

AESIS

The Impact of Social Sciences and Humanities on Society 14-16 October 2020, Ottawa

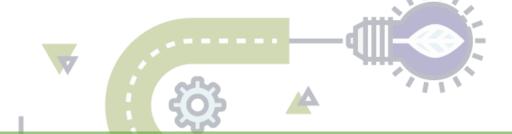
12.30 – 13.45pm

Training & Skills for Impact

Sandra Lapointe (Chair) – McMaster University Kamilla Karoli – Work Wellness Institute

Christian Kobsda – Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Internet & Society





Training and Skills for Impact AESIS Impact of SSH on Society #SSH20



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What Skills for Impact?

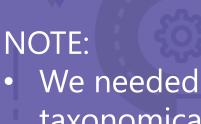
There are two main kinds of skills perceived as needed to create impact, those associated with **innovation** and those associated with **collaboration**.

 What are the skills associated with innovation and collaboration? PHASE 1. FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS, COMPETENCIES AND PRODUCTIVE TALENT OUTCOMES.

- We analyzed 45 sources looking for the skills private and public stakeholders say employees need.
- We identified 13 foundational skills emphasized as important based on relative frequency.
- We used quantitative and qualitative analyses to measure the "relatedness" of these skills to each other.

FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS

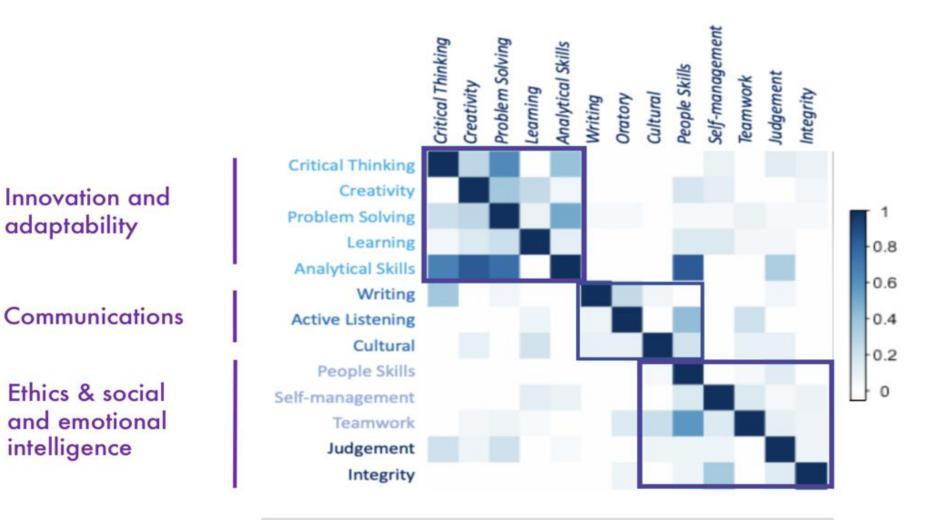
- Active listening
- Analytical Skills
- Capacity for Continued Learning
- Critical Thinking
- Creativity
- Cultural Awareness
- Integrity
- Judgement
- People Skills
- Problem Solving
- Self-Management
- Teamwork
- Writing





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We needed a taxonomical tool that would be tailored to discussion of skills across sectors. The aim was not to • develop a taxonomy for its own sake, but to leverage a qualitative and quantitative analysis of skills-talk to refine our conceptual tools.



PHASE 2: SSH ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES' CONTRIBUTION TO FOUNDATIONAL SKILLS-BUILDING

- Increasingly, SSH departments are leveraging skillstalk to advertise the value of their programs.
- We scanned every SSH program website in Canadian universities, by discipline, to track references to the 13 skills we identified in PHASE 1.
- Our question: What is the average humanist or social scientist willing to argue is the potential contribution of her discipline to foundational skills-building (and what's her evidence?)

Skills	Anthropology	Business/Economics	Classics	Communications and Media Studies	English/Literature	Geography	History	Interdisciplinary Studies	Law	Linguistics and Languages	Philosophy	Political Sciences/International Studies	Psychology	Sociology	0.00 Avg. Percentage 0.00 20.00 40.00 60.00 83.69
Active Listening	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	
Analytical Skills			•	•		•				٠	٠				
Capacity for Continued Learning	•	•			•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Complex Problem Solving	•		٠	•	•	٠	•	٠	•		•	•	•		
Creativity	•	•		•	٠			•		٠	٠	•	•	•	
Critical Thinking		•	•			•				٠					
Deliberation and Judgement		•	2.40	8	<u>s</u>	•	-	•		•	•		٠		
Integrity		•		· ·				•	•	•		•			
Intercultural and cross-cultural knowledge and sen		•		•	•	٠	•		•		٠	٠	•	•	
Intercultural or cross-cultural competency	•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•		•		•	
People Skills / Relationship Building	•			٠	٠	•	•	•	•	•		•		•	
Self-management / Organization	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Teamwork	•	•		•	•		•	•		•		•	•	•	
Writing	٠	•				٠			٠	•			•		

Average of Percentage (color) and average of Percentage (size) broken down by Departments vs. Skills. The data is filtered on Province, which keeps 10 of 10 members.

Which foundational skills are individual disciplines most likely to claim to be able to build?

Avg. Percentage

83.69

Are there important differences betw and the social sciences? Where are there skills-development a		humaı	nities	% Skills Total 0.07 13.18 % Skills Total • 0.07 • 5.00 • 10.00
Skill	I	Н	SS	13.18
Active Listening	•	•	•	
Analytical Skills	•			
Capacity for Continued Learning	•	•	•	Innovation and
Complex Problem Solving		٠		Adaptability
Creativity	•	•	•	
Critical Thinking	•			
Deliberation and Judgement	•	•	•	Ethics
Integrity	•		•	
Intercultural and cross-cultural knowledge and sensitivity	•			
Intercultural or cross-cultural competency	•	•	•	Social and
People Skills / Relationship Building	•	•	٠	Emotional
Self-management / Organization	•	•	•	Intelligence
Teamwork	•	•	•	
Writing	•			

RESEARCH TRAINING

Social and emotional intelligence is essential to fruitful collaboration and leadership (and interdisciplinarity is in essence co-design).

What would be the impact of intentionally integrating such skills building opportunities to research training?