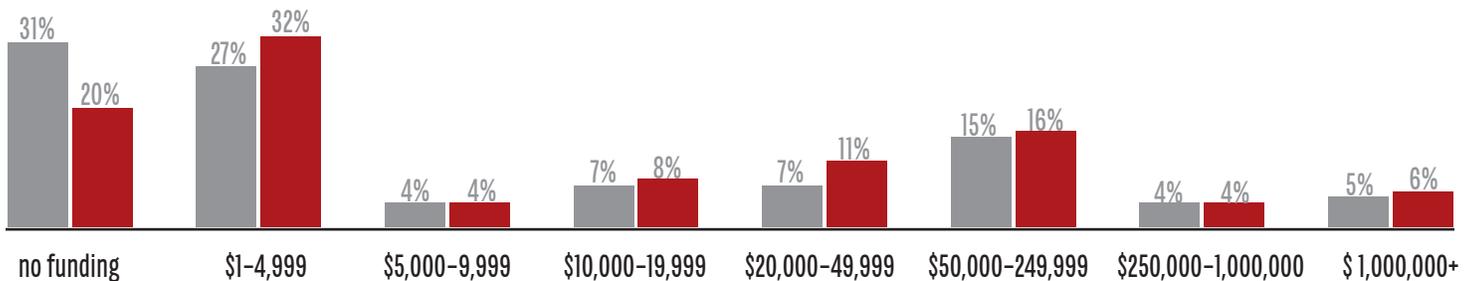


TRANS* ORGANIZATIONS AND FUNDING IN THE UNITED STATES

A global survey of trans* organizations and funding was conducted in 2013. Eighty-five organizations from the United States responded to the survey. This fact sheet details not only their funding situations but also their organizational characteristics, leadership, areas of work and areas of growth as well as opportunities for what donors funding in this region can support. More than half (52%) of trans* organizations in the United States had budgets of less than US\$5,000 and nearly one in five (20%) had no funding in 2013.

Annual budget of trans* organizations

2012 ■ 2013 ■



Trans* Organizations in the United States

Just over one third (38%) of trans* organizations in the United States are programs of another organization. Two in five (40%) have at least one paid staff member and about the same number are registered as nonprofits (42%). Slightly more (43%) have external funding, while a further 21 percent have sought external funding unsuccessfully.

Half of organizations said that transwomen make up most or all of their constituents, while fewer (40%) said transwomen make up most or all of their decision makers. The gap was smaller for transmen, with just over one third (36%) saying that most or all of their constituents identify as transmen, while just under one third (32%) say most or all of their decision makers identify as transmen.

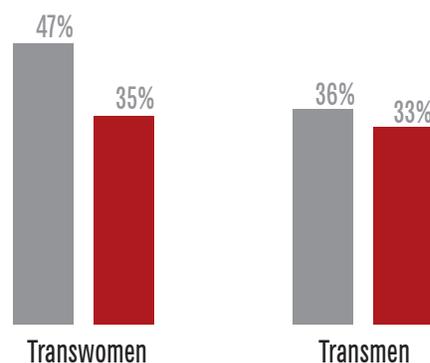
Seventeen percent of trans* organizations in the United States report that most or all of their constituents have gender identities other than male or female. Ten percent say most or all constituents identify as intersex. One third (33%) serve most or all people from low income backgrounds and almost one quarter (23%) serve most or all people who are unemployed. Twelve percent say most or all of their constituents are people living with HIV and 11 percent report that most or all of their constituents are sex workers.

Trans* leadership: Constituents and decision makers

Trans* Areas of Work

The most common types of work trans* organizations do in the United States are working to improve attitudes (90%), policy and legal advocacy (77%) and support groups (54%). Among work they are not yet doing, the largest number of organizations would like to expand to provide social services, do patients' rights advocacy, do safety and antiviolence work, provide health care and do arts and culture work, with about one fifth of organizations saying they would like to expand in each of these areas.

■ Constituents
■ Decisionmakers



Most common areas of work

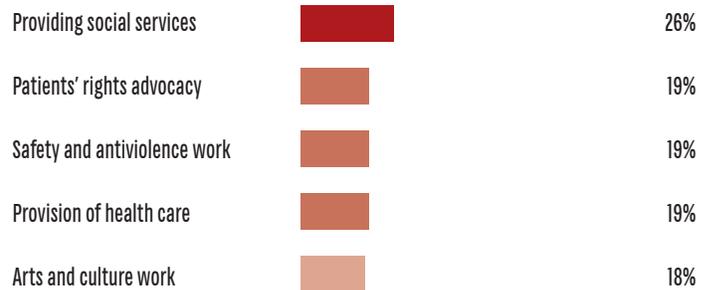


Unlike those in the global South, trans* organizations in the United States are most likely to get funding from donations from individuals and businesses (36%), followed by foundation funding (30%) and community fundraisers and membership fees (27%). Trans* organizations, unlike those in the Global South, say that their primary barrier to funding is lack of interest on the part of donors in trans* issues (59%). Like organizations in the Global South, trans* organizations in the United States also face barriers to funding such as a lack of staff or volunteers who know how to fundraise or write grants (44%) and long delays in response or payment from funders (43%).

Capacity Building for Trans* Organizations

When choosing among options for capacity building, trans* organizations in the United States were most likely to say they would appreciate opportunities for networking (70%), mentoring (58%) and skills training (57%). Among options for skills training, organizations most want help with fundraising (54%), program strategy and development (46%) and community organizing (37%).

Most common areas to expand



Grantmaker Interests and Opportunities

- Donors interested in supporting independent trans* focused organizations and trans* led organizations could consider funding in the U.S. given the predominance of independent trans* organizations and better representation of trans* people as decision makers.
- Trans* organizations in the United States see identifying donors interested in funding trans* issues to be the biggest barrier to funding, which is also reflected in a smaller proportion of organizations receiving external funding and fewer organizations trying unsuccessfully to obtain foundation funding. Donors interested in funding in the U.S. could improve outreach efforts and reduce the barriers to applying for funding to better support trans* organizations.
- U.S. based trans* organizations are most interested in capacity building efforts centered on networking and mentoring, with some amount of interest in skills training, primarily fundraising.

Methodology This fact sheet is part of a larger project to track the funding of trans* organizations globally. It is a collaboration of Arcus Foundation, Open Society Foundations, Global Philanthropy Project's Trans* Working Group, and Strength in Numbers Consulting Group, Inc. GATE (Global Action for Trans* Equality) and AJWS (American Jewish World Service) collected 340 surveys from trans* organizations asked to report their information, experience and opinions in November 2013. GATE and AJWS distributed the survey through an open call in English, Spanish and French. The data appear in several reports, some of which can be found on the GATE website (www.transactivists.org). Due to differing categorization, data presented here may not match exactly match other analyses from the same data set. SurveyMonkey was used for data collection and SPSS and Stata were used for data analysis. The United Nations regional country categorizations were used to categorize countries into regions. Regions with fewer than 20 responses were not analyzed separately due to privacy concerns. Fact sheets are available on the following world regions: Central America, South America, East Africa, South Asia and Southeast Asia and the following topics: sex work, HIV/AIDS, transwomen and transmen. Organizations selected (1) current and potential areas of work (2) areas of capacity building and (3) barriers to funding from discrete lists created by staff from GATE and AJWS. External funding refers to funding acquired through means other than community fundraisers and membership fees. As this was a global analysis, we did not ask questions of US specific organizations. For more information on methodology, please see *The State of Trans* and Intersex Organizing* at www.transactivists.org or contact Strength in Numbers at info@StrengthInNumbersConsulting.com