

Work Area 3: Communication and social, telephone handling, code of conduct, equal opportunities and relationships

UNIT 4.2: Address equal opportunities

• Learning outcome 102 (LO102): LO102 Explain how issues of equal opportunities, disability, gender, sexual orientation, ageism, sexual harassment and religion are applied by various institutions at local, regional, national, European and international levels. Describe how to access and address the above mentioned issues. Be able to recommend improvements in the organisation's policies to address the above mentioned issues





Module Details

Unit Code:4.2Unit Title:Address Equal OpportunitiesLearning Outcomes Nos:102Learning Outcomes titles:LO102 Explain how issues of equal opportunities, disability, gender,

3 hours

information contained therein

opportunities and relationships

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international levels. Describe how to access and address the above



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Recommended Duration:

Trainer:

Work Area Code:

Work area title:

Code of contact in business environment

- Common items covered in a workplace code of conduct may include:
 - employee dress codes,
 - attendance policies,
 - health and safety standards,
 - use of company property
 - appropriate workplace behaviors







Code of contact and organizational culture WHAT?

- Organizational culture is a system of shared values, beliefs and principles
- It includes the organization's vision, values, norms, systems, symbols, language, assumptions, beliefs, and habits.
- These elements are shared between all the members of an organisation
- They are also related and influenced by history, product, market, technology, strategy, type of employees, management style, and national culture

All these elements are included in the code of conduct





Code of contact and organizational culture HOW?

All these elements are included in the code of conduct

In the form of a document

This document usually includes:

Policy brief & purpose

Scope

Policy elements

Disciplinary actions





Policy elements

What are the components of an Employee Code of Conduct Policy?

- Compliance with law
- Respect in the workplace
- Protection of CompanyProperty
- Professionalism



*https://resources.workable.com/emplo yee-code-of-conduct-company-policy





<u>Professionalism</u>

- Personal appearance
- Corruption
- Job duties and authority
- Absenteeism and tardiness
- Conflict of interest
- Collaboration
- Communication
- Benefits
- Policies



*https://resources.workable.com/emplo yee-code-of-conduct-company-policy





Assessing and following codes

Codes of conduct should:

- Be clear and precise. If they are vague, they will not be understood by employees
- Include all relevant aspects to the particular organisation
- Be followed by all the members of the organisation

• In order to:

- Achieve mutual understanding on what is acceptable and what is not between the members of an organisation
- Ensure that everyone is aware of regulations and expectations, as well as disciplinary actions in cases of non-conformance





Conforming with regulations

Examples:

- Dress Code
 - Important for the image of the organisation
- Legal requirements
 - Important for health and safety, non-discriminative behavior, compliance with law
- Duties and responsibilities
 - Important for smooth operation, appropriate division of labor, etc.
- Socially Expected Behavior
 - Important for healthy, professional relationships





Code of conduct vs personality

- Developing and implementing codes of conduct is a difficult task.
- Each organization's culture and atmosphere is different, therefore there is no uniform manner to implement a code of conduct to an organisation.
- The implementation should be performed to the entirety of the business including all areas of operations.



*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organizational_ethics





Code of conduct vs personality

- A code of conduct should be adapted to:
 - the needs, desires, and personalities of the stakeholders,
 - the culture,
 - the employees, in terms of:
 - Culture
 - Gender
 - Age
 - Family conditions
 - Physical/mental ability
 - Etc.

Otherwise, it could be conflicting with their values and beliefs, which will lead to conflicts and non-productivity





Discrimination

- What is discrimination in the workplace?
- Any examples/experiences?
- What are the problems related to it?

Group discussion





Discrimination

treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worse way from the way in which you treat other people, because of their skin colour, sex, sexuality, etc.

(Cambridge dictionary)







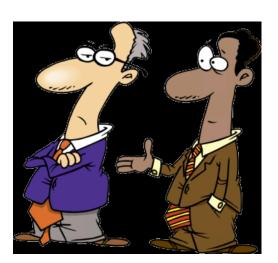
Discrimination in the work context

- Bias or prejudice resulting in denial of opportunity, or unfair treatment regarding selection, promotion, or transfer.
 Discrimination is practiced commonly on the grounds of age, disability, ethnicity, origin, political belief, race, religion, sex, etc. factors which are irrelevant to a person's competence or suitability.
- 2. Unequal treatment provided to one or more parties on the basis of a mutual accord or some other logical or illogical reason.
- 3. Differences in two rates not explainable or justifiable by economic considerations such as costs. (Business dictionary)





DISCRIMINATION



DIRECT









Direct discrimination

- A person is/has been less favorably treated than another person in a comparable/similar situation
- An individual receives discriminatory behavior at any stage of employment on the basis of his/her characteristic (e.g. skin color)
- Could be overt or covert







Indirect discrimination



• Indirect discrimination is when there's a practice, policy or rule which applies to everyone in the same way, but it has a worse effect on some people than others. The Equality Act says it puts you at a particular disadvantage. (Citizen's Advice)





Methodological tool



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Case Studies: Is it direct or indirect?

EUPA_LO_102_M_01



Methodological tool



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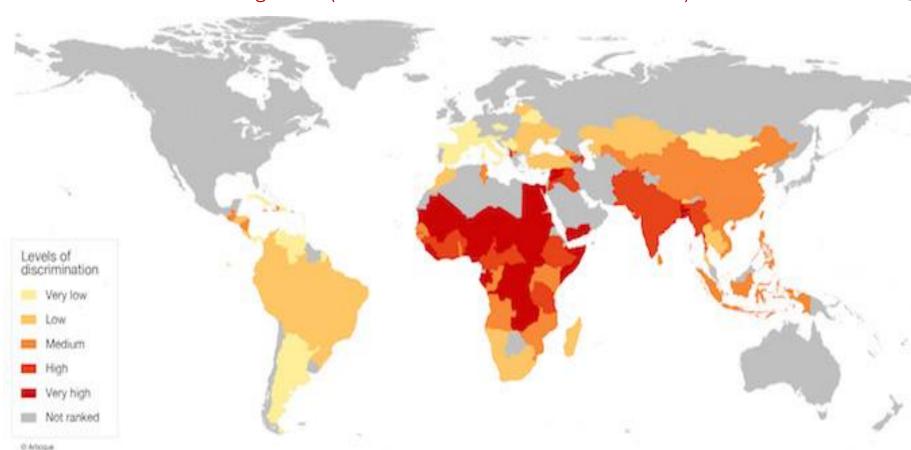
Case Studies: Is this discriminative?

EUPA_LO_102_M_02



Legal frameworks: International level

Discrimination based on gender (Social Institutions and Gender Index)

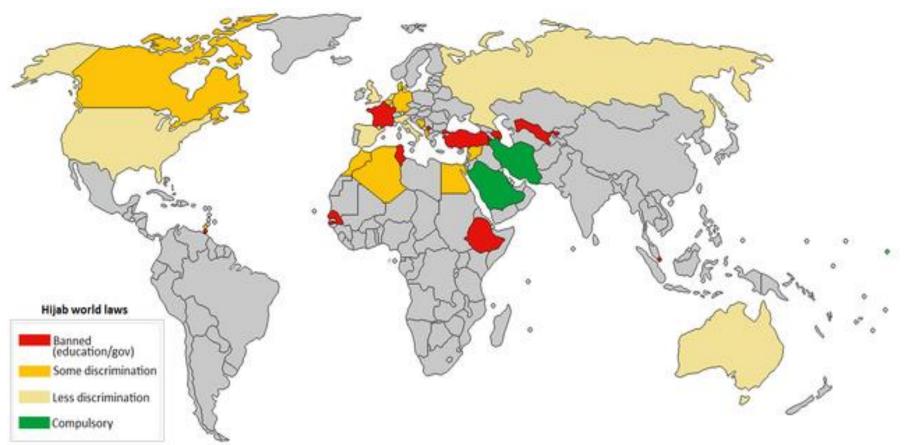






Legal frameworks: International level

Map of the world, viewing the world laws of the hijab (wikipedia)

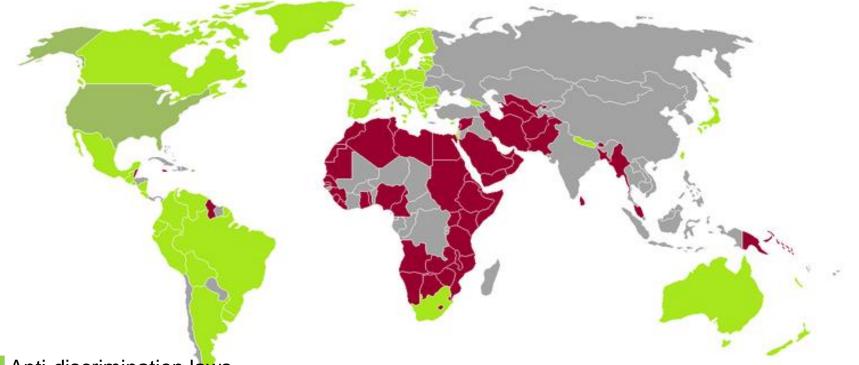






Legal frameworks: International level





Anti-discrimination laws Varies by state Homosexuality illegal Unknown/Ambiguous





Legal frameworks: EU level

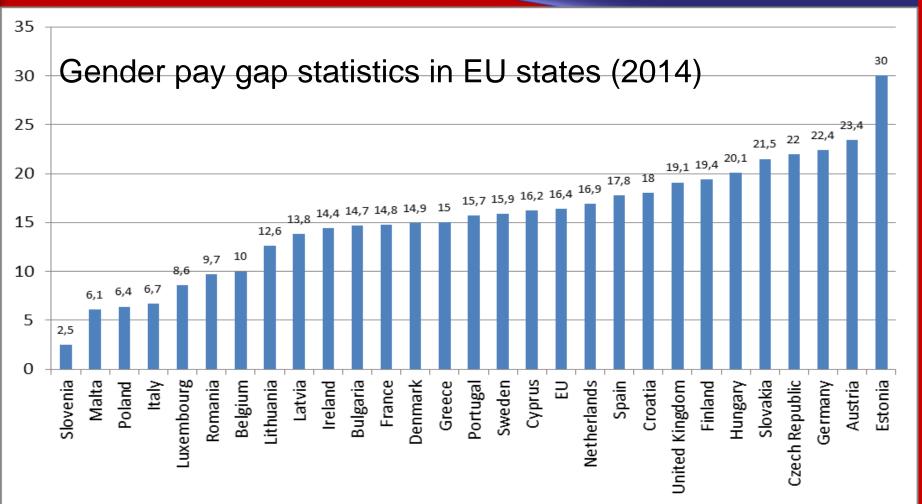
- A framework strategy for non-discrimination and equal opportunities for all (2005)
- Ensuring effective legal protection against discrimination
- Directive 2000/43/EC and 2000/78/EC prohibiting direct and indirect discrimination on grounds of racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age and sexual orientation
- Racial discrimination is prohibited in the areas of employment, training, education, social protection, social benefits and access to goods and services (Directive 2000/43/EC)
- A special effort to protect disadvantaged ethnic minorities







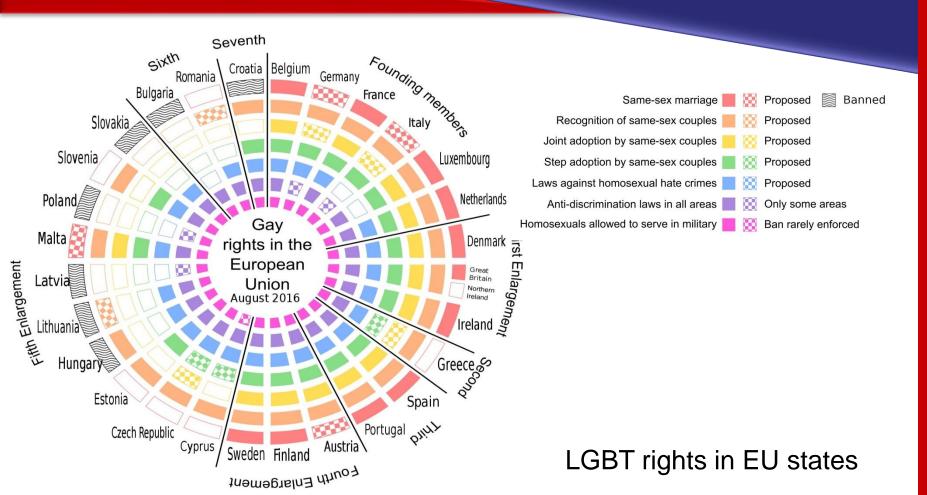
Legal frameworks: EU member states







Legal frameworks: EU member states







Legal frameworks: EU member states

Measures to fight discrimination	Member States that have taken such measures
Enforcing anti-discrimination legislation at local level	
	AT DK SE
Raising awareness (including in public administrations)	
	AT BG CZ DK EE ES
	FI FR HU IE IT LV
	LT PT RO SI
Increasing awareness among Roma of their rights	
	AT FI LV SE SI
Tackling multiple forms of discrimination against Roma women	(initial steps)
	RO
Fighting against human trafficking and the labour exploitation of children	
	CZ DK HU NL





Legal frameworks: partner countries

Grounds protected on the national level in various laws, whether at the federal or regional level (http://ec.europa.eu/justice/discrimination/files/comparative_analysis _nd__2015.pdf)



Community, race, ethnic origin, religion, disability, special needs, religion, age, sexual orientation, sex, political or other conviction, national or social descent, birth, colour, wealth, social class, or any other ground.



Real or assumed origin, appearance of origin, national and ethnic origin, race, sex, pregnancy, family situation, physical appearance, last name, health, disability, genetic characteristics, mores, sexual orientation, age, union activities, mutualist activities, religion, political and religious convictions (which are interpreted broadly to encompass all philosophical or spiritual endeavours; however, the term belief is not usual), belief, sexual identity and place of residence.





Legal frameworks: partner countries



Racial or ethnic origin, language, religion, political or other beliefs, sex, disability, age and sexual orientation



Sex, race, skin colour, language, belief, religion, national or social origin, property, lineage/ gender, affiliation with nationality or an ethnic group, disability, age, sexual orientation, marital status and family status, political or other opinion, the reason of reporting criminality or other anti-social activity, trade union activities, unfavourable state of health and genetic features or any other status



Race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender, marital status, origin, social condition, political ideas, ideology, affiliation to a union, use of official languages in Spain, family ties with other workers in a company, nationality.



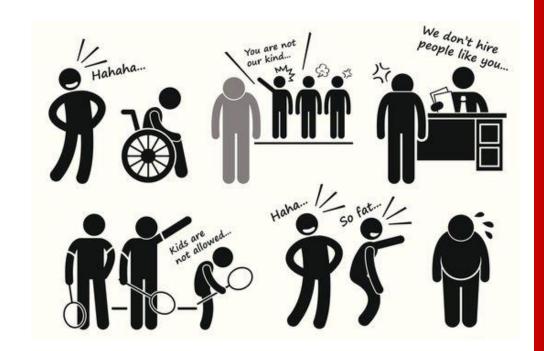
Sex, parentage, race, ethnic origin, language, homeland and origin, faith, religion or belief, religious or political opinions, political or union activities or attitudes, nationality, disability, age, political or union activities or attitudes, sexual identity or any other ground.





Occasions where issues related to equal opportunities may arise

- interviews/recruiting,
- harassment in the workplace,
- over- or underrepresentation of males vs. females in managerial positions
- one race/ethnicity vs. the other,
- age-groups
- And more







Improving existing code of conduct regarding discrimination, 1*



A. Description and rationale

- Anti-harassment and anti-discrimination policies make it clear that harassment and discrimination will not be tolerated, and set standards and expectations for behaviour.
- An anti-harassment or anti-discrimination policy should describe the types of behaviour that are discriminatory or harassing, and send the message that these issues are taken seriously.

*Adapted from: http://www.ohrc.on.ca/en/policy-primer-guide-developing-human-rights-policies-and-procedures/5-anti-harassment-and-anti-discrimination-policies

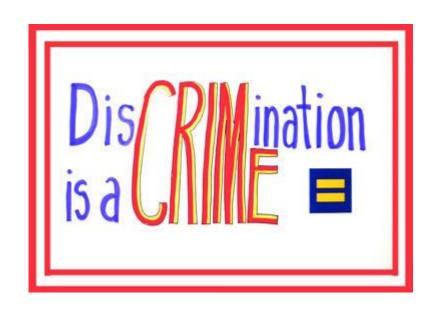




Improving existing code of conduct regarding discrimination, 2*

B. Considerations

- separate policies for harassment and for other forms of discrimination.
- Anti-harassment and antidiscrimination policies set out expectations and standards, while complaint procedures set out how potential violations of these policies will be addressed



*Adapted from: http://www.ohrc.on.ca/en/policy-primer-guide-developing-human-rights-policies-and-procedures/5-anti-harassment-and-anti-discrimination-policies





Improving existing code of conduct regarding discrimination, 3*

C. Elements to be included

1. Organization commitment

- a clear statement of the organization's commitment to creating and maintaining respect for human rights, and fostering equality and inclusion



The policy should set out its objectives, such as promoting human rights, preventing harassment and discrimination, and defining principles and standards for behaviour



3. Applying the policy

The policy should set out the activities involved and who it applies to

*Adapted from: http://www.ohrc.on.ca/en/policy-primer-guide-developing-human-rights-policies-and-procedures/5-anti-harassment-and-anti-discrimination-policies





Improving existing code of conduct regarding discrimination, 4*

4. List and explain protected grounds

5. Define key concepts

Define key concepts, consistent with human rights law and policy. Offer examples to clarify the concepts. It may be helpful to provide definitions of related concepts, such as racism, heterosexism, ageism, etc.



Set out the roles and responsibilities of the various parties present in the organization.

*Adapted from: http://www.ohrc.on.ca/en/policy-primer-guide-developing-human-rights-policies-and-procedures/5-anti-harassment-and-anti-discrimination-policies



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⇒Policy

benefits

 What will be the benefits, in your opinion from improving the code of conduct concerning discrimination?



Group discussion





Why improving code of conduct?

- Better performance
- Motivation
- Interactions

All these will improve, as employees will feel more safe and respected







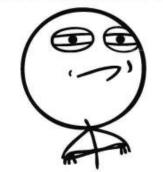
Social and cultural challenges

When is it likely that policies regarding discrimination and equal opportunities wil need improvement?

- When the organisation faces radical changes, e.g.
 - New employees from a different culture
 - New department in another country
 - Entering a new market (e.g. exporting to Australia)
- When society goes through changes









Review Question 1

What is discrimination? What is indirect and direct discrimination?

Review Question 2

– What are the main elements to be included into a code of conduct document regarding harassment and discrimination?







Key Point 1

- Sub-point 1
- Sub-point 2
- Sub-point 3l
- Key Point 2
 - Sub-point 1
 - Sub-point 2
 - Sub-point 3









Well Done!

You have completed this unit



