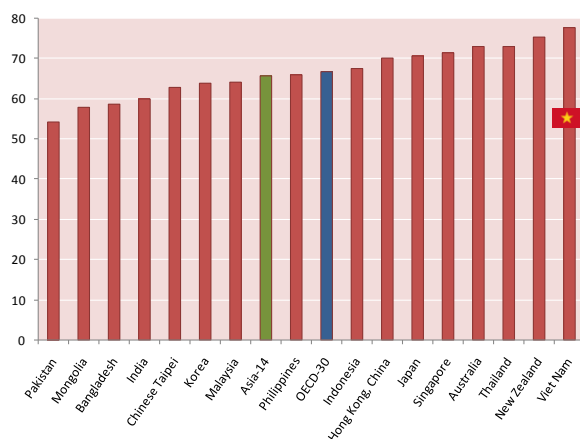


KEY FINDINGS: VIET NAM

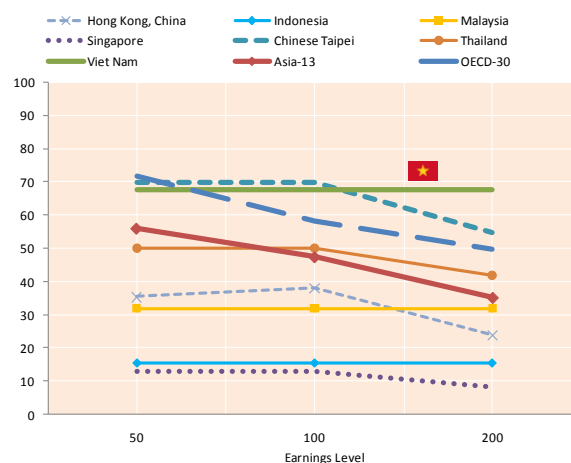
Employment: In 2006 Viet Nam had the highest employment rate with 77.6% of the active population aged 15 to 64 working, compared to the average employment rate for 14 Asian economies at 65.5% and OECD countries at 66.6%. Viet Nam also had the highest employment rate for people aged 25 to 54, with 91.3%.

Old-Age income replacement rates: Male high earners receive the highest pensions in Viet Nam with a steady gross replacement rate of 67.8%, while male high earners receive an average of 35.2% in 13 Asian economies and an average of 49.7% in 30 OECD countries.

Employment rates for men and women aged 15-64 (%) , 2006



Gross pension replacement rates by earnings level for men (%) , 2007



Sources: - Employment rates: ILO (2008), *LABORSTA* online database; except for Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Korea, and OECD-30 from OECD (2008), *Employment Outlook*, Paris. - Replacement rates: OECD & World Bank (2007), *Pensions at a Glance - Asia/Pacific Edition*, Paris.

Life Satisfaction: Viet Nam, India, Pakistan, and Thailand are the Asian economies in which men report more life satisfaction than women. On a scale from low satisfaction (1) to high satisfaction (7), 64.8% of surveyed men in Viet Nam rate their life satisfaction as being 7 or above, versus 58.3% of surveyed women. The average for 26 OECD countries is 68.6% of satisfied men versus 68.3% of satisfied women.

Health Spending: Viet Nam is one of three Asian economies (with India and Bangladesh) that have high rates of private spending on health as a percentage of total health expenditure (more than 75%). Consequently, access to health services can be largely unaffordable for lower-income groups.