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## Game On: Inclusivity in STEM teacher training through interactive play

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### ABSTRACT

Addressing diversity and inclusion within engineering education is vital for nurturing responsible and innovative engineers capable of tackling societal and environmental challenges. This workshop was aimed at exploring inclusive classroom strategies through playing the game *All Inclusive*. Drawing from real-life teacher experiences, the game acts as a vehicle for thought, i.e. a conversation starter on how to utilize a diverse student cohort to increase learning potential. The workshop was structured to ensure interactive participation, with an emphasis on small group discussions and plenary sessions to foster collective insight into inclusivity strategies. By the end of the session, participants were expected to have gained a deeper understanding of diversity's potential as a resource, develop ideas for inclusive practices and take away a novel, game-based tool for application in their educational contexts.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

The push for increased diversity and inclusivity throughout the educational system is becoming increasingly recognized, not just as a moral imperative, but also as a practical necessity.

Efforts to enhance diversity and inclusivity within universities aim to create environments, where all students and faculty feel supported and valued, regardless of their backgrounds. This is concerned with ensuring equitable access to resources, fostering a sense of belonging, and promoting a culture that respects and celebrates diversity. Such environments are crucial for driving innovation, enhancing problem-solving, and preparing students for a global workforce. Unlocking the potential of diversity is particularly salient within the engineering education arena, where we aim to educate the responsible, innovative engineers of tomorrow. Engineers who will take social and environmental responsibility in developing and using technologies to solve problems, we do not even know are problems yet (Rattleff and Sass 2023).

This workshop introduced participants to a game designed with the purpose of exploring how teachers can create an inclusive classroom with a diverse student cohort. Rather than an instructional manual, the game should be seen as a vehicle for thought, i.e. a conversation starter on how to utilize a diverse student cohort to increase learning potential.

### 1.1 Motivation and Rationale for this workshop

*“The reason I entered my course into the EuroTeQ course catalogue was that I could see how my course could really benefit from the diverse perspectives on how health care options are organised differently, even within seemingly homogenous European countries, but I ended up finding it really difficult to engage and motivate my online exchange students in the learning activities I set up...”*

EuroTeQ Teacher

The Technical University of Denmark (DTU) is part of the EuroTeQ Alliance, a strategic academic partnership between predominantly technical universities. In this context we have a shared course catalogue in which teachers from across the alliance can offer their course to students across the alliance. The courses are offered in a purely online or hybrid format, with home students participating in-person, and EuroTeQ students participating online. As educational developers, our role within this partnership has been to support the development of innovative course formats to be offered through this course catalogue. It is in this context that three primary drivers led us to develop this game:

#### 1) Feedback from teachers

Diversity comes in many forms, and through our work with consulting and engaging with teachers at DTU, we have experienced that teachers and consultants often lack the tools to engage with the challenges and potentials that such diversity brings to the classroom. Whilst diversity expressed through gender, academic pre-requisites, learning preferences and neurodivergence are areas that most teachers in higher education encounter, the EuroTeQ course format offers a particular view into diversity as expressed through cultural and institutional differences and multimodal participation (e.g. synchronous online/physical participants).

## 2) DTU Learning Lab teaching philosophy to “Teach as you Preach” (Rattleff and Sass 2023)

Being responsible for the STEM higher education teacher training at DTU, we wanted to develop an icebreaker activity feeding into a deeper conversation about diversity in all its expressions in line with the feedback we receive from our teachers.

## 3) Sustainability

When visiting, and receiving visits, from partners, we often ended up putting together tote bags with pens, notepads, and various gadgets. We wanted to be able to provide a EuroTeQ relevant, engineering education oriented, and sustainable memorabilia.

We consequently set out to create a tool and conversation starter, that has the potential to contribute to our efforts in flipping diversity from being a challenge to being a resource for students, teachers, and universities alike.

### 1.2 Learning Outcomes

The learning outcome for this workshop was to examine how we as universities can release the potential of diversity.

Together we explored classroom diversity dilemmas and inclusive approaches.

- discussed initiatives at the universities that increase the diversity potential.
- outlined a roadmap towards inclusive practices.

#### Participants

- reflected on diversity from a teacher and student perspective.
- developed ideas for inclusive practices.
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## 2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In the pursuit of inclusive teaching within STEM higher education, educators are tasked with developing a classroom environment that actively values and leverages the diversity of its students. Inclusion means that within an educational setting, learners feel that they are valued, supported and empowered to contribute actively and meaningfully (Ahmad 2019).

To achieve an inclusive atmosphere, teachers must integrate a variety of competences into their pedagogical toolkit, including social, communicational, cultural, and psychological skills. These competences are essential for addressing and overcoming the barriers to inclusion, such as bias and stereotyping, lack of representation, discrimination, systemic inequities, cultural insensitivity and inadequate support and mentorship. (Awang-Hasim et al. 2019, Ceo-Difrancesco et al. 2019, Engelbrecht et.al 2013, Kruse et al, 2018, Molbaek 2018, European Commission 2019)

To develop and establish inclusive practices in STEM higher education, we need to consider both the cultivation of inclusive values and skills and approach inclusion from the perspectives of institutions, teachers, and students.

Following this line of thought, this game consists of three primary segments through which the teacher is asked to reflect on different approaches to diversity and

inclusivity in the STEM Higher Education classroom: Dilemmas, Competences and Characters.

## 2.1 Dilemmas

The 17 dilemmas selected for this game are based on real life dilemmas experienced by our teachers at DTU. They have been selected to represent the range of diversity that our teachers encounter, not only within EuroTeQ, but perhaps more visible in that context. As such there will be dilemmas related to diversity as expressed through cultural differences, learning preferences, neurodivergence, gender, academic pre-requisites, and participation forms, i.e. online, hybrid or physical.

## 2.2 Competences

Three factors played into the selection of the 17 competences included in this game.

The competences identified in the literature review, as referred to above, provided the first round of narrowing down the scope of potential competences. We then cross-referenced this list with the 21 competences identified through a survey with >300 industry partners in the EuroTeQ universities' ecosystem<sup>2</sup>.

This exploration into the expected competencies of our students shifts the focus of inclusive teaching. It moves beyond merely creating an inclusive learning environment to addressing the question of which inclusive competencies will increase students' employability.

Finally, we selected 17 competences, that we identified as broad enough to allow individual interpretation for teachers across our alliance, academic disciplines, and individual differences.

## 2.3 Characters

The last part of *All Inclusive* invites a well-known character into the game, who people can attribute certain characteristics to. We were inspired by the third person perspective dialogue workshop introduced by Hermsen, Dommelen and Espinosa (2023) at the SEFI 2023 conference in TU Dublin. We activate Hermsen, Dommelen and Espinosa's proposed introduction of a third person perspective in unfolding behavioural insights and inviting reflection. In the context of our game: *All Inclusive* this is related to how different behavioural strategies and competencies will produce different outcomes in turning diversity to a resource in various educational settings.

## 3 WORKSHOP SETUP

The room was prepared with tables spread out to allow 4-5 participants at each table. Participants arrived and placed themselves accordingly. One game was prepared at each table.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://euroteq.eurotech-universities.eu/docuwiki/wp4/>

### 3.1 All Inclusive, the game

The session commenced with the selection of a “game master” at each table. The participants were given five minutes to go over the rules of the game and then 15-20 minutes to play the game. The facilitators were available for questions and clarifications throughout the game.

The game design and rules are as follows:

*Setup:* Participants arrange the dilemma, competence, and character cards into three separate piles, face down. The gamemaster reveals the top card from the dilemma pile, then shuffle the competence cards and deal 3 to each player.

*Dilemma Discussion:* Gamemaster reads the dilemma card out loud. Players discuss the dilemma, acknowledging that players may interpret it differently.

*Competence Reveal:* Each player selects one competence card and discuss its’ relevance in addressing the dilemma.

*Character Perspective 1:* Gamemaster reveals a character card. Players discuss how the character might approach the dilemma.

*Character Perspective 2:* Gamemaster reveals another character card. Explore how this new character might approach the dilemma in a different way than the previous character.

*Reflection and Takeaways:* Each player shares their insights from the discussion, focusing on how they would engage with similar dilemmas in the future.



## 4 BUILDING A ROADMAP

The second part of the workshop commenced with a presentation of the rationale and motivation for creating the game and an overview of the theoretical underpinnings. We invited the participants to think-pair-share and explore the classroom diversity dilemmas and inclusive approaches that emerged during their playing of the game.

During facilitated small group discussion, we raised the perspective from the individual level to the institutional and debated initiatives that increase the diversity potential. In plenum we outlined a roadmap on inclusive practices and ideas at universities.

### 4.1 Workshop – insights and outcomes

The participants at the workshop ranged from PhD students, engineering teachers to teacher support staff. We experienced a small cohort that engaged with the game's



dilemmas, skills, and characters, and contributed to operationalising inclusive practices in engineering education.

They saw relevance in own teacher (training) practice, and took games home, to continue the dialogues elsewhere.

## 4.2 Road Map



*Fig.1 Compilation of ideas developed during the workshop*

The road map was drawn up in a matrix, allowing participants to reflect on the student, teacher and organisational level, both in terms of practices (what do we already do) and ideas (what would we like to do). For the sake of creating an overview, we split up some post its to allow one point/post it, condensed others for clarity, and finally grouped the inputs into common categories (see fig. 1). The aggregated matrix showed many interesting trends, overlaps and discrepancies between what institutions do/want to do. The matrix invites a range of possibilities for analysis, for the purpose of this paper, we will limit ourselves to present the results, which show clear differences on responsibility and focus between the student, teacher and organisational level.

It was evident that the suggestions for practices and ideas related to the student were focussed on the expectations and potential for the individual to act.

The student perspective was primarily focused on communities, social events and entry barriers to these. There was a clear emphasis on students being respectful and developing openminded and inviting attitudes. On the other hand, there was a lack of

focus on academic belonging and how students can contribute to/hinder processes of becoming legitimate members of the academic society.

This last part was, however, evident on the teacher level, where the focus was less on the teacher as an individual and more on the teaching context and the teaching practice itself.

On both a practice and an idea level, the focus on the teacher was related to the role as communicator and facilitator in developing a reflective practice based on knowing and understanding issues that hinders participation and reducing barriers to that. There was a clear focus on the teaching role as also mediating the students feeling of psychological safety to invite the students to engage and participate.

The tools to do so are facilitating open and anonymous communication channels, inviting and listening to feedback and selecting inclusive study materials.

Lastly, and as could be expected, the suggestions made for the organisation were on an overarching perspective as related to the structural conditions the organisation offers, and can offer, to provide an inclusive environment.

In this section it was particularly clear that what some organisations offer as practice are still predominantly ideas at other institutions. Overarching these there was a clear focus on the responsibility to create structural changes and conditions that support both students and teachers in developing a broad perspective on inclusive practices, including training opportunities, developing clear codes of conduct, and robust IT-infrastructure. Other points made invited the organisations to acknowledge that real inclusive practices also involve implementing intentional strategies in hiring both academic and administrative staff as well as student uptake to help foster a more diverse range of role models.

## **5 SIGNIFICANCE TO ENGINEERING EDUCATION**

Inclusion was a recurring theme throughout the SEFI conference. It is indeed a multifaceted concept. The roadmap we present here remains open to additional practices and ideas necessary for building inclusive learning environments. This and other workshops show that there is no single path to creating inclusive universities, and the journey is paved with dilemmas that require ongoing conversations.

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