

2026 LGBTQ COMMUNITY CENTER SURVEY REPORT

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

October 2026



This report was authored by:

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.

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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.

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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 budgets of less than \$250,000; and “large” or “big” centers with budgets of \$250,000 or more. We use this budget threshold to highlight a significant turning point in center capacity, as centers above this budget are significantly different from centers at or below this budget across nearly every dimension, including staff size and pay, programs, and more.

Finally, because the Los Angeles LGBT Center is so large compared to the rest of the center cohort—with a 2026 budget of over \$182 million, compared to an average \$3.8 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 2026 LGBTQ Community Center Survey Report is the most recent iteration of a biennial survey series of LGBTQ community centers across the United States that has been running since 2008. This joint report by the Movement Advancement Project (MAP) and CenterLink presents findings from the tenth study in the series.

This report shows that LGBTQ centers play an important role in their local communities, providing both LGBTQ and non-LGBTQ people with basic resources, critical services, and programs that enrich their clients' lives and build personal and community resilience. They also offer safe spaces where LGBTQ people across age ranges, socio-economic levels, and various other lived experiences can relax and be themselves. What's more, centers contribute to local economies with thousands of jobs and volunteer opportunities and by working with local vendors to put on events. Finally, because they tend to work at the local level, LGBTQ centers also play a unique part within the broader LGBTQ movement, offering a link between LGBTQ people across the country and other local, state, and national groups working to advance LGBTQ equality and meet the needs of LGBTQ people and their families.

The 2026 report highlights the centers' contributions, including strengthening community ties across the country and responding nimbly and thoughtfully, both to people's immediate needs and lasting structural barriers to their flourishing. This year's report also offers insight into the challenges that community centers face in their work, including rising threats to safety and security, a hostile political and legislative climate, and a challenging funding landscape.

Participating Centers

Overall, **175 LGBTQ community centers participated in this year's survey, representing 39 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, 32% of responding centers were small budget centers (with 2026 budgets of less than \$250,000), and 68% were large budget centers (with budgets of \$250,000 or more). Among both small and big centers, the largest share of centers operates in the South.

Programs & Services



People Served

- **Participating LGBTQ community centers collectively serve over 29,000 people each week, or over 1.5 million people per year.** Further, they refer nearly 4,600 individuals per week, or about 240,000 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, more than two out of three centers say the majority of the people they serve are low-income (69% of centers), and more than one in three centers primarily serve people of color (35%). Additionally, 30% of centers primarily serve transgender people, 28% primarily serve people who live in rural areas, and 17% of centers primarily serve youth under age 18.



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 (96% of centers), LGBTQ young adults ages 18-24 (80%), low-income LGBTQ people (74%), LGBTQ youth under 18 (70%), LGBTQ people of color (67%), and parents of LGBTQ youth (64%), among others. Other programming targeted LGBTQ older adults, people living with HIV, LGBTQ people in rural areas, LGBTQ immigrants or refugees, 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.

- 96% 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.
- 94% of centers offer **arts and cultural** programs such as film festivals or screenings, art galleries or display spaces, and beyond.
- 91% 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.
- 87% 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, 66% of centers offer at least some programs or services online, and 77% 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 (42%) 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 93% of centers when including those that provide referrals to LGBTQ-friendly health providers.
- Over half of centers (63%) 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 93% of centers.

- Over one in four centers (32%) 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 88% of centers.
- Nearly one in five centers (18%) 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 72% of centers.
- **In 2025 alone, centers provided health services to over 92,600 people across 86 centers, though these numbers are a minimum estimate.** Another 15 centers that 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

- Even in 2026, many people across the United States do not have consistent access to a computer or smartphone. Access to computers is important for being able to use government services offered via the internet and private services such as banking, digital payment only store fronts, and job or housing applications.ⁱ
- **Almost half of centers (46%) offer computer resources or services to the public**, including 13% of all centers offering these resources through the David Bohnett CyberCenter Program.
- **In 2025, computer resources at responding centers were used by over 1,100 people every week, or nearly 59,000 people over the year.**
- Among centers offering computer resources:
 - 84% say demand for these resources has remained steady or increased over the past two years.
 - 80% offer computer training classes, services, or

ⁱ 2024 U.S. Census Bureau data show about 33 million people do not have access to a computer, and 7 million people do not have access to a computer or smartphone. Source: Digitunity, "32.9 Million People Can't Access Critical US Government Services Due to Lack of a Computer." January 28, 2026.

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; accessing general news, information, or entertainment; and social services applications (e.g. housing, food stamps, etc.).**



Advocacy & Civic Engagement

- **Nearly all (95%) centers engage in advocacy, public policy, or civic engagement activities**, across a wide range of issues and areas. Among centers that work on advocacy and public education, nearly all engage **at the local level (94% of centers) and state level (81%)**, and over two in three centers (36%) also engage at the national or federal level.
- The most frequent advocacy activities for centers that do this work are **educating the public about LGBTQ people (83%) or LGBTQ issues (70%)**, **working in community-led policy coalitions (69%)**, and **supporting pro-LGBTQ legislation (66%)**.
- While centers advocate on a wide range of issues and civic engagement efforts, **more than one-third (39%) 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, 76% of LGBTQ centers reported they had experienced anti-LGBTQ threats or harassment over the past two years.**
- A majority of centers reported threats or harassment

offline (68% of centers) and online (55%). Since many centers faced both types (offline and online), the two overlap—in total, 76% experienced at least one type, and nearly half of all centers (47%) experienced both online and offline harassment over the past two years.

- Numerous centers say that these threats or harassment were specifically in response or related to anti-LGBTQ politics or rhetoric (75%), transgender-related events or programming (53%), drag-related programming (43%), or youth-related programming (40%)—again reflecting the current political atmosphere and its targeted attacks on LGBTQ people, especially transgender youth.

Center Capacity



Center Staff, Volunteers, and Board

- In just 2025, **roughly 17,500 people volunteered over 409,000 hours at responding community centers**, helping centers with and without paid staff to significantly expand their reach and impact.
- **Overall, 85% of responding centers employ paid staff, providing jobs to 3,110 people (with another 544 currently open positions)** across 37 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. Centers with paid staff provide an average of 20 paid positions to their local community.ⁱⁱ
- **However, nearly half (49%) of all LGBTQ community centers remain thinly staffed, despite the vital programs and services they provide:** 34% of centers currently have five or fewer paid staff, and 15% have no paid staff whatsoever, relying exclusively on volunteers. This is especially true for small budget centers, 94% of which have five or fewer paid staff (50%) or no paid staff (44%). In contrast, only 29% of big centers have five or fewer staff (27%) or no paid staff (2%).
- **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 (58%), as well as 44% of all senior staff and 35% of executive directors, are people of color.

ⁱⁱ 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 provide average of 27 positions.

Notably, LGBTQ community centers employ many transgender people, with about one in five (21%) paid staff and 23% of executive directors at responding centers identifying as transgender.ⁱⁱⁱ

- Among centers that provided demographic data about board members' race and ethnicity, **more than one in three (37%) of LGBTQ center board members nationwide are people of color.** Among reporting centers, 15% of all board members are transgender.



Finances

- **The financial realities of LGBTQ community centers vary greatly.** Nearly one in three (32%) of responding centers are “small” centers (annual budgets of less than \$250,000), and the remaining 68% 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 2026 budget of over \$529 million across all centers,** or over \$346 million excluding one outlier center. **However, 99% of that collective budget belongs to big centers.** Responding big centers report a collective budget of \$342 million (not including one outlier center) and an average budget of \$3.8 million (not including one outlier).^{iv} In contrast, responding small budget centers report a collective budget of \$4.1 million and an average budget of \$102,800.
- **Big and small budget centers draw funding from different sources.** When asked about their top three funding sources, small centers most often say individual contributions, fundraising events, and foundations are in their top three. In contrast, big centers most often say individual contributions, government grants, and foundations are in their top three.



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 half (58%) of**

responding LGBTQ community centers currently receive government grants, covering over 500 grants and totaling more than \$124 million.

- **Centers use these grants to provide vital services to local communities, particularly around health, youth, and basic needs.** Three out of five responding centers (60%) received grants to provide mental health services, and over half (52%) got grants for providing services to LGBTQ youth. In addition, nearly two in five were awarded grants for providing housing services (37%) and combatting food insecurity (37%), among many other grant purposes.
- **Government grants are a key source of revenue for LGBTQ community centers:** among all responding centers, over one in five (21%) said that government grants were their number one source of revenue. This is especially true for large budget centers, among whom nearly two in five (39%) reported that government grant funding was their number one source of revenue compared to only 7% of small budget centers.
- Despite the importance of government grants to both centers and the local communities they serve, the majority of centers report that they do not think government funders are open to funding LGBTQ programs and the staff time necessary for grant application processes are **significant obstacles to accessing these grants.**



Facilities and Accessibility

- **Nearly nine in ten (83%) responding centers have a dedicated physical space,** with 9% lacking any physical space and another 8% 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 76% 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 37 hours per week.

ⁱⁱⁱ For comparison, according to the [Williams Institute](#) (2025), an estimated 0.8% of the U.S. adult population—or roughly one in every 125 adults—is transgender.

^{iv} Including the outlier, Los Angeles Community Center, bigger budget centers have collective budget over \$529 million, and an average budget of \$5.7 million.

- **Centers also strive to make their buildings accessible**, though there remains room for improvement. Overall, 91% of centers with space report having accessible restrooms, 86% offer accessible entrances and exits, and 81% provide clear paths of travel within the building. Over two in three (70%) centers have designated accessible parking spaces, and 70% offer natural and/or adjustable lighting.

Major Challenges and Opportunities

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

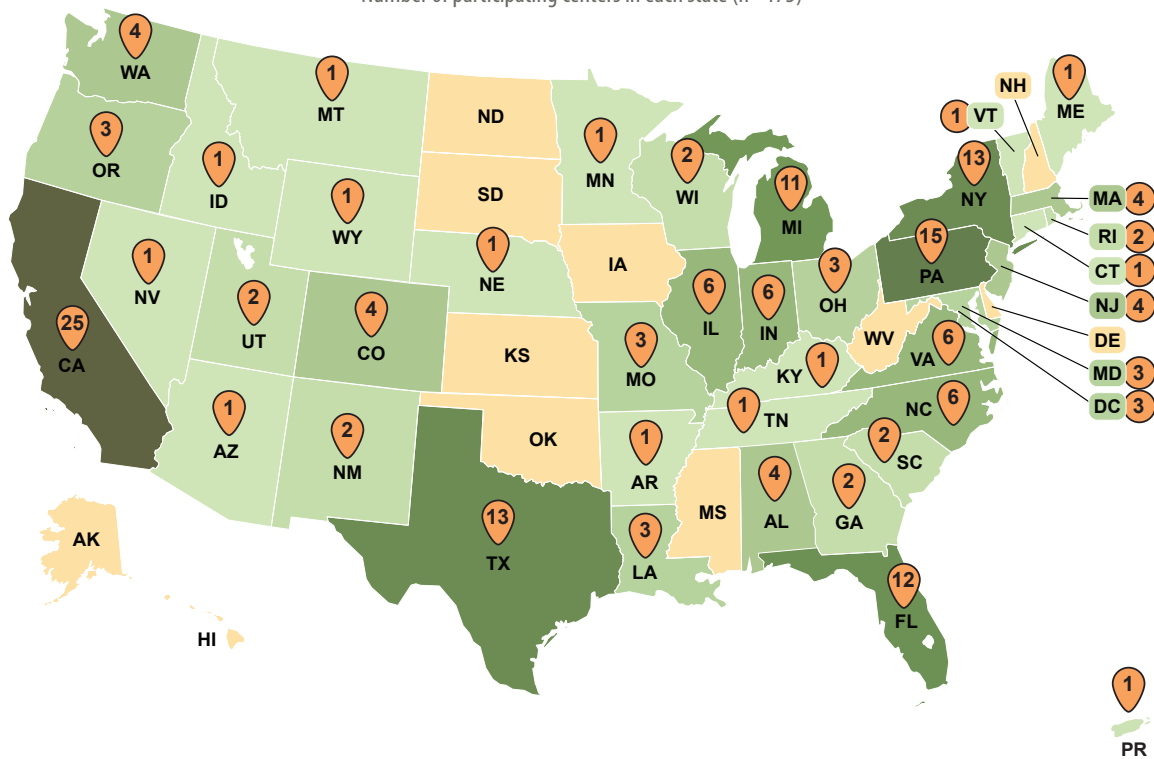
- **The political and legislative landscape.** The current political climate targeting LGBTQ and especially transgender and youth populations poses an ongoing, substantial challenge for community centers. Centers continue to name this atmosphere as impacting their work, their safety and security, their staff, the communities they serve, the funding they receive, and more.
- **Threats to Safety and Security.** The vast majority (76%) of all centers reported that in the past two years they had experienced anti-LGBTQ threats or harassment, whether online, offline, or both. Numerous centers reported that these threats were driven by anti-LGBTQ rhetoric broadly and targeted their transgender and/or youth related programs and events. Though centers are responding strategically in light of increased security concerns, some of the increased safety measures require funding support to be implemented.
- **Staff Capacity & Finances.** Across many areas, centers reported their top obstacles revolved around limited staff capacity and limited finances.
 - The top cited barriers to engaging in **advocacy and civic engagement** were lack of staff or staff capacity, followed by a lack of funding, and safety and security concerns as a backlash to their advocacy.
 - 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.
- The top barriers to applying for or accessing **government grants** were perceived unwillingness of government bodies to give grants to LGBTQ programs, limited staff time to devote to grant writing and grant reporting requirements, and, for smaller centers, having too small a budget to qualify for grants.

However, the report finds **clear opportunities** to support the vital work that LGBTQ community centers provide. Given the unique and important role centers play in service to LGBTQ people, their loved ones, and their local communities, CenterLink and MAP recommend that individuals, communities, funders and foundations, governments, and the LGBTQ movement prioritize ensuring centers receive the additional support and assistance needed to keep their work possible and impactful. This includes:

- **Investing financial and other resources into the vital work of LGBTQ community centers broadly.**
- **Targeting funding toward closing the gap between smaller budget and bigger budget centers.**
- **Prioritize some funding to expand community centers' capacity to engage in public education and advocacy work in this time where it is so critically needed.**

Figure 1: Participating LGBTQ Community Centers Serve the Residents of 39 States, DC, and Puerto Rico

Number of participating centers in each state (n=175)



INTRODUCTION

LGBTQ community centers have a profound impact on both LGBTQ people and their local communities. All across this country, there are places where the local LGBTQ community center may be the only place for LGBTQ people, their families, and allies to build community, access affirming and inclusive health care, participate in community social and cultural programs, or even have their basic needs met, such as access to food, clothing, and housing. These centers are also active stakeholders in the LGBTQ movement and provide an invaluable link between LGBTQ people and local, state, and national efforts to achieve LGBTQ equality.

The 2026 LGBTQ Community Center Survey is the tenth biennial survey of LGBTQ community centers across the country.^a MAP and CenterLink originally developed the survey with stakeholder input from community center senior management, LGBTQ funders, and national partner organizations. The survey was first conducted in 2008. Each subsequent iteration is improved in direct response to 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**.

Overall, 175 LGBTQ community centers participated in the survey this year. Participating centers report serving over 1.5 million people in the past year. By providing both LGBTQ and non-LGBTQ people with critical resources, services, and programs, community centers make significant contributions to their surrounding communities and build relationships with other local community groups, businesses, government agencies, and service providers. Centers are also an important part of local economies, providing thousands of jobs and volunteer opportunities along with countless programs and services.

This 2026 report highlights some of the countless important contributions that centers make to the people and the local communities they serve every single day. Centers do this work in the face of political hostility toward the communities they serve, budget constraints, and other challenges. This underscores the clear need for dedicated funding and support of LGBTQ community centers nationwide.

PARTICIPATING CENTERS

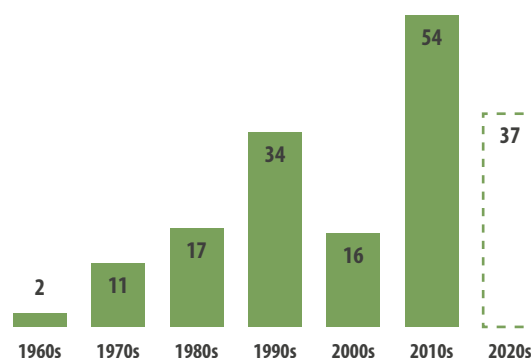
In April 2026, MAP and CenterLink distributed the online survey to 356 LGBTQ community centers in 43 states, the District of Columbia (DC), and Puerto Rico.^b The survey was in the field for roughly one month, with repeated outreach throughout that timeframe in order to recruit the greatest number of participants.

Figure 1 on the previous page shows that **175 centers participated in the survey, representing 39 states, DC, and Puerto Rico.**^c This reflects a 49% participation rate, and with 147 centers fully completing the survey, a 41% completion rate. See *Appendix B* for a list of participating centers.

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 37 new centers have formed since 2020 alone.

Among the 175 participating centers, three were newly forming and not yet open to the public or providing services, and nine centers did not provide their budget. Of the remaining 163, **32% were small centers (budgets less than \$250,000) and 68% 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=171)



^a 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.

^b Unrepresented states were Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, North Dakota, and West Virginia.

^c States that were represented in the original sample but whose centers did not participate in the survey were Delaware, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, and South Dakota.

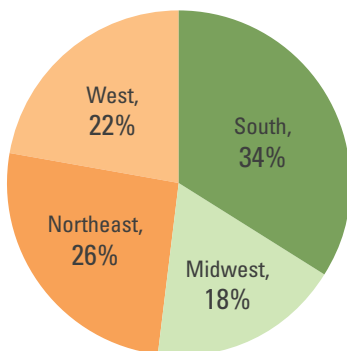
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF CENTERS

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

of participating centers (n=175) in each state

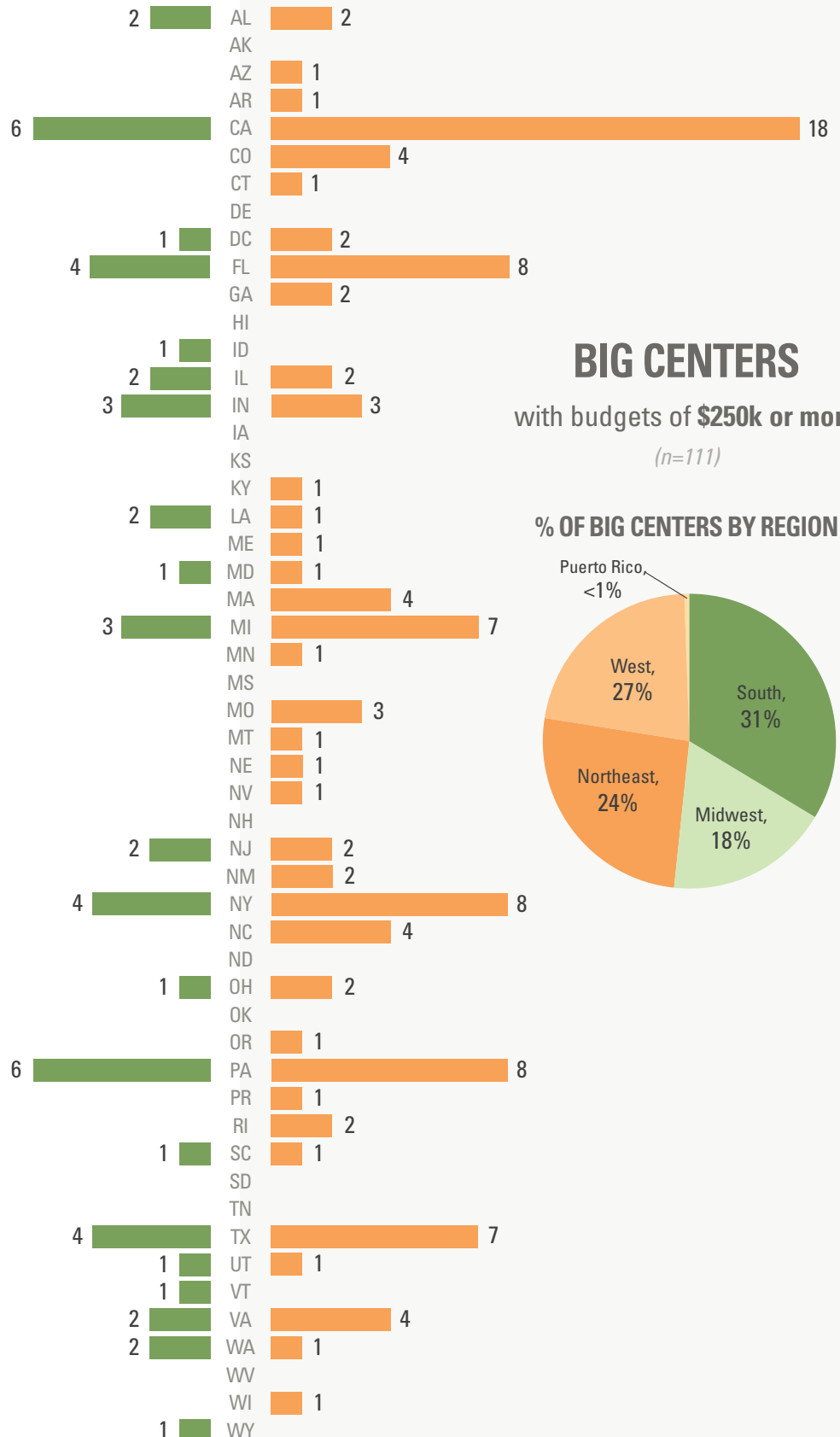
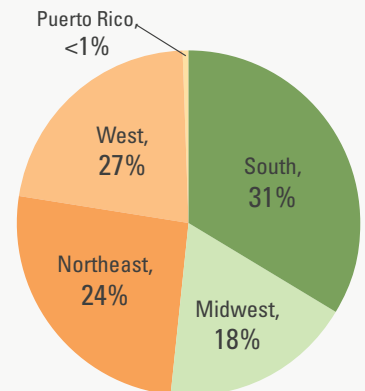
SMALL CENTERS with budgets of under \$250k (n=50)

% OF SMALL CENTERS BY REGION



BIG CENTERS with budgets of \$250k or more (n=111)

% 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 21 states and Washington DC, and that big centers operate in 35 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. Overall, **the largest shares of both small centers (34%) and big centers (31%) operate in the South.** However, as discussed in the next section, small centers are 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 a multitude of important programs and services that reflect the diverse communities they serve, including along lines of race, ethnicity, age, income, gender, geography, and more. Centers provide arts and cultural programs, social spaces, basic needs access, educational and skills training, and legal services. Centers also provide much-needed, culturally competent and affirming health and wellness services that can range from clinical mental health care to substance recovery programs and from anti-violence services.

Many LGBTQ centers also 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 clamp down on 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=153) collectively serve roughly 29,000 people each week, or over 1.5 million people per year, as shown in

the infographic on page 4. Centers also refer over 4,600 individuals per week, or roughly 240,000 people per year, to other agencies or providers, such as LGBTQ-friendly medical providers, lawyers, or businesses.

Geographically, the large majority (71%) of participating centers primarily serve people from their local community (whether their immediate town, county, or multi-county region), as shown in *Figure 3*.

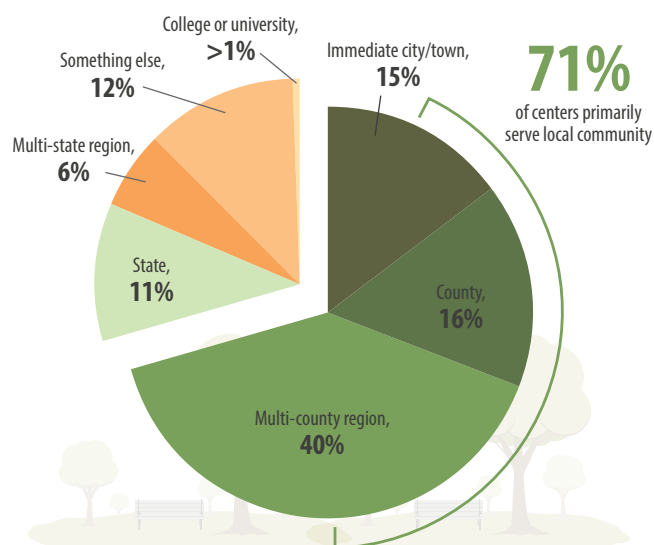
Demographically, the majority of responding centers primarily serve people and communities that

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 (69% of centers), and more than one in three centers said that the majority of people they serve are people of color (35%).

As shown on page 4, small budget centers are more likely to primarily serve people living in rural areas. Big budget centers are slightly more likely to primarily serve low-income people, and people of color. Both budget sizes are roughly equally likely to primarily serve transgender people, and youth under 18. 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
1.5 MILLION PEOPLE
in 2025 alone.

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



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

PEOPLE SERVED BY LGBTQ COMMUNITY CENTERS

29,090

CLIENTS PER WEEK IN 2025



87%
OF CENTERS

said this was the same or higher
than the previous year

4,643

REFERRALS PER WEEK IN 2025



92%
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

69%

OF CENTERS

Majority of people
served are
low income

63%

OF SMALL CENTERS

71%

OF BIG CENTERS

35%

OF CENTERS

Majority of people
served are
people of color

23%

OF SMALL CENTERS

41%

OF BIG CENTERS

30%

OF CENTERS

Majority of people
served are
transgender

28%

OF SMALL CENTERS

30%

OF BIG CENTERS

28%

OF CENTERS

Majority of people
served live
in rural areas

48%

OF SMALL CENTERS

19%

OF BIG CENTERS

17%

OF CENTERS

Majority of people
served are
youth (<18)

15%

OF SMALL CENTERS

18%

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, nonbinary, and gender diverse people	96%
LGBTQ young adults (18-24)	80%
Low-income LGBTQ people	74%
LGBTQ youth (<18)	70%
LGBTQ people of color	67%
Parents of LGBTQ youth	64%
LGBTQ older adults (50+)	61%
LGBTQ parents	56%
LGBTQ adults (25-49)	56%
Neurodivergent LGBTQ people	55%
Women	52%

SOME CENTERS OFFER PROGRAMMING FOR:

People living with HIV	46%
LGBTQ people with disabilities	45%
LGBTQ people in rural areas	45%
Men	45%
Unhoused LGBTQ youth	43%
LGBTQ people in recovery	42%
Bisexual people	41%
LGBTQ immigrants	36%
Unhoused LGBTQ adults	34%
LGBTQ people of faith	33%
LGBTQ survivors of violence	32%
Asexual people	31%

FEWER CENTERS OFFER PROGRAMMING FOR:

Children of LGBTQ parents	28%
Intersex people	25%
LGBTQ youth in the child welfare or foster care system	23%
LGBTQ refugees (i.e. asylum seekers)	20%
LGBTQ military personnel (active duty and/or veterans)	17%
Currently or formerly incarcerated LGBTQ people	14%
LGBTQ youth in the juvenile justice system	12%

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, LGBTQ people of color, and older LGBTQ adults age 50 and up, 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, 66% of centers offer online options for at least some programs or services,^d 77% of centers offer access measures such as captions, interpreters, or digital or large print materials, and two out of five (42%) centers offer services in a language other than English. Spanish and American Sign Language (ASL) are the most frequently offered non-English languages, with 36% of centers offering Spanish and 12% offering ASL. Additional languages offered by some centers include Arabic, Creole, and Portuguese.

^d 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 Stepping Up for LGBTQ Immigrants and their Families Shows How Centers Thoughtfully Serve Local Underserved Communities



Hugh Lane Wellness Foundation—Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

"We are partnering with a local immigration nonprofit, Casa San Jose, to ensure LGBTQ+ immigrants receive the services they need. The current moment has caused fear. We have worked together to ensure staff know what to do if ICE comes to our centers."



We Are Family—North Charleston, South Carolina

"Our work has been shaped by an increased need for trust, clarity, and connection among immigrant LGBTQ+ young people, including those navigating DACA and mixed-status households. We have staff with lived experience who help create a more affirming and accessible environment, and we prioritize making appropriate referrals to trusted legal and social service partners when needs fall outside our scope. At the same time, we've seen heightened fear and uncertainty impact engagement, which has required us to be more intentional about confidentiality, outreach, and meeting young people where they are."



Waves Ahead—San Juan, Puerto Rico

"We have had ICE parked outside of two community centers - they parked for a few days in 2025 but the effects have impacted our clients long-term. They didn't apprehend anyone but the fact of just being parked there scared many of the staff and clients."



Sacramento LGBT Community Center—Sacramento, California

"We've developed a more robust ICE response protocol and conducted training and drills. All staff carry red cards. We have strengthened partnerships with immigration and legal service organizations including closer collaboration with the Mexican Consulate. We have not changed access to services, which remains open to all regardless of immigration status."

LGBTQ CENTER PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

CENTERS OFFER MANY TYPES OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

% of responding centers (n=152-156) 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

96%

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

94%

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

91%

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

87%

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=153-154)

66%

OF CENTERS

offer programs or services online

77%

OF CENTERS

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

42%

OF CENTERS

offer programs or services in languages other than English

92%

OF CENTERS

offer cultural competency trainings about LGBTQ people and issues

59%

OF CENTERS

organize or co-organize local Pride event(s)



SPOTLIGHT



Centers Tailor Programming to a Variety of Underserved Communities



LGBT Community Center of Greater Cleveland—Cleveland, Ohio

“Rainbow Pioneers is the only program in Northeast Ohio specifically designed for LGBTQ+ older adults aged 50+. It addresses the unique compounding challenges these generations face, including decades of past discrimination, isolation, and barriers to traditional senior services. Programming includes chair yoga, art therapy, mental health support through partnership with NAMI [National Alliance on Mental Illness], customized grocery deliveries, boxed meals three times weekly, multigenerational programming, monthly walking and gaming groups, and housing assistance through a local homeless services organization. In 2026 we expanded to a satellite location. In 2025 Rainbow Pioneers served 130 unduplicated participants.”



ALSO Youth—Sarasota, Florida

“Young adults were invited to participate in a series called Adulthood 101 where we taught basic skills needed for adulting; anything from grocery shopping, how to open your first bank account with finance skills, to self-advocacy, resumes, and job hunting. One young person, who plans on earning their nursing degree after graduating high school, attended the resumes/interview skills/job hunting presentations. Having never worked before, they wanted to find a position that would set them up for success when they went to college and beyond. They created a resume, applied for a position at a local nursing home as a server, and, using the interview skills they learned in the workshop, they landed the position on the spot. They have been in the position for almost a year, and continue to use their skills as they work toward applying for colleges.”



Global Alliance for Queer Leaders—New York, New York

“As a new and growing organization, we are most proud of our Leadership and Community Empowerment initiative, which centers LGBTQIA+ people of color and immigrant communities across the Bronx and New York. This program brings participants together through workshops, peer-led discussions, and skill-building sessions focused on leadership, advocacy, storytelling, community healing, and entrepreneurship. It is especially impactful because it combines personal healing with leadership development, creating a space where individuals build confidence, connect with others, and develop tools to address challenges in their communities while fostering collective growth and empowerment.”



Pride Across the Bridge—Redmond, Washington

“Trans and Nonbinary Monthly Swim! Free gender affirming swimwear for folks, free access to trans and nonbinary monthly swim events, and not allowing photography to keep our spaces safe, but paying trans and nonbinary sketch artists to come in to capture the magic.”



Centers Provide for Basic Needs With Connection-based Programming



Montrose Grace Place—Houston, Texas

“Our evening drop-in dinners are something we’re really proud of. Montrose Grace Place operates Houston’s only evening drop-in center serving homeless youth, and sitting together for dinner at a shared table allows us to really connect and form authentic relationships with youth and young adult participants. These family-style dinners are really innovative in the way we deliver services because staff and mentor volunteers are actually sitting at the table eating with the youth, using active listening to build positive relationships.”



Friendly House—Portland, Oregon

“In January 2026, we held an LGBTQ+ End-of-Life Resource Fair with 40+ businesses and nonprofits represented. While some services could be classified as health-related (county supports, dementia counseling), many were adjacent to end-of-life planning, knowing your rights, aging support, and more. This fair was open to all, but focused on providing information and support for the LGBTQ+ community. We also had food support and raised awareness for any programs. We had over 150 people in attendance. Additionally, we created an event program that has now turned into an informative guide on who is open about supporting the LGBTQ+ community. It was a great event and has reconnected the community to educational programming about aging, which was flagging since the pandemic. We now host monthly Death Cafes and have brought back partnerships with Alzheimer’s Association and AARP.”



Transgender Resource Center of New Mexico—Albuquerque, New Mexico

“We opened Casa Lola at the beginning of 2024. It is our transitional living program that houses up to 6 trans or non-binary people at a time. The stay is roughly 12 months, with wraparound services, with the goal of obtaining permanent housing at the end.”

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 in three (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 93% of centers when including those that provide referrals to LGBTQ-friendly health providers.

The infographic on page 10 also shows that, **in 2025 alone, centers collectively provided health services and programs to over 92,600 people across 86 centers, though these numbers are a minimum estimate.** The number is likely higher given that 15 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 2025.

Notably, and as shown on page 10, **centers reported a growth in the number of people served in each type of service**, from 2024 to 2025. Centers reported a 35% growth in the number of mental health clients, a 37% growth in the number of physical health clients, and a 56% growth in the number of anti-violence clients. While this growth may reflect a number of factors, the fact that the reported growth is uniquely significant for anti-violence services may also be a function of the hostile political climate LGBTQ people are facing.

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, 78% of large budget centers offer any type of mental health, physical health, or anti-violence service, compared to 43% of small budget centers.

SPOTLIGHT



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



The LGBTQ Community Center of the Desert—Palm Springs, California

"In August 2024 we started our Election Anxiety group because we noticed that a significant number of clients were expressing increasing anxiety about the upcoming presidential election. We thought this group would last a few months - until after the election - but it ran for over 1.5 years. Group members reported much gratitude for the space and learned new coping skills for the 'uncomfortable feelings.'"



The LGBTQ+ Center of Las Vegas—Las Vegas, Nevada

"We built the first comprehensive LGBTQ health center in our community. We wanted to provide an empathetic one-stop shop facility for our community to receive health services. Our health center provides behavioral health, a full specialty pharmacy, a primary care clinic, aesthetic services, and, soon, radiology."



GenderNexus—Indianapolis, Indiana

"We are exceptionally proud of all the general care coordination appointments, short-term counseling sessions, WPATH letter writing, binder program for trans-masc individuals, and our groups (for gender-diverse folks in general), for parents/caregivers of gender-diverse folks, for partners of gender-diverse folks, and for gender-diverse folks who are initially exploring their identity. Most of all, we are proud to note that these programs are all free."



The DC LGBTQ+ Community Center—Washington, DC

"One health-related area we are especially proud of is the continued growth of The DC Center's behavioral health, violence prevention, and harm reduction services. Through this work, we provide LGBTQ+ community members with access to affirming, trauma-informed support, including individual emotional support/therapy, group therapy, crisis navigation, behavioral health referrals, community-based safety planning, and culturally competent care for individuals who may be experiencing violence, isolation, housing instability, grief, substance use concerns, or other life challenges. This work is especially meaningful because many LGBTQ+ people, particularly Black, Brown, transgender, nonbinary, low-income, and unhoused community members, continue to face barriers to safe and affirming care. The DC Center helps bridge that gap by offering support in a trusted community setting where people can be seen, heard, and connected to resources without shame or judgment."

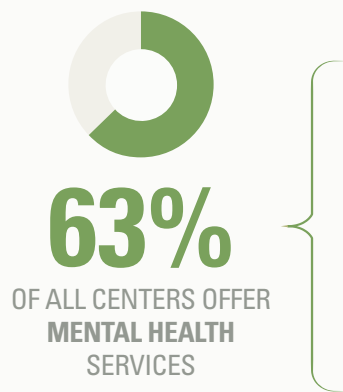
HEALTH & ANTI-VIOLENCE SERVICES

66%

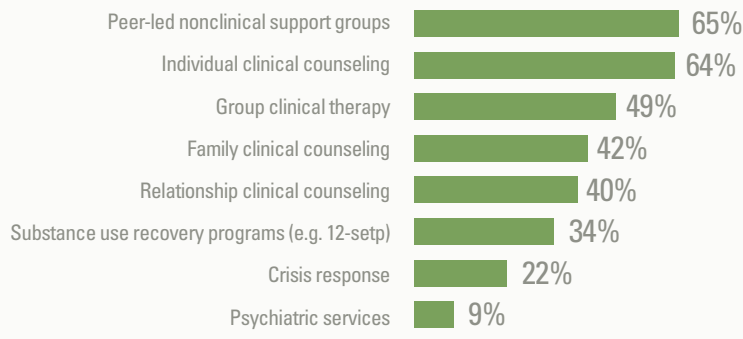
OF ALL CENTERS DIRECTLY OFFER
PHYSICAL HEALTH, MENTAL
HEALTH, OR ANTI-VIOLENCE
PROGRAMS OR SERVICES



92,600+
CLIENTS IN 2025

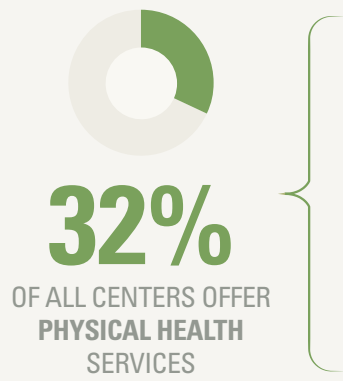


OF CENTERS THAT OFFER MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, PROGRAMS INCLUDE:

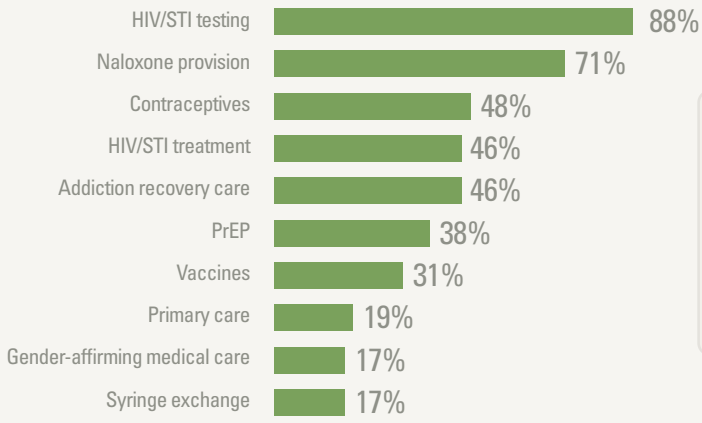


32,700+
CLIENTS IN 2025

▲ 35%
CHANGE FROM 2024



OF CENTERS THAT OFFER PHYSICAL HEALTH SERVICES, PROGRAMS INCLUDE:



56,000+
CLIENTS IN 2025

▲ 37%
CHANGE FROM 2024



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



3,700+
CLIENTS IN 2025

▲ 56%
CHANGE FROM 2024

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

93% ANY HEALTH OR
ANTI-VIOLENCE

93% MENTAL
HEALTH

88% PHYSICAL
HEALTH

72% ANTI-VIOLENCE

Computer Resources



As shown on page 13, **nearly half of centers (46%) offer computer resources or services** for the people they serve, including 13% of all centers who offer these resources through the David Bohnett CyberCenter Program. More than four in five (82%) centers with computer resources are big budget centers.

Responding centers serve **over 1,100 people every week—or over 58,900 people every year**. This is a minimum estimate as seven centers with computer resources did not report how many people use the resources.

The majority (80%) of centers with computer resources offer computer training classes, services, or assistance. For example, 69% of centers with computer resources offer help with applying online for or navigating social services (such as housing assistance), and 62% offer support with job searches or applications. Over one in three (36%) offer support with schoolwork, while 22% offer general internet training, a further 11% offer software-specific training, and a few centers (less than 8% in each case) offer training artificial intelligence (AI) tools, graphic design, or coding.

The top three uses of computer resources are for job searches or career-related uses; social services applications and access; and accessing general news, information, or entertainment, 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.**

80%

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 (95%) 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. Among LGBTQ centers that work to advance policy or civic engagement, nearly all do so **at the local level (94%)**, while 81% work at the state level, and 36% of centers advocate at the national or federal level.

The most frequent advocacy activities for centers that do this work are educating the public about LGBTQ people (83%) or LGBTQ issues (70%), working in community-led policy coalitions (69%), and supporting pro-LGBTQ legislation (66%). Other activities include speaking with elected officials, participating in voter registration efforts, serving as polling locations, and more.

Centers focus their advocacy across a broad range of topics, though it is notable that in open-ended comments, **more than one in three (39%) centers specifically mentioned anti-transgender legislation or other transgender issues as their number one advocacy priority**, which reflects a policy environment that continues to be hostile toward transgender people.

The top cited **barriers to engaging in advocacy and civic engagement were lack of staff or staff capacity** (73% of all centers said this was a barrier), followed by a lack of funding (65%), and concerns about backlash or the center's safety and security (29%).



Many Centers Have Stepped Up their Advocacy Work in Spite of the Political Climate

Shenandoah LGBTQ Center—Staunton, Virginia

"Changes in the political climate have amplified tensions that feel especially pronounced in rural areas. Our Center was forced to pause our LGBTQ cultural competency and safe-space business certifications, which had been gaining meaningful momentum across the region. In a time when rural communities are already struggling to build inclusive and welcoming environments, the suspension of these programs represents a significant setback to the progress we had made. As the primary LGBTQ+-serving organization in the area, we have also found ourselves at the center of heated community debates over canceling Pride events, gender-affirming care, and bathroom and facility policies for transgender students. Rather than retreating, we have leaned into our role and visibility as a safe haven—doubling down on direct services, mutual aid, and community building. We have seen a measurable increase in community members seeking crisis support, housing assistance, and mental health resources, a direct reflection of the anxiety and instability that hostile political climates produce. Our advocacy work has become both more urgent and more risky, and our staff are carrying heavier loads.*"



Blue Water Allies—Port Huron, Michigan

"We have not changed our advocacy or public education. In fact, we have become more bold and vocal at City Council & County Commissioners meetings. We also host Town Halls at our center now."



Borderland Rainbow Center—El Paso, Texas

"We have found ourselves with the gamut of emotions on this. We first tried to keep our heads down and then, once we realized this wasn't what we, as a community, needed, redoubled our efforts. We had to face ourselves and our own fears to move towards who we need to be and find ourselves at the heart of these efforts."



Project Pride SRQ—Sarasota, Florida

"The current climate has made public education, coalition-building, and civic relationship-building more important. Project Pride SRQ approaches advocacy through visibility, community education, partnerships, and local relationship-building. We work to help the broader community better understand LGBTQ+ lives, needs, and contributions while also creating opportunities for LGBTQ+ people and allies to be seen, heard, and connected."



COMPUTER ACCESS & RESOURCES



46%
OF RESPONDING CENTERS
OFFER COMPUTER RESOURCES

1,100+
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

Accessing general
news, information, or
entertainment

INCREASED DEMAND



84%

OF CENTERS WITH COMPUTER
RESOURCES HAVE SEEN **STEADY
OR INCREASED DEMAND** FOR
THESE RESOURCES SINCE 2024

TOP 3 OBSTACLES TO PROVIDING COMPUTER RESOURCES

Among all responding centers (n=117)



1

Staff lacks time to
oversee computer
resources



2

Financial cost



3

Lack of staff
expertise or training

CENTER ADVOCACY AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

95% OF ALL CENTERS **ENGAGE IN ADVOCACY, PUBLIC POLICY, OR CIVIC ENGAGEMENT** ACTIVITIES

AMONG CENTERS THAT ENGAGE IN ADVOCACY:

94%

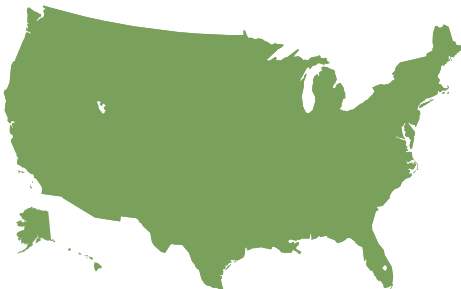
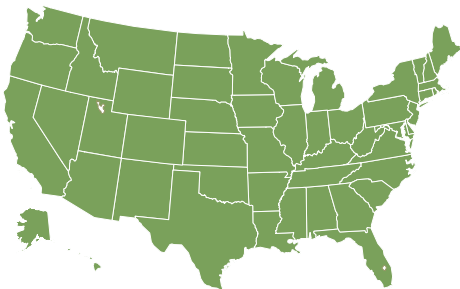
engage at the **local level**

81%

engage at the **state level**

36%

engage at the **federal level**

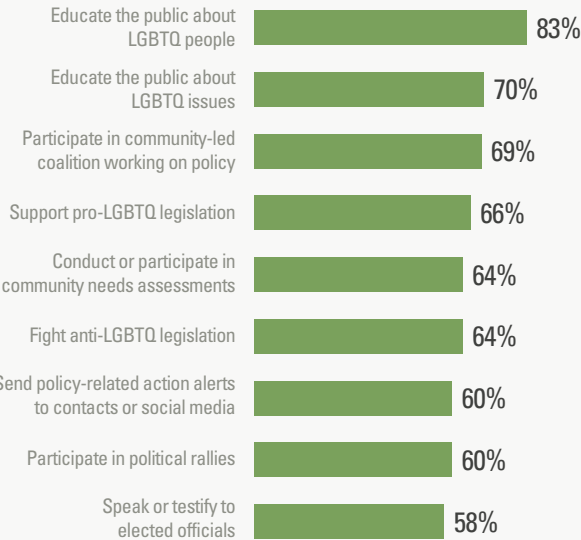


(Note that some centers may engage at more than one level)

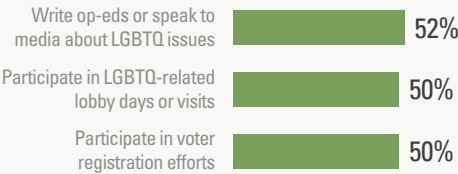
CENTERS ENGAGE IN A WIDE RANGE OF ADVOCACY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

% of responding centers (n=149) that engage in each activity

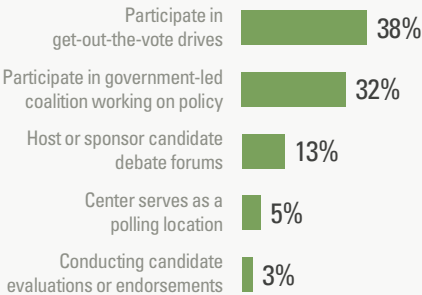
MOST CENTERS:



ABOUT HALF OF CENTERS:



FEWER CENTERS:



Threats to Safety & Security



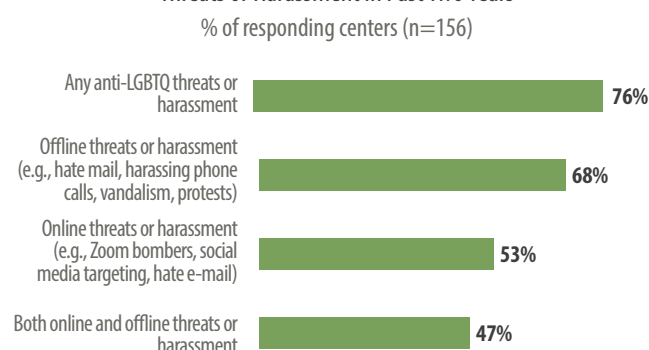
Unfortunately, the recent wave of anti-LGBTQ legislation, public discourse, and even violence that bubbled to the surface in late 2020 has been increasing for the last half decade.⁶ LGBTQ community centers are feeling these changes as institutions, but also are affected on a very human level as collectives of staff, volunteers, and clients are exposed to this atmosphere.

As shown in *Figure 4*, an astonishing **76% of centers report experiencing anti-LGBTQ threats or harassment in the past two years alone**. A majority of centers reported threats or harassment offline (68% of centers) and online (55%). Since many centers faced both types (offline and online), the two overlap — in total, 76% experienced at least one type, and nearly half of all centers (47%) experienced both online and offline harassment over the past two years.

As shown in *Figure 5*, 75% of centers that experienced threats and harassment said these experiences were in direct relation to anti-LGBTQ politics or rhetoric. In addition, more than half (53%) 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 (40%). Notably, one in three (33%) said they received threats or harassment due to their centers' advocacy, civic engagement, or public education work, and a further 17% said threats or harassment were related to specific legislation in their state. These data make it clear that the antagonistic political atmosphere is driving aggression toward centers.

⁶ See Movement Advancement Project. September 2026. *Uneven Ground: Six Years of Diverging LGBTQ Policy and What's at Stake in 2026*. <https://mapresearch.org/report/uneven-ground-six-years-of-diverging-lgbtq-policy/>.

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



Nearly all (98%) 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 (54%) of responding centers currently conduct an annual safety and security risk assessment, including 49% of centers that conduct an annual risk assessment specifically focused on targeted threats like vandalism, hate crimes, and active shooters.

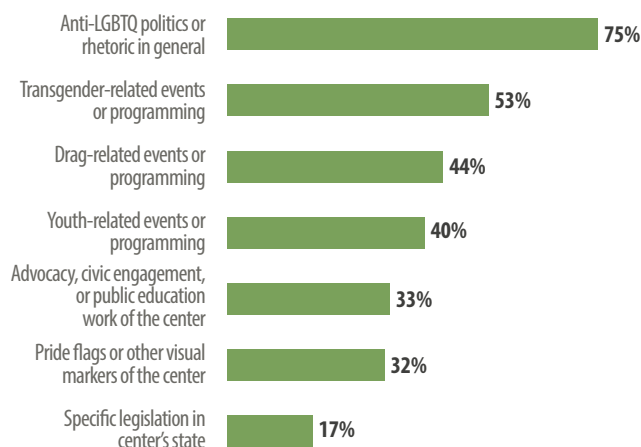
"Like many LGBTQ+ organizations, we are navigating an environment where community members and staff are experiencing increased stress related to political rhetoric, funding uncertainty, and growing hostility toward transgender and LGBTQ+ communities nationally. These dynamics can directly impact staff wellness, client acuity, and feelings of safety within community spaces.

At the same time, we continue to see the importance of maintaining visible, affirming, low-barrier spaces where people can access support, connection, and care. Sustained investment in community-based organizations remains critical not only for service delivery, but for community safety, stability, and resilience."

Trans Thrive
San Francisco, California

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

% of centers that reported experiencing threats or harassment in the past two years (n=117)





In the Face of Security Threats, Community Centers Are Adapting Strategically

The Pryde Community Center—Hyde Park, Massachusetts



"For years now LGBTQ+ organizations and organizations that serve the LGBTQ+ community in Boston have been gathering on a monthly Zoom to check in with each other and share information about threats and safety concerns. Local police who work with the LGBTQ+ community, detectives who investigate hate crimes and civil rights complaints, and law enforcement who work in the domestic violence area often join us. We all know each other very well and call on each other when we need support or have concerns, and Boston police consistently offer their help and support."

Pride Community Center of the Brazos Valley—College Station, Texas



"We prefer to partner with orgs like Vets for Equality at our events to have a presence for protection and to help us think through security. If we cannot get them, we have hired security in the past year for particular public events."

Great Lakes Bay Pride—Bay City, Michigan



"We moved our Pride Festival to a new venue in 2025 that was fenced and allowed for controlled entry/exit and on-site security screenings. The community fought us in the beginning and had issues with the venue's bag policies, but in the end, we received compliments from attendees about how much safer they felt in this venue than in our previous public park."

Colors+ Youth Center—Lakewood, Ohio



"Since moving youth programs from a very visibly LGBTQ+ storefront to spaces within libraries, church buildings, local businesses, and town community centers, our program attendance has been increasing dramatically."

CENTER CAPACITY

The 175 centers that participated in the 2026 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



So much of LGBTQ community centers' vital work is enabled by the support of their staff and volunteers. The staff and volunteers do the heavy lifting, often on tight budgets, to ensure centers can provide services, networks of connection, and programs that benefit LGBTQ people and their local communities. By engaging staff and volunteers, centers contribute to local economies by providing thousands of jobs and volunteer opportunities that enable communities to thrive.

In 2025 alone, **roughly 17,500 people volunteered over 409,000 hours across responding community centers**, helping centers with and without paid staff to significantly expand their capacity and impact.

Overall, 85% of responding centers employ paid staff, providing jobs to 3,110 people (with another 544 currently open positions) across 37 states, DC, and Puerto Rico. This illustrates one of the many important roles centers play in their local economies. On average, community centers with paid staff provide 20 paid positions to their surrounding community.^f

LGBTQ community centers reported
17,500 VOLUNTEERS
409,000 VOLUNTEER HOURS
 in 2025 alone.

LGBTQ community centers with paid staff provide
3,100+ JOBS ACROSS 37
STATES, D.C., and PUERTO RICO

However, nearly half (49%) of all LGBTQ community centers remain thinly staffed, despite the vital programs and services they provide: 15% have no paid staff and rely solely on volunteers, while another 34% of centers currently have five or fewer paid staff. This is especially true for small budget centers, as illustrated in the infographic on page 18.

Centers offer many different benefits to their full-time staff, with 85% of centers with paid staff offering paid vacation, paid sick time (81%), or health insurance (70%). Centers are less likely to offer such benefits to part-time paid staff, though a share of centers still offer some benefits. For example, 37% of centers with paid staff provide paid sick time for part-time staff, and 12% offer health insurance to part-time staff.

Demographically, the staff of LGBTQ centers are diverse, frequently mirroring the communities they serve, as shown in the infographic on page 19. For example, across centers with paid staff that reported this information, a majority of all center staff (58%) are people of color, though fewer senior staff (44%) and executive directors (35%) at responding LGBTQ centers are people of color. Nearly all (95%) 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 their 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 20 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 (36%) LGBTQ center board members nationwide are people of color. Most centers (90%) have at least one EDIB policy in place for their board.

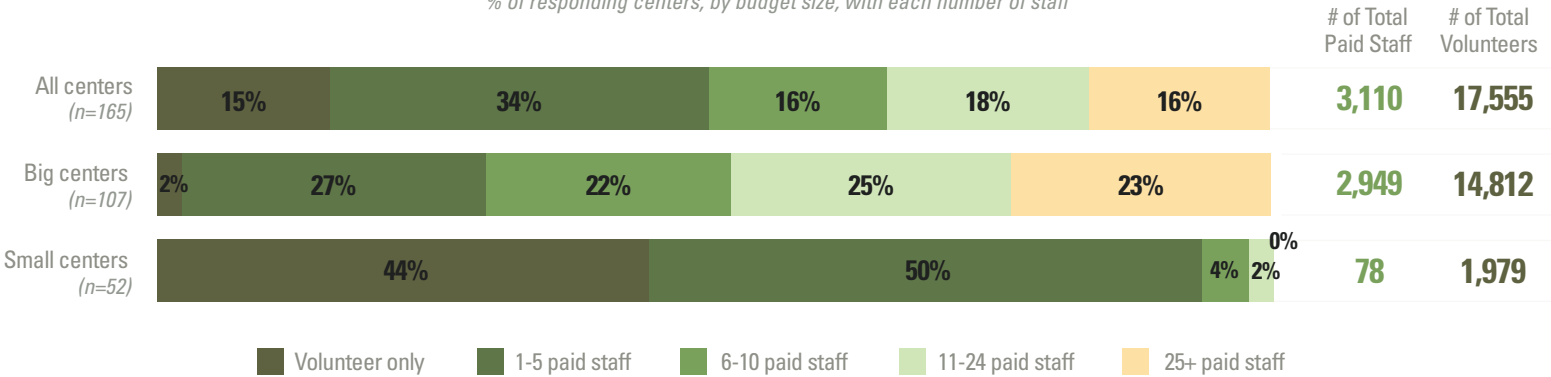
^f This average includes open positions and excludes the outlier Los Angeles LGBT Center, with a staff of over 700. Including the Los Angeles LGBT Center, centers with paid staff provide an average of 27 positions.

LGBTQ COMMUNITY CENTER STAFF

3,110 TOTAL PAID STAFF—AND 17,000+ VOLUNTEERS—ACROSS 165 CENTERS

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

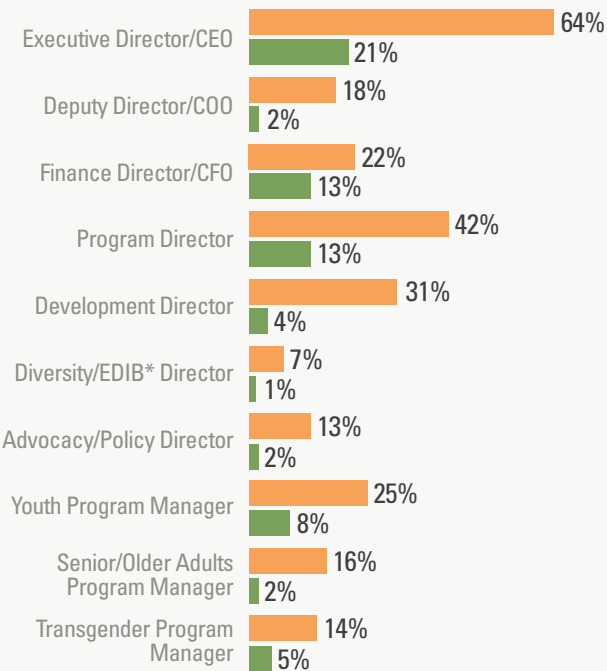
% of responding centers, by budget size, with each number of staff



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

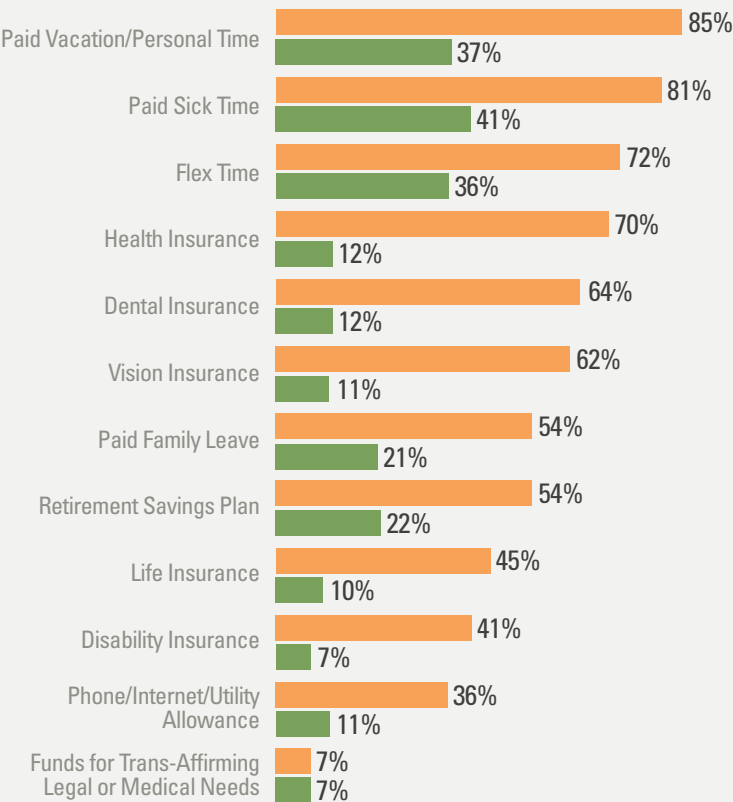
SMALL CENTERS LESS LIKELY TO HAVE PAID STAFF, BUT MOST LIKELY TO HAVE AN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

% of responding centers (n=165) with each paid position



MAJORITY OF CENTERS WITH PAID STAFF OFFER MANY BENEFITS

% of responding centers with paid staff (n=142) that offer each benefit

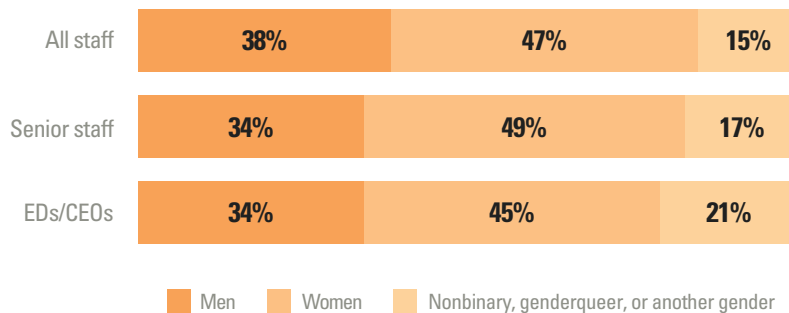


**Note: EDIB refers to Equity, Diversity, Inclusion, and Belonging.*

STAFF DEMOGRAPHICS & DIVERSITY

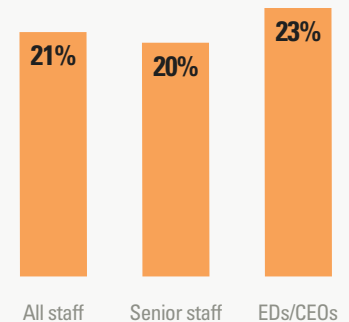
MAJORITY OF STAFF AT EVERY LEVEL ARE WOMEN OR NONBINARY

% of center staff of each gender, among responding centers



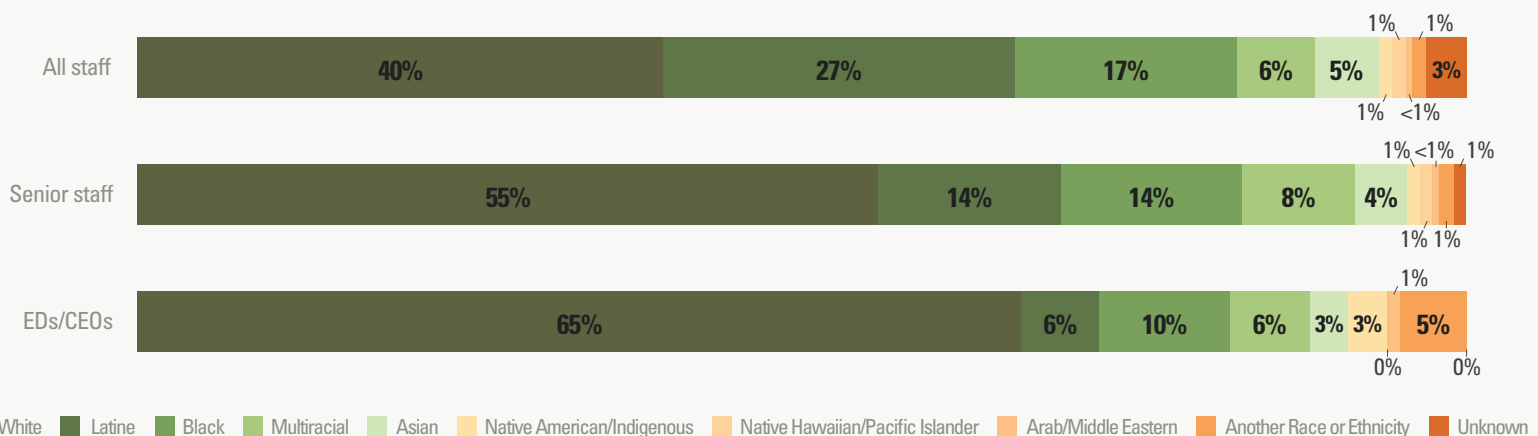
AT LEAST 1 IN 5 CENTER STAFF AT EVERY LEVEL IS TRANSGENDER

% of center staff who are transgender, among responding centers



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

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

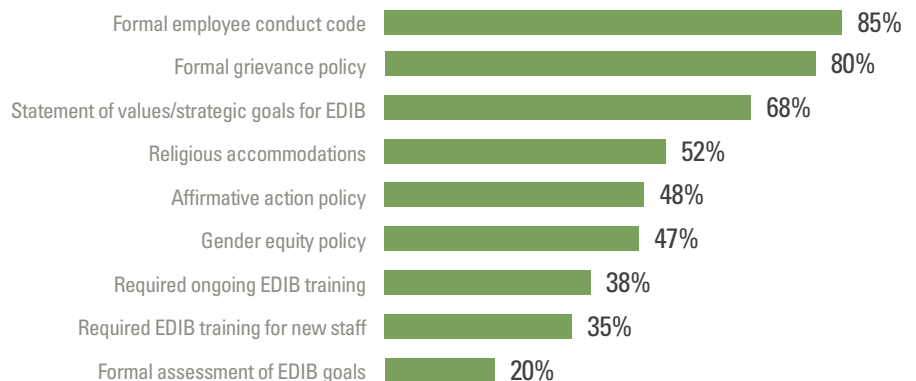


NEARLY ALL CENTERS HAVE FORMAL EQUITY, DIVERSITY, INCLUSION, & BELONGING (EDIB) POLICIES FOR STAFF

% of responding centers with paid staff (n=142)

95%
OF CENTERS HAVE AT LEAST ONE KEY EDIB POLICY

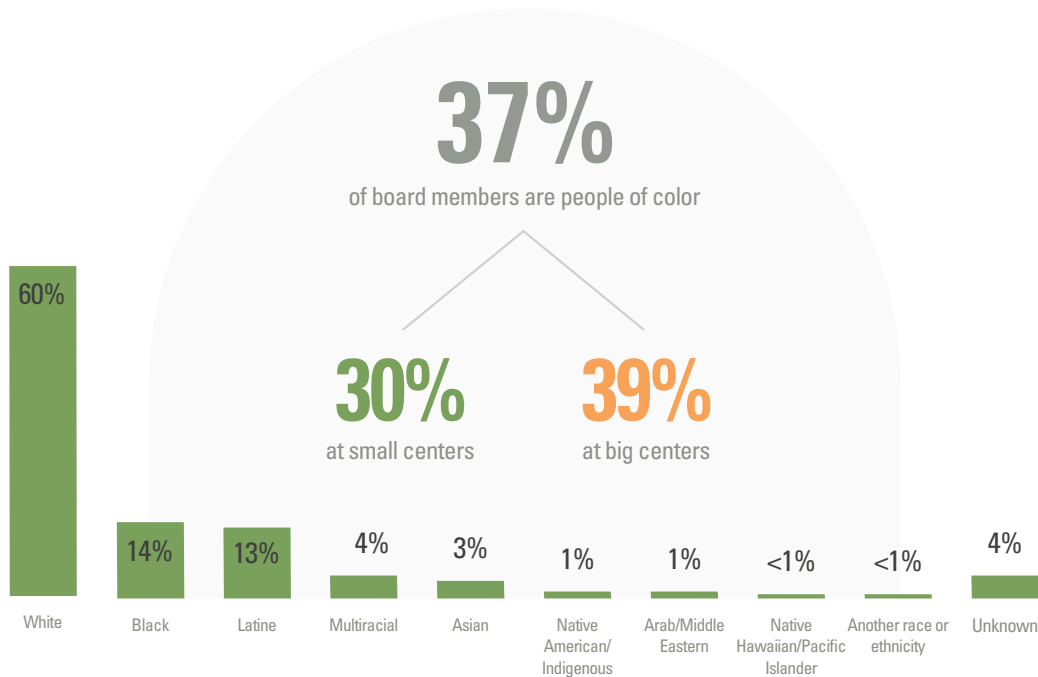
83% OF SMALL CENTERS
98% OF BIG CENTERS



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 148 responding centers
Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding

46%
OF BOARD MEMBERS
ARE **WOMEN**



12%
OF BOARD MEMBERS
ARE **NON-BINARY**

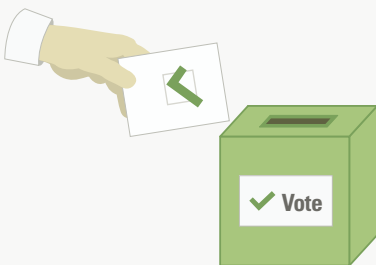


43%
OF BOARD MEMBERS
ARE **MEN**



15%
OF BOARD MEMBERS
ARE **TRANSGENDER**

86% OF CENTERS HAVE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS THAT ARE BOARD-ELECTED, **WHILE 10% HAVE COMMUNITY-ELECTED BOARDS**

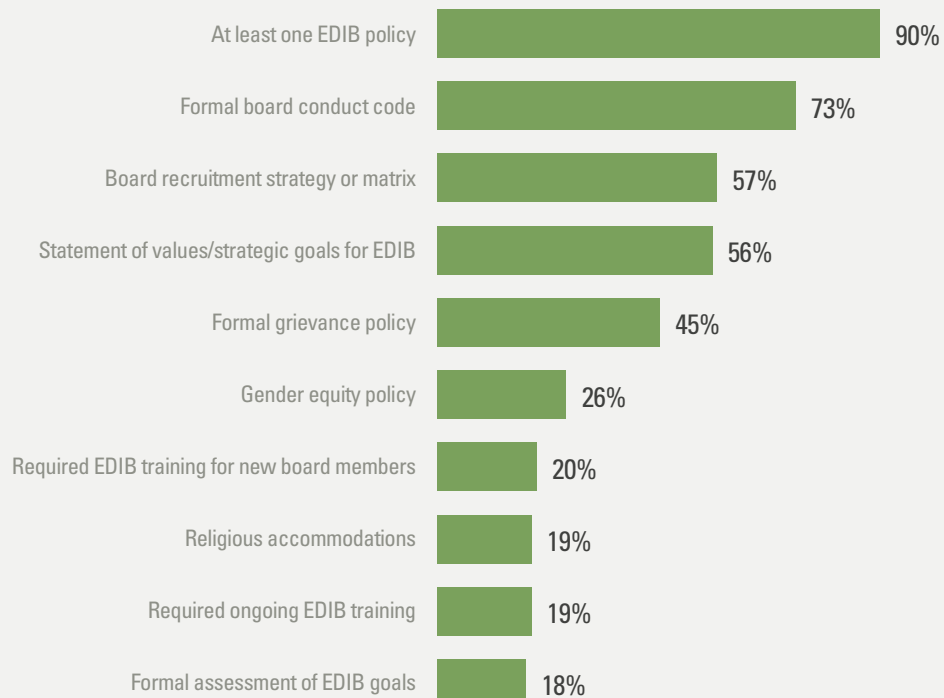


9 AVERAGE NUMBER OF BOARD MEMBERS ACROSS RESPONDING CENTERS (n=161)



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

% of responding centers (n=160) with each board policy



Center Finances



The financial realities of LGBTQ community centers vary greatly. Just over one-third (32%) of responding centers are “small” centers, or centers with annual budgets less than \$250,000. The remaining 68% of centers are “big” centers with budgets of \$250,000 or more, including 14 centers (11% 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 2026 budget of over \$529 million across all centers, or over \$346 million excluding one outlier center. However, 99% of that collective budget belongs to big centers both with and

without the outlier, Los Angeles Community Center. Responding big centers report a collective budget of \$342 million (not including one outlier center) and an average budget of \$3.8 million (not including one outlier).⁹ In contrast, responding small budget centers report a collective budget of \$4.1 million and an average budget of \$102,800.

Big and small budget centers draw funding from different sources. As shown on page 22, small centers most often say individual contributions, fundraising events, and foundations are in their top three. In contrast, big centers most often say individual contributions, government grants, and foundations are in their top three.

⁹ Including the outlier, Los Angeles Community Center, bigger budget centers have a collective budget over \$529 million, and an average budget of \$5.7 million.

SPOTLIGHT



Centers are Contending with a Shifting Funding Landscape in Different Ways

LGBT Center of Greater Cleveland—Cleveland, Ohio



“The funding landscape has shifted in ways that require us to think differently about both diversification and values alignment. Several long-standing Pride sponsors did not return in 2025, and a small set of corporate funders have asked for reduced visibility of their support. We have been intentional about declining funding that comes with conditions that compromise the Center’s identity or autonomy, even when the dollar amounts are meaningful. At the same time, we have leaned more heavily into foundation and individual donor relationships that can weather political pressure, and into our comprehensive campaign work, which has now raised over \$7.6 million toward expanded mental health services, youth and family programs, facility accessibility, advocacy, organizational sustainability, and endowment growth.”

Finn’s Place—Fort Worth, Texas



“More, larger organizations have been competing with our small organization for funding. Many previous funders have noted that they are out of funds or are receiving more grant applications than they have previously.”

Omaha For Us—Omaha, Nebraska



“The grant landscape has increased in time-consuming ways to complete additional due diligence and the length of applications. As the primary grant writer, it has been difficult to keep up, and as a result we are able to submit fewer grants. I have received increased “ghosting” or refusal to respond or meet to discuss funding possibilities from even private foundations who have shown interest in the past. The increased burdens have also increased pricing from grant writers and other development consultants, providing additional negative pressure.”

Lancaster County Chooses Love—Lititz, Pennsylvania



“Our organization is in an interesting position because, historically, we have received most of our support from individuals, local businesses, etc. In the second half of 2024 and all of 2025, we were trying to increase our grant revenue. This has become extremely challenging due to DEI funding opportunities going away, stronger competition for grants, etc. So we are still applying for grants, but we are also putting more and more effort into individual donations. Of course, this is also becoming more and more challenging as so many people are struggling right now.”

CENTER FINANCES

CENTERS MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED THAT INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS, FOUNDATIONS, AND GOVERNMENT GRANTS WERE AMONG THEIR TOP 3 REVENUE SOURCES (n=141)



42%

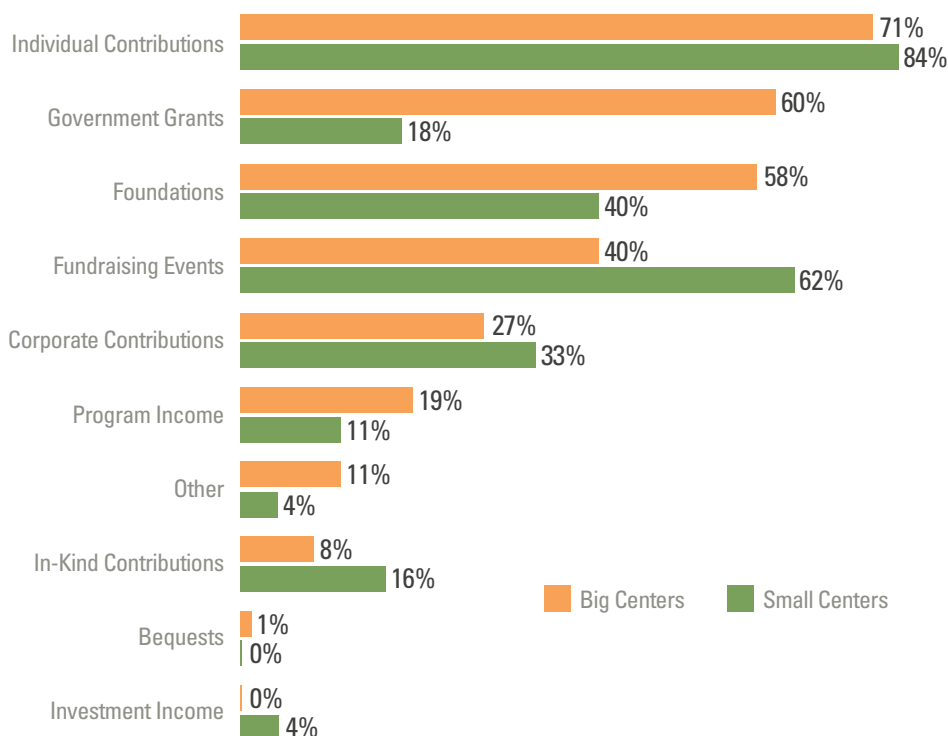
OF **SMALL CENTERS** (n=45)
SAY INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS
ARE THEIR TOP REVENUE SOURCE



38%

OF **BIG CENTERS** (n=96)
SAY GOVERNMENT GRANTS ARE
THEIR TOP REVENUE SOURCE

% of responding centers reporting revenue source among their top three (n=141)

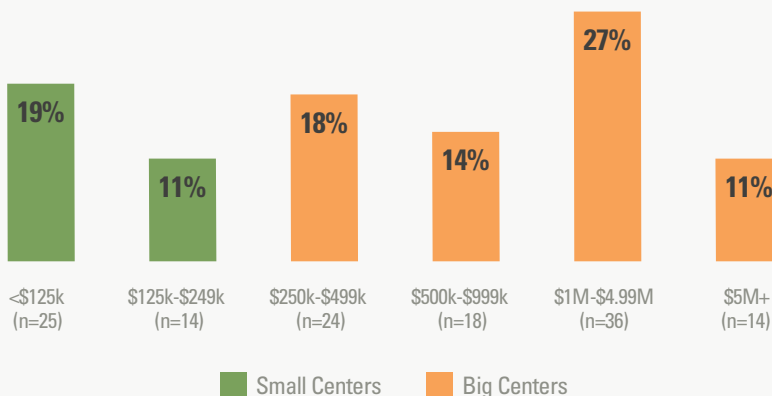


SMALL AND BIG BUDGET CENTERS VARY BY BUDGET SIZE

% of all centers, by annual budget (n=131)

AVERAGE
\$102,000

MEDIAN
\$90,000



AVERAGE
\$3.8 MILLION
(\$5.7M INCLUDING LA CENTER)

MEDIAN
\$1,200,000
(\$1,250,000 INCLUDING LA CENTER)

BIG CENTERS HAVE A LARGER BASE OF INDIVIDUAL DONORS

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

AVERAGE OF **108** UNIQUE INDIVIDUAL DONORS AT
RESPONDING SMALL CENTERS (n=42)

AVERAGE OF **743** UNIQUE INDIVIDUAL DONORS AT
RESPONDING BIG CENTERS (n=79)

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

58%

OF RESPONDING CENTERS CURRENTLY HAVE
AT LEAST ONE GOVERNMENT GRANT TOTALING
MORE THAN **\$124 MILLION** ACROSS
OVER 500 GRANTS

33%

OF SMALL CENTERS

70%

OF BIG CENTERS

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

SOURCE

% of responding centers receiving
government grants from each source



17%

Federal Government



38%

State Government



48%

Local Government

32%

of responding centers
have grants from multiple
levels of government

PURPOSE

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

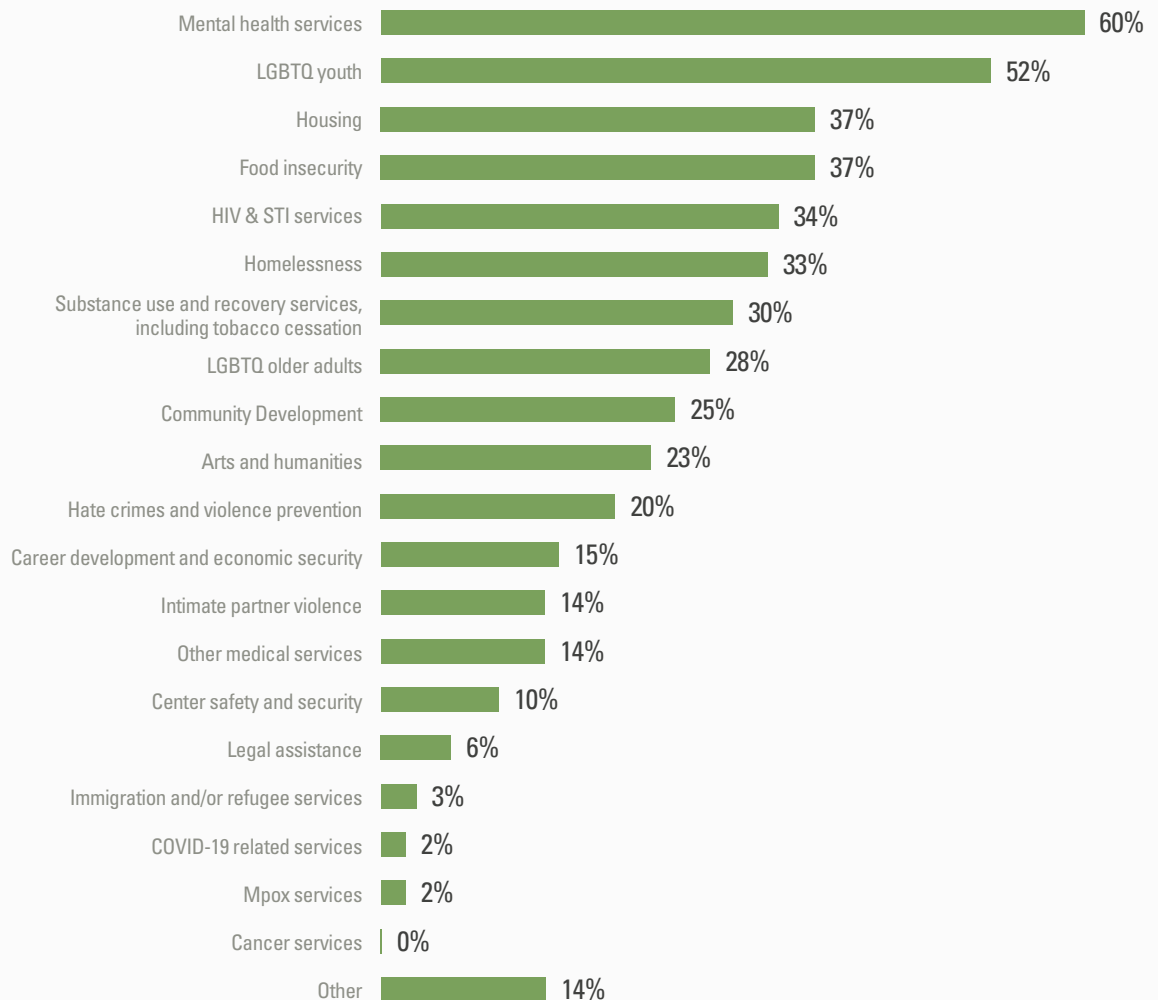


Figure 6: Limited Staff Time is Centers' Top Barrier to Receiving Government Grants

% of responding centers (n=142) including each as a top 3 barrier



Government Grants



Government grants can provide much-needed resources to LGBTQ community centers, which use those funds to create programs and services that serve their local communities, and also support their staff and volunteers in their work. Federal, state, and local funds help centers to perform functions for the benefit of the public, such as offering access to housing, health services, support with job searches and skill-building, and beyond.

Overall, nearly three in five (58%) LGBTQ community centers currently receive at least one federal, state, or local government grant, as shown in the infographic on page 23. Participating centers reported over 500 such current grants, totaling more than \$124 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 23 shows the wide variety of vital services that LGBTQ centers provide with the help of these government grants. For example, more than half (60%) of centers said they received grants for providing mental health services, and more than half (52%) also reported grants for working with LGBTQ youth. Almost two in five (37%) received grants for housing and likewise for food insecurity (also 37%), among many other grant purposes.

Government grants are a key source of revenue for LGBTQ community centers: nearly two in three (65%) big LGBTQ community centers and one in three (33%) small community centers reported that grants are among their top three revenue sources (see page 22).

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*, 65% of all centers report that government funders not being open to funding LGBTQ programs is one of their top three barriers to receiving government grants. This includes 38% of centers that say this is their number one barrier to applying for government grants.

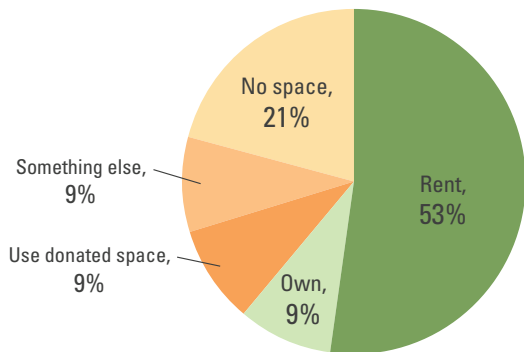
Looking closer at what big and small centers say is their number one barrier to receiving government grants, their rankings differ somewhat. The largest share of big budget centers say government funders being unwilling to fund LGBTQ programs is their greatest barrier, followed by those who cite limited staff time, and then deterrents to applying because of the bureaucracy of grant applications or reporting. For centers with smaller budgets, unwillingness of government funders and lack of staff time are tied for the number one barrier to receiving grants, but the next two barriers they list as their number one barrier are that their centers' budgets are too small to qualify for grants and that there is too much competition for funding.

PHYSICAL SPACE & ACCESS

MAJORITY (83%) OF CENTERS HAVE PHYSICAL SPACE, BUT SMALL VS. BIG CENTERS DIFFER

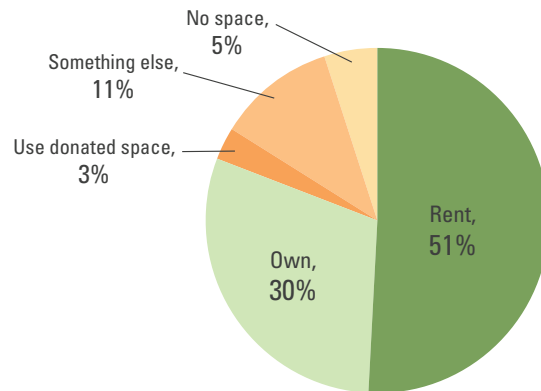
SMALL CENTERS MORE LIKELY TO LACK PHYSICAL SPACE

% of small centers (n=47)



BIG CENTERS MORE LIKELY TO HAVE AND TO OWN PHYSICAL SPACE

% of big centers (n=102)



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

Among centers with physical space (n=133)

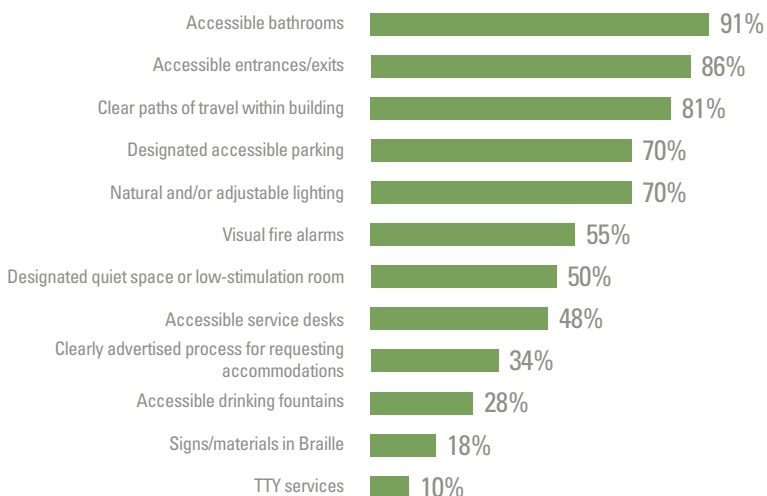


76% of centers with space are open at least some **evening hours**

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

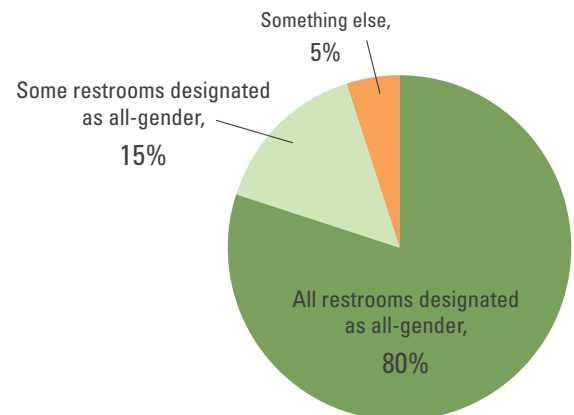
CENTERS STRIVE TO MAKE PHYSICAL SPACES ACCESSIBLE

% of centers with physical space (n=127)



NEARLY ALL CENTERS HAVE AT LEAST SOME ALL-GENDER RESTROOMS

% of responding centers with physical space (n=133)



Facilities and Accessibility



The vast majority (83%) of responding centers have a dedicated physical space, with 9% lacking any physical space and another 8% in some other kind of arrangement, such as having drop-in programs or services in other organizations' spaces.

As shown in the infographic on page 25, 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 (21% of small centers vs. 5% of big centers), while big centers are more likely to own their space (30% of big centers vs. 9% of small centers).

Centers strive to make their physical space available, as shown on page 25, with 76% of centers with space open at least some evening hours and 42% open at least some weekend hours. Additionally, 13% 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 endeavor to make their buildings accessible. Overall, 91% of centers with space report having accessible restrooms, 86% offer accessible entrances and exits, 82% offer clear paths of travel within the building (e.g., elevators between floors, wide hallways, handrails, etc.), 70% provide designated accessible parking spaces, and another 70% offer natural or adjustable lighting. Other moderately common accessibility features include visual fire alarms, designated quiet spaces, and accessible service desks. Only about 1 in 3 or fewer centers reported having clearly advertised processes for requesting accommodations, accessible drinking fountains, signs or materials in Braille, or TTY services.

Additionally, 80% of responding centers with physical space say that all their restrooms are gender-neutral or all-gender, and another 15% say at least some of their restrooms are all-gender.

MAJOR CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

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

- **The political and legislative landscape.** The current political climate targeting LGBTQ and especially transgender and youth populations poses an ongoing, substantial challenge for community centers. Centers continue to name this atmosphere as impacting their work, their safety and security, their staff, the communities they serve, the funding they receive, and more.
- **Threats to Safety and Security.** The vast majority (76%) of all centers reported that in the past two years they had experienced anti-LGBTQ threats or harassment, whether online, offline, or both. Numerous centers reported that these threats were driven by anti-LGBTQ rhetoric broadly and targeted their transgender and/or youth related programs and events. Though centers are responding strategically in light of increased security concerns, some of the increased safety measures require funding support to be implemented.
- **Staff Capacity & Finances.** Across many areas, centers reported their top obstacles revolved around limited staff capacity and limited finances.
 - The top cited barriers to engaging in **advocacy and civic engagement** were lack of staff or staff capacity, followed by a lack of funding, and safety and security concerns as a backlash to their advocacy.
 - 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.
 - The top barriers to applying for or accessing **government grants** were perceived unwillingness of government bodies to give grants to LGBTQ programs, limited staff time to devote to grant writing and grant reporting requirements, and for smaller centers, having too small a budget to qualify for grants.

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 financial and other resources into the vital work of LGBTQ community centers broadly.** Many centers struggle with limited finances. Organizations have taken note of how the funding landscape has shifted around them, with multiple centers alluding to greater numbers of organizations fighting for fewer and fewer dollars. While centers are adapting as nimbly as possible, funders can be greatly supportive by proactively connecting to community centers, revising funding application processes to be less time-intensive for potential grantees. Since centers offer critically needed services to LGBTQ people in communities around the country, and significant numbers of the people that centers serve are historically under-served (e.g., people of color, transgender, rural residents, etc.) or economically insecure, prioritizing funding to community centers can go a very long way. Additionally, more funding can help centers to better support their staff through compensation and benefits, update the accessibility features of their physical infrastructure, and invest in their safety and security.
- **Targeting funding toward closing the gap between smaller budget and bigger budget centers.** This report shows how across different metrics of community center activities, the significant funding differences lead to at times vastly different experiences and operating capacities, with small centers facing very basic challenges such as a lack of paid staff and extremely limited resources. Targeted investment in smaller centers can be a potent way to improve the infrastructure and resources available to LGBTQ people no matter where they live.
- **Prioritize some funding to expand community centers' capacity to engage in public education and advocacy work in this time where it is so critically needed.** The LGBTQ community, especially transgender people and LGBTQ youth, have endured half a decade of increasingly hostile politicization, and now more than ever is the time to redouble efforts to ensure centers are able to engage in the grassroots advocacy and organizing work that necessarily sits at the foundation of turning this tide. Centers already play a vital role in advancing public policy and understanding about LGBTQ people and issues, with 95% of all centers engaging in some manner of advocacy or civic engagement work. However, when asked about obstacles to engaging in these endeavors, the most frequently cited barrier

was a lack of staff or staff capacity, with 73% of centers identifying this as a barrier and 65% citing a lack of funding. LGBTQ community centers engage in a broad spectrum of important advocacy work and engage staff, volunteers, and broader community members while doing so—these findings highlight again the need for further funding and investment in centers, so they can broaden their impact and expand their scope. The fact that there are centers that have the will but not the means to do the breadth or depth of advocacy work that they and the communities they serve know is needed in this moment, presents a critical opportunity for savvy funders to plug into their work.

CONCLUSION

The 2026 LGBTQ Community Center Survey Report provides a snapshot of centers across the country, at a time when anti-LGBTQ (and especially anti-transgender) policymaking and rhetoric are hostile and funding is a challenge.

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, and legal services. Beyond serving individuals, centers create thousands of jobs, connect people to local institutions and businesses, build coalitions, participate in civic life, and more. This is why it is essential for individual funders and foundations, governments, and the LGBTQ movement writ large to prioritize giving these centers the additional financial and other supports needed to maintain their work and enable these creative, strategic, people-focused organizations to expand their capacity to serve the LGBTQ public in all of the ways for which they are uniquely positioned.

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 shortening and simplification of the 2026 questionnaire. This year's feedback shows these changes were mostly successful, though there remains continued room for improvement in the next iteration (2028) of the survey. In 2026, virtually all responding centers agree or strongly agree that:

- This [the survey content] is important information for LGBTQ community centers to know (**99% of responding centers agree**).
- This is important information for the LGBTQ movement to know (**99% agree**).
- This is important information for LGBTQ funders and donors to know (**97% agree**).
- The survey questions are relevant (**96% agree**).
- The length was an improvement (shorter) than previous years' surveys (**83% agree**).
- The survey length is reasonable (**67% agree**).

APPENDIX B: DIRECTORY OF PARTICIPATING CENTERS

Alabama

Bayard Rustin Community Center
Montgomery, AL
www.montgomeryprideunited.org

Magic City Acceptance Center
Birmingham, AL
www.magiccityacceptancecenter.org

Prism Counseling & Community Services
Daleville, AL
www.facebook.com/prismcommunitysvc

Prism United
Mobile, AL
www.prismunited.org

Arizona

one-n-ten Youth Center
Phoenix, AZ
www.oneten.org

Arkansas

Northwest Arkansas Equality, Inc.
Fayetteville, AR
www.nwaequality.org

California

Billy DeFrank LGBTQ+ Community Center
San Jose, CA
www.defrank.org

CoastPride
Half Moon Bay, CA
www.coastpride.org

colleQTive
San Jose, CA
www.sccbhsd.org/lgbtq

Del Norte and Tribal Lands Pride (DNATL Pride)
Crescent City, CA
www.dnlgbtq.org

Tri-County Diversity
Marysville, CA
www.tricountydiversity.org

IV LGBT Resource Center
El Centro, CA
www.ivlgbt.org

Latino Equality Alliance
Los Angeles, CA
www.somoslea.org

LGBT National Help Center
San Francisco, CA
www.lgbthotline.org

Los Angeles LGBT Center
Los Angeles, CA
www.lalgbtcenter.org

Nevada County Pride
Grass Valley, CA
www.nevadacountypride.org

North County LGBTQ Resource Center
Oceanside, CA
www.ncresourcecenter.org

Rainbow Community Center
Concord, CA
www.rainbowcc.org

Sacramento LGBT Community Center
Sacramento, CA
www.saccenter.org

San Joaquin Pride Center
Stockton, CA
www.sjpride.center

Solano Pride Center
Fairfield, CA
www.solanopride.org

Stonewall Alliance Chico
Chico, CA
www.stonewallchico.com

Supportive Allies for Trans Youth
Chatsworth, CA
www.safty.org

The Diversity Center
Santa Cruz, CA
www.instagram.com/diversitycentersc

The LGBTQ Center, Long Beach
Long Beach, CA
www.centerlb.org

The LGBTQ Community Center of the Desert
Palm Springs, CA
www.thecentercv.org

The San Diego LGBT Community Center
San Diego, CA
www.thecentersd.org

The Source LGBT+ Center
Visalia, CA
www.thesourcelgbt.org

Trans Can Work
West Hollywood, CA
www.transcanwork.org

Trans Thrive - SFCHC
San Francisco CA
www.sfcommunityhealth.org/trans-services

TransFamily Support Services
San Diego, CA
www.transfamilyosos.org

Colorado

Four Corners Rainbow Youth Center
Durango, CO
www.rainbowyouthcenter.org

Inside Out Youth Services
Colorado Springs, CO
www.insideoutys.org

Loving Beyond Understanding
Grand Junction, CO
www.lovingbeyondunderstanding.org

Rocky Mountain Equality Center
Boulder, CO
www.rmequality.org

Connecticut

Triangle Community Center
Norwalk, CT
www.ctpridecenter.org

District of Columbia (DC)

Rainbow Families DC
Washington, DC
www.rainbowfamilies.org

SMYAL
Washington, DC
www.smyal.org

The DC LGBTQ+ Community Center
Washington, DC
www.TheDCCenter.org

Florida

925 Maddox Gallery Studios and Center
Sarasota, FL
www.FabAF.org

ALSO Youth
Sarasota, FL
www.alsoyouth.org

Compass LGBTQ Community Center
Lake Worth Beach, FL www.compasslgbtq.com

JASMYN
Jacksonville, FL
www.jasmyn.org

LGBT+ Center Orlando
Orlando, FL
www.thecenterorlando.org

Love The Golden Rule, Inc.
St. Petersburg, FL
www.lovethegoldenrule.com

Metro Healthy Communities
St. Petersburg, FL
www.metrotampabay.org

Project Pride SRQ
Sarasota, FL
www.ppsrq.org

The Pride Center at Equality Park
Wilton Manors, FL
www.pridecenterflorida.org

Visuality, Inc./The Goldberg LGBTQ+ Center
Fort Myers, FL
www.visualityswfl.org

Volusia Pride Community Space
DeLand www. FL
www.VolusiaPride.org

Zebra Youth, Inc
Orlando, FL
www.zebrayouth.org

Georgia

I Am Human Foundation
Ellenwood, GA
www.iamhumanfoundation.org

Southern Jewish Resource Network for Gender and Sexual Diversity (SOJOURN)
Atlanta, GA
www.sojournsd.org

Idaho

Inland Oasis Center
Moscow, ID
www.inlandoasis.org

Illinois

Center on Halsted
Chicago, IL
www.centeronhalsted.org

Clock, Inc
Rock Island, IL
www.clockinc.org

LGBTQ+ Center Lake County
Grayslake, IL
www.lgbtqlc.com

Naper Pride Inc
Naperville, IL
www.naperpride.org

Uniting Pride
Champaign, IL
www.unitingpride.org

Youth Outlook
Naperville, IL
www.youth-outlook.org

Indiana

Damien Center
Indianapolis, IN
www.damien.org

GenderNexus
Indianapolis, IN
www.gendernexus.org

IYG
Indianapolis, IN
www.iyg.org

LGBTQ Outreach of Porter County
Valparaiso, IN
www.lgbtqofpc.org

Pride Center of Terre Haute
Terre Haute, IN
www.pridecenterterrehaute.org

Spencer Pride commUnity Center
 Spencer, IN
www.SpencerPride.org

Kentucky

Lexington Pride Center
 Lexington, KY
www.lexpridecenter.org

Louisiana

New Orleans Pride Center
 New Orleans, LA
www.nolapridecenter.org

Out of the Box (Capital Area Reentry Program)
 Baton Rouge, LA
www.carpbr.com

Youth Oasis
 Baton Rouge, LA
www.youthoasis.org

Maine

Equality Community Center
 Portland, ME
www.eccmaine.org

Maryland

Delmarva Pride Center
 Easton, MD
www.delmarvapridecenter.com

Annapolis Pride
 Annapolis, MD
www.annapolispride.org

The Frederick Center
 Frederick, MD
www.thefrederickcenter.org

Massachusetts

BAGLY, Inc.
 Boston, MA
www.bagly.org

North Shore Alliance of LGBTQ+ Youth (NAGLY)
 Salem, MA
www.nagly.org

OutstandingLife
 Jamaica Plain, MA
www.outstandinglife.org

The Pryde Community Center
 Hyde Park, MA
www.lgbtqseniorhousing.org

Michigan

Affirmations Community Center
 Ferndale, MI
www.goaffirmations.org

Blue Water Allies
 Port Huron, MI
www.bluewaterallies.com

Grand Rapids Pride Center
 Grand Rapids, MI
www.grpride.org

Grand Rapids Trans Foundation
 Grand Rapids, MI
www.grtransfoundation.org

Great Lakes Bay Pride
 Bay City, MI
www.greatlakesbaypride.org

LGBTQ+ Resource Center at Ferris State University
 Big Rapids, MI
www.ferris.edu/administration/president/DiversityOffice/lgbtq-center/index.htm

MiGen - Michigan LGBTQ+ Elders Network
 Detroit, MI
www.migenconnect.org

Out On the Lakshore
 Holland, MI
www.outonthelakeshore.org

OutFront Kalamazoo
 Kalamazoo, MI
www.outfrontkzoo.org

Salus Center
 Lansing, MI
www.saluscenter.org

Stand with Trans
 Farmington Hills, MI
www.standwithtrans.org

Minnesota

Queermunity Collaborative
 Minneapolis, MN
www.queermunitymn.com

Missouri

Our Spot KC
 Kansas City, MO
www.ourspotkc.org

The Center Project
 Columbia, MO
www.thecenterproject.org

The GLO Center
 Springfield, MO
www.glocenter.org

Montana

Western Montana LGBTQ+ Community Center
 Missoula, MT
www.lgbtmontana.org

Nebraska

Omaha For Us
 Omaha, NE
www.OmahaForUs.org

Nevada

The LGBTQ+ Center of Las Vegas
 Las Vegas, NV
www.thecenterlv.org

New Jersey

EDGE New Jersey, Inc.
 Parsippany, NJ
www.edgenj.org

Newark LGBTQ Community Center
 Newark, NJ
www.newarklgbtqcenter.org

The Bayard Rustin Center for Social Justice
 Princeton, NJ
www.rustincenter.org

The Pride Center of New Jersey
Highland Park, NJ
www.pridecenter.org

New Mexico

The PRIDE Center - Santa Fe
Santa Fe, NM
www.hrasantafe.org

Transgender Resource Center of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM
www.tgrcnm.orgico

New York

Global Alliance For Queer Leaders (GAQL)
New York, NY
www.linkedin.com/company/global-alliance-for-queer-leaders-gaql-inc/home/

In Our Own Voices, Inc
Albany, NY
www.ioov.org

JQY
New York, NY
www.jqy.org

NY LGBT Network
Hauppauge, NY
www.lgbtnetwork.org

Pride Center of Staten Island
Staten Island, NY
www.pridecentersi.org

Pride Center of the Capital Region
Albany, NY
www.Capitalpridecenter.org

Queer Family Network
Beacon, NY
www.queerfam.org

Queer Nightlife Community Center Inc
Brooklyn, NY
www.qncc.org

Rainbow Seniors ROC
Rochester, NY
www.RainbowSeniorsROC.org

Rochester Rainbow Union
Rochester, NY
www.rochesterrainbowunion.com

Rockland County Pride Center
Nyack, NY
www.rocklandpridecenter.org

The LGBT Community Center
New York, NY
www.gaycenter.org

The Q Center at ACR Health
Syracuse, NY
www.acrhealth.org/youth-education

North Carolina

Charlotte Trans Health
Charlotte, NC
www.charlottetranshealth.org

Hope for Teens
Knightdale, NC
www.hopeforteens.org

LGBT Center of Raleigh
Raleigh, NC
www.lgbtcenterofraleigh.com

OUTright Youth of Catawba Valley
Hickory, NC
www.outrightyouthcv.org

Time Out Youth
Charlotte, NC
www.timeoutyouth.org

Youth OUTright WNC
Asheville, NC
www.youthoutright.org

Ohio

Colors+ Youth Center
Lakewood, OH
www.ColorsPlus.org

Kaleidoscope Youth Center
Columbus, OH
www.kycoho.org

LGBT Community Center of Greater Cleveland
Cleveland, OH
www.lgbtcleveland.org

Oregon

Friendly House
Portland, OR
www.fhpdx.org

Pennsylvania

Attic Youth Center
Philadelphia, PA
www.atticyouthcenter.org

Bradbury-Sullivan LGBT Community Center
Allentown, PA
www.bradburysullivancenter.org

Centre LGBT+
State College, PA
www.centrelgbtplus.org

Compton's Table
Erie, PA
www.Comptonstable.org

Eastern PA Trans Equity Project
Allentown, PA
www.patransequity.org

Hugh Lane Wellness Foundation
Pittsburgh, PA
www.hughlane.org

Lancaster County Chooses Love
Lititz, PA
www.lancasterchooseslove.org

LGBT Center of Central PA
Harrisburg, PA
www.centralpalgbtcenter.org

PRISM LGBTQ+ Community Center of Pottstown
Pottstown, PA
www.prismofpottstown.org

Rainbow Rose Center
York, PA
www.rainbowrosecenter.org

The LGBT Center of Greater Reading
Reading, PA
www.lgbtcenterofreading.com

The Welcome Project PA
Hatboro, PA
www.welcomeprojectpa.org

Therapy Center of Philadelphia
Philadelphia, PA
www.therapycenterofphila.org

Washington County Gay Straight Alliance - The CENTER on Strawberry
Washington, PA
www.WCGSA.org

William Way Community Center
Philadelphia, PA
www.waygay.org

Puerto Rico

Waves Ahead
San Juan, PR
www.wavesahead.org

Rhode Island

COLAGE
Providence, RI
www.colage.org

Youth Pride, Inc.
Providence, RI
www.youthprideri.org

South Carolina

Taskforce and Action (TAA)
Lexington, SC
www.taagg.org

We Are Family
North Charleston, SC
www.waf.org

Tennessee

Just Us at Oasis Center
Nashville, TN
www.justusoasis.org

Texas

Borderland Rainbow Center
El Paso, TX
www.borderlandrainbow.org

Finns Place
Fort Worth, TX
www.finnsplacetx.org

Montrose Center
Houston, TX
www.montrosecenter.org

Montrose Grace Place
Houston, TX
www.montrosegaceplace.org

OutYouth
Austin, TX
www.outyouth.org

Pride Center San Antonio
San Antonio, TX
www.pridecentersa.org

Pride Center West Texas
Odessa, TX
www.pridecenterwt.org

Pride Community Center of the Brazos Valley
College Station, TX
www.pridecc.org

Pride Corpus Christi
Corpus Christi, TX
www.pridecorpuschristi.com

QWELL Community Foundation
Austin, TX
www.qwell.lgbt

Rainbow Connections ATX, a program of Family Eldercare
Austin, TX
www.rainbowconnectionsatx.org

Resource Center
Dallas, TX
www.myresourcecenter.org

Tony's Place
Houston, TX
www.tonysplace.org

Utah

Ogden Pride
Ogden, UT
www.ogdenpride.org

Utah Pride Center
Salt Lake City, UT
www.utahpride.org

Vermont

Pride Center of Vermont
Burlington, VT
www.pridecentervt.org

Virginia

ARE's R.I.S.E. Center
Winchester, VA
www.aidsresponseeffort.org

He She Ze and We
Richmond, VA
www.heshezewe.org

LGBT Life Center
Norfolk, VA
www.lgbtlifecenter.org

NoVA Prism Center
McLean, VA
www.novaprismcenter.gay

Shenandoah LGBTQ Center
Staunton, VA
www.shenlgbtqcenter.org

Side by Side VA
Richmond, VA
www.sidebysideva.org

Washington

Bellingham Queer Collective Center
Bellingham, WA
www.bellinghamqueercollective.org

Oasis Youth Center
Tacoma, WA
www.oasisyouthcenter.org

Pride Across the Bridge
Redmond, WA
www.prideacrossthebridge.org

The Lambert House LGBTQ Youth Center
Seattle, WA
www.lamberthouse.org

Wisconsin

LGBTQ+ Walworth County
Walworth County, WI
www.lgbtqwalco.org

OutReach
Madison, WI
www.outreachmadisonlgbt.org

Wyoming

Casper Pride Center
Casper, WY
www.casperprideguide.com



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