



SPEE

Don't Hide Our Students' Competencies: The Importance to Establish the Hidden Competence

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Literature Review
- Methods
- Findings
- Discussion











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Introduction

• Critical role of the higher education sector to maintain and increase the quality of human capital and competitiveness



Support from the government to develop the self-financing local continuing education institutions

Time to consider the likely outcomes of this sector







Research Questions

- Shed light on Delamre Le Deist and Winterton's (2005) typology of competence
- From the graduating student's perspective, what are they key competencies of self-financed students in Hong Kong?

What are the inadequate competencies identified from the perspective of graduating students and previous literatures?









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Literature Review: Origin of Competence

- Have been defined in many ways (e.g., Boyatzis, 1982, etc.)
- Fuzzy concept (e.g., Jackson & Chapman, 2012)
 - Tacit understanding (Norris, 1991)
 - Originated from the work of White (1959) and Inkeles (1966, 1968)







Literature Review: Origin of Competence (Cont'd)

White (*	1959)
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First Idea

- Biological disposition of the people to be proactive instead of reactive to the environment
- Refers to the innate potential of the people to make changes in order to be effective in the environment

Second Idea

- People will manipulate the environment successfully through one's motor and intellectual skills
- We can effectively master the environment in the process, so we can acquire the feelings of "self-efficacy" or "self-confidence"

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Literature Review: Origin of Competence (Cont'd)

Inkeles (1966, 1968)

First Idea

- Interaction between the environment and people
- Reflects people's capacity to interact effectively in the socially ascribed, self-selected and selfdeveloped environments (Block, 1978)

Second Idea

 Reflects our particular set of psychomotor, cognitive, and affective skills to effectively interact with various environments









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Literature Review: Definitions of Competence

United Kingdom

- Functional and <u>occupational approach</u>
- Defined as the actions, behaviors, and skills to perform the tasks and activities in the jobs within <u>an occupation</u> at the expected level of standards required by the employment (Horton, 2000; MSC, 1986)

United States of America

- Focuses on the <u>disposition</u> or the characteristics of the people
- Allowing them to have superior performance and high motivation
- Defined as the <u>underlying characteristics</u> of people that are causally related to effective or superior performance in a job, which can generalize across situations and endure for a long period of time (Boyatzis, 1982)

Europe

- Refers to the <u>ability and capacity</u> of the individuals to perform the tasks and fulfill the roles at the expected level of standards in a <u>given situation</u>
- Reflect the multi-dimensional aspect of competence







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Literature Review: Definitions of Competence (Cont'd)

"the ability to perform activities or tasks in a given occupation to the required standards ... [it] is also expressed as a function of three components namely: skills, knowledge and attitudes or behaviors that enable successful job performance" (Boahin & Hofman, 2014, pp. 82 – 83)





^{準理工大學} SPEED Delamare Le Deist & Winterton (2005)

		Occupational	Personal
	Conceptual	Cognitive competence (e.g., knowledge and understanding)	Meta competence (e.g., learning to learn)
	Operational	Functional competence (e.g., psychomotor and applied skills)	Social competence (e.g., behaviors and attitudes)
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Kim & Park (2014)









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Integrated Model for Competence

	Occupational	Personal
Conceptual	Observed competence Cognitive competence (e.g., knowledge and understanding, etc.)	<u>Hidden competence</u> Meta competence (e.g., learning to learn, motives, enthusiasm, values, etc.)
Operational	Observed competence Functional competence (e.g., psychomotor and applied skills, etc.)	Observed competence Social competence (e.g., behaviors and attitudes, etc.)







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Methods

- Three focus groups were conducted in this study, consisting of four to nine participants in each focus group
 - Graduating students selected from three different self-financing tertiary education institutions in Hong Kong
 - Pre-developed questions for the focus groups were prepared and follow-up probes were asked







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Methods

- Each focus group interview lasted approximately 90 mins and was tape-recorded
- the focus group interviews were conducted in Cantonese, and transcribed into standard written Chinese for data analysis

Selected code transcripts were translated into English









Profile of Participants

Focus Group	Participant Code	Programme of Study of Participants	Gender
Focus Group	Participant 1	Hospitality Management	Male
1 Participant 2 Hospitality Manager		Hospitality Management	Female
	Participant 3	Hospitality Management	Male
	Participant 4	Hospitality Management	Female
	Participant 5	Hospitality Management	Female
Focus Group	Focus Group 2Participant 6Travel Industry Management2Participant 7Travel Industry Management		Female
2			Female
	Participant 8	Travel Industry Management	Female
	Participant 9	Retails and Service Management	Female
Participant 10		Retails and Service Management	Male
Participant 11		Retails and Service Management	Male
	Participant 12	Retails and Service Management	Female
	Participant 13	Retails and Service Management	Female
	Participant 14	Retails and Service Management	Female
3Participant 16FinandParticipant 17Finand		Finance	Male
		Finance	Male 15
		Finance	Male
		Management	Female







Findings

	Occupational	Personal		
Conceptual	Observed competence Cognitive competence (1. Theories and concepts 2. Application of theories and concepts to real world situation)	Hidden competence Meta competence (1. Independent learner 2. Initiative)		
Operational	Observed competence Functional competence (1. Problem solving skills 2. Critical thinking skills 3. Time management)	Observed competence Social competence (1. Interpersonal skills 2. Communication skills 3. Emotional intelligence)		







Findings (Cont'd)

	Observed		Hidden
Cognitive	Social	Functional	Meta
	Conflict	Practical	Enthusiasm
	management	experience	
		Third language	Professionalism
		skills	
			Self-confidence
			Persistence
			Positive mindset
			Integrity/honesty
			Self-motivated
			Maturity
			Learning to learn ¹⁷







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Discussion: Cognitive Competency

- Delivery of theories and concepts is fundamental to increase the academic knowledge and in return develop the cognitive competencies
 - Important to the service-oriented industry as this competency can help to improve business unit profitability (Ryan et al.'s 2012)
 - Short of practicality







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Discussion: Social Competence

• Group projects and assignments, and extracurricular activities enable students to strengthen the emotional intelligence, interpersonal and communication skills









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Discussion: Functional Competence

 Skills and techniques of critical thinking, language capability, interpersonal, problem solving and time management can be acquired in the studies in self-financing tertiary education institutions









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Discussion: Meta Competence

- Motivation and values are important motivational factors to increase and sustain superior performance (Bergenhenegouwen et al., 1996)
 - But participants appeared to be lack of meta competence









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Suggestions on the Design of Programme Curriculum and to Education Policy Makers

- More career talks and related services should be provided to students
- 2. Some subjects should be designed to be more vocational and practical
 - Teaching approaches to be more interactive
 - Create possible opportunities to allow students to learn more different languages to enhance career success









Thank You!!



