



# Diversity and Inclusion in Vocational Education and Training (DIVET) Handbook

**Author:**

**Mehmet Altunbas - ILA**

## “Diversity and Inclusion in Vocational Education and Training” (DIVET)

The project “Diversity and Inclusion in Vocational Education and Training” (DIVET) aims to support diversity management in small and medium-sized training companies on an European level. The project focuses on informing companies and educational institutions about the benefits of actively working toward greater diversity. Through initiatives like anti-bias training and empowerment workshops, DIVET strives to create inclusive environments and combat discrimination.

### **DIVET is funded by the European Union and implemented by:**

- **International Rescue Committee Deutschland (IRC Deutschland gGmbH)**

International Rescue Committee (IRC) is a humanitarian organization, initiated in 1933 by Albert Einstein. IRC was founded with the aim of helping people fleeing from Germany and other European countries. Today, IRC is active in over 40 countries worldwide. In Germany IRC is working with over 100 staff in the fields of education, protection and legal advice, participation, and economic wellbeing.

- **International Labour Association (ILA)**

International Labour Association (ILA) is an NGO based in the Netherlands that provides mechanisms to facilitate knowledge and experience transfer among sectors and countries and carries out national and international training, research and consultancy projects on ICT, employment, entrepreneurship, vocational qualification, migration, volunteering, youth work and labour relations.

- **Zentrum für Soziale Inklusion Migration und Teilhabe (ZSIMT)**

ZSIMT (Zentrum für soziale Inklusion, Migration und Teilhabe) is an organization based in Bonn, Germany. Their work focuses on social inclusion, migration, and participation. Some key aspects of ZSIMT is Anti-Bias Training and Organizational Development to raise awareness about biases and promote diversity and inclusion within organizations.

## Table of Contents

<b>HANDBOOK STRUCTURE .....</b>	<b>5</b>
1? .....	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE HANDBOOK:</b>
.....	5
2? .....	<b>AIMS OF HANDBOOK:</b>
.....	5
3? .....	<b>STUDY HOURS AND ECTS</b>
.....	5
4? .....	<b>PRELIMINARY REQUIREMENTS:</b>
.....	6
5? .....	<b>TEACHING METHODS TO BE USED:</b>
.....	6
6? .....	<b>STUDY AND TECHNICAL RESOURCES USED:</b>
.....	6
7? .....	<b>MEANS OF ASSESSMENT:</b>
.....	6
8? .....	<b>EQF AND LEARNING OUT</b>
.....	7
<b>UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION.....</b>	<b>8</b>
1?1 THE CONCEPT OF DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN THE VET CONTEXT .....	8
1.1.1 <i>Definitions and significance in vocational education and training</i> .....	8
1.1.2 <i>Historical context and evolution in the VET setting</i> .....	8
1?2 IMPORTANCE AND BENEFITS OF DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT IN VET .....	9
1.2.1 <i>The strategic value of diversity and inclusion</i> .....	9
1.2.2 <i>Benefits to organizations, individuals, and society</i> .....	9
1?3 CHALLENGES TO DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN VET .....	10
1.3.1 <i>Common barriers and misconceptions</i> .....	10
1.3.2 <i>Discussions on systemic issues and personal biases</i> .....	11
1?4 INTERSECTIONALITY AND ITS RELEVANCE IN ANTI-DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES .....	11
1.4.1 <i>Introduction to the concept of intersectionality</i> .....	11
1.4.2 <i>The role of intersectionality in creating comprehensive inclusion strategies</i> .....	12
1?5 BEST PRACTICES .....	13
1?6 SELF REFLECTION .....	15
1.6.1: <i>Reflecting on the concept of diversity and inclusion in the VET context</i> .....	15
1.6.2: <i>Reflecting on the Importance and benefits of diversity management in VET</i> .....	15
1.6.3: <i>Reflecting on Challenges to diversity and inclusion in VET</i> .....	15
1.6.4: <i>Reflecting on Intersectionality and its relevance in anti-discriminatory practices</i> .....	16
1?7 IT IS YOUR TURN! .....	16
1?8 RESOURCES .....	20
<b>UNIT 2: UNDERSTANDING EU DIVERSITY AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION POLICY.....</b>	<b>23</b>
2?1 OVERVIEW OF THE <i>DIVERSITY CHARTER</i> AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS IN THE EU .....	23
2.1.1 <i>Key principles of the EU Diversity Charter</i> .....	23
2.1.2 <i>Examination of anti-discrimination laws and how they apply to VET</i> .....	24
2?2 SPECIFIC EU STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS PROMOTING “DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION IN VET” .....	24
2.2.1 <i>Deep dive into EU initiatives, strategies, and programs</i> .....	24
2.2.2 <i>Policy implementation in VET scenarios</i> .....	25
2?3 BEST PRACTICES .....	26
2?4 SELF REFLECTION .....	27
2.4.1: <i>Reflecting on the Overview of the Diversity Charter and anti-discrimination laws in the EU</i> .....	27
2.4.2: <i>Reflecting on the Specific EU strategies and programs promoting 'Diversity and Inclusion in VET</i> .....	27
2?5 IT IS YOUR TURN! .....	28
2?6 RESOURCES .....	31
<b>UNIT 3: DEVELOPING A DIVERSITY STRATEGY FOR SMES.....</b>	<b>33</b>

**321 STEPS TO DEVELOP A DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION STRATEGY**..... 33  
     **3.1.1 Roadmap for creating a diversity and inclusion plan**..... 33  
     **3.1.2 Templates and planning tools for strategy development**..... 33  
**322 CONDUCTING A DIVERSITY AUDIT**..... 34  
     **3.2.1 Guidelines on how to conduct a comprehensive diversity audit**..... 34  
     **3.2.2 Analysis of audit results and planning for improvements**..... 35  
**323 SETTING UP A MULTI-DIMENSIONAL DIVERSITY POLICY** ..... 35  
     **3.3.1 Components of an effective diversity policy** ..... 35  
     **3.3.2 Creating a Diversity Policy for an SME**..... 36  
**324 BEST PRACTICES** ..... 37  
**325 SELF REFLECTION** ..... 38  
     **3.5.1: Reflecting on Steps to develop a diversity and inclusion strategy**..... 38  
     **3.5.2: Reflecting on Conducting a Diversity Audit** ..... 38  
     **3.5.3: Reflecting on Setting up a multi-dimensional diversity policy** ..... 39  
**326 IT IS YOUR TURN!**..... 40  
**327 RESOURCES** ..... 43  
**REFERENCES**..... 45

## Introduction

Welcome to the "Diversity and Inclusion in Vocational Education and Training (DIVET)" Handbook.

In an increasingly interconnected world, the value of diversity and inclusion within vocational education and training cannot be overstated. This handbook serves as a comprehensive guide to understanding and implementing effective diversity strategies in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) across Europe, particularly within VET programs.

The European Union stands firmly on the principles of equality and non-discrimination, as enshrined in its various charters and legal frameworks. Despite these commitments, challenges persist—discrimination based on racial or ethnic origin, gender, religion, and beyond continues to hinder the professional and personal growth of individuals in VET settings. This handbook aims to bridge these gaps by providing SMEs with the knowledge and tools to foster inclusive environments that celebrate diversity at all levels.

Structured around key themes of awareness, strategy development, and practical implementation, this resource is rooted in the latest research and policy developments. It delves into the nuances of managing diversity, from the conceptual understanding of intersectionality to the practical steps involved in conducting a diversity audit and setting up effective policies.

We invite VET instructors, SME management, and all stakeholders involved in vocational training to actively engage with this material. By doing so, you will not only enhance your competencies but also contribute to a more equitable and inclusive European labour market.

Embracing diversity and ensuring inclusion are not just ethical imperatives; they are also key to unlocking the potential of all individuals, thereby enhancing the competitiveness and innovation of businesses across the continent. Let this handbook guide you through the essential steps towards a more inclusive and diverse educational and working environment.

# Handbook Structure

## 1 **Description of the Handbook:**

The "Diversity and Inclusion in Vocational Education and Training (DIVET)" Handbook is an essential resource designed to guide small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and VET instructors through the complexities of implementing effective diversity and inclusion strategies within their organizations. This handbook offers a deep dive into the principles of diversity management, enriched with practical guidelines, case studies, and exercises tailored specifically for the VET context. It covers a broad range of topics, from understanding the basic concepts of diversity and intersectionality, to the detailed steps necessary for conducting diversity audits and developing comprehensive, multi-dimensional diversity policies. Aimed at empowering VET instructors, HR experts, and organizational leaders, the handbook serves as a blueprint for creating inclusive educational and workplace environments that respect and celebrate diverse backgrounds and talents, ultimately leading to greater innovation and business success in the European market.

## 2 **Aims of Handbook:**

The aim of the "Diversity and Inclusion in Vocational Education and Training (DIVET)" Handbook is to provide small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and VET instructors with a thorough understanding and actionable strategies for enhancing diversity and fostering inclusive practices within their operations. This resource equips stakeholders with the necessary tools and knowledge to implement effective diversity management, thereby promoting a more equitable, dynamic, and successful vocational education and training environment.

The main topics and the aim for each topic are:

### **Unit 1:** Introduction to Diversity and Inclusion

The unit explores the fundamental concepts of diversity and inclusion, their importance and benefits within the VET context, the challenges faced, and the significance of intersectionality, aiming to establish a foundational understanding for creating inclusive educational and workplace environments.

### **Unit 2:** Understanding EU Diversity and Anti-Discrimination Policy

The unit covers the overview of the Diversity Charter, EU anti-discrimination laws, and specific strategies and programs promoting diversity and inclusion in VET, with the aim of equipping readers with the knowledge to navigate and implement these policies effectively within their organizations.

### **Unit 3:** Developing a Diversity Strategy for SMEs

The unit focuses on the steps for creating a diversity and inclusion strategy, conducting diversity audits, and setting up multi-dimensional diversity policies, aiming to guide SMEs in crafting and implementing effective strategies to enhance workplace inclusivity and diversity.

## 3 **Study hours and ECTS**

This learning unit/module consists of a total of 28 learning hours divided into 13 hours of guided learning and 15 hours of self-learning. This corresponds to 1 ECTS.

**4?** **Preliminary requirements:**

In order to use the Diversity and Inclusion in Vocational Education and Training (VET) Handbook effectively, it is recommended that users have a basic understanding of human resource practices and organizational management in the context of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). It is essential that users are open to learning about and implementing diversity and inclusion strategies and are committed to improving workplace culture. Access to organizational data for diversity audits and the ability to engage various stakeholders - including employees, management and trainees - will be helpful in the practical application of the guidelines and strategies discussed in this guide. In addition, familiarity with the legal framework surrounding anti-discrimination policies in the European Union will enhance the user's ability to fully engage with and benefit from the content of the handbook.

**5?** **Teaching methods to be used:**

The online training will offer virtual lectures, real-world case studies, discussions and exercises. Participants will have the flexibility to engage with the course materials and complete activities at their own pace. Regular self-assessments and opportunities for feedback will ensure participants acquire a comprehensive understanding of diversity and inclusion in VET. Examples of good practice will be provided throughout the module.

Besides, the following methods will be used:

- Explanatory method (explanatory videos, texts, images, and slides to explain the basic concepts).
- Participatory method (involving learners in the discussion of texts and images, case studies, good practices and videos to integrate and consolidate knowledge).
- Active method (real problems, practical activities, quizzes, forum).

**6?** **Study and technical resources used:**

- E-book
- Online course modules
- Video lectures
- Presentations
- Interactive Exercises

**7?** **Means of assessment:**

- Quizzes
- Case studies
- Practical exercises
- Self-assessment

## 8? EQF and learning out

Learning content in compliance with the European Qualification Framework (EQF)				
	Unit of learning outcome (ULO)	Study hours		
		Guided learning	Self-learning	Total
1.	Introduction to Diversity and Inclusion	5.3	6.8	12.2
2.	Understanding EU Diversity and Anti-Discrimination Policy	2.7	3.5	6.2
3.	Developing a Diversity Strategy for SMEs	5.0	4.7	9.7
Total duration (in hours)		13 h	15 h	28 h
Total duration (in %)		46.4 %	53.6%	100 %

Learning outcomes		
Knowledge	Skills	Competences
Theoretical knowledge about: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Understanding diversity and inclusion concepts</li> <li>▪ Knowledge of EU anti-discrimination laws</li> <li>▪ Insights into intersectionality's role</li> <li>▪ Strategies for effective diversity management</li> <li>▪ Procedures for conducting diversity audits</li> <li>▪ Creation of multi-dimensional diversity policies</li> </ul>	Skills for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implementing diversity strategies effectively</li> <li>▪ Conducting comprehensive diversity audits</li> <li>▪ Managing inclusive workplace environments</li> <li>▪ Navigating EU legal frameworks</li> <li>▪ Enhancing intercultural communication skills</li> <li>▪ Developing anti-bias training programs</li> </ul>	Competences for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strategic diversity planning</li> <li>▪ Bias recognition and management</li> <li>▪ Inclusive policy formulation</li> <li>▪ Stakeholder engagement and advocacy</li> <li>▪ Resilience in diversity challenges</li> <li>▪ Ethical decision-making in HR</li> </ul>

# Unit 1: Introduction to Diversity and Inclusion

## 1.1 The concept of diversity and inclusion in the VET context

### 1.1.1 Definitions and significance in vocational education and training

Diversity and inclusion in the context of VET involve recognizing and valuing the differences among learners and educators, encompassing aspects such as ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and socio-economic status. This broad definition encourages the development of educational environments that are not only diverse but also inclusive, where every individual feels valued and integral to the educational community. Such environments are conducive to learning and are characterized by an ethos of respect and acceptance (Hymel & Katz, 2019).

The importance of incorporating diversity and inclusion within VET cannot be overstated. Diverse educational settings offer a richer perspective, fostering creativity and innovation. Moreover, inclusive VET programs prepare students to enter a globalized workforce where they can effectively interact with people from various backgrounds. This preparation enhances their professional and personal capabilities, making them more adaptable and competitive in the job market. Educators play a crucial role in this context by integrating inclusion strategies into their teaching methods, which benefits all students by promoting a supportive and engaging learning environment (Milner, 2010).

The ultimate goal of VET is to equip students with the skills and knowledge required for the labour market. Employers increasingly value soft skills such as cultural competence, adaptability, and collaboration in today's diverse and dynamic economic environment. Diversity and inclusion in VET enhance these skills among students and align with broader societal and economic objectives. By fostering an inclusive learning atmosphere, VET programs contribute to a more cohesive society and robust economy, where diversity is seen as an asset rather than a barrier (Hargreaves, 2011).

### 1.1.2 Historical context and evolution in the VET setting

The origins of vocational education and training (VET) can be traced back to the Industrial Revolution, a period characterized by rapid technological advances and the need for specialized skills. During this era, vocational training emerged as a crucial component of education systems, primarily aimed at preparing individuals for specific trades and professions. In the United States, for instance, the introduction of manual training and vocational education in the late 19th century marked the beginning of formalized VET programs. These initiatives were driven by the need to equip young people with the practical skills necessary for industrial and agricultural work, reflecting the demands of an increasingly complex economy (Broda, 2001).

Throughout the 20th century, the scope of vocational education expanded significantly, evolving beyond basic trade skills to encompass a wider array of disciplines and sectors. Post-World War II, many countries recognized the importance of developing a skilled workforce to rebuild and modernize their economies. This period saw a proliferation of VET programs designed to meet the diverse needs of an industrialized society, including introducing policies and legislation such as the Smith-Hughes Act in the U.S., which formalized federal funding for vocational education. The focus during this era was not only on skill acquisition but also on improving the social status of vocational pathways, which had traditionally been viewed as less prestigious than academic routes.

In recent decades, the concept of vocational education has transformed to better align with contemporary economic and societal needs. The advent of a knowledge-based economy and the increasing importance of service industries have driven a shift towards lifelong learning and

continuous skill development. This modern perspective views VET not just as a means of preparation for specific jobs but as a crucial element in fostering an adaptable and competent workforce capable of navigating the complexities of modern labour markets. Current VET programs emphasize technical skills and soft skills such as teamwork, problem-solving, and communication, reflecting broader educational goals of inclusivity and adaptability in a globalized world (Vislie, 2003).

## **1.2 Importance and benefits of diversity management in VET**

### ***1.2.1 The strategic value of diversity and inclusion***

Diversity and inclusion within the realm of Vocational Education and Training (VET) are not just about adhering to social justice principles; they also entail significant strategic advantages for educational institutions and the broader labour market. In VET contexts, embracing diversity means actively promoting an educational environment that reflects the multifaceted nature of society, which in turn prepares students for a globalized workforce. Institutions that incorporate comprehensive diversity and inclusion strategies can enhance their reputational standing, attract a broader range of talent, and effectively meet the educational needs of a diverse student body. This strategic approach enriches the learning experience and supports the development of a more innovative and creative workforce, which is essential for economic competitiveness and growth (Hymel & Katz, 2019).

Incorporating diversity and inclusion into VET programs also facilitates the development of soft skills, such as cultural competence, empathy, and adaptability, which are highly valued in today's labour market. By fostering an inclusive learning environment, VET providers enable students from diverse backgrounds to feel valued and understood, which enhances their engagement and success in the program. Moreover, such environments prepare students to function effectively in diverse teams once they enter the workforce, making them more attractive to potential employers. Educational institutions that succeed in these areas often see improved job placement rates for their graduates, further demonstrating the strategic value of integrating diversity and inclusion practices into their curricula and institutional policies (Chavez & Weisinger, 2008).

Additionally, VET programs prioritizing diversity and inclusion can better adapt to changing demographic and economic conditions. Institutions can fill critical skill gaps in the economy by aligning their programs with the needs of underrepresented groups, such as women in STEM fields or individuals from socioeconomically disadvantaged backgrounds. This alignment supports social equity and drives innovation by incorporating a wide range of perspectives and experiences into the learning process. Strategic initiatives in diversity and inclusion thus provide VET institutions with a framework to continuously evolve and respond to the dynamic demands of the labour market, ensuring their long-term sustainability and relevance (Awang-Hashim, Kaur, & Valdez, 2019).

### ***1.2.2 Benefits to organizations, individuals, and society***

Organizations, particularly those in the vocational education and training (VET) sector, stand to gain significantly from implementing diversity and inclusion initiatives. Diversity enhances creativity and problem-solving by bringing together varied perspectives and experiences for organizations. This amalgamation of diverse thought processes frequently leads to innovation, higher-quality decisions, and more effective problem-solving. Moreover, organizations that are committed to diversity and inclusion are better positioned to attract top talent from a wider pool

of candidates. As noted by researchers, a diverse learning environment can better prepare all students for a globalized world, thus benefiting educational institutions by aligning their outputs with the demands of a multicultural workforce and increasing their reputational prestige (Meyer & Cui, 2019).

Individually, diversity and inclusion practices can lead to greater personal and professional growth opportunities. Students and staff in diverse settings are exposed to various perspectives that can challenge their viewpoints and encourage critical thinking and empathy. This exposure is invaluable in personal development, as it enhances social skills and cultural awareness, which are critical in today's globalized society. Moreover, inclusion makes individuals feel valued and understood, which boosts motivation and satisfaction at work or in learning environments. This sense of belonging can improve performance and reduce turnover, contributing to a more stable and productive organizational climate (Cheng et al., 2008).

From a societal perspective, the benefits of diversity and inclusion in vocational training are profound. By fostering an inclusive culture that values diversity, VET institutions help cultivate a society that appreciates and embraces differences rather than discriminates based on them. This cultural shift has broad implications, including reducing social tensions and promoting social justice. Additionally, by preparing students to enter diverse work environments with the right skills and attitudes, VET programs contribute to the economic health of communities by creating a more competent and adaptable workforce. Such educational practices support broader societal goals of equity and cohesion, making them essential for the sustainable development of any nation (Page, 2007).

## **1.3 Challenges to diversity and inclusion in VET**

### **1.3.1 Common barriers and misconceptions**

One significant barrier to implementing diversity and inclusion in VET is the lack of adequate teacher training. Many educators are not sufficiently prepared to address the diverse needs of students, especially those from underrepresented or marginalized groups. This lack of preparation can lead to a misunderstanding of the importance of diversity and inclusion, resulting in educational practices that fail to support all students effectively. Furthermore, some educators may hold the misconception that student diversity presents a problem to be managed rather than an opportunity to enrich the learning environment. This perspective can lead to resistance against inclusive educational practices and hinder the development of supportive learning environments for all students (Arnaiz Sánchez, De Haro-Rodríguez, & Maldonado Martínez, 2019).

Another major barrier is the presence of physical and systemic obstacles that prevent the full participation of all students. In many educational settings, physical accessibility remains an issue, along with rigid curricula that do not accommodate diverse learning needs. Moreover, unclear policies on inclusion can exacerbate these challenges, leaving educators without the necessary guidelines to foster an inclusive environment. The absence of clear and actionable policies often results in educational practices that are not only non-inclusive but also discriminatory, further marginalizing students who already face significant barriers to learning (Ebuenyi et al., 2018).

Cultural misconceptions and negative attitudes towards persons with disabilities or mental health issues also serve as profound barriers. These cultural barriers include stigma, stereotypes, and low expectations, which can influence educators' attitudes and the institutional culture of VET programs. Such attitudes not only undermine the potential of students but also perpetuate a cycle of exclusion and marginalization. Tackling these misconceptions requires a concerted

effort to educate and train educators on the value of diversity and the capabilities of all students, regardless of their background or the challenges they may face (Juvonen et al., 2019).

### **1.3.2 Discussions on systemic issues and personal biases**

Systemic issues in diversity and inclusion within VET are deeply embedded within the structures of educational institutions and the broader society. These issues often manifest through entrenched institutional practices that inadvertently favour certain groups over others, creating barriers to entry and advancement for underrepresented populations. For example, rigid curricula that do not accommodate diverse learning styles and needs can disproportionately disadvantage students from different cultural or socio-economic backgrounds. Additionally, systemic issues can include the lack of representation of diverse groups within educational leadership, perpetuating a cycle of exclusion and hindering the development of inclusive policies and practices. Addressing these systemic barriers requires a holistic approach that includes policy reform, curriculum adjustments, and increased diversity among faculty and administration to reflect the student population's diversity (Hsieh & Seshadri, 2020).

Personal biases are another critical aspect that impacts the efficacy of diversity and inclusion efforts in VET. These conscious or unconscious biases can influence educators' expectations and student interactions, potentially leading to differential treatment and outcomes. Personal biases can stem from a lack of awareness or exposure to diversity and may be reinforced by societal stereotypes. Training programs that focus on increasing cultural competence and reducing biases have been shown to be essential for creating more inclusive educational environments. However, these programs must be ongoing and integrated into the professional development of all staff to be effective. The challenge lies in ensuring these trainings lead to meaningful change and do not become mere formalities that fail to address the underlying attitudes or behaviors that contribute to exclusion (Wall, Tran, & Soejatminah, 2017).

Effective interventions against systemic issues and personal biases require a committed and sustained effort from all levels of an organization. This includes top-down initiatives that set the tone for diversity and inclusion, as well as bottom-up approaches that empower individuals to challenge discriminatory practices and advocate for change. For VET institutions, this might involve revising admission policies, implementing mentorship programs to support diverse students, and fostering an inclusive campus culture that celebrates rather than tolerates differences. Creating an environment where all students can thrive necessitates a clear understanding of the complexities of diversity and a dedication to dismantling the barriers that prevent full participation (Naik et al., 2021).

## **1.4 Intersectionality and its relevance in anti-discriminatory practices**

### **1.4.1 Introduction to the concept of intersectionality**

The concept of intersectionality was first articulated by Kimberlé Crenshaw in the late 1980s and has since become a critical framework for understanding the complexities of identities and oppressions. Intersectionality refers to the interconnected nature of social categorizations such as race, class, and gender as they apply to a given individual or group. It is regarded as creating overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage. This framework helps to understand how systemic injustices and social inequalities occur on a multidimensional basis, making it clear that different aspects of identity cannot be examined in isolation from one another. Instead, they interact in ways that shape individuals' experiences of oppression and privilege in diverse and complex ways (Cole, 2009).

In educational settings, particularly within vocational education and training (VET), applying an intersectional lens allows for a more nuanced understanding of the barriers faced by learners. It

emphasizes the need for policies and practices that recognize and address the varied and layered experiences of discrimination that students may face. For instance, an intersectional approach in VET would consider how race, gender, and socioeconomic background simultaneously impact a student's learning experience and access to opportunities. This approach challenges the educational systems to reformulate their diversity and inclusion strategies to accommodate the complex realities of all students, ensuring that no one is marginalized due to overlapping social identities (Khelifa & Mahdjoub, 2021).

Furthermore, intersectionality can guide institutions in creating supportive environments that enhance the educational success of all students. By acknowledging the challenges of multiple intersecting identities, educators and policymakers can develop targeted interventions that address these unique needs. For example, programs designed to support students who are both racially marginalized and from low-income backgrounds might include both cultural competency training for staff and financial assistance initiatives. Such tailored approaches recognize the compound effects of various forms of discrimination, aiming to dismantle the barriers they create in educational settings (Gopaldas, 2013).

#### ***1.4.2 The role of intersectionality in creating comprehensive inclusion strategies***

Intersectionality serves as a foundational concept in developing comprehensive inclusion strategies, particularly in fields such as education and organizational management. By recognizing individuals' overlapping identities and experiences, intersectionality allows for creating policies and practices that acknowledge and address the unique challenges diverse groups face. This approach is crucial for institutions that foster an inclusive environment where all members can thrive. For instance, in educational settings, understanding students' intersecting identities — including race, gender, socio-economic status, and more — can lead to tailored support services that accommodate the specific needs of each student, thereby enhancing their educational experience and outcomes. This strategy ensures that no group is marginalized or overlooked, promoting equity and inclusion at all organizational levels (Laperrière & Lépinard, 2016).

Applying an intersectional lens in the workplace helps organizations identify and mitigate systemic barriers that affect marginalized employees. It involves recognizing how various forms of discrimination, such as racism, sexism, and ableism, can compound and create unique experiences for individuals. By addressing these intersecting issues, companies can implement more effective diversity and inclusion initiatives that attract a diverse workforce and retain and nurture talent from varied backgrounds. This approach enhances organizational culture and drives innovation by ensuring that all employees have equitable opportunities to contribute and advance. Moreover, intersectionality promotes a deeper understanding of employees' experiences, leading to more empathetic and effective management practices that benefit the entire organization (Wilson, 2023).

Furthermore, intersectionality can guide public policy and advocacy efforts by highlighting the complexities of social inequalities and informing targeted interventions that simultaneously address multiple forms of discrimination. This is particularly important in sectors such as healthcare, education, and public services, where policies must reflect the realities of diverse populations to be effective. Intersectional analysis helps policymakers understand and design better interventions that consider various social determinants of health and wellbeing, thus improving the impact and reach of public policies. This methodological approach ensures that interventions are inclusive and equitable, providing the necessary resources and support to those most at risk of discrimination and exclusion (Harpur, Szucs, & Willox, 2022).

## 1.5 Best Practices

### German Dual Vocational Education and Training System

One exemplary practice in Europe regarding diversity and inclusion in Vocational Education and Training (VET) is the implementation of the German Dual System. This system has been widely recognized for its structured apprenticeships, effectively integrating students into the labour market and significantly enhancing their employment opportunities. By combining school-based education with in-company training, the German Dual System addresses both the educational and practical needs of students from diverse backgrounds. It supports the integration of school leavers into the VET sector and combats youth unemployment by equipping them with relevant skills that meet the demands of the labour market. The approach is holistic, focusing not only on specific job skills but also on the development of broader competencies such as teamwork and problem-solving, which are crucial for adapting to diverse workplace environments. This practice underscores the importance of structured, workplace-integrated learning paths that are inclusive and supportive of all learners, particularly those from marginalized or underrepresented groups (T. Deissinger, 2015).

### Finnish VET Programs

A specific case of good practice in diversity and inclusion in VET is Finland's approach to vocational education and training, particularly its emphasis on accessibility and flexibility for diverse learners. Finnish VET programs are renowned for their ability to integrate students from various backgrounds, including those with special educational needs and immigrants, by providing customized learning paths and strong support systems. This approach not only accommodates diverse learning styles but also supports the integration of all students into the workforce. Finnish VET institutions collaborate closely with employers to ensure that the curriculum remains relevant to industry needs while also addressing the specific challenges faced by underrepresented groups. These efforts are supported by national legislation that emphasizes equality and non-discrimination in education, thus providing a robust framework for diversity and inclusion practices in vocational training. This holistic and inclusive approach in Finland serves as a model for effectively integrating diversity into VET systems, promoting both educational success and social inclusion (Autti & Hyry-Beihammer, 2014).

### Embracing Diversity in Education Project

A significant practice in promoting diversity and inclusion within Vocational Education and Training (VET) is highlighted by the European Trade Union Committee for Education (ETUCE) project, "Education Trade Unions and Inclusive Schools: Embracing Diversity in Education." This project, funded by the European Commission and conducted between 2019 and 2021, researched the impact of societal changes on education and the teaching profession. It addressed the population diversification, globalization, technological progress, and increased migration, among other factors. The study produced valuable insights into how education systems across Europe are adapting to increased diversity, offering specific recommendations for enhancing inclusive education practices. This research emphasized the importance of supporting teachers and other educational personnel in managing diverse student populations effectively and promoting inclusive education strategies at both national and EU policy levels (Danau, 2023).

## The Erasmus+ Program

In Europe, a notable good practice in diversity and inclusion within Vocational Education and Training (VET) is the integration of digital tools to enhance learning for diverse student populations. The Erasmus+ program supports this initiative through various projects that focus on digital transformation plans in VET. These plans include the development of digital pedagogy and expertise, as well as the creation and innovative use of digital education content. This approach is essential in accommodating different learning needs and promoting inclusivity in the digital age. Program details are available at this link <https://erasmus-plus.ec.europa.eu/>

## European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP)

In addressing the challenges of diversity and inclusion within Vocational Education and Training (VET) systems in Europe, innovative approaches to teacher and trainer professional development (CPD) are crucial. One exemplary model emerges from the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP), which advocates for customizing CPD to meet the specific, evolving needs of VET educators. This model includes conducting thorough training needs analyses and tailoring professional development programs to address these needs. Such programs often emphasize inclusive teaching strategies and digital competencies, which are integral to fostering inclusive educational environments. Program details are available at this link <https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en>

## Getting Started with Diversity and Inclusion in the Netherlands

In addressing systemic issues and personal biases in VET (Vocational Education and Training) regarding diversity and inclusion, some European practices serve as excellent examples of effective intervention. Notably, in the Netherlands, a project supported by the education ministry integrates innovative interventions in VET schools to enhance diversity and inclusion. This initiative emphasizes 'learning by doing,' moving beyond traditional classroom settings to involve students actively in creating more inclusive environments. The project includes comprehensive teacher training on diversity and incorporates pedagogical approaches that relate directly to student's personal lives and experiences, making learning more meaningful and directly applicable (CEDEFOP, 2020).

## The Swedish Educational System

The Swedish educational system integrates an intersectional lens into its curriculum and training methods to specifically address and mitigate the effects of overlapping social identities and inequalities. This practice is underpinned by government policies that require educational institutions to consider factors such as race, gender, and socioeconomic status when developing educational strategies and support systems. For example, in Sweden, VET programs are designed to include targeted support for immigrants and women, recognizing that these groups often face multiple barriers to education and employment. These supports include language training, mentorship programs, and specific career counseling tailored to address the unique challenges posed by intersecting identities. The effectiveness of these programs is continuously evaluated to ensure they meet the diverse needs of students, thereby enhancing their access to education and subsequent job opportunities. This holistic approach is supported by the Swedish government's commitment to inclusive education, which mandates that educational environments accommodate and reflect the diversity of the student population, ensuring that no student is marginalized. Swedish educational policies advocate for continuous teacher training

on diversity and intersectionality, equipping educators with the skills and knowledge necessary to address the nuanced needs of all students effectively (Pollak, 2008).

## Workplace Pride

The Netherlands offers another exemplary model of incorporating intersectionality into anti-discriminatory practices, particularly within the workplace. The Dutch organization "Workplace Pride" is a leading example of how intersectionality can be used to create more inclusive corporate environments. This organization focuses on the integration of LGBTQ+ identities with other personal and social identifiers such as ethnicity, gender, and disability in corporate policies and practices. Workplace Pride facilitates various initiatives that help companies recognize and address the overlapping challenges faced by their employees. For instance, they have developed a comprehensive toolkit that assists organizations in assessing and enhancing their diversity and inclusion policies through an intersectional lens. This includes training sessions, policy development guidance, and metrics for monitoring progress towards truly inclusive workplaces. Such practices not only improve the work environment for individuals with intersecting identities but also enhance overall organizational performance by fostering a more inclusive and understanding corporate culture (van Lisdonk & Keuzenkamp, 2019).

## 1.6 Self Reflection

### ***1.6.1: Reflecting on the concept of diversity and inclusion in the VET context***

**Reflect on your understanding of Definitions and significance in vocational education and training:** How do you think integrating diversity and inclusion strategies within your teaching or training methods could transform the learning environment and student outcomes in your vocational education and training programs?

**Reflect on your understanding of Historical context and evolution in the VET setting:** Reflecting on the historical evolution of VET and its contemporary importance, how might current VET programs further integrate diversity and inclusion practices to better prepare students for the challenges and opportunities of the globalized workforce?

### ***1.6.2: Reflecting on the Importance and benefits of diversity management in VET***

**Reflect on your understanding of The strategic value of diversity and inclusion:** How do you think embracing diversity and inclusion in VET programs could directly impact graduates' success and job placement rates in your organization or sector?

**Reflect on your understanding of Benefits to organizations, individuals, and society:** How could enhancing diversity and inclusion practices benefit your specific setting, and what steps could be taken to align these practices with the broader goals of enhancing innovation, cultural competence, and societal cohesion?

### ***1.6.3: Reflecting on Challenges to diversity and inclusion in VET***

**Reflect on your understanding of Common barriers and misconceptions:** How can VET educators address and overcome their biases and misconceptions about diversity to create a more inclusive and supportive learning environment for all students?

**Reflect on your understanding of Discussions on systemic issues and personal biases:** How might recognizing and addressing your biases change how you interact with students from diverse

backgrounds, and what steps can you take to improve your cultural competence in an educational setting continuously?

#### **1.6.4: Reflecting on Intersectionality and its relevance in anti-discriminatory practices**

**Reflect on your understanding of Introduction to the concept of intersectionality:** How can an intersectional approach to diversity and inclusion in vocational education and training (VET) help educators and policymakers address the complex and varied experiences of discrimination that students may encounter due to overlapping social identities such as race, class, and gender?

**Reflect on your understanding of the role of intersectionality in creating comprehensive inclusion strategies:** How might you integrate intersectionality into your approach to fostering diversity and inclusion in your daily interactions, whether in educational settings or professional environments?

### **127 It is Your Turn!**

**Please answer the following questions:**

**128 To promote diversity and inclusion in VET, what benefits do inclusive educational environments offer?**

- A) Enhancing creativity and innovation.
- B) Limiting perspectives for streamlined learning.
- C) Fostering homogeneity in student backgrounds.
- D) Exclusively focusing on hard skills development.
- E) Ignoring societal and economic objectives.

**228 Considering the historical evolution of VET, which era emphasized improving the social status of vocational pathways?**

- A) Industrial Revolution
- B) Post-World War II
- C) Late 19th century
- D) Recent decades
- E) Pre-Industrial Revolution

**328 To best prepare students for a globalized workforce, which action aligns with fostering diversity and inclusion?**

- A) Promoting a homogenous educational environment.
- B) Narrowing the focus to majority group experiences.

- C) Encouraging dialogue on diverse viewpoints.
- D) Avoiding discussions on cultural differences.
- E) Limiting access to diverse teaching materials.
- 4?** **Which approach enhances organizational innovation, attracts top talent, and aligns with global workforce demands?**
- A) Implementing diversity and inclusion initiatives.
- B) Focusing on homogeneous perspectives.
- C) Restricting talent recruitment to a narrow demographic.
- D) Avoiding discussions on cultural differences.
- E) Ignoring diversity management altogether.
- 5?** **What strategy best supports advancing diversity and inclusion in VET programs?**
- A) Enhancing physical accessibility to cater exclusively to mobility challenges
- B) Broadening recruitment criteria without adjusting support services
- C) Relying on informal guidelines rather than formalized policies
- D) Introducing mandatory diversity training for all educational staff
- E) Focusing on high academic standards without considering diverse educational needs
- 6?** **Which of the following strategies is least effective in addressing systemic issues and personal biases in VET regarding diversity and inclusion?**
- A) Revising admission policies to be more inclusive
- B) Implementing one-time training sessions on diversity
- C) Increasing diversity among faculty and administration
- D) Revising curricula to accommodate diverse learning styles
- E) Encouraging ongoing cultural competence programs
- 7?** **What role does intersectionality play in designing support programs for students within vocational education and training environments?**
- A) It categorizes students by a single aspect of their identity for targeted support.
- B) It ensures support programs exclusively enhance academic performance.

- C) It leads to general policies that treat all students equally.
- D) It helps tailor support programs to address the specific, overlapping challenges students face.
- E) It emphasizes separating student support based on socioeconomic status only.

**82 Which statement best describes the application of intersectionality in creating comprehensive inclusion strategies?**

- A) Intersectionality primarily focuses on individual identity traits in isolation to address diversity.
- B) Intersectionality enhances inclusion by identifying single-axis solutions that address one form of discrimination at a time.
- C) Intersectionality combines an understanding of various identities to create nuanced organizational support structures.
- D) Intersectional approaches minimize the importance of individual experiences in favour of group-based policies.
- E) Intersectionality discourages the development of organizational policies that adapt to diverse employee needs.

**It is Your Turn Answers**

1. *A. Enhancing creativity and innovation.*
2. *B. Post-World War II*
3. *C. Encouraging dialogue on diverse viewpoints.*
4. *A. Implementing diversity and inclusion initiatives.*
5. *D. Introducing mandatory diversity training for all educational staff.*
6. *B. Implementing one-time training sessions on diversity.*
7. *D. It helps tailor support programs to address the specific, overlapping challenges students face.*
8. *C. Intersectionality combines an understanding of various identities to create nuanced organizational support structures.*

## 1.8 Resources

### Watch

1. Definitions and significance in vocational education and training  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AjLEHY04t4M>
2. Historical context and evolution in the VET setting  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yxz84yehFfY>
3. The strategic value of diversity and inclusion  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mzu3ira61k8>
4. Benefits to organisations, individuals, and society  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lPtPG2IAmm4>
5. Common barriers and misconceptions  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mtUIRYXJ0vl>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iNTih4nJOOI>
6. Discussions on systemic issues and personal biases  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HR4wz1b54hw>
7. Introduction to the concept of intersectionality  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=akOe5-UsQ2o>
8. The role of intersectionality in creating comprehensive inclusion strategies  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W0I9kXwxlu0>

**Read****1. Definitions and significance in vocational education and training**

- Social partners' involvement in dual vocational education and training (VET):

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nJkF4PEzz8n-4AlmwZ8wjYYusodZe6dF/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nJkF4PEzz8n-4AlmwZ8wjYYusodZe6dF/view?usp=drive_link)

- Vocational Education and Training in Nordic Countries

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/14N0wPNEI9JIPKsTBwIU45P08F8EsAXtT/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/14N0wPNEI9JIPKsTBwIU45P08F8EsAXtT/view?usp=drive_link)

- Diversity Factbook

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GJG0XuTkMmwNn3c6mooRDvixL86w-NwD/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GJG0XuTkMmwNn3c6mooRDvixL86w-NwD/view?usp=drive_link)

**2. Historical context and evolution in the VET setting**

- Central and Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia: Inclusion and Education

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1slKRC73yMCapZJ1VTay92EffP8JfRoE4/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1slKRC73yMCapZJ1VTay92EffP8JfRoE4/view?usp=drive_link)

**3. The strategic value of diversity and inclusion**

- Inclusion and Diversity Action Plan on Erasmus+ Program and European Solidarity Corps

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CCghwsOV0uUBHlNd5rtHXAbgrppVX5PZ/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1CCghwsOV0uUBHlNd5rtHXAbgrppVX5PZ/view?usp=drive_link)

- Transforming Technical and Vocational Education and Training for Successful and Just Transitions

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DoHiHHSFxd9ePvUSCbfBT6p\\_xqJhawb/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DoHiHHSFxd9ePvUSCbfBT6p_xqJhawb/view?usp=drive_link)

**4. Benefits to organizations, individuals, and society**

- Diversity Wins: How inclusion matters

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KZKqFzh18ld35xQkyXzpehrCA8fqSbo-/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1KZKqFzh18ld35xQkyXzpehrCA8fqSbo-/view?usp=drive_link)

- Benefits of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yh9xvKnTUS9lDvxB5xS5zAHPfSW0qs4g/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yh9xvKnTUS9lDvxB5xS5zAHPfSW0qs4g/view?usp=drive_link)

**5. Common barriers and misconceptions**

- Perspective of Boys, Girls and Adolescents on Discrimination and Barriers to Inclusive Education

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1S9x\\_S78UGkTbbz5TffTQHesll9A6jnl4/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1S9x_S78UGkTbbz5TffTQHesll9A6jnl4/view?usp=drive_link)

**6. Discussions on systemic issues and personal biases**

- Identifying and Preventing Systemic Discrimination at the Local Level

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/15r\\_PSEoJmcFlv1ZIQmsiv7AyWeppSdZ/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/15r_PSEoJmcFlv1ZIQmsiv7AyWeppSdZ/view?usp=drive_link)

**7. Introduction to the concept of intersectionality**

- Intersectionality in Education: Rationale and practices to address the needs of students' intersecting identities

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ahgyxUNp5vyhc1EcvimwElyHgNZNWibD/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ahgyxUNp5vyhc1EcvimwElyHgNZNWibD/view?usp=drive_link)

**8. The role of intersectionality in creating comprehensive inclusion strategies**

- Intersectionality Resource Guide and Toolkit

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1t14ngW9\\_m8nHzWjkz9RwP-rqPpz3wKtC/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1t14ngW9_m8nHzWjkz9RwP-rqPpz3wKtC/view?usp=drive_link)

## Unit 2: Understanding EU Diversity and Anti-Discrimination Policy

### 2.1 Overview of the *Diversity Charter* and anti-discrimination laws in the EU

#### 2.1.1 Key principles of the *EU Diversity Charter*

The EU Diversity Charter is a voluntary commitment by organizations to promote diversity and inclusion within the workplace. The Charter encourages companies to implement policies that go beyond legal requirements to ensure equal opportunities for all current and future employees, regardless of their background. The foundational principle of the Charter is that diversity should be recognized and appreciated as a valuable resource. This acknowledgment extends to all facets of diversity, including but not limited to ethnicity, gender, age, nationality, disability, and sexual orientation. By embracing these principles, organizations commit to creating a more inclusive environment that respects and values individual differences, enhancing organizational performance and societal harmony (Thiel & Prügl, 2009).

The European Union's commitment to diversity and inclusion is embodied in the EU Diversity Charter, a policy initiative encouraging organizations to implement diversity management practices. The Charter outlines a framework of principles that guide companies and public institutions across EU member states in promoting diversity and fostering a more inclusive environment. These principles emphasize the importance of recognizing and respecting the unique backgrounds, skills, and perspectives of all employees, irrespective of their age, gender, ethnicity, religion, disability, or sexual orientation. By adhering to these guidelines, organizations commit to creating a workplace where diversity is viewed as an asset and where equitable opportunities allow all employees to thrive and contribute to the organization's success (Witte, 2008).

Another fundamental principle of the EU Diversity Charter is promoting inclusive practices beyond mere compliance with anti-discrimination laws. This involves the proactive engagement of all workforce levels in diversity initiatives, training programs, and the development of policies that address unconscious biases and structural inequalities within the organization. The Charter encourages entities to set tangible diversity goals and monitor progress through regular reporting, thereby ensuring transparency and accountability. This proactive approach enhances the work environment and improves organizational performance by tapping into the wide range of talents and viewpoints represented in a diverse workforce (Laperrière & Lépinard, 2016).

Moreover, the EU Diversity Charter underscores the importance of leadership commitment and the role of senior management in driving the diversity agenda. Leaders are encouraged to publicly support diversity and inclusion initiatives and integrate these values into the corporate culture and strategic planning. This top-down approach ensures that diversity and inclusion are not peripheral issues but central to the organization's mission and business strategy. Leadership endorsement is crucial for cultivating an organizational culture that embraces diversity and actively works to eliminate barriers to inclusion, ultimately contributing to a more cohesive and innovative business environment (Arzoz, 2008).

### **2.1.2 Examination of anti-discrimination laws and how they apply to VET**

Anti-discrimination laws play a pivotal role in shaping the practices within Vocational Education and Training (VET) by ensuring that all individuals have equal access to training opportunities regardless of their characteristics such as race, gender, disability, or age. These laws, which vary by jurisdiction within the EU, generally prohibit discrimination in education and employment, creating a legal framework that supports inclusivity. For VET providers, this means adopting practices that avoid discrimination and actively promote diversity. This legal framework compels VET institutions to implement policies that ensure all students can participate fully and benefit equally from training programs. This is crucial for preparing a skilled workforce that reflects the community's diversity (Mertens, 1984).

The application of these laws in the VET context involves several specific actions, such as adapting the curriculum to meet the needs of diverse learners and ensuring that teaching methods and materials do not exclude or marginalize any group. Furthermore, anti-discrimination laws require VET providers to examine their admission processes, support services, and assessment methods to identify and eliminate biases that could disadvantage certain groups of students. Compliance is a legal obligation and a moral and educational imperative to foster an inclusive environment that respects and values diversity. This commitment helps prepare all students to succeed in a diverse workforce and contributes to social cohesion and equality (Smith, 2008).

Moreover, the effective implementation of anti-discrimination laws in VET settings can be challenging and requires ongoing commitment and vigilance. Educators and administrators must be trained to recognize and combat discrimination and support a culture of inclusivity. This might involve professional development in cultural competence, modifications to teaching practices, and the creation of clear policies and procedures for addressing discrimination complaints. Ensuring compliance with anti-discrimination laws benefits students and enhances the educational institution's quality and reputation, making it a more attractive choice for prospective students and employers alike (Bisom-Rapp, 2000).

## **2.2 Specific EU strategies and programs promoting “Diversity and Inclusion in VET”**

### **2.2.1 Deep dive into EU initiatives, strategies, and programs**

The European Union has established a comprehensive framework of initiatives, strategies, and programs aimed at promoting diversity and inclusion across its member states. One of the cornerstones of these efforts is the Europe 2020 strategy, which sets forth ambitious objectives to create a smart, sustainable, and inclusive economy. This strategy emphasizes the need for greater social cohesion and specifically targets the reduction of poverty and social exclusion. To this end, the EU has adopted various legislative measures and policies encouraging member states to improve access to education and vocational training for underrepresented groups, thus fostering a more inclusive workforce. These measures are designed to promote equal opportunities and harness the potential of a diverse population to drive economic innovation and competitiveness (Carayannis & Rakhmatullin, 2014).

In addition to the Europe 2020 strategy, the EU has implemented specific programs such as the European Social Fund (ESF), which is crucial in supporting member states' efforts to improve job prospects for the long-term unemployed and marginalized communities. This includes funding initiatives targeting vocational education and training (VET) programs, enhancing accessibility and relevance to people from diverse backgrounds. The ESF has been instrumental in supporting

projects that provide training in new skills and competencies required in a changing market, thereby facilitating the integration of migrants, people with disabilities, and other disadvantaged groups into the labour market. These programs are supported by policies that advocate for anti-discrimination, gender equality, and the active participation of all citizens in the economy (Zanfrini, 2016).

Furthermore, the EU's commitment to diversity and inclusion is reflected in its education and training approach through initiatives like the Erasmus+ program. This program supports individual mobility across Europe and funds partnerships and projects that aim to bring innovative practices to educational institutions and systems. Erasmus+ promotes inclusive education by improving the teaching and learning of languages and encouraging all students' participation, regardless of their background. It also supports the professional development of educators to ensure they can manage diversity in the classroom effectively. These initiatives demonstrate the EU's strategic use of policy and funding to create educational and professional environments that value diversity and foster an inclusive society (Berry & Taban, 2022).

### **2.2.2 Policy implementation in VET scenarios**

The effective implementation of policies in the context of Vocational Education and Training (VET) is crucial for ensuring that educational reforms translate into practical outcomes that benefit students, institutions, and the labour market. The complexity of VET systems, which integrate educational goals with industry needs, requires a multi-dimensional approach to policy implementation. This approach should consider the specificities of VET, such as the need for alignment between training programs and market demands, the adaptation of curricula to technological advancements, and the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, including industry partners, educators, and policymakers. The successful implementation of VET policies is often contingent on collaboration across these varied sectors, ensuring that educational outputs meet the skills required by the economy (K. Caves & M. Oswald-Egg, 2023).

Furthermore, VET policy implementation faces unique challenges related to the diversity of the student body and the specific needs of different economic sectors. These challenges can include addressing the skills gap in certain industries, ensuring equal access to training opportunities, and overcoming socio-economic barriers that students may face. Effective policy implementation in VET requires not only the development of inclusive and flexible curricula but also the provision of targeted support services that can assist students in overcoming these barriers. For example, initiatives integrating soft skills training with technical education can enhance students' employability and adaptability in a rapidly changing job market. Additionally, continuous evaluation and feedback mechanisms are essential to adjust policies and practices in response to emerging needs and challenges (P. Runhaar & H. Runhaar, 2012).

Lastly, the broader socio-economic context in which VET operates cannot be overlooked. Economic downturns, technological changes, and shifts in labour market demands can all impact the effectiveness of VET policies. Policymakers must remain flexible and responsive to these external factors by continuously updating and refining VET strategies to ensure they remain relevant and effective. This may involve adopting new technologies in training programs, revising policies to support emerging industries, or enhancing cross-sectoral collaboration. Understanding and addressing these external influences are critical for successfully implementing VET policies that equip students with the skills necessary for the modern workforce (F. V. Wiering, 1999).

## 2.3 Best Practices

### Deutsche Telekom AG

One exemplary practice in Europe related to the implementation of the EU Diversity Charter is the approach taken by companies in Germany, particularly within the engineering sector. German firms have been proactive in signing the Diversity Charter, integrating its principles into their corporate strategies. These companies not only commit to the Charter's principles but also implement comprehensive training programs aimed at all levels of the organization to raise awareness and understanding of diversity and inclusion. For example, Deutsche Telekom AG has established a Diversity Council, which includes members from various levels of the company, to oversee and drive diversity initiatives. This council ensures that diversity and inclusion are continually addressed and aligned with business strategies, fostering a culture of inclusivity. This proactive approach by German firms highlights the importance of leadership in driving the diversity agenda and showcases how integrating these principles can enhance organizational performance and create a more inclusive work environment (Thiel & Prüggl, 2009; Witte, 2008).

### Anti-Discrimination Units

In Sweden, an exemplary practice in the application of anti-discrimination laws within Vocational Education and Training (VET) is observed in the Anti-Discrimination Units established in various municipalities. These units are tasked with enforcing Sweden's comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, ensuring that VET programs are accessible to all students regardless of their background. The municipalities actively monitor VET providers to ensure compliance with these laws and work closely with educational institutions to identify and eliminate any discriminatory practices in admissions, teaching, and student services. Moreover, these units provide training and resources to educators on how to create inclusive classrooms that cater to the needs of diverse learners. This initiative not only ensures adherence to the legal framework but also promotes a proactive approach to fostering an inclusive educational environment. The success of this model is reflected in the enhanced awareness and competence of VET staff in dealing with diversity and discrimination, ultimately leading to more equitable educational outcomes across student populations (Migration Policy Group, 2023)

### The European Association for the Education of Adults (EAEA) Younger Staff Training program

An important example of good practice in promoting diversity and inclusion in VET across the European Union is the EAEA Younger Staff Training program. This initiative encourages the professional development of adult education staff and builds new collaborations while exploring the diversity of policy and practice in adult learning in Europe. Since its inception in 2011, the program has undergone several modifications to adapt to the changing needs of adult education professionals, successfully introducing them to EU initiatives in adult education, the diversity of policy and practice across the continent, and encouraging networking with like-minded professionals. This program serves as a model for integrating EU strategies into professional training and showcases the effective implementation of diversity and inclusion principles at a transnational level (S. Tursi & Aleksandra Kozyra, 2020).

## European Qualifications Framework (EQF)

A good practice example of policy implementation in vocational education and training (VET) scenarios within the EU is the implementation of the European Qualifications Framework (EQF) alongside the European Credit System for Vocational Education and Training (ECVET). These tools aim to improve the comparability and portability of qualifications across different countries, enhancing the mobility of workers and learners. However, these policies also highlight the need to align VET systems with the diverse and dynamic requirements of the labour market. The EQF and ECVET have been instrumental in facilitating this alignment by providing a transparent and coherent framework that VET providers can follow. This helps ensure that the skills provided are relevant and that qualifications are recognized across borders, thus supporting the labour market integration of graduates and fostering economic cooperation across the EU. Despite some challenges in adaptation, these tools represent a significant step towards harmonizing VET standards and practices across Europe, enhancing both educational and employment opportunities for individuals (Winch, 2020).

### 2.4 Self Reflection

#### ***2.4.1: Reflecting on the Overview of the Diversity Charter and anti-discrimination laws in the EU***

**Reflect on your understanding of Key principles of the EU Diversity Charter:** Considering the EU Diversity Charter's emphasis on leadership commitment, how might you integrate diversity and inclusion values into your organization's strategic planning process?

**Reflect on your understanding of the Examination of anti-discrimination laws and how they apply to VET:** What steps can you take within vocational education and training settings to ensure that your practices actively promote diversity and inclusivity in alignment with EU anti-discrimination laws?

#### ***2.4.2: Reflecting on the Specific EU strategies and programs promoting 'Diversity and Inclusion in VET***

**Reflect on your understanding of Deep dive into EU initiatives, strategies, and programs:** What steps can you take to ensure that your vocational education and training programs are accessible and relevant to individuals from diverse backgrounds, in line with the objectives outlined in the Europe 2020 strategy?

**Reflect on your understanding of Policy implementation in VET scenarios:** What considerations might you need to account for in implementing EU diversity and anti-discrimination policies within vocational education and training, especially concerning the diverse needs of students and the evolving demands of the labour market?

## 25 It is Your Turn!

Please answer the following questions?

1? **Which of the following best captures a proactive approach to diversity as encouraged by the EU Diversity Charter?**

- A) Regularly reviewing only government-imposed diversity regulations
- B) Enhancing workforce diversity through optional initiatives and ongoing education
- C) Establishing a temporary committee to address diversity issues
- D) Holding annual meetings to discuss potential diversity strategies
- E) Implementing diversity policies without setting specific goals or tracking progress

2? **Which statement best illustrates the role of anti-discrimination laws in Vocational Education and Training (VET)?**

- A) They primarily guide the financial management of VET institutions.
- B) They ensure that only students from minority backgrounds receive support.
- C) They mandate specific quotas for students from certain backgrounds.
- D) They create a legal framework that promotes an inclusive educational environment.
- E) They discourage any form of cultural competence training within VET programs.

3? **Which EU program specifically supports integrating marginalized communities into the labour market by enhancing accessibility to vocational education and training?**

- A) Horizon 2020
- B) Creative Europe
- C) LIFE Programme
- D) COSME
- E) European Social Fund (ESF)

4? **Which statement best illustrates the multidimensional approach required to implement VET policies effectively?**

- A) Aligning educational goals solely with existing industry standards without flexibility.
- B) Isolating educational initiatives from industry and technological advancements.
- C) Engaging only educators in the development and execution of educational reforms.

D) Integrating training programs with market demands and technological advancements.

E) Focusing exclusively on policy compliance without evaluating educational outcomes.

**It is Your Turn Answers**

1. *B. Enhancing workforce diversity through optional initiatives and ongoing education*
2. *D. They create a legal framework that promotes an inclusive educational environment.*
3. *E. European Social Fund (ESF)*
4. *D. Integrating training programs with market demands and technological advancements.*

## 2.6 Resources

### Watch

1. Key principles of the EU Diversity Charter  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CwKB8yOo8J0>
2. Examination of anti-discrimination laws and how they apply to VET  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ExcDNly1DbI>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fYdVONWLT4c>
3. Deep dive into EU initiatives, strategies, and programs  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fAX9P2XpHTg>
4. Policy implementation in VET scenarios  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EhbjS7U7tml>

**Read****1?** **Key principles of the EU Diversity Charter**

- Common Guiding Principles for National Action Plans Against Racism and Racial Discrimination

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PX5KHnKc2nO00RUcAcIEpXn4LSjcYILm/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PX5KHnKc2nO00RUcAcIEpXn4LSjcYILm/view?usp=drive_link)

- Charter Implementation Toolkit A Framework for Action

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sHY3o5FL\\_eqhJ4BrJXQHL6SQ7jvLajB-/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sHY3o5FL_eqhJ4BrJXQHL6SQ7jvLajB-/view?usp=drive_link)

**2?** **Examination of anti-discrimination laws and how they apply to VET**

- A Comparative Analysis of Non-discrimination Law in Europe 2019

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ou9TcOYfqIMlrWpodt6uSPQ9aspe1gn2/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ou9TcOYfqIMlrWpodt6uSPQ9aspe1gn2/view?usp=drive_link)

**3?** **Deep dive into EU initiatives, strategies, and programs**

- Towards Inclusive Education and Beyond: EASPD 2021 Lisbon Declaration on Inclusive Education

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FFpTPPTJkjiSmk1wa6MeMlrxXeXrh5FO/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FFpTPPTJkjiSmk1wa6MeMlrxXeXrh5FO/view?usp=drive_link)

- Diversity & Inclusion Agenda in the EAAS

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1K3V310KHRxhx79RY328Ae7ChFCmKCMX/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1K3V310KHRxhx79RY328Ae7ChFCmKCMX/view?usp=drive_link)

**4?** **Policy implementation in VET scenarios**

- Interpersonal communication and community engagement to support inclusive education: Training Package for Teachers and Educators

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Dpe3g8KnSm6kaiiqKOS68YiQZ5rMoEbf/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Dpe3g8KnSm6kaiiqKOS68YiQZ5rMoEbf/view?usp=drive_link)

- Directives and Guidelines for Inclusive Education

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/14ajwfc5CmVWjkkUcXAubEASTLI6IC2QD/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/14ajwfc5CmVWjkkUcXAubEASTLI6IC2QD/view?usp=drive_link)

## Unit 3: Developing a Diversity Strategy for SMEs

### **3.1 Steps to develop a diversity and inclusion strategy**

#### ***3.1.1 Roadmap for creating a diversity and inclusion plan***

Creating a diversity and inclusion plan in the context of Vocational Education and Training (VET) requires a strategic and structured approach to ensure that the initiatives are effective and sustainable. The first step in this roadmap involves conducting a comprehensive audit of the current VET environment to identify areas where diversity and inclusion practices are lacking or could be improved. This assessment should consider various aspects such as curriculum content, teaching methods, student demographics, and staff training needs. Gathering data through surveys, focus groups, and consultations with stakeholders, including students, faculty, and community members, is crucial. This initial assessment helps set clear, measurable goals for the diversity and inclusion plan and understand the specific challenges and opportunities within the VET setting (A. Smith & Sheena Bell, 2015).

Following the assessment, the next step is developing actionable strategies to address the identified gaps and leverage the opportunities. This part of the roadmap should include creating policies that foster an inclusive culture, such as anti-discrimination policies, accommodation procedures, and diversity training programs for all staff and students. Additionally, it is important to integrate diversity and inclusion objectives into the institution's core operational and educational frameworks. This integration ensures that these objectives are considered in every decision-making process, from hiring staff to designing courses and selecting teaching materials. The strategies should be tailored to the specific needs of the institution and should involve all levels of the organization to ensure broad ownership and commitment (R. Redd, Alydia Sims, & Tara Weekes, 2020).

Finally, implementing the diversity and inclusion plan requires continuous monitoring and evaluation to assess its effectiveness and make necessary adjustments. Setting up a committee or task force to oversee the implementation process can facilitate this evaluation. This body should regularly report progress and challenges, using predefined metrics to measure success in student satisfaction, retention rates, and the diversity of the student body and staff. Continuous feedback from all stakeholders should be encouraged and used to refine the plan. The goal is to create a VET environment where all individuals feel valued, included, and able to achieve their full potential, thereby enriching the learning experience for everyone involved (Luis Espino-Díaz & Gemma Fernández-Caminero, 2018).

#### ***3.1.2 Templates and planning tools for strategy development***

When developing a diversity and inclusion strategy in Vocational Education and Training (VET), it is crucial to utilize structured templates and planning tools that guide the process from conception to implementation. One effective tool is the SWOT analysis, integrated with a Balanced Scorecard approach. This method allows institutions to identify Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats related to diversity and inclusion within their organization. By mapping these elements against strategic objectives such as learning and growth, internal processes, customer (student) perspective, and financial management, VET providers can create comprehensive strategies that align with both educational excellence and inclusivity goals. This strategic framework not only aids in the clear definition of diversity

objectives but also in the monitoring and evaluation of progress, ensuring that the initiatives are effectively enhancing the educational environment (S. F. Lee & K. K. Lo, 2003).

Another crucial tool for VET institutions is using inclusive lesson planning templates. These templates help educators design their courses to meet the diverse needs of all students, fostering an environment where everyone can succeed. The lesson planning template discussed by Julie N. Causton-Theoharis and colleagues includes aspects like differentiated instruction and assessment techniques, which cater to various learning styles and abilities. By embedding these inclusive practices into the curriculum, VET programs can ensure that their educational offerings are accessible and engaging for all students, thereby supporting their commitment to diversity and inclusion. This tool facilitates the practical implementation of inclusion strategies, making it easier for educators to adopt and maintain them in their daily teaching activities (Julie N. Causton-Theoharis et al., 2008).

Additionally, VET providers can benefit from European and national planning framework criteria for education to manage and implement these strategies effectively. These frameworks guide institutions through a detailed analysis of their educational practices and outcomes, helping them identify areas where diversity and inclusion efforts can be integrated and enhanced. By following this method, educational institutions can develop more targeted interventions that address their diverse student populations' specific needs and challenges, ultimately leading to better educational outcomes and a more inclusive school climate (E. Bradburn & E. Pearson, 2006).

### **3.2 Conducting a diversity audit**

#### **3.2.1 Guidelines on how to conduct a comprehensive diversity audit**

Conducting a comprehensive diversity audit in VET involves a systematic approach to assessing the inclusiveness of educational practices, policies, and the overall environment. The first step is to define the scope and objectives of the audit, clearly identifying what aspects of diversity and inclusion will be evaluated. This may include reviewing curriculum content for cultural relevance, assessing staff and student demographics, and evaluating accessibility measures for students with disabilities. Surveys, focus groups, and interviews effectively gather detailed information from students, faculty, and staff about their experiences and perceptions regarding diversity. It's also essential to review existing data on admission, retention, and graduation rates by different demographic groups to identify potential areas of inequality (Nancie Hudson, 2020).

The next step in the audit process involves the analysis of the collected data to pinpoint systemic issues that might be hindering diversity and inclusion. This should be followed by benchmarking against best practices in similar institutions or industry standards. The analysis should uncover patterns or trends that indicate disparities in the treatment, outcomes, or opportunities for different groups. Analytical tools and software can aid in this phase by providing insights into large datasets, allowing for a deeper understanding of how diversity dimensions such as race, gender, socioeconomic status, and others intersect to affect educational outcomes. Developing a feedback mechanism to share these findings with the wider community within the institution can also foster transparency and collective responsibility for change (Nicole A. Cooke & J. Jacobs, 2018).

Finally, based on the insights gained from the audit, the institution should develop and implement targeted actions to address identified gaps. This may involve revising policies, introducing new training programs for staff, or redesigning curricula to enhance inclusivity. Establishing clear, measurable goals and timelines for these initiatives is crucial to ensure accountability.

Continuous monitoring and periodic re-evaluation of the effectiveness of implemented changes are vital to sustain progress and adapt strategies as needed. Engaging external consultants or experts in diversity and inclusion can also provide an impartial perspective and additional expertise in implementing effective changes (Hana Panggabean & Juliana Murniati, 2022).

### **3.2.2 Analysis of audit results and planning for improvements**

After conducting a comprehensive diversity audit, the next critical steps involve the thorough analysis of the collected data and the strategic planning for necessary improvements. The analysis should focus on identifying key trends and discrepancies in the data that point to systemic issues or particular areas of concern. For instance, disparities in participation rates, satisfaction, or success metrics across different demographic groups can indicate underlying inequalities. This stage often utilizes statistical analysis to objectively measure the extent and nature of these disparities and understand their root causes. This deep dive into the data highlights areas that require immediate attention and helps set benchmarks for measuring future progress (Selzer & Foley, 2018).

Planning for improvements based on audit results involves prioritizing actions that address the most significant issues identified during the analysis. This might include developing targeted interventions, such as training programs to increase cultural competency, revising recruitment and hiring practices to eliminate biases, or modifying policies and procedures to ensure greater equity. The planning phase should also set clear, measurable objectives for each action, with designated timelines and responsible parties. This structured approach ensures accountability and facilitates the effective management of diversity and inclusion initiatives. Furthermore, involving a wide range of stakeholders in this planning process, including those affected by the audit findings, can enhance the relevance and impact of the planned actions (Sabharwal, 2014).

The final aspect of this phase is creating a monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the effectiveness of the implemented improvements. This framework should include regular follow-up audits, continuous feedback mechanisms, and adjustable strategies to ensure that the diversity initiatives are responsive to the changing needs of the organization and its stakeholders. By systematically evaluating the impact of diversity and inclusion efforts, institutions can ensure that they not only respond to current disparities but also evolve their practices to preempt potential future challenges, thereby fostering an inclusive environment that benefits all participants (Ashley, Loh, Bubb, & Durham, 2021).

## **3.3 Setting up a multi-dimensional diversity policy**

### **3.3.1 Components of an effective diversity policy**

An effective diversity policy in VET should start with a clear statement of intent that outlines the institution's commitment to fostering a diverse and inclusive environment. This policy should comply with legal anti-discrimination requirements and go beyond them to actively promote diversity as a valuable aspect of the educational and training process. It should set clear objectives related to recruitment, retention, and success rates of diverse student groups and outline measures for staff development and inclusivity in teaching practices. A good diversity policy serves as a foundational document that guides the behavior of all members of the institution and aligns with the broader strategic goals of the organization, ensuring that diversity and inclusion are perceived not just as obligations but as integral parts of the institution's identity and mission (Wentling & Palma-Rivas, 1999).

The policy must include mechanisms for implementation and monitoring to ensure that the goals set are being actively pursued and achieved. This involves setting up a structured plan that details the steps the institution will take to promote diversity, such as specific training programs for staff and faculty, developing support services for students from underrepresented groups, and strategies for engaging diverse community stakeholders. The plan should also specify how progress will be measured through regular audits, feedback from students and staff, and other relevant indicators. Effective policies focus on recruitment, retention, and advancement, ensuring that diversity efforts translate into meaningful outcomes for all stakeholders involved (Gay, 2002).

Additionally, an effective diversity policy in VET should facilitate an open dialogue about diversity and inclusion within the institution. This can be achieved by establishing forums and committees where students and staff can express their views and contribute to ongoing discussions about the policy's effectiveness and relevance. These discussions must lead to continuous improvement of the policy, adapting to new challenges and opportunities as they arise. The policy should be a living document that evolves based on the institution's experiences and the changing societal context, ensuring that it remains effective and responsive to the needs of all members of the institution (Lai & Kleiner, 2001).

### ***3.3.2 Creating a Diversity Policy for an SME***

Creating an effective diversity policy for a small or medium-sized enterprise (SME) involves several foundational steps that align with legal requirements and ethical considerations to ensure a fair and inclusive workplace. The first step is articulating a clear commitment to diversity, which should be endorsed by top management to underscore its importance throughout the organization. This commitment should be communicated in a written policy that outlines the company's goals for promoting diversity, such as fostering a workplace that respects and includes various cultural, racial, and gender identities and provides equal opportunities for all employees. The policy should also clearly state the company's stance against all forms of discrimination and outline the procedures for addressing any issues that may arise, ensuring compliance with national and EU anti-discrimination laws (Gutterman, 2022).

The diversity policy should then specify practical steps for its implementation, including training programs for all employees, particularly managers and those involved in hiring decisions. These training sessions should educate staff on the importance of diversity, how to recognize and combat unconscious biases and foster an inclusive culture within the organization. Additionally, the policy should encourage initiatives such as mentorship programs, employee resource groups, and other activities that promote understanding and appreciation of diversity within the workforce. Such initiatives help translate the policy's theoretical aspects into everyday practices that employees can engage in to support a diverse and inclusive work environment (Pless & Maak, 2004).

Finally, it is essential for an SME to establish mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of its diversity policy. This includes setting up systems to track progress against the diversity goals outlined in the policy, such as improvements in employee satisfaction, retention rates of minority groups, and feedback from diversity climate surveys. Regular reviews of the policy and its outcomes should be conducted to ensure it remains relevant and effective in changing circumstances. This adaptive approach allows the SME to make necessary adjustments to the policy and its implementation strategies, ensuring continuous improvement and alignment with the overarching goal of fostering an inclusive workplace (Robinson & Dechant, 1997).

### **3.24 Best Practices**

#### **DreamStart**

In Belgium, the "DreamStart" initiative serves as a good practice for SMEs developing diversity and inclusion strategies, particularly in the context of Vocational Education and Training (VET). This program focuses on supporting entrepreneurs from diverse backgrounds, including ethnic minorities and women, by providing tailored training and mentorship. The aim is to enhance their business skills and integrate diversity and inclusion principles into their business practices from the outset. This approach not only supports individual business owners but also promotes broader social integration and economic diversity within the local market. The program's success highlights the importance of targeted support and the positive impact of diversity on innovation and business growth in the SME sector (A. Coen, D. Deakins, 2016).

#### **Launching Pads for Employment and Entrepreneurship Program**

In Spain, the "Launching Pads for Employment and Entrepreneurship" program is an exemplary initiative demonstrating an effective diversity and inclusion strategy in vocational education and training (VET). This program aims to enhance the employability of young people, including those from diverse backgrounds, by providing comprehensive training and support tailored to the evolving demands of the labour market. It integrates a variety of training modules that address both hard skills, such as technical abilities specific to different sectors, and soft skills, including communication, teamwork, and problem-solving, which are crucial for successful integration into the workforce. The program also focuses on entrepreneurship training, encouraging participants to develop business ideas that could lead to self-employment. This dual approach ensures that participants are well-prepared to either enter the job market or start their own business, significantly contributing to economic diversity and inclusion. The success of the program is underpinned by its collaborative framework, involving various stakeholders, including educational institutions, local businesses, and governmental agencies, which helps to ensure that the training provided is relevant and aligned with current market needs (Coen et al., 2016).

#### **Corporate Social Responsibility Initiative**

In Poland, the Central Statistical Office conducted an analysis as part of its 2019 corporate social responsibility initiative, which highlighted the importance of diversity audits for SMEs. This initiative supports a systemic approach to conducting comprehensive diversity audits, where businesses evaluate their workforce composition, internal policies, and practices concerning diversity and inclusion. The guidelines suggest incorporating training for employees on diversity awareness and the development of clear strategies to increase workplace inclusivity. These efforts are crucial in identifying disparities and planning strategic actions aimed at enhancing equity within Polish SMEs (Leśnowolska, 2017).

#### **Karel de Grote Hogeschool**

In Belgium, a notable practice in conducting diversity audits within vocational education and training (VET) settings is seen in the approach taken by the Karel de Grote Hogeschool in Antwerp. This institution has developed a structured method to assess and enhance its diversity and inclusion policies. The process begins with a comprehensive audit of existing practices and policies, followed by detailed data analysis to identify gaps and areas for improvement. Based on

these findings, the college has implemented targeted initiatives to promote greater inclusion, such as improving accessibility for students with disabilities and enhancing support structures for international students. The success of this approach is regularly evaluated through follow-up audits and stakeholder feedback, ensuring that the strategies remain effective and responsive to the needs of all students. This practice underscores the importance of a dynamic and evidence-based approach to diversity planning in educational settings (V. G. Gross-Gotacka, 2018).

### **Roma Education Fund**

In Hungary, a unique approach to fostering diversity in VET involves collaboration between educational institutions and NGOs to support Roma students. The program, known as the Roma Education Fund, focuses on providing scholarships, mentorship, and internship opportunities to Roma students enrolled in VET programs. This initiative not only supports students financially but also helps them gain valuable work experience and build professional networks. The fund's efforts are complemented by teacher training programs designed to educate instructors on cultural sensitivity and inclusive teaching practices, thereby creating a supportive learning environment that encourages the academic and professional success of Roma students (Roma Education Fund, 2016).

### **The Danish Institute for Human Rights**

In Denmark, the Danish Institute for Human Rights has implemented diversity policies that serve as exemplary practices within the SME sector. These policies are designed to foster an inclusive work environment by emphasizing the recruitment and retention of a diverse workforce, including individuals from various cultural, racial, and gender backgrounds. The Institute's policies provide clear guidelines on non-discrimination, equal opportunity, and respect for all employees. Additionally, they offer structured training programs aimed at educating employees and managers about diversity, unconscious biases, and the benefits of an inclusive culture. Such initiatives have proven effective in enhancing employee satisfaction and engagement by promoting understanding and appreciation of diversity within the workforce, contributing to a more inclusive and productive work environment (Greene, Kirton & Wrench, 2005).

## **3.5 Self Reflection**

### ***3.5.1: Reflecting on Steps to develop a diversity and inclusion strategy***

#### **Reflect on your understanding of the Roadmap for creating a diversity and inclusion plan:**

Which factors could impact the effectiveness of diversity and inclusion strategies within small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the context of vocational education and training (VET)?

**Reflect on your understanding of Templates and planning tools for strategy:** How might you integrate structured templates and planning tools, such as SWOT analysis and lesson planning templates, to develop a comprehensive diversity and inclusion strategy tailored to the unique needs of your vocational education and training institution?

### ***3.5.2: Reflecting on Conducting a Diversity Audit***

**Reflect on your understanding of Guidelines on how to conduct a comprehensive diversity audit:** How might you tailor your approach to conducting a diversity audit in your SME to ensure it

comprehensively evaluates the inclusiveness of your educational practices, policies, and environment, considering factors such as curriculum relevance, demographic representation, accessibility, and systemic disparities?

**Reflect on your understanding of the Analysis of audit results and planning for improvements:** What strategies could you implement to prioritize actions addressing the most significant issues identified during the analysis phase of a diversity audit, ensuring effective management of diversity and inclusion initiatives within your organization?

### ***3.5.3: Reflecting on Setting up a multi-dimensional diversity policy***

**Reflect on your understanding of the Components of an effective diversity policy:** How can you ensure that your institution's diversity policy goes beyond mere compliance with legal requirements and actively promotes diversity as an integral part of the educational and training process?

**Reflect on your understanding of Creating a diversity policy for an SME:** What practical steps can you implement within your small or medium-sized enterprise to ensure that your diversity policy is articulated and actively embraced and practiced by all levels of the organization?

### 326 It is Your Turn!

Please answer the following questions?

- 1? Which of the following actions is most critical when initiating a diversity and inclusion plan within a VET setting?
- A. Conducting a comprehensive audit of the VET environment
  - B. Assessing existing resources and infrastructure for teaching
  - C. Designing a new organizational logo that reflects diversity
  - D. Scheduling annual celebratory events for diversity awareness
  - E. Updating technology systems without stakeholder input
- 2? Which of the following best describes the advantage of integrating a SWOT analysis with a Balanced Scorecard approach in developing a diversity and inclusion strategy for VET?
- A) It primarily enhances the financial management of VET institutions.
  - B) It simplifies the strategic objectives into manageable components.
  - C) It aligns diversity goals with broader educational and operational objectives.
  - D) It replaces the need for inclusive lesson planning templates.
  - E) It focuses solely on the internal processes of the institution.
- 3? Which of the following is a critical aspect of the initial phase when conducting a comprehensive diversity audit in vocational education and training?
- A) Establishing a quota system for diverse hires
  - B) Defining the scope and objectives of the audit
  - C) Finalizing the institution's long-term strategic goals
  - D) Implementing immediate changes based on assumptions
  - E) Focusing solely on the demographics of the student body
- 4? Which of the following actions best exemplifies a strategic response to disparities highlighted by a diversity audit in an SME?
- A) Increasing general awareness of diversity issues across the organization
  - B) Setting up a temporary task force to explore potential diversity initiatives

- C) Redesigning job descriptions to emphasize skills over traditional qualifications
- D) Organizing annual diversity training sessions for new hires
- E) Maintaining current policies but increasing recruitment from diverse talent pools

**5?** Which of the following is a critical component to include in developing a multi-dimensional diversity policy for SMEs in VET?

- A) Mandatory diversity training exclusively for top management
- B) Temporary suspension of diversity programs to assess long-term viability
- C) Development of an unrelated set of diversity goals for each department
- D) Elimination of all current policies before implementing new diversity strategies
- E) Establishment of forums for ongoing dialogue on diversity practices

**6?** What is a fundamental step in creating an effective diversity policy for SMEs?

- A) Outlining legal requirements
- B) Top management endorsement
- C) Identifying market trends
- D) Implementing technology solutions
- E) Budget allocation

**It is Your Turn Answers**

1. *A. Conducting a comprehensive audit of the VET environment*
2. *C. It aligns diversity goals with broader educational and operational objectives.*
3. *B. Defining the scope and objectives of the audit*
4. *C. Redesigning job descriptions to emphasize skills over traditional qualifications*
5. *E. Establishment of forums for ongoing dialogue on diversity practices*
6. *B. Top management endorsement*

## 3.7 Resources

### Watch

1. Roadmap for creating a diversity and inclusion plan  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wbXxhuraJsE>
2. Templates and planning tools for strategy development  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XFhxGbNR1Kk>
3. Guidelines on how to conduct a comprehensive diversity audit  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ai3qEil79es&t=9s>
4. Analysis of audit results and planning for improvements  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U8UyOE10Y1s>
5. Components of an effective diversity policy  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nOy5S3jnpW4>
6. Creating a diversity policy for an SME  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=if-5rNeB190>  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PrIjgvxNlVs>

**Read****1** **Roadmap for creating a diversity and inclusion plan**

- Guide on Making TVET and Skills Development Inclusive for All

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/146xqG\\_DDYrb1pX1LvUSzGqEd2B8wtKy1/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/146xqG_DDYrb1pX1LvUSzGqEd2B8wtKy1/view?usp=drive_link)

- Diversity, Equality and Inclusion Policy

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/15ms4FHJ37n5pvM331xsekuURYyimPyIm/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/15ms4FHJ37n5pvM331xsekuURYyimPyIm/view?usp=drive_link)

**2** **Templates and planning tools for strategy development**

- Anti-racism, Diversity and Inclusion in Organisational Settings

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AT1po\\_lleAxDD7usv\\_qOuOw9TXM7fBlV/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1AT1po_lleAxDD7usv_qOuOw9TXM7fBlV/view?usp=drive_link)

**3** **Guidelines on how to conduct a comprehensive diversity audit**

- Guidelines on Diversity & Inclusion in the Workplace

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eIW8XNCy-Yie2rlanSiinVtbWmpQNn2r/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1eIW8XNCy-Yie2rlanSiinVtbWmpQNn2r/view?usp=drive_link)

- Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Audit and Strategy

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OXEVj8Dmrjvnj1K6LA-qxTTeEMd0Oqpm/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1OXEVj8Dmrjvnj1K6LA-qxTTeEMd0Oqpm/view?usp=drive_link)

**4** **Analysis of audit results and planning for improvements**

- Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion Audit Report

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XphTq5J061YTUIAvFffe8wfvdyEYIcWX/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XphTq5J061YTUIAvFffe8wfvdyEYIcWX/view?usp=drive_link)

**5** **Components of an Effective Diversity Policy**

- Inclusion & Diversity Case Studies

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Cr0KBvtHmO-E5gaGKlcYTtK161lufqQy/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Cr0KBvtHmO-E5gaGKlcYTtK161lufqQy/view?usp=drive_link)

**6** **Creating a diversity policy for an SME**

- Equality, Diversity & Inclusion (EDI) Strategy

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1m4mVs5fUqRCgpLz1LKR31WyNgGApo8B/view?usp=drive\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1m4mVs5fUqRCgpLz1LKR31WyNgGApo8B/view?usp=drive_link)

## References

- Naik, k. et al. (2021). Role of “Human Library Intervention” in Creating Awareness of Diversity & Inclusion. 57, 7125-7130. <https://doi.org/10.17762/PAE.V57I9.4580>.
- Arnaiz Sánchez, P., De Haro-Rodríguez, R., & Maldonado Martínez, R. (2019). Barriers to Student Learning and Participation in an Inclusive School as Perceived by Future Education
- Arzoz, X. (2008). Respecting linguistic diversity in the European Union. . <https://doi.org/10.1075/WLP.2>.
- Ashley, A., Loh, C., Bubb, K., & Durham, L. (2021). Diversity, equity, and inclusion practices in arts and cultural planning. *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 44, 727 - 747. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07352166.2020.1834405>.
- Awang-Hashim, R., Kaur, A., & Valdez, N. (2019). Strategizing Inclusivity in Teaching Diverse Learners in Higher Education. *Malaysian Journal of Learning and Instruction*. <https://doi.org/10.32890/MJLI2019.16.1.7316>.
- Berry, S., & Taban, I. (2022). The EU Migration Pact and Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion. *European Yearbook of Minority Issues Online*. [https://doi.org/10.1163/22116117\\_002](https://doi.org/10.1163/22116117_002).
- Bisom-Rapp, S. (2000). Ounce of Prevention Is a Poor Substitute for a Pound of Cure: Confronting the Developing Jurisprudence of Education and Prevention in Employment Discrimination Law, An. *Berkeley Journal of Employment and Labor Law*, 22, 1. <https://doi.org/10.15779/Z38SD1X>.
- Bradburn, E., & Pearson, E. (2006). From Inclusive Guidance To Inclusive Online Teaching Practice - A Tool To Help Plan For Student Diversity. *Sixth IEEE International Conference on Advanced Learning Technologies (ICALT'06)*, 540-541. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICALT.2006.176>.
- Broda, H. (2001). Schooled to Work: Vocationalism and the American Curriculum, 1876-1946. *American Secondary Education*, 29, 63. <https://doi.org/10.5860/choice.37-4021>.
- Carayannis, E., & Rakhmatullin, R. (2014). The Quadruple/Quintuple Innovation Helixes and Smart Specialisation Strategies for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth in Europe and Beyond. *Journal of the Knowledge Economy*, 5, 212-239. <https://doi.org/10.1007/S13132-014-0185-8>.
- Causton-Theoharis, J., Theoharis, G., & Trezek, B. (2008). Teaching pre-service teachers to design inclusive instruction: a lesson planning template. *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, 12, 381 - 399. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13603110601156509>.
- Caves, K., & Oswald-Egg, M. (2023). An Empirical Case of Education Policy Implementation in Serbian VET. *International Journal for Research in Vocational Education and Training*. <https://doi.org/10.13152/ijrvet.10.2.3>.
- CEDEFOP. (2020). Netherlands: shaping diversity and inclusion in VET through action, Retrieved from <https://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/news/netherlands-shaping-diversity-and-inclusion-vet-through-action> 02.05.2024
- Chavez, C., & Weisinger, J. (2008). Beyond diversity training: A social infusion for cultural inclusion. *Human Resource Management*, 47, 331-350. <https://doi.org/10.1002/HRM.20215>.

- Cheng, C., Sanders, M., Sanchez-Burks, J., Molina, K., Lee, F., Darling, E., & Zhao, Y. (2008). Reaping the Rewards of Diversity: The Role of Identity Integration. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, 2, 1182-1198. <https://doi.org/10.1111/J.1751-9004.2008.00103.X>.
- Coen, A., Deakins, D., Dorr, A., Fitzsimons, P., Heckl, E., Heinonen, J., Justo, R., Kritikos, A., Levratto, N., Molenaar, K., Pinto, R., Ramsden, P., Reszkető, P., Sauka, A., Wennberg, K., & Zanoni, P. (2016). Inclusive Business Creation Good Practice Compendium. . <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.32593.63843>.
- Cole, E. (2009). Intersectionality and research in psychology.. *The American psychologist*, 64 3, 170-80 . <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0014564>.
- Cooke, N., & Jacobs, J. (2018). Diversity and Cultural Competence in the LIS Classroom: A Curriculum Audit. *Urban Library Journal*, 24, 2.
- Danau, D. (2023). Example of best practice: ETUCE Study on Embracing diversity in education: key elements of inclusive education and training needs of education personnel. *Intercultural Education*, 34, 95 - 95. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14675986.2023.2172127>.
- Deissinger, T. (2015). The German dual vocational education and training system as ‘good practice’?. *Local Economy: The Journal of the Local Economy Policy Unit*, 30, 557 - 567. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0269094215589311>.
- DesRoches, S. (2007). Review of "Liberalizing Vocational Study: Democratic Approaches to Career Education". *Philosophical Inquiry in Education*, 16, 67-68.
- Ebuenyi, I., Rottenburg, E., Bunders-Aelen, J., & Regeer, B. (2018). Challenges of inclusion: a qualitative study exploring barriers and pathways to inclusion of persons with mental disabilities in technical and vocational education and training programmes in East Africa. *Disability and Rehabilitation*, 42, 536 - 544. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09638288.2018.1503729>.
- Espino-Díaz, L., & Fernández-Camínero, G. (2018). Attention to Diversity in the Formation of Future Teachers: Forming in Inclusion from Higher Education. *International journal of environmental and science education*.
- Gay, G. (2002). Preparing for Culturally Responsive Teaching. *Journal of Teacher Education*, 53, 106 - 116. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022487102053002003>.
- Gopaldas, A. (2013). Intersectionality 101. *Journal of Public Policy & Marketing*, 32, 90 - 94. <https://doi.org/10.1509/jppm.12.044>.
- Greene, A., Kirton, G., & Wrench, J. (2005). Trade Union Perspectives on Diversity Management: A Comparison of the UK and Denmark. *European Journal of Industrial Relations*, 11, 179 - 196. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0959680105053962>.
- Gross-Gotacka, E. (2018). Diversity Management in Organisations Located within the Visegrad Group V4 Countries (The Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary) – State of Implementation and Benefits. , 6, 16. <https://doi.org/10.5296/BMH.V6I1.12406>.
- Gutterman, A. (2022). Diversity and Inclusion in the Workplace. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4085736>.
- Hargreaves, J. (2011). Vocational Training and Social Inclusion. At a Glance.. *National Centre for Vocational Education Research*.

- Harpur, P., Szucs, B., & Willox, D. (2022). Strategic and policy responses to intersectionality in higher education. *Journal of Higher Education Policy and Management*, 45, 19 - 35. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1360080X.2022.2144790>.
- Hsieh, A., & Seshadri, G. (2020). Promoting Diversity and Multicultural Training in Higher Education. 75-94. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-5225-9279-2.CH004>.
- Hudson, N. (2020). An In-Depth Look at a Comprehensive Diversity Training Program for Faculty. *International Journal for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning*. <https://doi.org/10.20429/ijstl.2020.140103>.
- Hymel, S., & Katz, J. (2019). Designing Classrooms for Diversity: Fostering Social Inclusion. *Educational Psychologist*, 54, 331 - 339. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00461520.2019.1652098>.
- Juvonen, J., Lessard, L., Rastogi, R., Schacter, H., & Smith, D. (2019). Promoting Social Inclusion in Educational Settings: Challenges and Opportunities. *Educational Psychologist*, 54, 250 - 270. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00461520.2019.1655645>.
- Khelifa, R., & Mahdjoub, H. (2021). An intersectionality lens is needed to establish a global view of equity, diversity and inclusion. *Ecology letters*. <https://doi.org/10.22541/au.163464439.98441924/v1>.
- Lai, Y., & Kleiner, B. (2001). How to conduct diversity training effectively. *Equality, Diversity and Inclusion*, 20, 14-18. <https://doi.org/10.1108/02610150110786958>.
- Laperrière, M., & Lépinard, E. (2016). Intersectionality as a tool for social movements: Strategies of inclusion and representation in the Québécois women's movement. *Politics*, 36(4), 374-382. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0263395716649009>
- Lee, S., & Lo, K. (2003). e-Enterprise and management course development using strategy formulation framework for vocational education. *Journal of Materials Processing Technology*, 139, 604-612. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0924-0136\(03\)00501-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0924-0136(03)00501-6).
- Leśnowolska, E. (2017). Towards Employee-Friendly Work Environment, Diversity Charter in Poland, 135-143. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-43564-0\\_8](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-43564-0_8).
- Mertens, D. (1984). Federal Policy for Sex Equity in Vocational Education. *Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis*, 6, 401 - 409. <https://doi.org/10.3102/01623737006004401>.
- Meyer, E., & Cui, D. (2019). Diversity and Inclusion in Anatomy and Physiology Education, Degree Programs, and Professional Societies. *HAPS Educator*. <https://doi.org/10.21692/haps.2019.012>.
- Migration Policy Group, (2023). Country Report 2023: Non-Discrimination. Retrieved from [https://www.migpolgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/2023-SE-Country-report\\_final-for-web.pdf](https://www.migpolgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/2023-SE-Country-report_final-for-web.pdf) 28.04.2024
- Milner, I. (2010). What Does Teacher Education Have to Do With Teaching? Implications for Diversity Studies. *Journal of Teacher Education*, 61, 118 - 131. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022487109347670>.
- Page, S. (2007). Making the Difference: Applying a Logic of Diversity. *Academy of Management Perspectives*, 21, 6-20. <https://doi.org/10.5465/AMP.2007.27895335>.

- Panggabean, H., & Murniati, J. (2022). Education and training to build awareness of organizational diversity in senior high school teachers. *Abdimas: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Universitas Merdeka Malang*. <https://doi.org/10.26905/abdimas.v7i4.7725>.
- Pless, N., & Maak, T. (2004). Building an Inclusive Diversity Culture: Principles, Processes and Practice. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 54, 129-147. <https://doi.org/10.1007/S10551-004-9465-8>.
- Pollak, A. (2008). Discrimination and good practice activities in education: trends and developments in the 27 EU Member States. *Intercultural Education*, 19, 395 - 406. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14675980802531580>.
- Professionals. *Journal of New Approaches in Educational Research*, Vol. 8, No.1, 18 - 24. <https://doi.org/10.7821/naer.2019.1.321>
- Redd, R., Sims, A., & Weekes, T. (2020). Framework for Change: Creating a Diversity Strategic Plan within an Academic Library. *Journal of Library Administration*, 60, 263 - 281. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01930826.2019.1698920>.
- Robinson, G., & Dechant, K. (1997). Building a business case for diversity. *Academy of Management Perspectives*, 11, 21-31. <https://doi.org/10.5465/AME.1997.9709231661>.
- Roma Education Fund. (2016). Hungary and Roma Education, Retrieved from <https://www.romaeducationfund.org/hungary-and-roma-education/> 27.04.2024
- Runhaar, P., & Runhaar, H. (2012). HR policies and practices in vocational education and training institutions: understanding the implementation gap through the lens of discourses. *Human Resource Development International*, 15, 609 - 625. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13678868.2012.710108>.
- Sabharwal, M. (2014). Is Diversity Management Sufficient? Organizational Inclusion to Further Performance. *Public Personnel Management*, 43, 197 - 217. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0091026014522202>.
- Selzer, R., & Foley, T. (2018). Implementing grassroots inclusive change through a cultural audit. *Qualitative Research in Organizations and Management: An International Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/QROM-10-2016-1455>.
- Smith, A., & Bell, S. (2015). Towards Inclusive Learning Environments (TILE): Developing the "Roadmap for the Inclusion of Students with Special Educational Needs in Vocational Education and Workplace Settings".. *Support for Learning*, 30, 150-160. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9604.12082>.
- Smith, B. (2008). Australian Anti-Discrimination Laws: Framework, Developments and Issues. . <https://doi.org/10.2139/SSRN.1101909>.
- Tarozzi, M. (2014). Building an 'intercultural ethos' in teacher education. *Intercultural Education*, 25, 128 - 142. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14675986.2014.888804>.
- Thiel, M., & Prügl, E. (2009). Theorizing Diversity in the European Union. , 237-247. [https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230104167\\_14](https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230104167_14).
- Thiel, M., Prügl, E. (2009). Understanding Diversity In The European Integration Project. In: Prügl, E., Thiel, M. (eds) Diversity in the European Union. Palgrave Macmillan, New York. [https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230104167\\_1](https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230104167_1)

- Tursi, S., & Kozyra, A. (2020). EAEA Younger Staff Training as a learning journey. , 221-229. <https://doi.org/10.36253/978-88-5518-155-6.16>.
- van Lisdonk, J., & Keuzenkamp, S. (2019). Intersectionality in the Dutch workplace: Improving LGBTQ+ inclusivity. *Journal of Diversity and Inclusion*. Retrieved from <https://workplacepride.org/> 30.04.2024
- Vislie, L. (2003). From integration to inclusion: focusing global trends and changes in the western European societies. *European Journal of Special Needs Education*, 18, 17 - 35. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0885625082000042294>.
- Wall, T., Tran, L., & Soejatminah, S. (2017). Inequalities and Agencies in Workplace Learning Experiences: International Student Perspectives. *Vocations and Learning*, 10, 141-156. <https://doi.org/10.1007/S12186-016-9167-2>.
- Wentling, R., & Palma-Rivas, N. (1999). Components of effective diversity training programmes. *International Journal of Training and Development*, 3, 215-226. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2419.00079>.
- Wieringen, F. (1999). Scenario planning for vocational and adult education. *European Journal of Education*, 34, 153-175. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01418219999403>.
- Wilson, L. (2023). Inclusion Needs Through the Lens of Intersectionality: Evidence supporting The 8-Inclusion Needs of All People Framework. *International Journal of Social Science Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.11114/ijsss.v11i6.6518>.
- Winch, C. (2020). The learning outcome approach to European VET policy tools: Where are the arguments and the evidence?. , 81-95. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-29924-8\\_5](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-29924-8_5).
- Witte, B. (2008). The protection of linguistic diversity through provisions of the EU charter other than article 22. , 175-190. <https://doi.org/10.1075/wlp.2.12wit>.
- Zanfrini, L. (2016). How Europe can Benefit from Immigration-Related “Diversity” – a Policy Paper. *Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy*, 22, 295 - 326. <https://doi.org/10.1515/peps-2016-0021>.

**Disclaimer:**

The European Commission's support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of its contents, which reflect the views only of the authors. The Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Please visit the link below for the disclaimer in all languages;  
<https://ila.wiki/jVI>