

Program

10.30-12.00 Symposium

Have LGBTIQ+ employee resource groups been derailed? Prof. Anna Einarsdottir

Top down or bottom up? Strategies to assess the needs of LGBTIQ+

employees Prof. Jojanneke van der Toorn

Getting down to business: Maximizing the benefits of LGBTIQ+ employee resource group Kshitij Mor, Linn ten Haaf, Erik Poolman and David Pollard

12:00-13:00 Coffee and Tea

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Meeting tips and rules

- The symposium is being recorded (on-site)
- To ask questions and make comments, **raise your hand** (on-site) or use the **chat** (on-line)
- Please use respectful and inclusive language at all times.
- Communicating about the symposium on **Twitter/Instagram**? Please include: @Leiden @WorkplacePride #lgbtiqinclusion #workplaceinclusion #IDAHOBIT #rainbowworkplaces

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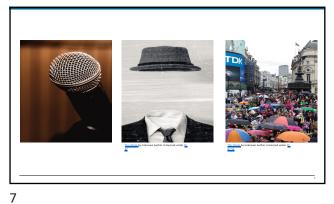




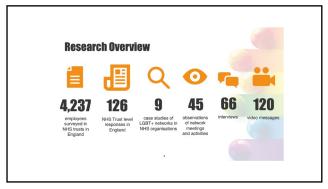
Have LGBTIQ+ employee resource groups been derailed?

Dr Anna Einarsdóttir Reader in Critical Diversity Management

29/05/2022



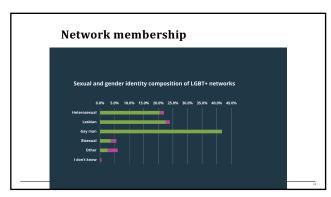




Identities, absence and silence Lack of discussion about identities in meetings. Introductions (if done at all) focused on professional identities. 'Don't ask, don't know' culture, chairs and members unaware of who is represented.

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I think there's a good representation. (Trust D) I don't think it's overly represented by a particular group. (Trust C) We did have somebody who identified as bisexual, but he's left, left the trust. (Trust ${\bf C}$) I'm aware of two other trans people in the organisation. (Trust B) There is no trans in the group, I don't think there's a trans in the organisation. (Trust ${\bf A}$)



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Lack of diversity and inclusion

Networks dominated by gay men and, to a lesser extent, lesbian women, usually white, and in managerial positions.

Reports of outreach programmes to improve diversity of network members are rare (14%)

Networks were marketed as 'LGBT+', but this obscured the reality of who was a member.

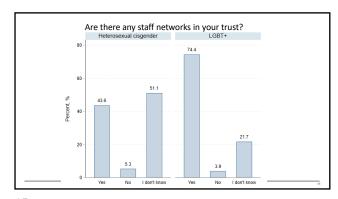
People who identified anything other than gay or lesbian were 'othered' by the discourses used within the meetings:

Obviously, we're keen to make sure that sort of, the, the queer, erm, the nonbinary, sort of, broader sexual identities, erm, are properly represented, so we're not too old. (Trust F)

It gets very confusing, doesn't it? You know, when you heard of gender fluid, binary, non-binary, pansexual, a long list now. (Trust A)

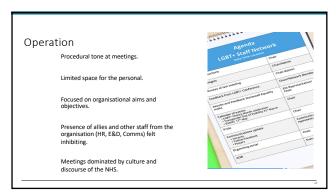
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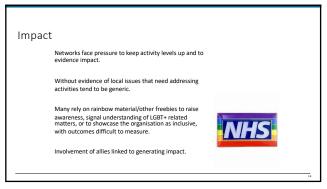
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Build community

I feel like 'part of the family' at this organisation

On average 55% of the respondents involved in LGBT+ networks agree with the statement.

- Heterosexual cisgender respondents (60%)
 LGBT+ respondents (51%)

Only 38.5% of the LGBT+ respondents, who are not involved in any staff networks,

Build community

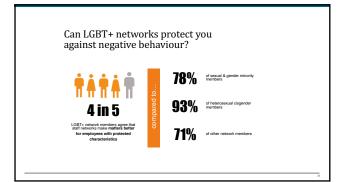
I have at least one friend among the people I work with

Almost two-thirds of respondents who are involved in an LGBT+ network agree with this statement (no difference between heterosexual cisgender and LGBT+ respondents in whole sample).

Only around half of the LGBT+ respondents, who are not involved or do not have $staff\ networks, agree.$

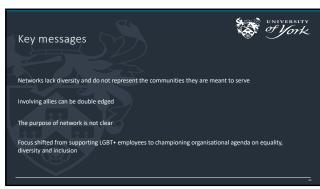
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Why do people join networks? Why do they leave? How do you grow membership? Do numbers matter? How diverse are networks? Is everyone welcome? What structure works best? For who? What are the issues people face in What is the purpose of networks? Who benefits from network activities? What do networks do?

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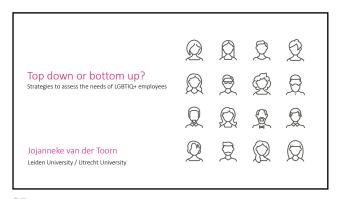


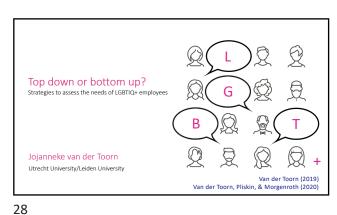
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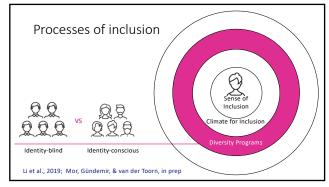
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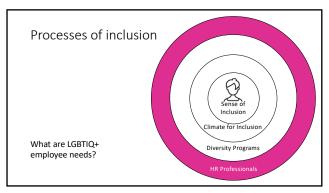


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Interdisciplinary collab

Collaborations

How can 'unheard and unseen' individuals in the hospital, workplace, and neighborhood become better represented in (academic) research and advocacy efforts?

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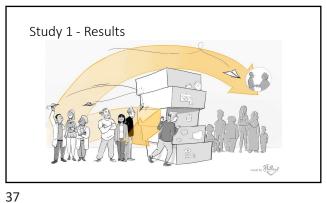
Study 1: HR- and leadership perceptions

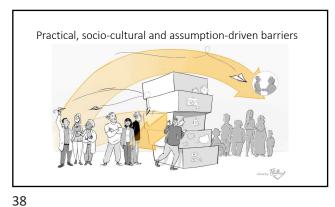
13 semi-structured interviews with Dutch HR-professionals and LGBTQI+ employee network representatives.

Study 1

- What are current strategies to identify the needs of LGBTIQ+ employees?
- Whether and to what extent do these strategies reach all LGBTIQ+ employees?

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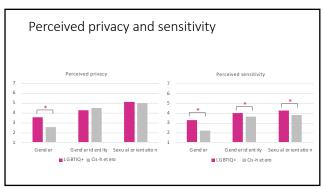






Study 2 + 3: Employee perceptions Representative sample of the Dutch working population • N = 558 (95% cis-hetero; average age = 46.23, 51.4% male). • Sample of Dutch LGBTIQ+ participants • N = 183 (100% LGBTIQ+; average age = 25.24, 29% male). Measures Perceived privacy and sensitivity of employee characteristics.
 Willingness to share and register these employee characteristics.
 Perception of LGBTI + employees' willingness to share and register them.
 Trust in their employer.

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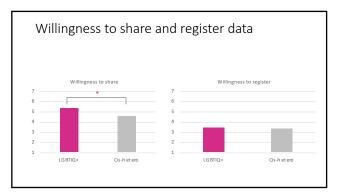
Willingness to share and register data

Actual vs. perceived willingness to share

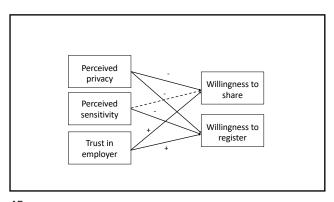
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LGBTIQ+ Gis-hetero

Gis-hetero

Gis-hetero



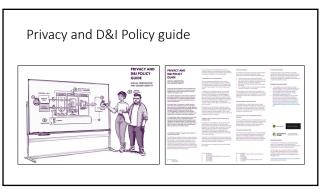
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Conclusions

- There are practical, socio-cultural and assumption-driven barriers to assessing the needs of LGBTIQ+ employees at work.
- Dialogue on how to best assess the needs of LGBTIQ+ employees is crucial
- Knowledge on the GDPR in relation to employee data collection

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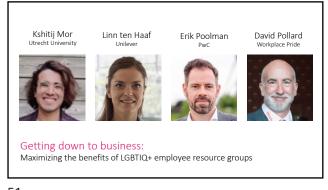


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