

A decorative graphic featuring a central light green rectangular box with a gradient. The box is surrounded by intricate, swirling green vines, leaves, and small flowers. The vines are thin and elegant, creating a delicate frame around the central text area.

# **VII. Marriage, Family & Women**




# Contemporary Korean Family

- Increase of nuclear family, especially married couple without a child.
- Increase of single family, both unmarried adults and the elderly.
- More equal relationship within family; filial piety less important.
- Diversification of families, i.e., step family, family with either mother or father only.
- Increase of multi-cultural family
- Marriage still important for Koreans, while delayed
- Cohabitation is still unpopular, especially compared to Western countries



# Women & Inequality

- When do you feel that you are discriminated based on gender?



# Economic Inequality based on Gender (Female vs. Male)

## Economic participation

- 50.3% (OECD 60.4%) vs. 74.8%

## Part-time workers

- 41.5% vs. 24.9%

## Managerial/administrative jobs

- 18.8% vs. 23.6%

Ratio of monthly wages compared to males: 62.7%



# Women's share of high-ranking posts

- Government posts: 9.6%
- National assembly members: 13.0%
- Top managers in big corporations: 3.5%
- School principals: 9.3%
- University presidents: 10.2%
- Legal profession: 12.0%
- Journalists: 18.0%
- University professors: 18.0%
- Physicians: 19.7%
- Dentists: 23.0%


Source : Ministry of Gender Equality and Family



# Women catching up in state qualification exams

- Judicial/bar exam: 17.5%('01) → 37.7%('06)
- General administration: 25.3%('01) → 44.6%('06)
- Foreign service: 36.7%('01) → 52.6%('05)
- Medical: 18.1%('97) → 37.2%('06)

Source : Ministry of Gender Equality and Family



# More gender inequality, but women still held back (Lee, On-jook)

- “All of these advances in the area of socio-economic participation are obviously related to educational achievements on the part of women.”
- “Parents’ aspiration for their children’s education have been unusually high in this country.” (p.170)






# Equal Employment Opportunity Law (EEOC)

- Government intervention in gender-discriminatory labor market begin in 1987
- ‘marriage ban’ is prohibited
  - middle class women increased
  - married women in white-collar jobs increased



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- ‘M-curve’ in females labor market participation
  - ‘Second shift’: working wives spend 3 hrs and 28 minutes daily for domestic duties vs. husband 32 minutes
  - “In dual-earner families, men are enjoying both wives’ income and household services” (p.181)
  - More young fathers want to be involved in parenting. But, due to their long working hours and typical after-work



# Gender Equality Index by sub-areas (Korea Women's Development Institute)

Source : Ministry of Gender Equality and Family

Areas	2006	2009
family	51.9	57.1
welfare	62.7	65.3
health	91.4	89.3
economic activities	66.1	66.5
decision making	19.4	23.7
education	64.6	70.3
culture & information	69.2	74.3
safety	45.2	50.2
Total	58.6	61.2



**VIII. Agriculture and Food**



- What is your favorite Korean food?



## 12 Favorite Dishes

- Bibimbob, Kimbob, Hobakjook, Naengmyun, Samgyetang, Soondooboojjigye, Jobchae, Sogalbi, Boolgogi, Haemoolpajeon, Kimchi, Hobakddok
- (비빔밥, 김밥, 호박죽, 냉면, 삼계탕, 순두부찌개, 잡채, 쇠갈비구이, 불고기, 해물파전, 배추김치, 호박떡 (전통음식연구소))



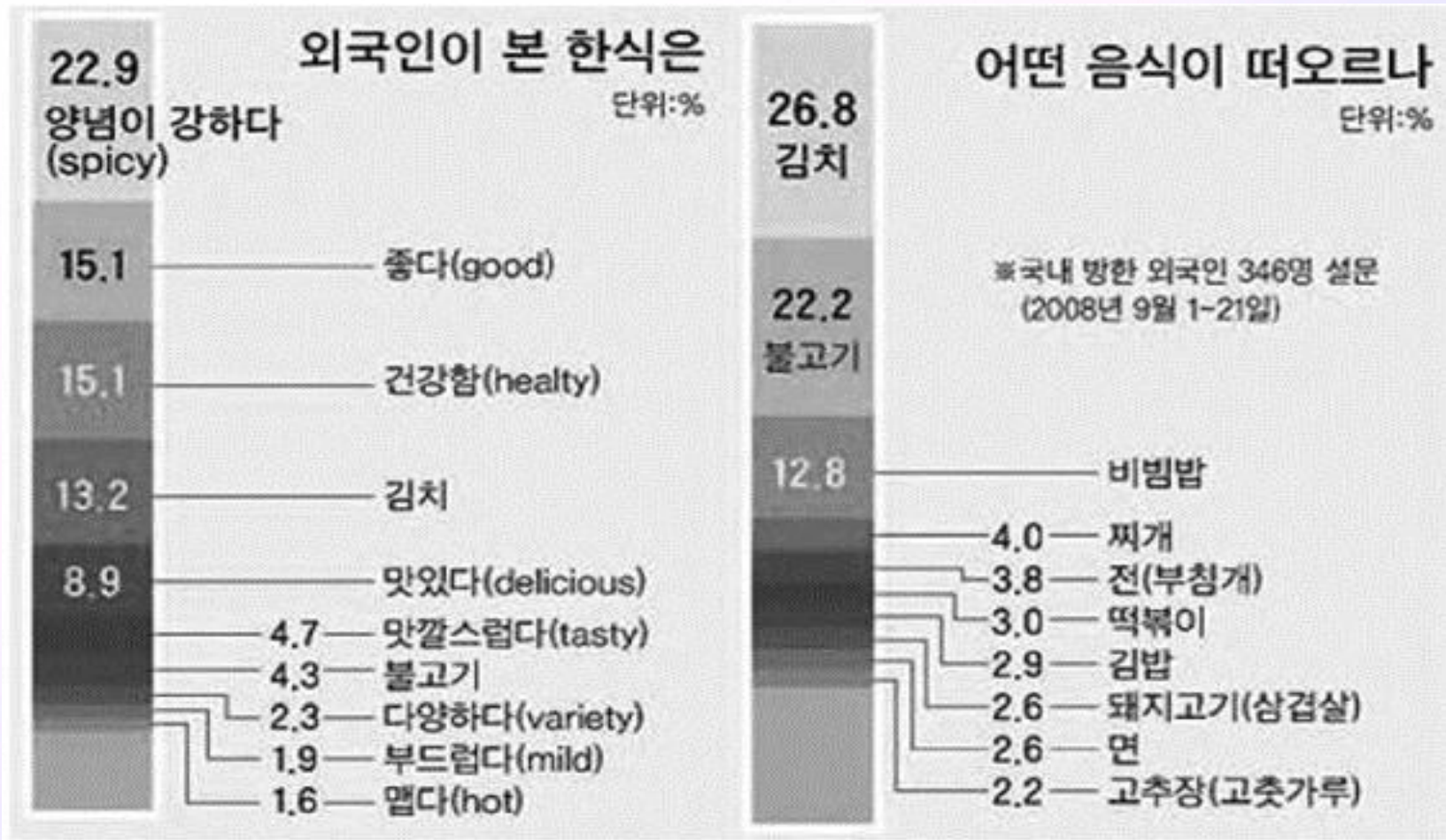
# Favorite Korean Foods among Foreigners

source: [http://blog.daum.net/korea\\_brand/183](http://blog.daum.net/korea_brand/183)



# Image from Korean Food (taste & dish)

source: [http://blog.daum.net/korea\\_brand/183](http://blog.daum.net/korea_brand/183)






# Some foods for thought



- [Source: http://www.flickr.com/photos/nagy/23219340/](http://www.flickr.com/photos/nagy/23219340/)



Source : <http://www.ika.or.kr/>

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- **Kimchi** (김치), also spelled **gimchi**, **kimchee**, or **kim chee**, is a traditional fermented Korean dish, made of vegetables with varied seasonings. Kimchi may also refer to unfermented vegetable dishes. There are hundreds of varieties of kimchi, made with a main vegetable ingredient such as napa cabbage, radish, green onion, or cucumber. Kimchi is the most common banchan, or side dish, in Korean cuisine. Kimchi is also a main ingredient for many popular Korean dishes such as kimchi stew (김치찌개), kimchi soup (김치국), and kimchi fried rice (김치볶음밥)
  - source: Wikipedia





# Kimchi and Health

- High concentration of fiber; One serving provides up to 80% of the daily recommended amount of Vitamin C and carotene
- Kimchi is rich in vitamin A, thiamine (B<sub>1</sub>), riboflavin (B<sub>2</sub>), calcium, and iron, and contains a number of lactic bacteria
- The magazine *HEALTH* named kimchi in its list of top five "World's Healthiest Foods" for being rich in vitamins, aiding digestion, and even possibly reducing cancer growth.
- One study conducted by Seoul National University claimed that chickens infected with the H5N1 virus, also called avian flu, recovered after eating food containing the same bacteria found in kimchi. During the 2003 SARS outbreak in Asia, many people even believed that kimchi could protect against infection, although there was no scientific evidence to support this belief. However, in May 2009, the Korea Food Research Institute, Korea's state food research organization, said they had conducted a larger study on 200 chickens, which supported the theory that it boosts chickens' immunity to the virus.
- Source: Wikipedia



Source : <http://www.ikcca.or.kr/>





# 자장면(Jajangmyun)

- Originally from Chaojangmen (炸醬麵) from China.
- Chinese immigrants in the 1880s with the opening of Inchon port brought the dish.
- Pork and vegetables were added to make Korean **자장면** of today.
- Used to be a fairly expensive dish.
- Yet, in the 1970s the Korean government regulated the price and became one of the most affordable dish.
- In general, contains MSG (monosodium Glutamate)
- About 7 million dish per day are sold =  
approximately 2.45 Billion won





Source :  
<http://blog.naver.com/kwong76/130134446068>





# 라면 (Ramyon)

- Japanese invention after the World War II to cope with the food shortage.
- Wheat flour from the US.
- In 1963, Samyang Inc. learned Japanese technology and begun Korean style Ramyon .
- In 1965 there was food/rice crisis and wheat consumption in the form of noodles was strongly encouraged by the government-> Ramyon consumption increased sharply.
- Nongshim became the major producer in 1980s.
- Ramyon market is about 1.5 trillion won per year; shin ramyon alone 300 billion won of sales.
- Ramyon as a ‘global’ ‘industrial’ food.



Source : <http://blog.naver.com/devilmind/140161219507>



# 부대찌개(military camp soup)

- Originally called ‘Johnson탕’.
- Ham and sausage discarded by US military camp were ‘reused’ by Korean civilians in the form of soup as a source of protein.
- Other materials such as Kimchi, vegetables, Ramyon are put together.
- GI towns such as Uijungbu, Dongdoochon, Pyungtaek sold 부대찌개 and it became popular nationally as a first generation of fusion food.

# Changes in Food Consumption in Korea

Source : Statistics Korea

(kg per person a year )

	1976	1980	1985	1990	1995	2004	2009
rice	121.0	132.9	128.0	120.8	110.6	88.6	81.3
wheat	30.6	29.4	32.0	29.7	34.1	33.5	30.7
barley	39.3	14.1	8.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.2
vegetable	68.2	120.6	98.6	132.6	160.6	160.8	152.5
fruit	13.1	16.2	26.6	29.0	39.1	41.6	47.7
meat	9.7	13.9	16.5	23.6	32.7	36.9	43.3
egg	4.1	5.9	6.2	7.9	8.6	8.9	10.0
milk	5.4	10.8	23.1	31.8	38.5	53.8	52.3
Fish/ shellfish	24.0	22.5	30.7	30.5	33.4	40.8	35.4





# Food consumption in 2005 from a comparative perspective

(g per person a day)

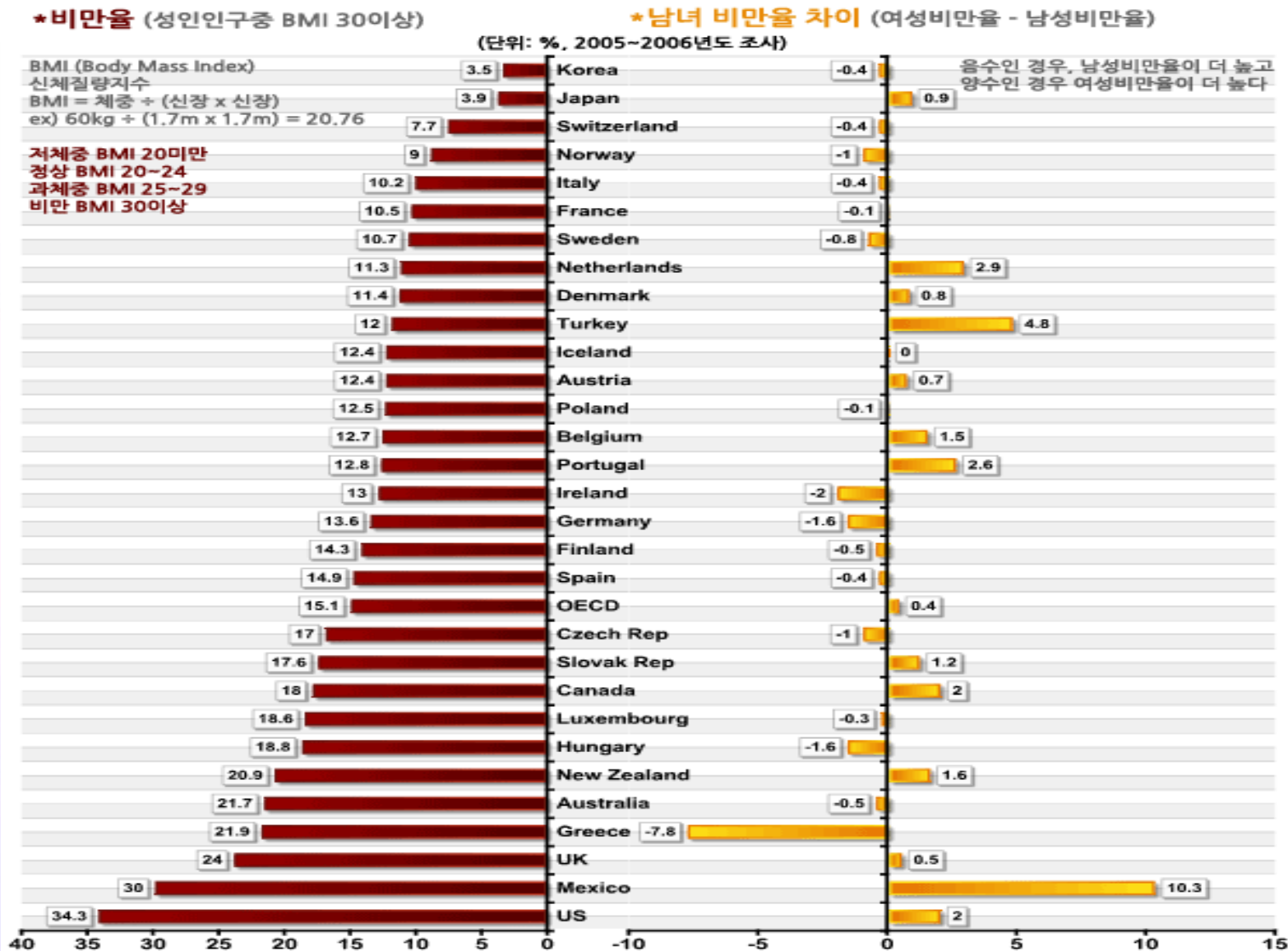
	cereal	vegetable	fruit	meat	egg	Fish/ shell	milk
<b>Korea</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Japan</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>China</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>USA</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>703</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>601</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>557</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>872</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>858</b>

Source OECD

# Obesity Rate, OECD Countries

## OECD 각국의 비만을

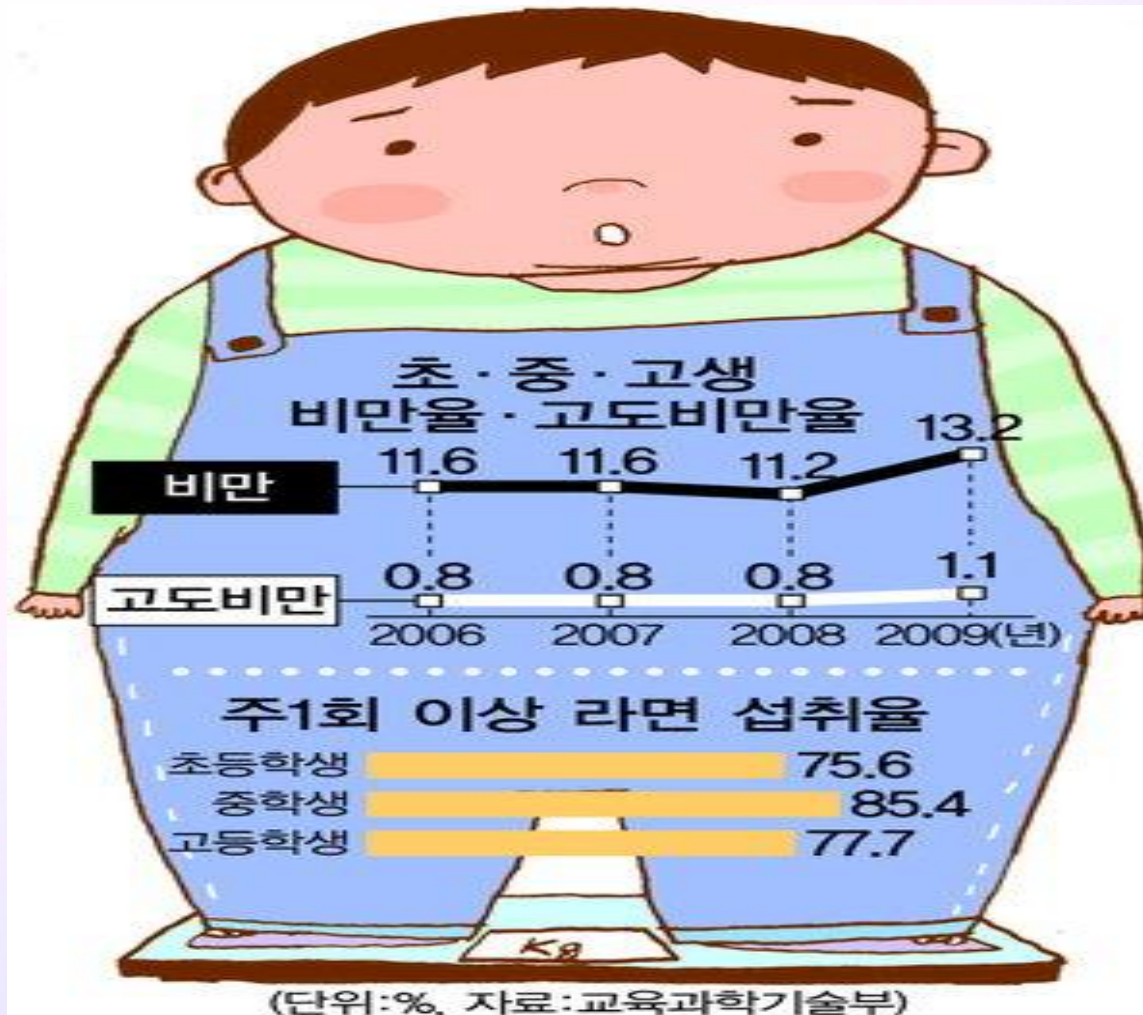
Source : OECD



위의 그래프는 OECD의 자료를 근거로 제작되었습니다.

# Increase of obese students (elementary, middle, high)

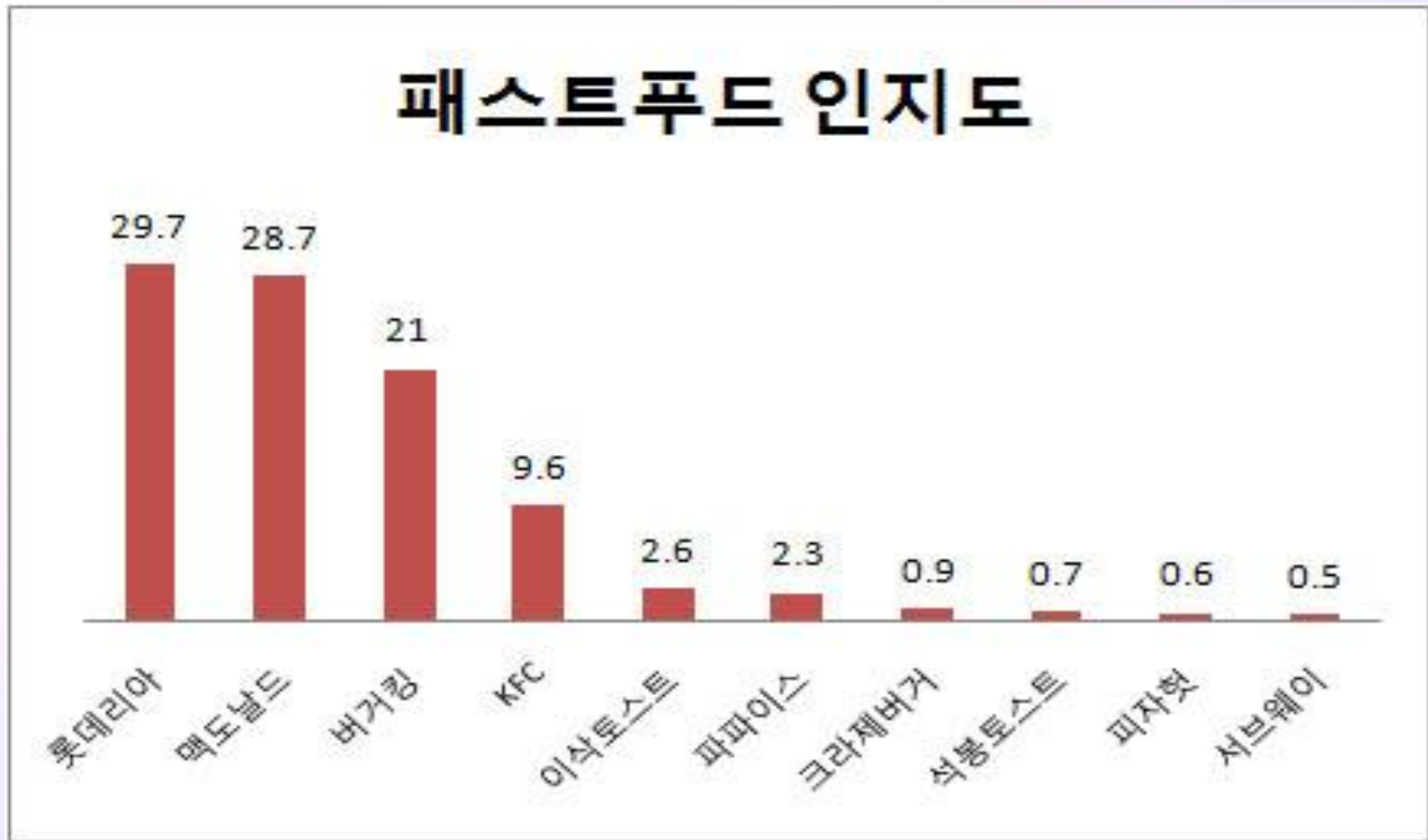
source: <http://media.daum.net/society/welfare/view.html?cateid=1066&newsid=20101027220014592&p=khan>





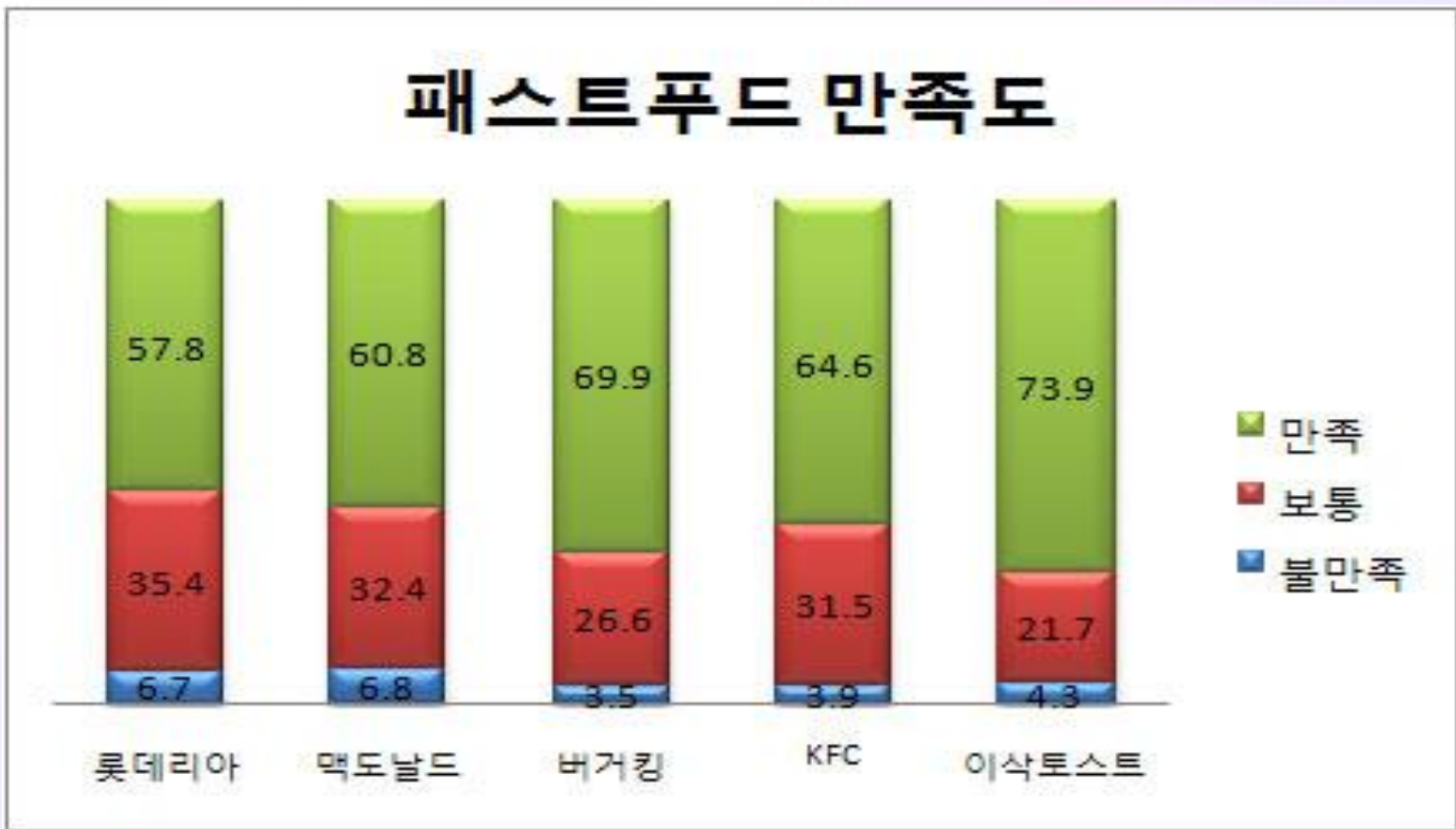
# Fast food restaurant brand awareness

source: [http://efn.edaily.co.kr/Brandnews/NewsTotalRead.asp?sub\\_cd=DJ&newsid=01836806596250888](http://efn.edaily.co.kr/Brandnews/NewsTotalRead.asp?sub_cd=DJ&newsid=01836806596250888)



# Fast food restaurant satisfaction

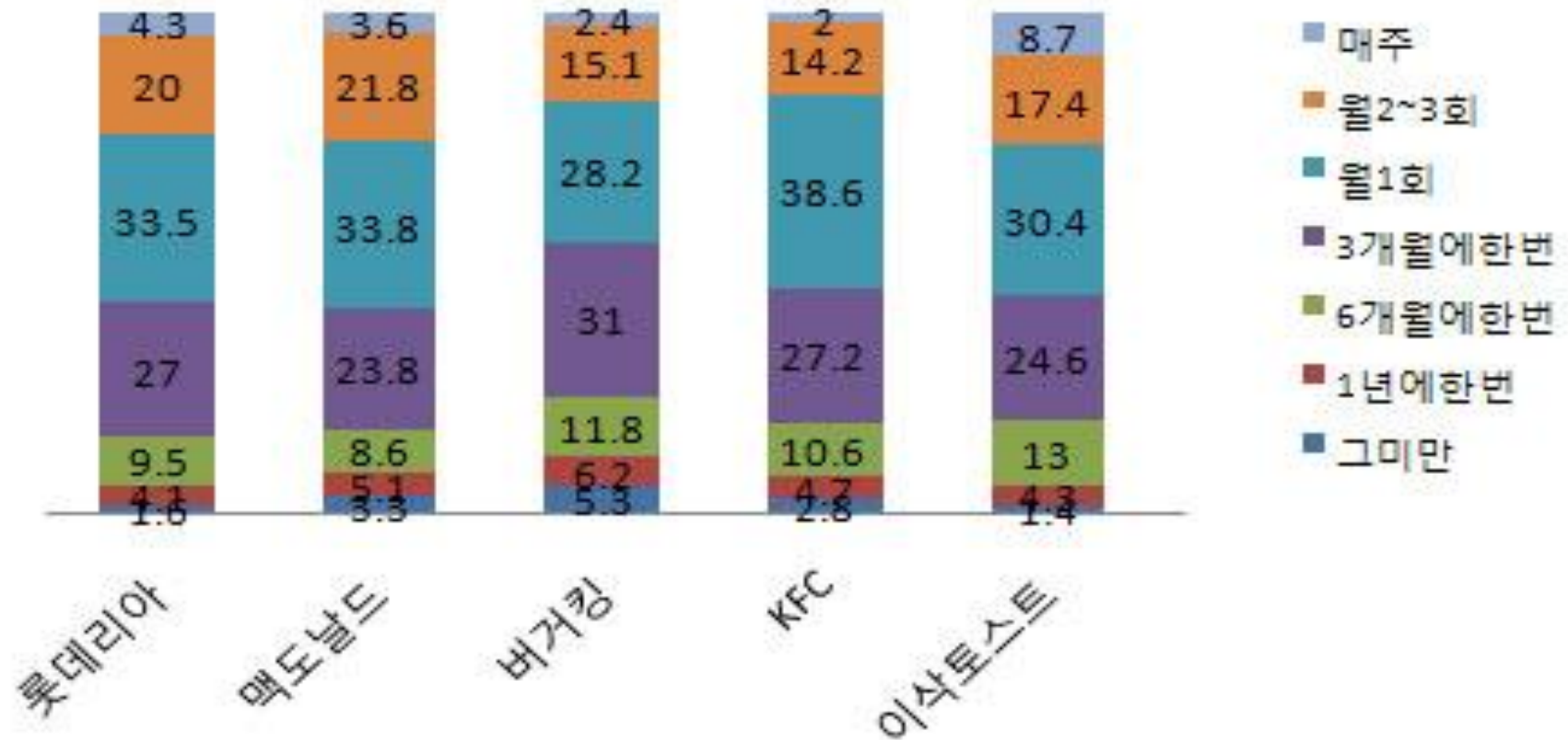
source: [http://efn.edaily.co.kr/Brandnews/NewsTotalRead.asp?sub\\_cd=DJ&newsid=01836806596250888](http://efn.edaily.co.kr/Brandnews/NewsTotalRead.asp?sub_cd=DJ&newsid=01836806596250888)



# Fast food restaurant visits

source: [http://efn.edaily.co.kr/Brandnews/NewsTotalRead.asp?sub\\_cd=DJ&newsid=01836806596250888](http://efn.edaily.co.kr/Brandnews/NewsTotalRead.asp?sub_cd=DJ&newsid=01836806596250888)

## 패스트푸드 이용빈도





# Changes in food self-sufficiency

(%)

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004	2009
rice	95.1	103.4	106.3	91.1	102.9	94.3	101.1
wheat	4.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5
maize	5.9	4.1	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.0
soybean	35.1	22.5	20.1	9.9	6.8	7.1	9.8
beef	93.0	97.5	53.6	50.8	53.2	44.2	42.2
Fish/ shell	132.7	129.6	121.7	100.4	87.7	55.4	74.8

Source : Statistics Korea

# Food Supply Situation in Korea: major grains

Unit: 000 tons, %

items		total	rice	wheat	maize	Soybean
total		21,953	5,838	4,085	9,459	1,410
Leftover from previous year		2,507	832	500	766	73
production	Sub-total	5,434	4,768	6	73	183
	For food	5,208	4,768	-	-	-
	For feed	226	0	-	-	-
import	Sub-total	14,012	238	3,579	8,620	1,154
	For food	4,927	238	2,170	1,889	305
	For feed	9,085	0	1,409	6,731	849
Self-sufficiency rate		28.0	98.9	0.2	0.8	13.6

# Food self-sufficiency rate of selected countries

Source : Statistics Korea

<b>country</b>	<b>rate</b>	<b>country</b>	<b>rate</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>329.0</b>	<b>Turkey</b>	<b>89.0</b>
<b>Chez</b>	<b>198.6</b>	<b>Spain</b>	<b>81.7</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>153.7</b>	<b>Italy</b>	<b>77.8</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>147.8</b>	<b>Greece</b>	<b>73.3</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>68.9</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>Ireland</b>	<b>65.2</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>Norway</b>	<b>64.8</b>
<b>UK</b>	<b>125.3</b>	<b>Mexico</b>	<b>63.3</b>
<b>US</b>	<b>125.0</b>	<b>Swiss</b>	<b>50.5</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>Belgium</b>	<b>48.4</b>
<b>Finland</b>	<b>113.2</b>	<b>Portugal</b>	<b>27.7</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>Korea</b>	<b>25.3</b>
<b>Poland</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>Japan</b>	<b>22.4</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>21.2</b>





## Concluding Remarks

- Korea has been a very dynamic society
- Korean society faces several difficult challenges
  - solid family system and increasing internationalization
  - aging of Korean society
  - generational gap in many aspects of everyday life
  - bipolarization of income & wealth
  - environmental problems, esp. nuclear power
  - reunification