

The Analysis by Postretirement of baby boom generation

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Abstract

As the aging population worsened by the a of the low fertility rate in the wake of the birth of the low birth rate, the rapid increase in the retirement age of the baby boomers in the wake of the birth of the Korean War is a significant indication of the separation of the aged and the role of the economically rich and the role of the role of the economically rich. Therefore, this study aims to address issues and countermeasures. The study aims to provide basic data for the future life of the baby boom generation by examining the problems and responses to the economic activity after the retirement activity of the baby boomers. The research suggests that the limit was limited to the retirement age of the baby boomer generation in order to boost the employment of the elderly. Due to the lack of exploration of the exploratory research, the lack of analysis of exploratory facts is the biggest limitation of the analysis. So, further analysis of this will lead to meaningful studies. Looking at the composition of this study, the introduction of the study included the necessity and purpose of the study. The focus on the point was on the concepts and characteristics of the baby boomer, and analyzed the characteristics of the economic activity and analyses and analyses of domestic and international cases. In conclusion, the issue was drawn up and the alternatives were sought.

Keywords: baby boomers, retirement age, economic activity, employment, exploratory research

1. Introduction

The elderly population, which accounted for about 3 percent of the total population in the 1970s our country, increase rapidly to 7.2 percent in 2000, becoming an aging society. Since then, the aging population has grown to an annualized rate of 11.3 percent, and the proportion of the elderly population in 2011 is expected to rise to 14.3 percent in 2018 and 20.8 percent in 2005(National Statistical Office, 2011). As such, the nation's aging population is becoming increasingly outdated compared to advanced countries. The first generation of births in 1955, the first generation of baby boomers, Starting at the age of 55, the so-called " retirement retire " is beginning to recede from the company's labor field. The definition of a baby boom is defined by a scholar. In the case of Baby boomers, the birth rate refers to the generation born between 1955 and 1963 through the adoption of a birth rate rapidly increasing after the birth of the birth rate, from the perspective of the birth rate to the beginning of the birth rate(Phang 2010).

These kind of opinion is being used in the most common form of society, Jung and han, also follow these criteria.(Jung, 2010, Han,2005) The contemporary society presents a period of instability in various social risks. Social unrest is caused by social unrest, social unrest, social unrest, or social change(Hong, Song, Park, Lee, Lee, 2006). The rapid progress of the aging population marks the start of the baby boom, which marks the beginning of the birth of the baby boomers with a gross population of about 14.6 percent of the nation's population in 2010. The aging population, which is a huge demographic group that can be said to be a large demographic group, is a major

problem affecting society and the economy. In particular, the baby boom retirement age causes negative images such as loss of function of economic activity, social status of social status, loneliness and fear.

This psychological burden can lead to a sense of self identity and loss of self-identity(Lee, 2015). It is also a generational challenge that parents should not expect to support their aging parents, and if they are exposed to the same problem, the social unrest resulting from the same problem will have an enormous impact on social issues. As the nation's aging population suffers from a serious shortage of aging population, it is important to announce that the large-scale retirement age of these households is important to the nation's economy. Therefore, the need to have an alternative is the need for a review of this research.

2. Theoretical Background

The study aims to provide basic data for future life in the future life of the baby boom generation by researching the type and development measures of the infant boom generation after the retirement activity. Today, the society of today faces numerous problems with changes in family structure, value of values and behaviors in the process of modernization and urbanization in the process of industrialization. For example, the relative poverty caused by high wages, the premature retirement of early retirement and the far-reaching consequences of the resulting cycle of urban adoption and the aging of the population and aging population, such as the aging population(Kim,2008). The aim of this study is to explore the situation in which the infant boomer retirement trend is sought, and to encourage the adoption of a new human resource, and to increase the chances of getting a job to improve employment and enhance the quality of life. The government aims to devise measures to address and find ways to contribute to the expansion of tax revenues and to alleviate the pressure of pension funds and to reduce the burden on the elderly.

3. Baby boom generation

3.1. Concept of baby boom generation

The baby boom generation refers to the generation of generations born in social and economic stability after the war or experienced severe recession. The baby boomer generation exists in other countries besides ours, depending on the circumstances of their country. In the United States, most people refer to the generation born between 1946 and 1964 after World War II. The couple who fell apart during the Second World War are said to have met again after the war ended, and the postponed marriage was also called the " Baby boomer " generation In the case of Korea, the nation usually calls for a generation of babies born in 1955 to term babies in 1955(Kim, Oum, 2014; Choi, Lee, Lee, 2014). Since the birth of the birth promotion policy since the beginning of the Korean War at 1955, the birth rate of babies born for nine years between 1963 and 1991 is defined as the baby boom generation. Our country's baby boomer generation is estimated to account for 14.5 percent of the total population, accounting for roughly 695 million people(National Statistical Office , 2012). The Baby Boom generation is gaining attention on social issues due to its size and numerical superiority, which is clearly emerging from the terms of the term. The preponderance of the population means that the needs and issues among the groups have become the center of social issues, meaning that the society has a priority among the various needs of society.

3.2. Characteristics of Baby Boom generation

The Baby Boom generation has the distinct characteristics of older generations. The first is that the education level is high. According to a survey conducted by the 3,027 of the middle aged generation and welfare needs of the elderly, nearly 70 percent of the babies in the baby boom bracket have higher education than high school graduates, and more than 70 percent of those who are higher than colleges and universities have higher levels of educational background than older ones(Dychtwald, 1999). The second characteristic of the baby boom is the character of the sandwich generation between the parents and the family. The baby boomers are now at middle age and have parental support and childcare, as they are located in the developmental cycle of the saengae. Their values have traditionally kept the traditional Confucian values of the aged and the children on their families, but they are less dependent on their children, and their expectations for social responsibility are rising. The third characteristic of the Baby Boom generation is that they expect continuous social activity. The Baby boomers are maintaining a rational and future-

oriented mindset and lifestyle compared to the traditional generation of older generation, and are considered to be the beginning of a jaa or a third life(Laslett, 1991). Even after retirement, they hope for continued economic activities and various social and economic activities for the sake of life and vitality.

4. Economic activity of the boomers experience

95.4 percent of the boomers experience economic activity in the society, and there are only 4.6 percent of the total economic activity.It showed that 99.9 percent of men and (Lee, 2011). 95.2 % of urban dwellers have experienced economic activity in urban areas, and 96.5 % of residents in rural areas have experienced economic activities, and there is no noticeable difference in economic activity among urban and rural dwellers in urban and rural areas (Lee, 2011). It was found that the proportion of people with educational backgrounds was slightly higher, but the proportion of people with higher educational backgrounds was slightly higher in proportion to those with educational backgrounds(Lee, 2011). In the case of the distribution of the occupations, the proportion of employees who work in the profession is equally divided between white-collar workers, white-collar workers, professionals and professionals, and 27.7 % of professional workers(Lee, 2011; Jung, 2010).

Similarly, the popularity of the baby boomer generation has not only increased the participation rate of the economically active population, but also has the characteristics of white collar bands, and even the blue-collar professions, which are equally distributed in the hierarchy. On the other hand, 4.1 percent of baby boomers spend more than 30 yeras in really-long term profession, compared with spend time below 5 years are 11.1 percent(Lee, 2011). It was found that the proportion of people with educational backgrounds was slightly higher, but the proportion of people with higher educational backgrounds was slightly higher in proportion to those with educational backgrounds(Lee, 2011). In the case of the distribution of the occupations, the proportion of employees who work in the profession is equally divided between white-collar workers, white-collar workers, professionals and professionals, and 27.7 % of professional workers(Lee, 2011; Jung, 2010).

Considering that the proportion of people who have worked for more than 20 years or less has remained at 27.9 % for more than 20 years and the proportion of 36.9 % for more than 20 years, the total number of babies in the entire Baby boomers is expected to exceed 20 years of age and more than 20 years of age(Lee, 2011; Jung, 2010). The percentage of men who worked for less than five years showed that had exceeded the 48.2 percent mark, while the percentage of those who worked for more than 20 years had exceeded 20 years of age(Lee, 2011; Jung, 2010). On the other hand, women are believed to have a relatively high ratio of five to 10 years (22.2 %) compared to men and 10 to 10 years (19.6 %), and women are likely to be vulnerable to economic obsolescence through public pension(Lee, 2011).

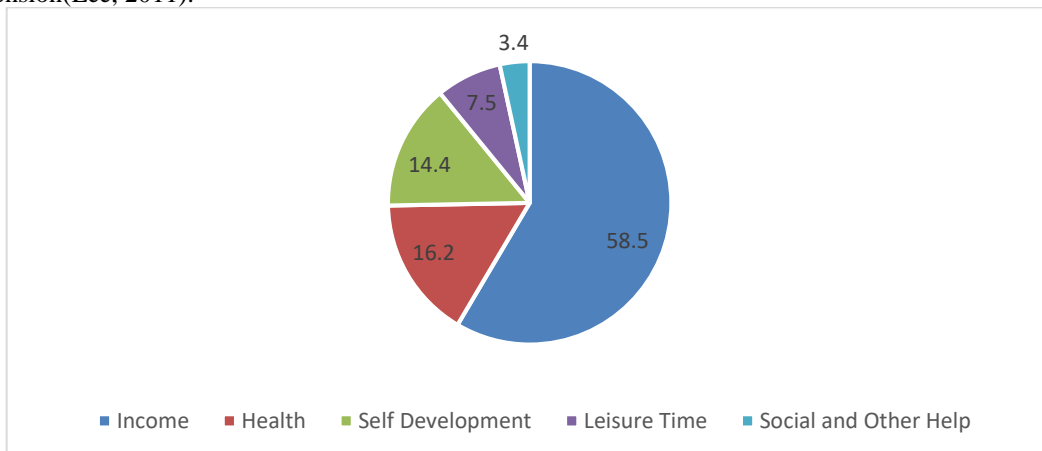


Figure 1: Baby boomer generation retirement job reasons

However, it seems that this is partly attributable to the nature of the industrial sector(Lee, 2011; Jung, 2010). 79.7 percent of boomers still work and don't work, and the percentage of baby boomers who don't work is up. 25.5 percent of 79.7 percent of the working class are doing their jobs, and 54.2 percent of them are doing their jobs(Lee, 2011). While the number of managers has increased, white-collar workers have decreased sharply from 26 percent

to 3 percent(Lee, 2011). And, the ratio of services and sales workers increased rapidly, while the ratio of devices, mechanics, and assembly workers and workers was rapidly increasing(Lee, 2011; Jung, 2010). For example, the relative poverty caused by high wages, the premature retirement of early retirement and the far-reaching consequences of the resulting cycle of urban adoption and the aging of the population and aging population, such as the aging population(Kim,2008). The aim of this study is to explore the situation in which the infant boomer retirement trend is sought, and to encourage the adoption of a new human resource, and to increase the chances of getting a job to improve employment and enhance the quality of life. The government aims to devise measures to address and find ways to contribute to the expansion of tax revenues and to alleviate the pressure of pension funds and to reduce the burden on the elderly.

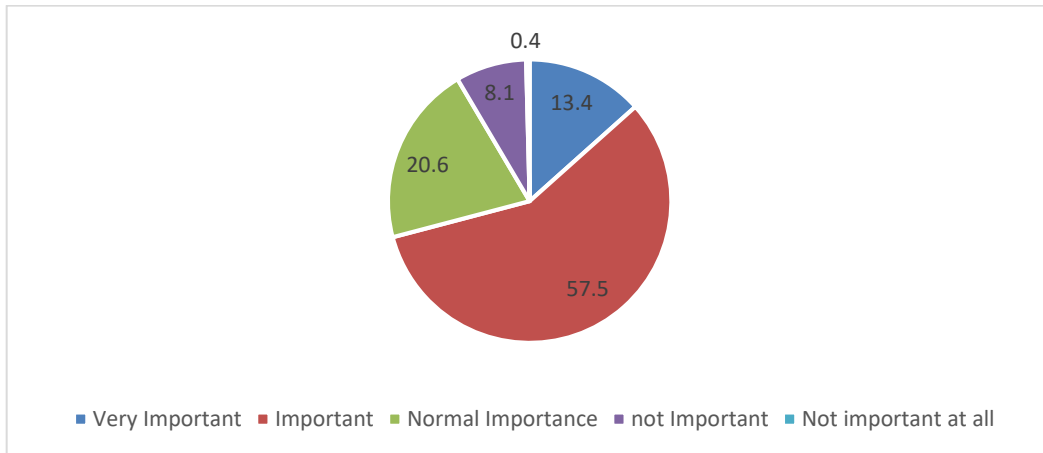


Figure 2: The importance of work in the aging life that the baby boomers recognize

5. Present condition and problems of baby boom generation in economic activity

The baby boom generation refers to the generation of generations born in social and economic stability after the war or experienced severe recession. The baby boomer generation exists in other countries besides ours, depending on the circumstances of their country. In the United States, most people refer to the generation born between 1946 and 1964 after World War II. The couple who fell apart during the Second World War are said to have met again after the war ended, and the postponed marriage was also called the " Baby boomer " generation In the case of Korea, the nation usually calls for a generation of babies born in 1955 to term babies in 1955(Kim, Oum, 2014; Choi, Lee, Lee, 2014). Since the birth of the birth promotion policy since the beginning of the Korean War at 1955, the birth rate of babies born for nine years between 1963 and 1991 is defined as the baby boom generation. Our country's baby boomer generation is estimated to account for 14.5 percent of the total population, accounting for roughly 695 million people(National Statistical Office , 2012). The Baby Boom generation is gaining attention on social issues due to its size and numerical superiority, which is clearly emerging from the terms of the term(Lee, 2011). The preponderance of the population means that the needs and issues among the groups have become the center of social issues, meaning that the society has a priority among the various needs of society.

5.1. Housing priority

With the rapid increase in the aging population of the baby boomers, the aging population of the young generation is currently growing significantly, and elderly households are increasing rapidly due to the growing preference for older adults. Now 48 percents of 65 aged and elder than that are living with nobody and still 46 percent are living with their children. In particular, the housing priority system for housing elderly residents is poor because of the lack of third-generation housing spaces and changes in the number of people residing in the neighborhood. As noted in 2003, only 15.6 % of the total selling volume of the apartments is requested, and the development of the housing model is limited to the development of the third-generation housing model. The current welfare law stipulates that the provision of senior citizens ' welfare homes is an initial step in the provision of senior citizens ' homes, considering the provision of senior citizens and the elderly. However, since the proportion of people aged 65 and

older has reached more than 10 percent, and when the total age of pension for citizens in the country is starting to rise, the revitalization of the housing market is progressing gradually since 2008. Although, there are a lot of problems with the housing environment after baby boomers retire.

5.2. medical and medical services

The retirement of the baby boomer generation is largely due to an increasing number of elderly people who are unable to live independently due to an increase in their average life expectancy, and thereby increasing medical costs. Since middle of 2010, baby boomers are expected to experience long-term hospitalization for senior citizens who need long-term medical care, and the inefficiency of conventional hospital beds is expected to worsen. In 2016, the infrastructure for long-term care accommodation for senior citizens who require long-term accommodation and treatment services for chronic diseases is critically low. Since 2007, the medical institution introduced the rehabilitation system for long-term rehabilitation, nursing, and care for elderly people who needed dementia, but the results were minimal. In order to implement the care system for the care of the elderly.

5.3. financial and insurance sectors

Under the umbrella system for retirement of old age, there is a lack of preparation for retirement, corporate pension, personal pension, and lack of recognition. The government adopted the National Pension System from 1988 to 1988, but has yet to fulfill its shortcomings. In addition, the private pension scheme, which started in 1994, is not only a system that creates disharmony among low-income households, but also lacks the recognition of the retirement income. Corporate pensions are intended to improve the current retirement pension system, but some companies are making plans for themselves, but they are not even more reliable pensions. Thus, the elder generation is acting as a lower income earner in the low-income bracket due to low interest rates due to low interest rates. Against this, there is a lack of national pension plans for national pension funds.

5.4. Welfare Services

Welfare Services is a system introduced by increasing demand for nursing services, nursing homes, service providers, and weekly protection programs that require nursing care. Due to the increased demand for welfare services, the implementation of the service system has been introduced since 2003, but the government's negative enforcement has been centered around smaller companies. Therefore, there are many cases of social unrest such as opaque financial expenditure. Efforts are not made to promote facilities to fill the deficient shortage of silver facilities. For example, there is no provision of insurance benefits for the welfare services. Considering the lack of silver facilities in Korea, it is also a factor that prevents the expansion of welfare services despite the need for much-needed expansion.

5.5. leisure programs

Despite the lack of leisure programs and facilities for the elderly, the lack of support for the nation's support system is declining due to lack of support for the nation's support system. If it is not driven by the country, it must be implemented to develop policies to be developed in the private sector, but the investment incentive system is also insufficient. Furthermore, the elderly education sector has a very low desire for lifelong participation in the education sector, which lacks government efforts. Currently, there is a lack of computer education, information education, etc. for the enhancement of digital divide between age groups because of the rapid advancement of knowledge information.

6. Development Plan

There are such a problems. Therefore, to address these problems, the following alternatives are proposed. The alternative section discusses the areas of housing and utilities, medical and medical services, tools and supplies and equipment and appliances, financial and insurance sectors, and the field of leisure information.

6.1. housing facilities

First of all, the government needs efforts to expand public silverware facilities. Second is the expansion of private housing facilities. Older adults are required to develop elderly households by increasing preference for senior citizens living in the elderly. Housing priority payment system for residential housing for elderly people is practically nonexistent. Not even Qns, it needs to establish a seminal research institute for the elderly.

6.2. medical and medical services

Instead of leaving medical and nursing services to the private sector, the government should go ahead with the establishment of public facilities. It is expected to develop and implement step-by-step development plans. In addition, it is difficult to establish a universal policy resulting from the formation of civil facilities in the private sector. In order to prevent this, need to establish policies to ensure that the elderly poor can be used without alienation from dual pricing policies due to dual pricing policies.

6.3. financial and insurance sectors

National pension, corporate pension, and private pension, however, must actively break away from the corporate pension scheme, such as corporate pensions and personal pension funds, in order to establish a social security system. We need to strengthen the blind spots in the country to eliminate the blind spots of social welfare. Also, guaranteeing low-income senior citizens is important. For this purpose, the national pension plan is most important for the provision of the retirement care costs.

It is necessary to realize social welfare without relying on the saboheom system.

6.4. Welfare Services

This leads to a spate of social issues such as opaque financial spending. This must be an inevitable evil arising from the lack of public facilities. For this purpose, it is necessary to strengthen the looking-system and establish a systematic organization.

6.5. leisure programs

The nation's aging population is growing, and the government's efforts to improve the quality of life are almost nonexistent. It will need to be reorganized into a systematic and scientific operating system for senior citizens' leisure programs and facilities. To achieve this, the government should develop programs that cater to the elderly for the sake of improving the quality of life as well as the effort to improve the quality of life of the elderly. To do this, we will need to establish a professional program and support it.

7. Conclusion

In this study, the study has drawn the need for research, purpose, and limitations. Then, talked about the concept and characteristics of baby boomers. Further, the analysis of economic activities was analyzed domestic and international cases. Through these efforts, sought out problems and explored alternatives. Therefore, the issues drawn through this discussion are as follows :

First of all, there are lack of proper housing facilities and lack of housing facilities in residential and residential areas. Second, medical and medical services are designated as private-sector facilities and lack of public interest in public parks. Third, commodities, supplies and equipment are both small and medium dependent. Fourth, financial and insurance sectors lack sufficient pension plans and poor income for low-income senior citizens.

Finally, the interest in the elderly generation and the lack of support for the elderly is insufficient in the field of leisure information. First of all, the establishment of a residential and residential facility is the establishment of a medical institution and expansion of housing facilities. Second, the establishment of medical and nursing services is the establishment of public facilities and the price control of private facilities. Third, it is the policy of favoring

government support policies and tax breaks for domestic products. Fourth, social insurance premiums support the strengthening of pension schemes and low-income senior citizens. Lastly, the program is aimed at developing programs that cater to the elderly and the establishment of government subsidies and professional programs.

The limit of final point of discussion is

First, senior citizens aged 65 and older are regarded as seniors aged 65 and older. However, the Employment Promotion Act stipulates that the aged persons aged 55 and older should be aged. Therefore, the study participants were chosen as the baby boomer generation to stimulate the retirement of the elderly, which is the aim of the study. Second, it is the biggest limitation of research that has failed to circumvent the limitations of research on literature. Consequently, further studies on this will need to be undertaken later.

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