

# 2024 LGBTQ COMMUNITY CENTER SURVEY REPORT

*The Impact and Infrastructure of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual,  
Transgender, and Queer Community Centers*

October 2024



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### CenterLink: The Community of LGBTQ Centers

CenterLink strengthens, supports, and connects LGBTQ community centers. Founded in 1994, CenterLink plays an important role in addressing the challenges centers face by helping them to improve their organizational and service delivery capacity, access public resources and engage their regional communities in the grassroots social justice movement. For more information, visit [www.lgbtqcenters.org](http://www.lgbtqcenters.org).

### Movement Advancement Project

MAP's mission is to provide independent and rigorous research, insight, and communications that help speed equality and opportunity for all people. MAP works to ensure that all people have a fair chance to pursue health and happiness, earn a living, take care of the ones they love, be safe in their communities, and participate in civic life. For more information, visit [www.mapresearch.org](http://www.mapresearch.org).

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**Disclaimer:** The opinions expressed in this report reflect the best judgment of CenterLink and MAP based on analysis of data collected from participating LGBTQ community centers. These opinions do not necessarily reflect the views of our funders, CenterLink members, or other organizations. Additionally, some quotes from participating centers may be lightly edited for clarity or length.

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Notes on Language

Not all participating centers—even those who fully completed the survey—answered every question; therefore, we often refer to “responding centers” to indicate that an analysis reflects only the centers that responded to a particular question, rather than all participating centers.

In many cases, centers are separated into two categories: “small” centers with expense budgets of less than \$250,000; and “large” or “big” centers with expense budgets of \$250,000 or more. This is the first iteration of this report series to have updated the budget cut-off amount. In prior reports the cut off was \$150,000. The budget threshold exists to highlight a significant turning point in center capacity, as centers above this budget are significantly different than centers at or below this budget across nearly every dimension, including staff size and pay, programs, and more. MAP and CenterLink decided to raise the threshold this year for a number of reasons, including inflation and other costs for staffing, programming, and more have grown in the years since the \$150,000 threshold was first established. In a retrospective analysis of the 2022 report data, we found that at the lower \$150,000 threshold, many centers that were categorized as larger centers nonetheless had key characteristics of smaller budget centers, such as having few or no paid staff. With the adjustment to \$250,000 as the minimum budget for larger centers, none of the large centers were entirely volunteer-run, and fewer of them had five or less paid staff.

Finally, because the Los Angeles LGBT Center is so large compared to the rest of the center cohort—with a 2024 budget of over \$176 million, compared to an average \$2.7 million budget among other big centers—it is sometimes excluded from report analyses so as to not skew the results, and we note where this is the case.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2024 LGBTQ Community Center Survey Report is the latest installment in a biennial survey series of LGBTQ community centers across the United States, which began in 2008. This joint report by the Movement Advancement Project (MAP) and CenterLink presents findings from the ninth study in the series.

This report shows that, across the country, LGBTQ centers are vital anchors for local communities, providing both LGBTQ and non-LGBTQ people with critical resources, services, and programs, and bolstering local economies with thousands of jobs and volunteer opportunities. Also, because they tend to be locally rooted, LGBTQ centers also play a crucial role in the broader LGBTQ movement, offering an invaluable link between LGBTQ people and local, state, and national efforts to advance LGBTQ equality and meet the needs of LGBTQ people and their families—especially in recent years’ escalating political attacks on LGBTQ people.

The 2024 report highlights the centers’ vital contributions, including strengthening communities across the country and responding adeptly to immediate needs and lasting structural challenges. This year’s report also underscores persistent and emerging challenges, including rising threats to safety and security in an increasingly hostile political and legislative climate.

## Participating Centers

Overall, **199 LGBTQ community centers participated in this year’s survey, representing 42 states, DC, and Puerto Rico.** See *Figure 1* for a map or Appendix B for a list of participating centers.

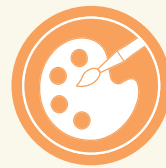
In this year’s survey, 34% of responding centers were small budget centers (with 2024 budgets of less than \$250,000), and 66% were large budget centers (with budgets of \$250,000 or more). The largest portion of small centers operates in the South, while the largest share of big centers operates in the West.

## Programs & Services



### People Served

- **LGBTQ community centers collectively serve over 58,700 people each week, or over 3 million people per year.** Further, they refer nearly 14,800 individuals per week, or about 770,000 people per year, to other agencies or providers, such as LGBTQ-friendly medical providers, lawyers, or businesses.
- **Many responding centers primarily serve people and communities that are historically under-resourced and under-served.** Among centers reporting each type of demographic data, over half of centers state that a majority of the people they serve are low-income (64% of centers). Over one-third of centers primarily serve people of color (36%). Additionally, 29% of centers say the majority of people they serve are transgender people, 26% primarily serve young people under the age of 18, and 20% of centers primarily serve people who live in rural areas.



### Programs

- **Centers offer tailored programs and services that reflect the diversity of both the LGBTQ community and the local community.** Most centers offer programming specifically tailored to transgender and gender-diverse people (90% of centers), LGBTQ young adults ages 18-24 (75%), low-income LGBTQ people (71%), parents of LGBTQ youth (70%), LGBTQ youth under 18 (67%), and LGBTQ people of color (66%), among others. Other programming targeted LGBTQ older adults, people living with HIV, LGBTQ people in rural areas, people in recovery, formerly incarcerated people, and LGBTQ youth in the child welfare system or juvenile justice system, and many others.
- **Centers offer many types of programs to address the diverse needs, experiences, and interests of the people and communities they serve.** For example:
  - 97% of centers offer **social, recreational, and community** programs, such as social groups, game

clubs, youth drop-ins, mentoring programs, exercise classes, outdoor recreation activities, and more.

- 95% of centers offer **informational and educational** programs like an LGBTQ speakers' bureau, educator support or outreach, resume building and career support, financial literacy training, GED and/or continuing education classes, and more.
- 95% of centers offer **arts and cultural** programs such as film festivals or screenings, art galleries or display spaces, and beyond.
- 86% of centers offer **basic needs** services, such as a food pantry, clothing swaps, social work assistance, direct cash support, housing services, and reentry support for formerly incarcerated people, among other programs.
- 83% of centers offer **legal services**, like legal aid clinics or workshops (e.g., name change or gender marker clinics, Know Your Rights legal education), hate crimes reporting, immigration support, and more.
- **Centers strive to make their programs and services accessible.** Overall, 73% of centers offer at least some programs or services online, and 68% of centers offer access measures such as captions, interpreters, or digital or large print materials for at least some of their programs. Additionally, nearly half (45%) of centers offer services in a language other than English, with Spanish and American Sign Language as the most frequently offered languages.



## Health & Wellness Services

- **The majority (66%) of LGBTQ community centers directly provide physical health, mental health, and/or anti-violence services or programs—**and this number jumps to 95% of centers when including those that provide referrals to LGBTQ-friendly health providers.
  - Over half (55%) of centers directly provide **mental health services**, which can include clinical therapy, peer-led support groups, substance use recovery programs, and psychiatric services. Including referrals, this jumps to 94% of centers.

- Over one-quarter (25%) of centers directly provide **physical health services**, such as HIV or STI testing or treatment, PrEP, contraception, addiction or recovery care, gender-affirming hormone therapy, primary care, and more. Including referrals, this jumps to 91% of centers.
- Just under one-fifth (17%) of centers directly provide **anti-violence programs or services**, such as assisting survivors with legal or medical processes, hate crime prevention or community education, hate crime response services, emergency shelter assistance, and more. Including referrals, this jumps to 83% of centers.
- **In 2023 alone, centers provided health services to over 81,500 people across 80 centers, though these numbers are a minimum estimate.** Another 25 centers which do offer direct health services did not provide data on the number of individuals they served. This figure also does not include the many referrals that centers made to other care providers.



## Computer Resources

- **Half of centers (50%) offer computer resources or services to the public**, including 15% of all centers offering these resources through the David Bohnett CyberCenter Program. In 2023, computer resources at responding centers were used by over 1,200 people every week, or nearly 62,000 people over the year.
- Among centers offering computer resources:
  - 78% say demand for these resources has remained steady or increased over the past two years.
  - 67% offer computer training classes, services, or assistance, such as software-specific training (e.g., Excel, Photoshop) or support with job searches, schoolwork, and more.
- **The most frequent uses of computer resources are job searches and career-related uses; social services applications (e.g. housing, food stamps, etc.); and schoolwork and education.**



## Advocacy & Civic Engagement

- **Nearly all (92%) centers engage in advocacy, public policy, or civic engagement activities** across a wide range of issues and areas. Nearly all centers work in advocacy or civic engagement **at the local level (97% of centers) and state level (84%)**, and two-fifths (40%) also engage at the national or federal level.
- **More than half (53%) of all centers engage in voter registration efforts**, and 42% participate in get-out-the-vote drives. Six percent (6%) of centers also serve as a polling location for elections.
- While centers advocate on a wide range of issues and civic engagement efforts, **more than one-third (34%) of all centers specifically mentioned anti-transgender legislation or other transgender issues as their number one advocacy priority**, reflecting the increasingly hostile political and legislative landscape today.

## Threats to Security & Safety



### Threats & Harassment

- Unfortunately, anti-LGBTQ violence, rhetoric, and legislative attacks are again on the rise, and this has affected LGBTQ community centers as well as LGBTQ individuals across the country. **Overall, 73% of LGBTQ centers reported they had experienced anti-LGBTQ threats or harassment over the past two years.**
- A majority of centers said they had experienced these threats or harassment offline (63% of centers) as well as online (58%). Almost half of centers (47%) said they had experienced both online and offline harassment in the past two years.
- Numerous centers mentioned in open-ended comments that these threats or harassment were specifically in response to anti-LGBTQ politics or rhetoric (77%), transgender-related events or programming (50%), and youth-related programming (42%), again reflecting the current political environment and its targeted attacks on LGBTQ, and specifically transgender youth.

## Center Capacity



### Center Staff, Volunteers, and Board

- In just 2023, **roughly 11,600 people volunteered over 421,000 hours at responding community centers**, helping centers with and without paid staff to significantly expand their reach and impact.
- **Overall, 84% of responding centers employ paid staff, providing jobs to 3,100 people (with another 300 currently open positions)** across 41 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. Centers with paid staff provide an average of 17 paid positions to their local community.<sup>i</sup>
- **However, more than half (48%) of all LGBTQ community centers remain thinly staffed, despite the vital programs and services they provide:** 31% of centers currently have five or fewer paid staff, and 17% have no paid staff whatsoever, relying exclusively on volunteers. This is especially true for small budget centers, 95% of whom have five or fewer paid staff (44%) or no paid staff (51%). In contrast, 25% of big centers have five or fewer staff and no big centers were solely volunteer-run.
- **The staff at LGBTQ centers are diverse, frequently mirroring the communities they serve.** Across centers that reported this information, a majority of all center staff (63%) and of all senior staff (52%) are people of color, while 40% of executive directors are people of color. Notably, LGBTQ community centers employ many transgender people, with one in five (20%) paid staff and 24% of executive directors at responding centers identifying as transgender.<sup>ii</sup>
- Among centers that provided demographic data about board members' race and ethnicity, **more than one in five (35%) of LGBTQ center board members nationwide are people of color.** Among reporting centers, 10% of all board members are transgender.

<sup>i</sup> This average includes open positions and excludes the outlier Los Angeles LGBT Center, with a staff of over 700. Including the Los Angeles LGBT Center, centers with paid staff have an average of 22 positions.

<sup>ii</sup> For comparison, according to the [Williams Institute](#) (2022), an estimated 0.52% of the U.S. adult population—or roughly one in every 200 adults—is transgender.



## Finances

- **The financial realities of LGBTQ community centers vary greatly.** Over one-third (34%) of responding centers are “small” centers (annual budgets of less than \$250,000), and the remaining 66% of centers are “big” centers (budgets of \$250,000 or more). Small and big centers vary widely across nearly every measure, including facilities, staff, programming, and more.
- **Centers reported a collective 2024 budget of over \$366 million across all centers**, or over \$290 million excluding one outlier center. **However, 98% of that collective budget belongs to big centers.** Responding big centers report a collective budget of \$285 million (not including one outlier center) and an average budget of \$2.7 million (not including one outlier).<sup>iii</sup> In contrast, responding small budget centers report a collective budget of \$5.2 million and an average budget of \$97,800.
- **Big and small budget centers draw funding from different sources.** For large budget centers, government grants comprised the largest share of 2023 revenue, while small centers most frequently reported that individual contributions were their main source of revenue.

out of five (39%) for HIV and STI services, over one in three (34%) for community development, and over one in four (26%) for supporting older LGBTQ people, among other grant purposes.

- **Government grants are a key source of revenue for LGBTQ community centers:** among all responding centers, over a quarter (28%) said that government grants were their number one source of revenue. This is especially true for large budget centers, among whom over two in five (41%) large budget centers reported that government grant funding was their number one source of revenue.
- Despite the importance of government grants to both centers and the local communities they serve, the majority of centers report that both the grant application and grant reporting processes are **significant obstacles to accessing these grants.**



## Facilities and Accessibility

- **Nearly nine in ten (87%) responding centers have a dedicated physical space**, with 10% lacking any physical space and another 3% in some other kind of arrangement, such as drop-in offerings in other groups’ spaces. Small budget centers are more likely to lack a physical space.
- **Centers strive to make their physical space available**, with 69% of centers with space open at least some evening hours and 42% open at least some weekend hours. Centers with physical space are currently open an average of 35 hours per week.
- **Centers also strive to make their buildings accessible**, though there remains room for improvement. Overall, 90% of centers with space report having accessible restrooms, 83% provide clear paths of travel within the building, and 82% offer accessible entrances and exits. Nearly two in three centers (65%) have designated accessible parking spaces, and 64% offer natural and/or adjustable lighting.



## Government Grants

- Grants from federal, state, or local governments allow centers to provide vital programs and services not only to LGBTQ people, but to local communities across the country. **Overall, over six in ten (64%) responding LGBTQ community centers currently receive government grants**, covering over 500 grants and totaling more than \$117 million.
- **Centers use these grants to provide vital services to local communities, particularly around health, youth, elders, and community development.** Looking at the purposes of grants to each center, more than half of responding centers (52%) received grants to support LGBTQ youth, over half got grants for providing mental health services (52%), nearly two

<sup>iii</sup> Including the outlier, Los Angeles Community Center, bigger budget centers have collective budget over \$461 million, and an average budget of \$4.4 million.

## Major Challenges and Opportunities

- When asked, centers highlighted numerous challenges in serving their communities, as indicated throughout this report:
- **Overall Challenges.** The increase in anti-LGBTQ legislation and rhetoric over the last several years is creating challenges for many community centers, including strains of safety and security, staff, and impacts on center programs and services. Centers have shown tremendous responsiveness to this political climate in both their services and their operations despite the obstacles that hostile policies are creating. Nevertheless, centers are reporting negative impacts on the ability to provide certain health services, lower non-health program attendance, and other effects on their operations. In addition to community centers, LGBTQ people themselves experience the harms of the discriminatory policies and harsh discourse, which underscores that the need for the vital role LGBTQ centers play in their communities is in fact increasing.
- **Threats to Safety and Security.** The overwhelming majority (73%) of responding community centers reported that in the past two years they have experienced some manner of anti-LGBTQ threats or harassment, whether online, offline, or both. Moreover,

numerous centers reported that these threats targeted their transgender-related events or programming, drag events, and youth-focused programs. This is a chilling reflection of the impact that the political and legislative attacks on LGBTQ people generally, and especially on transgender youth is having on the ability of centers to do their vital work.

- **Staff Capacity.** There is an urgent need for significant and sustained financial investment in community centers. Centers reported on obstacles to engaging in advocacy, pursuing government grants, offering computer resources, and more. In each case, centers reported time and again that their primary obstacles included limited staff capacity and finances. Centers must be robustly funded for their work and their operational needs, including support for their staff.

However, the report finds **clear opportunities** to support the vital work that LGBTQ community centers provide. Given the critical role of LGBTQ community centers, CenterLink and MAP recommend that individuals, communities, funders and foundations, governments, and the LGBTQ movement prioritize giving these centers the additional support and assistance needed to grow and sustain their work—work that is needed now more than ever.



**Figure 1: Participating LGBTQ Community Centers Serve the Residents of 42 States, DC, and Puerto Rico**  
Number of participating centers in each state (n=199)



## INTRODUCTION

LGBTQ community centers play a vital role for both LGBTQ people and local communities nationwide. All across the United States, there are places where a local LGBTQ community center may be the lone resource for LGBTQ people and allies to find community, access affirming and inclusive health care, participate in community social and cultural programs, or even receive support accessing essential services like food, clothing, and housing assistance. These centers are also key stakeholders in the LGBTQ movement and provide an invaluable link between LGBTQ people and local, state, and national efforts to achieve LGBTQ equality.

The 2024 LGBTQ Community Center Survey is the ninth biennial survey of LGBTQ community centers across the country.<sup>a</sup> MAP and CenterLink originally developed the survey with input from community center senior management, LGBTQ funders, and national partners, and it was first conducted in 2008. Each subsequent iteration is improved based on feedback from participating centers in previous surveys and their newly developing experiences and challenges.

The series of reports based on the survey provides a detailed analysis of participating LGBTQ community centers' **programs and services**, including key communities served; centers' **capacity**, including staffing, boards of directors, and finances; and **major challenges and opportunities**. This year, the report expands on the 2022 report's initial examination of **threats to centers' safety and security**, such as harassment and vandalism.

Nearly 200 community centers participated in the survey this year. Overall, participating centers report serving over 3 million people in the past year alone. By providing both LGBTQ and non-LGBTQ people with essential resources, services, and programs, community centers make deep and lasting contributions to local communities. Centers are also an important part of local economies, providing thousands of jobs and volunteer opportunities along with countless programs and services.

This 2024 report spotlights the important contributions that centers make to the people and the local communities they serve across the United States. Centers do this work amidst an increasingly hostile political landscape for LGBTQ communities and in the face of challenges both old and new. This highlights the ongoing and urgent need for dedicated funding and support of LGBTQ community centers nationwide.

## PARTICIPATING CENTERS

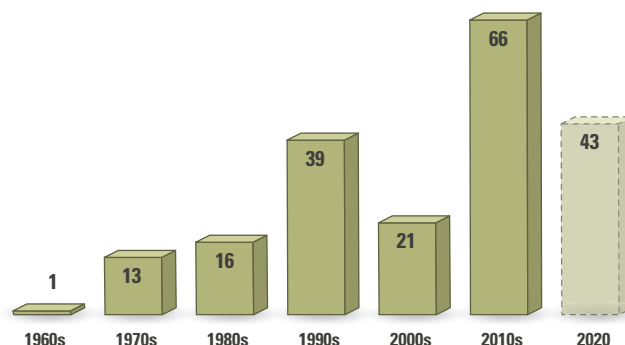
In July 2024, MAP and CenterLink distributed the online survey to 301 LGBTQ community centers with roots in 48 states, the District of Columbia (DC), and Puerto Rico.<sup>b</sup> The survey was in the field for roughly one month, with repeated outreach throughout that timeframe in order to recruit the greatest number of participants.

*Figure 1* on the previous page shows that **199 centers participated in the survey, representing 42 states, DC, and Puerto Rico.**<sup>c</sup> This reflects a 61% participation rate, and with 174 centers fully completing the survey, a 58% completion rate. See *Appendix B* for a list of participating centers.

Since the 1960s, the number of LGBTQ community centers continues to grow. While in recent years many have expressed concern about the declining number of LGBTQ-specific spaces, *Figure 2* shows that **more LGBTQ centers were founded in the 2010s than in any other decade so far**, and further that another 43 new centers have formed since 2020 alone.

Among the 199 participating centers, one was newly forming and not yet open to the public or providing services, and nine centers did not provide their budget. Of the remaining 189, **34% were small centers (budgets less than \$250,000) and 66% were big centers (budgets of \$250,000 or more)**. For more information on this distinction, see *Notes on Language* on the Table of Contents page.

**Figure 2: More Centers Were Founded in the 2010s Than Any Other Decade So Far**  
Number of participating centers founded in each decade (n=199)



<sup>a</sup> Because the centers that participate in the survey vary from year to year, readers should not draw comparisons between the findings of this report and past years' reports.

<sup>b</sup> Unrepresented states were Iowa and North Dakota.

<sup>c</sup> States that were represented in the original sample but whose centers did not participate in the survey were Alaska, Hawai'i, Kansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

# GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF CENTERS

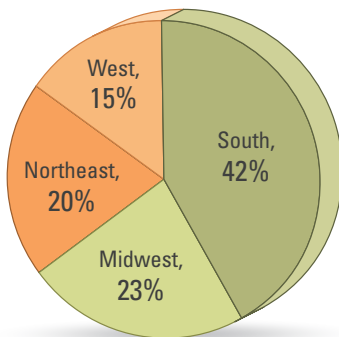
## STATES AND REGIONS VARY IN THEIR NUMBER OF SMALL VS. BIG BUDGET CENTERS

# of participating centers (n=189) in each state

### SMALL CENTERS

with budgets of **\$250k or less**  
(n=65)

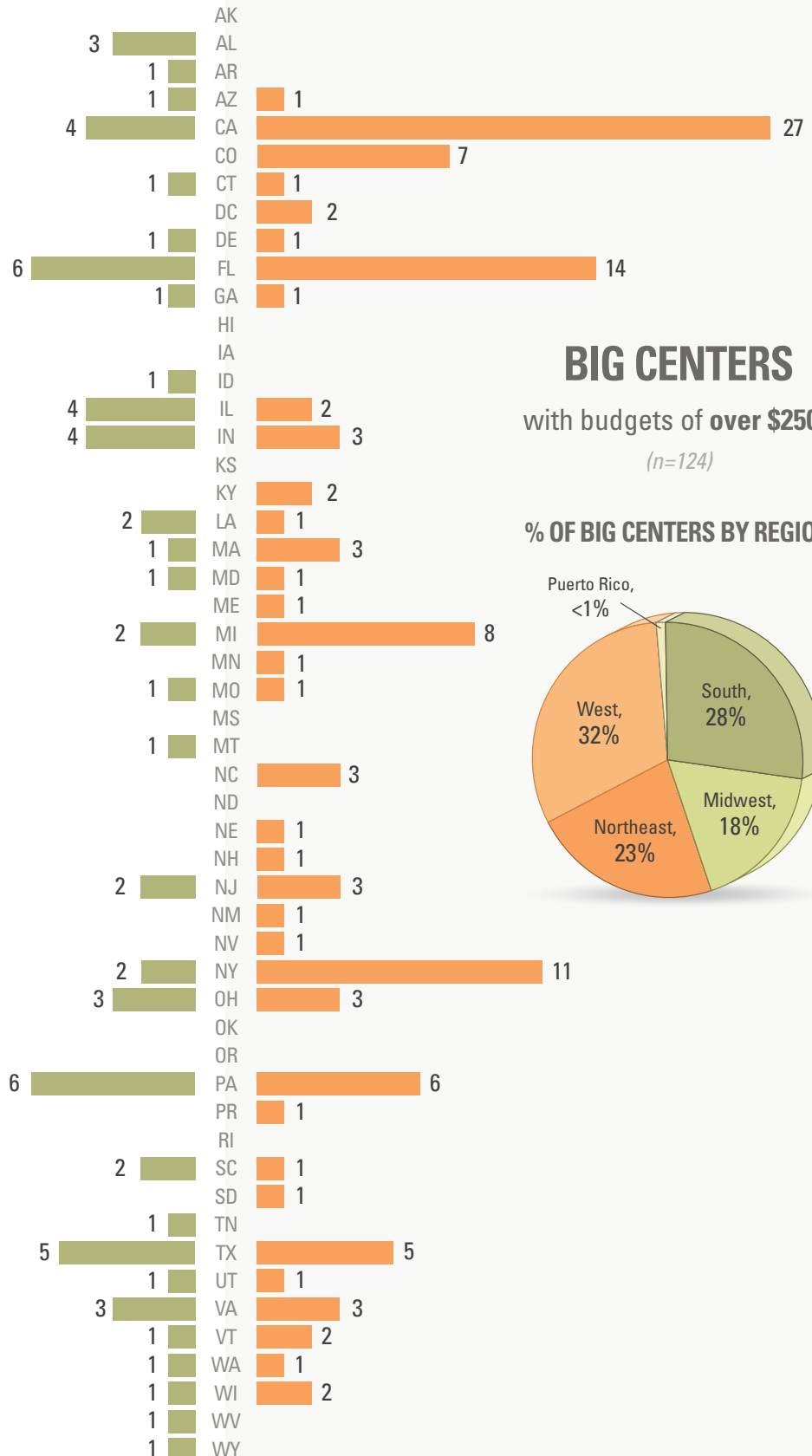
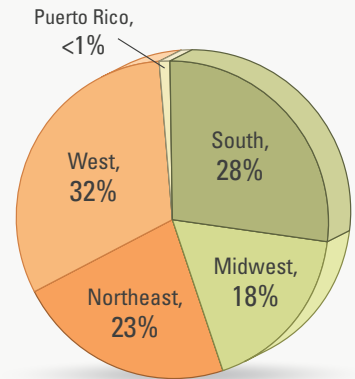
#### % OF SMALL CENTERS BY REGION



### BIG CENTERS

with budgets of **over \$250k**  
(n=124)

#### % OF BIG CENTERS BY REGION



Note: Regions as defined by U.S. Census Bureau. Nine centers did not report their budget size, and another one was newly forming, so are excluded from this figure. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

The infographic on the previous page shows that small centers operate in 31 states, and that big centers operate in 37 states, Washington DC, and Puerto Rico. Overall, **the largest share of small centers operates in the South (42%), while the largest share of big centers operates in the West (32% of big centers)**. As discussed in the next section, small centers are also more likely to primarily serve those in rural areas.

## PROGRAMS & SERVICES

LGBTQ centers are an anchor for local communities. LGBTQ centers serve tens of thousands of people every week and provide vital, diverse programs and services that reflect the diverse communities they serve, including along lines of race, ethnicity, age, income, gender, geography, and more. Centers also provide much-needed, culturally competent and affirming health and wellness services, ranging from mental health care and support groups to substance use and recovery programs and anti-violence services like hate crimes prevention or support for survivors of intimate partner violence.

LGBTQ centers further provide computer resources that help individuals with career development, schoolwork, connection, and accessing LGBTQ-specific information—particularly important in a political environment that is increasingly attempting to censor or restrict access to such information. Finally, centers are also active and diligent advocates, working to improve policy and civic engagement in communities nationwide.

### People Served



Overall, **responding LGBTQ community centers (n=176) collectively serve roughly 58,700 people each week, or over 3 million people per year**, as shown in the infographic on page 4. Centers also refer nearly 14,800 individuals per week, or roughly 766,000 people per year, to other agencies or providers, such as LGBTQ-friendly medical providers, lawyers, or businesses.

**Geographically, the large majority (80%) of participating centers primarily serve people from their local community** (whether their immediate town, county, or multi-county region), as shown in *Figure 3*.

**Demographically, the majority of responding centers primarily serve people and communities that**

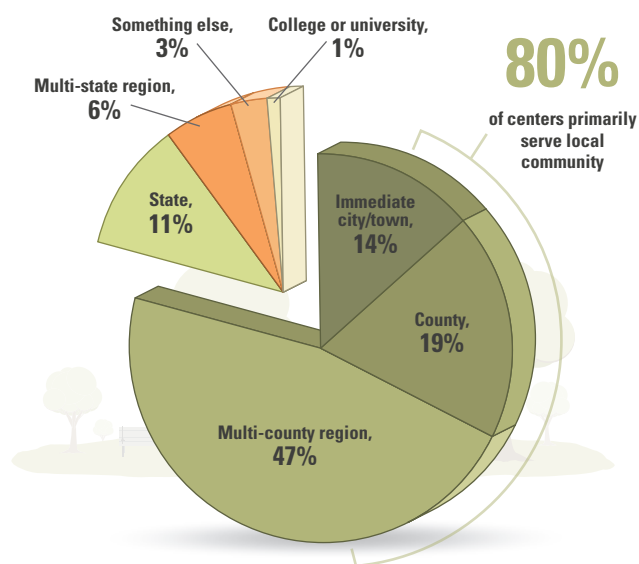
**are historically under-resourced and under-served**, as shown in the infographic on page 4. For example, among centers that reported each type of demographic data, over half of centers report that a majority of the people they serve are low-income (64% of centers), and more than two in three centers said that the majority of people they serve are people of color (36%).

As shown on page 4, small budget centers are more likely to primarily serve transgender people, and people living in rural areas. Big budget centers are slightly more likely to primarily serve low-income people and youth under 18, and significantly more likely to primarily serve people of color. Both budget sizes are roughly equally likely to primarily serve young people.

Taken together, these datapoints illustrate how LGBTQ community centers provide vital resources, including to community members who may be especially in need of welcoming, competent services and gathering spaces.

LGBTQ community centers collectively served over  
**3 MILLION PEOPLE**  
 in 2023 alone.

**Figure 3: Nearly 8 in 10 Centers Primarily Serve their Local Town or Counties**  
 % of participating centers (n=196)



Note: may not sum to 100% due to rounding.



# PEOPLE SERVED BY LGBTQ COMMUNITY CENTERS

58,700

CLIENTS PER WEEK IN 2023



95%  
OF CENTERS

said this was the same or higher  
than the previous year



14,800

REFERRALS PER WEEK IN 2023



97%  
OF CENTERS

said this was the same or higher  
than the previous year

## CENTERS SERVE MANY UNDER-SERVED COMMUNITIES

Among centers that reported each type of client demographic data

64%

OF CENTERS

Majority of people  
served are  
low income

60%

OF SMALL CENTERS

66%

OF BIG CENTERS

36%

OF CENTERS

Majority of people  
served are  
people of color

18%

OF SMALL CENTERS

44%

OF BIG CENTERS

29%

OF CENTERS

Majority of people  
served are  
transgender

42%

OF SMALL CENTERS

23%

OF BIG CENTERS

26%

OF CENTERS

Majority of people  
served are  
youth (<18)

25%

OF SMALL CENTERS

26%

OF BIG CENTERS

20%

OF CENTERS

Majority of  
people served  
are rural

36%

OF SMALL CENTERS

12%

OF BIG CENTERS

## CENTERS OFFER MANY TAILORED PROGRAMS TO SERVE DIVERSE COMMUNITY NEEDS

% of responding centers (n=174) that offer each type of tailored program

### MOST CENTERS OFFER PROGRAMMING FOR:

Transgender and gender diverse people	90%
LGBTQ young adults ages 18-24	75%
Low-income LGBTQ people	71%
Parents of LGBTQ youth	70%
LGBTQ youth in general (ages <18)	67%
LGBTQ people of color	66%
LGBTQ older adults	58%
LGBTQ parents	51%

### SOME CENTERS OFFER PROGRAMMING FOR:

People living with HIV	47%
Women	47%
LGBTQ people in recovery	44%
LGBTQ people with disabilities	43%
LGBTQ people in rural areas	41%
Bisexual people	41%
Unhoused LGBTQ youth	40%
Unhoused LGBTQ adults	37%
LGBTQ survivors of violence	33%
LGBTQ people of faith	32%
Asexual people	32%

### FEWER CENTERS OFFER PROGRAMMING FOR:

LGBTQ immigrants	28%
LGBTQ youth in the child welfare system	27%
Children of LGBTQ parents	26%
Currently or formerly incarcerated LGBTQ people	21%
LGBTQ military personnel (active duty and/or veterans)	20%
LGBTQ refugees	17%
LGBTQ youth in the juvenile justice system	17%

## Programs & Services (Non-Health)



**Centers tailor their programs and services to reflect the diversity of both the LGBTQ community and of the local communities that centers serve.** For example, and as shown in the infographic on page 4, most centers offer programming for transgender and gender-diverse people, LGBTQ young adults ages 18-24, low-income LGBTQ people, parents of LGBTQ youth and youth themselves, and LGBTQ people of color, among many other specific populations.

**Centers also offer many types of programs and services to address the diverse needs, experiences, and interests of the people and communities they serve.** As detailed in the infographic on page 6, the vast majority of responding centers offer social recreational, and community programs; informational and educational

programs; arts and cultural programs; basic needs and services; and legal services. The majority of centers also provide some kind of physical health, mental health, and/or anti-violence program or service, and these are further discussed in the next section.

**Centers strive to make their programs and services accessible in a variety of ways.** As shown on page 6, 73% of centers offer online options for at least some programs or services,<sup>d</sup> 68% of centers offer access measures such as captions, interpreters, or digital or large print materials, and almost half (45%) of centers offer services in a language other than English. Spanish and American Sign Language (ASL) are the most frequently offered non-English languages, with 38% of centers offering Spanish and 16% offering ASL. Additional languages offered by some centers include Arabic and French.

<sup>d</sup> Notably, in the 2020 survey, only 21% of participating centers said they had at least some online services or programs prior to COVID-19.

### SPOTLIGHT



### Centers Provide for Basic Needs and Help Community Members Connect to Local Resources



#### ***OutReach Inc.—Madison, Wisconsin***

“Our Willma’s Fund program exploded since the pandemic, from helping 20 homeless people per year with \$10,000, to 120 people per year with \$60,000 in grants. ...We have awarded more than \$250,000 to more than 500 clients in that program since 2011.”



#### ***The GLO Center—Springfield, Missouri***

“The GLO Center began serving as a crisis cold weather shelter site on winter nights where the temperature is below freezing.”



#### ***BAGLY Community Center—Boston, Massachusetts***

“BAGLY’s Stabilization & Success (SANDS) Program seeks to reduce mental health disparities and housing and economic insecurity for LGBTQ+ youth and young adults. This program helps participants access services and resources to help them stabilize and learn life skills in order to build their sense of agency and support and address their mental health needs. The program provides free resources that meet young people’s basic needs, including direct financial aid, food, hygiene products, weather-appropriate and gender-affirming clothing, and shelter referrals; highly individualized wraparound services and group workshops and events to help young people.”



#### ***SMYAL—Washington, D.C.***

“Our Street Outreach program works with migrant LGBTQ+ youth. We have had a lot of success working outside the homeless response system getting them housed and employed.”

# LGBTQ CENTER PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

## CENTERS OFFER MANY TYPES OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

% of responding centers (n=172-176) offering each type of program or service

97%

### SOCIAL, RECREATIONAL, & COMMUNITY



such as:

- Social parties or dances
- Transgender and gender-diverse people's social group
- Youth drop-in center, hours, or social group
- Game clubs
- Exercise classes, yoga, or outdoor recreation
- Mentoring program
- Religious/spiritual services
- Intergenerational social group

95%

### INFORMATIONAL & EDUCATIONAL



such as:

- Referrals to local LGBTQ-friendly businesses
- GSA or educator outreach
- Employment and career services (e.g., resume building, job training, job fairs)
- Speakers' bureaus
- Financial literacy/planning training
- Computer literacy training
- GED and/or continuing education

95%

### ARTS & CULTURE



such as:

- LGBTQ library
- Film festivals or screenings
- Art gallery or display space
- Book clubs
- Theater or dance groups
- Choral or instrumental groups

86%

### BASIC NEEDS



such as:

- Food programs (e.g., pantry, hot meals, meal delivery)
- Clothing swap or closet
- Social work assistance
- Direct cash assistance
- Emergency, transitional, or long-term housing
- Reentry support for formerly incarcerated people

83%

### LEGAL SERVICES



such as:

- LGBTQ-friendly legal referrals
- Legal aid clinic or workshops
- Hate crimes reporting
- Legal document preparation
- Immigration support/assistance

## CENTERS WORK TO MAKE THEIR PROGRAMS ACCESSIBLE

% of responding centers (n=171-174)

73%

OF CENTERS

offer programs or services online

68%

OF CENTERS

offer program/service access measures like captions, interpreters, or large print materials

45%

OF CENTERS

offer programs or services in languages other than English

88%

OF CENTERS

offer cultural competency trainings about LGBTQ people and issues

66%

OF CENTERS

organize or co-organize local Pride event(s)





## Center Programs Meet the Needs of Underserved Communities

### *The Equality Crew—Rogers, Arkansas*



"Our Annual Inclusive Prom is always our biggest and most well attended event every year. This event, open to grades 9-12, provides a welcoming and diverse environment for LGBTQ+ youth in our region. To the best of our knowledge, it is the only LGBTQ+ Inclusive Prom for teens in our state and frequently has attendees from across the state and bordering states. As a part of our prom, we collaborate with local hair stylists, makeup artists, and thrift stores to provide hair, makeup, and outfits for free to any prom attendee who needs mutual aid. We also partner with affirming therapists and LCSW's to provide a "sensory lounge" for youth with sensory sensitivities. These affirming mental health professionals are also available for any youth who experiences strong emotions at the event as this often arises for some whom this is their only access to a space where they can be themselves."

### *MiGen Michigan LGBTQ+ Elders Network—Ferndale, Michigan*



"Rainbow Resilience: An Ageless Fashion Affair and the corresponding 'Celebrating Joy' photo installation are one-of-a-kind programs we undertook to center and celebrate our older adults in innovative and diverse ways that allowed folks to explore and express their authentic selves, in some cases for the very first time. Through intergenerational work with LGBTQ+ creatives, event planners, theatre professionals, boutiques and community partners, we worked to recruit and engage models from our older adult community to participate in a fashion show centered on sex positive, joyful aging. The model cohort came together several times prior to the event to explore their authentic selves and to ideate how they wanted to present and feel confident on show day...In conjunction with the fashion show, hosted at the Motown Mansion in Detroit, we also created a photo gallery installation that was on display for two months at the Puttman-Pickett Gallery at Affirmations for two months (including Pride season). These photos are heavily featured in our marketing and promotional efforts as well."

### *colleQTive—San Jose, California*



"We are so proud of our Gender Affirming Care Clinic (GACC), which provides outpatient behavioral health services to transgender and gender diverse (TGD) folks in Santa Clara County. The GACC strives to support folks with gender exploration and congruence, as well as cultivating gender joy. The GACC provides individual, group, relational, and family therapy in-person and virtual; individual and group peer support; psychiatry support for 18+; psychoeducation; resource linkage; and support navigating gender affirming medical interventions, including writing Letters of Support. The GACC serves individuals who are seeking gender affirming behavioral health services; who identify as gender diverse in some way; are age 5 or older; and have Medi-Cal insurance (including Kaiser Medi-Cal) or are uninsured. Gender affirming care drop-in hours are hosted 3 times a week for TGD folks with any insurance!"

### *Time Out Youth—Charlotte, North Carolina*



"I am incredibly proud of our People of Color (POC) youth advisory board that has been in existence for a little over a year. Through this amazing initiative, our POC youth have had leadership opportunities like holding officer level positions on the board, speaking on panels, going on college tours, and helping to ensure that POC youth are centered in all of the work that we do."



## Health & Wellness Services



Across the country, many LGBTQ community centers also serve as health and wellness centers for both LGBTQ people and the broader local community, providing vital programs and services in an environment that is competent and respectful of LGBTQ identities.

As shown on page 10, **two-thirds (66%) of responding LGBTQ community centers offer direct services or programming for physical health, mental health, and/or anti-violence work**—and this number jumps to 95% of centers when including those that provide referrals to LGBTQ-friendly health providers.

The infographic on page 10 also shows that, **in 2023 alone, centers collectively provided health services and programs to over 81,500 people across 80 centers, though these numbers are a minimum estimate.** The number is likely higher given that 35 centers reported they offer some physical health, mental health, or anti-violence program, but did not provide data on the number of people they served in 2023.

Notably, and as shown on page 10, **centers reported a growth in the number of people served in each type of service**, from 2022 to 2023. Centers reported a 25% growth in the number of mental health clients, a 53% growth in the number of physical health clients, and a 64% growth in the number of anti-violence clients. While this growth may reflect a number of factors, the fact that the reported growth is so significant for physical health and anti-violence services may also reflect the hostile political climate and growing anti-LGBTQ rhetoric in state legislatures and news media across the country.

**In general, large budget centers are far more likely than small centers to offer any and each type of health or wellness service**, likely influenced by the cost of such programs. Overall, 76% of large budget centers offer any type of mental health, physical health, or anti-violence service, compared to 45% of small budget centers.

“We are proud of our mental health program, which features an LGBT+ affirming, culturally competent, diverse staff including bilingual therapists fluent in ASL and Spanish. We offer sliding scale so that all of our clients can access therapy regardless of ability to pay. We built the offices of our therapy center with our own hands in 2021 and have provided 1,568 pro bono and low cost sessions since we started.”

*The Welcome Project PA  
Hatboro, Pennsylvania*

“One of our tenant organizations leads de-escalation trainings for our volunteers and tenants. Our public health office also offers health emergency trainings including NARCAN training.”

*Equality Community Center  
Portland, Maine*

“We are working to improve our non-police strategies. In our area that has looked like starting conversations with Veterans for Equality, Big Mama’s Safe House and Act for SA (two local nonprofits focused on non-police-based safety initiatives), the Brown Berets, and other local organizations interested in conflict resolution, violence prevention and response, and de-escalation work.”

*Pride Center San Antonio  
San Antonio, Texas*



## Centers Fill Critical Gaps in Local Communities' Health Care Needs Through a Diverse Array of Offerings

### *Rockland Pride Center—Nyack, New York*



"The Rockland Pride Center partnered with our local hospital to open the only LGBTQ+ healthcare center in the Hudson Valley. The Jacobs Family Pride Wellness Center of Montefiore Nyack Hospital provides gender affirming care, HIV primary care, sexual and reproductive care, and other medical services to people ages 16 and up. It is the only facility in the region that focuses on the unique healthcare needs of LGBTQ+ people. LGBTQ+ people in the region no longer need to travel to New York City for gender affirming and HIV care, which were previously unavailable or of a low quality [in our local area]."

### *The LGBTQ Center of Southern Nevada—Las Vegas, Nevada*



"In 2023, we opened our pharmacy, bringing medicine back into the neighborhood. There is a two-mile radius around The Center with no pharmacy service. Most of the residents in the surrounding area don't have transportation and the heat is brutal here. Providing access to medicine helps the entire community. This year we opened a new health clinic in a separate location. The Wellness Center provides gender affirming care, primary care, HIV services, and will include a pharmacy."

### *San Diego LGBT Community Center—San Diego, California*



"In the last 2 years The San Diego LGBT Community Center has been a pivotal source of support and resources during the MPOX outbreak. The Center provided our facilities for the County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency to provide one of the first MPOX vaccine clinics of its size in San Diego. Since then, our organization has continued to provide additional vaccine clinics, provided news to LGBT people of San Diego, has provided space for those experiencing anxieties about MPOX, and has continued to partner with health care providers to create space for LGBT people to get the services they need. We have also provided specific vaccine events for Latin@x and Black community members."

### *The Frederick Center—Frederick, Maryland*



"As federal funding has continued to decline for HIV-related support and care, The Frederick Center has partnered with the Frederick County Health Department, Maryland Department of Health, and Rural Maryland Council to backfill support services for people living with HIV, including support groups for English and Spanish speaking individuals, light case management, access to at-home testing, intersectional HIV training, and systems navigation."

### *The Center on Colfax—Denver, Colorado*



"The Glass Lawler Mental Health program was launched in September 2023. Through the work of the program director and master's level interns, the program provides individual counseling sessions and support groups at no cost for individuals 18 and older. Individuals can sign up for 12 individual sessions with a counselor. As the sessions near completion, the counselor works with the individual to find continuing services and support. Group offerings include the Coming out Support Group, BIPOC Support Group, Religious Trauma Healing Discussion Group, Bisexual Support Group, and AA Recovery Support Group. The program also provides educational opportunities, wellness programming, and social events."

# HEALTH & ANTI-VIOLENCE SERVICES

66%

OF ALL CENTERS DIRECTLY OFFER  
PHYSICAL HEALTH, MENTAL  
HEALTH, OR ANTI-VIOLENCE  
PROGRAMS OR SERVICES



81,500+  
CLIENTS IN 2023



55%

OF ALL CENTERS OFFER  
MENTAL HEALTH  
SERVICES

## OF CENTERS THAT OFFER MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, PROGRAMS INCLUDE:



46,900+  
CLIENTS IN 2023

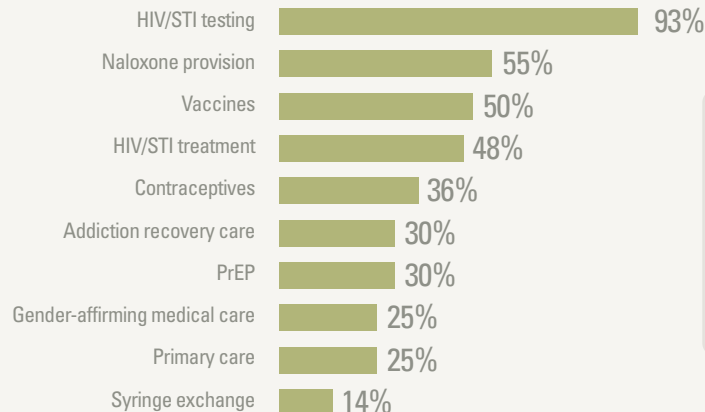
▲ 25%  
CHANGE FROM 2022



25%

OF ALL CENTERS OFFER  
PHYSICAL HEALTH  
SERVICES

## OF CENTERS THAT OFFER PHYSICAL HEALTH SERVICES, PROGRAMS INCLUDE:



31,700+  
CLIENTS IN 2023

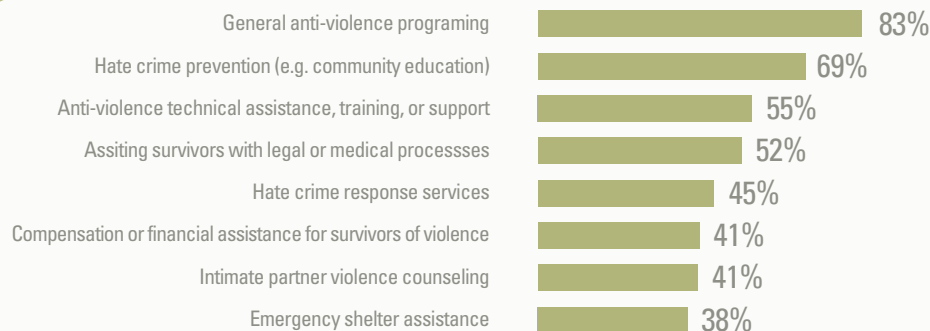
▲ 53%  
CHANGE FROM 2022



17%

OF ALL CENTERS OFFER  
ANTI-VIOLENCE  
SERVICES

## OF CENTERS THAT OFFER ANTI-VIOLENCE SERVICES, PROGRAMS INCLUDE:



2,800+  
CLIENTS IN 2023

▲ 64%  
CHANGE FROM 2022

SOME CENTERS DO NOT DIRECTLY PROVIDE HEALTH SERVICES, BUT THEY DO PROVIDE REFERRALS.  
INCLUDING REFERRALS, THE MAJORITY OF ALL CENTERS OFFER EACH SERVICE:

95% ANY HEALTH OR  
ANTI-VIOLENCE

94% MENTAL  
HEALTH

91% PHYSICAL  
HEALTH

83% ANTI-VIOLENCE

## Computer Resources



As shown on page 13, **half of responding centers (50%) offer computer resources or services** for the people they serve, including 15% of all centers who offer these resources through the David Bohnett CyberCenter Program. More than three in four (79%) centers with computer resources are big budget centers.

Responding centers serve over **1,200 people every week—or over 62,600 people every year**. This is a minimum estimate as five centers with computer resources did not report how many people use the resources.

**The majority (67%) of centers with computer resources offer computer training classes, services, or assistance.** For example, 47% of centers with computer resources offer support with job searches or applications, and 46% offer help with applying online for or navigating social services (such as housing assistance). Nearly one in three (31%) offer support with schoolwork, while 19% offer general computer training, a further 18% offer software-specific training, and a few centers (less than 5% in each case) offer training in coding, artificial intelligence (AI) tools, or graphic design.

**The top three uses of computer resources are for job searches or career-related uses; social services applications and access; and school or education-related uses,** as shown on page 13.

Page 13 shows that **the main obstacles to both providing computer resources and making best use of existing computer resources revolve around limited staff capacity and finances.**

**67%**

of LGBTQ centers with computer resources offer training classes, services, or assistance.

## Advocacy, Policy, & Civic Engagement



LGBTQ community centers play a pivotal role as educators and advocates, pushing for a society that improves the lives of the people they serve. Centers provide helpful and accurate information about LGBTQ people and issues, mobilize people to create change in their communities, and more. The infographic on page 14 shows that **almost all (92%) LGBTQ community centers engage in advocacy, public policy, or civic engagement activities** geared toward improving the lives of the people they serve and their broader community. Nearly all LGBTQ centers that engage in advocacy or civic engagement do so **at the local level (97%) and state level (87%)**, while two in five (40%) advocate at the national or federal level.

As shown on page 14, centers engage in a wide range of advocacy activities. For example, more than half (53%) of all centers engage in voter registration efforts, and 42% participate in get-out-the-vote drives. Five percent (5%) of centers also serve as a polling location for elections.

While centers advocate on a wide range of issues, in open-ended comments, **more than one-third (34%) of all centers specifically mentioned anti-transgender legislation or other transgender issues as their number one priority**, again reflecting the increasingly hostile legislative environment of recent years and the ongoing attacks on transgender people and youth.

The top cited **barriers to engaging in advocacy and civic engagement were lack of staff or staff capacity** (84% of all centers said this was a barrier), followed by a lack of funding (61%), and concerns about backlash or the center's safety and security (29%). That nearly one in three centers cited safety and security concerns as a barrier to advocacy work may be indicative of the heated, and at times violent political climate centers and the broader LGBTQ community are facing.





## Despite Escalating Political Attacks on LGBTQ People, Centers Offer Crucial Safe Spaces, Programming, and Advocacy

### *PRISM—Boca Raton, Florida*



"With attacks against LGBTQ+ youth across the state of Florida, extracurricular programs and clubs will be even more of a safe haven for queer students. The PRISM Student Ambassador Program (P-SAP) is a network of GSAs (Gender and Sexuality Alliances) and other LGBTQ+ student organizations empowering the next generation of leaders. P-SAP connects students in leadership positions in their GSAs through monthly meetings and ensures they are well-equipped to foster safe spaces for queer youth in their educational environments through leadership development, policy education, community engagement, and overall participation in PRISM. To date, student ambassadors have made waves in their communities, from holding clothing drives to writing and passing school board items to increasing student involvement in decision-making in their districts."

### *LGBTQ+ Community Center of Darke County—Greenville, Ohio*



"The increase in political rhetoric over the last several years also led to an increase in the number of LGBTQ people moving out of our area, suicides, addictions and mental health crises. These things led to the opening of our Center and the specific programming we offer: Advocacy (Safe Space Training), Group Programming such as LGBTQ+ Connects and LGBTQ+ Up All Night, Health/Wellness Programming and Leadership Development Programming."

### *Uniting Pride of Champaign County—Champaign, Illinois*



"As we are located in a safe-haven state (Illinois), we have seen a massive influx of people moving here to get away from the places where the worst legislation is being passed and the worst bigotry is being championed and voiced. This has resulted in a massive increase in the amount of people needing our help and engaging in our programs and services. We've also had to consider what kinds of programs and services we offer as we serve people who come here with trauma not experienced by those who've only lived here. We have shifted practices, offerings, and processes as a result of this. We've also had to engage in a more rigorous approach to ensuring this doesn't happen here. We've taken what we've seen in other locations and learned from it. So we get engaged in a very active way when things come here at the low levels of government and community engagement so they stop dead in their tracks at that level and don't get the chance to move up the ranks, like has happened in so many other places."

### *Compass LGBTQ Center—Lake Worth, Florida*



"Over the past three years in Florida, there has been a noticeable shift in the political climate concerning LGBTQ+ issues. This period has seen increasing polarization and legislative changes that directly impact the LGBTQ+ community. Key areas of contention have included policies related to transgender medical care and drag story hours, both of which have become focal points in the debate over LGBTQ+ rights. Despite these adversities, Compass, a key LGBTQ+ support organization in the region, has demonstrated resilience and commitment to the community. One of our most significant achievements has been maintaining the continuity of Palm Beach Pride, an important annual event that celebrates LGBTQ+ culture and fosters a sense of community. This event has continued without interruption, serving as a symbol of pride and solidarity amid a climate of increased opposition and hostility. The staff at Compass take particular pride in this accomplishment because it represents not just a logistical feat but a powerful statement of defiance against the increasing anti-LGBTQ+ sentiment. By ensuring that Palm Beach Pride continues to be held, Compass has provided a space for celebration, advocacy, and support, affirming the importance of LGBTQ+ visibility and community cohesion despite the broader political challenges."

# COMPUTER ACCESS & RESOURCES



**50%**  
OF RESPONDING CENTERS  
OFFER COMPUTER RESOURCES

**1,200+**  
PEOPLE SERVED  
PER WEEK

## TOP 3 USES



**1**

Job search, resume work,  
or other career uses



**2**

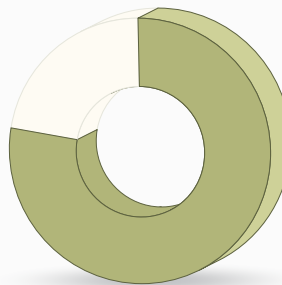
Social services  
applications and access  
(e.g. housing services)



**3**

School work, research,  
or other education uses

## INCREASED DEMAND



**78%**

OF CENTERS WITH COMPUTER  
RESOURCES HAVE SEEN **STEADY  
OR INCREASED DEMAND** FOR  
THESE RESOURCES SINCE 2022

## TOP 3 OBSTACLES TO PROVIDING COMPUTER RESOURCES

*Among all responding centers (n=135)*



**1**

Staff lacks time to  
oversee computer  
resources



**2**

Financial cost



**3**

Lack of physical  
space for equipment

# CENTER ADVOCACY AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

**92%** OF ALL CENTERS **ENGAGE IN ADVOCACY, PUBLIC POLICY, OR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT** ACTIVITIES

**AMONG CENTERS THAT ENGAGE IN ADVOCACY:**

**97%**

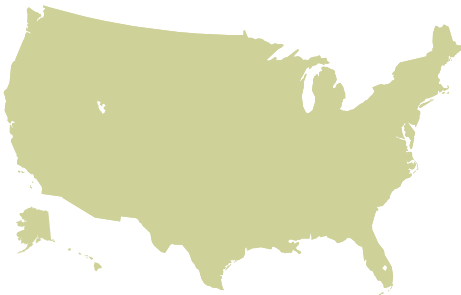
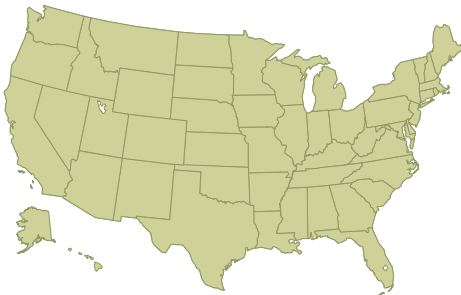
engage at the **local level**

**84%**

engage at the **state level**

**40%**

engage at the **federal level**



*(Note that some centers may engage at more than one level)*

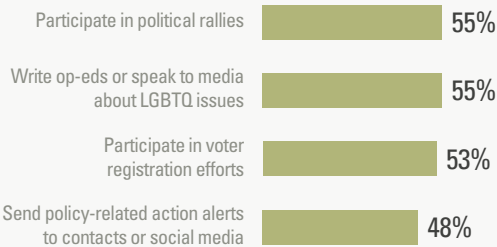
**CENTERS ENGAGE IN A WIDE RANGE OF ADVOCACY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

*% of responding centers (n=174) that engage in each activity*

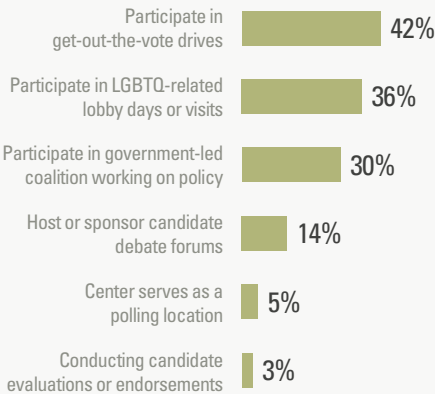
**MOST CENTERS:**



**ABOUT HALF OF CENTERS:**



**FEWER CENTERS:**



## Threats to Safety & Security

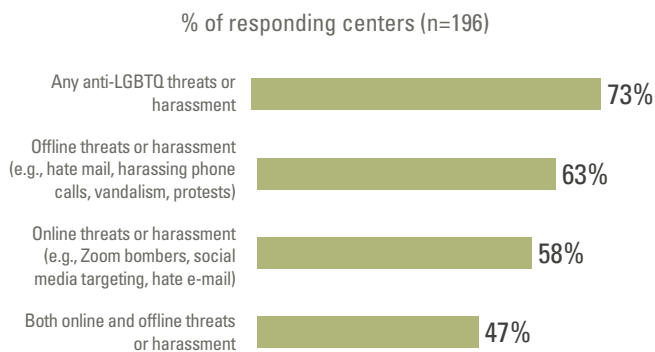


Sadly, anti-LGBTQ legislation, sentiment, and even violence has been increasing dramatically year over year since 2020. LGBTQ community centers have felt the impacts of these trends, as have LGBTQ people across the country.

As shown in *Figure 4*, a remarkable **73% of centers report experiencing anti-LGBTQ threats or harassment in the past two years alone**. The majority of centers report experiencing such threats or harassment offline (63%) as well as online (58%), with nearly half of centers (47%) reporting experiencing both online and offline threats or harassment in the past two years.

As shown in *Figure 5*, over three quarters (77%) of centers that reported that they experienced threats and harassment said these experiences were in direct relation to anti-LGBTQ politics or rhetoric. In addition, half (50%) of centers that reported experiencing threats or harassment said they were in response to transgender-related events or programming, while two in five centers said these were in response to drag-related events (44%) and youth-related events (42%). Notably, nearly a quarter (23%) said these threats or harassment were related to specific legislation in the center's state. The fact that these are the among the factors fueling aggression towards community centers further demonstrates the dire impact of the increasingly hostile political and legislative landscape.

**Figure 4:** More than 7 in 10 LGBTQ Centers Have Experienced Anti-LGBTQ Threats or Harassment in Past Two Years



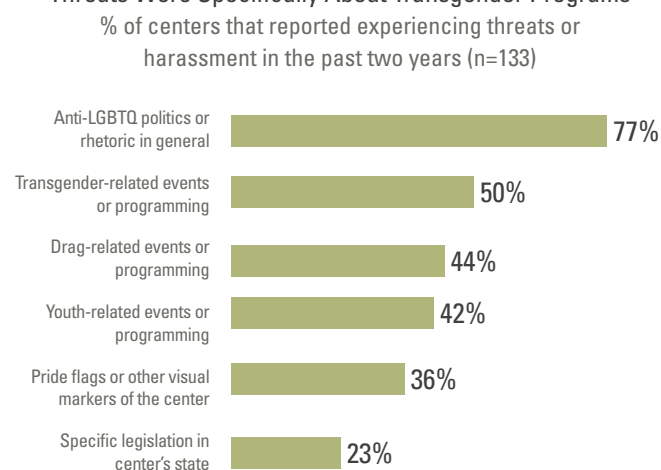
"We have seen a significant decrease in participant engagement in our programs and events. With any major event, such as our Prom, we receive numerous messages from parents seeking reassurances that their child is 'safe.' There is an ever increasing number of youth who say they couldn't attend a program or event due to their anxieties surrounding it, no matter the measures we have in place."

*The Equality Crew  
Rogers, Arkansas*

In open-ended comments, and again reflecting the broader political landscape of recent years, **multiple centers noted that the threats or harassment specifically targeted youth-focused programming or the staff involved with those programs.**

Nearly all (99%) responding centers report at least some safety or security measures in place at their center, such as outdoor lighting in parking areas, security cameras, required check-in at entry, and more. The majority (53%) of responding centers currently conduct an annual safety and security risk assessment, including 45% of centers that conduct an annual risk assessment specifically focused on targeted threats like vandalism, hate crimes, and active shooters.

**Figure 5:** Nearly 80% of LGBTQ Centers' Experiences of Threats or Harassment Were About Anti-LGBTQ Politics, and Half of Threats Were Specifically About Transgender Programs



## CENTER CAPACITY

The 199 centers that participated in the 2024 LGBTQ Community Center Survey vary greatly in their capacity, including with respect to their staff and volunteers, boards of directors, finances, and even physical space.

### Center Staff & Volunteers



The critical work of community centers would not be possible without the staff and volunteers who make it happen. The staff and volunteers enable centers to provide the services, connections, and programs that benefit LGBTQ people and their local communities. In engaging staff and volunteers, centers contribute to local economies by providing thousands of jobs and volunteer opportunities that enable communities to thrive.

In 2023 alone, **roughly 11,600 people volunteered over 421,000 hours across responding community centers**, helping centers with and without paid staff to significantly expand their work.

**Overall, 82% of responding centers employ paid staff, providing jobs to 3,100 people (with another 300 currently open positions)** across 41 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. This illustrates one of the many important roles centers play in local economies as well as local communities. Centers with paid staff provide an average of 17 paid positions to their local community.<sup>e</sup>

**However, more than half (48%) of all LGBTQ community centers remain thinly staffed, despite the vital programs and services they provide:** 17% have no paid staff and rely solely on volunteers, while another 31% of centers currently have five or fewer paid staff. This is especially true for small budget centers, as illustrated in the infographic on page 17.

Centers offer a variety of benefits to their full-time staff, with 88% of centers with paid staff offering paid vacation, paid sick time (83%), or health insurance (74%). Centers are less likely to offer such benefits to part-time paid staff, though a share of centers still offer some benefits. For example, 47% of centers with paid staff provide paid sick time for part-time staff, and 14% offer health insurance to part-time staff.

LGBTQ community centers reported

**11,600 VOLUNTEERS**  
**421,000 VOLUNTEER HOURS**

in 2023 alone.

LGBTQ community centers with paid staff provide

**3,400+ JOBS ACROSS 41 STATES,**  
**D.C., and PUERTO RICO.**

**Demographically, the staff of LGBTQ centers are diverse, frequently mirroring the communities they serve**, as shown in the infographic on page 18. For example, across centers with paid staff that reported this information, a majority of all center staff (62%) and of all senior staff (51%) are people of color, and 40% of executive directors at responding LGBTQ centers are people of color. Nearly all (93%) centers with paid staff have at least one equity, diversity, inclusion, and belonging (EDIB) policy in place.

### Center Board of Directors



LGBTQ community centers rely on boards of directors for governance, guidance, and to ensure the center is anchored by members of the community. Centers have an average board size of nine members (10 for big centers, eight for small budget centers).

The infographic on page 19 shows further information, including about board member demographics and policies. For example, among centers that provided demographic data about board members' race and ethnicity, more than one in three (35%) LGBTQ center board members nationwide are people of color. Most centers (87%) have at least one EDIB policy in place for their board.

<sup>e</sup> This average includes open positions and excludes the outlier Los Angeles LGBT Center, with a staff of over 700. Including the Los Angeles LGBT Center, centers with paid staff have an average of 22 positions.

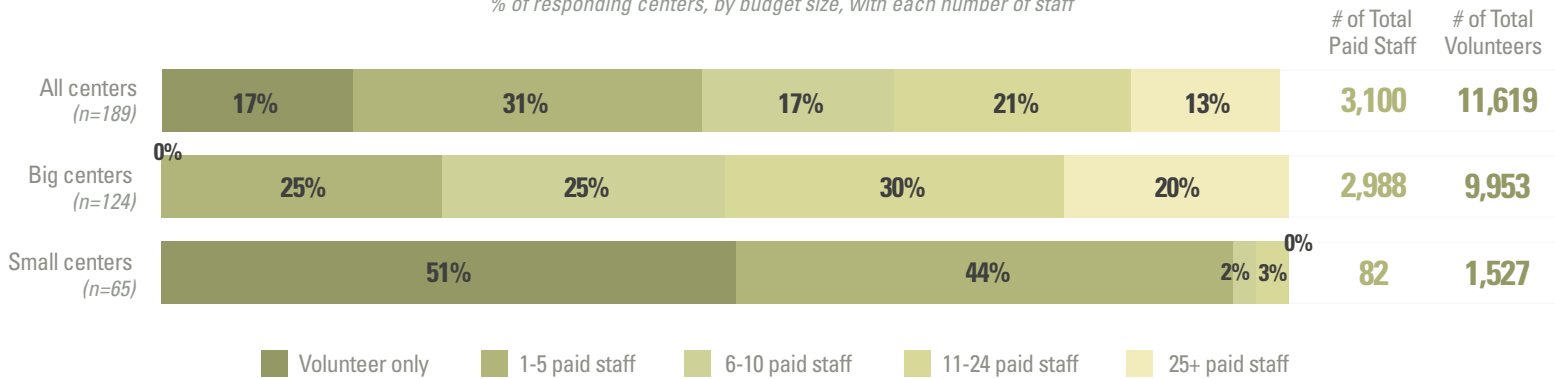


# LGBTQ COMMUNITY CENTER STAFF

**3,100 TOTAL PAID STAFF—AND 11,000+ VOLUNTEERS—ACROSS 189 CENTERS**

## NEARLY ALL SMALL CENTERS RUN ON VOLUNTEERS OR FEW STAFF, WHILE BIG CENTERS VARY IN STAFF SIZE

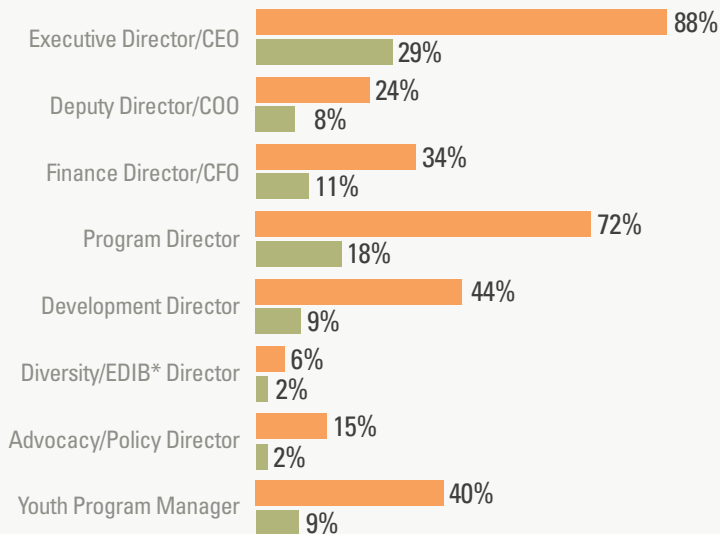
*% of responding centers, by budget size, with each number of staff*



*Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.*

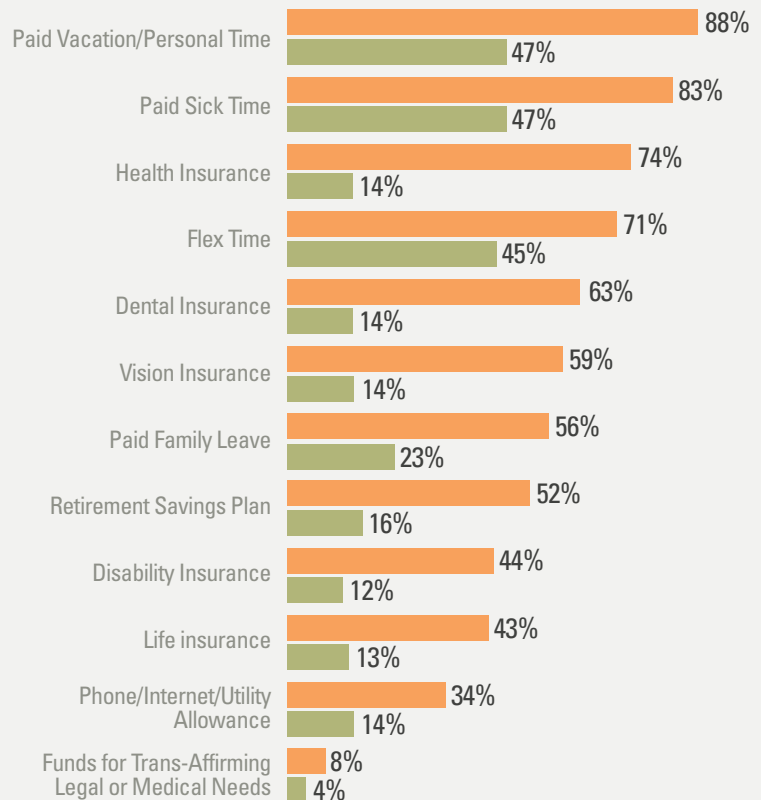
## SMALL CENTERS LESS LIKELY TO HAVE PAID STAFF, BUT MOST LIKELY TO HAVE AN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND PROGRAM DIRECTOR

*% of responding centers (n=189) with each paid position*



## MAJORITY OF CENTERS WITH PAID STAFF OFFER MANY BENEFITS

*% of responding centers with paid staff (n=154) that offer each benefit*



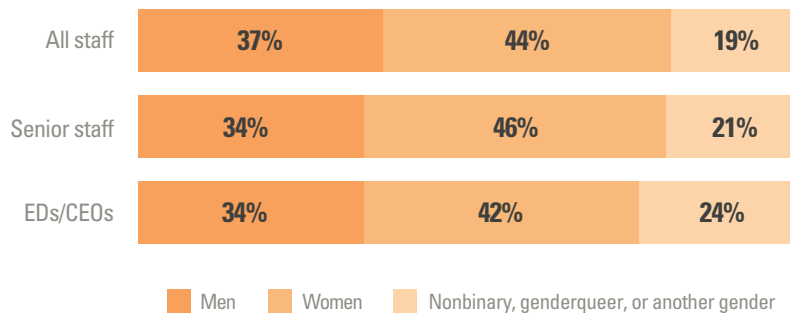
Big Centers Small Centers

*\*Note: EDIB refers to Equity, Diversity, Inclusion, and Belonging.*

# STAFF DEMOGRAPHICS & DIVERSITY

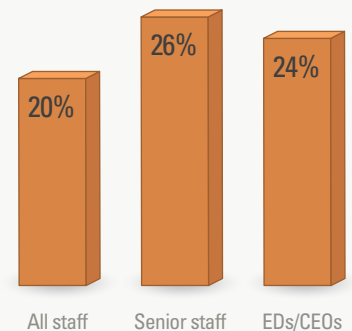
## MAJORITY OF STAFF AT EVERY LEVEL ARE WOMEN OR NONBINARY

% of center staff of each gender, among responding centers



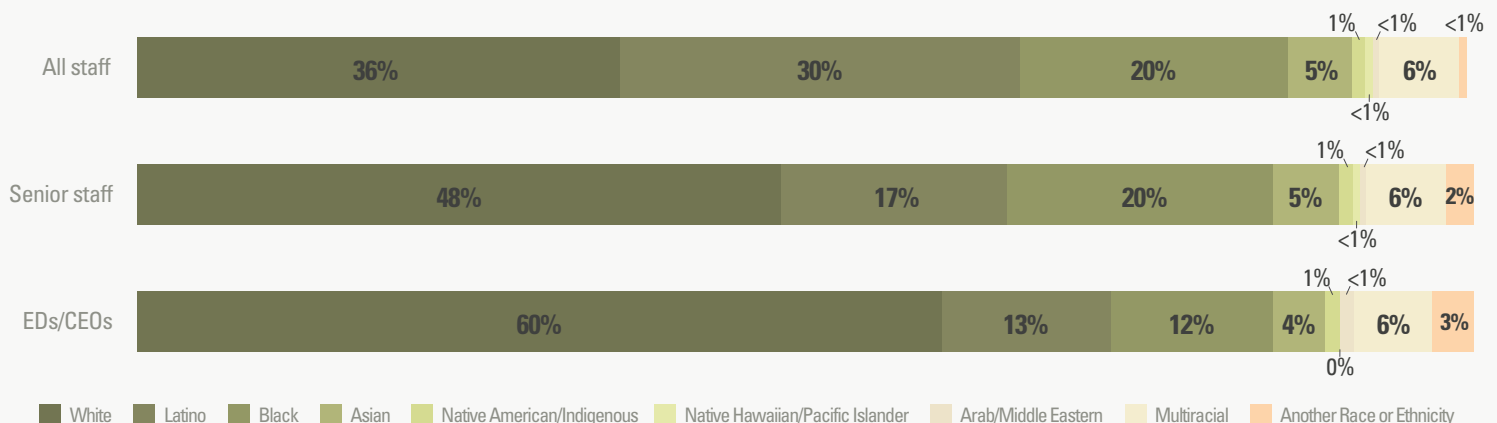
## AT LEAST 1 IN 5 CENTER STAFF AT EVERY LEVEL IS TRANSGENDER

% of center staff that is transgender, among responding centers



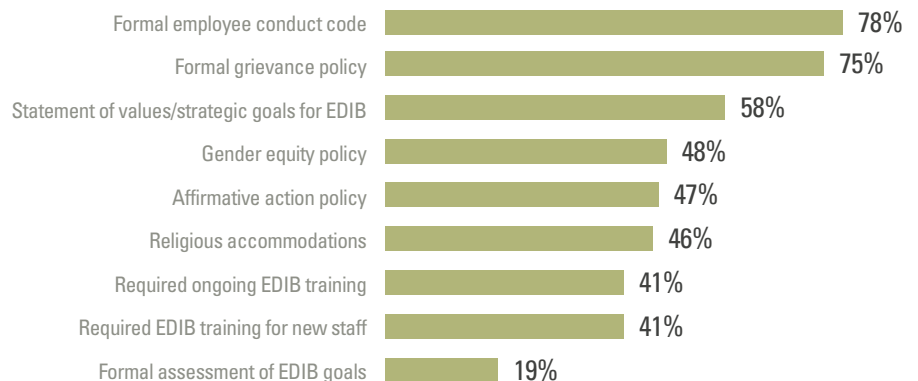
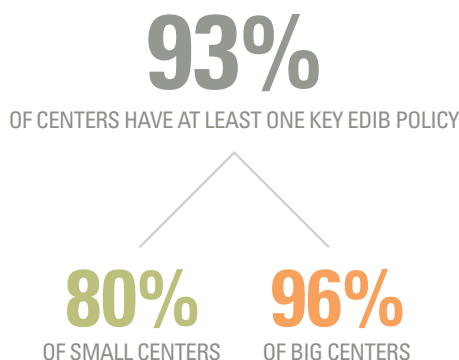
## MAJORITY OF STAFF AND SENIOR STAFF, BUT NOT EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS, ARE PEOPLE OF COLOR

% of center staff of each race or ethnicity, among responding centers



## NEARLY ALL CENTERS HAVE FORMAL EQUITY, DIVERSITY, INCLUSION, & BELONGING (EDIB) POLICIES FOR STAFF

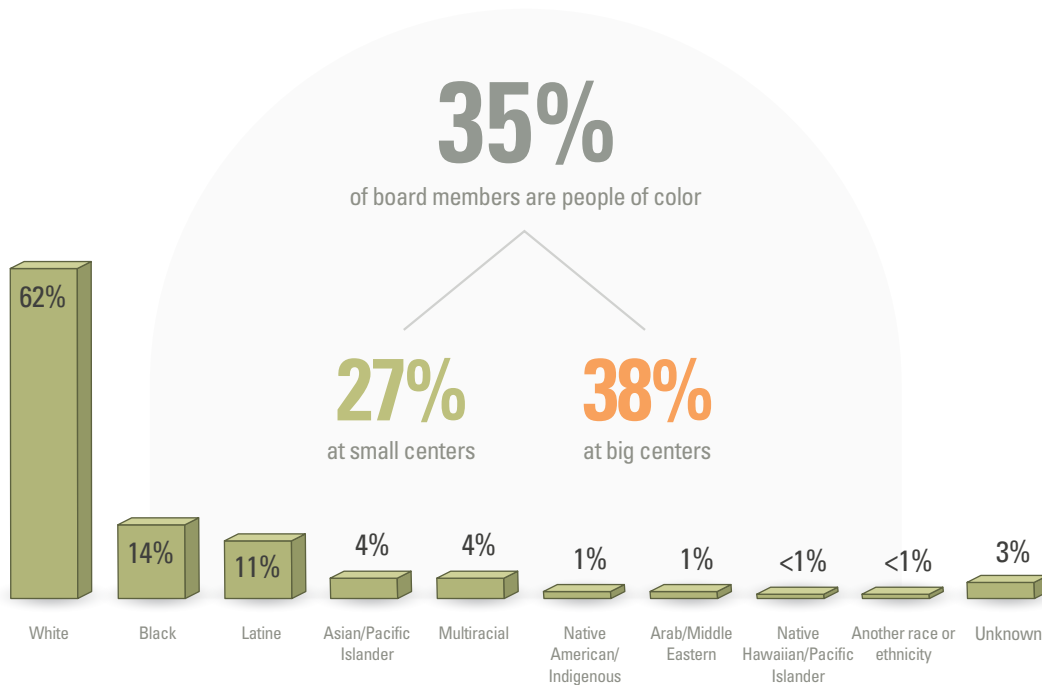
% of responding centers with paid staff (n=155)



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Not all centers reported each (or any) type of demographic information about staff. Numbers shown here reflect the demographics of staff/centers that reported each type of data. Additionally, there were too few paid staff at, or demographic data from, small centers to show small vs. big center differences. Gender categories are transgender-inclusive; for example, "Women" includes both transgender and cisgender women. Transgender status or identity was asked as a separate question.

# LGBTQ COMMUNITY CENTER BOARDS

## BOARD MEMBERS REFLECT MANY DIFFERENT BACKGROUNDS



% of all board members across 171 responding centers  
Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding

**44%**  
OF BOARD MEMBERS  
ARE **WOMEN**



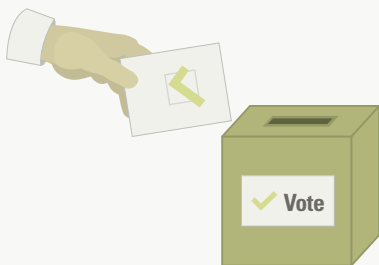
**14%**  
OF BOARD MEMBERS  
ARE **NON-BINARY**



**42%**  
OF BOARD MEMBERS  
ARE **MEN**

**10%**  
OF BOARD MEMBERS  
ARE **TRANSGENDER**

**85%** OF CENTERS HAVE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS THAT ARE BOARD-ELECTED, **WHILE 10% HAVE COMMUNITY-ELECTED BOARDS**

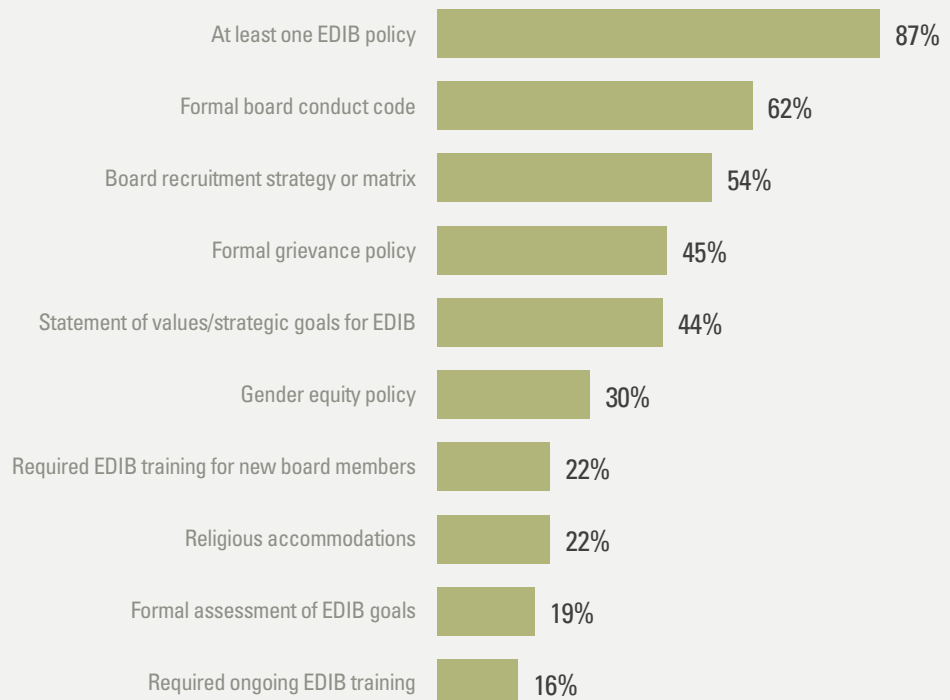


**9** AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOARD MEMBERS ACROSS RESPONDING CENTERS (N=182)



## NEARLY ALL CENTERS HAVE FORMAL EQUITY, DIVERSITY, INCLUSION, & BELONGING (EDIB) POLICIES FOR BOARD

% of responding centers (n=178) with each board policy



## Center Finances



The financial realities of LGBTQ community centers vary greatly. Just over one-third (34%) of responding centers are “small” centers, or centers with annual budgets of less than \$250,000. The remaining 66% of centers are “big” centers with budgets of \$250,000 or more, including 11 centers (7% of centers) with budgets over \$5 million. As noted throughout this report, small and big centers often vary widely in their facilities, staff, programming, and more.

Centers reported a collective 2024 budget of over \$366 million across all centers, or over \$290 million excluding one outlier center. However, 98% of that collective budget belongs to big centers. Responding big centers (n=105, excluding one outlier center) report a collective budget of \$285 million and an average budget of \$2.7 million. In contrast, responding small budget centers (n=53) report a collective budget of \$5.2 million and an average budget of \$97,600.

Big and small budget centers draw funding from different sources. As shown on page 21, over two in five (41%) large budget LGBTQ community centers reported government grants as their main source of revenue. By contrast, the same share (41%) of smaller budget centers stated that their main source of revenue was individual contributions.

## Government Grants



Government grants provide much needed resources to LGBTQ community centers, who in turn provide vital programs and services to their local communities, and also support their staff and volunteers in their work. Community centers are able to use grant funds from federal, state, or local governments to offer myriad programs and services, including housing access, legal support, health services, career development, and community building among others.

**Overall, nearly two in three (64%) LGBTQ community centers currently receive at least one federal, state, or local government grant**, as shown in the infographic on page 22. Participating centers reported over 500 such current grants, totaling more than \$117 million.

**Centers use these grants to provide vital services to local communities, particularly around health,**

**youth, and housing and homelessness.** Looking at the purpose for which centers reported grant funding to each center, page 22 shows the wide variety of vital services that LGBTQ centers provide with the help of these government grants. For example, more than half (52%) of centers said they received grants for work with LGBTQ youth, and more than half (52%) also reported grants for providing mental health services. Almost two in five (39%) received grants for HIV and STI services, such as prevention, testing, counseling, treatment, or linkage to care. Another two in three (34%) of centers had grants for community development, and over a quarter (26%) had grants to support work with older LGBTQ adults.

**Government grants are a key source of revenue for LGBTQ community centers:** nearly two in three (63%) big LGBTQ community centers and two in five (41%) small community centers reported that grants are among their top three revenue sources (see page 21).

**Despite the importance of government grants to both centers and the local communities they serve, many centers report significant obstacles in their ability to access these grants.** As shown in *Figure 6*, limited staff time to devote to grant applications is the top barrier for centers, with 62% of all centers including this in their top three barriers. This includes 30% of centers who say this is their number one barrier to applying for government grants.

Similarly, limited staff time to devote to grant reporting requirements is the second most commonly reported barrier for centers, with 44% of all centers including this in their top three barriers. Over one in three centers (39%) report they are discouraged by the bureaucracy of applying for or reporting on grants. Importantly, 21% of centers also include as a main barrier that government funders are not open to funding LGBTQ barriers.

Both small and big budget centers included limited staff time for grant applications as one of their top three barriers, however these differently sized centers diverged as to their second and third barriers. Big budget centers listed discouragement by the bureaucracy of grant applications and too much competition for funding as their other barriers in the top three. Meanwhile, small budget centers listed limited staff time for grant reporting requirements and insufficient knowledge of or experience with government grant application process as rounding out their top three barriers to pursuing government grants.

# CENTER FINANCES

## CENTERS MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED THAT INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS, FOUNDATIONS, AND GOVERNMENT GRANTS WERE AMONG THEIR TOP 3 REVENUE SOURCES (N=163)



41%

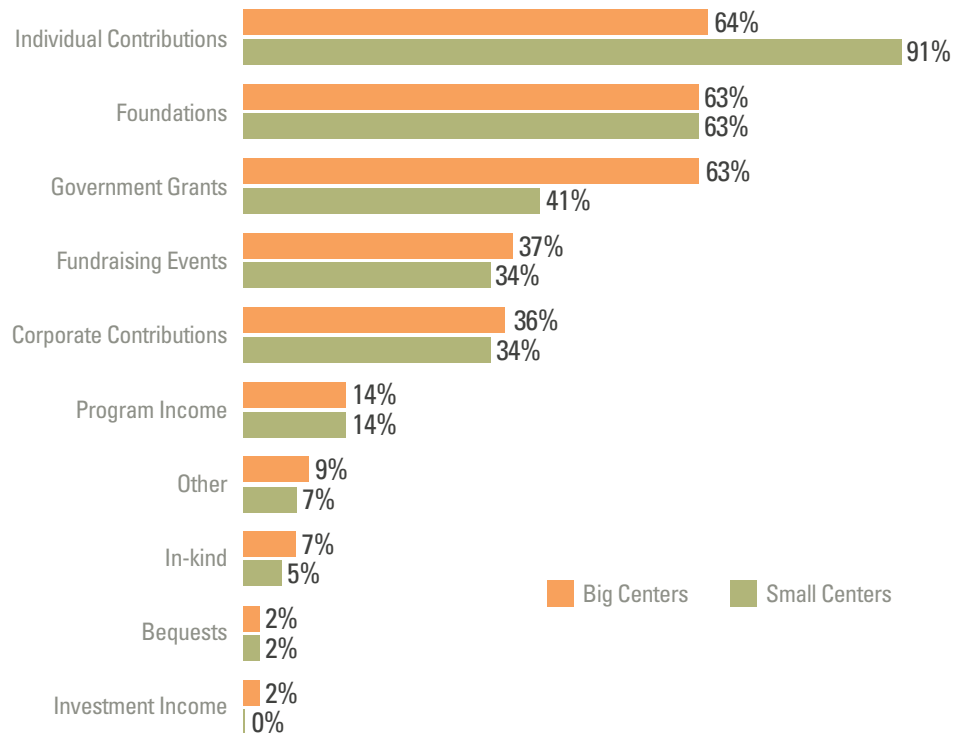
OF **BIG CENTERS** (N=107)  
SAY GOVERNMENT GRANTS IS  
THEIR TOP REVENUE SOURCE



41%

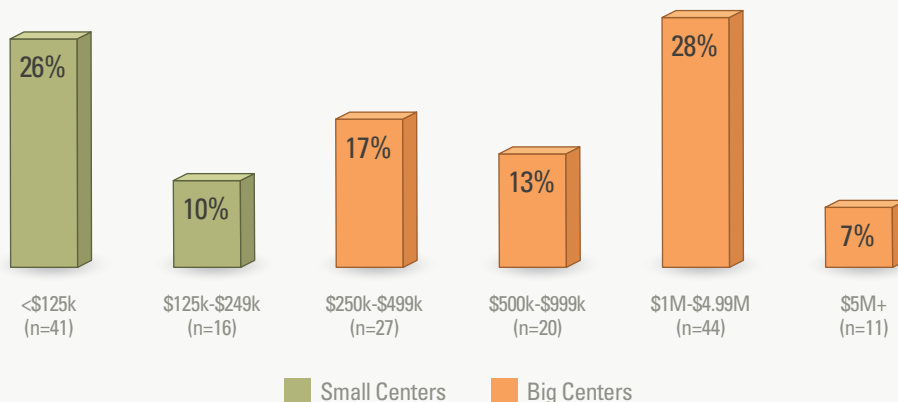
OF **SMALL CENTERS** (N=56)  
SAY INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS  
IS THEIR TOP REVENUE SOURCE

% of responding centers reporting revenue source among their top three (n=163)



## SMALL AND BIG BUDGET CENTERS VARY BY BUDGET SIZE

% of all centers, by annual budget (n=159)



## BIG CENTERS HAVE A LARGER BASE OF INDIVIDUAL DONORS

Average number of individual donors in 2021, among responding centers (n=157)

AVERAGE OF **130** UNIQUE INDIVIDUAL DONORS AT  
RESPONDING SMALL CENTERS (N=52)

AVERAGE OF **585** UNIQUE INDIVIDUAL DONORS AT  
RESPONDING BIG CENTERS (N=105)



# GOVERNMENT GRANTS



## CENTERS RECIEVE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GRANTS FOR ALL KINDS OF PURPOSES

### SOURCE

% of responding centers receiving government grants from each source



**25%**

Federal Government



**50%**

State Government



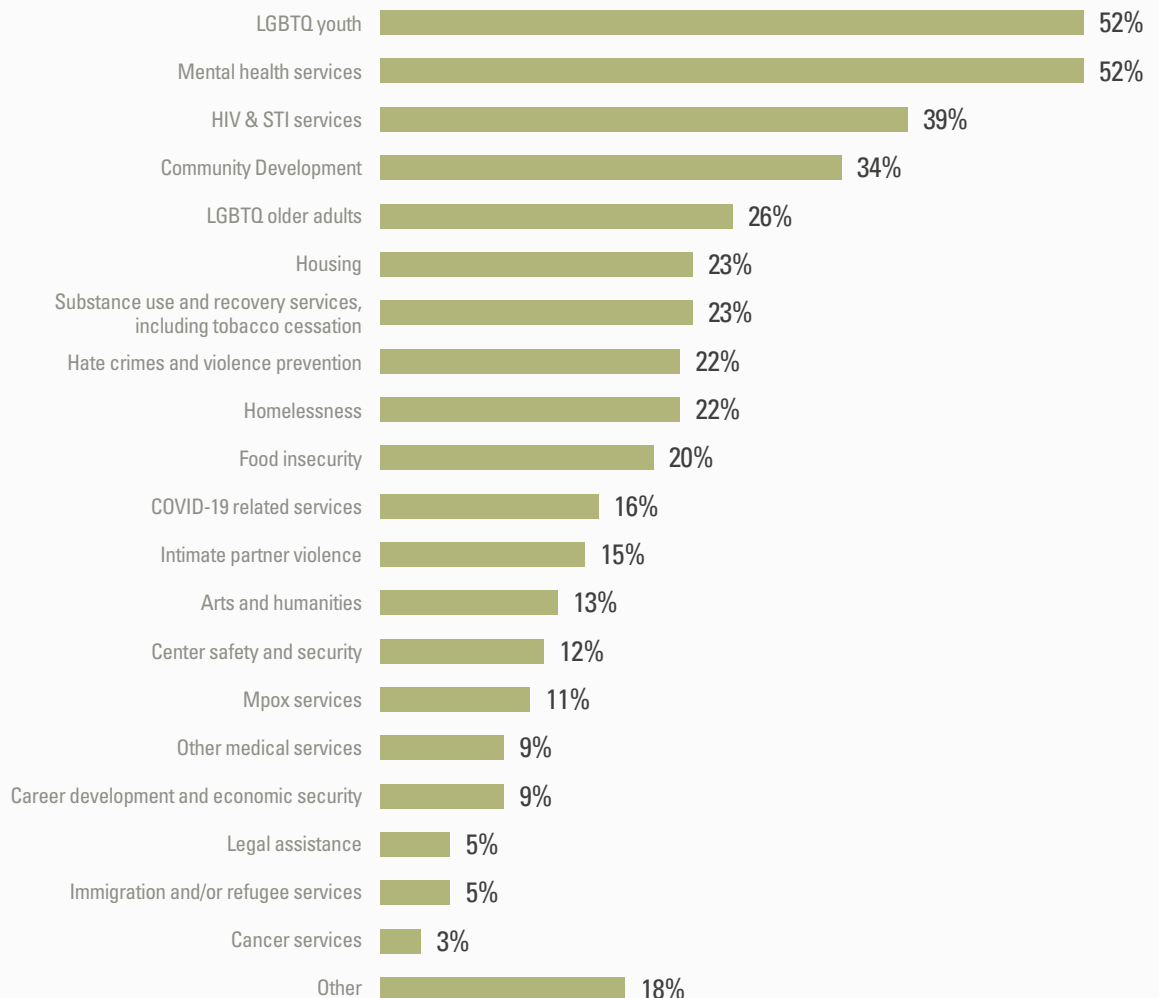
**54%**

Local Government

**45%** of responding centers have grants from multiple levels of government

### PURPOSE

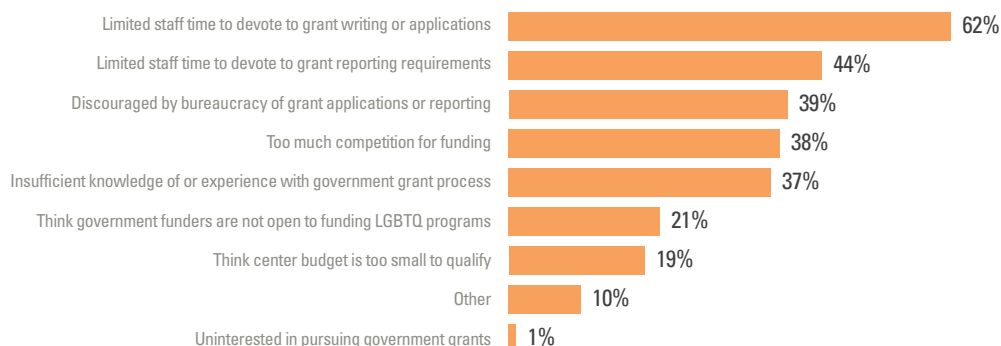
% of responding centers receiving government grants for each of these purposes



Note: This graphic was updated in 2025 to correct a calculation error about the source of grants.

**Figure 6: Limited Staff Time is Centers' Top Barrier to Receiving Government Grants**

% of responding centers (n=179) including each as a top 3 barrier



## Facilities and Accessibility



**The vast majority (87%) of responding centers have a dedicated physical space,** with 10% lacking any physical space and another 3% in some other kind of arrangement, such as having drop-in programs or services in other organizations' spaces.

As shown in the infographic on the next page, both small and big centers are most likely to rent space, but they differ in other important ways when it comes to physical facilities. For example, small centers are more likely to lack any physical space at all (16% of small centers vs. 6% of big centers), while big centers are more likely to own their space (25% of big centers vs. 11% of small centers).

**Centers strive to make their physical space available,** as shown on page 24, with 69% of centers with space open at least some evening hours and 42% open at least some weekend hours. Additionally, 14% of centers with space said they have "other" options, such as variable hours depending on what specific events call for, or by-appointment outside of business hours on weekdays.

**Centers also strive to make their buildings accessible,** though there remains room for improvement. Overall, 90% of centers with space report having accessible restrooms, 83% offer clear paths of travel within the building (e.g., elevators between floors, wide hallways, handrails, etc.), 82% offer accessible entrances and exits, and 65% provide designated accessible parking spaces. Over six in 10 centers (64%) offer natural and/or adjustable lighting, and half of centers (50%) offer designated quiet spaces or low stimulation rooms. Fewer centers offer signs or materials in Braille (17%) or TTY services (7%).

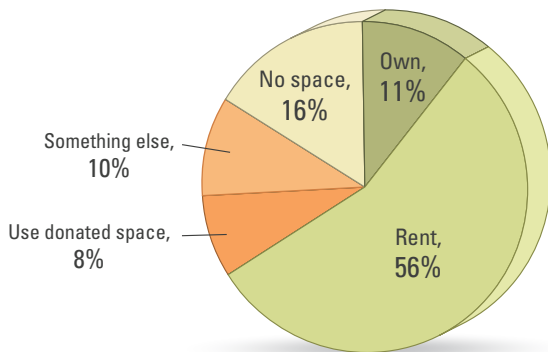
Additionally, 82% of responding centers with physical space say that all of their restrooms are gender-neutral or all-gender, and another 18% say at least some of their restrooms are all-gender.

# PHYSICAL SPACE & ACCESS

**MAJORITY (87%) OF CENTERS HAVE PHYSICAL SPACE, BUT SMALL VS. BIG CENTERS DIFFER**

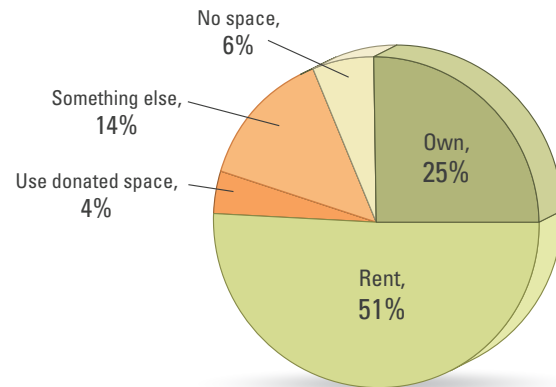
## SMALL CENTERS MORE LIKELY TO LACK PHYSICAL SPACE

% of small centers (n=63)



## BIG CENTERS MORE LIKELY TO HAVE AND TO OWN PHYSICAL SPACE

% of big centers (n=122)



## AVERAGE WEEKLY OPEN HOURS VARY BY CENTER SIZE, BUT MOST CENTERS OFFER EVENING AND/OR WEEKEND HOURS

Among centers with physical space (n=159)

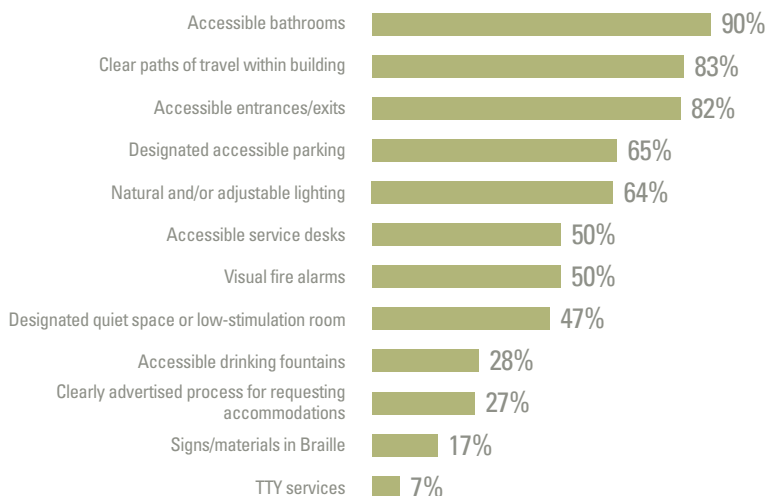


**69%** of centers with space are open at least some **evening hours**

**42%** of centers with space are open at least some **weekend hours**

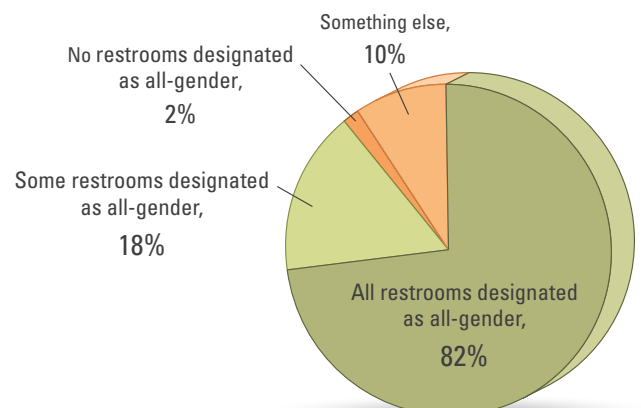
## CENTERS STRIVE TO MAKE PHYSICAL SPACES ACCESSIBLE

% of centers with physical space (n=167)



## NEARLY ALL CENTERS HAVE AT LEAST SOME ALL-GENDER RESTROOMS

% of responding centers with physical space (n=168)



## MAJOR CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

Centers identified several challenges in serving their communities, as highlighted throughout this report:

- **Overall Challenges of the Political and Legislative Landscape.** The hostile rhetoric and political climate targeting LGBTQ and especially transgender and youth populations poses a significant challenge for community centers. These impacts range from increased threats to safety and security, changes to the scope of advocacy that centers are able to engage in, threatening the ability of centers to provide certain health services while increasing the need in the community for access to those same services. The difficult landscape is also contributing to decreases in attendance of non-health programming and events, as well as impacts on center staff and volunteers' own wellbeing.
- **Threats to Safety and Security.** The vast majority (73%) of all centers reported that in the past two years they had experienced some kind of anti-LGBTQ threats or harassment, whether online, offline, or both. Numerous centers reported that these threats targeted their transgender and/or youth-related programs and events, reflecting the political and legislative environment and its targeting of LGBTQ, and especially transgender, youth.
- **Staff Capacity & Finances.** Across many areas, centers reported their top obstacles revolved around limited staff capacity and limited finances.
  - **Advocacy and Civic Engagement.** The top-cited barriers to engaging in advocacy were lack of staff or staff capacity, followed by a lack of funding, and safety and security concerns as a backlash to their advocacy.
  - **Computer Access.** Among all responding centers, the main obstacles to being able to provide computer resources were the lack of staff time to oversee computer resources and the financial costs of these resources.
  - **Government Grants.** The top barriers to applying for or accessing government grants were limited staff time to devote to grant writing and grant reporting requirements.

However, the report finds **clear opportunities** to support the vital work that LGBTQ community centers

provide. Specific opportunities and recommendations include, but are not limited to:

- **Investing in the vital work of LGBTQ community centers.** Many centers struggle with limited finances, which was true even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. As we illustrated in the 2020 and 2022 reports, the economic impacts of the pandemic have been deeply impactful and long-term, and therefore centers will continue to need similarly lasting financial support to continue to do their invaluable work. Given that centers provide vital services to LGBTQ people in communities around the country, and that many of the people that centers serve are historically underserved (e.g., people of color, transgender, rural residents, etc.) or economically insecure, governments and foundations should prioritize funding community centers. Doing so contributes to delivering much-needed services to these populations. Additionally, funding to allow centers to better support their staff—whether through compensation, benefits, health and safety measures, professional development, or other ways—will also support the capacity and stability of centers.
- **Ensuring that smaller centers receive the funding necessary to increase their capacity and reach and lessen the gap with larger budget centers.** This report demonstrates the persistent discrepancies between the experiences and operating capacities of large and small centers, with small centers facing very basic challenges such as a lack of paid staff and extremely limited resources. Given that many of these small centers work in communities with few other LGBTQ organizations or resources (such as rural areas and red states), investing in small centers in particular is a targeted and focused way to improve the infrastructure and resources available to LGBTQ people everywhere that they live.
- **Mobilizing and expanding the capacity of centers to engage in important public education and advocacy work.** Centers already play a vital role in advancing public policy and understanding about LGBTQ people and issues, with 97% of all centers engaging in advocacy or civic engagement work. However, when asked about barriers to engaging in advocacy or civic engagement, the most frequently cited barrier was a lack of staff or staff capacity, with 72% of centers identifying this as a barrier. While LGBTQ centers already accomplish a great deal of public education and advancing public policy—

even in the face of these and other barriers—these findings highlight again the need for further funding and investment in centers, so they can expand their important and effective work in improving the lives of LGBTQ people and the communities they live in across the country. This is particularly relevant given the dramatic increase in anti-LGBTQ (and especially anti-transgender) legislation and rhetoric nationwide.

- **Non-LGBTQ organizations and funders (as well as LGBTQ-specific funders) should look to LGBTQ centers for collaboration opportunities, for nearly any effort or initiative.** As demonstrated in this report, LGBTQ community centers provide key programs, services, and resources across a vast set of issues, ranging from mental and physical health care to anti-violence initiatives, education, arts and culture, legal services, basic needs, and so much more. LGBTQ centers serve both LGBTQ people and the broader local communities they serve, and as such, centers can be—and already are—powerful forces for all kinds of community-centered work. They should be invested in and treated as such.

## CONCLUSION

The 2024 LGBTQ Community Center Survey Report provides a snapshot of centers across the country, at a time when anti-LGBTQ (and especially anti-transgender) sentiment and policymaking continues to escalate.

LGBTQ community centers are a much-needed contributor to local communities, offering critical programs and services ranging from health care and providing basic needs. Centers also provide connection and community building, delivering programming focused on arts and culture, education, legal services, and more. Centers are also active civic participants, despite financial and other barriers, and contribute to their local communities and economies, through advocacy work, LGBTQ-inclusive trainings and public education, providing thousands of jobs across the country, and working in coalition with others to improve the lives of the people and broader communities they exist to serve.

Given the critical role of LGBTQ community centers, it is imperative that individuals, communities, funders and foundations, governments, and the LGBTQ movement prioritize giving these centers the additional support and assistance needed to grow and sustain their work—work that is needed now more than ever.



## APPENDIX A: SURVEY EVALUATION

Each time the survey is conducted, MAP and CenterLink solicit input and feedback from participating centers. While the survey is only conducted every two years and provides valuable information, previous years' feedback about the length of the survey led to significant cuts to and simplification of the 2024 questionnaire. This year's feedback shows these changes were successful, though there remains continued room for improvement in the next iteration (2026) of the survey. In 2024, virtually all responding centers agree or strongly agree that:

- This [the survey content] is important information for LGBTQ community centers to know (**98% of responding centers agree**)
- This is important information for LGBTQ funders and donors to know (**98% agree**).
- This is important information for the LGBTQ movement to know (**98% agree**).
- The survey questions are relevant (**98% agree**).
- The length was an improvement (shorter) than previous years' surveys (**87% agree**).
- The survey length is reasonable (**76% agree**—up from 73% in 2022).

## APPENDIX B: DIRECTORY OF PARTICIPATING CENTERS

### Alabama

**Montgomery PRIDE United/ Bayard Rustin Community Center**  
Montgomery, AL  
[www.montgomeryprideunited.org](http://www.montgomeryprideunited.org)

**Prism Counseling & Community Services**  
Enterprise, AL  
[www.prisminclusive.org](http://www.prisminclusive.org)

**Prism United**  
Mobile, AL  
[www.prismunited.org](http://www.prismunited.org)

### Arizona

**LGBTQ Awareness Group of Arizona**  
Bullhead City, AZ  
[www.lgbtqawarenessofaz.com](http://www.lgbtqawarenessofaz.com)

**one-n-ten**  
Phoenix, AZ  
[www.oneten.org](http://www.oneten.org)

### Arkansas

**The Equality Crew**  
Rogers, AR  
[www.theequalitycrew.org](http://www.theequalitycrew.org)

**Hot Springs LGBTQ Community Network**  
Hot Springs, AR  
[www.hotspringslgbtq.org](http://www.hotspringslgbtq.org)

### California

**Central Valley Gender Health & Wellness**  
Stockton, CA  
[www.centralvalleygenderhealthandwellness.org](http://www.centralvalleygenderhealthandwellness.org)

**CoastPride, Inc.**  
Half Moon Bay, CA  
[www.coastpride.org](http://www.coastpride.org)

**colleQTive**  
San Jose, CA  
[www.theequalitycrew.org](http://www.theequalitycrew.org)

**Diversity Collective Ventura County**  
Ventura, CA  
[www.diversitycollective.org](http://www.diversitycollective.org)

**Imperial Valley LGBT Resource Center**  
El Centro, CA  
[www.ivlgbtcenter.com](http://www.ivlgbtcenter.com)

**Joshua Home**  
Colton, CA  
[www.joshuahomelgbtq.org](http://www.joshuahomelgbtq.org)

**Latino Equality Alliance**  
Los Angeles, CA  
[www.somoslea.org](http://www.somoslea.org)

**Lavender Youth Recreation Information Center (LYRIC)**  
San Francisco, CA  
[www.lyric.org](http://www.lyric.org)

**LGBT Community Network**  
Clovis, CA  
[www.lgbtcn.org](http://www.lgbtcn.org)

**LGBTQ Community Center of the Desert**  
Palm Springs, CA  
[www.thecentercv.org](http://www.thecentercv.org)

**LGBTQ Center Orange County**  
Santa Ana, CA  
[www.lgbtqcenteroc.org](http://www.lgbtqcenteroc.org)

**The LGBTQ Center Long Beach**  
Long Beach, CA  
[www.centerlb.org](http://www.centerlb.org)

**Los Angeles LGBT Center**  
Los Angeles, CA  
[www.lalgbtcenter.org](http://www.lalgbtcenter.org)

**MoPride Center**  
Modesto, CA  
[www.mopride.org](http://www.mopride.org)

**North County LGBTQ Resource Center**  
Oceanside, CA  
[www.ncresourcecenter.org](http://www.ncresourcecenter.org)

**Oakland LGBTQ Community Center**  
Oakland, CA  
[www.oaklandlgbtqcenter.org](http://www.oaklandlgbtqcenter.org)

**Our Family Coalition**  
San Francisco, CA  
[www.ourfamily.org](http://www.ourfamily.org)

**Pacific Center for Human Growth**  
Berkeley, CA  
[www.pacificcenter.org](http://www.pacificcenter.org)

**Pacific Pride Foundation**  
Santa Barbara, CA  
[www.pacificpridefoundation.org](http://www.pacificpridefoundation.org)

**Pomona Valley Pride**  
Pomona, CA  
[www.pomonavalleypride.org](http://www.pomonavalleypride.org)

**Positive Images**  
Santa Rosa, CA  
[www.posimages.org](http://www.posimages.org)

**Queer Humboldt**  
Arcata, CA  
[www.queerhumboldt.org](http://www.queerhumboldt.org)

**Rainbow Community Center of Contra Costa County**  
Concord, CA  
[www.rainbowcc.org](http://www.rainbowcc.org)

**Rainbow Pride Youth Alliance**  
San Bernadino, CA  
[www.rainbowprideyouthalliance.org](http://www.rainbowprideyouthalliance.org)

**Sacramento LGBT Community Center**  
Sacramento, CA  
[www.saccenter.org](http://www.saccenter.org)

**The San Diego LGBT Community Center**  
San Diego, CA  
[www.thecentersd.org](http://www.thecentersd.org)

**San Joaquin Pride Center**  
Stockton, CA  
[www.sjpride.center](http://www.sjpride.center)

**SF LGBT Center**  
San Francisco, CA  
[www.sfcenter.org](http://www.sfcenter.org)

**Solano Pride Center**  
Fairfield, CA  
[www.solanopride.org](http://www.solanopride.org)

**The Source LGBT+ Center**  
Visalia, CA  
[www.thesourcelgbt.org](http://www.thesourcelgbt.org)

**Stonewall Alliance of Chico**  
Chico, CA  
[www.stonewallchico.org](http://www.stonewallchico.org)

**TransFamily Support Services**  
San Diego, CA  
[www.transfamilyosos.org](http://www.transfamilyosos.org)

## Colorado

**The Center on Colfax**  
Denver, CO  
[www.lgbtqcolorado.org](http://www.lgbtqcolorado.org)

**Equality Center of the Rocky Mountains**  
Boulder, CO  
[www.rmequality.org](http://www.rmequality.org)

**Four Corners Rainbow Youth Center**  
Durango, CO  
[www.rainbowyouthcenter.org](http://www.rainbowyouthcenter.org)

**Inside Out Youth Services**  
Colorado Springs, CO  
[www.insideoutys.org](http://www.insideoutys.org)

**Loving Beyond Understanding**  
Grand Junction, CO  
[www.lovingbeyondunderstanding.org](http://www.lovingbeyondunderstanding.org)

**Mountain Pride**  
Edwards, CO  
[www.mountainpride.org](http://www.mountainpride.org)

**Queer Asterisk**  
Boulder, CO  
[www.queerasterisk.com](http://www.queerasterisk.com)

**Queer Futures**  
Steamboat Springs, CO  
[www.queerfuturesco.org](http://www.queerfuturesco.org)

## Connecticut

**New Haven Pride Center**  
New Haven, CT  
[www.newhavenpridecenter.org](http://www.newhavenpridecenter.org)

**Yale LGBTQ Center**  
New Haven, CT  
[www.lgbtq.yale.edu](http://www.lgbtq.yale.edu)

## District of Columbia (DC)

**The DC Center for LGBT Community**  
Washington, DC  
[www.thedccenter.org](http://www.thedccenter.org)

**SMYAL**  
Washington, DC  
[www.smyal.org](http://www.smyal.org)

## Delaware

**CAMP Rehoboth**  
Rehoboth Beach, DE  
[www.camprehoboth.org](http://www.camprehoboth.org)

**Sussex Pride**  
Rehoboth Beach, DE  
[www.sussexpride.org](http://www.sussexpride.org)

## Florida

**All Rainbow and Allied Youth, Inc (ARAY)**  
Port Charlotte, FL  
[www.allrainbowandalliedyouth.org](http://www.allrainbowandalliedyouth.org)

**ALSO Youth**  
Sarasota, FL  
[www.alsoyouth.org](http://www.alsoyouth.org)

**Compass LGBT Community Center**  
Lake Worth Beach, FL  
[www.compassglcc.com](http://www.compassglcc.com)

**Fabulous Arts Foundation**  
Sarasota, FL  
[www.fabaf.org](http://www.fabaf.org)

**Gulf Coast LGBTQ+ Center**  
Panama City, FL  
[www.gulfcoastlgbtqcenter.org](http://www.gulfcoastlgbtqcenter.org)

**High Impacto**  
Fort Lauderdale, FL  
[www.highimpacto.org](http://www.highimpacto.org)

**Institute for LGBT Health and Wellbeing**  
Tampa, FL  
[www.instituteforlgbthealth.org](http://www.instituteforlgbthealth.org)

**JacksonvilleArea Sexual Minority Youth Network, Inc. (JASMYN)**  
Jacksonville, FL  
[www.jasmyn.org](http://www.jasmyn.org)

**LGBT+ Center Orlando, Inc.**  
Orlando, FL  
[www.thecenterorlando.org](http://www.thecenterorlando.org)

**Metro Inclusive Health**  
St. Petersburg, FL  
[www.metrotampabay.org](http://www.metrotampabay.org)

**Orlando Youth Alliance**  
Orlando, FL  
[www.orlandoyouthalliance.org](http://www.orlandoyouthalliance.org)

**The Pride Center at Equality Park**

Wilton Manors, FL  
[www.pridecenterflorida.org](http://www.pridecenterflorida.org)

**Pridelines**

Miami, FL  
[www.pridelines.org](http://www.pridelines.org)

**PRISM FL, Inc**

Pompano Beach, FL  
[www.prismfl.org](http://www.prismfl.org)

**Queer Keys Community Center**

Key West, FL  
[www.queerkeys.org](http://www.queerkeys.org)

**SunServe**

Wilton Manors, FL  
[www.sunserve.org](http://www.sunserve.org)

**Transinclusive Group**

Wilton Manors, FL  
[www.transinclusivegroup.org](http://www.transinclusivegroup.org)

**TransSOCIAL**

Miami, FL  
[www.transsocial.org](http://www.transsocial.org)

**Visuality**

Fort Myers, FL  
[www.visualityswfl.org](http://www.visualityswfl.org)

**Zebra Youth**

Orlando, FL  
[www.zebrayouth.org](http://www.zebrayouth.org)

**Georgia****At the Cove Atlanta**

Marietta, GA  
[www.atthecoveatlanta.org](http://www.atthecoveatlanta.org)

**Southern Jewish Resource Network, Inc. (SOJOURN)**

Atlanta, GA  
[www.sojourngsd.org](http://www.sojourngsd.org)

**Idaho****All Under One Roof LGBT Advocates of Southeastern Idaho**

Pocatello, ID  
[www.allunderoneroof.org](http://www.allunderoneroof.org)

**Illinois****Clock, Inc.**

Rock Island, IL  
[www.clockinc.org](http://www.clockinc.org)

**The LIAM Foundation**

Rockford, IL  
[www.theliamfoundation.org](http://www.theliamfoundation.org)

**Naper Pride**

Naperville, IL  
[www.naperpride.org](http://www.naperpride.org)

**The Prideful Path Project**

Roselle, IL  
[www.thepridefulpathproject.org](http://www.thepridefulpathproject.org)

**Uniting Pride of Champaign County**

Champaign, IL  
[www.unitingpride.org](http://www.unitingpride.org)

**Youth Outlook**

Naperville, IL  
[www.youth-outlook.org](http://www.youth-outlook.org)

**Indiana****GenderNexus**

Indianapolis, IN  
[www.gendernexus.org](http://www.gendernexus.org)

**Indiana Youth Group (YG)**

Indianapolis, IN  
[www.indianayouthgroup.org](http://www.indianayouthgroup.org)

**The LGBTQ Center**

South Bend, IN  
[www.thelgbtqcenter.org](http://www.thelgbtqcenter.org)

**Muncie OUTreach**

Muncie, IN  
[www.muncieoutreach.org](http://www.muncieoutreach.org)

**Pride Center of Terre Haute**

Terre Haute, IN  
[www.pridecenterterrehaute.org](http://www.pridecenterterrehaute.org)

**Pride Lafayette**

Lafayette, IN  
[www.pridelafayette.org](http://www.pridelafayette.org)

**Spencer Pride Community Center**

Spencer, IN  
[www.spencerpride.org](http://www.spencerpride.org)

**Kentucky****Louisville Pride Center**

Louisville, KY  
[www.louprideky.org](http://www.louprideky.org)

**Louisville Youth Group, Inc.**

Louisville, KY  
[www.louisvilleyouthgroup.org](http://www.louisvilleyouthgroup.org)

**Louisiana****New Orleans Pride Center**

New Orleans, LA  
[www.nolapridecenter.org](http://www.nolapridecenter.org)

**Out of the Box LGBTQ Center (Capitol Area Reentry Program)**

Baton Rouge, LA  
[www.carpbr.com/out-of-the-box](http://www.carpbr.com/out-of-the-box)

**Youth Oasis**

Baton Rouge, LA  
[www.youthoasis.org](http://www.youthoasis.org)

**Maine****Equality Community Center**

Portland, ME  
[www.eccmaine.org](http://www.eccmaine.org)

**Maryland****Delmarva Pride Center**

Easton, MD  
[www.delmarvapridecenter.com](http://www.delmarvapridecenter.com)

**The Frederick Center**

Frederick, MD  
[www.thefrederickcenter.org](http://www.thefrederickcenter.org)

**Massachusetts****BAGLY, Inc. (Boston Alliance of LGBTQ Youth)**

Boston, MA  
[www.bagly.org](http://www.bagly.org)

**LGBTQ Senior Housing/The Pryde Community Center**

Hyde Park, MA  
[www.lgbtqseniorhousing.org](http://www.lgbtqseniorhousing.org)

## North Shore Alliance of Gay and Lesbian Youth (NAGLY)

Salem, MA  
[www.nagly.org](http://www.nagly.org)

## QT Library

Somerville, MA  
[www.qtlibrary.org](http://www.qtlibrary.org)

## Michigan

### Affirmations Community Center

Ferndale, MI  
[www.goaffirmations.org](http://www.goaffirmations.org)

### Grand Rapids Pride Center

Grand Rapids, MI  
[www.grpride.org](http://www.grpride.org)

### Grand Rapids Trans Foundation

Grand Rapids, MI  
[www.grtransfoundation.org](http://www.grtransfoundation.org)

### Great Lakes Bay Pride

Bay City, MI  
[www.greatlakesbaypride.org](http://www.greatlakesbaypride.org)

### Jim Toy Community Center

Ann Arbor, MI  
[www.jimtoycenter.org](http://www.jimtoycenter.org)

### MiGen (Michigan LGBTQ+ Elders Network)

Ferndale, MI  
[www.migenconnect.org](http://www.migenconnect.org)

### Milton E. Ford LGBT Resource Center

Allendale, MI  
[www.gvsu.edu/lgbtrc](http://www.gvsu.edu/lgbtrc)

### OutFront Kalamazoo

Kalamazoo, MI  
[www.outfront.org](http://www.outfront.org)

### Salus Center

Lansing, MI  
[www.saluscenter.org](http://www.saluscenter.org)

### Stand with Trans

Farmington, MI  
[www.standwithtrans.org](http://www.standwithtrans.org)

## Minnesota

### QUEERSPACE collective

Minneapolis, MN  
[www.queerspacecollective.org](http://www.queerspacecollective.org)

## Missouri

### The GLO Center

Springfield, MO  
[www.glocenter.org](http://www.glocenter.org)

### Our Spot KC

Kansas City, MO  
[www.ourspotkc.org](http://www.ourspotkc.org)

## Montana

### Western Montana LGBTQ+ Community Center

Missoula, MT  
[www.lgbtmontana.org](http://www.lgbtmontana.org)

## Nebraska

### Omaha For Us

Omaha, NE  
[www.OmahaForUs.org](http://www.OmahaForUs.org)

## Nevada

### The LGBTQ Community Center of Southern Nevada

Las Vegas, NV  
[www.thecenterlv.org](http://www.thecenterlv.org)

## New Hampshire

### Seacoast Outright

Portsmouth, NH  
[www.seacoastoutright.org](http://www.seacoastoutright.org)

## New Jersey

### The Bayard Rustin Center for Social Justice

Princeton, NJ  
[www.rustincenter.org](http://www.rustincenter.org)

### EDGE Pride Center

Morris Plains, NJ  
[www.edgepridecenter.org](http://www.edgepridecenter.org)

### Hudson Pride Center

Jersey City, NJ  
[www.hudsonpride.org](http://www.hudsonpride.org)

### Newark LGBTQ Community Center

Newark, NJ  
[www.newarklgbtqcenter.org](http://www.newarklgbtqcenter.org)

### The Pride Center of New Jersey

Highland Park, NJ  
[www.pridecenter.org](http://www.pridecenter.org)

### Sam & Deborah Foundation for Transgender Youth

Chatham, NJ  
[www.samdeborah.org](http://www.samdeborah.org)

## New Mexico

### The Human Rights Alliance

Santa Fe, NM  
[www.hrasantafe.org](http://www.hrasantafe.org)

## North Carolina

### Guilford Green Foundation & LGBTQ Center

Greensboro, NC  
[www.guilfordgreenfoundation.org](http://www.guilfordgreenfoundation.org)

### LGBT Center of Raleigh

Raleigh, NC  
[www.lgbtcenterofraleigh.com](http://www.lgbtcenterofraleigh.com)

### Time Out Youth

Charlotte, NC  
[www.timeoutyouth.org](http://www.timeoutyouth.org)

## New York

### Brooklyn Community Pride Center

Brooklyn, NY  
[www.lgbtbrooklyn.org](http://www.lgbtbrooklyn.org)

### Caribbean Equality Project

Queens, NY  
[www.caribbeanequalityproject.org](http://www.caribbeanequalityproject.org)

### GLYS Western New York

Buffalo, NY  
[www.glyswny.org](http://www.glyswny.org)

### Hetrick-Martin Institute

New York, NY  
[www.hmi.org](http://www.hmi.org)

### Hudson Valley LGBTQ Community Center

Kingston, NY  
[www.lgbtqcenter.org](http://www.lgbtqcenter.org)

**In Our Own Voices, Inc.**

Albany, NY  
[www.ioov.org](http://www.ioov.org)

**JQY (Jewish Queer Youth)**

New York, NY  
[www.jqy.org](http://www.jqy.org)

**The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Community Center**

New York, NY  
[www.gaycenter.org](http://www.gaycenter.org)

**The LOFT LGBTQ+ Community Center**

White Plains, NY  
[www.loftgaycenter.org](http://www.loftgaycenter.org)

**New York LGBT Network**

Long Island, NY  
[www.lgbtnetwork.org](http://www.lgbtnetwork.org)

**Pride Center of Staten Island, Inc.**

Staten Island, NY  
[www.pridecentersi.org](http://www.pridecentersi.org)

**Rainbow Seniors ROC**

Rochester, NY  
[www.rainbowseniorsroc.com](http://www.rainbowseniorsroc.com)

**Rochester Rainbow Union**

Rochester, NY  
[www.rochesterrainbowunion.com](http://www.rochesterrainbowunion.com)

**Rockland County Pride Center**

Nyack, NY  
[www.rocklandpridecenter.org](http://www.rocklandpridecenter.org)

**TransNewYork**

Oakland Gardens, NY  
[www.transnewyork.org](http://www.transnewyork.org)

**Ohio****Bayard Rustin LGBTQ Resource Center**

Akron, OH  
[www.ohioaac.org](http://www.ohioaac.org)

**Greater Dayton LGBT Center**

Dayton, OH  
[www.daytonlgbtcenter.org](http://www.daytonlgbtcenter.org)

**LGBT Community Center of Greater Cleveland**

Cleveland, OH  
[www.lgbtcleveland.org](http://www.lgbtcleveland.org)

**LGBTQ+ Community Center of Darke County**

Greenville, OH  
[www.darkecountypride.org](http://www.darkecountypride.org)

**Love on a Mission**

Mansfield, OH  
[www.loveonamission.org](http://www.loveonamission.org)

**Stonewall Columbus**

Columbus, OH  
[www.stonewallcolumbus.org](http://www.stonewallcolumbus.org)

**Pennsylvania****The Attic Youth Center**

Philadelphia, PA  
[www.atticyouthcenter.org](http://www.atticyouthcenter.org)

**Bradbury-Sullivan LGBT Community Center**

Allentown, PA  
[www.bradburysullivancenter.org](http://www.bradburysullivancenter.org)

**Centre LGBTQ+**

State College, PA  
[www.centrelgbtqa.org](http://www.centrelgbtqa.org)

**Eastern PA Trans Equity Project**

Orefield, PA  
[www.patransequity.org](http://www.patransequity.org)

**Hugh Lane Wellness Foundation**

Pittsburgh, PA  
[www.hughlane.org](http://www.hughlane.org)

**The LGBT Center of Greater Reading**

Reading, PA  
[www.lgbtcenterofreading.com](http://www.lgbtcenterofreading.com)

**Rainbow Rose Center**

York, PA  
[www.rainbowrosecenter.org](http://www.rainbowrosecenter.org)

**The Rainbow Room (Planned Parenthood Keystone)**

Doylestown, PA  
[www.instagram.com/pprainbowroom](http://www.instagram.com/pprainbowroom)

**Resilience Resource Center**

Huntingdon Valley, PA  
[www.resiliencerc.org](http://www.resiliencerc.org)

**The Welcome Project PA**

Hatboro, PA  
[www.welcomeprojectpa.org](http://www.welcomeprojectpa.org)

**Washington County Gay Straight Alliance, Inc.**

Washington, PA  
[www.wcgsa.org](http://www.wcgsa.org)

**William Way LGBT Community Center**

Philadelphia, PA  
[www.waygay.org](http://www.waygay.org)

**Puerto Rico****Waves Ahead Corp**

San Juan, PR  
[www.wavesahead.org](http://www.wavesahead.org)

**Rhode Island****Youth Pride, Inc.**

Providence, RI  
[www.youthprideri.org](http://www.youthprideri.org)

**South Carolina****Harriet Hancock LGBT Center**

Columbia, SC  
[www.harriethancockcenter.org](http://www.harriethancockcenter.org)

**Transgender Awareness Alliance**

Lexington, SC  
[www.taagg.org](http://www.taagg.org)

**Uplift LGBTQ+ Youth Outreach Center**

Spartanburg, SC  
[www.upliftoutreachcenter.org](http://www.upliftoutreachcenter.org)

**We Are Family**

North Charleston, SC  
[www.waf.org](http://www.waf.org)

**South Dakota****The Transformation Project**

Sioux Falls, SD  
[www.transformationprojectsd.org](http://www.transformationprojectsd.org)

**Tennessee****Just Us at Oasis Center**

Nashville, TN  
[www.justusoasis.org](http://www.justusoasis.org)



## Texas

**Borderland Rainbow Center**  
El Paso, TX  
[www.borderlandrainbow.org](http://www.borderlandrainbow.org)

**Coastal Bend Pride Center**  
Corpus Christi, TX  
[www.cbpridecenter.com](http://www.cbpridecenter.com)

**Finn's Place**  
Fort Worth, TX  
[www.finnsplacetx.org](http://www.finnsplacetx.org)

**LGBTQ S.A.V.E.S.**  
Fort Worth, TX  
[www.lgbtqsaves.org](http://www.lgbtqsaves.org)

**Pride Center San Antonio**  
San Antonio, TX  
[www.pridecentersa.org](http://www.pridecentersa.org)

**Pride Center West Texas**  
Odessa, TX  
[www.pridecenterwt.org](http://www.pridecenterwt.org)

**Pride Community Center, Inc.**  
College Station, TX  
[www.pridecc.org](http://www.pridecc.org)

**Rainbow Connections ATX**  
Austin, TX  
[www.rainbowconnectionsatx.org](http://www.rainbowconnectionsatx.org)

**Resource Center**  
Dallas, TX  
[www.myresourcecenter.org](http://www.myresourcecenter.org)

**Tony's Place**  
Houston, TX  
[www.tonysplace.org](http://www.tonysplace.org)

## Utah

**Ogden Pride**  
Ogden, UT  
[www.ogdenpride.org](http://www.ogdenpride.org)

**Utah Pride Center**  
Salt Lake City, UT  
[www.utahpridecenter.org](http://www.utahpridecenter.org)

## Vermont

**Out in the Open**  
Brattleboro, VT  
[www.weareoutintheopen.org](http://www.weareoutintheopen.org)

**Pride Center of Vermont**  
Burlington, VT  
[www.pridecentervt.org](http://www.pridecentervt.org)

**The Rainbow Bridge Community Center**  
Barre, VT  
[www.rbccvt.org](http://www.rbccvt.org)

## Virginia

**ARE's LGBTQ+ Center**  
Winchester, VA  
[www.aidsresponseeffort.org/lgbtq-center](http://www.aidsresponseeffort.org/lgbtq-center)

**Diversity Richmond**  
Richmond, VA  
[www.diversityrichmond.org](http://www.diversityrichmond.org)

**LGBT Life Center**  
Norfolk, VA  
[www.lgbtlifecenter.org](http://www.lgbtlifecenter.org)

**NoVA Prism Center**  
Oakton, VA  
[www.novaprismcenter.gay](http://www.novaprismcenter.gay)

**Shenandoah LGBTQ Center**  
Staunton, VA  
[www.shenlgbtqcenter.org](http://www.shenlgbtqcenter.org)

**Us Giving Richmond Connections**  
Richmond, VA  
[www.ugrcrva.org](http://www.ugrcrva.org)

## Washington

**Bellingham Queer Collective (BQC)**  
Bellingham, WA  
[www.bellinghamqueercollective.org](http://www.bellinghamqueercollective.org)

**Rainbow Center**  
Tacoma, WA  
[www.rainbowcntr.org](http://www.rainbowcntr.org)

**Seattle's LGBTQ Center**  
Seattle, WA  
[www.gaycity.org](http://www.gaycity.org)

## West Virginia

**LGBTQ+ Resource Center of Covenant House**  
Charleston, WV  
[www.wvcovenanthouse.org](http://www.wvcovenanthouse.org)

## Wisconsin

**LGBT Center of SE Wisconsin**  
Racine, WI  
[www.lgbtsewi.org](http://www.lgbtsewi.org)

**LGBTQ+ Walworth County**  
Lake Geneva, WI  
[www.lgbtwalco.org](http://www.lgbtwalco.org)

**OutReach, Inc.**  
Madison, WI  
[www.outreachmadisonlgbt.org](http://www.outreachmadisonlgbt.org)

## Wyoming

**Casper Virtual Center**  
Casper, WY  
[www.casperpride.org](http://www.casperpride.org)

## Exclusively Online Centers

**Patchwork Transgender Peer Services**  
[www.transpatchwork.org](http://www.transpatchwork.org)



PO Box 24490 • Fort Lauderdale, FL 33307  
954-765-6024  
[www.lgbtqcenters.org](http://www.lgbtqcenters.org)



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