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中大香港亞太研究所民調: 必購年金長者比例 較去年下降一成一

政府上月正式推出年金計劃,讓65歲或以上的長者認購,唯香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所最近一項調查發現,與去年初的同類型調查比較,表示一定會認購年金的長者比率,由去年的約一成八下跌至今次調查的7.5%,而表示對年金計劃「非常支持/支持」的市民,也由去年的六成六下降至今年的五成八,顯示公眾對認購年金的意慾較去年初剛公布時有所減退。

是次調查於 2018年7月 26至 31 日晚上進行,共成功訪問了 702 位 18 歲或以上的市民。結果顯示,在 65 歲或以上的長者中,表示「一定會」認購年金的佔 7.5%,較去年調查的 18.3%下跌了 10.8%,回答「可能會」的有 19.5%,較去年輕微上升 0.5%,表示「不會」的有 49.1%,較去年上升 10.5%。統計顯著性檢定(卡方檢定)顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布呈顯著差異(見附表一)。調查亦詢問了那些未滿 65 歲的受訪者,假如他們已屆 65 歲,又會否認購年金。結果顯示,他們當中分別有 12.3%及 41.5%表示「一定會」和「可能會」,比率分別較去年調查下降 1.7%和 2.8%,回答「不會」的則有 32.1%,較去年明顯上升 7.8%。卡方檢定顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布呈顯著差異(見附表二)。

在不會或未確定會否認購年金計劃的最主要原因方面,65 歲或以上受訪者有約半數 (48.3%)表示主要因為「資金不足或不夠錢」,其次是「對計劃欠瞭解」(18.1%)和「回報 率不吸引」(12.1%)。至於未滿65 歲的受訪市民,其不會或未確定會否認購的主因則是「對計劃欠瞭解」(27.1%),其次是「寧願自己投資」(23.9%)和「資金不足或不夠錢」(19.0%)(見附表三)。調查結果反映政府或需透過宣傳推廣,以增強社會對計劃的認識。此外,政府亦宜多加解釋,若與坊間投資工具相比,年金計劃的優勝之處,以增加其吸引力。

當被問到是否支持年金計劃時,58.2%的受訪者表示「非常支持/支持」,比率較去年調查下降了7.8%,回答「非常不支持/不支持」的有26.1%,百分比較去年上升了6.2%。卡方檢定顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異(見附表四)。

此外,調查亦詢問了受訪者會否鼓勵家中長者認購年金,結果顯示,表示「一定會」及「可能會」的有 9.9%和 39.2%,分別較去年調查下跌了 4.7%和 3.6%,回答「不會」的有 34.9%,較去年上升了 5.5%。卡方檢定顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異(見附表五)。

最後,44.6%的受訪者認為,把年金計劃的保費金額上限定為100萬港元是「合適」,表示「過高」的有24.9%, 感到「過低」的佔10.5%(見附表六)。至於把保費金額下限定為港幣五萬元,約一半(49.7%)受訪者感到「合適」,25.9%認為「過低」,6.3%表示「過高」(見附表七)。

是次調查的成功回應率為 38.5%,以 702 個成功樣本數推算,百分比變項的抽樣誤差約 在正或負 3.70 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 二零一八年八月八日

傳媒查詢:中大香港亞太研究所助理所長鄭宏泰博士(電話:3943 1341)。

附表一:會否認講年金計劃(百分比)*

【此題只問65歲或以上受訪者】

| | 2018年7月 | 2017年4月 |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| 一定會 | 7.5 | 18.3 |
| 可能會 | 19.5 | 19.0 |
| 不會 | 49.1 | 38.6 |
| 未決定/不知道/很難說 | 23.9 | 24.2 |
| (樣本數) | (159) | (153) |

題目:「你會唔會認購『終身年金計劃』呢?係一定會、可能會,定係唔會呢?」

附表二:會否認講年金計劃(百分比)*

【此題只問未滿65歲的受訪者】

| | 2018年7月 | 2017年4月 |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| 一定會 | 12.3 | 14.0 |
| 可能會 | 41.5 | 44.3 |
| 不會 | 32.1 | 24.3 |
| 未決定/不知道/很難說 | 14.0 | 17.4 |
| (樣本數) | (535) | (592) |

題目:「假如你而家係 65 歲或以上人士,你會唔會認購『終身年金計劃』呢?係一定會、可能會,定係唔會呢?」 *經卡方檢定顯示 2018 年 7 月和 2017 年 4 月調查的百分比分布差異呈統計上的顯著關係 [p < 0.05]。

^{*}經卡方檢定顯示 2018年7月和2017年4月調查的百分比分布差異呈統計上的顯著關係 [p < 0.05]。

附表三:不會或未確定認講年金計劃的最主要原因(百分比)

【此題只問表示不會或未確定認講的受訪者】

| | 2018年7月 | | 2017年4月 | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 65 歲或以上 | 未滿 65 歲 | 65 歲或以上 | 未滿 65 歲 |
| 資金不足/不夠錢 | 48.3 | 19.0 | 49.0 | 24.3 |
| 對計劃欠瞭解 | 18.1 | 27.1 | 19.8 | 34.4 |
| 回報率不吸引 | 12.1 | 18.6 | 11.5 | 10.1 |
| 寧願自己投資 | 7.8 | 23.9 | 7.3 | 19.8 |
| 額度 100/200 億太少不夠分配 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 4.5 |
| 其他原因 | 12.9 | 7.3 | 9.4 | 6.1 |
| 不知道/很難說 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| (樣本數) | (116) | (247) | (96) | (247) |

題目:「你唔會或者未確定認購年金計劃嘅最主要原因係乜嘢呢?」

附表四:是否支持年金計劃(百分比)*

| | 2018年7月 | 2017年4月 |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 非常支持 | 7.5 | 9.9 |
| 支持 | 50.7 | 56.1 |
| 不支持 | 22.1 | 17.2 |
| 非常不支持 | 4.0 | 2.7 |
| 不知道/很難說 | 15.7 | 14.2 |
| (樣本數) | (702) | (751) |

題目:「你支唔支持呢個『終身年金計劃呢?係非常支持、支持、唔支持,定條非常唔支持呢?」 *經卡方檢定顯示 2018 年 7 月和 2017 年 4 月調查的百分比分布差異呈統計上的顯著關係 [p < 0.05]。

附表五:會否鼓勵家中其他長者認講年金計劃(百分比)*

| | 2018年7月 | 2017年4月 |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 一定會 | 9.9 | 14.6 |
| 可能會 | 39.2 | 42.8 |
| 不會 | 34.9 | 29.4 |
| 未決定 | 15.9 | 13.3 |
| 不知道/很難說 | 9.9 | 14.6 |
| (樣本數) | (684) | (732) |

題目:「你會唔會鼓勵屋企其他長者認購『終身年金計劃』呢?係一定會、可能會,定係唔會呢?」

^{*} 經卡方檢定顯示 2018 年 7 月和 2017 年 4 月調查的百分比分布差異呈統計上的顯著關係 [p < 0.05]。

附表六:對保費金額上限定為100萬港元的意見(百分比)*

| | 2018年7月 | 2017年4月 |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 過高 | 24.9 | 25.3 |
| 合適 | 44.6 | 50.1 |
| 過低 | 10.5 | 8.4 |
| 不知道/很難說 | 19.9 | 16.2 |
| (樣本數) | (702) | (751) |

題目:「『終身年金計劃』保費金額上限為100萬港元,你認為金額係過高、合適,定係過低呢?」

附表七:對保費金額下限定為5萬港元的意見(百分比)*

| | 2018年7月 | 2017年4月 |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 過高 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| 合適 | 49.7 | 52.1 |
| 過低 | 25.9 | 24.5 |
| 不知道/很難說 | 18.1 | 16.9 |
| (樣本數) | (702) | (751) |

題目:「『終身年金計劃』保費金額下限為5萬港元,你認為金額係過高、合適,定係過低呢?」

^{*}經卡方檢定顯示 2018 年 7 月和 2017 年 4 月調查的百分比分布差異不呈統計上的顯著關係 [p ≥ 0.05]。

^{*}經卡方檢定顯示 2018年7月和2017年4月調查的百分比分布差異不呈統計上的顯著關係 $[p \ge 0.05]$ 。

Survey Findings by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK on Public Attitudes towards the Life Annuity Scheme

The Government has formally launched the Life Annuity Scheme last month. To gauge public opinions on the Scheme, a telephone survey was conducted from 26 to 31 July 2018 by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK). 702 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 38.5%. The sampling error is + or -3.70 percentage points at a confidence level of 95%.

Major findings are summarised as follows:

The intentions to participate in the Scheme for both the respondents aged 65 or above (eligible applicants of the scheme) and the younger were recorded in the survey. Only 7.5% of those who aged 65 or above said they "definitely would", 10.8% lower than the figure (18.3%) from a similar survey on the same topic conducted in April 2017 when the government first introduced the Scheme. 19.5% said they "probably would", a slightly 0.5% increase compared with last year's number. 49.1% said they "would not" participate in, 10.5% higher than that of last year. The Chi-Square test shows that the difference between the distributions of the percentages on this question from those two surveys are statistically significant. For those who were below 65 years old, 12.3% and 41.5% said they "definitely would" or "probably would" respectively if they were 65 years old now. 32.1% said they "would not" participate in, a significant increase of 7.8% compared with last year's survey. The Chi-Square test on the difference between the distributions of the percentages on this question from those two surveys is also statistically significant.

The main reason for those aged 65 or above who would not participate in the Scheme or were not sure was financial consideration. "Lack of capital or insufficient money" was the most mentioned reason (48.3%), followed by "lack of understanding of the Scheme" (18.1%) and "return is not attractive" (12.1%). The main reason for those aged less than 65 was "lack of understanding of the Scheme" (27.1%), "preferring to invest on my own" (23.9%) and "lack of capital or insufficient money" (19.0%). The Government should consider strengthening public understanding of the scheme and illustrating the benefits of the scheme compared to other investment options.

58.2% of respondents said they "strongly support/support" the annuity scheme, which was 7.8% lower than the figure from last year's survey. Meanwhile, the percentage of "strongly oppose/oppose" was 26.1%, 6.2% higher than last year. The Chi-Square test shows that the difference between the

distributions of the percentages on this question from those two surveys are statistically significant.

In addition, the survey asked the respondents whether they would encourage their aged family

members to participate in the annuity scheme. 9.9% said "definitely would" and 39.2% said

"probably would", which was 4.7% and 3.6% lower than last year. 34.9% said they "would not",

5.5% higher than last year's figure. The Chi-Square test also shows that the differences in the figures

of the two surveys are statistically significant.

Lastly, 44.6% of the respondents believed that setting the maximum premium at HK\$ 1 million was

"appropriate", whereas 24.9% regarded it as "too high" and 10.5% "too low". As to the minimum

premium at HK\$50,000, 49.7% of the respondents said it was "appropriate", 25.9% believed it was

"too low," and those having chosen "too high" accounted for 6.3% only.

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