

ABSTRACT

Designing a Panel Survey of Korea High School and Beyond

Researchers : Sung-Hyun Cha

Byeongcheol Min

Sung-sik Kim

Junyeop Kim

So-Young Park

Jong-Seok Byun

Research Assistant : Kyong Wan Kang

The present study aims to design an education longitudinal survey to investigate how educational experiences at high schools affect their lives as a national sample of young people go to different type of high schools, and they progress on to post-secondary education and/or the labor market.

For this purpose, researchers reviewed relevant literature at home and abroad; for example, Korean Educational Longitudinal Survey(KELS), Korean Education and Employment Panel survey(KEEP), Korea Youth Panel Survey(KYPS), An Analysis of the Level of School Education and Its Actual Condition in Korea; National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972(NLS-72), High School and Beyond of 1980(HS&B), National

Education Longitudinal Study of 1988(NELS:88), Educational Longitudinal Study of 2002(ELS:2002) in the U.S.

Through reviews of relevant literature and consultations with several experts, the proposed 'Korea High School and Beyond(KHSB)' Panel Survey plans are as follows;

■ Purpose of the panel survey

This survey aims to collect the longitudinal data in order to explore family and school factors that affect changes in cognitive, social, and emotional development of high school students, their decision of going to college/university, their school experiences, and work careers.

■ Survey subject

The survey proposed in this study takes a nationally representative of general high school students when they are high school freshmen at the start-up. The sample will be followed until they are in their mid thirties. At the high school level, the sample includes students in independent-private high schools, self-governing public and private high schools that have more autonomy in school operations such as curriculum, personnel, and budget within a certain limit.

■ Survey step

○ The first step

- Subject : the sampled people who are general high school freshmen until they are sophomores at college/university
- Period : 2011~2015 (5 years)
- Cycle : every year

- Main purpose : examination of schooling effects by school type, educational policy analysis and evaluation.
- The second step
 - Subject : the selected people in the first step who are junior at college/university until they are at the age of 35
 - Period : 2016~2029 (14 years)
 - Cycle : every five year (each year when the sampled people will be at the age of 25, 30, 35)
 - Main purpose : examining long-term effects of high school experiences on school experiences at the post-secondary education, occupation, income, job status etc.
- Sampling methods and procedures
 - Stratified cluster sampling
 - The first step : defining the sampling stratum according to high school type, province, and sex
 - The second step : determining the number of the sampled class and school in each strata as the number of the sampled students are determined according to the proportion of students in each strata
 - The third step : drawing randomly the number of schools in each sampling strata
 - The fourth step : select randomly the number of classes within the sampled individual school
 - The fifth step : select randomly the number of students within the sampled individual class
 - The sixth step : select the parents of the selected students
 - The seventh step : select the homeroom teacher and teachers who teach

Korean, English, and math to the selected students

- The size of the sample
 - The total number of students : approximately 6,500 (95% confidence intervals $\pm 3\%$)

- Management of the sampled people and survey
 - The first plan : direct management of the sampled people and survey from Korean Educational Development Institute (KEDI)
 - The second plan : outsourcing to survey and research company
 - The third plan : assign a teacher in the selected school to be in charge of managing the sampled students and survey
 - The second plan would be recommended rather than the first in terms of cost and efficiency; In fact, several education longitudinal surveys (e.g., KELS, KEEP) take the second

- Contents of the survey
 - The input index
 - student level : demographics, family background, personal characteristics, etc.
 - teacher level : demographics, teacher characteristics, etc.
 - school level : school characteristics, principal characteristics, school physical and human resources, etc.
 - The process index
 - student level : learning motivation, aspiration level, learning attitude and interest, school life, family support, etc.
 - teacher level : teacher-efficacy, satisfaction, perception of principal leadership, instruction method, peer collaboration, etc.

- school level : teacher professional development, management of curriculum, educational evaluation, etc.
- The output index
 - short-term output : self-respect, school satisfaction, cognitive, social, and emotional development
 - long-term output : college entrance, school life, employment, income, vocational competence level, satisfaction of life and job
- The contents of survey above will be collected by questionnaires to the students, parents, teachers, principals, and school administrators.

- Plan for the utilization of the collected data
 - Link to the national assessment of educational progress data
 - Test score of the 9th grade students can be used for the purpose of controlling the initial status of the selected students
 - Test score of the 11th grade students can be utilized to analyze students growth in academic ability during the two years at high school
 - Statistical techniques available to the data
 - The structure of the collected data will be useful to analyze changes in cognitive, social, and emotional development of high school students, applying the growth model of multi-level analysis.
 - Multi-nominal logit model can be appropriate in examining the effect of school experiences on high school students decision to go to college or enter into labor market by school type, personal and family background

In order to conduct the panel survey as proposed, first of all, stable and adequate budget should be secured with solid management of the sampled people. Researchers expect that a good use of the collected data will be

made and the results from these data will provide data-based evidences for the development of educational policies and their implementation, which results in enhancing quality of the Korean secondary education services.