

TRANS FORMATIONAL IMPACT

U.S. Foundation Funding for
Trans Communities

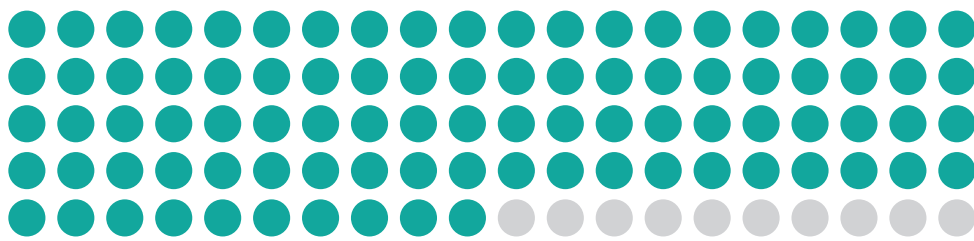


FUNDERS FOR
LGBTQ
ISSUES

FEBRUARY 2015

TRANS FORMATIONAL IMPACT

THE NEED

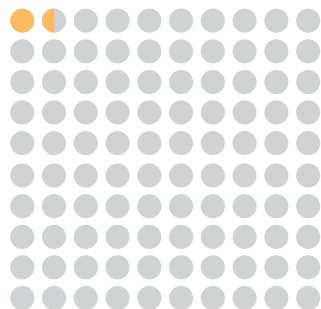
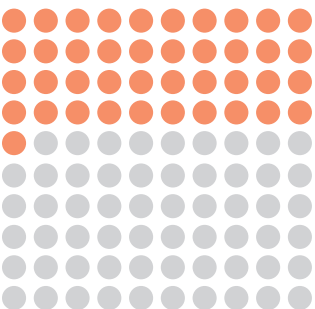


90%

of trans people report having been **harassed or discriminated against at work**

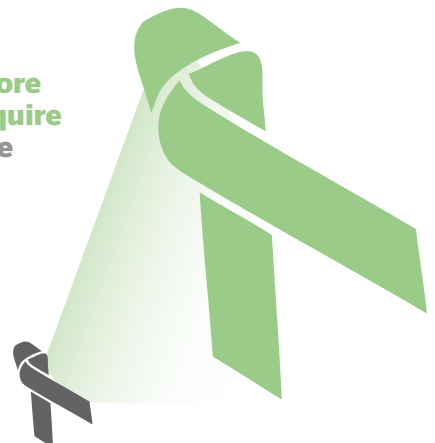
1 in 5

trans people have **experienced homelessness**



49X

Transgender women are **49 times more likely to acquire HIV** than the general population



41%

of transgender people have **reported attempting suicide compared to 1.6 percent of the general population**

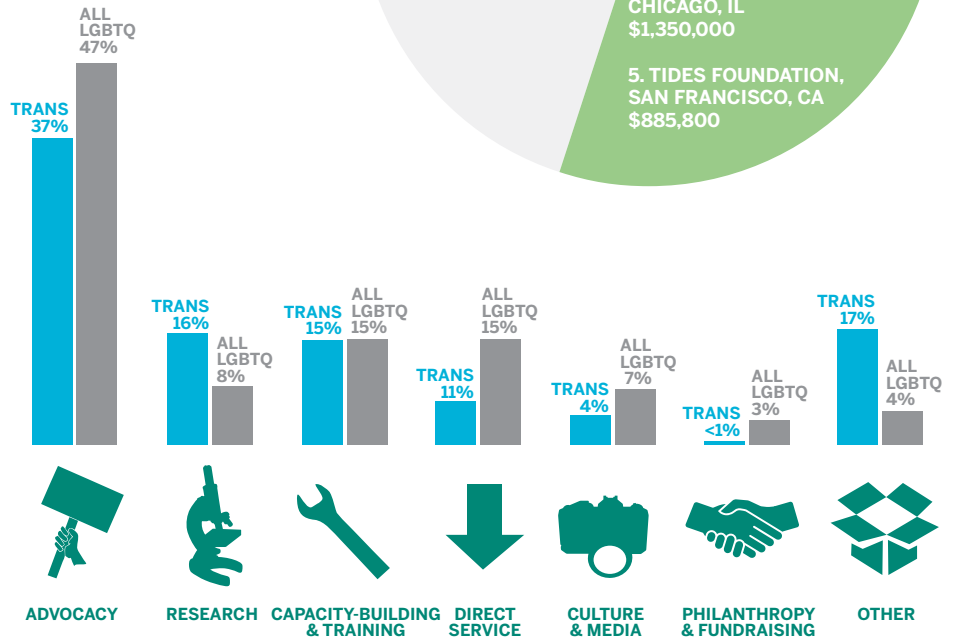
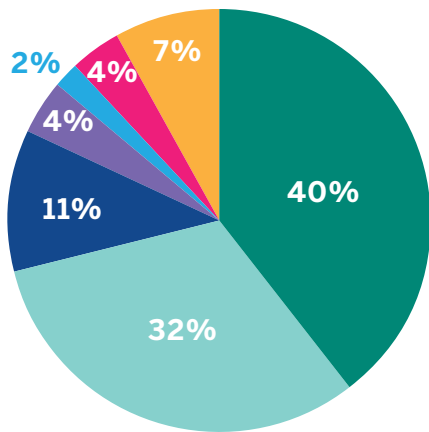
THE FUNDING

0.015%

In the last decade, foundation funding for trans issues increased more than eightfold – growing to **a record high of \$8.3 million in 2013**. However, trans communities **only received 0.015 percent of all foundation funding, or a penny for every \$100 foundations awarded**.

The top five funders of trans issues currently provide more than 55 percent of all trans funding.

1. OPEN SOCIETY FOUNDATIONS, NEW YORK, NY \$3,190,078
2. ARCUS FOUNDATION, NEW YORK, NY \$2,896,975
3. ANONYMOUS, VARIOUS LOCATIONS \$2,395,000
4. TAWANI FOUNDATION, CHICAGO, IL \$1,350,000
5. TIDES FOUNDATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CA \$885,800



- CIVIL RIGHTS
- HEALTH & WELL-BEING
- STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES, FAMILIES, & VISIBILITY
- VIOLENCE AND TRANSPHOBIA
- ECONOMIC ISSUES
- EDUCATION & SAFE SCHOOLS
- OTHER ISSUES

Domestically, civil rights was the most funded issue, with health and well-being coming in second. **Domestically, advocacy was the most funded strategy**, with research coming in second.

RECOMMENDATIONS



1) Support a diverse ecology of transgender organizations.



4) Nurture transgender participation in philanthropy at all levels.



2) Build the capacity of grassroots transgender groups working at the local level.



5) Support efforts to improve data collection on gender identity.



3) Provide support for increasing transgender cultural competence of mainstream service providers and systems.

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PREFACE: IN TRIBUTE TO REED ERICKSON

The first foundation to award a grant for LGBTQ communities was the Erickson Educational Foundation, which was founded by Reed Erickson, a transgender man.

The mission of the Erickson Educational Foundation was “to provide assistance and support in areas where human potential was limited by adverse physical, mental or social conditions, or where the scope of research was too new, controversial or imaginative to receive traditionally oriented support.” Over its two-decade lifespan, the main focuses of the foundation’s work were gay rights, transgender communities, and New Age spirituality. Erickson established the Foundation and began funding gay and transgender organizations and research in 1964—six years before any other foundation made a single LGBT-focused grant.

Reed Erickson was born in 1917 in El Paso, Texas, and grew up in Philadelphia and Baton Rouge. He inherited and ran his father’s lead-smelting business for a number of years before selling it for several million dollars. Erickson transitioned in the 1950s, at a time when there was virtually no societal support for transgender people. Through the Erickson Educational Foundation, he provided hundreds of thousands of dollars in grants for research, services, and educational programming on transgender issues. Funded projects included the International Symposium on Gender Identity, the Harry Benjamin Foundation, and the John Hopkins Gender Identity Clinic. The Foundation also directly conducted its own educational programming on gender identity, and provided long-term support to early “homophile” organizations such as ONE, Inc., in Los Angeles.

Erickson married three times and had a pet leopard, Henry, for twenty years. He experimented with drugs and struggled with addiction. He was both a distinctive personality and a distinguished grantmaker. Many of his funding strategies are now widely considered best practices in philanthropy: he identified promising leaders and organizations early in their lifespans and provided them with seed money to grow; he listened and collaborated with community leaders and researchers; and the Foundation provided sustained multi-year support to its grantee partners.

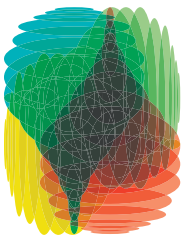
Erickson’s philanthropy was so far ahead of its time, and so disconnected from the mainstream of organized philanthropy, that his tremendous contributions have often gone under-recognized. I regret that Funders for LGBTQ Issues itself has contributed to this transphobic erasure: in our 2012 report, *Forty Years of LGBTQ Philanthropy*, we unknowingly failed to recognize the Erickson Educational Foundation as the first institutional funder of LGBTQ communities. As a gesture of our deep respect and appreciation of Erickson’s trailblazing generosity, we humbly dedicate this report to his memory.

Fifty-one years after the Erickson Educational Foundation awarded the first LGBTQ grant and the first transgender grant, LGBTQ philanthropy has grown to more than \$129 million annually, and transgender funding has reached a record-high of more than \$8 million. Though I did not know Reed Erickson, I imagine that he would be proud of all that we have achieved—and that he would challenge us to reach for even greater heights.

Sincerely,



Ben Francisco Maulbeck
President



THE TRANSGENDER COMMUNITY

The transgender¹ movement has made dramatic progress in the last 10 years. Through hard work, organizing, story-telling and risk-taking, transgender leaders have made significant headway in educating the public about the needs and lived experiences of transgender communities. As a result, there is greater public awareness, and transgender community organizations are stronger and more organized than ever before. Moreover, legal equality is on the rise, and huge strides have been made in employment protections, access to health care, and student safety. Yet still, transgender people continue to face blatant discrimination, high levels of violence, and poor health outcomes. Trans people of color often face markedly worse health and economic outcomes as they navigate multiple systems of oppression.

Improving the lives of transgender people requires multiple approaches. There are opportunities for funders to support policy advocacy, direct services, culture change, community organizing, and other key strategies. Similarly, transgender communities are affected by a wide swath of issues, including health, safety, housing, education, civil rights and many others. Therefore, there are entry points for funders regardless of their funding priorities. Of course, all of the areas listed below are deeply interconnected and are best addressed through a holistic approach that puts the people most affected at the center.

This report broadly covers funding for transgender communities by U.S. foundations between 2011 and 2013, some of which includes funding specifically targeted towards transgender girls and women, transgender boys and men, and gender non-conforming and genderqueer people. We have devoted separate sections to funding for trans issues in the U.S. and funding for trans issues globally as well as a section on intersex funding. For a full review of our research methods, please see the methodology section.

HEALTHCARE

Transgender people face enormous health disparities, including staggering rates of HIV infection, lack of primary care (including individualized, medically necessary transition-related healthcare), and high rates of attempted suicide.

- Trans people are disproportionately impacted by **HIV/AIDS** due to the poverty and extreme social, economic, and medical marginalization they often face. This is particularly striking among

¹ Throughout this report we use transgender and trans interchangeably. For a glossary of terms see page 33.

transgender women who, globally, are 49 times more likely to acquire HIV than the general population.² In the United States, 1 of 12 Latino/a respondents and 1 of 5 black respondents to a national survey of transgender people reported being HIV positive.

- The extreme stress that trans people face often leads to **high rates of depression and attempted suicide**. In fact, 41 percent of transgender people report having attempted suicide, compared to 1.6 percent of the general U.S. population.³ Native American or Alaska Native transgender people have the highest rates of attempted suicide at 56 percent.
- **Lack of access to culturally competent, affordable healthcare as well as transphobia from providers and healthcare institutions** present significant barriers to transgender people. Fifty percent of transgender people report having to teach their providers about their healthcare needs.⁴ While there have been a number of successful efforts to educate healthcare providers on better serving transgender patients, there is much more to do.
- Transgender people are more likely to be **uninsured**,⁵ and while the policy landscape is shifting, many states still allow **insurance plans to discriminatorily exclude** medically necessary, life-saving transition-related health care.

ECONOMICS

Transgender people bear the economic consequences of discrimination, including high rates of poverty and unemployment, discrimination in education, and homelessness.

- Trans people are twice as likely to live in extreme **poverty** (earning under \$10,000 a year), with Latino/a transgender people facing seven times and black transgender people facing eight times the poverty rate of the general U.S. population.⁶
- Trans youth experience high rates of **discrimination and harassment at school** to the point where two-thirds report feeling unsafe at school and nearly half have missed school as a result.⁷
- Despite a growing body of legal protections, 90 percent of trans people say they have been **harassed or discriminated against at work** because of their gender identity. Another barrier to employment is a lack of **identity documents** that reflect one's true gender identity.
- **Rates of homelessness** for transgender people are extremely high. One in five of all trans people and 41 percent of black trans people have been homeless. Further, the social services safety net is less available to trans people who are more likely to face discrimination and violence in shelters.⁸

2 Joint United National Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). 2014. *Transgender People*, available at http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/08_Transgenderpeople.pdf

3 Division of Gender, Sexuality & Health at the NYS Psychiatric Institute and the Columbia University Department of Psychiatry. 2014. *LGBT Health: The Issues*, available at <http://gendersexualityhealth.org/LGBT/LGBTHealthIssues.html>

4 Grant, J.M., L.A. Mottet, J. Tanis, J. Harrison, J.L. Herman, and M. Keisling. 2011. *Injustice at Every Turn: A Report of the National Transgender Discrimination Survey*. Washington, DC: National Center for Transgender Equality and National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, available at http://www.thetaskforce.org/reports_and_research/ntds.

5 Grant, et al. 2011.

6 Grant, et al. 2011.

7 Greytak, E. A., Kosciw, J. G., and Diaz, E. M. 2009. *Harsh Realities: The Experiences of Transgender Youth in Our Nation's Schools*. New York: GLSEN, available at <http://glsen.org/sites/default/files/Harsh%20Realities.pdf>.

8 Grant, et al. 2011.

SAFETY

Transgender people, and transgender women of color especially, experience frightening levels of physical violence. This is particularly true among transgender people working in sex work and other informal economies. Brutal murders of transgender women occur with alarming regularity, often with little response from law enforcement.

- In a national survey of LGBT anti-violence organizations, 72 percent of **victims of hate violence** were transgender women, with transgender women of color making up 67 percent of **homicides**. Further, transgender women are **less likely to report** incidents of violence to the police and are more likely to experience violence at the hands of the police themselves.⁹
- Transgender people are often **profiled by the police** and immigration enforcement because of their gender identities and expression and are **over-incarcerated** as a result. Thirty-five percent of black trans people have been arrested or held in a cell due to bias.
- When they come into contact with law enforcement, 1 in 5 trans people report **harassment** (with much higher rates for trans people of color).
- When incarcerated, trans people are **13 times more likely to be sexually assaulted**.¹⁰

CIVIL RIGHTS

Recognition and respect for the civil right of trans people is critically important because their legal needs span many aspects of life.

- When people transition from one gender to another they often seek **identity documents** that accurately reflect who they are. Legal recognition of one's gender identity on a local, state and federal level has implications for employment, relationship recognition, interaction with law enforcement, access to gender-segregated social services (including homeless shelters), and many other basic human needs.
- **Protections from employment discrimination** are of critical importance to transgender people. Domestically, the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has made clear that transgender people are protected from employment discrimination by federal law. Nonetheless, at the time of this writing, only 18 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have explicit laws that make clear to employers that transgender people are to be protected.¹¹
- **Recognition of family relationships** and same sex marriage is important for trans people as many trans people are in lesbian and gay relationships. Further, recognition of same-sex

⁹ National Coalition of Antiviolence Programs. 2014. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and HIV-Affected Hate Violence in 2013, available at http://www.avp.org/storage/documents/2013_ncavp_hvreport_final.pdf

¹⁰ Jenness, Valerie, Cheryl L. Maxson, Kristy N. Matsuda, and Jennifer Macy Sumner. 2007. *Violence in California Correctional Facilities: An Empirical Examination of Sexual Assault*. Bulletin submitted to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, State of California. Sacramento, California

¹¹ National Center for Transgender Equality. 2014. *Employment Discrimination and Transgender People*. Washington, DC. Available at http://www.transequality.org/Resources/EmploymentKnowYourRights_July2014.pdf

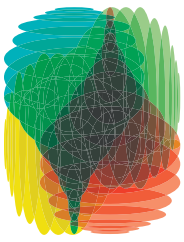
marriage affects the marriages of trans people in opposite-sex marriages who are unable to change their identity documents. In some jurisdictions, trans people's parental rights are put in jeopardy exclusively because of their gender identity.¹²

- **Immigration rights** greatly affect trans people. Many trans people come to the U.S. fleeing violence and persecution, but lack the resources and social support to navigate the challenging immigration system to seek asylum or be sponsored by a partner. When detained in immigration detention facilities, trans people face staggering rates of sexual violence. While only 1 in 500 detainees identifies as trans, a staggering 1 in 5 victims of sexual abuse in immigration detention is trans.¹³
- **Support for trans service members and veterans** is important because a disproportionate number of trans people currently serve or have served in the U.S. military, yet military policy explicitly prohibits trans people from openly serving. This puts trans service members in danger. Further, transgender veterans face even higher rates of poverty than non-veterans, experiencing homelessness at three times the rate of the general population.¹⁴

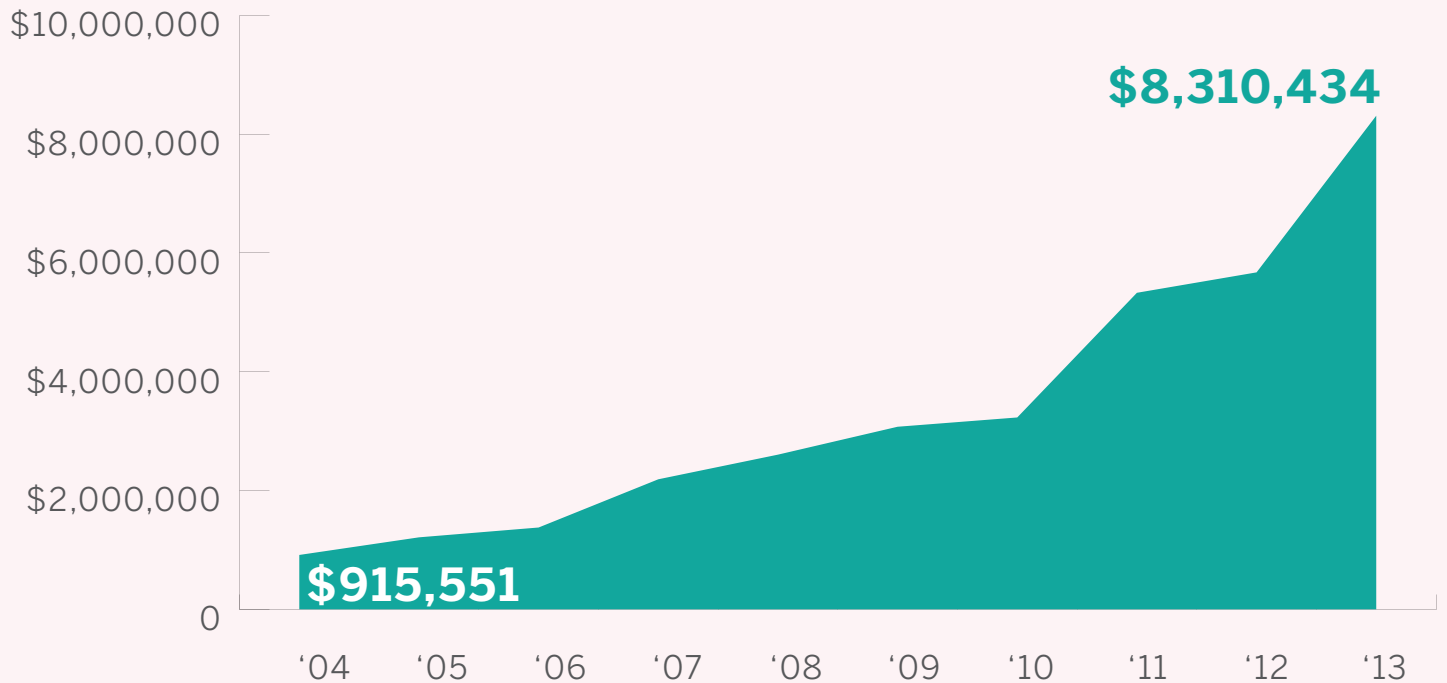
12 Levi, J. & Monnin-Browder, E. Eds., *Transgender Family Law: A Guide To Effective Advocacy* (2012).

13 Costantini, C., Rivas, J., Ríos, K.. 2014. *Why Did the U.S. Lock Up These Women With Men? A Fusion Investigation*. Available at <http://interactive.fusion.net/trans/>

14 Grant, et all. 2011.



TRANSGENDER FUNDING, 2004 – 2013



OVERVIEW

In the last decade, U.S. foundation funding for domestic and global trans issues increased more than eightfold — growing at three times the rate of LGBTQ funding overall. However, even at its record high of \$8.3 million in 2013, the philanthropic resources provided hardly seem commensurate with the severe challenges global trans communities continue to face. The Foundation Center estimates foundations awarded \$54.7 billion in 2013, meaning trans communities only received 0.015 percent of foundation funding, or a penny for every \$100 foundations awarded.¹⁵

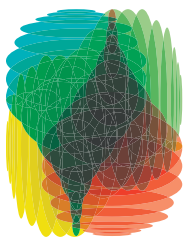
TOP 25 U.S. FUNDERS OF DOMESTIC AND GLOBAL TRANS ISSUES, 2011 – 2013

		GRANT AMOUNT	NUMBER OF GRANTS
1.	Open Society Foundations (New York, NY)	\$3,190,078	42
2.	Arcus Foundation (New York, NY)	\$2,896,975	29
3.	Anonymous (Various Locations)	\$2,395,000	14
4.	Tawani Foundation (Chicago, IL)	\$1,350,000	1
5.	Tides Foundation (San Francisco, CA)	\$885,800	37
6.	Jewish Community Federation of San Francisco, The Peninsula, Marin & Sonoma (San Francisco, CA)	\$700,000	2
7.	The Paul Rapoport Foundation (New York, NY)	\$678,500	8
8.	Gill Foundation (Denver, CO)	\$612,500	18
9.	American Jewish World Service (New York, NY)	\$595,691	18
10.	New York Women's Foundation (New York, NY)	\$540,000	9
11.	The California Endowment (Los Angeles, CA)	\$460,500	10
12.	Ford Foundation (New York, NY)	\$430,000	3
13.	Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice (New York, NY)	\$411,940	40
14.	Evelyn & Walter Haas Jr. Fund (San Francisco, CA)	\$402,000	7
15.	Liberty Hill Foundation (Los Angeles, CA)	\$359,500	16
16.	amfAR, Foundation for AIDS Research (New York, NY)	\$338,666	19
17.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (New Brunswick, NJ)	\$268,900	1
18.	Elton John AIDS Foundation (New York, NY)	\$238,156	6
19.	David Bohnett Foundation (Beverly Hills, CA)	\$187,000	7
20.	Foundation for a Just Society (New York, NY)	\$175,000	2
21.	Horizons Foundation (San Francisco, CA)	\$155,200	37
22.	M.A.C. AIDS Fund (New York, NY)	\$145,000	2
23.	Global Fund for Women (San Francisco, CA)	\$136,500	9
24.	New York Community Trust (New York, NY)	\$120,000	3
25.	The California Wellness Foundation (Woodland Hills, CA)	\$110,000	1

TRANSGENDER PHILANTHROPY ROOTED IN TRANSGENDER COMMUNITIES

Since the very first recorded LGBTQ grants were awarded by the Erickson Educational Foundation, transgender people have been givers and leaders in LGBTQ philanthropy. Like many under-resourced groups, transgender communities have found creative ways to pool their resources, support one another, and build movements. Here are just a few examples:

- **Transgender Giving Circle:** In the mid-2000s, two transgender donors, Joanne Herman and Maryann Simpson, founded a transgender giving circle, with support from the Gill Foundation. Their goal was to get more transgender donors engaged in giving for transgender communities. While the trailblazing effort only lasted a few years, it led to valuable lessons learned and offers a model for future efforts to expand trans philanthropy.
- **Jim Collins Foundation:** Founded in 2008 by two transgender men, the Jim Collins Foundation is a national foundation that provides funds for transgender people seeking gender-confirming surgeries. Gender-confirming surgeries and transition-related healthcare are often not covered by insurance providers and are frequently financially out of reach for many transgender people who need surgery to live a healthy life. The Jim Collins Foundation raises money each year to make grants to a few individuals and support their self-determination.
- **Trans Justice Funding Project:** The Trans Justice Funding Project (TJFP) is a community-led funding initiative that supports grassroots, trans justice groups run by and for trans people. It began in 2013 as a volunteer-run project by Gabriel Foster and Karen Pittelman who raised money from the community and brought together a national grantmaking panel of transgender leaders to distribute the funds. A unique aspect of TJFP has been its commitment to funding emerging groups with or without 501(c)3 status or fiscal-sponsorship, and leveraging grassroots fundraising dollars from the community to fund non-traditional groups that center trans leadership and work on intersecting issues in rural and urban locations.
- **Tawani Foundation:** Tawani Foundation was founded by retired Army lieutenant colonel Jennifer N. Pritzker, who made history as the first out transgender billionaire. In 2013, Tawani made the largest grant ever made to trans issues: a \$1.35 million award to the Palm Center for research on transgender people in the military. Broadly, Tawani Foundation seeks to enhance the public awareness of soldiers, preserve historic military and U.S. sites, foster public space and wellness projects, and honor the service of military personnel.
- **Trans* Love Fund:** The Trans* Love Fund started in 2013 when a group of people came together to help meet the needs of a young trans* girl whose mother's insurance company was denying her claims that put her in danger of losing access to critical medication for her safety and well-being. Through online fundraising, the Trans* Love Fund was able to pay for her medication for several months until she was accepted into another financial aid program. Afterwards, the fund began building a system of support and loving community for other trans* folk in South Carolina. They create safe spaces and trans*centric events to raise funds and provide financial care for transgender people in the area.
- **Crowdfunding:** There is a long beautiful history of trans communities coming together to generate resources for their collective survival, self-determination, and resilience. Recently, we're witnessing a growing surge of online fundraising drives by and for trans people seeking money for transition-related healthcare, gender-confirming surgeries, living expenses (rent, school, etc), and to support businesses and initiatives that are trans-led. Trans communities and supportive allied communities have used crowdfunding sites like GoFundMe, Kickstarter, IndieGoGo as well as other social media platforms in innovative ways to raise awareness and public support. However, the trend of trans people collectively raising and sharing resources through informal networks and communities is not new and pre-dates technology — a fact that is often lost in history books.



DOMESTIC TRANSGENDER FUNDING

Between 2011 and 2013, funding for transgender issues in the United States totaled just over \$13.6 million. Accordingly, transgender funding accounted for less than 7 percent of the \$196.6 million awarded to LGBTQ issues in general.

The top ten funders of transgender issues awarded over sixty percent of the \$13.6 million. Women’s philanthropy is a significant and growing portion of trans funding, with many women’s funds making the Top 25 list.

Domestic transgender funding was nearly evenly split between national and local or statewide work. Almost sixty percent of funding dedicated to local and statewide work went to support work based in either California or New York.

DOMESTIC TRANS FUNDING BY SOURCE, 2011 – 2013



Similar to all LGBTQ funding, approximately 40 percent of the grantmaking originates from the LGBTQ community — either from a private foundation established by an LGBTQ donor or an LGBTQ public foundation.

While corporate foundations have greatly increased their lesbian and gay grantmaking in the last decade, they have not yet made significant investments in the transgender community. Among corporate funders, the M.A.C. AIDS Fund has made the most significant investment in transgender issues, investing \$145,000 between 2011-2013. This is an area of potential growth, especially with health companies that maintain corporate foundations.

TOP 25 U.S. FUNDERS OF DOMESTIC TRANS ISSUES, 2011 – 2013

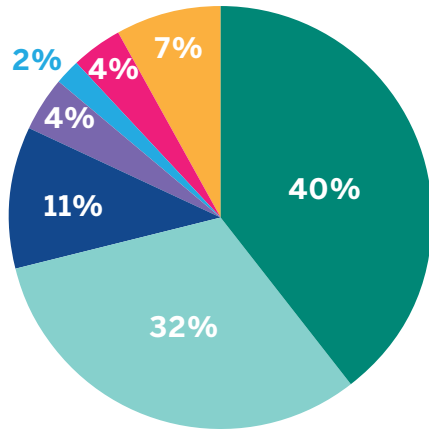
		GRANT AMOUNT	NUMBER OF GRANTS
1.	Anonymous (Various Locations)	\$1,800,000	9
2.	Tawani Foundation (Chicago, IL)	\$1,350,000	1
3.	Arcus Foundation (New York, NY)	\$1,337,500	20
4.	Tides Foundation (San Francisco, CA)	\$846,800	30
5.	Jewish Community Federation of San Francisco, The Peninsula, Marin & Sonoma (San Francisco, CA)	\$700,000	2
6.	The Paul Rapoport Foundation (New York, NY)	\$678,500	8
7.	Open Society Foundations (New York, NY)	\$643,962	5
8.	Gill Foundation (Denver, CO)	\$612,500	18
9.	New York Women's Foundation (New York, NY)	\$540,000	9
10.	The California Endowment (Los Angeles, CA)	\$460,500	10
11.	Ford Foundation (New York, NY)	\$430,000	3
12.	Evelyn & Walter Haas Jr. Fund (San Francisco, CA)	\$402,000	7
13.	Liberty Hill Foundation (Los Angeles, CA)	\$359,500	16
14.	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (New Brunswick, NJ)	\$268,900	1
15.	Elton John AIDS Foundation (New York, NY)	\$238,156	6
16.	Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice (New York, NY)	\$200,080	16
17.	David Bohnett Foundation (Beverly Hills, CA)	\$187,000	7
18.	Foundation for a Just Society (New York, NY)	\$175,000	2
19.	Horizons Foundation (San Francisco, CA)	\$155,200	37
20.	M.A.C. AIDS Fund (New York, NY)	\$145,000	2
21.	New York Community Trust (New York, NY)	\$120,000	3
22.	The California Wellness Foundation (Woodland Hills, CA)	\$110,000	1
23.	Calamus Foundation (New York, NY)	\$102,500	2
24.	Third Wave Fund (formerly Third Wave Foundation) (New York, NY)	\$90,000	7
25.	Pfund Foundation (Minneapolis, MN)	\$79,100	13

TOP 25 DOMESTIC TRANS ISSUES GRANTEES, 2011 – 2013

		GRANT AMOUNT	NUMBER OF GRANTS
1.	Transgender Law Center (San Francisco, CA)	\$2,957,850	68
2.	National Center for Transgender Equality (NCTE) (Washington, DC)	\$1,351,300	18
3.	Palm Center (San Francisco, CA)	\$1,350,000	1
4.	Sylvia Rivera Law Project (New York, NY)	\$974,650	23
5.	Gender Spectrum (San Leandro, CA)	\$720,000	3
6.	Callen-Lorde Community Health Center (New York, NY)	\$440,212	6
7.	New York City Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project (New York, NY)	\$406,000	4
8.	Freedom Center for Social Justice (Charlotte, NC)	\$312,500	4
9.	St. John's Well Child and Family Center (Los Angeles, CA)	\$275,000	1
10.	Gender Justice LA (Los Angeles, CA)	\$269,500	12
11.	Gay and Lesbian Advocates and Defenders (GLAD) (Boston, MA)	\$230,000	2
12.	The Williams Institute (Los Angeles, CA)	\$225,000	1
13.	Mazzoni Center (Philadelphia, PA)	\$221,750	9
14.	Advocates For Youth (Washington, DC)	\$220,000	1
15.	SAGE (New York, NY)	\$200,000	1
16.	Empire State Pride Agenda (New York, NY)	\$195,000	4
17.	Massachusetts Transgender Political Coalition (Boston, MA)	\$180,000	4
18.	Brown Boi Project (Oakland, CA)	\$154,600	12
19.	Basic Rights Education Fund (Portland, OR)	\$151,000	3
20.	Women with a Vision (New Orleans, LA)	\$150,000	1
21.	Transgender Legal Defense & Education Fund (TLDEF) (New York, NY)	\$132,000	6
22.	Columbia University (New York, NY)	\$125,000	1
23.	MassEquality Education Fund (Boston, MA)	\$116,000	2
24.	Transgender, Gender Variant & Intersex Justice Project (TGIJP) (San Francisco, CA)	\$103,750	14
25.	Trans Youth Support Network (TYSN) (Minneapolis MN)	\$102,500	16

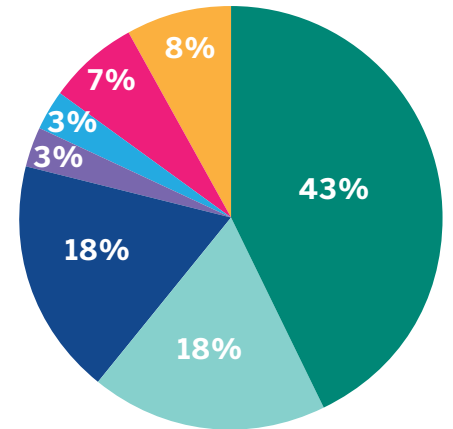
DOMESTIC TRANS FUNDING BY ISSUE AREA, 2011 – 2013

DOMESTIC TRANS FUNDING BY ISSUE AREA



- CIVIL RIGHTS
- HEALTH & WELL-BEING
- STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES, FAMILIES, & VISIBILITY
- VIOLENCE AND TRANSPHOBIA
- ECONOMIC ISSUES
- EDUCATION & SAFE SCHOOLS
- OTHER ISSUES

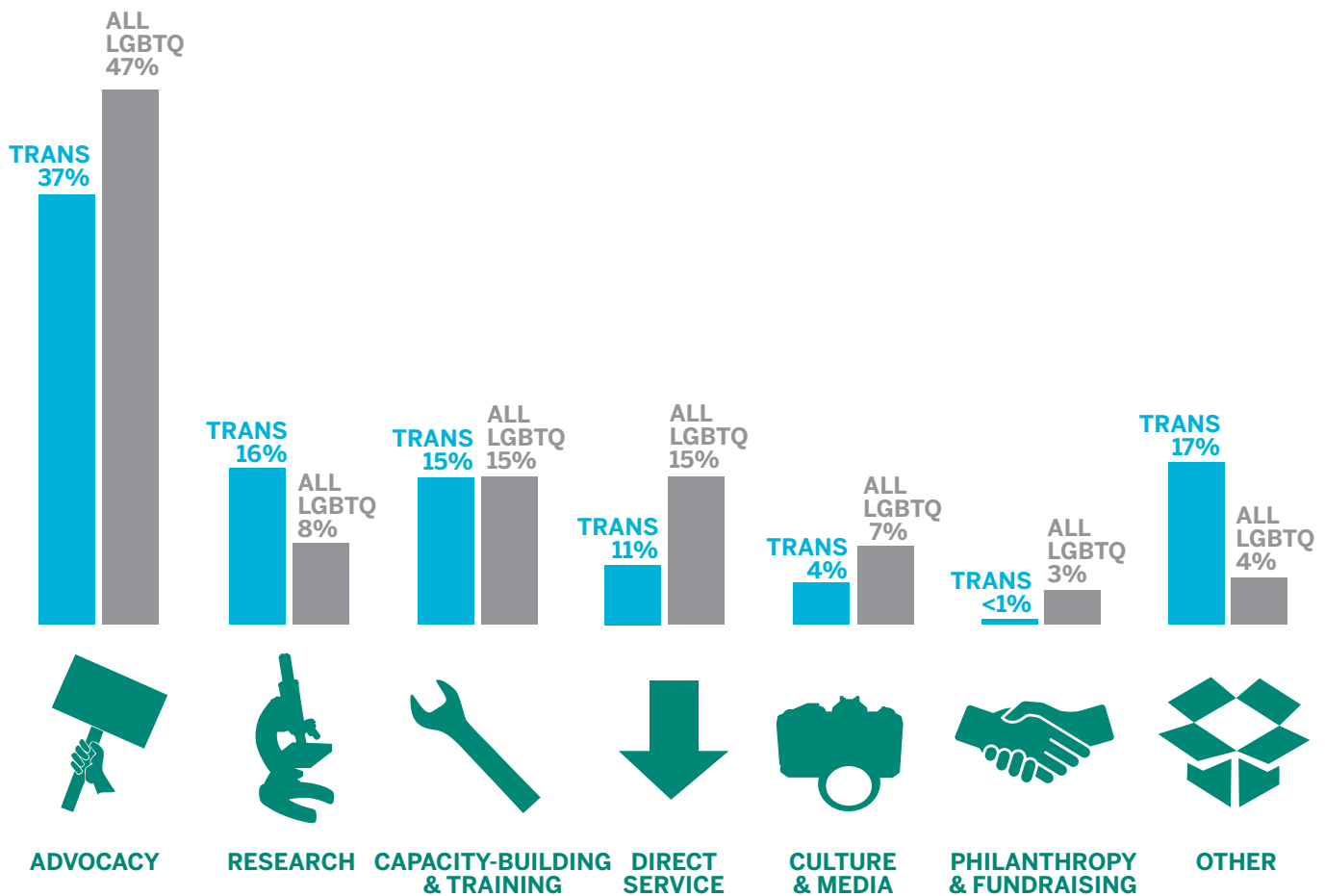
DOMESTIC LGBTQ FUNDING BY ISSUE AREA



Similar to LGBTQ funding in general, approximately 40 percent of domestic trans funding was awarded to advance civil rights. However, nearly a third of domestic trans funding supported health and well-being issues compared to less than 20 percent of all LGBTQ funding. Significant amounts of domestic trans funding were awarded to gender identity rights (\$3.7 million); general health services and promotions (\$2.9 million); military inclusion (\$1.4 million); and HIV/AIDS (\$700,000).

Domestic Issues	Grant Amount	% of Total	% of ALL LGBTQ Funding
Civil and Human Rights	\$5,429,475	40%	43%
Civil Rights (General/Other)	\$247,886	2%	
Criminalization and Criminal Justice Reform	\$85,000	1%	
Gender Identity Rights	\$3,736,589	27%	
Immigration	\$5,000	<1%	
Military Inclusion	\$1,355,000	10%	
Community, Families, and Visibility	\$1,512,615	11%	18%
Community Building and Empowerment	\$887,692	7%	
Religion	\$43,623	<1%	
Strengthening Families	\$323,500	2%	
Visibility	\$327,800	3%	
Economic Issues	\$271,000	2%	3%
Housing and Homelessness	\$33,000	<1%	
Labor and Employment	\$238,000	2%	
Education and Safe Schools	\$494,695	4%	7%
Health and Well-being	\$4,342,086	32%	18%
General Health Services and Health Promotion	\$2,897,054	21%	
HIV/AIDS	\$662,924	5%	
Insurance Coverage	\$210,000	2%	
Mental Health, Substance Abuse, & Suicide Prevention	\$22,500	<1%	
Primary Care	\$366,858	3%	
Sexual and Reproductive Health	\$65,000	<1%	
Cultural Competence and Data Collection	\$47,750	<1%	
Other Issues	\$1,034,050	8%	8%
Multi-issue	\$1,018,550	7%	
Philanthropy	\$15,500	<1%	
Violence and Transphobia	\$564,641	4%	3%
Anti-Violence	\$548,641	4%	
Transphobia	\$16,000	<1%	
Grand Total	\$13,648,562		

DOMESTIC TRANS FUNDING BY STRATEGY, 2011 – 2013



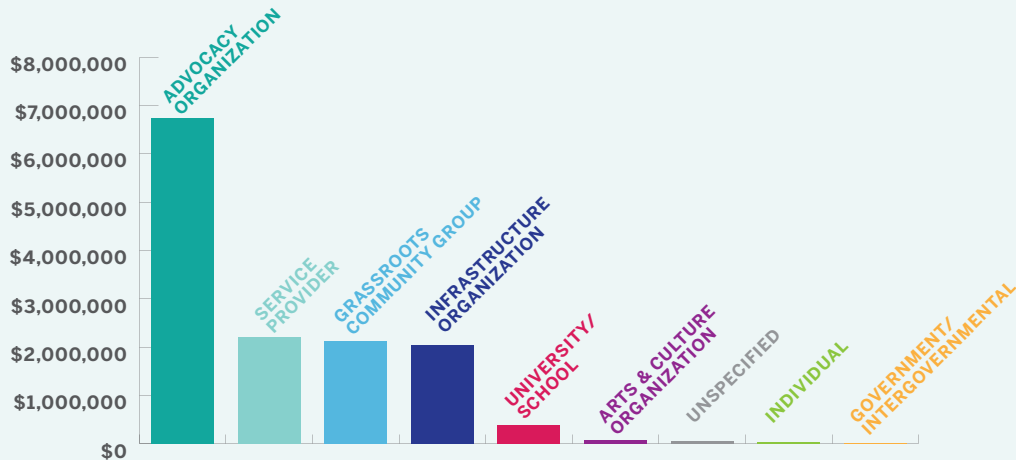
TRANS TOTAL = \$13,648,562
ALL LGBTQ TOTAL = \$371,091,783



Nearly 40 percent of domestic trans funding supported some form of advocacy work — with nearly \$1 million being awarded to litigation. More than 15 percent supported research — with the majority of this funding exploring transgender inclusion in the military courtesy of a \$1.35 million grant from the Tawani Foundation to the Palm Center.

By comparison, nearly half of domestic LGBTQ funding supported advocacy work, whereas research accounted for less than 10 percent. While 15 percent of domestic LGBTQ funding supported direct services, only 11 percent of domestic trans funding went to support direct services.

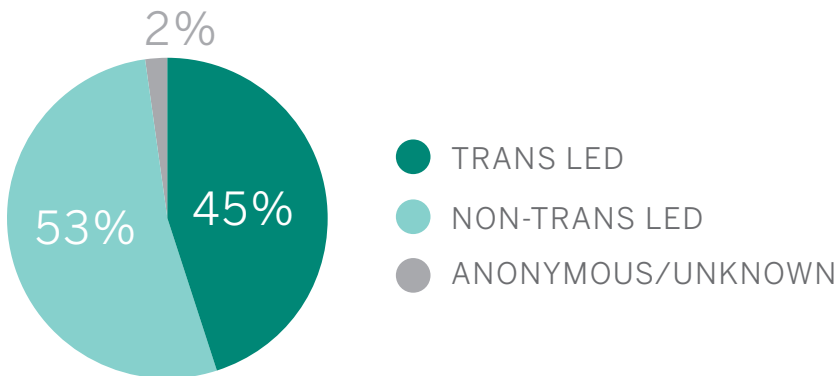
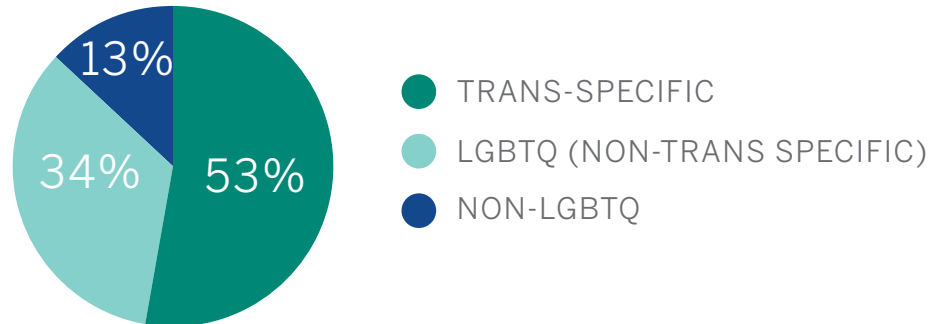
DOMESTIC TRANS FUNDING BY ORGANIZATION TYPE, 2011 – 2013



Domestic Organization Types	Grant Amount	Percentage of Total
Advocacy Organization	\$6,743,140	49%
Advocacy (Local)	\$378,430	3%
Advocacy (National)	\$3,837,100	28%
Advocacy (Regional)	\$626,500	5%
Advocacy (State)	\$555,060	4%
Legal Services/Litigation	\$1,346,050	10%
Arts and Culture Organization	\$77,550	<1%
Government or Intergovernmental Agency	\$8,500	<1%
Grassroots Community Group	\$2,124,264	16%
Business/Professional Network	\$10,000	0%
Faith-based Group	\$206,879	2%
Family Group	\$305,800	2%
Multipurpose Organization	\$1,514,415	11%
Pride Organization	\$17,500	0%
Social Group or Network	\$67,170	0%
Support Group	\$2,500	0%
Individual	\$21,515	<1%
Infrastructure Organization	\$2,045,250	15%
Research Institute	\$1,360,000	10%
Technical Assistance Provider	\$685,250	5%
Service Provider	\$2,201,448	16%
Community Center	\$124,733	1%
Health Center	\$1,188,187	9%
HIV/AIDS Service Organization	\$229,200	2%
Other Service Provider	\$591,828	4%
Youth Service Provider	\$67,500	0%
University or School	\$379,395	3%
Unspecified	\$47,500	<1%
Grand Total	\$13,648,562	

Nearly half of domestic trans funding was awarded to advocacy organizations, with national advocacy organizations alone receiving nearly 30 percent of the funding. Grassroots community groups (which include faith-based groups, family groups, support groups and more), infrastructure organizations, and service providers each received roughly 15 percent of domestic trans funding.

FOCUS OF DOMESTIC ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING TRANS FUNDING

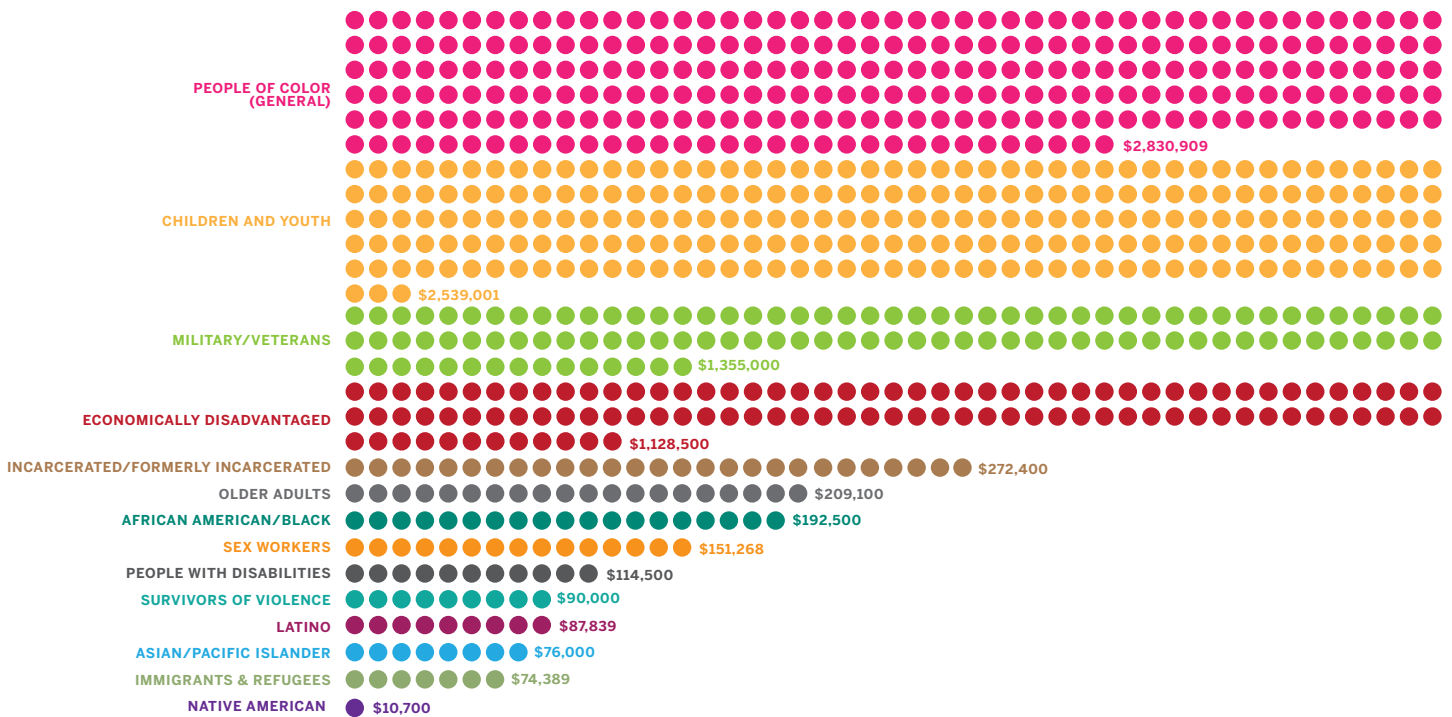


TRANS LEADERSHIP WITHIN DOMESTIC ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING TRANS FUNDING

Nearly 90 percent of domestic trans funding went to organizations, with 53 percent of the funding going to trans-specific organizations. Only 45 percent of the funding benefited trans-led organizations.

POPULATION FOCUS

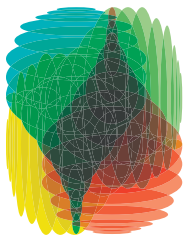
WITHIN DOMESTIC TRANS FUNDING, 2011 – 2013



While the majority of grants were awarded to support the trans community broadly, the data above looks at grants that specifically targeted one segment of the trans community.

Over 20 percent of domestic trans funding was awarded for people of color. Military service members and veterans were the beneficiaries of about 10 percent of the funding. The economically disadvantaged benefited from approximately 8 percent of the funding. These three populations (people of color; military service members and veterans; and the economically disadvantaged) were funded at significantly higher proportions than is generally seen in domestic LGBTQ funding.

Similar to domestic LGBTQ funding, about 20 percent of domestic trans funding supported children and youth.



GLOBAL TRANSGENDER FUNDING

Between 2011 and 2013, U.S. foundation support for global transgender issues totaled \$5.6 million. This accounted for just shy of 12 percent of the \$47.9 million U.S. foundations awarded to support LGBTQ communities globally. The top funder, Open Society Foundations, provided nearly half of all global transgender funding from U.S.-based foundations.

GLOBAL TRANS FUNDING BY SOURCE, 2011 – 2013



TOP TEN U.S. FUNDERS OF GLOBAL TRANS ISSUES, 2011 – 2013

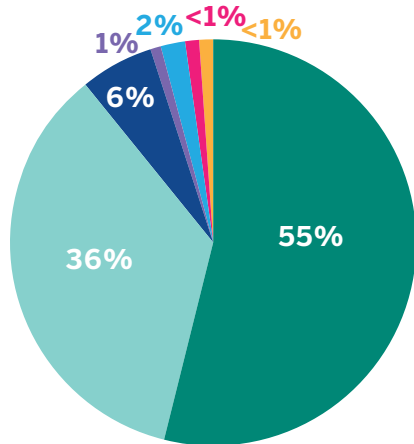
		GRANT AMOUNT	NUMBER OF GRANTS
1.	Open Society Foundations (New York, NY)	\$2,546,116	37
2.	Arcus Foundation (New York, NY)	\$1,559,475	9
3.	American Jewish World Service (New York, NY)	\$595,691	18
4.	Anonymous (Various Locations)	\$595,000	5
5.	amfAR, Foundation for AIDS Research (New York, NY)	\$338,666	19
6.	Astraea Lesbian Foundation for Justice (New York, NY)	\$211,860	24
7.	Global Fund for Women (San Francisco, CA)	\$136,500	9
8.	Levi Strauss Co. & Foundation (San Francisco, CA)	\$80,000	1
9.	Tides Foundation (San Francisco, CA)	\$39,000	7
10.	Heartland Alliance for Human Needs & Human Rights (Chicago, IL)	\$35,000	2

TOP 10 GLOBAL TRANS ISSUES GRANTEES, 2011 – 2013

		GRANT AMOUNT	NUMBER OF GRANTS
1.	Global Action for Trans* Equality (GATE) through Astraea Foundation for Lesbian Justice (New York, NY)	\$1,095,000	8
2.	Gender DynamiX (Cape Town, South Africa)	\$687,936	7
3.	Transgender Europe (Vienna, Austria)	\$653,729	5
4.	United Nations World Health Organization (Geneva, Switzerland)	\$550,000	2
5.	Kalamazoo College (Kalamazoo, MI)	\$199,475	1
6.	UCSF Center of Excellence for Transgender Health (San Francisco, CA)	\$174,995	2
7.	Keeping Alive Society's Hope (KASH) (Kisumu, Kenya)	\$150,000	1
8.	World Professional Association for Transgender Health (WPATH) (Minneapolis, MN)	\$137,037	3
9.	Fundación Huésped (Buenos Aires, Argentina)	\$99,953	1
10.	Organizacion de Transexuales por la Dignidad de la Diversidad (Rancagua, Chile)	\$98,000	3

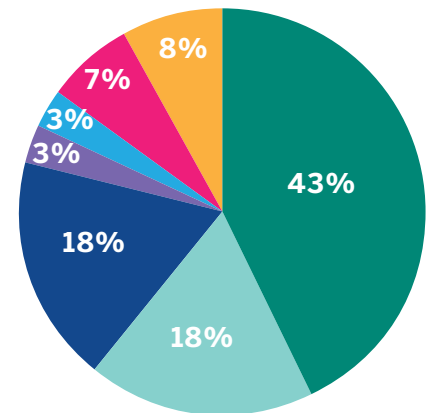
GLOBAL TRANS FUNDING BY ISSUE AREA, 2011 – 2013

GLOBAL TRANS FUNDING BY ISSUE AREA



- HUMAN RIGHTS
- HEALTH & WELL-BEING
- STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES, FAMILIES, & VISIBILITY
- VIOLENCE AND TRANSPHOBIA
- ECONOMIC ISSUES
- EDUCATION & SAFE SCHOOLS
- OTHER ISSUES

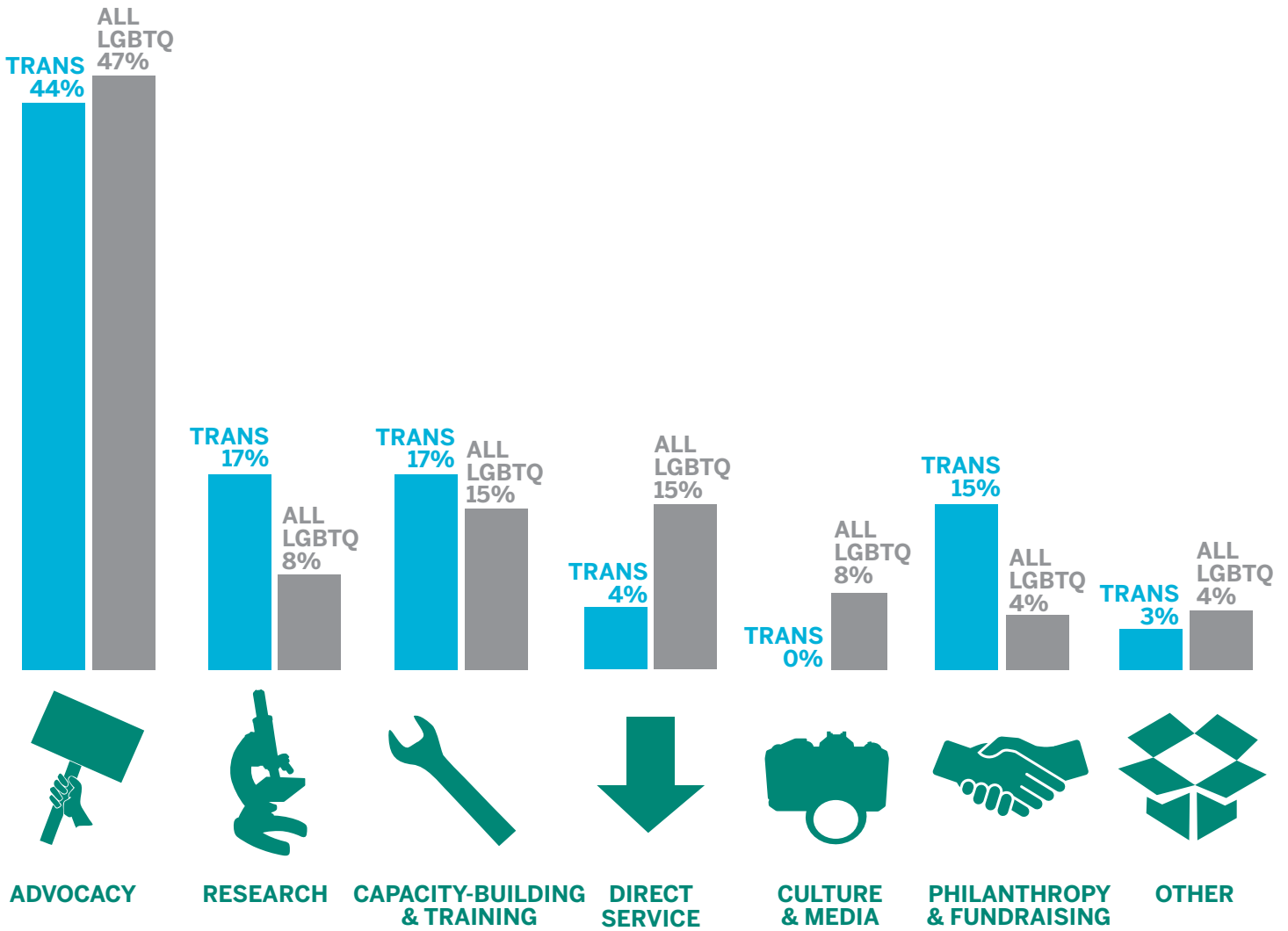
ALL LGBTQ FUNDING BY ISSUE AREA



Global Issues	Grant Amount	Percentage of Total	% of ALL LGBTQ Funding
Human Rights	\$3,110,438	55%	43%
Human Rights (General)	\$1,204,890	21%	
Gender Identity Rights	\$1,905,548	34%	
Community, Families, and Visibility	\$330,935	6%	18%
Community Building and Empowerment	\$303,935	5%	
Strengthening Families	\$4,000	<1%	
Visibility	\$23,000	<1%	
Economic Issues	\$90,000	2%	3%
Labor and Employment	\$90,000	2%	
Health and Wellbeing	\$2,017,835	36%	18%
Cultural Competence and Data collection	\$160,000	3%	
General Health Services and Health Promotion	\$1,502,947	27%	
HIV/AIDS	\$333,888	6%	
Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Suicide Prevention	\$3,000	<1%	
Sexual and Reproductive health	\$18,000	<1%	
Other Issues	\$40,600	<1%	8%
Anti-Violence and Transphobia	\$74,200	1%	3%
Grand Total	\$5,664,008	100%	

The issues supported in global trans funding are almost identical those supported in domestic trans funding. More than half of global trans funding was awarded to advance human rights and more than a third was granted to improve health and well-being. Significant amounts of global trans funding were awarded to gender identity rights (\$1.9 million); general health services and health promotion (\$1.5 million); general human rights (\$1.2 million); and HIV/AIDS (\$300,000).

GLOBAL TRANS FUNDING BY STRATEGY, 2011 – 2013

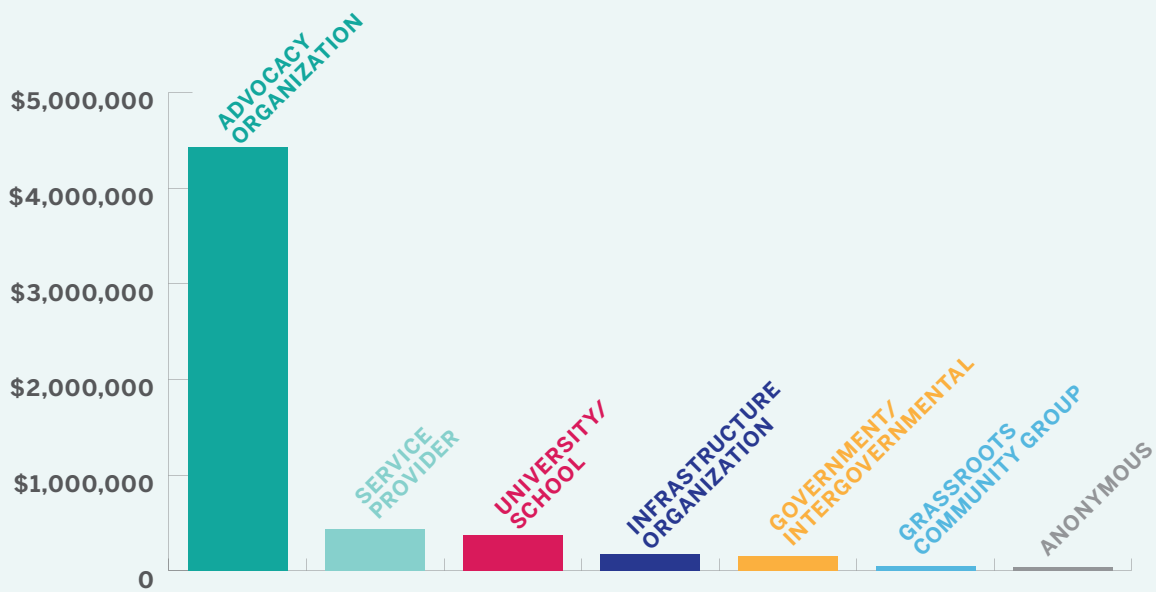


TRANS TOTAL = \$5,664,008
ALL LGBTQ TOTAL = \$244,424,913



For the most part, the strategies employed in global trans funding mirrored those used in LGBTQ funding in general. However, funders supporting trans issues globally were less likely to invest in direct services and more likely to invest in research or philanthropy and fundraising.

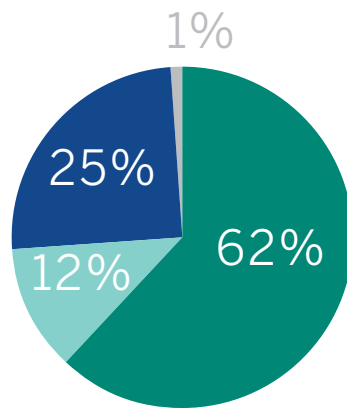
GLOBAL TRANS FUNDING BY ORGANIZATION TYPE, 2011 – 2013



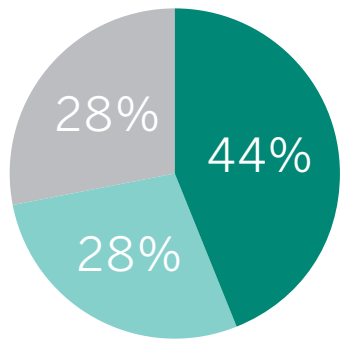
Global Organization Types	Grant Amount	Percentage of Total
Advocacy Organization	\$4,429,383	78%
Advocacy (International)	\$3,299,706	58%
Advocacy (Local)	\$38,000	1%
Advocacy (National)	\$1,088,917	19%
Advocacy (Regional)	\$2,760	<1%
Government/Intergovernmental Agency	\$150,000	3%
Grassroots Community Group	\$53,500	1%
Athletic Group	\$10,000	<1%
Multipurpose Organization	\$20,000	<1%
Social Group or Network	\$22,000	<1%
Support Group	\$1,500	<1%
Infrastructure Organization	\$170,212	3%
Technical Assistance Provider	\$170,212	3%
Service Provider	\$451,443	8%
Community Center	\$20,000	<1%
Health Center	\$31,474	1%
HIV/AIDS Service Organization	\$359,969	6%
Other Service Provider	\$40,000	1%
University/School	\$374,470	7%
Unspecified	\$35,000	1%
Grand Total	\$5,664,008	

Nearly 80 percent of global trans funding supported advocacy organizations. Universities were the beneficiaries of approximately 7 percent of the funding, while HIV/AIDS service organizations saw about 6 percent of the funding.

FOCUS OF GLOBAL ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING TRANS FUNDING



- TRANS-SPECIFIC
- LGBTQ (NON-TRANS SPECIFIC)
- NON-LGBTQ
- ANONYMOUS



- TRANS LED
- NON-TRANS LED
- ANONYMOUS/UNKNKNOWN

TRANS LEADERSHIP WITHIN GLOBAL ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING TRANS FUNDING

Nearly 75 percent of global trans funding supported LGBTQ organizations, with 62 percent going to trans-specific organizations. Only 44 percent of global trans funding was awarded to trans-led organizations.

POPULATION FOCUS WITHIN GLOBAL TRANS FUNDING



Since the majority of global trans funding was designated to support the trans community broadly, the only population to see significant investment were sex workers. Sex workers received 5 percent of global trans funding.

INTERSEX FUNDING

Intersex people, like transgender people, frequently face discrimination and lack of access to competent medical care. Furthermore, intersex people face medical pathologization that results in unnecessary surgeries on intersex infants and children (often without parental knowledge or consent), psychological therapy, and other medically unnecessary treatments.¹⁶

Since the early 1990s, intersex adults in the U.S. have worked to shed light on the harmful medical treatment they received as children that resulted in sterility, ongoing pain, scarring, loss of sensation and function, as well as depression. In addition, groups of parents have called for more research and advocated for models of care that account for the experiences of intersex children and their families. Although intersex issues are not frequently thought of under the LGBTQ umbrella within the United States, many of the Global South organizations we track identify as LGBTI organizations. In 2014, the United Nations condemned irreversible genital procedures performed on intersex children as physically and psychologically damaging.

Despite this promising progress, there is still much to do to ensure adequate legal protections for intersex children and adults, including advocating for changes to healthcare policies, as well as public education efforts to shift cultural attitudes towards intersex people. The good news is that funders have a myriad of opportunities to invest in the work of intersex communities to improve the lives of all intersex people.

Between 2011 and 2013, funding for Intersex issues totaled just under \$600,000. This is a negligible amount compared to both the \$373.5 million granted to all LGBTQI issues and to the \$155.5 billion granted by all of philanthropy during the same period. In contrast to most LGBTQ funding, less than thirty percent of intersex funding comes from LGBTQ private foundations or LGBTQ public foundations. (Whereas, nearly 40 percent of all LGBTQ funding comes from either an LGBTQ private foundation or LGBTQ public foundation.) Over a third of all intersex funding comes from the top funder, Open Society Foundations.

About thirty percent of intersex funding supported domestic work via organizations like Advocates for Informed Choice. Sixty-eight percent of funding for intersex work went to organizations based outside the U.S., primarily in the Global South. Seventy-seven percent of intersex funding supported advocacy work, nearly 30 percent supported public education, and 10 percent supported community organizing.

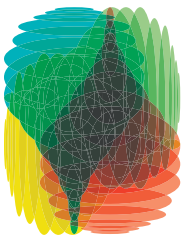
¹⁶ "The State of Trans* and Intersex Organizing: A case for increased support for growing but under-funded movements for human rights", American Jewish World Service and GATE, 2014

TOP 10 U.S. FUNDERS OF INTERSEX ISSUES, 2011 – 2013

		GRANT AMOUNT	NUMBER OF GRANTS
1.	Open Society Foundations (New York, NY)	\$212,701	4
2.	Anonymous (Various Locations)	\$135,000	2
3.	American Jewish World Service (New York, NY)	\$128,000	4
4.	Liberty Hill Foundation (Los Angeles, CA)	\$35,000	1
5.	Arcus Foundation (New York, NY)	\$25,000	1
6.	Small Change Foundation (San Francisco, CA)	\$20,000	2
7.	Tides Foundation (San Francisco, CA)	\$15,000	2
8.	Ms. Foundation for Women (New York, NY)	\$15,000	1
9.	Horizons Foundation (San Francisco, CA)	\$5,250	2
10.	Heartland Alliance for Human Needs & Human Rights (Seattle, WA)	\$1,200	2

TOP 5 DOMESTIC AND GLOBAL INTERSEX ISSUES GRANTEES, 2011 – 2013

		GRANT AMOUNT	NUMBER OF GRANTS
1.	SIPD (Support Initiative for People with atypical sex Development) (Kampala, Uganda)	\$280,701	7
2.	Advocates for Informed Choice (Cotati, CA)	\$175,450	9
3.	Anonymous (Various Locations)	\$95,000	2
4.	Jinsiangu (Unspecified Location)	\$25,000	1
5.	Accord Alliance (San Francisco, CA)	\$15,000	2



OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUNDERS

This report is intended as an initial assessment of the state of foundation funding for transgender communities, as a complement to other research and community scans on transgender communities. The data and trends highlighted in this report point to several key opportunities for funders interested in improving the well-being of transgender communities:



1) Support a diverse ecology of transgender organizations.

The ecology of transgender organizations is uneven and relatively small. Only a handful of transgender organizations have annual budgets of more than \$500,000. The organizational infrastructure varies significantly by country, state, and city. Some large cities may have several transgender organizations, each addressing a different need (e.g., legal services, criminalization, healthcare), while in many places a single grassroots group is doing its best to address all the needs of trans communities in an entire city, state, region, or country. Funders have an opportunity to strengthen the ecology of transgender organizations by supporting and strengthening groups of varying types and sizes. Transgender communities will benefit from a richer ecology of organizations representing a variety of strategies, issue expertise, budget size, and geographic focus.



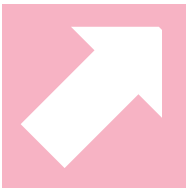
2) Build the capacity of grassroots transgender groups working at the local level.

A growing number of transgender groups are working at the grassroots level to advocate for gender identity rights and to provide services ranging from peer support groups to legal assistance. In only its second year, the Trans Justice Funding Project has identified dozens of transgender groups in the U.S.— some incorporated with 501(c)(3) status, while others are informal groups that don't have nonprofit status. These groups are doing invaluable work, though most have no staff and many are new to fundraising and resource development. Funders have an opportunity to build capacity of these community assets. It is important to note that funders doing capacity-building work may need to adjust measures of success and impact, especially when working with groups that are grassroots, transgender-led and working in hostile or isolated climates.



3) Provide support for increasing transgender cultural competence of mainstream service providers and systems.

Transgender people often face difficulties accessing a range of services, from healthcare to government assistance, due to lack of awareness and competency in many mainstream service providers and systems. Funders have an opportunity to support training programs and partnerships that build the capacity of service providers to effectively serve transgender communities. This is particularly important in rural areas, where people are less likely to have access to trans-specific programs and services.



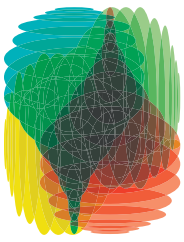
4) Nurture transgender participation in philanthropy at all levels.

There is a long history of transgender people giving generously (see page 12), but mainstream organized philanthropy has also excluded transgender people in a number of ways. We have identified fewer than 10 out transgender staffers employed at foundations, and many foundations still do not include gender identity in their nondiscrimination policies. Foundations and other institutional funders have an opportunity to improve their own inclusiveness of transgender communities, and to develop programs that build a pipeline of transgender leaders in philanthropy. There is potential to increase engagement of transgender and allied donors in supporting trans communities, through projects such as giving circles and donor convenings.



5) Support efforts to improve data collection on gender identity.

Many federal programs and major surveys do not collect data on gender identity. This lack of data has made it difficult to identify and fully understand the unique needs of transgender communities. Funders have an opportunity to support researchers and data collection agencies to integrate gender identity into ongoing data collection efforts. The philanthropic sector also has the potential to improve its own data collection on transgender communities, by including questions about gender identity in assessments of board and staff diversity and in data on populations served by grantees.



FIRST STEPS:

10 WAYS TO INCREASE TRANS INCLUSIVENESS AT YOUR FOUNDATION

1. Provide a training on trans issues for your staff and/or board.

Funders for LGBTQ Issues is happy to provide this.

2. Learn about trans issues by reading reports and other resources.

3. Make sure that your own non-discrimination policies explicitly include protections for gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation.

Take steps to ensure your own employee health insurance coverage and other benefits are fully inclusive and do not include discriminatory exclusions for trans employees.

4. Include gender identity in your own data collection on your board and staff demographics and on the populations served by your grantees.

5. Find out about trans organizations in your region or issue area and reach out to learn more about their work.

6. Share your requests for proposals with eligible trans organizations that match your program priorities.

7. Conduct outreach to trans communities in your recruitment for staff positions, your board, and committees.

Note in job postings that trans people are among the communities that you encourage to apply — it sends a signal that you're open!

8. Ask your fellow funders at peer institutions if they have looked at how to be inclusive of trans communities.

9. Require grantees include gender identity and gender expression in their non-discrimination policies too.

10. Reach out to the Trans Funding Working Group for advice and assistance in best meeting the needs of trans communities through your funding.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

GENDER IDENTITY is one's internal, deeply-held sense of being female, male, or something else. Everyone has a gender identity.

TRANSGENDER people (or **TRANS** people) are people whose gender identity is different from the sex they were assigned at birth. Transgender women are people who were assigned male at birth and identify as female. Transgender men are people who were assigned female at birth and identify as male.

GENDER EXPRESSION is one's external characteristics such as dress, mannerisms, and social interactions that are perceived as masculine or feminine. A person's gender expression is often closely tied to their gender identity.

GENDER NON-CONFORMING people have, or are perceived to have, gender expressions that do not conform to traditional or societal expectations.

GENDERQUEER people do not categorically identify as either female or male.

TRANSITION-RELATED HEALTHCARE is care that some transgender people undergo as part of their gender transition. Transition is different for everyone and may involve social transition, such as coming out, changing one's name and preferred pronouns. Transition may also involve medical care such as undergoing hormone replacement therapy and/or surgeries.

INTERSEX is a general term used for a variety of conditions in which a person is born with a reproductive or sexual anatomy that doesn't seem to fit the typical definitions of female or male.¹⁷

17 Intersex Society of North America, *What is intersex?* Available at http://www.isna.org/faq/what_is_intersex

METHODOLOGY

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

This report specifically focuses on funding by U.S. foundations for domestic and global transgender and intersex issues. It captures grants made to support organizations, as well as programs and projects that focus on trans or intersex issues within larger institutions. Grants made to benefit gender non-conforming and genderqueer communities are also included. The data does not include grants to organizations or projects that are generally inclusive of trans or intersex populations unless they explicitly target transgender or intersex communities, or address a trans or intersex issue. For example, a grant awarded to a service provider to serve homeless youth, open and welcoming to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth, would not have been included in the data. If that same service provider was funded to launch a homeless youth program specifically targeting and addressing the needs of transgender youth, then the grant would have been included.

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to our Trans Funding Working Group, who guided the development of this report and provided helpful feedback to early drafts. We would also like to acknowledge the Co-Chairs of this committee, Rye Young and Rebecca Fox, who provided invaluable leadership and guidance to the committee.

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MISSION

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

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