

Republic of Korea

Overview

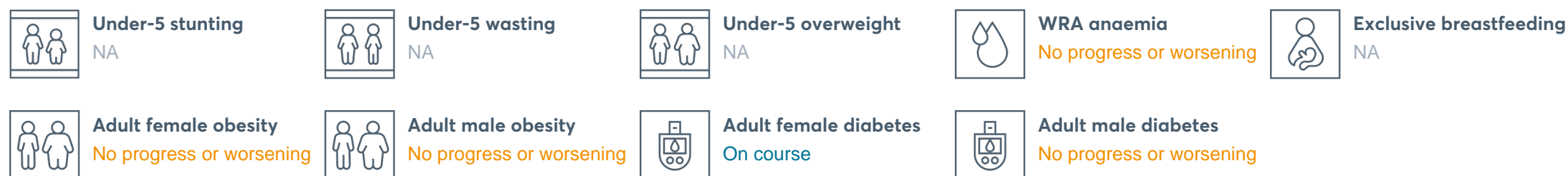
Burden classification

The Global Nutrition Report classifies this country as experiencing one form of malnutrition – anaemia only

Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.

Notes: Thresholds for a country having the form or not: stunting in children aged under 5 years $\geq 20\%$; anaemia in women of reproductive age $\geq 20\%$; overweight (body mass index ≥ 25) in adult women aged ≥ 18 years $\geq 35\%$.

Progress against global nutrition targets 2018

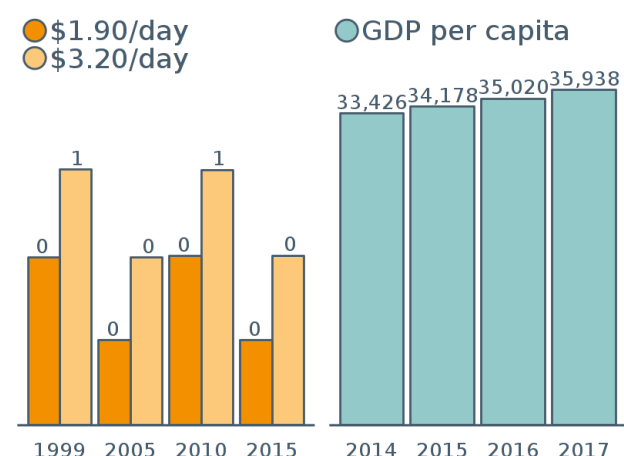


Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, UNICEF global databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.

Notes: The methodologies for tracking differ between targets. Data on the adult indicators are based on modelled estimates. See Appendix 1 of the 2018 Global Nutrition Report for details of the methods and sources used to assess progress towards global nutrition targets.

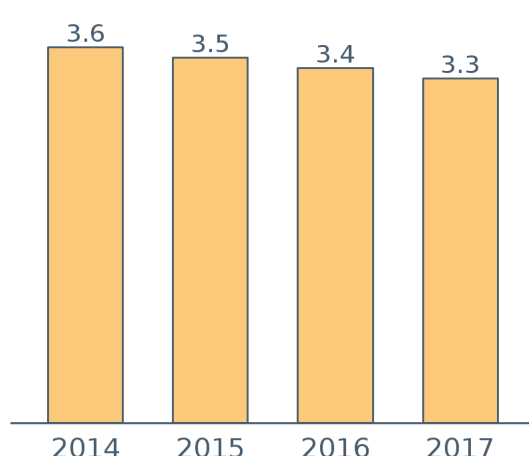
Economics and demography

Poverty rates (%) and GDP (PPP\$)



Source: World Bank 2018.
Note: GDP = gross domestic product. PPP = purchasing power parity.

Under-5 mortality (per 000 live births)



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2018.

Income inequality

| Gini index score ¹ | Gini index rank ² | Year |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------|
| 32 | 27 | 2012 |

Source: World Bank 2018.
Notes: 0 = perfect equality, 100 = perfect inequality.¹ Countries are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (155).²

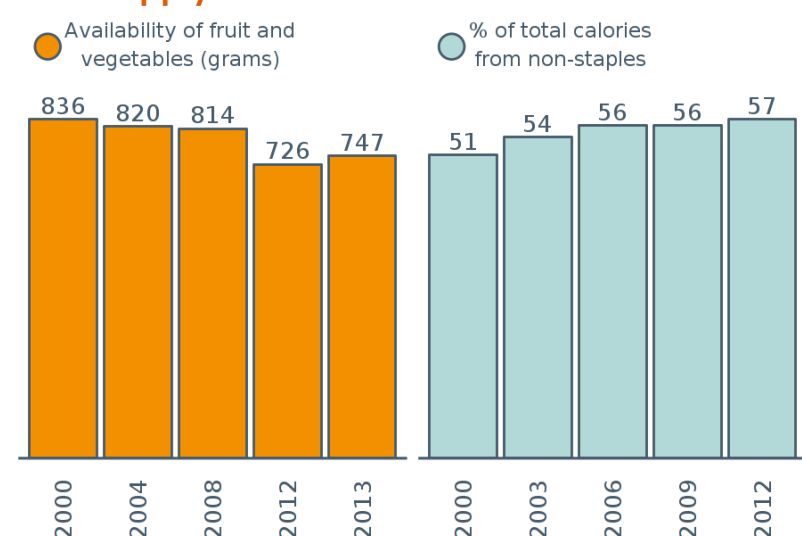
Population

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| Population (000) | 50,982 | 2017 |
| Under-5 population (000) | 2,244 | 2018 |
| Rural (%) | 18 | 2017 |
| ≥ 65 years (000) | 7,380 | 2018 |

Source: UN Population Division 2017.

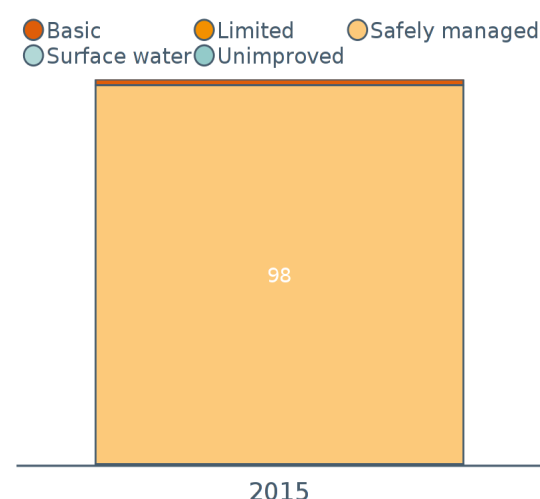
Underlying determinants

Food supply



Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

Drinking water coverage (% population)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.

Gender-related determinants

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| Early childbearing: births by age 18 (%) ¹ | NA | NA |
| Gender Inequality Index (score*) ² | 0.06 | 2017 |
| Gender Inequality Index (country rank) ² | 10 | 2017 |

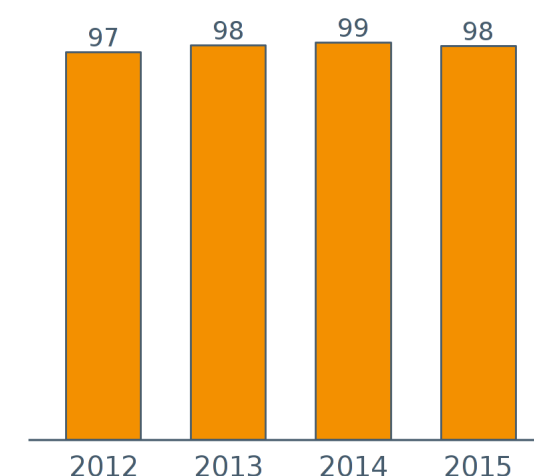
Sources: UNICEF 2018;¹ UNDP 2018.²
Note: *0 = low inequality, 1 = high inequality.

Population density of health workers per 1,000 people

| | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|
| Physicians | 2.33 | 2016 |
| Nurses and midwives | 6.9 | 2016 |
| Community health workers | 0.38 | 2009 |

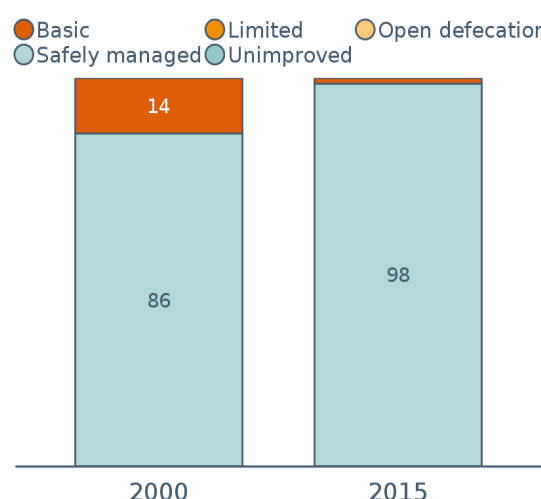
Source: WHO's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data.

Female secondary education enrolment (net, % population)



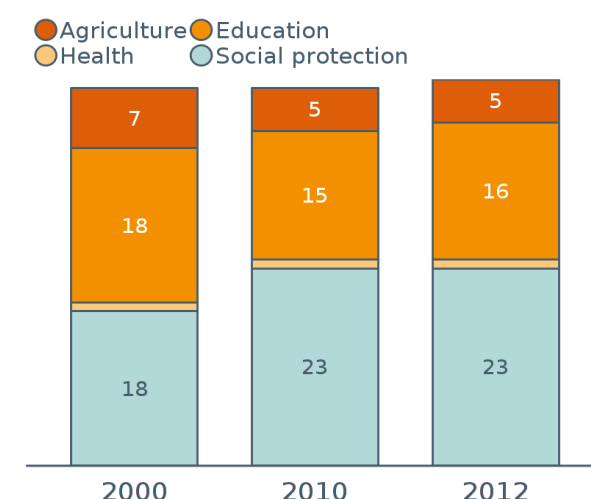
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018.

Sanitation coverage (% population)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017.

Government expenditures (% total)



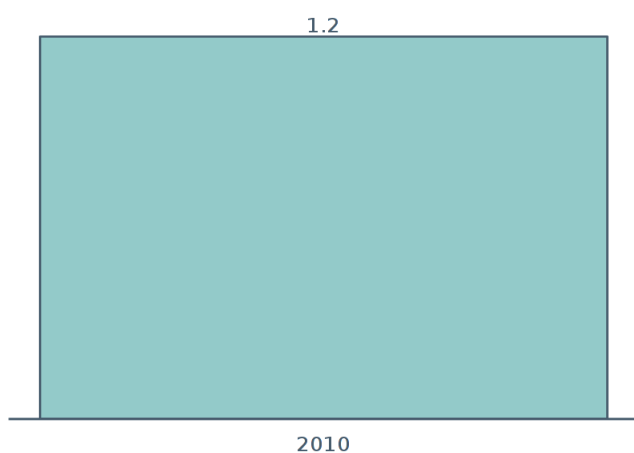
Source: IFPRI 2015.

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Children (under 5) nutrition status

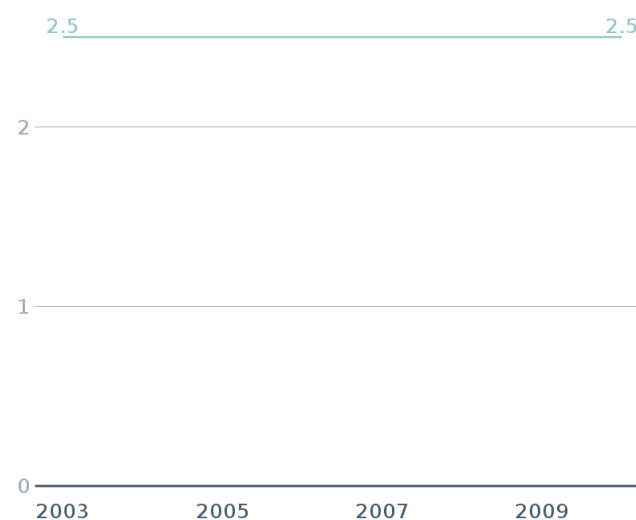
Under 5 by gender: wasting (%)

● Both

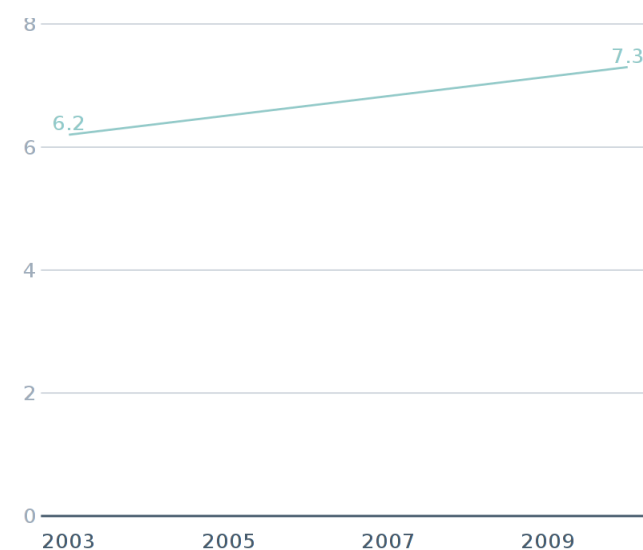


Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates.

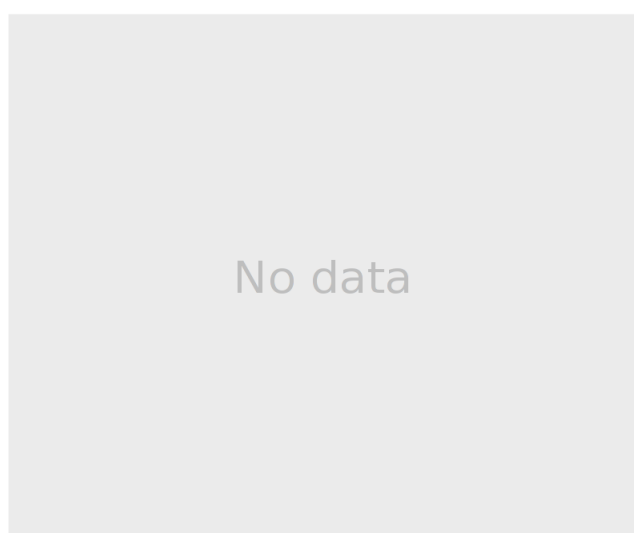
Under 5 by gender: stunting (%)



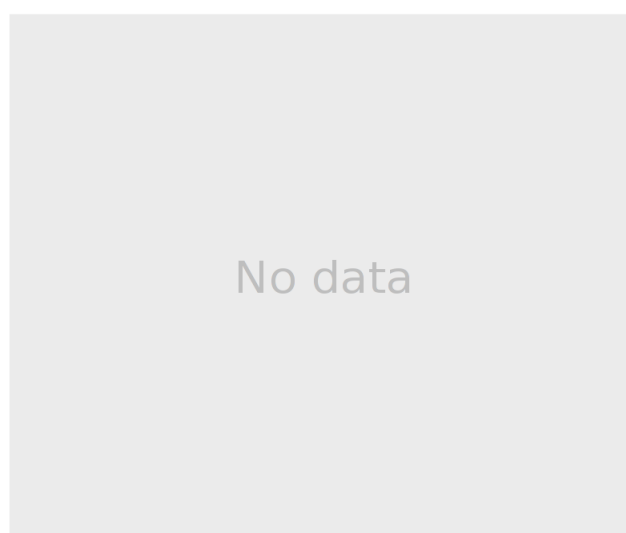
Under 5 by gender: overweight (%)



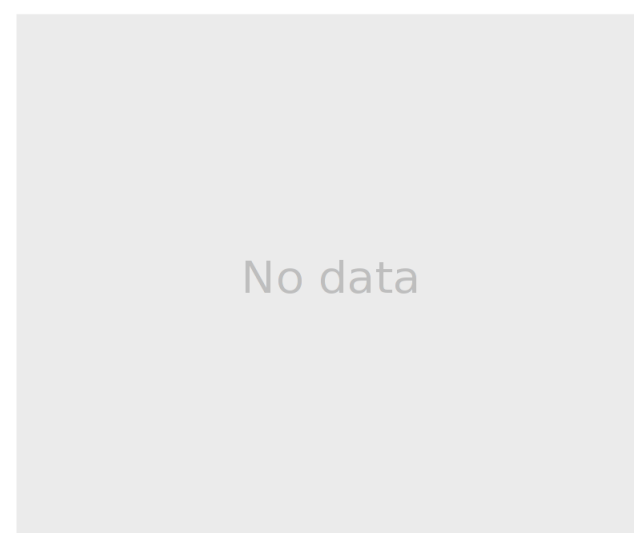
Under 5 by household income: wasting (%)



Under 5 by household income: stunting (%)

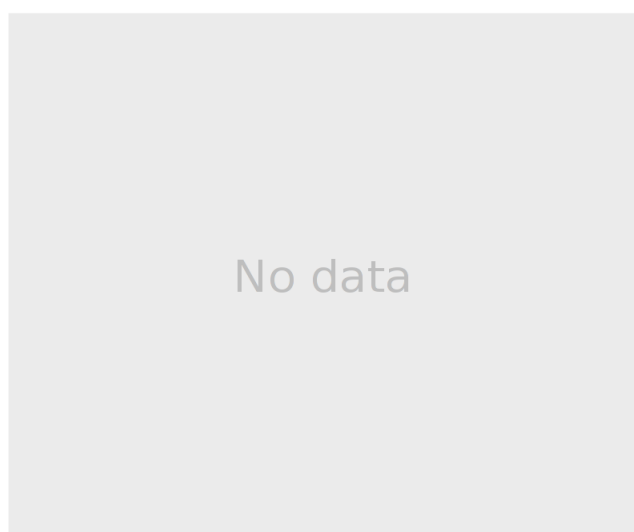


Under 5 by household income: overweight (%)

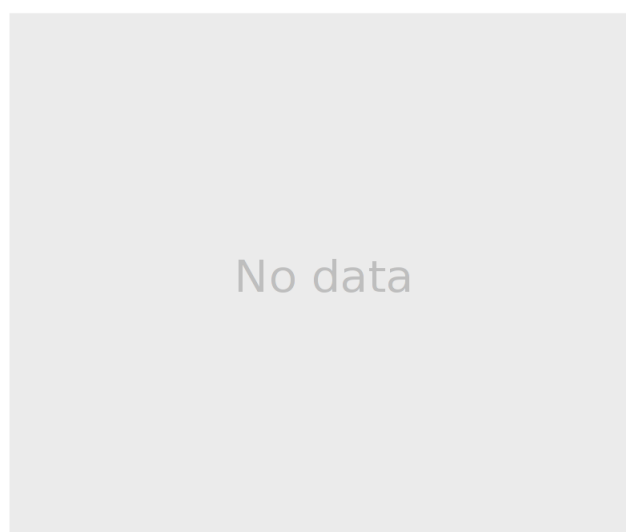


Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates.

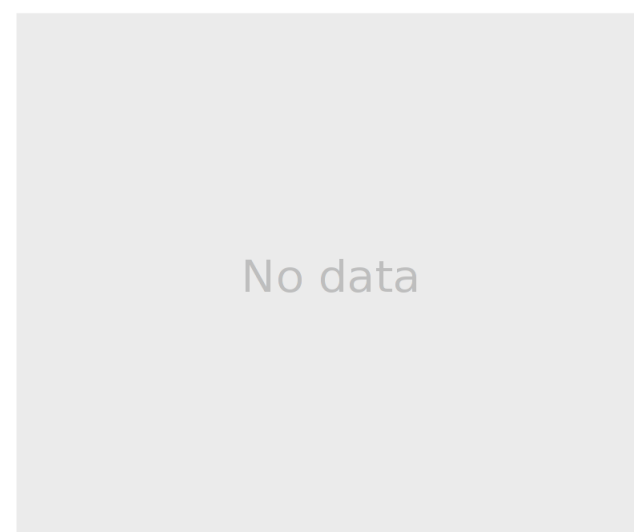
Under 5 by household location: wasting (%)



Under 5 by household location: stunting (%)

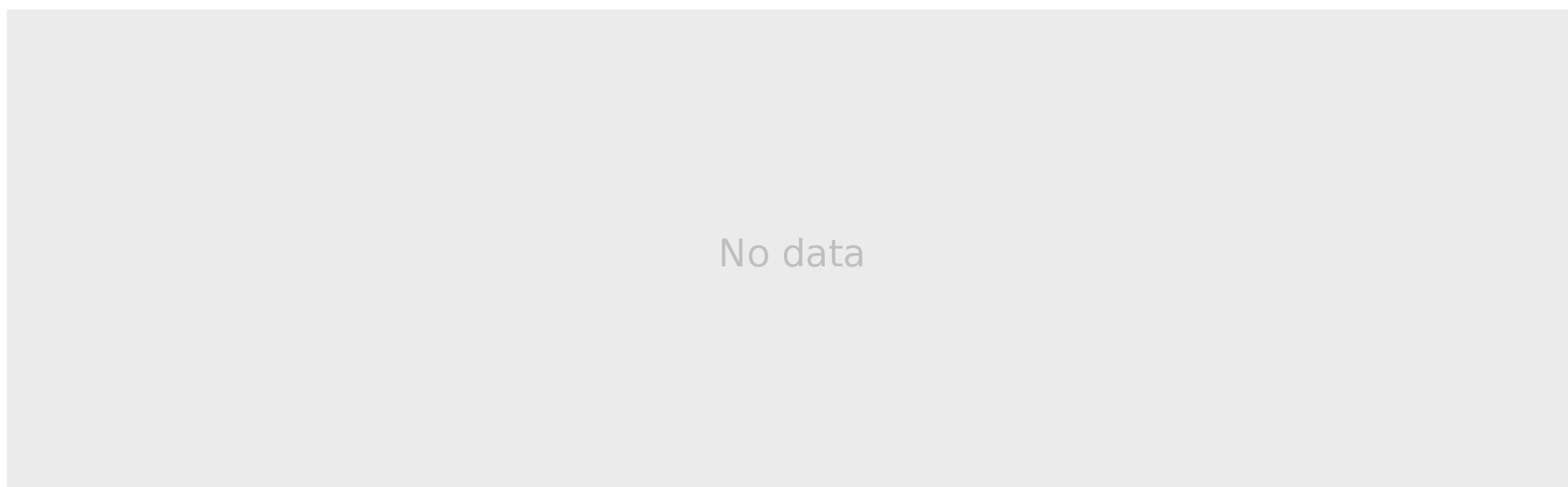


Under 5 by household location: overweight (%)



Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates.

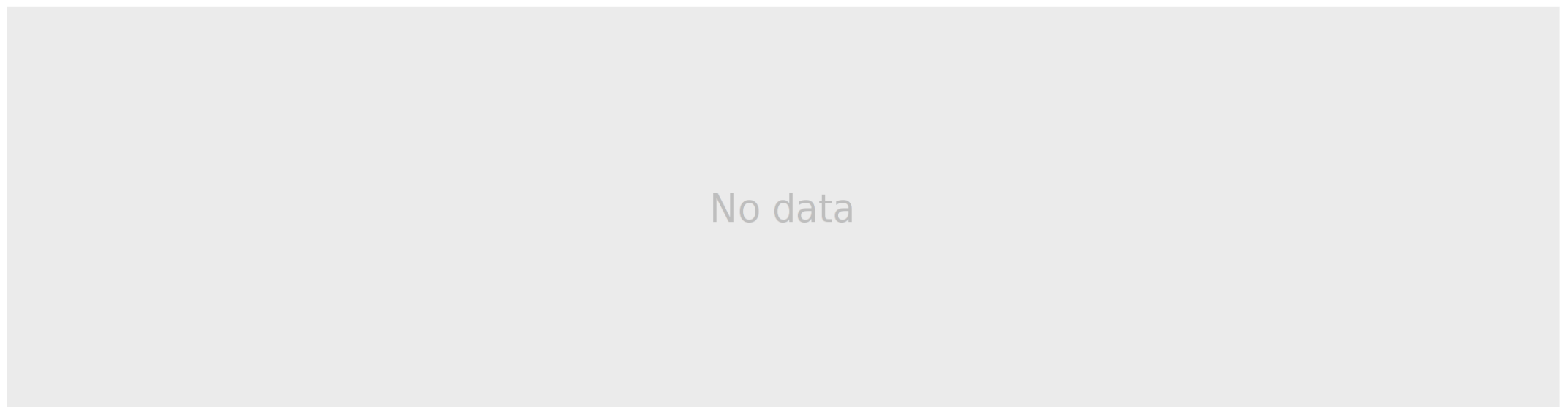
Under-5 coexistence of wasting, stunting and overweight



Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2018), Global UNICEF Global Databases: Overlapping Stunting, Wasting and Overweight, New York, May 2018.
Notes: Percentage of children under 5 years of age who experience different and overlapping forms of malnutrition.

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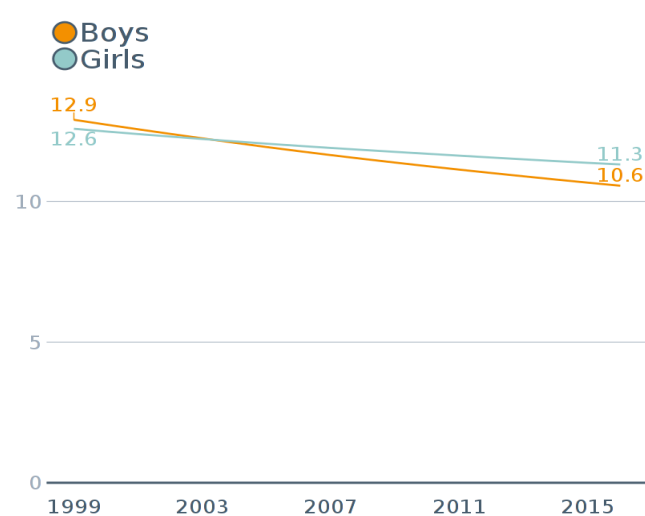
Child feeding practices



Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2018), Global UNICEF Global Databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding, New York, May 2018.

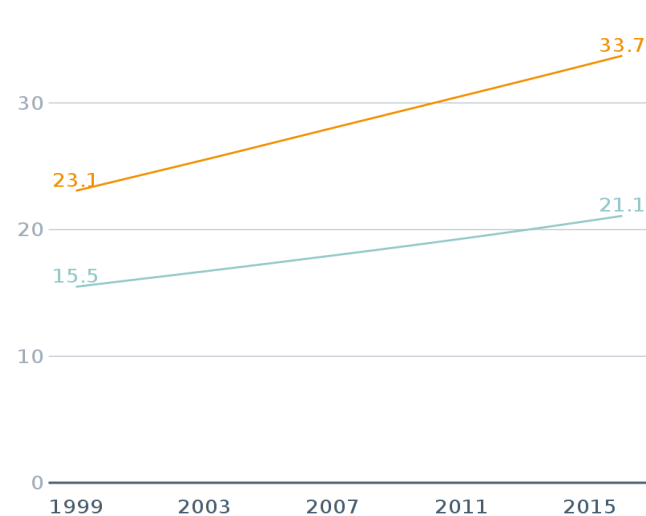
Children and adolescent (aged 5–19) nutrition status

Ages 5–19 by gender: underweight (%)

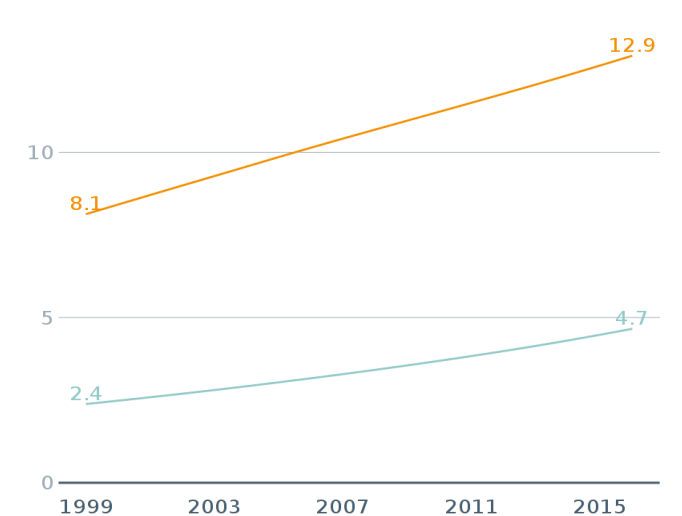


Source: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration.

Ages 5–19 by gender: overweight (%)

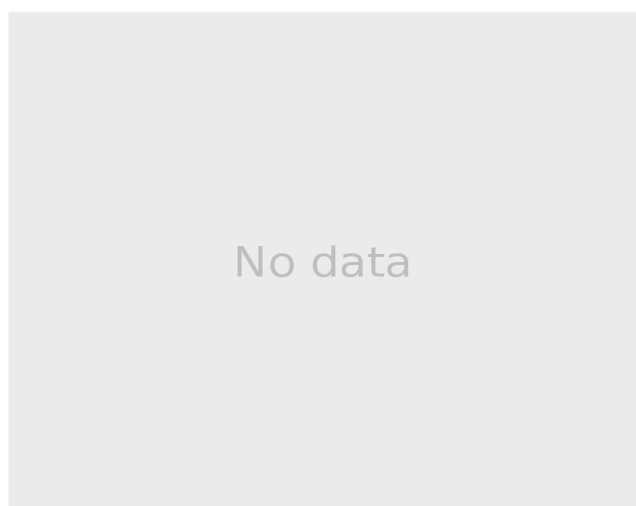


Ages 5–19 by gender: obesity (%)



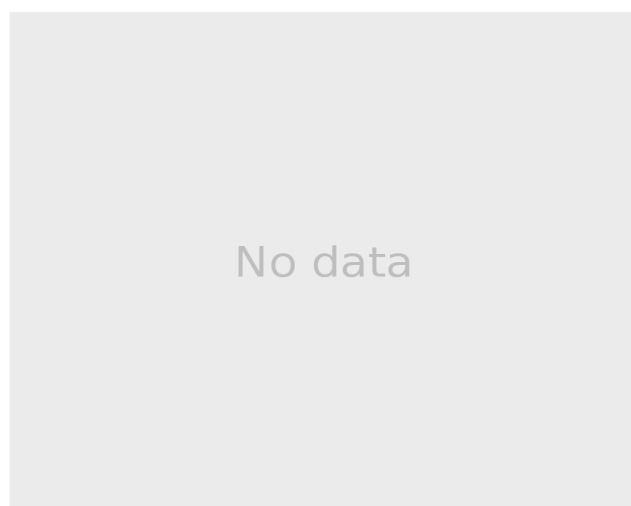
Adult nutrition status

Adult by gender: diabetes (%)

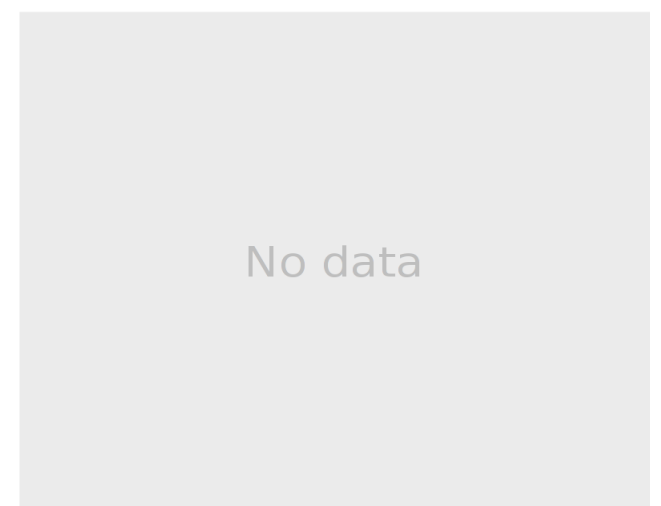


Source: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration.

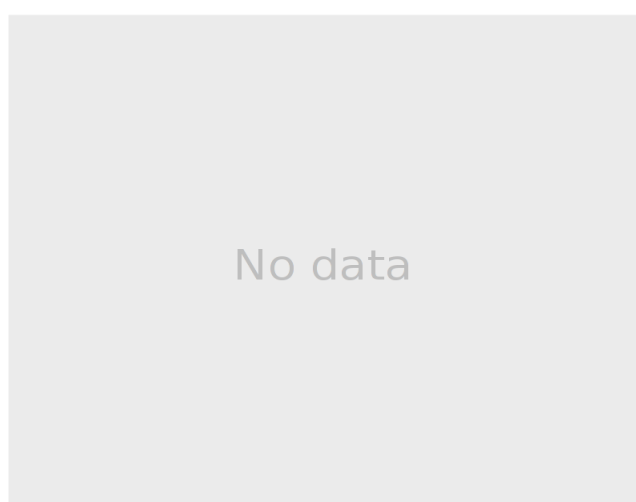
Adult by gender: overweight (%)



Adult by gender: obesity (%)

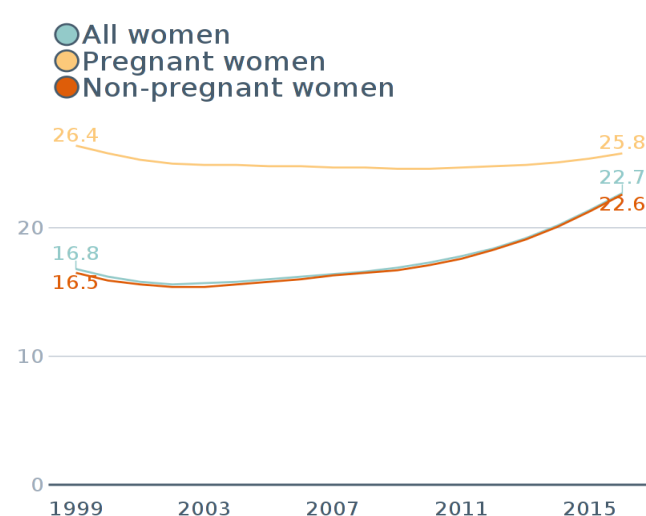


Adult by gender: raised blood pressure (%)



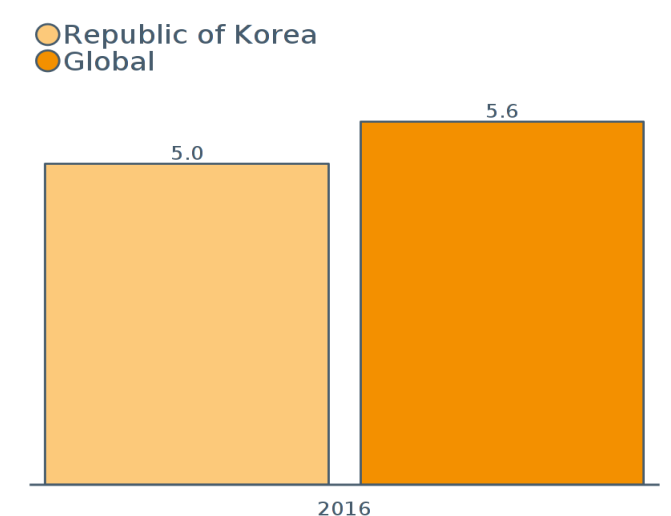
Source: NCD Risk Factor Collaboration.

Adult: anaemia in WRA (%)



Source: WHO Global Health Observatory.
Note: WRA = women of reproductive age.

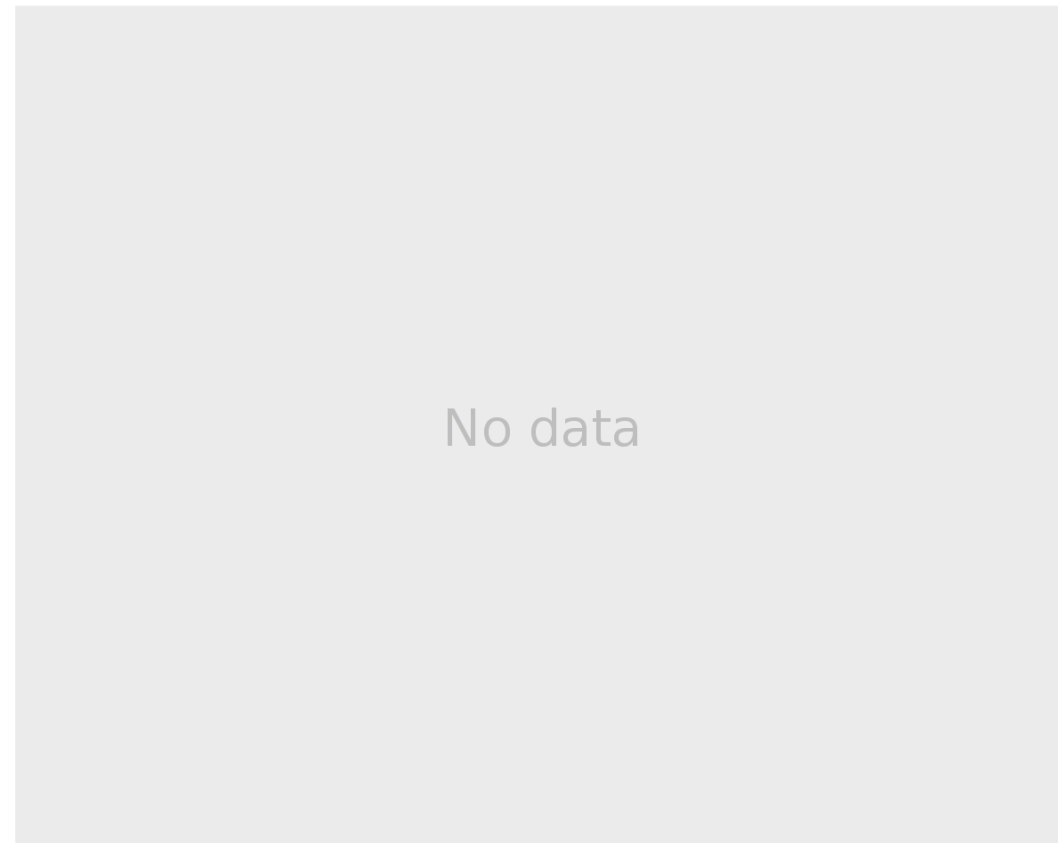
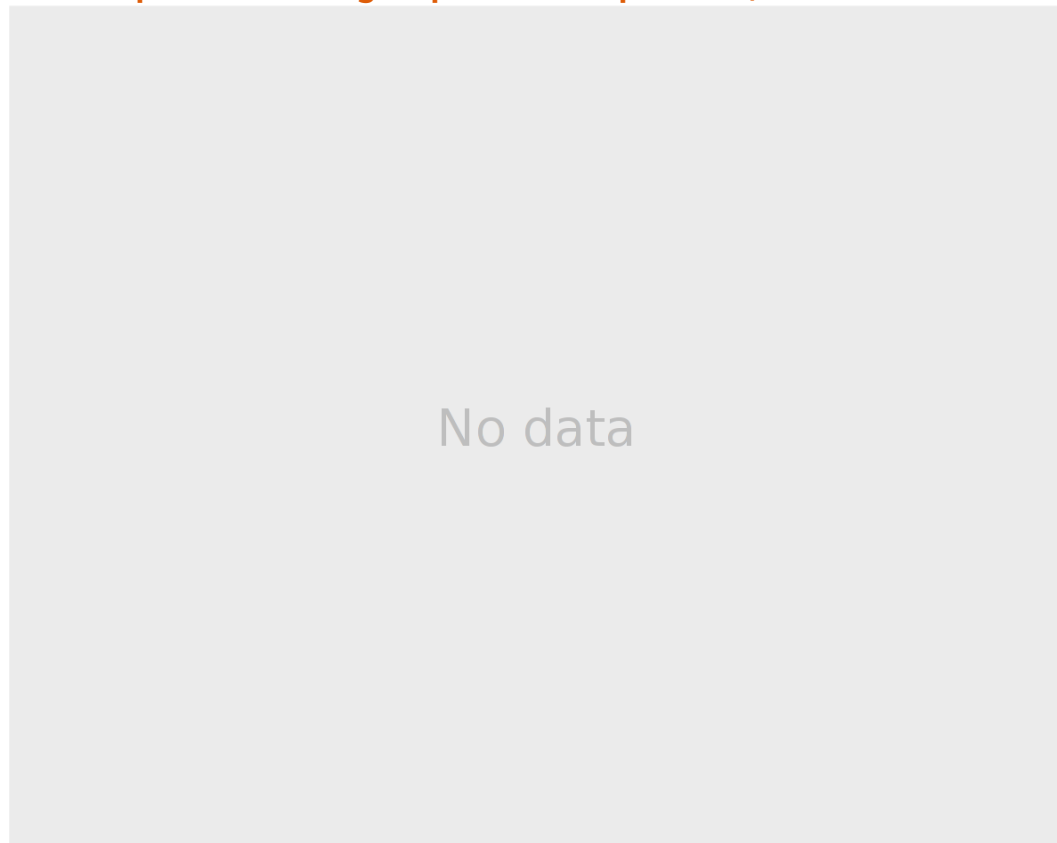
Adult: sodium intake (grams per day)



Source: Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

Dietary needs

Consumption of food groups and components, 2016

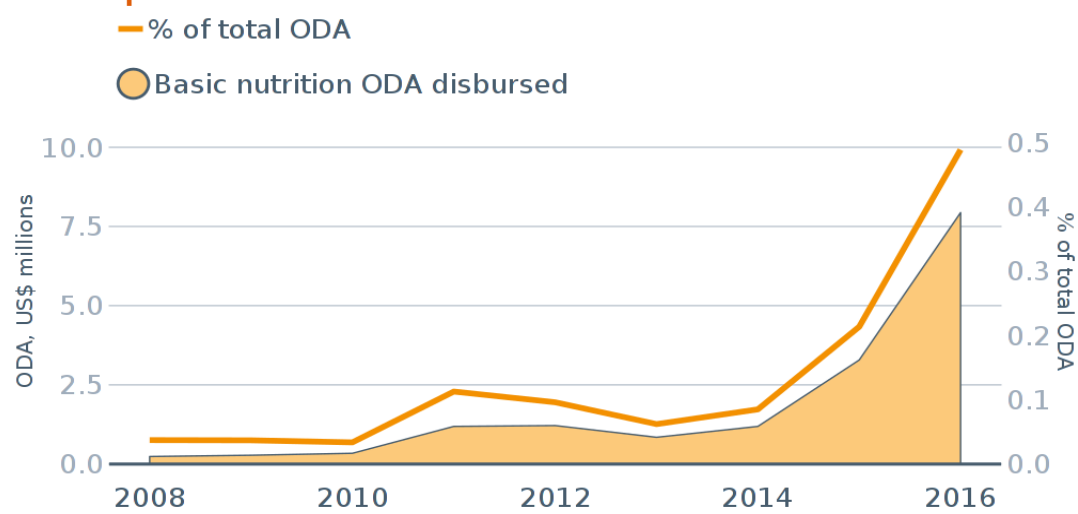


Source: Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

Notes: Men and women aged 25 and older. TMREL = theoretical minimum risk exposure level.

Financial resources and policy, legislation and institutional arrangements

Development assistance



Sources: Development Initiatives based on OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

Notes: ODA = official development assistance. Amounts based on gross ODA disbursements, constant 2016 prices. Figure includes ODA grants and loans, but excludes other official flows and private grants.

National policies

| | |
|--|-----|
| Mandatory legislation for salt iodisation | No |
| Sugar-sweetened beverage tax | No |
| Food-based dietary guidelines | Yes |
| Multisectoral comprehensive nutrition plan | Yes |

Sources: Global Fortification Data Exchange 2018; Sugar-sweetened data prepared using data from the NOURISHING database, academic references and market reports; FAO 2018; WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review.

Targets included in national (nutrition or other) plan

| Stunting | Anaemia | Low birth weight | Child overweight | Exclusive breastfeeding | Wasting | Salt intake | Overweight adults and adolescents |
|----------|---------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes |

Sources: WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review.

Intervention coverage

| Coverage/practice indicator | % | Male | Female | Year |
|---|----|------|--------|------|
| Children 0–59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc treatment | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Children 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplements in last 6 months | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Children 6–59 months given iron supplements in past 7 days | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Women with a birth in last five years who received iron and folic acid during their most recent pregnancy | NA | | NA | NA |
| Household consumption of any iodised salt | NA | NA | NA | NA |

Sources: Kothari M. and Huestis A., based on 2016 Global Nutrition Report and UNICEF global databases, 2018.

Notes: Data is compiled using STATcompiler and taken from country Demographic and Health Surveys for 2005–2017.