

Examining Service Excellence in Higher Education for Adult Learners:
A Text-mining Analysis

Lee Yew Haur, Guan Chong and Chia Allan



- Higher education is increasingly embraced by adult learners
  - In the US, 38% of college student enrolment 25 yrs of age or older (NCES, 2007)
  - In Australia, Canada, UK, Norway, Sweden, and Israel
    - adult learners 30% or more of the total tertiary enrolments (Kasworm, 2011).
  - In the current research, we define the adult learners in higher education by chronological age and additional factors such as delayed university enrollment, part-time attendance, working experience or full-time employment while enrolled, and financial independence (Choy, 2002).



- Higher education for adult learners has attracted the attention of researchers
  - Previous studies on adult education can be classified into two broad categories:
    - how adults learn and
    - the characteristics of adult learners
  - However, many studies do not differentiate adult higher education from workforce development/ training programmes
  - Most studies were conducted in Western countries (Kasworm, 2011; Kasworm, 2012).
  - In Asia, initial attempts in adult education research primarily focus on imparting basic literacy skills (Singh, 2002).
- Adult learners' perceptions of higher education learning services have not been well investigated, particularly in Asian developed countries like Singapore.



- Competition in adult learning degree programmes among institutions has increased dramatically
  - Increased number of local adult learning degree programmes
  - The proliferation of online distance learning
- Institutions strive toward a market-orientation to enhance their competitive edge (Grigg, 1994).
- In order to attract more qualified applicants, institutions must understand the perceptions and service needs of adult students in order to better attract and serve them.



- A better understanding of the service needs enable higher education institutions to improve on the different aspects of student experience.
- This is important because
  - Student experience can play an essential role in shaping their choice in the institutions, their intention to complete the programme, as well as the decision to recommend it to others.



- This study is one of the first empirical investigations on adult learners' perceptions of service encounter and service needs within the higher education sector in Singapore.
- The practical implications include
  - strategic planning and
  - raising service standards at the various touchpoints



## **Adult Learning Theories**

- Provide insight into ways in which institutions can cater student services and course delivery formats to accommodate the needs of adult learners
- According to Knowles(1980), adults are assumed to
  - (a) prefer self-directed learning,
  - (b) bring experience to learning activities,
  - (c) are responsible for their decisions on education,
  - (d) exhibit an orientation to learning that is task- or problem-centered, and
  - (e) exhibit a relatively high degree of internal motivation



### Research on Adult Learners in Traditional Face-to-Face Setting

 Ross-Gordon's work (2003) focuses on the needs of adult students, including their preferences for active learning strategies that support cognitive growth and transformational learning, and their desires for immediate application of knowledge and opportunities for self-directed learning.

### Adult Learners in Distance Education

 Institutions can play an important role in creating supportive learning environments for adult learners both by incorporating theory and research on adult learners into their own classrooms and by advocating for adult-oriented services on their campuses (Blair, 2010).



### Research Framework

- Cadotte, Woodruff & Jenkins (1987) suggests that the students compare their experiences with a set of expectations.
- Adult students have different expectations abilities and motivations.
- On the other hand, the university staff also forms some idea of the expectations that the students bring and how these are being fulfilled.
- Potential gaps that relate to expected and experienced service should have a significant impact on the service evaluation.
- Satisfaction occurs when outcome meets or exceeds the student's expectations.
- Dissatisfaction occurs when a negative discrepancy is present between the student's anticipated outcome and the actual outcome.



- In sum, higher education institutions have been actively involved in creating programmes and services that are responsive to adult learners' learning preferences.
- For institutions in Asia, this effort is more recent. Yet much can be learned from existing programme's experiences with various methods of adult learning.
- Prior research on students' choice of universities by Woodruff, Cadotte & Jenkins (1983) and Cadotte, Woodruff and Jenkins (1987) suggests that the students compare their experiences with a set of expectations.
  - Potential discrepancy between the service needs and experienced service may have a significant impact on the service evaluation.



## The Gaps Model of Service Quality

- The GAPS Model of Service Quality (Zeithaml, Parasuraman, & Berry, 1990) provides a framework for an organization to assess and audit all the factors that influence service quality in an organization.
- The GAPS Model examines <u>four</u> gaps which occur within the organization that reveal a discrepancy between the service provider's performance and the customer's expectations.

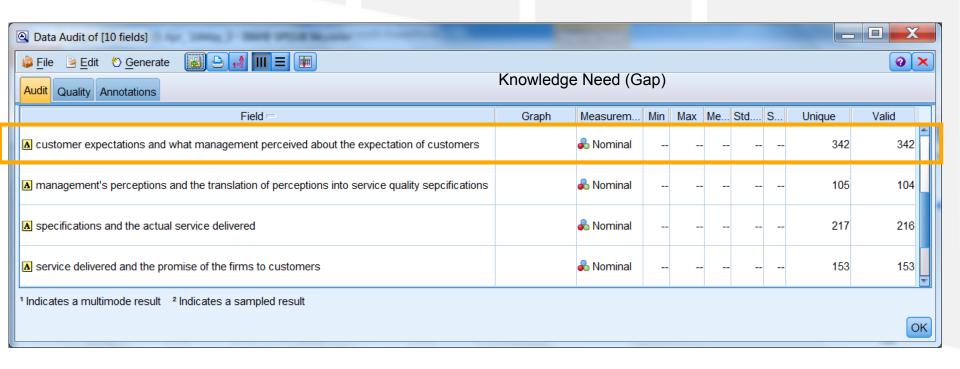


- (1) Knowledge Gap this gap usually arises because of the organisation's lack of a good understanding about how customers formulate their expectations.
- (2) Standards Gap refers to the failure to translate managers' perceptions of the customers' expectations into quality standards established for service delivery.
- (3) **Delivery Gap** is the difference between the specified delivery standards and the organisation's actual performance.
- (4) **Communications Gap** which refers to the difference between what the organisation communicates and what is actually delivered to the customer.



## **Text Collection Used**

The text collection comes from 472 students from a part-time undergraduate-level course from a major university in Singapore. They were asked to elaborate in writing on two service needs (gaps) they've encountered in their adult learning experience within the university.



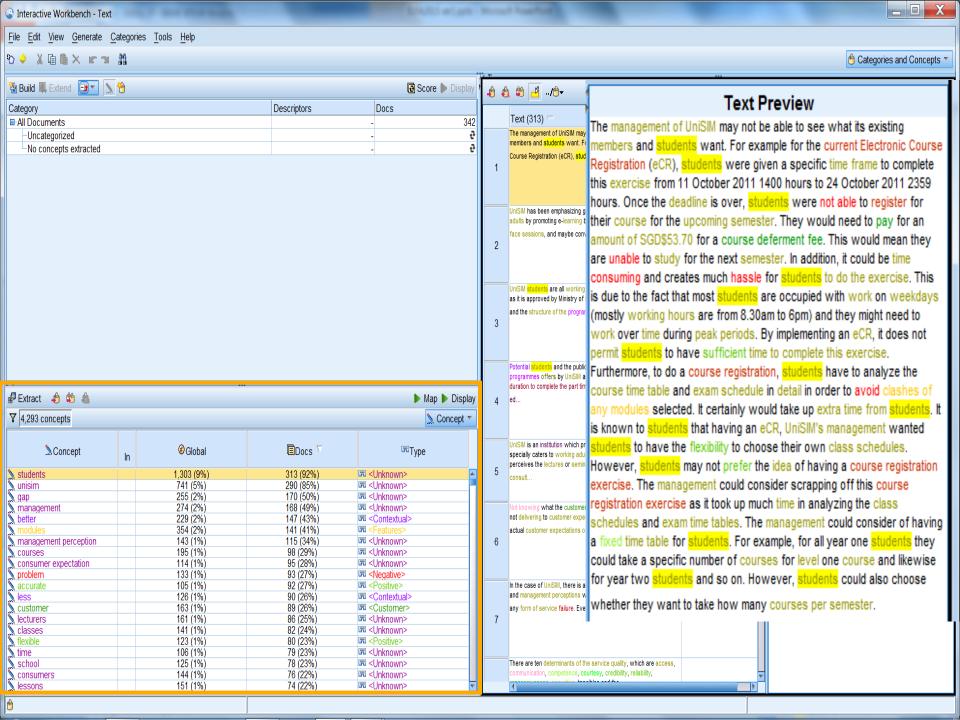


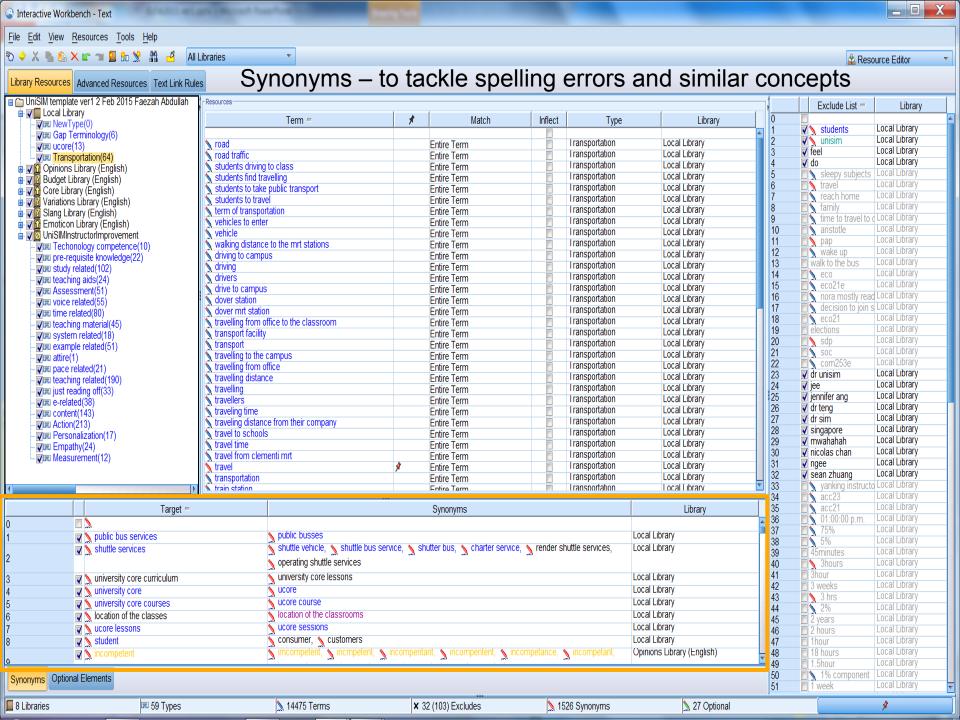


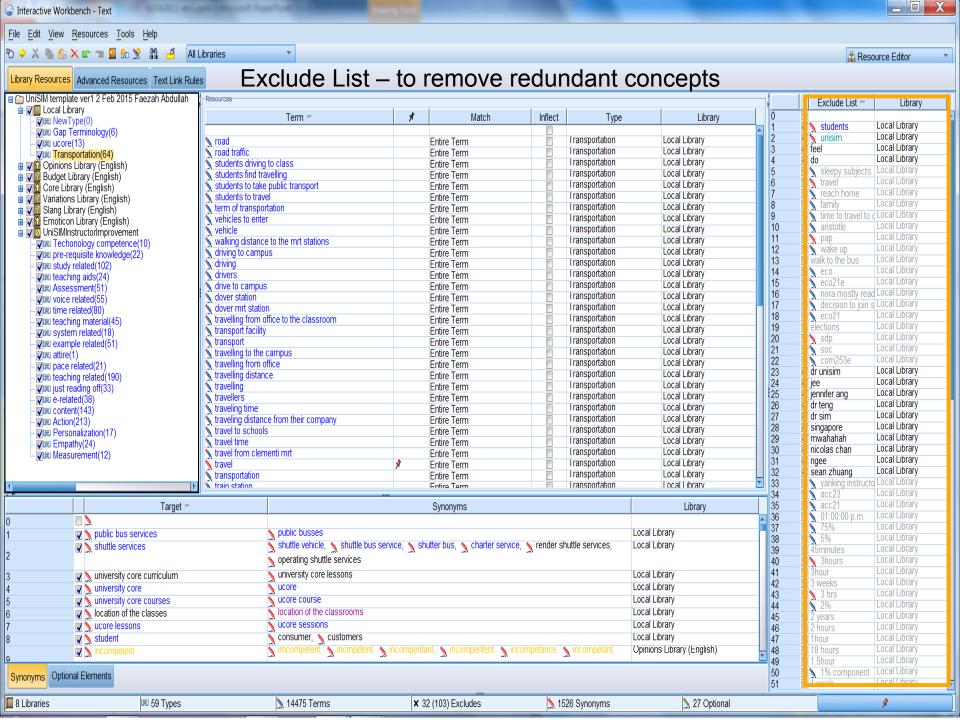
# What is the objective of text mining?

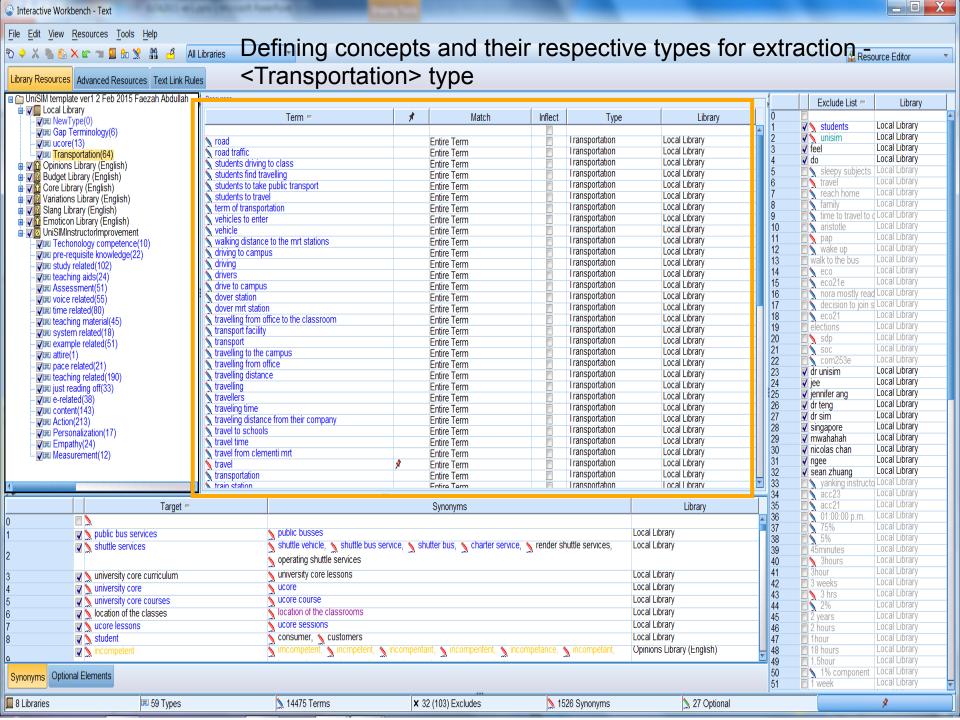
To categorise the free-format text into distinct and actionable categories using IBM SPSS Modeller through the use of concepts(key words)

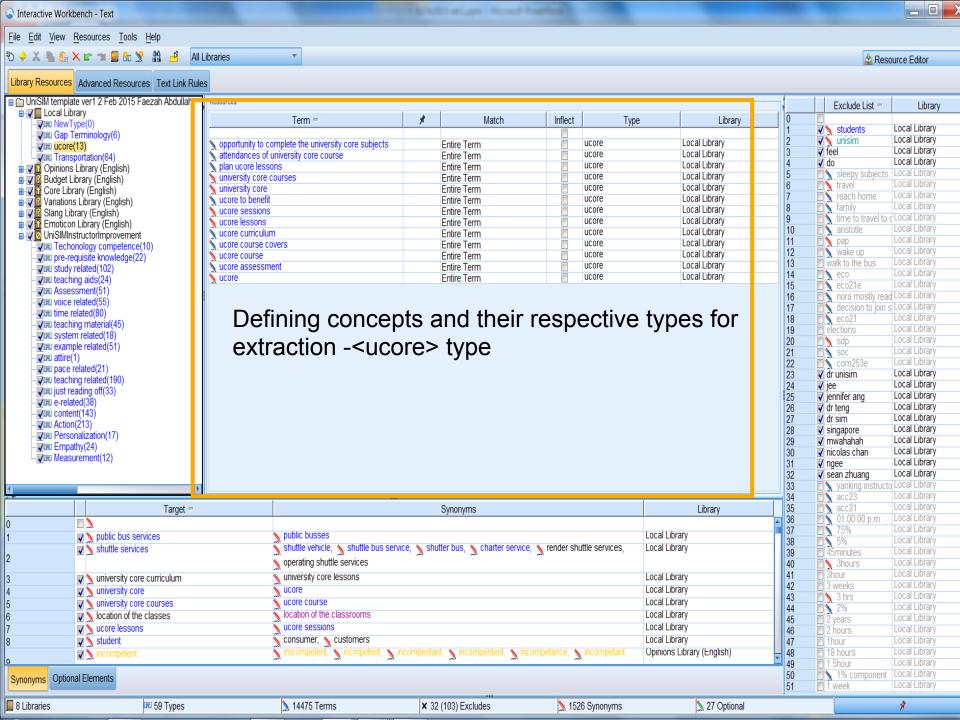


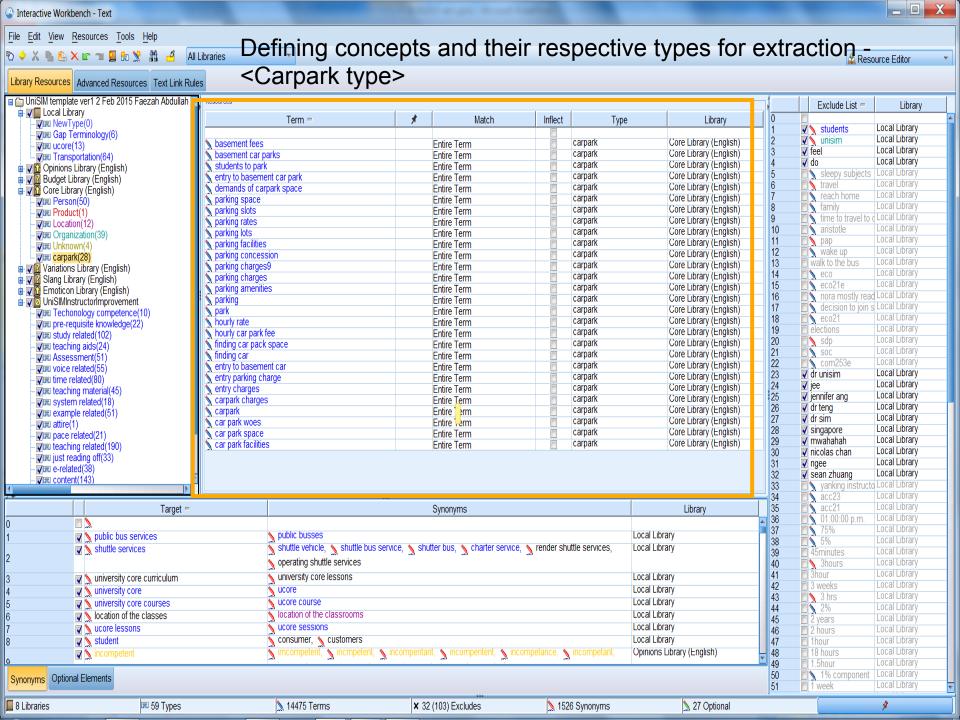


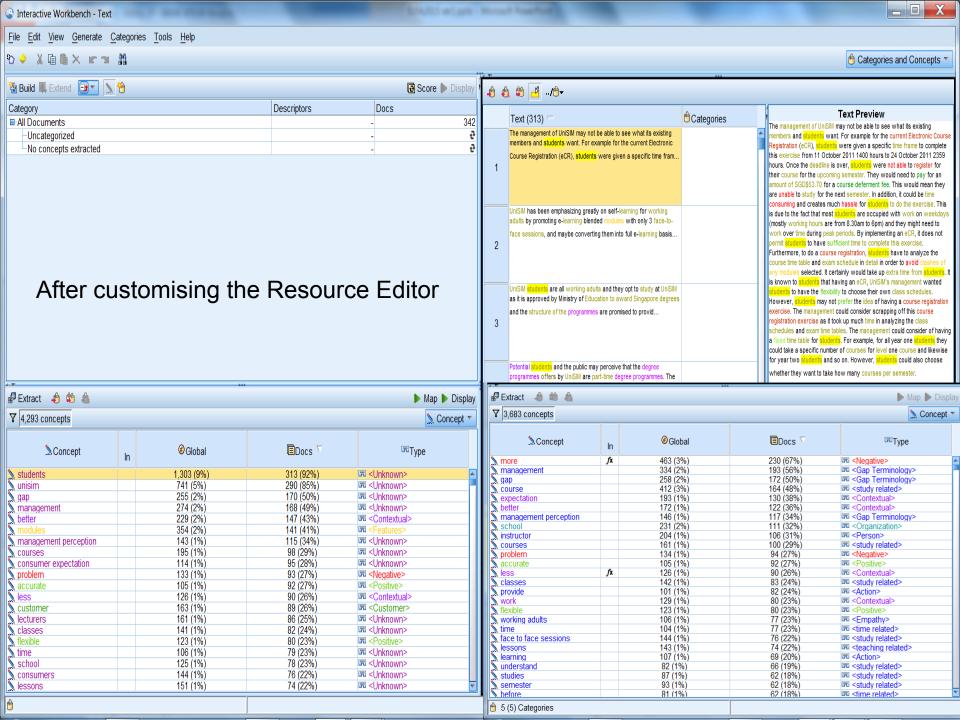




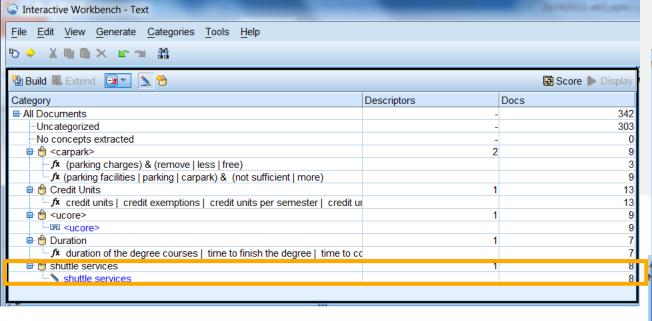








# **Preliminary Categories**



A. W.		223	
	Target =	Synonyms	Library
0		shuttle vehicle, shuttle bus service, shutter bus, shutter service, render shuttle services,	Local Library
2		nonerating shuttle services	

### Text Preview

The gap between consumer perception versus the management perception; When UniSim may think that providing more car park lots would make it more convenient for those students driving to class, but in my opinion, maybe providing a shuttle service with nominal charge from the nearby train stations to UniSim at time slots before the commencement of classes would help in getting students to school on time as public bus services has a long interval waiting time and often crowded just before the night classes commence, since now that most classes has shifted to be held in the new wing of UniSIM headquarters.

### Text Preview

The school think the lesson start 7pm should enough for student to travel, but for the student why there is no shuttle bus service. There is more and more people attending courses in UniSIM, and every evening the bus stop will be crowded travel from Clementi MRT to the school. There is many people waiting for the services, not only the student, also the member of public who is travelling home at the period of time. The school can call for shuttle bus service caters for the student attending the evening class. It should lot of shuttle bus services in between the interval, so the waiting hours is not long, and minimize the crowd waiting for the services.

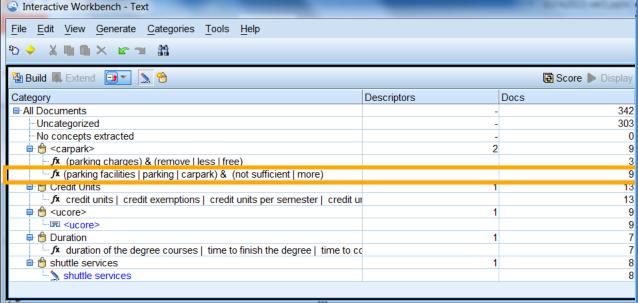
### Text Preview

This knowledge gap is known as the gap between customer expectation and management perception. (Sara, 2009) It arises due to the lack of understanding between customers' expectation and management perception. From what I have observed, waiting for buses to arrive has been a worry for students. With other working adults and passengers on board, the space is limited. As a result, students have to wait for other buses which can take a few minutes to arrive. This could disrupt their lessons as they could not reach school on time. This is evident by the increase in the number of students voicing their discomfort in waiting for a few buses to reach the school and some were even late for lessons. Thus, I propose UNISIM to render charter service for its student. By rendering this service, UNISIM could select charter service at Clementi mrt station to chauffer the students to school. By doing so, this helps to alleviate the problem of students waiting for bus.





# **Preliminary Categories**



### Looking for text with the following pairs of concepts:

- 1) Parking facilities & not sufficient
- 2) Parking facilities & more
- 3) Parking & not sufficient
- 4) Parking & more
- 5) Carpark & not sufficient
- 6) Carpark & more

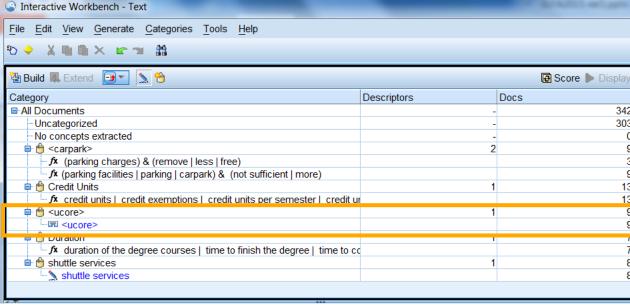
### Text Preview

This gap occurs because the management of UniSIM does not always correctly perceive what the students want. For example, the management may incorrectly perceive that it has met students' expectations when it provided parking lots for those who drive to campus. A gap in service quality then occurs if the number of parking lots available is insufficient to cater to all students who drive to 342 campus. The management thus has failed to meet students' 303 expectations of the university providing sufficient parking lots in 0 campus even though the lots have been created in the first place. To 9 reduce this service gap, the obvious solution is to allocate more 3 space for parking lots within the campus. However, this may not be 9 feasible in the long run as the student population continues to grow 13 and there is a limit to the number of space that can be allocated for 13 parking. Therefore, another possible solution that the management can consider is to publish on the school website the number of lots available in total within the university campus. This will help to manage students' expectations about the parking space available. UniSIM can go a step further and implement a service to notify students via SMS when the carpark is nearly full. This level of service will delight the students as it allows them to find alternative parking nearby the campus grounds as oppose to being stuck in a queue waiting to enter the crowded carpark

### Text Preview

One other service gaps identified is between consumer expectations and management perceptions, occurs when managers incorrectly perceive what customers want. For example carparks in UniSim has always been a scarce commodity (Kotler, Keller, Ang, Leong & Tan, 2009, p.404). Students often have to come early to campus just to get a parking space for their vehicles. Managers at UniSim may have the idea that not many of their students will be driving to campus and therefore the current number of carparks in campus is sufficient for this need. Nothing is further from the truth; in fact most of the students who come to campus for night classes do own a vehicle of some sort and are often in dire need to find some kind of parking space somewhere around the UniSim campus area. One possible solution is for UniSim to conduct an online survey to find out how many of its students' population are actually driving to campus for lessons. The result of this simple survey will determine the number of carparks that UniSim may consider building in the future to meet the demands of carpark space within the campus area.

# **Preliminary Categories**



Term =	*	Match	Inflect	Туре	Library
not provided the university core subjects		Entire Term		ucore	Local Library
attendances of university core course		Entire Term		ucore	Local Library
N plan ucore lessons		Entire Term		ucore	Local Library
university core courses		Entire Term		ucore	Local Library
university core		Entire Term		ucore	Local Library
		Entire Term		ucore	Local Library
		Entire Term		ucore	Local Library
▼ ucore lessons		Entire Term		ucore	Local Library
vucore curriculum		Entire Term		ucore	Local Library
ucore course covers		Entire Term		ucore	Local Library
↑ ucore course		Entire Term		ucore	Local Library
		Entire Term		ucore	Local Library
§ ucore		Entire Term		ucore	Local Library

### Text Preview

The compulsory requirement of 10 credits for University Core (UCore) modules in order for the students to graduate can be seen as a gap between consumer expectation and management perception. While UniSIM aims to expose its students to a well-rounded curriculum, the intent of the adult learners are to attain their degree in the shortest duration permitted. Although these UCore modules covers a broad spectrum of knowledge, the modules can be rather time-consuming and in most cases, competes with the major modules for an adult 342 learner's time and commitment. Therefore it is not a surprise that many 303 students perceive the UCore modules to be more of a chore than an additional knowledge. It is therefore recommended for the UCore a modules to be offered as non-compulsory electives than required components. Additional or special credits can be awarded for the gsuccessful completion of such modules as part of the program's final 13 grading or accreditation. With the arrangement, majority of the adult 13 learners populace will be able to achieve the intent faster.

### Text Preview

The gap between consumer expectation and management perception whereby it is the distance between what customers expect and what managers think they expect. Unisim management perceives that Ucore curriculum will provide students with generic skills to help them function effectively in the university and beyond. These skills include the ability to communicate effectively both in written and oral forms. Unisim believes that university education should produce graduates who are not only equipped for the market but who are also well-rounded, understand broader social issues and able to deal with a complex and rapidly changing world. However students may be more concerned with the content of the modules that they chose for their degree courses. Moreover there are only 24 Ucore courses which consist of communication, skills and world and I and have to be completed a certain amount of credit units before graduating. If the students have no interest of the courses offered and they are being forced to take which may result in them failing the courses and that would defeat the objectives.





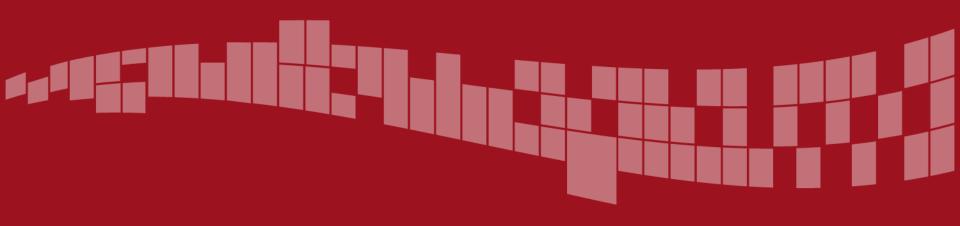
## Limitations

- Text mining using IBM SPSS Modeller works better with shorter text
- Manual efforts needed to customise the Resource Editor and create categories

## **Future Work**

- Complete the categorisation for the Knowledge Need as well as the remaining Needs
- Compare categories across the different Needs
- This work is still exploratory. Further research will be done to translate these findings into actual recommendations.





## Thank You

