The University of California at Berkeley and University of California at Santa Barbara had significantly more student organizations (37 and 13, respectively) than any of the other campuses did, and lack of support organizations may discourage genderqueer students from attending these universities and advocating for policy changes (Kane 2013). While all campuses except the University of Dayton had some form of inclusive restroom facilities, accessibility, as determined by placement and number, was a problem at all schools except North Carolina State University and the University of Utah. North Carolina State University had significantly more restrooms available (15) as compared to the University of Utah (one) and the University of Dayton (three). The University of Dayton had significantly more restrooms available (eight) as compared to the University of Utah (one) and the University of Dayton (three). The University of Dayton had significantly more restrooms available (eight) as compared to the University of Utah (one) and the University of Dayton (three).

Most schools examined in this study require legal documentation to change one's name and/or gender marker in the institution's records, and a few schools require a minimum of three documents even if the individual no longer resides in that state, which can legally prevent students from solving a stressful and potentially harmful issue that a simple, name-changing feature could eradicate (Beemyn 2005). Requiring legal documents also excludes all individuals who identify with a non-binary gender, as only three individuals in the U.S. have petitioned and won the right to use a gender outside of the feminine/masculine binary on their official documents (Segal 2014).

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