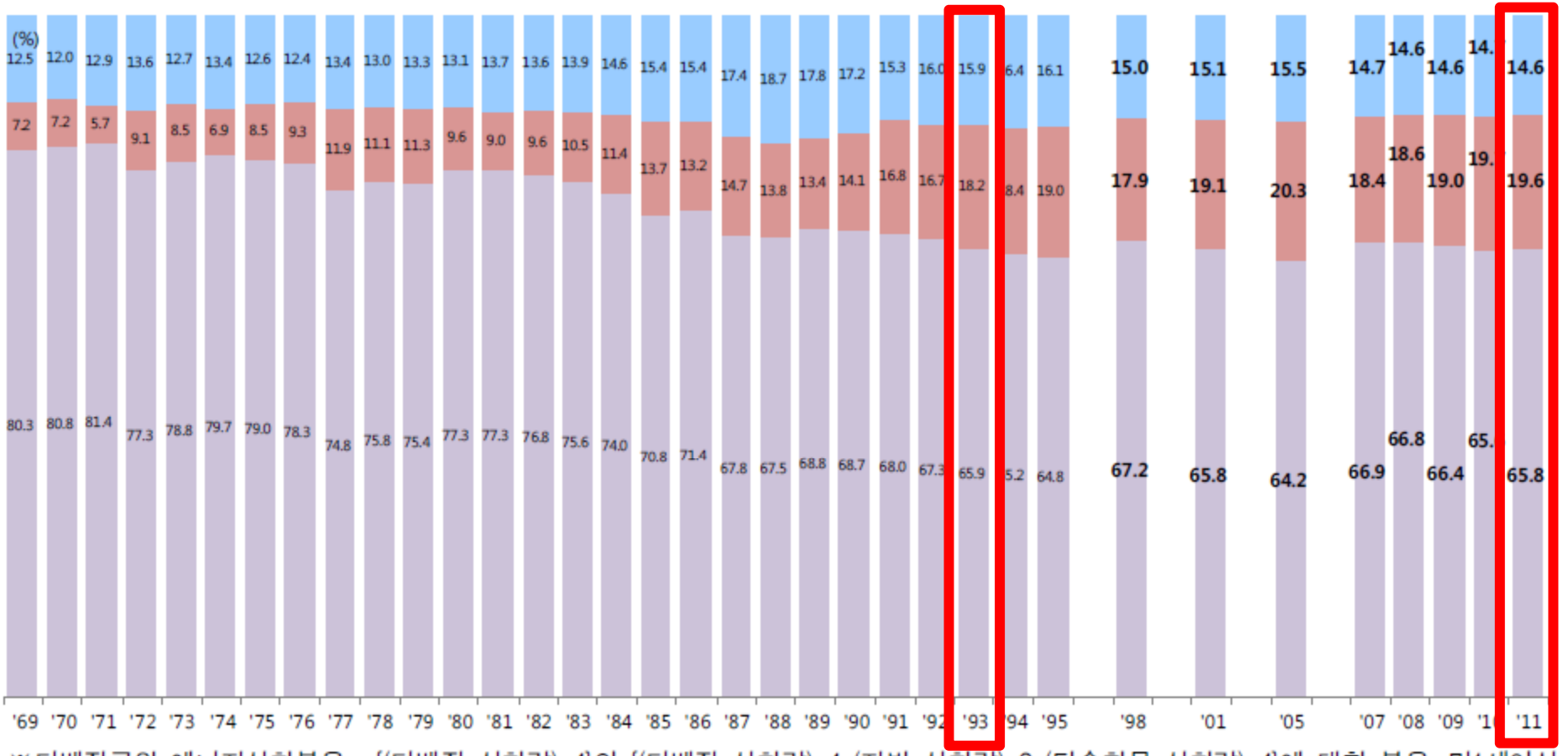
Q1. Energy Intake Trends per major nutrients 1969~2011

- **About 12% of children under 9 years as for 2011**

Carbohydrate (in violet) · Fat (in peach) · Protein (in blue)



※단백질급원 에너지섭취분율 : {(단백질 섭취량)×4}의 {(단백질 섭취량)×4+(지방 섭취량)×9+(탄수화물 섭취량)×4}에 대한 분율, 만1세이상

※지방 및 탄수화물급원 에너지섭취분율 : 단백질급원 에너지섭취분율과 같은 정의에 의해 산출

※'69~'95년 : 원시자료 확보가 불가하여 각 영양소 섭취량의 평균값을 이용하여 계산

※'98~'11년 : 2005년 추계인구로 연령표준화

Source : Korea Health Statistics 2011 by Ministry of Health & Welfare in South Korea

Q1.
Nutritional profile of children in 1990s in South Korea

- Children's intake of energy consisted carbohydrate(65.9%), fat(18.2%), and protein(15.9%) in 1993, protein and fat intake were higher than that of 2011.
- Children's daily energy intake was about 1,200 to 1,400 kcal in 1990s.
- Children's intake of fat was a little higher than recommended intake by Korea Nutrition Society according to survey in 1990s.

Source : Korea Health Statistics 2011 by Ministry of Health & Welfare in South Korea

Q2.
Nutritional imbalance and increase of obesity in children, South Korea

- At the present, one of problems of children's nutritional status is nutritional imbalance in Korea. Obesity in children also increased two times during last decade.
- Indicating percentage of obesity in children: 11% of boys and 8.3% of girls (age 2 to 18)

Source : Korea Health Statistics 2011 by Ministry of Health & Welfare in South Korea

Q2.
Nutritional imbalance and increase of obesity in children, South Korea

- Yet children from low-income family tend to have calcium and riboflavin deficiency, with insufficient intake of calcium (54.6% of daily intake requirements), iron (68.3%), Vitamin A(68.5%).
- 87.1% of children tend to intake sodium(natrium) higher than intake requirements.

Source : Korea Health Statistics 2011 by Ministry of Health & Welfare in South Korea

Q2. Intake Ratio per Nutrient Intake Standard, 2011

- Children under 9 and from 10 to 18

(단위 : %)

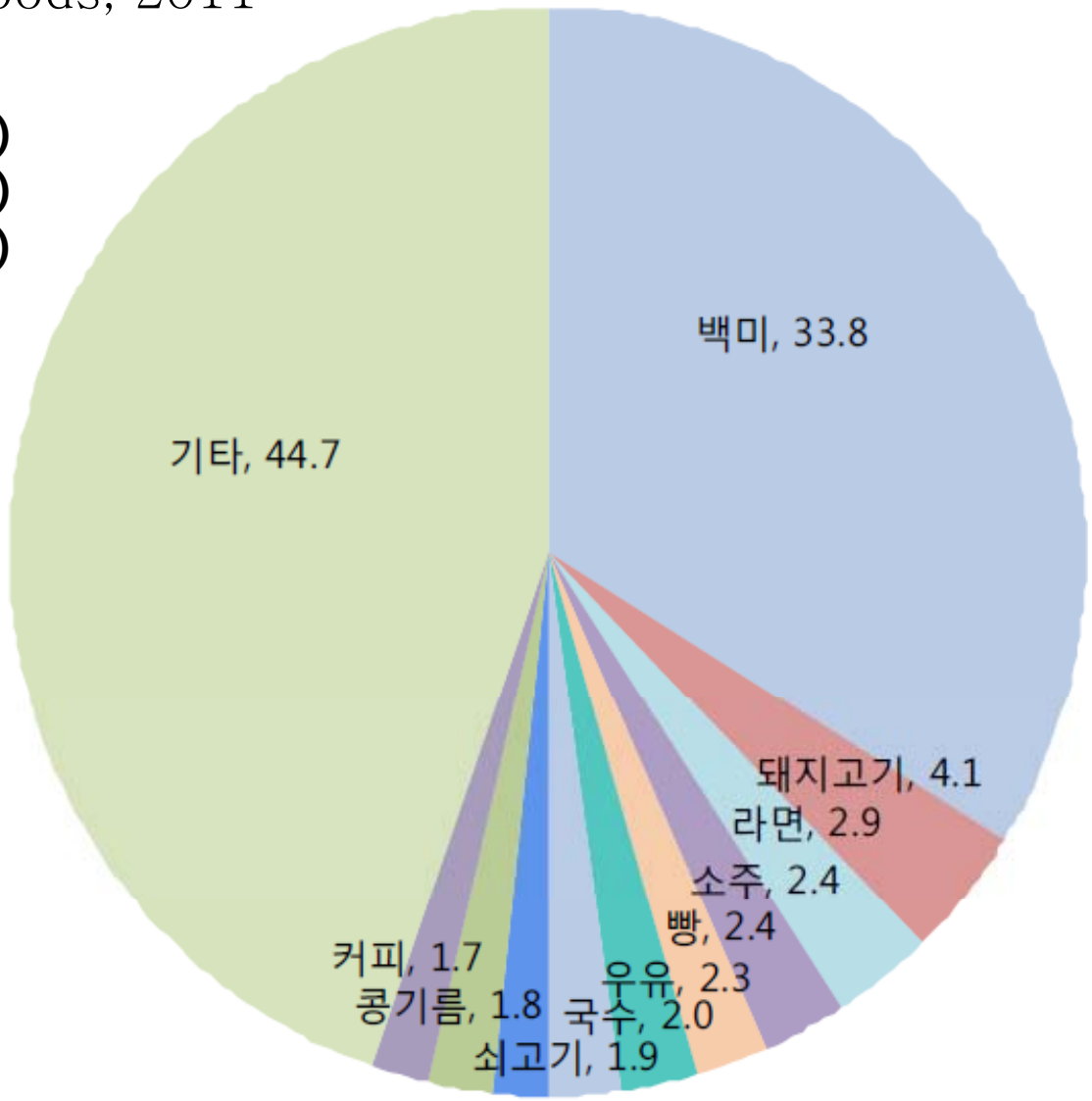
구 분	N	Energy	Protein	Calcium	Phosphorus	Natrium	Potassium
1세이상	7,704	98.9 (0.7)	159.3 (1.7)	72.3 (0.8)	167.0 (1.4)	339.8 (4.2)	86.5 (0.9)
19세이상	5,884	98.0 (0.8)	148.9 (1.8)	72.8 (0.9)	173.6 (1.6)	360.1 (4.5)	88.5 (0.9)
Age							
1-9	969	107.5 (1.6)	240.8 (5.1)	85.3 (2.5)	159.1 (2.7)	233.3 (5.8)	82.1 (1.7)
10-18	851	98.6 (1.5)	170.1 (3.8)	59.8 (1.8)	129.9 (2.7)	283.1 (9.2)	76.7 (1.9)

구 분	Iron	Vitamin A	Tiamin	Riboflabin	Niacin	Vitamin C
1세이상	142.8 (2.3)	125.1 (3.1)	123.9 (1.2)	100.2 (1.2)	118.3 (1.3)	111.0 (2.0)
19세이상	151.9 (2.6)	123.8 (3.3)	118.0 (1.3)	93.3 (1.2)	116.8 (1.5)	108.1 (1.9)
Age						
1-9	123.0 (3.6)	157.8 (6.5)	163.3 (3.6)	157.7 (3.9)	135.2 (3.1)	161.3 (7.9)
10-18	98.1 (4.1)	111.0 (7.1)	135.0 (2.8)	104.6 (2.3)	116.5 (2.5)	94.9 (3.8)

Source : Korea Health Statistics 2011 by Ministry of Health & Welfare in South Korea

Q2. Energy Source Foods, 2011

Rice (33.8%)
Pork (4.1%)
Instant noodle(2.9%)



※전체 에너지 섭취량 중 섭취분율(%), 만1세이상

Source : Korea Health Statistics 2011 by Ministry of Health & Welfare in South Korea

Q3.
Exclusive breastfeeding rate for the first six months

- 32.3%

Source: WBTi 2013 – South Korea

Q4.
Formula milk feeding cost per day
Approx. USD 4.7 to 6

Approx. USD 140 to 180 per month
South Korea

Note: Not official statistics. Depends on different formula milk price and consumption amount

Q5.
Rice, Kimchi, and seaweed are abundant and micronutrient rich in Korea

Q5. Abundant and micronutrient rich Food in South Korea / Rice

Q5. Abundant and micronutrient rich Food in South Korea / Dried Laver

Q5. Abundant and micronutrient rich Food in South Korea / Kimchi