

**FORTY
YEARS OF
LGBTQ
PHILANTHROPY
1970–2010**

FUNDERS FOR LGBTQ ISSUES seeks to mobilize philanthropic resources that enhance the well-being of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer communities, promote equity, and advance racial, economic and gender justice.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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FUNDERS FOR LGBTQ ISSUES would like to thank Anthony Bowen, the author of this report, for all his efforts to document the history of LGBTQ philanthropy. We would like to thank the funders who agreed to be interviewed for this project, compiled and contributed their historical LGBTQ grants data, and led the field forward during the last 40 years. This publication would not have been possible without them. We also thank the Foundation Center and the staff at Indiana University's Joseph and Matthew Payton Philanthropic Studies Library for their support in gathering data for this report. Finally, we thank GuideStar USA for their nearly 20 years of making foundation tax records easily accessible to the public.

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DEAR FRIENDS AND COLLEAGUES,

As we begin 2012, Funders for LGBTQ Issues is excited to mark our thirtieth anniversary. We were founded in 1982 at the annual conference of the National Network of Grantmakers, when a small group of funders met to discuss how philanthropy could better support lesbian and gay issues. We have come into our own since then as a fully staffed organization with an effective and committed board of directors and staff, a history of successful initiatives (which includes the National Lesbian and Gay Community Funding Partnership and the LGBTQ Racial Equity Campaign) and an annual grantmakers retreat reflecting both our growth and the growth of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) philanthropic sector.

In thinking about how we could best commemorate our anniversary, we decided that providing a historical overview of the field would serve as a highly relevant and useful endeavor. We have released annual tracking reports of United States-based foundation funding for LGBTQ issues for every year since 2002. Inspired by these reports, this publication reviews and analyzes grantmaking for LGBTQ issues from 1970, when the first known LGBTQ grant was awarded, to 2010. To add depth to the grants data, we have created a narrative capturing some of the highlights of our philanthropic movement, including glimpses of some of the grantmakers who have helped shape the first 40 years of LGBTQ grantmaking. The review is divided into seven eras that highlight key moments or trends that shaped the development of LGBTQ philanthropy.

Institutions of all kinds, including community, public, private and corporate foundations, have all contributed to the diverse streams of funding for our movement. As you will see, 799 different institutional grantmakers invested more than \$771 million in LGBTQ issues between 1970 and 2010. Through nearly 36,000 grants, these funds have gone to almost 6,000 different organizations working in 117 countries. As the increasing visibility of the LGBTQ community over the past decade would suggest, 86 percent of these dollars were awarded in the latter 10 years.

We offer this publication with deep respect for all the individuals and institutions that have been a part of this history. We hope it will be used to reflect on the progress we have made during the first 40 years of LGBTQ funding and to envision the opportunities for improving the lives of the entire LGBTQ community in the years ahead.

In Solidarity,



Karen Zelermyer
President and CEO
January 2012

TOP TEN U.S. LGBTQ GRANTMAKERS 1970–2010

BY DOLLARS

	CITY	TOTAL DOLLARS
Anonymous Funders ¹		\$ 90,089,279
Arcus Foundation	Kalamazoo, MI	\$ 77,935,323
Gill Foundation	Denver, CO	\$ 66,319,272
Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	San Francisco, CA	\$ 46,601,406
Ford Foundation	New York, NY	\$ 46,123,135
H. van Ameringen Foundation	New York, NY	\$ 25,296,700
Pride Foundation	Seattle, WA	\$ 22,503,848
Horizons Foundation	San Francisco, CA	\$ 21,704,359
Tides Foundation	San Francisco, CA	\$ 18,137,374
California Endowment	Los Angeles, CA	\$ 16,344,343

BY GRANTS

	CITY	TOTAL GRANTS
Horizons Foundation	San Francisco, CA	4,357
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	New York, NY	2,859
Gill Foundation	Denver, CO	2,208
Pride Foundation	Seattle, WA	1,829
Equity Foundation	Portland, OR	1,100
Stonewall Community Foundation	New York, NY	817
Arcus Foundation	Kalamazoo, MI	774
Tides Foundation	San Francisco, CA	754
David Bohnett Foundation	Beverly Hills, CA	751
Wells Fargo Foundation	San Francisco, CA	717

¹ It should be noted in charts and graphs that "Anonymous" refers to an unidentified number of funding sources.

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LGBTQ Grantmakers in the U.S., 1970–2010

1970–1976 While it is sometimes too easy to start a history of the LGBTQ movement with the Stonewall Inn riots of 1969, they do serve as an appropriate baseline when discussing foundation funding for LGBTQ issues.² By 1969, there were approximately 50 lesbian and gay organizations in the United States, none of which had received any foundation support.³ The community had achieved a number of judicial gains regarding police harassment and employment discrimination, yet by the end of the 1960s there were no openly lesbian and gay politicians and only one state had decriminalized homosexual sex.⁴ The little funding lesbian and gay organizations received came from within the community.

VISIBILITY: PHILANTHROPIC SUPPORT GENERATED ON BOTH COASTS

It was not until 1970 that any lesbian and gay organization received funding from a foundation. With the Stonewall riots and other highly visible protests, such as the demonstration at the 1970 annual conference of the American Psychiatric Association in San Francisco by the Gay Liberation Front (a national network of radical lesbian and gay activists), lesbians and gay men began using in earnest the liberationist strategies modeled by other movements. Spurred by what became the annual pride parade in New York City, the *New York Times* published its first major article on the newly energized movement on July 5, 1970, entitled, “The ‘Gay’ People Want Their Rights.”

It was against this historical backdrop that one Massachusetts-based foundation with a history of supporting grassroots and activist groups, RESIST, noted the potential of the Gay Liberation Front to advance the lesbian and gay movement. RESIST awarded the Gay Liberation Front two grants, one in 1970 and the other in 1971.⁵ By 1971, the Gay Liberation Front had chapters in New York City, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Iowa City, Los Angeles and several other cities.⁶ While these were the organization’s only grants from an institutional funder, they were only the beginning for RESIST. Founded in 1967 to support opposition to the Vietnam War, RESIST quickly became a national public funder investing in an array of social, economic and environmental movements.⁷ Since its catalytic grant in 1970, RESIST has awarded 262 grants of nearly \$300,000 to LGBTQ organizations, particularly those run by people of color and those intersecting with other social justice concerns.

² A note on identity usage. This publication uses terms to describe the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) community as they were used during their respective eras. Grant award descriptions were used to identify the relevant terms, such as homosexual, gay, lesbian and gay, queer, LGBT or LGBTQ. The term LGBTQ is used when describing the overall movement from 1970 through 2010.

³ Craig Rimmerman, *The Lesbian and Gay Movements: Assimilation or Liberation?* (Boulder: Westview Press, 2008, p.19).

⁴ Rimmerman, 19.

⁵ The locations and amounts of these grants were unspecified in RESIST’s records.

⁶ Rimmerman, 21.

⁷ RESIST, “History,” www.resistinc.org/about/history (accessed on August 23, 2011).

ERA STATISTICS, 1970–1976

\$224,935 in funding from 11 different foundations for nine unique grantees

TOP FUNDERS

San Francisco Foundation	\$ 99,935
van Ameringen Foundation	\$ 40,000
Hyams Foundation	\$ 27,000
Ellis L. Phillips Foundation	\$ 20,000
Maurice Falk Medical Fund	\$ 16,000

TOP GRANTEES

Pacific Center for Human Growth	\$ 89,935
Eromin Center	\$ 46,000
Unitarian Universalist of Boston	\$ 30,000
Counseling Service (MA)	\$ 20,000
Persad Center	\$ 16,000

**HUGH HEFNER
FOUNDATION**First LGBTQ Grant: **1974**LGBTQ Support (1970–2010):
29 grants totaling \$78,921

Based in Chicago, Hugh Hefner established this family-managed corporate foundation 11 years after he created *Playboy* magazine. The majority of the Foundation's funding has always supported civil liberties and civil rights, with a particular emphasis on organizations that promote open dialogue on diverse and divisive topics.

The Foundation has not been a major financial contributor to the community, but did provide early and critical leadership support to lesbian and gay organizations. While other ally foundations would only award grants to direct-service organizations in the 1970s and early 1980s, the Hugh Hefner Foundation was willing to invest in advocacy work. The Foundation made its first grant to the lesbian and gay community in 1974 to the Homosexual Information Center in California (established in 1968 to stimulate open discussion and understanding of homosexuality). Through 1990, the Foundation would go on to make 15 grants totaling more than \$50,000, including many of the earliest grants to the community's legacy organizations, such as \$500 in 1980 to the Center on Halsted, a lesbian and gay community center in Chicago; \$5,000 to the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force in 1981; \$5,000 to Lambda Legal in 1982; and \$500 to Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation (GLAAD), an entertainment-industry watchdog organization, in 1988. It continued to support the Center on Halsted, Lambda Legal and the Los Angeles Gay & Lesbian Center through 2008.

But support from RESIST to the Gay Liberation Front was an anomaly compared to other institutional support for lesbian and gay issues during this era. During much of the 1970s, foundation grants went towards health-related lesbian and gay nonprofits on the East and West coasts, particularly counseling and alcohol rehabilitation. Of the 15 foundation grants that could be identified for the period 1970 to 1976, 11 of them were to improve the health of lesbians and gay men. In addition to these health-related grants and those awarded to the Gay Liberation Front, grants were awarded to the Homosexual Information Center (a library and resource center focused on lesbian and gay issues in Universal City, California) and Lambda Legal, the United States' oldest and largest legal organization for LGBTQ people. All of the organizations identified that received funding during this era were located in California, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania or New York.

The first grant for the gay community recorded by the Foundation Center was a 1973 grant for \$16,000 from the Falk Foundation (then the Maurice Falk Medical Fund) to the Persad Center in Pittsburgh for the "development of a counseling program for homosexuals and other sexual minority persons." Other notable grants during this era included \$5,000 from the private New York Foundation to Lambda Legal in 1976 and three grants from the San Francisco Foundation, two of which went to the Pacific Center for Human Growth, a gay health center in Berkeley, California and the other to the Whitman-Radcliffe Foundation, a gay service organization that dealt with drug abuse. The van Ameringen Foundation, founded by the father of noted gay philanthropist Henry van Ameringen, also made its first grant to the community during this era, \$40,000 to the Eromin Center, a Philadelphia-based counseling center for "sexual minorities."

Although the grant history is unclear, notably, the first documented attempt to establish a gay community chest was in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1974. Other fund was founded by Ian Johnson and Laura McMurry to serve as a "Gay United Fund." While they received proposals from Daughters of Bilitis, Fag Rag, Fenway Community Health Services, Gay Community News and Homophile Community Health Services, McMurry stated in a 2003 interview that she was unsure if the awards were ever granted because of fundraising difficulties.⁸

The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force made their first appeal to institutional funders immediately following the press conference announcing their launch in October of 1973. The *New York Times*, in an interview with Dr. Howard Brown, a Task Force co-founder, wrote, "[The Task Force] would probably need to raise \$150,000 a year, which he said it hoped to raise through fundraising appeals among both homosexuals and non-homosexuals and foundations... 'We're a bargain for a foundation right now,' Dr. Brown said. 'They could make a big contribution to civil rights for very little money.' Fund-raising appeals, he said, would stress that 'if you give money, it doesn't prove you're gay.'"⁹ Although they did not receive their first foundation grants until the early 1980s, the Task Force, the country's oldest national LGBTQ rights organization, is today the recipient of the most LGBTQ grant dollars in history, having received more than \$42.8 million between 1981 and 2010.

⁸ Rachel Dwyer and The History Project, "Finding Aid: Laura McMurry Papers," www.historyproject.org/Downloads/Coll17LauraMcMurry.pdf (accessed on August 24, 2011).

⁹ Ralph Blumenthal, "Homosexual Civil-Rights Group Is Announced by Ex-City Aide," *New York Times*, October 16, 1973.

1977–1981 By 1977, gay men and lesbians were marching every June in major U.S. cities to commemorate the Stonewall riots, a national lesbian and gay civil rights bill was introduced in Congress, the Los Angeles Gay & Lesbian Center had received more than \$1 million in federal grant funding for public health services and Kathy Kozachenko had become the first openly gay person to be elected to public office in the country, winning a seat on the Ann Arbor City Council in 1974.¹⁰ Although most lesbian and gay philanthropy in the late 1970s and early 1980s (73%) continued to focus on direct service health issues, this era saw an increase in policy oriented grants on the national and regional level and in civil rights activities. Additionally, a number of long-standing progressive foundations awarded their first lesbian and gay grants, including the Liberty Hill Foundation, Ms. Foundation for Women and the North Star Fund. Lesbian and gay youth received the largest percentage of dollars during this period, and Black and White Men Together of New York City was the first organization serving gay people of color to receive a foundation grant: \$1,000 from the North Star Fund in 1980. Most importantly, this era birthed the first foundations specifically for lesbian and gay concerns.

SUPPORT FROM WITHIN: LESBIAN AND GAY FOUNDATIONS EMERGE

The first two lesbian and gay foundations in the world were the Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice (originally the Astraea Foundation), founded in 1977, and Horizons Foundation (originally the Golden Gate Business Association Foundation), founded in 1980. Together, these funders, based in New York City and San Francisco, respectively, have been leaders in the philanthropic sector locally, nationally and internationally. In addition to the more than \$38 million they have invested in LGBTQ issues, both organizations have provided essential seed funding to innovative organizations, offered invaluable consulting to other funders and pushed the field forward on a myriad of issues.

Astraea was started by a small group of diverse feminists who saw a need for a multi-racial, multi-class women's foundation that could support women, specifically lesbians and women of color. From its very first round of grants in 1978, the Foundation has filled a variety of gaps in the larger social justice movement by working at the intersections of gender, race, class and culture. Among its major achievements are being a founding member of both Funders for LGBTQ Issues and the Women's Funding Network, creating a lesbian writers fund in 1991, and establishing the groundbreaking International Fund for Sexual Minorities

¹⁰ Mark Thompson, *Long Road to Freedom: The Advocate History of the Gay and Lesbian Movement*, (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994: pp. 97-144).

in 1996. Today, Astraea remains the only public foundation supporting national and international lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) communities.

The Horizons Foundation, like several other lesbian and gay foundations established after it, was originally founded as an association of gay-owned businesses whose collective dues and fundraising efforts were distributed to local lesbian and gay nonprofits. Horizons was created after local business leaders lobbied San Francisco’s local United Way to increase their funding for lesbian and gay issues. Unsatisfied with the results, these local leaders saw a need for a separate organization, a “gay United Way,” to raise and distribute funds. Thus, in 1980 the nation’s oldest openly lesbian and gay community foundation was created. Its leaders have subsequently served as mentors to local organizers from across the country hoping to emulate the success of this community foundation.¹¹ It has also published a number of studies on the motivations and practices of lesbian and gay donors which have helped fundraisers working in all parts of the community.

In 1981, the first private foundations supporting the lesbian and gay communities were established by wealthy gay men and lesbians, including the Howard Gilman Foundation, Newpol Foundation, and the Chicago Resource Center (which went on to become a major funder in the 1980s and ‘90s—see “Grantmaker Spotlight” page 12). Howard Gilman was the heir of a major paper manufacturer, the Gilman Paper Company. He created the Foundation in 1981 in order to support the arts, animal conservation efforts and medical research.¹² Lesbian and gay issues have also been prevalent in the foundation’s grantmaking, with nearly \$300,000 awarded since 1983 for mostly HIV-related causes. The Newpol Foundation was launched by Marlow Cole. Its most significant grantees

ERA STATISTICS, 1977–1981

\$446,883 in funding from 17 different foundations for 37 unique grantees

TOP FUNDERS

San Francisco Foundation	\$160,502
Rosenberg Foundation	\$ 60,000
van Ameringen Foundation	\$ 50,000
Brother Help Thyself	\$ 30,831
Columbia Foundation	\$ 26,000
Hugh Hefner Foundation	\$ 23,350

TOP GRANTEES

Huckleberry Youth Programs	\$130,000
Eromin Center	\$ 67,500
Human Rights Foundation	\$ 41,000
Pacific Center for Human Growth	\$ 35,000
Pacific Medical Center	\$ 26,000

¹¹ Horizons Foundation, *2004 Annual Report*, (San Francisco: Horizons Foundation, p. 5).

¹² Howard Gilman Foundation, “About Howard Gilman,” www.gilmanfoundation.org/gilman/HOWARDGILMAN_PDF.pdf (accessed on October 2, 2011).

¹³ While Horizons Foundation has awarded 4,357 grants for \$21,704,359 to LGBTQ issues in its history, only 1,781 grants totaling \$9,607,910 were available from historic records to be coded individually for this research. Thus, the remaining \$12,096,449 representing 2,576 grants are not included elsewhere in this publication or its data points, except when listing the overall total grants and dollars Horizons has made since its founding.

TOP TEN LGBTQ PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS, 1970–2010

	TOTAL DOLLARS AWARDED	TOTAL GRANTS AWARDED
Pride Foundation	\$22,503,848	1,829
Horizons Foundation ¹³	\$21,704,359	4,357
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	\$16,319,736	2,859
Stonewall Community Foundation	\$ 6,401,264	817
Point Foundation	\$ 4,667,192	387
Brother Help Thyself	\$ 1,830,978	656
Rainbow Endowment	\$ 1,199,300	71
Equity Foundation	\$ 1,144,033	1,100
Cream City Foundation	\$ 821,600	284
PFund Foundation	\$ 597,401	172

GRANTMAKER SPOTLIGHT

BROTHER HELP THYSELF

First LGBTQ Grant: 1978

LGBTQ Support (1970–2010):
656 grants totaling \$1,830,978

Another example of a gay public foundation started in the late 1970s is Brother Help Thyself, which supports Baltimore and Washington, D.C. area lesbian and gay efforts. Brother Help Thyself was established initially as a one-time fundraising event. Its goal in 1978 was to support the Gay Men's VD Clinic (now Whitman-Walker Health) because of the clinic's financial difficulties. Demonstrating the commitment of the lesbian and gay community to support local organizations, it has gone on to raise more than \$2.1 million. Brother Help Thyself has adopted a grassroots community model unique to the foundation sector: community members and organizations (e.g., local lesbian and gay motorcycle, bear, leather and rodeo clubs) are mobilized to raise and pool funds to support the foundation.

have included the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, Services & Advocacy for GLBT Elders (SAGE), the nation's largest advocate of lesbian and gay seniors, and *In the Life*, a public television series that reports on LGBTQ issues and culture.

In addition to foundations created and funded by lesbians and gay men, progressive and women's foundations have also played an important role in the LGBTQ movement, particularly in supporting local grassroots organizations. One of the first grants for lesbian and gay issues from a progressive foundation came in 1980 from the North Star Fund, which in its second year of funding, awarded \$2,000 to the Lesbian Mother Custody Center (which also received \$850 that year from Astraea). Women's foundations across the country have awarded more than \$11 million to LGBTQ issues, much of which has gone to local grassroots projects that might not have otherwise received institutional support, and some women's foundations have created specific funds for lesbian-related issues. (Collectively, progressive and women's foundations invested more than \$19.7 million in LGBTQ issues between 1970 and 2010.)

During this time, foundations also awarded the first grants to what would later become some of the biggest LGBTQ institutions in the country: the Center on Halsted (\$500 in 1980 from the Hugh Hefner Foundation), National Center for Lesbian Rights (\$10,000 in 1977 from the Berkeley Women's Law Foundation), SAGE (\$20,000 in 1980 from the New York Community Trust) and Whitman-Walker Health, a health services organization in Washington, D.C. (\$3,162 in 1978 from Brother Help Thyself).

In 1979, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) founded the National Gay Rights Project, a program that has been critical in winning lesbian and gay legislative and judicial achievements at the state level and has also been a major grantee of the movement. The ACLU and its local affiliates have received nearly \$16 million since 1985 to advocate for lesbian and gay equality.¹⁴

¹⁴Thompson, p. 181.

1982–1984 While the late 1970s may have been a time for the movement to build its capacity to tackle a number of issues facing lesbians and gay men, the 1980s were defined in many ways by the community’s response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Support from lesbian and gay and allied foundations would prove critical to providing early and desperately needed support for public education efforts, direct care and services, research, testing, and advocacy for state and federal action. This was also the era during which a small group of grantmakers came together as the first formal group of lesbian and gay individuals in philanthropy.

CIVIL RIGHTS: INCREASED SUPPORT FOR LEGAL PROTECTIONS AND THE FIRST PHILANTHROPIC RESPONSE TO AIDS

Discussion in the media of “gay cancer,” a “new pneumonia,” “GRID (gay-related immune deficiency)” and the “4Hs” (homosexuals, heroin users, Haitians, and hemophiliacs) began in the summer of 1981 with a report by the Centers for Disease Control regarding five gay men in Los Angeles. By the end of that year, six men in New York City, including Paul Rapoport (see “Grantmaker Spotlight” page 23) had come together to create Gay Men’s Health Crisis, the world’s first provider of HIV/AIDS services and largest recipient of foundation funds for lesbian and gay issues in the 1980s.

In 1982, Horizons Foundation made the first known AIDS-related grant to support the Kaposi’s Sarcoma Research and Education Foundation (now San Francisco AIDS Foundation). In its twenty-fifth anniversary report, Horizon recalled how this grant came to be made:

Helen Schietinger, the part-time nurse-coordinator of the Kaposi’s Sarcoma Clinic [at the University of California San Francisco], contacted us for funding when there was nowhere else to turn, including the university itself. That same year, we gave the Kaposi’s Sarcoma Research and Education Foundation (later the San Francisco AIDS Foundation) a grant for their first newsletter, an early source of up-to-date, reliable information on the epidemic for healthcare professionals, the media, those who had been infected, and the “worried well.” In their application, the KS Foundation underscored the importance of the project by noting that “approximately 650 cases of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome diseases have been identified across the country, and new cases are being identified at the rate of three per day.” These grants were the first time any foundation in the U.S. had supported an AIDS service provider.¹⁵

Subsequent HIV/AIDS-related grants totaling nearly \$200,000 were made in 1983 around the country by Brother Help Thyself, the Charles A. Dana Foundation, the Chicago Resource Center, the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation, the Howard Gilman Foundation, the Louis Calder Foundation, the Morris Goldseeker Foundation, New York Community Trust and the San Francisco Foundation. Of all the HIV/AIDS funding that was awarded in the early 1980s, more than 30 percent came from lesbian and gay foundations.

Reflecting on the significance of the AIDS pandemic to philanthropy and early lesbian and gay organizing efforts, Stephen Foster, president and CEO of the Overbrook Foundation (a New York-based family foundation) noted that when

¹⁵Horizons Foundation, 2004 *Annual Report*, (San Francisco: Horizons Foundation, pp. 5-7).

ERA STATISTICS, 1982–1984

\$1,386,787 in funding from 25 different foundations for 170 unique grantees

TOP FUNDERS

Chicago Resource Center	\$ 839,024
New York Community Trust	\$ 106,000
San Francisco Foundation	\$ 90,000
van Ameringen Foundation	\$ 90,000
Brother Help Thyself	\$ 59,683

TOP GRANTEES

Eromin Center	\$ 131,000
New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center	\$ 86,000
Georgians Opposed to Archaic Laws	\$ 75,000
PFLAG and local chapters	\$ 46,608
Whitman-Walker Health	\$ 36,417

GRANTMAKER SPOTLIGHT

CHICAGO RESOURCE CENTER

First LGBTQ Grant: **1983**

LGBTQ Support (1970–2010):
707 grants totaling \$4,056,403

The Chicago Resource Center, founded by Richard and Thomas Dennis of Chicago in 1981, was a significant funder in the 1980s and 1990s for lesbian and gay advocacy efforts and domestic violence prevention across the country. Mary Ann Snyder, the Center's executive director, was also involved in initial efforts to organize lesbian and gay philanthropy, and was an early leader of the Working Group on Funding Lesbian and Gay Issues.

Wingspan, a lesbian and gay community center in Arizona; the Gerber/Hart Library, an LGBTQ archive in Chicago; and the National Organization of Gay and Lesbian Scientists and Technical Professionals all credit the foundation for providing critical early support.

Although the Chicago Resource Center closed in 2005, its contributions to the field were significant. It provided funding for the landmark *Bowers vs. Hardwick* case to go before the Supreme Court; was the first private foundation to support lesbian and gay people of color; sponsored lesbian health surveys in the 1980s; and made investments in more than 15 documentaries exploring lesbian and gay life and AIDS. Its Chicago-based roots led it to fund many lesbian and gay nonprofits in the Midwest, Rockies and South, three areas of the country that have continuously been underfunded. Close to \$1.9 million (46%) of the grants awarded over the foundation's lifetime went to organizations in these regions.

TOP TEN GRANTMAKERS SUPPORTING RELIGIOUS INCLUSION OF LGBTQ PEOPLE, 1970–2010

	TOTAL DOLLARS AWARDED	TOTAL GRANTS AWARDED
Arcus Foundation	\$10,609,048	101
Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	\$ 9,552,825	78
Ford Foundation	\$ 2,187,000	12
Gill Foundation	\$ 1,473,086	55
Anonymous Funders	\$ 1,295,000	9
E. Rhodes & Leona B. Carpenter Foundation	\$ 1,250,000	16
H. van Ameringen Foundation	\$ 276,000	9
Liberty Hill Foundation	\$ 211,500	9
Kevin J. Mossier Foundation	\$ 196,275	5
Tides Foundation	\$ 142,600	4

he started attending Council on Foundations meetings in the 1980s, the few gatherings for lesbian and gay grantmakers were only for social purposes. "The huge turning point for the LGBT movement was the AIDS epidemic. It brought foundations into contact with lesbian and gay people, which led to familiarity and understanding. It helped increase the visibility of the lesbian and gay part of the country. Finally, it gave gay men and lesbians inside philanthropy an opportunity to become internal advocates for equality."¹⁶

By 1982, foundations had invested close to \$900,000 in lesbian and gay issues, most of which (76%) came from 11 different funders. It was in this context that a small group of individuals working in philanthropy met at the annual conference of the National Network of Grantmakers (NNG), a home for progressive and social justice funders, to discuss how the field could better support lesbian and gay issues. The group became an official part of NNG and adopted the name the Working Group on Funding Lesbian and Gay Issues.

The Ms. Foundation for Women awarded the Working Group its first grant in 1984 to research philanthropic support for lesbian issues. The following year, the Working Group published the findings and released a report to approximately 5,000 funders and nonprofit organizations. In 2001, the Working Group incorporated and became Funders for Lesbian and Gay Issues, now Funders for LGBTQ Issues.

In addition to HIV/AIDS, the bulk of funding during these years went towards efforts to increase civil rights at the local and national levels, combat homophobia and violence, and encourage community building. The Chicago Resource Center, RESIST and the Hugh Hefner Foundation invested nearly \$300,000 in funding for civil rights work, including the Gay Organizing Alliance for Liberation in Kansas City, Gay & Lesbian Advocates & Defenders in Boston, and Dykes Against Racism Everywhere in New York City. The New York City Anti-Violence Project, founded in 1980 to respond to hate crimes and domestic violence, received its first grant in 1984 from the Chicago Resource Center. Lesbian and gay student clubs at universities on the East and West coasts received funding for the first time, as did eight local chapters of Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays (PFLAG), a support and advocacy organization for allies of the lesbian and gay community.

Also of note during this period, the Chicago Resource Center awarded the first significant funds to promote lesbian and gay acceptance in religious settings. It invested a total of \$60,000 in New Ways Ministry, Wingspan Ministry, Integrity, and local chapters of Dignity at a critical time in the movement's history. With ongoing campaigns to defame LGBTQ people by the Christian right, and the continued assault on civil rights, support for affirming and inclusive spiritual environments remains a priority for LGBTQ philanthropy.¹⁷

¹⁶Stephen Foster, interview with the author (January 11, 2011).

¹⁷Jeff Krehely, Meaghan House and Emily Kernan, *Axis of Ideology: Conservative Foundations and Public Policy*, (Washington: National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy, 2004).

1985–1993 During this era, some of the movement’s most significant allies began supporting the community in response to the spread of HIV/AIDS and increased discrimination against lesbian and gay people. These included progressive funders Mertz Gilmore Foundation (formerly known as Joyce Mertz Gilmore Foundation) and the van Loben Sels/RembeRock Foundation, as well as corporate funders such as Levi Strauss, Wells Fargo and Ben & Jerry’s. Although other foundations awarded significant grants to support people living with AIDS and HIV/AIDS-related research, most of those dollars were directed toward children and heterosexual women and toward international efforts, not toward the lesbian and gay community.¹⁸ This was also a time when wealthy men who later died of AIDS-related complications (and/or their families) created sustaining private foundations, such as the Colin Higgins Foundation, Paul Rapoport Foundation and Anderson Prize Foundation.

URGENT MATTERS: MAINSTREAM FOUNDATIONS EMERGE AS ALLIES TO COMBAT AIDS AND HOMOPHOBIA

The Mertz Gilmore Foundation played a critical role in the development of Funders for LGBTQ Issues and encouraged other progressive foundations to support lesbian and gay equality. In 1985 it made its first grant supporting lesbians and gay men to Lambda Legal for its work in providing legal protection for people with AIDS. The Foundation gradually increased its support through the 1980s for general lesbian and gay issues and, by 1993, it was one of the largest funders of LGBTQ concerns with grants exceeding \$700,000.

It was in 1987 that total annual funding for lesbian and gay issues first surpassed the \$1 million mark. Five years later, the Los Angeles-based David Geffen Foundation awarded two \$1 million grants for HIV/AIDS programs: one to AIDS Project Los Angeles (\$1,026,500.00),

¹⁸ James A. Wells, Andrea Zuercher and John Clinton Wells, “Foundation Funding for AIDS Education,” *Health Affairs*, 7:5 (1980: p.150).

ERA STATISTICS, 1985–1993

\$21,320,646 in funding from 124 different foundations for 894 unique grantees

TOP FUNDERS

David Geffen Foundation	\$ 3.2 million
Chicago Resource Center	\$ 2.6 million
Mertz Gilmore Foundation	\$ 1.5 million
Paul Rapoport Foundation	\$ 1.4 million
H. van Ameringen Foundation	\$ 1.1 million
San Francisco Foundation	\$ 671,300
Brother Help Thyself	\$ 518,638
Marin Community Foundation	\$ 496,135
Colin Higgins Foundation	\$ 451,875
New York Community Trust	\$ 425,000

TOP GRANTEES

Gay Men’s Health Crisis	\$ 2.9 million
AIDS Project Los Angeles	\$ 1.4 million
Lambda Legal	\$ 1.1 million
Hetrick-Martin Institute	\$ 579,900
Gay and Lesbian Advocates and Defenders	\$ 542,134
Spectrum LGBT Center	\$ 479,421
American Civil Liberties Union	\$ 477,700
National Gay and Lesbian Task Force	\$ 445,465
Stonewall Community Foundation	\$ 327,750
Philadelphia Lesbian and Gay Task Force	\$ 298,395

and one to Gay Men’s Health Crisis (\$1,003,500.00). These were the first million-dollar grants made to lesbian and gay-related endeavors.

Other notable grantmaking firsts of this period concerned military service members and international work. A \$12,500 grant from the J. Roderick MacArthur Foundation in 1987 to Alternatives to Militarism, a small national peace and justice organization, was the first to address sexual orientation discrimination in the military, specifically military regulations directing the dismissal of a female member of the Air National Guard in New York. The funding helped cover court costs.

In 1990, the Ford Foundation made the first known international grant to support lesbian and gay people. It went to Atoba, the Homosexual Emancipation Movement, based in Brazil. Atoba, an advocacy organization, was founded in 1985 in response to the murder of a friend of the founders, and became one of the first organizations in South America to engage in AIDS-related work. Ford has gone on to become one of the leading international funders of LGBTI issues, having awarded more than \$9 million since that first grant, to support NGOs working outside the United States. It has made significant grants to groups in Vietnam, Argentina, Kenya and Nepal and to leading organizations in the United States working internationally, such as the International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission.

**TOP ALLY GRANTMAKERS
FUNDING LGBTQ ISSUES, 1970–2010**

	TOTAL DOLLARS AWARDED	TOTAL GRANTS AWARDED
Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	\$46,601,406	478
Ford Foundation	\$46,123,135	234
California Endowment	\$16,344,343	197
Open Society Foundations	\$12,560,398	164
Mertz Gilmore Foundation	\$11,772,835	270
Wells Fargo Foundation	\$9,866,357	717
Columbia Foundation	\$5,289,175	84
California Wellness Foundation	\$3,327,500	23
Kresge Foundation	\$3,075,375	5
Levi Strauss Foundation	\$2,986,770	88

**TOP CORPORATE FOUNDATION
SUPPORTERS OF LGBTQ ISSUES, 1970–2010¹⁹**

	TOTAL DOLLARS AWARDED	TOTAL GRANTS AWARDED
Wells Fargo Foundation	\$9,866,357	717
Levi Strauss Foundation	\$2,986,770	88
M.A.C. AIDS Fund	\$2,309,902	42
Verizon Foundation	\$1,263,520	121
PepsiCo Foundation	\$1,094,000	6
American Express Company Foundation	\$914,928	102
JPMorgan Chase Foundation	\$644,895	25
Chrysler Foundation	\$604,000	28
Bank of America Foundation	\$595,739	106
Macy’s Foundation	\$569,129	63

¹⁹Because of the difficulty of gathering information on corporate giving that does not generate from a foundation, these numbers do not reflect all corporate investment in the community, such as sponsorships, in-kind gifts, product donations, etc.

²⁰Susan Clark, interview with the author (January 14, 2011).

GRANTMAKER SPOTLIGHT

**HAAS FAMILY PHILANTHROPY:
COLUMBIA FOUNDATION
LEVI STRAUSS FOUNDATION
EVELYN & WALTER HAAS, JR. FUND
WALTER & ELISE HAAS FUND**

First LGBTQ Grant: **1979**

LGBTQ Support (1970–2010):
695 grants totaling \$55,730,930

The Haas family, based in San Francisco, has been among the LGBTQ community’s strongest allies. The family’s wealth derives from its ownership of Levi Strauss & Co. Throughout the twentieth century, family members created a variety of foundations to forward their philanthropic interests, including the Columbia Foundation, the Evelyn & Walter Haas, Jr. Fund, the Walter & Elise Haas Fund and the Levi Strauss Foundation. Collectively, these four entities have invested over \$55 million in the LGBTQ community.

The Columbia Foundation was the first of the Haas family philanthropies to support lesbian and gay issues. It funded the Human Rights Foundation in San Francisco for \$10,000 in 1979 for a local speakers bureau and in 1980 for a curriculum guide. Susan Clark, executive director of the Foundation since the 1970s, recalls taking the proposal to Madeleine Haas Russell, chairwoman and founder of the Foundation. Russell’s response was, “I don’t find it particularly interesting, but my children might disagree with me.”²⁰ Under the leadership of Alice Russell-Shapiro, chair of the Human Rights Program Committee, the Foundation has gone on to invest nearly \$5.3 million for LGBTQ issues, with a particular emphasis on combating homophobia and advancing marriage equality.

The HIV/AIDS crisis in the 1980s and the early 1990s had a significant impact on Levi Strauss’s San Francisco workforce. Bob Haas, CEO from 1984 to 1999, saw the need for the company and its corporate foundation to get involved in HIV/AIDS work. In 1985, the foundation contributed \$6,000 to the San Francisco AIDS Foundation. Over time, it broadened its support for lesbian and gay causes. Meanwhile, the Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund, founded by Bob Haas’s parents, has built on its long tradition of supporting social justice organizations by making its own investments in the movement for LGBTQ rights. Over the last two decades, the Fund has established itself as a major supporter of lesbian and gay causes at the local, state and national levels.

1994–1999 During this era, the United States experienced an economic growth period that increased the number of foundations and available funding. Lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals led a variety of internet and technology businesses that succeeded during this era. Many emerged as major donors, employing a variety of philanthropic vehicles to pursue their interests including private foundations and donor-advised funds at both mainstream and lesbian and gay community foundations. For the first time, each of the top 10 LGBTQ movement funders invested at least \$1 million in lesbian and gay related issues.

INDIVIDUALS STEP FORWARD: LESBIAN AND GAY DONORS GENERATE COMMUNITY AND NATIONAL IMPACT

In 1992, Colorado voters passed Amendment 2, a referendum outlawing state and local ordinances, statutes, and regulations that included sexual orientation in their antidiscrimination protections. Tim Gill, the openly gay founder of the Denver-based Quark software company, was a major supporter of the effort to defeat the measure. Its passage prompted him to get more involved in strategic philanthropy, and in 1994 he launched the Gill Foundation. The foundation has gone on to be one of the most significant lesbian and gay funders in the country and through its OutGiving program has spurred other LGBTQ people to increase their philanthropic giving.

Gill is but one example of many donors who created their own philanthropic entities to support LGBTQ issues during the mid- to late 1990s. The largest number of new private foundations established by lesbian and gay donors occurred during this time (see sidebar page 16).

To promote philanthropy in the lesbian and gay community at the local level, a small group of national foundations partnered with Funders for LGBTQ Issues (then the Working Group) in 1993 to launch the National Lesbian and Gay Community Funding Partnership. Local mainstream community foundations were challenged to establish field-of-interest funds specifically for LGBTQ issues, and the Partnership would make the first investments with matching grants of up to \$100,000. Thirty-six local community foundations applied and successfully matched an initial grant from the Partnership, itself funded by the Mertz Gilmore, Ford, Gill, Paul Rapoport, Ms. and Levi Strauss foundations, among others. On the local level, funders such as the Jay & Rose Phillips Family Foundation and the Aaron Diamond Foundation helped provide matching grants.

Between 1994 (the first year of grantmaking) and 2005 (the last year new sites were added), more than \$9 million was invested in LGBTQ work at the local level

ERA STATISTICS, 1994–1999

\$58,970,238 in funding from 229 different foundations for 1,414 unique grantees

TOP FUNDERS

Gill Foundation	\$9.5 million
Mertz Gilmore Foundation	\$6.7 million
H. van Ameringen Foundation	\$6.5 million
David Geffen Foundation	\$4.6 million
Ford Foundation	\$2.4 million
Paul Rapoport Foundation	\$2.3 million
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	\$1.4 million
California Endowment	\$1.3 million
Michael D. Palm Foundation	\$1.3 million
Pride Foundation	\$1.0 million

TOP GRANTEES

Gay Men’s Health Crisis	\$4.6 million
Funders for LGBTQ Issues	\$3.0 million
National Gay and Lesbian Task Force	\$2.4 million
LGBT Community Center (NYC)	\$2.2 million
Lambda Legal	\$2.1 million
Human Rights Campaign Foundation	\$1.9 million
GLAAD	\$1.8 million
Hetrick-Martin Institute	\$1.8 million
In the Life	\$1.7 million
GLSEN	\$1.6 million

KNOWN LESBIAN AND GAY PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS FOUNDED 1994–1999

- Adam R. Rose Foundation
- Arch and Bruce Brown Foundation
- Arcus Foundation (founded as Jon L. Stryker Foundation)
- Bills Foundation
- Bob Ross Foundation
- B.W. Bastian Foundation
- Calamus Foundation
- Collingwood Foundation
- David Bohnett Foundation
- Edward S. Gould Charitable Trust
- Gill Foundation
- Gilmour-Jirgen Fund (founded as Gilmour Fund)
- Kevin Mossier Foundation
- Mark D. Hostetter and Alexander N. Habib Foundation
- McDonald-Wright Foundation
- Michael Palm Foundation
- Scott Opler Foundation
- Silva Watson Moonwalk Charitable Foundation
- Small Change Foundation
- Snowdon Foundation

through the Partnership. Some of the participating community foundations included the Greater Milwaukee Foundation, the Tulsa Community Foundation, the Community Foundation for Middle Tennessee, New York Community Trust and the Rhode Island Foundation. While some community foundations have long played an important role in helping donors support local LGBTQ interests and initiatives, the Partnership was critical in raising the visibility of lesbian and gay issues in philanthropy.

All of the community foundations that participated in the National Lesbian and Gay Community Funding Partnership continue to fund LGBTQ issues through donor-advised programs and general fund grants, with 16 maintaining specific lesbian and gay endowments. Two particular grantees of the Partnership have used the funding to create long-standing commitments to their local communities. The HOPE Fund at the Community Foundation for Southeastern Michigan was launched in Detroit in 1994 with \$48,000 from the Partnership and significant support from Allan Gilmour, retired vice chairman of Ford Motor Company and president of Wayne State University. Since its inception, it has invested more than \$1.3 million in local LGBTQ efforts, the most of any mainstream Partnership grantee. Equity Action at the Rhode Island Foundation, which did not open its LGBTQ fund until 2002, now has an endowment exceeding \$1 million.

While funding for lesbian and gay issues was on the rise in the United States, the Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice sought to fill a much-needed gap on the international level. Astraea’s International Fund for Sexual Minorities was created in 1996 with the support of Ise Bosch, a German donor, as the first institutional foundation program anywhere in the world expressly devoted to supporting LBGTI organizations in the global south and east. The International Fund supports innovative human rights and social change organizations and projects across Africa, the Americas, Asia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East. An International Advisory Board, comprised primarily of activists living and organizing in the regions Astraea funds, provides guidance in the grants process.²¹ Today, Astraea also has an international youth fund, an emergency fund, and an international movement resource fund. Since its first international grant in 1996, it has awarded nearly 800 grants totaling \$6.3 million to organizations overseas.

Organizations working on immigration also received their first grants in this era. Immigration Equality was founded in 1994, the same year a federal court ruled that lesbians

²¹Astraea Foundation, “About Astraea’s Funds,” www.astraeafoundation.org/grants/about-astraeas-fundgrants-new-intl (accessed September 2, 2011).

TOP TEN GRANTMAKERS SUPPORTING LGBTQ IMMIGRANT RIGHTS WORK, 1970–2010	TOTAL DOLLARS AWARDED	TOTAL GRANTS AWARDED
Anonymous Funders	\$ 3,236,750	19
Arcus Foundation	\$ 1,650,000	17
Ford Foundation	\$ 1,160,000	6
Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	\$ 525,000	8
Open Society Foundations	\$ 520,000	5
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	\$ 475,000	2
M.A.C. AIDS Fund	\$ 275,000	3
Vital Projects Fund	\$ 225,000	4
Paul Rapoport Foundation	\$ 211,000	14
New York Community Trust	\$ 207,000	5

GRANTMAKER SPOTLIGHT

ARCH AND BRUCE BROWN FOUNDATION

First LGBTQ Grant: 1996

LGBTQ Support (1970–2010):
136 grants totaling \$140,300

The Arch and Bruce Brown Foundation of Palm Springs is one of the many foundations created during this era. It was established in 1996 by playwright and filmmaker Arch Brown in memory of his partner of 28 years, Bruce Allen Brown. Since its inception, it has focused on one funding area: supporting playwrights and theatre companies that create or perform plays, musicals, operas or screenplays on historical LGBTQ topics. It is one of only a handful of foundations that consistently supports LGBTQ people in the arts. The Foundation has supported or given awards to nearly 100 theatrical pieces, works of short fiction, and full-length novels. Past awardees include David Johnson for *Candy and Dorothy*, Maida Tilchen for *Land Beyond Maps* and Myrlin Hermes for *The Lunatic, The Lover, and the Poet*.

and gay men could seek asylum in the United States if they were fleeing persecution based on their sexual orientation.²² The organization's first grants came from the H. van Ameringen Foundation in 1997 and 1998 for general operating support. It has gone on to raise nearly \$3.6 million from 31 foundations. The National Center for Lesbian Rights, the Audre Lorde Project, and the Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights have also received significant funding for their work with LGBTQ immigrants and asylum seekers.

A cornerstone of many local lesbian and gay communities around the world has been the lesbian and gay community center. Collectively, 151 different community centers have received more than \$63 million for direct services, community organizing, safe-schools advocacy, pride and film festivals, public education campaigns and many unique programs. In 1998, the David Bohnett Foundation funded the creation of the David Bohnett CyberCenter, a computer café, at the Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Center. Based on its success and his interest in promoting technology's social and health benefits, Bohnett started a national CyberCenter program to bring computer rooms to LGBTQ community and youth centers. There are now 63 David Bohnett CyberCenters in the United States, including locations in Atlanta, Detroit, Tulsa, Salt Lake City, Dallas, Tucson, Seattle, San Francisco and New York City.²³

Another enduring and critical concern for the LGBTQ community is violence and harassment. During this era, the hostility and brutality faced by LGBTQ people was thrust into the national spotlight on October 7, 1998, when Matthew Shepard, a 21-year-old university student, was tortured and murdered in Laramie, Wyoming. Although the LGBTQ community has faced aggression and violence throughout the decades, Shepard's death came at a time of increased visibility and acceptance among some parts of the larger society. Philanthropy responded to the backlash immediately. RESIST issued an emergency grant to the Lambda Community Center in Fort Collins, Colorado to defray the expenses involved in organizing the local community to attend Shepard's funeral, stand in solidarity with his family and counter the presence of homophobic protesters. In the following years, grantmakers would invest nearly \$70 million to address hate crimes by supporting in a variety of national and state organizations, such as Community United Against Violence in San Francisco, which supports the healing and leadership of those affected by hate crimes and domestic violence. Shepard's parents created the Matthew Shepard Foundation to "erase hate," embrace diversity and "to raise awareness and promote human dignity for everyone." To date, it has raised nearly \$290,000 from a variety of funders.

²² Immigration Equality, "About Us," www.immigrationequality.org/about/ (accessed September 2, 2011).

²³ David Bohnett Foundation, "CyberCenters," www.bohnettfoundation.org/programs/view/18 (accessed September 2, 2011).

2000–2006 Because of the surge in philanthropic dollars from LGBTQ donors and increasing support from allied grantmakers, foundations awarded an unprecedented number of grants to LGBTQ organizations, projects and initiatives during this period. Nearly 40 percent of all dollars ever awarded for LGBTQ issues were granted during this period, with 10 grants of \$1 million or more. The movement’s national and state organizations saw major increases in their budgets, including organizations working for relationship recognition, safe schools and other policy-related initiatives.

GROWING IMPACT: LGBTQ PHILANTHROPY MATURES

Ninety-four different funders have issued more than 1,500 grants totaling \$75.2 million supporting relationship recognition between 1970 and 2010, thus making it the largest single lesbian and gay issue receiving foundation support in the movement’s history, aside from general civil rights. The Mertz Gilmore Foundation awarded the ACLU of Northern California \$10,000 in 1989 for its Domestic Partners Project which sought to “establish legal protection for lesbian and gay male relationships.” During the next 11 years, foundations awarded four marriage-related grants totaling \$13,165 to the Texas Human Rights Foundation, the state’s lesbian and gay equality organization; Marriage Project Hawaii, a nonprofit that supported public education efforts around marriage equality in Hawaii; and the Vermont Freedom to Marry Taskforce (two grants), the leading advocate for same-sex marriage in Vermont.

Funding for the relationship recognition issue did not begin in earnest, however, until 2000 when the Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund gave Evan Wolfson a seed grant that eventually

ERA STATISTICS, 2000–2006

\$298,878,428 in funding from 539 different foundations for 3,269 unique grantees

TOP FUNDERS

Gill Foundation	\$ 30.6 million
Anonymous Funders	\$ 25.5 million
Arcus Foundation	\$ 20.0 million
Ford Foundation	\$ 19.6 million
Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	\$ 19.2 million
California Endowment	\$ 12.1 million
H. van Ameringen Foundation	\$ 9.3 million
David Bohnett Foundation	\$ 7.4 million
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	\$ 6.5 million
Open Society Foundations	\$ 5.1 million

TOP GRANTEES

National Gay and Lesbian Task Force	\$19.1 million
GLSEN	\$12.1 million
Lambda Legal	\$11.1 million
Human Rights Campaign Foundation	\$ 9.7 million
GLAAD	\$ 7.9 million
Gay Men’s Health Crisis	\$ 7.0 million
American Civil Liberties Union	\$ 6.7 million
Funders for LGBTQ Issues	\$ 5.6 million
International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission	\$ 5.2 million
Freedom to Marry	\$ 4.8 million

led to the creation of Freedom to Marry. A few years later, in 2004, a small group of leading LGBTQ and human rights foundations mobilized to provide resources and philanthropic leadership to the marriage issue. The result was the Civil Marriage Collaborative, the first nationwide LGBTQ funding collaborative. Since its inception, it has awarded over \$13.5 million to build and strengthen the campaign for marriage equality.

Another key reason for the dramatic increase in funding for LGBTQ concerns during these years was the emergence of new anonymous funders. Awarding nearly \$90 million in grants between 2001 and 2010, anonymous funders have transformed the LGBTQ funding landscape in the United States and overseas. In addition to supporting major advocacy organizations, they have funded LGBTQ immigration, and asylum, and juvenile justice issues. The level of support for the movement also rose due to the establishment of the Arcus Foundation by Jon Stryker of Kalamazoo, Michigan, in 2000. Founded to support LGBT equality and great apes conservation, it awarded more than \$4 million for LGBT concerns in 2004, a substantial increase over its previous six years of grantmaking when it cumulatively invested \$3.5 million in LGBT causes. Its support has continued to grow, making it the second largest funder of LGBTQ concerns for the years between 1970 and 2010.

Many funders, including the Adam R. Rose Foundation, the Arcus Foundation, the California Endowment and the Johnson Family Foundation have continuously carved out funding for queer youth through leadership development, direct service, scholarship and safe schools programs. As past annual tracking reports and this research show, children and youth have received the most funding of any LGBTQ population sub-group throughout the movement’s history—\$129.5 million. During this era, funders invested millions of dollars towards creating safer educational environments for LGBTQ and allied youth, with the Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network (GLSEN) receiving the second highest amount of foundation funding among all LGBTQ organizations. Local funders have been able to direct grants towards area high schools and colleges for curriculum development and to support gay-straight alliances. Organizations that work directly with LGBTQ youth outside school environments have also benefited during this period, due in no small part to funding from the Queer Youth Fund at Liberty Hill Foundation (a progressive foundation primarily serving Southern California). Founded in 2002 by Ralph Alpert, Jim Johnson, and Weston Milliken, the Queer Youth Fund provides large, multi-year grants to innovative and effective leadership development and organizing projects nationwide that empower LGBTQ youth. The Fund has received foundation support from the Johnson Family, Threshold, Tides, Liberty Hill and Gill foundations and The Palette Fund, and has awarded more than \$3 million to organizations working in 21 states and Canada.

TOP TEN GRANTMAKERS SUPPORTING LGBTQ YOUTH, 1970–2010

	TOTAL DOLLARS AWARDED	TOTAL GRANTS AWARDED
Anonymous Funders	\$ 15,121,200	87
Arcus Foundation	\$ 8,960,494	111
Gill Foundation	\$ 6,006,461	320
Ford Foundation	\$ 5,622,500	32
California Endowment	\$ 5,607,515	46
Evelyn & Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	\$ 5,436,500	72
Point Foundation	\$ 4,667,192	387
Tides Foundation	\$ 4,635,090	191
Pride Foundation	\$ 4,553,457	390
H. van Ameringen Foundation	\$ 4,296,950	122

GRANTMAKER SPOTLIGHT

MS. FOUNDATION FOR WOMEN

First LGBTQ Grant: 1978

LGBTQ Support (1970–2010):
64 grants totaling \$1,171,325

The Ms. Foundation for Women has been making grants to the LGBTQ community for over 30 years. Launched in 1973, the Ms. Foundation was the first women’s foundation in the world, and today is one of more than 160 such foundations internationally. It has taken an intersectional approach to philanthropy, funding grassroots organizations working across racial, social and economic movements. Its earliest grants to the lesbian community were in 1978 with a \$4,225 grant to the Santa Cruz Women’s Health Center to produce a health booklet “for lesbians who often find traditional health practitioners and medical texts unsympathetic to their sexuality or unmindful of their special health needs” and a grant in 1979 to Custody Action for Lesbian Mothers.

As its assets have grown, so have its investments in LGBTQ issues. It has been a major supporter of the Odyssey Youth Center in Spokane, Washington, a drop-in center for LGBTQ youth, and FIERCE, a membership-based organization building the leadership and power of LGBTQ youth of color in New York City. Ms. was a co-funder of the National Lesbian and Gay Community Funding Partnership, and as noted previously, was the first funder of the Working Group on Lesbian and Gay Issues.

Following seminal programs by Ford and Astraea, international funding also increased during this era. In 2005, Funders for LGBTQ Issues previewed a first-ever report on global LGBTI funding and grantee organizations for 60 grantmakers and international policy and program specialists gathered at the Open Society Foundations’ New York headquarters. Collectively, U.S.-based funders have invested nearly \$30 million in organizations that work with LGBTQ people and are based outside of the United States. The International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, based in New York City and founded in 1990, has been awarded more than \$10 million for its efforts, much of which it regrants or distributes internationally. These organizations are in 94 different countries on six continents.

The transgender community, among the most underserved and underfunded of the LGBTQ movement, also began to receive notable amounts of funding during this era. Historically, only 2.2 percent of total funding to LGBTQ communities has gone to transgender organizations and issues. The first known grant specifically for transgender people was made in 1996 when the Paul Rapoport Foundation funded St. Roosevelt Hospital Center’s Transgender Project. Since then the Rapoport Foundation has granted slightly over \$1 million in support of the transgender community.

Despite this, foundations were slow to put transgender issues on their agendas. Masen Davis, executive director of the Transgender Law Center (TLC) in California explains, “Ten years ago there was almost no funding for trans issues. It is exponentially larger now than in 2002 when the Transgender Law Center started. There has been a particular emphasis on funding at the state and federal levels. When folks like Tim Gill, Jon Stryker, David Bohnett and David Geffen started investing in the trans movement, they were all important moments for us.”²⁴

TLC was founded as a project of the National Center for Lesbian Rights with early support from the Pride Law Fund and the Echoing Green Foundation. The National Center for Transgender Equality (NCTE), the country’s leading national transgender advocacy organization, was founded in 2003 by Mara Keisling and has received significant support from the Open Society Foundations, the Arcus Foundation and the Educational Foundation of America.

²⁴Masen Davis, interview with author, (January 14, 2011).

TOP TEN GRANTMAKERS SUPPORTING TRANSGENDER PEOPLE, 1970–2010

	TOTAL DOLLARS AWARDED	TOTAL GRANTS AWARDED
Arcus Foundation	\$ 2,686,400	30
Tides Foundation	\$ 1,648,020	45
California Endowment	\$ 1,404,989	14
Open Society Foundations	\$ 1,279,667	16
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	\$ 1,251,417	130
Gill Foundation	\$ 1,053,435	46
Paul Rapoport Foundation	\$ 1,015,000	21
Anonymous Funders	\$ 989,500	18
Evelyn & Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	\$ 580,000	11
Liberty Hill Foundation	\$ 546,550	22

2007–2010 During the last few years, more and more of the LGBTQ philanthropic sector has come to understand the importance of supporting both allied communities and the most marginalized members of the LGBTQ community both in the United States and abroad. While several forward looking foundations have operated with an intersectional ethos for many years, Funders for LGBTQ Issues brought national attention to this grantmaking approach which emphasizes the centrality of structural and mutually reinforcing economic, gender and racial inequity in the lives of LGBTQ people. Advocacy-oriented organizations and projects continued to garner the bulk of LGBTQ funding during this era, and in 2008, for the first time, LGBTQ issues received more than 0.2 percent of all foundation dollars in any given year.

INTERSECTIONALITY: EXPANDING PHILANTHROPIC HORIZONS

In 2007, for the first time in history, Funders for LGBTQ Issues convened national grantmakers supporting LGBTQ work. At the one-day gathering attended by 60 leaders in LGBTQ philanthropy, Funders announced its new mission: to mobilize philanthropic resources that enhance the well-being of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer communities, promote equity, and advance racial, economic and gender justice. It also launched a new program: the LGBTQ Racial Equity Campaign.

The LGBTQ Racial Equity Campaign is a multi-year initiative to increase philanthropic support for LGBTQ communities of color, their leadership and organizations, and to support grantmaking institutions that embody fairness and inclusiveness. Through the campaign, Funders conducts research, maintains an online racial equity toolkit, and makes the case nationally for increases in funding for LGBTQ people of color organizations and projects. The Racial Equity Regranting Initiative, another of the campaign’s elements, supported the capacity of local LGBTQ communities of color through grants to LGBTQ

ERA STATISTICS, 2007–2010

\$389,840,052 in funding from 560 different foundations for 3,242 unique grantees

TOP FUNDERS

Arcus Foundation	\$ 54.1 million
Anonymous Funders	\$ 52.9 million
Gill Foundation	\$ 23.7 million
Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	\$ 23.4 million
Ford Foundation	\$ 21.3 million
Pride Foundation	\$ 18.4 million
Tides Foundation	\$ 12.9 million
H. van Ameringen Foundation	\$ 8.4 million
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	\$ 8.0 million
Proteus Fund	\$ 7.5 million

TOP GRANTEES

National Gay and Lesbian Task Force	\$20.7 million
Tides Foundation	\$14.2 million
Equality California Institute	\$12.1 million
Lambda Legal	\$ 11.1 million
GLAAD	\$ 11.1 million
GLSEN	\$ 9.5 million
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	\$ 9.3 million
American Civil Liberties Union	\$ 7.3 million
SAGE	\$ 5.6 million
Freedom to Marry	\$ 5.4 million

public and community foundations. The Initiative awarded \$1.4 million to eight foundations around the country that then matched those dollars, doubling the resources generated by the initiative.

When the campaign started in 2007, foundations awarded just \$7.8 million (nine percent of all LGBTQ funding) to organizations serving LGBTQ people of color.²⁵ Though the low levels of funding continue (in the context of a U.S. population that is 28 percent people of color and growing rapidly), LGBTQ people of color organizations received their largest amount of foundation support in history between 2007 and 2010—\$44.9 million. In 2010, LGBTQ people of color received 14.1 percent of overall annual support for LGBTQ issues, slightly surpassing children and youth as the population group receiving the largest amount of LGBTQ-targeted support.

Intersectionality for LGBTQ grantmakers meant recognizing interdependencies and common concerns in the wider progressive movement, including commitments to labor, immigrant, economic and reproductive justice. Pride at Work was founded as an official constituency group of the AFL-CIO as a way for the LGBTQ and labor movements to partner. Grantmakers invested more than \$500,000 in the group during this era. Women’s foundations have been particularly instrumental in bridging the reproductive justice and LGBTQ movements, investing close to \$2 million in this work between 2007 and 2010. The Arcus, Ford and Overbrook foundations awarded the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender Community Center of New York City \$510,000 for Causes in Common, a coalition between reproductive rights and LGBTQ freedom movements.

In 2008, the Pride Foundation received the largest single gift ever bequeathed to an LGBTQ organization: \$65 million from Ric Weiland, one of the first five employees of Seattle-based Microsoft, who died in 2006. Weiland was a Pride Foundation board member, longtime volunteer and donor. Seventy percent

²⁵ Funders for Lesbian and Gay Issues, *Racial Equity Campaign Benchmarks*, www.lgbtfunders.org/programs/BenchmarksLwRes.pdf (May 2009).

PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS WITH \$10 MILLION OR MORE IN TOTAL LGBTQ GIVING, 1970–2010	TOTAL DOLLARS AWARDED	TOTAL GRANTS AWARDED
Arcus Foundation	\$ 77,395,323	774
Gill Foundation	\$ 66,319,272	2,208
Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	\$ 46,601,406	478
Ford Foundation	\$ 46,123,135	234
H. van Ameringen Foundation	\$ 25,296,700	687
California Endowment	\$ 16,344,343	197
David Bohnett Foundation	\$ 14,739,904	751
William & Flora Hewlett Foundation	\$ 14,390,000	17
Open Society Foundations	\$ 12,560,398	164
Mertz Gilmore Foundation	\$ 11,772,835	270
David Geffen Foundation	\$ 11,752,105	357
Paul Rapoport Foundation	\$ 10,802,247	614

(\$46 million) of the bequest is being split among 10 LGBTQ organizations over 10 years. Those organizations include amfAR (The Foundation for AIDS Research), GLAAD, GLSEN, *In the Life*, the International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, Lambda Legal, the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, PFLAG, Project Inform and Servicemembers Legal Defense Network (the largest organization serving LGBTQ military personnel). The remaining \$19 million supports Pride Foundation's scholarship and local grantmaking efforts.²⁶

This period also saw movement on several LGBTQ policy fronts, most of which philanthropy supported during their developmental stages. The State Equality Fund, a partnership of five major foundations in conjunction with the Tides Foundation, has awarded more than \$7.5 million since 2007 for organizations working to pass sexual orientation and gender-identity nondiscrimination statutes; implement safe-school policies for LGBTQ and LGBTQ-perceived students; and secure adoption and foster care rights for LGBTQ parents. The Fund, for example, awarded the Illinois Safe Schools Alliance, a network of organizers, \$80,000 in 2008 to pass local safe schools ordinances, and, eventually in 2010, the Illinois legislature passed a statewide safe-schools law. The Fund also gave Love Makes a Family Connecticut \$10,000 in 2008 for its efforts to extend statewide non-discrimination protections to transgender people, which was later passed in July 2011. Also, advocacy and research organizations that campaigned for open military service eventually secured the repeal of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" in 2011. In the years leading up to the repeal (1987–2010), several dozen grantmaking foundations awarded a total of more than \$13.1 million for these efforts.

As with most support from the philanthropic sector during the latter part of this era, funding for LGBTQ issues during the economic recession decreased considerably. In 2009, the community experienced a decline in funding of 12.7 percent, 4.3 percent higher than the national decline. Some of this decline was inevitable. Just prior to the downturn, 2008 had been an unusually strong year for LGBTQ institutional support because of the significant boost of funding that year to support California's public education efforts on marriage equality. However, while most foundations either barely maintained or decreased their payout in both 2009 and 2010 because of the recession, a few funders, such as the Gill Foundation, increased their level of giving. "Tim Gill's basic response to both the political opportunities for LGBT people and the economy was, when others are timid, be bold," president and CEO Tim Sweeney said.

²⁶ Pride Foundation, "Ric Weiland Leaves \$65 Million to Support Gay Rights and HIV/AIDS Organizations," July 24, 2008 (www.pridefoundation.org/images/weiland/weiland—release.pdf).

²⁷ Funders for LGBTQ Issues, "A strategic transformation," www.lgbtraciaequity.org/perspectives/perspective.cfm?id=9 (accessed September 5, 2011).

GRANTMAKER SPOTLIGHT

PAUL RAPOPORT FOUNDATION

First LGBTQ Grant: 1988

LGBTQ Support (1970–2010):
614 grants totaling \$10,802,247

The Paul Rapoport Foundation was created in 1987, a few months after Rapoport's death from an AIDS-related illness. An attorney by trade, he was an activist and leading philanthropist in New York City and a co-founder of both the LGBT Community Center and Gay Men's Health Crisis. The Foundation supports LGBTQ and HIV/AIDS organizations and projects, primarily in and around New York City. In addition to the aforementioned grant to the Transgender Project at St. Roosevelt Hospital Center, funding in the early and mid-1990s included \$15,000 in 1990 for Hospital Audiences to conduct AIDS outreach to lesbian and gay youth and \$6,550 in 1993 for the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund to represent lesbians in the military.

Over the years, the foundation has awarded more than 100 grants totaling \$4.1 million to serve people of color and build racial equality, (including a 2009 grant to the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church of Manhattan of \$32,500 to support LGBTQ homeless youth of color). Since 2005 this work has been driven by a strategic plan that shifted the foundation's board makeup and its grantee list. Jane Schwartz, executive director of the Foundation, explains, "In our experience and observation, people of color face racial and economic inequities daily. It appears that these two elements are almost inextricably entwined in our society. We have found that by focusing on underserved communities, economic justice has become a basic element of all of our grantmaking. When, in addition, a person of color is also LGBTQ, the possibilities for discrimination become even greater."²⁷

In the wake of the current economic crisis, the foundation announced in 2009 that it would spend down its assets, then valued at approximately \$7.5 million. Findings from a needs assessment conducted to identify the most marginalized LGBTQ populations informed new grantmaking guidelines designed to make the greatest possible impact on the fight for racial and economic justice in New York City before Rapoport closes its doors in 2015.

A LOOK AHEAD

WHEN A SMALL GROUP OF GRANTMAKERS gathered with a sense of urgency for the lesbian and gay community in 1982, philanthropic resources to those communities were negligible. Scattered amongst a handful of lesbian and gay community foundations, and a few progressive funders, lesbian and gay grantmaking amounted to \$886,779. Today, LGBTQ concerns garner some \$100 million in annual institutional support. LGBTQ and allied grantmakers have educated not only new LGBTQ donors about how to invest in the community, but have also increased support for LGBTQ issues from important allies. Now hovering at just 0.2 percent of all philanthropic giving by U.S. foundations, we know that sustained and increased funding will be required for LGBTQ communities to meet their priorities in the future. Yet this moment is also a time to celebrate the growth in funding that has occurred in the first 40 years, and to thank the countless philanthropy advocates, activists and allies who have helped our work reach this point.

As we reflect on 40 years of LGBTQ philanthropy, it is apparent that in at least one respect we've come full circle. The first foundation support to the lesbian and gay community in 1970 came from RESIST, a funder of anti-war, social, economic, and environmental justice

movements. Today, as an increasing number of funders are employing an intersectional lens in their grantmaking practices, the LGBTQ philanthropic sector may well begin to form more collaborations, participate in more partnerships, and engage more allies driven by an investment in a broad economic and social justice agenda, a recognition of the interdependency of our issues, and a commitment to a broader progressive movement.

Meanwhile, support for specific underserved sub-populations of the LGBTQ community will likely remain an important priority for the coming years. Funding to LGBTQ people of color communities, while reaching an all-time high of 14.1 percent of total LGBTQ giving by population, has still not achieved a level of support commensurate with community numbers or needs. Despite a continued increase in recent years, support for transgender issues remains at 3.5 percent of all dollars to the LGBTQ community.

As the country enters the “age wave,” in which an American turns 65 every eight seconds, increasing attention will need to be paid to the health, social, and economic needs of the aging LGBTQ population as well. The Movement Advancement Project estimates that there will be three million LGBTQ seniors living in the United States by 2030,²⁸ with demand for services and advocacy particularly pronounced in the Midwest, South and Rockies.

Moreover, as LGBTQ organizations in general are continually challenged to cover basic overhead and to have the flexibility to respond to issues as they occur, the urgency of maintaining and increasing general operating support by grantmakers remains crucial. For example, of the \$10.8 million that foundations awarded to the Palm Center (a California think tank) and the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network between 1995 and 2009, 76 percent was for general operating support. This strategy of unrestricted funding allowed the organizations to build capacity and take advantage of unforeseen opportunities. More than 20 funders supported one or both of those organizations for at least five years in a row, and some for more than a decade.²⁹ Unfortunately, the current trend seems to be moving away from general support and more to project specific support.

In addition to meeting growing needs in the United States, the call for philanthropic resources to support LGBTI communities in the global south and east continues to intensify. The work of LGBTI individuals, organizations, and networks across the globe brings greater visibility and opportunity; thus, broader support for NGOs committed to securing and safeguarding the rights of LGBTI people, including those of LGBTQ immigrants and refugees worldwide, remains vital.

There is also essential internal work to be done in our own institutions. The LGBTQ philanthropic sector has matured and continues to grow, however, it is, in many ways, a microcosm of philanthropy as a whole: people of color and transgender/gender nonconforming people remain underrepresented in our foundations at both the staff and board levels. Opportunities exist for us to create institutions and practices that can model fairness and inclusion for the entire philanthropic sector.

As Funders for LGBTQ Issues celebrates 40 years of grantmaking to our communities—and marks our own thirtieth anniversary—we are mindful of all we have accomplished together and what we may yet achieve in service of an LGBTQ movement dedicated to equity, justice, and liberation.

²⁸ Movement Advancement Project, “LGBT Older Adults,” www.igbtmap.org/policy-and-issue-analysis/lgbt-older-adults (accessed September 5, 2011).

²⁹ Anthony Bowen and Andrew Lane, “End of Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell is a Victory for Philanthropy,” *Chronicle on Philanthropy*, July 26, 2011 (www.philanthropy.com/article/article-content/128431/).

Between 1970 and 2010, 799 U.S.-based grantmakers awarded 35,916 grants supporting LGBTQ organizations and projects totaling \$771.1 million. Between 1975 and 2010 LGBTQ grantmaking represented 0.12 percent of all U.S. foundation dollars awarded.

DETAILED FINDINGS

- This study identified 799 grantmakers that awarded grants to LGBTQ organizations and projects between 1970 and 2010, including 512 private foundations, 85 community foundations, 92 public foundations, 83 corporate foundations/giving programs and 27 nonprofit organizations and “other” funders.
- Foundations awarded \$46,828,253 to public foundations for regranting purposes. To avoid “double counting,” these awards are not included in the total figures above.
- The average LGBTQ grant was \$21,469; the median grant was \$5,000.
- A total of 1,730 grants awarded were equal to or exceeding \$100,000. Of these 1,730 grants, 121 grants were \$500,000 or more, 49 grants were for \$1 million or more and one grant was for more than \$5 million.
- The Foundation Center estimates that U.S. foundations awarded \$559.53 billion in grants between 1975 and 2009. The \$674.12 million awarded to LGBTQ issues during this time period represents 0.12 percent of all grant dollars awarded.

U.S. FOUNDATION FUNDING AND GRANTS TO LGBTQ ORGANIZATIONS AND PROJECTS, 1970–2010
AND AS PERCENTAGE OF ALL U.S. FOUNDATIONS FUNDING, 1975–2010

YEAR	TOTAL U.S. GRANTMAKING	TOTAL LGBTQ GRANTMAKING	% OF FUNDING	NUMBER OF GRANTS
2010	\$45,700,000,000	\$96,829,756	0.212%	3,506
2009	\$45,780,000,000	\$96,533,298	0.211%	3,481
2008	\$46,780,000,000	\$116,181,019	0.248%	3,738
2007	\$44,390,000,000	\$80,295,279	0.181%	3,352
2006	\$39,000,000,000	\$71,336,251	0.183%	3,178
2005	\$36,400,000,000	\$58,269,914	0.160%	2,804
2004	\$31,840,000,000	\$48,772,174	0.153%	2,371
2003	\$30,310,000,000	\$32,128,895	0.106%	1,899
2002	\$30,430,000,000	\$34,892,583	0.115%	1,826
2001	\$30,500,000,000	\$29,409,804	0.096%	1,454
2000	\$27,560,000,000	\$24,066,307	0.087%	1,419
1999	\$23,320,000,000	\$19,711,257	0.085%	1,149
1998	\$19,460,000,000	\$11,478,221	0.059%	937
1997	\$15,990,000,000	\$8,198,475	0.051%	660
1996	\$13,840,000,000	\$7,683,193	0.056%	532
1995	\$12,260,000,000	\$6,596,953	0.054%	507
1994	\$11,290,000,000	\$5,302,139	0.047%	516
1993	\$11,110,000,000	\$4,174,783	0.038%	437
1992	\$10,210,000,000	\$5,976,976	0.059%	366
1991	\$9,211,000,000	\$2,566,329	0.028%	391
1990	\$8,680,000,000	\$2,608,061	0.030%	319
1989	\$7,911,000,000	\$1,870,295	0.024%	201
1988	\$7,420,000,000	\$1,643,974	0.022%	199
1987	\$6,660,000,000	\$1,163,408	0.017%	176
1986	NO DATA AVAILABLE	\$772,515	N/A	105
1985	\$6,030,000,000	\$540,804	0.009%	89
1984	\$5,040,000,000	\$489,938	0.010%	115
1983	\$4,480,000,000	\$681,867	0.015%	86
1982	\$4,490,000,000	\$214,962	0.005%	26
1981	\$3,790,000,000	\$125,292	0.003%	23
1980	\$3,430,000,000	\$118,250	0.002%	14
1979	\$2,850,000,000	\$55,948	0.002%	9
1978	\$2,550,000,000	\$59,893	0.002%	7
1977	\$2,350,000,000	\$87,500	0.004%	7
1976	\$2,230,000,000	\$96,000	0.004%	7
1975	\$1,940,000,000	\$71,935	0.004%	3
1974	—	\$41,000	—	2
1973	—	\$16,000	—	1
1972	—	\$0	—	0
1971	—	\$0	—	1
1970	—	\$0	—	1
TOTAL	\$605,232,000,000	\$771,067,949	0.127%	35,916

Distribution by Foundation Type

Private foundations provided the most LGBTQ dollars and grants between 1970 and 2010.

- Private foundations provided 63 percent of all LGBTQ dollars and 41 percent of all LGBTQ grants.
- The average grant amount from private foundations was \$33,022. The median LGBTQ grant from private foundations was \$10,000.
- 85 community foundations awarded 12 percent of total grants and 6 percent of total dollars. The average grant from community foundations was \$10,738 and the median grant was \$5,000.
- Public foundations awarded 16 percent of all LGBTQ grant dollars and 40 percent of LGBTQ grants. The average grant from public foundations was \$8,915 and the median grant was \$2,500.
- Donor-advised funds accounted for 42 percent of the combined funding reported by community and public foundations, 20 percent of all grants awarded and 9 percent of the overall dollars.
- Of the \$126,579,536 granted by public foundations to LGBTQ issues, 53 percent was awarded by LGBTQ foundations, 34 percent by progressive foundations, 9 percent by women’s foundations and 4 percent by religious public foundations.
- 83 corporate foundations/giving programs awarded 1,764 grants totaling \$26,938,831 to LGBTQ issues. This represents 4 percent of total dollars and 5 percent of total grants. The average grant from corporate foundations/corporate giving programs was \$15,271 and the median grant was \$7,500.

DISTRIBUTION BY FOUNDATION TYPE, 1970–2010

	DOLLARS		GRANTS	
	TOTAL DOLLARS	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL GRANTS	% OF TOTAL
Private	\$486,250,059	63.1%	14,725	41.0%
Public Foundations	\$126,579,536	16.4%	14,198	39.5%
Other ¹	\$76,263,557	9.9%	333	0.9%
Community Foundations	\$47,494,043	6.2%	4,423	12.3%
Corporate Foundations/ Corporate Giving Programs	\$26,938,831	3.5%	1,764	4.9%
Nonprofits	\$7,541,924	1.0%	472	1.3%

¹“Other” includes anonymous and unspecified gifts/donors.

Top 10 LGBTQ Grantmakers

Between 1970 and 2010, the combined funding from the top 10 LGBTQ grantmakers (by total dollars) represented more than half (53%) of the total LGBTQ funding dollars. The top 10 LGBTQ grantmakers (by total grants), accounted for 44 percent of all LGBTQ grants awarded. Five grantmakers made both top 10 lists.

BY TOTAL DOLLARS

- The top 10 grantmakers, by total dollars, collectively awarded \$430,091,589, comprising 11,876 grants.
- The average grant from the top 10 funders, by total dollars, was \$44,951 and the median grant was \$7,500.
- The remaining pool of 789 funders awarded 27,055 grants totaling \$399,901,061. The average grant from these funders was \$14,781 and the median grant was \$5,000.
- 156 grantmakers have awarded more than \$500,000 for LGBTQ issues, 97 awarded more than \$1 million and 18 awarded more than \$10 million.
- Six of the top 10 LGBTQ grantmakers, by total dollars, are private foundations, three are public foundations and one is anonymous.
- The Arcus Foundation was the largest named LGBTQ funder, by total dollars, awarding \$77,935,323 through 774 grants. Its total giving represented 10 percent of total LGBTQ dollars awarded between 1970 and 2010.

DISTRIBUTION BY DOLLARS, 1970–2010

TOTAL DOLLARS

	TOTAL DOLLARS
Anonymous Funders ²	\$90,089,279
Arcus Foundation	\$77,935,323
Gill Foundation	\$66,319,272
Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	\$46,601,406
Ford Foundation	\$46,123,135
H. van Ameringen Foundation	\$25,296,700
Pride Foundation	\$22,503,848
Horizons Foundation	\$21,704,359
Tides Foundation	\$18,137,374
California Endowment	\$16,344,343

DISTRIBUTION BY GRANTS, 1970–2010

TOTAL GRANTS

	TOTAL GRANTS
Horizons Foundation	4,357
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	2,859
Gill Foundation	2,208
Pride Foundation	1,829
Equity Foundation	1,100
Stonewall Community Foundation	817
Arcus Foundation	774
Tides Foundation	754
David Bohnett Foundation	751
Wells Fargo Foundation	717

BY TOTAL GRANTS

- The top 10 LGBTQ grantmakers, by total grants, gave 16,166 grants totaling \$254,531,470.
- The average grant from these funders was \$17,841 and the median grant was \$10,000.
- Among all 799 LGBTQ grantmakers, 499 funders (62 percent) gave fewer than 10 grants for LGBTQ issues between 1970 and 2010, and 378 foundations (47 percent) gave fewer than five.
- Five of the top 10 LGBTQ grantmakers, by grants awarded, are LGBTQ-focused public foundations, three are private foundations, one is a corporate funder, and one is a progressive public foundation.

² It should be noted in charts and graphs that “Anonymous” refers to an unidentified number of funding sources.

Top 20 LGBTQ Grantees

Twenty nonprofit organizations received 38 percent of LGBTQ dollars granted between 1973 and 2010.

- The top 20 nonprofit organizations, by total dollars received, were collectively awarded \$308,963,317, 38 percent of total dollars.
- Two of these organizations work at the international level, twelve at the national level, one at the regional level, one at the state level, and four at the local level.
- All but one of these organizations are located in New York, California, or Washington, D.C.

TOP 20 LGBTQ GRANTEEES BY DOLLARS RECEIVED, 1973–2010

	CITY	TOTAL DOLLARS
National Gay and Lesbian Task Force	New York, NY	\$ 42,773,693
Lambda Legal	New York, NY	\$ 28,507,678
GLSEN and Affiliates	New York, NY	\$ 23,171,901
Gay & Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation	Los Angeles, CA	\$ 20,972,706
Gay Men’s Health Crisis	New York, NY	\$ 18,299,688
Human Rights Campaign Foundation	Washington, DC	\$ 17,077,989
ACLU Foundation and Affiliates	New York, NY	\$ 15,797,786
Tides Foundation	San Francisco, CA	\$ 15,302,817
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	New York, NY	\$ 14,658,758
Equality California Institute	San Francisco, CA	\$ 14,602,080
Funders for LGBTQ Issues	New York, NY	\$ 12,084,751
International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission	San Francisco, CA	\$ 10,901,497
National Center for Lesbian Rights	San Francisco, CA	\$ 10,266,494
Freedom to Marry	New York, NY	\$ 10,180,500
Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Community Services Center	Los Angeles, CA	\$ 9,973,747
Gay & Lesbian Advocates & Defenders	Boston, MA	\$ 9,665,353
In the Life	New York, NY	\$ 9,291,389
New York City LGBT Community Center	New York, NY	\$ 8,876,953
Servicemembers Legal Defense Network	Washington, DC	\$ 8,329,730
Horizons Foundation	San Francisco, CA	\$ 8,227,807

DISTRIBUTION BY GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS, 1970–2010

	DOLLARS		GRANTS	
	TOTAL DOLLARS	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL GRANTS	% OF TOTAL
National Organizations	\$342,168,522	44.38%	10,735	29.89%
Local Organizations	\$242,875,547	31.50%	17,964	50.01%
Statewide Organizations	\$102,261,541	13.26%	4,036	11.24%
International Organizations	\$ 72,553,003	9.41%	2,508	6.98%
Multi-State Organizations	\$ 11,209,336	1.45%	675	1.88%

Regional and Geographic Distribution

National organizations received the majority of LGBTQ dollars while local organizations received the majority of LGBTQ grants between 1970 and 2010.

- National organizations received 44 percent of dollars awarded, while local organizations garnered 32 percent of the dollars awarded.
- Statewide organizations received 13 percent of dollars awarded.
- International organizations received 9 percent of dollars awarded.
- 50 percent of international dollars went to U.S.-headquartered organizations.
- Half of the grants (50%) awarded went to local organizations, 30 percent went to national organizations, 11 percent to statewide groups, 7 percent to organizations doing international work and 2 percent to organizations working across several states.
- Based on the data collected, all 50 states (plus Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico), received LGBTQ grants between 1970 and 2010.

GRANT SIZE, BY GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS, 1970–2010

	AVERAGE GRANT	MEDIAN GRANT
National Organizations	\$31,874	\$10,000
International Organizations	\$28,928	\$ 7,500
Statewide Organizations	\$25,335	\$ 7,500
Multi-State Organizations	\$16,601	\$ 5,000
Local Organizations	\$13,520	\$ 5,000

DISTRIBUTION BY REGION, GRANTS AND DOLLARS, 1970–2010

	TOTAL GRANTS	TOTAL DOLLARS
West	12,715	\$230,324,002
Northeast	11,544	\$281,081,096
South	5,992	\$150,270,569
Midwest	3,959	\$ 65,242,268
International	1,642	\$ 38,339,312
Uncategorized	64	\$ 5,810,702

Distribution by Type of Support

Program support received the most LGBTQ dollars (53%) and general operating support the most grants (55%) between 1970 and 2010.

- 53 percent of dollars went to program support. 43 percent went to general operating support. 2 percent went to scholarships and fellowships.
- 2 percent of total dollars supported capital campaigns (\$10,935,470); provided seed money and start-up funding (\$2,678,881); underwrote endowments (\$2,070,198) and awards (\$1,254,493); and enabled the establishment and maintenance of emergency funds (\$578,971).
- 55 percent of grants went to general operating support. 41 percent were awarded to programs. 2 percent went to scholarships and fellowships.

DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF SUPPORT, 1970–2010

	DOLLARS		GRANTS	
	TOTAL DOLLARS	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL GRANTS	% OF TOTAL
Program/Project Support	\$ 406,768,616	52.75%	14,757	41.36%
General Operating Support	\$ 334,684,170	43.51%	19,778	54.81%
Scholarships/Fellowships	\$ 12,097,150	1.52%	729	2.02%
Capital Campaign	\$ 10,935,470	1.42%	110	0.30%
Seed Funding	\$ 2,678,881	0.30%	85	0.23%
Endowment Support	\$ 2,070,198	0.27%	89	0.25%
Awards and Prizes	\$ 1,254,493	0.15%	287	0.79%
Emergency Funding	\$ 578,971	0.08%	81	0.23%

Distribution by Primary Population Focus

Organizations and programs that explicitly serve children and youth received the highest level of support from grantmakers (among the various LGBTQ population sub-groups addressed by nonprofits) between 1970 and 2010.

- Children and youth received the most funding of any LGBTQ population sub-group, garnering nearly 17 percent of dollars awarded.
- 52 percent of all grant dollars awarded went to programs and organizations addressing the general LGBTQ population rather than specific sub-populations (e.g., lesbians, immigrants).

DISTRIBUTION BY PRIMARY POPULATION FOCUS, 1970–2010

	TOTAL DOLLARS	% TOTAL DOLLARS	TOTAL GRANTS
All LGBTQ	\$ 487,677,799	63.2%	21,794
Gay Men	\$ 34,173,243	4.4%	1,830
Lesbians	\$ 30,470,934	4.0%	2,639
Transgender/Gender Nonconforming	\$ 16,748,928	2.2%	1,029
Bisexuals	\$ 84,356	0.0%	19
Other Sexual Minorities	\$ 632,569	0.1%	55
LGBTQ, General	\$ 405,367,769	52.4%	16,222
Children & Youth	\$ 129,509,017	16.8%	7,317
All People of Color (POC)	\$ 67,517,275	8.8%	2,829
People of African Descent	\$ 19,596,134	2.5%	821
Hispanic/Latina/Latino	\$ 8,260,453	1.1%	448
Asian/Pacific Islanders	\$ 6,136,031	0.8%	377
Native American/Two Spirit	\$ 653,289	0.1%	95
Other Specified POC Groups	\$ 384,841	0.0%	27
People of Color, General	\$ 32,486,527	4.2%	1,061
General Population	\$ 28,430,163	3.7%	954
Aging/Elderly/Senior Citizens	\$ 19,129,395	2.5%	984
Military/Veterans	\$ 13,208,708	1.6%	579
Immigrants/Newcomers/Refugees	\$ 10,055,480	1.3%	238
Other	\$ 8,277,581	1.1%	808
Incarcerated/Formerly Incarcerated	\$ 2,707,318	0.4%	69
Poor/Economically Disadvantaged	\$ 1,910,110	0.2%	111
People with Disabilities	\$ 558,495	0.1%	94
Women, General	\$ 946,397	0.1%	93
Sex Workers	\$ 845,363	0.1%	50
Adults, General	\$ 294,848	0.0%	6
Men, General	\$ 0	0.0%	0

People of Color LGBTQ Grantmakers

Nine percent of grant dollars awarded went to LGBTQ people of color organizations and projects between 1970 and 2010.

- 167 grantmakers (21%) supported LGBTQ people of color organizations and projects. 60 of these grantmakers awarded more than five grants for LGBTQ people of color organizations and projects.
- Of the 144 grantmakers that provided more than \$500,000 (through 10 or more grants) to LGBTQ communities, 25 awarded 15 percent or more of their all-time LGBTQ giving to organizations or projects explicitly serving people of color and/or addressing issues of racial equity.

PEOPLE OF COLOR LGBTQ GRANTMAKERS
AT 15% OR MORE OF TOTAL GIVING, 1970–2010

	% TOTAL DOLLARS	TOTAL DOLLARS
Public Welfare Foundation	48%	\$ 1,172,581
Elton John AIDS Foundation	42%	\$ 1,365,909
New York Women’s Foundation	41%	\$ 336,224
Paul Rapoport Foundation	38%	\$ 4,124,523
North Star Fund	30%	\$ 206,907
Liberty Hill Foundation	29%	\$ 1,636,676
Freedom to Marry	29%	\$ 739,926
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	28%	\$ 4,650,019
New York Foundation	27%	\$ 587,867
Surdna Foundation	26%	\$ 299,450
William Penn Foundation	25%	\$ 589,233
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	25%	\$ 670,589
Ms. Foundation for Women	22%	\$ 259,523
California Endowment	21%	\$ 3,483,675
Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	21%	\$ 9,824,570
Women’s Foundation of California	20%	\$ 188,496
Susan G. Komen Foundation	20%	\$ 482,964
Dade Community Foundation	19%	\$ 231,154
Arcus Foundation	19%	\$ 14,770,333
Durfee Foundation	18%	\$ 147,098
Unitarian Universalist Veatch Program at Shelter Rock	17%	\$ 451,801
New York Community Trust	17%	\$ 1,307,701
PFund Foundation	16%	\$ 95,614
Rich Eychaner Charitable Foundation	16%	\$ 124,774
Andrus Family Fund	15%	\$ 259,523

Distribution by Strategy Used

Advocacy received more support from grantmakers than any other strategy employed by LGBTQ organizations and projects between 1970 and 2010.

- Grant dollars supporting advocacy efforts surpassed other strategies at 23 percent.
- Almost 11 percent of dollars and 18 percent of grants (6,376) were awarded to direct-service organizations and projects.
- Multi-strategy LGBTQ work, which included combinations of advocacy, community organizing, direct service, litigation and education, received more than 18 percent of dollars.

DISTRIBUTION BY STRATEGY USED, 1970–2010

	TOTAL DOLLARS	% TOTAL DOLLARS	TOTAL GRANTS
Advocacy	\$ 177,609,059	23.0%	5,526
Multi-Strategy	\$ 139,529,129	18.1%	4,555
Direct Service	\$ 83,215,520	10.8%	6,376
Organizational Capacity Building	\$ 49,554,736	6.4%	1,424
Litigation	\$ 48,552,809	6.3%	1,873
Research	\$ 46,540,706	6.0%	1,016
Public Education	\$ 44,016,319	5.7%	1,289
Community Organizing	\$ 39,318,420	5.1%	2,417
Leadership Development	\$ 27,053,686	3.5%	1,515
Philanthropy	\$ 22,625,557	2.9%	1,174
Film/Video/Radio Production	\$ 19,434,487	2.5%	994
Training/Technical Assistance	\$ 18,702,563	2.4%	742
Arts and Cultural Work	\$ 17,669,995	2.3%	3,397
Electronic Media/Online Services	\$ 9,180,020	1.2%	338
Conferences/Seminars	\$ 7,508,224	1.0%	1,076
Fundraising Event	\$ 5,461,608	0.7%	1,220
Matching Grant	\$ 4,667,452	0.6%	149
Curriculum Development	\$ 3,271,975	0.4%	105
Publications	\$ 3,000,245	0.4%	334
Other	\$ 2,916,571	0.4%	126
Unspecified	\$ 1,238,868	0.2%	270

Distribution by Issue Addressed

Grantmaking support for civil rights efforts far surpassed support for all other issues being addressed by LGBTQ organizations and projects, between 1970 and 2010.

- Organizations working on LGBTQ civil rights received 19 percent of the dollars awarded. Organizations, programs, and projects addressing marriage/civil unions came in a distant second, receiving 9.8 percent of total dollars.
- The highest percentage of grants awarded (16%) went to community building, including grants to community centers, youth centers, support groups, arts and culture organizations and film festivals.

DISTRIBUTION BY ISSUE ADDRESSED, 1970–2010

	TOTAL DOLLARS	% TOTAL DOLLARS	TOTAL GRANTS
Civil Rights	\$ 152,341,645	19.6%	4,776
Marriage/Civil Unions	\$ 75,280,127	9.8%	1,532
Multi-Issue	\$ 68,429,103	8.9%	2,861
Health	\$ 64,518,951	8.4%	3,111
Education/Safe Schools	\$ 64,001,727	8.3%	3,217
HIV/AIDS	\$ 59,447,348	7.7%	3,423
Human Rights	\$ 56,500,767	7.3%	1,586
Community Building	\$ 43,862,262	5.7%	5,907
Visibility	\$ 34,086,250	4.4%	1,490
Religion	\$ 33,570,424	4.4%	1,104
Philanthropy	\$ 25,464,621	3.3%	1,494
Strengthening Families	\$ 15,691,217	2.0%	814
Gender Identity	\$ 14,580,455	1.9%	945
Military	\$ 13,194,116	1.8%	767
Anti-Violence	\$ 12,301,321	1.6%	892
Homophobia	\$ 9,694,935	1.3%	877
Housing	\$ 9,306,786	1.2%	431
Juvenile Justice	\$ 6,087,354	0.8%	47
Foster Care	\$ 6,042,991	0.8%	140
Labor/Employment	\$ 4,127,734	0.5%	216
Other	\$ 2,567,051	0.3%	112
Unspecified	\$ 970,764	0.1%	174

Appendix A

METHODOLOGY

When Funders for LGBTQ Issues began research for annual tracking reports, we knew that an all-inclusive accounting of grantmaker support for LGBTQ organizations and projects in the U.S. would not be possible. Two barriers have presented themselves from the outset. First, there is no uniformity in the grants classification systems used by grantmakers. For example, some foundations classify LGBTQ as a population and others as an issue. Many do not use LGBTQ as a category in their classification systems at all and have no way of identifying these grants in their databases. Second, with more than 75,000 foundations constituting the institutional philanthropy in the U.S., a comprehensive search of all grants made by all grantmakers is simply not feasible.

Based on these factors, we were left with two options. One option was to select a random sample of foundations to survey. The advantage of this methodology is that it would provide a statistically representative sample and the ability to generalize about the overall state of LGBTQ funding in the country. The disadvantage is that, given how few grantmakers fund LGBTQ issues in addition to the grants classification limitations described above, the data would be limited to generalizations and miss the richness of detail about the names of funders, their preferences, etc. The second option was to create a purposive sample that would target grantmakers known to us as funding, or being open to funding, LGBTQ organizations and projects. We chose the purposive sampling method, believing that both the quality and quantity of the information would provide greater insight and information about the state of LGBTQ philanthropy.

In the course of doing research for this report, grants previously unidentified in our annual funding totals were included. Because of the inclusion of additional data, as well as possible coding differences in the transfer of data for this report, annual totals will not align perfectly between Funders' past reports (2002–2010) and this document.

POPULATION SURVEYED

Requests for grants information from 2002–2010 were sent to nearly 700 grantmakers identified through Funders for LGBTQ Issues' online directory of LGBTQ grantmakers and the Foundation Center's database, and by reviewing funder lists provided by LGBTQ organizations. All types of foundations were surveyed—private, public, community and corporate—as well as nonprofit organizations with grantmaking programs. Information was obtained through

self-reporting by grantmakers, a review of 990s, and annual reports posted online (some of which were in the Foundation Center's online database).

We used a variety of methods to collect grants data for the years prior to 2002. For grants awarded between 1998 and 2001, we reviewed 990s found on GuideStar.org and analyzed data from the Foundation Center. For grants awarded prior to 1998, we reviewed 990s and annual reports of foundations from The Foundation Center Historical Foundation Collection at the Ruth Lilly Special Collections and Archives in Indianapolis and analyzed the Foundation Center's annual Grants Index publications. Since the Foundation Center Historical Collection does not include 990s from public foundations, we also asked nearly 40 public foundations to provide their historical grants data. Twenty-two did so for this publication.

CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION

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

HIV/AIDS

Because it is difficult to discern between HIV/AIDS-related grants that explicitly support LGBTQ communities and MSM (men who have sex with men) populations versus those that have supported other sub-groups or the broader range of people affected by the pandemic, we only include in our research 1) HIV/AIDS-related grants that have gone to organizations that explicitly serve LGBTQ people (or MSM populations) as per their mission, and 2) HIV/AIDS-related grants that been marked to support LGBTQ people (or MSM). In addition, while many funders track HIV/AIDS grants, they often do not track LGBTQ issues within those grants. Given that 60 percent or above of known AIDS cases affected gay men and bisexuals through 1994, we have also included grants awarded between 1982 and 1994 to AIDS organizations in general if the grant came from a known funder for LGBTQ issues.

REGRANTING

To avoid double-counting, we took a series of measures to carefully code and aggregate grants. We distinguished between cases where we knew how an organization has

regranted funds, and cases where we did not know how an organization has regranted funds. In the former situation, we assigned monies to the organizations directly responsible for regranteeing (and not to the original source of funding). In the latter situation, we assigned those monies to the original source of funding (i.e., the foundation that made the grant to the regranteeing organization).

For example, several funders awarded the Proteus Fund money for its Civil Marriage Collaborative project, which in turn made grants to statewide advocacy organizations. Because we had the Civil Marriage Collaborative's grants list, we were able to ascribe the regranteeing monies to the Proteus Fund rather than the original funders.

Some grantmakers use regranteeing as a strategy for supporting local work or for providing emergency funds for groups and organizations overseas. For example, the Freeman Foundation awarded the Alliance for Full Acceptance \$30,000 for a small grants program in 2009. Because the Alliance does not typically award grants to other organizations, and we did not know how it used these regranteeing dollars, we assigned the \$30,000 to the Freeman Foundation rather than exclude it altogether.

In a slight departure from our annual tracking reports, we have included all regranteeing dollars in charts that rank individual grantmakers and Appendix B to accurately show the individual impact of each grantmaker and grantee over time. Thus, the charts that rank individual grantmakers and appendices should be used to analyze individual funders, rather than to calculate total impact. All total figures used in this report, such as "total dollars awarded for LGBTQ youth organizations from all grantmakers," have factored in regranteeing dollars to avoid double counting.

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 grant, our database also includes the following four areas:

- Geographic Focus (local, state, multi-state, national, international) of the grantee
- Population Focus (e.g., children and youth, people of color)
- Type of Support (e.g., general, program, research, scholarships, capital campaigns)
- Strategies Used (e.g., advocacy, public education, community organizing, litigation, leadership development)

While these categories are mostly self-evident, some need further explanation. *Population Focus* denotes the targeted audience for the grant. Because our criteria

dictated that all of the grants target the needs of LGBTQ people, our goal for this category was to identify the specific constituencies or groups served (youth, seniors, people of color, general population, etc.). For example, a grant targeting LGBTQ seniors of color would have been coded to indicate that the primary population served was Seniors and People of Color; a grant addressing LGBTQ people in the military would have been coded to indicate that the primary population served was People in the Military; a grant working for the human rights of LGBTQ people would have indicated the population being addressed or served as LGBTQ; and a public education campaign to create greater acceptance of LGBTQ people would have designated the *General Population* as the primary audience being addressed.

For *Strategy Used* and *Issue Addressed*, differences in grants classification systems as well as the philosophical and political approaches of foundations, means that there is no uniformity in the labeling used by reporting foundations. This required us to make subjective assignments in order to best fit the grants into our classification system.

In many instances, 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 the work of the grantee to make the most accurate assignment we could. When this was not possible, the grant was coded as *Unspecified*. Finally, many grantees employ a range of strategies, such as litigation, advocacy and public education, to achieve their goals. These were coded as *Multi-Strategy*.

TIME FRAME

This report is based on grants authorized on a calendar-year basis. For example, if a foundation's board of directors met in December 2008 and authorized a grant for work to be undertaken in 2009, it was counted with that foundation's 2008 grants.

Multi-year grants were listed only for the year in which they were authorized, with the full amount of the grant listed in that year. This was done to best reflect each foundation's priorities in any given time period. That said, this method could present an exaggerated or understated picture of a funder's commitment to an interest over time.

Appendix B

LGBTQ GRANTMAKERS IN THE U.S., 1970–2010

THE FUNDERS LISTED HAVE MADE A MINIMUM OF FIVE LGBTQ GRANTS DURING THE PERIOD.

	TOTAL GRANTS	TOTAL DOLLARS			
Adam Foundation	40	\$ 63,105	Berkshire Taconic Community Foundation	5	\$ 5,800
Aetna Foundation	22	\$ 487,400	Bernstein Memorial Foundation, Morey	36	\$ 136,750
AG Foundation	12	\$ 272,500	Bigelow Foundation, F.R.	10	\$ 165,000
AHS Foundation	23	\$ 565,000	Bills Foundation	64	\$ 142,800
AIDS Action Committee of Massachusetts	35	\$ 328,803	Blachford-Cooper Foundation	84	\$ 1,402,492
Akron Community Foundation	31	\$ 86,595	Black & Fuller Fund, Harry S. & Allon	18	\$ 237,500
Alliance Healthcare Foundation	14	\$ 470,591	Black Tie Dinner	11	\$ 908,870
Alphawood Foundation	73	\$ 2,357,500	Block Foundation, Herb	5	\$ 65,000
Altria Corporate Services	7	\$ 201,500	Bohemian Foundation	9	\$ 297,500
American Express Company Foundation	90	\$ 825,123	Bohnett Foundation, David	751	\$ 14,739,904
American Express Financial Advisors	12	\$ 89,305	Booth Ferris Foundation	9	\$ 863,000
American Jewish World Service	91	\$ 1,434,935	Boston Bar Foundation	24	\$ 109,800
American Psychological Foundation/ Evelyn Hooker Program	23	\$ 329,705	Boston Foundation	314	\$ 2,084,200
American Psychological Foundation/ LGBT Research Scholarships	36	\$ 619,898	Boston Gay Rights Fund	12	\$ 34,300
amfAR, Foundation for AIDS Research	38	\$ 664,620	Boston Women's Fund	12	\$ 104,981
An Uncommon Legacy Foundation	18	\$ 37,305	Brautigam Kaplan Foundation	26	\$ 89,400
Andersen Foundation, Hugh J.	40	\$ 388,500	Bread and Roses Community Fund	22	\$ 83,900
Anderson Living Trust, Clarence E.	54	\$ 5,693,914	Bremer Foundation, Otto	43	\$ 1,119,850
Anderson Prize Foundation	31	\$ 554,000	Bright Mountain Foundation	5	\$ 18,500
Andrew Charitable Foundation, Albert Spencer	59	\$ 1,370,000	Broadway Cares Equity Fights AIDS	9	\$ 21,000
Andurus Family Fund	20	\$ 1,689,500	Brother Help Thyself	656	\$ 1,830,978
Annenberg Foundation	6	\$ 1,749,623	Brown Foundation, Arch and Bruce	136	\$ 140,300
Anonymous (1)	145	\$ 423,450	Bush Foundation	16	\$ 1,113,000
Anonymous (2)	358	\$ 89,665,829	Cafritz Foundation, Morris and Gwendolyn	5	\$ 39,245
Ansin Foundation, Ronald M.	137	\$ 2,400,512	Calamus Foundation	99	\$ 3,578,636
Aqua Foundation for Women	31	\$ 197,927	California Community Foundation	84	\$ 1,203,855
Arcus Foundation	774	\$ 77,395,323	California Endowment	197	\$ 16,344,343
ARIA Foundation	26	\$ 255,000	California Wellness Foundation	23	\$ 3,327,500
Arizona Community Foundation	11	\$ 138,000	Cape Cod Foundation	77	\$ 191,818
Asian Americans/ Pacific Islanders in Philanthropy	7	\$ 270,000	Capital Group Companies Charitable Foundation	97	\$ 171,920
Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice	2,859	\$ 16,319,736	Carnegie Corporation of New York	6	\$ 259,500
AT&T Foundation	28	\$ 513,800	Carpenter Foundation, E. Rhodes and Leona B.	29	\$ 1,536,000
Auchincloss Foundation, Lily	28	\$ 360,000	Carper Foundation	5	\$ 42,500
Babson Charitable Foundation, Susan A. & Donald P.	22	\$ 159,000	Caruso Foundation, Frank and Ruth E.	6	\$ 63,500
Babson Foundation, Paul and Edith	8	\$ 61,500	Casey Foundation, Annie E.	12	\$ 307,063
Bader Foundation, Helen	7	\$ 184,965	Center for Lesbian and Gay Studies at CUNY	26	\$ 98,750
Baird Foundation, Cameron and Jane	12	\$ 250,000	Chaiken Foundation, Donald and Carole	13	\$ 262,200
Baker Brook Foundation	10	\$ 24,000	Cherry Fund	7	\$ 24,350
Bank of America Charitable Foundation	106	\$ 595,739	Chicago Community Trust	52	\$ 1,914,100
Banky LaRocque Foundation	33	\$ 207,700	Chicago Foundation for Women	58	\$ 303,304
Bastian Foundation, B.W.	19	\$ 6,110,017	Chicago Resource Center	707	\$ 4,056,403
Ben & Jerry's Foundation	47	\$ 179,821	Chicago Tribune Foundation	6	\$ 28,000
Berks County Community Foundation	13	\$ 154,438	Children of Lesbians and Gays Everywhere (COLAGE)	30	\$ 29,750
			Chinook Fund	26	\$ 151,000
			Chrysler Foundation	28	\$ 604,000
			Citi Foundation	11	\$ 208,500
			Cleveland Foundation	12	\$ 259,641
			Coastal Community Foundation of South Carolina	17	\$ 79,750
			Collingwood Foundation	87	\$ 1,482,400
			Columbia Foundation	84	\$ 5,289,175
			Columbus Foundation	136	\$ 605,474
			Common Counsel Foundation	5	\$ 11,350
			Common Stream	23	\$ 410,000
			Communities Foundation of Texas	8	\$ 153,150
			Community Foundation for Greater Atlanta	90	\$ 1,021,519

Community Foundation for Greater New Haven	6	\$ 16,860	Foundation for the Carolinas	89	\$ 581,454
Community Foundation for Southeastern Michigan	353	\$3,598,636	Fowler-Bombardier Family Charitable Trust	25	\$ 749,018
Community Foundation for Southern Arizona	89	\$ 467,915	Frameline	37	\$ 210,000
Community Foundation for the National Region	54	\$ 653,009	Francis Family Foundation	9	\$ 49,000
Community Foundation of Broward	36	\$ 1,274,915	Freddie Mac Foundation	5	\$ 130,625
Community Foundation of Greater Greensboro	26	\$ 171,206	Freedom to Marry	108	\$ 2,563,882
Community Foundation of Greater Memphis	18	\$ 94,928	Freeman Foundation	85	\$ 644,250
Community Foundation of Middle Tennessee	38	\$ 174,227	Fry Foundation, Lloyd A.	7	\$ 236,000
Community Foundation of Western Massachusetts	7	\$ 17,565	Fund for Global Human Rights	65	\$ 1,047,331
Community Foundation of Western North Carolina	5	\$ 32,800	Fund for Nonviolence	7	\$ 141,000
Community Foundation Santa Cruz County	186	\$ 756,300	Fund for Santa Barbara	25	\$ 179,582
Community Foundation Serving Boulder County	190	\$ 453,044	Fund for Southern Communities	20	\$ 81,446
Community Foundation Serving Richmond and Central Virginia	20	\$ 275,613	Funding Exchange	465	\$ 3,652,012
Community Technology Foundation of California	5	\$ 180,000	Galaher Awareness Foundation	8	\$ 12,300
Crawford Idema Family Foundation	6	\$ 110,000	Gamma Mu Foundation	71	\$ 482,100
Cream City Foundation	284	\$ 821,600	Gannett Foundation	22	\$ 170,680
Crossroads Fund	47	\$ 239,293	Gap Foundation	5	\$ 95,000
Cummings Foundation, Nathan	9	\$ 288,425	Gates Foundation, Bill & Melinda	8	\$ 1,773,700
Currents of Change	6	\$ 100,000	Gatewood Foundation	33	\$ 222,000
Dade Community Foundation	153	\$ 1,186,220	Geffen Foundation, David	357	\$ 11,752,105
Dallas Women's Foundation	8	\$ 75,960	General Mills Foundation	18	\$ 205,000
Day Foundation, Doris and Victor	6	\$ 13,000	Gerbode Foundation, Wallace Alexander	18	\$ 300,000
DBJ Foundation	10	\$ 284,500	Getty Trust, J. Paul	5	\$ 47,200
DeCamp Foundation, Ira	9	\$ 680,000	Gill Foundation	2,208	\$ 66,319,272
Dechman Foundation, David A.	37	\$ 644,250	Gilman Foundation, Howard	51	\$ 277,325
Delaware Valley Legacy Fund	158	\$ 306,654	Gilmour-Jirgens Fund	140	\$ 788,500
Denver Foundation	29	\$ 286,931	Girls Best Friend Foundation	27	\$ 229,404
Deutsche Bank Americas Foundation	9	\$ 72,100	Global Fund for Women	349	\$ 4,274,324
Diamond Foundation, Aaron	26	\$ 607,000	Goldman Fund, Richard and Rhoda	10	\$ 365,000
Diogenes Charitable Foundation	8	\$ 61,200	Goldsmith Foundation, Horace W.	5	\$ 185,000
DIVA MN	5	\$ 45,000	Gould Charitable Trust, Edward S.	7	\$ 387,750
Dobkin Family Foundation	8	\$ 69,000	Graham Family Charitable Foundation	18	\$ 304,234
Dolby Family Fund, Ray and Dagmar	16	\$ 58,750	Grant Foundation, William T.	7	\$ 600,000
Dominion Foundation	7	\$ 63,750	Greater Harrisburg Foundation	8	\$ 71,838
Dorian Fund	14	\$ 357,500	Greater Milwaukee Foundation	202	\$ 1,115,413
Dow Family Foundation, Anne R.	13	\$ 45,500	Greater Seattle Business Association	5	\$ 628,200
Durfee Foundation	15	\$ 822,500	Greater Worcester Community Foundation	23	\$ 343,500
East Bay Community Foundation	20	\$ 96,115	Grotto Foundation	8	\$ 107,500
Eden Foundation	21	\$ 40,250	Guilford Green Foundation	166	\$ 496,994
Educational Foundation of America	14	\$ 747,000	Gund Foundation, George	25	\$ 823,668
Eisenberg Family Foundation, Mitzi and Warren	6	\$ 284,000	Haas Fund, Walter and Elise	45	\$ 853,579
Elton John AIDS Foundation	43	\$3,280,679	Haas, Jr. Fund, Evelyn and Walter	478	\$46,601,406
Equity Foundation	1,100	\$1,144,033	Hagedorn Fund	5	\$ 80,000
Ettinger Foundation	8	\$ 37,500	Halcyon Hill Foundation	28	\$ 613,573
Eychaner Charitable Foundation, Rich	81	\$ 790,962	Harmsworth 1997 Charitable Foundation, Esmond	79	\$ 2,775,000
Farach-Colton Family Foundation	9	\$ 82,000	Hartford Foundation for Public Giving	17	\$ 524,525
Fels Fund, Samuel S.	22	\$ 169,500	Hauff and John F. Dreeland Foundation, Robert V.	9	\$ 290,000
Follis Foundation, R. Gwin	64	\$ 1,364,734	Hawaii People's Fund	14	\$ 42,700
Ford Foundation	234	\$46,123,135	Hayden Foundation, Charles	5	\$ 135,000
Foundation for Enhancing Communities	13	\$ 53,570	Haymarket People's Fund	54	\$ 236,696
			Headwaters Fund for Justice	82	\$ 295,571
			Health Foundation of Greater Indianapolis	5	\$ 86,862
			Heartland Alliance for Human Needs and Human Rights	7	\$ 670,683
			Hefner Foundation, Hugh	29	\$ 78,921
			Heinz Endowments	10	\$ 118,000

Helene Foundation	8	\$	150,000	Marcus Foundation, Grace & Alan	42	\$	55,000
Helfgott-Renfroe Foundation	13	\$	15,000	Marin Community Foundation	86	\$	1,999,403
Hermes Foundation	48	\$	95,074	Massachusetts AIDS Discrimination Initiative	8	\$	11,000
Hewlett Foundation, William & Flora	17	\$	14,390,000	Massachusetts Bar Foundation	27	\$	282,135
Heyday Foundation	92	\$	733,600	McCormack Family Charitable Foundation	6	\$	60,500
Higgins Foundation, Colin	309	\$	2,578,931	McCrinkle Foundation, Joseph F.	9	\$	15,000
Hill Snowdon Foundation	27	\$	314,900	McKenzie River Gathering	63	\$	270,365
Hirsch Foundation, Armin & Esther	9	\$	41,000	McKnight Foundation	5	\$	175,000
Hitchner Foundation, Carl	12	\$	58,000	Medtronic Foundation	9	\$	51,630
Hollyfield Foundation	119	\$	476,005	Mertz Gilmore Foundation	270	\$	11,772,835
Holmes Foundation, Charles M.	91	\$	3,956,677	Meyer Foundation, Eugene and Agnes E.	6	\$	125,000
Holmes Supporting Foundation, Charles M.	7	\$	521,127	Meyer Memorial Trust	7	\$	324,600
Horizons Foundation	4,357	\$	21,704,359	Miami Foundation	21	\$	198,500
Houston Endowment	21	\$	1,057,656	Minneapolis Foundation	113	\$	1,370,524
Hyams Foundation	11	\$	202,000	Monell Foundation, Ambrose	7	\$	160,000
Hyde and Watson Foundation	5	\$	45,000	Montana Community Foundation	7	\$	26,500
IanThom Foundation	6	\$	3,000	Moriah Fund	9	\$	240,000
IBM Corporation	6	\$	125,099	Morningstar Foundation	23	\$	110,750
Irvine Foundation, James	37	\$	1,103,370	Morrison & Foerster Foundation	7	\$	13,050
Jacobs Foundation, Carl	13	\$	22,000	Morrow Foundation, Allan	41	\$	1,550,714
Jewish Communal Fund	10	\$	306,650	Morse Charitable Trust, Elizabeth	16	\$	402,127
Jewish Funds for Justice	26	\$	109,697	Mossier Foundation, Kevin	102	\$	3,806,833
Johnson Family Foundation	181	\$	5,391,495	Ms. Foundation for Women	64	\$	1,171,325
Joseph Foundation, Peter T.	9	\$	38,500	Mukti Fund	21	\$	240,250
JPMorgan Chase Foundation	25	\$	644,895	N.B. Foundation	5	\$	66,500
Kaiser Family Foundation, Henry J.	5	\$	90,430	Nathan Charitable Trust, Richard W.	59	\$	777,951
Kalamazoo Foundation	62	\$	392,750	Needmor Fund	8	\$	114,500
Kaplan Family Foundation, Rita and Stanley H.	5	\$	33,000	New Hampshire Charitable Foundation	5	\$	62,980
Kaplan Foundation, Arthur M.	48	\$	218,100	New Harvest Foundation	32	\$	66,300
Kaplan Fund, J.M.	11	\$	409,000	New Israel Fund	28	\$	586,150
Kauffman Foundation, Muriel McBrien	5	\$	55,000	New Mexico Foundation	54	\$	324,200
Kellett Foundation, John Steven	64	\$	62,883	New Prospect Foundation	33	\$	135,500
Kerr Foundation, William A.	33	\$	528,628	New York Community Trust	213	\$	7,874,750
Koffman and Bates Family Fund, Betsy and Lorraine	6	\$	122,000	New York Foundation	54	\$	2,212,745
Kresge Foundation	5	\$	3,075,375	New York Women's Foundation	19	\$	825,000
La Crosse Community Foundation	23	\$	46,941	Newpol Foundation	159	\$	1,132,130
Lambda Foundation	17	\$	37,521	North Star Fund	179	\$	685,934
Larsen Foundation, John	65	\$	713,500	Northwestern Mutual Life Foundation	5	\$	3,500
LEAGUE Foundation	58	\$	101,000	Oak Park-River Forest Community Foundation	9	\$	32,560
Leeway Foundation	17	\$	92,500	Open Meadows Foundation	75	\$	64,400
Lesbian Equity Foundation of Silicon Valley	55	\$	462,565	Open Society Foundations	164	\$	12,560,398
Levi Strauss Foundation	88	\$	2,986,770	Opler Foundation, Scott	15	\$	1,090,000
Levit Fund for People, Dora Freedman	19	\$	120,000	Oregon Community Foundation	14	\$	617,000
Levitt Foundation	10	\$	89,500	Overbrook Foundation	143	\$	4,790,878
Lewis Foundation, Jonathan D.	33	\$	1,032,480	Palette Fund	16	\$	931,500
Liberty Hill Foundation	327	\$	5,648,984	Palm Foundation, Michael	105	\$	3,698,813
Lincy Foundation	8	\$	200,000	Peace Development Fund	19	\$	92,710
List Foundation, Albert A.	12	\$	344,000	PepsiCo Foundation	6	\$	1,094,000
Living Legacy Dimock Community Health	23	\$	53,835	PFLAG National Scholarship Program	7	\$	238,500
Lloyd Foundation, John M.	8	\$	131,700	PFund Foundation	172	\$	597,401
M.A.C. AIDS Fund	42	\$	2,309,902	Philadelphia Foundation	349	\$	2,841,432
MacArthur Foundation, John D. and Catherine T.	20	\$	559,075	Phillips Foundation, Jay & Rose	131	\$	2,293,400
Macy's Foundation	63	\$	569,129	Pittsburgh Foundation	7	\$	408,257
Maine Community Foundation	100	\$	372,945	Point Foundation	387	\$	4,667,192
				Polk Brothers Foundation	42	\$	1,456,500
				Polo Ralph Lauren Foundation	9	\$	257,648
				Pride Foundation	1,829	\$	22,503,848

Princeton Area Community Foundation	6	\$	133,500	St. Paul Travelers Foundation	33	\$	383,980
Proteus Fund	118	\$	11,407,017	Starfish Group	6	\$	213,000
Prudential Foundation	8	\$	19,250	Stonewall Community Foundation	817	\$	6,401,264
Public Welfare Foundation	58	\$	2,431,000	Straw Valley Foundation	10	\$	83,000
Rainbow Endowment	71	\$	1,199,300	Surdna Foundation	11	\$	1,132,500
Rapoport Foundation, Paul	614	\$	10,802,247	Susan G. Komen Foundation	47	\$	2,453,940
Reaugh Trust Fund, Ernest Otho	35	\$	68,750	Taos Foundation	7	\$	31,898
RESIST	262	\$	296,046	Terrell Charitable Trust, Randolph Querbes	13	\$	16,250
Retirement Research Foundation	5	\$	219,587	Third Wave Foundation	29	\$	336,750
Reynolds Foundation, Z. Smith	9	\$	240,000	Tides Foundation	754	\$	18,137,374
Rhode Island Foundation	95	\$	921,334	Tisch Foundation	10	\$	2,214,065
Richardson Fund, Anne S.	14	\$	532,000	Transgender Scholarship and Education Legacy Fund (TSELF)	24	\$	167,000
River Rock Foundation	6	\$	190,000	Tulsa Community Foundation	20	\$	224,984
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	15	\$	2,728,314	Tuohy Foundation, Walter and Mary	6	\$	26,000
Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi, L.L.P. Private Foundation	27	\$	132,025	Tuttle Fund, Isaac	5	\$	155,000
Roble Foundation, Joseph H. and Florence A.	53	\$	705,361	Two Sisters and a Wife Foundation	12	\$	365,000
Roche Relief Foundation, Edward and Ellen	8	\$	103,000	U.S. Bancorp Foundation	11	\$	6,550
Rockcares Foundation	15	\$	234,236	Unger Foundation, Aber D.	9	\$	210,000
Rockefeller Brothers Fund	6	\$	221,000	Unitarian Universalist Funding Program	65	\$	429,770
Rockefeller Foundation	22	\$	1,546,500	Unitarian Universalist Veatch Program at Shelter Rock	61	\$	2,595,000
Rockefeller Philanthropic Advisors	5	\$	113,500	Urgent Action Fund for Women's Human Rights	36	\$	123,985
Rocking Moon Foundation	21	\$	450,000	van Ameringen Foundation	13	\$	590,000
Rockwell Collins Charitable Corporation	6	\$	70,000	van Ameringen Foundation, H.	687	\$	25,296,700
Rose Community Foundation	16	\$	147,920	van Loben Sels/RembeRock Foundation	67	\$	586,000
Rose Foundation, Adam R.	96	\$	2,051,200	Vanguard Charitable Endowment	23	\$	638,000
Rosenberg Foundation	8	\$	115,000	Vanguard Public Foundation	22	\$	49,100
Rosenstein Foundation, Anita May	39	\$	422,250	Verizon Foundation	121	\$	1,263,520
Ross Foundation, Bob	54	\$	314,000	Vermont Community Foundation	150	\$	758,806
Rudin Family Foundation, May and Samuel	7	\$	377,800	Wachovia Foundation	17	\$	512,850
Rudin Foundation, Samuel and May	5	\$	349,000	Wallis Foundation	12	\$	370,000
Saint Paul Foundation	26	\$	411,808	Washington AIDS Partnership	5	\$	160,000
Samara Foundation	137	\$	292,140	Washington Area Women's Foundation	7	\$	51,200
San Diego Foundation	57	\$	770,610	Watanabe Charitable Trust, Terry K.	88	\$	2,847,930
San Diego Foundation for Change	30	\$	119,096	Weeden Foundation	14	\$	69,400
San Diego Human Dignity Foundation	80	\$	366,175	Weingart Foundation	17	\$	430,500
San Francisco Foundation	326	\$	5,464,111	Wells Fargo Foundation	717	\$	9,866,357
San Luis Obispo County Community Foundation	45	\$	100,932	Wexler-Zimmerman Charitable Trust	12	\$	267,361
Santa Barbara Foundation	10	\$	313,234	Wiener Foundation, Malcolm Hewitt	6	\$	170,000
Sante Fe Community Foundation	88	\$	391,015	William Penn Foundation	16	\$	2,328,100
Sara Lee Foundation	7	\$	51,150	Williams Foundation, Reid	80	\$	637,408
Sawchuk Family Foundation	6	\$	115,000	Wilson Memorial Foundation, Jerry J.	19	\$	144,500
SBC Foundation	10	\$	239,300	Wisconsin Community Fund	10	\$	33,650
Schwab Foundation, Charles and Helen	5	\$	23,500	Wohlford Foundation, Mary	7	\$	53,710
Seattle Foundation	46	\$	746,000	Women's Foundation of California	121	\$	935,918
Shulman Family Foundation, Alex	6	\$	27,250	Women's Foundation of Colorado	6	\$	24,120
Sidley Austin Foundation	14	\$	125,750	Women's Foundation of Minnesota	16	\$	283,500
Silicon Valley Community Foundation	23	\$	370,401	Women's Fund of Miami-Dade County	11	\$	75,000
Silva Watson Moonwalk Fund	68	\$	1,769,750	Women's Funding Alliance	5	\$	65,000
Skovgaard Foundation, Marc Wolinsky and Barry C.	33	\$	220,660	Women's Way	12	\$	63,450
Small Change Foundation	170	\$	2,251,000	Woodner Fund, A.	28	\$	118,500
Smith Family Foundation, Anning and Doris	5	\$	3,600	Working Assets	9	\$	527,789
Snowdon Foundation	185	\$	3,559,800	Xcel Energy Foundation	6	\$	30,000
Snyder Fund, Valentine Perry	8	\$	185,000				
Social Justice Fund Northwest	59	\$	366,150				
Southern Partners Fund	25	\$	345,000				

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Anthony Bowen is grants analyst at The Annie E. Casey Foundation. He joined the Foundation in 2011 after spending several years with Grantmakers for Effective Organizations and GuideStar. He conducted research for this report as a master of arts in philanthropic studies candidate at Indiana University's Center on Philanthropy. Anthony has also completed studies on LGBTQ youth in Kansas City and the role of philanthropy in the repeal of "Don't Ask, Don't Tell." He completed his undergraduate studies in nonprofit leadership and business administration at William Jewell College.



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