

HONG KONG INSTITUTE OF ASIA-PACIFIC STUDIES

香港中文大學

THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

香港亞太研究所

SHATIN · NT · HONG KONG

TEL: (852) 3943 6740

FAX 圖文傳真: (852) 2603 5215 E-MAIL電子郵件: hkiaps@cuhk.edu.hk

香港 新界 沙田・電話:(八五二) 三九四三 六七四零

中大香港亞太研究所民調: 市民對退休保障意見分歧

政府於去年十二月就退休保障諮詢公眾,引起社會熱烈爭論。香港中文大學(中大) 香港亞太研究所最新一項調查亦發現,「所有長者皆可領取養老金」及「必須通過資產 審查才可獲取」兩種方案的支持度相若,贊成前者的有 45.7%,認同後者的亦有 43.1%, 顯示社會對此問題的意見相當分歧。

調查於本年1月25日至28日晚進行,以電話成功訪問了790名18歲或以上的市民。調查首先詢問受訪者對兩種原則性方案的意見:如果政府讓所有65歲或以上的長者,不論其資產多寡,皆可以每月領取定額養老金,有46.1%受訪者表示贊成,24.6%不贊成,27.0%回答一半半(見附表一);當再問受訪者若然只有通過了資產審查的長者才能領取,則有39.3%贊成,31.1%不贊成,26.4%表示一半半(見附表二)。不過,當受訪者需要在「全部長者皆可領取」及「只有通過資產審查才可獲取」兩種方案之間擇取其一時,兩者的支持度幾乎拉成均勢,選擇前者的有45.7%,揀選後者的為43.1%(見附表三)。負責調查的研究人員解釋,由於有較多原先兩種方案皆贊成或表示一半半的受訪者,轉而支持了資產審查方案,故拉折了兩者的支持度。

若從受訪者的背景作進一步分析,男性(49.7%)、31 歲或以上(31-50歲:46.6%;51 歲或以上:47.9%)及中學程度(47.8%)的受訪者,較傾向支持所有長者皆可領取;相反地,女性(43.6%)、30歲或以下(59.4%)及大專或以上學歷的受訪者,較傾向贊成通過資產審查的長者才有資格領取(見附表四)。統計顯著性檢定(卡方檢定)顯示,受訪者的性別、年齡及教育程度與其選擇何種方案在統計上呈顯著差異。

若問到退休保障計劃的財政來源,較多受訪者贊成由政府財政儲備撥款成立基金支付,佔 52.7%,其次為訂定新稅種如銷售稅、養老金稅(24.4%),設立新供款計劃(18.2%),加稅(15.2%)及以部分或全部強積金供款支付(11.8%)等(見附表五)。

政府在諮詢文件中提出,如果進行資產審查,單身長者資產上限可訂為八萬元。調查顯示,超過六成(62.1%)受訪者認為這個限額過低,17.4%表示適中,只有11.9%認

為過高(見附表六)。在那些感到「過低」的受訪者中,同意限額應少於二十萬、少於四十萬、少於六十萬及六十萬或以上的百分率,分別為 27.8%、23.3%、23.5%及 11.2% (見附表七)。

自退休保障諮詢文件公布後,社會上出現不同爭議。例如,有人認為,若所有長者皆可領取養老金,政府支出勢必大增,計劃最後都會因為難以負擔而無法持續,對於這種說法,38.2%的受訪者不同意,同意的有 31.1%,26.9% 感到一半半。亦有人提出,如長者需要通過資產審查才能領取養老金,則此計劃無異於另類綜援,並非真正的退休保障。對此,有 37.9%的受訪者同意這個說法,不同意的有 30.0%,25.5%則表示一半半。此外,也有一種說法指出,若然所有長者均可領取養老金,下一代必須繳交更多稅款或供款以支持計劃,為他們帶來更大負擔,對青年人並不公平,有 41.9%受訪者並不同意這種觀點,同意的有 25.6%,27.0%表示一半半(見附表八)。

調查亦詢問了受訪者,要退休生活得到保障,主要應依靠個人、家庭,還是政府那一方面多些。結果顯示,較多受訪者選擇依靠個人,佔 41.8%,其次為政府(23.7%)及家庭(11.0%),認為三者同樣重要的亦有 10.4%(見附表九)。

是次調查的回應率為 42.1%。若以 790 個成功個案推算,百分比變項的抽樣誤差約 在正或負 3.49 個百分點以內(可信度設於 95%)。

中大香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室二零一六年二月四日

傳媒查詢:中大香港亞太研究所副研究員葉天生(電話:39293005)。

附表一:是否贊成所有長者皆可領取養老金(百分比)

	百分比
贊成	46.1
一半半	27.0
不贊成	24.6
不知道/很難說	3.0
(樣本數)	(788)

題目:「如果政府容許所有 65 歲或以上嘅長者,不論佢有幾多資產,都可以每月領取一筆定額養老金,你贊唔贊成呢?條贊成、一半半,定係唔贊成?」

附表二:是否贊成通過資產審查的長者才可領取養老金(百分比)

	百分比
贊成	39.3
一半半	26.4
不贊成	31.1
不知道/很難說	3.2
(樣本數)	(787)

題目:「如果政府只係俾通過咗資產審查嘅長者,先可以每月領取養老金,你又贊唔贊成呢?係贊成、一半半,定係唔贊成?」

附表三:贊成那種方案多些(百分比)

	百分比
所有長者皆可領取	45.7
通過資產審查才可領取	43.1
不知道/很難說	11.2
(樣本數)	(787)

題目:「剛才講嘅兩種方案,即係:(1)所有長者都可以領取養老金,(2)通過咗資產審查 嘅長者先可以領取,你又比較贊成邊種多啲呢?」

附表四:贊成不同方案者之社會經濟背景分別(百分比)

	所有長者皆 可領取	通過資產審查 才可領取	不知道/ 很難說	(樣本數)
	7 7 7 7	3 3 3 7 7 7	17 47 17 2	
男	49.7%	42.5%	7.8%	(358)
女	42.4%	43.6%	14.0%	(429)
年龄〔註〕				
30歲或以下	36.1%	59.4%	4.5%	(133)
31 歲至 50 歲	46.6%	41.3%	12.1%	(281)
51 歲或以上	47.9%	39.4%	12.7%	(353)
教育程度〔註〕				
小學或以下	44.7%	34.0%	21.3%	(94)
中學	47.8%	40.9%	11.3%	(345)
大專或以上	43.4%	48.1%	8.5%	(343)
主觀社會階層				
下層/中下層	43.6%	43.6%	12.7%	(417)
中層	50.3%	41.6%	8.1%	(296)
中上層/上層	38.2%	50.9%	10.9%	(55)

註:經卡方分析(Chi-square)測試,發現該變項的百分比分布差異在統計上呈顯著的關係 [p < 0.05]。

附表五:退休保障計劃的財政來源【可選多項】(百分比)

	百分比
由政府財政儲備撥款成立基金支付	52.7
加稅	15.2
訂立新稅種例如銷售稅、養老金稅	24.4
用部分或全部強積金供款支付	11.8
訂立新供款計劃支付	18.2
其他	5.1
不知道/很難講	9.2
拒答	0.5
(樣本數)	(790)

題目:「如果政府推行退休保障計劃,你贊成政府用乜嘢方法去應付呢項支出呢?」 【由於可選多項,總計百分數超過100%】

附表六:對資產限額訂為八萬元的看法(百分比)

	百分比
過高	11.9
適中	17.4
過低	62.1
不知道/很難說	8.6
(樣本數)	(788)

題目:「如果政府推行需要資產審查嘅退休保障計劃,你認為單身長者嘅資產限額定係八萬元係過高、過低定係適中呢?」

附表七:【如八萬元過低】資產限額應訂於多少(百分比)

	百分比	
少過二十萬	27.8	
少過四十萬	23.3	
少過六十萬	23.5	
六十萬或以上	11.2	
其他	5.5	
不知道/很難講	8.6	
(樣本數)	(489)	

題目:「咁你認為資產限額應該係少過十萬、少過二十萬、少過四十萬、少過六十萬,定係其他呢?」 【此題只問認為八萬元過低的受訪者】

附表八:對退休保障爭議的看法(百分比)

	同意	一半半	不同意	不知道/ 很難說	(樣本數)
如所有長者皆可領取,政府支出必 大增,最後因無法負擔而不能持續。	31.1	26.9	38.2	3.7	(787)
如須通過資產審查,實等同於另類綜 援,並非真正退保。	37.9	25.5	30.0	6.6	(787)
如所有長者皆可領取,下一代必須交 更多稅或供款,令其負擔更大,對青 年人不公平。	25.6	27.0	41.9	5.5	(788)

題目:「有人認為,『如果所有長者都可以領取養老金,政府支出必定大幅增加,最後都會因為無法負擔而唔能夠持續落去。』你同唔同意呢種講法呢?係同意、一半半,定係唔同意?」

題目:「有人認為,『如果長者要通過資產審查先可以領取養老金,其實等同於另類綜援,並唔係真正嘅 退休保障。』你同唔同意呢種講法呢?係同意、一半半,定係唔同意?」

題目:「有人認為,『如果所有長者都可以領取養老金,下一代必須交更多稅或供款嚟支付長者養老金, 為佢地帶來更大負擔,對青年人唔公平。』你同唔同意呢種講法呢?條同意、一半半,定條唔同 意?」

附表九:退休生活的主要依靠(百分比)

	百分比
個人	41.8
家庭	11.0
政府	23.7
三者同樣重要	10.4
其	10.5
不知道/很難說	2.5
(樣本數)	(789)

題目:「你覺得要令退休生活得到保障,最主要係要靠以下邊一方面:係個人,家庭,定係靠政府多啲呢?」

Survey Findings on Views on Retirement Protection in Hong Kong Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

A telephone survey was conducted from 25 to 28 January 2016 by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong to gauge public views on retirement protection in Hong Kong. 790 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 42.1%. The sampling error is + or –3.49% at a confidence level of 95%.

Major findings are summarized as follows:

First, the respondents were asked which of the two proposed schemes of retirement protection they would support. For the case where all elderly people above the age of 65 are provided a uniform payment, about half of the respondents (46.1%) agreed, 24.6% of the respondents disagreed, 27.0% said "in-between". For the case where the elderly people have to pass a means test on asset to get the payment, about two-fifth (39.3%) of the respondents agreed, 31.1% disagreed, and 26.4% said "in-between". When the respondents were asked to choose between the above two proposed schemes, however, 45.7% preferred the former non-means-tested scheme, while 43.1% preferred the latter means-tested scheme. Female, young respondents of age 30 or below and those with some tertiary education have higher support rates for means-tested scheme. Other subgroups tend to have higher support rates on the non-means-tested scheme. These differences are statistically significant according to Chi-square tests.

For the source of finance of the retirement protection schemes proposed, more than half (52.7%) of the respondents supported the use of fiscal reserve, followed by imposition of new taxes such as sales tax or pension tax (24.4%), imposition of new contribution scheme (18.2%), raising the tax rates of existing taxes (15.2%) and transferring from the existing contribution to the Mandatory Provident Fund in part or in full (11.8%).

The respondents were also asked if they agreed with the government's proposal of setting the asset limit for the means test at \$80,000. The results show that more than three-fifth (62.1%) of the respondents regarded it as too low, 17.4% regarded it as suitable, and 11.9% regarded it as too high. Among those who thought it is too low, 27.8% said it should be less than \$200,000, 23.3% said it should be below \$400,000, 23.5% said it should be below \$600,000 and 11.2% said it should be above \$600,000.

Respondents were also asked if they agreed with certain viewpoints about retirement protection., 38.2% of respondents disagreed with the statement that "if all the elderly above 65 can get the retirement payment, the government expenditure must increase substantially and the scheme cannot be sustainable", 31.1% agreed, and 26.9% said "in-between". When asked if they agreed "if a means test is imposed, it is the equivalent to welfare payment to the poor, but not real retirement protection", 37.9% of the respondents agreed with this statement, 30.0% disagreed, and 25.5% said "in-between". Another viewpoint is that "if all elderly people can get the retirement payment, people in the younger generations will have to pay more to support the scheme, and this is unfair to the younger generations". 41.9% of the respondents disagreed with this statement, 25.6% agreed, and 27.0% said "in-between".

The respondents were also asked whether retirement protection should depend mainly on individual, family or government. More than two-fifth (41.8%) of the respondents said that individual means is the most important, followed by government support (23.7%) and family (11.0%). There were also 10.4% of the respondents said that all three are equally important.

Overall, the researchers feel that a consensus is not yet found in public opinion about the best form of retirement protection in Hong Kong.

Media Contacts: Mr. Yip Tin-sang, Research Associate (Tel:39293005).