

# Student Assessment in Korea

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## Introduction: Education System in Korea

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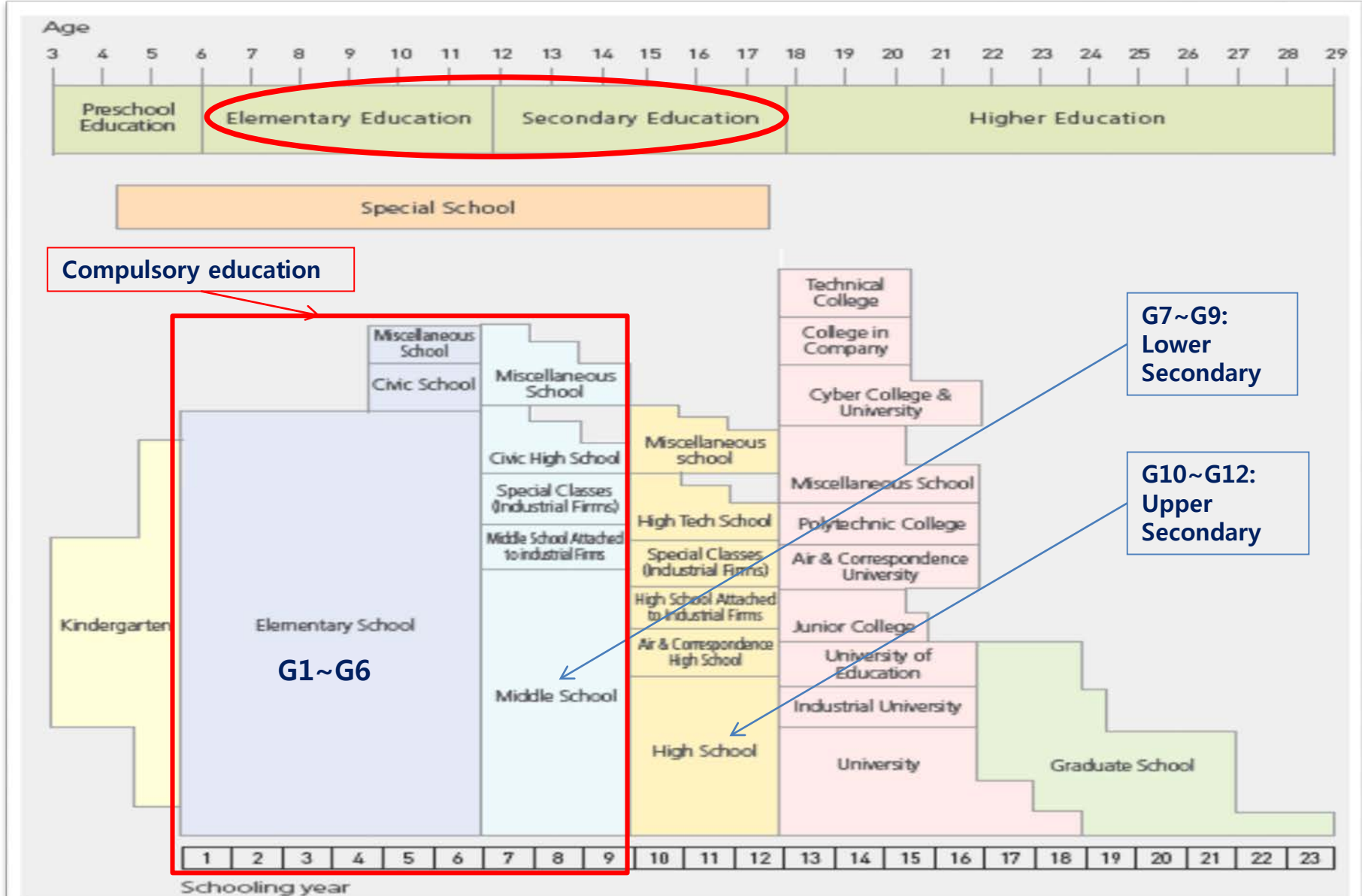
### Student Assessment at

- School level
- National level
- International level

III

## Reflections

# I. Education System



# I. Education System

## Student Assessment Framework

### International

- IEA: TIMSS, ICILS
- OECD: PISA

### National

- National Assessment of Educational Achievement(NAEA)
- College Scholastic Ability Test(CSAT)

### Metropolitan/ Provincial offices of Education(17)

- Learning Diagnostic Test
- Pre-CSAT

**Student Assessment within School**  
(Paper& Pencil, Performance)

## II. Student Assessment

### 1. School Level

#### School

- Administering performance tests and paper-pencil tests (midterm and final exam)
  - Recording each student's achievement on NEIS(National Education Information System)
- 
- Student Assessment based on curriculum
    - Performance test and paper and pencil test
  - Extra Curriculum Activity
    - Creativity Activity
    - Behavior Development
    - Character, Convergence, integration

# II. Student Assessment

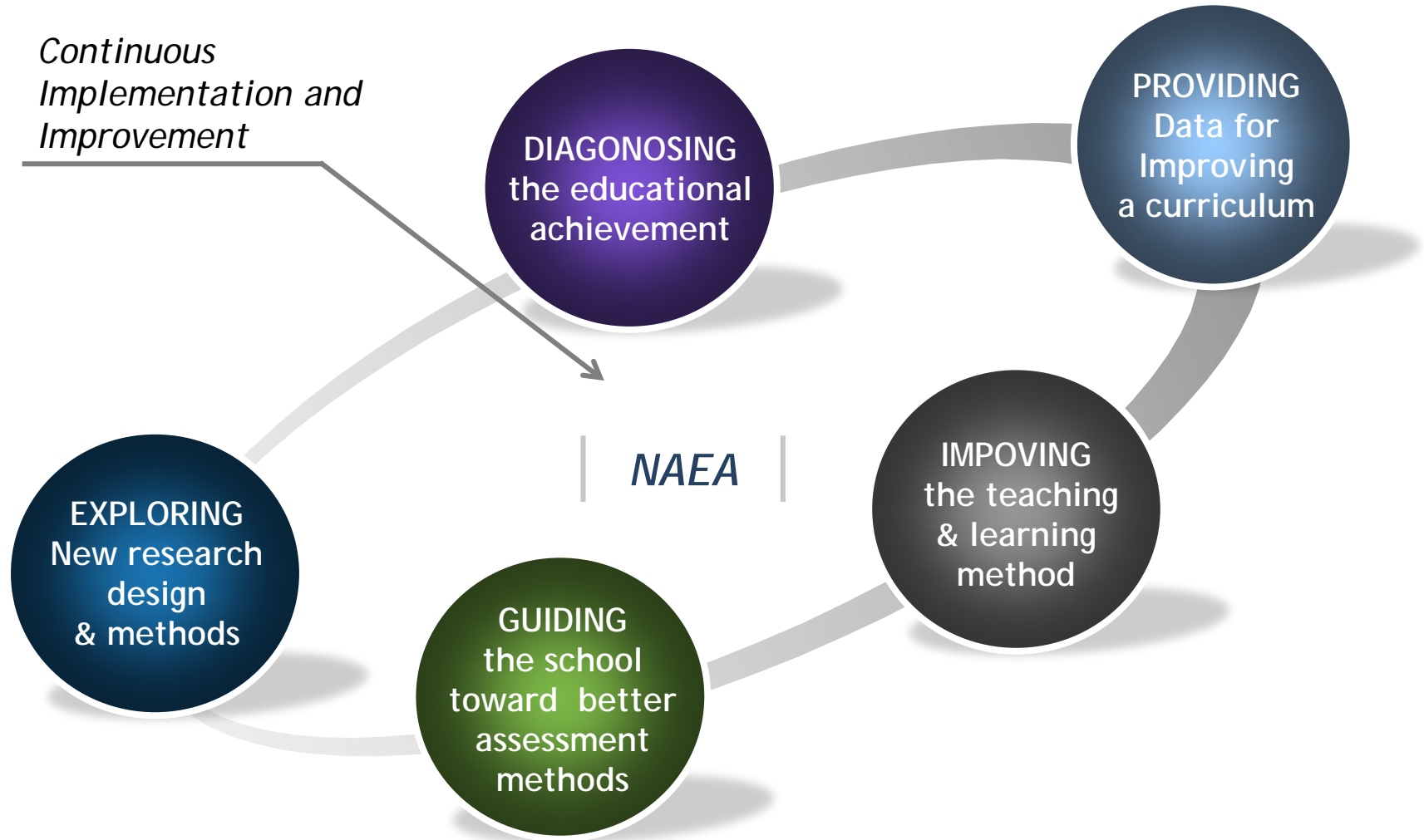
## 2. National Level

- Investigate national accountability of public education  
based on national curriculum according to school levels, gender, regional sizes, provincial educational agencies, etc.
- Check out academic performance level of individual student  
to guarantee all students' progress toward achieving basic knowledge and skills
- Suggest educational policy based on empirical research results  
between educational context variables and academic achievement of each school level and student background

**NAEA plays an important role to support educational policy in national level**

## II. Student Assessment

### Purpose of NAEA



## II. Student Assessment

### NAEA Characteristics

- **Assessment Based on National Curriculum**
- **Criterion-Referenced Assessment based on Achievement Standards (cf. CCSS)**
  - statements specifying the objectives and content of the national curriculum to guide teaching and learning activities
- **Achievement levels**
  - Advanced, Proficient, Basic, Below-Basic
- **Scaling and Equating procedures**
  - Common items
  - Standard Setting for the revision of National Curriculum
  - Trend of student performance over time.



## II. Student Assessment

### Assessment Framework of NAEA

GRADE	Grade 9 , 11
SUBJECT	Korean,, Mathematics, English Social Studies, Science (9 <sup>th</sup> sample only) * Background information
TEST	<b>Social Studies, Science and English</b> Multiple-choice items and performance-based items  <b>Korean and Math</b> multiple-choice items and short-answer items  <b>Korean and English</b> Listening test
Questionnaires	Students, Teachers, Schools(Principals)

## II. Student Assessment

### Questionnaires of NAEA

#### STUDENTS

- Personal and Family Background
- Extracurricular Activities
- Learning Method and Attitude
- School Life
- Learning Related to Each Subject, etc.

#### TEACHERS

- Personal Background
- Teaching Activities Related to Each Subject
- Job's Satisfaction, etc.

#### SCHOOLS

- School Features
- School Facilities
- School-Level Curriculum Management
- School Climate, etc.

## II. Student Assessment

### Achievement Levels of NAEA

#### ADVANCED

**Superior academic performance of required knowledge and skills**

(Above 80% reached to the desired performance that must be achieved in each content and grade )

#### PROFICIENT

**Solid academic performance of required knowledge and skills**

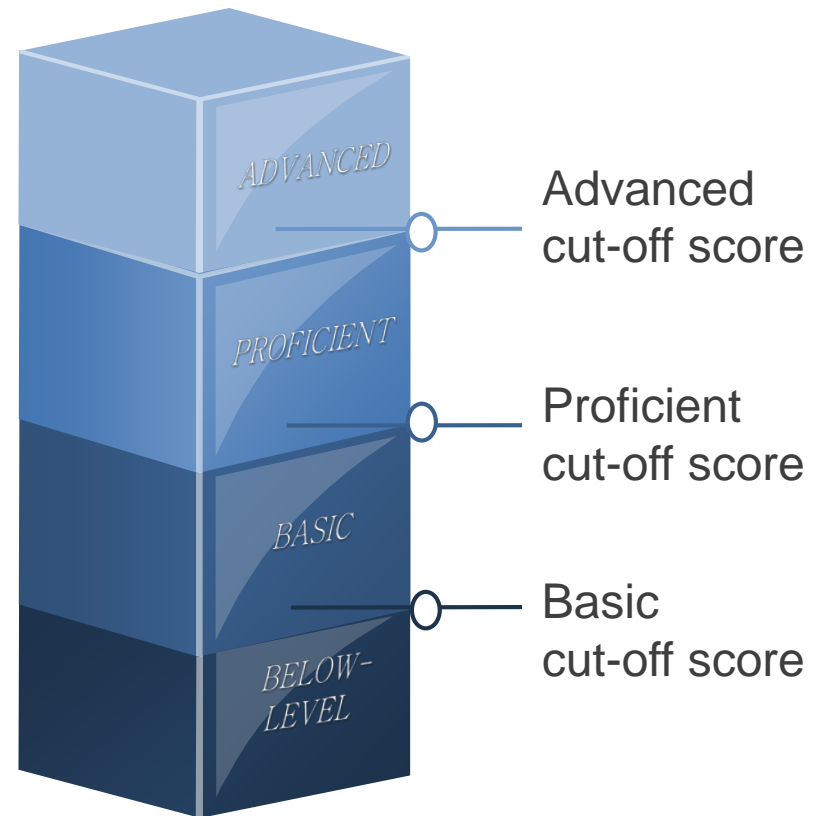
(50 – 80% reached to the desired performance that must be achieved in each content and grade )

#### BASIC

**Partial mastery of required knowledge and skills**

(20 – 50% reached to the desired performance that must be achieved in each content and grade )

#### BELOW BASIC



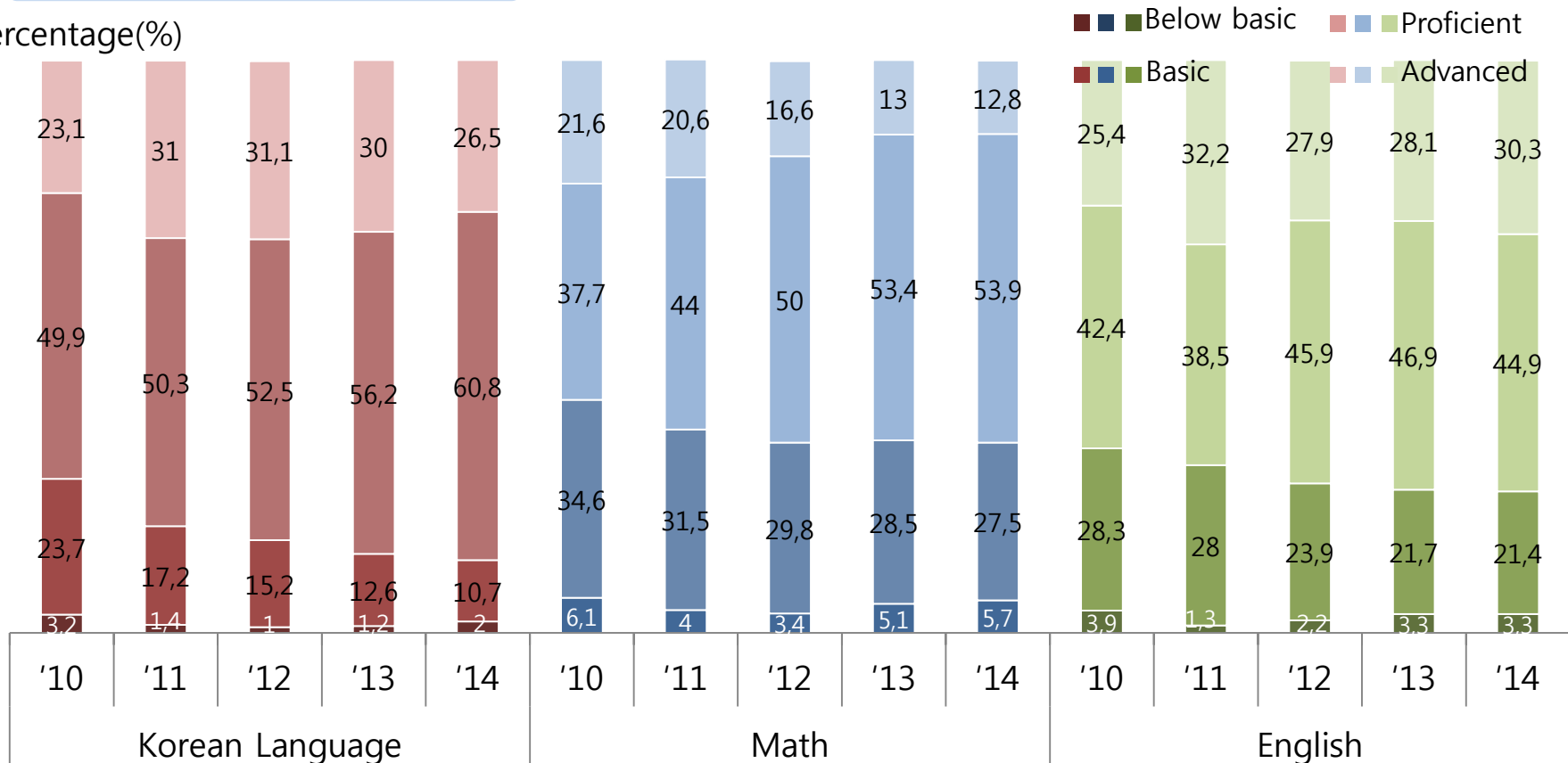
## II. Student Assessment

### Monitoring of Student Achievement ❶

“Zero Below-Basic Plan” & “Upward Equalization”

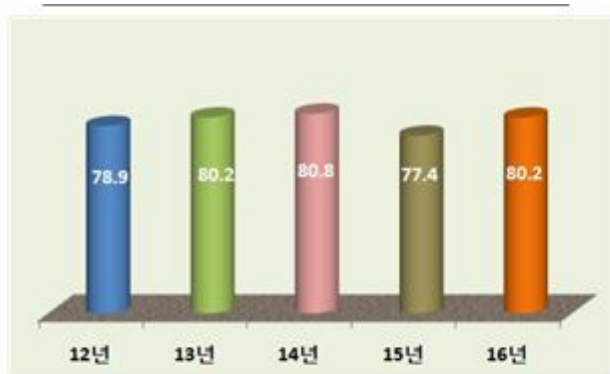
Grade 9 (2010 ~ 2014)

Percentage(%)

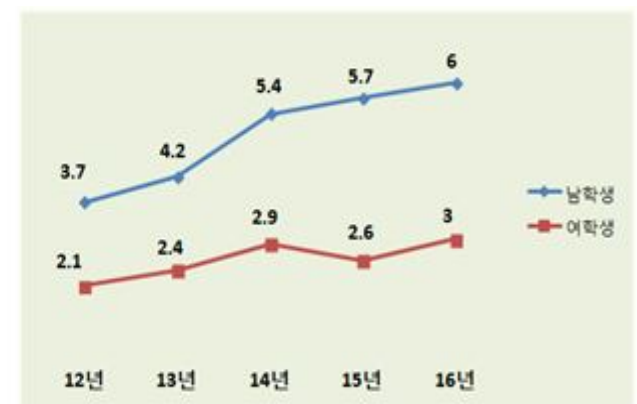


## II. Student Assessment

### Monitoring of Student Achievement Ⅱ



Trends of Student rates at above basic and below basic



Gender difference at lower and upper secondary level

## II. Student Assessment

### 3. International Level

**PISA**

**The OECD Programme for International Student Assessment**

**TIMSS**

**Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study**

**ICILS**

**International Computer and Information Literacy Study**

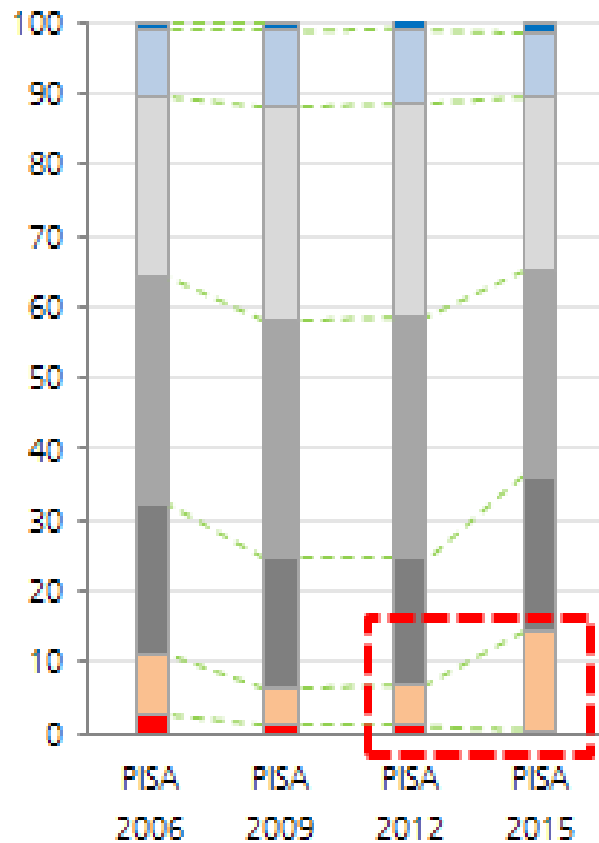
## II. Student Assessment

### PISA Results

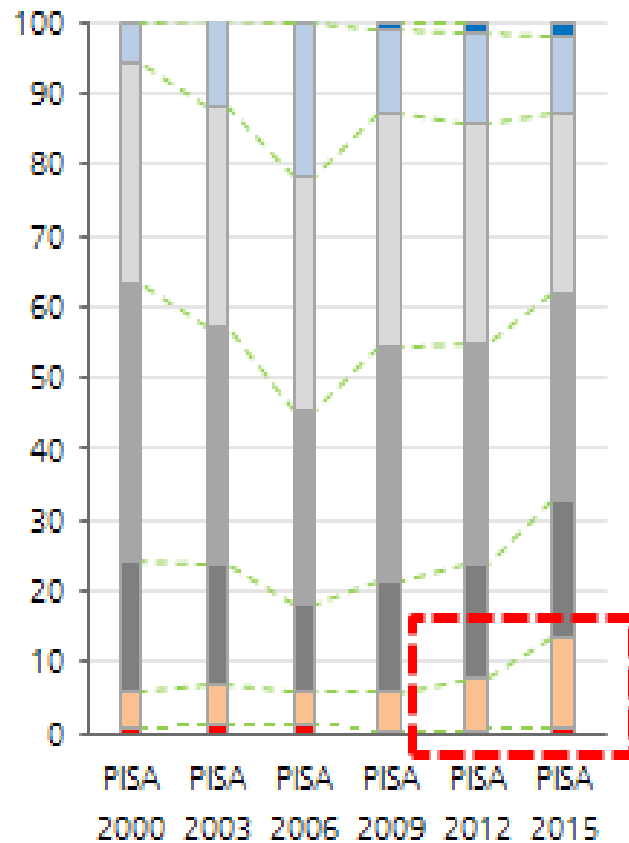
			PISA 2000 (43)	PISA 2003 (41)	PISA 2006 (57)	PISA 2009 (75)	PISA 2012 (65)	PISA 2015 (70)
Reading	Mean		525	534	556	539	536	517
	Rank	OECD	6	2	1	1~2	1~2	3~8
		ALL	7	2	1	2~4	3~5	4~9
Math	Mean		547	542	547	546	554	524
	Rank	OECD	2	2	1~2	1~2	1	1~4
		ALL	3	3	1~4	3~6	3~5	6~9
Science	Mean		552	538	522	538	538	516
	Rank	OECD	1	3	5~9	2~4	2~4	5~8
		ALL	1	4	7~13	4~7	5~8	9~14

## II. Student Assessment

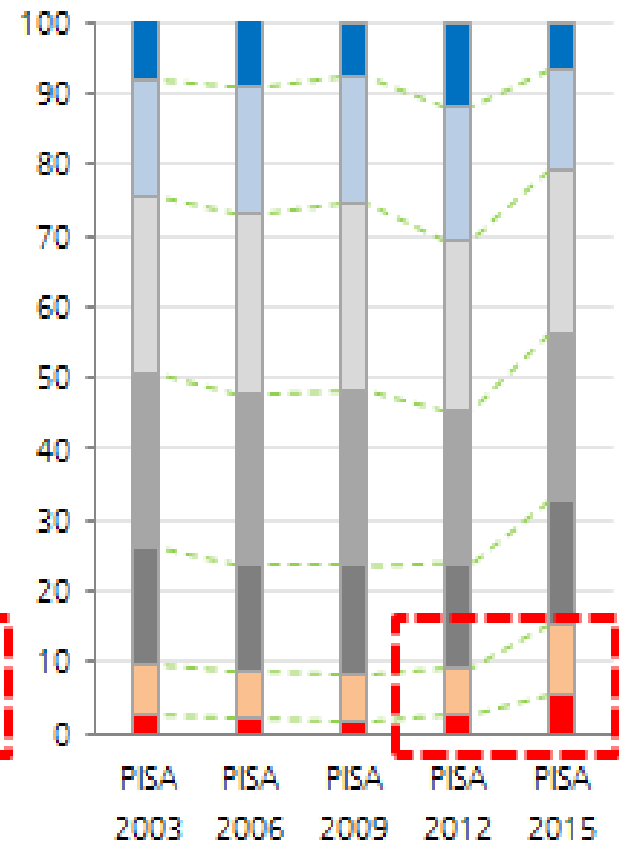
### PISA Proficiency Level



Reading



Mathematics

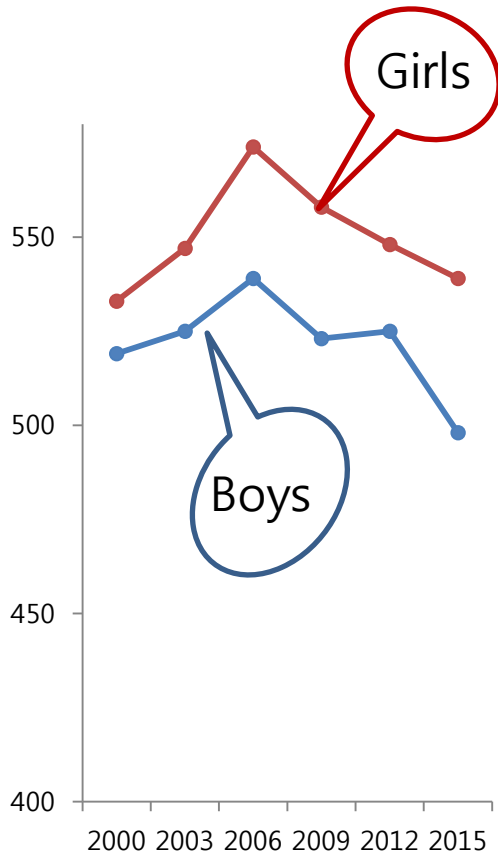


Science

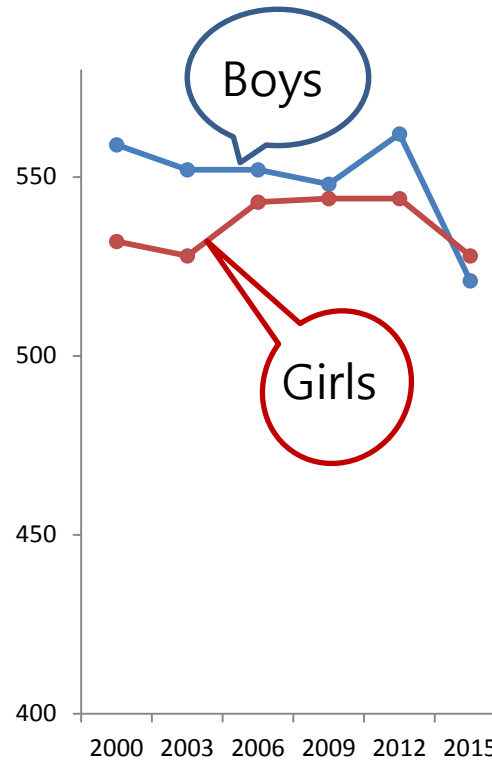


## II. Student Assessment

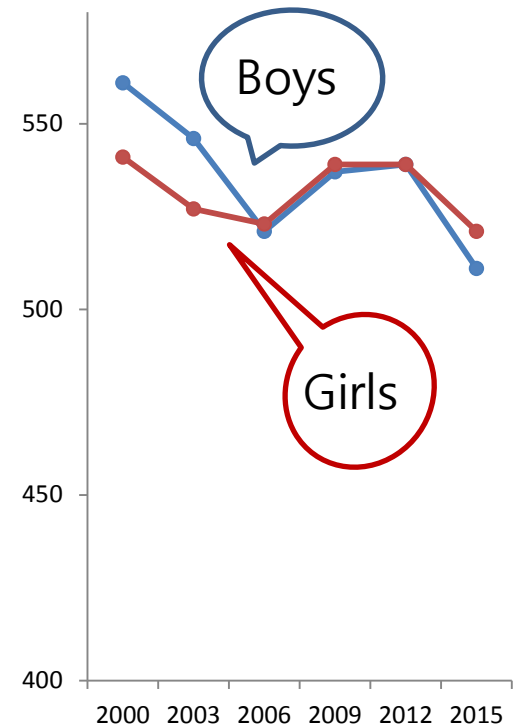
### Gender Difference in PISA



Reading



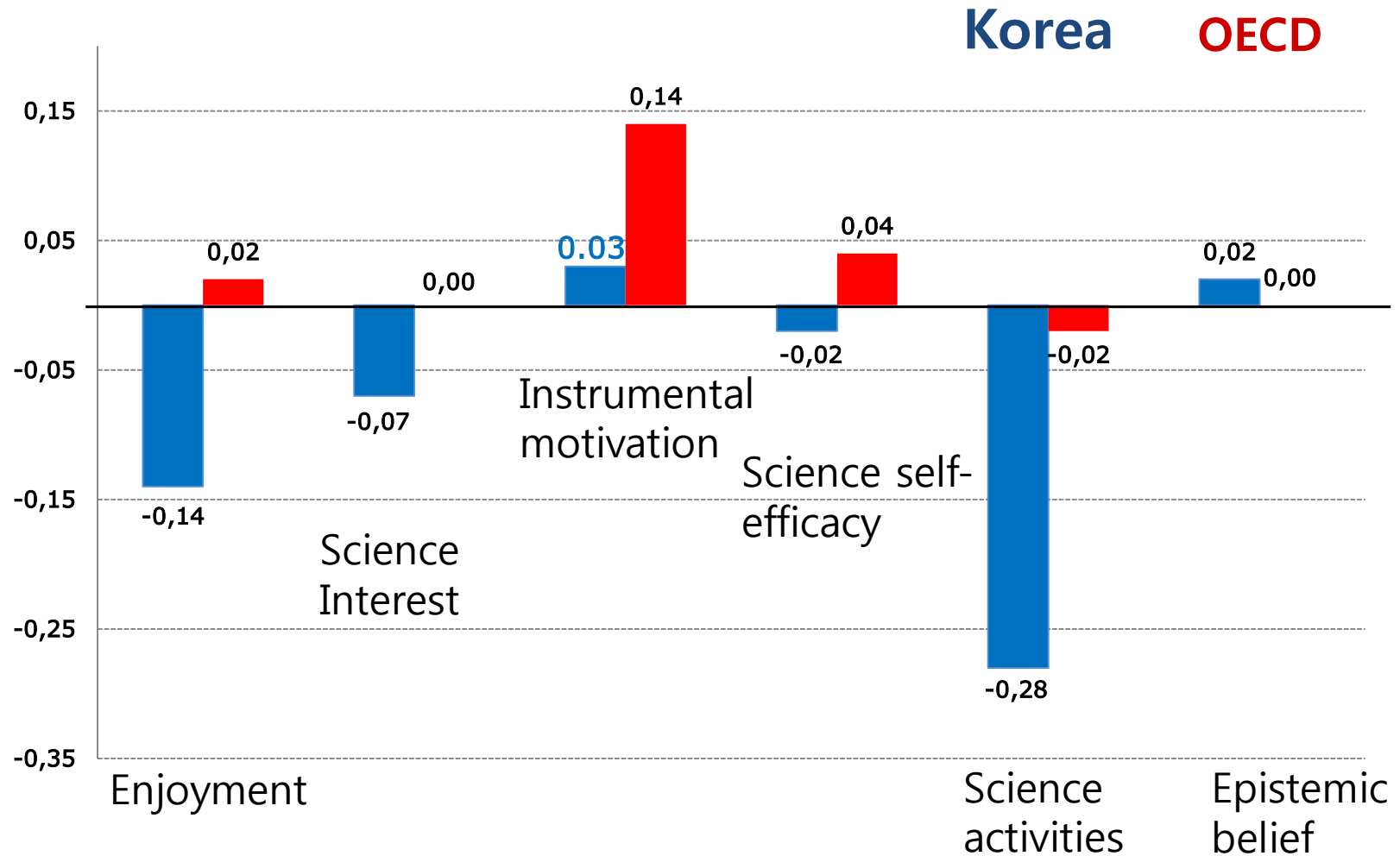
Mathematics



Science

## II. Student Assessment

### Student Attitude towards Science



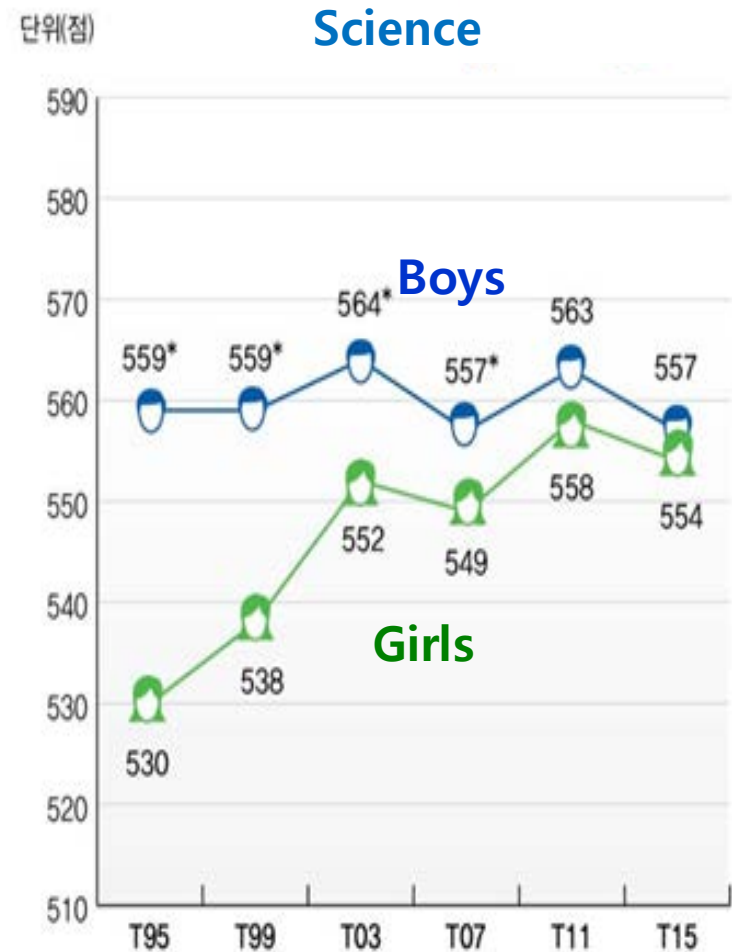
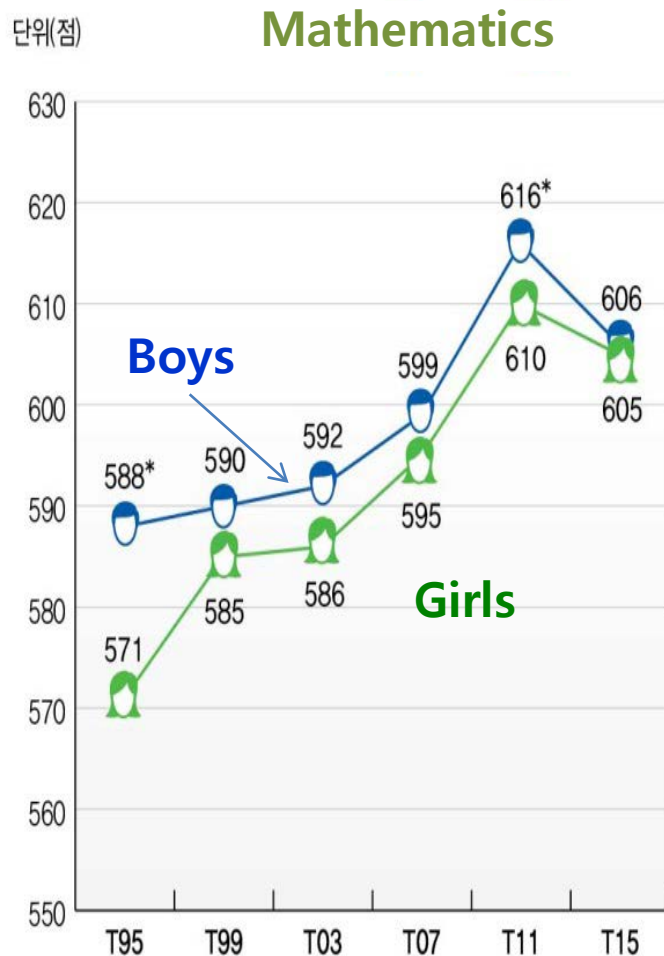
## II. Student Assessment

### TIMSS Results

			TIMSS 1995	TIMSS 1999	TIMSS 2003	TIMSS 2007	TIMSS 2011	TIMSS 2015
Math	G4	Mean	581	-	-	-	605	608
		Rank	2	-	-	-	2	3
	G8	Mean	581	587	589	597	613	606
		Rank	3	2	2	2	1	2
Science	G4	Mean	576	-	-	-	587	589
		Rank	1	-	-	-	1	2
	G8	Mean	546	549	558	553	560	556
		Rank	4	5	3	4	3	4

## II. Student Assessment

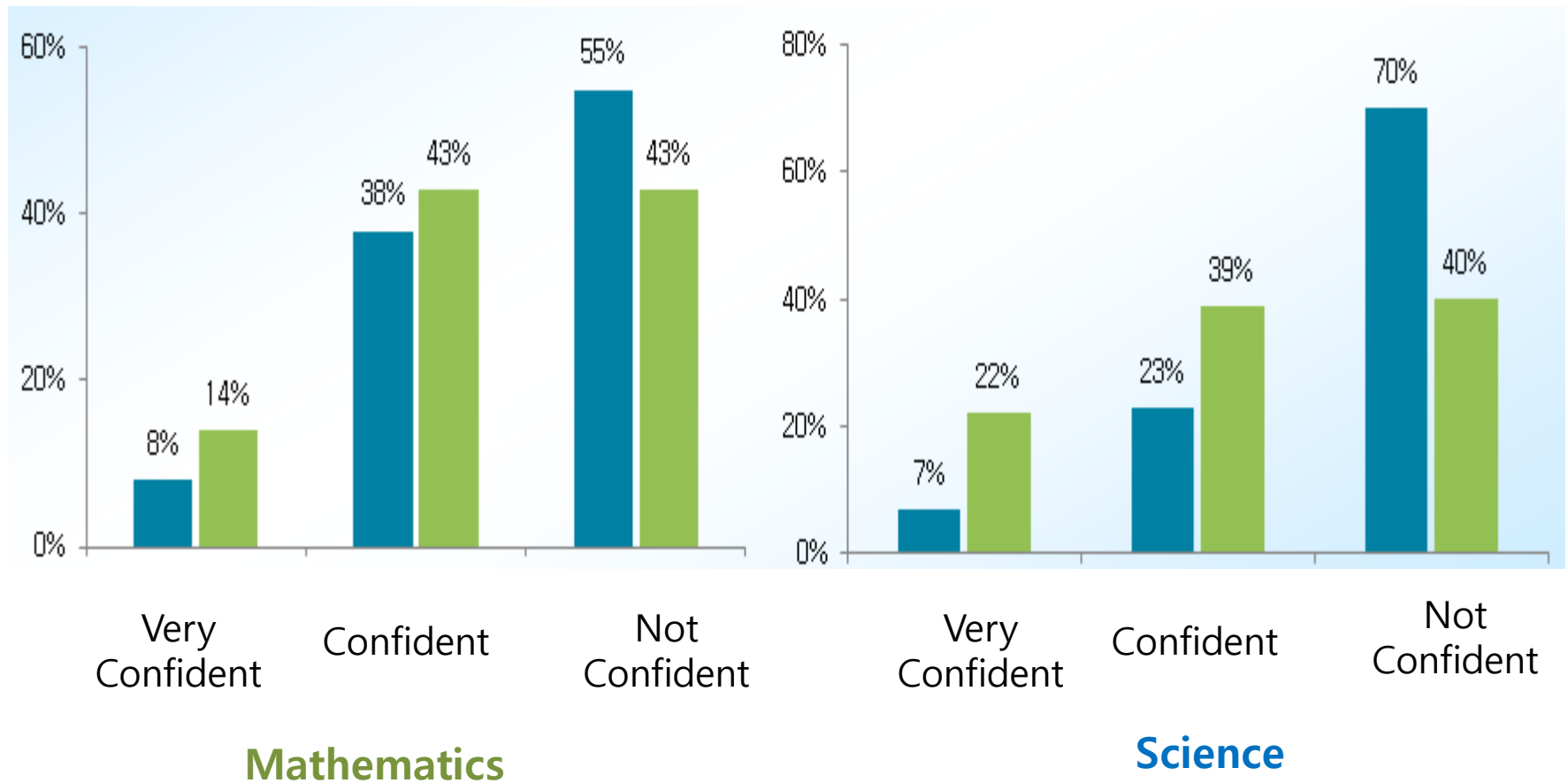
### Gender Difference in TIMSS G8



## II. Student Assessment

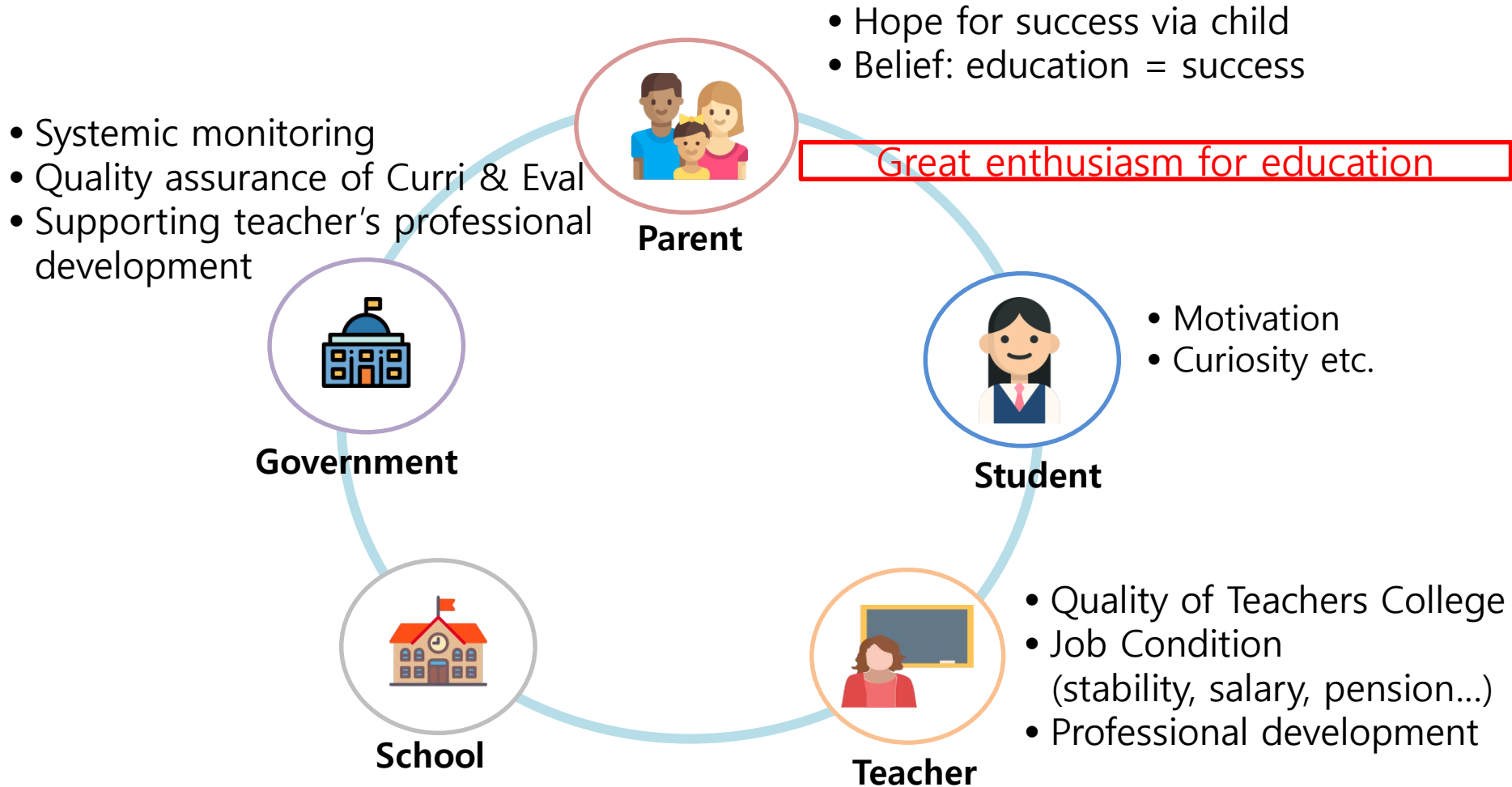
### Student Confidents in Math and Science

Korea International Average



# III. Reflections

## What makes students perform well?



### III. Current Issues and Thoughts

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What have we missed?

- 1) Collaboration - too much focused on competition
- 2) Student's interest, passion, creatives – cramming for test
- 3) Inquiry, Process - Results/Rank oriented
- 4) Holistic growth – only focusing on score

# III. Reflections

## What do we go for?

- 1) Integrative approach – Cognitive & Non-Cognitive
- 2) Assessment for Learning – Process oriented assessment  

Eg) critical thinking, communication, social responsibility etc.
- 3) Competency based Assessment
- 4) Alignment of Teaching, Learning, & Assessment



# Thank you.

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