

Context

In 2013, the UAlberta Institute for Sexual Minority Studies and Services (ISMSS) released their 'Safe Spaces Campus Climate Report.' The 2013 report¹ summarized a 2012 survey that received over 2,000 responses from undergraduate students.

In 2019, The Landing, which is the Students' Union's community space and resource centre for sexual and gender diversity, decided to re-issue the 2012/13 survey through its own community networks, with ISMSS' consent and participation. The survey ran from January 19th to 28th, 2020 and received 194 responses from undergraduate students. The reduced number of responses can be attributed to variations in distribution method, public promotion, participation pricing, and time of year (late January versus late November/early December).

Due to self-selection, the 2019/20 sample's survey had a much higher proportion of respondents from sexual and gender minorities, allowing some comparison with the previous survey. For ease of comparison whenever comparison is viable, this report follows the general structure and analysis methods of the 2013 report. Note that, in some cases, the 2013 report presented its data in clear but unlabeled bar charts; comparisons with these results assume values rounded to the nearest whole percent and a tilde (~) for approximation, as appropriate.

Executive Summary

- It appears that gender-minority undergraduate students have become much less likely to feel comfortable expressing their gender identity on campus, expressing their gender identity to other students, or being visible with a partner on campus (e.g. holding hands). These low comfort levels are in relation to both the 2012/13 survey results and the comparable questions asked of sexual-minority students.
- Compared to 2012/13, sexual-minority students report hugely increased concerns across the board about being open with their orientation.
 - This includes increases of ~15-20 percentage points about the following specific concerns: Unfair assumptions/stereotyping; derogatory comments; exclusion/isolation; verbal discrimination; sexual harassment.

¹ Kinkartz, L., Wells, K., & Hillyard, A. (2013). *Safe spaces campus climate survey report: Gauging the environment for sexual and gender minorities at the University of Alberta*. Edmonton, AB: Institute for Sexual Minority Studies and Services.

- The number of sexual-minority students who reported no concerns fell from ~40% to 5%.
- Compared to 2012/13, gender-minority students report hugely increased concerns across the board about being open with their gender identity.
 - This includes increases of ~20-30 percentage points about the following specific concerns: Unfair assumptions/stereotyping; exclusion/isolation; future career implications; sexual harassment.
 - The number of gender-minority students who reported no concerns fell from ~52% to 3%.
- In 2012/13, gender-minority students were significantly less likely than sexual-minority students to have concerns about being open with their identities/orientations.² That divide no longer exists: gender-minority students' levels of concern have caught up.
- More optimistically, sexual-minority students report hearing far less homophobic language on campus than in 2012/13.
 - The number of sexual-minority students reporting that they hear homophobic language on a daily basis or in virtually every conversation dropped to almost zero.
 - Gender-minority students saw similar, though less drastic, improvement around transphobic language.
- Overall perceptions of the campus climate have improved somewhat, except among gender-minority students, who remain pessimistic. Perceptions that the University values these identities are stable and relatively positive. Pre-enrolment perceptions/reputation also stayed stable or modestly increased, regardless of sexual/gender minority status.
- Since 2012/13, comfort making relevant expressions to professors and instructors decreased significantly for sexual minorities and drastically for gender minorities. The same was true for students' comfort with non-academic University administrative and health care staff.
 - Students identified ALES, Science, Engineering, and St. Joseph's as faculties of special concern.
- Comfort and satisfaction have also decreased, sometimes radically, in the context of the on-campus residence environment.
 - For example, in 2012, 15 gender-minority students gave an average answer of 4.0 (on a 5-point Likert scale) to the agree/disagree question "I feel that University of Alberta residences provide adequate facilities to individuals of all sexual orientations and gender identities." In 2019, the mean fell to 2.17.
- A lack of gender-neutral washrooms and changing facilities featured prominently in text responses.

² Kinkhartz et al. speculated that the imbalance "could simply be due to a lack of general awareness about gender minority issues. As a lesser known, and less visible minority, such students may experience less overt discrimination since other students simply are not aware they exist." This no longer appears to be the case.

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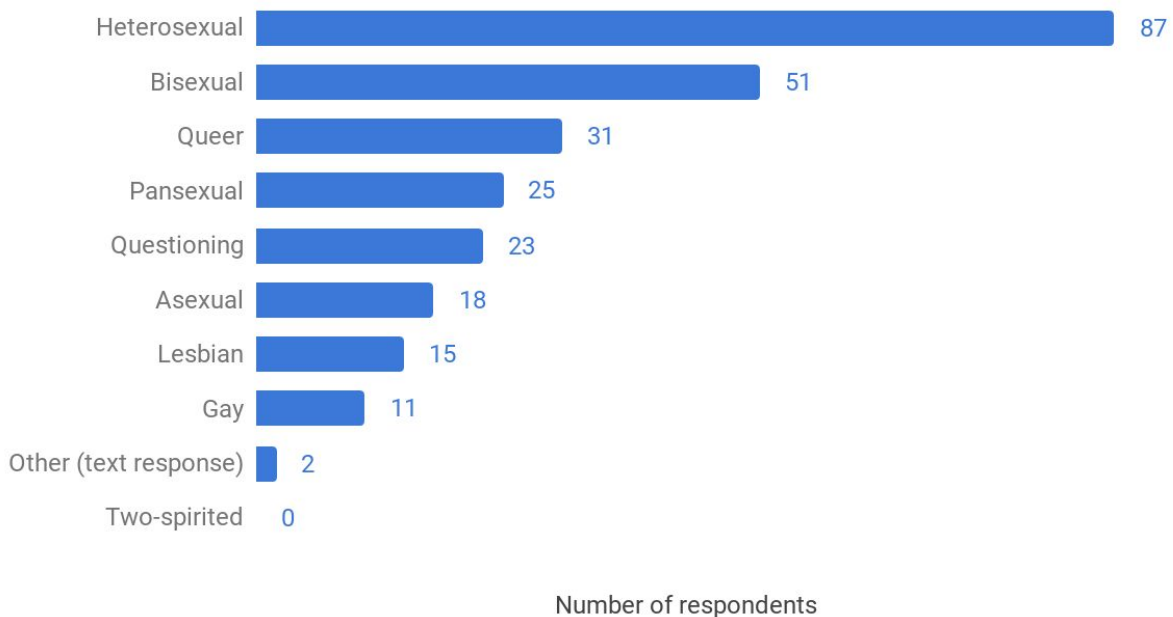
Demographics: Sexual Orientation

Roughly half of respondents identified as heterosexual. Of those, 7 also identified as asexual; 10 also identified as questioning; and a small number also identified as bisexual.

For comparison, 83% of the 2013 survey's respondents identified as heterosexual. Our survey sample was far more self-selected toward the issues in question.

We also note that, due to a technical error, ~30 responses to this specific question (and the following, parallel question about gender identity) were lost.

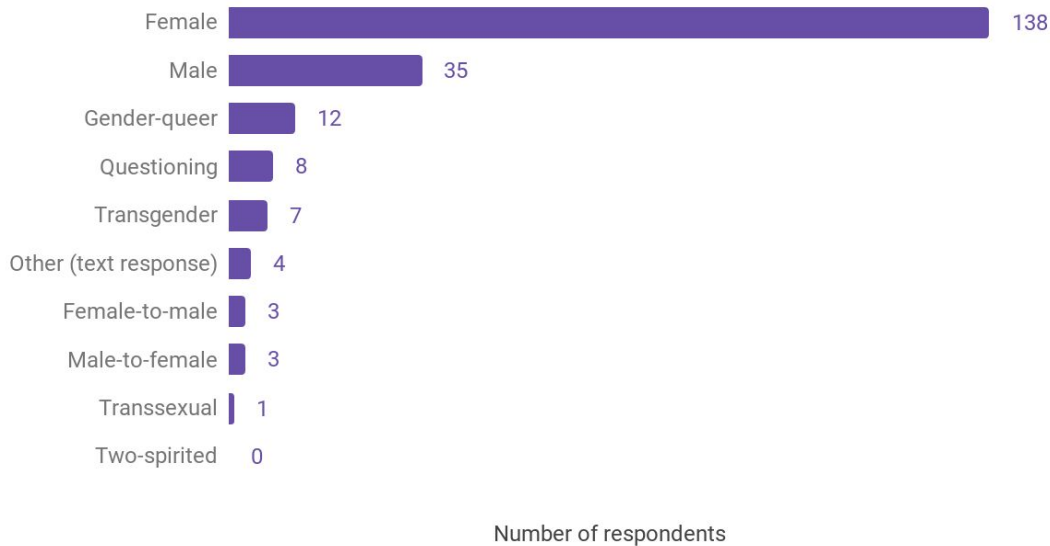
Respondents by sexual orientation ('choose all that apply')



The text responses under 'Other' were 'demisexual' and 'mostly straight.' For privacy reasons, these respondents' survey data are included in aggregates but not discussed individually.

Demographics: Gender Identity

Respondents by gender identity ('choose all that apply')



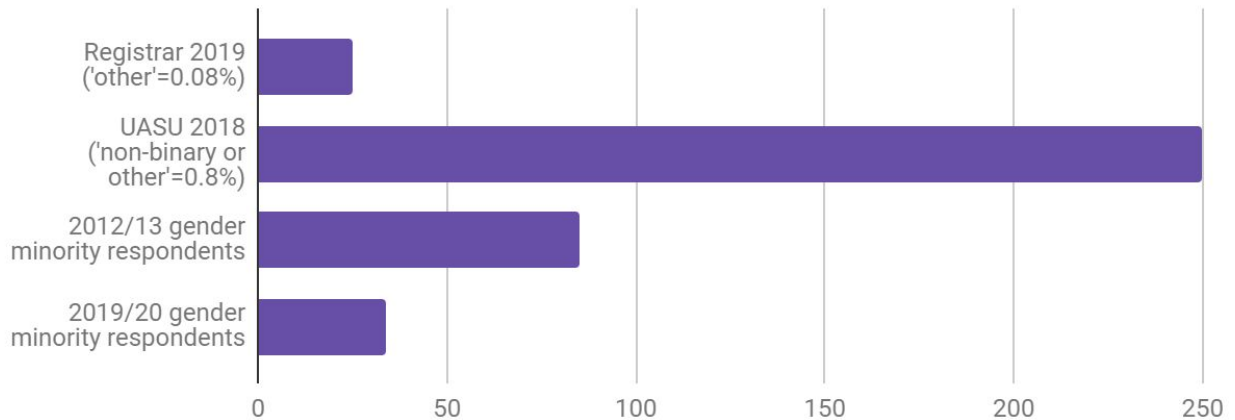
The text responses under 'Other' were:

- Demigirl
- Even though butch isn't technically a gender identity, presentation-wise that's me
- Genderfluid/ Non-binary
- I don't identify with a gender
- Nonbinary
- Woman

We note that several of these responses reflect currently used labels (e.g. genderfluid, agender, non-binary), and that we used the original ISMSS language from 2012/13 for consistency.

For privacy reasons, data from these respondents (as well as those who answered Female-to-male, Male-to-female, and Transsexual) are not examined at an individual level. To develop some additional sense of trends or needs within the bounds of privacy constraints, however, we grouped any respondents who answered Transsexual, Male-to-female, Female-to-male, and/or Transgender into a category we labeled Trans+. Eight respondents fell within this category.

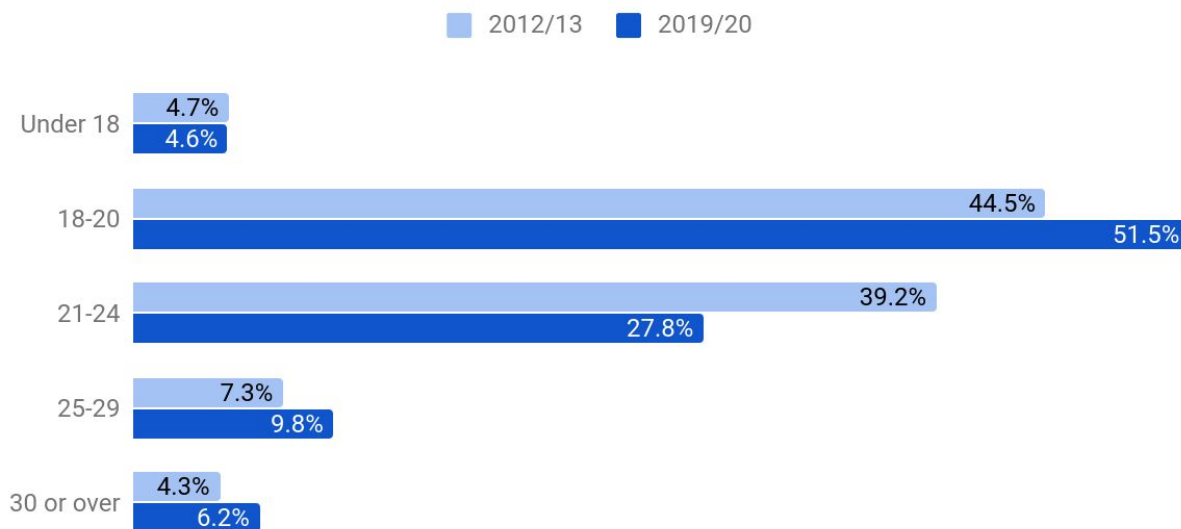
Approximate counts of gender minority students



We believe both the 2012/13 and 2019/20 surveys captured a large proportion of undergraduate students belonging to gender minorities. In the 2019/20 Registrar's Annual Report on Undergraduate Enrolment, 0.08% of undergraduate students (around 25 students) selected 'other' when asked to choose between male and female. In the 2018 UASU annual survey, 0.8% selected 'non-binary or other' in a similar question. These numbers equate to roughly 25-250 gender-minority students, in the same ballpark as the 85 and 34 gender-minority respondents in the two campus climate surveys (2012/13 and 2019/20).

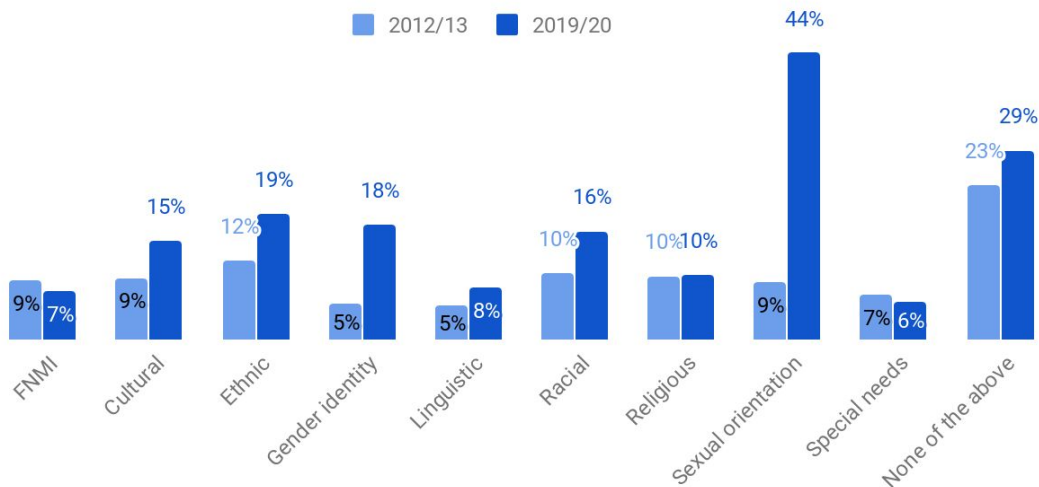
Other Demographics

Age distribution of respondents



The 2012/13 ISMSS survey had a strong cross-sectional sample. Our 2019/20 survey's self-selected respondent base overrepresented several groups of special interest, including young students and self-identified minority groups.. This difference might reflect the Landing's distribution method (via partners and community networks).

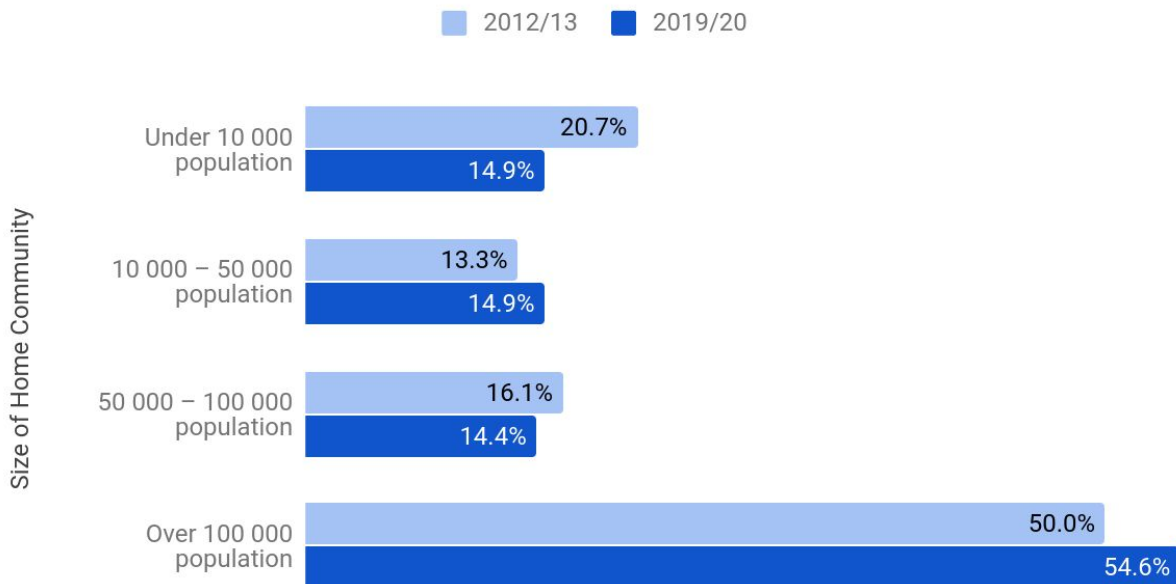
"In which of the following categories do you identify as being a minority?
(Check all that apply)"



Faculty distribution suffered in the 2019/20 sample. Over 46% of respondents came from Arts, and another 22% came from Science. The 2012/13 survey had similar, but less drastic, faculty representation issues.

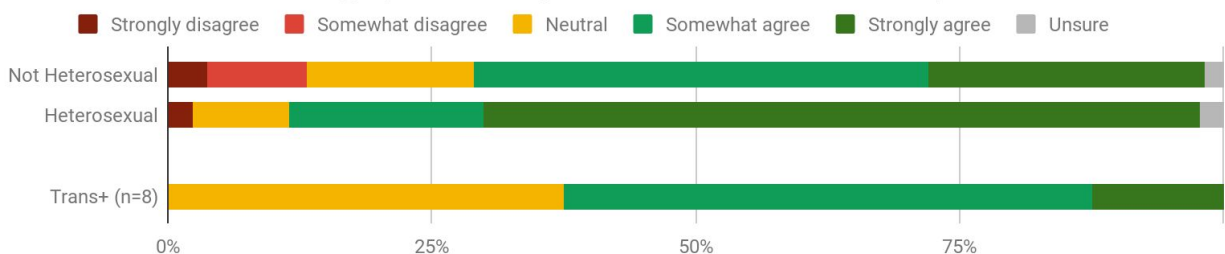
5% of the previous survey's respondents were international students, compared to a little under 7% of the 2019/20 survey's respondents. The sample composition also remained stable in terms of size of home community, defined in both surveys as "the community you lived in prior to attending the University of Alberta."

Respondent distribution by size of previous community



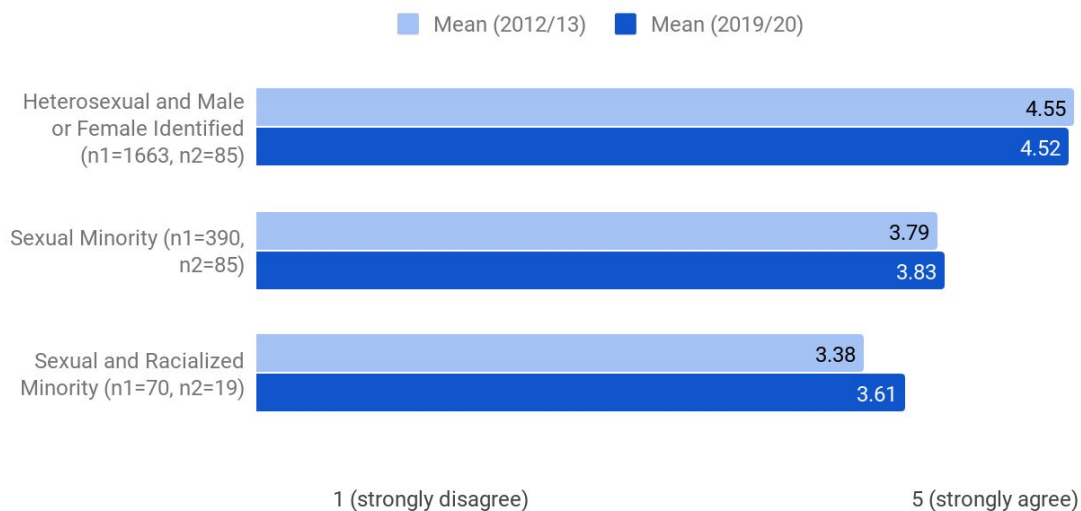
Campus Climate Results

"I feel comfortable being open with my sexual orientation on campus."



"I feel comfortable being open with my sexual orientation on campus."

Average score on 5-point Likert scale.

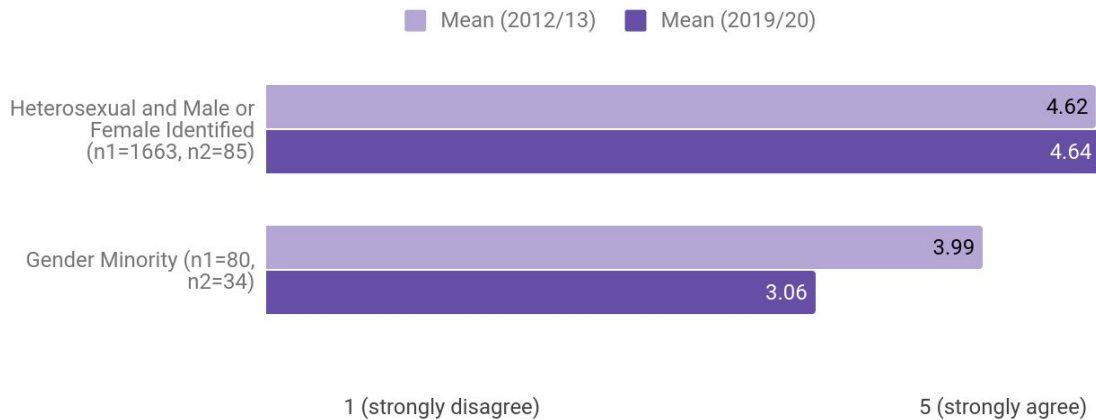


At minimum, these results' stability indicates room for cautious optimism, despite the relatively small numbers involved.

Small numbers also prevented meaningful comparisons with other metrics from the 2012/13 survey, such as respondents who were sexual minorities as well as age 30+.

"I feel comfortable being open with my gender identity on campus."

Average score on 5-point Likert scale.



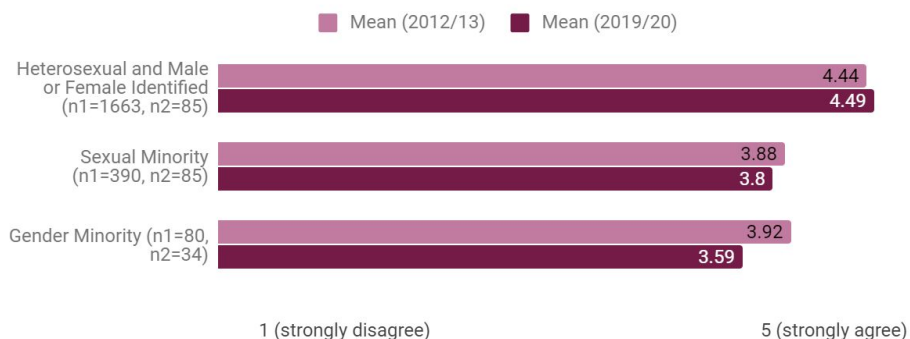
As above, small numbers did not allow for meaningful comparisons on a few points that the 2012/13 survey identified (e.g. the intersection between gender and religious minority identities).

Comfort levels among gender minorities fell from a 4 (somewhat agree) to a 3 (neutral). We believe further research should explore the experiences and comfort levels of gender minorities in more depth.

We found a similar pattern on the next question, regarding comfort level being visible with a partner on campus, e.g. holding hands. Once again, sexual minority results stayed stable from 2012/13, but gender minority results fell noticeably.

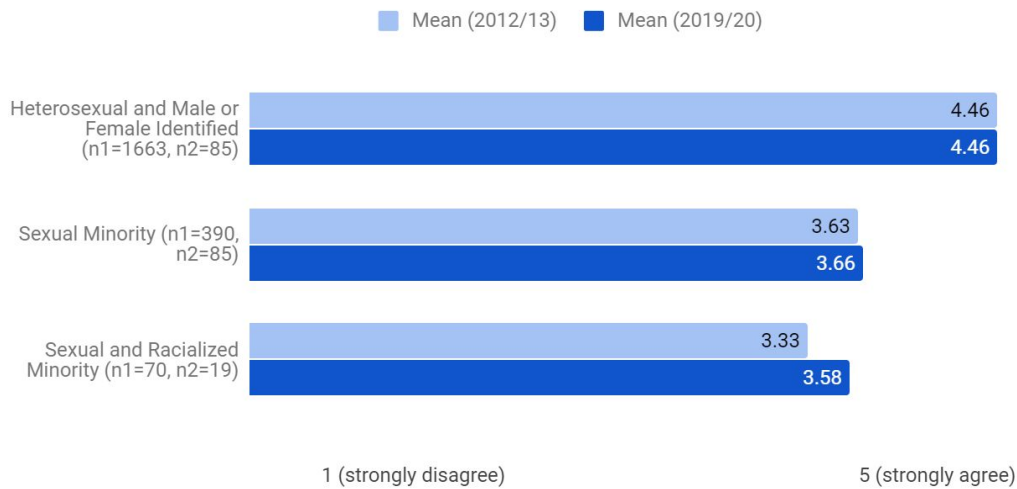
"I would feel comfortable being visible with my partner on campus (e.g. holding hands)."

Average score on 5-point Likert scale.



"I feel comfortable expressing my sexual orientation to other students."

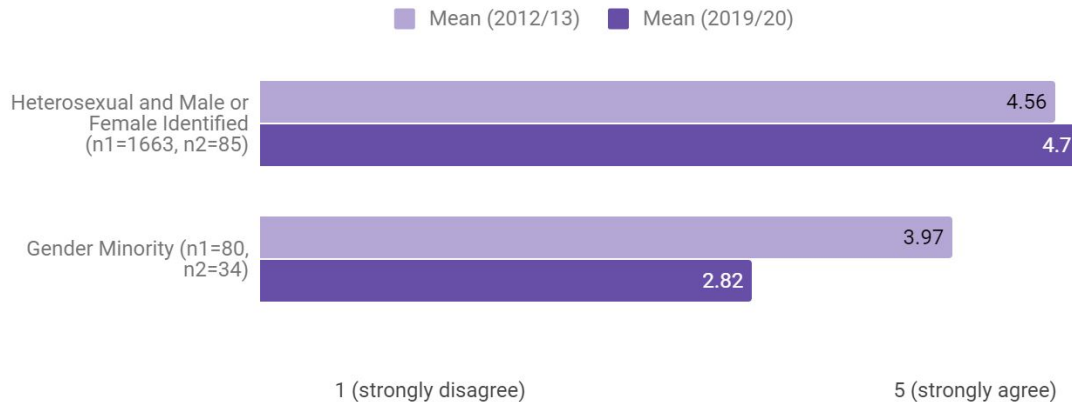
Average score on 5-point Likert scale.



We note a modest uptick in comfort expressing sexual orientation among respondents who were both sexual minorities and racialized minorities. As with previous questions, gender-minority students gave more negative answers than sexual-minority students.

"I feel comfortable expressing my gender identity to other students."

Average score on 5-point Likert scale.



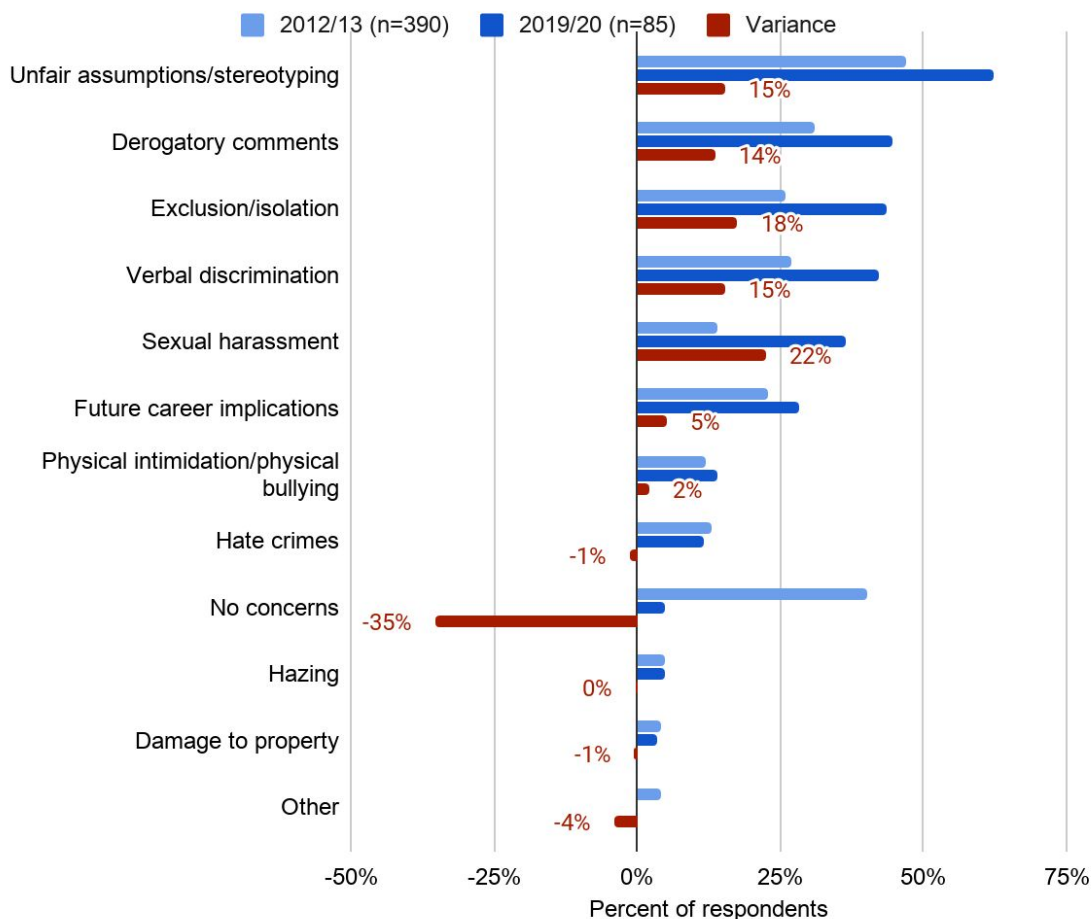
Actions and Attitudes

The 2012/13 survey “identifies the heightened vulnerability of students who self-identify as a racialized minority, sexual minority, and are 20 years of age or younger,” emphasis added. 31 such respondents answered the 2012/13 survey; 11 answered the 2019/20 survey. This number proved too small for any meaningful comparison across several risk factors. It is worth noting, though, that 6 out of 11 had concerns about exclusion or isolation; 5 had concerns about derogatory comments; 3 had concerns about future career implications; and so forth through the list of possible concerns.

Broadening the lens from this small intersectional group allows for a direct comparison between the 2019/20 survey and visual inspection of Figure 1 in the 2012/13 survey, specifically around sexual-minority students.

Concerns about being open with sexual orientation

Undergraduate respondents who identified as sexual minorities



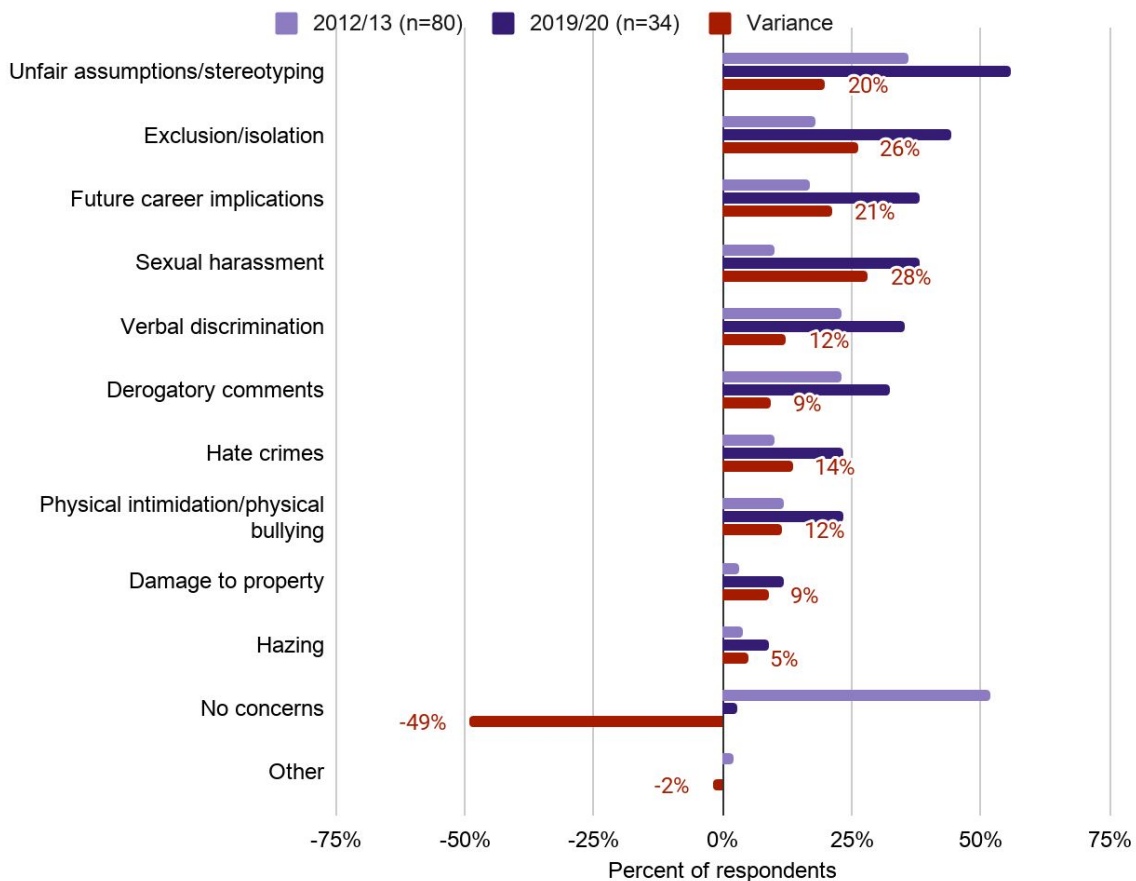
Compared to 2012/13, sexual-minority students report hugely increased concerns about being open with their orientation. This includes increases of ~15-20 percentage points about unfair assumptions/stereotyping, derogatory comments, exclusion/isolation, verbal discrimination, and sexual harassment. The number of sexual-minority students who reported no concerns fell from 40% to 5%. Additional concerns included:

- Because I am questioning my sexuality and haven't had any relationships longer than 2-3 dates I'm very uncertain about how I feel about many things.
- Becoming a living dictionary
- My sexual orientation is not other students' business, so I am not comfortable being 'open' about it on campus

Gender-minority students reported a similar and more drastic picture, with increased concerns across the board and an even more aggressive drop in the number of students who reported no concerns.

Concerns about being open with gender identity

Undergraduate respondents who identified as gender minorities



Other concerns included:

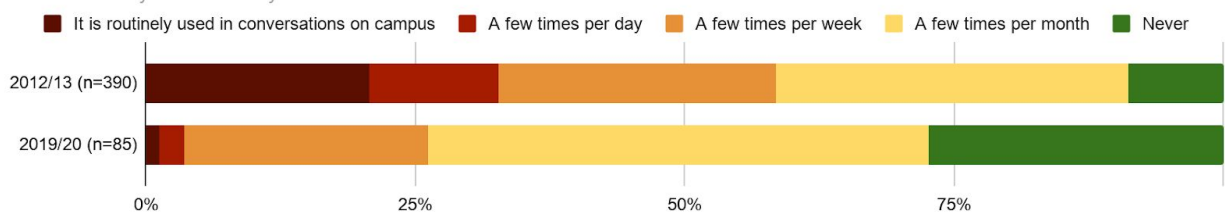
- I have some concerns that come with being a cis woman (catcalling, unfair treatment, etc) but I don't consider those things to be queer issue, per se.
- I'm worried I may be perceived as a misleading individual as I'm not really sure what I identify with.
- Over-accommodation

Note that, in the 2012/13 survey, gender-minority students expressed lower levels of concern than sexual-minority students: "One potential reason for these lower percentages, when compared to sexual minority students, could simply be due to a lack of general awareness about gender minority issues. As a lesser known, and less visible minority, such students may experience less overt discrimination since other students simply are not aware they exist." We see no reason to doubt their supposition. We should also note, however, that it no longer applies: gender-minority and sexual-minority students now appear to experience similar levels of concerning behaviour.

On a more positive note, however, sexual-minority students report hearing far less homophobic language on campus ("either overt discrimination or comments such as 'that's so gay'") than in 2012/13. The number of sexual-minority students reporting that they hear homophobic language on a daily basis or in virtually every conversation dropped to almost zero (from ~32% to ~3%). The number who hear homophobic language once or twice a month, or not at all, rose from ~42% to 74%.

Frequency with which students hear homophobic language on campus

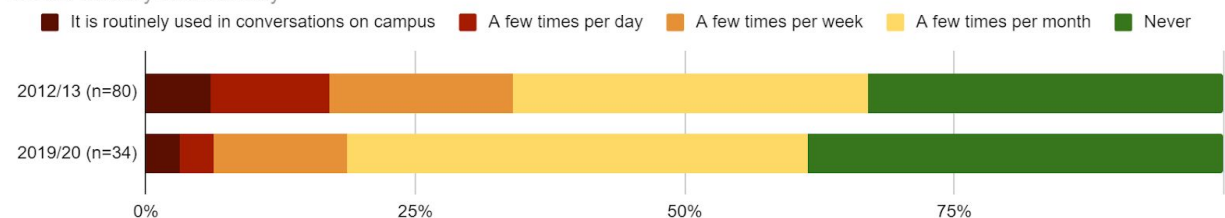
Sexual minority students only



Gender-minority students saw similar improvement around transphobic language.

Frequency with which students hear transphobic language on campus

Gender minority students only



Additional concerns included the following unedited responses, emphasis added:

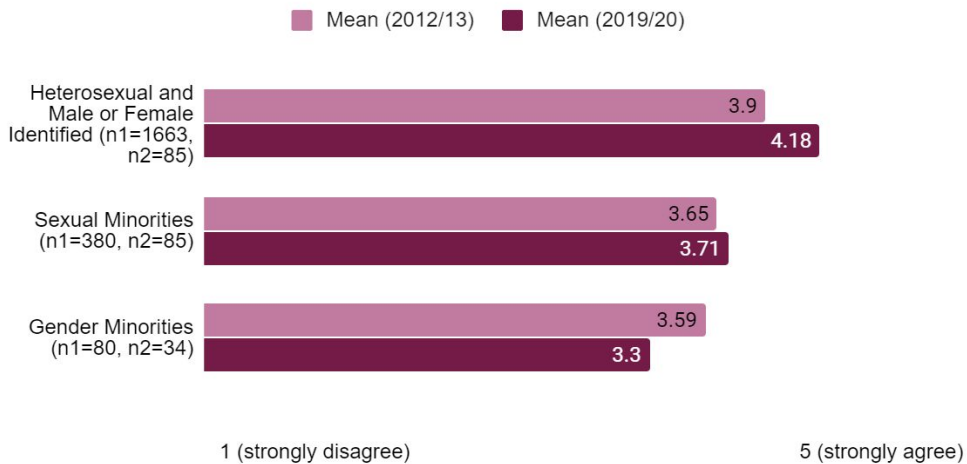
- As a cis-female in engineering, I feel that I can say; many people in engineering grow up/have more conservative views and less openness to other sexual and gender orientations than the ones regarded as right to them. So it's easy to hear condescending comments about orientation when around others, whether pointed maliciously or self-introspective.
- Attempts to ask others to stop using such language is often met with anger, intimidation, or further derogatory comments from those using that language; thus, it can feel unsafe to do so. The language issue is more prevalent in certain areas of campus and within certain faculties (e.g. engineering, sciences) in my opinion.
- Faculty (older professors) need to take workshops about these issues, as some of them are not only trans/homophobic and misogynist.
- I find it varies by group, and I try very hard to avoid people who speak in slurs because it makes me feel unsafe
- I haven't heard a lot of it but I stick to my small group of friends and I'm sure it exists a lot more frequently than I actually hear it. Additionally, in a letter to the editor of the Edmonton journal, a U of A anthro prof made a lot of transphobic statements and even though that wasn't on campus, that still represents the university.
- I know there are staff members who publicly hold openly transphobic views.
- I think transphobia is worse, but it's generally an accepting campus.
- I usually hear it in the context of a joke, which I usually see as fine. I've never heard it used in a derogatory way before on campus. I think it should be 100% allowed to make gay/trans jokes and memes, as long as you're not being hateful or threatening with them.
- I'm in Arts but I have taken a lot of science courses (specifically Computer Science) and all the derogatory language I ever heard on campus came from those classes.
- In my time at the U of A (6 years) I've seen a decrease in homophobic or transphobic language used -- so glad to see even though there's still a ways to go!
- It almost seems that instead of accepting sexual and gender identities, being hyper aware and even enforcing the classification and titling of oneself is in fact harming the acceptance by invoking a critical eye on gender and sexuality, even if the intent is for acceptance.
- It is not an issue
- It is usually anger-based
- It totally depends on the area/faculty of campus. I was in WGS which was very safe, but I would feel EXTREMELY unsafe in engineering and even philosophy, which was very discriminating. Don't even get me started on the hateful speech in St. Joseph's, it was routine and used for academic purposes, which was horrific.
- More often, I find that language tends to be euphemistic (for instance, "I don't support LGBTQ Pride" instead of just "I hate gay people")

- People to afraid to ask questions for fear of being homophobic to others and me.
- Saying it out is still the freedom of the speaker, I don't think all "phobic"s are developed after birth
- The homophobic/transphobic language used is not limited to heterosexual individuals making derogatory remarks. I have heard members of the LGBT community utilize this language as well.
- There is nothing wrong with it, I have friends who are gay and friends who's parents are trans and they simply don't care. Unless they are being used for the purpose of putting someone down who actually is gay, tans, etc it's fine. Don't limit people's vocabulary!
- Though I may not hear these comments that frequently, that may just reflect the fact that these topics aren't coming up all the time in conversations on campus. I think anytime a topic having to do with sexuality or gender identity comes up, there is a fairly high likelihood that homophobic or transphobic comments might be made.
- transphobic language is predominantly heard from faculty, not students
- While I'm sure homophobic or transphobic language is still used by some, it has been a very long time since I have heard it used in conversation on campus. I think that's really awesome!

Perceptions of the University of Alberta

"The University of Alberta has an accepting climate for sexual and gender minority students."

Average score on 5-point Likert scale.

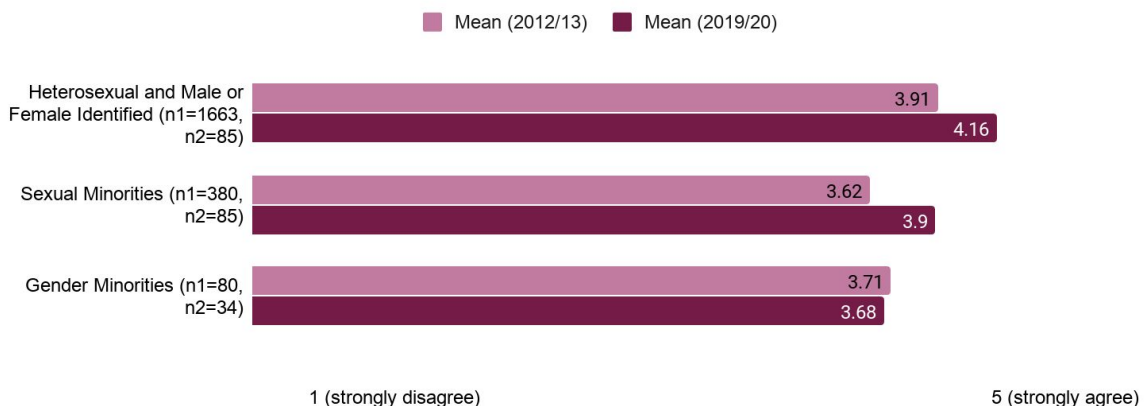


Overall, perceptions of the campus climate have improved, except among gender-minority students, who remain pessimistic. Their average score on a 5-point Likert scale is 3.3, with 3.0 being 'neutral' and 4.0 being 'somewhat agree.'

Perceptions that the University values these identities are stable and relatively positive.

"Through written and/or verbal means, sexual and gender minorities are recognized by the University as groups that are valued as part of campus diversity."

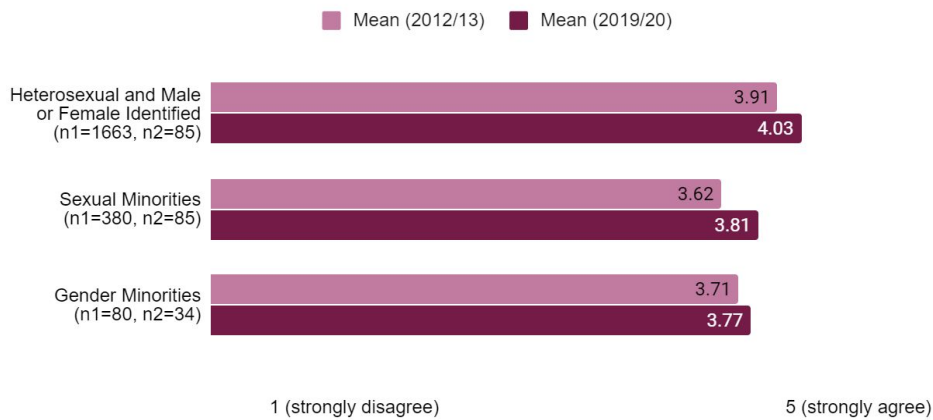
Average score on 5-point Likert scale.



Pre-enrolment perceptions/reputation also stayed stable or increased modestly, regardless of sexual/gender minority status.

"Prior to coming to the University of Alberta, I viewed it as an accepting place for students of all sexual orientations and gender identities."

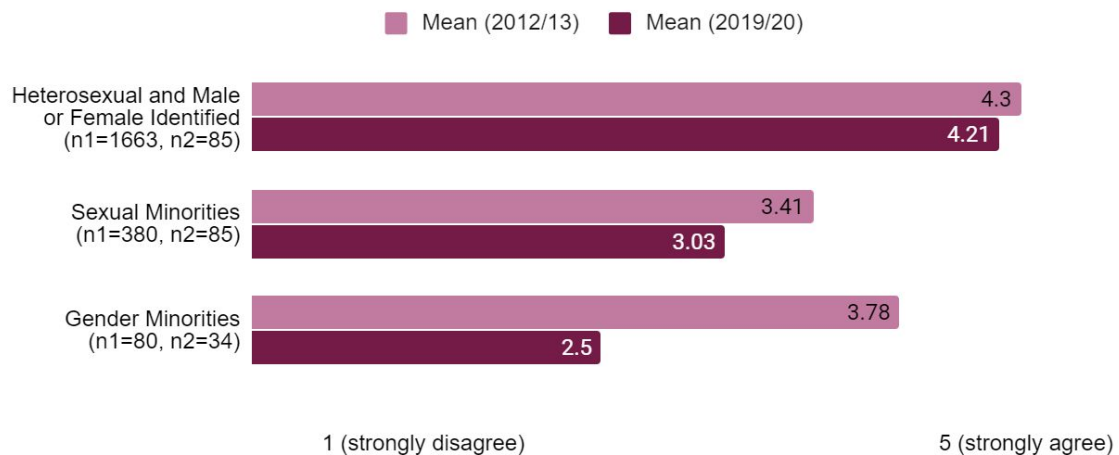
Average score on 5-point Likert scale.



Since 2012/13, comfort making relevant expressions to professors and instructors decreased significantly for sexual minorities and drastically for gender minorities.

"I feel comfortable expressing my sexual orientation and gender identity to U of A professors and instructors."

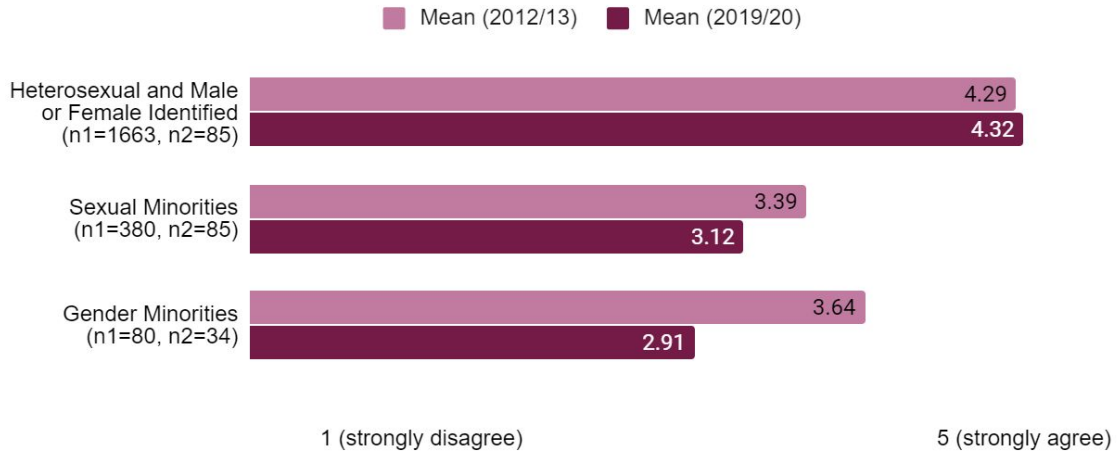
Average score on 5-point Likert scale.



The same was true for students' comfort with non-academic University staff.

"I feel comfortable expressing my sexual orientation and gender identity to non-academic University staff (e.g. administrative staff)."

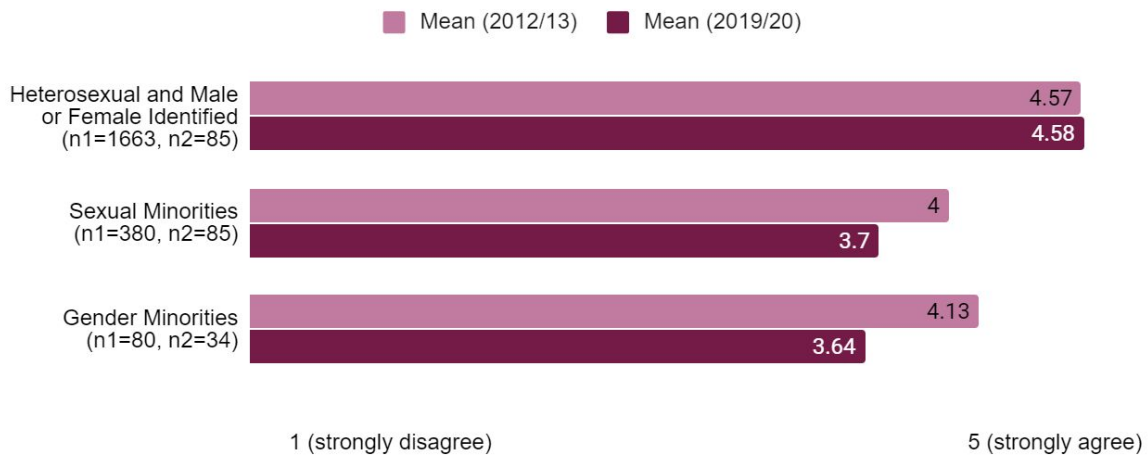
Average score on 5-point Likert scale.



Similar negative trends affected minority students' perceptions of health services.

"I feel comfortable expressing my sexual orientation and gender identity to health care providers/health care services on campus."

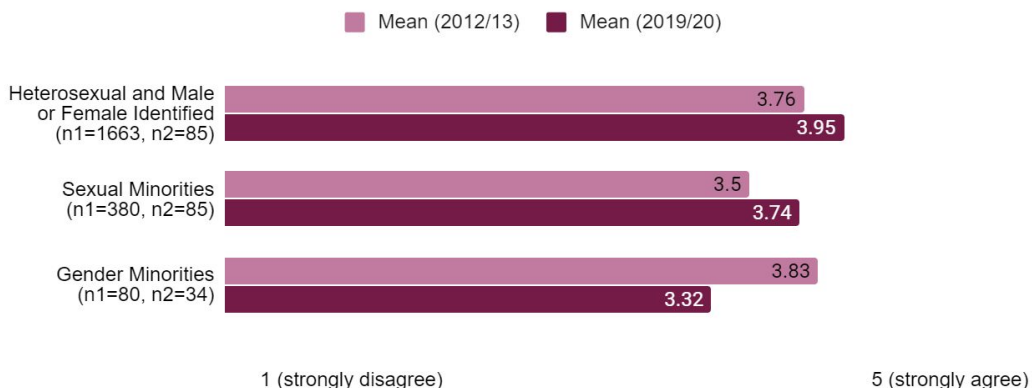
Average score on 5-point Likert scale.



Course Content

"Sexual and gender minority topics are present in the material of courses that I have taken when it may be relevant to the topic."

Average score on 5-point Likert scale.

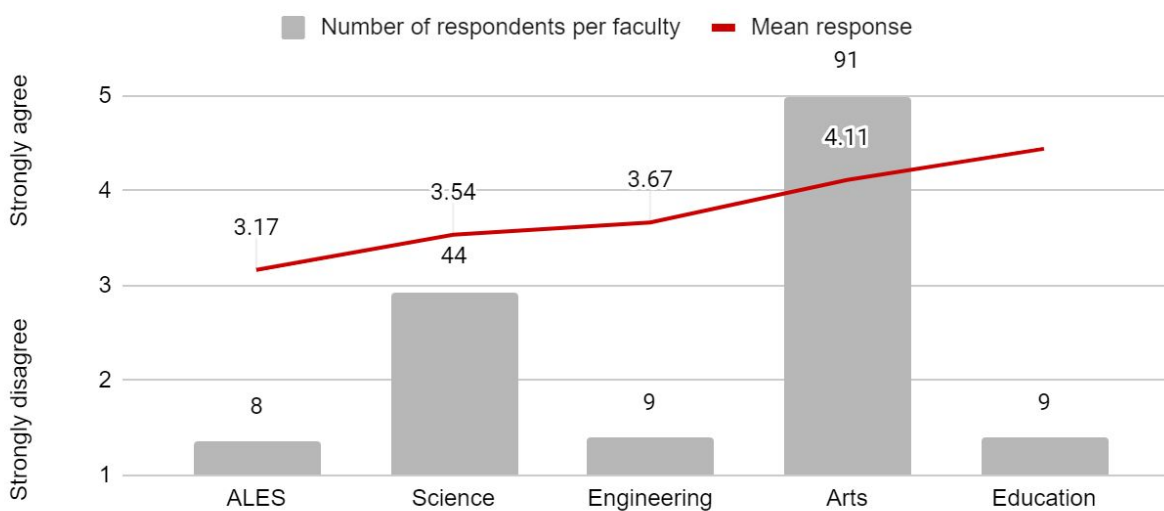


Most respondents, including sexual minorities, indicated that sexual and gender minority topics tended to be present when relevant. Gender-minority students, however, did not - a significant decrease since 2012/13. We speculate that instructors have become more competent in handling issues of sexual orientation, but perhaps are less comfortable handling gender- and transgender-related topics, even when relevant.

Responses from ALES, Science, and Engineering students all fell below the mean (3.88 on a 5-point scale).

"Sexual and gender minority topics are present in the material of courses that I have taken when it may be relevant to the topic"

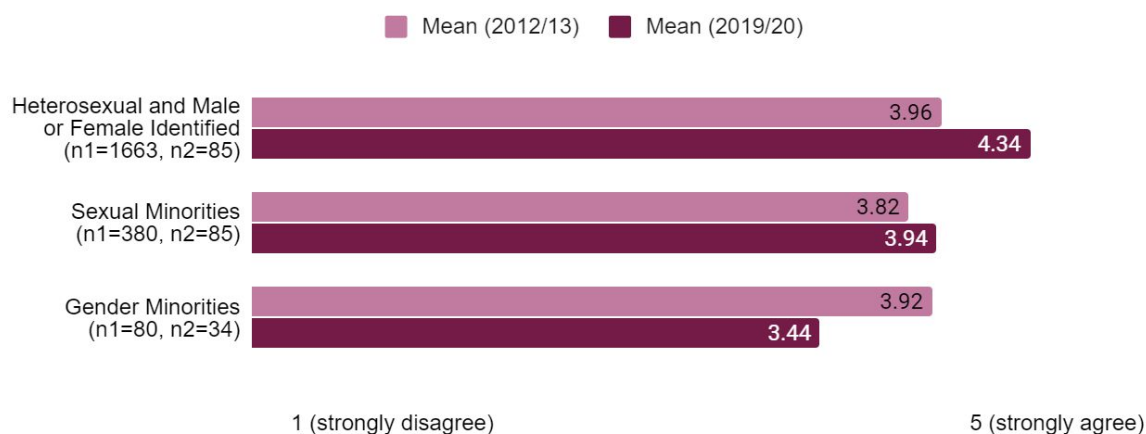
Selected faculties with the largest number of respondents



Support Services

"If I need support regarding my sexual orientation or gender identity, I am able to access supportive services on campus"

Average score on 5-point Likert scale



Once again, we see perceived improvements for cis-het students and sexual minorities, and perceived worsening conditions for gender minorities.

Those who answered 'disagree' or 'strongly disagree' were asked to provide text responses:

- I find that the campus health centre doctors are not well versed in LGBTQ2S issues. I had questions about HIV prevention and PrEP and the doctor was quite unsure.
- I have literally no idea what support is available and no one I ask seems to know either or they say seeking help from the U of A is not worth it as they rarely do anything to genuinely help
- I'm not super clear on what exactly the Landing does
- I'm on month 10 of my 6 month wait to get into the U of A gender clinic, when I called a few weeks ago, couldn't get me any information about where I was on the list and told me to call back in 2 months
- It doesn't feel like anyone that's not a student cares here. Everyone else is waiting to jump out and be surprisingly awful
- No courses in my degree have addressed students of sexual or gender minorities
- No idea where to go or what to do
- Not meant to be rude or offensive but I don't think there's any services that openly target heterosexual cis males. If there are then I do not know where they are. That is not a complaint either, my "demographic" isn't discriminated against the way sexual/gender minorities

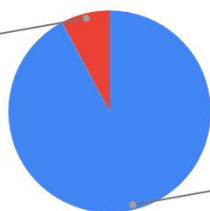
- People don't always react well if you say you're trans.
- Someone I went to at the counselling centre didn't know what pansexual meant and kept using the wrong pronouns when I talked about my partner
- The only 'support' I need is help coming to terms with how I can never act on my same-sex attractions, and this school isn't a very good environment for that.
- They're accessible, but I'm still unsure when it comes to actually accessing them. Especially the Landing, I don't really feel comfortable going in without knowing someone who's in there... so I just never go in because I have no connections to the people in there, knowing that they know each other already
- Who go to? What to say? I'm being not taken seriously because I'm gay, please make it stop?
- You shouldn't have to express this, no one cares or wants to know except for your friends/family

"If applicable, please identify services that you have found to be supportive of your sexual orientation or gender identity."

- All services in SUB. Designated safe spaces. All professors in the English & Film Studies department. Gender neutral bathrooms.
- CCS
- Clinical and counseling services
- Clinical Services, The Landing, ISMSS
- Counselling & Clinical Services - one-on-one consultations
- ISMSS, The Landing, OUTreach
- Landing, Sexual Assault Centre
- LGBT2+ group
- My therapist at the U of A :)
- None? Pretty sure the university would get in trouble for having support services for hetero cis males
- Not necessarily at the U of A but I believe a speed dating event for all orientations (like NAIT is running) could be beneficial for those of us who may be shy or unsure of who they are looking for.
- Other students, our faculty Counsellor
- OUTreach
- OUTreach club
- Peer Support Centre, the Landing, AOM, AOT, ISMSS, SAC, CSWT
- Peer Support, Unitea
- The EDI officer in my dept.
- The Landing
- The Landing, Access Open Minds, Student Connect, CHEW project
- The Landing, OUTreach
- The Landing, the Peer Support Center
- The Landing.
- The Landing. Sexual assault center.
- The psychiatry services at the university have been very supportive.

"Have there been instances where your sexual orientation or gender identity has caused problems for you when interacting with University employees?"

Yes (please explain)
7.8%

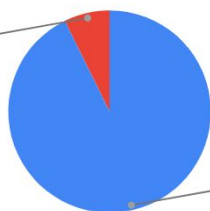


No
92.2%

- Being forced into the 'man' category under administration
- Being misgendered
- Everything about Lister, my dead name is currently on my official transcript
- For french, teacher put up a bunch of "debate questions" to practice making sentences; one was about gay marriage and i was at least able to derail it to marriage as a whole
- Homophobic and transphobic professors who perpetuate harmful stereotypes about the community
- I understand this is not applicable directly to your survey, but certainly being a woman on campus has opened up opportunities for male professors and / staff to feel they can openly harass me and feel there will be no ramifications
- I was harassed and insulted by my professor after I disclosed my non-binary status. Classes routinely enable open debate on whether I'm a human being. Profs don't seem to think I exist
- My department has several rapists who have tenure, so having to interact with them as a woman is really hard and uncomfortable.
- Once got into an argument (in class) with an Anthropology professor that opined that LGBT+ people have only existed in the last 50 years.
- People don't understand or say inappropriate things or become distant
- Personally, I worked in a research lab at the U of A and found that among older employees/managers, there was a negative stigma around sex before marriage. Though this doesn't have to do with sexual orientation or gender identity, I did find that I faced some awkward interactions if it ever came up in day-to-day conversation that my girlfriend stays over at my house and we sleep in the same bed together. Older staff generally viewed that more negatively I found.
- Proper pronouns not being used
- Refused to gender me correctly after I asked
- Some faculty members in my department have made quite openly sexist comments (not just to me necessarily, but to other students, and that creates a feeling that the department isn't very safe). Homophobia, transphobia, racism, and ableism have also been encountered by students.
- Taking classes at St. Joseph's and being told that trans folks were mistakes in nature and basically a lot of transphobic and homophobic things being integrated into curriculum. Seeing that extreme bias can become part of the university academic setting, is really discouraging for students.

"Have there been instances where your sexual orientation or gender identity has caused problems for you when participating in class or completing assignments or tests?"

Yes (please explain)
7.3%

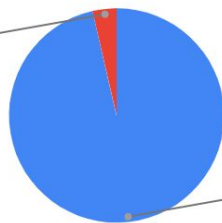


No
92.7%

- Basically having to describe myself as invalid in order to pass a class or be taken seriously.
- Comp science students have shot down ideas I had for making our group assignments more inclusive. I'd advocate for it, but in the end there is one of me and 5 of them — and they think that the percentage of gender/sexual minorities is very small so inclusivity doesn't matter.
- Compulsory pronoun declarations. I am very uncomfortable with having to declare my pronouns to a group of people I don't know and strongly dislike the trend of having to disclose it to strangers.
- consistent misgendering
- General sex vs gender mix ups and gender generalisations in bio classes are very distracting and a bit triggering
- Homophobic and transphobic profs traumatizing queer folks, making it difficult to come to class. Also causes mental health issues.
- I had a policy class where one student was being openly homophobic in a simulation exercise. But because it was a character that they chose to play, the prof did nothing.
- In English classes, in written assignments it is technically gramatically proper to refer to one individual whose gender is uncertain as either "he/she" or "him/her" though in the modern era using "them or they" for one whose gender identity has yet to be determined or disclosed is the respectful choice, regardless of this though, a lot of English profs will take away marks for making this respectful choice.
- Many courses that cover materials involving gender identity or sexuality assume heterosexuality between cisgendered individuals to be the norm and the standard.
- Only really when non-gay profs have made a habit of using the f-slur. Constant in most departments
- Other students making remarks about my gender expression while I did a presentation (professor did not notice), judgemental looks from other students when sharing opinions and perspectives influenced by my gender and sexuality.
- Some professors are so entrenched in conflict theory that as a general rule they are dismissive of heterosexual students in their classroom
- Students have reacted poorly
- Yes, I dropped a class last semester because I felt unsafe with the instructor

"Have there been instances where your sexual orientation or gender identity has caused problems for you when using campus recreation or participating on campus sports teams?"

Yes (please explain)
3.6%



No
96.4%

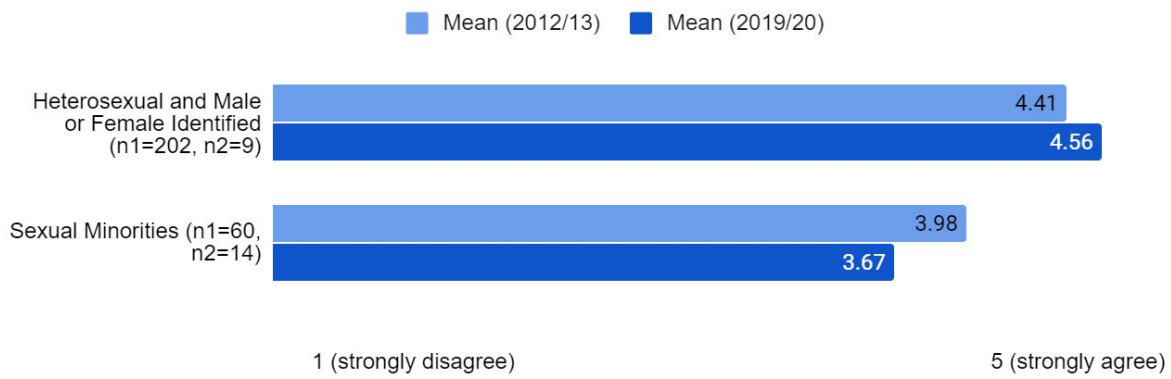
- Change rooms, intramurals "women's" leagues (feels very exclusionary to nb [gender non-binary] & trans people)
- Dirty looks in men's change room at Van Vliet center made me too anxious to step foot in the building for 2 months
- I am afraid to use the gym
- I get pulled to the side and have to explain myself often
- I've been casually told by straight men on campus that "frats are just for straight guys" which largely impacted my decision to never pledge a fraternity.
- Neither male nor female makes it hard to figure out where to go
- There have been uncomfortable interactions with people in the locker rooms making homophobic remarks at me and/or my friends. This makes me feel unsafe in those change room spaces and limits my ability to comfortably use the gym facilities in Van Vliet

On-Campus Residence

25 out of 194 respondents live in U of A on-campus residence. Of those, 14 identified as sexual minorities and 6 identified as gender minorities. These small numbers complicate meaningful comparisons. Nevertheless, this section saw noteworthy negative trends, especially in responses from gender-minority students.

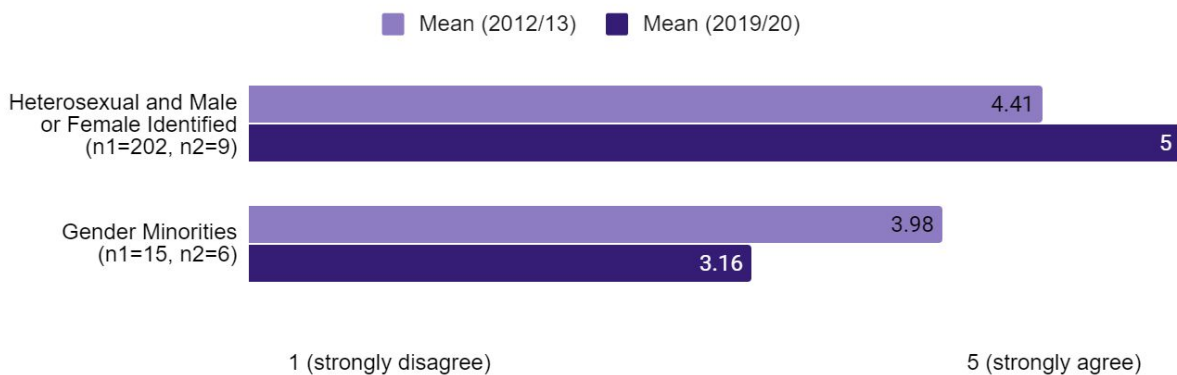
"I feel comfortable expressing my sexual orientation in University of Alberta residences"

Average score on 5-point Likert scale. Students in residence only.



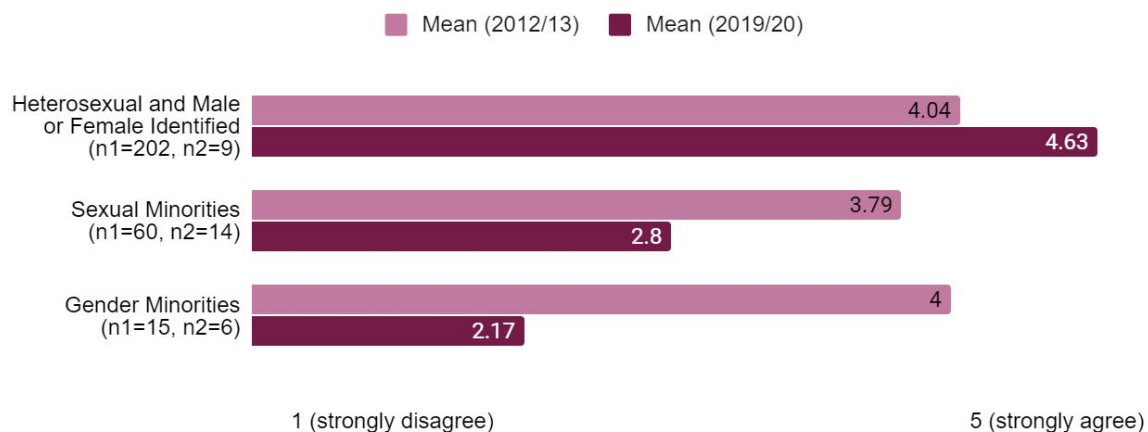
"I feel comfortable expressing my gender identity in University of Alberta residences"

Average score on 5-point Likert scale. Students in residence only.



"I feel that University of Alberta residences provide adequate facilities to individuals of all sexual orientations and gender identities"

Average score on 5-point Likert scale



"If you do not feel that campus housing provides adequate facilities to individuals of all sexual orientations and gender identities, please specify why you feel this way and how you would like it to be improved."

- Gender neutral washrooms more available please
- Lister has shared bathrooms for the whole floor. The most easily accessed dorms on campus are both binarily gender-segregated and Catholic. I am afraid to express myself to my roommates, other residents, and staff of my dorm.
- There should be more active resources or events happening for students within Res
- They seem to kick a lot of people out of residence very quickly
- Campus has doesn't have a lot of spaces that feel safe to trans people
- I feel that the signs in the new women's locker room, that state "no nude showering" are highly inappropriate. As an accepting and open campus, I find this to be counterintuitive. It is suggesting that there is something to hide about our bodies, and is taking away the freedom of simply showering as one pleases.