

## A Ripple, Not a Wave: Comparing the Last Decade of Foundation Funding for Migrant Communities and Movements

Since NCRP's first report describing the [state of foundation funding](#) for immigrant and refugee groups, the world has grown more dangerous for people on the move.

Although COVID-19 slowed migration for a short time, climate disasters and deteriorating social, political, and economic conditions around the world have led more people to seek homes in new places. In the United States, right-wing politicians have continued their decades-long tactic of treating immigrants and refugees as political pawns. Former President Donald Trump used migrants as an easy scapegoat for division, effectively zeroing the country's refugee resettlement goals throughout his presidential term. In 2021, Customs and Border Protection officers on horseback were caught on camera using whips to drive Haitian asylum seekers away. Several Republican governors sent buses or planes misleading migrants north in a craven political stunt. And after 10 years of instability, the Supreme Court looks poised to end the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program for good, meaning more than 600,000 people who have built their lives in the United States will become vulnerable to deportation. These attacks are unfair and harmful not only to people moving across borders, but to all of us.

NCRP's new data shows that more funders participate in pro-immigrant and pro-refugee philanthropic spaces today than they did in the past. This is progress, but it's far from enough. NCRP *also* found that the pro-immigrant, pro-refugee movement's share of all foundation grants has **shrunk 11% since DACA was first introduced**, even as foundations themselves have grown richer. Too many foundations and major donors have ignored groups that are adept at advocating for their communities and holding political leaders accountable. Because of this, the migrant community – and our country – face more precarity today.

In last few years alone, pro-immigrant and pro-refugee groups have resettled refugees from Afghanistan and Ukraine, advocated for the specific needs of queer migrants, [organized Black-led groups in a model of mutual aid](#), strengthened safeguards for our democracy and focused attention on urgent climate emergencies, all while sounding a constant message of welcome. Migrant organizations, especially movement advocacy groups, have done this in the face of an increasingly hostile political environment with extremely limited resources because funders have fallen short.

Now more than ever, foundations must move with intention and urgency to center, support and follow the lead of the pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement.

This isn't just the right thing to do. It's also necessary if funders hope to meet their racial justice commitments, support dignity for all and reach groups with underappreciated solutions for each of their "issue" portfolios.

NCRP hopes this tool, informed by the deep wisdom of so many community and philanthropic leaders, will help move the philanthropic sector toward justice.

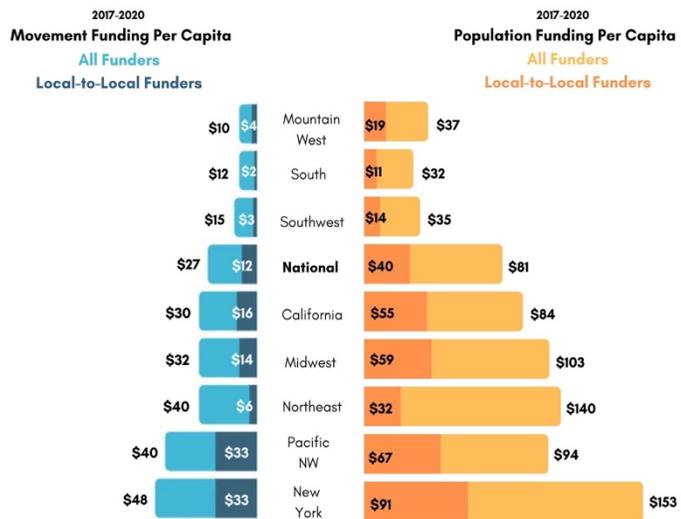
## PHILANTHROPIC TRICKLE CREATES NO-WIN REGIONAL COMPETITION

*Funders owe a special debt to local, frontline groups that continue to hold the heaviest load with the least support.*

Grassroots groups are the beating heart of the pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement. They organize community defense, provide critical services and strengthen the power to win local fights that shape the country. As frontline responders, they directly confront anti-democratic and white nationalist efforts that threaten our future. In a global pandemic, they've provided a safety net when no one else would.

In return for these heroic efforts, most foundations still offer small grants and unrealistic expectations. Local groups remain underfunded everywhere – even in blue states such as New York and California. But in certain zip codes, grants for immigrants and the critical movement-building work they lead can be especially hard to come by:

### The South, Southwest and Mountain West are most underfunded. But no region has what it needs.



Source: NCRP analysis of Candid data

- From 2017 to 2020, foundations across the United States only gave \$8 per capita annually to benefit immigrants and refugees living in the South. And of this money, just \$3 annually went to Southern pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement groups engaged in advocacy and organizing.
- Florida, New Jersey, Hawaii and Nevada stand out too. In each of these states, immigrants and refugees make up about one-fifth of the community. But immigrants in Florida received just \$5 per capita annually from U.S. foundations, with only \$1.50 of that going to local pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement groups. New Jersey saw \$3.25 and 25 cents, respectively; Hawaii, \$3 and 10 cents; and Nevada, just \$1.25 and a quarter.
- Local funders' support also varies wildly. On average, immigrant communities in New York, California, the Pacific Northwest, the Midwest and the Mountain West can count on local funders

for over half of the grant dollars they receive. Local funders in New York, California and the Pacific Northwest *also* give a majority of the money that goes to local pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement groups based there. Meanwhile, in the South and Southwest, local money is much harder to get. The same is true for groups in rural areas and more conservative places across the country.

Foundations cause harm when they force communities to compete for a sliver of the money that should be bigger and more accessible in the first place. No region deserves “less” than what they get now.

In fact, immigrant communities and migrant justice groups *everywhere* deserve far *more* support. For example, immigrants in even the most “well-funded” state, New York, would receive more than 8 times more money if funders’ grantmaking was proportional to population.

This money should come from both local and national funders. The disparities in these charts simply illustrate what groups on the ground have known for years: right now, in many places, they’re locked out of both regional and national funding.

## FUNDERS FORGET MIGRANT JUSTICE GROUPS SUPPORTING MARGINALIZED IDENTITIES

*Within an already underfunded movement, Black, AAPI, Indigenous, refugee and LGBTQ migrant justice groups do groundbreaking work, and their budgets deserve to be made whole.*

## UNDERFUNDED WITHIN THE MOVEMENT

For every \$100 awarded by foundations, the **movement only received \$0.40.**



For years, migrant communities with marginalized identities have labored to ensure that their needs are prioritized at the bargaining table. Inside an underfunded movement, these leaders answer the phone when few others can. They provide sanctuary to folks who have nowhere else to go. They build brilliant campaigns, and the movement is so much stronger for it. But philanthropy is still catching up:

- [Black migrant justice groups](#) received less than 2% of all funding for the movement, 0.04% of funding explicitly granted for **Black** communities in general and overall less than 0.01% of all foundation grants given during 2016-2020. It's a missed opportunity. In centering Black communities moving across borders – especially Black women and Black trans folks – these groups lift up every person caught in the crosshairs of our broken immigration and criminal justice systems. For years, Black migrant movement leaders have called on philanthropy to trust them, echoed by sector advocates like A Philanthropic Partnership for Black Communities ([ABFE](#)) and [Grantmakers Concerned with Immigrants and Refugees \(GCIR\)](#), most recently with the [Black Migrant Power Fund's \\$10 million call to action](#). By funding Black migrant justice groups, funders who spoke out against anti-Black racism during the nationwide uprisings in the wake of the murder of George Floyd in 2020 have an opportunity to deepen that commitment.
- In the same time frame, migrant justice groups rooted in the **Asian and Pacific Islander diaspora** received just 5% of the movement's funding. This underfunding mirrors broader trends, including the fact that AAPI communities only account for [0.20% percent](#) of all U.S. grantmaking. AAPI-led groups in the pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement are already combatting anti-Asian [violence](#), overcoming persistent [exclusion](#) and pushing for wins that reflect dozens of communities' distinct needs. Philanthropy must step up too, providing data that honors the radical diversity of the diaspora and funding folks at the levels they need to thrive.
- **Indigenous** migrant justice groups, too, received just 0.4% of movement funding. This contributes to the invisibilization of indigenous communities who cross the border and who, in many cases, have deeper familial roots to the land than the people who live there today. As Odilia Romero and Xiomara Corpeño [noted in 2019](#), violence against indigenous children and adults migrating are “not an accident, nor merely a consequence of the Trump administration’s ruthless attacks against migrants of color. They are a current manifestation of the systemic erasure of Native people in the U.S. that began during the country’s founding and continues to today.”
- **LGBTQ** migrant justice groups also received less than half a percent of the movement's funding. While this is double the share they received 5 years earlier, it's a small fraction. This funding was 0.6% of all funding for LGBTQ [communities](#) during this time. This too was triple the share from 5 years prior, but pennies of pennies are a hollow victory. This, too, is a shame: LGBTQ justice and migrant justice are inextricably linked. Especially as anti-immigrant and anti-trans attacks increase, LGBTQ migrant communities deserve philanthropic allies ready to back up their words with action.
- **Refugee** justice groups in the movement, in turn, received 15% of the movement's funding in the last 5 years. Support from philanthropy will be crucial as refugee-led groups continue to rebuild and re-organize after the Trump administration's decimation of government-funded resettlement



agencies. As Basma Alawee from NCRP nonprofit member We Are All America [noted](#), “when funders build, share and wield power with refugee leaders in the South like myself, progress – and systemic change – can be achieved.”

- And while current foundation reporting makes calculating specific numbers difficult, philanthropy also particularly underfunds Muslim, Arab and Middle Eastern migrant justice groups. The same is true for groups led by undocumented folks, immigrants with disabilities and migrant communities with criminal records, which see the cracks and organize solutions at the places where our legal and moral systems fall short.

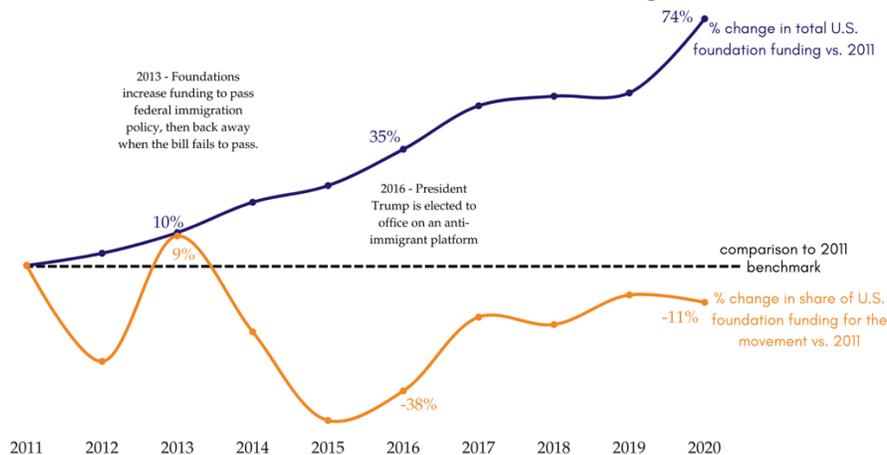
These communities obviously overlap. And immigrant communities and the pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement deserve much more funding *as a whole*. But by knowing where grants have fallen short before, philanthropy can start filling this funding gap and avoid these blind spots at the same time.

### THE TRUMP RESPONSE: SHORT-LIVED & SHALLOW ALLYSHIP

*The 2016 election was a wake-up call for funders, but not a watershed. What will it take for philanthropy to fund our communities and the pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement at the level we deserve?*

Spooked by Donald Trump’s election and his anti-immigrant attacks, foundations started to give more money to explicitly benefit immigrants and refugees after 2016. Average yearly funding for the movement more than doubled from \$130 million during 2011-2015 to \$280 million during 2016-2020. For those who received it, this new money was meaningful as groups faced increased pressure from all sides. Many funders also signed petitions and made public statements in solidarity, which were valuable messages that at least some in the sector stood in solidarity with this community.

### Foundations give 4x more now than 10 years ago - but the movement's share of that funding has shrunk.



All findings are based on NCRP analysis of Candid data; total US foundation funding figures are from Giving USA, which also sources its figures from Candid. The total foundation funding figures compiled by Giving USA do not include corporate foundations.

Once the headlines faded, however, far fewer foundations made migrant justice a core part of their mission or an intersectional piece of their racial equity grantmaking. This may be because relatively few funders understand that the Trump administration's violence belongs to a bigger tradition that predates him. Anti-immigrant attacks, by both government agencies and political actors, have occurred for generations in both Democratic *and* Republican administrations, and they persist today.

As a result, this new support was less of a wave and more like a ripple. Funding to explicitly benefit immigrants and refugees only grew from 1.3% of all foundation funding in 2011-2015 to 1.8% in 2016-2020. Similarly, money for movement advocacy and organizing never exceeded 0.4% of U.S. foundation funding in any of these years. Given that 14% of the people living in the United States were born abroad, this continued underfunding is striking, and a missed opportunity.

The ripple may be fading as well. These new resources peaked in 2017 and 2018, often via one-time special grants, in the years immediately following Trump's election. According to available data, annual funding for immigrants and refugees and for the pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement decreased in 2019 and 2020. Anecdotally, that trend appears to have continued in the years since. The exceptions NCRP has seen as of publishing appear to mostly come from COVID-19 relief funds – crucial and necessary, but also time-limited.

Finally, this growth did not keep pace with foundations' own wealth. Total foundation grantmaking in the United States *quadrupled* over the last 10 years – a reflection of growing wealth accumulation for the richest people and institutions across America.

Put another way: Even as grantmakers have gotten richer, the pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement's share of total foundation funding is actually *smaller* today than it was a decade ago.

## THE SHIFTING FUNDING LANDSCAPE

*Who are the biggest players in pro-immigrant, pro-refugee movement funding after 2016?*

The Ford Foundation is still consistently the largest funder of the movement. But as more funders join in, Ford Foundation's share of the movement's grants has decreased from roughly 25% to 10% in recent years.

This is a good thing. In the last 5 years, funding for the movement became slightly less top heavy, with 16 funders making up half of all movement funding rather than just 7. In fact, the total number of funders who have given at least once to the movement grew from around 500 in 2011 to about 2,500 at the funding peak in 2018, mostly through small, scattered grants.

Movement leaders should be proud of their own leadership in making this happen, speaking truth to philanthropy and making bolder asks that reflect their needs. Philanthropic groups like [GCIR](#), [Four Freedoms Fund](#), and [Hispanics in Philanthropy](#) stepped up, too. These networks recruited more funders to



give consistently to the movement, and they even set up innovative funds of their own, often prioritizing undocumented, Black and indigenous migrant communities transnationally. Immigrant leaders within foundations have also begun to create important political homes in the sector, like the Undocumented in Philanthropy Network.

But the movement’s ongoing reliance on a relative handful of foundations creates instability as well as increased pressure on the top funders. If just one major foundation shifts its priorities, [as we’ve seen in other movements before](#), it affects the entire ecosystem.

And because big funders tend to give bigger grants to better-known groups, movement funding is also top-heavy. At the movement’s funding peak in the years after Trump’s election, the top 50 movement recipients received over half of the funds. National organizations focused on federal policy and litigation still dominate that list as well.

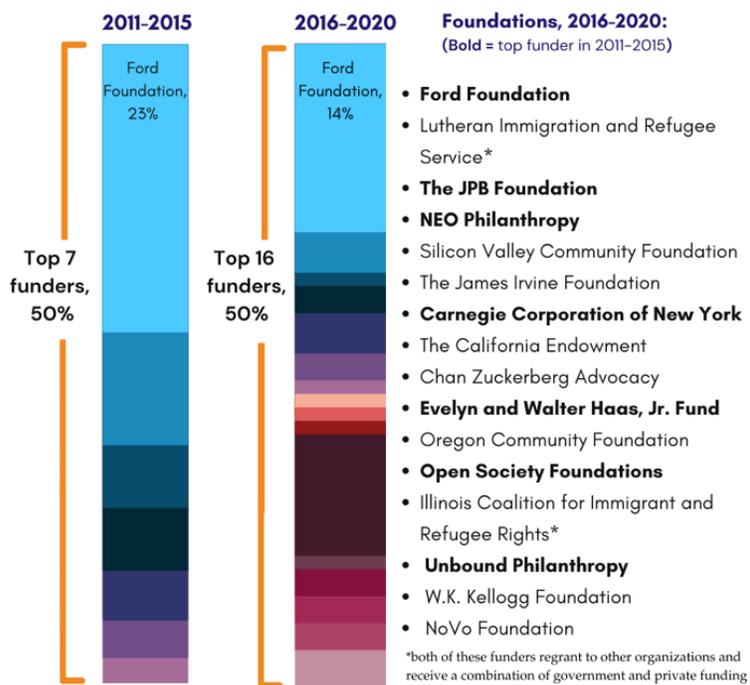
Because this is an underfunded movement, many of the biggest groups are still relatively small for the scope of their work. This includes policy, communications and litigation groups, whose work is important and deserves much more funding. But community-accountable power-building groups – particularly at the local level – consistently shoulder the most critical work, and they are the most under-resourced.

Every federal policy push, narrative campaign and legal strategy ultimately relies on grassroots community-driven groups to build the power and political will for change. And while power building groups’ share of the movement funding pie did increase slightly in recent years, they only made up 40% of the top 20 recipients between 2016-2020.

Furthermore, only a handful of these top recipients were regional or local, rather than national groups.

### More funders supported the movement in recent years, but funding still relies on a small universe of funders

The number of funders that make up 50% of movement funding doubled in the last decade



Source: NCRP analysis of Candid data

## WHAT FUNDERS MUST DO

By following these asks from immigrant and refugee movement leaders, foundations can begin to heal their past harm and build a better world.

They'll become much more effective grantmakers, too:

1. **Model Equity:** As you resource the movement, give special care to prioritize groups led by Black, AAPI, indigenous, LGBTQ, undocumented immigrants, and refugees and asylum seekers, especially local movement-building groups in underfunded regions. Simplify your reporting and application requirements, recognizing that people responding to crises may have more pressing deadlines.
2. **Accountability:** Make your money accessible and your grantmaking criteria, timeline and decision-making transparent. Partner with trusted, movement-accountable funder intermediaries if this alleviates barriers for you to get resources to the field.
3. **Build Long-term Power:** Give flexible, long-term c3, c4 and fiscal sponsor support. Groups will need this money for services, defense and organizing long before and after the elections you follow and the headlines you see. Consider ways you can build and cede power by transferring physical assets and investing your endowment in ways that support resource ownership by immigrant communities.
4. **Fund Sustainability:** Create space for leaders to prioritize their own mental health and begin healing from ongoing trauma. Share power by giving resources that allow communities to build accessible spaces themselves, from translation to privacy and childcare.
5. **Organize!** Organize your board, community, and funder networks. Use your public voice to wield your institutional and individual power to amplify local movement calls to action, especially when they're not in the headlines. Help your peers understand that migrant justice is core to your values and your mission, not a niche to be tossed aside.

## METHODOLOGY

The most recent available data for this analysis ends in 2020. At NCRP, we know that a lot has happened in the years since and that philanthropy has shifted in ways both good and bad, which can't be reflected in this data. However, based on what we hear from frontline groups on the ground and folks in the philanthropic sector, we believe the broader trends we name here remain true today.

### DEFINITIONS<sup>1</sup>

**Local funding** refers to funding from foundations to recipient organizations located in and serving the population of the same state or region (*e.g.*, an Alabama-based funder giving to an Alabama-based organization).

**Population funding** refers to grants that explicitly benefit immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers in the United States.

**Per capita funding** refers to foundation grant dollars given per immigrant living in the region. Immigrant community figures are sourced from 2020 [American Community Survey data](#) filtered for each state, using the “foreign-born population” numbers. Because immigrants are chronically undercounted in the census, the per capita figures shared in this analysis are likely an overcount.

**Pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement groups** refer to organizations dedicated to building power and honoring the civil and human rights of immigrants and refugees in the United States. Organizational activities include but are not limited to state-based advocacy campaigns, civic engagement, community organizing and grassroots leadership development. For more information on movement groups and the pro-immigrant movement, read NCRP's 2019 brief, the [State of Foundation Funding for the Pro-Immigrant Movement](#).

### MOVEMENT FUNDING DATA<sup>2</sup>

#### *Grantmaking data*

NCRP derived foundation grantmaking figures for the pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement [by analyzing Candid data](#), beginning with grants under Candid's “immigrant rights” subject code and adding all grants to over 150 known pro-immigrant organizations to create a broad dataset of pro-immigrant and pro-refugee grants. There is no “pro-immigrant movement” checkbox on the Form 990, nor is there a pro-immigrant movement code in Candid, so it is likely that some grants were left out of the data, but this is our best approximation of grant data for the ecosystem of organizations in the movement.

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<sup>1</sup> As defined originally in the methodology for our [2020 interactive dashboard](#)

<sup>2</sup> First paragraph adapted from the definitions found in the 2019 State of Foundation Funding infographic methodology)



The dataset reflects grantmaking data from 2011-2020 to include a broad view of grantmaking for the pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement over the last decade. Grantmaking data from 2020 is not complete because data are still being collected by Candid, but we are confident that the available data are representative of total funding for the year.

In addition, because of changes to Candid's data collection for its database, grantmaking figures prior to 2014 capture a relatively smaller slice of total foundation funding than Candid grantmaking figures post-2014. Beginning in data year 2015, the scope of Candid's tracking of grantmaking data expands, increasing the total number of grants available in Candid's database. Because of this change, it is difficult to separate with 100% certainty the increase in funding for the pro-immigrant and refugee movement over these years from the growing size of the sector and the growing slice of the sector tracked in Candid's systems, especially for grants data prior to 2015.

In NCRP's analysis, the 2015 scope change is most noticeable for two categories of grantmakers: public charities and community foundations. After 2015, the number of public charities and community foundations included in the dataset giving to the pro-immigrant and refugee movement per year was consistently higher than 2014 and prior. For example, the number of public charities in our dataset increased six-fold from 33 in 2014 to 182 in 2015, and the number of community foundations increased from 44 in 2014 to 77 in 2015. It is important to note that this increase in the number of grantmakers was not significant for independent foundations and family foundations during this time, which make up the majority of funding for the movement across all years of data.

NCRP's analysis includes percentages of totals to provide a perspective on the changing sector that is not affected by the always-growing scope of Candid's data collection.

#### *Coding Funds and Movement Roles*

NCRP researchers coded grant recipients based on a list of qualitative characteristics: Whether the organization provides direct services, whether the organization is a network, the geographic scope of the organization's work, and the primary and secondary movement roles performed by the organization.

Movement roles were determined based on NCRP's interpretation and application of the Ayni Institute's movement ecology framework, which can be found in the [2018 report Funding Social Movements](#), by Paul Engler, Sophie Lasoff and Carlos Saavedra.

Funding data for the movement does not include:

- Intermediaries as recipients of funding. Intermediary grantmakers (e.g., Borealis, New Venture Fund) receive funding from other foundations to regrant to movement organizations – their data as a recipient of funds from foundations was removed from the analysis, and only their grantmaking data are included.
- College scholarship grants: In some cases, grants for college scholarships, or scholarships specifically for DACA recipients, were coded as "immigrant rights" in Candid. While these grants are considered as benefitting immigrant and refugee populations, we did not include



them as power-building grants for the pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement, so these grants are excluded from the analysis.

- COVID-19/Coronavirus pandemic relief grants: Grants data were excluded from movement funding data if: 1) the recipient organization does not primarily focus on immigrants or power-building for immigrant rights and 2) the grant itself did not focus on immigrants or have a power-building element to it (*e.g.*, a grant description that only says “COVID-19 emergency response,” “coronavirus relief,” or “cash assistance to individuals affected by COVID-19”). COVID-19 related grants were kept in the dataset, even if the recipient was not primarily an immigrant-serving organization or power-building organizing group, if the grant was intended specifically for immigrants and refugees based on the grant description or there was a power-building aspect to the grant (*e.g.*, “For operating support for meeting critical COVID-19 related needs, “emergency response grants for programs and services to meet crucial needs.”)
- Philanthropic funding in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and other U.S. territories: Candid data for these regions is unfortunately limited. The territories’ legal status also contributes to some confusion when it comes to how foundations describe funding for local immigrant populations. For these reasons, they have been excluded from this analysis.

**States included in each regional breakdown:**

Midwest:

- Iowa
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Kansas
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- North Dakota
- Nebraska
- Ohio
- South Dakota
- Wisconsin

Pacific Northwest:

- Oregon
- Washington

Northeast:

- Connecticut
- Delaware
- District of Columbia
- Massachusetts
- Maryland
- Maine
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- Vermont

Mountain West:

- Colorado
- Idaho
- Montana
- Nevada
- Utah
- Wyoming

South:

- Alabama
- Arkansas
- Florida
- Georgia
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Mississippi
- North Carolina
- Oklahoma
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Virginia
- West Virginia

Southwest:

- Arizona
- New Mexico
- Texas

Alaska and Hawaii are not included in specific regional analyses, but data for these two states is included in the national data analysis. Data specific to Alaska and Hawaii is also included in the Appendix.

The grantmaking data for California and New York are only included as state-level data instead of including them as part of regional data. The concentration of foundations and nonprofits located in both states means that the grantmaking totals for each state would skew the regional analyses, so data for New York and California are treated as their own “regions.”

Additional state-by-state analysis is available in the Appendix.

**Funding for underfunded communities:**

We also examined foundation funding to pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement groups that focus primarily on underfunded communities even within the immigrant diaspora. For this additional analysis, we examined grant data for 501c3 groups whose primary focus was Black migrant communities, AAPI migrant communities, LGBTQ migrant communities, indigenous migrant communities, and refugees.

The organizations for each respective underfunded communities whose grants were included were identified through 1) self-identification in organizations’ public statements, name and mission and 2) external review from movement leaders.

The underfunded communities that are highlighted in this research are not mutually exclusive communities, and the data are also not mutually exclusive.

## Appendix A: Top Funders

### Top funders for the pro-immigrant, pro-refugee movement, 2011-2015

Foundation Name	% share of total grantmaking for the movement, 2011-2015
1. Ford Foundation	23%
2. NEO Philanthropy	9%
3. Open Society Foundations	5%
4. Carnegie Corporation of New York	5%
5. The JPB Foundation	4%
6. Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	3%
7. Unbound Philanthropy	2%
<b>Total grantmaking for the movement, 2011-2015: \$649,064,760</b>	

### Top funders for the pro-immigrant, pro-refugee movement, 2016-2020

Foundation Name	% share of total grantmaking for the movement, 2016-2020
1. Ford Foundation	14%
2. Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service*	9%
3. The JPB Foundation	3.4%
4. NEO Philanthropy	3.3%
5. Silicon Valley Community Foundation	3.2%
6. The James Irvine Foundation	2%
7. Carnegie Corporation of New York	1.9%
8. The California Endowment	1.8%
9. Chan Zuckerberg Initiative	1.7%
10. Evelyn and Walter Haas, Jr. Fund	1.7%
11. Oregon Community Foundation	1.5%
12. Open Society Foundations	1.5%
13. Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights*	1.4%
14. Unbound Philanthropy	1.4%
15. W.K. Kellogg Foundation	1.3%
16. NoVo Foundation	1%
<b>Total grantmaking for the movement, 2016-2020: \$1,408,122,102</b>	

\*Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service and Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights are not grantmakers themselves. They regrant funding that they receive from a combination of government funding and foundations to local community organizations.

## Appendix B: State-by-State Comparisons

This is a state-by-state comparison of foundation funding benefitting immigrants and refugees and benefitting the pro-immigrant and pro-refugee movement, with funding from all U.S. foundations and from foundations based in the same state as the recipient. Each comparison is a per capita analysis that shows the amount of grant dollars for each category per immigrant living in the region.

*\*Total funding for each state or region may be overestimated because the data may include funding to national organizations located in the state or region that serve other states and regions.*

State	2017-2020, Population funding per capita (from all funders)	2017-2020, Population funding per capita (from in-state funders only)	2017-2020, Movement funding per capita (from all funders)	2017-2020, Movement funding per capita (from in-state funders only)
AK	\$35	\$17	\$2	\$1
AL	\$21	\$5	\$17	\$6
AR	\$26	\$10	\$8	\$1
AZ	\$38	\$11	\$15	\$1
CA	\$84	\$55	\$30	\$16
CO	\$59	\$34	\$24	\$10
CT	\$24	\$12	\$5	\$2
DC	\$5,338	\$286	\$1,765	\$95
DE	\$14	\$12	\$1	\$1
FL	\$19	\$10	\$6	\$2
GA	\$34	\$11	\$15	\$1
HI	\$12	\$9	\$0.41	\$0.10
IA	\$46	\$22	\$16	\$5
ID	\$48	\$27	\$410	\$0.12
IL	\$107	\$66	\$41	\$24
IN	\$36	\$21	\$21	\$9

KS	\$59	\$36	\$2	\$0.49
KY	\$120	\$27	\$67	\$1
LA	\$43	\$29	\$41	\$2
MA	\$118	\$68	\$21	\$9
MD	\$54	\$12	\$31	\$5
ME	\$333	\$183	\$70	\$40
MI	\$110	\$49	\$60	\$5
MN	\$245	\$136	\$20	\$8
MO	\$69	\$26	\$3	\$1
MS	\$27	\$4	\$5	\$0.32
MT	\$34	\$13	\$5	\$0
NC	\$31	\$13	\$9	\$1
ND	\$54	\$12	\$29	\$0
NE	\$238	\$185	\$66	\$52
NH	\$152	\$47	\$5	\$4
NJ	\$13	\$6	\$1	\$1
NM	\$102	\$18	\$35	\$7
NV	\$5	\$0.45	\$1	\$0.03
NY	\$153	\$91	\$48	\$33
OH	\$51	\$35	\$20	\$18
OK	\$8	\$7	\$1	\$1
OR	\$187	\$135	\$73	\$66
PA	\$67	\$42	\$37	\$8
RI	\$137	\$33	\$2	\$0.39
SC	\$20	\$2	\$5	\$1
SD	\$28	\$5	\$26	\$1
TN	\$76	\$28	\$17	\$6
TX	\$32	\$14	\$14	\$3
UT	\$56	\$23	\$3	\$1
VA	\$66	\$10	\$22	\$1
VT	\$72	\$17	\$31	\$4
WA	\$59	\$41	\$28	\$20
WI	\$54	\$29	\$13	\$2
WV	\$8	\$5	\$0.05	\$0
WY	\$88	\$59	\$7	\$7

## Final Acknowledgments

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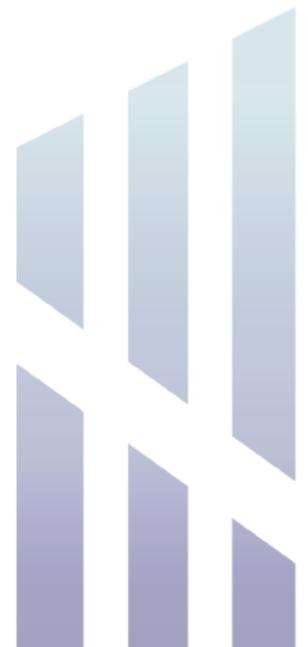
Thank you to all NCRP staff and allies who provided valuable feedback on every aspect of this report up until publishing and to Kait Grable Gonzalez and Alex Hudson at M+R for all their help in getting this report out onto social media.

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Alabama Coalition for Immigrant Justice
Alliance for Youth Organizing
Capital & Main
Catalyst California (formerly Advancement Project California)
Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA)
Community Change
Ethnic Minorities of Burma Advocacy and Resource Center
Florida Immigrant Coalition Inc
Gamaliel Foundation
Green 2.0
IAF Northwest
Jobs with Justice Education Fund
Khmer Girls in Action



LA Voice
Legal Aid Justice Center
Louisiana Organization for Refugees and Immigrants
National Partnership for New Americans
Refugee Congress
SisterReach
Southeast Immigrant Rights Network
Tennessee Justice Center
United Stateless
United We Dream Network
Virginia Coalition for Immigrant Rights
Virginia Organizing
Welcoming America

