

The 20th ASEAN Japan High Level meeting on Caring Societies -Day1-

Country name: **Vietnam**

MOLISA/SOMSWD, SOMHD,SLOM

Country Profile: Vietnam

Day1

What is an elderly person?

- “Elderly/ older person” refers to Vietnamese citizens aged 60 years and above.
- Before 2021: The retirement age of the men is 60 and 55 for women.
- From 2021: The retirement age of employees under normal working conditions is adjusted according to the roadmap until reaching 62 years of age for male employees in 2028 and full 60 years of age for female employees in 2035.

	Aging rate	Healthy life expectancy	Average life expectancy	Employment Rate of the Elderly
Male	12,49	63,2	71,0	40,9
Female	16,64	70,0	76,4	29,6

Vietnam

~Social participation (Employment) ~

■ Information on policies (laws, guidelines, etc.) and initiatives (public and private) that support employment of the older person

- Constitution: 1946, 1959, 1982, 1992 and 2013
- The elderly law No.16/2009-L-NCT dated 4/12/2009 by the President Nguyen Minh Triet took effect from 1/7/2010. It included 6 chapters, 31 articles which were adopted at the 6th session by the National Assembly No. VII on 23/11/2009.
- the Law No25/2008/QH12 “On Health Insurance”, adopted 14/11/2008, and amended in 2014, according to which people who are 80 years old or older, are provided with free of charge health insurance and have 100% coverage for medical services at the expense of the social security system (Law N046/2014/QH13 “On health insurance”, 2014).
- The National Action Program on the elderly: over a period of 10 years, a decision will be issued

Vietnam

~Social participation (Employment) ~

Day1

■ Employment rate by age group (male/female)

	Average	Male	Female
Whole country	65.34	71.45	59.49
Age group			
15-19	19.32	21.75	16.7
20-24	62.13	65.29	58.79
25-29	81.86	85.77	77.85
30-34	85.62	89.9	81.2
35-39	87.58	91.29	83.84
40-44	86.84	90.99	82.63
45-49	84.51	89.7	79.33
50-54	77.3	85.09	69.64
55-59	65.97	75.68	56.85
60+	32.09	39.62	26.48

Vietnam

~Social participation (Employment) ~

■Challenges

- A country with the fastest population aging among developing countries in the world.
- A lot of people are working in informal, self-employed, and agricultural sectors. They are not involved in the insurance system.
- In the labor market, demand for elderly labours is low and employment positions are temporary with low income.
- The income of most elderly persons is low, not enough to pay for care in long-term intensive care facilities (most of which are provided by the private sector).
- The centralized care facilities of the state only serve a very small number of older persons who are subject to social protection with minimal quality.

Vietnam

~Social participation (Employment) ~

■What we want to share at this meeting

- Long term care: need to continue to improve
- Need to improve social protection system and The health care system to meet the needs of the elderly; has not met the growing needs of the elderly.
- Reorient health systems along to deliver comprehensive health care sensitive to the needs of older persons with the overall framework of universal health care coverage
- Mainstream ageing into all sectors of public policy, particularly in relation to addressing the rise of non-communicable diseases and providing social protection for vulnerable, poor older persons.

Vietnam

~Support for those who work while going through treatment~

Day1

■ Information on policies (laws, guidelines, etc.) and initiatives (public and private) for people working while undergoing treatment

- Labour code 2019, No. 45/2019/QH19
- The Social insurance law 2014, No. 58/2014/QH1
- the Law No25/2008/QH12 “On Health Insurance”, adopted 14/11/2008, and amended in 2014
- Concerned laws

■ Challenges

- Increasing non-communicable diseases in older persons (54.6% of people with disabilities are 60 years of age or older (UNFPA).
- The traditional care of the family for the elderly is decreasing due to the gradual disruption of the model of the traditional family.
- low self-sufficiency of people who work while going through treatment

Vietnam

~Support for those who work while going through treatment~

Day1

■What we want to share at this meeting

- Finalizing the system of employment policies for vulnerable workers , especially for the elderly
- Promotion of social protection by job creation for the elderly through financial supports: Financial incentives can be applied to influence both the supply and demand of vulnerable workers and older workers
- Implementing health measures to encourage the elderly to return to work
- Skill training: Skills development programs, in collaboration with education providers, can be done through statutory training, online training module, training vouchers for older workers and supports or funds for employers.

The 20th ASEAN Japan High Level
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-Day 2 -

Country name: **Vietnam**

MOLISA /SOMSWD, SOMHD,SLOM

Country Profile

~Social Security Education~

■ What opportunities do you have to share and communicate with your children about "Social security"?

In overall, coverage of social security programs in Vietnam for Older person remains low compared to peers. Coverage remains narrow in several aspects of social protection, including the labor market (unemployment insurance), social assistance (cash transfers), social insurance (contributory pensions and social pensions). This is partly due to difficulties in identifying beneficiaries, including because of high levels of informality and internal migration.

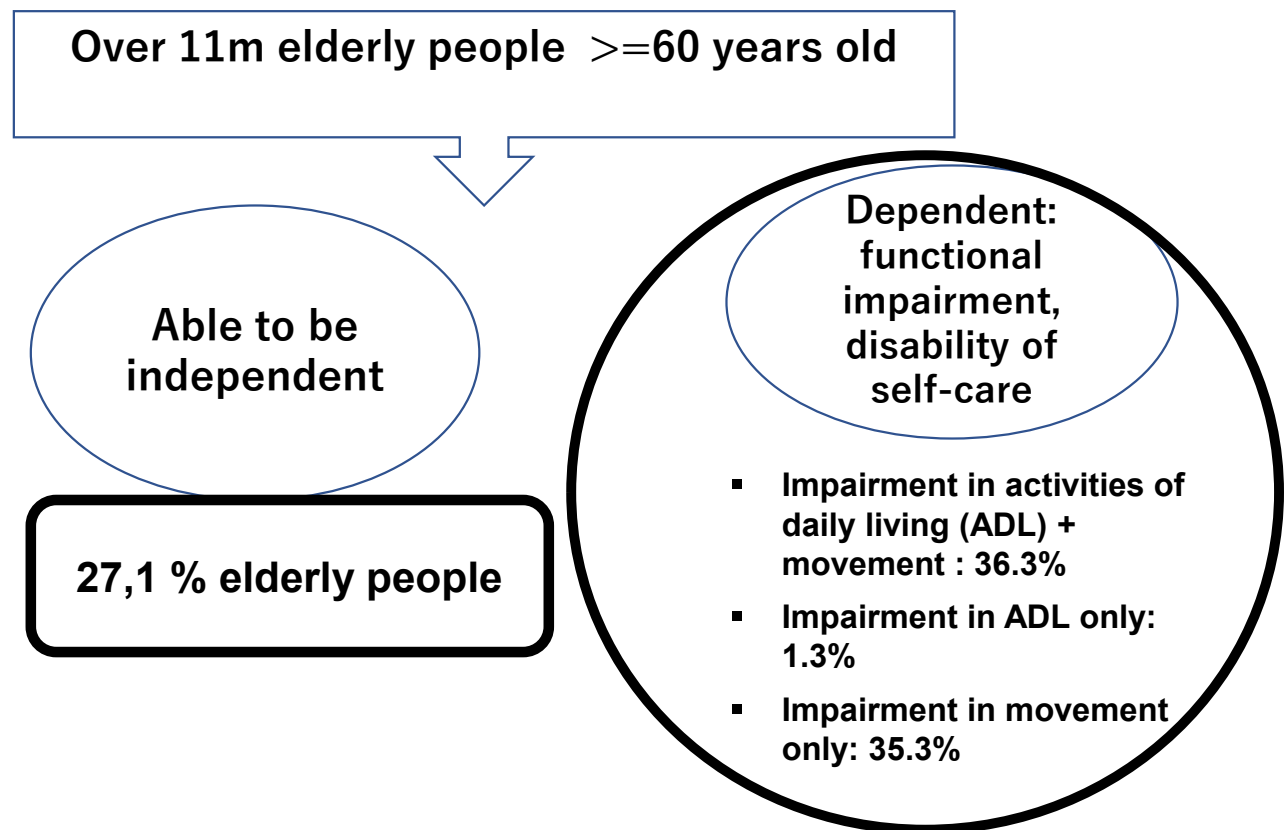
- Traditional care of the family to the elderly is decreasing. Due to the trend of smaller family size and the fact that children are working far away from home and busy
- The living standard of the elderly is low in general: Their income is unstable, the average pension is low and did not meet the basic needs, leading to the unsecured living condition of the elderly after retirement
- The low social allowance could not ensure the minimum living standard of the elderly. The Government care establishments could only support for very small number of the elderly who are social protection beneficiary.

Vietnam

~Social Security Education~

■ What opportunities do you have to share and communicate with your children about “Social security”?

- It is necessary to develop long-term care policy system and integrate it into other policies: There should be policy to encourage the private sector to invest in the long-term care facilities (including the community-based long-term care facilities) such as land support, tax exemption and so on (e.g socialized hospital).



Country Profile

~Social Security Education~

■ Challenges

- Increasing non-communicable diseases in older persons (54.6% of people with disabilities are 60 years of age or older (UNFPA).
- The traditional care of the family for the elderly is decreasing due to the gradual disruption of the model of the traditional family.
- The health care system in Vietnam has reached some achievements, it has not timely adapted the requirements of population aging
- There are participations of organizations, partners, and private sectors in providing care services for the elderly, however, it is not the nationwide model

Country Profile

~Social Security Education~

■What we want to share at this meeting

- Enhancing the implementation of social security policy for the elderly, adjusting the benefit level in association with economic development
- Necessary to develop a variety of insurance types, including long-term care insurance
- The healthcare sectors should enhance the investment, improve the primary health care and integrate the medical care with social care; pay attention on health care and nutrition for the elderly
- Necessary to develop more nursing home models which are suitable with traditional culture of Vietnamese