

Summary

The total private education expenditures of elementary, middle and high school recorded 18.6 trillion won in 2013.

- The total private education expenditures showed a continuously downward trend after 2009.
 - The total private education expenditures decreased by 0.4 trillion won ($\triangle 2.3\%$) from 19 trillion won in 2012.
- The total private education expenditures of elementary, middle and high school recorded 7.7 trillion won, 5.8 trillion won and 5.1 trillion won, respectively.
 - * Number of students: 6,721 thousand students in 2012 \rightarrow 6,481 thousand students in 2013 (a drop of 240 thousand students or 3.6 percent)

The average monthly private education expenditures per student recorded 239 thousand won in 2013.

- The average monthly private education expenditures per student recorded 239 thousand won in 2013, which rose by 1.3 percent (3 thousand won) from 236 thousand won in 2012.
 - * Based on students who participated in private education, the average monthly expenditures per student rose by 2.1 percent to 347 thousand won in 2013.
 - The average monthly expenditures per middle, elementary and high school students recorded 267 thousand won, 232 thousand won and 223 thousand won, respectively.

The private education participation rate stood at 68.8 percent in 2013.

- The private education participation rate dropped by 0.6%p from 69.4 percent in 2012.
- The private education participation rate showed a downward trend.
 - 77.0 percent in 2007 \rightarrow 73.6 percent in 2010 \rightarrow 68.8 percent in 2013
- The private education participation rate of elementary, middle and high school marked 81.8 percent, 69.5 percent and 49.2 percent, respectively.

The average monthly expenditures per student on general subjects amounted to 191 thousand won in 2013.

- The average monthly expenditures per student on general subjects fell by 2 thousand won ($\Delta 1.0\%$) from 193 thousand won in 2012.

* Based on students who participated in private education, the average monthly expenditures per student on general subjects grew by 1.5 percent to 335 thousand won.

- The average monthly expenditures per student on English, mathematics and Korean marked 81 thousand won, 74 thousand won and 16 thousand won, respectively.

The private education expenditures of 'Single income households by fathers' recorded the highest figure.

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- The average monthly expenditures per student of 'Single income households by fathers' recorded the highest figure of 255 thousand won, which was followed by 'Dual income households' (252 thousand won), 'Single income households by mothers' (148 thousand won) and 'Economically inactive households' (87 thousand won).

The after-school program participation rate stood at 60.2 percent. The percentage of students purchasing EBS textbooks stood at 20.6 percent. The language course participation rate recorded 0.6 percent.

- The after-school program participation rate rose by 2.6%p from the previous year. The percentage of students purchasing EBS textbooks rose by 1.8%p from the previous year. The language course participation rate declined by 0.1%p from the previous year.
- The expenditures on after-school programs amounted to 1,200 billion won. The expenditures on EBS textbooks amounted to 190 billion won. The expenditures on language courses amounted to 590 billion won.

I . Results of the Private Education Expenditures Survey

1. Total private education expenditures

The total private education expenditures of elementary, middle and high school students amounted to 18.6 trillion won in 2013.

- The total private education expenditures of elementary, middle and high school students amounted to 18.6 trillion won in 2013, which decreased by 2.3 percent from 19 trillion won in 2012.
- The private education expenditures of elementary, middle and high school students amounted to 7.7 trillion won, 5.8 trillion won and 5.1 trillion won in 2013.
- The private education expenditures of elementary, middle and high school students recorded a decrease.
- Compared to the previous year, the private education expenditures of elementary, middle and high school students fell by 0.2 percent, 5.4 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively.

< Table 1 > Private education expenditures

(Unit: one million won, %)

Classification	2009	2010	Percent change from the previous year	2011	Percent change from the previous year	2012	Percent change from the previous year	2013	Percent change from the previous year
Elementary school	102,309	97,080	-5.1	90,461	-6.8	77,554	-14.3	77,375	-0.2
Middle school	62,656	60,396	-3.6	60,006	-0.6	61,162	1.9	57,831	-5.4
High school	51,294	51,242	-0.1	50,799	-0.9	51,679	1.7	50,754	-1.8

Note

Number of students by year

(Unit: thousand persons, %)

Classification	2009	2010	Percent change from the previous year	2011	Percent change from the previous year	2012	Percent change from the previous year	2013	Percent change from the previous year
Elementary school	3,474	3,299	-5.0	3,132	-5.1	2,952	-5.8	2,784	-5.7
Middle school	2,007	1,975	-1.6	1,911	-3.3	1,849	-3.2	1,804	-2.4
High school	1,966	1,962	-0.2	1,944	-0.9	1,920	-1.2	1,893	-1.4

※ Source: Number of students in April 2013 (Statistical Yearbook of Education)

2. Average monthly private education expenditures per student and participation rate

The average monthly private education expenditures per student recorded 239 thousand won in 2013. The private education participation rate stood at 68.8 percent in 2013.

- The average monthly private education expenditures per student recorded 239 thousand won in 2013, which increased by 1.3 percent from 236 thousand won in 2012.
- The average monthly expenditures per middle school student amounted to 267 thousand won, which was followed by elementary school students (232 thousand won) and high school students (223 thousand won).
 - Compared to 2012, the average monthly expenditures per middle and high school student declined by 3.3 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively. The average monthly expenditures per elementary school student grew by 5.9 percent.
- The average monthly private education expenditures per student on general subjects dropped by 1.0 percent (△2 thousand won) from 193 thousand won in 2012, while those on artistic & physical skills, hobbies and culture rose by 11.9 percent (5 thousand won) from 42 thousand won in 2012.
- Compared to 2012, the average monthly expenditures of Seoul, Incheon and Gyeonggi increased by 5.1 percent, 2.5 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively. The average monthly expenditures of Daejeon, Chungbuk and Gwangju increased by 6.6 percent, 6.2 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively.
 - * Based on students who participated in private education, the average monthly expenditures per student rose by 2.1 percent to 347 thousand won in 2013.
- The participation rate showed a continuously downward trend.: 71.7 percent in 2011 → 69.4 percent in 2012 → 68.8 percent in 2013
- The participation rate of elementary school recorded the highest figure. The higher school level, the lower participation rate.
 - The participation rate of elementary, middle and high school marked 81.8 percent, 69.5 percent and 49.2 percent, respectively.

< Table 2 > Average monthly private education expenditures per student and participation rate

Classification	2009	2010	(Percent) Change from the previous year	2011	(Percent) Change from the previous year	2012	(Percent) Change from the previous year	2013	(Percent) Change from the previous year
Private education expenditures (10 thousand won, %)	24.2	24.0	-0.8	24.0	0.0	23.6	-1.7	23.9	1.3
Elementary school	24.5	24.5	0.0	24.1	-1.6	21.9	-9.1	23.2	5.9
Middle school	26.0	25.5	-1.9	26.2	2.7	27.6	5.3	26.7	-3.3
High school	21.7	21.8	0.5	21.8	0.0	22.4	2.8	22.3	-0.4
General high school	26.9	26.5	-1.5	25.9	-2.3	26.5	2.3	26.2	-1.1
Participation rate (% , %p)	75.0	73.6	-1.4	71.7	-1.9	69.4	-2.3	68.8	-0.6
Elementary school	87.4	86.8	-0.6	84.6	-2.2	80.9	-3.7	81.8	0.9
Middle school	74.3	72.2	-2.1	71.0	-1.2	70.6	-0.4	69.5	-1.1
High school	53.8	52.8	-1.0	51.6	-1.2	50.7	-0.9	49.2	-1.5
General high school	62.8	61.1	-1.7	58.7	-2.4	57.6	-1.1	55.9	-1.7

3. Private education expenditures by subject

The average monthly private education expenditures per student on general subjects amounted to 191 thousand won in 2013.

□ The average monthly private education expenditures on general subjects decreased by 1.0 percent (Δ 2 thousand won) from 193 thousand won in 2012. The average monthly expenditures on 'social studies and science', Korean and mathematics dropped by 18.2 percent, 5.9 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively. In the meantime, the average monthly expenditures on English grew by 1.3 percent.

○ Average monthly private education expenditures on mathematics: 67 thousand won in 2009 → 68 thousand won in 2010 → 70 thousand won in 2011 → 75 thousand won in 2012 → 74 thousand won in 2013

* Based on students who participated in private education on general subjects, the average monthly expenditures per student rose by 1.5 percent to 335 thousand won in 2013.

□ The private education participation rates for all general subjects showed a decline. The private education participation rate of Korean recorded the highest decrease at 2.5%p, which was followed by social studies and science (Δ 2.5%p), English (Δ 2.3%p) and mathematics (Δ 2.0%p).

○ The private education participation rate of mathematics recorded the highest figure at 45.8 percent, which was followed by English (44.0 percent), Korean (19.8 percent) and social studies and science (11.5 percent).

- As for elementary school students, English recorded the highest participation rate at 47.8 percent. As for middle and high school students, mathematics recorded the highest participation rate at 57.9 percent and 32.8 percent, respectively.

< Table 3 > Average monthly private education expenditures per student and participation rate by subject

Classification	2012		2013		Elementary school	Middle school	High school	General high school
		(Percent) Change from the previous year		(Percent) Change from the previous year				
Private education expenditures (10 thousand won, %)	23.6	-1.7	23.9	1.3	23.2	26.7	22.3	26.2
- General subjects	19.3	0.0	19.1	-1.0	15.8	24.5	18.9	22.5
Korean	1.7	-10.5	1.6	-5.9	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.2
English	8.0	-1.2	8.1	1.3	7.8	10.1	6.9	8.1
Mathematics	7.5	7.1	7.4	-1.3	4.5	10.5	8.8	10.5
Social studies and science	1.1	-15.4	0.9	-18.2	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.7
- Artistic & physical skills, hobbies and culture	4.2	-8.7	4.7	11.9	7.4	2.2	3.2	3.7
Participation rate (% , %p)	69.4	-2.3	68.8	-0.6	81.8	69.5	49.2	55.9
- General subjects	58.6	-3.0	57.1	-1.5	63.8	64.1	40.8	47.7
Korean	22.3	-3.9	19.8	-2.5	26.6	19.8	9.8	11.5
English	46.3	-2.9	44.0	-2.3	47.8	54.8	28.1	32.9
Mathematics	47.8	-2.4	45.8	-2.0	46.8	57.9	32.8	38.7
Social studies and science	14.0	-3.0	11.5	-2.5	13.7	16.5	3.5	4.2
- Artistic & physical skills, hobbies and culture	30.9	-2.2	32.1	1.2	56.2	17.3	10.8	11.5

4. Private education expenditures on general subjects by type

The average monthly expenditures per student on 'Taking lessons at private academic institutes' recorded the highest figure, which was followed by 'One-on-one tutoring', 'Group tutoring' and 'Textbooks with tutor's visit'.

- The average monthly expenditures per student on 'Taking lessons at private academic institutes' recorded the highest figures of 125 thousand won, which was followed by 'One-on-one tutoring' (33 thousand won), 'Group tutoring' (22 thousand won) and 'Textbooks with tutor's visit' (10 thousand won).
 - The participation rate of 'Taking lessons at private academic institutes' recorded the highest figure of 40.3 percent, which was followed by 'Textbooks with tutor's visit' at 12.5 percent, 'Group tutoring' at 10.7 percent, 'One-on-one tutoring' at 10.4 percent and 'Paid Internet and correspondence lectures' at 2.5 percent.
- As for 'One-on-one tutoring', the higher school level, the higher participation rate. As for 'Group tutoring' and 'Textbooks with tutor's visit', the lower school level, the higher participation rate.

< Table 4 > Average monthly expenditures per student and participation rate by type

Classification	2012	(Percent) Change from the previous year	2013	(Percent) Change from the previous year	Elementary school	Middle school	High school	General high school
Private education expenditures (thousand won, %)	23.6	-1.7	23.9	1.3	23.2	26.7	22.3	26.2
- General subjects	19.3	0.0	19.1	-1.0	15.8	24.5	18.9	22.5
One-on-one tutoring	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	1.4	3.8	5.5	6.6
Group tutoring	2.3	4.5	2.2	-4.3	1.8	2.6	2.2	2.6
Taking lessons at private academic institutes	12.4	1.6	12.5	0.8	10.3	17.4	10.9	12.9
Textbooks with tutor's visit	1.1	-15.4	1.0	-9.1	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Paid Internet and correspondence lectures	0.2	-33.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Participation rate (% , %p)	69.4	-2.3	68.8	-0.6	81.8	69.5	49.2	55.9
- General subjects	58.6	-3.0	57.1	-1.5	63.8	64.1	40.8	47.7
One-on-one tutoring	10.5	-0.1	10.4	-0.1	7.8	11.8	12.8	15.1
Group tutoring	10.7	-0.4	10.7	0.0	13.5	10.4	6.9	8.1
Taking lessons at private academic institutes	41.6	-1.8	40.3	-1.3	42.3	50.8	27.3	32.1
Textbooks with tutor's visit	13.4	-3.2	12.5	-0.9	24.5	6.5	0.6	0.6
Paid Internet and correspondence lectures	2.8	-0.2	2.5	-0.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.9

5. Private education expenditures by region

(1) Private education expenditures by area

Seoul showed the highest figure of private education expenditures and participation rate.

- As for the average monthly expenditures per student, Seoul marked the highest figure of 328 thousand won, which was followed by cities (238 thousand won), metropolitan cities (233 thousand won) and Eup & Myeon (147 thousand won).

- Compared to the previous year, the average monthly expenditures per student of Seoul, cities and metropolitan cities rose by 5.1 percent, 1.7 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively, while those of Eup & Myeon fell by 2.0 percent.
- The participation rate of Seoul recorded the highest figure at 75.0 percent, which was followed by cities (70.2 percent), metropolitan cities (68.9 percent) and Eup & Myeon (57.5 percent).
- Compared to the previous year, the participation rate of Seoul grew by 1.5%p. In the meantime, the participation rates of metropolitan cities, Eup & Myeon and cities declined by 1.9%p, 0.5%p and 0.1%p, respectively.

< Table 5 > Average monthly expenditures per student and participation rate by area

Classification	2012		2013		Elementary school	Middle school	High school	General high school
		(Percent) Change from the previous year		(Percent) Change from the previous year				
Private education expenditures (thousand won, %)	23.6	-1.7	23.9	1.3	23.2	26.7	22.3	26.2
Seoul	31.2	-4.9	32.8	5.1	28.4	34.9	37.1	42.7
Metropolitan cities	23.0	3.1	23.3	1.3	22.0	26.5	22.1	26.6
Cities	23.4	-3.7	23.8	1.7	24.1	27.1	20.3	23.5
Eup and Myeon	15.0	-6.3	14.7	-2.0	16.5	16.5	10.3	12.3
Participation rate (% , %p)	69.4	-2.3	68.8	-0.6	81.8	69.5	49.2	55.9
Seoul	73.5	-3.5	75.0	1.5	84.8	74.7	61.6	68.4
Metropolitan cities	70.8	-0.8	68.9	-1.9	80.3	70.5	51.3	59.7
Cities	70.3	-2.1	70.2	-0.1	84.0	71.2	48.7	54.5
Eup and Myeon	58.0	-6.0	57.5	-0.5	74.4	56.8	31.3	36.2

(2) Private education expenditures by metropolitan city and province

As for the average monthly expenditures per student by metropolitan city and province, Seoul marked the highest figure, while Jeonnam marked the lowest figure.

- The average monthly expenditures per student for Gangwon, Gyeongbuk and Jeju fell by 5.5 percent, 4.1 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively. The average monthly expenditures per student for Daejeon, Chungbuk and Seoul rose by 6.6 percent, 6.2 percent and 5.1 percent, respectively.
- As for the average monthly expenditures per student by metropolitan city and province, Seoul marked the highest figure of 328 thousand won, while Jeonnam marked the lowest figure of 168 thousand won.

* Based on students who participated in private education, the average monthly expenditures per student for Seoul and Gangwon recorded 437 thousand won and 278 thousand won, respectively.

< Table 6 > Average monthly expenditures per student by metropolitan city and province
(Unit: 10 thousand won, %)

Classification	2012		2013		Elementary school	Middle school	High school	General high school
		Percent change from the previous year		Percent change from the previous year				
Total	23.6	-1.7	23.9	1.3	23.2	26.7	22.3	26.2
Seoul	31.2	-4.9	32.8	5.1	28.4	34.9	37.1	42.7
Busan	23.0	11.1	22.9	-0.4	19.3	27.0	24.0	29.5
Daegu	24.8	1.6	24.2	-2.4	21.9	26.7	24.9	29.9
Incheon	20.3	-5.1	20.8	2.5	20.3	21.9	20.6	25.2
Gwangju	23.1	6.9	23.9	3.5	25.9	28.0	17.3	20.3
Daejeon	24.3	3.8	25.9	6.6	25.7	29.0	23.2	26.9
Ulsan	22.4	-2.2	22.4	0.0	21.5	26.2	20.2	24.0
Gyeonggi	24.9	-7.4	25.3	1.6	24.7	28.1	23.4	26.4
Gangwon	18.2	1.1	17.2	-5.5	17.5	21.1	13.0	15.0
Chungbuk	17.7	1.7	18.8	6.2	21.5	20.4	13.1	17.1
Chungnam	17.7	-1.1	17.4	-1.7	20.0	19.5	11.1	13.0
Jeonbuk	17.9	15.5	17.5	-2.2	17.1	21.8	13.9	16.7
Jeonnam	17.2	3.0	16.8	-2.3	16.9	21.3	12.5	16.2
Gyeongbuk	19.5	2.6	18.7	-4.1	19.9	22.3	13.5	15.9
Gyeongnam	21.2	5.0	20.8	-1.9	23.1	23.2	15.0	17.2
Jeju	20.3	2.5	19.6	-3.4	22.1	22.4	12.6	15.0

As for the participation rate by metropolitan city and province, Seoul marked the highest figure, while Jeonnam marked the lowest figure.

- The participation rate of Seoul recorded the highest figure of 75.0 percent, which was followed by Daejeon (72.7 percent) and Gyeonggi (72.0 percent). The participation rate of Jeonnam recorded the lowest figure of 59.0 percent.
- Compared to 2012, the participation rates of Seoul and Gyeonggi rose by 1.5%p and 1.1%p, respectively. In the meantime, the participation rates of Ulsan and Daegu fell by 3.6%p and 3.5%p, respectively.

< Table 7 > Participation rate by metropolitan city and province

(Unit: %, %p)

Classification	2012		2013		Elementary school	Middle school	High school	General high school
		Change from the previous year		Change from the previous year				
Total	69.4	-2.3	68.8	-0.6	81.8	69.5	49.2	55.9
Seoul	73.5	-3.5	75.0	1.5	84.8	74.7	61.6	68.4
Busan	68.7	-1.0	67.3	-1.4	76.3	70.9	52.1	61.7
Daegu	75.4	1.0	71.9	-3.5	81.8	74.8	56.3	65.2
Incheon	66.6	-3.4	65.3	-1.3	77.4	63.1	49.4	58.6
Gwangju	70.8	-1.9	69.8	-1.0	83.5	74.3	46.0	53.2
Daejeon	73.4	0.2	72.7	-0.7	86.1	72.1	53.5	59.6
Ulsan	70.9	-1.4	67.3	-3.6	80.4	68.3	48.8	55.8
Gyeonggi	70.9	-4.5	72.0	1.1	85.3	71.2	51.4	56.6
Gangwon	64.5	3.4	61.9	-2.6	76.1	65.0	37.8	42.6
Chungbuk	63.9	-1.0	62.5	-1.4	80.3	59.3	38.9	49.1
Chungnam	61.2	-5.5	60.7	-0.5	77.2	62.8	32.9	37.1
Jeonbuk	62.0	1.1	59.9	-2.1	70.4	65.3	40.1	46.5
Jeonnam	62.1	-0.6	59.0	-3.1	73.0	64.1	34.6	42.2
Gyeongbuk	67.6	-0.9	64.3	-3.3	80.5	67.2	38.7	43.5
Gyeongnam	68.6	-0.8	67.3	-1.3	83.8	66.5	43.5	48.4
Jeju	66.5	-2.0	64.4	-2.1	83.4	60.9	37.4	42.8

6. Average monthly private education expenditures by size

Students spending 200 to less than 300 thousand won on private education occupied the largest share.

- Students spending 200 to less than 300 thousand won on private education occupied the largest share at 13.9 percent. Students spending 500 thousand won and over on private education accounted for 13.3 percent. Students spending less than 100 thousand won on private education accounted for 8.1 percent.
- In Seoul, students spending 500 thousand won and over on private education occupied the largest share. In 'metropolitan cities' and 'cities', students spending 200 to less than 300 thousand won on private education occupied the largest share. In Eup & Myeon, students spending 100 to less than 200 thousand won on private education occupied the largest share.
- In Seoul, students spending 500 thousand won and over on private education occupied 24.9 percent, while in Eup & Myeon, students spending 500 thousand won and over on private education occupied 3.6 percent.

< Table 8 > Participation rate by size of expenditures

(Unit: %, %p)

Classification		Total	No participation in private education	Less than 100 thousand won	100 to less than 200 thousand won
Total	2012	100.0	30.6	8.6	13.2
	Change from the previous year	-	2.3	-0.7	-0.6
	2013	100.0	31.2	8.1	12.8
	Change from the previous year	-	0.6	-0.5	-0.4
Region	Seoul	100.0	25.0	6.9	10.4
	Metropolitan cities	100.0	31.1	8.5	12.6
	Cities	100.0	29.8	7.6	13.1
	Eup and Myeon	100.0	42.5	10.4	15.0
Classification		200 to less than 300 thousand won	300 to less than 400 thousand won	400 to less than 500 thousand won	500 thousand won and over
Total	2012	14.6	12.4	7.9	12.7
	Change from the previous year	-1.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
	2013	13.9	12.1	8.7	13.3
	Change from the previous year	-0.7	-0.3	0.8	0.6
Region	Seoul	11.4	11.1	10.5	24.9
	Metropolitan cities	14.3	12.6	8.6	12.4
	Cities	14.7	12.9	9.4	12.6
	Eup and Myeon	13.7	10.0	4.7	3.6

7. Private education expenditures by parents' economic activity

The private education expenditures of 'Single income households by fathers' recorded the highest figure.

- The average monthly expenditures per student of 'Single income households by fathers' recorded the highest figure of 255 thousand won, which was followed by 'Dual income households' (252 thousand won), 'Single income households by mothers' (148 thousand won) and 'Economically inactive households' (87 thousand won).

- As for 'Single income households by fathers', the average monthly expenditures per student rose by 3.2 percent from 247 thousand won in 2012, and the participation rate grew by 0.9%p from 71.9 percent in 2012 to 72.8 percent in 2013.

< Table 9 > Average monthly expenditures per student and participation rate by parents' economic activity

Classification	Average monthly private education expenditures per student (10 thousand won, %)			Participation rate (% , %p)		
	2012	2013	Percent change from the previous year	2012	2013	Change from the previous year
- Single income households	22.8	23.4	2.6	67.9	68.1	0.2
· Father	24.7	25.5	3.2	71.9	72.8	0.9
· Mother	14.9	14.8	-0.7	51.6	49.1	-2.5
- Dual income households	25.2	25.2	0.0	72.9	71.3	-1.6
- Economically inactive households	8.8	8.7	-1.1	32.3	32.5	0.2

8. Private education expenditures by household income

The higher household income level, the higher average monthly expenditures and participation rate.

- The average monthly expenditures per student for households earning 7 million and over marked 415 thousand won. The average monthly expenditures per student for households earning less than 1 million marked 68 thousand won.
- The average monthly expenditures per student showed a drop for all household groups excluding households earning less than 2 million won.
- The participation rate of households earning 7 million and over stood at 83.5 percent. The participation rate of households earning less than 1 million stood at 31.3 percent. The participation rate showed a decrease for all household income groups excluding households earning 6 million won to less than 7 million won.

< Table 10 > Average monthly expenditures per student and participation rate by household income

Classification	Average monthly private education expenditures per student (10 thousand won, %)				Participation rate (% , %p)			
	2012	Percent change from the previous year	2013	Percent change from the previous year	2012	Change from the previous year	2013	Change from the previous year
Total	23.6	-1.7	23.9	1.3	69.4	-2.3	68.8	-0.6
Less than 1 million won	6.8	0.0	6.8	0.0	33.5	-1.8	31.3	-2.2
1 million to less than 2 million won	11.0	0.9	11.1	0.9	46.3	-3.4	45.3	-1.0
2 million to less than 3 million won	16.8	-3.4	16.0	-4.8	64.0	-4.2	60.1	-3.9
3 million to less than 4 million won	23.0	-1.7	22.1	-3.9	74.5	-2.3	71.5	-3.0
4 million to less than 5 million won	28.8	-0.7	28.0	-2.8	80.1	-1.7	79.2	-0.9
5 million to less than 6 million won	33.2	-2.4	33.0	-0.6	83.1	-0.6	82.5	-0.6
6 million to less than 7 million won	36.7	-6.9	35.9	-2.2	84.2	-2.3	84.8	0.6
7 million won and over	42.6	-3.2	41.5	-2.6	83.8	-1.5	83.5	-0.3

9. Private education expenditures by gender

The private education expenditures of girl students were higher than those of boy students. the participation rate of girl students was higher than that of boy students.

- The average monthly expenditures per girl student (243 thousand won) were higher than those of boy students (235 thousand won). The participation rate of girl students (69.3 percent) was higher than that of boy students (68.4 percent).
- As for elementary school, the average monthly expenditures per girl student were 3 thousand won higher than the expenditures per boy student. As for middle school, the average monthly expenditures per girl student were 7 thousand won higher than the expenditures per boy student. As for high school, the average monthly expenditures per girl student were 19 thousand won higher than the expenditures per boy student. The higher school level, the higher expenditures per girl student.
- As for elementary school, the participation rate of boy students was higher than that of girl students. As for middle and high school, the participation rate of girl students was higher than that of boy students.

< Table 11 > Average monthly expenditures per student and participation rate by gender

Classification	Average monthly private education expenditures per student (10 thousand won, %)				Participation rate (% , %p)			
	2012	Percent change from the previous year	2013	Percent change from the previous year	2012	Change from the previous year	2013	Change from the previous year
Total	23.6	-1.7	23.9	1.3	69.4	-2.3	68.8	-0.6
Boy student	23.5	0.4	23.5	0.0	68.7	-2.1	68.4	-0.3
Girl student	23.8	-3.6	24.3	2.1	70.2	-2.6	69.3	-0.9
Elementary school								
Boy student	22.3	-5.5	23.0	3.1	81.5	-3.1	82.2	0.7
Girl student	21.5	-12.6	23.3	8.4	80.3	-4.4	81.3	1.0
Middle school								
Boy student	27.6	2.6	26.4	-4.3	69.8	-2.0	68.7	-1.1
Girl student	27.6	9.1	27.1	-1.8	71.3	1.2	70.3	-1.0
High school								
Boy student	21.4	8.6	21.4	0.0	47.9	-0.3	47.1	-0.8
Girl student	23.5	-2.9	23.3	-0.9	53.8	-1.7	51.4	-2.4
General high school								
Boy student	25.4	5.8	25.7	1.2	54.7	-1.3	54.8	0.1
Girl student	27.6	-1.8	26.8	-2.9	60.8	-1.0	57.0	-3.8

10. Private education expenditures by school performance

The higher school performance, the higher average monthly expenditures and participation rate.

- The average monthly expenditures of students recording 'within top 10 percent' of school performance amounted to 316 thousand won, while those of students recording 'within bottom 20 percent' of school performance amounted to 162 thousand won. Students recording 'within top 10 percent' of school performance spent two times more than students recording 'within bottom 20 percent' of school performance.
- The participation rate of students recording 'within top 10 percent' of school performance stood at 80.0 percent. In the meantime, the participation rate of students recording 'within bottom 20 percent' of school performance stood at 55.0 percent. The participation rates showed a decrease for all school performance levels

< Table 12 > Average monthly expenditures per student and participation rate by school performance

Classification	Average monthly private education expenditures per student (10 thousand won, %)			Participation rate (% , %p)		
	2012	2013	Percent change	2012	2013	Change
Total	23.6	23.9	1.3	69.4	68.8	-0.6
Within top 10 percent	30.7	31.6	2.9	80.3	80.0	-0.3
10 to 30 percent	27.9	28.3	1.4	77.2	76.6	-0.6
31 to 60 percent	24.9	25.1	0.8	72.1	71.4	-0.7
61 to 80 percent	20.7	21.1	1.9	65.2	64.8	-0.4
Within bottom 20 percent	16.1	16.2	0.6	55.5	55.0	-0.5

11. Private education expenditures by grade and subject

The average monthly private education expenditures for the first grade students in middle school marked the highest figure of 272 thousand won.

- As for English, the private education expenditures recorded an increase for the first grade students in elementary school to the first grade students in middle school, and afterwards recorded a decrease. As for mathematics, the private education expenditures recorded an increase for the first grade students in elementary school to the third grade students in middle school, and afterwards recorded a decrease.
- The private education expenditures on Korean recorded the highest figure (20 thousand won) for the first grade students in high school. The private education expenditures on English recorded the highest figure (107 thousand won) for the first grade students in middle school. The private education expenditures on mathematics recorded the highest figures (106 thousand won) for the second and third grade students in middle school.
- From the second grade students in middle school, the expenditures on mathematics were higher than the expenditures on English.

< Table 13 > Average monthly expenditures per student by grade and subject

(Unit: thousand won)

Classification	Year	Total	Elementary school (1 st grade)	Elementary school (2nd grade)	Elementary school (3rd grade)	Elementary school (4th grade)	Elementary school (5th grade)	Elementary school (6th grade)	Middle school (1 st grade)
Total	2012	23.6	18.6	20.9	22.3	22.6	22.8	23.3	27.4
	2013	23.9	18.4	22.8	23.5	23.1	24.9	25.5	27.2
Korean	2012	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
	2013	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6
English	2012	8.0	4.3	5.9	7.4	8.2	8.6	9.1	10.7
	2013	8.1	3.8	6.0	7.7	8.2	9.9	10.2	10.7
Mathematics	2012	7.5	2.4	2.7	3.6	4.3	5.1	6.1	10.4
	2013	7.4	2.2	3.0	3.4	4.3	6.0	7.2	10.2
Social studies and science	2012	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
	2013	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3
Foreign language	2012	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
	2013	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Essay writing	2012	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6
	2013	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7

Classification	Year	Middle school (2nd grade)	Middle school (3rd grade)	High school (1st grade)	High school (2nd grade)	High school (3rd grade)	General high school		
							1st grade	2nd grade	3rd grade
Total	2012	28.3	27.0	23.3	23.7	20.2	27.4	27.4	24.4
	2013	26.5	26.4	23.3	22.6	21.1	27.3	26.6	24.8
Korean	2012	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.2
	2013	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.2
English	2012	10.7	9.8	8.1	7.1	4.5	9.7	8.3	5.5
	2013	10.0	9.5	8.1	7.2	5.3	9.5	8.5	6.3
Mathematics	2012	10.9	11.0	10.5	10.2	7.2	12.6	12.0	9.1
	2013	10.6	10.6	10.4	9.5	6.6	12.4	11.4	7.9
Social studies and science	2012	1.8	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.5
	2013	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9
Foreign language	2012	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
	2013	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Essay writing	2012	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.9
	2013	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.9

The private education participation rate recorded the highest figure (86.2 percent) for the second grade students in elementary school.

- The participation rate of Korean showed the highest figure for the second grade students in elementary school. Afterwards, the participation rate of Korean showed a continuous drop to the third grade students in high school. The participation rate of English and mathematics increased to the first grade students in middle school. Afterwards, the participation rate of English and mathematics showed a continuous drop to the third grade students in high school.
- As for Korean, the participation rate showed the highest figure (31.9 percent) for the second grade students in elementary school. As for English, the participation rate showed the highest figure (58.6 percent) for the first grade students in middle school. As for mathematics, the participation rate showed the highest figure (59.3 percent) for the first grade students in middle school.
- As for the third to sixth grade students in elementary school, the participation rate for English was higher than that for mathematics. In the meantime, as for the first grade students in middle school to the third grade students in high school, the participation rate for mathematics was higher than that for English.

< Table 14 > Participation rate by grade and subject

(Unit: %)

Classification	Year	Total	Elementary school (1st grade)	Elementary school (2nd grade)	Elementary school (3rd grade)	Elementary school (4th grade)	Elementary school (5th grade)	Elementary school (6th grade)	Middle school (1st grade)
Total	2012	69.4	81.9	84.5	82.8	81.1	79.8	76.6	73.6
	2013	68.8	81.7	86.2	83.7	82.5	80.1	77.4	72.4
Korean	2012	22.3	33.7	32.0	32.4	31.2	29.9	28.5	21.6
	2013	19.8	30.6	31.9	25.4	26.9	23.2	23.0	20.4
English	2012	46.3	31.7	40.9	53.7	56.2	58.1	60.5	60.5
	2013	44.0	23.8	39.3	49.0	53.7	58.6	58.5	58.6
Mathematics	2012	47.8	39.9	41.3	47.0	50.9	53.7	56.0	62.3
	2013	45.8	37.8	43.1	41.6	46.8	53.4	55.5	59.3
Social studies and science	2012	14.0	4.4	6.8	20.1	22.3	23.0	23.4	17.6
	2013	11.5	1.9	4.2	14.7	19.4	19.2	20.2	16.2
Foreign language	2012	6.2	8.9	9.6	10.3	10.1	10.8	9.5	5.9
	2013	4.8	7.5	9.2	7.9	8.6	7.7	7.2	5.2
Essay writing	2012	6.8	8.5	11.9	10.2	11.1	10.3	10.9	6.5
	2013	7.3	8.7	13.6	13.1	12.8	12.4	11.3	6.3

Classification	Year	Middle school (2nd grade)	Middle school (3rd grade)	High school (1 st grade)	High school (2nd grade)	High school (3rd grade)	General high school		
							1st grade	2nd grade	3rd grade
Total	2012	71.2	67.2	55.7	53.5	42.8	63.2	60.0	49.0
	2013	69.1	67.1	52.5	51.6	43.6	59.4	58.7	49.6
Korean	2012	22.2	19.9	11.2	9.7	8.9	13.3	11.3	10.9
	2013	19.3	19.6	11.1	9.3	8.9	13.1	10.8	10.5
English	2012	58.6	52.7	36.3	30.0	18.6	42.7	34.6	22.5
	2013	54.4	51.4	34.5	29.2	20.6	40.4	34.0	24.2
Mathematics	2012	60.4	57.0	42.8	36.9	24.2	50.7	43.3	30.0
	2013	58.2	56.1	40.9	34.8	22.7	47.9	41.2	27.1
Social studies and science	2012	18.9	17.5	4.7	3.6	6.2	5.6	4.4	7.8
	2013	16.4	17.0	3.9	2.6	4.1	4.6	3.1	4.8
Foreign language	2012	5.9	5.0	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.7
	2013	4.0	3.2	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.4
Essay writing	2012	4.7	3.7	1.2	1.4	6.5	1.4	1.6	8.4
	2013	4.6	3.3	1.1	1.6	6.2	1.3	1.9	7.5

12. Private education by purpose (multiple responses)

The largest share of students participated in the private education of general subjects and essay writing owing to 'Makeup for classes', which was followed by 'Study in advance'.

- 72.4 percent of students participated in the private education of general subjects and essay writing owing to 'Makeup for classes', which was followed by 'Study in advance' (41.2 percent), 'Preparation for higher school level' (23.6 percent) and 'Anxiety' (17.7 percent).
- Private education for elementary and middle school by purpose: 'Makeup for classes' occupied the largest share, which was followed by 'Study in advance'.
- Private education for high school by purpose: 'Makeup for classes' occupied the largest share, which was followed by 'Preparation for higher school level'.
- 89.8 percent of students participated in the private education of artistic & physical skills, hobbies and culture due to 'Hobbies, culture and development of ability'.
- As for private education of artistic & physical skills, hobbies and culture by purpose, 'Hobbies, culture and development of ability' occupied the largest share for elementary and middle school students. 'Preparation for higher school level' occupied the largest share for high school students.

< Table 15 > Private education of general subjects and essay writing by purpose (multiple response)

(Unit: %)

Classification	Preparation for higher school level	Anxiety	Study in advance	Make up for classes	Child care	Others
2012	25.1	18.9	42.5	73.0	4.4	5.1
2013	23.6	17.7	41.2	72.4	3.8	4.7
Elementary school	11.6	20.1	49.6	69.4	8.0	7.8
Middle school	23.1	17.2	39.0	79.5	-	2.4
High school	51.8	13.1	25.2	68.5	-	1.2
General high school	51.9	13.3	25.4	68.6	-	1.0

< Table 16 > Private education of artistic & physical skills, hobbies and culture by purpose (multiple response)

(Unit: %, %p)

Classification	Preparation for higher school level	Make up for classes	Hobbies, culture and development of ability	Child care	To make friends	Others
2012	12.9	11.9	89.7	8.8	12.6	8.0
2013	12.6	10.6	89.8	7.9	12.9	4.8
Elementary school	3.5	11.7	95.6	10.4	15.1	5.2
Middle school	18.8	7.2	88.4	-	9.2	4.8
High school	72.8	7.3	47.4	-	1.9	2.1
General high school	76.5	7.2	45.1	-	1.7	1.9

II. After-school Programs, EBS Textbooks and Language Courses

1. Expenditures on after-school programs and participation rate by year

The after-school program participation rate stood at 60.2 percent. Students purchasing EBS textbooks occupied 20.6 percent. The language course participation rate stood at 0.6 percent.

- Compared to 2012, the after-school program participation rate rose by 2.6%p. The share of students purchasing EBS textbooks grew by 1.8%p. The language course participation rate declined by 0.1%p.
- The expenditures on after-school programs amounted to 1,200 billion won. The expenditures on EBS textbooks amounted to 190 billion won. The expenditures on language courses amounted to 590 billion won.

2. After-school program participation rate

(1) After-school program participation rate by school

The paid and free after-school program participation rate stood at 60.2 percent in 2013, up 2.6%p from 57.6 percent in 2012.

- The paid and free after-school program participation rate of high school recorded the highest figure at 72.3 percent, which was followed by elementary school (58.2 percent) and middle school (50.5 percent).

< Table 17 > (Paid and free) After-school program participation rate by school

(Unit: %, %p)

Classification	Total	Elementary school	Middle school	High school	General high school
					General high school
2012	57.6	52.6	49.4	73.0	77.1
2013	60.2	58.2	50.5	72.3	74.8
Change from the previous year	2.6	5.6	1.1	-0.7	-2.3

(2) After-school program participation rate by region

The paid and free after-school program participation rate for Gyeongbuk marked the highest figure. The paid after-school program participation rate for Daejeon marked the highest figure.

- The paid and free after-school program participation rate for Gyeongbuk marked the highest figure at 81.8 percent, which was followed by Chungbuk (78.1 percent) and Daejeon (77.4 percent). The paid and free after-school program participation rate for Gyeonggi marked the lowest figure at 45.2 percent, which was followed by Seoul (49.5 percent) and Gangwon (57.9 percent).
- Compared to the previous year, the paid and free after-school program participation rate for Gangwon, Chungbuk and Gyeongnam rose by 7.7%p, 5.0%p and 5.0%p, respectively.
- The paid after-school program participation rate for Daejeon marked the highest figure at 68.8 percent, which was followed by Ulsan (64.6 percent) and Chungbuk (59.1 percent). The paid after-school program participation rate for Jeonnam marked the lowest figure at 37.3 percent, which was followed by Gyeonggi (39.6 percent) and Gangwon (40.5 percent).
- Compared to the previous year, the paid after-school program participation rate for Gangwon and Seoul rose by 7.6%p and 6.3%p, respectively.

< Table 18 > After-school program participation rate by city and province

(Unit: %, %p)

Classification	(Paid and free) After-school program participation rate			Change from the previous year		(Paid) After-school program participation rate			Change from the previous year	
	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
The nation	56.6	57.6	60.2	1.0	2.6	48.8	44.1	47.6	-4.7	3.5
Seoul	48.7	46.9	49.5	-1.8	2.6	44.8	39.1	45.4	-5.7	6.3
Busan	56.2	66.5	70.8	10.3	4.3	48.7	53.3	58.8	4.6	5.5
Daegu	68.9	68.3	72.9	-0.6	4.6	64.6	55.9	58.5	-8.7	2.6
Incheon	69.0	59.8	61.2	-9.2	1.4	66.3	46.9	51.6	-19.4	4.7
Gwangju	56.1	56.5	59.8	0.4	3.3	53.4	47.9	50.8	-5.5	2.9
Daejeon	70.8	75.6	77.4	4.8	1.8	67.7	65.1	68.8	-2.6	3.7
Ulsan	73.8	71.2	75.2	-2.6	4.0	70.0	65.2	64.6	-4.8	-0.6
Gyeonggi	43.3	41.1	45.2	-2.2	4.1	40.8	34.3	39.6	-6.5	5.3
Gangwon	55.3	50.2	57.9	-5.1	7.7	31.1	32.9	40.5	1.8	7.6
Chungbuk	68.8	73.1	78.1	4.3	5.0	58.4	59.6	59.1	1.2	-0.5
Chungnam	72.2	74.8	68.5	2.6	-6.3	55.0	50.4	49.0	-4.6	-1.4
Jeonbuk	68.2	68.5	63.1	0.3	-5.4	44.6	49.9	41.9	5.3	-8.0
Jeonnam	65.3	73.7	69.9	8.4	-3.8	40.7	35.4	37.3	-5.3	1.9
Gyeongbuk	70.9	78.0	81.8	7.1	3.8	51.0	43.4	42.8	-7.6	-0.6
Gyeongnam	55.4	67.5	72.5	12.1	5.0	46.4	46.3	50.9	-0.1	4.6
Jeju	63.4	69.0	68.1	5.6	-0.9	52.6	58.2	56.2	5.6	-2.0

(3) Paid and free after-school program participation rate by household income

All the income groups recorded an increase in the paid and free after-school participation rate.

- The after-school program participation rate of the income group earning less than 1 million won recorded the highest figure at 65.3 percent. All the income groups recorded an increase in the paid and free after-school participation rate.
- The after-school program participation rate of the income groups earning '6 million won to less than 7 million won' and '4 million won to less than 5 million won' showed relatively high increases of 3.6%p and 3.3%p, respectively.

< Table 19 > Paid and free after-school program participation rate by household income
(Unit: %, %p)

Classification	Less than 1 million won	1 million to less than 2 million won	2 million to less than 3 million won	3 million to less than 4 million won
2012	64.1	60.6	58.1	57.6
Change from the previous year	2.9	2.1	0.5	1.4
2013	65.3	63.5	61.3	60.2
Change from the previous year	1.2	2.9	3.2	2.6
Classification	4 million to less than 5 million won	5 million to less than 6 million won	6 million to less than 7 million won	7 million won and over
2012	55.5	55.9	54.6	54.9
Change from the previous year	-0.1	0.5	0.5	1.0
2013	58.8	58.4	58.2	56.9
Change from the previous year	3.3	2.5	3.6	2.0

3. Purchase of EBS textbooks

The percentage of students purchasing EBS textbooks stood at 20.6 percent in 2013, up 1.8%p from 18.8 percent in 2012.

- High school students recorded the highest percentage of students purchasing EBS textbooks at 46.6 percent. Elementary school students recorded the lowest percentage of students purchasing EBS textbooks at 6.7 percent.
- Compared to 2012, the share of high and middle school students purchasing EBS textbooks grew by 6.1%p and 0.6%p, respectively, while the share of elementary school students fell by 0.9%p.
- The percentage of girl students purchasing EBS textbooks (22.6 percent) was higher than that of boy students (18.7 percent).
- The higher school performance, the higher share of students purchasing EBS textbooks.
- 24.1 percent of students within top 10 percent of school performance purchased EBS textbooks. 15.9 percent of students within bottom 20 percent of school performance purchased EBS textbooks.

< Table 20 > Percentage of students purchasing EBS textbooks by school
(Unit: %, %p)

Classification	Total	School Type			
		Elementary school	Middle school	High school	General high school
2012	18.8	7.6	14.2	40.5	48.6
Change from the previous year	-2.0	0.4	-3.7	-5.0	-5.7
2013	20.6	6.7	14.8	46.6	55.0
Change from the previous year	1.8	-0.9	0.6	6.1	6.4

< Table 21 > Percentage of students purchasing EBS textbooks by gender

(Unit: %, %p)

Classification	Total	Gender		By school performance				
		Boy students	Girl students	Within top 10 percent	11 to 30 percent	31 to 60 percent	61 to 80 percent	Within bottom 20 percent
2012	18.8	17.6	20.2	22.6	21.6	19.5	17.8	13.8
Change from the previous year	-2.0	-1.2	-2.8	-1.3	-1.9	-1.8	-1.9	-2.2
2013	20.6	18.7	22.6	24.1	23.6	21.3	19.2	15.9
Change from the previous year	1.8	1.1	2.4	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.1

4. Language course participation rate

The language course participation rate recorded 0.6 percent in 2013, down 0.1%p from 0.7 percent in 2012.

- The language course participation rate of elementary school students recorded the highest figure at 0.8 percent. The higher school level, the lower language course participation rate.
- Compared to the previous year, the language course participation rate of elementary and middle school students went down by 0.1%p and 0.1%p, respectively. The language course participation rate of high school students remained the same as the previous year.

< Table 22 > Language course participation rate by school

(Unit: %, %p)

Classification	Total	Elementary school	Middle school	High school	General high school
2012	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4
Change from the previous year	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
2013	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3
Change from the previous year	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1

- The higher household income, the higher language course participation rate.

< Table 23 > Language course participation rate by household income

(Unit: %, %p)

Classification	Less than 1 million won	1 million to less than 2 million won	2 million to less than 3 million won	3 million to less than 4 million won
2012	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Change from the previous year	-0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.1
2013	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5
Change from the previous year	0.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.1
Classification	4 million to less than 5 million won	5 million to less than 6 million won	6 million to less than 7 million won	7 million won and over
2012	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.7
Change from the previous year	0.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.9
2013	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.7
Change from the previous year	-0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.0