

# FLIP script

the

*lesbian, gay & bisexual*<sup>1</sup>

Words reflect workplace culture. Even when we have the best intentions, our words can reinforce negative stereotypes around sexual orientation. We must recognize that our words matter and take action by using words that create inclusive environments where people feel both that they are valued and that they belong.

## IMPACT ON LGB EMPLOYEES IN THE WORKPLACE

Not being able to bring their whole selves to work can isolate LGB employees and chip away at their ability to forge valuable relationships with co-workers.

**"Talking about your sexual orientation is not professional."**

## RESEARCH SAYS

Non-LGB workers often make casual references to their sexual orientation with colleagues during routine small talk. Similar sharing by LGB individuals can be unfairly deemed inappropriate or unprofessional.<sup>2</sup>

## WHAT TO DO INSTEAD

**Use inclusive language such as "partner" or "spouse" rather than "husband" or "wife."**

## IMPACT ON LGB EMPLOYEES IN THE WORKPLACE

Depending on the situation, outing LGB colleagues can have serious repercussions on their emotional and/or physical well-being, employment, economic stability, personal safety, and/or religious or family situations.<sup>3</sup>

**"You know they're gay, right?"**

## RESEARCH SAYS

Coming out is a deeply personal individual choice and process that rarely happens just once. Approximately three-quarters of all LGBT workers hide who they are in the workplace to some extent, with nearly half choosing to be open with some colleagues but not others.<sup>4</sup>

## WHAT TO DO INSTEAD

**Ask LGB colleagues how you can best be an ally for them while respecting their privacy.<sup>5</sup>**

## IMPACT ON LGB EMPLOYEES IN THE WORKPLACE

This phrase can demean LGB employees, make them feel unsafe and unwelcome, and may lead them to become less engaged at work.<sup>6</sup>

**"That's so gay."**

## RESEARCH SAYS

Over 40% of LGBT employees have experienced some form of discrimination on the job<sup>7</sup> or take actions such as hiding who they are to avoid it.<sup>8</sup>

## WHAT TO DO INSTEAD

**Interrupt derogatory language, offensive comments, and "jokes" to let people know that this kind of language is not okay.<sup>9</sup>**

#### IMPACT ON LGBT EMPLOYEES IN THE WORKPLACE

Stereotyping can exacerbate bias and discrimination<sup>10</sup> and may heighten experiences of “otherness” for LGBT employees.<sup>11</sup>

“He’s gay, so obviously he’s not right for this.”

#### RESEARCH SAYS

Stereotyping may limit employees’ ability to innovate and perform to their full potential. LGBT stereotypes that conflict with prevailing leadership norms may cause LGBT employees to be overlooked for opportunities,<sup>12</sup> resulting in downsized aspirations and loss of talent.<sup>13</sup>

#### WHAT TO DO INSTEAD

Focus on objective standards of performance, not assumptions or subjective preferences such as “style” or “fit.”

#### IMPACT ON LGBT EMPLOYEES IN THE WORKPLACE

Implicitly asking LGBT employees to cover or downplay aspects of their personality or presentation to conform to heteronormative standards (i.e., “gender performance”<sup>14</sup>) prevents them from bringing their authentic selves to work.

“Can you tone down the gay?”

#### RESEARCH SAYS

Over 60% of employees of all backgrounds, including LGBT individuals, report actively hiding an aspect of themselves at work. Covering can lead employees to feel unable to fulfill their potential and can damage their sense of self and commitment to the organization.<sup>15</sup>

#### WHAT TO DO INSTEAD

Get to know colleagues who are different from you, and engage in courageous conversations to broaden your perspectives.

#### HOW TO FLIP THE SCRIPT

##### EDUCATE YOURSELF

Learn the terminology<sup>16</sup> and ask LGBT colleagues about their experiences.

##### PAY ATTENTION

Be cognizant of your word choices, assumptions, and level of personal sharing.

##### DEMONSTRATE ALLYSHIP

Affirm the experiences shared by LGBT individuals, and challenge assumptions and behaviors that can lead to prejudice and exclusion.

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created: 1 June 2017  
catalyst.org

## ENDNOTES

1. The common nomenclature (LGBT) refers to lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals. While those who identify as part of the LGBT community share many common challenges, sexual orientation and gender identity are distinct concepts with unique implications in the workplace. This tool focuses specifically on lesbian, gay, and bisexual inclusion in an intentional effort to highlight the need for inclusive communication regarding sexual orientation.
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6. M. V. Lee Badgett, Laura E. Durso, Angeliki Kastanis, and Christy Mallory, *The Business Impact of LGBT-Supportive Policies* (The Williams Institute/UCLA School of Law, May 2013).
7. M.V. Lee Badgett, Brad Sears, Holning Lau, and Deborah Ho, "Bias in the Workplace: Consistent Evidence of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Discrimination 1998-2008," *Chicago-Kent Law Review*, vol. 84, no. 2 (2009).
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14. Judith Butler, "Performative Acts and Gender Constitution: An Essay in Phenomenology and Feminist Theory," *Theatre Journal*, vol. 40, no. 4 (1988): p. 519-531.
15. Kenji Yoshino and Christie Smith, *Uncovering Talent: A New Model for Inclusion* (Deloitte, December 2013); Catalyst, *What Is Covering?* (2014).
16. Catalyst, *LGBT Inclusion—Understanding the Terminology* (2014).