



BIROn - Birkbeck Institutional Research Online

Hennekam, S. and Beauregard, T. Alexandra (2025) Beyond the gender binary at work: introduction to the special issue. [Editorial/Introduction]

Downloaded from: <https://eprints.bbk.ac.uk/id/eprint/55637/>

Usage Guidelines:

Please refer to usage guidelines at <https://eprints.bbk.ac.uk/policies.html> or alternatively contact lib-eprints@bbk.ac.uk.

Please cite as: Hennekam, S., & Beauregard, T. A. (2025). Beyond the gender binary at work: introduction to the special issue. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09585192.2025.2510018>

Beyond the gender binary at work: introduction to the special issue

Abstract

In this editorial, we introduce a special issue on aspects related to being beyond the gender binary in the context of work. The special issue consists of seven articles that examine the lived experience of non-binary individuals in organizations, including how they express their gender identity or experience a gender transition, as well as how HR professionals perceive and approach gender diversity and how they contribute to or hinder the inclusion of non-binary individuals in organizations. Our editorial starts with a brief overview of what is known about being non-binary at work and HRM, what we do not know, and why it is important to study this topic and push for more support and inclusion for this population. We then introduce the articles in this special issue, which adopt different theoretical lenses, use different methodologies and are embedded in different sociocultural and legal contexts. Based on this collection of articles, we present avenues for future research on gender diversity and HRM. Moreover, with the aim to bridge the theory-practice gap, we outline what HR practitioners can learn from this collection in the hope to contribute to a more inclusive and supportive workplace for all individuals, regardless of their gender identity.

Keywords: non-binary; gender diversity; gender identity; gender expression; HRM; human resource management; transgender; work

Introduction

Although scholars and practitioners alike tend to treat gender as being dichotomous, it is becoming increasingly acknowledged worldwide that a number of individuals identify as non-binary: neither exclusively male nor female (OECD, 2019). Many countries do not collect any data on the prevalence of non-binary populations, while others aggregate categories such as non-binary and transgender, or transgender and gay, lesbian and bisexual, meaning that it is difficult to impossible to estimate the size or growth of the non-binary population. However, national censuses are beginning to account for this category of gender identity. For example, according to census returns in 2021, non-binary individuals comprise 0.06% of the population in England and Wales (Office for National Statistics, 2023), 0.14% of the population in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2022), and 0.17% of the population in Australia (although the Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2022, cautions against the quality of the data). More recent figures show 0.3% of the Dutch population aged 15 and above identifies as non-binary (Statistics Netherlands, 2024). These figures typically rise among younger cohorts, with 0.26% of the UK population among people aged 16 to 24 years and approximately 3% of adults younger than 30 in the USA identifying as non-binary (Brown, 2022; Office for National Statistics, 2023). In France, we can observe an upsurge of young people affirming their non-binary identity online after a survey conducted by YouGov for “l’Obs” revealed that 14% of 18–44-year-olds do not identify as either male or female (L’Obs, 2019).

Increased media attention to non-binary issues such as the adoption of a “neutral” gender option on identity documents has not been mirrored in the scholarly literature, although there has been a recent increase in interest in the broader transgender population (Beauregard, Arevshatian, Booth & Whittle, 2018; Hennekam & Ladge, 2023; Martinez, Sawyer, Thoroughgood, Ruggs & Smith, 2017; Schilt & Lagos, 2017). While non-binary or genderqueer individuals fall under the umbrella term of ‘transgender’, referring to someone

whose gender identify does not correspond to the sex that s/he was assigned at birth, those who are non-binary may face different challenges compared to those who identify as male or female within the trans community (National Center for Transgender Equality, 2021). The focus of this special issue is on non-binary and transgender individuals.

Broadly, transgender and non-binary individuals experience difficulties in maintaining employment and encounter significant levels of discrimination and other forms of negative treatment at work (Beauregard, Booth & Whiley, 2021). These negative workplace experiences relate to lower levels of well-being and higher rates of depression and suicide (Budge, Tebbe & Howard, 2010). In addition, transgender individuals face unique organizational challenges such as policies that prevent them from accessing gendered spaces like changing rooms and bathrooms that align with their gender identity, or restrictive gendered dress codes that deny them the opportunity for authentic gender expression (Hennekam & Ladge, 2023). Non-binary individuals experience even more discrimination than the general transgender population (Grant et al., 2011; Miller & Grollman 2015) and face greater difficulties at work (Budge et al., 2010). Individuals who identify as non-binary tend to elicit feelings of anxiety and confusion in organizations, increasing the stigma related to their gender identity (Ozturk & Tatli, 2016). Yet, while we know relatively little about transgender experiences in the workplace, we know even less about the experiences of non-binary individuals at work.

This special issue aims to contribute to filling this gap in the literature by presenting a collection of seven articles that shed light on being or managing individuals who identify as being beyond the gender binary at work. Below we summarize the articles included in this special issue before reflecting on what we can learn from these insights, how we can move the field forward and what the main take-aways are for HR professionals.

Special issue overview

In the first article of this special issue, Bruno Felix, Ana Carolina Júlio and Ana Rigel looked at how non-binary individuals cope with gender identity threats in different contexts at work. They draw on a qualitative study consisting of interviews with non-binary individuals in the context of Brazil and adopt an identity threat perspective. They reveal that the way non-binary individuals express their gender identity depends on the context. More specifically, the authors show that validation of non-binary participants' gender expression in more welcoming environments helps these individuals to navigate more threatening environments as they rely less on social validation in such contexts. Felix, Júlio and Rigel challenge the idea that non-binary individuals either maintain or change their identities when they face an identity threat. Instead, they show that non-binary individuals tend to adopt more fluid and evolving identity threat responses. Further, they identify a mechanism that they call cross-context identity enactment, referring to the idea that non-binary individuals who enact their identity in more receptive contexts obtain social validation which allows them to rely less on external validation in threatening contexts to maintain their identity. Their study has implications for HRM, especially related to the creation of a safe environment for non-binary employees.

In the second article, Luke Fletcher and Janusz Swierczynski also focus on the gender expression of non-binary individuals but instead of identity threat perspective, they use self-discrepancy and self-verification theories. Fletcher and Swierczynski draw on a survey with both quantitative and qualitative elements filled out by non-binary individuals in the UK and the USA and show that non-binary individuals express their gender in a multitude of ways in the context of work and may perceive a discrepancy between how they would ideally express their gender and how they actually express it. In addition, the authors reveal that these experiences of discrepancy can be lessened when organizations have inclusive HRM policies in place related to gender expression and gender identity, when allyship is present and when non-binary individuals have more job autonomy. Consequently, they outline numerous

suggestions for HR managers to create a more supportive environment for non-binary individuals.

In the third article, Sophie Hennekam and Thomas Köllen take a longitudinal perspective and report on interviews with 25 trans individuals at four times over a period of two years as the interviewees underwent a gender transition. The authors focus on the way trans people perceive their organizations during a gender transition and how this impacts the expression of their gender at work. Hennekam and Köllen reveal that cisnormative and binarist gender regimes are deeply ingrained in the way gender transitions are handled by HR, limiting as such the support trans people received. They especially point to the lack of awareness of transgender issues in the workplace as well as the decreasing support over time on behalf of HR departments throughout a gender transition. Further, the interviewees stress the need to express themselves as either male or female as gender non-conforming and non-binary expressions lead to confusion and less acceptance and support.

In the next article, Sky Corby, Larry Martinez, Nicholas Smith, Kelly Hamilton and Mordeky Dullum draw on semi-structured interviews with non-binary individuals in the USA but focus their attention on misgendering (others' use of pronouns or gendered language that does not align with one's gender identity; Dolan et al., 2020) in the context of work. More precisely, the authors examine how misgendering can contribute to burnout and use minority stress theory as their theoretical angle. They emphasize the stressful nature of misgendering itself as well as the emotional labor related to anticipating misgendering in the context of work. Further, while the stress of misgendering relates to all dimensions of burnout, namely emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and reduced professional efficacy, co-worker and supervisor support seem to have a buffering effect. Corby, Martinez, Smith, Hamilton and Dullum further provide a range of recommendations for HR professionals linked to misgendering in the workplace.

Mustafa Özbilgin and Cihat Erbil use a dramaturgical approach as they investigate the tension between demands for progress and inclusion on the one hand and pushback or backlash on the other that leads to the exclusion of non-binary individuals. They call this tension inclusion hysteresis, a notion from Pierre Bourdieu, and outline how non-binary individuals try to overcome this through counter-narratives and future crafting. They report on an open-ended survey filled out by 30 non-binary individuals. More specifically, Özbilgin and Erbil highlight how non-binary individuals challenge dominant narratives through which they encounter exclusion, discrimination or harassment. The three counter-narratives position diversity in gender identity as a fundamental human condition, as a personal and political issue that requires action from an organization to ensure inclusion and that sees identity demands of non-binary individuals as legitimate. The authors outline HR policies and practices to overcome dominant narratives and foster inclusion in organizations.

Mustafa Ozturk, Nick Rumens and Ahu Tatli also use a Bourdieusian lens as they use the notions habitus, doxa and illusion to explore how diversity and inclusion practitioners in the UK perceive and approach non-binary equality issues in the workplace. Drawing on interview data with 24 diversity and inclusion practitioners, the authors show that these practitioners can challenge as well as reproduce the marginalization of non-binary individuals at work through their roles and influence. More specifically, Ozturk, Rumens and Tatli identify that some practitioners implement incremental changes with limited positive impact, others problematize gender fluidity and again other individuals in charge of diversity and inclusion opt for solidaristic inclusion which allows true transformational changes.

In theresa hernandez, Isaac Sabat, Evan Nault and Toni Kostecki's study of the gender expression practices of both non-binary and cisgender workers, workplaces are identified as sites of resistance for non-binary individuals and sites of conformity for their cisgender counterparts. Drawing on data collected in a qualitative survey, the authors found that each

group approached identity management differently, focusing on distinct aspects of expression and concealment. For non-binary individuals, expressing their gender identity involved presenting authentically and being recognised by others as non-binary. For cisgender participants, gender expression was related to conforming to masculinity or femininity norms and drawing attention to their gender identity. Despite using similar strategies for expressing or concealing gender identity, such as altering their appearance or behaviours, non-binary and cisgender workers had different motivations for doing so: non-binary individuals sought to distance themselves from their assigned sex at birth, while cisgender individuals sought to reinforce their association with it. Hernandez et al. use these findings to illustrate how Button's (2004) identity management framework is relevant to non-binary gender expression, whereas Roberts et al.'s (2008) social recategorization theory is more useful in explaining cisgender gender expression.

Finally, Anne Laure Humbert, Charikleia Tzanakou, Sofia Strid and Anke Lipinsky's article draws on Acker's concept of gendered organisations as well as stigma and minority stress theory to examine the workplace experiences of non-binary individuals, particularly with regard to gender-based violence, social exclusion and psychological distress.

Undertaking an intersectional analysis of quantitative data from nearly 18,000 individuals employed by universities and other research organisations across 15 European countries, the study finds that non-binary employees are disproportionately impacted by psychological violence and sexual harassment compared to their cisgender colleagues and are more likely to feel unsafe and excluded at work. These experiences are also influenced by demographic variables such as sexual orientation, disability, minority ethnic status and age, demonstrating the utility of an intersectional approach to diversity- and discrimination-related research. Employers' responses to gender-based violence have a significant effect on how safe or excluded non-binary workers feel, underscoring the need for diversity management strategies

that go beyond inclusion and actively ensure workplace safety. Humbert and colleagues emphasise the importance of comprehensive diversity interventions, advocating for organisational policies that challenge binary and cisnormative workplace structures.

Where to go from here: moving the field forward

Qualitative research methods in the form of semi-structured in-depth interviews were predominant in the selected articles of this special issue. This choice can be explained by the fact that insights into the lived experiences of non-binary individuals are scarce while at the same time they are needed to provide adequate support to this population in the workplace. However, the focus on qualitative research could be complemented by large-scale quantitative studies that would allow to test hypotheses. Other methods, such as diary studies, ethnographic research, focus groups or interviews on employee-employer dyads would help to shed light on other, understudied aspects of non-binary individuals in the context of work, such as how they interact with others in the workplace, how their experiences evolve over time, and how co-workers, clients, managers and/or employers perceive, treat, support and manage non-binary individuals.

The studies reported on in this special issue draw on different sociocultural and legal contexts, predominantly Brazil, the UK, the USA and the Netherlands. While countries like the UK and the USA have received considerable scholarly attention, more insights from the Global South are needed. Indeed, in line with the indigenous psychology literature, cultural constructs such as *jeitinho* in the context of Brazil, *wasta* in Saudi Arabia or *guanxi* in China are likely to influence the way non-binary individuals navigate the workplace and are treated by others. Consequently, more research in understudied areas in the world is needed to compare the experiences of non-binary individuals across different countries and cultures, and to examine the role of local legislation and cultural attitudes in shaping workplace outcomes.

Lessons might also be learned from studying modern Indigenous-led organizations and their approach to non-binary members. A number of cultures worldwide are less attached to the gender binary; for example, many Pacific Islander cultures share an understanding of a third gender, 'the in-between', which has traditionally held considerable cultural and spiritual value (Ford & Coleman, 2024; Kuwahara, 2014). Similarly, the term 'two-spirit' is used by some Indigenous North Americans to describe individuals who identify as gender-variant in some respect and Canadian census data shows that a higher percentage of First Nations people identify as non-binary or transgender compared to non-Indigenous Canadians (Statistics Canada, 2023). In addition to the extraction of resources and claiming of territory during colonisation of these regions from the sixteenth century A.D. onward, Western European settlers imposed their own conceptualisations of gender and sexuality on indigenous communities via strict, Christian gender roles (De Groot, 2024). Despite attempts to repress local worldviews and cultural practices, many of these are being reclaimed by indigenous communities (Robinson, 2020); might some of these practices be transferable, or new ways to embed old values be viable in a neoliberal Western organisational context?

Research on the representation and visibility of non-binary individuals in different industries and in leadership roles would also be useful. We know that visibility in the workplace is important for members of marginalised groups for a number of reasons. First and foremost, it challenges stereotypes and broadens perceptions of who belongs in particular roles or industries, prompting organizations to confront systemic inequalities and address biases (Settles, Buchanan, & Dotson, 2019). Visibility can also foster a sense of belonging and psychological safety; when employees see similar others acknowledged and valued, it can reduce feelings of isolation (Mor, Gündemir, & van der Toorn, 2024). It also signals to those from similar backgrounds that career growth is possible and attainable (Buchanan & Settles, 2019). What further research in this area would contribute is a path toward identifying barriers

to leadership and professional development for non-binary employees, and best practices for resolving these. More specifically, longitudinal research could track the effects of non-binary visibility on career progression and job satisfaction. For example, increased visibility might facilitate mentorship opportunities (Mor et al., 2024) or contribute to the formation of supportive communities within organizations, such as employee resource groups (Dalessandro & Lovell, 2024), which could provide either instrumental and/or emotional support for non-binary workers.

The literature on the career development of non-binary individuals is limited. While negative experiences such as discrimination and rejection have been reported (Cancela et al., 2025), less is known about specific issues gender-diverse individuals may face such as how gender transitions are being managed (Hennekam & Köllen, 2023). Job crafting, the informal, employee-initiated approach to job re-design, could be an interesting lens to examine how trans individuals navigate their gender transition, craft their own jobs to align with their needs and develop their careers. Indeed, while scholars have called for work practices and arrangements for gender-diverse individuals (Ladwig, 2023), a job crafting perspective could further our understanding of the forms such arrangements could take.

Given the increased availability of remote and hybrid work arrangements following the ‘great experiment’ of the Covid-19 pandemic lockdowns in many countries around the world, assessing how remote and hybrid work models impact non-binary employees’ experiences of visibility, inclusion and well-being is likely to be an important element of addressing barriers to career progression. Research to date tells us that flexible working is a gendered practice, with more women than men requesting and taking up remote and hybrid work arrangements, usually to facilitate the combination of employment with caregiving (Cook, O’Brien, Connolly, Aldrich & Speight, 2021). A growing body of work has identified barriers to men’s use of these arrangements (Ewald & Hogg, 2022; Ewald, Gilbert, Huppertz &

Kurt, 2024). As non-binary individuals may not be subject to the same stereotypes and gender role expectations as their cisgender colleagues, their experience of requesting and using remote and hybrid work arrangements may (or may not) be correspondingly different and may yield insights as to how organizations can strategically position their flexibility offer and decision making around that to be as inclusive and therefore effective as possible.

Furthermore, much of the research on non-binary individuals has been conducted outside the field of organizational studies and management, and as a result, has not been examined through the lens of organizational theories and frameworks. For example, the underlying processes or dynamics that might be the focus in research in social psychology, medicine, sociology, cultural anthropology or political sciences provide a different angle on issues non-binary individuals may face. Interdisciplinary research endeavors might be especially helpful to do justice the complex nature of their experiences and the multi-level factors that impact the way they are perceived and how they navigate the world of work. This, in turn, can inform HR managers, to better support this population. In addition, the articles included in this special issue cover a variety of theoretical approaches. While two adopted a Bourdieusian lens (Özbilgin & Erbil, 2024; Ozturk et al., 2024), others focused on identity issues and used an identity threat perspective (Felix et al., 2024) or self-discrepancy and self-verification theories (Fletcher & Swierczynski, 2023). Corby and colleagues (2024) drew on minority stress theory while Hennekam and Köllen use gender norms in their theorizing. These theoretical framings are all relevant in understanding the workplace experiences of non-binary individuals. However, other theories such as social identity theory and multiple identities to further explore identity processes of non-binary individuals, social exchange theory to glean insights into how non-binary individuals negotiate workplace support or the notions of gender performativity and doing/undoing gender to understand gender expression at work are equally relevant. Further, power theories are also interesting lenses to understand

how dominant norms and practices are being sustained and reinforced, hindering the inclusion of non-binary individuals in organizations.

Similarly, while most studies in this special issue focused on the workplace experiences of non-binary individuals themselves (Corby et al., 2024; Felix et al., 2024; Fletcher & Swierczynski, 2023; Hennekam & Köllen, 2023; Özbilgin & Erbil, 2024), other articles examined the perceptions, attitudes and actions of HR professionals in charge of diversity and inclusion (Ozturk et al., 2024). While their experiences and perceptions are important to capture, the role of co-workers has received comparatively little attention. The existing literature shows, however, that coworker support has been associated with increased job satisfaction, organizational commitment and well-being as well as decreased turnover intentions, job anxiety and counterproductive work behaviors (Cancela, Stutterheim & Uitdewilligen, 2025), pointing to the crucial role of coworkers and interpersonal support. Similarly, allyship has been put forward as another important aspect in furthering transgender inclusion in the workplace (Fletcher & Marvell, 2023). For example, how do allies foster inclusion for non-binary individuals, why do they engage in allyship and what are its outcomes for non-binary individuals, allies themselves and organizational culture more broadly? What are the short- and long-term outcomes of allyship?

A final suggestion with regard to theoretical approaches relates to intersectionality. Building on Humbert et al.'s article in this special issue, future research would do well to examine how race, ethnicity, class, disability and other intersecting identities shape the experiences of non-binary individuals. Gender identity will interact with other social identities to position workers in a particular nexus of privilege and/or disadvantage (Hennekam & Dumazert, 2023; Hwang & Beauregard, 2022) and produce particular work-related outcomes. This may necessitate more targeted types of support from organisations and provide a springboard for thinking about diversity in broader, less binary terms; no employee belongs to

only one particular social identity group and experiences only one set of issues from one perspective, yet this is how many diversity initiatives (e.g., employee resource groups, women's leadership programmes) are conceptualised.

Implications for HRM

Non-binary perspectives are valuable for enhancing our understanding of how non-binary identities intersect with organizational culture and structures. They can reveal gaps in existing workplace policies (e.g., binary gender markers on forms, lack of inclusive facilities) and guide the development of initiatives that accommodate diverse gender identities and support the career growth of non-binary employees. Non-binary individuals' experiences with misgendering and the use of correct pronouns demonstrate the significance of language in reinforcing or dismantling gender norms and highlight the impact of inclusive language practices in reducing bias. This encourages inclusive language practices and equitable representation in marketing, recruitment materials, and internal communications.

The perspectives of HR professionals, however, are key to developing a fuller picture of what needs to change in work organizations to foster genuine inclusion. As a collection, the articles presented in this special issue reinforce how workplaces are structured around the gender binary, in ways that remain for the most part unexamined and unrecognised by the cisgender majority. Several policies or practices can render organizations more inclusive. For example, organizations may want to conduct an internal audit to evaluate existing measures and policies, determine whether there is bias against non-binary employees and explore where progress can be made to make the organization more inclusive. Such an audit can be done internally by someone from HR or can be outsourced. Further, organizations can create Employee Resource Groups (ERGs) or Affinity Groups where non-binary employees can meet and share their experiences. These groups can help create a sense of belonging and be used to organize events, raise awareness, and give stigmatized populations a voice. In

addition, organizations can collaborate with non-binary individuals and draw on their lived experiences to develop more inclusive practices. Asking them for advice will not only make them feel listened to but also allows organizations to make sure that policies and measures align with the needs of the community. Second, it is important that organizations educate themselves about the issues non-binary employees may face and are acquainted with legislation relevant to non-binary individuals in the workplace. Once the organization has acquired this knowledge, it can raise awareness of gender identity and sexual orientation in their workforce through videos, podcasts, MOOCs or specialized training sessions. This could enhance the inclusiveness of language and especially pronouns throughout the organization which signals awareness of and support for diverse gender identity expressions.

These are promising directions for HRM. However, we must acknowledge the challenges HRM practitioners face in developing and delivering these types of initiative for non-binary employees and the wider trans community. One such challenge relates to HRM textbooks and guidance on recruitment, selection and retention, which often emphasise the importance of ‘fit’ between the employee and the organisation. This raises questions about how non-binary workers are expected to achieve fit, and how others in the organisation are prepared to adjust their own notions of what constitutes the ideal worker to enable non-binary colleagues to fit. As Adamson et al. (2021) point out, while different members of organisations are expected to have different views and voices, a balance is expected as to how ‘outsiders’ (or members of marginalised or minoritised groups) commit to organisational norms and boundaries, which were created by and for majority group members. Inclusion, as enacted by work organisations within cisnormative and neoliberal contexts, may not involve meaningful changes to any of the dominant organisational structures that produced the need for inclusive practices to begin with (Adamson et al., 2021; Priola et al., 2018) despite the best intentions of HR professionals.

Another challenge relates to putting knowledge about intersectionality into practice, which remains a difficult task for HRM professionals. Non-binary workers who also belong to other marginalized groups may not align with rigid frameworks of traditional diversity and inclusion policies, which typically focus on single categories of identity. Capturing the distinct experiences and barriers faced by individuals at the intersection of multiple identities, including gender identities beyond the binary, is often beyond the capacity of standard HRM systems. Creating targeted policy tools to address such nuanced realities introduces an added layer of complexity. Even so, it is crucial for HRM to recognize how overlapping identities shape varied workplace experiences, even among individuals who may seem similar at a glance. Fostering an inclusive organizational culture that respects all identities, including non-binary ones, and actively works against discrimination may be the most practical approach to addressing intersectional challenges in the workplace (Beauregard, 2019).

A final challenge relates to shifts in ideological climates. For example, the current United States presidential administration has spearheaded a strong anti-equality movement in the United States, rolling back policies designed to (among other things) advance gender equity and LGBTQ+ inclusion. Of particular note is Executive Order 14168, which is titled 'Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government' and conceptualises sex as both binary and biologically immutable. As Ng et al. (2025) argue, this executive order further stigmatises trans and non-binary individuals and constructs them as being undeserving of official recognition within legitimate systems, processes and dialogues. Ripple effects can be felt across international subsidiaries as American firms dial back their diversity and inclusion initiatives globally in response to political 'anti-woke' leanings (McCullough, 2025; Murray & Bohannon, 2025). Within this climate of backlash toward diversity and inclusion, initiatives such as information campaigns

around gender identity may not be perceived as a good use of resources given the relatively small size of the non-binary population, and may spark resistance.

Taking a broader and more optimistic perspective, policies and practices for inclusion of non-binary employees may help to address more general gender equality issues, benefiting workers across the gender spectrum. Research with non-binary individuals, such as that presented in this special issue, serves as a powerful lens through which we can critically examine and deconstruct gender norms and biases. By observing how non-binary individuals resist and redefine gender norms, scholars gain insight into personal agency and collective activism. This can inform how organisations and societies might shift toward more inclusive understandings of gender, ideally leading to more inclusive and equitable societies. Liberating all workers from the rigid constraints of the gender binary, with its demarcation of behaviours and leadership styles deemed appropriate for men versus women, has the potential to expand individuals' behavioural repertoires and in so doing, expand the possibilities for creativity, problem solving and performance. As Russell et al. (2023) note, labels and meanings relating to sexual identity have been expanding in recent years; the same may be proving true for gender identity. The research presented in this special issue represents our contribution toward a state wherein work organisations are less concerned with categorising employees and more concerned with providing conditions under which everyone is capable of thriving.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors.

References

Adamson, M., Kelan, E., Lewis, P., Śliwa, M., & Rumens, N. (2021). Introduction: Critically interrogating inclusion in organisations. *Organization*, 28(2), 211-227.

- Australian Bureau of Statistics (2022, September 27). *Analysis of non-binary sex responses in the 2021 Census*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/articles/analysis-non-binary-sex-responses#:~:text=The%20non%2Dbinary%20sex%20option%20was%20marked%20on%20the%20Census,indicative%20of%20any%20single%20characteristic>
- Beauregard, T. A. (2019). Equality, diversity and intersectionality. In I. Roper, R. Prouska, & U. Chatrakul Na Ayudhya (Eds.), *Critical issues in Human Resource Management: Contemporary perspectives* (2nd ed.) (pp. 227-245). London: Red Globe Press.
- Beauregard, T. A., Arevshatian, L., Booth, J. E., & Whittle, S. (2018). Listen carefully: transgender voices in the workplace. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 29, 857-884.
- Beauregard, T. A., Booth, J. E., & Whiley, L. A. (2021). Transgender employees: Workplace impacts on health and well-being. In J. Hassard & L. D. Torres (Eds.), *Aligning perspectives in gender mainstreaming: Gender, health, safety and wellbeing* (pp. 177-196). Springer.
- Brewster, M. E., Velez, B. L., Mennicke, A., & Tebbe, E. (2014). Voices from beyond: A thematic content analysis of transgender employees' workplace experiences. *Psychology of Sexual Orientation and Gender Diversity*, 1, 159-169.
- Brown, A. (2022, June 7). *About 5% of young adults in the U.S. say their gender is different from their sex assigned at birth*. <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2022/06/07/about-5-of-young-adults-in-the-u-s-say-their-gender-is-different-from-their-sex-assigned-at-birth/>
- Buchanan, N. T., & Settles, I. H. (2019). Managing (in) visibility and hypervisibility in the workplace. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 113, 1-5.
- Budge, S. L., Tebbe, E. N., & Howard, K. A. S. (2010). The work experiences of transgender

- individuals: Negotiating the transition and career decision-making processes. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 57, 377-393.
- Button, S. B. (2004). Identity management strategies utilized by lesbian and gay employees: A quantitative investigation. *Group & Organization Management*, 29(4), 470-494.
- Cancela, D., Stutterheim, S. E., & Uitdewilligen, S. (2025). The workplace experiences of transgender and gender diverse employees: A systematic literature review using the minority stress model. *Journal of homosexuality*, 72(1), 60-88.
- Cook, R., O'Brien, M., Connolly, S., Aldrich, M., & Speight, S. (2021). Fathers' perceptions of the availability of flexible working arrangements: Evidence from the UK. *Work, Employment and Society*, 35(6), 1014-1033.
- Corby, S., Martinez, L. R., Smith, N. A., Hamilton, K. M., & Dullum, M. C. (2024). Burned out by the binary: how misgendering of nonbinary employees contributes to workplace burnout. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 1-35.
- Dalessandro, C., & Lovell, A. (2024). Workplace inclusion initiatives across the globe: The importance of leader and coworker support for employees' attitudes, beliefs, and planned behaviors. *Societies*, 14(11), 231. <https://www.mdpi.com/2075-4698/14/11/231>
- De Groot, S. (2024, March 26). What is Two-Spirit? Part one: Origins. Canadian Museum for Human Rights. <https://humanrights.ca/story/what-two-spirit-part-one-origins>
- Dolan, I. J., Strauss, P., Winter, S., & Lin, A. (2020). Misgendering and experiences of stigma in health care settings for transgender people. *The Medical Journal of Australia*, 212(4), 150–151.e1.
- Ewald, A., & Hogg, R. (2022). Invisible boundaries: Barriers to flexible working arrangements for fathers. *Community, Work & Family*, 25(3), 408-424.

- Ewald, A., Gilbert, E., Huppatz, K., & Kurt, P. (2024). Fathering identities and men's engagement with flexible working arrangements. *The Journal of Men's Studies*, 32(3), 530-551.
- Felix, B., Júlio, A. C., & Rigel, A. (2024). 'Being accepted there makes me rely less on acceptance here': cross-context identity enactment and coping with gender identity threats at work for non-binary individuals. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 35(10), 1851-1882.
- Fletcher, L., & Marvell, R. (2023). Furthering transgender inclusion in the workplace: Advancing a new model of allyship intentions and perceptions. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 34(9), 1726-1756.
- Ford, J. V., & Coleman, E. (2024). Gender diversity, gender liminality in French Polynesia. *International Journal of Transgender Health*, 25(4), 926-942.
- Grant, J. M., Mattet, L. A., Tanis, J., Harrison, J., Herman, J. L., & Keisling, M. (2011). Injustice at every turn: A report of the national transgender discrimination survey. Retrieved January 20, 2020, from <https://www.thetaskforce.org/injustice-every-turn-report-national-transgender-discrimination-survey/>
- Hennekam, S., & Dumazert, J. P. (2023). Intersectional (in) visibility of transgender individuals with an ethnic minority background throughout a gender transition: Four longitudinal case studies. *Gender, Work & Organization*, 30(5), 1585-1610.
- Hennekam, S., & Köllen, T. (2023). Trapped in cisnormative and binarist gendered constraints at work? *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 1–27.
- Hennekam, S., & Ladge, J. J. (2023). Free to be me? Evolving gender expression and the

- dynamic interplay between authenticity and the desire to be accepted at work. *Academy of Management Journal*, 66(5), 1529-1553.
- Hwang, S., & Beauregard, T. A. (2022). Contextualising intersectionality: A qualitative study of East Asian female migrant workers in the UK. *Human Relations*, 75(4), 609-634.
- Kuwahara, M. (2014). Living as and living with Mahu and Raerae: Geopolitics, sex, and gender in the Society Islands. In Benier, N., & Alexeyeff, K. (Eds.), *Gender on the edge: Transgender, gay and other Pacific islanders* (pp. 93-114). Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press.
- Ladwig, R. C. (2023). Managerial influences on the inclusion of transgender and gender-diverse employees: A critical multi-method study. *Australian Journal of Management*, 48(4), 693-710.
- L'Obs (2019). Ni homme ni femme: 14% des 18-44 ans se disent "non-binaire". Retrieved March 25, 2021, from [https://www.nouvelobs.com/societe/20190327.OBS2526/ni-homme-ni-femme-14-des-18-44-ans-se-disent-non-binaires.html#:~:text=Dans%20le%20d%C3%A9tail%2C%206%25%20des,et%20plus\)%2C%2011%20%25.](https://www.nouvelobs.com/societe/20190327.OBS2526/ni-homme-ni-femme-14-des-18-44-ans-se-disent-non-binaires.html#:~:text=Dans%20le%20d%C3%A9tail%2C%206%25%20des,et%20plus)%2C%2011%20%25.)
- Martinez, L. R., Sawyer, K. B., Thoroughgood, C. N., Ruggs, E. N., & Smith, N. A. (2017). The importance of being “me”: The relation between authentic identity expression and transgender employees’ work-related attitudes and experiences. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 102(2), 215-226.
- McCullough, A. (2025, 07 February). *Accenture scraps DEI goals globally*. <https://www.personneltoday.com/hr/accenture-scraps-dei-goals-globally/>
- Miller, L. R. & Grollman, E. A. (2015). The social costs of gender nonconformity for

- transgender adults. Implications for discrimination and health. *Sociological Forum*, 30, 809-831.
- Mor, K., Gündemir, S., & van der Toorn, J. (2024). Celebrating the “invisible”: The role of organizational diversity approaches on attracting and retaining LGBTQ+ talent. *Journal of Business and Psychology*, 1-25.
- Murray, C., & Bohannon, M. (2025, 11 April). *IBM reportedly walks back diversity policies, citing ‘inherent tensions’: Here are all the companies rolling back DEI programs.* <https://www.forbes.com/sites/conormurray/2025/04/11/ibm-reportedly-walks-back-diversity-policies-citing-inherent-tensions-here-are-all-the-companies-rolling-back-dei-programs/>
- National Center for Transgender Equality (2021). *Understanding transgender people*. Retrieved March 19, 2021, from <https://transequality.org/issues/resources/understanding-transgender-people-the-basics>
- Ng, E., Fitzsimmons, T., Kulkarni, M., Ozturk, M. B., April, K., Banerjee, R., & Muhr, S. L. (2025). The anti-DEI agenda: navigating the impact of Trump’s second term on diversity, equity and inclusion. *Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: An International Journal*, 44(2), 137-150.
- OECD (2019), *Society at a Glance 2019: OECD Social Indicators*, OECD Publishing.
- Office for National Statistics (2023, January 6). *First census estimates on gender identity and sexual orientation.* <https://www.ons.gov.uk/news/news/firstcensusestimatesongenderidentityandsexualorientation>
- Özbilgin, M. F., & Erbil, C. (2024). Non-binary individuals, visibility and legitimacy at work:

- future crafting inclusive organisations in times of inclusion hysteresis. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 1-27.
- Ozturk, M. B., Rumens, N., & Tatli, A. (2024). Diversity and inclusion practitioners and non-binary employees in the UK: a Bourdieusian analysis. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 1-22.
- Ozturk, M. B., & Tatli, A. (2016). Gender identity inclusion in the workplace: broadening diversity management research and practice through the case of transgender employees in the UK. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 27, 781-802.
- Priola, V., Lasio, D., Serri, F., & De Simone, S. (2018). The organisation of sexuality and the sexuality of organisation: A genealogical analysis of sexual 'inclusive exclusion' at work. *Organization*, 25(6), 732-754.
- Roberts, L. M., Settles, I. H., & Jellison, W. A. (2008). Predicting the strategic identity management of gender and race. *Identity: An International Journal of Theory and Research*, 8(4), 269-306.
- Robinson, M. (2020). Two-spirit identity in a time of gender fluidity. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 67(12), 1675-1690.
- Russell, S. T., Bishop, M. D., & Fish, J. N. (2023). Expanding notions of LGBTQ+. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 49(1), 281-296.
- Schilt, K. & Lagos, D. (2017). The development of transgender studies in sociology. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 43, 425-443.

Settles, I. H., Buchanan, N. T., & Dotson, K. (2019). Scrutinized but not recognized:(In) visibility and hypervisibility experiences of faculty of color. *Journal of Vocational Behavior, 113*, 62-74.

Statistics Canada (2023). *Status First Nations People in Canada: A snapshot from the 2021 Census*. <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/41-20-0002/412000022023004-eng.pdf?st=0mfwEIXQ>

Statistics Canada (2022, April 27). *Sex at birth and gender – 2021 Census promotional material*. <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/en/census/census-engagement/community-supporter/sex-birth-gender>

Statistics Netherlands (2024, November 10). *The Netherlands has 2.7 million LGBTQIA people*. [https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/news/2024/41/the-netherlands-has-2-7-million-lgbtqia-people#:~:text=In%20addition%20to%20sexual%20orientation,%2Fgender%20queer%20\(NBGQ\)](https://www.cbs.nl/en-gb/news/2024/41/the-netherlands-has-2-7-million-lgbtqia-people#:~:text=In%20addition%20to%20sexual%20orientation,%2Fgender%20queer%20(NBGQ))