



# Interdisciplinariteit in het hoger onderwijs

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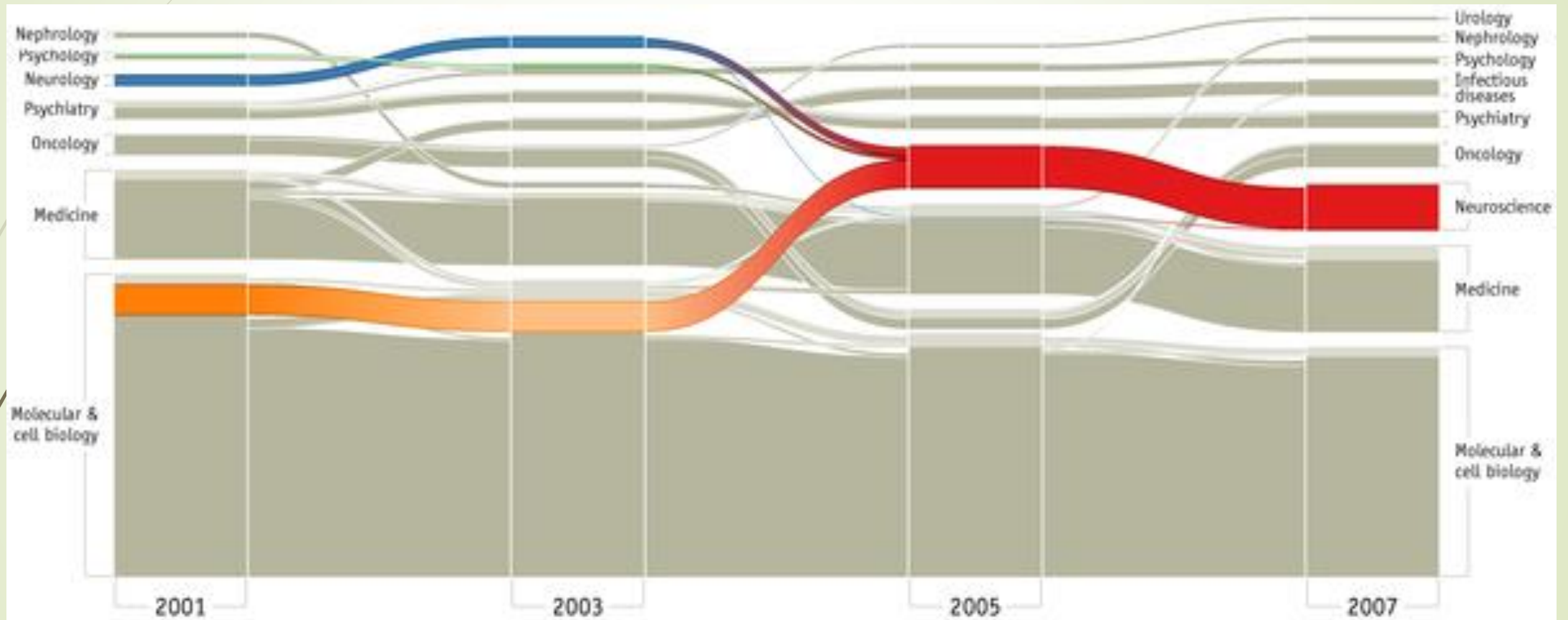
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# Disciplines

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- Disciplines zijn belangrijk:
  - Historisch 'gestolde' domeinen van wetenschappelijke kennis
  - Wetenschapssociologisch in discipline-verenigingen, tijdschriften, conferenties, financieringsmechanismen, enz. geconsolideerd
  - Worden als bouwstenen in curricula gebruikt en zorgen dus voor 'vertragend' effect
- Maar:
  - Evolueren sterk
  - Grenzen zijn permeabel
  - Meest innoverende kennisontwikkeling aan grenzen of tussen disciplines

# Disciplines evolueren



Rosvall M, Bergstrom CT (2010) Mapping Change in Large Networks. PLOS ONE 5(1): e8694.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0008694>

<https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0008694>

# ***Waar toe moet hoger onderwijs opleiden?***

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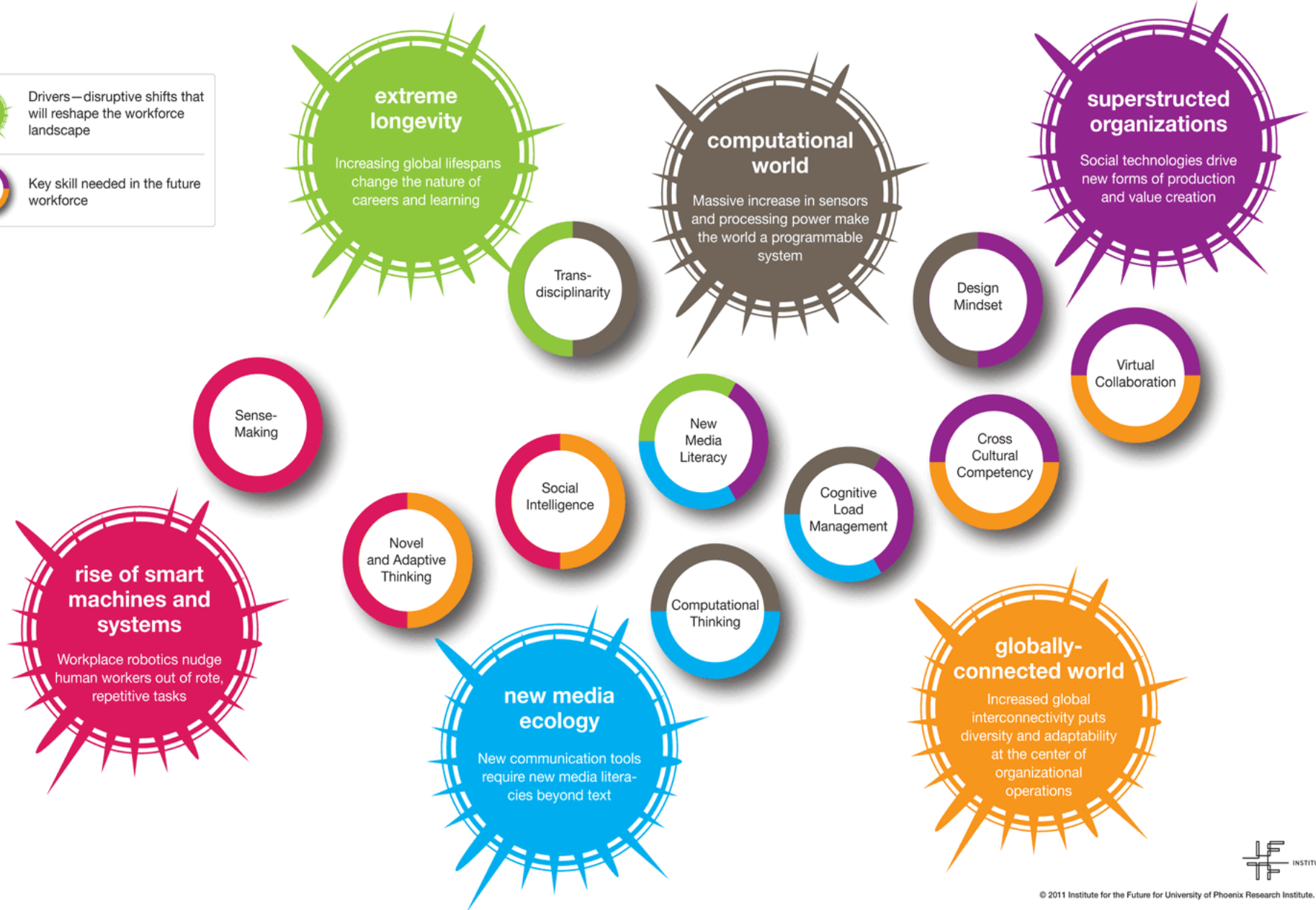
**Veranderende competentie-vraag situeert zich niet in disciplines**

# Future Work Skills 2020

While all six drivers are important in shaping the landscape in which each skill emerges, the color-coding and placement here indicate which drivers have particular relevance to the development of each of the skills.

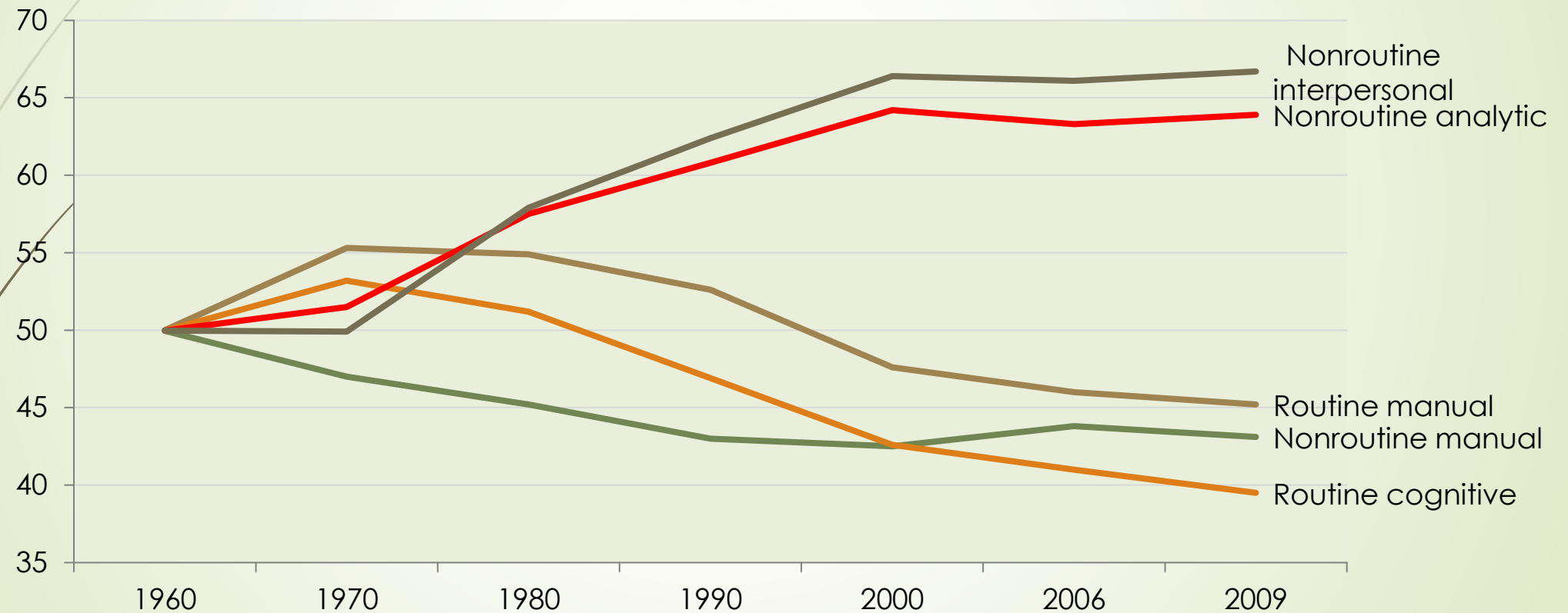
KEY

-  Drivers—disruptive shifts that will reshape the workforce landscape
-  Key skill needed in the future workforce

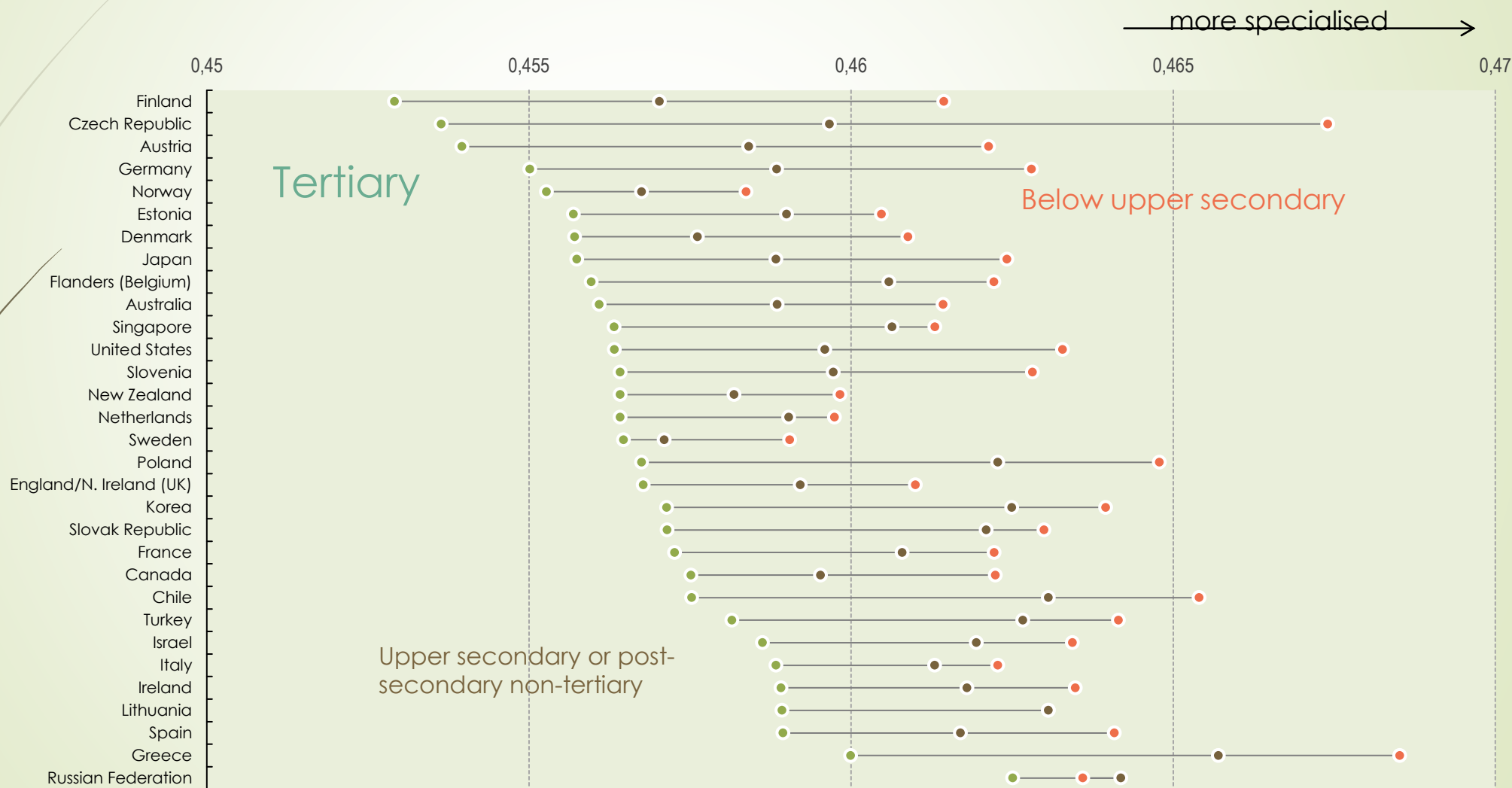


# Groeiend belang van non-routine skills

Mean task input in percentiles of 1960 task distribution (US)

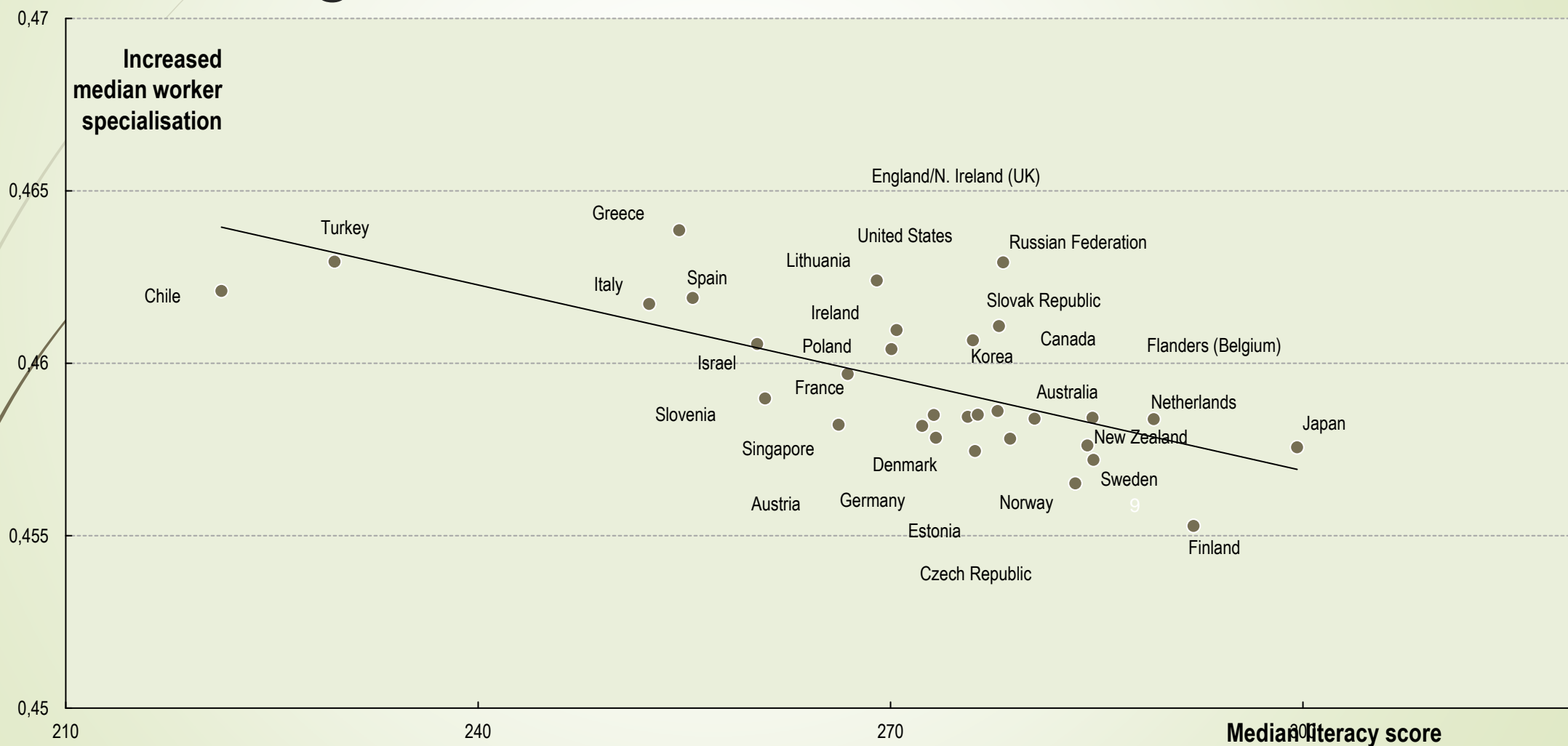


# In groeiende kenniseconomieën zijn jobs van hooggeschoolden steeds minder gespecialiseerd

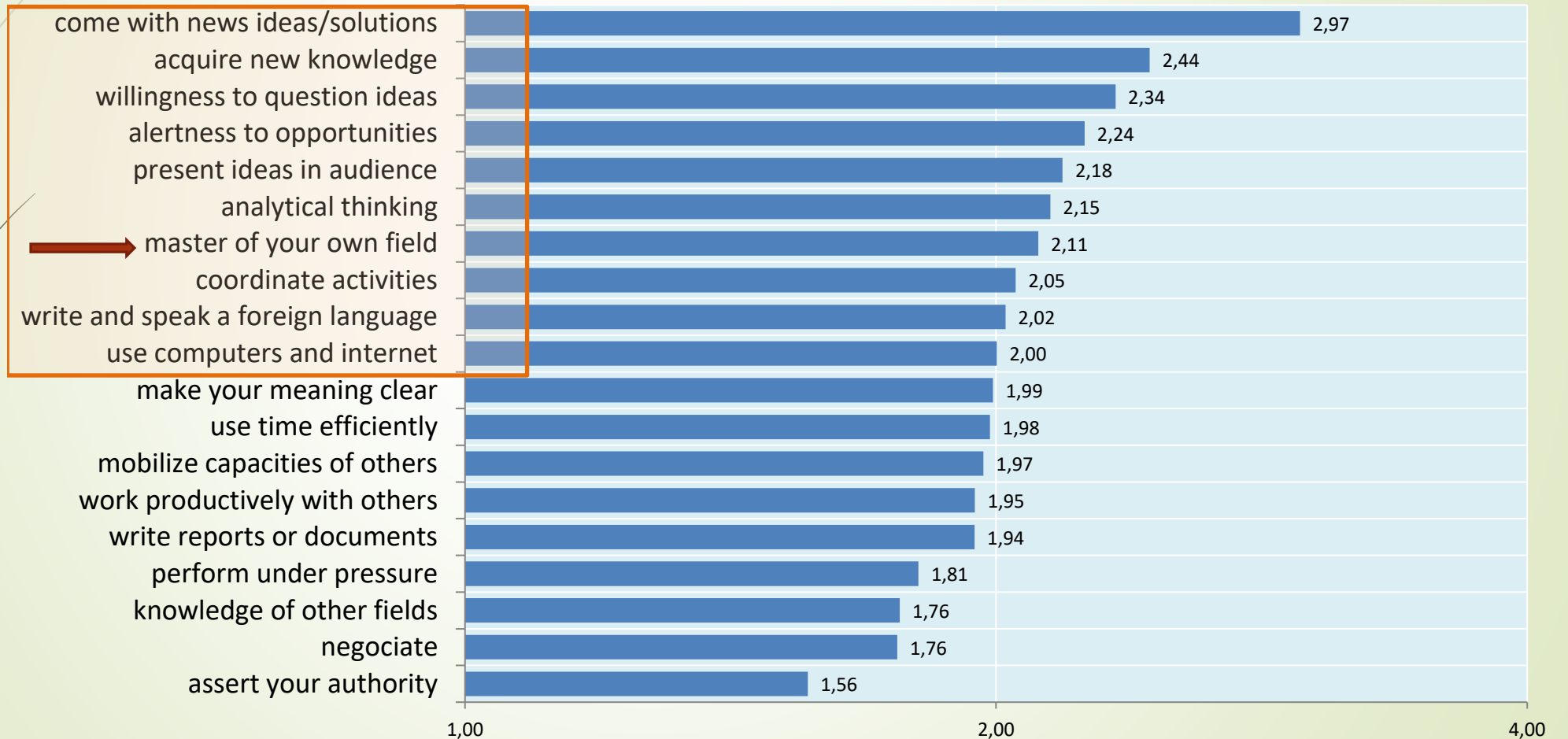




# Specialisatie in jobs correleert negatief met hoogte van skills



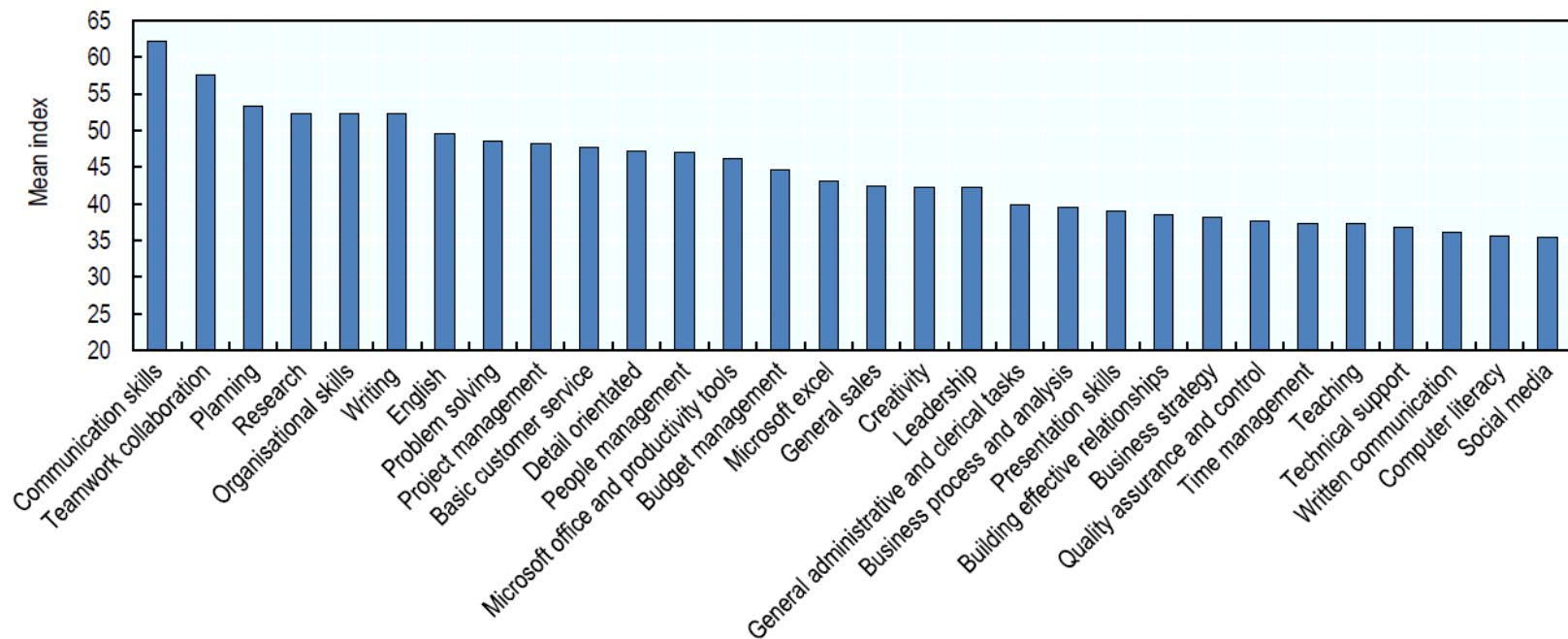
# Welke competenties vragen werkgevers?



# Transversale competencies in jobadds

**Figure 5.8. Top 30 transversal skill keywords, by degree of transversality**

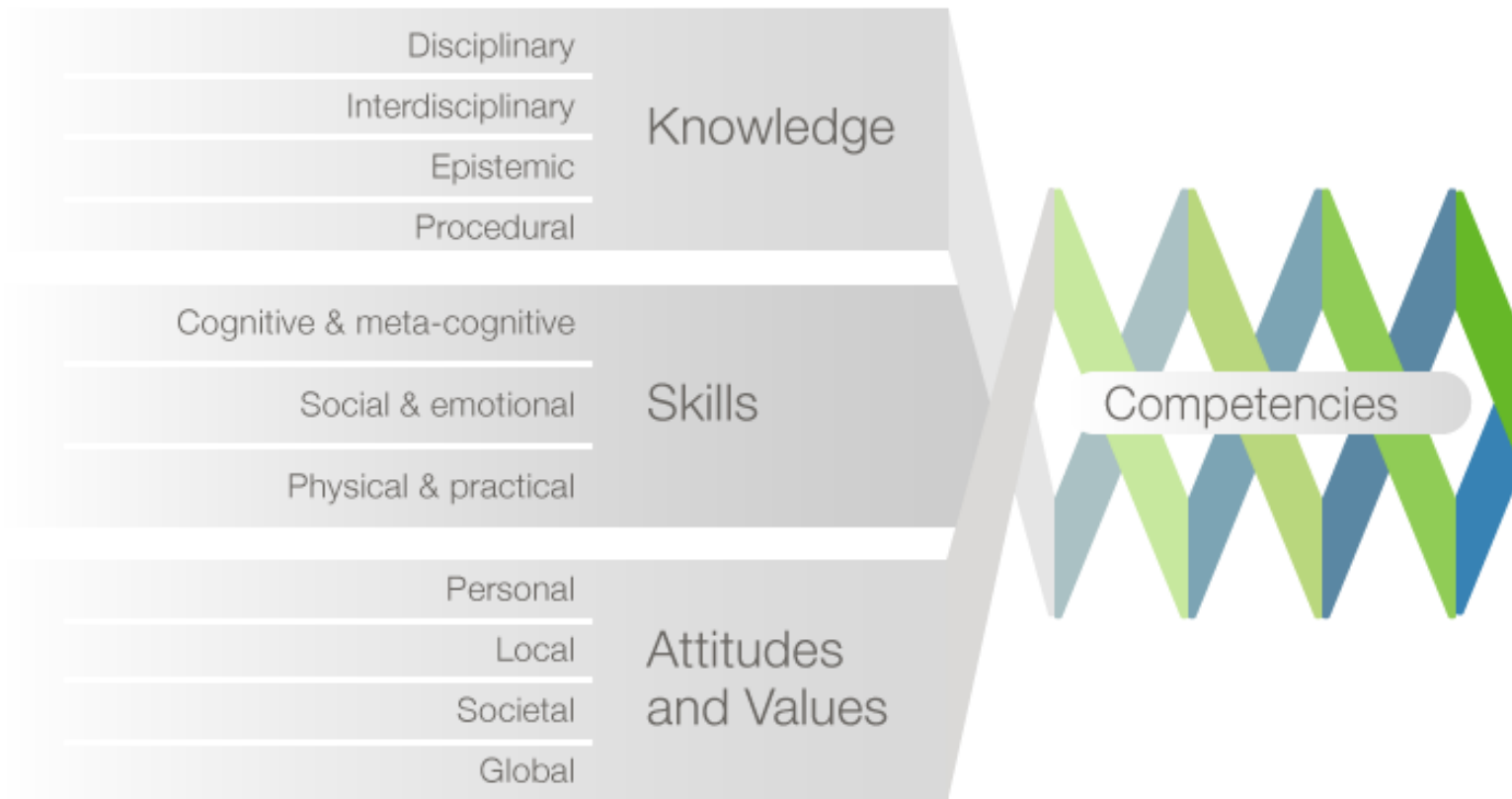
United Kingdom, 2017-2019



Note: The chart presents the 30 most transversal skills, knowledge areas and technologies emerging from the ML analysis of the text contained in online job postings in the United Kingdom in between 2017 and 2019. Larger bars denote stronger transversality calculated as the eigenvector centrality of each keyword in the corpus of labels collected in online vacancies.

Source: OECD calculations based on Burning Glass Technologies data, May 2021.

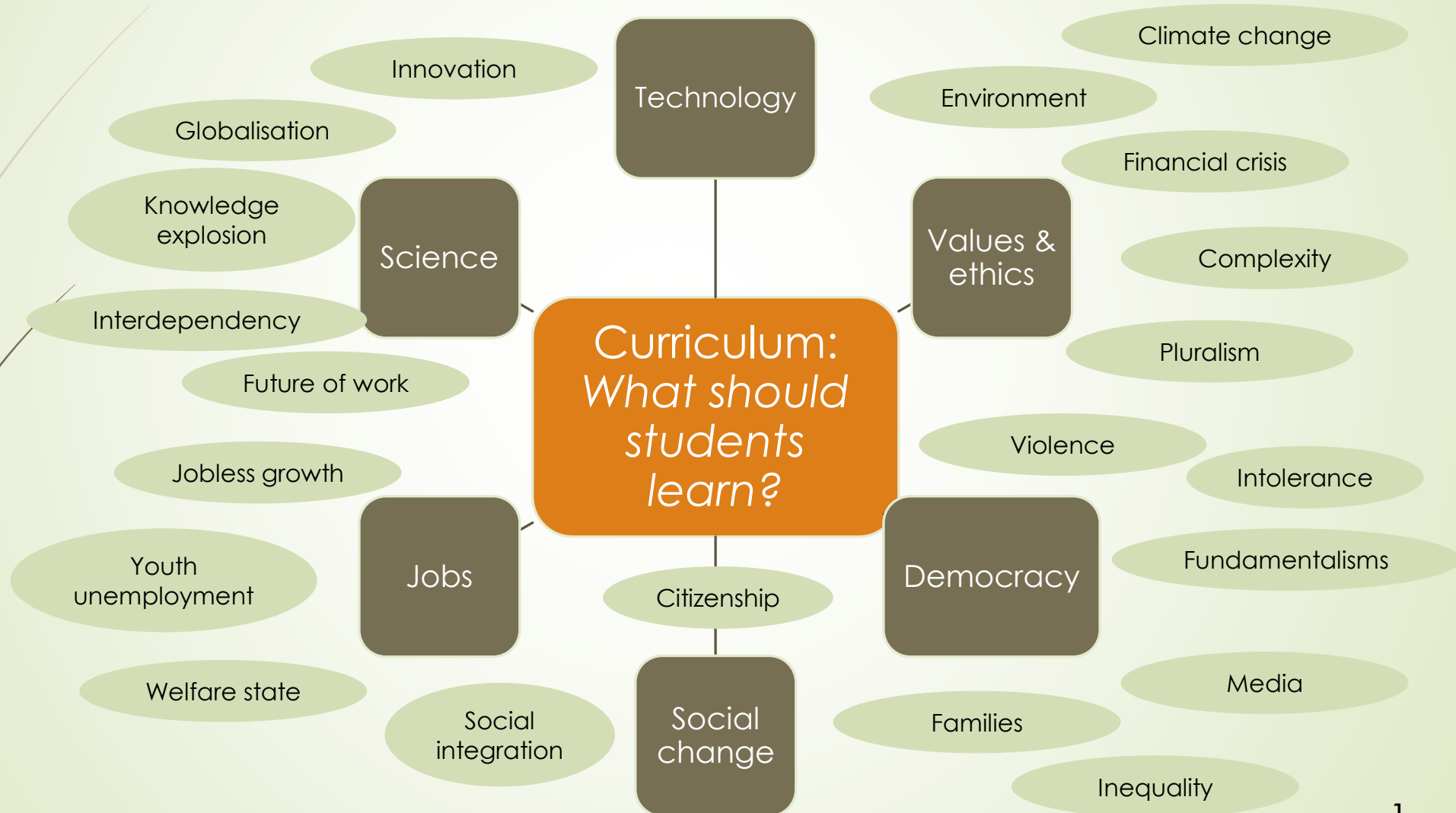
# Wat zijn competenties?

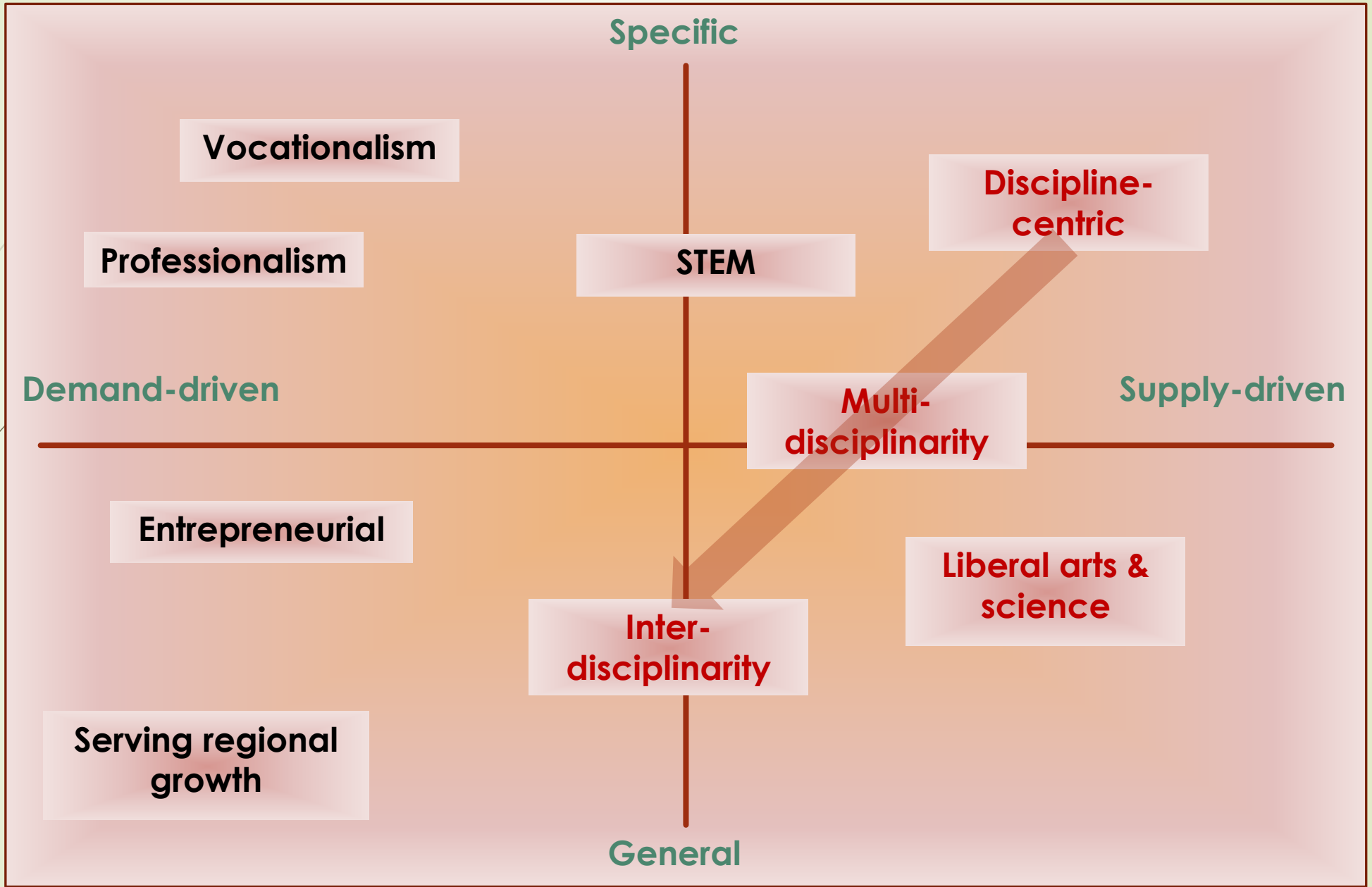


## ***Hoe antwoordt het hoger onderwijs?***

**Tendenzen in curriculum-ontwikkeling naar vraagsturing en generieke, transversale competenties**

# Curricula moeten vele vragen integreren

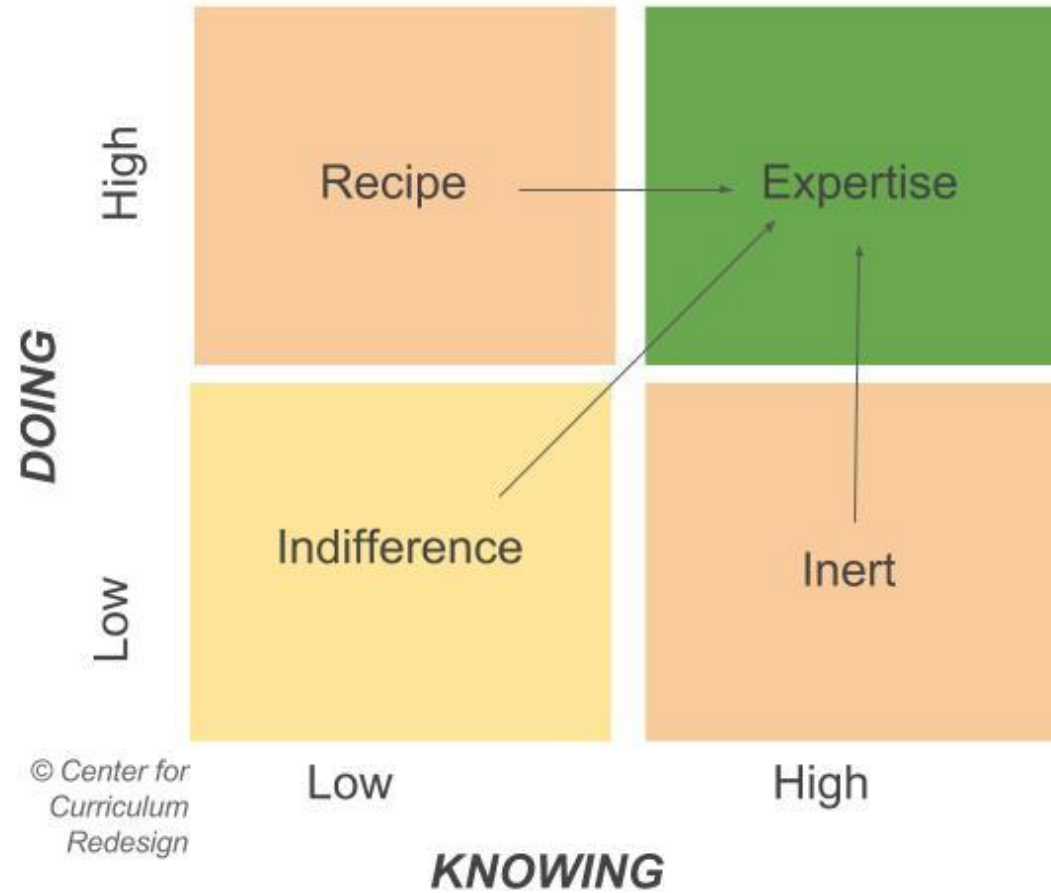




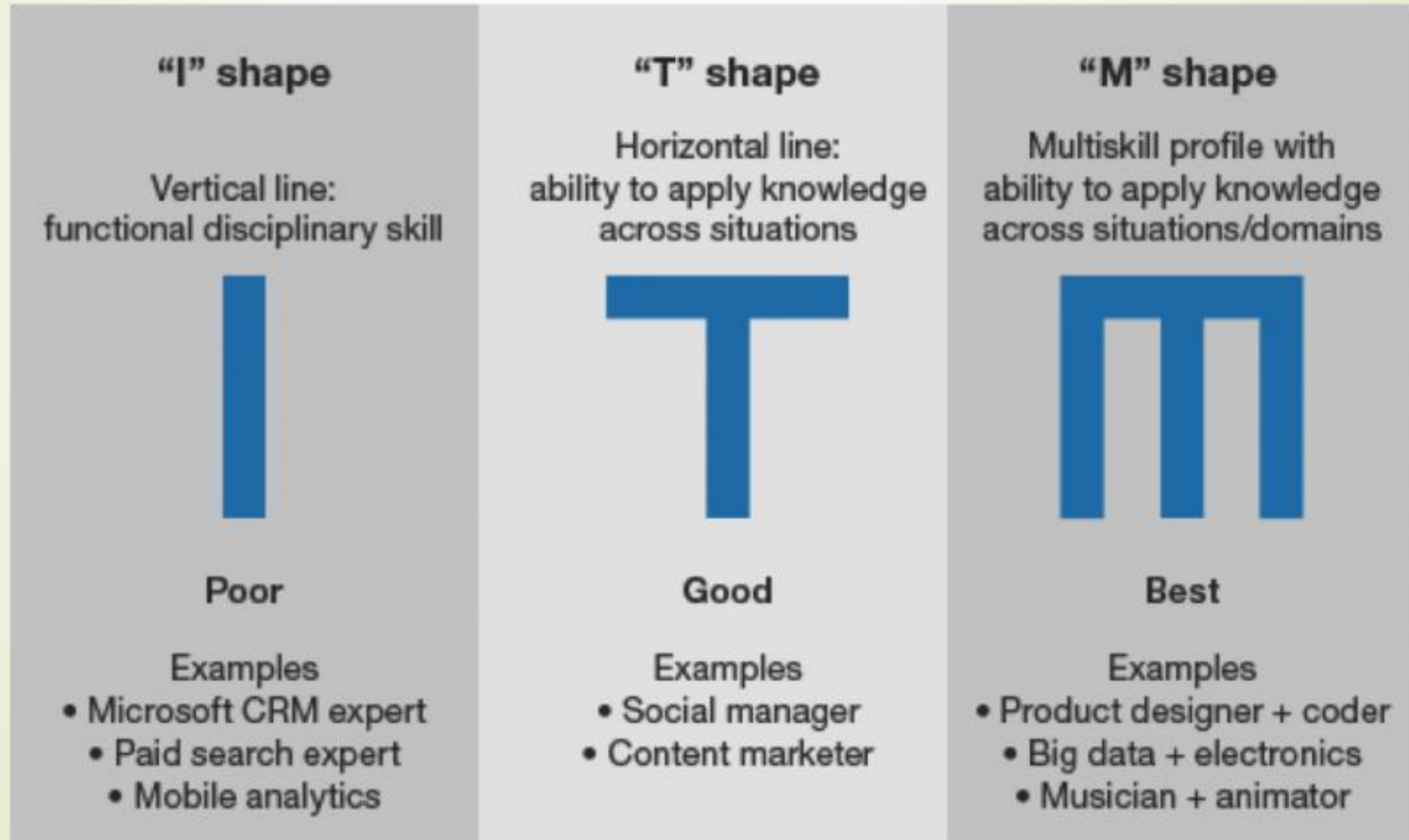
# Interdisciplinariteit in curricula inbouwen



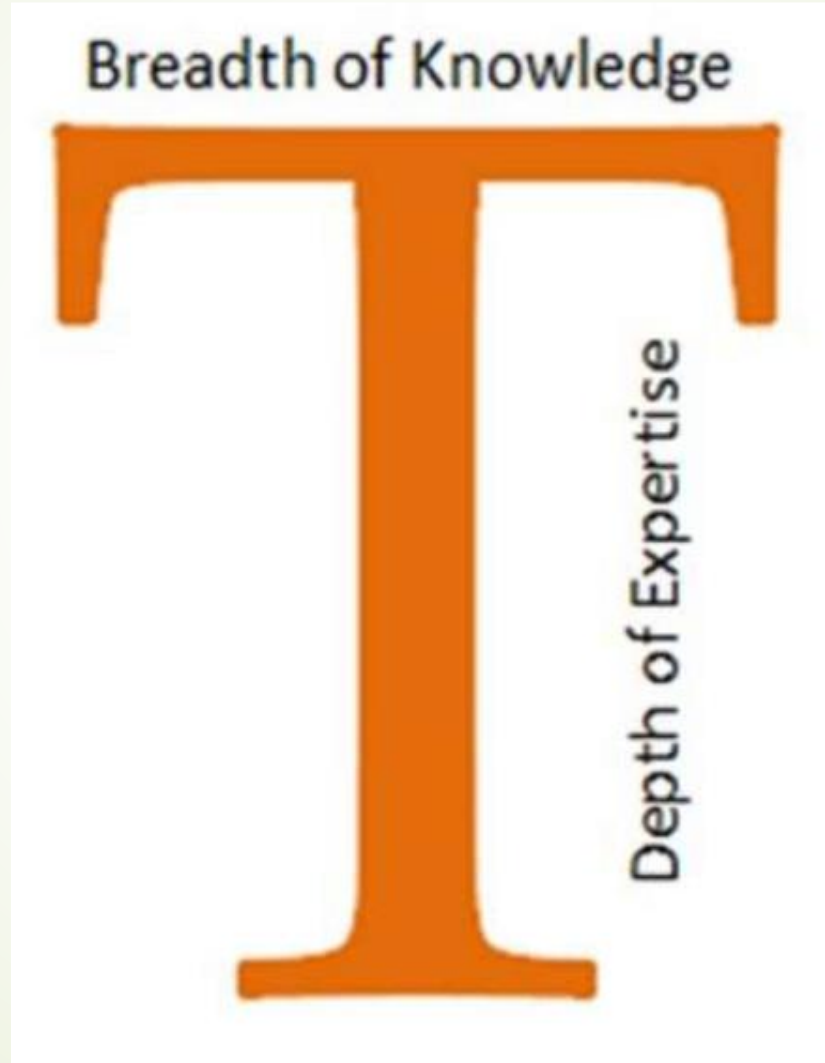
# Van kennis naar expertise en transfer

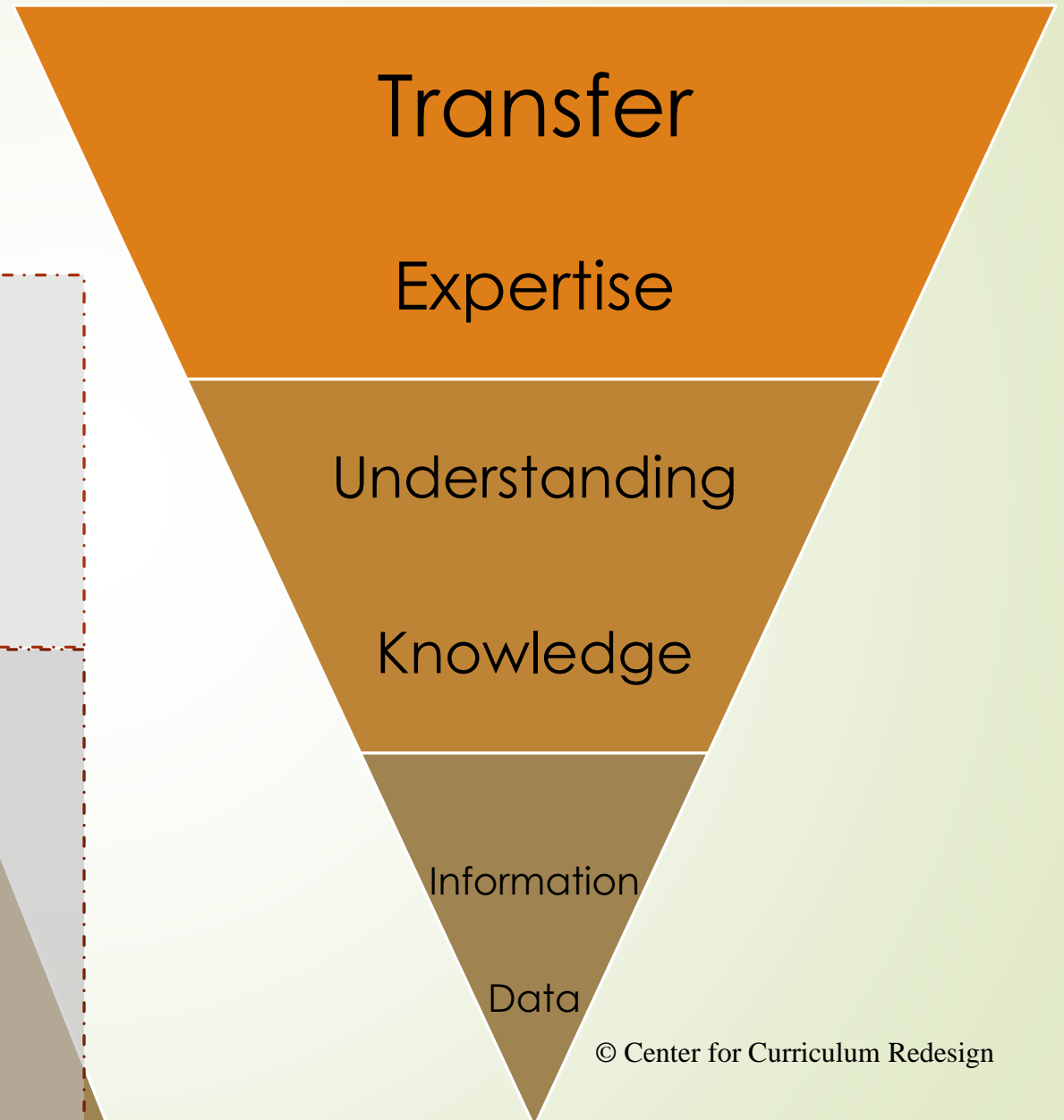
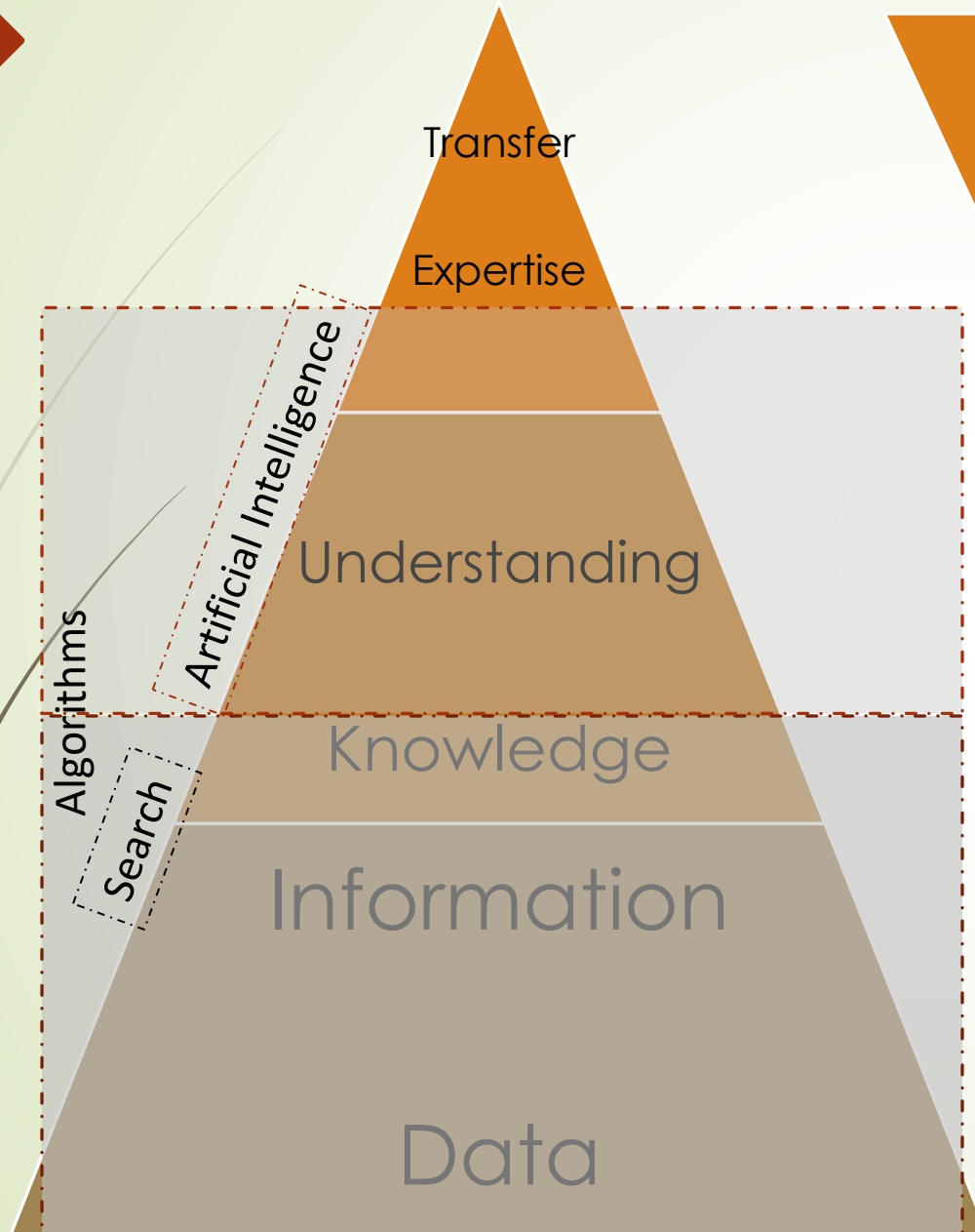


# De “I”, “T” en “M” shape profielen

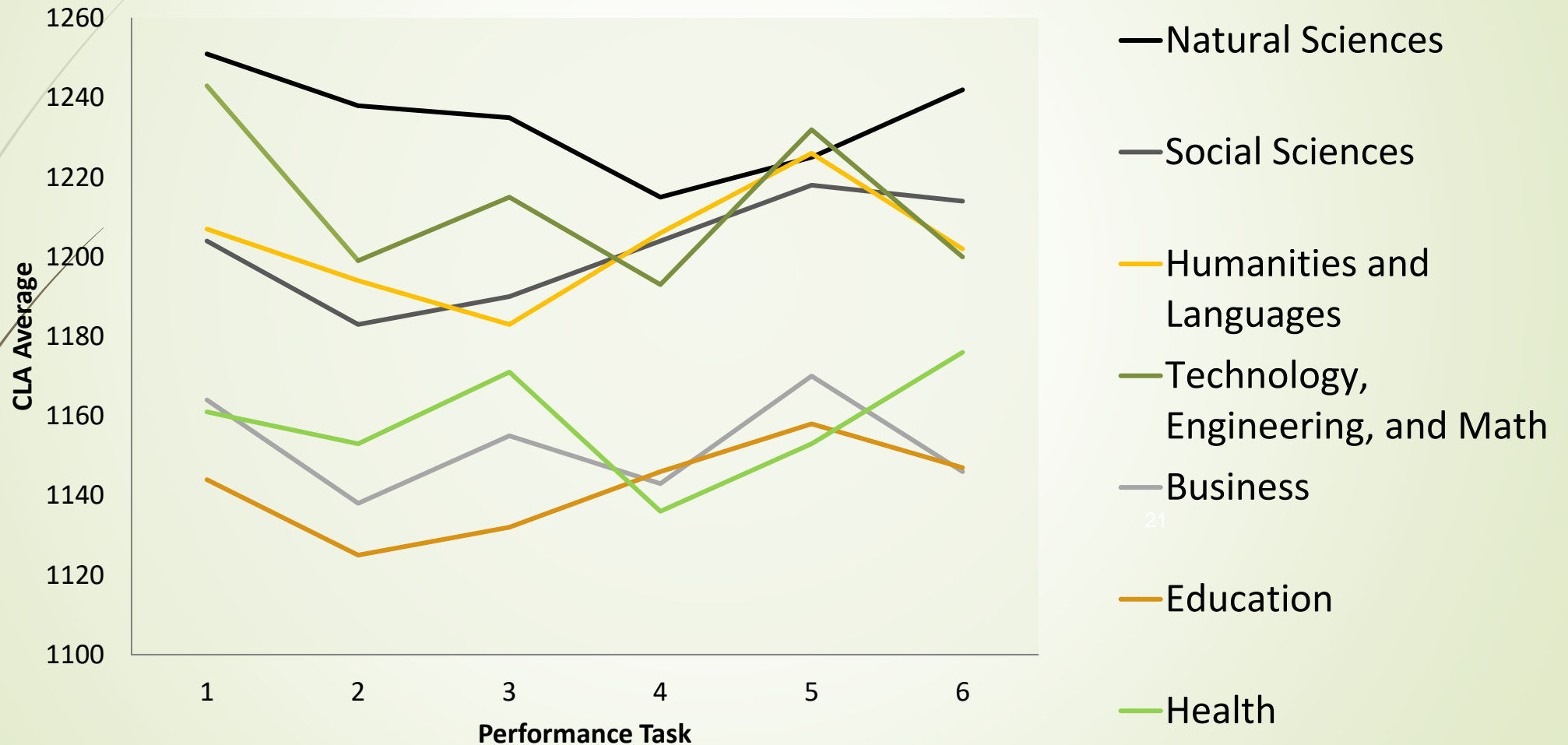


# De "I", "T" en "M" shape profielen





# Domeinen verschillen in mate waarin ze generieke competenties ontwikkelen



# Data over 'critical thinking' in hoger onderwijs ogen niet zeer bemoedigend



## Mastery levels of the participants by class, type of HEI and in total (%)

	Advanced	Accomplished	Proficient	Basic	Below basic
In total	0,2	10	31	40	19
1st year students	0,0	7	29	41	23
3rd year students	0,4	13	32	40	15
University students	0,6	22	39	32	7
UAS students	0	5	27	44	24

- For nearly 60 percent of the Finnish undergraduate students, the generic skills were on a *basic* or lower level while for the rest, about 40 percent, these were on a *proficient* or higher level.
- Very few students reached the highest mastery level (*advanced*).
- 24 % of UAS students reached the lowest mastery level only (*below basic*), whereas among university students only 7 % fell into this mastery level category.

# Dank voor uw aandacht!

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