

# 2014 Statistics on the Aged

## I. Population

### (Population)

In 2014, the population aged 65 or more occupied 12.7 percent of the total population, which showed a steady upward trend.

#### 【 Aged population 】

(Unit: thousand persons, %)

	Total population	0 to 14		15 to 64		65 or more	
			Share		Share		Share
1990	42,869	10,974	25.6	29,701	69.3	2,195	5.1
2000	47,008	9,911	21.1	33,702	71.7	3,395	7.2
2010	49,410	7,975	16.1	35,983	72.8	5,452	11.0
2014	50,424	7,199	14.3	36,839	73.1	6,386	12.7
2017	50,977	6,840	13.4	37,018	72.6	7,119	14.0
2020	51,435	6,788	13.2	36,563	71.1	8,084	15.7
2026	52,042	6,696	12.9	34,506	66.3	10,840	20.8
2030	52,160	6,575	12.6	32,893	63.1	12,691	24.3
2040	51,091	5,718	11.2	28,873	56.5	16,501	32.3
2050	48,121	4,783	9.9	25,347	52.7	17,991	37.4
2060	43,959	4,473	10.2	21,865	49.7	17,622	40.1

Source: Statistics Korea, 「Population Projections」 (2011)

- ▶ In 2014, the sex ratio of the aged population stood at 71.3. In 2060, the sex ratio of the aged population is projected to increase to 87.

#### 【 Aged population by gender 】

(Unit: thousand persons, %, per 100 female population)

	65 or more	Males		Females		Sex ratio <sup>2)</sup>
			Share <sup>1)</sup>		Share <sup>1)</sup>	
1990	2,195	822	3.8	1,373	6.4	59.8
2000	3,395	1,300	5.5	2,095	9.0	62.0
2010	5,452	2,227	9.0	3,225	13.1	69.1
2014	6,386	2,658	10.5	3,728	14.8	71.3
2020	8,084	3,451	13.5	4,633	18.0	74.5
2030	12,691	5,682	21.9	7,010	26.7	81.1
2040	16,501	7,460	29.5	9,041	35.0	82.5
2050	17,991	8,151	34.3	9,841	40.4	82.8
2060	17,622	8,197	37.7	9,425	42.5	87.0

Source: Statistics Korea, 「Population Projections」 (2011)

Note 1) Share = (Males (females) aged 65 or more / Total males (females)) × 100

2) Sex ratio = (Males aged 65 or more / Females aged 65 or more) × 100

- ▶ The aged dependency ratio stood at 17.3 in 2014, which indicated that 5.8 working age persons (aged 15 to 64) should support one aged person.

## 【 Aged dependency ratio and aging index 】

(Unit: per 100 population, person)

	Aged dependency ratio <sup>1)</sup>	Aging index <sup>2)</sup>	Working age population per aged person <sup>3)</sup>
1990	7.4	20.0	13.5
2000	10.1	34.3	9.9
2010	15.2	68.4	6.6
2014	17.3	88.7	5.8
2017	19.2	104.1	5.2
2018	20.0	108.5	5.0
2020	22.1	119.1	4.5
2030	38.6	193.0	2.6
2040	57.2	288.6	1.7
2050	71.0	376.1	1.4
2060	80.6	394.0	1.2

Source: Statistics Korea, 「Population Projections」 (2011)

Note 1) Aged dependency ratio = (Population aged 65 or more / Population aged 15 to 64) × 100

2) Aging index = (Population aged 65 or more / Population aged 0 to 14) × 100

3) Working age population per aged person = Population aged 15 to 64 / Population aged 65 or more

### ■ (Aged household)

In 2014, the aged households whose head was 65 years old or more occupied 20.1 percent of the total households. The one-person aged households whose head was 65 years old or more occupied 7.1 percent of the total households.

- ▶ Jeonnam showed the highest share of the aged population. Ulsan showed the lowest share of the aged population.

### ■ (Divorce and remarriage)

In 2013, the number of divorces and remarriages of the aged population showed an upward trend.

## 【 Divorce and remarriage 】

(Unit: per 10,000 male (female) population)

	Males						Females					
	Divorce		Remarriage				Divorce		Remarriage			
	Total <sup>1)</sup>	65 or more <sup>2)</sup>	Total <sup>1)</sup>	65 or more <sup>2)</sup>	After bereavement <sup>2)</sup>	After divorce <sup>2)</sup>	Total <sup>1)</sup>	65 or more <sup>2)</sup>	Total <sup>1)</sup>	65 or more <sup>2)</sup>	After bereavement <sup>2)</sup>	After divorce <sup>2)</sup>
2000	64.2	10.8	23.3	8.0	5.0	3.0	63.0	2.1	25.4	1.0	0.5	0.5
2001	71.6	11.6	24.9	7.7	4.3	3.4	70.3	2.2	27.3	1.0	0.4	0.5
2002	76.4	12.8	24.8	7.6	3.6	3.9	75.0	2.4	27.1	1.1	0.5	0.6
2003	87.1	15.9	26.1	8.0	4.0	4.0	85.5	3.3	28.5	1.2	0.5	0.7
2004	72.0	15.0	29.3	8.9	4.2	4.8	70.7	3.3	32.3	1.4	0.6	0.8
2005	65.7	15.7	30.6	9.5	4.2	5.3	64.5	3.6	33.6	1.6	0.7	0.9
2006	63.2	17.5	28.2	10.0	3.8	6.1	62.1	4.2	29.8	1.9	0.6	1.2
2007	62.1	19.1	28.6	10.6	4.3	6.4	61.2	5.0	30.5	2.1	0.9	1.3
2008	57.6	22.1	28.3	9.3	3.0	6.3	56.8	5.8	30.6	1.8	0.6	1.3
2009	60.5	21.0	26.2	9.9	3.2	6.7	59.7	5.6	28.3	2.1	0.6	1.5
2010	56.3	20.1	25.6	9.7	2.9	6.8	55.6	5.5	27.4	2.2	0.6	1.6
2011	54.5	19.9	24.6	9.9	2.6	7.3	53.8	5.5	26.6	2.4	0.6	1.8
2012	54.0	20.5	24.1	10.4	2.4	8.0	53.3	5.8	26.3	2.7	0.6	2.1
2013	53.9	21.9	22.9	10.1	2.4	7.7	53.2	6.6	25.1	2.7	0.5	2.1

Source: Statistics Korea, 「Annual Report on Vital Statistics」

Note 1) Number of divorces (remarriages) per 10,000 mid-year male (female) population aged 15 or more

2) Number of divorces (remarriages) per 10,000 mid-year male (female) population aged 65 or more

## II. Health care

### (Cause of death)

In 2013, cancer was the leading cause of death for the aged population.

- ▶ As for the death rate of the aged population by kind of cancer, lung cancer recorded the highest death rate.
- ▶ The death rate of suicides stood at 64.2 persons per 100,000 population.

### (Life expectancy)

The life expectancy of males and females aged 60 as of 2012 recorded 21.6 years and 26.6 years, respectively.

- ▶ When excluding the disease period, the life expectancy of males and females recorded 12.6 years and 13.4 years, respectively.
- ▶ Based on subjective health, the life expectancy of males and females recorded 13.3 years and 12.0 years, respectively.

### (Medical expenses of the aged population)

In 2013, the medical expenses of the aged population recorded 34.5 percent of the total medical expenses. The per-capita medical expenses of the aged population were 3.05 million.

## III. Economic activities

### (Employment-population ratio)

In 2013, the employment-population ratio for people aged 55 or more marked 47.2 percent. The employment-population ratio for people aged 65 or more marked 30.9 percent.

【 Labor force participation rate and employment-population ratio (65 or more) 】

(Unit: %)

	55 or more		Males		Females		65 or more	
	Labor force participation rate	Employment-population ratio	Labor force participation rate	Employment-population ratio	Labor force participation rate	Employment-population ratio	Labor force participation rate	Employment-population ratio
2000	45.5	44.5	58.5	56.8	35.5	35.0	29.6	29.4
2005	44.7	43.8	59.0	57.5	33.1	32.8	30.0	29.8
2006	45.0	44.2	59.3	57.9	33.4	33.1	30.5	30.3
2007	46.0	45.2	60.7	59.5	34.0	33.7	31.3	31.1
2008	45.5	44.8	59.9	58.6	33.8	33.6	30.6	30.3
2009	45.3	44.4	60.0	58.5	33.3	32.9	30.1	29.7
2010	45.5	44.3	60.3	58.4	33.4	32.7	29.4	28.7
2011	46.2	45.1	61.0	59.3	34.0	33.4	29.5	28.9
2012	47.3	46.1	61.8	60.1	35.2	34.6	30.7	30.1
2013	48.1	47.2	62.7	61.2	36.1	35.6	31.4	30.9

Source: Statistics Korea, 「Annual Reports on the Economically Active Population Survey」

- ▶ As for the employment-population ratio by age group, the employment-population ratio for people aged 60 to 64 was higher than that for people in their twenties.

### (Reason for having a job)

In 2014, six out of ten people aged 55 to 79 wanted to have a job.

#### ■ **(Job selection criterion)**

As for the job selection criteria, the highest share of the population aged 55 to 79 selected their job by considering 'amount of work and time zone of working'.

#### ■ **(Wage level)**

In 2013, the monthly wages of wage and salary earners aged 55 or more marked 93.1 compared to the average wages (100).

#### ■ **(Household income and expenditure)**

In 2013, the monthly average income of households whose head was 60 years old or more marked 64.7 percent of the monthly average income of the total households.

#### ■ **(Gini coefficient and poverty rate)**

In 2013, the Gini coefficient and the poverty rate of the population aged 65 or more stood at 0.420 and 48.1 percent, respectively.

### **IV. Welfare**

#### ■ **(National basic livelihood security)**

As for beneficiaries of basic livelihood security, the aged population occupied 29.9 percent of the total beneficiaries in 2013.

#### ■ **(Public pension)**

In 2013, 37.6 percent of the population aged 65 or more was beneficiaries of public pensions\*. (Public pensions include a national pension, a pension for government officials and a pension for private school teachers.)

▶ In 2014, 45.7 percent of the population aged 55 to 79 was beneficiaries of pension schemes\*\*. (Pension schemes include a public pension, a basic pension for the aged and a private pension.)

▶ In 2013, the aged population paid living expenses mainly for themselves, or their spouse paid living expenses.

#### ■ **(Difficulty of the aged population)**

In 2013, the aged population had difficulties in their health and economy.

#### ■ **(Welfare services)**

In 2013, 30.2 percent of the aged population thought of 'medical checkup' as the most necessary welfare service.

▶ As for public facilities, 67.8 percent of the aged population thought that the expansion of 'social welfare facilities' was the most urgent.

#### ■ **(Preparation for the old age)**

In 2013, 44.9 percent of householders were preparing (or prepared) for their old age. 'National pension' was the main method to prepare for their old age.

## V. Culture and leisure

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### ■ (Watching cultural, artistic and sport events)

In 2013, 18.1 percent of the age population watched 'cultural, artistic and sports events'. 'Watching a movie' occupied the largest share of them (55.1 percent).

### ■ (Leisure activities)

As for leisure activities over the weekends or holidays, in 2013, 71.4 percent of the aged population watched 'TV or DVD'. As for leisure activities in the future, 50.0 percent of the aged population wanted to 'go on a trip'.

### ■ (Experience of domestic and overseas trips)

In 2013, 51.3 percent of the aged population traveled around the country for the past one year. 8.9 percent of the aged population traveled overseas for the past one year.