

LGBTQ Grantmaking by U.S. Foundations

# 2022 RESOURCE TRACKING REPORT 

## LGBTQ Grantmaking by U.S. Foundations



Total Grantees
includes regranting
U.S. only

Foundation funding for LGBTQ* communities and causes from U.S.-based foundations totaled \$258.1 million in 2022. This 2022 total is a nominal increase of $\$ 7.3$ million (less than 3 percent) from the $\$ 250.8$ million in total funding reported in 2021, but in real dollars, foundation support actually decreased due to inflation. ${ }^{2}$ Additional funding above and beyond the 2021 level of inflation, which was 8 percent according to the Consumer Price Index, would have been necessary to overcome the impact of inflation on funding for LGBTQ communities. ${ }^{3}$ In effect, inflation washed out the nominal increase in funding for LGBTQ communities and issues observed in 2022. This decrease is especially troubling in light of findings presented in our last resource tracking report, which revealed the most vulnerable LGBTQ communities were already experiencing stagnated funding. As grantmakers continue to consider myriad factors when making funding decisions, we encourage them to adjust their funding levels to account for the ongoing and lasting impact of inflation on their grantees.
*Throughout this report, the acronym "LGBTQ" is inclusive of LGBTQ communities and individuals in all our diversity, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and trans, queer and questioning, intersex, asexual and agender, two-spirit, and all persons who identify as LGBTQ+.

Domestic Annual LGBTQ Grant Dollars, 2011-2022
Foundation funding for LGBTQ Issues from U.S. Foundations totaled \$258.1 million in 2022.









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For every $\$ \mathbf{1 0 0}$ awarded by U.S. foundations in 2022, only 25 cents specifically supported LGBTQ communities and issues in the United States. ${ }^{5}$ This is less than the 28 cents for every $\$ 100$ awarded by U.S. foundations in 2021.

## Top 10 Funders of LGBTQ Issues, by Total Dollar Amount, 2022

In 2022, the top ten funders of domestic LGBTQ communities and issues awarded $\$ 149.2$ million, accounting for approximately 52 percent of all funding from U.S.-based foundations for domestic LGBTQ communities and issues. This amount decreased from the $\$ 168.8$ million awarded by the top ten domestic funders in 2021, which represented 60 percent of total funding for that year. Foundation support for LGBTQ communities and causes in the U.S. remained top-heavy in 2022.

Gilead Sciences \$38.7M

The California Tides Robert Wood Endowment Foundation \$11.1M

Johnson Gill The Chicago Foundation Foundation s9.2M s9.0M

Community Trust \$6.9M

Arcus Third Wave Foundation Fund $\$ 6.2 \mathrm{M} \quad \$ 6.0 \mathrm{M}$
*This graphic includes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting in order to account for the total funding that each U.S. foundation awarded for LGBTQ communities and causes in 2022.

Local and State Funding of LGBTQ Issues, by State, 2022


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#### Abstract

We are pleased to share the 2022 Resource Tracking Report: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) Grantmaking by U.S. Foundations. This 20th edition of the annual tracking report builds upon our updated approach to grant reporting, which has been developed in partnership with Strength in Numbers Consulting Group, an LGBTQ-led research firm with expertise in philanthropic strategy and evaluation. This approach is guided by our continued commitment to sustainability, transparency, and durability to develop consistent research protocols and methodologies that can grow with Funders for LGBTQ Issues, and respond to the evolving needs of the philanthropic sector and LGBTQ* communities across the country.


[^1]Consistent with the 2021 Resource Tracking Report, this edition of the Resource Tracking Report looks only at U.S. foundation funding to domestic LGBTQ communities and issues. Anyone interested in the global LGBTQ funding landscape should consult the Global Resources Report, a robust biennial report series produced by the Global Philanthropy Project. ${ }^{6}$

For this report, we identified 6,110 grants for domestic LGBTQ communities and issues from 903 foundations in 2022 , for a total of $\$ 258.1$ million, excluding funding for the purpose of regranting.' Though the 2022 total represents a slight nominal increase of \$7.3 million (less than 3 percent increase) from
the total of \$250.8 million in grantmaking from U.S. foundations in 2021, there was a real-dollar decrease in total funding for LGBTQ communities and causes in 2022 due to the impact of inflation. As a result, additional funding above and beyond the 2021 level of inflation, which was 8 percent according to the Consumer Price Index, would have been necessary to overcome the impact of inflation on the total funding for LGBTQ communities in $2022 .{ }^{8}$ According to an analysis completed by Candid as part of the Foundation Giving Forecast Survey, approximately one in five funders reported that inflation impacted 2022 grantmaking decisions, and only 29 percent of funders anticipated that inflation would impact grantmaking decisions in $2023 .{ }^{9}$

[^2]> As grantmakers continue to consider myriad factors when making funding decisions, we encourage them to adjust their funding levels to account for the ongoing and lasting impact of inflation on their grantees.

Another key finding from the 2022 data is that a total of $\$ 48.2$ million was awarded to transgender communities in the U.S. in 2022, which represents a 34 percent increase from the $\$ 36.0$ million that were awarded to these communities in 2021. For every \$100 awarded by U.S. foundations in 2022, 4.6 cents specifically supported transgender communities and issues in that year. Based on other tracking methods used by Funders for LGBTQ Issues' programs, this marked increase in foundation grantmaking to transgender communities can be largely attributed to strategic philanthropic organizing efforts that ramped up in 2022 as a necessary response to the rapid escalation of legal and policy attacks on the rights of transgender persons, alongside worsening stigma, discrimination, and violence. ${ }^{10}$

Similar to prior years, the trend of "topheaviness" of foundation support-where a relatively small number of foundation sources provide a disproportionately large percentage of the funding for LGBTQ communities and causes-continued into grantmaking from U.S.based foundations in 2022. In 2022, the top ten funders of domestic LGBTQ communities and issues awarded \$149.2 million, accounting for approximately 52 percent of all funding from U.S.-based foundations
for domestic LGBTQ communities and issues. As a result, any decrease in funding from these top funders has far-reaching impacts on LGBTQ communities and issues, and on broader social justice movements. We hope more grantmakers who have not yet made substantial long-term investments to queer communities will increase their giving to diversify funding sources, and help stabilize support for LGBTQ communities and causes in the United States.

Additionally, we noted the following trends in 2022 which may offer further guidance to grantmakers:
$\rightarrow$ For the first time, the majority of funding from U.S. foundations was for general operating support for LGBTQ organizations. In 2022, there was a 38 percent increase in general operating support grants compared to 2021. General operating support is vital to ensuring that LGBTQ organizations can function sustainably in the long term.
$\rightarrow$ Funding to Black LGBTQ communities doubled from 7 percent in 2021 to 14 percent in 2022, although total overall funding for LGBTQ communities of color decreased from 43 percent in 2021 to 38 percent in 2022.
$\rightarrow$ In 2022, 36 percent of funding had an undefined geographic focus, compared to just 16 percent in 2021. The greatest decrease of funding according to geographic distinction was funding at the local level, which decreased from 25 percent in 2021 to 16 percent in 2022. Local level funding is important because local funders are more likely to have the relationships and contextual knowledge allowing grant dollars to reach further and deeper into communities.
$\rightarrow$ There was a slight decrease in funding from $\$ 32.2$ million in 2021 to $\$ 28.5$ million in 2022 for LGBTQ communities and issues in the Southeast, which represents the continuation of a trend documented in previous Resource Tracking Reports. In addition, the U.S. Territories and

[^3]the Mountain and Midwest regions continue to lag far behind in receiving funding support compared to the U.S. mainland coastal areas. These trends are especially concerning given that LGBTQ communities and groups in these areas are continuously targeted by right-wing forces promoting extremism and violence towards LGBTQ communities of color, drag performers, and trans and gender expansive communities. ${ }^{11}$
$\rightarrow$ U.S. foundation funding for LGBTQ communities and issues in 2022 found that $\$ 20.9$ million in grantmaking, 8 percent of all reported grantmaking in the dataset, was related to COVID-19. This represents a $\$ 13.6$ million (39 percent) decrease in grantmaking for issues related to COVID-19 from 2021, even though transmission rates peaked in January 2022 and LGBTQ people and their households were particularly vulnerable to negative consequences of the pandemic due to long-standing health and economic inequities that disproportionately affect LGBTQ people. ${ }^{12,13}$

## LOOKING FORWARD

As a core component of our organization's research portfolio, the Resource Tracking Project continues to evolve to more accurately capture the state of U.S. foundation funding for domestic LGBTQ communities and causes, offering timely analyses of trends that are also relevant to the needs of broader social justice movements. As threats to the LGBTQ community increase, we regularly review this report's methodology to offer a more detailed analysis of foundation funding to support our communities and causes. The Resource Tracking Project informs Funders for LGBTQ Issues' engagement with our members and the implementation of our programs, which set the standard for LGBTQ philanthropic funding. We aim to create increased avenues for LGBTQ grantmaking that have real positive impacts
on the daily lives of LGBTQ communities in the United States. Funding for democracy and trans justice, safety and security (both physical and digital), the role of local versus national-level funding, the impact of community-led intermediary funders, and the significance of shifting funding priorities during election cycles are all areas we hope to explore further. We welcome feedback and questions from our members and the larger philanthropic community as we investigate these questions and continue to advance our collective liberation.

Sincerely,
Alyssa Lawther
Senior Research Officer, Funders for LGBTQ Issues

## Sammy Luffy

Director of Research, Funders for LGBTQ Issues

[^4]
# 2022 RESOURCE TRACKING REPORT FINDINGS 

## Top Grantmakers, 2022


#### Abstract

Consistent with a trend we have observed for several years, LGBTQ foundation funding continues to be driven by a small group of leading funders. In 2022, the top ten funders of domestic LGBTQ communities and issues awarded \$149.2 million, accounting for approximately 52 percent of all funding from U.S.-based foundations for domestic LGBTQ communities and issues. ${ }^{14}$


This amount decreased from the $\$ 168.8$ million awarded by the top ten domestic funders in 2021, which represented 60 percent of total funding for that year. Foundation support for LGBTQ communities and causes in the U.S. remains top-heavy even though we updated our methodology to include an analysis of publicly available 990 data from a larger number of foundations to produce this report. As a result of this update to the methodology, the total number of foundations included in the 2022 dataset is larger than in prior years, but so is the proportion of foundations that only awarded one grant to LGBTQ communities and causes or gave less than \$1,000. ${ }^{15}$

Given this "top heaviness" of foundation funding for domestic LGBTQ communities, any decrease in overall
funding from the top funders has far-reaching impacts on the LGBTQ community and intersecting social justice movements. Within this funding landscape, our communities and movements remain vulnerable to shifts in grantmaking trends and crises, as well as strategic priority changes and natural staff turnover at grantmaking organizations. We hope more grantmakers who have not yet made substantial long-term investments will increase their giving to diversify funding sources and help stabilize support for LGBTQ communities and causes in the United States.

The leading grantmakers for calendar year 2022 are listed in the table below. ${ }^{16}$ Four of the top twenty foundations were LGBTQ-specific funders. ${ }^{17}$

[^5]Top 20 Funders of LGBTQ Issues
by Total Dollar Amount, 2022

*This table includes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting

Top 10 Funders of LGBTQ Issues by Number of Grants, 2022


Horizons Foundation
San Francisco, CA
617


Trans Justice Funding Project
San Francisco, CA
354


Pride Foundation
Seattle, WA
294


Tides Foundation
San Francisco, CA
214


Third Wave Fund
New York, NY
186
Gilead Sciences
Foster City, CA


171
Stonewall Community
Foundation
7
New York, NY
136


Borealis Philanthropy
Minneapolis, MN
127


American Online Giving
Foundation Inc.
Newark, DE
102
Gill Foundation
Denver, CO
91

[^6] regranting.

## Top Grant Recipients, 2022

In 2022, the top twenty recipients of LGBTQ funding received a total of \$76.8 million, accounting for 30 percent of all LGBTQ dollars reported in that calendar year from U.S. foundations.

Fourteen of the top twenty grantees were nonprofit organizations focused specifically on LGBTQ communities and issues in the United States. ${ }^{18}$

Top 20 Grantees Receiving Foundation Support for LGBTQ Issues, 2022


The Trevor Project
West Hollywood, CA \$8,164,488

2
Transgender Law Center
Oakland, CA
\$7,355,562


National Women's Law
Center
Washington, DC
\$6,800,000

4
United We Dream Network
Washington, DC
\$5,725,000


National LGBTQ Task Force
Washington, DC \$5,634,351


Genders and Sexualities Alliance Network (GSA Network) San Francisco, CA \$5,356,000

Social Good Fund
Richmond, CA
\$3,725,913


GLBTQ Legal Advocates and Defenders (GLAD)
Boston, MA
\$2,413,125
and Education Fund (TLDEF)
New York, NY
\$2,357,829
PRC
San Francisco, CA
\$2,288,000

Services \& Advocacy for
GLBT Elders (SAGE)
New York, NY
\$2,206,766

Sero Project
Milford, PA
\$2,136,261
CenterLink
Ft. Lauderdale, FL \$1,977,562


Translatin@ Coalition
Los Angeles, CA
\$1,869,408

[^7]
## As in years past, the field of foundation support for LGBTQ communities and causes in the United States continued to be top-heavy with the top twenty funders contributing the majority of funding in 2022.

The top funder alone accounted for 14 percent of total foundation support for domestic LGBTQ communities and causes in this reporting year. The top ten largest funders were responsible for 52 percent of funding and the top twenty funders accounted for 67 percent of all U.S. foundation support for LGBTQ communities and issues in 2022. For comparison, the top ten funders in 2021 accounted for 60 percent of funding and the top twenty funders accounted for 73 percent of the year's total funding for that year, so the funding landscape has remained consistently top-heavy from year to year.

## Funding By Relative Amount of Domestic LGBTQ Funding, Including Regranting, 2022*


*This analysis includes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting in order to account for the total funding that each U.S. foundation awarded for LGBTQ communities and issues in 2022, so the total is higher than the total of $\$ 258.1$ million that excludes regranting.

## Sources of LGBTQ Funding, 2022

Consistent with established trends, funding from private foundations accounted for the largest share of domestic grantmaking for LGBTQ communities and issues in 2022. Support from private foundations accounted for almost half (49 percent) of all funding for domestic LGBTQ communities in the year of reporting. Support from corporate foundations decreased from a share of 22 percent of all LGBTQ grantmaking in 2021 to 15 percent in 2022, but remained higher than public foundation grantmaking, which increased slightly from a 12 percent share of all LGBTQ grantmaking in 2021 to 15
percent in 2022. Community foundation grants also continued to increase as a share of total giving, from 5 percent in 2020 to 7 percent in 2021 and 11 percent in 2022.

Beginning with the 2021 report, we added an "Other" category to our taxonomy, which allowed funders who submitted their grant data to select if their foundation type did not fit into the pre-established categories of public, private, corporate, or community foundation. This category, which included 30 funders, accounts for 7 percent of total foundation grantmaking to LGBTQ communities in 2022.

Sources of LGBTQ Funding by Funder Type, 2022


| Private Foundations | $\$ 139,062,806$ | $49 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Corporate Funders | $\$ 42,795,393$ | $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ |
| Public Foundations | $\$ 41,655,970$ | $15 \%$ |
| Community <br> Foundations | $\$ 30,916,788$ | $\mathbf{1 1 \%}$ |
| Other Funders | $\$ 21,062,026$ | $7 \%$ |
| Missing Funder Type | $\$ 10,010,476$ | $\mathbf{4 \%}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 8 5 , 5 0 3 , 4 5 9}$ |  |

*This table includes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

## LGBTQ Population Focus, 2022

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

In 2022, $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 3 . 3}$ million, or 79 percent of all U.S.based foundation support for LGBTQ communities and issues, was allocated to the general LGBTQ community. Historically, the majority of funding from U.S. foundations has been allocated to the LGBTQ community broadly rather than to specific populations within the LGBTQ community; this trend has continued from 2021 when funders allocated $\$ 202.9$ million ( 81 percent) to the general LGBTQ community. The data presented in this section reflect funding amounts for the general LGBTQ community alongside specific LGBTQ populations that reflect the diversity of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) within our communities.

Except for an increase in funding specifically for transgender, gender nonconforming, and nonbinary (TGNCNBi) communities and issues in 2022, specific funding for all other specific LGBTQ populations was extremely low and stagnant from prior years. This was the case for gay men, queer men, and men who have sex with men ( 2 percent of funding in 2022), as well as lesbians and queer women, intersex people, two-spirit people, and bisexual people (less than 1 percent of funding for each population in 2022). We did not track a single grant dedicated to asexual people in 2022, which contributes to the erasure of this specific population within philanthropy for LGBTQ communities and causes.

Distribution of Domestic Grant Dollars by Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, and Sex Characteristics (SOGIESC), 2022


| TGNCNBi | $\$ 48,165,252$ | $\mathbf{1 9 \%}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Gay Men/Queer Men/MSM | $\$ 4,972,633$ | $\mathbf{2 \%}$ |
| Lesbians/Queer Women | $\$ 632,640$ | $<\mathbf{1} \%$ |
| Intersex People | $\$ 738,127$ | $<\mathbf{1} \%$ |
| Two-Spirit People | $\$ 83,877$ | $<\mathbf{1} \%$ |
| Bisexual People | $\$ 45,750$ | $<\mathbf{1} \%$ |
| Asexual People | $\$ 0$ | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| General LGBTQ | $\$ 203,345,648$ | $\mathbf{7 9 \%}$ |

[^8]
## Funding for TGNCNBi Communities and Issues


#### Abstract

A key finding from our analysis of 2022 data is that a total of $\$ 48.2$ million was awarded specifically to transgender, gender nonconforming, and nonbinary (TGNCNBi) communities and issues in 2022, which represented a 34 percent increase from the $\$ 36.0$ million that were awarded to these communities in 2021. This relatively rapid increase in funding in 2022 was a promising sign given the significant challenges that TGNCNBi people continue to face across the country, from policy and legal challenges to worsening stigma, discrimination, and violence. ${ }^{19}$


Our research supports that a significant portion of the increase in funding for TGNCNBi communities and issues in 2022 was attributable to the work of the Trans Futures Funding Campaign (TFFC) that same year. ${ }^{20}$ TFFC was formed in the spring of 2022 when a group of trans- and queer-led intermediary funders
partnered with Funders for LGBTQ Issues to coordinate a national philanthropic response to unprecedented legislative attacks on transgender youth by the Texas state government in early 2022. ${ }^{21}$

TFFC builds on the work of Grantmakers United for Trans Communities (GUTC), an initiative launched by Funders for LGBTQ Issues in the winter of 2017 with the long-term goals of shifting the philanthropic sector to better support trans leaders in philanthropy through a professional development fellowship, and to better resource trans communities through the GUTC Pledge. ${ }^{22}$

While we are heartened to see this relatively dramatic increase in funding for TGNCNBi communities, this funding continues to be far too low to adequately support TGNCNBi organizations to defend and protect community members against the current onslaught of attacks from the conservative right.
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For every \$100 awarded by U.S. foundations in 2022, 4.6 cents supported TGNCNBi communities, which was an increase from less than 4 cents per $\mathbf{\$ 1 0 0}$ awarded in 2021. ${ }^{23}$

[^9]Funding for TGNCNBi Communities and Issues Over Time, 2012-2022

*Inflation numbers are based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index.
This figure excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

|  | nominal dollars | 2022 doLLARS |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| 2012 | $\$ 3,624,394$ | $\$ 4,620,592$ |
| 2013 | $\$ 6,448,133$ | $\$ 8,101,789$ |
| 2014 | $\$ 9,806,873$ | $\$ 12,125,202$ |
| 2015 | $\$ 13,246,083$ | $\$ 16,358,019$ |
| 2016 | $\$ 16,976,892$ | $\$ 20,704,044$ |
| 2017 | $\$ 22,564,755$ | $\$ 26,944,777$ |
| 2018 | $\$ 28,604,972$ | $\$ 33,343,988$ |
| 2019 | $\$ 36,121,652$ | $\$ 41,348,485$ |
| 2020 | $\$ 30,996,642$ | $\$ 35,056,867$ |
| 2021 | $\$ 36,006,256$ | $\$ 38,889,414$ |
| 2022 | $\$ 48,165,252$ | $\$ 48,165,252$ |

[^10]
## 162022 RESOURCE TRACKING REPORT

## Distribution of Domestic Grant Dollars for LGBTQ Communities of Color

Consistent with trends observed in past reports, the majority of U.S. foundation funding to LGBTQ people and communities of color in the United States went not to a specific group, but to communities of color generally. In 2021, \$78.4 million, or 31 percent of overall LGBTQ funding, was allocated to LGBTQ people of color (POC) generally. This total decreased by 32 percent in 2022, with approximately $\$ 53.4$ million, or 21 percent of overall LGBTQ funding, being allocated to general LGBTQ communities of color. ${ }^{24}$ Taking into account funding for all LGBTQ communities of color (both general and specific populations), total funding for LGBTQ
communities of color decreased from 43 percent in 2021 to 38 percent in 2022.

Funding to Black LGBTQ communities almost doubled from $\$ 18.4$ million (7 percent of LGBTQ funding) in 2021 to $\$ 35.0$ million ( 14 percent of LGBTQ funding) in 2022. ${ }^{25}$ The increase in funding observed in 2022 surpassed the level of funding for Black LGBTQ communities that was documented in 2020 ( $\$ 18.7$ million or 12 percent of LGBTQ funding, an all-time high at that point), an increase which coincided with the rise in activism in support of racial equity and justice following the murders of George Floyd and

Distribution of Domestic Grant Dollars Among LGBTQ Communities of Color, 2022


| Communities of Color (General) | $\$ 53,433,792$ | $21 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Black | $\$ 35,041,188$ | $\mathbf{1 4 \%}$ |
| Latinx | $\$ 6,698,674$ | $\mathbf{3 \%}$ |
| AAPI | $\$ 2,328,927$ | $\mathbf{1 \%}$ |
| Indigenous | $\$ 1,290,926$ | $<1 \%$ |
| Middle Eastern | $\$ 50,000$ | $<\mathbf{1} \%$ |
| Unspecified | $\$ 159,257,751$ | $\mathbf{6 2 \%}$ |

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

[^11]Breonna Taylor by law enforcement in 2020. ${ }^{26}$ The higher amount of funding for Black LGBTQ communities in 2022 is encouraging after the decrease in funding in 2021, but the corresponding decrease in overall funding for LGBTQ communities of color in 2022 is concerning. This decrease suggests that a larger share of existing grantmaking dollars earmarked for LGBTQ communities of color were reallocated specifically for Black LGBTQ communities in 2022, so this likely does not reflect an actual increase in new grantmaking dollars for Black LGBTQ communities. Given the lack of growth in overall funding for LGBTQ communities of color in 2022, we are concerned that the increase in funding specifically for Black LGBTQ documented in 2022 could be temporary.

Funding for all other specific LGBTQ communities of color, including Latinx, Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI), Indigenous, and Middle Eastern communities either remained consistent or decreased slightly from 2021 to 2022, but in total represents only 4 percent of overall LGBTQ funding. The consistently low funding for these specific communities also contributes to the erasure of the specific needs of other communities of color. ${ }^{27}$ In addition, this phenomenon may contribute to fostering divisions within queer and trans movements of color, as well as increasing competition among these groups for limited funding opportunities.

## Distribution of Domestic Grant Dollars Among Other Populations

Funding for LGBTQ children and youth, historically the most funded LGBTQ subpopulation reflected in the methodology, reached a new record high of $\$ 63.4$ million in 2021, accounting for 26 percent of total funding to LGBTQ communities and issues. Total funding for this LGBTQ subpopulation increased slightly to $\$ 66.1$ million in 2022, which accounted for 26 percent of total funding to LGBTQ communities and issues in that year. This total does not account for inflation, however, so the actual total for LGBTQ children and youth decreased from 2021 to 2022.

Funding to homeless and marginally housed LGBTQ communities, LGBTQ immigrants and refugees, and LGBTQ older adults decreased from 2021 to 2022 by an average of more than 4 percentage points across the board. Funding specifically to LGBTQ people of faith remained consistent at 2 percent and LGBTQ sex workers increased slightly from 1 percent in 2021 to 2 percent 2022, though the total funding to these subpopulations is so low that these percentage changes were effectively washed out by inflation in 2022.

As with overall funding for LGBTQ communities and causes, funding to specific LGBTQ populations is very top-heavy. Gilead Sciences, the top funder of LGBTQ sex workers, homeless and marginally housed LGBTQ communities, and LGBTQ older adults, accounted for a disproportionate share of funding specifically aimed at these communities (ranging from 59 percent of the funding for LGBTQ sex workers to 27 percent of funding to older LGBTQ people) in 2022.

Given that a small number of funders allocate grantmaking dollars to LGBTQ populations who experience specific disparities and barriers due to their age, housing status, immigration status, religious affiliation, or type of employment, any decrease in funding has a direct impact on the safety and wellbeing of LGBTQ people and their families. For example, LGBTQ adults are twice as likely to have experienced homelessness in their lifetime compared to non-LGBTQ adults. ${ }^{28}$ In addition, LGBTQ people who engage in sex work face significant criminalization and stigma, which can lead to further civil and economic instability. ${ }^{29}$

[^12]Distribution of Domestic Grant Dollars Among LGBTQ Age Groups, 2022


CHILDREN \& YOUTH
older adults
UNSPECIFIED

| Children and Youth | \$66,112,272 | $\mathbf{2 6 \%}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Older Adults | $\$ 14,709,998$ | $6 \%$ |
| Unspecified | $\$ 177,278,992$ | $69 \%$ |

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

Distribution of Domestic Grant Dollars Among Other LGBTQ Populations, 2022
(IMMIGRANTS \& REFUGEES

[^13]
## Local, State, and Regional Funding of LGBTQ Issues, 2022

## Geographic Level of Domestic Funding

In 2022, more funding was distributed to address LGBTQ issues at the national level than at the regional, state, or local level for grants with a geographic distinction in our dataset. National level funding accounted for 29 percent of support for LGBTQ communities and issues in 2022, while regional level funding accounted for 6 percent and state and local level funding accounted for 12 and 16 percent, respectively. This is a shift in distribution of funds from 2021, when the distribution of national and local level funding was roughly equal at 27 and 25 percent, respectively.

Percentages reported here reflect the share of total grant dollars that were awarded in the U.S., including those for which geographic focus was not specified or could not be ascertained. In reports prior to 2019, we found a higher percentage of grants focused on work at the local level. For this report, we only coded grants as local if the geographic target was specified in the grant.

## Distribution of Domestic Funding for LGBTQ Communities \& Issues, by Geographic Level, 2022 ${ }^{30}$



| Local | $\$ 41,626,339$ | $16 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| State | $\$ 30,904,265$ | $12 \%$ |
| Regional | $\$ 16,456,595$ | $6 \%$ |
| National | $\$ 76,133,465$ | $29 \%$ |
| Unspecified | $\$ 92,980,595$ | $36 \%$ |

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

[^14]
## Geographic Focus of Local, State, and Regional Funding

Consistent with the trend observed in 2021, the Pacific region (which includes Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington) received the largest share of local, state, and regional LGBTQ funding, accounting for 15 percent of all funding to LGBTQ communities and issues in 2022. This was largely driven by funding to California, which was the most funded state in the nation for LGBTQ communities and issues (\$30.6 million). No other state besides California received more than $\$ 10$ million of LGBTQ state and local funding. As of the 2020 Census, California was also the most highly populated state in the Pacific region with approximately 39.5 million people, which represented 74 percent of the total population in the region. ${ }^{31}$

New York was the second most highly funded state in 2022, with $\$ 6.5$ million in funding for LGBTQ communities and causes, which was a 47 percent decrease from \$12.3 million for LGBTQ funding in 2021. This decrease could be due to myriad factors, including missing geographic focus information, multi-year grant cycles, and shifts in funding priorities.

The Southeast was the second most funded region, accounting for 11 percent ( $\$ 28.5$ million) of all funding to LGBTQ communities and issues in 2022. ${ }^{32}$ Funding for the Southeast region has remained relatively constant in recent years, despite escalating right-wing attacks targeting LGBTQ community members in the region, and a surge of communityled organizing and activism in response. Funding for Southeastern LGBTQ communities has never been commensurate with the needs of the population-more LGBTQ people live in the Southeast region than any other ${ }^{33}$-and this

## stagnation is particularly troubling given the rate of legislative attacks in states in this region.

 Furthermore, funding for the Southeast appears to be disproportionately awarded to only a few states (such as Georgia, Florida, Texas, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Virginia), while more than half of the states in the region ( 57 percent) received less than $\$ 1$ million in 2022.Importantly, Funders for LGBTQ Issues continues to support the Out in the South (OTS) Initiative to increase philanthropic resources to support a healthy ecosystem of LGBTQ organizations in the U.S. South to reverse the historical trend of underinvestment in this region. ${ }^{34}$ As these historical attacks on our community members continue to escalate, we will continue to develop and improve research strategies to ensure that the most accurate data from this region are included in this report.

## Outside of the Pacific and Southeast regions,

 no other region received more than 10 percent of total LGBTQ funding in 2022, and 61 percent of funding did not specify a geographic focus. The data also indicate that a total of sixteen states and Washington D.C. received over a million dollars to support LGBTQ communities and issues, and alarmingly, six states (Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, New Hampshire, and Wyoming) did not receive any targeted LGBTQ funding in 2022.[^15]
## Local, State, and Regional LGBTQ Funding, by U.S. Region, $2022^{35}$



| Pacific | $\$ 38,166,196$ | $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Southeast | $\$ 28,499,618$ | $\mathbf{1 1 \%}$ |
| Northeast | $\$ 13,825,135$ | $5 \%$ |
| Midwest | $\$ 10,039,637$ | $4 \%$ |
| Mountain | $\$ 8,473,640$ | $3 \%$ |
| Territories | $\$ 1,705,000$ | $\mathbf{1 \%}$ |
| Multi-Region/ <br> Cross-Region | $\mathbf{5 1 5}, 500$ | $\mathbf{4 1 \%}$ |
| National or <br> Unspecified | $\mathbf{6 1 \%}$ |  |

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

[^16]
## Density Map of Local and State Funding of LGBTQ Issues, by State, 2022


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

| Alabama | \$866,000 | Illinois | $\$ 3,083,323$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Alaska | - | Indiana | $\$ 300,000$ |
| Arizona | $\$ 1,416,800$ | lowa | $\$ 41,000$ |
| Arkansas | $\$ 434,000$ | Kansas |  |
| California | $\$ 30,564,651$ | Kentucky | $\$ 100,000$ |
| Colorado | $\$ 4,852,300$ | Louisiana | $\$ 1,651,734$ |
| Connecticut | - | Maine | $\$ 99,000$ |
| DC | $\$ 2,172,073$ | Maryland | $\$ 173,000$ |
| Delaware | - | Massachusetts | $\$ 1,067,466$ |
| Florida | $\$ 3,336,737$ | Michigan | $\$ 1,123,560$ |
| Georgia | $\$ 4,899,924$ | Minnesota | $\$ 635,500$ |
| Hawaii | $\$ 8,000$ | Mississippi | $\$ 567,000$ |
| Idaho | $\$ 51,900$ | Missouri | $\$ 390,500$ |


| Montana | $\$ 225,000$ | Rhode <br> Island | $\$ 237,500$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Nebraska | $\$ 402,000$ | South <br> Carolina | $\$ 216,500$ |
| Nevada | $\$ 317,500$ | South <br> Dakota | $\$ 21,000$ |
| New <br> Hampshire | - | Tennessee | $\$ 310,000$ |
| New Jersey | $\$ 182,850$ | Texas | $\$ 3,344,615$ |
| New Mexico | $\$ 778,190$ | Utah | $\$ 207,500$ |
| New York | $\$ 6,517,994$ | Vermont | $\$ 25,000$ |
| North <br> Carolina | $\$ 2,034,530$ | Virgin <br> Islands | $\$ 8,000$ |
| North <br> Dakota | $\$ 37,500$ | Virginia | $\$ 1,871,610$ |
| Ohio | $\$ 1,289,439$ | Washington | $\$ 623,081$ |
| Oklahoma | $\$ 599,989$ | West <br> Virginia | $\$ 5,000$ |
| Oregon | $\$ 4,533,524$ | Wisconsin | $\$ 922,090$ |
| Pennsylvania | $\$ 1,759,752$ | Wyoming | - |
| Puerto Rico | $\$ 747,500$ |  |  |

## Funding for U.S. LGBTQ Communities and Issues by Type of Support, 2022

For the first time, funding for general operating support was the most common type of support among grants for domestic LGBTQ communities and issues, accounting for 51 percent ( $\$ 130.8$ million) of all grant dollars awarded by U.S. foundations in 2022. This represents a 38 percent increase in specific funding for general operating support, which was $\$ 94.6$ million in 2021. For many years, the majority of funding was allocated for program or projectspecific support for grantees working on LGBTQ issues.

Specific funding for capacity building grants decreased substantially as a share of grantmaking from 7 percent in 2021 to 1 percent in 2022. While it is true that nonprofit organizations can use general operating funds to support capacity building expenses, specific funding for capacity building can be enormously useful in helping community groups plan for and carry out organizational growth and development in the face of increasingly urgent and immediate community needs.

This significant decrease in funding specifically for capacity building observed in 2022 may be an early warning that the future of our movements and communities is at significant risk, despite gains in other areas, so this is a critical area for deeper thinking and feedback from movement leaders moving forward. Given the unprecedented challenges in recent years facing the LGBTQ community at all levels of society, it has become more clear that defending the rights of intersectional LGBTQ communities will require dedicated and reliable funding for capacity strengthening activities within organizations that support LGBTQ rights and our collective liberation. It is unclear what led to the decrease in capacity building funding in 2022. We will continue to monitor this space given the important role capacity building funds play in promoting long-term, sustainable movement and institution-building.

## Distribution of Funding for U.S. LGBTQ Communities and Issues, by Type of Support, 2022



- aeneral operatima support © program support

SCHOLARSHIP, FELLOWSHIP, AWARD TO INDIVIDUAL

| General Operating <br> Support | $\$ 130,807,695$ | $\mathbf{5 1 \%}$ |
| :--- | ---: | :---: |
| Program Support | $\$ 120,040,143$ | $47 \%$ |
| Capacity Building | $\$ 2,817,275$ | $\mathbf{1 \%}$ |
| Membership or <br> Sponsorship | $\$ 3,006,924$ | $\mathbf{1 \%}$ |
| Scholarship, Fellowship, <br> Award To Individual | $\$ 1,429,222$ | $\mathbf{1 \%}$ |

[^17]
## Issues Addressed in Domestic Funding for U.S. LGBTQ Communities, 2022

For the first time in more than a decade, funding for issues related to health and wellbeing among LGBTQ communities received the highest percentage of funding in 2022 among all issues tracked in the report, with 28 percent ( $\mathbf{\$ 7 2 . 0}$ million). Within the $\$ 72.0$ million in funding focused on health and wellbeing generally, 41 percent (\$29.7 million) was focused on HIV and AIDS-specific initiatives in 2022 (this represents 12 percent of all total funding). This increase in funding for health and wellbeing coincided with the rise in the introduction
and passage of anti-trans legislation targeting gender affirming health care and criminalizing supportive parents of trans youth and their medical providers across the U.S. in 2022. ${ }^{36}$

In both 2020 and 2021, civil and human rights had garnered the largest share of funding, accounting for 35 and 27 percent of all grant dollars from U.S.based foundations in support of domestic LGBTQ communities and issues, respectively. In 2022, funding for this particular issue decreased to 23 percent of all funding for LGBTQ communities and issues.

## Distribution of Funding for U.S. LGBTQ Communities \& Issues, by Issues Addressed, 2022 ${ }^{37}$



| Health and Wellbeing | $\$ 71,964,936$ | $28 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| [ HIV and AIDS] | $[\$ 29,693,654]$ | $[12 \%]$ |
| Civil and Human Rights | $\$ 58,763,644$ | $23 \%$ |
| Strengthening Communities, <br> Families, and Visibility | $\$ 56,223,476$ | $22 \%$ |
| Economic Issues | $\$ 20,788,904$ | $8 \%$ |
| Education and Safe Schools | $\$ 15,542,837$ | $6 \%$ |
| Unspecified | $\$ 34,817,462$ | $\mathbf{1 3 \%}$ |
| Total | $\$ 258,101,259$ |  |

[^18][^19]Funding to strengthen communities, families, and visibility was the third most funded category in 2022, receiving 22 percent of the total funding. This issue area, encompassing a broad range of activities including community-building programs, Pride celebrations, and visibility initiatives, accounted for 22
percent of all funding. Funding to address economic issues decreased as a share of funding, from 12 percent of total LGBTQ funding in 2021 to 8 percent of total LGBTQ funding in 2022, and funding for education and safe schools remained at 6 percent of funding from 2021 to 2022.

## Funding for COVID-19 in 2022

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has had a profound impact on every aspect of society, and continues to impact LGBTQ communities across the country. Our analysis of U.S. foundation funding for domestic LGTBQ communities and issues in 2022 found $\$ 20.9$ million in grantmaking, 8 percent of all reported grantmaking in our dataset, was related to COVID-19. This represents a \$13.6 million (39 percent) decrease in grantmaking for issues related to COVID-19 and LGBTQ communities in 2022, even though COVID-19 transmission rates peaked in January 2022 and LGBTQ people and their households were particularly vulnerable to negative consequences due to the pandemic. ${ }^{38,39}$ Results from a national poll distributed among households in July and August 2020 indicate that a higher percent of LGBTQ households experienced serious financial problems, increased challenges navigating working and having children at home, greater employment disruption, and more challenges accessing health care due to COVID-19 than non-LGBTQ households. ${ }^{40}$ A total of 39 LGBTQ organizations operating in the U.S. reported that they were generally recovering from the effects of COVID-19 on their operations as of April 2023. ${ }^{41}$ However, LGBTQ communities continue to experience significant health, employment, financial, and other disparities in addition to long-term impacts of the pandemic that require long-term support from LGBTQ organizations. ${ }^{42}$

[^20]
## Strategies Funded in Domestic Funding for U.S. LGBTQ Communities, 2022

In 2022, advocacy related to LGBTQ communities and issues garnered the largest share of funding, accounting for 35 percent of all U.S. foundation support included in this report. Advocacy strategy includes funding for governmental advocacy, community organizing, public education efforts, and/ or litigation to influence policy and/or the allocation of resources in support of LGBTQ communities. These types of strategies are vital given that over 300 anti-
equality bills were introduced in state legislatures around the country in 2022. ${ }^{43}$

Following advocacy, support for direct services and health care received 19 percent of all support in 2022. The remaining funds were distributed for capacity building, culture and media, philanthropy and fundraising, and research, at levels that were either the same as or lower than funding levels in 2021.

## Distribution of Funding for U.S. LGBTQ Communities and Issues, by Strategy, $2022^{44}$



| Advocacy | $\$ 90,930,216$ | $35 \%$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Direct Service and <br> Health Care | $\$ 49,724,336$ | $\mathbf{1 9 \%}$ |
| Capacity Building | $\$ 32,969,266$ | $\mathbf{1 3 \%}$ |
| Culture and Media | $\$ 32,485,286$ | $\mathbf{1 3 \%}$ |
| Philanthropy and <br> Fundraising | $\$ 9,217,465$ | $4 \%$ |
| Research | $\$ 36,584,791$ | $3 \%$ |
| Unspecified | $\$ 258,101,259$ |  |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 4 \%}$ |  |

[^21][^22]GRANTMAKING FOR U.S. LGBTQ COMMUNITIES \& ISSUES ACCORDING TO
TYPE OF FOUNDATION
IN 2022

# COMMUNITY FOUNDATION GRANTMAKING FOR U.S. LGBTQ COMMUNITIES \& ISSUES 

In 2022, community foundations awarded \$30.9 million (11 percent) to LGBTQ communities and issues (or $\$ 30.2$ million, 12 percent, after excluding funds awarded for the purpose of regranting).

## Top Community Foundation Funders, 2022

1
The Chicago Community Trust
Chicago, IL
\$6,905,242


Horizons Foundation
San Francisco, CA
\$3,848,868


New York Women's Foundation
New York, NY
\$2,486,100


Pride Foundation
Seattle, WA
\$2,011,450


Oregon Community Foundation
Portland, OR
\$1,886,575


San Francisco Foundation
San Francisco, CA
\$1,689,000


California Community Foundation
Los Angeles, CA
\$1,299,768


The Philadelphia Foundation (TPF)
Philadelphia, PA
\$1,182,752


Cleveland Foundation
Cleveland, OH
\$906,610


Boston Foundation
Boston, MA
\$875,126
*This table includes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting

## Top Community Foundation Grantees, 2022 ${ }^{45}$

1
National LGBTQ Task Force
Washington, DC
\$3,000,500
2
Genders And Sexualities Alliance Network
(GSA Network)
San Francisco, CA
\$1,513,000
3
CenterLink
Fort Lauderdale, FL
\$1,501,000
4 Openhouse
San Francisco, CA
\$952,169


Transgender Resource Center Of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM
\$760,000
6
GLAAD
New York, NY \$453,933


Basic Rights Education Fund
Portland, OR
\$370,639
8
Wild Diversity
Portland, OR
\$360,000
Grand Rapids Pride Center
Grand Rapids, MI
\$329,750


Translatin@ Coalition
Los Angeles, CA
\$324,950
*This table excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

[^23]
# CORPORATE FOUNDATION GRANTMAKING FOR U.S. LGBTQ COMMUNITIES \& ISSUES 

In 2022, corporate foundations awarded $\$ 42.8$ million ( 15 percent) to LGBTQ communities and issues (or $\$ 41.6$ million, 16 percent, after excluding funds awarded for the purpose of regranting).

Top Corporate Funders, 2022


Gilead Sciences
Foster City, CA
\$38,702,568
2
JP Morgan Chase
New York, NY
$\$ 2,835,500$


MAC Viva Glam Fund
New York, NY
\$470,000


Eastern Bank Foundation
Lynn, MA
\$384,500


Bristol Myers Squibb
New York, NY
\$218,500


The Goldman Sachs Charitable Gift Fund
New York, NY
\$184,325
*This table includes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

## Top Corporate Funder Grantees, 2022



San Francisco AIDS Foundation
San Francisco, CA
\$2,795,000
2
Transgender Law Center
Oakland, CA
\$2,375,561


Los Angeles LGBT Center
Los Angeles, CA
\$2,290,000
4 PRC
4 San Francisco, CA
\$2,250,000


Sero Project
Milford, PA
\$2,062,661


National Minority AIDS Council (NMAC)
Washington, DC
\$1,655,000
7 National Center For Civic Innovation
New York, NY
\$1,277,250
8
Equality Foundation Of Georgia
Atlanta, GA
\$1,108,561
9
Whitman Walker Foundation
Washington, DC
\$1,050,000
Howard Brown Health Center
Chicago, IL
\$1,050,000

[^24]
## PRIVATE FOUNDATION GRANTMAKING FOR U.S. LGBTQ COMMUNITIES \& ISSUES

In 2022, private foundations awarded $\$ 139.1$ million (49 percent) to LGBTQ communities and issues (or $\$ 117.5$ million, 46 percent, after excluding funds awarded for the purpose of regranting).

| Top Private Foundation Funders, 2022 |
| :---: |
| 1 <br> Ford Foundation New York, NY \$30,340,377 |
| 2 <br> Wellspring Philanthropic Fund New York, NY \$21,995,990 |
| 3 The California Endowment Los Angeles, CA \$11,080,533 |
| 4 Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Princeton, NJ \$9,225,241 |
| Gill Foundation Denver, CO \$9,039,500 |
| 6 Arcus Foundation New York, NY \$6,199,000 |
| 7 Foundation for a Just Society New York, NY \$4,585,000 |
| 8 John D. \& Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation Chicago, IL \$4,222,000 |
| 9 The Colorado Health Foundation Denver, CO \$3,953,300 |
| The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation Menlo Park, CA \$3,946,500 |
| *This table includes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting. |

## Top Private Foundation Grantees, 2022

## National Women's Law Center

1
Washington, DC
\$6,800,000
2 United We Dream Network
2 Washington, DC
\$5,725,000
Z Transgender Law Center
Oakland, CA
\$3,614,700
4 Genders And Sexualities Alliance Network (GSA)
San Francisco, CA
\$3,560,000
5 Transgender, Gendervariant, and Intersex
(TGI) Justice Project
San Francisco, CA
\$2,825,000


National LGBTQ Task Force
Washington, DC
\$2,452,500


Social Good Fund
Richmond, CA
\$2,415,500
National Center For Lesbian Rights (NCLR)
San Francisco, CA
\$2,399,608

## (9) Transgender Legal Defense And Education <br> Fund (TLDEF) <br> New York, NY <br> \$2,295,000 <br> GLBTQ Legal Advocates And Defenders (GLAD) <br> New York, NY <br> \$2,071,500

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

# PUBLIC FOUNDATION GRANTMAKING FOR U.S. LGBTQ COMMUNTTIES \& ISSUES 

In 2022, public foundations awarded $\$ 41.7$ million ( $\mathbf{1 5}$ percent) to LGBTQ communities and issues (or $\$ 39.3$ million, 15 percent, after excluding funds awarded for the purpose of regranting).

| Top Public Foundation Funders, 2022 |
| :---: |
| Tides Foundation <br> 1 San Francisco, CA \$9,735,227 |
| Third Wave Fund New York, NY \$6,018,400 |
| 3 <br> Borealis Philanthropy Minneapolis, MN \$5,989,200 |
| 4 Groundswell Fund Oakland, CA \$4,121,500 |
| © <br> Movement Voter Fund Los Angeles, CA \$1,680,220 |
| 6 American Online Giving Foundation Inc Newark, DE \$1,678,054 |
| 7 Astraea Lesbian Foundation For Justice New York, NY \$1,259,200 |
| 8 <br> National Philanthropic Trust Jenkintown, PA \$1,028,920 |
| Jones Day Foundation Cleveland, OH \$1,000,000 |
| Our Fund Wilton Manors, FL \$912,000 |
| *This table includes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting. |

## Top Public Foundation Grantees, 2022

1 The Trevor Project
West Hollywood, CA
\$3,132,837
2 Lambda Legal Defense And Education Fund
New York, NY
\$1,269,486
All Out Action Fund
New York, NY
\$947,756
4 Transgender Law Center
Oakland, CA
\$898,991
5
GLAAD
New York, NY
\$553,491
6
Services \& Advocacy for GLBT Elders (SAGE)
New York, NY
\$543,525
7 Pride Live
New York, NY
\$516,266
8
True Colors United
New York, NY
\$470,000
9
InTRANSitive
Mabelvale, AR
\$378,000
Transgender, Gendervariant, and Intersex
(TGI) Justice Project
San Francisco, CA
\$375,000

[^25]
# OTHER FOUNDATION GRANTMAKING FOR U.S. LCBTQ COMMUNTIES \& ISSUES 

In 2022, foundations that self-identified as not falling into one of the previous categories awarded $\mathbf{\$ 2 1 . 1}$ million ( 7 percent) to LGBTQ communities and issues (or $\$ 19.7$ million, 8 percent, after excluding funds awarded for the purpose of regranting).

## Top Other Funders, 2022

1
Fidelity Investments Charitable Gift Fund
Boston, MA
\$3,953,253


AIDS United
Washington, DC
\$3,774,667


Trans Justice Funding Project
San Francisco, CA
\$1,931,372


The Blackbaud Giving Fund
Charleston, SC
\$1,320,525


Schwab Charitable Fund
Orlando, FL
\$1,300,837


The Elizabeth Taylor AIDS Foundation (ETAF)
Beverly Hills, CA
\$1,300,000


CenterLink
Fort Lauderdale, FL
\$885,048


Vanguard Charitable Endowment Program
Warwick, RI
\$699,211
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center
Boston, MA
\$678,313


Jewish Communal Fund
New York, NY
\$593,769
*This table includes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

## Top Other Funder Grantees, 2022

1
The Trevor Project
West Hollywood, CA
\$2,027,625
2
Ali Forney Center
New York, NY \$884,425

Lambda Legal Defense And Education Fund
New York, NY
\$767,843
(4) Fenway Community Health

Boston, MA
\$720,592
University Of California San Diego Mother
Child And Adolescent HIV Program
San Diego, CA
\$538,333
Positive Impact Health Centers
Duluth, GA
\$538,258
GLAAD
New York, NY
\$529,050
Men's Health Foundation
Los Angeles, CA
\$519,410


AIDS Taskforce Of Greater Cleveland
Cleveland, OH
\$517,709
Gay Men's Health Crisis (GMHC)
New York, NY
\$514,503

[^26]
## METHODOLOGY

This report describes the amount and type of giving by U.S.-based foundations for domestic LGBTQ communities and issues, including subsets of the community (e.g., transgender women, LGBTQ youth). The report does not include grants to organizations or projects that are generally inclusive of LGBTQ people. Major individual donors (i.e., MacKenzie Scott) were also not included in our reporting, as we focus on institutional foundation funding.

We collected data in two ways: we invited foundations to submit grant-level information using a template we provided, and we also downloaded IRS Form 990 data directly from the IRS website. ${ }^{46}$ The resulting dataset was deduplicated by funder name to remove any redundant grant data and prevent double-counting. For example, if a funder submitted grant data directly using the submission template, their grant data from the 990 were not included in the final dataset.

Available 990 data were pulled from the IRS website on October 26, 2023. The final dataset includes tax years 2021-2022 and 2022-2022, but not tax year 2022-2023. ${ }^{47}$ All 990 data were prorated by its tax year overlap with calendar year 2022 (e.g., if the 990 covered January 2022 through December 2022, the full amount of relevant grants were included; if the 990 covered July 2021 through June 2022, then relevant grant values were prorated by 50 percent).

By pulling 990 data directly from the IRS rather than using a third-party filtering service, we were able to greatly increase the number of organizations with LGBTQ grantmaking represented in this report.

By adding the review of 990 data to the methodology, the 2022 dataset contains more foundations than prior years. For context, the total number of foundations included in the 2021 dataset was 283, and the total number of foundations included in the 2022 dataset is 903 . However, only 136 of the 903 foundations included in the 2022 dataset gave over $\$ 1,000$ to LGBTQ issues and groups, and 606 of them only gave one grant to LGBTQ communities and causes in 2022. This suggests that the methodology we have used in prior years has captured the majority of funding data that support LGBTQ communities and issues in the US.

Multi-year grants are counted in-full in the year they were awarded. This method best reflects a foundation's priorities in the year of reporting, though does contribute to fluctuations from year to year.

In order to be considered for inclusion in the dataset, grants had to include the following minimum information: grantee name, funder name, amount of funding, and support type (e.g. general operating, program). Grants were included if there was sufficient evidence that 50 percent or more of the support provided was for LGBTQ communities and issues. Any one or more of the following was considered sufficient evidence that the grant was for LGBTQ issues and communities: if the submitting foundation indicated that all their grantmaking was LGBTQ-

[^27]specific, or if the individual grant entry indicated that it was awarded for the specific purpose of supporting LGBTQ communities or issues (through the grant description or the selection of LGBTQ population categories in the direct submission template). Grants that lacked specificity in their grant description could also be included in the dataset if they were awarded to an organization whose mission was solely focused on LGBTQ communities or issues.

We endeavor to manually review all grants that were more than $\$ 100$ thousand, meaning that a member of the research team reviews grant data to ensure that the grant is wholly or partially intended to address LGBTQ communities and causes. At this stage, if the grant is only partially aimed at LGBTQ communities and causes, the research team may prorate the grant total for inclusion in the final dataset.

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

Estimating change over time in the funding for LGBTQ communities and issues is an important goal of this report; however, there are significant limitations in comparability across years. Funder willingness and capacity to provide grantmaking data and the identification of new funding organizations through the analysis of publicly available 990 data on the date of download impact the data available for inclusion in our reporting. The updates to the methodology in 2022 continued the trend of robust outreach and data collection compared to 2019-2020, which were affected by a number of factors that limited these processes, such as COVID-19-related delays in data
collection and submission (in the form of IRS data and direct submission to Funders to LGBTQ Issues). Any adjustments to the methodology have been noted in footnotes in relevant sections throughout the report to ensure that data quality and comparability issues are clearly stated for transparency and accountability.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project would not be possible without the participation of our members and other philanthropic entities who generously shared grantmaking data and other insights for this report. We are especially grateful to our colleagues at Funders Concerned About AIDS (FCAA)in particular, Caterina Gironda-for sharing LGBTQ-specific HIV/AIDS grantmaking data and for consistently being outstanding collaborative partners in our research efforts. Our work has been strengthened through collaboration with the research team at Clobal Philanthropy Project. Ezra Nepon and Jay Postic have contributed invaluable support and feedback that has strengthened our shared mission to increase philanthropic support for LGBTQ communities around the globe. We are also very grateful to Laura Laderman at Strength in Numbers Consulting Group, whose work on 990 tax data greatly bolstered this project, and whose coding framework will be used in future reports.

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

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## Staff

Saida Agostini-Bostic
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Membership Engagement Officer

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Director of Finance and Administration

## Report Gredits

## AUTHORS

Funders for LGBTQ Issues
Alyssa Lawther
Sammy Luffy
Strength in Numbers Consulting
Somjen Frazer
Erin Howe

DATA PARTNERS
Funders Concerned About AIDS
Global Philanthropy Project

GRAPHIC DESIGNER
Trevor Messersmith /
80east Design

LEAD ANALYSTS
Somjen Frazer
Alyssa Lawther

RESEARCH SUPPORT
Saida Agostini-Bostic
Ozi Amuzie
Abby El-Shafei
Beksahn Jang
Laura Laderman

Alexander L. Lee
Luna Moreta Avila Ravali Mukthineni Ollin Rodriguez Lopez
Emma Sexton
Dawun Smith
Henok Waltengus
ADDITIONAL THANKS
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[^0]:    (1) "Regranting is the act of acquiring a large grant and using the funds from that grant to create, manage, and finance smaller grants in turn." For more information, please see: Aswell, S. (2021, March 16). The Complete Guide to Regranting. Submittable Blog. https://blog.submittable.com/regranting/
    (2) Throughout this report, funding data from U.S. foundations in 2021 are from the 2021 Resource Tracking Report. For more information, please see: Alyssa Lawther, et. al. (2023). 2021 Resource Tracking Report: LGBTQ Grantmaking by U.S. Foundations. Funders for LGBTQ Issues. https://lgbtfunders.org/wp-content/ uploads/2023/06/2021-Resource-Tracking-Report.pdf
    (3) Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. (2024). Consumer Price Index, 1913-: Historical data from the era of the modern U.S. consumer price index (CPI). Federal Reserve Board. https://www.minneapolisfed.org/about-us/monetary-policy/inflation-calculator/consumer-price-index-1913-
    (4) Consistent with the 2021 report, the 2022 Resource Tracking Report only reports on funding to LGBTQ communities and issues within the United States. For a detailed look at funding for LGBTQ communities outside of the U.S., consult the Global Resources Report produced by the Global Philanthropy Project, which offers a comprehensive analysis of grantmaking awarded by U.S. foundations for activities outside the United States alongside funding from international donors, governments, and multilateral agencies. Visit https://globalresourcesreport.org/ for more information.
    (5) According to Giving USA, U.S. foundations awarded \$105.2 billion in 2022. Giving USA. (n.d.). 2022 Giving Overview. https://givingusa.org/giving-usa-limited-data-tableau-visualization/

[^1]:    *Throughout this report, the acronym "LGBTQ" is inclusive of LGBTQ communities and individuals in all our diversity, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and trans, queer and questioning, intersex, asexual and agender, two-spirit, and all persons who identify as LGBTQ+.

[^2]:    (6) Visit https://globalresourcesreport.org for more information.
    (7) Including funds for the purpose of regranting, we identified a total of $\$ 285.5$ million in funding for domestic LGBTQ communities and issues in 2022 compared to $\$ 281.6$ million in 2021, which was a 1 percent increase.
    (8) Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis. (2024). Consumer Price Index, 1913-: Historical data from the era of the modern U.S. consumer price index (CPI). Federal Reserve Board. https://www.minneapolisfed.org/about-us/monetary-policy/inflation-calculator/consumer-price-index-1913-
    (9) Dayal, S. and Sato, G. (2023, July 19). How inflation affects foundation grantmaking decisions. Candid. https://blog.candid.org/post/how-inflation-affects-grantmaking-decisions-foundations/

[^3]:    (10) Peele, C. (2023, May 23). Roundup of Anti-LGBTQ+ Legislation Advancing In States Across the Country [Press release]. Human Rights Campaign. https://www.hrc.org/press-releases/roundup-of-anti-lgbtq-legislation-advancing-in-states-across-the-country

[^4]:    (11) Movement Advancement Project. (2024). Equality Maps Snapshot: LGBTQ Equality By State. https://www.Igbtmap.org/equality-maps
    (12) Coronavirus Resource Center. (2023). United States: Overview. https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/region/united-states
    (13) Nowaskie, D.Z. and Roesler, A.C. (2022). The impact of COVID-19 on the LGBTQ+ community: Comparisons between cisgender, heterosexual people, cisgender sexual minority people, and gender minority people. Psychiatry Research, 309, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2022.114391

[^5]:    (14) Please note that grantmakers reported grant totals that were awarded during calendar year 2022. In many cases, the totals do not align with the institutions' fiscal years, resulting in common variation from total grant disbursements as reported on U.S. 990 tax forms and other public documentation. In addition, all grants over $\$ 100$ thousand are reviewed manually by a member of the research team to support accuracy of reporting. Please see the Methodology section of this report on page 34 for more information.
    (15) A total of 283 foundations were included in the 2021 dataset compared to the total of 903 foundations that were included in the 2022 dataset. Please see the Methodology section of this report on page 34 for a thorough explanation for this increase, as well as additional details about recent updates to the Tracking Report Methodology.
    (16) In contrast to other sections of this report, these lists of top funders-and all subsequent top funder lists-include dollars awarded for re-granting, so as to capture the full amount of funding flowing from (or through) each funder.
    (17) This was determined based on reviews of these organizations' websites as they appeared in April 2024. These foundations either awarded $100 \%$ of their grants to LGBTQ communities, groups, and causes, or had an explicit, dedicated, and substantial portfolio for LGBTQ communities, groups, and causes.

[^6]:    *This table includes funds awarded for the purpose of

[^7]:    *This table excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

[^8]:    *This table excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

[^9]:    (19) Movement Advancement Project. (2023 February). Under Fire: The War on LGBTQ People in America. https://www.mapresearch.org/file/Under\%20Fire\%20report_ MAP\%202023.pdf
    (20) TFFC issued its first public call in April 2022 for $\$ 10$ million in new grantmaking dollars in the following twelve months to support local trans organizations, with the goal of directing funding to trans organizations in states, regions, and localities that were being targeted by the anti-LGBTQ right. Throughout 2022, TFFC pushed for sizable, multi-year, unrestricted grants, as well as capacity building technical assistance, to strengthen local, grassroots trans organizations to respond to ongoing threats and build long term sustainability for the trans movement as a whole. Importantly, this campaign was not designed as a rapid response fund, but rather a coordinated effort to bring in new funding partners who may not have funded trans issues in the past. As a result of these efforts, TFFC raised a total of $\$ 6$ million by the end of December 2022. For more information, please see: Trans Futures Funding Campaign. (2023). Trans Futures Funding Campaign. Retrieved April 8, 2024, from https://www. transfuturesfundingcampaign.org/
    (21) In February 2022, the Texas Attorney General and Governor declared that the families of transgender children that support access to transition-related health care are committing child abuse, and directed Texas Department of Family and Protective Services to investigate these cases as such. This ruling also instituted "reporting requirements on all licensed professionals who have direct contact with children who may be subject to such abuse, including doctors, nurses, and teachers," as well as criminal penalties for failing to report such cases. For more information, please see: Abbott, G. (2022, February 22). Letter to Texas Department of Family and Protective Services re: Office of Attorney General Opinion No. KP-0401. https://gov.texas.gov/uploads/files/press/O-MastersJaime202202221358.pdf
    (22) The GUTC Leaders Fellowship supports emerging trans leaders in the philanthropic sector to build sustainable careers, and help bring long-term change in the philanthropic sector to benefit trans communities. Foundations can take the GUTC Pledge to join a cadre of other funders who are committed to better understanding the needs of trans communities and coordinating funding to meet these needs. For more information, please see: Funders for LGBTQ Issues. (n.d.). About Grantmakers United for Trans Communities (GUTC). https://lgbtfunders.org/programs/gutc/about/
    (23) According to Giving USA, U.S. foundations awarded \$105.2 billion in 2022. Giving USA. (n.d.). 2022 Giving Overview. https://givingusa.org/giving-usa-limited-data-tableau-visualization/

[^10]:    *This table excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

[^11]:    (24) In past reports, the term "LGBTQ people of color (POC)" has been used to describe these data, including the 2021 report. Beginning with the 2022 report and moving forward, the term "LGBTQ communities of color" will be used instead, though the methodology for analyzing and presenting these data has not been changed so these data can be compared across years.
    (25) Lawther, A., et. al. (2022). 2019-2020 Resource Tracking Report: LGBTQ Grantmaking by U.S. Foundations. Funders for LGBTQ Issues. https://lgbtfunders.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/2019-2020-Tracking-Report.pdf

[^12]:    (26) Devich Cyril, M., et. al. (2021, September). Mismatched: Philanthropy's Response to the Call for Racial Justice, Philanthropic Initiative for Racial Equity. https://racialequity.org/mismatched/
    (27) GLAAD. (n.d.) GLAAD Media Reference Guide (11th Edition): LGBTQ Communities of Color. https://glaad.org/reference/communities-of-color/.
    (28) Wilson, B.D.M., et al. (2020, May). Homelessness Among LGBT Adults in the US. Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law. https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/ publications/lgbt-homelessness-us/
    (29) Reframe Health and Justice. (2018). Sex Work is an LGBTQ Issue. Survivors Against SESTA. https://survivorsagainstsesta.files.wordpress.com/2018/03/ lgbtq_2pager1.pdf.

[^13]:    *This table excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

[^14]:    (30) This table captures the geographic level of the funded work, not necessarily the level of the funded organizations. For example, a national group and a local group both doing local work would both be counted as Local.

[^15]:    (31) United States Census Bureau. (2023, May). Age and Sex Composition: 2020. U.S. Department of Commerce. https://www2.census.gov/library/publications/ decennial/2020/census-briefs/c2020br-06.pdf.
     "Southeast" category.
     edu/publications/adult-Igbt-pop-us/
    (34) Funders for LGBTQ Issues. (n.d.). About Out in the South (OTS). https://lgbtfunders.org/programs/ots/about/

[^16]:    (35) The regions listed in this table represent the regions and divisions used by the U.S. Census Bureau. United States Census Bureau. (n.d.). Census Regions and Divisions of the United States. U.S. Department of Commerce. https://www2.census.gov/geo/pdfs/maps-data/maps/reference/us_regdiv.pdf

[^17]:    *This table excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

[^18]:    *This table excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting

[^19]:    (36) Movement Advancement Project. (2023 February). Under Fire: The War on LGBTQ People in America. https://www.mapresearch.org/file/Under\%20Fire\%20report_ MAP\%202023.pdf
    (37) For 13 percent of grants, we were not able to identify an issue area through automated coding or manual review of grant descriptions. Grants coded to multiple issues were weighted with the inverse of the number of issues to which they were coded; for example, if a grant was coded to economic issues and to education and safe schools ( 2 issues), each category included $1 / 2(50 \%)$ of the funding for that grant. COVID funding is not included in this weighting; for example, if a grant was coded to economic issues, education and safe schools, and COVID, then economic issues and education and safe schools would each include $1 / 2(50 \%$ ) of the funding for that grant and COVID would receive $100 \%$ of funding for that grant.

[^20]:    (38) Coronavirus Resource Center. (2023). United States: Overview. https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/region/united-states
     minority people, and gender minority people. Psychiatry Research, 309, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2022.114391
     National Poll. www.lgbtmap.org/2020-covid-lgbtq-households.
     mapresearch.org/file/MAP-Pulse-Survey-Report-July-2023.pdf
    (42) Dawson, L., Kirzinger, A., \& Kates, J. (2021, March 11). The Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on LGBT People. Kaiser Family Foundation. https://www.kff.org/ coronavirus-covid-19/poll-finding/the-impact-of-the-covid-19-pandemic-on-Igbt-people/

[^21]:    *This table excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

[^22]:    (43) Human Rights Campaign Foundation. (2024). 2023 State Equality Index: A Review of State Legislation Affecting the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer Community and a Look Ahead in 2024. https://reports.hrc.org/2022-state-equality-index?_ga=2.224069970.894314567.1711674096-1950215324.1711674095\#summary-state-developments-2022
    (44) For 13 percent of grants, we were not able to identify a strategy through automated coding or manual review. Grants coded to multiple strategies were weighted with the inverse of the number of strategies to which they were coded; for example, if a grant was coded to advocacy and to capacity building ( 2 issues), each category included $1 / 2(50 \%)$ of the funding for that grant.

[^23]:    (45) Anonymous grantees and scholarships accounted for a total of $\$ 1,307,379$ from community foundations. If we combined these, they would be \#4 on this list.

[^24]:    This table excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

[^25]:    *This table excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting

[^26]:    *This table excludes funds awarded for the purpose of regranting.

[^27]:    (46) Internal Revenue Service. (2024). Form 990 Series Downloads. U.S. Department of the Treasury. https://www.irs.gov/charities-non-profits/form-990-seriesdownloads
    (47) Given that the 990 data were downloaded in October 2023, inclusion of 990 data covering 2022-2023 tax year available at the time of download would have less than 1 percent impact on the total funding for domestic LGBTQ communities and causes as presented in this report.

