

#### ASEAN+3

**Strengthening Demographic Policy Cooperation** 

# SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICY TOWARD AN ACTIVE AGING SOCIETY IN VIETNAM





	In 2018
Population	Total: 94.66 million, in which: - 13.58% elderly people (60+ years old) ≈ 11.3% dependent elderly people.
The rural population	64.1% of population, in which: - 66.3% rural elderly people - 68.4% rural elderly people is female.
Average life expectancy	76.5 years old, - 71.9 years old for male - 81.1 years old for female
The Labour Force	55.12 million (58.23% total population) Elderly LF (60+ years old): 8.67% total LF.



	In 2018
People with social insurance	<b>14.63 million people</b> (30.22% LF in working age)
People with health insurance	<b>82.83 million people</b> (87.5% total population)
Elderly people without pension or social insurance benefits	≈ 80% of elderly people
Elderly people acquire pension and social insurance benefits	Over 3 million elderly people (23.3% of elderly population).
People acquire social pension	<b>1.62 million</b> elderly people (≈12.6% of the elderly population)
People received nurture and care at social protection centers	Over 4 thousand elderly people (0,03% of elderly population)



#### > Challenges in social insurance policy:

- Inequality between compulsory and voluntary social insurance (5 policies compared to 2 policies);
- Risk of losing balance in social insurance fund;
- No implementation of support policy for informally labour force participating voluntary social insurance;
- Low pension since social insurance contribution is much lower than total income.

#### Challenges in social pension policy:

- \* Has not covered the population above 60 to under 80 years old without pension or social insurance benefits.
- Social pension is still low.



- Challenges in Elderly care and assistant services
  - The network of social protection centers is lacking in quantity
  - Facilities of many institutions do not meet requirements of nurturing, caring, educating, rehabilitating and providing services for elderly people.
- ➤ **Social protection total expenditure** is still low, in 2018 only 9.8% total state budget expenditure (2.7% GDP).



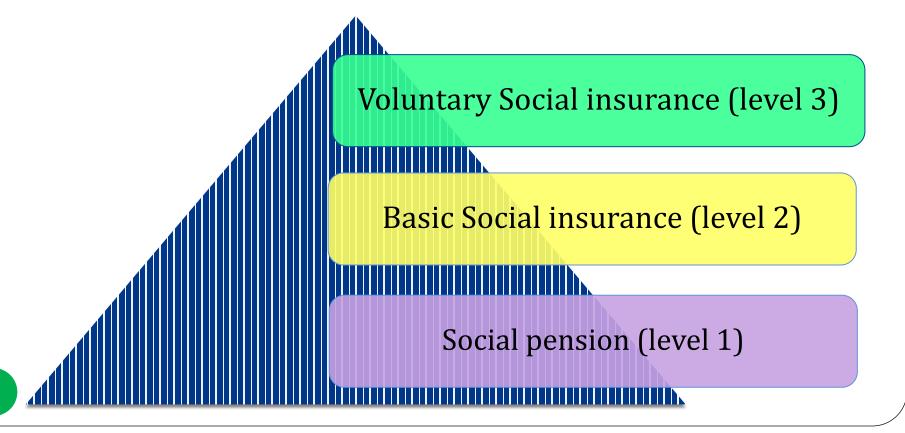
#### 1. Solving the gap between labour supply and demand:

- ☐ Invest in human capability development; Skill improvement during working procedure.
- Prevent potential labour shortage;
- Reduce conflicts between generations.
- Educate for job transition for middle-aged workers and elderly workers.
- ☐ Develop forms of economic activities suitable for elderly people to increase their incomes.
- Inspect and supervise occupational health and safety issues.



#### 2. Strengthen the social welfare system

Reform and innovate flexible and multi-level social insurance system to expand the coverage of social insurance:





#### 2. Strengthen the social welfare system (cont.)

- Encourage and support informal labour force to participate in voluntary social insurance.
- □ Research on adjusting the retired age to reduce the financial burden on pension funds.
- Adjust the pension formula for female workers to be equal to men and ensure the balance between the contribution and benefit.



#### 3. Strengthen and develop elderly care services

- Develop elderly care services and social protection centers network.
- ☐ Combine elderly care in the community/at home with at facility as demands.
- ☐ Improve skill and capability for officials, medical staff taking care of the elderly people.
- ☐ Research to adjust the social pension toward ensuring minimum life demand for elderly people.
- Research to adjust social pension benefit age.



#### BỘ LAO ĐỘNG THƯƠNG BINH VÀ XÃ HỘI

AIÈN KHOY HỐC TVO ĐẦNG AV NY HÓI

# Thank you for your attention!