

# 2015 Statistics on the Aged

## I. Population

### (Population)

In 2015, the population aged 65 or more was 6,624 thousand persons, which occupied 13.1 percent of the total population. This share will increase to 40.1 percent in 2060.

#### 【 Aged population 】

(Unit: thousand persons, %)

	Estimated population	0 to 49		50 to 64		65 or more	
			Share		Share		Share
1990	42,869	35,906	83.8	4,768	11.1	2,195	5.1
2000	47,008	37,424	79.6	6,189	13.2	3,395	7.2
2010	49,410	35,080	71.0	8,878	18.0	5,452	11.0
<b>2015</b>	<b>50,617</b>	<b>33,139</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>10,854</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>6,624</b>	<b>13.1</b>
2020	51,435	31,117	60.5	12,234	23.8	8,084	15.7
2030	52,160	27,313	52.4	12,156	23.3	12,691	24.3
2040	51,091	23,872	46.7	10,718	21.0	16,501	32.3
2050	48,121	20,207	42.0	9,923	20.6	17,991	37.4
2060	43,959	18,372	41.8	7,966	18.1	17,622	40.1

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

- ▶ The aged dependency ratio stood at 17.9 in 2015, which indicated that 5.6 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
<b>2015</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>
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」 (Dec. 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 2015, the aged households whose head was 65 years old or more occupied 20.6 percent of the total households. The one-person aged households whose head was 65 years old or more occupied 7.4 percent of the total households.

## ■ (Rank in the share of the aged population)

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

### 【 Share of the aged population 】

(Unit: %)

	The nation	Seoul	Busan	Daegu	Incheon	Gwangju	Daejeon	Ulsan	Sejong
<b>2015</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>
2019	15.0	14.3	17.9	15.2	12.4	13.0	12.5	10.6	10.3
2020	15.7	15.0	18.8	16.0	13.0	13.6	13.1	11.3	10.7
2025	19.9	19.1	24.1	20.6	17.4	17.3	17.0	15.8	13.5
2030	24.3	23.2	28.8	25.4	22.1	21.3	21.0	20.6	17.4
2035	28.4	26.9	32.7	29.8	26.1	25.2	24.8	24.7	21.3
2040	32.3	30.4	36.3	33.7	29.9	28.9	28.3	28.0	25.7
	Gyeonggi	Gangwon	Chungbuk	Chungnam	Jeonbuk	Jeonnam	Gyeongbuk	Gyeongnam	Jeju
<b>2015</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>
2019	12.0	19.4	16.7	18.0	20.0	23.3	20.6	16.2	15.8
2020	12.6	20.1	17.3	18.5	20.6	23.8	21.3	16.9	16.5
2025	16.5	25.1	21.4	22.2	24.5	27.6	26.0	21.5	20.4
2030	20.9	30.2	26.1	26.6	29.0	32.2	31.1	26.4	24.9
2035	24.8	34.8	30.5	30.9	33.3	36.8	35.9	31.0	29.4
2040	28.5	39.0	34.6	35.2	37.5	41.1	40.3	35.3	33.9

Source: Statistics Korea, 「Population Projections for Provinces」 (Dec. 2014)

## II. Health care

### ■ (Cause of death)

In 2014, cancer was the leading cause of death for the aged population. As for the death of the aged population by kind of cancer, lung cancer recorded the highest death rate.

### 【 Cause of death and death rate (population aged 65 or more) 】

(Unit: per 100,000 population)

	1st	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	
2000	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (929.7)	Cerebrovascular diseases (785.3)	Heart diseases (358.9)	Diabetes mellitus (218.4)	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (209.1)	
2010	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (882.4)	Cerebrovascular diseases (409.4)	Heart diseases (344.0)	Diabetes mellitus (153.1)	Pneumonia (127.6)	
2011	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (847.8)	Cerebrovascular diseases (381.1)	Heart diseases (361.2)	Pneumonia (155.4)	Diabetes mellitus (143.2)	
2012	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (852.9)	Cerebrovascular diseases (372.9)	Heart diseases (367.1)	Pneumonia (166.4)	Diabetes mellitus (163.0)	
2013	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (836.6)	Cerebrovascular diseases (353.0)	Heart diseases (335.6)	Pneumonia (166.6)	Diabetes mellitus (148.5)	
<b>2014</b>	<b>Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (827.4)</b>	<b>Heart diseases (339.0)</b>	<b>Cerebrovascular diseases (323.6)</b>	<b>Pneumonia (177.5)</b>	<b>Diabetes mellitus (136.1)</b>	
By sex	Males	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (1,224.9)	Heart diseases (344.6)	Cerebrovascular diseases (342.5)	Pneumonia (209.2)	Chronic lower respiratory diseases (158.7)
	Females	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (543.5)	Heart diseases (335.0)	Cerebrovascular diseases (310.1)	Pneumonia (154.8)	Diabetes mellitus (129.7)
By age group	Teens	Transport accidents (4.8)	Intentional self-harm (4.5)	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (2.6)	Accidental submersion and drowning (0.6)	Heart diseases (0.5)
	Twenties	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (17.8)	Transport accidents (6.0)	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (4.1)	Heart diseases (1.5)	Cerebrovascular diseases (0.7)
	Thirties	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (27.9)	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (14.7)	Transport accidents (5.9)	Heart diseases (4.2)	Cerebrovascular diseases (3.0)
	Forties	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (48.6)	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (32.4)	Liver diseases (13.2)	Heart diseases (12.2)	Cerebrovascular diseases (10.1)
	Fifties	Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (144.6)	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (36.4)	Heart diseases (29.3)	Liver diseases (26.7)	Cerebrovascular diseases (22.1)

Source: Statistics Korea, 「Causes of Death Statistics」

- ▶ The death rate of intentional self-harm (suicides) for the aged population stood at 55.5 persons per 100,000 population.

【 Death rates of intentional self-harm (population aged 65 or more) 】

(Unit: per 100,000 population)

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
65 or more	14.3	23.6	35.5	80.3	81.9	79.7	69.8	64.2	55.5
Males	22.9	37.6	55.6	128.6	128.5	128.6	107.7	102.3	87.9
Females	9.2	15.5	23.6	49.3	50.1	46.1	43.5	37.3	32.4
65 to 69	14.4	19.2	25.9	62.5	60.0	54.0	45.8	42.2	38.5
70 to 74	13.2	24.6	34.4	74.5	76.1	76.5	67.4	59.5	51.1
75 to 79	12.7	27.3	45.5	88.8	94.7	96.1	81.5	77.7	66.5
80 or more	18.2	28.5	51.0	126.7	123.3	116.9	104.5	94.7	78.6

Source: Statistics Korea, 「Causes of Death Statistics」

■ (Life expectancy)

The life expectancy of males and females aged 65 as of 2013 recorded 18.0 years and 22.4 years, respectively.

【 Life expectancy 】

(Unit: year)

	0				65			
		Change	Males	Females		Change	Males	Females
1973	63.1	-	59.6	67.0	12.6	-	10.2	14.8
1983	67.1	4.1	63.2	71.5	13.2	0.6	10.9	15.2
1993	72.8	5.7	68.8	76.8	15.2	2.0	13.0	16.7
2003	77.4	4.6	73.9	80.8	17.4	2.2	15.1	19.0
<b>2013</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>
	70				80			
		Change	Males	Females		Change	Males	Females
1973	9.8	-	8.1	11.4	5.1	-	4.5	5.9
1983	10.3	0.4	8.4	11.8	5.5	0.3	4.7	6.3
1993	11.9	1.6	10.2	13.0	6.5	1.1	5.7	6.9
2003	13.7	1.8	11.8	14.9	7.7	1.2	6.7	8.2
<b>2013</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>

Source: Statistics Korea, 「Life Tables」

■ (Medical expenses)

In 2014, the medical expenses of the aged population occupied 35.5 percent of the total medical expenses. The per-capita medical expenses of the aged population were 3.22 million.

■ (Health care)

In 2014, 47.7 percent of the aged population thought that they were unhealthy.

### III. Family

■ (Divorce and remarriage)

In 2014, the number of divorces for the aged population showed an upward trend, while that of remarriages showed a downward trend.

## 【 Divorce and remarriage 】

(Unit: case, %)

	Males					
	Divorce		Remarriage			
	Total	65 or more	Total	65 or more	After bereavement	After divorce
2000	119,455	1,321	43,370	971	607	364
2005	128,035	2,589	59,662	1,566	687	879
2010	116,858	4,346	53,043	2,099	624	1,475
2011	114,284	4,484	51,637	2,234	596	1,638
2012	114,316	4,836	51,114	2,449	559	1,890
2013	115,292	5,464	48,948	2,515	591	1,924
<b>2014</b>	<b>115,510</b>	<b>5,914</b>	<b>47,516</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>1,969</b>
<b>Year-on-year</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-15.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
	Females					
	Divorce		Remarriage			
	Total	65 or more	Total	65 or more	After bereavement	After divorce
2000	119,455	423	48,132	202	109	93
2005	128,035	916	66,587	413	171	242
2010	116,858	1,734	57,451	702	186	516
2011	114,284	1,789	56,430	799	204	595
2012	114,316	1,955	56,488	912	187	725
2013	115,292	2,317	54,320	938	178	760
<b>2014</b>	<b>115,510</b>	<b>2,721</b>	<b>53,927</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>720</b>
<b>Year-on-year</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-5.3</b>

Source: Statistics Korea, 「Annual Report on Vital Statistics (Marriage and Divorce)」

### ■ (Opinion on the support of parents)

In 2014, more and more people thought that their parents should support themselves.

### ■ (Satisfaction level of family relationship)

In 2014, males were more satisfied with their spouses or children than females.

## IV. Economic activities

### ■ (Employment-population ratio)

In 2014, the employment-population ratio for people aged 65 or more marked 31.3 percent, which showed an ever-increasing trend.

### 【 Employment-population ratio by age group 】

(Unit: %)

	Total	Twenties	Thirties	Forties	Fifties	60 to 64	65 or more	65 or more	
								Males	Females
2000	58.5	60.1	72.5	76.4	66.5	53.0	29.4	40.3	22.7
2005	59.7	61.2	72.3	77.1	68.1	53.4	29.8	40.8	22.4
2010	58.7	58.2	72.0	77.8	70.9	53.7	28.7	39.5	21.2
2011	59.1	58.5	72.2	78.4	71.6	55.1	28.9	39.6	21.4
2012	59.4	58.1	72.7	78.3	72.2	56.1	30.1	40.7	22.6
2013	59.5	56.8	73.2	78.4	73.1	57.2	30.9	41.9	23.1
<b>2014</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>

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

### ■ (Service period)

As for the longest-serving job, the average service period of the old population was 14 years and 9.4 months in 2015.

### ■ (Desire for having a job)

In 2015, 61.0 percent of the population aged 55 to 79 wanted to have a job.

## V. Welfare

### ■ (National basic livelihood security)

As for beneficiaries of basic livelihood security, the aged population occupied 30.6 percent of the total beneficiaries in 2014.

【 Beneficiaries of basic livelihood security (population aged 65 or more) 】

(Unit: person, %)

	Total beneficiaries	Beneficiaries aged 65 or more			
		Share <sup>1)</sup>	Males	Females	
2001	1,345,526	334,272	24.8	87,213	247,059
2005	1,425,684	367,658	25.8	93,995	273,663
2010	1,458,198	391,214	26.8	106,723	284,491
2011	1,379,865	378,411	27.4	104,901	273,510
2012	1,300,499	376,098	28.9	107,156	268,942
2013	1,258,582	376,112	29.9	110,189	265,923
<b>2014</b>	<b>1,237,386</b>	<b>379,048</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>114,731</b>	<b>264,317</b>

Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare, 「Status of National Basic Livelihood Security Beneficiaries」

Note 1) Share = (Beneficiaries aged 65 or more / Total beneficiaries) × 100

### ■ (Public pension)

In 2014, 39.6 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.)

### ■ (Pensioners)

For the past one year, 45.0 percent of the population aged 55 to 79 received a pension (including a public pension, a basic pension and a private pension) of 490 thousand won on average.

### ■ (Welfare facilities for the aged)

In 2014, leisure facilities for the aged occupied 89.0 percent of the total welfare facilities for the aged.