

## LGBT Resource Center: Facts & Statistics

### Enrollment: First Year Applicants

- LGBTQ+ enrollment of first year applicants is 8.9% (N=455).
- LGBTQ+ enrollment of first year applicants increased 2.82% from 2016 to 2018, suggesting that this is a growing population.
- Trans first year enrollment decreased (FTM: -0.10%; MTF: -0.04%), while gender non-conforming and different identity enrollment increased (GNC: 0.08%; Different Identity: 0.04%).  
*[Data source: Banner enrollment data (pulled 5/8/2019 by HSH)]*

Sexual Orientation	2018 FFY Enrolled	
	%	N
Bisexual	4.9%	252
Gay/Lesbian	2.4%	125
Heterosexual	91.1%	4,666
Not listed above (please specify)	1.5%	78
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>5,121</i>

### Undergraduate Student Experience

- LGBTQ+ students reported higher rates of disabilities/conditions than heterosexual/straight students. Most notably, 51% of LGBTQ+ students reported having a mental/emotional disability or condition, compared to 23% of heterosexual/straight students.
- 11% of LGBTQ+ students disagree (strongly disagree/disagree/somewhat disagree) that students of their sexual orientation are respected on this campus, compared to 4% of heterosexual/straight students.
- 78% of LGBTQ+ students agree (strongly agree/agree/somewhat agree) that UC Riverside is a safe and secure campus, compared to 82% of heterosexual/straight students.
- 69% of LGBTQ+ students often (very often/often/somewhat often) worried about their debt and financial circumstances in the past year, compared to 61% of heterosexual/straight students.
- 52% of LGBTQ+ students cut the size of their meals or skipped meals in the past 12 months, compared to 43% of heterosexual/straight students.
- 45% of LGBTQ+ students were hungry but did not eat in the past 12 months, compared to 36% of heterosexual/straight students.
- Based on the 2018 UCUES, 14.9% of respondents identified as LGBTQ+, whereas 85.1% of respondents identified as heterosexual or straight.
- Examining the ethnicities of UCUES respondents, 15% of LGBTQ+ respondents identified as white, compared to 13% of heterosexual/straight respondents. 85% of LGBTQ respondents identified as non-white and 87% of heterosexual/straight respondents identified as non-white as well.

What is your current sexual orientation?	%	N
Heterosexual or straight	85.1%	3,094
Gay or lesbian	3.3%	120
Bisexual	6.1%	220
Queer	1.6%	59
Questioning	2.2%	81
Not listed above, please specify	1.7%	62
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>3,636</i>

White Ethnicity	LGBQ		Heterosexual/ Straight	
	%	N	%	N
Non-White	85%	458	87%	2,694
White	15%	84	13%	400
<i>Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>3,094</i>

[Data source: [UC Undergraduate Experience Survey \(UCUES\) 2018](#)]

### Abusive Relationships, Sexual Abuse, & Stalking

- 23% of LGBQ+ respondents, compared to 14% of straight/heterosexual respondents, reported being verbally threatened in the last 12 months.
- 12% of LGBQ+ respondents, compared to 6% of straight/heterosexual respondents, reported being in an emotionally abusive relationship within the last 12 months.
- 14% of LGBQ+ respondents, compared to 7% of straight/heterosexual respondents, reported being sexually touched without their consent in the last 12 months.

[Data source: *American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment, 2019*]

### Mental Health

- 25% of LGBQ+ respondents, compared to 10% of straight/heterosexual respondents, reported seriously considering suicide within the last 12 months.
- 17% of LGBQ+ respondents, compared to 7% of straight/heterosexual respondents, reported intentionally cutting, burning, bruising, or otherwise injuring themselves within the last 12 months.
- 67% of LGBQ+ respondents, compared to 44% of straight/heterosexual respondents, reported feeling so depressed that it was difficult to function within the last 12 months.
- 80% of LGBQ+ respondents, compared to 63% of straight/heterosexual respondents, reported feeling overwhelming anxiety within the last 12 months.
- 32% of LGBQ+ respondents, compared to 17% of straight/heterosexual respondents, reported ever being diagnosed with depression.
- 23% of LGBQ+ respondents, compared to 12% of straight/heterosexual respondents, reported experiencing tremendous stress in the last 12 months.

- 19% of LGBTQ+ respondents reported having a psychiatric condition, compared to 6% of straight/heterosexual respondents.

[Data source: [American College Health Association-National College Health Assessment, 2019](#)]

## Conclusion

- Based on these data, LGBTQ+ students appear to be a marginalized population that is growing in enrollment each year. However, these students are at higher risk for mental illnesses, physical illnesses, stress, sexual abuse, and verbal threats than their heterosexual peers. Further, LGBTQ+ students were more likely to experience food insecurity and financial worries than heterosexual students. LGBTQ+ students also do not feel respected on campus based on their sexual orientation compared to their heterosexual/straight peers. Responses might be impacted by social stigma attached to identifying as LGBTQ, and by students' personal identity development timelines, possibly resulting in underreporting of LGBTQ status. Finally, it is worth noting that UCUES and Banner are not anonymous data sources, leaving ACHA-NCHA, a randomized sample survey, as the only anonymous source for students to report on their sexual orientation and gender identity, thus limiting data collection opportunities. Taken together, these issues would most likely make attending UCR challenging without support and resources to combat these struggles.