

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual
and Transgender
Grantmaking
by U.S. Foundations

A report by Funders for Lesbian and Gay Issues

calendar year 2002

acknowledgements

Funders for Lesbian and Gay Issues thanks our members and foundation funders whose support of our work has made this research and publication possible.

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Special thanks to Steven Lawrence, Director of Research at the Foundation Center for his advice and support.

Thanks also to The Funders Network on Population, Reproductive Health and Rights and Funders Concerned About AIDS, both of which have been issuing reports like this for many years from which we were able to learn and benefit.

Finally, many thanks to all of the grantmakers who responded to our requests for information. Their reporting provided the bulk of the information represented in this report.

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January 2005

Funders for Lesbian and Gay Issues is an association of grantmakers comprised of individual donors and grantmakers from private, public, community, family and corporate foundations committed to increasing philanthropic resources for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) organizations, programs and projects. Our work is focused around the following areas: Increasing the philanthropic communities' knowledge, understanding and support of critical funding needs in LGBT communities; Educating individuals and organizations about philanthropy and how to access philanthropic resources for LGBT issues; Encouraging increased visible representation of LGBT people within the foundation community at the staff and trustee levels; Supporting the development and capacity of LGBT-identified foundations and promoting the growth of this sector within the field of philanthropy.

Along with the economic and social discrimination faced by many populations in this country, the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community faces unique challenges, ranging from a lack of basic protection against workplace discrimination in many states to the inability to form legally recognized families throughout most of the country. Yet Foundation Center data show that, while funding for LGBT issues by the nation's largest private and community foundations has grown over the past decade, this support continues to represent less than 1 percent of overall giving.

Since its establishment in 1982, Funders for Lesbian and Gay Issues has played a critical role in encouraging grantmaker support for the LGBT community. That role expands with the release of the report on *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Grantmaking by U.S. Foundations*. The first study focused exclusively on grantmaker funding for LGBT issues, this report provides the most comprehensive and detailed portrait available of both private and public foundation giving for this purpose. In addition, while including many important standard measures, the report also analyzes the focus of giving using a framework designed to reflect the unique interests of the LGBT community.

The report on *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Grantmaking by U.S. Foundations* represents a true advance for grantmakers, grantseekers and others interested in better understanding current foundation support for LGBT issues and in “making the case” for broadening that support. It also provides an excellent model for other groups interested in documenting foundation support for their communities. I expect that I am not alone in hoping that this report will be updated on a regular basis.



Steven Lawrence
Director of Research
The Foundation Center

introduction

In 1982, the year Funders for Lesbian and Gay Issues was established, there were a very small handful of progressive (private and public) foundations providing support to LGBT organizations and two LGBT-specific foundations. No one in the field was tracking funding; there wasn't enough to track. In fact, the only constituency receiving less support from foundations was migrant farm workers.

In spite of this lack of foundation support, the movement to secure human and civil rights and provide critical support services to LGBT people has made remarkable progress over the last two decades with literally hundreds of networks and organizations having been built. The creativity, variety, and impact of these organizations have been extraordinary.

There has also been progress on the foundation front. The Foundation Center reports that the actual dollar amount of grants going to LGBT issues and organizations has more than tripled since 1995.

An analysis of 2002 funding to LGBT issues reveals significant findings about who is funding these issues and what they are supporting.

- A sample of 139 public and private foundations in the U.S. awarded 1,570 grants totaling nearly \$30 million dollars in support of LGBT issues.
- Twenty-eight percent (14) of the 50 largest foundations by asset size awarded grants to LGBT programs in 2002.
- Children and youth received by far the largest percentage of grant dollars awarded to a population group at 22.6 percent.
- Civil rights, including marriage/civil unions, was the issue area receiving the highest percentage of funding to the field at 24 percent.
- Organizations employing the strategies of community organizing, advocacy and organizational capacity building received nearly 40% of grant dollars awarded to LGBT issues.

While the amount of money supporting LGBT issues has grown it is important to note that a significant percentage of the increase in funding can be directly attributed to the efforts of LGBT people. For instance:

- In 1993, Funders for Lesbian and Gay Issues instituted the National Lesbian and Gay Community Funding Partnership. Through this initiative, traditional Community Foundations are provided with challenge grants to support local LGBT programs. Many of these foundations have established permanent LGBT Funds. To date, 38 Community Foundations have participated (out of a population of 450).
- The entry into the field of several high visibility private foundations started by gay and lesbian donors has also provided increased support. The Arcus Foundation, Gill Foundation, David Bohnett Foundation, Paul Rapoport Foundation,

H. van Ameringen Foundation and Lesbian Equity Fund of Silicon Valley are just a few examples. Funding by private foundations started by lesbians and gay men accounted for 29% of the dollars granted to LGBT issues in 2002.

- And, finally, there are now 12 LGBT-specific public foundations putting money into the LGBT community. In 2002, these foundations accounted for 8% of the funding.

Additionally, it is important to note that the funding has not kept pace with the demands of the LGBT community and its organizational infrastructure, nor has it kept pace with the growth experienced overall within the field of philanthropy. In other words, while there has been an increase in the amount of money available from foundations for LGBT issues, the overall percentage of support has not significantly increased. LGBT issues and organizations are still receiving .1% (one-tenth of a percent) of all giving by U.S. private foundations.

Nonetheless, we are inspired by, and grateful to those foundations that have stepped forward with their support over the past two decades. They have made an invaluable contribution to the building of a civil and human rights movement for LGBT people, and to providing a wide range of services and support for LGBT communities throughout the country. These foundations serve as a model and resource for other funders interested in supporting diverse LGBT projects and organizations.

Setting a Benchmark

Funders for Lesbian and Gay Issues has published this report to serve as a practical tool for grantmakers concerned about developing, refining and assessing their support of LGBT issues and organizations. It is also intended to be a resource for the LGBT community and our allies, providing information that can aid and abet their efforts to advocate for increased support for LGBT work and to assist them in their strategic thinking about funding trends, gaps and opportunities.

This report is the first of what we intend to be an annual effort. Building on the work of The Foundation Center, it captures the grants that they track annually (\$10,000 and above from a sample of the 1,000 largest foundations) as well as including grants of any amount from foundations that are self-identified as being inclusive of LGBT issues in their funding criteria.

As we update the information from year to year, it will serve as a benchmark from which we can analyze funding trends and track our progress in expanding the number of funders and increasing the dollars supporting LGBT issues.

report methodology

Scope of the database

We knew going into this project that it would be impossible to survey the entire universe of foundations supporting lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender organizations and projects. The reasons for this are twofold. First, there is no uniformity in the grants classification systems used by foundations. For example, some foundations classify LGBT as a population, others as an issue; many do not use LGBT as a grants classification category at all. A case in point: a foundation that funds youth and does not have LGBT as a classification may not be able to identify their grant to an LGBT youth serving organization unless it has LGBT in the organizations name (sometimes facilitating a keyword search). There were numerous instances of foundations reporting that they knew they had made grants to LGBT organizations but had no way to pull that information out of their database. And second, with a universe of more than 65,000 U.S. foundations, it was not feasible, or even possible, to do a comprehensive search of all grants made by all foundations.

Based on these factors, there were essentially two ways to proceed. Our first option was to select a totally random sample of foundations and survey them. The advantage of this methodology is that it would provide us with a statistically representative sample and the ability to generalize about the overall state of LGBT funding. The disadvantage is that, given how few funders of LGBT issues there are, and the limitations described above regarding grants classification systems, the data would be limited to generalizations and miss the depth and richness of detail around who is funding LGBT issues. The second option was to create a purposive sample that would target foundations known to us as funding, or being open to funding, LGBT organizations. We opted for the purposive sample believing that both the quantity and quality of the information we would be able to gather would provide greater insight and information about the state of LGBT philanthropy.

Population surveyed

- Requests for information were sent to the 300 foundations listed in *Funders for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Programs: A Directory for Grantseekers*. The foundations listed in this Directory are, by their own assertion, inclusive of LGBT issues in their funding guidelines.
- The top 50 foundations by asset size (of which 11 were included as a part of the 300 above). This sample was included as a way of providing a somewhat random look into the state of funding from the mainstream foundation world.
- Twenty (20) foundations identified through Foundation Center grants lists as funding LGBT issues and organizations.

In total, information was solicited from 359 foundations including private, public, community and corporate foundations. This report represents information from 214 of those foundations, a response rate of 60%. There were another half dozen foundations who contacted us to say that they knew that they had made LGBT grants but, because of the way their database was configured, they had no way of specifically identifying those grants. Those foundations are not included in any of our numbers.

Information was obtained through self-reporting by foundations and a review of 990s and annual reports as posted on-line and in the Foundation Center's database.

Criteria for inclusion and/or exclusion of grants

Our goal was to ensure that the data collected focused specifically on LGBT issues and organizations. Therefore, two decisions were made that narrowed the scope of what we did and did not include.

- No HIV/AIDS funding was included in the data, even if the population served was LGBT. However, a grant to an HIV/AIDS organization for an LGBT-focused, non-HIV/AIDS related activity, was included.
- The data does not include grants to organizations or projects that are generally inclusive of LGBT people if the grant was not specifically targeting an LGBT issue or population. For instance, a women's organization given a grant to develop a sex education curriculum for girls, inclusive of LGBT issues, would not be included. If that same organization was funded to provide sex education specifically to lesbians, it would be included. A state-wide human rights advocacy organization given a grant specifically to fight an anti-gay marriage amendment would be included. However, if that same group was given a general support grant, it was not included.

Regranting

To avoid double-counting dollars, this report allocates all regranting monies (grants awarded by one foundation to a public or community foundation to grant to non-profit organizations) to the foundations doing the regranting. In this way, we would be able to provide the greatest amount of information about where and for what purposes the money was going, thus capturing the intent of the primary funder and the regranting foundation. While this system avoids the double counting, the downside is that it does not accurately present the full funding by those foundations giving regranting money. To address this issue we have provided information about those foundations and provided the dollar amount of those grants.

Classification system

In addition to recording basic information about the grantmaker (name, city, state, and type of foundation), the grantee (name, city, state, country), and amount and duration of the grants, the database also provides information on the following five areas:

- Geographic focus (local, state, multi-state, national, international) of the grantee
- Population addressed or served by the grant
- Type of support (general, program, research, scholarships, capital, etc.)
- Strategies funded (advocacy, public education, culture, community organizing, litigation, leadership development, etc.)
- Issues addressed (civil rights, community building, health, religion, homophobia, etc.)

report methodology

While several of these categories are self-evident (Geographic Focus and Type of Support), others need some explanation.

The *Population Addressed or Served* category is intended to indicate the targeted audience for the grant. A primary and secondary option are included. Because our criteria dictated that all of the grants target or serve the needs of LGBT people, the primary option always identified the more targeted constituency or group (youth, seniors, people of color, general population, etc.). For example, a grant serving LGBT seniors of color would be coded to indicate that the primary population addressed or served was Seniors and People of Color and the secondary population was LGBT; a grant addressing LGBT people in the military would be coded to indicate that the primary population served was People in the Military/Veterans and the secondary population was LGBT; a grant working for the human rights of LGBT people would indicate the primary population as LGBT with no secondary population designated; and a public education campaign to create greater acceptance of LGBT people would designate the General Population as primary and LGBT as secondary.

Strategies Used and *Issues Addressed* were frequently difficult to assign categories for several reasons. First, the differences in grants classification systems and in the philosophical and political approaches of foundations meant that there was no uniformity in the labeling used by reporting foundations. This required that we make a subjective assignment in order to best fit into our classification system. Second, in many cases, the grants lists we received did not provide any information other than the name of the grantee and the type of support. In these cases, attempts were made to research on-line the work of the grantee to help make an assignment. When this was not possible, the grant was coded as Unspecified. Finally, many grantees use multiple strategies (e.g., litigation, advocacy and public education) and/or address multiple issues. When possible, based on information provided, we split the grant to better represent what the money was being used for. When this was not possible, the grant was designated as Multi-Strategy or Multi-Issue.

Report Timeframe

This report is based on grants authorized during calendar year 2002. This means that if a foundation's board met in December 2001 and authorized a grant for work to be done in 2002, we did not include that grant.

Although we are working with the calendar year, there is a sub-set of foundations who operate using a different fiscal year and who were only able to provide grants data based on that fiscal year. We decided to allow for this inconsistency with the understanding that we would remain consistent with the future reporting of those foundations over time. This consistency will be important to prevent future double counting of grants or to prevent losing some grants by switching time frames.

Multi-year grants are listed only in the year in which they are authorized, with the full amount of the grant listed in that year along with the duration of the grant. The advantage of tracking all funds authorized in a year is that it best reflects a foundation's priorities in any given time period. The disadvantage is that could present an inflated or under-inflated commitment to an issue over time.

- 1.** In calendar year 2002, a sample of 139 private and public U.S. foundations awarded 1,570 grants totaling just under \$30 million dollars in support of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender issues and organizations.
- 2.** Of the 50 largest U.S. foundations by asset size, 14 made LGBT-related grants.
- 3.** Private foundations provided the lion's share of the funding to the field.
- 4.** The combined funding of the top ten foundations, by dollars granted, exceeded the combined funding of the 129 other foundations in the database.
- 5.** The top ten foundations, by number of grants made, accounted for 48% of the total grants made.
- 6.** Organizations working locally received the largest share of foundation support.
- 7.** The majority of both dollars and grants awarded was for programmatic/project-specific support.
- 8.** Children and Youth were the population sub-group receiving the greatest amount of support from foundations.
- 9.** Foundations supported a wide range of strategies employed by organizations in accomplishing their work.
- 10.** Civil Rights, including Marriage/Civil Unions, was the issue area receiving the largest percentage of funding to the field.

in-depth view

1. In calendar year 2002, a sample of 139 private and public U.S. foundations awarded 1,570 grants totaling just under \$30 million dollars in support of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender issues and organizations.

- A total of 214 foundations responded to our request for information; 75 of which reported making no LGBT grants in 2002.
- The 139 foundations reporting support for LGBT-specific organizations and issues included 60 private foundations, 28 community foundations, 38 public foundations and 13 corporate foundations.
- These 139 foundations made 1,570 grants totaling \$29,653,805.
- That total accounts respectively for .1% of the \$30.4 billion in total giving and .2% of the \$15.9 billion tracked by the Foundation Center for the same time period.¹
- The average grant amount was \$19,122; the median grant amount was \$5,000. The fact that the average is so much higher than the median reflects the upward pull of the largest grants.
- There were a total of five grants above \$500,000. All five were multi-year grants covering periods from three to five years.
- The top twenty foundations by dollars granted accounted for 77% of the giving to the field.

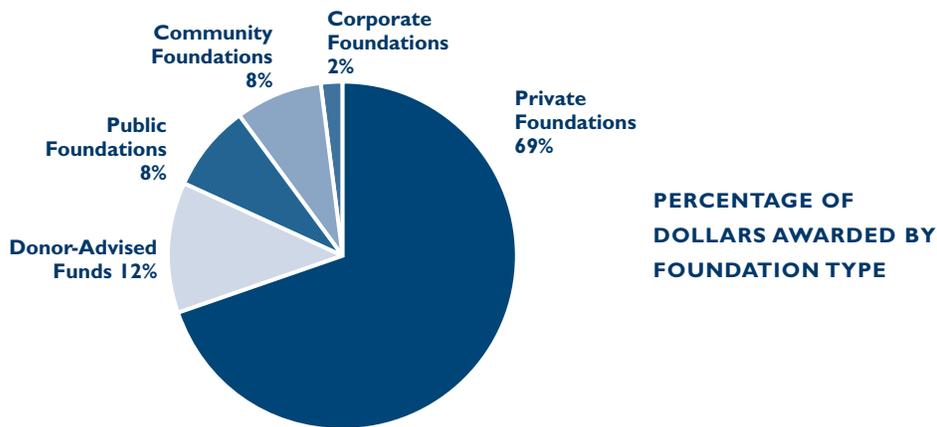
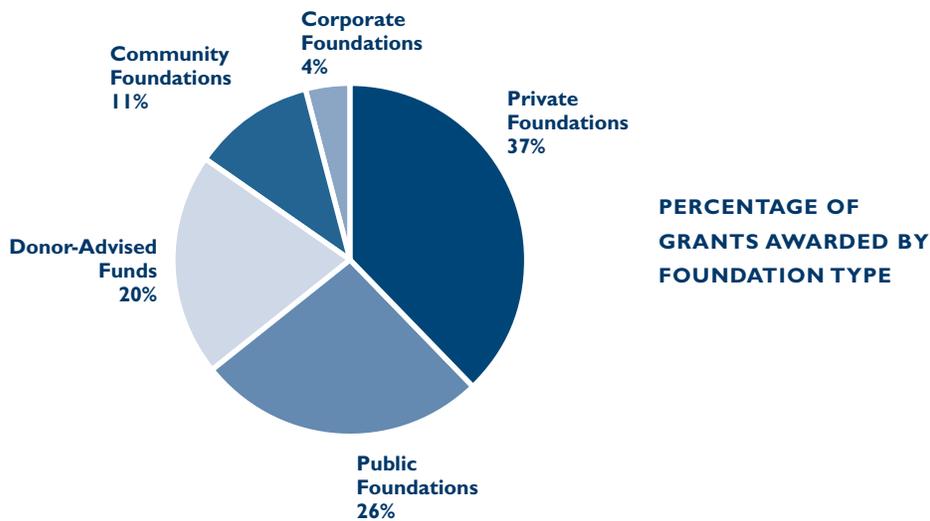
2. Of the 50 largest U.S. foundations by asset size, 14 (28%) made LGBT grants.

- The combined LGBT giving of the fifty largest U.S. foundations by asset size was 25% of the total given to the field.
- The combined giving of the top two foundations in our database (California Endowment and Ford) was 21%; the other 12 foundations accounted for 4% of all dollars granted.
- Nine of the fourteen foundations awarded only one grant.

1. There is no easy way to compare our numbers with the Foundation Center's. The \$30.4 billion reported by The Foundation Center represents total giving by all private foundations; our number represents a sample of both public and private foundations and undoubtedly omits some foundation support. When our data is compared to their annual sample data, it represents .2% of the giving tracked (of \$15.9 billion). Their sample, however, includes the 1,000 largest foundations, grants of \$10,000 and above, and no public foundations while our data includes grants of any amount from both private and public foundations of all asset sizes.

3. Private foundations provided the lion’s share of the funding to the field.

- Private foundations gave 69% of all dollars awarded to the field. The average grant amount (\$35,533) was more than three times larger than the average grants from any of the other foundation types. The median grant was \$10,000.
- The majority of the Community Foundations reporting grants were National Lesbian and Gay Community Funding Partnership² sites.
- Private foundations established by lesbians and gay men accounted for 29% of the total dollars granted and 42% of the dollars granted by private foundations.



2. The National Lesbian and Gay Community Funding Partnership, a project of Funders for Lesbian and Gay Issues, promotes and supports the development of LGBT funds within community foundations.

in-depth view

4. The combined funding of the top ten foundations, by grant dollars, exceeded the combined funding of the 129 other foundations in the database.

- The top three foundations combined awarded 180 grants totaling \$8,590,736 – 29% of all grant dollars.
- The top ten foundations combined awarded 518 grants totaling \$17,136,364 – 57.8% of all dollars going to the field. The average grant from this group was \$33,145; the median grant was \$25,000.
- The remaining 129 foundations awarded 1,052 grants totaling \$12,517,441. The average grant was \$11,887. The median grant was \$5,000.
- Eight of the ten foundations on this list are private. Two, Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice and Stonewall Community Foundation, are public foundations. There are no corporate or community foundations on this list.
- The largest funder of LGBT issues was The California Endowment with 17 grants totaling \$3,538,331, twelve percent (12%) of all dollars granted in 2002.
- The single largest grant was \$1,000,000 awarded by the Arcus Foundation to the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force.
- Four of the top ten are private foundations started by gay men: Gill Foundation, Arcus Foundation, David Bohnett Foundation and the H. van Ameringen Foundation. The two public foundations on the list are both LGBT-specific.
- Six of the top ten funders have been giving LGBT grants for less than 10 years.

TEN LARGEST FUNDERS OF LGBT ISSUES & ORGANIZATIONS BY DOLLARS GRANTED³

Foundation	Total \$
The California Endowment	3,538,331
Ford Foundation	2,658,125
Gill Foundation	2,374,280
Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	1,784,000
Arcus Foundation	1,745,000
David Bohnett Foundation	1,370,222
H. van Ameringen Foundation	1,315,500
Columbia Foundation	935,000
Stonewall Community Foundation	782,566
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	633,341

3. There was an additional \$400,000 awarded for regranteeing that is not included in these numbers. The money is reflected in the grants lists of the foundations that did the regranteeing.

5. The top ten foundations, by grants made, accounted for almost half of all the grants.

- The top 10 foundations by numbers of grants made gave 749 grants totaling \$9,032,498, 48% of the grants made and 30% of the dollars. The average grant was \$12,059, the median grant was \$5,000.
- Six of the ten foundations are public charities; four of those six are public LGBT foundations.
- Of the four private foundations in this group, three were founded by gay men.

TEN LARGEST FUNDERS OF LGBT ISSUES & ORGANIZATIONS BY NUMBER OF GRANTS

Foundations	# of Grants
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	169
Gill Foundation	144
Pride Foundation	101
Horizons Foundation	70
Tides Foundation	58
Paul Rapoport Foundation	48
Funding Exchange	42
Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr., Fund	41
Stonewall Community Foundation	38
H. van Ameringen Foundation	38

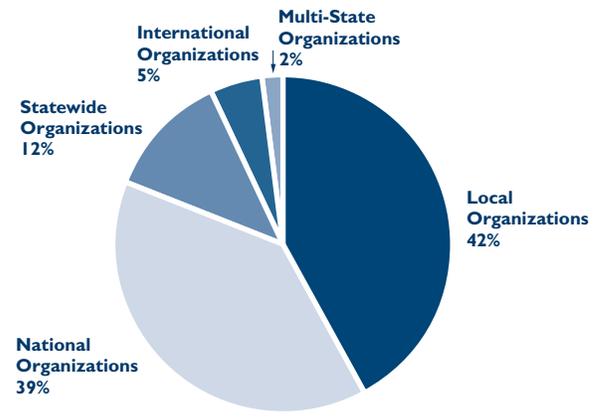
6. Organizations doing local work received the largest share of foundation support.

- Local LGBT organizations received 42% of all grant dollars and 56% (873) of all grants awarded. National organizations received 39% of all dollars granted and 29% (452) of all grants.
- Sixty-three percent (63%) of the dollars awarded for international work went to U.S.-based groups.
- Organizations doing multi-state work were a very low priority for funders. Additionally, 80% of the total dollars granted (\$469,110) to this sub-group was for multi-year funding.
- Eighty-three percent (83%) of all the grantees doing national work were based in three states: New York (38%), Washington, DC (25%) and California (20%).

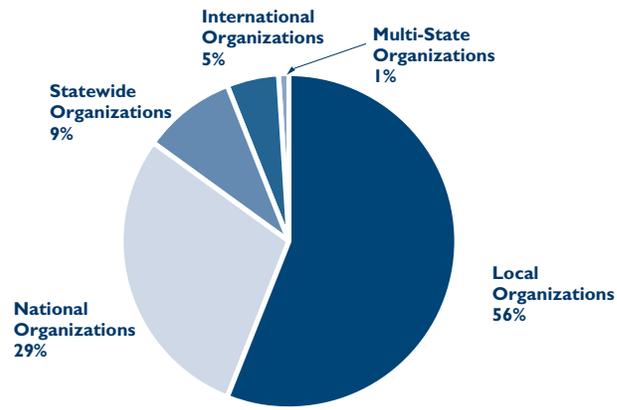
in-depth view

- Fifteen states received 89% of all the grants going to organizations working locally. Half of those went to local groups in California and New York.
- Five states received no funding at all – Arkansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Tennessee and West Virginia.

GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS BY DOLLARS GRANTED



GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS BY NUMBER OF GRANTS AWARDED



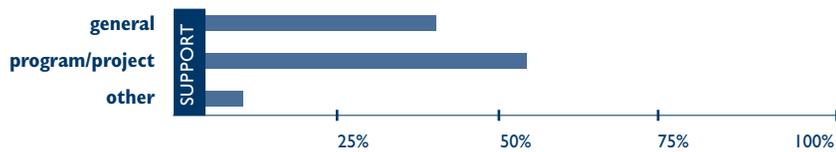
AVERAGE / MEDIAN GRANT SIZE BY GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

Local Organizations	=	\$14,340 / \$5,000
Statewide Organizations	=	\$23,091 / \$9,000
Multi-State Organizations	=	\$33,508 / \$10,000
National Organizations	=	\$25,673 / \$7,000
International Organizations	=	\$19,865 / \$9,750

7. The majority of both dollars and grants awarded was for programmatic/project-specific support.

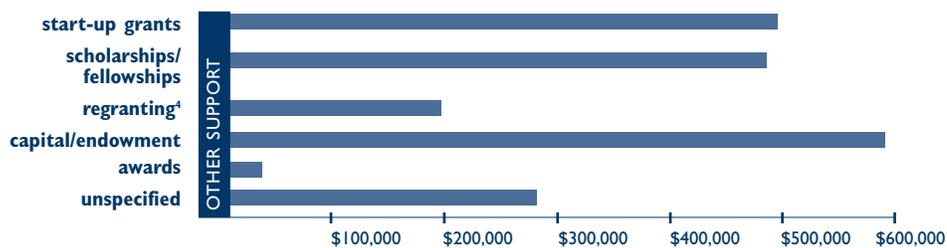
- Program/Project-specific support accounted for 57% of all dollars awarded to the field. Unrestricted, or general operating, funds made up 35% of all grant dollars awarded.
- Type of support refers to the funder’s stipulation as to the use of the funds. The bar graph below shows the distribution among the other types of support, not including general and program/project support.

PERCENTAGE OF DOLLARS AWARDED BY TYPE OF SUPPORT



ALL OTHER TYPES OF SUPPORT

TOTAL GRANT DOLLARS FUNDED BY CATEGORY OF SUPPORT



8. Children and Youth was the population sub-group receiving the greatest amount of support from foundations.

- In order to be included in the database, a grant had to target LGBT-specific issues, organizations or people. Therefore, when coding grants by Population, non-LGBT defining characteristics were always given preference.
- Fifty-three percent (53%) of all grant dollars awarded sought to serve or affect LGBT people generally rather than any specific demographic subgroup.
- Children and Youth received 22.6% of the total dollars granted. The next closest subgroup was Seniors, who received 4.6% of the dollars granted.
- Of the grants targeting specific gender/sexual orientation populations, lesbians received the largest share (3.5% of dollars/168 grants). Two-thirds of those grants came from lesbian and women’s foundations.
- The primary constituencies identified in the “Other Named Group” category were religious groups and clergy, funders and other professionals including social workers, teachers and journalists.

4. There was an additional \$400,000 awarded for regrants that is not included in these numbers. The money is reflected in the grants lists of the foundations that did the regrants.

in-depth view

FUNDING BY PRIMARY POPULATION SERVED OR ADDRESSED⁵

Funding by Issues	\$ Value of Grants	% of Total Dollars Granted	# of Grants
Adults – General	\$ 13,000	0	3
Aging/Elderly/Seniors	1,359,142	4.6	51
Children & Youth	6,716,376	22.6	330
General Population	1,338,755	4.5	120
Immigrants/Newcomers /Refugees	146,000	.5	13
LGBT People — Subtotal	17,324,084	58.4	862
Intersex	146,000	.5	3
Gay men	118,021	.4	17
Lesbians	1,062,479	3.5	168
Bisexuals	7,500	0	2
Transgender	373,040	1.0	43
LGBT – General	15,757,044	53.0	616
Military/Veterans	287,000	.9	20
Offenders/Ex-offenders	21,793	0	5
Other Named Groups	996,700	3.4	51
People of Color — Subtotal	1,006,435	3.4	77
POC – General	454,000	1.5	20
Asian/Pacific Islanders	81,950	.3	9
People of African Descent	146,250	.5	17
Hispanics	304,950	1.0	23
Other Specified Groups ⁶	8,500	0	3
People with Disabilities	46,000	1.5	6
Poor/Economically Disadvantaged	115,000	.4	4
Women — General	67,950	.2	17

9. Foundations supported a wide range of strategies employed by organizations in accomplishing their work.

- Organizations doing community organizing, advocacy, organizational capacity building and groups employing multiple strategies received more than half of all support.

5. The totals here do not match the overall totals on page 10 because this table does not include grants where the primary population was unspecified.

6. All the grants in this group targeted LGBT Arabs.

FUNDING BY STRATEGY

Strategy	\$ Value of Grants	% of Total Dollars Granted	# of Grants
Advocacy	\$2,992,138	10.0	88
Community Organizing	5,552,952	18.7	302
Conferences & Seminars	483,490	1.6	55
Culture	627,916	2.1	151
Curriculum Development	1,167,173	3.9	11
Direct Services	1,549,225	5.2	113
Electronic Media/Online Services	764,722	2.5	24
Film/Video/Radio Production	982,100	3.3	48
Fundraising Events	226,614	.8	37
Leadership Development	434,000	1.5	54
Litigation	1,315,500	4.4	49
Multi-Strategy	4,705,249	15.9	190
Organizational Capacity Building	2,956,098	10.0	91
Other	506,655	1.7	16
Philanthropy	1,097,400	3.7	38
Public Education	670,750	2.3	58
Publications	146,070	.5	27
Research	1,484,915	5.0	36
Training/Technical Assistance	582,316	2.0	48
Unspecified	1,413,521	4.8	134

10. Civil Rights, including Marriage/Civil Unions, was the issue area receiving the largest percentage of funding to the field.

- Twenty-four percent (24.2%) of all dollars and 13% of the grants supported civil rights and marriage rights with an average grant amount of \$35,000, more than \$15,000 above the overall average. Some of the issues, beyond marriage, categorized as Civil Rights include: LGBT immigration and asylum, employment discrimination, fighting anti-gay ballot initiatives, etc.
- Organizations doing Community Building work received 16.1% of all grant dollars, the second largest issue area funded. Included in this category were community centers, cultural projects, film festivals, organizations providing networking or non-health related social services and community organizing projects.
- Organizations and projects specifically addressing homophobia received only .2% of all dollars funded. However, when secondary grant purposes are factored into the equation, the percentage increases to 7.6%.⁷

7. Factoring in secondary purposes involves the double counting of dollars.

in-depth view

FUNDING BY PRIMARY ISSUE

Primary Issue	\$ Value of Grants	% of Total Dollars Granted	# of Grants
Anti-Violence	\$2,030,972	6.8	54
Civil Rights	4,959,945	16.7	164
Community Building	4,777,629	16.1	466
Education/Safe Schools	1,991,683	6.7	141
Gender-Identity	475,000	1.6	45
Health	1,827,352	6.2	127
Homophobia	609,989	.2	58
Housing	234,450	.8	18
Human Rights	1,273,859	4.3	55
Marriage/Civil Unions	2,227,850	7.5	41
Military	287,000	1.0	20
Multi-Issue	1,689,150	5.7	67
Other	1,431,312	4.8	33
Philanthropy	2,264,400	7.6	48
Religion	583,950	2.0	35
Strengthening Families	1,532,865	5.2	44
Visibility	488,600	1.6	26
Unspecified	903,798	3.0	128

LIST OF FUNDERS REPORTING LGBT GRANTS IN 2002

Foundation Name	# grants	total \$
A Territory Resource	4	11,000
Alphawood Foundation	5	50,000
Altria Corporate Services	1	5,000
American Express Financial Advisors	5	42,605
American Express Philanthropic Program	13	62,700
Andersen Foundation, Hugh J.	3	27,500
Andrus Family Fund	3	510,000
Anonymous ⁸	19	1,765,000
Arcus Foundation	17	1,745,000
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	169	633,341
AT&T Foundation	4	98,500
Auchincloss Foundation, Lily	4	50,000
Ben & Jerry's Foundation	1	15,000
Bohnett Foundation, The David	27	1,370,222
Booth Ferris Foundation	1	75,000
Boston Foundation, The	13	95,500
Brown Foundation, Arch and Bruce	10	8,500
California Endowment, The	17	3,538,331
California Wellness Foundation	1	142,000
Cape Cod Foundation	6	12,600
Casey Foundation, Annie E.	3	157,200
Chicago Community Trust	1	15,000
Chinock Fund	3	15,500
Cleveland Foundation, The	1	15,588
Colin Higgins Foundation	10	77,000
Columbia Foundation	10	935,000
Community Foundation for Greater Atlanta	2	13,000
Community Foundation for Southern Arizona	22	142,100
Community Foundation of Santa Cruz County	10	42,900
Community Foundation of Southeastern Michigan	5	80,000
Community Foundation Serving Boulder County	13	25,200
Community Foundation Serving Richmond & Central Virginia	1	2,500
Cream City Foundation	6	13,000
Crossroads Fund	5	17,793
Dade Community Foundation	1	7,500
DeCamp Foundation, Ira	1	40,000
Delaware Valley Legacy Fund	2	750
Equity Foundation	20	34,961
Fels Fund, Samuel S.	1	6,000
Film Arts Foundation	2	8,000

8. Anonymous includes unspecified gifts made through donor-advised funds held at public charities.

LIST OF FUNDERS REPORTING LGBT GRANTS IN 2002

Foundation Name	# grants	total \$
Ford Foundation	16	2,658,125
Foundation for the Carolinas	5	5,250
Freedom Forum, Inc.	1	2,500
Fund for Southern Communities	2	5,000
Funding Exchange	42	416,280
Gannett Foundation	1	15,000
Gates Foundation, Bill and Melinda	1	230,000
Geffen Foundation, David	15	273,000
George Gund Foundation	2	4,000
Getty Trust, J. Paul	1	4,000
Gill Foundation	144	2,374,280
Girl's Best Friend Foundation	1	10,803
Global Fund for Women	10	80,400
Greater Harrisburg Foundation	1	20,000
Greater Milwaukee Foundation	13	91,200
Grotto Foundation	2	35,000
Guilford Green Foundation	16	28,389
Haas, Jr. Fund, Evelyn and Walter	41	1,784,000
Hawai'i Peoples Fund	1	500
Headwaters Foundation for Justice	4	30,750
Herb Block Foundation	2	30,000
Hewlett Foundation, William and Flora	1	50,000
Horizons Foundation	70	307,650
Houston Endowment, Inc.	1	10,000
Hyams Foundation, Inc.	1	25,000
JP Morgan Chase Foundation	2	12,500
Kalamazoo Community Foundation	9	122,780
La Crosse Community Foundation	3	7,000
Larsen Foundation, John	5	65,000
League Foundation at AT&T	5	8,500
Lesbian Equity Foundation of Silicon Valley	29	128,820
Lesbian Health Fund	5	50,000
Levi Strauss Foundation/Levi Strauss & Co.	10	167,500
Liberty Hill Foundation	13	135,500
Luce Charitable Trust, Theodore	1	60,000
MacArthur Foundation, John D. & Catherine T.	1	15,000
Maine Community Foundation	7	13,300
Marin Community Foundation	2	277,200
McKensie River Gathering Foundation	2	8,000
Mertz Gilmore Foundation	1	10,000

LIST OF FUNDERS REPORTING LGBT GRANTS IN 2002

Foundation Name	# grants	total \$
Meyer Memorial Trust	1	32,000
Michigan Women's Foundation	1	7,000
Minneapolis Foundation	8	78,500
Moriah Fund	2	55,000
Mossier Foundation, Kevin J.	9	205,800
N.B. Foundation	5	66,500
New Harvest Foundation	7	13,100
New York Foundation	5	217,500
New York Community Trust	11	455,000
Open Society Institute	3	170,819
Opler Foundation, Scott	1	50,000
Otto Bremer Foundation	5	50,000
Overbrook Foundation, The	4	235,000
Palm Foundation, Michael	2	10,000
Peace Development Fund	7	36,510
Philadelphia Foundation	16	85,200
Philanthrofund Foundation	20	53,500
Phillips Family Foundation, Jay and Rose	11	191,700
Polk Bros. Foundation	2	25,000
Pride Foundation	101	424,967
Public Welfare Foundation	3	85,000
Rainbow Endowment	11	134,300
Rapoport Foundation, Paul	48	541,500
Reaugh Trust Fund, Ernest O.	5	10,500
Resist	5	12,700
Rhode Island Foundation	2	1,500
Richardson Fund, Anne S.	3	120,000
Rose Foundation, Adam R.	15	267,250
Samara Foundation	10	27,500
San Diego Foundation	16	191,100
San Diego Foundation for Change	6	20,000
San Diego Human Dignity Foundation	3	4,500
San Francisco Foundation	20	400,000
San Luis Obispo County Community Foundation	6	25,500
Santa Fe Community Foundation	9	46,000
Sara Lee Foundation	2	13,650
Shefa Fund, The	13	58,550
Small Change Foundation	11	94,500
Snowdon Foundation, The Ted	10	153,500
Southern Partners Fund	4	140,000

LIST OF FUNDERS REPORTING LGBT GRANTS IN 2002

Foundation Name	# grants	total \$
St. Paul Travelers Foundation	5	60,000
Stonewall Community Foundation	38	782,566
Surdna Foundation	1	100,000
Third Wave Fund	7	13,000
Tides Foundation	58	452,415
Uncommon Legacy Fund	16	32,805
Unitarian Universalist Funding Program	7	55,500
Unitarian Universalist Veatch Program at Shelter Rock	6	210,000
Valentine Foundation	1	12,000
van Ameringen Foundation, H.	38	1,315,500
Vanguard Public Foundation	8	17,500
Vermont Community Foundation, The	5	62,000
Wallis Foundation	1	25,000
Weingart Foundation	2	10,000
Wexler-Zimmerman Charitable Trust	2	79,655
Wisconsin Community Fund	4	14,850
Women's Foundation of California	13	87,100
Women's Way	2	3,750
Zachs Family Foundation, The	2	30,500



Funders for Lesbian and Gay Issues

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