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<Abstract>

Korean People's Perception of Longevity and its Determinants

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This study aims at surveying how Koreans look upon and prepare for the age of longevity(“ age of 100 years”) drawing near at hand, analyzing factors affecting such a perception and behavior. To this end, a telephone survey was launched for 1200 persons sampled to evenly comprise the young, middle- aged, and elderly groups. Our findings indicate that more Koreans looked upon the upcoming“ age of 100 years” as a ‘ disaster’ rather than a ‘ blessing.’ The sense of combined uneasiness over the aged life being further elongated while they are unprepared for it, anxiety over maintaining health and so forth came into play. However, the better a person is prepared by way of health management, savings for retirement, preparation for leisure

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activities and employment for the later life, the more positively he or she looked upon the “age of 100 years”. An analysis by group indicates that women rather than men, the elderly rather than the young, the less educated rather than the highly educated, the low-income bracket rather than the high-income bracket looked upon the “age of 100 years” more negatively. Under such circumstances, it is suggested that the nation’s social system tailored to a life expectancy of 80 years should be readjusted, tailored to a ‘longevity paradigm’ and that to this end social systems should be reoriented toward the direction where ‘healthy aging’ and ‘active aging’ are fully supported

Key Words : the age of longevity, centenarian, modal length of life, healthy aging, active aging, public-private partnership

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 ,
 . 2009 (2010) , 1988
 70 4~5 , 20
 2008 80 (76.5 , 83.3)
 ‘ (modal length of life)’
 .
 4~5
 , 2000 90 ,
 .
 1983 71 2008 85
 , 2020 90 (, 2011).
 (2011) 1954 10 4 (39.6%) 98
 , 10 5 (46.2%) 98
 () ,

100
(, 2011).
(, 2009),
(, 2011).
2050 1%
(, 2003). (aging)
(Rice
Fineman, 2004).
WHO() OECD() active
aging(), healthy aging()
(, 2007).
, 100 ; 100
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1. 100

(longevity) 5 ()
() ,
() (), (), (), ()

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() .

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10 80 (,

2002). 80 (83.3)

90

' 100 ' . WHO

(centenarian) ,

40

, 80

(,) (, 2007). 100

(2011) , 100

2010 11 1 836 (256 , 1 580) , 10

3.8

, 2005 (961) 91.1% ,

2. 100

100 . 100

100

(2002)

(2002) 2001

2002 ,

100 (

, 2003)

(2005)

91.2%

(2007) 85 ()

, 90

(Adkins, Martin & Poon, 1996)

(Perls, 1997) 90

, 100 . 100

(centenarians)

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(AXA- CSA, 2011).

78% 17%

85%

, 30~ 69 1000 ' 100 6

- : 100 -

, 28.7% 90 100
, 43.3% , 28.0%
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1.

2011 5 12
20 1200
2005
602 (50.2%), 619 (26.6%), 124
(10.3%), 116 (9.7%), 39 (3.3%)
, 300

2.

100
100
() . 100

1,200 873

1)

(39), (40~64), (65)
 (200), (200~500), (500)
 2)
 100 , < 1>
 4 (aging)
 4 20
 (2009)
 (42.6%) (37.2%)
 Likert
 5 (action)

1.

변 인	내 용

1. <
 < 2> 48.9%,
 51.1% , 47.9%,
 52.1%

- : 100 -

, (20 30) 44.8%, (40~64) 40.8%
 , (65) 14.3% .
 19.0%, 26.4%, 54.6% .

2.

구 분	빈도	분포
	575	47.9%
	443	36.9%
	182	15.2%
	587	48.9%
	613	51.1%
(~39)	538	44.8%
(40-64)	490	40.8%
(65 ~)	172	14.3%
	228	19.0%
	317	26.4%
	655	54.6%
	273	22.8%
(. .)	254	21.2%
	156	13.0%
	254	21.2%
	135	11.3%
	125	10.4%
200	258	22.7%
200-500	568	50.0%
500	309	27.2%

1,200

() 21.2%, 13.0%,
 22.8%, 21.2%, 11.3% ,
 () 10.4% .

, 200 22.7%,
 200~500 50.0%, 500 15.8% . (, ,
) 1 30.0%, 1 ~3 35.9%, 3 ~5 15.7%, 5
 18.4% .

2.

100

. 100

33.2% ‘ () ’ , 39.6% ‘ () ’
 : ‘ 27.3% < 3 > .

100 (2
) (88.8%) , (76.8%),
 (17.9%), (13.8%) < 4 > .

3. 100

구 분	100세까지 장수하는 것을 축복이라고 생각하는 정도				
	매우 그렇다	그런 편이다	보통이다	그렇지 않은 편이다	전혀 그렇지 않다
()	140 (11.7%)	258 (21.5%)	327 (27.3%)	355 (29.6%)	120 (10.0%)

4. 100

문 항	빈도	분포
	1,066	88.8%
	923	76.8%
	215	17.9%
	166	13.8%
	9	0.8%

100
 2.62(= 3) , 100
 62.8% ‘
 , 7.1% ‘ <

5 > .

5. 100

문 항	빈도	분포
	85	7.1%
	357	29.7%
	753	62.8%
	5	0.4%
	1,200	100%

100

58.9%

< 6 >

100

3

()

6.

100

구분	항목	빈도	분포
		123	41.1%
		176	58.9%
		299	100%
		135	45.3%
		163	54.7%
		298	100%
		94	31.4%
		205	68.6%
		299	100%
		118	39.7%
		179	60.3%
		297	100%

3.

100

Likert

5

< 7 >

100

100

7. 100

(n= 873)

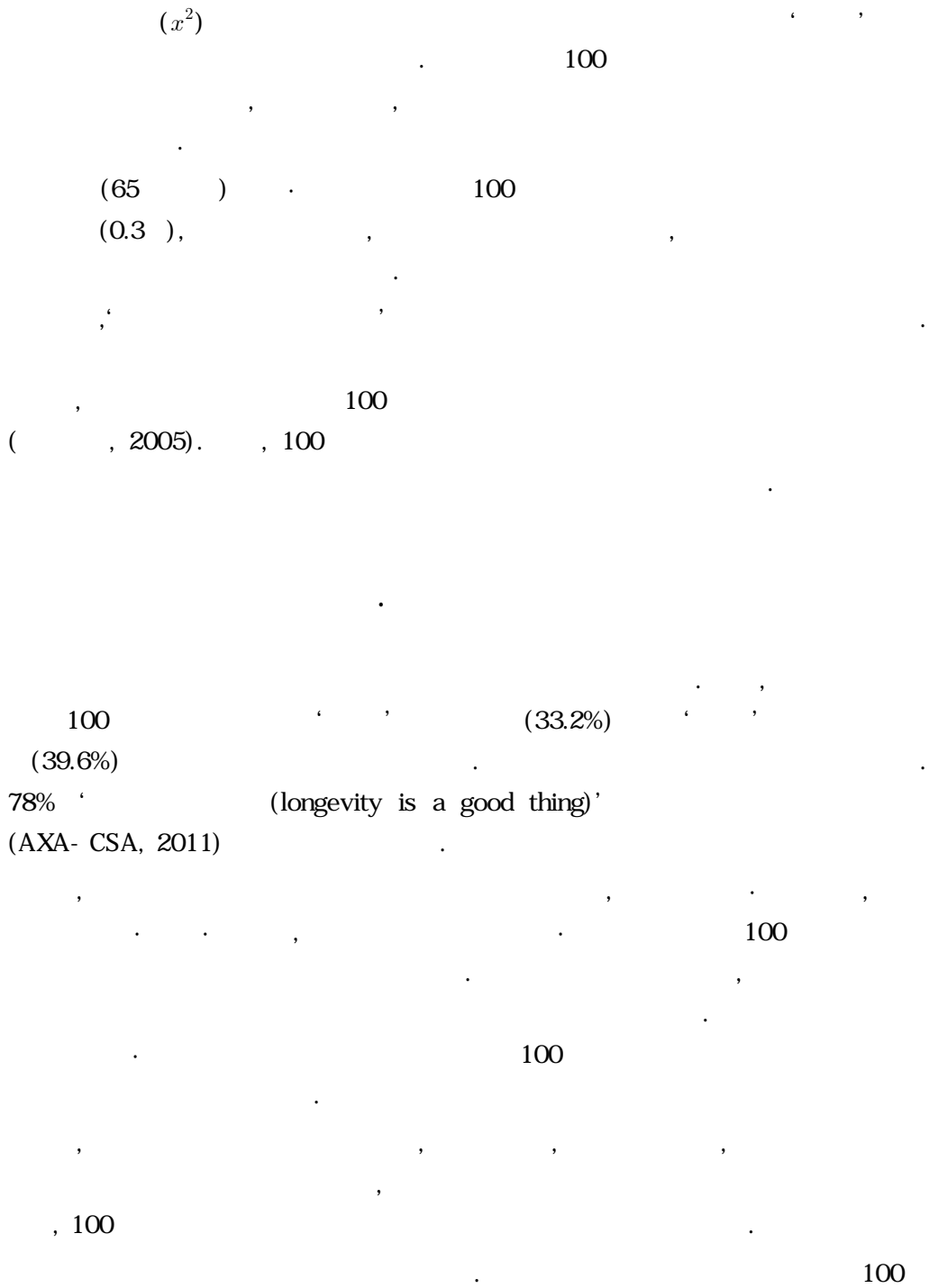
구 분	100세 장수시대에 대한 인식		계	χ^2
	부정적	긍정적		
/	234 (55.2)	190 (44.8)	424 (100)	0.20
	241 (53.7)	208 (46.3)	449 (100)	
	282 (62.7)	168 (37.3)	450 (100)	25.52***
	198 (45.6)	230 (54.4)	423 (100)	
	367 (50.3)	363 (49.7)	760 (100)	30.74***
	108 (75.5)	35 (24.5)	143 (100)	
	281 (66.1)	144 (33.9)	425 (100)	45.76***
	194 (43.3)	254 (56.7)	448 (100)	
	72 (40.0)	108 (60.0)	180 (100)	51.88***
	117 (58.8)	82 (41.2)	199 (100)	
	64 (53.8)	55 (46.2)	119 (100)	
	139 (72.4)	53 (27.6)	192 (100)	
	33 (37.5)	55 (62.5)	88 (100)	
	50 (53.2)	44 (46.8)	94 (100)	
200	133 (66.5)	67 (33.5)	200 (100)	17.82***
200 ~500	217 (54.1)	184 (45.9)	401 (100)	
500	104 (46.2)	121 (53.8)	225 (100)	

*p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001

100
 () 100
 200
 40~50 100
 100
 < 8 >
 8. 100 (= 1)
 (n= 873)

구분	B	Exp(B)	95.0% CI	
			L	H
() /	0.258	1.294	0.958	1.749
()	0.527*	1.694	1.197	2.397
()	-1.167**	0.311	0.171	0.566
()	0.466*	1.594	1.101	2.306
()	-0.492*	0.612	0.379	0.987
	-0.245	0.783	0.456	1.342
	-0.731**	0.481	0.286	0.810
	0.243	1.275	0.692	2.347
	0.532	1.703	0.854	3.396
	0.027	1.027	0.815	1.296
	0.241*	1.272	1.053	1.538
	0.441**	1.555	1.285	1.881
Model Chi-Square		118.740**		
-2 Log Likelihood		995.432		

*p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001



- : 100 -

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100

(

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(神, 2006).

100

(happy longevity)

partnership)

(WHO, 2003).

(public- private

100

40~ 50

55~ 60

57~ 62

100

100

1200

2009; 15(2): 1- 20.

2002;
21(3): 157- 168.

; 2007.

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? : 2011.

; 2007.

; 2003.

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; 2011.

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; 2011.

2007; 13(1):
95- 116.

(1).
. 2003.

. 2009 . : ; 2009.

. 2009 . : ; 2010.

. 2010 . : ; 2010.

. 100 . : ; 2011.

; 2011.

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