQ Grant Dollars by Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Sex Characteristics

2017	2016
2017 Lesbians/Queer Women \$5,127,585 3%	2016 Lesbians/Queer Women \$4,029,117 2%
Gay Men/Queer Men/MSM \$11,937,066 6%	Gay Men/Queer Men/MSM \$9,126,551 5%
Bisexual People \$210,776 <1%	Bisexual People \$300 <1%
Transgender People \$32,072,197 17%	Transgender People \$22,434,839 11%
Intersex People \$1,737,605 1%	Intersex People \$1,362,156 1%
● = \$250,000	

STRATEGIES FUNDED

Consistent with previous years, advocacy was again the most funded strategy in 2017, with 42 percent of LGBTQ funding supporting advocacy work.

In 2016, the victim support category was added to capture the nearly \$30 million in funding to support the families of victims and survivors of the Pulse Nightclub Massacre in Orlando. In 2017, the OneOrlando Fund awarded an additional \$2.1 million in direct victim support to families of victims and survivors.

Detailed Breakdown of Strategies Funded

Strategy	2017 Funding	%	2016 Funding	%
Advocacy	\$78,471,664	42%	\$77,999,796	39%
Advocacy (General)	\$42,945,661	23%	\$39,631,010	20%
Community Organizing	\$16,094,242	9%	\$12,447,844	6%
Intergovernmental Advocacy	\$0	<1%	\$5,000	<1%
Litigation	\$9,189,784	5%	\$11,476,421	6%
Public Education	\$10,241,977	6%	\$14,439,522	7%
Capacity-Building and Training	\$22,259,175	12%	\$23,429,941	11%
Conferences/Seminars/Travel Grants	\$2,233,137	1%	\$1,865,648	1%
Leadership Development	\$6,054,590	3%	\$8,451,762	4%
Organizational Capacity Building	\$10,066,003	5%	\$8,142,294	4%
Training/Technical Assistance	\$3,905,445	2%	\$4,970,237	2%
Culture and Media	\$11,813,008	6%	\$9,607,592	5%
Culture	\$8,768,676	5%	\$7,363,164	4%
Electronic Media/Online Services	\$593,502	<1%	\$749,640	<1%
Film/Video/Radio	\$2,450,830	1%	\$1,494,788	1%
Direct Service	\$31,978,458	17%	\$30,864,852	15%
Philanthropy and Fundraising	\$20,590,368	11%	\$14,119,724	7%
Fundraising Event	\$1,198,854	1%	\$1,166,645	1%
Matching Grant	\$25,000	<1%	\$10,250	<1%
Philanthropy	\$19,366,515	10%	\$12,942,830	6%
Research	\$11,392,823	6%	\$11,155,615	6%
Victim Support	\$2,106,526	1%	\$29,510,000	15%
Other	\$7,430,320	4%	\$5,625,252	3%
Multi-Strategy	\$6,941,376	4%	\$5,118,891	3%
Other	\$488,944	<1%	\$506,361	<1%
Total	\$185,841,930		\$202,312,772	

ISSUES ADDRESSED

Civil and human rights issues continued to receive the largest share of funding in 2017, accounting for nearly half of all LGBTQ funding. Funding for health and wellbeing increased to nearly 20 percent, driven largely by funding for HIV/AIDS.

Funding for issues related to violence, homophobia, and transphobia declined sharply, due to the sharp increase of funding reported in 2016 related to the Pulse Nightclub Massacre in Orlando.

Breakdown of Issues Addressed

Issue	2017 Funding	%	2016 Funding	%
Civil and Human Rights	\$85,774,320	46%	\$89,502,347	44%
Health and Wellbeing	\$35,943,783	19%	\$30,985,113	15%
Strengthening Communities, Families, and Visibility	\$30,763,787	17%	\$28,405,924	14%
Education and Safe Schools	\$8,815,516	5%	\$6,132,996	3%
Violence, Homophobia, and Transphobia	\$6,673,023	4%	\$31,900,337	16%
Economic Issues	\$6,629,890	4%	\$6,216,616	3%
Other Issues	\$11,432,022	6%	\$9,169,439	5%
Total	\$185,841,930		\$202,312,772	

DOMESTIC FUNDING OF LGBTQ ISSUES

In 2017, funding for LGBTQ issues in the United States totaled, \$137 million - down slightly from last year's record high of \$157.1 million that included nearly \$30 million in direct victim support for those affected by the Pulse Nightclub Massacre. With dollars for re-granting included, total domestic funding was \$146.5 million in 2017.

Local and statewide funding also dipped slightly for the same reason, totaling \$83.9 million. Down from the record high of \$102.9 million in 2016, but higher than the \$73.4 million in 2016 without OneOrlando Fund grantmaking.

TOP 10 DOMESTIC FUNDERS⁶

- 1 Gilead Sciences**
\$10,097,801
Foster City, CA
- 2 Arcus Foundation**
\$9,729,000
New York, NY
- 3 Gill Foundation**
\$9,520,007
Denver, CO
- 4 Evelyn & Walter Haas, Jr. Fund**
\$5,038,200
San Francisco, CA
- 5 Ford Foundation**
\$5,030,000
New York, NY
- 6 H. van Ameringen Foundation**
\$4,319,500
New York, NY
- 7 Elton John AIDS Foundation**
\$4,080,500
New York, NY
- 8 The California Endowment**
\$3,775,111
Los Angeles, CA
- 9 Tides Foundation**
\$3,508,122
San Francisco, CA
- 10 Wells Fargo**
\$3,214,971
San Francisco, CA

TOP 10 DOMESTIC GRANTEES⁷

- 1 New York LGBT Center**
\$3,465,902
New York, NY
- 2 Human Rights Campaign (HRC) Foundation**
\$3,080,026
Washington, DC
- 3 Transgender Law Center**
\$2,868,351
Oakland, CA
- 4 Genders & Sexualities Alliance Network**
\$2,848,955
Oakland, CA
- 5 Southern AIDS Coalition**
\$1,816,219
Atlanta, GA
- 6 Funders for LGBTQ Issues**
\$1,775,500
New York, NY
- 7 National Center for Lesbian Rights (NCLR)**
\$1,721,788
San Francisco, CA
- 8 Equality California Institute**
\$1,639,850
Los Angeles, CA
- 9 Los Angeles LGBT Center**
\$1,601,192
Los Angeles, CA
- 10 Equality Federation Institute**
\$1,443,500
Portland, OR

⁶In 2017, anonymous funders awarded a total of \$9,210,000 to support LGBTQ issues in the United States. If the anonymous funders appeared in the top ten list as a single funder, they would rank as the number four funder of LGBTQ issues domestically.

⁷In 2017, multiple anonymous grantees received a total of \$4,901,944 for work benefiting LGBTQ communities in the United States. This includes the individuals who received victim support in the aftermath of the Pulse Nightclub Massacre in Orlando. If the multiple anonymous grantees appeared in the top twenty list as a single grantee, they would rank as the number one grant recipient of domestic LGBTQ funding.

TOP 10 FUNDERS OF LOCAL AND STATE-LEVEL WORK

- 1 Gilead Sciences**
\$5,646,283
Foster City, CA
- 2 Gill Foundation**
\$4,276,007
Denver, CO
- 3 The California Endowment**
\$3,772,111
Los Angeles, CA
- 4 Arcus Foundation**
\$3,433,000
New York, NY
- 5 Elton John AIDS Foundation**
\$3,198,000
New York, NY
- 6 Tides Foundation**
\$2,483,622
San Francisco, CA
- 7 H. van Ameringen Foundation**
\$2,380,000
New York, NY
- 8 Borealis Philanthropy**
\$2,357,250
Minneapolis, MN
- 9 ViiV Healthcare**
\$2,188,732
Research Triangle, NC
- 10 Strengthen Orlando — OneOrlando Fund**
\$2,106,526
Orlando, FL

TOP 10 LOCAL AND STATE-LEVEL GRANTEES⁸

- 1 New York LGBT Center**
\$3,465,902
New York, NY
- 2 Southern AIDS Coalition**
\$1,816,219
Atlanta, GA
- 3 Equality California Institute**
\$1,639,850
Los Angeles, CA
- 4 Los Angeles LGBT Center**
\$1,586,192
Los Angeles, CA
- 5 Freedom for All Americans**
\$1,190,000
Washington, DC
- 6 Pride Foundation**
\$1,119,638
Seattle, WA
- 7 Desert AIDS Project**
\$1,084,775
Palm Springs, CA
- 8 Hetrick-Martin Institute (HMI)**
\$1,017,672
New York, NY
- 9 Genders & Sexualities Alliance Network**
\$1,009,955
Oakland, CA
- 10 Women With A Vision**
\$979,559
New Orleans, LA

⁸In 2017, multiple anonymous grantees received a total of \$3,598,271 for the benefit of local and state-wide LGBTQ communities. This includes the individuals who received victim support in the aftermath of the Pulse Nightclub Massacre in Orlando. If the multiple anonymous grantees appeared in the top ten list as a single grantee, they would rank as the number one grant recipient of local and state-level funding.

LOCAL, STATE, AND REGIONAL FUNDING OF LGBTQ ISSUES

Funding for local, statewide, and regional LGBTQ work in the United States totaled \$84 million in 2017, down for the record high of \$102.9 million in 2016. That record high was made possible by the OneOrlando Fund giving. Without OneOrlando Fund grantmaking, the total was \$73.4 million 2016 and \$81.9 million in 2017.

The South received the largest share of grant dollars for the first time since we began tracking funding by region. The South received \$22.7 million in funding — \$24.8 million if you include final disbursements from the OneOrlando Fund for the survivors and the families of the victims of the Pulse Nightclub Massacre — representing a 27 percent increase in funding.

The Northwest region received the second largest share of grant dollars with \$22.4 million in funding, representing a 20 percent increase in funding. Meanwhile **the Pacific** region saw a 3 percent decrease in funding, with \$21 million in 2017. **The Midwest** posted a modest three percent increase with \$8.8 million in funding. Meanwhile, **the Mountain** region saw the biggest percentage increase, 48 percent, but received the smallest share of grant dollars at just \$4.9 million.

In 2017, funding for **Puerto Rico** increased by 75 percent to \$341,644. There was also \$1.8 million awarded for local or regional work that cut across regions or was otherwise anonymous.

California and **New York** were once again the top funded states in 2017, at \$16.4 million and \$15.7 million respectively. This represents a slight dip for California and a record high for New York. With a \$4.8 million increase in funding in 2017, New York experienced the most significant increase in local and statewide funding. If you exclude OneOrlando Fund grantmaking, California and New York were the only states to receive more than \$5 million in funding. **Florida, Georgia, Illinois, and Texas** all received more than \$2.5 million in funding.

In 2017, 28 states saw an increase in local and statewide funding while 22 states and the District of Columbia experienced a decrease. Eighteen states and the District of Columbia received more than \$1 million in LGBTQ funding, up from 14 in 2016. No state that received more than \$1 million in funding in 2016 dropped below that level. The states joining the “million dollar club” in 2017 included returning states **Colorado** and **Ohio** and first-timers **Arizona** and **New Mexico**.

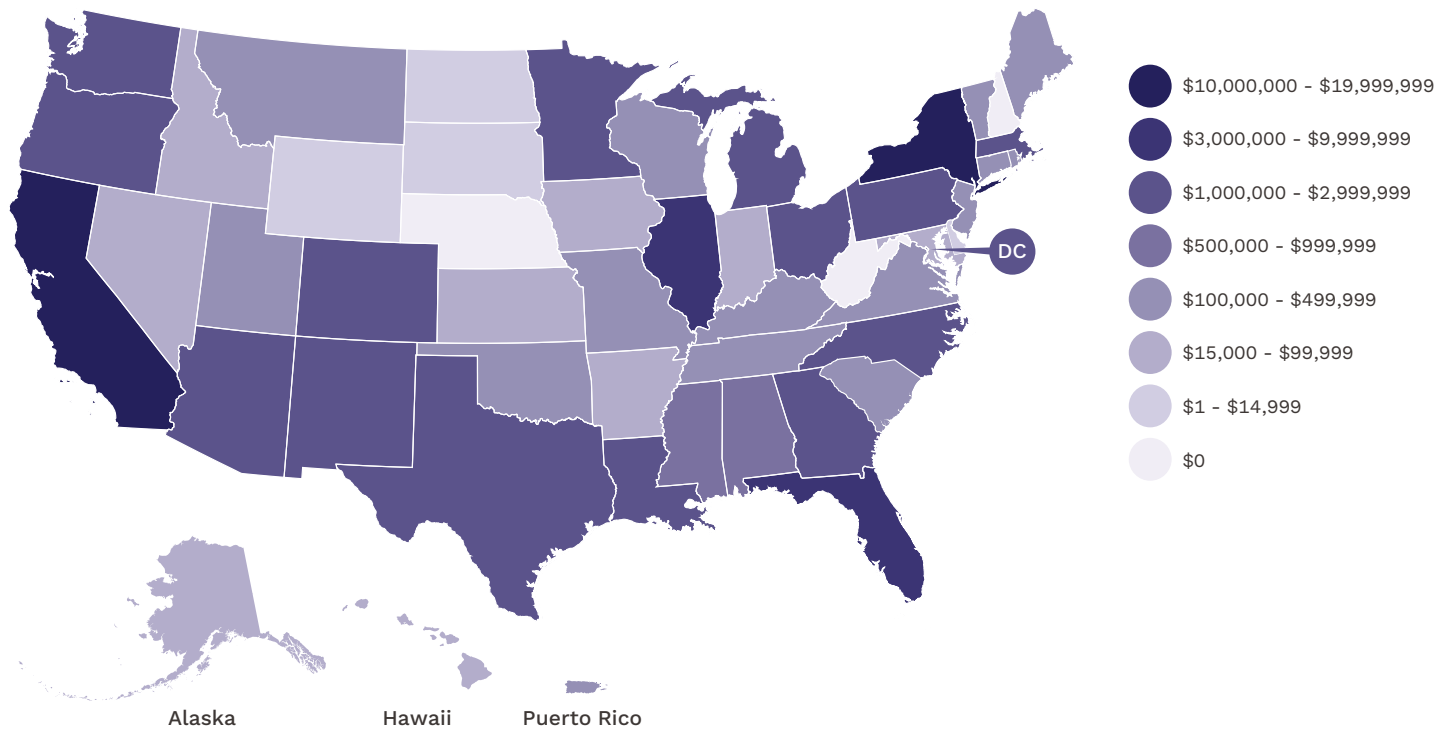
Most of the decreases were moderate, with only 5 states and the District of Columbia seeing decreases of \$250,000 or more. **Washington** — the state to experience the biggest decrease in 2017 — was the only state to witness a decrease of more than \$500,000.

There were three states where we could not identify any LGBTQ funding in 2017: **Nebraska, New Hampshire, and West Virginia**.

Local, State, and Regional LGBTQ Funding, By Region

Region	2017	2016	Percent Change
Midwest	\$8,758,652	\$8,483,928	▲ 3%
Mountain	\$4,922,661	\$3,321,748	▲ 48%
Northeast	\$22,365,842	\$18,630,833	▲ 20%
Pacific	\$20,958,073	\$21,341,571	▼ 2%
South	\$22,789,493 (\$24,896,019 with OneOrlando Fund Grantmaking)	\$17,882,284 (\$47,392,284 with OneOrlando Fund Grantmaking)	▲ 27%
U.S. Territories (Puerto Rico)	\$341,644	\$195,000	▲ 75%
Multi-Region/Unspecified	\$1,845,300	\$3,548,000	▼ 48%
Total	\$81,981,666 (\$84,088,192 with OneOrlando Fund Grantmaking)	\$73,404,863 (\$102,914,863 with OneOrlando Fund Grantmaking)	▲ 11%

Local, State, and Regional Funding of LGBTQ Issues, by State (Density Map)



Midwest	\$8,758,652
Illinois	\$3,182,681
Indiana	\$40,920
Iowa	\$22,975
Kansas	\$25,000
Michigan	\$1,168,242
Minnesota	\$1,758,361
Missouri	\$349,525
Nebraska	\$-
North Dakota	\$2,500
Ohio	\$1,286,148
South Dakota	\$25,800
Wisconsin	\$392,000
Midwest Region (General)	\$504,500
Mountain	\$4,922,661
Arizona	\$1,740,003
Colorado	\$1,188,375
Idaho	\$53,650
Montana	\$320,538
Nevada	\$19,600
New Mexico	\$1,227,050
Utah	\$364,945
Wyoming	\$8,500
Mountain Region (General)	\$10,000

Northeast	\$22,365,842
Connecticut	\$108,205
Delaware	\$10,000
District of Columbia	\$1,422,093
Maine	\$171,100
Maryland	\$858,972
Massachusetts	\$1,615,174
New Hampshire	\$-
New Jersey	\$78,700
New York	\$15,739,488
Pennsylvania	\$1,088,225
Rhode Island	\$249,052
Vermont	\$210,458
Northeast Region (General)	\$814,375
Pacific	\$20,958,073
Alaska	\$73,500
California	\$16,441,044
Hawaii	\$74,666
Oregon	\$1,825,265
Washington	\$1,105,721
Pacific Region (General)	\$1,437,877
U.S. Territories	\$341,644
Puerto Rico	\$341,644
Multi-Regional / Unspecified	\$1,845,300

South (Including OneOrlando Fund)	\$24,896,019
South (Not Including OneOrlando Fund)	\$22,789,493
Alabama	\$624,832
Arkansas	\$15,500
Florida*	\$4,759,082
Florida (with OneOrlando Fund Grantmaking)	\$6,865,608
Georgia	\$2,573,326
Kentucky	\$185,714
Louisiana	\$1,634,888
Mississippi	\$696,300
North Carolina	\$1,567,957
Oklahoma	\$282,729
South Carolina	\$380,466
Tennessee	\$479,300
Texas	\$2,623,766
Virginia	\$277,240
West Virginia	\$-
South Region (General)	\$6,688,394
Total	\$81,981,666
Total (with OneOrlando Fund Grantmaking)	\$84,088,192

FUNDING PER LGBT ADULT

Our metric of GDQ, or “Grant Dollars per Queer,” analyzes the total local and statewide LGBTQ grant dollars awarded per state or region divided by the estimated number of adults in said state or region who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender. The goal of the GDQ is to assess the level of funding for each state relative to its population.

In 2016, the overall GDQ decreased slightly to \$7.36, partially on account of more LGBT adults coming out in the Gallup surveys and a subsequent increase in the estimated number of LGBT adults in the United States.

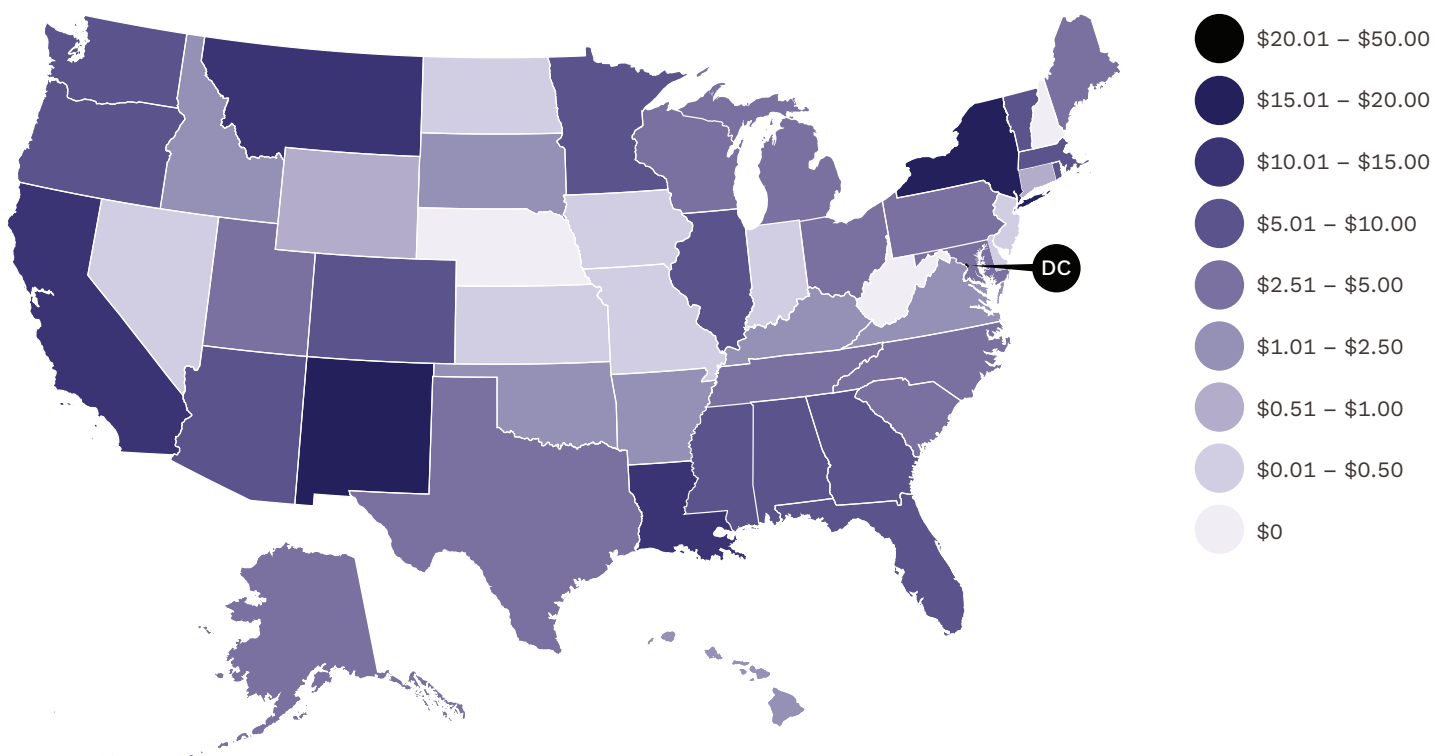
Despite the increase in LGBT adults and the decrease in the overall GDQ, both the average GDQ and the median GDQ increased. In 2017, the average GDQ for states and the District of Columbia was \$4.77, up from \$4.68 in 2016. In 2017, the median GDQ for the 50 states and the District of Columbia was \$3.21, up from \$2.92 in 2016.

In 2017, 27 states saw their GDQ increase, while the other 23 states and the District of Columbia witnessed a decrease in GDQ. **New Mexico** had the largest increase, with a \$6.79 increase, while the **District of Columbia** had the biggest decrease, with a \$11.20 decrease.

The **District of Columbia**, **New York**, and **New Mexico** had the three highest GDQs, in that order. They join **California**, **Louisiana**, and **Montana** as the only six states with GDQ’s over \$10.

While the South has become the most funded region, it still has a much lower GDQ than the Pacific or Northeast, at \$6.25 compared to \$9.60 and \$9.48, respectively. The Midwest has the lowest GDQ at \$4.09. It is the lowest GDQ for any region in last three years.

LGBTQ Funding per LGBT Adult, by State



LGBTQ Funding per LGBT Adult, by State

Midwest	\$4.09	South	\$6.25
Illinois	\$7.49	South (with OneOrlando Fund Grantmaking)	\$6.38
Indiana	\$0.18	Alabama	\$5.31
Iowa	\$0.26	Arkansas	\$0.20
Kansas	\$0.34	Florida	\$6.06
Michigan	\$3.73	Florida (with OneOrlando Fund Grantmaking)	\$8.74
Minnesota	\$9.95	Georgia	\$7.14
Missouri	\$1.94	Kentucky	\$1.58
Nebraska	\$–	Louisiana	\$11.76
North Dakota	\$0.16	Mississippi	\$8.72
Ohio	\$3.29	North Carolina	\$4.85
South Dakota	\$1.29	Oklahoma	\$2.49
Wisconsin	\$2.27	South Carolina	\$2.73
Mountain	\$6.06	Tennessee	\$2.60
Arizona	\$6.99	Texas	\$3.00
Colorado	\$5.83	Virginia	\$1.07
Idaho	\$1.47	West Virginia	\$–
Montana	\$13.27	Northeast	\$9.48
Nevada	\$0.15	Connecticut	\$0.98
New Mexico	\$16.90	Delaware	\$0.29
Utah	\$4.43	District of Columbia	\$25.24
Wyoming	\$0.58	Maine	\$3.21
Pacific	\$9.60	Maryland	\$4.35
Alaska	\$3.59	Massachusetts	\$5.40
California	\$10.15	New Hampshire	\$–
Hawaii	\$1.45	New Jersey	\$0.28
Oregon	\$9.83	New York	\$19.94
Washington	\$3.62	Pennsylvania	\$2.61
		Rhode Island	\$6.50
		Vermont	\$7.93

LGBTQ Funding, by Region

Region	2017	2016	Percent Change
Midwest	\$4.09	\$4.38	▼ 7%
Mountain	\$6.06	\$4.64	▲ 31%
Northeast	\$9.48	\$8.86	▼ 7%
Pacific	\$9.60	\$10.92	▼ 12%
South	\$6.28 (\$6.86 with OneOrlando Fund Grantmaking)	\$5.64 (\$14.96 with OneOrlando Fund Grantmaking)	▲ 11%
Total	\$7.36 (\$7.55 with OneOrlando Fund Grantmaking)	\$7.43 (\$10.42 with OneOrlando Fund Grantmaking)	▼ 1%

SPECIAL UPDATE

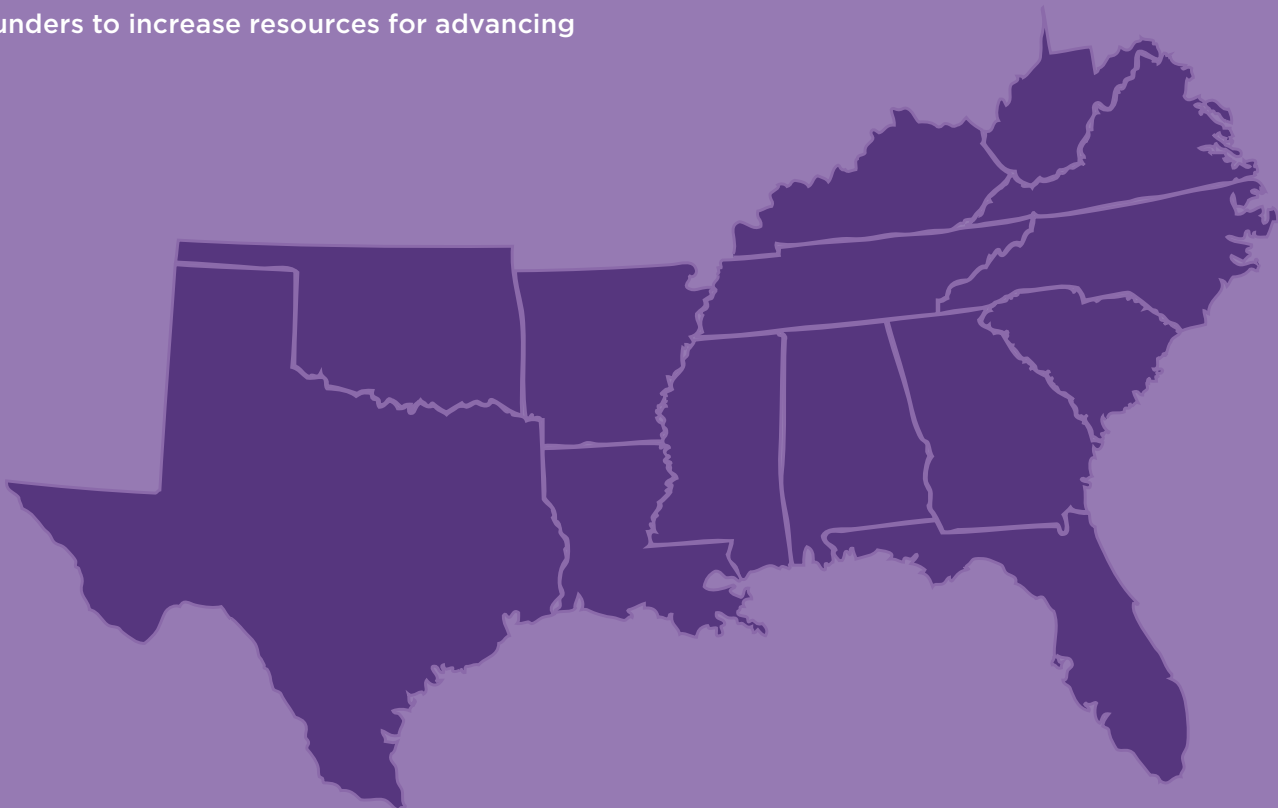
GROWTH IN FUNDING FOR LGBTQ ISSUES IN THE SOUTH

In 2017, LGBTQ funding for the South exceeded \$22 million (excluding OneOrlando Funding), an increase of 27 percent over 2016. Since we began tracking funding at the regional level and launched our Out in the South Initiative, LGBTQ funding for the South has nearly quintupled. As of this tracking report, the region now receives more LGBTQ funding than any other region in the U.S., followed closely by the Northeast and Pacific. Nevertheless, when accounting for the fact that the South is home to more than one-third of the country's LGBTQ adult population, the region still lags behind the Northeast and the Pacific in LGBTQ funding per LGBT adult.

The growth in Southern LGBTQ funding is the result of the shared efforts of national and Southern funders to increase resources for advancing

LGBTQ justice in the region. While this increase in funding is a positive step forward, it is also highly dependent on a small number of funders and spread unevenly across the region. As shown in the section on Local, State, and Regional Funding, only five of fourteen Southern states have surpassed \$1 million in LGBTQ funding: Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and Texas. States such as Arkansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Virginia, and West Virginia receive LGBTQ funding ranging from \$0 to less than \$300,000.

In addition, the increase in funding has been highly dependent on a small number of funders, largely based outside the South.



TOP 10 FUNDERS FOR LGBTQ ISSUES IN THE SOUTH

1 Gilead Sciences Foster City, CA	\$3,527,697
2 Elton John AIDS Foundation New York, NY	\$1,974,000
3 Gill Foundation Denver, CO	\$1,666,007
4 Arcus Foundation New York, NY	\$1,339,500
5 Evelyn & Walter Haas, Jr. Fund San Francisco, CA	\$963,833
6 Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice New York, NY	\$840,000
7 Amy Mandel and Katina Rodis Fund Asheville, NC	\$810,820
8 Borealis Philanthropy Minneapolis, MN	\$743,250
9 ViiV Healthcare Research Triangle, NC	\$693,000
10 Ford Foundation New York, NY	\$600,000

The top 10 funders of LGBTQ issues in the South collectively awarded about half of all funding for the region. Of these funders, only two were based in the South pointing to the need for cultivating locally driven, sustainable resources for the region's LGBTQ movement. Much of the increase in funding was also driven by a rise in HIV funding for LGBTQ funding in the South, driven largely by Gilead Sciences and the Elton John AIDS Foundation. In part, this reflects the philanthropic response to

the alarming incidence of HIV in the region, which accounts for half of new HIV infections.

As Funders for LGBTQ Issues and its members continue to advance the work of the Out in the South Initiative, these data indicate both significant progress as well as the need to address the continued under-resourcing of the region's needs.

ISSUES ADDRESSED IN DOMESTIC FUNDING

In the year after the Pulse Nightclub Massacre, Addressing Violence, Homophobia, Biphobia, and Transphobia went from being the second most funded issue area to its normal spot as the least funded issue area.

Civil Rights continued its run as the most funded issue area, but saw no growth in the actual funding. Health and Wellbeing was the second most funded issue area,

while Strengthening Communities, Families, and Visibility was the third most funded issue area.

LGBTQ funding focused on education, gender identity rights, HIV/AIDS, religion, religious exemptions, safe schools, sexual and reproductive rights and justice, and visibility increased, with each issue area seeing an increase of \$1 million or more.

Detailed Breakdown of Issues Addressed in Domestic Funding

Issue	2017	%	2016	%
Civil Rights	\$52,694,352	38%	\$55,254,503	35%
Civil Rights (General)	\$25,603,813	19%	\$32,709,734	21%
Criminalization and Criminal Justice Reform	\$4,171,178	3%	\$3,686,398	2%
Gender Identity Rights	\$9,064,300	6%	\$6,310,272	4%
Immigration and Refugee Issues	\$2,902,150	2%	\$2,844,901	2%
Marriage and Civil Unions	\$105,000	<1%	\$4,100	<1%
Military Inclusion	\$870,000	<1%	\$821,053	1%
Nondiscrimination Protections	\$5,577,256	4%	\$7,422,833	5%
Religious Exemptions	\$1,480,500	<1%	\$460,200	<1%
Sexual and Reproductive Rights/Justice	\$2,898,155	2%	\$992,012	1%
Health and Wellbeing	\$27,645,366	20%	\$25,612,314	16%
Cancer	\$64,750	<1%	\$602,497	<1%
Cultural Competence and Data Collection	\$595,224	<1%	\$1,245,916	1%
General Health Services and Health Promotion	\$6,314,473	5%	\$5,908,916	4%
HIV/AIDS	\$17,634,537	13%	\$15,912,711	10%
Insurance Coverage	\$62,665	<1%	\$95,000	<1%
Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Suicide Prevention	\$1,919,956	1%	\$1,512,605	1%
Primary Care	\$129,012	<1%	\$130,478	<1%
Sexual and Reproductive Health	\$924,750	1%	\$204,191	<1%
Strengthening Communities, Families, and Visibility	\$27,106,304	20%	\$24,996,864	16%
Community Building and Empowerment	\$11,748,930	9%	\$12,080,027	8%
Religion	\$3,483,607	3%	\$1,882,940	1%
Strengthening Families	\$1,028,295	1%	\$2,502,577	2%
Visibility	\$10,845,472	8%	\$8,481,320	5%
Education and Safe Schools	\$8,785,516	6%	\$6,105,406	6%
Education	\$4,301,487	3%	\$2,879,025	2%
Safe Schools	\$4,484,029	3%	\$3,226,381	4%

Detailed Breakdown of Issues Addressed in Domestic Funding (cont.)

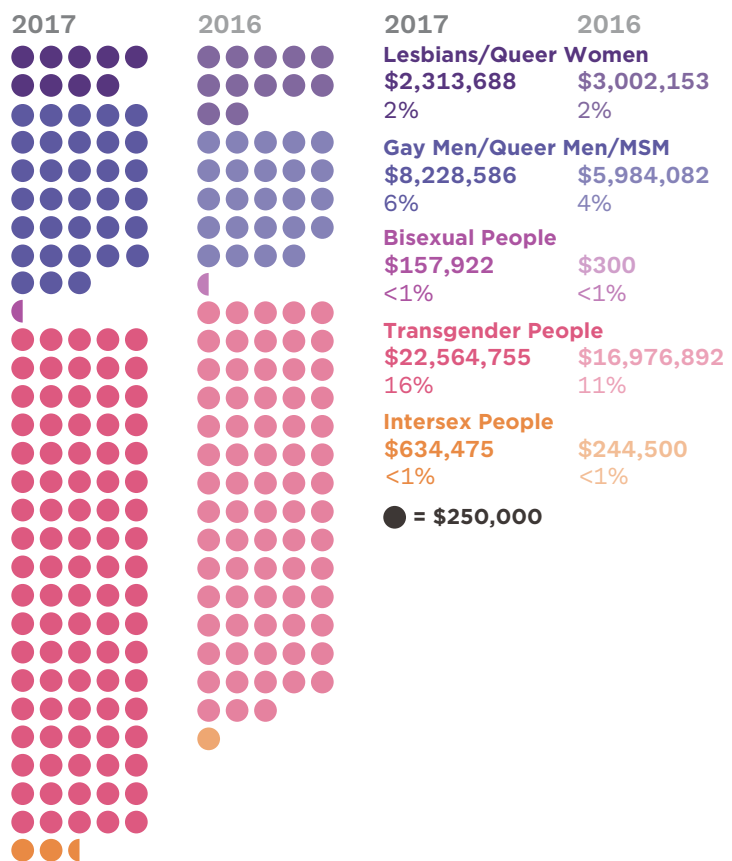
Economic Issues	\$6,616,290	5%	\$6,028,559	4%
Food Security	\$289,075	<1%	\$531,800	<1%
Housing and Homelessness	\$5,164,531	4%	\$4,105,736	3%
Labor and Employment	\$1,162,684	1%	\$1,391,023	1%
Addressing Violence, Homophobia, Biphobia, and Transphobia	\$6,258,023	5%	\$31,564,421	20%
Anti-Violence	\$4,534,791	3%	\$30,610,939	19%
Gun Control	\$0	0%	\$26,500	<1%
Homophobia, Biphobia, and Transphobia	\$1,723,232	1%	\$926,982	1%
Other Issues	\$8,088,611	6%	\$7,237,623	5%
Multi-Issue	\$4,411,454	3%	\$2,938,478	3%
Philanthropy	\$3,666,520	3%	\$4,299,145	2%
Unspecified	\$10,636	<1%	\$0	<1%
Total	\$137,194,461		\$156,799,690	

DOMESTIC POPULATION FOCUS

As in previous years, the vast majority of domestic grant dollars were awarded to organizations and programs that serve LGBTQ people generally. Only 24 percent of grant dollars singled out a specific segment of the LGBTQ population.

Funding for trans communities in the United States reached another record high in 2017. At \$22.6 million, funding for U.S. trans communities increased by 33 percent.

Distribution of Domestic Grant Dollars by Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, and Sex Characteristics



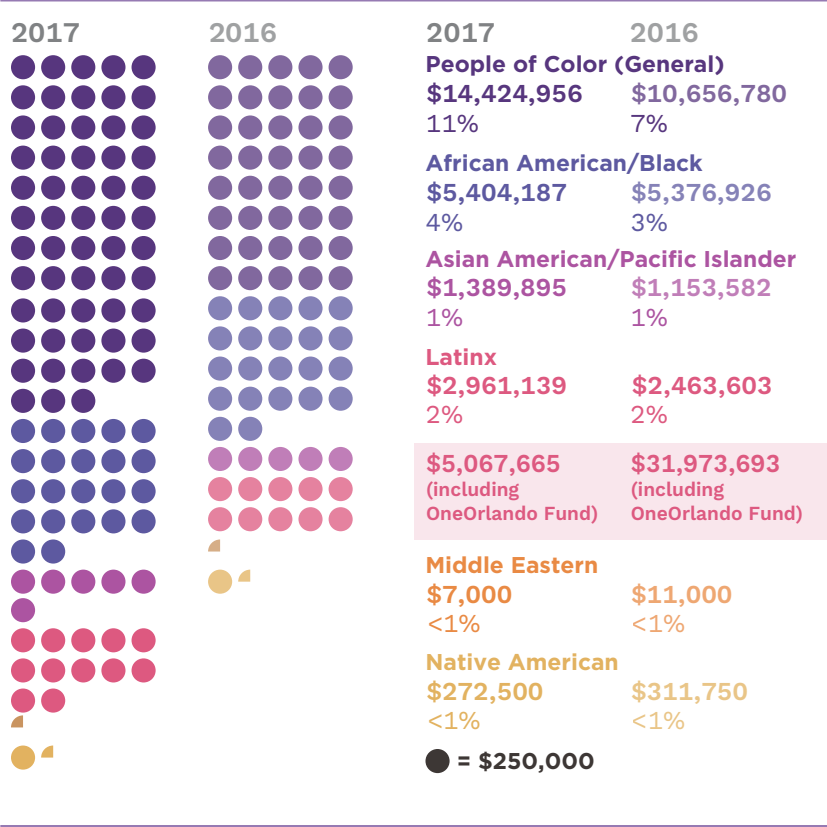
In 2017, funding for LGBTQ communities of color totaled \$26.6 million. If you exclude OneOrlando Fund grantmaking from the last two years, this year would represent a new record high in funding for LGBTQ communities of color - going from \$20 million without OneOrlando Fund grantmaking in 2016 to \$24.5 million without OneOrlando Fund grantmaking in 2016.

This increase was driven by a nearly \$4 million increase in funding for communities of color in general and a more \$500,000 increase in funding for LGBTQ Latinx communities.

Excluding OneOrlando Fund, the top ten funders of LGBTQ communities of color in 2017 were: Borealis Philanthropy, Gilead Sciences, Arcus Foundation, Ford Foundation, Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice, The California Endowment, ViiV Healthcare, Elton John AIDS Foundation, Groundswell Fund, and Tides Foundation. Together they awarded \$13.8 million, or 52 percent of all funding for LGBTQ communities of color.

HIV/AIDS was the most funded issue, with 16 percent of all funding for LGBTQ communities of color focused on HIV/AIDS.

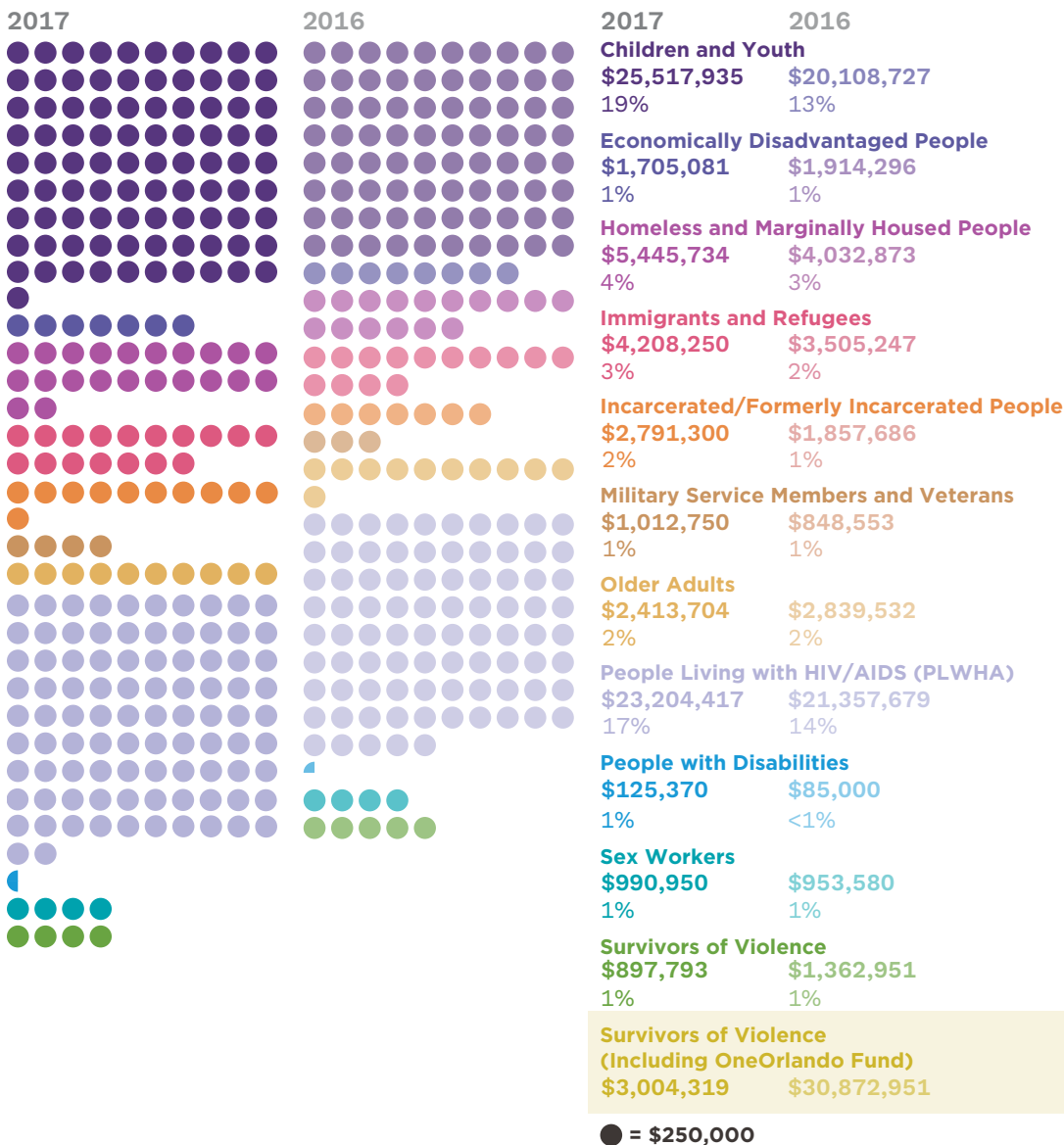
Distribution of Domestic Grant Dollars Among People of Color



Funding for LGBTQ children and youth, which is historically the most funded subpopulation, reached a new record high in 2017 of \$25.2 million after a \$5.1 million or 26 percent increase.

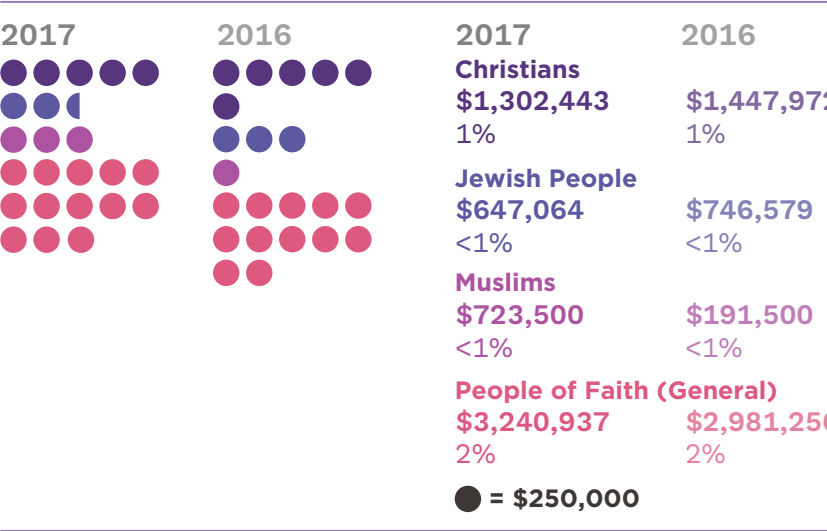
Funding for LGBTQ people who are homeless or marginally housed, immigrants or refugees, currently or formerly incarcerated, or living with HIV/AIDS also increased by more than \$500,000 across each sub-population.

Distribution of Domestic Grant Dollars Among Other Populations



In 2017, funding for people of faith increased 10 percent to \$5.9 million, up from \$5.4 million in 2016. Noticeably, funding for LGBTQ Muslims more than tripled, but still is less than \$1 million a year. The Arcus Foundation and the Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund were the top two funders of LGBTQ people of faith, collectively providing 56 percent of the funding.

Distribution of Domestic Grant Dollars Among People of Faith



DOMESTIC FUNDING BY TYPE OF ORGANIZATION

LGBTQ ORGANIZATIONS VS. NON-LGBTQ ORGANIZATIONS

Of the \$137 million in domestic funding for LGBTQ communities, \$132 million was awarded to organizations and \$5 million supported individuals. LGBTQ organizations, those whose missions explicitly focus on LGBTQ issues, were awarded \$85.2 million or 64 percent of funding for domestic organizations. Non-LGBTQ organizations that received funding for an LGBTQ-specific campaign, program, project, or outreach effort were awarded \$46.3 million or 35 percent of funding for domestic organizations.

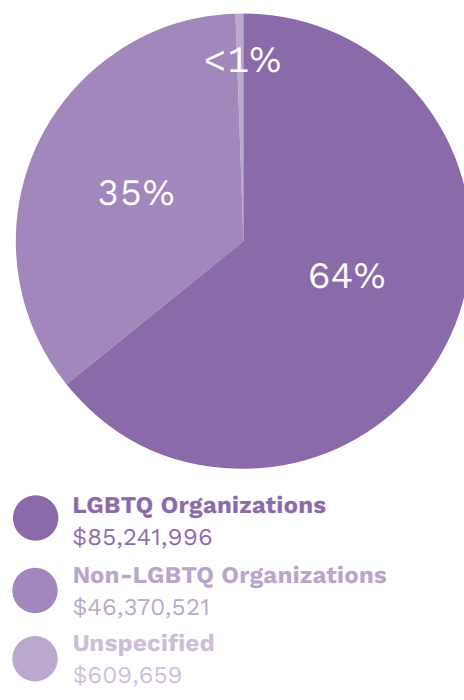
Examples of non-LGBTQ organizations receiving significant funding for LGBTQ work in 2017 include HIV/AIDS service providers such as the Southern AIDS Coalition and Desert AIDS Project, as well as non-profits such as Media Matters for America and Forward Together.

Funding for LGBTQ organizations increased by approximately \$3.3 million, while funding for non-LGBTQ organizations increased by \$3.5 million. Funding for unnamed or anonymous organizations increased in 2017 but continued to account for less than one percent of funding to domestic organizations.

For the second year in a row, the percentage of funding for domestic LGBTQ organizations decreased relative to funding to non-LGBTQ organizations, accounting for less than two-thirds of domestic funding for the first time since we began tracking funding by organization type.

NOTE: All figures in this section exclude the \$5 million awarded to individuals. That funding includes ongoing direct victim support for individuals affected by the Pulse Nightclub Massacre as well as scholarships and fellowships.

Breakdown of Domestic Grant Dollars by Recipient Type: LGBTQ vs. Non-LGBTQ



BREAKDOWN OF DOMESTIC FUNDING FOR LGBTQ ORGANIZATIONS

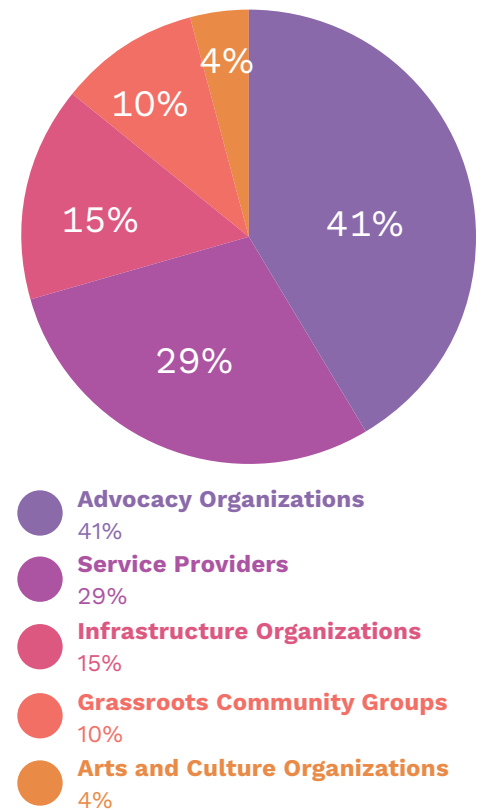
While advocacy organizations continue to capture the largest share of funding for LGBTQ organizations in the United State, the percentage of funding for LGBTQ **advocacy organizations** decreased slightly to 41 percent, down from 45 percent reported in 2016. LGBTQ advocacy organizations with a national scope receive over 20 percent of this funding, followed by organizations focusing on litigation and legal services and state-based advocacy organizations, receiving 10 and 9 percent of funding respectively. Funding for local advocacy organizations increased in 2017, from \$1.7 million in 2016 to nearly \$3 million, or 3 percent of funding for advocacy organizations.

Service providers received the second highest share of funding for domestic LGBTQ organizations, accounting for just over \$25.2 million or nearly 30 percent of funding in 2017, a total consistent with 2016 funding levels. Of this funding, twelve percent was directed towards community centers, which received the largest share of funding to service providers. Funding for community centers increased to \$10.5 million, up from \$8.4 million in 2016.

Funding for **infrastructure organizations** increased from \$9 million in 2016 to nearly \$13 million in 2017, to account for 15 percent of all funding for domestic LGBTQ organizations. This growth was driven largely by increases in funding to LGBTQ public foundations as well as funding for research institutes such as the Williams Institute.

Funding remained consistent for the remaining categories of LGBTQ domestic organizations, with only minor fluctuations. **Grassroots community groups**—including faith-based groups, GSA networks, and pride organizations—captured 10 percent of funding for domestic LGBTQ organizations, followed by **arts and culture organizations**, which received 4 percent of funding.

Domestic Grant Dollars for LGBTQ Organizations, by Recipient Organization Type



Breakdown of Domestic Grant Dollars for LGBTQ Organizations, By Recipient Organization Type and Sub-Type

Organization Type / Sub-Type	2017	%	2016	%
Advocacy Organizations	\$35,112,584	41%	\$36,843,312	45%
National Advocacy Organizations	\$14,468,217	17%	\$16,303,941	20%
Regional Advocacy Organizations	\$1,653,414	2%	\$1,395,147	2%
State Advocacy Organizations	\$7,668,465	9%	\$7,286,035	9%
Local Advocacy Organizations	\$2,813,725	3%	\$1,750,085	2%
Litigation & Legal Services Organizations	\$8,508,764	10%	\$10,108,103	12%
Arts and Culture Organizations	\$3,614,910	4%	\$3,362,793	4%
Grassroots Community Groups	\$8,352,224	10%	\$6,786,702	8%
Athletic Groups	\$158,810	<1%	\$315,630	<1%
Business/Professional Networks	\$1,149,137	1%	\$431,450	1%
Faith-based Groups	\$1,228,046	1%	\$1,617,548	2%
Family Groups	\$204,615	<1%	\$850,082	1%
GSA Networks or Campus Groups	\$2,849,505	3%	\$1,974,420	2%
Pride Organizations	\$487,615	1%	\$241,230	<1%
Social and Recreational Groups	\$0	<1%	\$6,000	<1%
Infrastructure Organizations	\$12,841,285	15%	\$9,094,742	11%
Philanthropic Networks	\$1,865,650	2%	\$1,011,677	1%
Public Foundations	\$4,891,525	6%	\$3,404,168	4%
Research Institutes	\$3,970,970	5%	\$2,813,153	3%
Technical Assistance Provider and Networks	\$2,113,140	2%	\$1,865,744	2%
Service Providers	\$25,016,312	29%	\$25,634,977	31%
Aging Service Providers	\$1,304,069	2%	\$2,091,843	3%
Community Centers	\$10,186,827	12%	\$8,404,747	10%
Health Centers	\$2,808,980	3%	\$3,041,375	4%
HIV/AIDS Service Providers	\$3,367,640	4%	\$5,272,270	6%
Other Service Providers	\$2,896,454	3%	\$2,329,546	3%
Support Groups	\$81,050	<1%	\$72,275	<1%
Youth Service Providers	\$4,371,292	5%	\$4,422,922	5%
Universities and Post-Secondary Schools	\$29,680	<1%	\$89,971	<1%
Campus Groups	\$500	<1%	\$23,160	<1%
High Schools	\$25,180	<1%	\$66,811	<1%
Unspecified	\$0	<1%	\$188,313	<1%
Grand Total	\$85,241,996		\$81,813,997	

BREAKDOWN OF DOMESTIC FUNDING FOR NON-LGBTQ ORGANIZATIONS

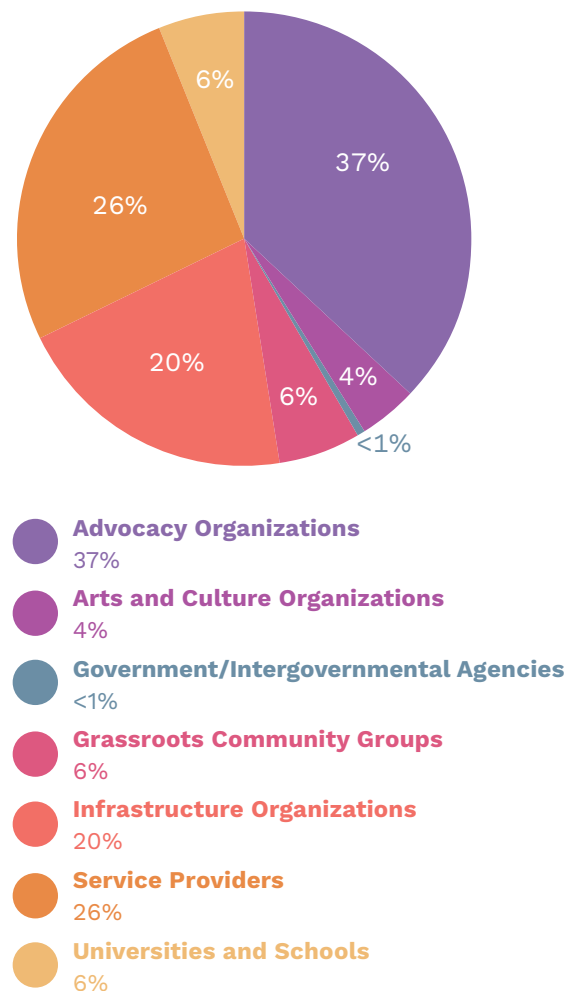
Advocacy organizations continued to capture the largest share of funding for non-LGBTQ organizations, accounting for almost \$17 million or 37 percent of all funding for non-LGBTQ organizations in 2017. This represents an increase of over \$4 million from 2016.

Funding for non-LGBTQ **service providers** takes the second largest share of funding, accounting for 26 percent or \$12.1 million dollars in 2017, representing a slight increase from the \$10.6 million reported in 2016. This category is carried by the \$5.4 million for non-LGBTQ HIV/AIDS service providers funded for targeted work with LGBTQ populations.

Infrastructure organizations continue to receive a significant portion of funds for non-LGBTQ organizations in the United States. These organizations — including public foundations, research institutes, and philanthropic networks — collectively received \$9.2 million, or 20 percent of funding for non-LGBTQ organizations in 2017.

While funding for non-LGBTQ organizations increased overall, some categories of organizations did see a decrease in funding in 2017. Support for non-LGBTQ **arts and culture organizations**, **grassroots community groups**, and **universities and schools** all saw modest decreases.

Domestic Grant Dollars for Non-LGBTQ Organizations, by Recipient Organization Type



Breakdown of Domestic Grant Dollars for Non-LGBTQ Organizations, By Recipient Organization Type and Sub-Type

Organization Type / Sub-Type	2017	%	2016	%
Advocacy Organizations	\$16,955,696	37%	\$12,892,866	30%
National Advocacy Organizations	8,469,464	18%	\$7,101,007	17%
Regional Advocacy Organizations	\$2,194,219	5%	\$520,081	1%
State Advocacy Organizations	\$1,608,951	3%	\$1,222,939	3%
Local Advocacy Organizations	\$2,770,647	6%	\$1,684,532	4%
Litigation & Legal Services Organizations	\$1,912,415	4%	\$2,358,307	6%
Arts and Culture Organizations	\$2,044,167	4%	\$3,698,477	9%
Government Agencies (Including Public School Systems)	\$5,000	<1%	\$62,850	<1%
Grassroots Community Groups	\$2,946,312	6%	\$3,002,681	7%
Athletic Groups	\$0	<1%	\$1,000	<1%
Business/Professional Networks	\$555,800	1%	\$916,700	2%
Faith-based Groups	\$1,213,237	3%	\$738,695	2%
Social and Recreational Groups	\$5,000	<1%	\$1,000	<1%
Infrastructure Organizations	\$9,296,762	20%	\$9,404,028	22%
Philanthropic Networks	\$825,367	2%	\$966,991	2%
Public Foundations	\$4,799,995	10%	\$3,869,872	9%
Research Institutes	\$1,679,200	4%	\$3,290,200	8%
Technical Assistance Provider and Networks	\$1,992,200	4%	\$1,276,965	3%
Service Providers	\$12,199,142	26%	\$10,664,612	25%
Aging Service Providers	\$67,5850	<1%	\$20,100	<1%
Community Centers	\$349,274	1%	\$144,537	<1%
Health Centers	\$2,175,436	5%	\$1,815,087	4%
HIV/AIDS Service Providers	\$5,534,735	12%	\$5,166,619	12%
Other Service Providers	\$1,973,446	4%	\$2,221,276	5%
Support Groups	\$35,000	0%	\$35,000	<1%
Youth Service Providers	\$2,054,667	4%	\$1,277,593	3%
Universities and Post-Secondary Schools	\$2,899,992	6%	\$3,148,968	7%
Campus Groups	\$62,552	<1%	\$6,250	<1%
High Schools	\$9,650	<1%	\$6,250	<1%
Universities	\$2,827,790	6%	\$3,148,968	7%
Grand Total	\$46,370,521		\$42,874,483	

GLOBAL FUNDING FOR LGBTQ ISSUES

In 2017, U.S.-based foundations awarded 754 grants totaling \$48.5 million to support international LGBTQ issues and LGBTQ communities outside the U.S. This figure does not include an additional 17 grants totaling \$3.6 million awarded to intermediaries for international re-granting. This represents an increase of 6 percent from the \$45.5 million awarded in 2016, setting a new record for grantmaking for LGBTQ issues outside the United States by U.S.-based foundations for the second year in a row.

Grantmaking outside of the United States accounted for approximately 26 percent of grantmaking by U.S. foundations.

NOTE: This section explores funding from foundations, corporations, and nonprofit grantmakers based in the United States. It does not include LGBTQ funding from foundations and funding institutions outside the U.S. or governments and multilateral organizations. The *2015-2016 Global Resources Report*, published in April of 2018 by Funders for LGBTQ Issues in partnership with the Global Philanthropy Project, tracks philanthropic support for LGBTQ issues globally and includes those grantmakers.

NOTE: The list of top grant recipients excludes dollars awarded for re-granting purposes. Multi-year grants are counted for the full amount in the year they are awarded.

TOP 10 U.S.-BASED GLOBAL LGBTQ FUNDERS⁹

- Ford Foundation**
\$7,415,000
New York, NY
- Arcus Foundation**
\$7,277,755
New York, NY
- Open Society Foundations**
\$6,961,001
New York, NY
- Tides Foundation**
\$4,088,640
San Francisco, CA
- Foundation for a Just Society**
\$3,800,000
New York, NY
- M.A.C. AIDS Fund**
\$2,846,389
New York, NY
- Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice**
\$2,324,879
New York, NY
- American Jewish World Service**
\$1,924,369
New York, NY
- Gilead Sciences**
\$1,632,847
Foster City, CA
- Andrew W. Mellon Foundation**
\$1,159,000
New York, NY

TOP 10 GLOBAL LGBTQ GRANTEES OF U.S.-BASED FUNDERS¹⁰

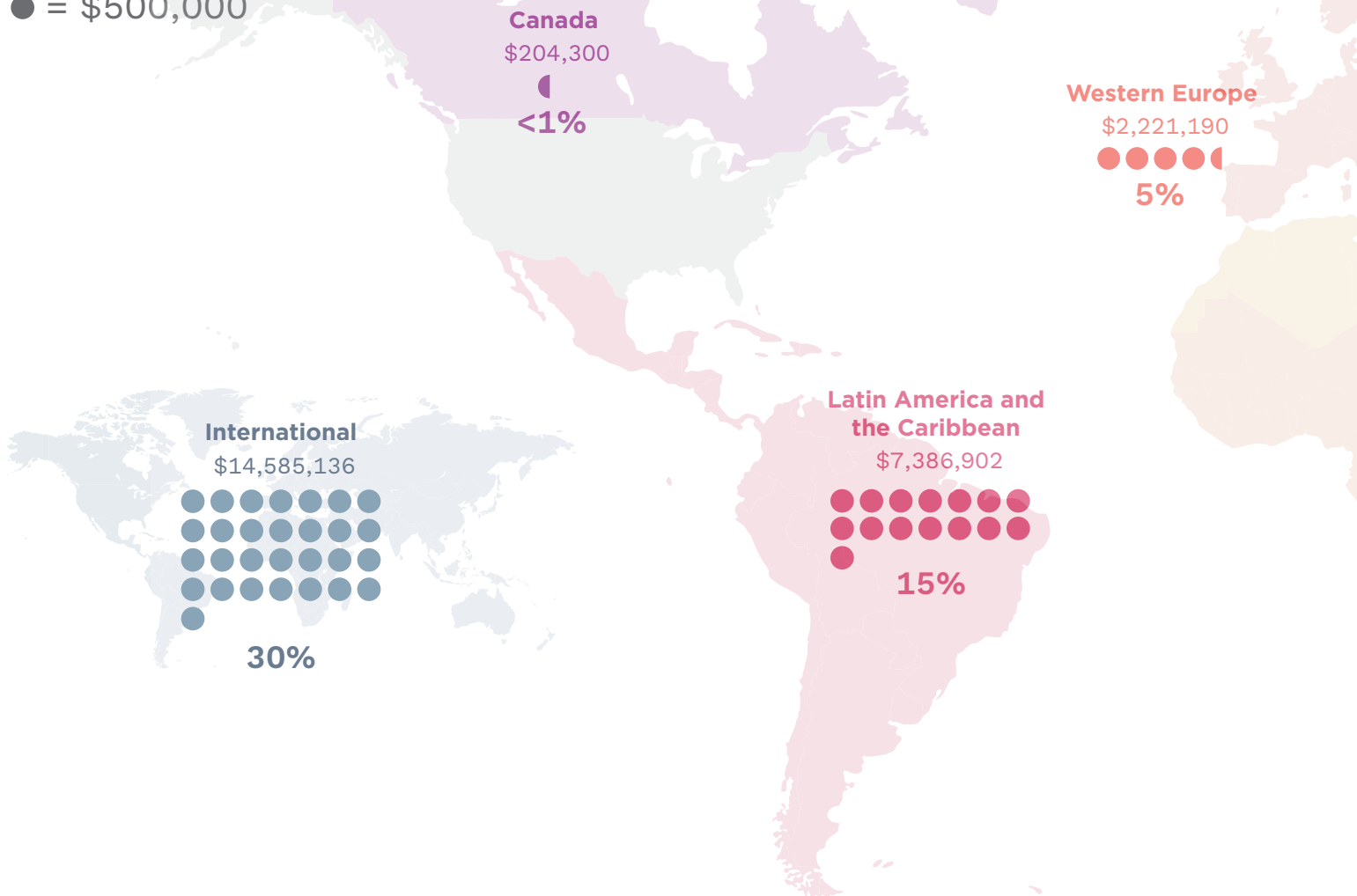
- African Men for Sexual Health and Rights (AMSHER)**
\$3,000,000
Johannesburg, South Africa
- All Out**
\$2,630,000
New York, NY
- Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice**
\$1,580,005
New York, NY
- Initiative Sankofa d'Afrique de l'Ouest (ISDAO)**
\$1,500,000
Nairobi, Kenya
- University of the Western Cape**
\$1,159,000
Cape Town, South Africa
- Collective Foundation AIDS Accountability International**
\$1,150,000
Södermalm, Sweden
- Tharathi Myay Foundation**
\$750,000
Yangon, Myanmar
- Partners Asia**
\$750,000
Oakland, CA
- Transgender Europe (TGEU)**
\$700,000
Berlin, Germany
- The Council for Global Equality**
\$665,000
Washington, DC

⁹In 2017, one anonymous funders awarded a total of \$6,360,000 to support LGBTQ issues outside of the United States. If the multiple anonymous funders appeared in the top ten list, they would rank as the fourth largest funder.

¹⁰In 2016, multiple anonymous grantees received \$1,416,919.00 for work benefiting LGBTQ communities outside the United States. If these multiple anonymous grantees appeared in the top ten list, they would rank as the number five grantee.

GLOBAL LGBTQ FUNDING BY REGION AND ISSUES ADDRESSED

● = \$500,000



International

TOP FUNDER

Arcus Foundation
\$4,161,755

TOP STRATEGY

Advocacy (57%)

TOP ISSUE ADDRESSED

Civil and Human Rights
(79%)

Canada

TOP FUNDER

Elton John AIDS
Foundation \$337,000

TOP STRATEGY

Direct Service (49%)

TOP ISSUE ADDRESSED

Civil and Human Rights
(98%)

Latin America and the Caribbean¹¹

TOP FUNDER

M.A.C. AIDS Fund
\$927,889

TOP STRATEGY

Advocacy (33%)

TOP ISSUE ADDRESSED

Civil and Human Rights
(57%)

Western Europe

TOP FUNDER

M.A.C. AIDS Fund
\$830,000

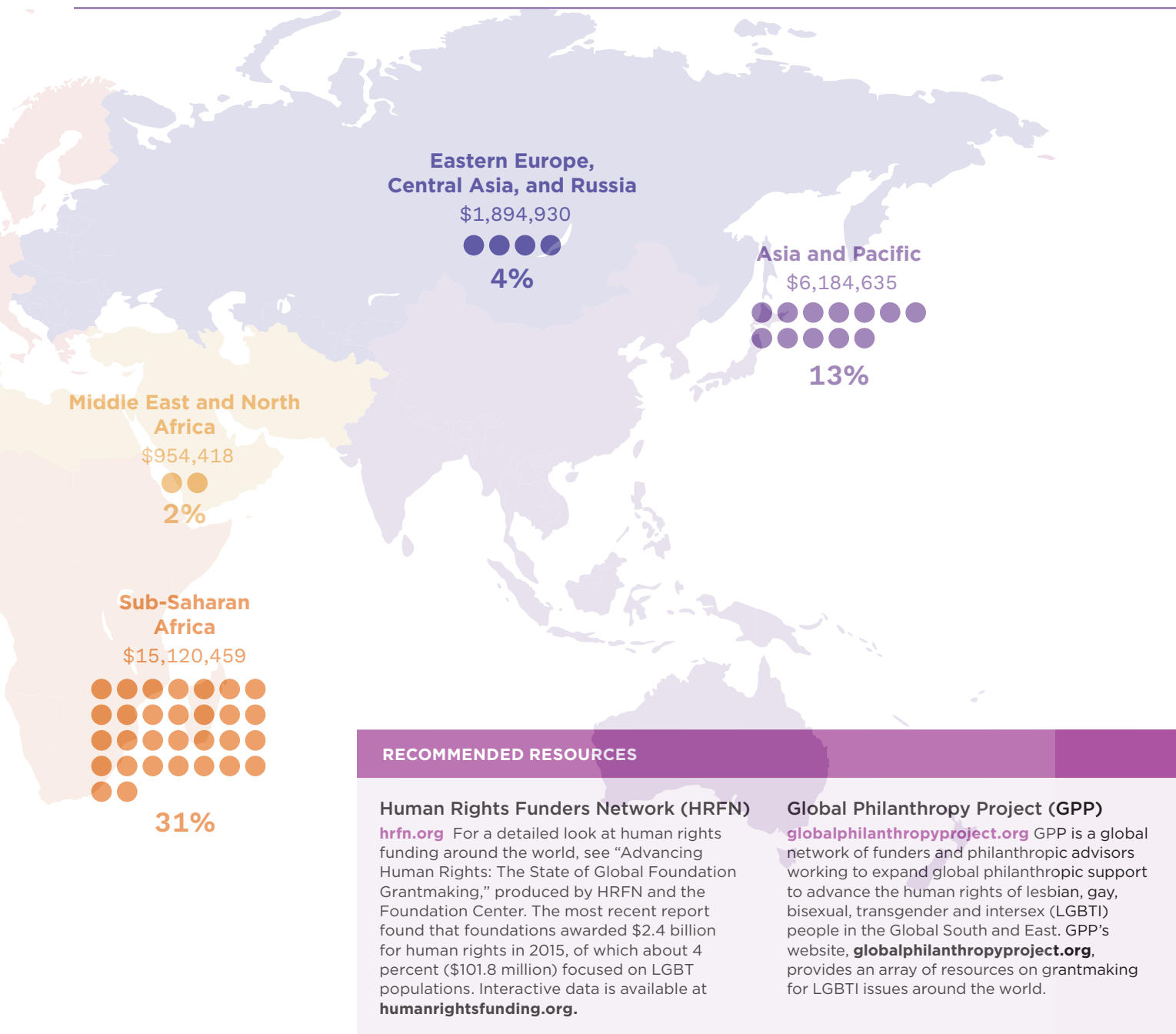
TOP STRATEGY

Advocacy (28%)

TOP ISSUE ADDRESSED

Health and Wellbeing
(75%)

¹¹ In 2017, multiple anonymous funders awarded a total of \$2,080,000 to support LGBTQ issues in Latin America and The Caribbean. If the multiple anonymous funders appeared as one funder, they would rank as the number one funder.

**Sub-Saharan Africa¹²****TOP FUNDER**

Ford Foundation
\$6,200,00

TOP STRATEGY

Advocacy (62%)

TOP ISSUE ADDRESSED

Civil and Human Rights (68%)

Middle East and North Africa**TOP FUNDER**

Arcus Foundation
\$300,000

TOP STRATEGY

Philanthropy and Fundraising (31%)

TOP ISSUE ADDRESSED

Civil and Human Rights (49%)

Eastern Europe, Central Asia, and Russia**TOP FUNDER**

Open Society Foundations
\$736,000

TOP STRATEGY

Advocacy (78%)

TOP ISSUE ADDRESSED

Civil and Human Rights (80%)

Asia and Pacific**TOP FUNDER**

Foundation for a Just Society \$1,950,000

TOP STRATEGY

Advocacy (42%)

TOP ISSUE ADDRESSED

Civil and Human Rights (74%)

¹² In 2016, multiple anonymous funders awarded a total of \$3,230,000 to support LGBTQ issues in Sub-Saharan Africa. If the multiple anonymous funders appeared as one funder, they would rank as the number one funder.

GLOBAL FUNDING BY LOCATION OF GRANTEE

In 2017, 25 percent of all funding for global LGBTQ issues was awarded to a grantee physically located in the United States. Another 12 percent of funding for global LGBTQ work was awarded to grantees physically located in Western Europe. Over 60 percent of global funding by U.S. foundations reached organizations that were physically located outside of Western Europe and the United States.

This chart shows the country locations of grantees that received U.S. foundation funding for LGBTQ issues in 2017. For each geographic area, the chart shows the amount of funding for each country in the region. It also shows the funding for work focused on the region, but conducted by organizations based outside the region. Some funding was devoted to organizations in undisclosed locations, and that total amount is listed for each region.

Global Funding by Location of Grantee

Asia and Pacific \$6,184,635		Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Russia \$1,894,930		Latin America and the Caribbean \$7,386,902	
Regional Funding for Organizations Based Within Asia and Pacific		Regional Funding for Organizations Based Within Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Russia		Regional Funding for Organizations Based Within Latin America and the Caribbean	
Australia	\$288,975	Armenia	\$10,000	Argentina	\$360,000
Bangladesh	\$30,000	Bosnia and Herzegovina	\$101,800	Belize	\$26,800
Cambodia	\$40,000	Bulgaria	\$40,000	Brazil	\$1,623,000
China	\$20,000	Croatia	\$102,000	Chile	\$554,500
Fiji	\$21,000	Czech Republic	\$100,986	Colombia	\$540,666
Hong Kong	\$20,000	Georgia	\$98,700	Costa Rica	\$12,000
India	\$1,059,381	Hungary	\$38,000	Dominican Republic	\$226,700
Indonesia	\$106,000	Kazakhstan	\$28,000	Ecuador	\$80,000
Japan	\$117,700	Kyrgyzstan	\$216,800	El Salvador	\$136,600
Mongolia	\$80,000	Latvia	\$30,000	Grenada	\$75,000
Myanmar	\$1,215,000	Lithuania	\$90,000	Guatemala	\$33,000
Nepal	\$74,560	Moldova	\$80,000	Guyana	\$15,000
New Zealand	\$30,000	Montenegro	\$40,000	Haiti	\$88,000
Pakistan	\$65,480	Poland	\$101,200	Honduras	\$104,500
Philippines	\$258,134	Romania	\$50,000	Jamaica	\$792,389
Samoa	\$22,500	Russia	\$236,744	Mexico	\$1,524,500
Singapore	\$162,000	Serbia	\$257,000	Nicaragua	\$286,770
South Korea	\$24,545	Slovenia	\$32,000	Paraguay	\$28,000
Sri Lanka	\$25,000	Turkey	\$10,000	Peru	\$254,477
Taiwan	\$179,000	Ukraine	\$132,000	St. Lucia	\$190,000
Thailand	\$696,540	Uzbekistan	\$4,700	Trinidad and Tobago	\$10,000
Timor Leste	\$1,000			Uruguay	\$40,000
Regional Funding for Organizations Based Outside Asia and Pacific		Regional Funding for Organizations Based Outside Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Russia		Regional Funding for Organizations Based Outside Latin America and the Caribbean	
Switzerland	\$195,620	Austria	\$20,000	Switzerland	\$50,000
United Kingdom	\$25,000	Belgium	\$55,000	USA	\$330,000
Regional Funding for Organizations Based in Undisclosed Countries		Regional Funding for Organizations Based in Undisclosed Countries		Regional Funding for Organizations Based in Undisclosed Countries	
Unspecified	\$369,400	Unspecified	\$20,000	Unspecified	\$5,000

Global Funding by Location of Grantee (cont.)

Sub-Saharan Africa \$15,120,459		Middle East and North Africa \$954,418		Western Europe \$2,221,190	
Regional Funding for Organizations Based Within Sub-Saharan Africa		Regional Funding for Organizations Based Within Middle East and North Africa		Regional Funding for Organizations Based Within Western Europe	
Botswana	\$127,000	Algeria	\$13,700	Austria	\$7,000
Burkina Faso	\$197,000	Egypt	\$115,000	Belgium	\$11,935
Burundi	\$23,000	Israel	\$183,000	Denmark	\$6,000
Cameroon	\$10,000	Jordan	\$5,000	France	\$138,900
Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)	\$32,182	Lebanon	\$167,000	Germany	\$582,000
Ghana	\$65,000	Morocco	\$67,267	Iceland	\$10,000
Ivory Coast	\$15,000	Tunisia	\$30,000	Ireland	\$48,890
Kenya	\$4,441,997	Turkey	\$73,451	Italy	\$165,000
Liberia	\$102,200	Regional Funding for Organizations Based Outside Middle East and North Africa		Norway	\$3,632
Malawi	\$190,000	The Netherlands	\$300,000	Spain	\$256,122
Namibia	\$185,000			The Netherlands	\$210,000
Nigeria	\$456,500			United Kingdom	\$781,711
Rwanda	\$65,000				
Sénégal	\$13,000	United States and Canada \$137,420,261		International \$14,585,136	
South Africa	\$5,720,862	Regional Funding for Organizations Based Within the United States and Canada		International Funding for Organizations Based Around The World	
Swaziland	\$50,000	Canada	\$204,300	Australia	\$6,000
Sweden	\$1,150,000	United States of America	\$137,215,961	Austria	\$92,000
Tanzania	\$80,000	Regional Funding for Organizations Based in Undisclosed Countries		Belgium	\$561,935
Togo	\$200,000	Unspecified	\$3,873,444	Canada	\$100,000
Uganda	\$788,219			Denmark	\$6,000
Zambia	\$162,000			Fiji	\$5,200
Zimbabwe	\$69,500			France	\$188,900
Regional Funding for Organizations Based Outside Sub-Saharan Africa				Germany	\$1,282,000
United Kingdom	\$100,000			Iceland	\$10,000
USA	\$846,999			Ireland	\$48,890
Regional Funding for Organizations Based in Undisclosed Countries				Italy	\$165,000
Unspecified	\$30,000			Mexico	\$5,000
				Namibia	\$125,000
				Norway	\$3,632
				Pakistan	\$1,451
				Russia	\$1,638
				South Africa	\$1,682,000
				Spain	\$256,122
				Sweden	\$15,000
				Switzerland	\$534,163
				The Netherlands	\$430,000
				United Kingdom	\$207,854
				United Kingdom - England	\$942,648
				USA	\$9,808,893
				International Funding for Organizations Based in Undisclosed Countries	
				Unspecified	\$327,000

COMMUNITY FOUNDATION GRANTMAKING FOR LGBTQ ISSUES

In 2017, community foundations awarded \$12.4 million to LGBTQ issues (or \$11.7 million after dollars awarded for re-granting are excluded). This is an increase from 2016, when community foundations awarded \$6.9, driven in part by increased donor advised grantmaking at community foundations as well as new foundations entering the field. Donor advised funds accounted for 27.5 percent of community foundation grantmaking for LGBTQ issues in 2017.

NOTE: This section includes funding awarded by community foundations from their discretionary funds as well as from their donor-advised funds, which are often driven by recommendations from the donor who originally established the fund.

TOP 10 COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS

- 1 California Community Foundation**
\$2,778,807
Los Angeles, CA
- 2 Greater Kansas City Community Foundation**
\$1,404,750
Kansas City, Missouri
- 3 Silicon Valley Community Foundation**
\$936,112
Mountain View, CA
- 4 The New York Community Trust**
\$815,250
New York, NY
- 5 Arizona Community Foundation**
\$658,276
Phoenix, AZ
- 6 Boston Foundation**
\$625,800
Boston, MA
- 7 Community Foundation for Northeast Florida**
\$545,900
Jacksonville, FL
- 8 Community Foundation of Broward**
\$485,820
Fort Lauderdale, FL
- 9 The Cleveland Foundation**
\$480,250
Cleveland, OH
- 10 Miami Foundation**
\$360,675
Miami, FL

TOP 10 COMMUNITY FOUNDATION GRANTEES

- 1 Human Rights Campaign (HRC) Foundation**
\$2,146,623
Washington, DC
- 2 Desert AIDS Project**
\$1,001,500
Palm Springs, CA
- 3 ONE Community Media, LLC**
\$423,249
Phoenix, AR
- 4 San Francisco AIDS Foundation**
\$378,814
San Francisco, CA
- 5 Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund**
\$339,708
New York, NY
- 6 Los Angeles LGBT Center**
\$309,457
Los Angeles, CA
- 7 Equality Ohio Education Fund**
\$286,000
Columbus, OH
- 8 The Trevor Project**
\$268,747
West Hollywood, CA
- 9 The Boston Foundation**
\$255,000
Boston, MA
- 10 Jacksonville Area Sexual Minority Youth Network (JASMYN)**
\$245,250
Jacksonville, FL

CORPORATE GRANTMAKING FOR LGBTQ ISSUES

In 2017, corporate foundation support for LGBTQ issues totaled a record-breaking \$27.1 million (or \$23.8 million after dollars awarded for re-granting are excluded). This marks a \$1.2 million - or 5 percent - increase over last year's record high of \$25.9 million. While the 2016 high mark was driven by \$9.4 million awarded in response to the Pulse Nightclub Massacre, the 2017 increase is fueled by substantial increases in giving by Gilead Sciences and ViiV Healthcare for HIV/AIDS work in LGBTQ communities.

NOTE: The Committee Encouraging Corporate Philanthropy estimates that corporate foundation giving only accounts for 34 percent of all corporate giving, with direct cash accounting for 48 percent and in-kind giving accounting for 18 percent. Currently, our corporate data only includes corporate foundation grantmaking and employee matching gift programs run through corporate foundations with some direct cash included if the company self reports. It does not include all of the generous support from corporations giving without an official foundation or philanthropic office or in-kind gifts.

TOP 10 CORPORATE FUNDERS

- 1 Gilead Sciences**
\$11,730,648
Foster City, CA
- 2 M.A.C. AIDS Fund**
\$4,963,389
New York, NY
- 3 Wells Fargo**
\$3,339,971
San Francisco, CA
- 4 ViiV Healthcare**
\$2,982,325
Research Triangle, NC
- 5 Levi Strauss Foundation**
\$1,045,500
San Francisco, CA
- 6 Google**
\$1,000,000
Mountain View, CA
- 7 Bank of America Charitable Foundation**
\$289,488
Charlotte, NC
- 8 Citi Foundation**
\$250,000
Long Island City, NY
- 9 Polk Bros. Foundation**
\$243,500
Chicago, IL
- 10 Blue Shield of California Foundation**
\$227,000
San Francisco, CA

TOP 10 CORPORATE GRANTEES

- 1 Southern AIDS Coalition**
\$1,751,219
Atlanta, GA
- 2 New York LGBT Center**
\$1,040,583
New York, NY
- 3 Los Angeles LGBT Center**
\$800,124
Los Angeles, CA
- 4 Annenberg Center for Health Sciences at Eisenhower**
\$756,250
Rancho Mirage, CA
- 5 Casa Ruby**
\$600,000
Washington, DC
- 6 Elton John AIDS Foundation**
\$587,500
New York, NY
- 7 San Francisco AIDS Foundation**
\$521,339
San Francisco, CA
- 8 Point Foundation**
\$510,500
Los Angeles, CA
- 9 Elton John AIDS Foundation (UK)**
\$500,000
London, England
- 10 Fund for Public Health in New York, Inc.**
\$500,000
New York, NY

RECOMMENDED RESOURCE

Committee Encouraging Corporate Philanthropy

A great resource for a more detailed look at corporate philanthropy is ***Giving in Numbers: 2018 Edition*** by the Committee Encouraging Corporate Philanthropy. The report and more can be found at www.cecp.co.

PRIVATE FOUNDATION GRANTMAKING FOR LGBTQ ISSUES

In 2017, private foundations awarded \$93.4 million to LGBTQ issues (or \$87.3 million after dollars for re-granting are excluded). This represents a \$4.7 million increase from the record high reported in 2016. Non-LGBTQ private foundations increased their grantmaking by \$4.3 million while LGBTQ private foundations increased their grantmaking only slightly, by less than one million dollars.

Consistent with historical trends, private foundations continue to represent the largest slice of LGBTQ funding, accounting for nearly half of all foundation funding in 2017.

TOP 10 LGBTQ PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS	TOP 10 NON-LGBTQ PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS	TOP 10 PRIVATE FOUNDATION GRANTEES ¹³
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Arcus Foundation \$17,006,755 New York, NY Gill Foundation \$9,520,007 Denver, CO H. van Ameringen Foundation \$4,349,500 New York, NY Alphawood Foundation \$1,686,500 Chicago, IL Tawani Foundation \$1,648,000 Chicago, IL David Bohnett Foundation \$1,393,481 Los Angeles, CA Amy Mandel and Katina Rodis Fund \$1,185,210 Asheville, NC Palette Fund \$1,114,325 New York, NY Calamus Foundation \$647,000 New York, NY Bastian Foundation, B. W. \$625,070 Oren, UT 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ford Foundation \$12,445,000 New York, NY Open Society Foundations \$7,769,598 New York, NY Evelyn & Walter Haas, Jr. Fund \$5,038,200 San Francisco, CA Foundation for a Just Society \$4,640,000 New York, NY The California Endowment \$3,780,111 Los Angeles, CA John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation \$1,425,000 Chicago, IL Andrew W. Mellon Foundation \$1,159,000 New York, NY William and Flora Hewlett Foundation \$1,125,000 Menlo Park, CA Meyer Memorial Trust \$955,856 Portland, OR Marguerite Casey Foundation \$822,500 Seattle, WA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> African Men for Sexual Health and Rights (AMSHER) \$3,000,000 Johannesburg, South Africa Genders & Sexualities Alliance Network \$2,580,455 Oakland, CA National Center for Lesbian Rights (NCLR) \$1,545,000 San Francisco, CA Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice \$1,510,200 New York, NY Initiative Sankofa d'Afrique de l'Ouest (ISDAO) \$1,500,000 Nairobi, Kenya Freedom for All Americans \$1,205,000 Washington, DC Equality California Institute \$1,177,500 Los Angeles, CA University of the Western Cape \$1,159,000 Cape Town, South Africa Equality Federation Institute \$1,152,500 San Francisco, CA Collective Foundation AIDS Accountability International \$1,150,000 Södermalm, Sweden

¹³ NOTE: Anonymous grantees received a total of \$1,448,968 from private foundations. If they were one grantee, they would appear in the top ten list at number six.

PUBLIC FUNDER GRANTMAKING FOR LGBTQ ISSUES

In 2017, public foundations awarded \$50.4 million to LGBTQ issues (or \$49.8 million after dollars awarded for regranting are excluded). This represents a significant decrease of \$36.8 million from 2016, when nearly \$40 million in direct victim support following the Pulse Nightclub massacre elevated public foundation LGBTQ giving to an all time high of nearly \$90 million.

The percentage of donor advised grantmaking from public foundations increased from eleven percent in 2016 to 20 percent in 2017.

TOP 10 LGBTQ PUBLIC FUNDERS	TOP 10 NON-LGBTQ PUBLIC FUNDERS	TOP 10 PUBLIC FUNDER GRANTEES ¹⁴
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice \$5,168,495 New York, NY Elton John AIDS Foundation \$4,966,500 New York, NY Horizons Foundation \$1,644,979 San Francisco, CA Pride Foundation \$1,200,468 Seattle, WA Black Tie Dinner \$1,154,999 Dallas, TX Point Foundation \$818,668 Los Angeles, CA Our Fund \$738,207 Wilton Manors, FL Our Fund - Contigo Fund \$614,824 Orlando, FL Funders for LGBTQ Issues \$505,000 New York, NY Trans Justice Funding Project \$500,500 New York, NY 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tides Foundation \$7,596,762 San Francisco, CA Borealis Philanthropy \$3,181,800 Minneapolis, MN Strengthen Orlando - OneOrlando Fund \$2,106,525 Orlando, FL American Jewish World Service \$1,984,369 New York, NY NEO Philanthropy \$1,319,985 New York, NY Groundswell Fund \$1,171,554 Oakland, CA Robin Hood Foundation \$1,109,500 New York, NY Broadway Cares/Equity Fights AIDS \$1,061,263 New York, NY New York Women's Foundation \$959,500 New York, NY amfAR, Foundation for AIDS Research \$950,122 New York, NY 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> All Out \$2,330,000 New York, NY New York LGBT Center \$1,297,580 New York, NY Transgender Law Center \$941,098 Oakland, CA Human Rights Campaign (HRC) Foundation \$595,225 Washington, DC GMHC \$536,269 New York, NY Gay and Lesbian Leadership Institute (Victory Institute) \$509,212 Washington, DC International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) \$496,163 Geneva, Switzerland Hetrick-Martin Institute (HMI) \$465,472 New York, NY BreakOUT! \$457,500 New Orleans, LA Southerners On New Ground (SONG) \$412,922 Atlanta, GA

¹⁴ Anonymous grantees received a total of \$4,886,665 from public funders - which includes \$2.1 million in victim support distributed in a second round of payments following the Pulse Nightclub Massacre in Orlando. If they were one grantee, they would appear in the top ten list in the top spot.

APPENDIX: 2017 LIST OF LGBTQ GRANTMAKERS IN THE U.S.

FOUNDATION NAME	Total Grants	Direct Grant Dollars	Regranting Dollars	Total Dollars
AARP Foundation	1	\$15,000		\$15,000
AbbVie Foundation	1	\$10,000		\$10,000
Abelard Foundation	1	\$10,500		\$10,500
Adams Memorial Fund, Frank W. & Carl S.	2	\$15,400		\$15,400
Advocates for Youth	3	\$52,480		\$52,480
Aetna Foundation	1	\$ 1,000		\$ 1,000
Ahmanson Foundation	1	\$ 7,500		\$ 7,500
AHS Foundation	4	\$81,000		\$81,000
AIDS Foundation of Chicago	7	\$52,185		\$52,185
AIDS Funding Collaborative	6	\$136,021		\$136,021
AIDS United	17	\$567,500		\$567,500
Akron Community Foundation	2	\$ 6,000		\$ 6,000
Allstate Foundation	1	\$ 1,000		\$ 1,000
Ally Financial	1	\$ 1,575		\$ 1,575
Alphawood Foundation	29	\$1,686,500		\$ 1,686,500
Altman Foundation, Jeffrey A.	1	\$ 5,000		\$ 5,000
Amalgamated Bank	1	\$ 2,500		\$ 2,500
American Express Foundation	1	\$100,000		\$100,000
American Institute of Bisexuality	8	\$200,776		\$200,776
American Jewish World Service	90	\$1,984,369		\$ 1,984,369
amfAR, Foundation for AIDS Research	12	\$950,122		\$950,122
Andersen Foundation, Hugh J.	3	\$29,000		\$29,000
Andrus Family Fund	4	\$256,000		\$256,000
Annenberg Foundation	1		\$12,500	\$12,500
Anonymous Donors	51.5	\$13,070,000	\$2,500,000	\$ 15,570,000

FOUNDATION NAME	Total Grants	Direct Grant Dollars	Regranting Dollars	Total Dollars
Anschutz Family Foundation, The	2	\$12,500		\$12,500
Anschutz Foundation, The	1	\$ 5,000		\$ 5,000
Appalachian Community Fund	3	\$51,200		\$51,200
Arabella Advisors	1	\$ 2,500		\$ 2,500
Arcus Foundation	147	\$13,434,755	\$3,572,000	\$17,006,755
ARIA Foundation	8	\$319,989		\$319,989
Arizona Community Foundation	63	\$658,276		\$658,276
Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders in Philanthropy (AAPIP)	26	\$60,000	\$10,000	\$70,000
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	246	\$5,168,495		\$5,168,495
AT&T Foundation	1	\$10,000		\$10,000
Auchincloss Foundation, Lily	1	\$60,000		\$60,000
Babson Charitable Foundation, Susan A. and Donald P.	10	\$38,624		\$38,624
Babson Foundation, Paul and Edith	5	\$27,000		\$27,000
Bank of America Charitable Foundation	44	\$289,488		\$289,488
Baron & Blue Foundation	1	\$15,000		\$15,000
Barr Foundation	1	\$225,000		\$225,000
Barra Foundation, The	2	\$100,000		\$100,000
Bastian Foundation, B. W.	46	\$625,070		\$625,070
Bernstein Memorial Foundation, Morey	1	\$ 3,000		\$ 3,000
Black Tie Dinner	20	\$1,154,999		\$1,154,999
Blandin Foundation	1	\$180,000		\$180,000
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota Center for Prevention	1	\$100,000		\$100,000
Blue Shield of California Foundation	7	\$227,000		\$227,000
Bohnett Foundation, David	95	\$1,392,981	\$500	\$1,393,481
Booth Ferris Foundation	2	\$400,000		\$400,000
Borealis Philanthropy	172	\$3,181,800		\$3,181,800
Boston Foundation	85	\$610,050	\$15,750	\$625,800
Bread and Roses Community Fund	13	\$72,376		\$72,376
Bremer Foundation, Otto	7	\$360,000		\$360,000
Bristol-Myers Squibb Company	5	\$33,500		\$33,500
Broadway Cares/Equity Fights AIDS	58	\$1,061,263		\$1,061,263
Brother Help Thyself	34	\$75,000		\$75,000
Buffett Foundation, Susan Thompson	2	\$300,000		\$300,000
Bush Foundation	2	\$110,000		\$110,000
Cafritz Foundation, Morris and Gwendolyn	1	\$42,400		\$42,400
Calamus Foundation (Delaware)	15	\$135,000	\$50,000	\$185,000
Calamus Foundation (New York)	16	\$647,000		\$647,000

FOUNDATION NAME	Total Grants	Direct Grant Dollars	Regranting Dollars	Total Dollars
California ChangeLawyers	1	\$65,000		\$65,000
California Community Foundation	116	\$2,775,807	\$3,000	\$2,778,807
California Endowment, The	64	\$3,780,111		\$3,780,111
California Wellness Foundation	4	\$815,000		\$815,000
Calvin Klein Family Foundation	2		\$20,000	\$20,000
Campaign for Southern Equality	97	\$53,151		\$53,151
Campbell Foundation, The	5	\$30,000		\$30,000
CareOregon	4	\$ 5,750		\$ 5,750
Carmody Trust, The Kathrine C.	1	\$10,000		\$10,000
Casey Foundation, Annie E.	6	\$87,500		\$87,500
Casey Foundation, Marguerite	6	\$822,500		\$822,500
Celanese Foundation	1	\$10,000		\$10,000
Central Florida Foundation	18	\$401,054	\$ 5,000	\$406,054
Chanin Foundation, Marcy and Leona	1	\$ 2,000		\$ 2,000
Charities Aid Foundation of America	1	\$ 6,379		\$ 6,379
Chernow Trust, Michael	1	\$ 1,000		\$ 1,000
Chicago Community Trust	2	\$220,000		\$220,000
Chicago Foundation for Women	5	\$39,000		\$39,000
Citi Foundation	1	\$250,000		\$250,000
Cleveland Foundation, The	13	\$480,250		\$480,250
Coca-Cola Foundation, The	3	\$166,667		\$166,667
COIL Foundation	5	\$63,398		\$63,398
Collins Foundation, The	7	\$414,000		\$414,000
Columbus Foundation	6	\$42,799		\$42,799
Comer Family Foundation	6	\$32,000	\$40,000	\$72,000
Common Stream	2	\$35,000		\$35,000
Community Foundation for Greater Atlanta	1	\$60,000		\$60,000
Community Foundation for Northeast Florida	31.5	\$515,900	\$30,000	\$545,900
Community Foundation for Southeast Michigan	30	\$306,074		\$306,074
Community Foundation for Southern Arizona	22	\$66,835		\$66,835
Community Foundation of Broward	15	\$285,409	\$200,411	\$485,821
Community Foundation of Greater Birmingham	15	\$110,580		\$110,580
Community Foundation of Greater Fort Wayne	1	\$ 2,420		\$ 2,420
Community Foundation of Greater Greensboro	6	\$123,703		\$123,703
Community Foundation of Lorain County	1	\$23,472		\$23,472
Community Foundation of Louisville	2	\$18,756		\$18,756
Community Foundation of Middle Tennessee	4	\$37,750	\$45,000	\$82,750
Community Foundation of Santa Cruz County	36	\$128,850		\$128,850

FOUNDATION NAME	Total Grants	Direct Grant Dollars	Regranting Dollars	Total Dollars
Community Foundation of Sarasota County	19	\$126,188		\$126,188
Community Foundation San Luis Obispo County	1	\$ 5,000		\$5,000
Community Foundation Serving Boulder County	35	\$89,450		\$89,450
Con Alma Health Foundation	1	\$ 1,000		\$1,000
Consumer Health Foundation	1	\$30,000		\$30,000
Core Health Foundation	1	\$122,898		\$122,898
Cream City Foundation	35	\$123,500		\$123,500
CREDO	1	\$40,644		\$40,644
Dallas Bears	1	\$17,250		\$17,250
Dallas Women's Foundation	1	\$30,000		\$30,000
DeCamp Foundation, Ira W.	2	\$180,000		\$180,000
deKay Foundation	1	\$ 5,000		\$5,000
Delaware Valley Legacy Fund	4	\$ 9,600		\$9,600
Design Industries Foundation Fighting AIDS (DIFFA)	15	\$185,500		\$185,500
District of Columbia Bar Foundation	1	\$75,000		\$75,000
Dollgener Memorial AIDS Fund, Greg	1	\$ 1,000		\$1,000
Doris Duke Charitable Foundation	2	\$200,000		\$200,000
Dwight Stuart Youth Fund	9	\$226,000		\$226,000
Dyson Foundation	4	\$99,500		\$99,500
Elizabeth Taylor AIDS Foundation	13	\$144,700		\$144,700
Elton John AIDS Foundation	74	\$4,891,500	\$75,000	\$4,966,500
Esmond Harmsworth 1997 Charitable Foundation	9	\$335,000		\$335,000
Fels Fund, Samuel S.	3	\$100,000		\$100,000
Ford Foundation	32	\$11,935,000	\$510,000	\$12,445,000
Foundation for a Just Society	13	\$4,200,000	\$440,000	\$4,640,000
Foundation for Healthy St. Petersburg	3	\$57,000		\$57,000
Foundation for Louisiana	4	\$79,500		\$79,500
Foundation for the Carolinas - Charlotte Lesbian and Gay Fund	4	\$45,300		\$45,300
Fox Family Foundation, Frieda C.	1	\$ 1,000		\$1,000
Frameline	14	\$36,817		\$36,817
Freeman Foundation	14	\$271,000	\$65,000	\$336,000
Fry Foundation, Lloyd A.	3	\$105,000		\$105,000
FSG	1	\$ 2,500		\$2,500
Fund For Global Human Rights	34	\$482,466		\$482,466
Funders for LGBTQ Issues	13	\$235,000	\$270,000	\$505,000
Gamma Mu Foundation	37	\$165,700		\$165,700
Gates Foundation, Bill and Melinda	1	\$15,000		\$15,000

FOUNDATION NAME	Total Grants	Direct Grant Dollars	Regranting Dollars	Total Dollars
Gay Asian Pacific Alliance (GAPA) Foundation	13	\$29,135		\$29,135
GE Company	1	\$10,000		\$10,000
Geffen Foundation, David	1	\$25,000		\$25,000
Gerbic Family Foundation, Edward and Verna	1	\$1,000		\$1,000
Gilead Sciences	101	\$8,930,648	\$2,800,000	\$11,730,648
Gill Foundation	80	\$9,120,007	\$400,000	\$9,520,007
Gilmour-Jirgens Fund	1	\$1,000		\$1,000
GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBT Equality	3	\$50,005		\$50,005
Global Fund for Women	23	\$454,700		\$454,700
Google	1	\$1,000,000		\$1,000,000
Grand Foundation, Richard	2	\$35,000		\$35,000
Grand Rapids Community Foundation	14	\$83,000		\$83,000
Grant Foundation, William T.	1	\$25,000		\$25,000
Grants for the Arts/San Francisco Hotel Tax Fund	17	\$484,800		\$484,800
Greater Barrington Foundation	1	\$20,000		\$20,000
Greater Kansas City Community Foundation	5	\$1,203,950	\$200,800	\$1,404,750
Greater Milwaukee Foundation	2	\$26,000		\$26,000
Greater New Orleans Foundation	18	\$95,722		\$95,722
Greater Seattle Business Association	45	\$350,000		\$350,000
Greater Twin Cities United Way	2	\$120,000		\$120,000
Groundswell Fund	38	\$1,126,554	\$45,000	\$1,171,554
Guilford Green Foundation	2	\$20,000		\$20,000
Gund Foundation, George	3	\$250,000		\$250,000
Haas Fund, Walter and Elise	5	\$245,000		\$245,000
Haas Jr. Fund, Evelyn and Walter	69	\$5,038,200		\$5,038,200
Hagedorn Fund	1	\$30,000		\$30,000
Haring Foundation, Keith	15	\$380,000		\$380,000
Harter Charitable Trust, John Burton	5	\$87,500		\$87,500
Hartford Foundation for Public Giving	10	\$87,500		\$87,500
Hayden Foundation, Charles	1	\$100,000		\$100,000
Hazen Foundation, Edward W.	2	\$29,000		\$29,000
Headwaters Fund for Justice	2	\$34,000		\$34,000
Health Foundation of Greater Indianapolis	1	\$20,000		\$20,000
Heinz Endowments, The	1	\$13,050		\$13,050
Hersh Foundation	1	\$ 5,000		\$ 5,000
Hewlett Foundation, William and Flora	9	\$1,125,000		\$1,125,000
Higginson Trust, Corina	1	\$10,000		\$10,000
Hill-Snowdon Foundation	2	\$60,000		\$60,000

FOUNDATION NAME	Total Grants	Direct Grant Dollars	Regranting Dollars	Total Dollars
Hoblitzelle Foundation	1	\$54,315		\$54,315
Hofmann Foundation, Kent Richard	2	\$9,166		\$9,166
Horizons Foundation	324	\$1,632,479	\$12,500	\$1,644,979
Hormel Trust, James	1	\$60,000		\$60,000
Horwitz Foundation, Redlich	1	\$25,000		\$25,000
Human Rights Campaign	15	\$180,850		\$180,850
Hunt Foundation, Roy A.	1	\$5,000		\$5,000
Hyde and Watson Foundation	1	\$15,000		\$15,000
International Trans Fund	29	\$500,000		\$500,000
Intuit Foundation	15	\$17,011		\$17,011
Irvine Foundation, James	1	\$50,000		\$50,000
James Charitable Endowment Fund, Raymond	1	\$5,000		\$5,000
Jewish Communal Fund of New York	15	\$906,917		\$906,917
Jewish Community Federation of San Francisco, The Peninsula, Marin and Sonoma	4	\$134,500		\$134,500
Johnson & Johnson Family of Companies	1	\$25,000	\$100,000	\$125,000
Johnson Family Foundation	30	\$748,200	\$50,000	\$798,200
Johnson Foundation, Robert Wood	6	\$71,800		\$71,800
Junior League of Dallas	1	\$5,000		\$5,000
Just Fund Kentucky	18	\$42,208		\$42,208
Kaiser Permanente	4	\$91,000		\$91,000
Kalamazoo Community Foundation	1	\$30,000		\$30,000
Keith Foundation Trust, Ben E.	2	\$ 2,600		\$ 2,600
Kellett Foundation, John Steven	6	\$18,900		\$18,900
Kerr Foundation, William A.	5	\$67,500		\$67,500
King Cole, Inc.	1		\$19,500	\$19,500
Knight Family Foundation	1		\$37,500	\$37,500
Knistrom Foundation, Fanny and Svante	1	\$5,000		\$5,000
Koffman, Betsy and Bates, Lorraine Family Fund	1	\$25,000		\$25,000
Kors Le Pere Foundation	1	\$105,336		\$105,336
LA84 Foundation	1	\$2,500		\$2,500
Langeloth Foundation, Jacob and Valeria	1	\$2,500		\$2,500
Larsen Foundation, John	4	\$85,000		\$85,000
Laughing Gull Foundation	6	\$105,000	\$50,000	\$155,000
Leeway Foundation	14	\$82,500		\$82,500
Legg Mason Charitable Foundation	1	\$700		\$700
Levi Strauss Foundation	12	\$1,045,500		\$ 1,045,500
Liberty Hill Foundation	60	\$604,960		\$604,960

FOUNDATION NAME	Total Grants	Direct Grant Dollars	Regranting Dollars	Total Dollars
Lightner Sams Foundation	1	\$15,000		\$15,000
M.A.C. AIDS Fund	85	\$4,803,389	\$160,000	\$4,963,389
MacArthur Foundation, John D and Catherine T.	5	\$1,425,000		\$ 1,425,000
Maine Community Foundation	8	\$121,600		\$121,600
Maine Health Access Foundation	3	\$22,000		\$22,000
Maine Women's Fund	2	\$3,000		\$3,000
Mandel, Amy and Rodis, Katina Fund	37	\$1,037,710	\$147,500	\$1,185,210
Marguerite Casey Foundation	1	\$7,500		\$7,500
Marks Foundation, Carl	1	\$1,000		\$1,000
Masto Foundation	6	\$15,500	\$40,000	\$55,500
McCarthy Foundation, Brian A.	7	\$305,000		\$305,000
McDermott Foundation, Eugene	1	\$5,000		\$5,000
McGregor Fund	2	\$385,000		\$385,000
McKenzie River Gathering	1	\$10,000		\$10,000
Mellon Foundation, Andrew W.	1	\$1,159,000		\$1,159,000
MetLife Foundation	9	\$162,265		\$162,265
Meyer Memorial Trust	14	\$955,856		\$955,856
Miami Foundation	46	\$360,675		\$360,675
Michaels Foundation, Howard and Jennifer	1		\$6,250	\$6,250
Miller Foundation, Herman and Frieda L.	1	\$50,000		\$50,000
Minneapolis Foundation	44	\$89,394	\$14,778	\$104,172
Mirapaul Foundation	1		\$12,500	\$12,500
Missouri Foundation for Health	1	\$209,688		\$209,688
Moody Foundation	1	\$20,000		\$20,000
Moonwalk Fund, Silva Watson	14	\$230,000		\$230,000
Moriah Fund	2	\$70,000		\$70,000
Morrison and Foerster Foundation	11	\$70,135		\$70,135
Ms. Foundation for Women	3	\$75,311		\$75,311
Mukti Fund	3	\$96,000	\$1,000	\$97,000
NEO Philanthropy	18	\$1,319,985		\$1,319,985
New York Community Trust, The	20	\$803,250	\$12,000	\$815,250
New York Women's Foundation	19	\$959,500		\$959,500
New Yorkers for Children	1	\$30,000		\$30,000
Newpol Foundation	3	\$35,000	\$1,250	\$36,250
Nordson Corporation Foundation, The	1	\$13,000		\$13,000
Nordstrom	1	\$10,000		\$10,000
Norris Preyer Fund, Marry	1	\$5,000		\$5,000
North Star Fund	21	\$201,750		\$201,750

FOUNDATION NAME	Total Grants	Direct Grant Dollars	Regranting Dollars	Total Dollars
Northrop Grumman	1	\$2,500		\$2,500
Northwest Area Foundation	4	\$65,000	\$60,000	\$125,000
NoVo Foundation	7	\$597,500	\$165,000	\$762,500
Ohio Transformation Fund	1	\$40,000		\$40,000
Omomuki Foundation	4	\$25,940	\$12,122	\$38,062
Open Society Foundations	92	\$7,577,998	\$191,600	\$ 7,769,598
Oregon Community Foundation	51	\$341,983	\$500	\$342,483
Orlando City Soccer Club Foundation	2	\$50,000		\$50,000
Our Fund	236	\$687,207	\$51,000	\$738,207
Our Fund - Contigo Fund	26	\$614,824		\$614,824
OUT Miami Foundation	5	\$39,000		\$39,000
Overbrook Foundation, The	14	\$606,000	\$155,000	\$761,000
Packard Foundation, David and Lucile	1	\$50,000		\$50,000
Palette Fund	24	\$1,114,325		\$1,114,325
Parsons Foundation, Bob and Renee	1	\$275,000		\$275,000
Parsons Foundation, Ralph M.	1	\$35,000		\$35,000
Peace Development Fund	3	\$132,431		\$132,431
Pfund Foundation	33	\$62,900		\$62,900
Philadelphia Foundation	35	\$347,252		\$347,252
Pittsburgh Foundation, The	1	\$10,000		\$10,000
Point Foundation	97	\$818,668		\$818,668
Polk Bros. Foundation	6	\$243,500		\$243,500
Pride Foundation	348	\$1,200,468		\$1,200,468
Proteus Fund	9	\$905,000		\$905,000
Reynolds Babcock Foundation, Mary	1	\$150,000		\$150,000
Reynolds Foundation, Z. Smith	3	\$105,000		\$105,000
Richardson Fund, Anne S.	1	\$30,000		\$30,000
Richmond Memorial Health Foundation	2	\$22,500		\$22,500
Roaring Fork Gay and Lesbian Community Fund	1	\$5,000		\$5,000
Robin Hood Foundation	7	\$1,109,500		\$ 1,109,500
Roblee Foundation, Joseph H. and Florence A.	3	\$50,000		\$50,000
Rochester Area Community Foundation	14	\$40,700		\$40,700
Rockefeller Brothers Fund	1	\$25,000		\$25,000
Rockefeller Foundation	3	\$300,000		\$300,000
Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors	1	\$500		\$500
Rohr Foundation, Mark & Rachel	1	\$10,000		\$10,000
Rolland Foundation, Ian and Mimi	1	\$12,500		\$12,500
Rorie Foundation, Ryan	1	\$1,000		\$1,000

FOUNDATION NAME	Total Grants	Direct Grant Dollars	Regranting Dollars	Total Dollars
Rosenberg Foundation	1	\$750		\$750
Rubin Foundation, Shelley and Donald	2	\$30,000		\$30,000
Rudin Family Foundation, May and Samuel	2	\$75,000		\$75,000
Samsara Foundation	1	\$7,000		\$7,000
San Diego Foundation	2	\$36,350		\$36,350
San Diego Human Dignity Foundation	18	\$92,200	\$300	\$92,500
San Diego Pride	1	\$6,000		\$6,000
San Francisco Foundation	11	\$186,857		\$186,857
Santa Fe Community Foundation	22	\$72,050		\$72,050
Schott Foundation for Public Education	4	\$105,000		\$105,000
Seattle Foundation, The	5	\$36,500		\$36,500
Silicon Valley Community Foundation	10	\$936,112		\$936,112
Simmons Foundation, The	7	\$240,000		\$240,000
Skolnick Family Charitable Trust, The	1	\$1,000		\$1,000
Small Change Foundation	21	\$501,000		\$501,000
Snowdon Foundation, Ted	10	\$277,000	\$35,000	\$312,000
Snyder Fund, Valentine Perry	2	\$100,000		\$100,000
Social Justice Fund Northwest	19	\$183,906		\$183,906
Southern Vision Alliance	5	\$3,750		\$3,750
Southwest Florida Community Foundation	1	\$18,000		\$18,000
Spartanburg County Foundation	5	\$46,500		\$46,500
Stonewall Community Foundation	142	\$494,133		\$494,133
Storr Family Foundation, The	1	\$5,000		\$5,000
Strengthen Orlando - OneOrlando Fund	302	\$2,106,526		\$2,106,526
Surdna Foundation	8	\$66,100		\$66,100
Tawani Foundation	18	\$1,648,000		\$1,648,000
TEGNA Foundation	1	\$5,000		\$5,000
Texas Pride Impact Funds	1	\$11,000		\$11,000
The LGBTQ Focus Foundation	5	\$140,500		\$140,500
Third Wave Fund	39	\$391,800		\$391,800
Tides Foundation	180	\$7,524,762	\$72,000	\$7,596,762
TJX Foundation, The	6	\$70,000		\$70,000
Tov Adama Foundation	1	\$2,500		\$2,500
Trans Justice Funding Project	154	\$500,500		\$500,500
TurningPoint Foundation	1	\$50,000		\$50,000
Unitarian Universalist Program Veatch Program at Shelter Rock	7	\$260,000	\$70,000	\$330,000
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee	4	\$105,000		\$105,000

FOUNDATION NAME	Total Grants	Direct Grant Dollars	Regranting Dollars	Total Dollars
United Way of Cleveland	1	\$7,767		\$7,767
United Way of Greater Cincinnati	1	\$32,000		\$32,000
United Way of Greater St. Louis	1		\$60,000	\$60,000
United Way of Metro Dallas	2	\$180,000		\$180,000
United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	1	\$8,616		\$8,616
Urgent Action Fund	38	\$127,066		\$127,066
van Ameringen Foundation, H	86	\$4,349,500		\$4,349,500
Vermont Community Foundation	23	\$47,550	\$36,000	\$83,550.00
ViiV Healthcare	39	\$2,742,325	\$240,000	\$2,982,325
Wallis Foundation	1	\$5,000		\$5,000
Warhol Foundation for the Visual Arts, Andy	2	\$20,000		\$20,000
Washington AIDS Partnership	5	\$198,500		\$198,500
Washington Area Women's Foundation	1	\$500		\$500
Washington Forrest Foundation	1	\$3,000		\$3,000
Weinberg Foundation, Harry and Jeanette	1	\$200,000		\$200,000
Wells Fargo	161	\$3,339,971		\$ 3,339,971
Wild Geese Foundation	21	\$246,600		\$246,600
Women's Foundation of California, The	11	\$235,000		\$235,000
Women's Foundation of Minnesota	1	\$8,500		\$8,500
Zarrow Family Foundation, Maxine & Jack	3	\$4,000		\$4,000
Zarrow Family Foundations	2	\$6,500		\$6,500
Zarrow Foundation, Anne and Henry	2	\$45,000		\$45,000
Zarrow Family Foundation, Maxine & Jack	1	\$1,500		\$1,500
Zarrow Foundation, Anne and Henry	2	\$155,000		\$155,000
Total	6,297	\$185,841,930	\$13,087,261	\$198,929,192

METHODOLOGY & ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

METHODOLOGY

We surveyed the 2017 grantmaking activity of nearly 1,000 philanthropic entities in search of LGBTQ funding. All types of foundations were surveyed—private, public, community and corporate—as well as nonprofit organizations with grantmaking programs. Information was obtained predominantly through self-reporting by grantmakers, as well as through a review of 990s and annual reports. This report includes all information received as of December 20, 2018.

Our overarching research goal was to ensure that the data we collected focused specifically on LGBTQ issues and organizations. Therefore, the data set does not include grants to organizations or projects that are generally inclusive of LGBTQ people unless they explicitly address an LGBTQ issue or population. For example, a women's organization awarded a grant to develop a sex education curriculum for girls, open and welcoming to all girls, including LGBTQ girls, would not have been included in the data. If that same organization was funded to provide sex education specifically to LGBTQ girls, it would have been included.

We have included all re-granting dollars in charts that rank individual grantmakers and in the appendix to accurately show the overall level of LGBTQ funding provided by each grantmaker, regardless of whether those dollars are provided in the form of direct grants or through an intermediary that then re-grants those dollars to other organizations and individuals. As a result, the charts that rank grantmakers and the appendix "double-count" re-granting when aggregated. However, for all other tabulations and charts, we have not included dollars awarded for the purpose of re-granting, so as to avoid double counting.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

None of this work would be possible without our members and the other philanthropic entities who generously shared data on their grantmaking for LGBTQ communities. We are especially appreciative to our friends at Funders Concerned About AIDS (FCAA)—John Barnes, Sarah Hamilton, and Caterina Gironda—for sharing their LGBTQ-specific HIV/AIDS grantmaking data and for consistently being outstanding collaborative partners in our research efforts.

MISSION

Funders for LGBTQ Issues works to increase the scale and impact of philanthropic resources aimed at enhancing the well-being of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer communities, promoting equity and advancing racial, economic and gender justice.

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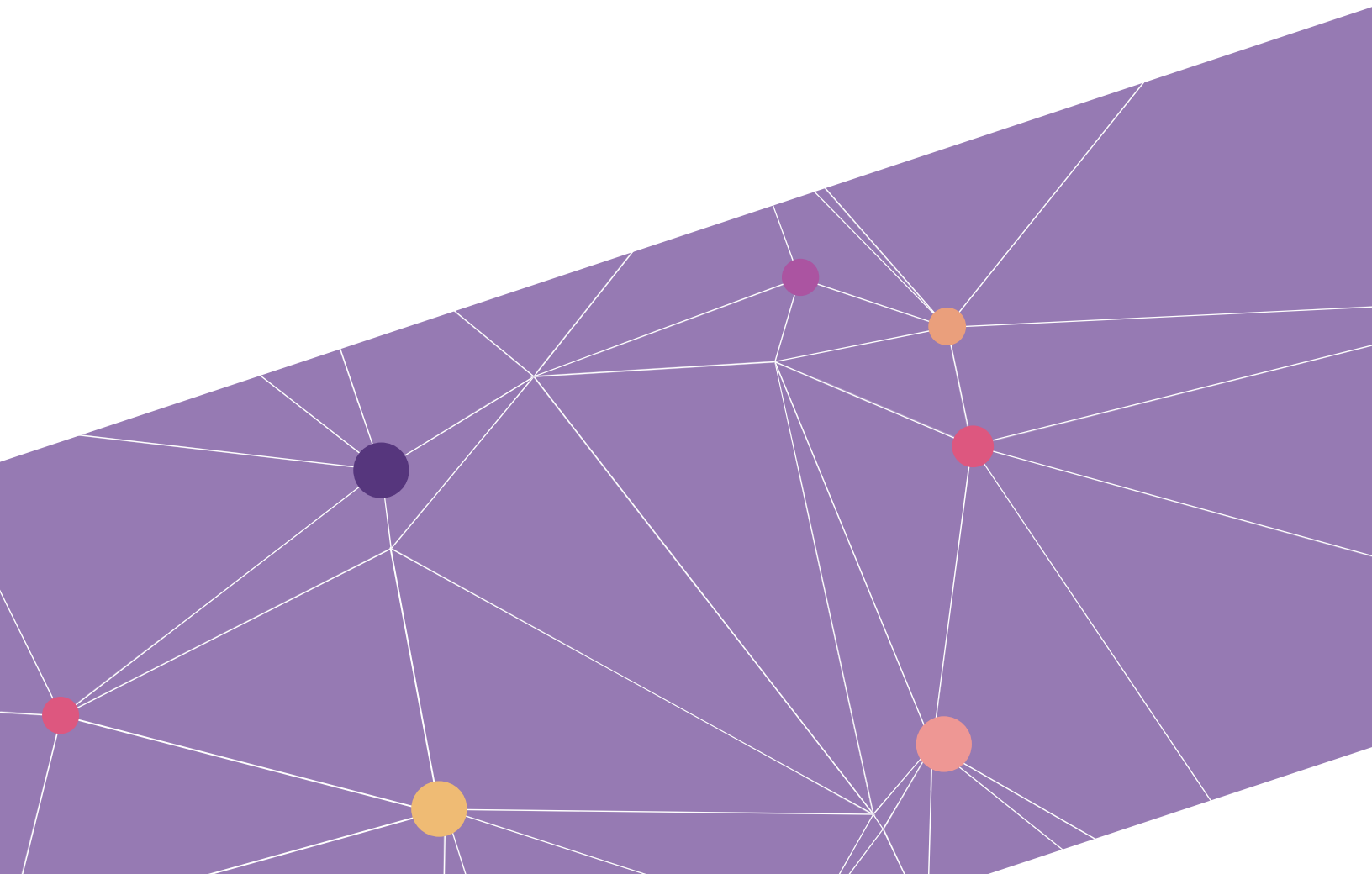
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ADULT LGBT POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES

March 2019

Estimated number of LGBT adults in the US and by state

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	% LGBT	# LGBT (Total)	# LGB (Total)	# LGB (Cisgender)	# LGB (Trans)	# Transgender (Total)	# Transgender (Straight/Other)	# Transgender (LGB)
US	4.5%	11,343,000	10,338,000	9,946,000	392,000	1,397,150	1,005,000	392,000
Alabama	3.1%	117,000	101,000	95,000	6,000	22,500	16,000	6,000
Alaska	3.7%	21,000	19,000	18,000	1,000	2,700	2,000	1,000
Arizona	4.5%	242,000	220,000	212,000	9,000	30,550	22,000	9,000
Arkansas	3.3%	76,000	66,000	62,000	4,000	13,400	10,000	4,000
California	5.3%	1,615,000	1,458,000	1,397,000	61,000	218,400	157,000	61,000
Colorado	4.6%	200,000	185,000	179,000	6,000	20,850	15,000	6,000
Connecticut	3.9%	111,000	102,000	99,000	3,000	12,400	9,000	3,000
Delaware	4.5%	34,000	31,000	30,000	1,000	4,550	3,000	1,000
District of Columbia	9.8%	56,000	45,000	41,000	4,000	14,550	10,000	4,000
Florida	4.6%	772,000	700,000	672,000	28,000	100,300	72,000	28,000
Georgia	4.5%	356,000	316,000	301,000	16,000	55,650	40,000	16,000
Hawaii	4.6%	52,000	46,000	43,000	2,000	8,450	6,000	2,000
Idaho	2.8%	36,000	32,000	31,000	1,000	4,750	3,000	1,000
Illinois	4.3%	426,000	390,000	376,000	14,000	49,750	36,000	14,000
Indiana	4.5%	229,000	209,000	202,000	8,000	27,600	20,000	8,000
Iowa	3.6%	87,000	82,000	79,000	2,000	7,400	5,000	2,000
Kansas	3.3%	73,000	66,000	63,000	3,000	9,300	7,000	3,000
Kentucky	3.4%	117,000	104,000	99,000	5,000	17,700	13,000	5,000
Louisiana	3.9%	139,000	124,000	119,000	6,000	20,900	15,000	6,000
Maine	4.9%	53,000	49,000	48,000	2,000	5,350	4,000	2,000
Maryland	4.2%	198,000	182,000	175,000	6,000	22,300	16,000	6,000
Massachusetts	5.4%	296,000	275,000	267,000	8,000	29,900	22,000	8,000
Michigan	4.0%	311,000	288,000	279,000	9,000	32,900	24,000	9,000
Minnesota	4.1%	175,000	158,000	151,000	7,000	24,250	17,000	7,000
Mississippi	3.5%	79,000	70,000	66,000	4,000	13,650	10,000	4,000
Missouri	3.8%	180,000	162,000	155,000	7,000	25,050	18,000	7,000
Montana	2.9%	24,000	22,000	21,000	1,000	2,700	2,000	1,000

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	% LGBT	# LGBT (Total)	# LGB (Total)	# LGB (Cisgender)	# LGB (Trans)	# Transgender (Total)	# Transgender (Straight/Other)	# Transgender (LGB)
Nebraska	3.8%	55,000	51,000	49,000	2,000	5,400	4,000	2,000
Nevada	5.5%	127,000	118,000	114,000	4,000	12,700	9,000	4,000
New Hampshire	4.7%	51,000	48,000	46,000	1,000	4,500	3,000	1,000
New Jersey	4.1%	288,000	266,000	258,000	8,000	30,100	22,000	8,000
New Mexico	4.5%	72,000	64,000	60,000	3,000	11,750	8,000	3,000
New York	5.1%	800,000	744,000	722,000	22,000	78,600	57,000	22,000
North Carolina	4.0%	319,000	287,000	274,000	13,000	44,750	32,000	13,000
North Dakota	2.7%	16,000	14,000	14,000	<1,000	1,650	1,000	<1,000
Ohio	4.3%	389,000	361,000	349,000	11,000	39,950	29,000	11,000
Oklahoma	3.8%	113,000	100,000	95,000	5,000	18,350	13,000	5,000
Oregon	5.6%	183,000	169,000	163,000	6,000	19,750	14,000	6,000
Pennsylvania	4.1%	416,000	384,000	372,000	12,000	43,800	32,000	12,000
Rhode Island	4.5%	38,000	35,000	34,000	1,000	4,250	3,000	1,000
South Carolina	3.5%	137,000	122,000	116,000	6,000	21,000	15,000	6,000
South Dakota	3.0%	20,000	18,000	17,000	1,000	2,150	2,000	1,000
Tennessee	3.5%	182,000	160,000	151,000	9,000	31,200	22,000	9,000
Texas	4.1%	858,000	768,000	733,000	35,000	125,350	90,000	35,000
Utah	3.7%	80,000	75,000	73,000	2,000	7,200	5,000	2,000
Vermont	5.2%	26,000	24,000	23,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	1,000
Virginia	3.9%	257,000	233,000	223,000	10,000	34,500	25,000	10,000
Washington	5.2%	300,000	276,000	267,000	9,000	32,850	24,000	9,000
West Virginia	4.0%	58,000	53,000	52,000	2,000	6,100	4,000	2,000
Wisconsin	3.8%	171,000	158,000	152,000	5,000	19,150	14,000	5,000
Wyoming	3.3%	15,000	14,000	13,000	<1,000	1,400	1,000	<1,000

Note: Population estimates accompany the Williams Institute's [LGBT Demographic Data Interactive](#). Due to rounding, estimates for subgroups (i.e., LGB cisgender adults, LGB transgender adults) will not always add up to the total (i.e., all LGB adults). As detailed in the methodological notes below, % LGBT draws upon 2017 data for the US estimate and from 2015-2017 or 2012-2017 aggregated data for state estimates. This means that the sum of all state estimates will not equal the total estimated number of US adults.

Suggested Citation: Adult LGBT Population in the United States. (February 2019). The Williams Institute, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA.

Methodological Notes

% LGBT: The estimated percentages of adults age 18 and older who identify as LGBT is derived from the [Gallup Daily Tracking Survey](#). The Gallup Daily Tracking survey is an annual list-assisted random digit dial (70% cell phone, 30% landline) survey, conducted in English and Spanish, of approximately 350,000 U.S. adults ages 18 and up who reside in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

LGBT identity is based on response to the question, “Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender?” Respondents who answered “yes” were classified as LGBT. Respondents who answered “no” were classified as non-LGBT. Estimates derived from other measures of sexual orientation and gender identity will yield different results.

National estimates of the percentage of the population that is LGBT-identified use 2017 Gallup data, while state estimates use 2015-2017 data unless otherwise noted. Due to small overall population sizes, 2012-2017 data were aggregated for the following states: Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming. All percentages correspond to those reported in the Williams Institute’s [LGBT Demographic Data Interactive](#).

LGBT (Total): To estimate the number of LGBT adults age 18 and older, nationally and by state, the weighted percentage of LGBT Gallup Daily Tracking respondents was applied to 2017 population estimates produced by the US Census Bureau (based on projections from the 2010 Census) for adults ages 18 and up and rounded to the nearest 1,000. Census estimates were obtained via [American FactFinder Table PEPSYASEX](#), “Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States, States, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017.”

#LGB (Total): To estimate the number of LGB adults age 18 and older, nationally and by state, the estimated number of transgender adults who do not identify as LGB (column 7) was subtracted from the estimated number of LGBT adults (column 2). Estimates are rounded to the nearest 1,000. This approach avoids double-counting transgender adults who are not LGB-identified in estimates of the total number of LGB-identified adults.

LGB (Cisgender): To estimate the number of LGB adults age 18 and older who are cisgender (i.e., do not identify as transgender), the estimated number of transgender adults (column 6) was subtracted from the estimated number of LGBT adults (column 2). Estimates are rounded to the nearest 1,000. This estimate excludes all transgender adults—including those who identify as LGB, as well as those who do not.

LGB (Trans): To estimate the number of LGB adults age 18 and older who identify as transgender, the estimated number of transgender adults (column 6) was multiplied by the percentage of transgender adults estimated to identify as LGB.

The percentages of transgender adults who identify as LGB and do not identify as LGB are derived from unpublished analyses of the 2015-2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data conducted by the Williams Institute. See www.cdc.gov/brfss for more information about the BRFSS and the optional sexual orientation and transgender status (“SOGI”) questions included on the BRFSS survey conducted by 34 states and the territory of Guam in 2015 or 2017.

BRFSS respondents who selected “yes, transgender, male-to-female”, “yes, transgender, female-to-male,” or “yes, transgender, gender-nonconforming” as responses to the question “Do you consider yourself to be transgender?” were categorized as transgender; those answering “no” were categorized as non-transgender

(i.e., cisgender). Respondents who selected *“lesbian or gay”* or *“bisexual”* were categorized as LGB in response to the question *“Do you consider yourself to be..?”* Respondents who selected *“straight”* or who told the interviewer *“other”* were categorized as straight/other.

In the pooled 2015-2017 BRFSS data, 28.1% of transgender BRFSS respondents, identified as *“lesbian or gay”* (9.9%) or *“bisexual”* (18.1%), while 72.0% selected *“straight”* (64.9%) or said *“other”* (7.1%) as their sexual orientation. Due to rounding, percentages may not total to 100%.

Transgender (Total): The estimated percentage and number (rounded to the nearest 50) of adults ages 18 and older who identify as transgender are reported in: Flores, A. R., Herman, J. L., Gates, G. J., & Brown, T. N. T. (2016). [How Many Adults Identify as Transgender in the United States?](#) Los Angeles: Williams Institute.

Transgender (Straight/Other): To estimate the number of transgender adults who do not identify as LGB, the estimated number of transgender adults reported in Flores et al. (2016) was multiplied by the estimated percentage of transgender adults who did not identify as LGB (i.e., identified as *“straight”* or *“other”*) in unpublished analyses of 2015-2017 BRFSS data (column 5).

Transgender (LGB): See # LGB Trans above, which details calculations used to determine the estimated number of adults who identify as both LGB and transgender.

LGBT People in the U.S. Not Protected by State Nondiscrimination Statutes

March 2019
Updated April 2019

At the federal level and in most states, nondiscrimination statutes do not expressly enumerate sexual orientation and gender identity as protected characteristics. Twenty-two states and Washington, D.C. expressly enumerate either or both of these characteristics in their nondiscrimination statutes, although not necessarily in all settings. This research brief estimates the number of LGBT people who are protected by such statutes in the areas of employment, education, public accommodations, housing, and credit—and the number who are not.*

KEY FINDINGS

- An estimated 8.1 million LGBT workers age 16 and older live in the United States. About half of these workers—4.1 million people—live in states without statutory protections against sexual orientation and gender identity discrimination in employment.
- There are over 3.5 million LGBT students age 15 and older in the U.S. About 2.1 million live in states without statutory protections against sexual orientation and gender identity discrimination in education.
- There are an estimated 13 million LGBT people age 13 and older in the U.S. Approximately 6.9 million live in states that do not statutorily prohibit sexual orientation and gender identity discrimination in public accommodations.
- There are an estimated 11 million LGBT adults in the U.S. Over 5.6 million live in states without statutory protections against sexual orientation and gender identity discrimination in housing and 8 million lack such protections in credit.

Our estimates are conservative in that state statutes also protect LGBT children and younger youth; however, due to limited knowledge about the size of these groups in the population, we could not include them in our calculations.

Table 1. LGBT people unprotected by state non-discrimination statutes that include sexual orientation and gender identity

	EMPLOYMENT		EDUCATION		PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS		HOUSING		CREDIT	
	Has Statute	LGBT Workers (Age 16+)	Has Statute	LGBT Students (Age 15+)	Has Statute	LGBT People (Age 13+)	Has Statute	LGBT Adults (Age 18+)	Has Statute	LGBT Adults (Age 18+)
Alabama	No	78,000	No	53,000	No	147,000	No	117,000	No	117,000
Alaska	No	15,000	No	7,000	No	25,000	No	21,000	No	21,000
Arizona	No	179,000	No	75,000	No	286,000	No	242,000	No	242,000
Arkansas	No	50,000	No	31,000	No	95,000	No	76,000	No	76,000
California	Yes	1,194,000	Yes	471,000	Yes	1,859,000	Yes	1,615,000	No	1,615,000
Colorado	Yes	156,000	Yes	59,000	Yes	234,000	Yes	200,000	Yes	200,000
Connecticut	Yes	82,000	Yes	43,000	Yes	133,000	Yes	111,000	Yes	111,000
Delaware	Yes	24,000	No	11,000	Yes	40,000	Yes	34,000	No	34,000
Washington DC	Yes	45,000	Yes	9,000	Yes	58,000	Yes	56,000	No	56,000
Florida	No	545,000	No	212,000	No	886,000	No	772,000	No	772,000
Georgia	No	271,000	No	116,000	No	425,000	No	356,000	No	356,000
Hawaii	Yes	34,000	Yes	13,000	Yes	59,000	Yes	52,000	No	52,000
Idaho	No	25,000	No	18,000	No	48,000	No	36,000	No	36,000
Illinois	Yes	326,000	Yes	140,000	Yes	506,000	Yes	426,000	Yes	426,000
Indiana	No	165,000	No	72,000	No	272,000	No	229,000	No	229,000
Iowa	Yes	59,000	Yes	35,000	Yes	106,000	Yes	87,000	Yes	87,000
Kansas	No	56,000	No	33,000	No	92,000	No	73,000	No	73,000
Kentucky	No	82,000	No	45,000	No	144,000	No	117,000	No	117,000
Louisiana	No	94,000	No	49,000	No	169,000	No	139,000	No	139,000
Maine	Yes	35,000	Yes	13,000	Yes	60,000	Yes	53,000	Yes	53,000
Maryland	Yes	151,000	No	67,000	Yes	234,000	Yes	198,000	Yes	198,000
Massachusetts	Yes	224,000	Yes	87,000	Yes	335,000	Yes	296,000	Yes	296,000
Michigan	No	229,000	No	112,000	No	373,000	No	311,000	No	311,000
Minnesota	Yes	135,000	Yes	60,000	Yes	210,000	Yes	175,000	Yes	175,000
Mississippi	No	48,000	No	34,000	No	99,000	No	79,000	No	79,000
Missouri	No	131,000	No	64,000	No	217,000	No	180,000	No	180,000
Montana	No	18,000	No	10,000	No	30,000	No	24,000	No	24,000
Nebraska	No	45,000	No	22,000	No	67,000	No	55,000	No	55,000
Nevada	Yes	92,000	No	27,000	Yes	145,000	Yes	127,000	No	127,000
New Hampshire	Yes	35,000	No	14,000	Yes	59,000	Yes	51,000	No	51,000
New Jersey	Yes	205,000	Yes	97,000	Yes	343,000	Yes	288,000	Yes	288,000
New Mexico	Yes	47,000	No	22,000	Yes	85,000	Yes	72,000	Yes	72,000
New York	Yes	588,000	Yes	221,000	Yes	913,000	Yes	800,000	Yes	800,000
North Carolina	No	238,000	No	111,000	No	382,000	No	319,000	No	319,000
North Dakota	No	12,000	No	8,000	No	20,000	No	16,000	No	16,000

	EMPLOYMENT		EDUCATION		PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS		HOUSING		CREDIT	
	Has Statute	LGBT Workers (Age 16+)	Has Statute	LGBT Students (Age 15+)	Has Statute	LGBT People (Age 13+)	Has Statute	LGBT Adults (Age 18+)	Has Statute	LGBT Adults (Age 18+)
Ohio	No	298,000	No	123,000	No	462,000	No	389,000	No	389,000
Oklahoma	No	74,000	No	42,000	No	138,000	No	113,000	No	113,000
Oregon	Yes	129,000	Yes	41,000	Yes	207,000	Yes	183,000	No	183,000
Pennsylvania	No	307,000	No	133,000	No	490,000	No	416,000	No	416,000
Rhode Island	Yes	29,000	No	14,000	Yes	44,000	Yes	38,000	Yes	38,000
South Carolina	No	99,000	No	50,000	No	167,000	No	137,000	No	137,000
South Dakota	No	15,000	No	9,000	No	25,000	No	20,000	No	20,000
Tennessee	No	133,000	No	67,000	No	223,000	No	182,000	No	182,000
Texas	No	647,000	No	316,000	No	1,053,000	No	858,000	No	858,000
Utah	Yes	67,000	No	40,000	No	104,000	Yes	80,000	No	80,000
Vermont	Yes	19,000	Yes	7,000	Yes	30,000	Yes	26,000	Yes	26,000
Virginia	No	197,000	No	96,000	No	308,000	No	257,000	No	257,000
Washington	Yes	226,000	Yes	72,000	Yes	342,000	Yes	300,000	Yes	300,000
West Virginia	No	40,000	No	17,000	No	68,000	No	58,000	No	58,000
Wisconsin**	LGB only	110,000	LGB only	57,000	LGB only	186,000	LGB only	152,000	No	171,000
Wyoming	No	10,000	No	6,000	No	18,000	No	15,000	No	15,000
Total unprotected		4,115,000**		2,132,000**		6,854,000**		5,626,000**		7,976,000
Total protected		4,012,000		1,425,000		6,188,000		5,420,000		3,070,000
Total		8,127,000		3,557,000		13,042,000		11,046,000		11,046,000

*Our estimates do not take into account administrative and judicial decisions that have interpreted sex discrimination laws to cover sexual orientation or gender identity discrimination. Rather, we have limited our analysis to statutes that facially include the words “sexual orientation” or “gender identity.”

**Nondiscrimination statutes in Wisconsin prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation but not gender identity. An estimated 14,000 transgender people in the state lack employment protections based on gender identity, 6,000 are unprotected in education, 21,000 lack protections in public accommodations and 19,000 lack protections in housing. These numbers were added to the total unprotected in each domain.

EMPLOYMENT

An estimated 3,688,000 LGBT state, local, and private sector workers ages 16 and older in the US lack state statutory protections from discrimination in employment. This includes 148,000 state and 185,000 local government workers and 3,355,000 private sector workers. The table below provides information about LGBT workers in these sectors who lack state statutory protections from employment discrimination. In addition, 160,000 LGBT workers are employed by the federal government. Federal government workers are not covered by state non-discrimination statutes.

Table 2. LGBT workers unprotected by state non-discrimination statutes, by sector

	UNPROTECTED		PROTECTED	
	%	N	%	N
State government workers	56%	148,000	44%	116,000
Local government workers	50%	185,000	50%	183,000
Private sector workers	55%	3,355,000	45%	2,788,000
Total*		3,688,000		3,087,000

*Table 2 does not include LGBT people in the US workforce ages 16 and older who are self-employed (not working for the government or an employer, but exclusively “working for yourself, freelancing, doing contracting work or working for your own or your family’s business”) or unemployed (not currently working, but able to work and willing to work). These estimates, therefore, do not total the estimated number of LGBT workers in Table 1.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

An estimated 6,854,000 LGBT people 13 and older in the US lack state statutory protections from discrimination in public accommodations. The tables below provide information about the race/ethnicity and sex of LGBT people ages 13 and older.

RACE/ETHNICITY

Table 3. Race/ethnicity of LGBT people age 13 and older unprotected by state non-discrimination statutes in public accommodations

	UNPROTECTED		PROTECTED	
	%	N	%	N
White	57%	3,908,000	57%	3,545,000
Latino/a	19%	1,312,000	24%	1,462,000
Black	15%	1,053,000	10%	619,000
Asian	1%	77,000	3%	169,000
American Indian & Alaska Native	2%	105,000	1%	52,000
Native Hawaiian & other Pacific Islanders	1%	35,000	1%	50,000
More than one race	5%	364,000	5%	291,000
Total		6,854,000		6,188,000

SEX

Table 4. Sex of LGBT people age 13 and older unprotected by state non-discrimination statutes in public accommodations

	UNPROTECTED		PROTECTED	
	%	N	%	N
Male	38%	2,618,000	41%	2,519,000
Female	62%	4,236,000	59%	3,669,000
Total		6,854,000		6,188,000

Suggested Citation: LGBT People in the United States Not Protected by State Nondiscrimination Statutes. (April 2019) The Williams Institute, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA.

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

LGBT Workers

To estimate the number of LGBT people in the labor force in each state, we relied upon the [Gallup Daily Tracking Survey](#), a population-based survey, for information about the percentage of respondents in the labor force (defined as employed full-time or part-time, or were unemployed, but actively looking for work and able to work) who identified as LGBT. These estimates correspond to information reported in the Williams Institute's [LGBT Demographic Data Interactive](#). We then applied (multiplied) this percentage to estimates provided by the U.S. Census Bureau of the number of people age 16 and older in the labor force in each state (and rounded to the nearest 1,000). The number of people ages 16 and older in the labor force was derived from the [2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates](#) (Table DP03 "*Selected Economic Characteristics*").

The estimated percentages of adults age 18 and older in the labor force who identify as LGBT is derived from the [Gallup Daily Tracking Survey](#). The Gallup Daily Tracking survey is an annual list-assisted random digit dial (70% cell phone, 30% landline) survey, conducted in English and Spanish, of approximately 350,000 U.S. adults ages 18 and older who reside in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. LGBT identity is based on response to the question, "*Do you, personally, identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender?*" Estimates derived from other measures of sexual orientation and gender identity will yield different results. Respondents who answered "*yes*" were classified as LGBT. State estimates use 2015-2017 data unless otherwise noted. Due to small overall population sizes, 2012-2017 data were aggregated for the following states: Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

To determine the number of LGBT people in the labor force protected and not protected under current state statutes, we used information from the [Movement Advancement Project](#) on whether a state did or did not have a statute that explicitly prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, or in the case of Wisconsin, only on the basis of sexual orientation. In total, 21 states, plus Washington DC, have a statute that extends protections to workers on the basis of both sexual orientation and gender identity. We then counted the rounded estimates of LGBT workers in states with and without protective statutes.

For Wisconsin, we counted cisgender LGB workers as protected and transgender workers as unprotected (on the basis of gender identity). To estimate the numbers of cisgender LGB and transgender workers in Wisconsin, we first calculated the percentages of LGBT adults in the state that are cisgender LGB and transgender (of any sexual orientation), 88.8% and 11.2%, respectively, using the data sources described above, and then applied those percentages to the estimated number of LGBT workers in the state.

LGBT Students

To estimate the number of LGBT students enrolled in U.S. schools, we relied upon population-based surveys for information about the percentage of the population that is LGBT and applied it to U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the number of students enrolled in school (public and private) in each state. Given that the Census Bureau's estimates of the number of students enrolled in school was only available by sex and for students in specific age groups, we identified percentage LGBT for corresponding sex and age groups to derive estimates of the number of LGBT students enrolled in each state.

To estimate the percentage of youth age 15-17 that identify as LGBT, separately for males and females:

- To estimate the percentage of males and females age 15-17 who identify as LGB, we averaged the national estimates from the [2015](#) and [2017](#) Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBS), a nationally representative sample of school-enrolled high school students in grades 9-12.
 - Among males age 15-17, we estimated that approximately 4.8% identify as GB, based on an average of 4.4% of males in 2015 who identified as gay or bisexual (2% identified as gay; 2.4% identified as bisexual), and 5.1% of males in 2017 who identified as gay or bisexual (2.3% gay; 2.8% bisexual).
 - Among females age 15-17, we estimated that approximately 13.6% identify as LB, based on an average of 11.8% of females in 2015 who identified as LB (2.0% identified as lesbian; 9.8% identified as bisexual), and 15.4% of females in 2017 who identified as lesbian or bisexual (2.3% lesbian; 13.1% bisexual).
- To estimate the percentage of males and females age 15-17 who are transgender, we used the recent national estimate reported in [Age of Individuals who Identify as Transgender in the United States](#) of the percentage of 13 to 17 year old adolescents who are transgender (0.73%). To estimate the percentage of transgender adolescents who were heterosexual/not-LGB (and thus avoid double-counting sexual minority transgender adolescents in our estimate of the total count of LGB+T adolescents) we used data from the [2015-2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System \(BRFSS\)](#). Among BRFSS respondents age 18-24 (the youngest age group for which data were assessed) categorized as transgender by answering "yes, transgender, male-to-female", "yes, transgender, female-to-male," and "yes, transgender, gender-nonconforming" to the question "do you consider yourself to be transgender?", 46.3% identified their sexual orientation as "straight" or other and were categorized as heterosexual/non-LGB. Applying this 46.3% to the 0.73% of youth who were transgender, we estimated that 0.3% of youth age 13-17 were transgender and not LGB-identified.
- We next added this percentage (0.3%) to the percentage GB (4.8%) among males and LB (13.6%) among females to arrive at an estimate of percentage LGBT for males (5.1%) and females (13.9%).

To estimate the percentage of adults (age 18-64) that identify as LGBT, separately for males and females:

- To estimate the percentage of males and females that identify as LGBT in specific age groupings that correspond to estimated numbers of enrolled students reported by the U.S. Census Bureau, we used data from the 2017 [Gallup Daily Tracking Survey](#) described above.
 - Age 18-19: 7.2% of males and 16.2% of females identified as LGBT
 - Age 20-24: 7.3% of males and 15.3% of females identified as LGBT
 - Age 25-34: 5.7% of males and 10.1% of females identified as LGBT
 - Age 35-64: 3.5% of males and 3.4% of females identified as LGBT

To estimate the number of LGBT youth (age 15-17) and adults (age 18-64) enrolled in school:

The numbers of students enrolled in U.S. schools by age, sex, and state were obtained from the [2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates](#) (Table B14003 “Sex by School Enrollment By Type of School By Age for the Population 3 Years and Over”).

- To estimate the number of LGBT students age 15-17 by state, we applied (multiplied) the sex-specific percentage LGBT from the YRBS to the ACS reported sex-specific estimates of public and private enrollment for youth aged 15-17 in each state, and summed counts across males and females.
- To estimate the number of LGBT students age 18-64 by state, we applied (multiplied) the age- and sex-specific percentage LGBT from Gallup to each state’s ACS reported age- and sex-estimate of public and private school enrollment, and summed counts across sex and age groups.
- To estimate the number of LGBT students 15+ by state, we summed the total estimated number of youth and adult students by state and rounded to the nearest 1,000.

To determine the number of LGBT students protected and not protected under current state statutes, we used information from the [Movement Advancement Project](#) on whether a state did or did not have a statute that explicitly protected students “*from discrimination in school, including being unfairly denied access to facilities, sports teams, or clubs*” on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, or, in the case of Wisconsin, only on the basis of sexual orientation. In total, 14 states, plus Washington DC, had a statute that extended protections to students (at all levels of schooling, enrolled in public and private schools) on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. We then summed up the rounded estimates of LGBT students in states with and without protective statutes.

For Wisconsin, we counted cisgender LGB students as protected and transgender students as unprotected (on the basis of gender identity). To estimate the numbers of cisgender LGB and transgender students in the state, we first calculated the percentages of LGBT youth and adults in the state that are cisgender LGB and transgender (of any sexual orientation), 95.0% and 5.3%, respectively, among youth, and 88.8% and 11.2%, respectively, among adults, using the data sources described above. We then applied those percentages to the estimated numbers of LGBT youth and adult students in the state (and then summed and rounded the cisgender LGB and transgender estimates to the nearest 1,000).

LGBT People

To estimate the number of LGBT people in each state, we relied upon population-based surveys for information about the percentage of the population that is LGBT and applied it to U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the numbers of youth (ages 13-17) and adults (18+) in each state.

- To estimate the number of youth age 13-17 that identify as LGBT, we used information from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBS) and recent estimates from The Williams Institute reported in [Age of Individuals who Identify as Transgender in the United States](#) that utilized Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey (BRFSS) data.
- To estimate the percentage of youth age 13-17 who identify as LGB (9.2%), we averaged the national estimates from the [2015](#) (8.0%) and [2017](#) (10.4%) Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey (YRBS), described above.
- Then, to estimate the number of LGB youth, we applied (multiplied) this percentage to 2017 population estimates produced by the U.S. Census Bureau for youth ages 13 to 17 and rounded to the nearest 1,000. Census estimates were obtained via [American FactFinder Table PEPSYASEX](#), *"Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States, States, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017."*
- Next, to estimate the number of transgender youth age 13-17, we used recent estimates from [Age of Individuals who Identify as Transgender in the United States](#) with a slight correction to avoid double-counting sexual minority transgender youth (adding a total of 46.3% of the estimated number of transgender youth per state to our estimate of the number of LGB youth to arrive at a total estimate of the number of LGBT youth per state).
- The estimated percentages of adults age 18 and older who identify as LGBT is derived from the [Gallup Daily Tracking Survey](#) described above. State estimates of the percentage of the population that is LGBT-identified use 2015-2017 data unless otherwise noted. Due to small overall population sizes, 2012-2017 data were aggregated for the following states: Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming. All percentages correspond to those reported in the Williams Institute's [LGBT Demographic Data Interactive](#).

- To estimate the number of LGBT adults age 18 and older by state, the weighted percentage of LGBT Gallup Daily Tracking respondents was applied to 2017 population estimates produced by the U.S. Census Bureau and rounded to the nearest 1,000. Census estimates were obtained via [American FactFinder Table PEPSYASEX](#), “Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States, States, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2017.” The estimated number (rounded to the nearest 50) of adults ages 18 and older who identify as transgender are reported in [Age of Individuals who Identify as Transgender in the United States](#).

To determine the number of LGBT people that are protected and not protected in public accommodations under current state statutes, we used information from the [Movement Advancement Project](#) on whether a state did or did not have a statute that explicitly prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, or, in the case of Wisconsin, only on the basis of sexual orientation. In total, 20 states, plus Washington DC, had a statute that extended protections in public accommodations on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. We then counted the numbers of LGBT people in states with and without protective statutes.

For Wisconsin, we counted cisgender LGB people as protected and transgender people as unprotected (on the basis of gender identity). To estimate the numbers of cisgender LGB and transgender people (of any sexual orientation) in Wisconsin, we used estimates of the numbers of transgender youth and adults in the state as reported in [Age of Individuals who Identify as Transgender in the United States](#) and subtracted them from our estimates of all LGBT youth and adults in the state. We then rounded all LGB and transgender estimates in to the nearest 1,000.

LGBT Adults (18+)

The methodological notes for our estimates of the number of LGBT adults per state are reported in [Adult LGBT Population in the United States](#).

To determine the number of LGBT people that are protected and not protected in housing under current state statutes, we used information from the [Movement Advancement Project](#) on whether a state did or did not have a statute that explicitly prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, or in the case of Wisconsin, only on the basis of sexual orientation. In total, 21 states plus Washington DC, had a statute that extended protections in housing on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. We then counted the numbers of LGBT people in states with and without protective statutes.

For Wisconsin, we counted cisgender LGB people as protected and transgender people as unprotected (on the bases of gender identity). To estimate the numbers of cisgender LGB and transgender people (of any sexual orientation), we used an estimate of the number of transgender adults in the state as reported in [Age of Individuals who Identify as Transgender in the United States](#) and then subtracted them from our estimate of all LGBT adults in the state. We then rounded all LGB and transgender estimates in to the nearest 1,000.

To determine the number of LGBT people that are protected and not protected in credit under current state statutes, we used information from the [Movement Advancement Project](#) on whether a state did or did not have a statute that explicitly prohibits discrimination on the bases of sexual orientation and gender identity. In total, 14 states had a statute that extended protections in credit on the bases of sexual orientation and gender identity. We then counted the numbers of LGBT people in states with and without protective statutes.

LGBT workers in public and private sector employment

To determine the number of LGBT workers in public and private sector employment, we used several variables in the 2016 Gallup Daily Tracking Survey, the most recent year that government employment was collected, to create mutually non-overlapping employment classes among those in the labor force. We categorized these respondents as follows: working for the federal, state, or local government (answered 'yes' to the question "do you currently work for the Federal, State, or Local government?" and indicated which branch in a follow-up question), and in the private sector (not working for the government, but working full-time or part-time "for an employer"). We estimated the percentage LGBT in each employment class and then applied that to [2017 ACS estimates](#) of the number of LGBT people per employment class in each state. (Table S2408 "*Class of Worker by Sex for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over*," last accessed January 19, 2019). As described under LGBT Workers above, we used the same policy indicators for state statutory employment protections, and approach, including our treatment of Wisconsin protections, to count the estimated numbers of LGBT workers (by class) in states with and without protective statutes. These state estimates were then summed and the total rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Public accommodations by race/ethnicity and sex

To estimate the number of LGBT people 13 and up by race/ethnicity and sex, we obtained weighted percentages for each demographic characteristic from the 2017 [Gallup Daily Tracking Survey](#) data for LGBT-identified adults and from the [2017 Youth Risk Behavior Survey](#) for LGB-identified youth ages 13 to 17, and applied them to our estimates of the number of LGBT youth and adults in states with and without protective statutes, summed them together, and rounded to the nearest 1,000. We then hand-calculated percentages for race/ethnicity and sex among the combined group of LGBT youth and adults.

RACE/ETHNICITY

- Race/ethnicity among adults was defined on the basis of responses to two Gallup Daily Tracking Survey questions -- Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (yes/no) and race (chose all that apply.) Respondents who indicated that they are Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish origin were classified as Latino/a or Hispanic and all non-Hispanic respondents were classified by race (single race or more than one race.)
- Race/ethnicity among youth was defined on the basis of responses to two YRBS survey questions—

Hispanic or Latino (yes/no) and race (chose all that apply.) Respondents who indicated that they are Hispanic or Latino were classified as Latino/a or Hispanic and all non-Hispanic respondents were classified by race (single race or more than one race.)

SEX

- Adult were classified as male or female, based on their response to the Gallup Daily Tracking Survey question, "I am required to ask, are you male or female?"
- Youth respondents were classified as male or female, based on their response to the YRBS survey question, "What is your sex? (female/male)"

FUNDERS FOR LGBTQ ISSUES - SPECIAL REPORT



PATHWAYS FORWARD

FOUNDATION FUNDING
FOR
LGBTQ IMMIGRATION
ISSUES

BY DANILO MACHADO AND
BEN FRANCISCO MAULBECK
JULY 2014



FUNDERS FOR
LGBTQ
ISSUES



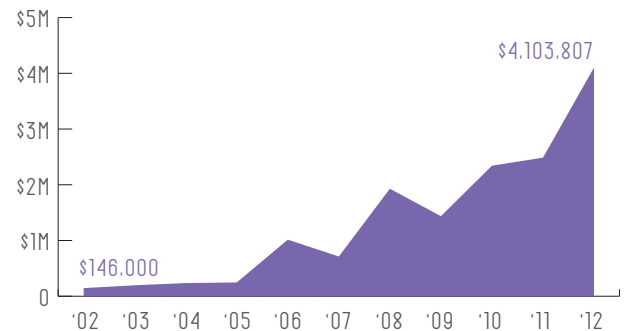
PATHWAYS FORWARD



LGBTQ IMMIGRANT RIGHTS ARE MAKING PROGRESS ...



... AND FUNDING FOR LGBTQ IMMIGRATION IS GROWING, HAVING INCREASED MORE THAN 20 FOLD IN THE LAST 10 YEARS ...



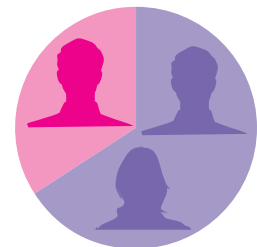
EVEN SO, LESS THAN ONE HALF OF ONE PERCENT OF ALL IMMIGRATION FUNDING SPECIFICALLY TARGETS LGBTQ IMMIGRANTS.



THERE ARE AN ESTIMATED 904,000 LGBT IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES. AT LEAST **ONE IN TEN LGBT ADULTS** IN THE U.S. WAS BORN ABROAD.



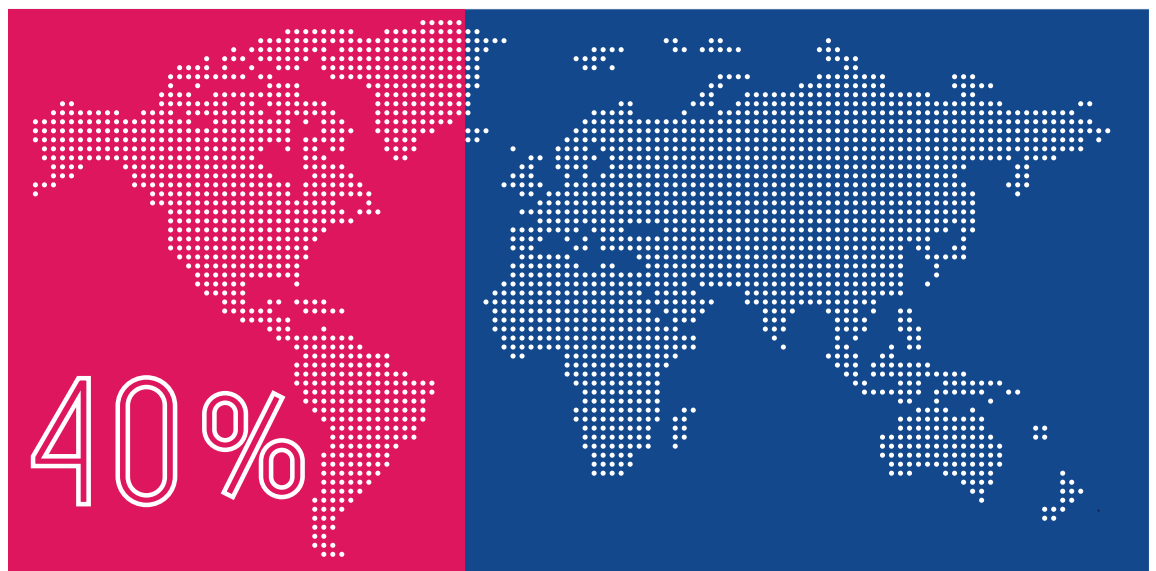
BUT MANY LGBTQ IMMIGRANTS ARE STILL LIVING IN THE SHADOWS. NEARLY A THIRD OF ALL LGBT ADULT IMMIGRANTS IN THE U.S. ARE UNDOCUMENTED.



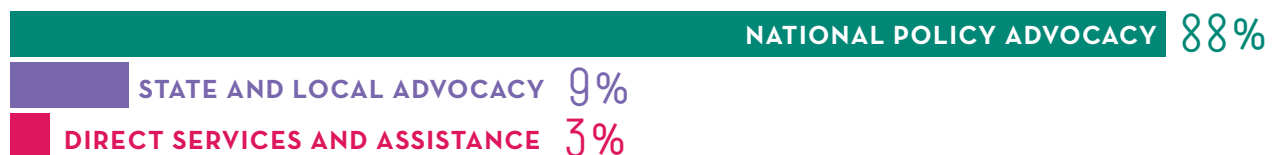
13X

IF DETAINED, LGBTQ IMMIGRANTS FACE ESPECIALLY HARSH CONDITIONS. WHEN INCARCERATED, TRANSGENDER INDIVIDUALS ARE 13 TIMES MORE LIKELY TO BE SEXUALLY ASSAULTED.

APPROXIMATELY
40 PERCENT
OF COUNTRIES
CRIMINALIZE
LGBTQ PEOPLE,
LEADING MANY
PEOPLE
TO FLEE THEIR
COUNTRIES
OF ORIGIN.



FORTUNATELY, THERE ARE A RANGE OF LGBTQ, IMMIGRANT, AND ALLIED ORGANIZATIONS WORKING TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF LGBTQ IMMIGRANTS AND ASYLUM SEEKERS THROUGH BOTH ADVOCACY AND SERVICES. NATIONAL ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVE THE LARGEST SHARE OF FUNDING:



CURRENTLY,
MORE THAN
90 PERCENT
OF LGBTQ
IMMIGRATION
FUNDING COMES
FROM THE TOP TEN
FUNDERS.

1. FORD FOUNDATION
2. ANONYMOUS FUNDERS
3. ARCUS FOUNDATION
4. GILL FOUNDATION
5. M.A.C AIDS FUND
6. EVELYN & WALTER HAAS, JR. FUND
7. FOUR FREEDOMS FUND
8. VITAL PROJECTS FUND
9. H. VAN AMERINGEN FOUNDATION
10. DAVID BOHNETT FOUNDATION

FUNDERS CAN HELP IMPROVE THE LIVED EXPERIENCE OF LGBTQ IMMIGRANTS BY:



Fund advocacy and coalition-building around LGBTQ/Immigration issues for the long term.



Support and develop LGBTQ immigrant leaders.



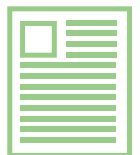
Strengthen state and local LGBTQ immigration advocacy.



Strengthen agencies and networks serving LGBTQ asylum seekers and immigrants.



Increase LGBTQ cultural competence of immigration service systems.



Provide financial assistance for immigration applications.

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INTRODUCTION

For most of the twentieth century, anyone who openly identified as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) was banned from immigrating to the United States. HIV-positive people were also barred from entry. Until 2013, the immigration system denied recognition of LGBT families: the so-called Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) prevented gay, lesbian, and bisexual U.S. citizens from sponsoring their same-sex partners for permanent residence.

Slowly, over the past three decades, all of that has changed. The ban on LGBT people was repealed in 1990, and the ban on people living with HIV was lifted in 2008. In 2013, the U.S. Supreme Court's *Windsor* decision overturned part of DOMA, recognizing the legitimacy of binational same-sex couples, ending years of separation and uncertainty for tens of thousands of couples.

But the pathway to equality and basic quality of life is still hard for the vast majority of LGBT immigrants in the U.S., who now number an estimated 904,000.¹ By comparison, New York State is home to roughly 575,000 “out” LGBT adults.³ In fact, more than a tenth of the nearly nine million “out” LGBT adults in the U.S. are immigrants.⁴

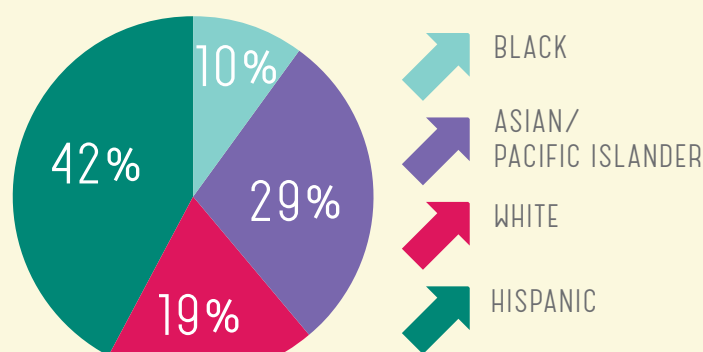
Nearly one-third of LGBTQ immigrants are undocumented. This double minority faces a double closet, a double coming out, and layered challenges. Their identities carry tangible and intangible consequences. From educational opportunity to basic health care, their pathway is one riddled with obstacles and dead ends.

The United States has also become a destination for LGBTQ asylum seekers from around the world, who come here fleeing persecution in their home countries. These LGBTQ asylum seekers also have unique needs often unaddressed by the immigration and asylum system.

LGBTQ undocumented immigrants and asylum seekers would see enormous benefit from comprehensive reform of the U.S. immigration system. Queer undocumented leaders have been among the leading advocates for such policy reforms at both the state and national levels. Alliances between LGBTQ communities and immigrant communities have proved a powerful vehicle for advancing social change in a number of contexts.

It is a period of both progress and uncertainty for LGBTQ and immigrant communities. This report provides a brief snapshot of the unique needs facing LGBTQ immigrants at this crucial moment. It provides an overview of the current state of funding for LGBTQ immigration issues, and of the varied ecology of organizations addressing LGBTQ immigration issues. Finally, it offers recommendations for funders as we look for a pathway forward.

RACE AND ETHNICITY OF LGBT IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES²



1 Gary J. Gates, “LGBT Adult Immigrants in the United States.” The Williams Institute, 2013. <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/LGBTImmigrants-Gates-Mar-2013.pdf>
2 Gates, “LGBT Adult Immigrants.”
3 “LGBT Populations.” Movement Advancement Project, 2013. www.lgbtmap.org
4 Gates, “LGBT Adult Immigrants.”



THE NEED

LGBTQ UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

Nearly a third of all LGBT adult immigrants in the U.S. are undocumented. These 267,000 undocumented LGBT immigrants must navigate two separate but similarly complex identities, often living in a double closet and facing unique challenges when their identities intersect.⁵ In particular, because of their undocumented status, these LGBTQ immigrants often face significant barriers to attaining education, employment, health care, and other necessities.



RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

Dignity Denied: LGBT Immigrants in U.S.

Immigration Detention (2013) By Sharita Gruberg

A report from Center for American Progress

Available at <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/report/2013/11/25/79987/dignity-denied-lgbt-immigrants-in-u-s-immigration-detention/>

Living in Dual Shadows: LGBT Undocumented Immigrants (2013)

By Carol Burns, Ann Garcia, and Philip E. Wolgin

A report from Center for American Progress

Available at <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/report/2013/03/08/55674/living-in-dual-shadows/>

EDUCATION: Undocumented students face many barriers in higher education. Financially, they are ineligible for most scholarships and sources of aid. In most states, they are barred from paying the in-state tuition rate, sometimes being classified as “international students.” A few states even bar them from attending certain institutions entirely. Furthermore, undocumented students often lack support in the college process, with high school guidance counselors often lacking the cultural competence or knowledge of resources to assist undocumented students.

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC ISSUES: It is estimated that at least one in five undocumented adults live in poverty compared to one in ten U.S.-born adults.⁶ Many LGBTQ immigrants cannot find employment due to their legal status or to discrimination. LGBTQ immigrants who lack familial support sometimes encounter the added burden of living on the streets, and as such are driven to the margins of the formal economy. Undocumented immigrants who are able to find employment make on average 28 percent less than the average American—or, put in other terms, 72 cents on the dollar.⁷

HEALTH CARE: More than half of adult undocumented immigrants lack health care insurance⁸, compared to only about 15 percent of the general population. While the Affordable Care Act is rapidly expanding health insurance coverage for much of the U.S. population, the Act explicitly excludes undocumented immigrants. This lack of insurance is especially concerning for LGBTQ immigrants, who must often overcome stigma to attain health care, are often at greater risk for HIV and other diseases, and often face challenges related to mental health and substance abuse.

5 Crosby Burns, Ann Garcia, Philip E. Wolgin, “Living in Dual Shadows: LGBT Undocumented Immigrants.” Center for American Progress, 2013.
6 “Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants.” Pew Hispanic Center, 2009.
7 “Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants.” Pew Hispanic Center, 2009.
8 “Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants.”

HIGHLIGHTS OF LGBTQ IMMIGRANT RIGHTS

1917

Immigration Act bars “homosexuals” from entry to U.S., along with “illiterates” and “Asiatics.”

1965

Immigration and Nationality Act affirms ban on “sexual deviants.”

1990

Immigration Act rescinds language banning LGBT people from entering the country.

1993

Congress bans HIV-positive people from entering the country.

1994

First successful asylum case based on persecution on the basis of sexual orientation.

1996

Defense of Marriage Act passes, assuring that even if same-sex couples attain legal recognition at the state level, the federal government will not recognize their relationship for the purposes of immigration.

2000

First successful asylum case based on persecution on the basis of gender identity.

2001

The DREAM (Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors) Act is first introduced in the U.S. Senate. Over the next decade, the “Dreamers” eligible for legalization under the Act—many of them LGBTQ-identified—become some of the most visible activists for immigrant rights. Since its introduction, the DREAM Act has been brought to Congress numerous times without passing, most notably in 2010, when it passed the House of Representatives, but fell five votes short in the Senate.

2008

Ban on HIV-positive people entering the U.S. is repealed.

2013

United States v. Windsor strikes down Section 3 of the Defense of Marriage Act, allowing U.S. citizens to sponsor an immigrant spouse of the same sex for the first time.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A REFUGEE AND AN ASYLUM SEEKER?

Both asylum and refugee status may be granted to people who have been persecuted on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group—such as sexual orientation or gender identity. Refugee status may only be sought from outside the United States, while you may apply for asylum from within the U.S. regardless of current immigration status. LGBTQ refugees face challenges in re-settling in the U.S. but by definition already have a legal status; LGBTQ asylum seekers face the additional difficulty of an uncertain legal status as they go through the asylum process.

LGBTQ ASYLUM SEEKERS

Consensual sex between adults of the same sex is still criminalized in over 80 countries as of 2014. While there are a host of reasons an LGBTQ person might choose to immigrate to the United States, in some cases it is simply to escape harsh criminal and social penalties, incarceration, or even death. With increasing persecution of LGBTQ people in countries such as Russia and Uganda, the need for asylum is particularly acute. Immigration Equality has reported an increase of 20 percent in asylum inquiries since mid-2013, including a 143-percent increase in inquiries from Russia and 139-percent increase in inquiries from Uganda.

Under current U.S. law, asylum seekers must file within one year of their last arrival into the U.S., and, according

to Immigration Equality, this arbitrary deadline often prevents even the most qualified candidates from filing and, is the number one reason, that prevents them from gaining asylum. The deadline is often particularly challenging for LGBTQ asylum seekers, who come to the U.S. from political contexts where they have been persecuted on the basis of their sexual orientation or gender identity; as such, it may take them some time to understand that those very same identities could provide grounds for attaining asylum.

Since asylum seekers come to the U.S. fleeing persecution, many arrive with few or no financial resources. As newcomers to the country, they often have few connections—and even if they have family or friends in the U.S., they may be isolated from them due to homophobia or transphobia. With such high-levels of isolation and such minimal resources, it is difficult for asylum seekers to attain legal assistance or to navigate the bureaucratic complexities of filing for asylum. Even for those who do manage to file an application, they must wait at least 180 days before they are legally permitted to work. Their legal status makes it difficult not only to attain income but also housing, health care, and other basic necessities. Indeed, asylum seekers are barred from receiving services supported by funds from the federal government and most state governments. In addition, many LGBTQ asylum seekers are recovering from trauma-related illnesses (e.g., post-traumatic stress disorder) and are in need of culturally competent counseling and other health services.

DETENTION

United States immigration officials placed an estimated 429,000 individuals in detention centers in 2011—which is roughly equivalent to detaining the entire city of Atlanta or Miami.⁹ Over the past decade, an estimated 3 million people have spent time in U.S. immigration detention centers. These detention centers often offer especially harsh treatment for LGBTQ detainees:

- HIV-positive people and transgender people are often denied medically necessary health care in detention.

9 John Simanski and Lesley M. Sapp, "Immigration Enforcement Actions 2011." United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement, 2012.

- Transgender detainees are often placed in gender-segregated facilities that do not match their gender identities.
- Incarcerated transgender individuals are 13 times more likely to be sexually assaulted.¹⁰
- LGBT people are often placed in solitary confinement to protect them from harassment by other detainees, creating another layer of mistreatment.

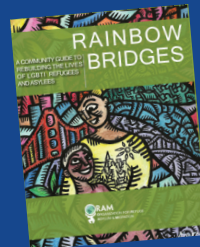
Unlike in the criminal court system, in the immigration court system there is no legal right to legal representation. Because being in detention makes it more difficult to obtain legal services, LGBTQ asylum seekers in detention are more likely to lack access to the asylum system, and as a result may be sent back to countries where they will be subject to imprisonment, torture, or execution.

BINATIONAL SAME-SEX COUPLES

As a result of the *United States v. Windsor* decision striking down Section 3 of DOMA, many of the 24,700 non-citizens in binational same-sex couples have been able to seek permanent residence for the first time. However, the spirit of that ruling and the letter of the law may at times still be at odds. For example, binational couples living in states without marriage equality may face difficulties getting the marriage license they need in order to begin the path toward legal residence. This is particularly a challenge in border states, where checkpoints are numerous, making it hard for couples to travel to a state that does have marriage equality. Also, couples separated by deportation before *Windsor* are currently still barred from re-entry.

WHAT'S HAPPENING AT THE BORDER?

The past several years have seen a rapid rise in the number of unaccompanied migrant children crossing the Southern border of the U.S. Most of these minors are fleeing pervasive gang violence in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimates that 58 percent of these children were forcibly displaced and warrant international protection. Though less widely reported, there has also been a rise in adults from Central America and Mexico seeking asylum at the border. When violence and exploitation are widespread in societies, vulnerable minorities such as LGBTQ people are often disproportionately affected. While a comprehensive study has yet to be conducted, anecdotal reports from journalists and service providers indicate that a number of the migrants and asylum-seekers at the border are LGBTQ and face unique harms related to homophobia and transphobia.



RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

Rainbow Bridges: A Community Guide to Rebuilding the Lives of LGBTI Refugees and Asylees (2012)

A report from the Organization for Refuge, Asylum and Migration (ORAM) Available at: <http://www.oraminternational.org/images/stories/PDFs/oram-rainbow-bridges-2012-web.pdf>

The Surge in Arrivals of Unaccompanied Immigrant Children: Recommendations for Philanthropic Response

A report from Grantmakers Concerned with Immigrants and Refugees (GCIR) Available at: <https://www.gcir.org/sites/default/files/resources/GCIR%20UAC%20Crisis%20-%20Recommendations%20for%20Philanthropy%20June%202014%20FINAL.pdf>

¹⁰ Valerie Jenness, Ph.D., Cheryl Maxson, Ph.D., Kristy N. Matsuda, M.A., & Jennifer Macy Sumner, M.A., "Violence in California Correctional Facilities: An Empirical Examination of Sexual Assault." University of California, Irvine, 2007. <http://ucicorrections.seweb.uci.edu/2007/04/14/violence-in-california-correctional-facilities-an-empirical-examination-of-sexual-assault-3/>



THE FUNDING

LGBTQ IMMIGRATION FUNDING: OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT

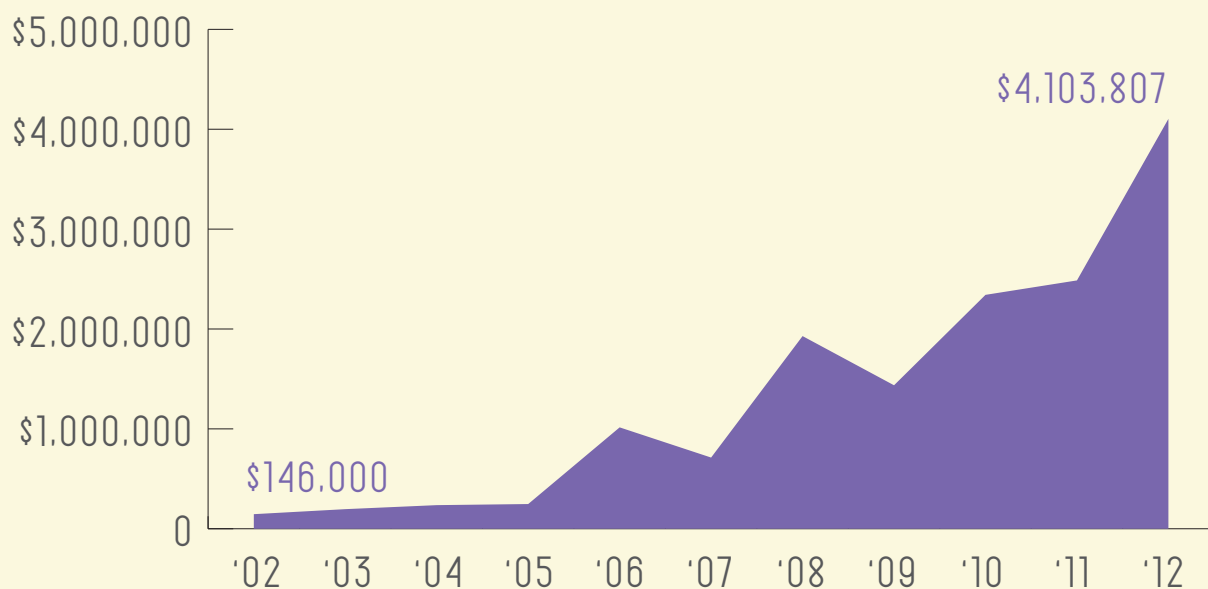
U.S. foundation funding for LGBTQ immigrants, refugees, and asylees around the globe has historically been modest, only recently exceeding \$1 million annually. Nevertheless, it has grown rapidly—from barely \$150,000 in 2002 to more than \$4 million in 2012—an increase of more than 20-fold in just a decade. These figures include funding for LGBTQ immigrants in the U.S. as well as funding for LGBTQ refugees and migrants internationally.

Looking only at domestic funding for LGBTQ immigrants—the primary focus of this report—foundation funding specifically targeting LGBTQ immigrants in the U.S. totaled \$4.6 million in 2011-2012.

This constitutes approximately 2.4 percent of the total \$196 million in domestic LGBTQ funding for 2011-2012.

According to the Foundation Center, 2011 foundation funding for immigrants in the U.S. totaled \$275 million.¹¹ That same year, \$1.5 million was awarded for LGBTQ immigration issues in the U.S., constituting one half of one percent of the year's immigration funding.

FUNDING FOR LGBTQ IMMIGRANTS, ASYLEES, AND REFUGEES (2002-2012)



¹¹ "Foundation Stats," The Foundation Center, 2013. <http://data.foundationcenter.org/>

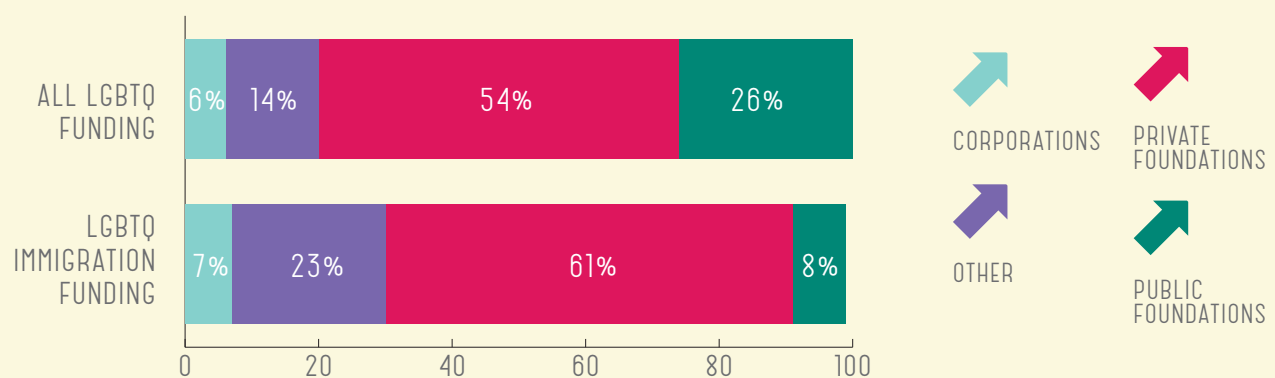
TOP TEN LGBTQ IMMIGRATION FUNDERS (2011-2012)

1. FORD FOUNDATION \$1,200,000	5. M.A.C. AIDS FUND \$350,000	8. VITAL PROJECTS FUND \$100,000
2. ANONYMOUS FUNDERS \$1,100,000	6. EVELYN & WALTER HAAS, JR. FUND \$246,000	8. H. VAN AMERINGEN FOUNDATION \$100,000
3. ARCUS FOUNDATION \$730,000	7. PUBLIC INTEREST PROJECTS - FOUR FREEDOMS FUND \$215,000	10. DAVID BOHNETT FOUNDATION \$85,000
4. GILL FOUNDATION \$395,000		

TOP TEN LGBTQ IMMIGRATION GRANTEES (2011-2012)

1. IMMIGRATION EQUALITY \$1,282,022	5. NATIONAL IMMIGRATION LAW CENTER (FOR THE QUEER UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS PROJECT) \$125,000	6. ONE COLORADO EDUCATION FUND \$60,000
2. POLITICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATES \$1,200,000	6. COLORADO IMMIGRANT RIGHTS COALITION \$60,000	9. EQUALITY MARYLAND FOUNDATION \$50,000
3. HEARTLAND ALLIANCE FOR HUMAN NEEDS & HUMAN RIGHTS \$1,140,000	6. PROGRESSIVE LEADERSHIP ALLIANCE OF NEVADA \$60,000	9. LIBERTY HILL FOUNDATION \$50,000
4. NATIONAL CENTER FOR LESBIAN RIGHTS \$246,000		9. CAUSA OF OREGON \$50,000
		9. PUBLIC INTEREST PROJECTS \$50,000

SOURCES OF FUNDING BY FOUNDATION TYPE (2011-2012)



SOURCES OF LGBTQ IMMIGRATION FUNDING

More than 90 percent of LGBTQ immigration funding came from the top ten funders alone. Generally, the top funders of LGBTQ immigration issues—the Arcus Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Gill Foundation, and The Evelyn & Water Haas, Jr. Fund—are the same foundations that top the list of funders for the LGBTQ movement overall.¹² The most notable exception is the M.A.C. AIDS fund, which is number five on the list of LGBTQ immigration funders but is not among the top ten funders of LGBTQ issues overall.

Private foundations provide 61 percent of all foundation funding for LGBTQ immigration issues. This is an even larger share than the 54 percent of funding that private foundations provide for LGBTQ funding overall. Community foundations and other public foundations provide a smaller share of funding for LGBTQ immigration issues than they do for LGBTQ funding overall, while corporate funders provide a larger share.



RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

Immigration Equality Asylum Manual (2006)

A report from Immigration Equality

Available at: <https://immigrationequality.org/issues/law-library/lgbth-asylum-manual/>

Immigration Law and the Transgender Client (2008)

by Victoria Neilson and Kristina Wertz

A book commissioned by Immigration Equality and Transgender Law Center

Available at: <https://immigrationequality.org/issues/law-library/trans-manual/>

¹² “2012 Tracking Report: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender & Queer Grantmaking by U.S. Foundations.” Funders for LGBTQ Issues, 2013. http://www.lgbtfunders.org/files/2012_Tracking_Report_Lesbian_Gay_Bisexual_Transgender_and_Queer_Grantmaking_by_US_Foundations.pdf



THE ASSETS

THE ECOLOGY OF ORGANIZATIONS ADDRESSING LGBTQ IMMIGRATION ISSUES

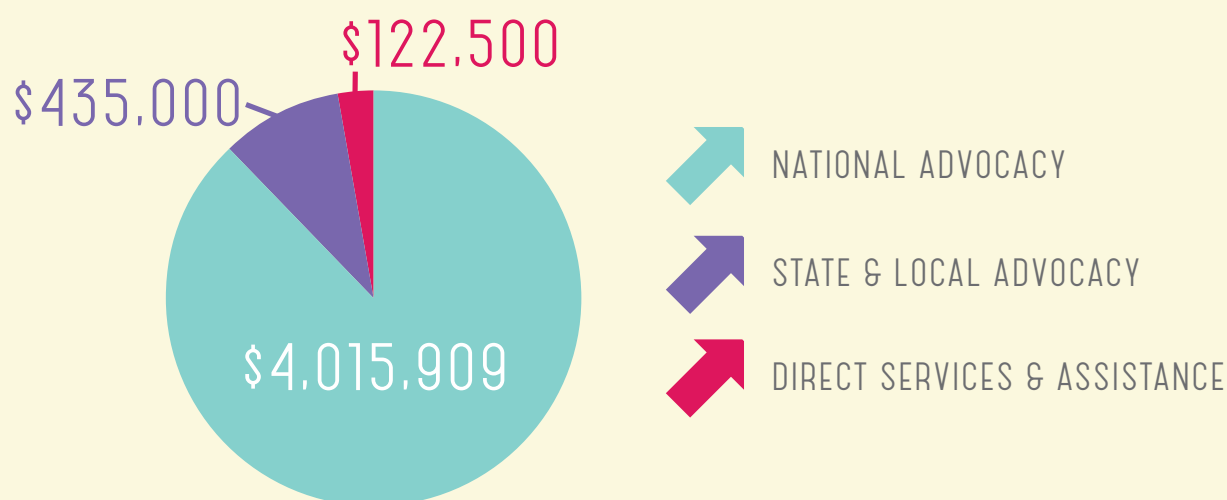
A range of organizations are working to address the needs of LGBTQ immigrants and asylum seekers in the U.S. Organizations working on LGBTQ immigration largely focus on one of three areas: (1) national policy advocacy; (2) state and local advocacy; and (3) direct services and assistance for LGBTQ immigrants.

National advocacy organizations constitute the most well-resourced and developed portion of the LGBTQ immigration civic sector, capturing about \$4 million, or more than 80 percent of domestic foundation funding. It should be noted that some of these national organizations, such as Immigration Equality and the National Center for Lesbian Rights, also litigate or offer legal services, but the foundation funding they receive is primarily for their advocacy work.

By comparison, state and local advocacy efforts received \$435,000, and service providers captured only \$122,500. These portions of the sector are less well-resourced and have wider gaps, but nevertheless offer significant assets for funders to build upon.

This section provides an overview of the varied “ecology” of organizations working to address LGBTQ immigration issues at all three of these levels.

DOMESTIC LGBTQ IMMIGRATION FUNDING, BY STRATEGY AND GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS (2011-12)



INFRASTRUCTURE FOR NATIONAL ADVOCACY ON LGBTQ/IMMIGRATION ISSUES

ASSETS TO BUILD ON	GAPS AND CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small but potent set of organizations specifically focused on advocating for LGBTQ immigrants • Wide range of organizations advocating from both the LGBTQ and immigrant perspectives, particularly through legislative advocacy and litigation • Many LGBTQ undocumented activists who have become visible and effective leaders, spokespeople, and connectors in a range of movements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danger of “issue fatigue” from both donors and allied advocates. • Grassroots organizing and awareness-raising efforts are relatively under-resourced.

NATIONAL LGBTQ IMMIGRANT ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS: A handful of organizations have a core focus specifically on advancing policies that will improve the lives of LGBTQ immigrants. The largest and most visible of these organizations is Immigration Equality, which was a vocal advocate for immigration reform inclusive of binational couples. Since *Windsor*, Immigration Equality has continued to advocate for immigration legislation and executive action that will address the unique needs of LGBTQ asylum seekers and LGBTQ people in detention.

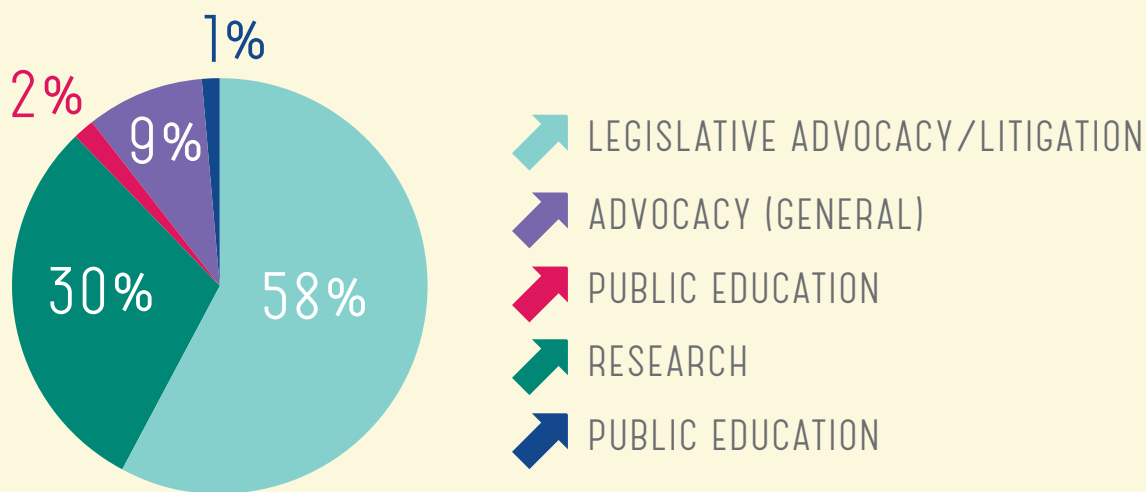
At the international level, the Organization for Refuge, Asylum, & Migration (ORAM), has played a leading role in educating and training non-governmental organizations and governments to be more inclusive and responsive to the needs of LGBTI refugees and asylum seekers. The International Gay & Lesbian Human Rights Commission (IGLHRC) has produced research and documentation of human rights abuses of LGBTI people around the world, providing essential supporting evidence for the claims of asylum seekers in the U.S. and elsewhere.

A number of smaller organizations rooted in LGBTQ immigrant communities in the U.S. have also led significant advocacy campaigns around LGBTQ immigration issues, with notable examples including the National Queer Asian Pacific Islander Alliance (NQAPIA), the Queer Undocumented Immigrant Project (QUIP), and the Trans Latin@ Coalition. Often these groups have local chapters or affiliates, and as such they have been able to play an important role in bridging national advocacy efforts with local groups, leaders, and constituents.

ALLIED ORGANIZATIONS: Several leading national LGBTQ advocacy organizations have integrated immigration issues into their policy agendas. For example, GetEqual has made immigration reform a core priority for its grassroots

movement-building and direct actions. The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force (NGLTF) has been a strong voice for immigration reform, participating in the Coordinating Committee of the Alliance for Citizenship and featuring immigrant rights prominently at its Creating Change conference. The National Center for Lesbian Rights has litigated for LGBTQ people facing immigration challenges and has also helped raise awareness around how immigration affects LGBTQ communities. Other examples include the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU),

LGBTQ IMMIGRATION FUNDING FOR NATIONAL ADVOCACY, BY STRATEGY FUNDED (2011-2012)



GLAAD, the Gay Straight Alliance (GSA) Network, Lambda Legal, the National Center for Transgender Equality, and Transgender Law Center, all of which have spoken out for immigration reform and immigrant rights.

Similarly, several national immigration, social justice, and human rights advocacy organizations have begun to address LGBTQ issues. Examples include the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), The Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund (MALDEF), National Council of La Raza, Center for Community Change, Human Rights First, and the National Immigration Law Center (NILC).

In addition, progressive think tanks such as the Center for American Progress, Political Research Associates, and the Williams Institute have provided invaluable research on LGBTQ immigrants and the policies that affect them.

QUEER UNDOCUMENTED LEADERSHIP: Across a range of organizations, a number of young LGBTQ undocumented activists have emerged as visible and effective leaders. Many of these leaders became active through the undocumented youth or “Dreamers” movement, which initially focused on advocating for the DREAM act, a federal bill that would create a conditional path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants who originally entered the country as minors. Over the past decade, the movement has grown in scale, and undocumented youth have become some of the most visible advocates for immigrant rights. Many of the Dreamers identify as LGBTQ, and have intentionally come out publicly as both queer and undocumented, placing them in a unique position to serve as spokespeople and natural bridge-builders across the LGBTQ and immigrant rights movements. Queer undocu-

WHAT IS DACA?

DACA stands for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, an administrative relief program for undocumented immigrants who came to the U.S. before the age of 16 and meet other requirements. For those who receive it, DACA provides work authorization and defers deportation for two years. As of early 2014, more than 600,000 people have received DACA. Those who applied when the program was first announced in summer 2012 must now re-apply.¹³

mented immigrants are now found in a number of leadership positions—not only in explicitly LGBTQ immigrant programs such as QUIP, but also in LGBTQ organizations such as GetEqual and in immigration advocacy networks such as Immigrant Youth Coalition and United We Dream. Programs such as the Queer Dream Summer National Internship Program and the Pipeline Project for LGBTQ leaders of color offer potential vehicles to further develop queer immigrant leaders.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES: National advocacy for LGBTQ immigrant rights has become more prominent in recent years due to a concerted effort on the part of funders and

leading organizations across the LGBTQ and immigrant rights movements. With immigration reform currently stalled in Congress, there is a danger of “issue” fatigue for both funders and allied leaders.

A number of national organizations working on LGBTQ immigration issues have a high capacity for legislative advocacy and litigation. Capacity and resources are less developed for other advocacy strategies, such as grassroots organizing and public education. With media coverage of immigration issues often lopsided, there is a real need to offer counter-narratives and lift up positive stories of LGBTQ immigrants. One model for this work is found in Cuéntame, a project of Brave New Films which has used short videos and other social media to disseminate stories of immigrants, including LGBTQ immigrants.

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR STATE AND LOCAL ADVOCACY ON LGBTQ/IMMIGRATION ISSUES

ASSETS TO BUILD ON	GAPS AND CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In some states, LGBT equality organizations or immigrant rights organizations have effectively advocated at the intersections of the two issues.• At the local level, grassroots groups rooted in LGBTQ immigrant communities have the potential to serve as bridges and spokespeople on LGBTQ immigrant rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The policy context of many states is fairly conservative, with high resistance to LGBTQ and immigrant rights and, in some cases, active efforts to curtail the civil rights of both communities.• Many states are home to only a handful of advocacy organizations addressing LGBTQ issues or immigrant rights, which are often under-resourced and stretched to capacity.

¹³ “Number of I-821D, Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals by Fiscal Year, Quarter, Intake, Biometrics and Case Status: 2012-2014.” United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, March 2014. http://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/All%20Form%20Types/DACA/I821d_daca_fy2014qtr2.pdf

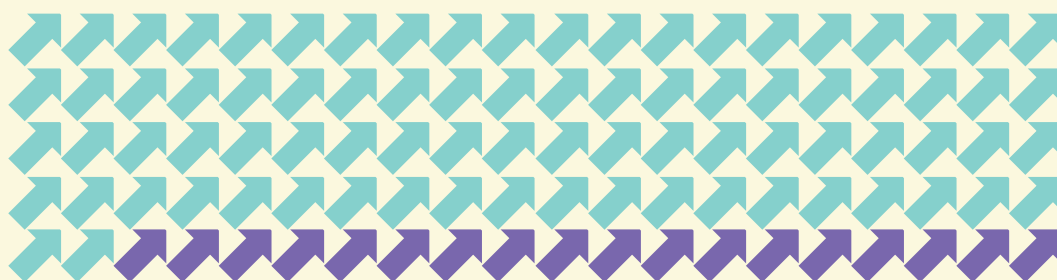
STATE ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS AND COALITIONS: In some states, state-level LGBTQ, Latino, or immigrant advocacy organizations have effectively advanced policies that benefit LGBTQ immigrants. In Oregon, Basic Rights Oregon, the state LGBT equality organization; Causa, the state Latino immigrant advocacy organization; and Western States Center, a broad progressive organization, have all worked in coalition to advocate for issues ranging from immigrant rights to marriage equality. Similarly, Colorado has seen effective advocacy for LGBTQ immigrants on the part of both the Colorado Immigrant Rights Coalition and One Colorado. Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada has also advocated for both LGBTQ equality and immigrant rights.

INTERSECTIONAL GRASSROOTS GROUPS: At the local level, many grassroots organizations are working to mobilize LGBTQ immigrants around the issues that directly affect them. Many of these groups are rooted in LGBTQ immigrant communities or LGBTQ communities of color, and are inherently intersectional. The Association of Latino Men for Action (ALMA), a grassroots group of gay Latino men, has worked in coalition with other groups for immigrant rights in the Chicago area. Several QUIP chapters and other local immigrant youth groups have organized LGBTQ undocumented immigrants at the local level. At the regional level, Southerners on New Ground (SONG) has worked to mobilize LGBTQ immigrants and people of color in the South around the issues that most affect them.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES: Few states have seen the level of LGBTQ-immigrant coalition-building found in Colorado and Oregon. In many states, particularly outside the Northeast and West Coast, there are simply very few staffed organizations advocating for LGBTQ issues or immigrant rights. What organizations do exist are often strapped for resources, making it difficult to allocate the time and resources required for long-term coalition-building work.

Immigrant and LGBTQ communities also face severe political opposition in many states, particularly in the South and Southwest, where the rights of immigrants, LGBTQ people, and people of color have been under attack in the form of harsh anti-immigrant measures, bills granting religious groups broad license to discriminate, and strict voter identification laws. Unfortunately these are also the states where the infrastructure for state and local LGBTQ and immigrant advocacy is weakest.

LGBTQ IMMIGRATION FUNDING FOR STATE AND LOCAL ADVOCACY, BY STRATEGY FUNDED (2011-2012)



82%
STATE-LEVEL ADVOCACY

18%
LOCAL GRASSROOTS
ORGANIZING

Another challenge in many states is the role of the Catholic Church and its affiliates, which have been important champions of immigrant rights but have offered significant opposition to LGBTQ rights. In states such as Colorado, Illinois, and Massachusetts, the Catholic Campaign for Human Development – a Catholic anti-poverty funder that supports many immigrant organizations – threatened to revoke funding from immigrant groups if they continued to work in partnership with LGBTQ communities. For the most part, immigrant advocacy organizations stood by their LGBTQ partners and returned the funds. In some cases, LGBTQ funders and allies were able to give or raise funds to make up for the loss in funding. Nevertheless, the Catholic Church’s opposition remains a significant challenge for LGBTQ-immigrant coalitions, especially at the state level.

SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE FOR LGBTQ IMMIGRANTS

ASSETS TO BUILD ON	GAPS AND CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal service providers offering assistance to LGBTQ asylum seekers and LGBTQ immigrants in detention. • Burgeoning network of faith-based and other volunteer efforts offering support to address housing and other basic needs of asylum seekers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal constraints and other barriers make it difficult for LGBTQ undocumented immigrants to access basic needs such as health care, housing, and employment. • Outside of legal services, resources specifically targeting LGBTQ immigrants and asylum-seekers are sparse and severely under-resourced.

LEGAL SERVICE PROVIDERS: Several organizations provide legal services to LGBTQ immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers. The Heartland Alliance’s National Immigrant Justice Center in Chicago provides representation for LGBTQ and HIV-positive asylum seekers and LGBTQ immigrants in detention. Immigration Equality, in addition to its advocacy work, provides legal assistance to hundreds of LGBTQ and HIV-positive asylum seekers annually, as well as assistance to LGBTQ immigrants in detention. LGBT legal organizations such as the National Center for Lesbian Rights, also offer legal services for LGBTQ immigrants and asylum seekers.

LGBTQ ASYLUM SUPPORT SERVICES: A small but burgeoning set of organizations have begun to address the needs of LGBTQ refugees and asylum seekers beyond legal services. HIAS, the oldest refugee resettlement organization in the world, has a federal grant that is specifically dedicated to assisting LGBTQ refugees and asylees with their resettlement in the U.S., including basic needs such as housing and medical services. Unfortunately, HIAS and other federally funded programs are able to assist refugees and people who have already been granted asylum, but are prohibited from helping asylum seekers. Far fewer resources exist for asylum seekers: the federal government and most states do not allow their funding to be used for asylum seekers. Organizations such as the LGBT Asylum Support Task Force in Worcester, Massachusetts, and the Center for Integration and Courageous Living in Chicago help LGBTQ asylum seekers secure housing and basic necessities such as food and clothing. Many of these groups are rooted in faith-based

FUNDER COLLABORATION ON LGBTQ IMMIGRATION ISSUES

OVER THE YEARS, FUNDERS HAVE WORKED TOGETHER THROUGH A NUMBER OF COLLABORATIVE INITIATIVES TO ADVANCE THE RIGHTS AND WELL-BEING OF LGBTQ IMMIGRANTS.

EMMA LAZARUS FUND: In the late 1990s, in response to welfare reform cutting benefits for millions of immigrants, the Open Society Foundations launched the \$50 million Emma Lazarus Fund. Working through local intermediaries and collaboratives, the initiative provided naturalization services and citizenship classes helping hundreds of thousands of immigrants become citizens, undoubtedly including many LGBTQ immigrants.

FOUR FREEDOMS FUND: This collaborative funding initiative was established in 2003 and is housed at Public Interest Projects. Over the past decade, the Fund has awarded more than \$79 million in grants to build the capacity of the immigrant rights field, with a focus on policy advocacy, communications, and collaboration and alliance-building. Several LGBTQ-focused funders, such as the Arcus Foundation and the Gill Foundation, have participated in the Collaborative, which has supported coalition-building between LGBTQ organizations and immigrant rights groups in several states.

LGBT DREAMERS FUND: Launched in 2012 with a challenge grant from the Evelyn & Walter Haas, Jr. Fund, the LGBT Dreamers Fund helped more than 160 young LGBT undocumented immigrants pay the fees required to apply for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA). Housed at the Liberty Hill Foundation, more than 60 LGBTQ organizations and donors contributed to the Fund.

RACIAL JUSTICE FUND: This new fund aims to develop and strengthen a strategic and effective advocacy sector addressing the needs of LGBTQ communities of color. Housed at the Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice, and supported by the Ford Foundation, the Arcus Foundation and an anonymous donor, the Fund supports efforts for LGBTQ people of color to influence the issues and policies that most affect them, including LGBTQ immigrant rights.

communities such as the United Church of Christ and Unitarian Universalist Association. Some have small staffs, but they largely operate through networks of unpaid volunteers. Nearly all of their financial support comes from small donations from individuals. The LGBT Faith and Asylum Network (LGBT-FAN) has brought together a diverse coalition of faith and community organizations, service providers, and LGBTQ and immigration policy organizations to increase coordination of their efforts and address the needs of LGBTQ asylum seekers. LGBT-FAN has also established a charitable fund to make grants to support asylum seekers' living expenses.

LGBTQ COMMUNITY CENTERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS: The Movement Advancement Project's LGBT Community Center Survey Report indicates that 40 percent of LGBT community centers offer services in languages other than English and 15 percent provide programming specifically targeting LGBTQ immigrants.¹⁴ Centers in cities such as Los Angeles, New York, and Washington, DC, offer services such as counseling, legal clinics, referral services, and support groups for LGBTQ immigrants and immigrants living with HIV.

Other LGBT service agencies, including some HIV/AIDS service organizations, also have programs that serve significant numbers of LGBT immigrants. For example, GMHC's Sustainability Living Fund provides rental assistance to eligible residents of New York City with HIV/AIDS, including undocumented immigrants who do not qualify for Federal Aid.

GAPS AND CHALLENGES: Outside of legal services, the service infrastructure specifically targeting the needs of LGBTQ immigrants is weak and severely under-resourced. This is especially concerning, since, as noted above, this population faces unique needs and barriers when it comes to education, health care, and jobs. Moreover, mainstream service providers and institutions often lack the cultural competence to effectively serve immigrants, LGBTQ people, or both.

The larger immigration system itself is perpetually over-burdened and lacks the capacity to effectively manage large influxes. As of June 2014, U.S. immigration courts had a backlog of more than 375,000 pending cases and an average wait time of 587 days.¹⁵ If and when large policy changes such as comprehensive immigration reform are implemented—or even in the case of smaller steps such as administrative relief—the system is likely to be significantly strained.

Finally, many LGBTQ undocumented immigrants do not access what resources are available due to financial barriers or simple lack of awareness. For instance, although more than 1.1 million immigrants are estimated to be eligible for DACA, only about 600,000 have applied for and received the benefits of the program. The remaining 500,000 are either unaware of the program, lack the resources to pay the application fees, or fear that it will not guarantee safety for themselves or their families.

14 "2014 LGBT Community Center Survey Report: Assessing the Capacity and Programs of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community Centers." CenterLink and Movement Advancement Project, 2014; "2012 LGBT Community Center Survey Report: Assessing the Capacity and Programs of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community Centers." CenterLink and Movement Advancement Project, 2012. <http://lgbtmap.org/2014-lgbt-community-center-survey-report>

15 "Juvenile Cases Help Push Immigration Court Backlog to New High." Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, Syracuse University, July 2014.

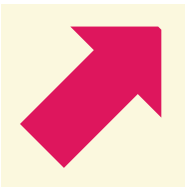


RECOMMENDATIONS



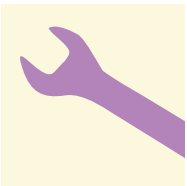
1. FUND ADVOCACY AND COALITION-BUILDING AROUND LGBTQ/IMMIGRATION ISSUES FOR THE LONG TERM.

With major reforms of the immigration system now appearing unlikely over the next two years, it is crucial to sustain and build a strong ecology of organizations to collectively mobilize diverse communities around the rights of LGBTQ immigrants. Over the short term, strong LGBTQ-immigrant coalitions will be crucial for advancing pro-LGBTQ and pro-immigrant policies at the state and local level, and at the national level through administrative relief. Over the longer term, these coalitions will be essential to successfully advancing policies for social change at the national level, ranging from comprehensive immigration reform to nondiscrimination protections based on sexual orientation and gender identity.



2. SUPPORT AND DEVELOP LGBTQ IMMIGRANT LEADERS.

A number of young LGBTQ immigrants from the DREAM movement are now entering positions of leadership not only in the immigrant rights movement, but also in LGBTQ rights movement and other social change movements. Many of these young leaders are natural and effective spokespersons as well as adept and authentic coalition-builders. Funders have an opportunity to support and develop these leaders as a strategy for building stronger and more interconnected social change movements.



3. STRENGTHEN STATE AND LOCAL LGBTQ IMMIGRATION ADVOCACY.

Many key policies around LGBTQ and immigration issues are shaped at the state level, yet funding for organizations working at the state and local levels constitutes less than one-tenth of LGBTQ immigration funding. There is a particularly great need to strengthen state and local infrastructure in the Southeast and Southwest, where policies aimed at curtailing the rights of LGBTQ people and immigrants are being pursued. Funding for local and state-level organizations is an area where community foundations and other place-based funders may play an especially important role, as these local funders often have a deep understanding of the unique regions they serve.



4. STRENGTHEN AGENCIES AND NETWORKS SERVING LGBTQ ASYLUM SEEKERS AND IMMIGRANTS.

Demand for services for LGBTQ asylum seekers and undocumented immigrants far exceeds the current capacity of the handful of organizations working to address this population's needs—which include not only legal services but also housing, health care, and employment opportunities. Funders have an opportunity to build the capacity of the burgeoning set of faith-based groups, community centers, and networks seeking to address the unique needs of this population.



5. INCREASE CULTURAL COMPETENCE OF IMMIGRATION SERVICE SYSTEMS.

Most LGBTQ immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers are likely to interact with mainstream service systems, including government agencies and mainstream immigrant service providers. Funders have an opportunity to increase the cultural competence of these systems to address the unique needs of LGBTQ people. The LGBTQ cultural competence of mainstream service systems will become especially important if and when comprehensive immigration reform is passed; millions of immigrants will require services and processing in the same period, including hundreds of thousands of LGBTQ immigrants.



6. PROVIDE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR IMMIGRATION APPLICATIONS.

Initiatives such as the LGBT Dreamers Fund not only covered the direct costs for young LGBTQ immigrants to apply for DACA, it also helped raise awareness of the program. Now, two years after the program was launched, many DACA recipients are due for renewal. It is crucial that qualifying youth, particularly those who identify as LGBTQ, have access to the information and resources to apply for or renew their DACA. As immigration policy evolves, DACA renewal, recognition of binational same-sex couples, expanded administrative relief, and comprehensive immigration reform may provide opportunities for funders to financially assist low-income LGBTQ immigrants in attaining a recognized legal status.

METHODOLOGY

This report combines LGBTQ funding data captured for the 2012 Tracking Report: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer Grantmaking by U.S. Foundations and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer Grantmaking by U.S. Foundations – Calendar Year ‘11. For these reports, requests for grant information were sent to nearly 700 grantmakers. All types of foundations were surveyed - private, public, community, and corporate - as well as nonprofit organizations with grantmaking programs. Information was obtained predominantly through self-reporting by grantmakers, as well as a review of 990s and annual reports.

This report specifically focuses on LGBTQ immigration issues in the United States and captures grants made to support: (1) organizations that specifically focus on LGBTQ immigrant issues; (2) programs and projects that focus specifically on LGBTQ immigrants or LGBTQ immigration issues; and (3) coalition work between LGBTQ and immigrant rights organizations.

The data does not include grants to organizations or projects that are generally inclusive of LGBTQ immigrants unless they explicitly target LGBTQ immigrants or address an LGBTQ immigration issue. For example, a grant awarded to a LGBTQ community center to develop a new mental health initiative, open and welcoming to all LGBTQ individuals, including LGBTQ immigrants, would not have been included in the data. If that same center was funded to provide mental health assistance specifically to LGBTQ immigrants, then the grant would have been included.

Re-granting dollars are included in charts that rank individual grantmakers to accurately show the overall level of LGBTQ funding provided by each grantmaker. As a result, the charts that rank grantmakers “double-count” re-granting when aggregated. However, for all other tabulations and charts, we have not included dollars awarded for the purpose of re-granting, so as to avoid double counting.

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MISSION

Funders for LGBTQ Issues works to mobilize the philanthropic resources that enhance the well-being of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer communities, promote equity and advance racial, economic and gender justice.

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