

The Private Educational Expenses of the Household & the Related Factors

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The purpose of this study is to investigate the level of the proportion of household expenditure item and the subjective burden of household due to the private educational expenses. So three issues are addressed :

1) to examine the overall level of respondents' private educational expenses and the proportion of household expenditure item, 2) to examine socio-economic variables that have significant effects on the private educational expenses, 3) to examine if the private educational expenses have significant effects on the proportion of household expenditure item.

The data used in this study included 761 housewives who have a child of the second grade or fourth grade of primary-school in Seoul. The statistics used for data analysis are Frequency Distribution, Mean, Percentile, One-way ANOVA, Scheffe-test, Crosstables, and Multiple Regression Analysis.

The findings of this study are as follows :

First, the level of respondents' private educational expenses is at about 112,470 won in a month. This is about 6.20% of the household incomes and 15.88% of the total consumption expenditure. So, the private educational expenses and the rate of that are in the important position in household.

Second, these six variables-educational level of mother, household income, place of residence, grade of child, number of child, and the expected educational level of child-have significant effects on the private educational expenses. This variables explain approximately 22.1% of the private educational expenses. Besides, household income, place of residence, and grade of child explain about 7.8% of the private educational expenses for school work. And educational level of mother, household income, place of residence, number of child, and the expected educational level of child explain about 20.7% of the private educational expenses for talent.

Third, the proportion of food expense, housing expense, clothing expense, and miscellaneous expense significantly differ with respect to the private educational expenses. But the subjective burden of food expense, housing expense, clothing expense, and miscellaneous expense are not always significant. Generally, the proportion of household expenditure item and subjective burden are influenced more by the private educational expenses for school work than by the private educational expenses for talent. So, the policy of reducing the burden of the private educational expenses for school work is needed in Korea.