# 2022 NATIONAL LGBTQI MOVEMENT REPORT 

 A FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF LEADING ORGANIZATIONS IN THE LGBTQI MOVEMENT
## This report was authored by:

## Movement Advancement Project

MAP's mission is to provide independent and rigorous research, insight, and communications that help speed equality and opportunity for LGBT and 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.

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## Participating Organizations by Category

| Advocacy |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Basic Rights Oregon <br> Campaign for Southern Equality <br> Equality Federation <br> Equality Florida <br> Equality North Carolina <br> Family Equality <br> Freedom for All Americans <br> Georgia Equality <br> GLAAD <br> Human Rights Campaign (HRC) | interACT: Advocates for Intersex Youth <br> Keshet <br> LGBTQ Victory Fund \& Victory Institute <br> National Center for Transgender Equality (NCTE) <br> National LGBTQ Task Force <br> National Queer Asian Pacific Islander Alliance (NQAPIA) <br> PFLAG <br> SAGE: Advocacy \& Services for LGBT Elders <br> True Colors United |
| Issue |  |
| CenterLink <br> GLSEN <br> Genders \& Sexualities Alliance (GSA) Network <br> Immigration Equality <br> The New York City Anti-Violence Project (NYCAVP) | Out \& Equal <br> Point Foundation <br> Reconciling Ministries Network (RMN) <br> Soulforce <br> The Trevor Project |
| Legal |  |
| ACLU Jon L. Stryker and Slobodan Randjelović LGBTQ \& HIV Project <br> GLBTQ Legal Advocates and Defenders (GLAD) <br> Lambda Legal | National Center for Lesbian Rights (NCLR) Transgender Law Center (TLC) |

## Research \& Public Education

Movement Advancement Project (MAP)

Note: One organization wishes to remain anonymous and is excluded from this list. See the Methodology infographic (page 5) for definitions of organization categories.

## KEY FINDINGS

The National LGBTQI Movement Report (NMR) series provides a comprehensive, annual snapshot of the financial health of many of the largest lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI) social justice organizations in the United States. These organizations generally focus on either broad LGBTQI advocacy, issue-specific advocacy, legal advocacy, or research and public education about LGBTQ people and issues.

Amid the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the NMR series remains particularly important. Since the onset of the pandemic, MAP has conducted surveys of leading LGBTQI organizations regarding the impacts of COVID-19, including the 2021 NMR report that assessed the first full fiscal year under COVID-19. ${ }^{1}$ This year's report shows the ongoing impacts of COVID-19, including that, while participating organizations ended the fiscal year with relatively strong overall financial standing, there are important emerging trends in specific revenue streams and fundraising. Additionally, these financially-focused data do not necessarily reflect the many tremendous challenges facing many organizations and their staff, including ongoing impacts to staff mental and physical health.

This annual report shows key financial trends and benchmarks in these major areas:

- Revenue \& Expenses
- Financial Trends
- Indicators of Financial Health
- Fundraising
- Staff
- Boards

Note that because different organizations participate from year to year, readers should not compare findings in this year's report to those in previous years' reports. Instead, readers can find historical comparisons within this and each report, as participating organizations are asked to provide both current and past years' data whenever possible.

[^0]
## Revenue \& Expenses: Shifting Patterns

- Across 36 participating organizations, combined 2021 revenue totaled $\$ 386$ million, exceeding combined 2021 expenses ( $\$ 267$ million) by roughly \$119 million-a dramatically higher differential than pre-2020, though this may be at least partly due to government support during the pandemic.
- From 2020 to 2021, organizations reported mixed patterns in different sources of revenue, with some increasing and some decreasing by significant margins. For example, revenue from fundraising events, in-kind contributions, and corporate contributions all declined sharply, while revenue from other sources like individual contributions and foundations increased. This highlights the continually changing landscape for movement organizations' funding and revenue stability, particularly as practices around in-person fundraising events continued to evolve during the second year of the pandemic.
- Individual donations comprise the largest share (41\%) of organizations' 2021 combined revenue.
- The majority (78\%) of organizations' combined 2021 expenses were spent on programs and services, with $11 \%$ spent on management and general costs and the remaining $11 \%$ on fundraising.


## Indicators of Financial Health

- All organizations that provided five-year trend data report a five-year average liquidity ratio above one, meaning all organizations have consistently maintained enough cash and liquid assets on hand to at least cover their current financial obligations. In fact, nearly two-thirds (66\%) of organizations report a five-year average liquidity ratio over seven, meaning they can cover their liabilities more than seven times over with what they have on hand. This reflects a longer-term strength and consistency, at least at the aggregate level, that may help mitigate the impact of economic shocks such as the pandemic.
- Participating organizations reported an average of 483 days of working capital in 2021, a $15 \%$ increase from the previous year.


## Fundraising: Declines in Number of Donors, Though Total Revenue from Individual Donors Grew

- In 2021, responding organizations ( $\mathrm{n}=28$ ) reported a combined total of over 355,000 individual donors. The vast majority of these individual donors (97\%) gave under $\$ 1,000$ in 2021, including nearly two in five donors (36\%) who gave under \$35 in 2021. However, the revenue from these smaller-level donors accounted for only roughly $13 \%$ of revenue from individual donations; as might be expected, the large majority of revenue from individual donations came from donors giving at larger amounts.
- Among organizations that provided five-year trend data (2017 to 2021; $n=27$ ), the total number of donors was significantly impacted by COVID-19, and in this second year of the pandemic, the number of donors at nearly every size fell by significant margins.
- From fiscal years 2017 to 2019 (i.e., pre-COVID), the number of large donors ( $\$ 25,000+$ per year) increased by $5 \%$ and rose slightly in the first year of the pandemic. From 2020 to 2021, however, the number of large donors fell by $28 \%$.
- From 2017 to 2019, the number of medium donors ( $\$ 1,000-\$ 24,999$ per year) increased by $5 \%$ and rose even further in the first year of the pandemic. From 2020 to 2021, however, the number of medium donors fell by $35 \%$.
- From 2017 to 2019, the number of small donors ( $\$ 35-\$ 999$ per year) increased by $1 \%$, but in 2020 fell by roughly $9 \%$. From 2020 to 2021, the number of small donors slightly grew, by $1 \%$.
- Five-year trend data are not yet available for micro donors (<\$35 per year), but participating organizations reported a $23 \%$ decrease in these donors from 2020 to 2021.
- Despite these declines in the number of people donating, the total revenue from individual donations grew from 2020 to 2021, suggesting that individuals may be giving at larger amounts than in the previous year. Across organizations that provided the above trend data on donors ( $n=27$ ), total revenue from individual donors grew $21 \%$ from 2020 to 2021.
- Among reporting organizations, the number of individuals that attend fundraising events was slightly declining (3\%) from 2017 to 2019, but
then decreased $36 \%$ from 2019 to 2020 amidst the first year of the pandemic. From 2020 to 2021, the number of attendees again fell, this time by $80 \%$. Importantly, this question asks specifically about fundraising events that cost at least $\$ 100$ per ticket or person to attend, focusing on larger scale events (e.g., galas). Therefore, this does not capture other types of fundraising events, including the types of events that have become more commonplace during the pandemic, such as virtual and smaller scale fundraisers. More research is needed to better understand how movement organizations are adapting fundraising efforts in the face of both continuing and new challenges such as these.


## Staff: Demographically Diverse in Race, Gender, \& More

- Reporting organizations ( $\mathrm{n}=31$ ) employed a total of 969 paid staff in fiscal year 2021, 94\% of whom are fulltime workers. The average staff size at participating organizations is 25 staff, and the median is 20 . Staff size ranges from a low of two to a high of 210.
- Not all organizations reported staff demographics. Among those that did:
- Organizations reported racially diverse staff, with $50 \%$ of all staff and $42 \%$ of all senior staff being people of color. Among all staff, $18 \%$ are Black or African American, 15\% are Hispanic or Latino, 8\% are Asian or Pacific Islander (API), 4\% are multiracial, $1.2 \%$ are Native American, and 3\% identify as another race or ethnicity. ${ }^{2}$
- Organizations reported that $48 \%$ of all staff identify as women, $37 \%$ as men, $10 \%$ as nonbinary, and $5 \%$ as genderqueer or another gender identity.
- Organizations reported that $16 \%$ of staff and $12 \%$ of senior staff identify as transgender. Nationally, an estimated $0.5 \%$ of the adult population identifies as transgender. ${ }^{3}$

[^1]
## Boards: Demographically Diverse,

- Reporting organizations ( $n=31$ ) reported a total of 551 board members, with an average board size of 18 members and a median of 15 . The smallest board is comprised of six members, and the largest of 49.
- Among organizations that reported demographic about their boards:
- Boards are less racially diverse than staff: 50\% of staff are people of color, compared to $43 \%$ of board members and $45 \%$ of executive board members. In particular, board members are much less likely than staff to be Hispanic or Latino, or Native American.
- Overall, $47 \%$ of board members identify as men, $47 \%$ as women, $3 \%$ as nonbinary, and $2 \%$ as genderqueer or another gender identity. Boards have significantly fewer members who are nonbinary, genderqueer, or another gender: $15 \%$ of all staff are nonbinary, genderqueer, or another gender, as are $11 \%$ of senior staff, but these numbers drop to $5 \%$ among boards and $4 \%$ among executive boards.
- Nine percent (9\%) of board members and $8 \%$ of executive board members identify as transgender.


# 2022 NATIONAL LGBTOI MOVEMENT REPORT 

## A FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF LEADING ORGANIZATIONS IN THE LGBTOI MOVEMENT

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## METHODOLOGY

The Movement Advancement Project (MAP) invited organizations to participate based on their size, importance to the overall LGBTQI movement, and collective coverage of LGBTOI issues and constituencies. Of the 36 that chose to participate, most participating organizations (32) have budgets over $\$ 1$ million; four organizations have smaller budgets but are national leaders working in areas of critical concern to the LGBTOI movement.

MAP collected standardized financial and operations information from participating organizations and summarized key information across participants. This report provides aggregated data across participating organizations, with most figures and charts showing data for all organizations combined. Where figures or charts reflect data based on a subset of participating organizations, this is noted.

## 36 PARTICIPANTS, TOTAL 2021 REVENUE = \$385.8M, TOTAL 2021 EXPENSES = \$267.3M

## PARTICIPATING LGBTOI ORGANIZATIONS ARE COMPRISED OF ADVOCACY, ISSUE, LEGAL, AND RESEARCH \& PUBLIC EDUCATION ORGANIZATIONS

$$
(n=36)
$$

Advocacy organizations advocate for the entire LGBTOI community or a particular subset of the LGBTQI community on a broad range of issues.

Issue organizations advocate for the entire LGBTOI community or a particular subset of the LGBTOI community on a particular issue or related set of issues.

Legal organizations provide legal services to LGBTQI people and advocate and/or litigate within the legal system for LGBTOI people.

Research and public education organizations provide the LGBTQI community and the broader public with information about the issues facing the LGBTOI community. They may provide research or policy analysis, or educate the public through media work.


## THE MAJORITY OF PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS FOCUS ON NATIONAL LGBTOI ISSUES

Note: Many organizations noted more than one focus, as shown below.

 This year's numbers and analyses (including multiple-year trends) reflect data exclusively for this year's participating organizations.

## 2022 NATIONAL LGBTOI MOVEMENT REPORT

## A FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF LEADING ORGANIZATIONS IN THE LGBTOI MOVEMENT

## MAP

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## REVENUE AND EXPENSES

This section provides an overview of the revenue and expenses of leading organizations in the LGBTQI movement. For participating organizations, revenue increased from fiscal years 2020 to 2021, while expenses fell. Note: on this page, some analyses required data from previous years. Only organizations that provided data for all years in each relevant analysis are included. Note also that, where applicable, percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

## 36 PARTICIPANTS, TOTAL 2021 REVENUE = \$385.8M, TOTAL 2021 EXPENSES = \$267.3M

INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS REMAIN TOP SOURCE OF REVENUE AMONG LGBTOI ORGANIZATIONS

2021 Revenue by Source (n=36)


MAJORITY OF MOVEMENT REVENUE ATTRIBUTED TO 501(C)(3) ORGANIZATIONS
2021 Revenue By Legal Type (n=36)


2020-2021 EXPENSES FOR PARTICIPATING ORGS $\$$ Millions ( $\mathrm{n}=36$ )

| EXPENSES | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | \% CHANGE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Programs \& Services | $\mathbf{\$ 2 2 6 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 8 . 3}$ | $-8 \%$ |
| Fundraising Expenses | $\$ 31.9$ | $\$ 29.1$ | $-9 \%$ |
| Management \& General Expenses | $\$ 29.9$ | $\$ 29.9$ | - |
| Total Expenses | $\mathbf{\$ 2 8 8 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{\$ 2 6 7 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{- 7 \%}$ |

* Note: Columns may not sum due to rounding.


## MAJORITY OF MOVEMENT EXPENSES (78\%) SPENT ON PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Combined 2021 Expenses (n=36)

## 2022 NATIONAL LGBTOI MOVEMENT REPORT

## A FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF LEADING ORGANIZATIONS IN THE LGBTOI MOVEMENT

## FINANCIAL TRENDS

This graphic examines the financial capacity of LGBTQI movement organizations from 2017 through 2021. At the end of the 2021 fiscal year, participating organizations as a whole remain well-resourced and supported by a diverse range of revenue sources, but in the second year of the COVID-19 pandemic, fundraising income continued to decline, while corporate and in-kind giving newly declined. Note: on this page, some analyses required data from previous years. Only organizations that provided data for all years in the relevant analysis are included. Note also that, where applicable, percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

## 36 PARTICIPANTS, TOTAL 2021 REVENUE = \$385.8M, TOTAL 2021 EXPENSES = \$267.3M

COMBINED REVENUE INCREASED 46\% FROM 2017 TO 2021
2017-2021 Revenue by Source, in Millions ( $n=36$ )

COMBINED EXPENSES INCREASED 9\% FROM 2017 TO 2021
2017-2021 Expenses by Source, in Millions (n=36)


In-Kind Expenses/Revenue

36 PARTICIPANTS, TOTAL 2021 REVENUE = \$385.8M, TOTAL 2021 EXPENSES = \$267.3M


COMBINED REVENUE INCREASED
2\% FROM 2020 TO 2021

| $\begin{array}{c}\text { 2020-2021 Total Revenue } \\ \text { Change in Millions } \\ (n=36)\end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| $2020 \square 2021$ |



2017


2019


Minus In-Kind Expenses/Revenue

2021 SAW SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES IN ALL SOURCES OF REVENUE EXCEPT FUNDRAISING EVENTS
2020-2021 Revenue Change by Source in Millions ( $n=36$ ) 2021

Individual Contributions


Foundation Contributions


In-Kind Contributions
 Income (Net)


Corporate Contributions
\$10.5

Governan Funding
$\$ 376.7 \$ 385.8$

\$307.4
\$338.5

$\$ 69.3$
\$47.4

In-Kind Contributions

# 2022 NATIONAL LGBTOI MOVEMENT REPORT 

## A FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF LEADING ORGANIZATIONS IN THE LGBTOI MOVEMENT

## INDICATORS OF FINANCIAL HEALTH

This section examines several key indicators of financial health for leading organizations in the LGBTQI movement. Indicators of financial health measure the average financial stability of participating organizations, including liquidity ratio, days of working capital, and daily cash expense. Liquidity ratio measures cash and investments on hand to cover current financial obligations such as accounts payable and lines of credit. Average days of working capital is the measure of an organization's cash reserves, shown as the average number of days an organization could meet all its expenses using only its current reserves. Note: on this page, some analyses required data from previous years. Only organizations that provided data for all years in the relevant analysis are included. Note also that, where applicable, percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

ROUGHLY TWO-THIRDS OF ORGANIZATIONS HAVE A 5-YEAR AVERAGE LIOUIDITY RATIO OVER 7
Percent of Organizations (n=32) by 2017-2021 Average Liquidity Ratio


DAYS OF WORKING CAPITAL INCREASED 15\% FROM 2020 TO 2021
2017-2021 Average Days of Working Capital (n=32)

## DAILY CASH EXPENDITURES

 INCREASED 3\% FROM 2020 TO 20212017-2021 Cumulative Average Daily Cash Expense, in Thousands ( $n=32$ )

2020-2021 STATEMENT FINANCIALS TREND DATA \$ MILLIONS ( $\mathrm{N}=34$ )

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | \% INCREASE/DECREASE |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets |  |  |  |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | 109.3 | 143.4 | $+31 \%$ |
| Investments | 98.1 | 162.6 | $+66 \%$ |
| Other Current Assets | 61.0 | 55.9 | $-8 \%$ |
| Net Fixed Assets | 34.6 | 32.7 | $-5 \%$ |
| Other Long-Term Assets | 20.7 | 24.2 | $+17 \%$ |
| Total Assets | $\mathbf{3 2 3 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 8 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{+ 2 9 \%}$ |
| Liabilities |  |  |  |
| Current Liabilities | 27.1 | 29.3 | $+8 \%$ |
| Long-Term Debt | 8.3 | 8.6 | $+3 \%$ |
| Other Long-Term Liabilities | $\mathbf{8 3 . 4}$ | 5.3 | $\mathbf{- 3 6 \%}$ |
| Total Liabilities |  | $\mathbf{4 3 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 \%}$ |
| Net Assets | 191.1 | 270.4 |  |
| Without Donor Restrictions | 55.7 | 69.2 | $+42 \%$ |
| With Donor Restrictions | 33.1 | 35.9 | $+24 \%$ |
| With Permanent Donor Restrictions | $\mathbf{2 7 9 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 5 . 5}$ | $+8 \%$ |
| Total Net Assets | $\mathbf{3 2 3 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 8 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{+ 3 4 \%}$ |
| Total Liabilities and Net Assets |  | $+\mathbf{+ 2 9 \%}$ |  |

## 2022 NATIONAL LGBTOI MOVEMENT REPORT

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## FUNDRAISING AND FUNDRAISING EFFICIENCY

Like most other nonprofits, participating organizations rely on fundraising to generate a significant portion of their revenue. This section includes analysis of top contributor trends, fundraising costs, fundraising from individual donors, and more. Note: on this page, some analyses require data from previous years. Therefore, only organizations that provided data for all relevant years are included.

36 PARTICIPANTS, TOTAL 2021 REVENUE = \$385.8M, TOTAL 2021 EXPENSES = \$267.3M


SMALL DONORS COMPRISE THE MAJORITY OF INDIVIDUAL DONORS

2021 Donor Pyramid ( $n=28$ )


355,292 Total Donors Annual donation amount:
$\square$ Micro $(<\$ 35) \quad$ Small (\$35-\$999)
Medium (\$1,000-\$24,999) $\square$ Large $(\$ 25,000+)$

CONTACTABLE NAMES
( $n=32$ )

## VARY GREATLY



7,293,162 Outlier

AMONG REPORTING ORGS, DECLINES IN NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL DONORS
2017-2021 Number of Donors ( $n=27$ )

```Attended Fundraising Events
\(\square\) Micro (<\$35)
Small (\$35-\$999)
- Medium ( \(\$ 1,000-\$ 24,999\) )
- Large ( \(\$ 25,000+\) )
```

SHARE OF NEW DONORS IS DECLINING
2020-2021 Percent of Donors That Are
First-Time Donors (n=27)


ORGANIZATIONS' AVERAGE COST TO FUNDRAISE FELL DURING 2021
2017-2021 Average Cost to Raise \$1 (n=35)

DONORS REMAIN STEADY
2017-2021 Percent of Revenue from Top Ten Contributors ( $n=26$ )



# 2022 NATIONAL LGBTOI MOVEMENT REPORT 

A FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF LEADING ORGANIZATIONS IN THE LGBTOI MOVEMENT

## STAFF AND BOARDS

This section examines the staff and boards of participating organizations. Organizations were asked about staff size, tenure, and compensation, as well as board size and contribution policies.

REPORTING ORGS ( $\mathrm{N}=31$ ): 969 TOTAL STAFF ( 914 FULL TIME; 60 PART TIME) \& 551 BOARD MEMBERS

STAFF AND BOARD SIZE VARY
( $n=31$ )


Board

| 6 | 18 | 49 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low | Average | High |

*Average does not include outlier datapoint.

FOR EVERY 4. BOARD MEMBERS, THERE ARE STAFF MEMBERS


WIDE AVERAGE SALARY RANGE FOR SENIOR STAFF
Average Senior Staff Compensation ( $n=30$ )


Organizations reported the average compensation across all senior staff. This graphic shows the lowest average, the average of averages, and the highest average senior staff compensation.

TENURE OF SENIOR STAFF VARIES GREATLY
Shortest, Average, and Longest Tenure of Senior Staff, in Years (n=31)

Shortest

- Avg
10.5

Senior Staff
0.02 .2
2.2
0.1
7.0
0.3
13.7

Average Tenure of Senior Staff

Longest Tenure of
Senior Staff

Longest

Organizations reported the length of their shortest and longest tenured senior staff member, as well as the average tenure across all senior staff. This graphic shows the ranges of shortest tenure, the ranges of average tenure, and the ranges of longest tenure among senior staff.

MOST BOARD MEMBERS ARE REQUIRED TO DONATE OR SOLICIT CONTRIBUTIONS, BUT POLICIES VARY
Board Give/Get Policies (n=31)


## 2022 NATIONAL LGBTOI MOVEMENT REPORT

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## STAFF AND BOARDS

This section examines the staff and boards of participating organizations. Organizations were asked questions about their staff and board demographics, including age, gender identity, identification as transgender, sexual orientation, and race/ethnicity. Only some organizations provided each type of this information. Figures show data for combined staff or board across all organizations that provided data. Note that numbers may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

## REPORTING ORGS (N=31): 969 TOTAL STAFF ( 914 FULL TIME; 60 PART TIME) \& 551 BOARD MEMBERS

GENDER IDENTITY OF STAFF AND BOARD


TRANSGENDER STATUS OF STAFF AND BOARD
\% of staff/board that is transgender
16\%


SEXUAL ORIENTATION OF STAFF AND BOARD


RACE/ETHNICITY OF STAFF AND BOARD


MAJORITY OF STAFF ARE AGES 30-54 (n=30)


ONE IN 16 STAFF ARE
PART-TIME WORKERS
( $n=31$ )

## ABOUT THIS REPORT

The National LGBTQI Movement Report, published annually by MAP, examines revenue and expenses, fundraising and fundraising efficiency, and other indicators of financial health for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender, queer, and intersex (LGBTQI) advocacy, issue, legal, and research and public education organizations.

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ For additional research on the impact of COVID-19 on LGBTQI movement organizations, including on movement staff and mental health, see MAP's ongoing research at www. mapresearch.org/covid-19.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2021, people of color comprised $40.7 \%$ of the U.S. population. This includes $13.6 \%$ who were Black or African American alone, $18.9 \%$ who were Hispanic or Latino, $6.4 \%$ who were Asian or Pacific Islander alone, and $1.3 \%$ who were Native American alone.
    ${ }^{3}$ Jody Herman, Andrew Flores, and Kathryn 0'Neill. June 2022. How Many Adults And Youth Identify as Transgender in the United States? Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute.

