in the analysis is 1,348. The trajectory of social exclusion change for 14 years from 2006 to 2020 was confirmed by composing on into economics, health, employment, housing, and social relationships. The group-based multi-trajectory model analysis was performed using Stata 16.1. The groups were identified as four: the low exclusion continuous maintenance group, the employment high exclusion maintenance group, the economic/housing high exclusion maintenance group, and the multi-domain high exclusion continuous maintenance group. All four types showed a tendency to maintain social exclusion from middle age until old age. Factors that caused differences between groups were gender, residential area, marital status, education, and income. These findings suggest that as people get older, the cumulative inequity in their lives becomes more pronounced. As a result, it will provide important clues for establishing policies for the welfare of older adults and alleviating social inequality.