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THE LGBTQ+ INDEX:

MEASURING GIVING TO
LGBTQ+ ORGANIZATIONS



IUPUI

LILLY FAMILY SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY

A REPORT FROM THE
EQUITABLE GIVING LAB

WRITTEN & RESEARCHED BY

Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy

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INTRODUCTION

Over the past several decades, LGBTQ+ issues have been part of the national conversation on equity. In recent years, these issues have received increased public attention thanks to policy developments, news events, and cultural changes. On the policy front, the LGBTQ+ community has won major victories, such as the U.S. Supreme Court decision guaranteeing the right to same-sex marriage in 2015. There have also been many setbacks, including the Trump administration's reversal of Obama-era protections for LGBTQ+ individuals, and anti-transgender policies enacted at the national, state, and local levels. On the social front, there have been acts of hate and violence against the LGBTQ+ community, most notably the mass shooting at Pulse nightclub in Orlando in 2016. At the same time, there has been a general cultural shift toward greater awareness of diverse gender identities and inclusion of LGBTQ+ individuals, with an increasing number of openly queer and transgender people holding public office, playing elite sports, and appearing on television and film.

LGBTQ+ causes and individuals have become more visible in recent years, but nonprofits serving the LGBTQ+ community have existed for decades and can be found across the traditional nonprofit subsectors. This report builds on existing studies that have estimated giving by institutional funders and giving to certain types of organizations, hoping to create a new baseline for the philanthropic landscape of LGBTQ+ nonprofits. How much philanthropic support do these organizations receive compared with other charitable causes? What do these organizations look like in terms of size and focus area? The LGBTQ+ Index provides a comprehensive list of public charities focused on the LGBTQ+ community, with the goal of answering these questions and more. Modeled after the Women & Girls Index created and annually updated by the Women's Philanthropy Institute, the LGBTQ+ Index is the first new index created as part of the Equitable Giving Lab (EGL), a project of the Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy. The EGL brings an equity lens to philanthropy by measuring charitable giving to under-resourced communities.

The LGBTQ+ Index data presented in this report are designed to provide philanthropy scholars and practitioners, policymakers, and the public with a deeper understanding of LGBTQ+ organizations, particularly the amount of charitable giving they receive from individuals, foundations, and corporations. The LGBTQ+ Index includes nonprofits active from 2012 to 2019, the most recent year for which more than 99% of finalized IRS data on charitable organizations were available when work on the Index began. The analyses in this report focus on the most recent five-year period from 2015 to 2019. Therefore, charitable giving in response to the policy developments and news events described above are captured in the analyses.

Giving in response to more recent events like the 2020 U.S. Supreme Court decision making employment discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity illegal, the mass shooting at Club Q in Colorado Springs, and “Don’t Say Gay” and anti-drag bills are not included, but will be captured in future annual updates.

Development professionals and leaders of LGBTQ+ nonprofits can use the findings in this report to understand how their organizations compare with others in this space, and to help build the case for supporting their organizations. Individual donors and institutional funders can use the research to identify gaps in existing resources and to tailor their giving based on the distinct characteristics of LGBTQ+ organizations. Scholars and practitioners can easily access the LGBTQ+ Index data at www.LGBTQIndex.org. This user-friendly website allows visitors to download the full list of LGBTQ+ organizations (as a file that includes name and Employer Identification Number), as well as search for organizations based on keyword, focus area, and geographic location. Along with additional resources available at www.EquitableGivingLab.org/LGBTQIndex, including case studies of LGBTQ+ nonprofits, these tools and insights can equip individuals and organizations with a starting point for making data-informed decisions that help address equity issues in philanthropy.

KEY FINDINGS

1. LGBTQ+ organizations received approximately \$560 million in philanthropic support in 2019, which made up 0.13% of overall charitable giving.
2. Growth in philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations outpaced growth in philanthropic support for non-LGBTQ+ organizations from 2015 to 2019, and was particularly strong in 2017 and 2018.
3. LGBTQ+ organizations are somewhat smaller than non-LGBTQ+ organizations in terms of average philanthropic support, and are much smaller in terms of average revenue, expenses, and assets.
4. Compared with non-LGBTQ+ organizations, a greater share of LGBTQ+ organizations’ total contributions come from government grants. Government grants to LGBTQ+ organizations also grew at a much faster rate than government grants to non-LGBTQ+ organizations from 2015 to 2019.
5. LGBTQ+ organizations are diverse and widespread; they can be found in every nonprofit subsector and in all 50 states.
6. Organizations focused on civil rights and advocacy received the largest portion of philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ nonprofits in 2019. Transgender-specific organizations saw among the fastest growth in philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ nonprofits from 2015 to 2019.



BACKGROUND

Existing research offers some understanding of how different types of donors give to LGBTQ+ causes and organizations, as well as areas for additional research. While there is a body of work on why and how LGBTQ+ donors give to both LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+ organizations,¹ this section focuses more narrowly on questions of who is giving, how much, and how those trends are changing over time.

Sources of Giving to LGBTQ+ Organizations

LGBTQ+ organizations receive philanthropic support from all types of funders: individuals, foundations, and corporations. However, LGBTQ+ organizations vary quite a bit in their funding profiles, for example by size and organization type. The goal of the LGBTQ+ Index is to provide a baseline for understanding LGBTQ+ organizations overall, enabling future studies to further advance this knowledge. Two examples demonstrate how different funding for LGBTQ+ organizations can be:

1. Giving by individuals represented the largest share of revenue in the *2018 National LGBT Movement Report's* sample of top LGBTⁱ social justice organizations, at 36%, followed by in-kind contributions (22%) and foundation grants (17%). Corporate contributions represented 5% of the total.²
2. A recent study of LGBT community centers found that giving by individuals represented 16% of these organizations' revenue, though this percentage was substantially larger for small community centers, in 2022.³

The differences in funding sources between these two studies may be attributed to the services offered by different types of LGBTQ+ organizations, as well as staff capacity. LGBT community centers tend to receive funding from government grants, with less of an emphasis on individual donors; in-kind donations to civil rights and advocacy organizations tend to be higher because that category includes donated time from lawyers.

In the same way, other types of LGBTQ+ organizations likely have a different funding profile based on their unique circumstances, and there may even be differences within the same types of organizations of different sizes. The LGBTQ+ Index can serve as a baseline for these types of studies, encouraging new work that identifies how different types of LGBTQ+ organizations are supported.

ⁱWhen referencing other studies, the terminology and/or acronyms used in the original studies are used to describe those results. For this reason, while the LGBTQ+ Index refers to LGBTQ+ communities and organizations, references to LGBT, LGBTQ, or LGBTQI communities and organizations also appear throughout the report.

GIVING BY INDIVIDUALS

Much of the existing research has assumed that the majority of individual giving to LGBTQ+ organizations comes from the LGBTQ+ community itself. Several reports have sought to measure the percentage of the LGBTQ+ community that contributes to LGBTQ+ nonprofits. One of the earliest measures comes from a 2008 study by Horizons Foundation, which found that an estimated 5% of San Francisco Bay Area LGBT individuals gave to 39 local LGBT and HIV organizations in the previous calendar year.⁴ More recently, the Movement Advancement Project (MAP) estimated that 3.6% of the LGBTQI population made a gift to surveyed LGBTQI social justice organizations in 2020,⁵ a slight increase from the roughly 3% estimated in 2012.⁶

Individual donations to the top LGBTQ+ social justice organizations are predominantly small. The 2013 MAP report found that nearly all donors (95.2%) contributed between \$35 and \$999 to these organizations. Only 4.7% of donors made gifts between \$1,000 and \$24,999, and less than 1% of donors gave \$25,000 or more.⁷ By 2020, these percentages were mostly unchanged, except for a slight decline in the \$1,000 to \$24,999 donor group, which now represents 4% of contributions.⁸ While large donors represent an extreme minority, the organizations in the MAP report sample have reported growth in large donors over time: The 2018 report found that from 2013 to 2017, gifts of \$25,000 or more grew by 91%. The 2021 study also reported that large donors increased by 22% from 2015 to 2019.⁹

High-net-worth donors. The share of high-net-worth donors giving to LGBTQ+ causes or organizations is growing over time, according to a series of studies of high-net-worth philanthropy conducted by the Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy in partnership with U.S. Trust. The 2016 wave of the study found that 4.8% of respondents gave to LGBTQ causes or organizations.¹⁰ This percentage increased in the 2018 wave, with LGBTQ causes or organizations receiving gifts from 7% of respondents,¹¹ and stayed relatively level in the 2020 wave, with 6.5% of donors giving to these causes and organizations.¹²

Since 2016, the U.S. Trust Studies of high-net-worth philanthropy have also contained an oversample of LGBT individuals, making it possible to identify giving trends within the high-net-worth LGBT community. Most notably, 43% of LGBT respondents reported giving to LGBTQ causes or organizations, far outpacing rates of giving by non-LGBTQ respondents.¹³ The 2020 wave of the study also found that nearly three in ten LGBTQ+ individuals selected LGBTQ+ rights as one of the three causes they considered most important, significantly more than non-LGBTQ+ respondents, at 1.5%.¹⁴



Demographics. In terms of demographics, the *LGBT Giving Report's* survey of 6,755 known donors to 56 LGBT organizations provided a snapshot that looks similar to general high-net-worth donors; they were more likely to be older, wealthier, and well-educated, and close to half reported no religious affiliation.¹⁵ The vast majority of these donors (86%) were white, and many were politically active: 78% identified as Democrats and 72% reported giving to a political candidate. Among the respondents, 81% identified as LGBT, with 74% reporting that their LGBT identity was important, and 92% considering themselves openly LGBT.

Focus areas. The LGBT Giving Project, which surveyed known donors to LGBT organizations, found that different demographic groups within the LGBT community prioritize different focus areas.¹⁶ Specifically, older LGBT individuals were most focused on institutional changes, such as ending workplace discrimination and changing laws that impact LGBT people. Millennial LGBT individuals were more likely to identify improving conditions for transgender people as a top concern. In addition, LGBT people of color were more likely to view social services as one of the most important issues and were more likely to support community services.

GIVING BY INSTITUTIONAL FUNDERS

Funders for LGBTQ Issues has released an annual report tracking grantmaking to LGBTQ organizations since 2002.¹⁷ These annual reports offer an in-depth look at the institutional funding landscape, identifying top funders and top grantees for each type of funding source, as well as top populations, issues, and strategies supported by these funds. According to the *2019-2020 Resource Tracking Report* released in 2022, private foundations provided the largest share of grant dollars received by LGBTQ communities and causes, at 36% in 2020, followed by public foundations (27%), corporations (18%), and community foundations (5%).¹⁸ The report also found that institutional giving to LGBTQ communities grew 4.3% between 2019 and 2020. The study shows that this growth extends over the past decade: from 2011 to 2020, total dollars increased by 63.4%.

In 2020, the top five institutional funders in 2020 were Gilead Sciences, Ford Foundation, Tides Foundation, Arcus Foundation, and Gill Foundation. Gilead Sciences, which has topped the list since 2018, gave \$34.5 million to LGBTQ causes in 2020, representing over 80% of the dollars from corporations. Much of Gilead Sciences' giving is in the form of in-kind donations of its pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) medications designed to help prevent HIV in high-risk populations.¹⁹ The next two largest funders are some of the largest social justice grantmakers—grants to LGBTQ communities represented roughly 2% of the \$916 million granted by the Ford Foundation and the \$642 million granted by Tides Foundation in 2020, and represented one of several areas of focus for these organizations.²⁰ The final top funders, Arcus Foundation and Gill Foundation, focus primarily on LGBTQ communities. Both of these institutions were founded by gay men who serve as advocates for the LGBTQ community.²¹

Focus areas. According to the *2019-2020 Resource Tracking Report*, the top three issues supported by institutional funders of LGBTQ causes are civil and human rights, representing 35% of grant dollars; strengthening communities, families, and visibility (23%); and health and wellbeing (21%).²² Comparing these focus areas with an earlier report, the top three issues were the same in 2015, but the percentage of grant dollars was distributed somewhat differently. In 2015, civil and human rights represented 46% of grant dollars; health and wellbeing represented 24%; and strengthening communities represented 16%.²³

Institutional funding to transgender communities has increased as a share of overall grantmaking to LGBTQ causes over time: in 2020, transgender communities received 20% of total grant dollars,²⁴ up from 11% in 2015.²⁵ Part of this growth has come from institutional funders making more formal or explicit commitments to the transgender community. One example is the formation of Grantmakers United for Trans Communities. Created in 2019, by 2021 the organization had secured 52 funders who pledged to support transgender communities by increasing grantmaking, attending trainings, working to include and retain transgender staff and board members, and publicly expressing support for transgender communities.²⁶ Signatories include the Arcus Foundation, Astrea Lesbian Foundation for Justice, Ford Foundation, and Levi Strauss Foundation.²⁷ Despite this expansion in funding, grants to transgender communities are still a relatively small share of foundation giving: less than five cents per \$100 granted by U.S. foundations went to transgender communities in 2020.



Recent Events Impacting Giving to LGBTQ+ Organizations

This section focuses on events between 2015 and 2019 that had a large-scale impact on giving to LGBTQ+ communities. While other notable events have taken place before and after those years, this focus homes in on events that might have the greatest impact on the findings presented in this report, which include data from 2015 to 2019.

OBERGEFELL V. HODGES

In June 2015, the U.S. Supreme Court issued the Obergefell v. Hodges ruling, which determined that states were required to recognize same-sex marriages and issue marriage licenses under the 14th Amendment.²⁸ Up until the Obergefell v. Hodges ruling, marriage equality had been a major driver of funding for LGBTQ organizations, representing 8% of domestic foundation grant dollars in 2014.²⁹ At the time, Funders for LGBTQ Issues hypothesized that while 40% of funding would be directed to other LGBTQ issues, another 27% of funding would leave this area entirely. Funding for marriage and civil unions did drop dramatically in the following years: by 2015, the share of foundation funding going to marriage and civil unions dropped to 3%,³⁰ and by 2016, this share declined to less than 1%.³¹

In 2022, the Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund announced that it would be tapering off funding to LGBT equality programs to focus on different equity causes after spending the previous two decades as a top funder in the LGBTQ+ space.³² While the Fund made it clear that there is additional work to do on LGBT rights, marriage equality at the local, state, and national levels had been a major area of its focus over the prior 21 years.

PULSE NIGHTCLUB SHOOTING

On June 12, 2016, a shooter killed 49 people and wounded 53 more at Pulse, a gay nightclub in Orlando.³³ Within three days, more than \$4.2 million from over 90,000 donors had been donated through Equality Florida's GoFundMe page.³⁴ In addition, the GLBT Community Center of Central Florida (known as The Center) raised more than \$355,000 through its GoFundMe page. In total, institutional funders and individual donors raised \$29.5 million for the OneOrlando Fund and an additional \$9.8 million for Equality Florida to support the survivors and families of the victims.³⁵ The OneOrlando Fund partnered with Equality Florida, The Center, and the National Compassion Fund to administer the funds.

2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Multiple reports have found that giving to LGBTQ+ organizations grew after President Trump was elected in 2016. The Trump administration reversed a number of Obama-era protections for LGBTQ+ individuals; and legislation enacted during President Trump's first year in office included a ban on transgender individuals serving in the military. The *LGBT Giving Project* report found that the 2016 presidential election was a major motivator for LGBT donors: 36% of known donors and 23% of general population donors reported that they increased their giving to LGBT organizations after the election.³⁶ Of donors who planned to maintain or increase their giving to LGBT causes, their top motivation was anti-LGBT legislation, followed by the uncertain political climate. The *2018 National LGBT Movement Report* found that in-kind contributions, mostly of donated legal services, grew by 52% in 2017 for LGBT social justice organizations, likely motivated by anti-LGBT legislation introduced during that year.³⁷

The IPM Advancement report, *LGBTQ+ Nonprofit Organizations in the United States*, also found an 18.6% increase in philanthropic contributions between 2016 and 2017 to its sample of LGBTQ+ nonprofits and suggested that this trend was likely correlated with the 2016 presidential election.³⁸

RISE IN ANTI-TRANSGENDER LEGISLATION

Anti-transgender legislation has been on the rise in recent years. In 2015, there were 19 anti-trans bills introduced in the U.S.; as of 2023, that number had risen to 533, according to one legislation tracker.³⁹ In response, the Ford Foundation has committed to at least doubling its support for trans issues and communities over the next five years.⁴⁰ In addition, multiple transgender-focused organizations based in states with the most restrictive legislation reported an uptick in funding.⁴¹ In response to anti-transgender legislative efforts, Funders for LGBTQ Issues posted an open call to philanthropy in March 2023 to help support transgender and gender nonconforming communities. This call urged funders to use their resources to solve the most immediate problems related to safety and security, issue general operating grants to organizations based in targeted states, and join the Trans Futures Funding Campaign, a funding collaborative established in 2022 with a goal of raising \$10 million in new funds to invest in local transgender-focused organizations.⁴²



Recipients of Giving to LGBTQ+ Organizations

Significant research has been conducted on donors to LGBTQ+ causes and organizations. Still, more studies are needed to explore trends in giving by individuals and institutions to the LGBTQ+ community, and to better understand how giving patterns may vary for different demographic groups, among other research questions. Nevertheless, research in this area outweighs knowledge on the range of organizations receiving these charitable dollars.⁴³

The LGBTQ+ Index responds to this lack of research on these organizations, contributing new insights to this field of philanthropy in two key ways:

- First, the LGBTQ+ Index is a groundbreaking tool. As a publicly available resource, the Index provides researchers, funders, donors, organization leaders, and other stakeholders the ability to apply an LGBTQ+ lens to their work.
- Second, this report is the first to quantify total charitable organizations and dollars dedicated to the LGBTQ+ community. The findings in this report offer baseline data that will be updated annually to identify trends and themes in this area of philanthropy.

The next sections of this report detail the methods used to create the LGBTQ+ Index and the findings resulting from an analysis of the Index data.

STUDY METHODS

The LGBTQ+ Index includes 501(c)(3) public charities primarily dedicated to serving the LGBTQ+ community that were active from 2012 to 2019—the most recent year for which more than 99% of finalized IRS data on charitable organizations were available as of December 2022. The analyses in this report focus on the most recent five-year period from 2015 to 2019 and illustrate key characteristics of these organizations, including the amount of total philanthropic support they receive from individuals, foundations, and corporations. To offer context, the findings compare LGBTQ+ organizations with non-LGBTQ+ organizations and with the traditional nonprofit subsectors as defined by *Giving USA*.

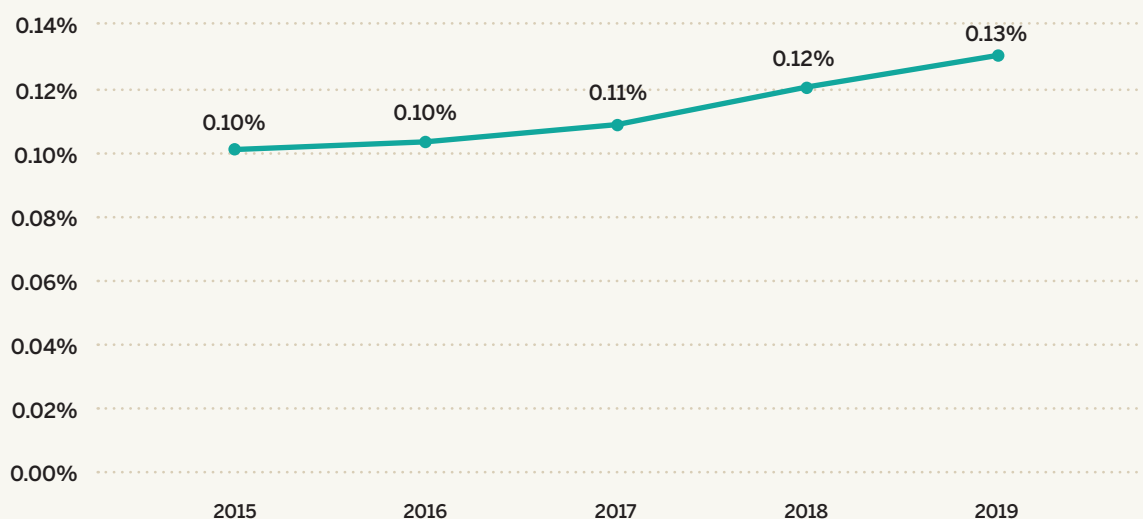
For more information on the data sources and processes used in developing the Index, please see the Methodology section at the end of this report.

FINDINGS

Finding 1: LGBTQ+ organizations received approximately \$560 million in philanthropic support in 2019, which made up 0.13% of overall charitable giving.

The LGBTQ+ Index contains 2,773 U.S. charitable organizations that received \$557.84 million in philanthropic support in 2019.ⁱⁱ LGBTQ+ organizations made up 0.20% of total registered charitable organizations and accounted for 0.13% of overall charitable giving in 2019. LGBTQ+ nonprofits comprised a consistent portion of total charitable organizations in terms of number during the five-year period from 2015 to 2019. Figure 1 shows that the share of overall charitable giving received by LGBTQ+ organizations increased slightly during this period, from 0.10% to 0.13%.

FIGURE 1: Year-over-year growth in philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations as a percentage of overall charitable giving (2015-2019)

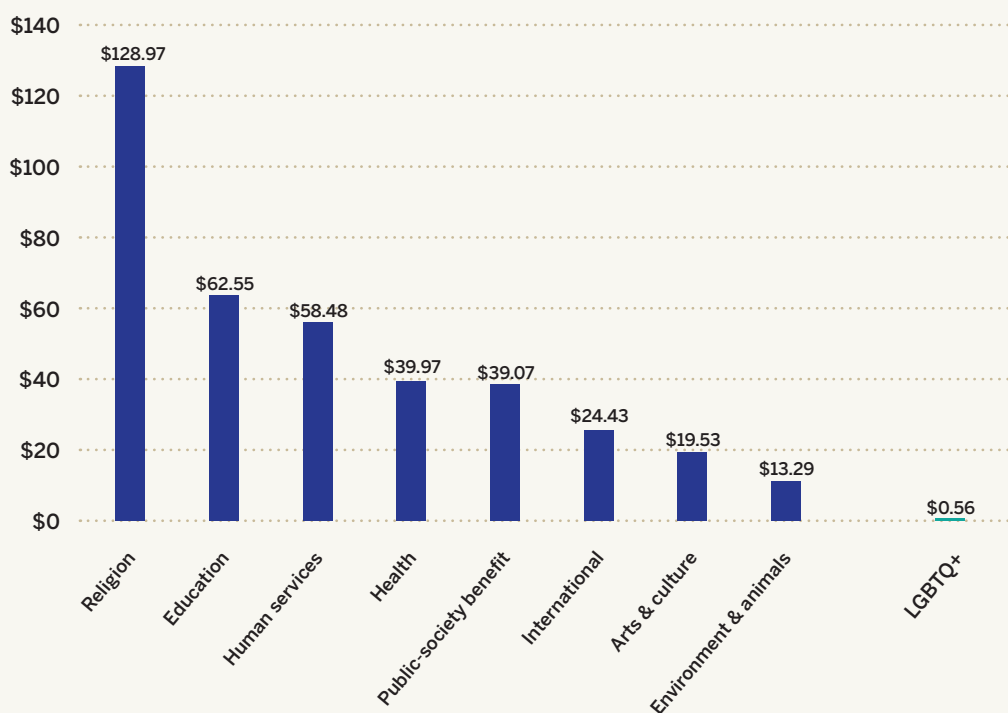


ⁱⁱ *Giving USA 2022* estimates that U.S. charitable organizations received \$426.08 billion in philanthropic support in 2019. Charitable giving estimates for 2019 were initially published in *Giving USA 2020*, but the *Giving USA 2022* figure is used here because the estimates are typically revised in subsequent years as finalized IRS data become available.



In terms of dollars, Figure 2 shows that philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations makes up a fraction of that received by the traditional nonprofit subsectors. Although LGBTQ+ organizations appear in all these subsectors, they are depicted as their own subsector for the sake of comparison. LGBTQ+ organizations garnered 4.21% of the philanthropic support received by the smallest nonprofit subsector (environment and animals) and 0.43% of the philanthropic support received by the largest nonprofit subsector (religion) in 2019.ⁱⁱⁱ

FIGURE 2: Philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations compared with traditional nonprofit subsectors (2019, in billions)



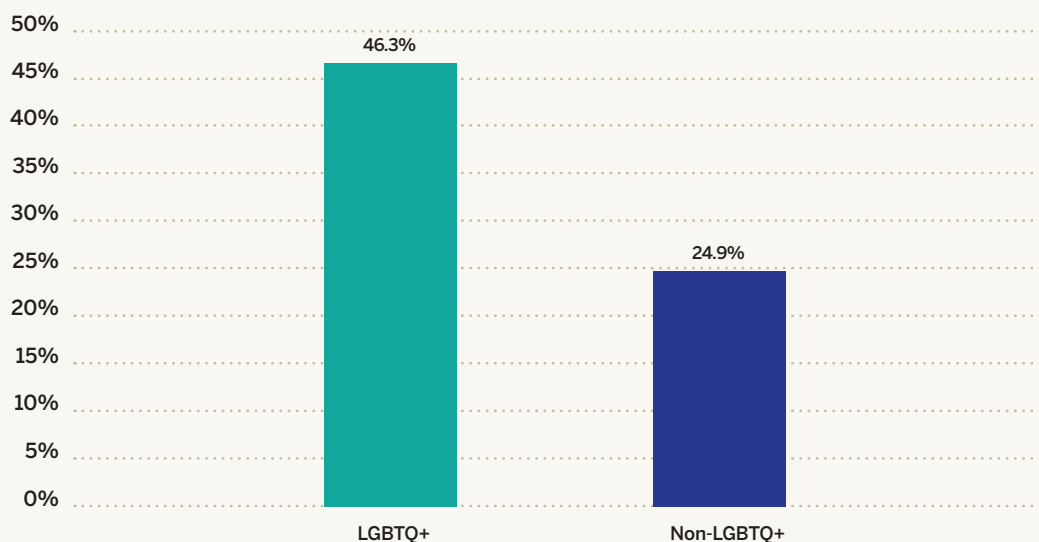
Note: Subsector amounts are 2019 values from *Giving USA 2022*. LGBTQ+ organizations appear in all traditional nonprofit subsectors but are depicted as their own subsector for the sake of comparison.

ⁱⁱⁱ As reported in *Giving USA 2022*, excluding giving to individuals.

Finding 2: Growth in philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations outpaced growth in philanthropic support for non-LGBTQ+ organizations from 2015 to 2019, and was particularly strong in 2017 and 2018.

Although LGBTQ+ organizations receive a very small share of overall charitable giving compared with non-LGBTQ+ organizations, Figure 3 shows that from 2015 to 2019, cumulative growth in philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations (46.3%) grew at nearly double the rate of philanthropic support for non-LGBTQ+ organizations (24.9%).

FIGURE 3: Cumulative growth in philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations compared with non-LGBTQ+ organizations (2015-2019)



LGBTQ+ organizations saw especially strong growth year-over-year growth in philanthropic support in 2017 (11.7%) and 2018 (12.2%). Numerous reports indicate that this can be at least partially attributed to the 2016 presidential election. The Movement Advancement Project reported that LGBT social justice organizations experienced a 13% increase in revenue in 2017. This growth was largely explained by a 52% rise in in-kind revenue, primarily in the form of donated legal services in response to legislation enacted during President Trump's first year in office, including the ban on transgender individuals serving in the military.⁴⁴ Another study found that the 2016 presidential election also motivated individual donors, with 36% of known donors increasing their giving to LGBT organizations in the wake of the election.⁴⁵



Finding 3: LGBTQ+ organizations are somewhat smaller than non-LGBTQ+ organizations in terms of average philanthropic support, and are much smaller in terms of average revenue, expenses, and assets.

The findings in this report present aggregate data on LGBTQ+ organizations, but what do their financials look like at an organizational level? Figure 4 shows that LGBTQ+ organizations received an average of \$0.23 million in philanthropic support—or about 72% of the \$0.32 million in average philanthropic support received by non-LGBTQ+ organizations that year. However, LGBTQ+ organizations are much smaller than non-LGBTQ+ organizations along other financial measures. LGBTQ+ organizations had about one-third the average revenue and expenses (\$0.81 million and \$0.75 million, respectively) of non-LGBTQ+ organizations (\$2.51 million and \$2.36 million, respectively) in 2019. LGBTQ+ organizations are particularly small compared with non-LGBTQ+ organizations in terms of assets, holding an average of \$0.73 million, or about 15%, of the \$4.95 million in average assets held by non-LGBTQ+ organizations in 2019.

FIGURE 4: Average financials of LGBTQ+ organizations compared with non-LGBTQ+ organizations (2019, in millions)

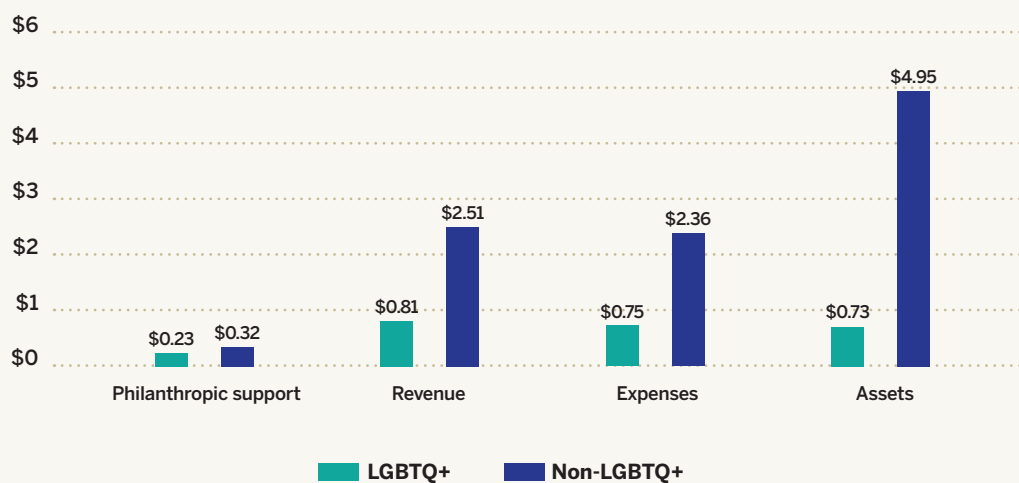


Figure 1A in the Appendix provides an alternative view of the average financials of LGBTQ+ organizations compared with non-LGBTQ+ organizations by excluding hospitals and universities. Hospitals and universities are some of the largest charitable organizations overall but are virtually absent among LGBTQ+ organizations. While the same patterns appear, the differences between LGBTQ+ and non-LGBTQ+ organizations are not as stark when these institutions are excluded. LGBTQ+ organizations remain closest to non-LGBTQ+ organizations based on average philanthropic support and farthest based on average assets, but by smaller margins. This is especially true with respect to revenue and expenses, with LGBTQ+ organizations having about two-thirds the average revenue and expenses of non-LGBTQ+ organizations (compared with one-third when hospitals and universities are included).

Research suggests that the difference between the average financials of LGBTQ+ organizations and non-LGBTQ+ organizations can be attributed to a variety of factors. For example, the *LGBT Giving Project* reports that LGBT organizations, “faced many demands on their time and resources that made it difficult to execute on fundraising best practices, invest in capacity building and leadership development, nurture an organizational culture of philanthropy, and sustain lasting donor relationships in the face of turnover and competing priorities.”⁴⁶ Other challenges included having limited resources for professional development, engaging the board in fundraising, and having outdated data management systems.⁴⁷



Finding 4: Compared with non-LGBTQ+ organizations, a greater share of LGBTQ+ organizations' total contributions come from government grants. Government grants to LGBTQ+ organizations also grew at a much faster rate than government grants to non-LGBTQ+ organizations from 2015 to 2019.

In addition to philanthropic support, total contributions to charitable organizations include things like membership dues and government grants. Government grants include funding from federal, state, and local sources as reported on organizations' IRS Form 990. As seen in Figure 5, government grants made up a larger portion of total contributions to LGBTQ+ organizations (39.9%) than non-LGBTQ+ organizations (33.5%) in 2019. The LGBTQ+ Index data show that this difference can be attributed to the sizeable amount of government funding received by LGBTQ+ organizations focused on HIV/AIDS.

FIGURE 5: Government grants received by LGBTQ+ organizations and non-LGBTQ+ organizations as a percentage of total contributions (2019)

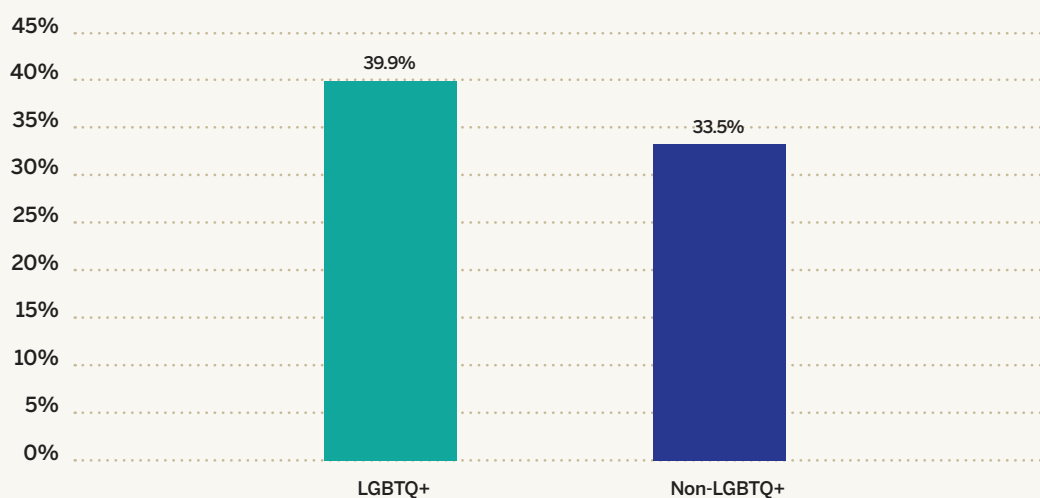
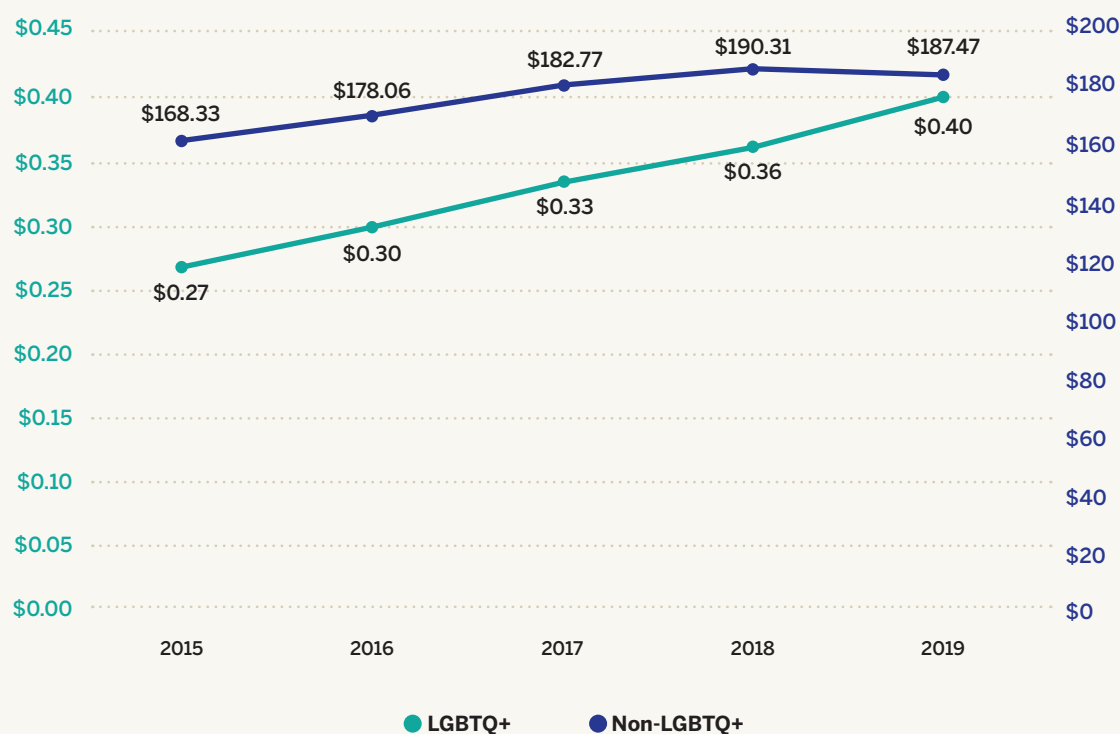


Figure 6 shows that LGBTQ+ organizations experienced consistent year-over-year growth in government grants from 2015 to 2019, with an especially strong increase in 2019. While government grants to non-LGBTQ+ organizations also grew overall during this period, year-over-year performance varied, and government grants to these organizations decreased in 2019.

Existing research does not provide insight on why government grants to LGBTQ+ organizations overall may have grown from 2015 to 2019, but studies indicate that this trend has continued in more recent years for LGBTQ community centers specifically. These studies show that a greater share of LGBTQ community centers received at least one government grant in 2022 compared with 2018.⁴⁸ The percentage of these organizations receiving federal grants decreased during this time, while the percentage of organizations receiving state and local government grants increased. Additionally, the majority of government grants to LGBTQ community centers supported HIV/AIDS prevention in 2018, but the range of services supported expanded widely by 2022.

FIGURE 6: Government grants to LGBTQ+ organizations compared with non-LGBTQ+ organizations (2015-2019, in billions)



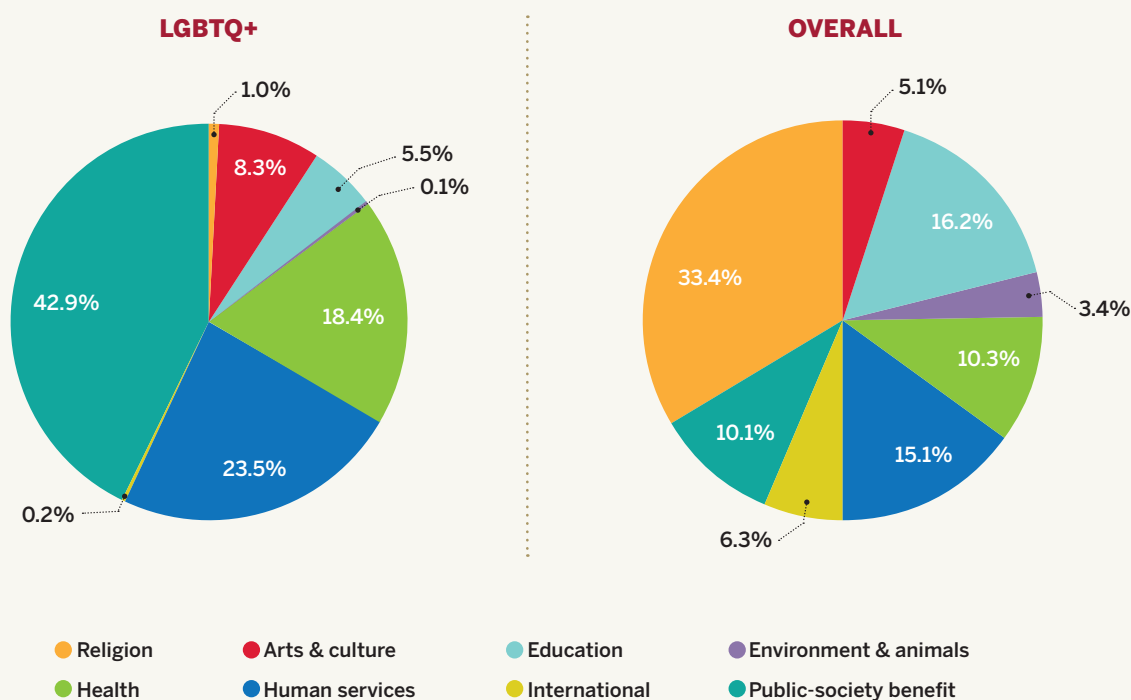
Note: The left axis corresponds with the line for LGBTQ+ organizations and the right axis corresponds with the line for non-LGBTQ+ organizations.



Finding 5: LGBTQ+ organizations are diverse and widespread; they can be found in every nonprofit subsector and in all 50 states.

Although LGBTQ+ organizations appear in each of the traditional nonprofit subsectors, Figure 7 shows that the subsector distribution of philanthropic support for these organizations varies markedly from that of overall charitable giving. The public-society benefit subsector—which includes nonprofits that focus on civil rights and advocacy, among other causes—received the largest portion of philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations in 2019, at 42.9%, followed by human services (23.5%) and health (18.4%). By contrast, the public-society benefit subsector garnered 10.1% of overall charitable giving during the same year. Religion received the greatest share of overall charitable giving (33.4%) but made up 1% of philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations in 2019.

FIGURE 7: Subsector distribution of philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations compared with overall charitable giving (2019)



Note: Subsector breakdown for overall charitable giving is based on 2019 data from *Giving USA 2022*.

Although at least four LGBTQ+ organizations exist in every state, their representation varies across the U.S. The states with the largest number of LGBTQ+ organizations are presented in Table 1. California—a progressive state of historical and cultural significance to the LGBTQ+ community—has by far the greatest the number of LGBTQ+ organizations, at 429, followed by New York (243), Texas (171), and Florida (170).

TABLE 1: Top ten states by number of LGBTQ+ organizations⁴⁹ (2019)

State	# of LGBTQ+ organizations	% of LGBTQ+ organizations	% of U.S. population
California	429	15.5%	11.8%
New York	243	8.8%	6.0%
Texas	171	6.2%	8.7%
Florida	170	6.1%	6.4%
Illinois	107	3.9%	3.8%
Pennsylvania	94	3.4%	3.9%
Washington	87	3.1%	2.3%
North Carolina	85	3.1%	3.1%
Michigan	80	2.9%	3.0%
Massachusetts	76	2.7%	2.1%

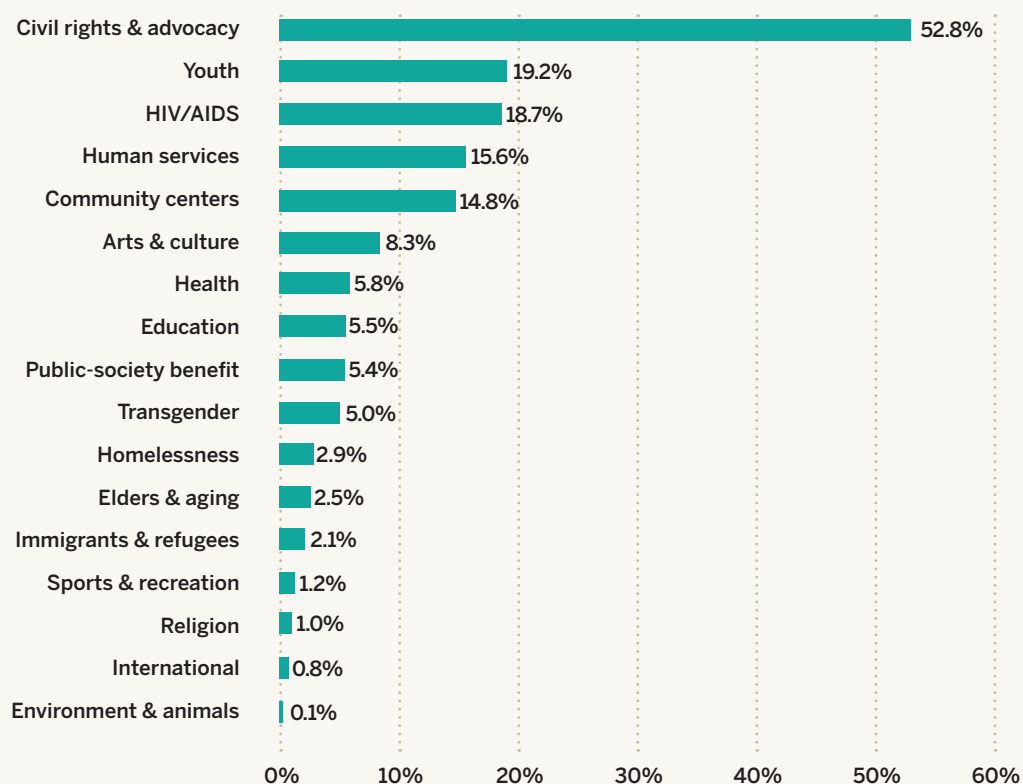
Compared with their percentage of the U.S. population, California, New York, Washington, and Massachusetts have a larger percentage of LGBTQ+ organizations. The portion of LGBTQ+ organizations in Illinois, North Carolina, and Michigan are the same or similar to their portion of the U.S. population. Texas, Florida, and Pennsylvania have a smaller share of LGBTQ+ organizations compared with their share of the U.S. population.



Finding 6: Organizations focused on civil rights and advocacy received the largest portion of philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ nonprofits in 2019. Transgender-specific organizations saw among the fastest growth in philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ nonprofits from 2015 to 2019.

Figure 8 shows the distribution of philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations based on mission focus, providing more detail on the specific types of nonprofits that serve the LGBTQ+ community than subsector alone. Since LGBTQ+ organizations often have multiple focus areas, the categories in Figure 8 are not necessarily mutually exclusive, therefore, adding up the percentages in this figure exceeds 100%.^{iv}

FIGURE 8: Percentage of overall philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations by mission focus (2019)



Note: Mission focus categories are not necessarily mutually exclusive; therefore, the sum of the percentages in this figure exceeds 100%.

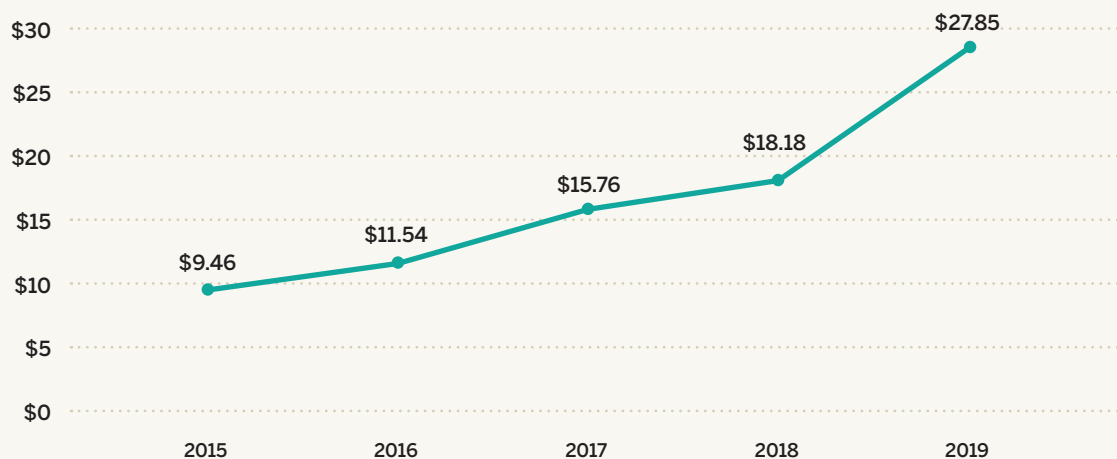
^{iv} Public-society benefit includes organizations in the public-society benefit subsector that do not focus on civil rights and advocacy. Health includes organizations in the health subsector that do not focus on HIV/AIDS. Human services includes organizations in the human services subsector that do not focus on homelessness, sports and recreation, or youth. Otherwise, the mission focus categories are not mutually exclusive.

Civil rights and advocacy organizations received the greatest share of philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ nonprofits by a large margin (52.8%) in 2019, followed by youth organizations (19.2%) and HIV/AIDS organizations (18.7%). See Appendix Table 1A for a list of the largest LGBTQ+ organizations overall and Appendix Table 2A for a list of the largest organizations in each category based on the amount of philanthropic support they received in 2019.

Figure 2A in the Appendix depicts the percentage of overall philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations by primary mission focus category. While still the top recipients, LGBTQ+ organizations focused on civil rights and advocacy (24.6%) receive about half the portion of philanthropic support that they do when using the non-mutually exclusive categories in Figure 8. This demonstrates many types of LGBTQ+ organizations have civil rights and advocacy as part of their mission, even if it is not their primary focus.

While philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations increased across the board from 2015 to 2019,^v certain mission focus categories saw especially strong growth. Figure 9 shows philanthropic support for transgender-specific organizations, which increased by 194.4% overall during this period and 53.2% in 2019 alone.

FIGURE 9: Philanthropic support for transgender-specific organizations (2015-2019, in millions)



^v Sports and recreation was the only category of LGBTQ+ organizations to experience a decline in philanthropic support from 2015 to 2019, at -14.3%.



This rise in giving to transgender organizations is likely a response to a combination of political and social factors. Numerous anti-transgender policies were introduced or enacted at the national, state, and local levels from 2015 to 2019.⁵⁰ These policies include the transgender military ban and legislation requiring individuals to use bathroom facilities and play on sports teams that align with their sex assigned at birth rather than their gender identity. Additionally, there was a general cultural shift toward greater awareness of diverse gender identities and increased representation of individuals with these identities on television and film during this period.⁵¹ As a result of these and other factors, more organizations have been established to provide services tailored to transgender, gender-expansive, and non-binary individuals in recent years. Indeed, the LGBTQ+ Index shows that transgender-specific organizations are significantly younger than LGBTQ+ organizations overall.

DISCUSSION

While LGBTQ+ issues have been in the national spotlight in recent years, the inaugural LGBTQ+ Index shows that charitable dollars flowing to nonprofits serving the LGBTQ+ community are quite scarce. LGBTQ+ organizations account for a very small portion of total charitable organizations and an even smaller portion of overall charitable giving, with the former holding steady from 2015 to 2019 and the latter increasing only slightly during this period. However, stronger growth in philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations than non-LGBTQ+ organizations during this time provides some cause for optimism.

The LGBTQ+ Index is a groundbreaking resource, but the findings in this report do not provide a full picture of the numerous ways individuals and organizations support the LGBTQ+ community. In addition to philanthropic support, they include contributing to 501(c)(4) nonprofits and political campaigns, giving directly to individuals and businesses, volunteering, and engaging in political advocacy. Political giving is especially prevalent among the LGBTQ+ community. One study found that LGBT high-net-worth individuals were almost twice as likely than non-LGBT high-net-worth individuals to say that voting for a political candidate who shared their ideals had the greatest impact compared with other activities like charitable giving and volunteering.⁵² In another study, 72% of known donors to LGBT organizations reported giving to a political candidate.⁵³ Volunteering is particularly important for smaller LGBTQ+ organizations. For example, a recent study of LGBT community centers found that 16% of centers in the sample had no paid staff, relying entirely on volunteers.⁵⁴

On average, LGBTQ+ organizations are smaller than non-LGBTQ+ organizations across a range of financial measures, including revenue, expenses, and assets. Since LGBTQ+ nonprofits tend to provide multiple services, this suggests that these organizations are doing more with fewer financial resources. LGBTQ+ organizations are especially smaller than non-LGBTQ+ organization in terms of assets, suggesting that they are using most of their resources to address urgent needs, which has implications for long-term sustainability. A recent report by the Urban Institute found that nonprofits that are more reliant on individual donations (often smaller organizations with fewer assets from which they can earn investment income) tend to be more sensitive to economic downturns.⁵⁵ Another study of LGBT interest groups indicated that assets might offer protections against economic downturns and other unforeseen events.⁵⁶



While LGBTQ+ organizations appear in all nonprofit subsectors, charitable dollars are not evenly distributed across these subsectors. Nearly 85% of charitable dollars going to LGBTQ+ nonprofits are received by organizations in three subsectors—public-society benefit (which includes civil rights and advocacy organizations), human services, and health. This finding demonstrates that meeting fundamental needs—such as securing equal rights and providing healthcare and other basic services—dominates philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations. LGBTQ+ nonprofits can also be found in every state, but certain states like California and New York, have a higher concentration of these organizations. Although the states with the largest number of LGBTQ+ organizations generally align with what one might expect given their population size and politics, there are some surprises. For example, Texas and Florida are in the top four despite their low ranking on measures of LGBTQ+ equality.⁵⁷

Examining the distribution of philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations by mission focus category paints a similar but more nuanced picture of LGBTQ+ nonprofits than that of subsector alone. While nonprofits focused on advancing equality and promoting health and well-being are also top recipients of philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations using these categories, the LGBTQ+ nonprofit space appears to be evolving. Organizations focused on youth receive the second-highest share of philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ nonprofits, and transgender-specific organizations experienced some of the fastest growth in philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ nonprofits from 2015-2019. These findings align with an increased number of anti-bullying and suicide prevention campaigns that have centered LGBTQ+ youth, as well as numerous pieces of legislation that have targeted transgender individuals during this time.⁵⁸

IMPLICATIONS

The LGBTQ+ Index provides a baseline measurement of total charitable giving to LGBTQ+ nonprofits from individuals, foundations, and corporations. It also offers insight on other key characteristics of these organizations and how they have changed from 2015 to 2019. Fundraisers and leaders of LGBTQ+ nonprofits can use the findings in this report to understand how their organizations compare with others in this space, and to help build the case for supporting their organizations. Donors and funders can use the research to identify gaps in existing resources and to tailor their giving based on distinct features and trends related to LGBTQ+ organizations. The LGBTQ+ Index demonstrates that nonprofits serving the LGBTQ+ community appear in every subsector, such as health, human services, and the arts. This diversity allows donors and funders to easily integrate giving to LGBTQ+ organizations into their existing funding priorities.

The LGBTQ+ Index makes an important contribution to researchers by providing a free, publicly accessible dataset. While this report presents a broad overview of LGBTQ+ organizations, with a particular focus on philanthropic support, scholars can utilize the data to examine other research questions about these organizations. The LGBTQ+ Index is accessible to individuals inside and outside the scholarly community at www.LGBTQIndex.org. This user-friendly website allows visitors to download the full list of LGBTQ+ organizations (as a file that includes name and Employer Identification Number). Visitors can also use the website to search the Index based on keyword, focus area, and geographic location, allowing individual donors and institutional funders to identify LGBTQ+ organizations that align with their personal interests and funding priorities. Along with additional resources available at www.EquitableGivingLab.org/LGBTQIndex, including case studies of LGBTQ+ nonprofits, these tools and insights can equip individuals and organizations with a starting point for making data-informed decisions that help address equity issues in philanthropy.

The LGBTQ+ Index will be updated annually to track future trends as the social, political, and economic environment for charitable giving to LGBTQ+ nonprofits continues to evolve. The data in this report go through 2019, which predates events like the U.S. Supreme Court decision making employment discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity illegal, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the racial justice protests following the murder of George Floyd in 2020. Future updates will capture charitable giving in response to these developments and more recent events like the 2022 mass shooting at Club Q in Colorado Springs and the flurry of anti-LGBTQ+ legislation, including “Don’t Say Gay” bills.



The LGBTQ+ Index expands knowledge on philanthropic support for 501(c)(3) public charities focused on serving the LGBTQ+ community. However, the findings in this report should be considered alongside research on other types of giving that supports this community, including donations to 501(c)(4) nonprofits and political campaigns, and direct contributions to individuals and businesses. Research on non-financial support, such as volunteering and political advocacy, should also be considered to more fully understand the various ways individuals and organizations support the LGBTQ+ community. Studies on non-financial measures such as staffing would offer additional insight on the organizational capacity of LGBTQ+ organizations and how they may use resources differently than non-LGBTQ+ organizations.

Finally, the LGBTQ+ Index lays the groundwork for future research to examine charitable giving and nonprofit organizations through an intersectional lens. The Equitable Giving Lab includes the existing Women & Girls Index and the new LGBTQ+ Index. Over the next two years, the Lab will create two additional indices that measure philanthropic support for organizations focused on communities of color and military veterans, respectively. These indices can be analyzed together to expand knowledge on intersectional philanthropy—for example, giving to organizations serving LGBTQ+ communities of color and women military veterans. However, additional research will be necessary to obtain a more nuanced understanding of these organizations.

METHODOLOGY

The LGBTQ+ Index includes LGBTQ+ organizations identifiable from available IRS data on public charities. It focuses on being comprehensive of nonprofits active from 2012 to 2019, the most recent year for which more than 99% of finalized IRS data on charitable organizations were available as of December 2022. Previous or subsequent fiscal year information was used when 2019 data were unavailable. The analyses in this report focus on the most recent five-year period from 2015 to 2019.

Data Sources

Several data sources form the basis of the LGBTQ+ Index, the most important of which are e-file Internal Revenue Service (IRS) data available on Amazon Web Services and irs.gov that provide details for 339,129 501(c)(3) public charities filing IRS Forms 990 and 990-EZ electronically for circa fiscal year 2019. These data were supplemented with 30,788 digitized Form 990 paper returns provided by Candid (formerly GuideStar) and 62,204 Form 990 and 990-EZ returns from IRS Return Transaction Files (RTF). For organizations not filing an IRS Form 990 or Form 990-EZ, a combination of 575,757 charitable organizations filing Form 990-N and 407,604 “non-filing” registered charitable organizations were used to gather further information on typically smaller and religious organizations, for a total population of 1,415,482 registered 501(c)(3) domestic charitable organizations. Non-filing organizations are defined as registered tax-exempt organizations that did not file any type of Form 990 between the fiscal years ending in 2017 and 2019, most of which are religion-related charitable organizations exempt from annual 990 filing requirements.

Inclusion Criteria

To be included in the LGBTQ+ Index, nonprofits must be primarily dedicated to serving the LGBTQ+ community (with approximately 80% or more of program expenses serving this purpose for organizations that do not exclusively focus on the LGBTQ+ community).

This definition may seem straightforward but measuring giving to the LGBTQ+ community is quite challenging since many charitable organizations have multiple programs that serve different populations. As such, the researchers exercised a certain degree of judgment in creating the LGBTQ+ Index. For example, to the extent possible, the researchers tried to target HIV/AIDS organizations that specifically serve the LGBTQ+ community for inclusion in the Index. However, available information on these organizations often made it challenging to make this distinction.



Rule Development

Informed by a review of the relevant literature and published organization listings, the researchers developed initial sets of inclusionary words and phrases (key words), exclusionary words and phrases (stop words), and other criteria to establish logical “rules” to identify potential organizations for the LGBTQ+ Index. Generating the final set of nearly 50 rules (from nearly 100 tested) was an iterative process. Initial rules were applied to organization names, mission statements, and other identifiers. Manual verification of a random sample of the results led to modification of the initial rules and the creation of new rules.

Following this process, the final set of rules was applied to the full population of 2,170,921 registered charitable organizations found in IRS Business Master Files (BMF) between 1989 and 2022, resulting in 4,104 LGBTQ+ organizations, 2,773 of which were registered during circa 2019 per BMF. In total, the researchers hand-checked 5,527 of the 8,758 potential LGBTQ+ organizations identified based on available information.^{vi}

The final set of LGBTQ+ Index rules and their sequencing are available upon request. The rules generally fall into the following 17 categories (exclusionary rules not shown):

- Arts and culture
- Civil rights and advocacy
- Community centers
- Education
- Elders and aging
- Environment and animals
- Health
- HIV/AIDS
- Homelessness
- Human services
- Immigrants and refugees
- International
- Public-society benefit
- Religion
- Sports and recreation
- Transgender
- Youth

To measure philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations, the direct support value was used for charitable organizations filing IRS Forms 990 (Part VIII, Lines 1b, 1c and 1f). Total contributions, gifts, and grants were used for organizations filing Form 990-EZ (Part I, Line 1). A direct contribution per organization estimate was used for those filing Forms 990-N (based on the average direct support value among Form 990 and Form 990-EZ filing organizations with less than \$50,000 in revenue for the same filing year). No direct support estimate was used for non-filers.

^{vi} The unverified organizations were 1) Captured by the word “pride,” but had no additional information on their IRS Form 990 and had not been identified by any other rules, or 2) Captured by HIV/AIDS terms but had under \$3 million in revenue and no other identifiers indicating they served the LGBTQ+ community. Preliminary checking showed that, where information was available, the overwhelming majority of these organizations did not focus services on the LGBTQ+ community.

Limitations

Despite extensive effort, there are certain caveats to this research due to the subjective nature of identifying and classifying organizations dedicated to the LGBTQ+ community, as well as data and resource limitations. Organizations were primarily hand-checked for inclusion in the Index; manual verification for alignment with the specific rule categories was limited. The researchers expect error rates to be minimal, but this could potentially affect the accuracy of dollar estimates for the rule categories.

The datasets used to generate the LGBTQ+ Index focus on public charities; they do not include financial data on religious congregations or any data on private foundations. The Index tracks total philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations; the data cannot be disaggregated by funding source (e.g., individuals, foundations, corporations). While some religious organizations are included in the LGBTQ+ Index, many do not have any available government data and therefore could not be checked for inclusion.

Although the researchers recognize the importance of intersectional identities, the data on LGBTQ+ organizations cannot be disaggregated based on more specific demographics (e.g., LGBTQ+ women and girls, LGBTQ+ individuals of color, LGBTQ+ veterans) at this time. However, work is currently underway to achieve this through the creation of additional indices as part of the Equitable Giving Lab.

Citation

The following citation should accompany any use of the LGBTQ+ Index data: Indiana University Lilly Family School of Philanthropy and DataLake Nonprofit Research. (2023). *LGBTQ+ Index* [Data file]. www.LGBTQIndex.org



APPENDIX

FIGURE 1A: Average financials of LGBTQ+ organizations compared with non-LGBTQ+ organizations, excluding hospitals and universities (2019, in millions)

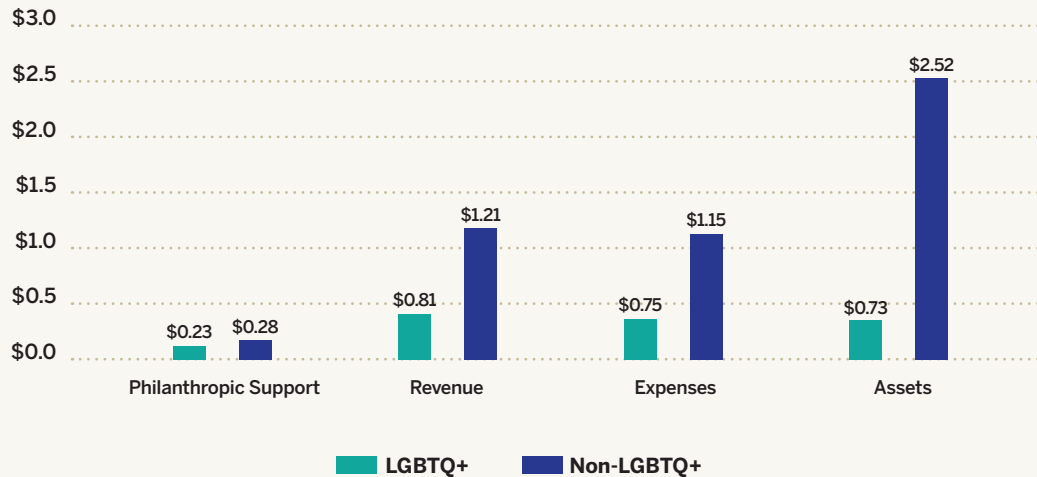


TABLE 1A: Top ten LGBTQ+ organizations by contributions^{vii} (2019)

Organization name	Contributions	Category
Los Angeles LGBT Center	\$39.93 million	Community centers, human services
The Trevor Project Inc.	\$29.54 million	Youth, civil rights and advocacy
San Francisco AIDS Foundation	\$25.89 million	HIV/AIDS, civil rights and advocacy
Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund Inc.	\$24.66 million	Civil rights and advocacy, HIV/AIDS
Gay Men's Health Crisis Inc.	\$24.21 million	HIV/AIDS
Vivent Health Inc.	\$21.60 million	HIV/AIDS
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	\$21.05 million	Civil rights and advocacy
Human Rights Campaign Foundation	\$19.12 million	Civil rights and advocacy
Equitas Health Inc.	\$17.98 million	HIV/AIDS
Fenway Community Health Center Inc.	\$17.32 million	Health

^{vii} Contributions include both philanthropic support and government grants.

TABLE 2A: Top five LGBTQ+ organizations in each mission focus category by contributions (2019)^{viii}

	Organization name	Contributions
ARTS AND CULTURE	Theater Offensive Inc.	\$4.92 million
	Golden Gate Performing Arts	\$3.16 million
	Diversionsary Theatre Productions Inc.	\$2.05 million
	New Conservatory Theater Center	\$1.44 million
	Gay Men's Chorus of Washington, DC	\$1.30 million
CIVIL RIGHTS AND ADVOCACY	The Trevor Project Inc.	\$29.54 million
	San Francisco AIDS Foundation	\$25.89 million
	Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund Inc.	\$24.66 million
	Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	\$21.05 million
	Human Rights Campaign Foundation	\$19.12 million
COMMUNITY CENTERS	Los Angeles LGBT Center	\$39.93 million
	Services and Advocacy for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Elders Inc.	\$16.53 million
	Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center	\$13.97 million
	San Diego Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Community Center	\$7.59 million
	Lavender Youth Recreation and Information Center Inc.	\$3.81 million
EDUCATION	BYP100 Education Fund	\$8.81 million
	Point Foundation	\$8.64 million
	Freedom for All Americans Education Fund	\$4.70 million
	Latinos Salud	\$2.67 million
	Transgender Legal Defense and Education Fund	\$2.63 million

^{viii} Contributions include both philanthropic support and government grants. The mission focus categories are not mutually exclusive, with the following exceptions: Public-society benefit includes organizations in the public-society benefit subsector that do not focus on civil rights and advocacy; health includes organizations in the health subsector that do not focus on HIV/AIDS; human services includes organizations in the human services subsector that do not focus on homelessness, sports and recreation, or youth.



TABLE 2A CONTINUED

	Organization name	Contributions
ELDERS AND AGING	Services and Advocacy for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Elders Inc.	\$16.53 million
	Openhouse	\$4.52 million
	The LGBTQ Community Center of the Desert	\$1.50 million
	Generations with Pride	\$0.83 million
	Griot Circle	\$0.82 million
ENVIRONMENT AND ANIMALS^{ix}	Pride Veterinary Community	\$0.23 million
	Wildwood Conservation Foundation	\$0.07 million
	Groundswell Institute	\$0.05 million
HEALTH	Fenway Community Health Center Inc.	\$17.32 million
	Howard Brown Health Center	\$15.68 million
	Callen-Lorde Community Health Center	\$14.56 million
	The Montrose Center	\$10.80 million
	Mazzoni Center	\$6.11 million
HIV/AIDS	San Francisco AIDS Foundation	\$25.89 million
	Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund Inc.	\$24.66 million
	Gay Men's Health Crisis Inc.	\$24.21 million
	Vivent Health Inc.	\$21.60 million
	Equitas Health Inc.	\$17.98 million
HOMELESSNESS	Ali Forney Center	\$17.23 million
	Openhouse	\$4.52 million
	Ruth Ellis Center	\$3.36 million
	Trans Justice Housing Project	\$2.90 million
	True Colors United Inc.	\$2.26 million

^{ix} Three organizations are listed here because the LGBTQ+ Index only includes three organizations focused on the environment and animals with available financial data.

TABLE 2A CONTINUED

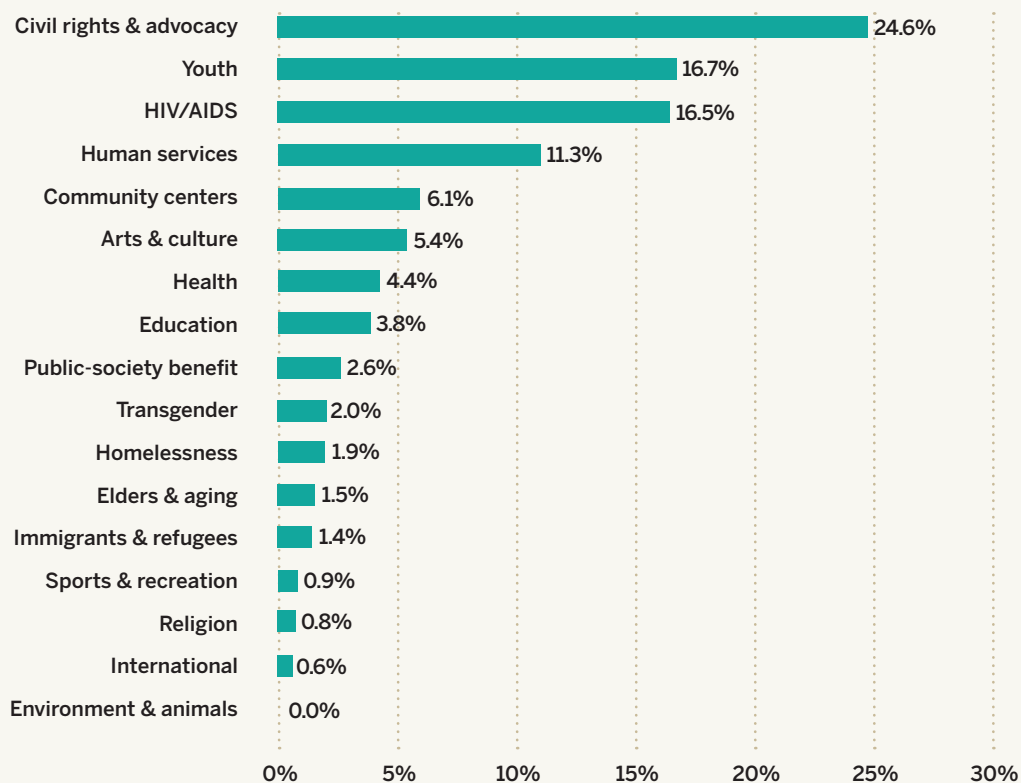
	Organization name	Contributions
HUMAN SERVICES	Los Angeles LGBT Center	\$39.93 million
	Services and Advocacy for Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, and Transgender Elders Inc.	\$16.53 million
	Lesbian and Gay Community Services Center	\$13.97 million
	San Diego Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Community Center	\$7.59 million
	New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project	\$6.70 million
IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES	San Diego Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Community Center	\$7.59 million
	Casa Ruby Inc.	\$3.83 million
	Immigration Equality	\$2.22 million
	Rainbow Railroad USA Inc.	\$1.30 million
	Oasis Legal Services	\$1.06 million
INTERNATIONAL	Outright International	\$3.73 million
	Global Action for Trans Equality Inc.	\$0.87 million
	ORAM - Organization for Refugee, Asylum and Migration	\$0.41 million
	Rizi Timane Ministries	\$0.10 million
	Rustin Fund for Global Equality Inc.	\$0.08 million
PUBLIC-SOCIETY BENEFIT	Our Fund Inc.	\$4.84 million
	CenterLink Inc.	\$3.23 million
	Destination Tomorrow Inc.	\$2.91 million
	Brave Space Alliance	\$2.82 million
	Cleveland Special Events Corp.	\$2.62 million



TABLE 2A CONTINUED

	Organization name	Contributions
RELIGION	SVARA	\$1.29 million
	The Reformation Project Inc.	\$0.89 million
	JQ International	\$0.70 million
	Extraordinary Lutheran Ministries	\$0.38 million
	Eshel	\$0.35 million
SPORTS AND RECREATION	The Laurel Foundation	\$0.91 million
	Indy Pride	\$0.47 million
	Camp Ten Trees	\$0.17 million
	Federation of Gay Games Inc.	\$0.11 million
	Pridefest	\$0.10 million
TRANSGENDER	Transgender Law Center	\$5.67 million
	National Center for Transgender Equality	\$3.67 million
	Trans Lifeline	\$3.20 million
	Trans Justice Housing Project	\$2.90 million
	Transgender Legal Defense and Education Fund	\$2.63 million
YOUTH	The Trevor Project Inc.	\$29.54 million
	Ali Forney Center	\$17.23 million
	GLSEN Inc.	\$12.71 million
	Point Foundation	\$8.64 million
	Hetrick Martin Institute	\$3.90 million

FIGURE 2A: Percentage of overall philanthropic support for LGBTQ+ organizations by primary mission focus category (2019)



Note: When calculated based on primary category, LGBTQ+ organizations focused on the environment and animals received \$188,373 in 2019. This appears as 0.0% in this figure due to rounding.



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