

Gender Equality in ROK

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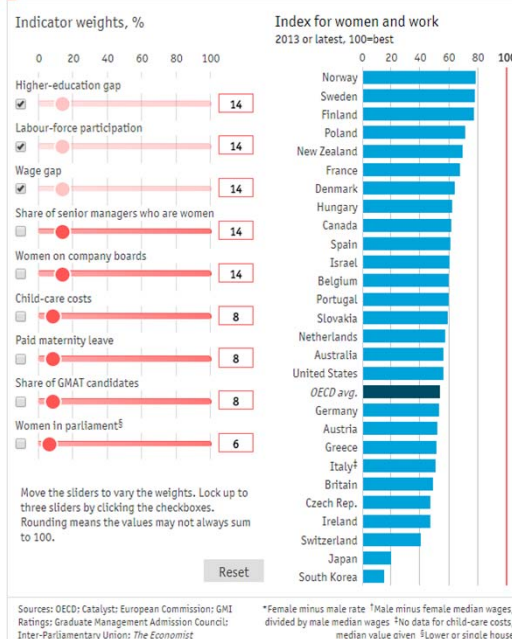
Legal Framework for Gender Equality

- The Republic of Korea became the 90th country to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) on December 27th, 1984
- Sex Equality in Employment Act (1987)
- the Employment Security and Promotion Act (1989)
- In 1991 revisions of Korean law granted women equal rights to custody of children and material property in case of divorce;
- the [Ministry of Gender Equality and Family](#) was established in 2001
- the patrilineal [family register \(hoju\)](#) was ruled abolished(2005)
- [ACT ON THE PREVENTION OF SEXUAL TRAFFIC AND PROTECTION, ETC. OF VICTIMS](#) (2004)
- [ACT ON THE PREVENTION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND PROTECTION, ETC. OF VICTIMS THEREOF](#)(2010)

• Statistics Relating to Women

Item	Statistics
Part-time women's employment rate among total women's employment (August, 2016)	41.0% (percentage of adult employment that is part-time: 32.8%) * 40.2% in August, 2015 (percentage of adult employment that is part-time: 32.5%) *Women's share of part-time employment: 54.9%
Level of gender equality (2016)	Gender Gap Index (GGI) : Korea ranked 116th among 144 nations *Ranked 115 out of 145 countries in 2015
Rate of women officers in high-ranking position (2015)	4.7% (71 women among 1,515 senior officers) *4.5% (67 women among 1,502 senior officers in 2014)
Gender perspective budget (2017)	29 trillion and 591 billion won (350 businesses, 7.3% of government budget) *27 trillion and 963 billion won in 2016 (331 businesses, 7.2% of government budget)
Women's employment rate (2016)	56.2% (men 75.8%) *55.7% (men 75.7%) in 2015
Women's unemployment rate (2016)	3.7% (men 3.9%) *3.7% (men 3.8%) in 2015
Women's economic activity rate (2016)	58.4% (men 78.9%) *57.9% (men 78.6%) in 2015

The glass-ceiling index



<https://www.economist.com/news/business/21598669-bestand-worstplaces-be-working-woman-glass-ceiling-index>

