AGING POPULATION IN VIETNAM: SOME REMARKS

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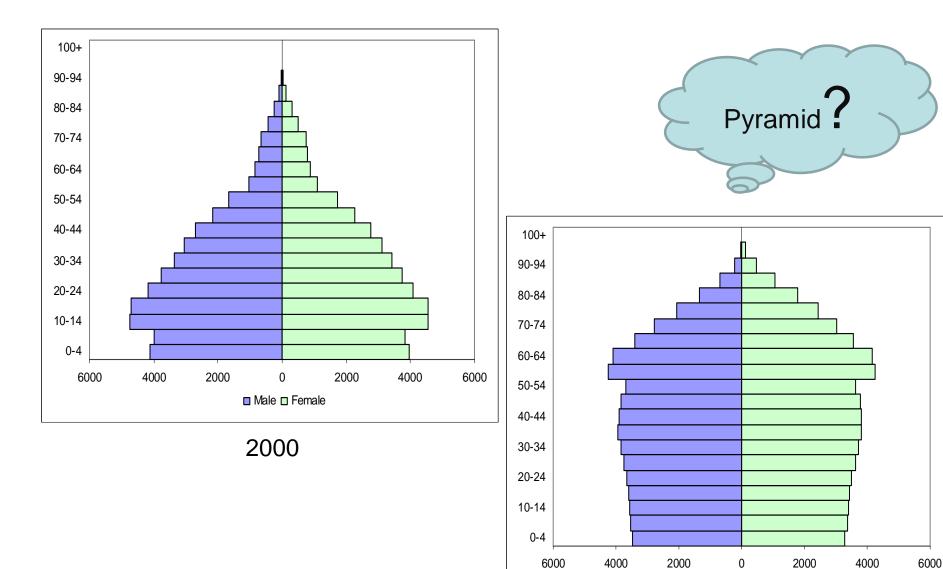
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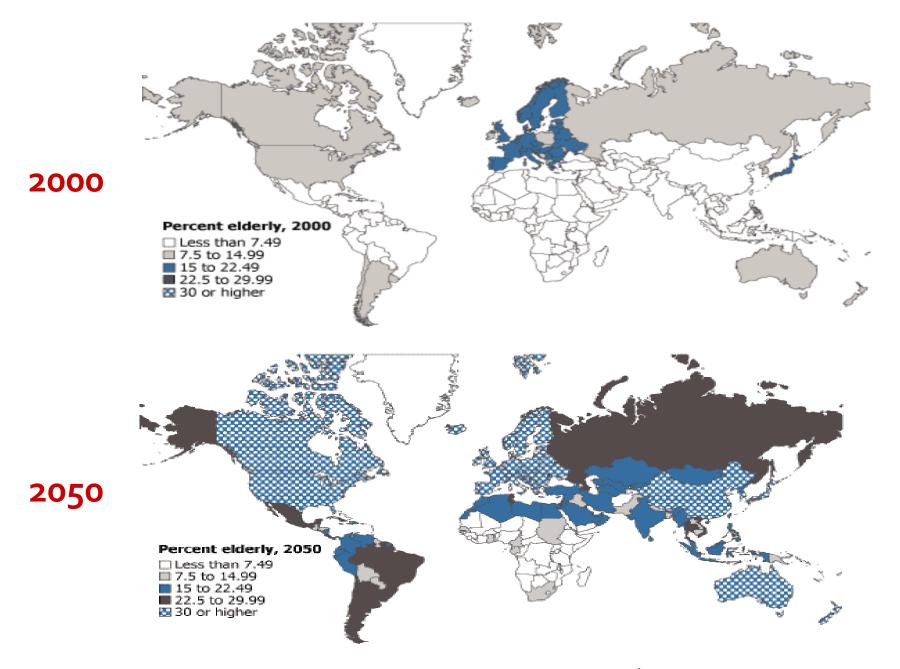
Population in Vietnam, 2000 and 2050



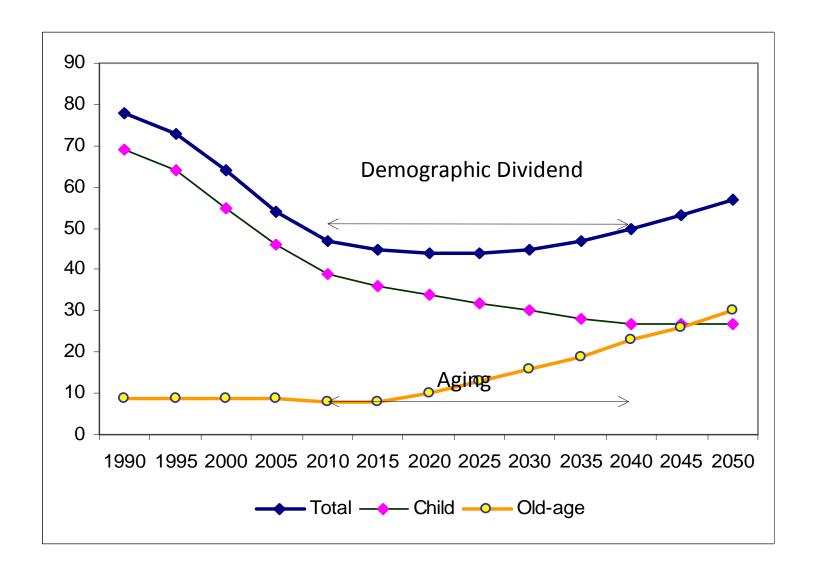
Source: Own compilation using UN (2008)

2050

■ Male ■ Female

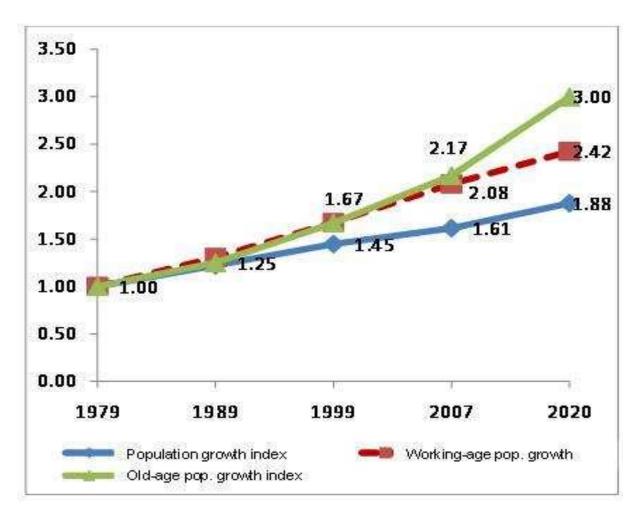


Source: UN population projection 2008 version



Demographic dividend and demographic aging will happen in the same period (2010-2040)

Old age population is increasing more quickly than other population groups



Source: Nguyen Dinh Cu (2009)

Swiftly increasing aging index

Year	1979	1989	1999	2007	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Aging	16	17	24	37	35	56	92	129	158
index									

Source: Data 1979-2007 from GSO (various years); data 2010-2050 from UN (2008)

Life expectancy at birth has been improved...

Year	Total	Male	Female	
1995-2000	70.8	69	72.4	
2000-2005	73.1	71.2	74.9	
2005-2010	74.3	72.3	76.2	
2010-2015	75.4	73.3	77.4	
2015-2020	76.4	74.2	78.4	
2020-2025	77.2	75.1	79.3	
2025-2030	78	75.8	80	

Source: United Nations (2008)

... but healthy life expectancy is still low. It is only 66 years, since a Vietnam has on average 7.3 years of illness (or 11 percent of total life expectancy is unhealthy!) (Human Development Report 2009)

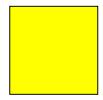
Aging Speed

(Expected number of years to increase population aged 65+ from 7% to 14%)

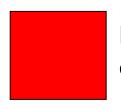


Source: Adapted from Kinsella and Gist (1995); U.S. Census Bureau (2005). Data for Vietnam estimated from UN (2008)

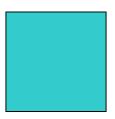
Aging rates are different in terms of regions, which have diverse social and economic development levels.



Provinces having old-age percentage of more than 10 percent

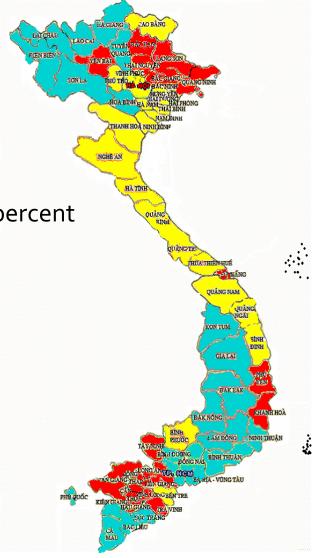


Provinces having old-age percentage of more than 8 percent and less than 10 percent



Provinces having old-age percentage of less than 8 percent

Source: Adapted from Nguyen Dinh Cu (2009)



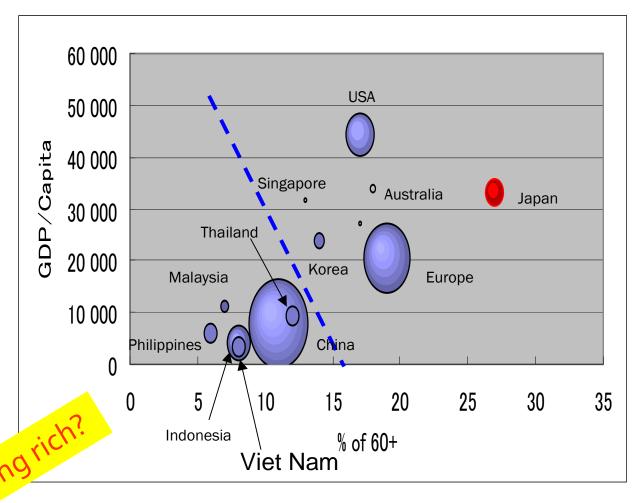
Old-age living arrangements



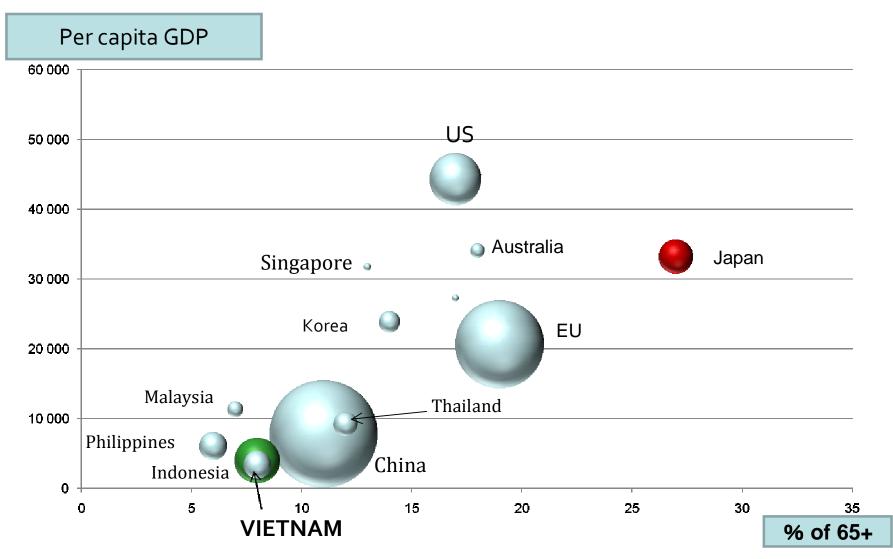
Source: Giang & Pfau (2007)





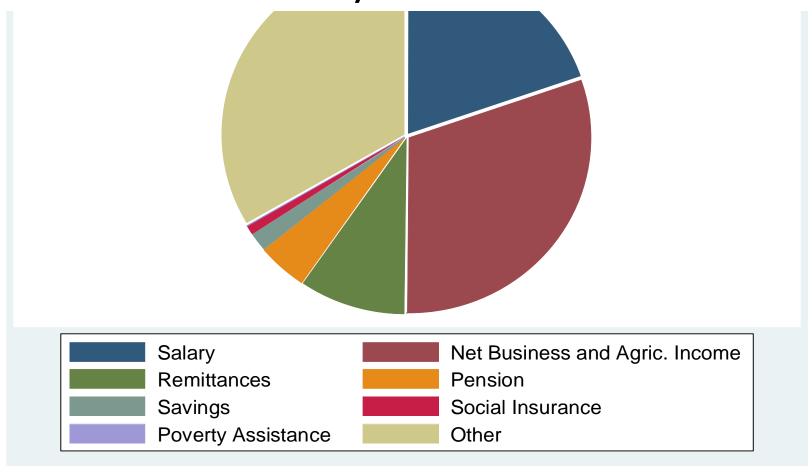


Source: World Health Statistics 2008, quoted from Ogawa (2009)



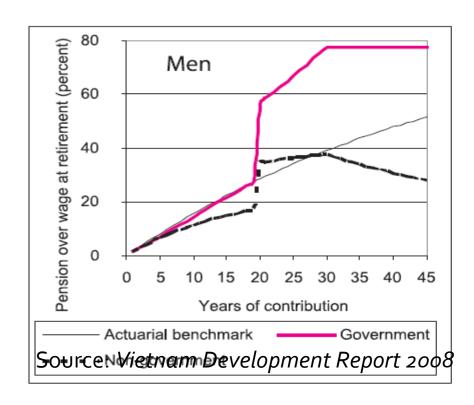
Source: World Health Statistics 2008, quoted from Ogawa (2009)

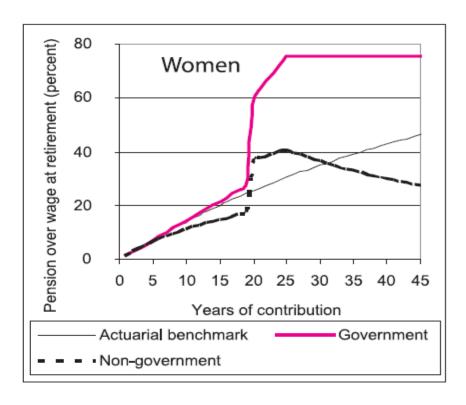
Private transfer are main income sources for elderly



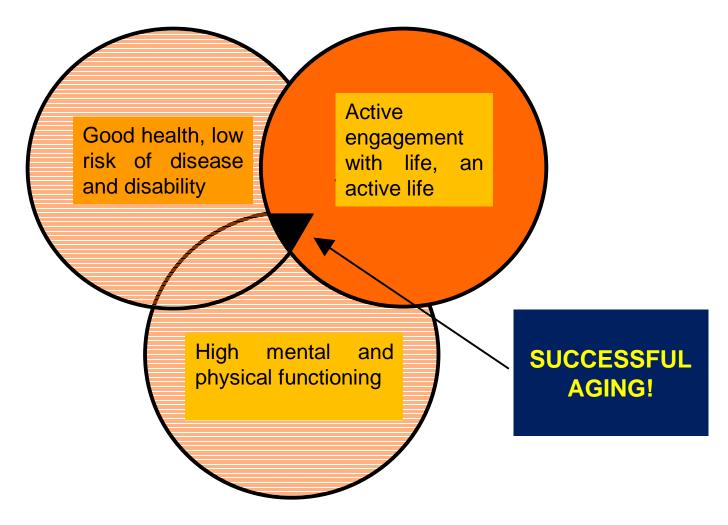
Source: Giang & Pfau (2007)

Un sustainable and unfair pension policy system





Factors for Successful Aging

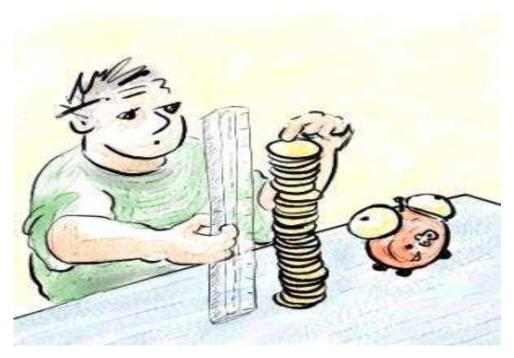


Source: Rowe and Kahn (1998): "The Facts of Successful Aging"

What can we learn from NTA?

- Get more evidence-based estimates on period of life cycle deficits / bonuses for Vietnamese generations.
- Provide evidence-base policy debates on population dividend and population aging: labor market, retirement & pension, social assistant policies..
- Provide comparative studies with other countries, particularly those in East Asia and Southeast Asia.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



Let's start from now... for a prosperous future