

New Pensions Working Group

Research Report

The Public Perception of the Pensions System

Pensions Strategy Group (Malta) Research Series

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The Public Perception of the Pensions System

Supplementary Paper Number 02

**New Pensions Working Group
December 2010**

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01. Introduction

The New Pensions Working Group (NPWG) commissioned the National Statistics Office (NSO) to carry out a survey directed to obtain an understanding of the public's perception of the pensions system. The target population for this survey consisted of Maltese residents living in private households aged 18 to 63. An effective stratified sample of around 970 individuals was selected by NSO, such that each individual had an equal and independent chance of being selected. The stratification was performed by individuals' age, sex and district.

Data was collected by NSO by means of Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) between the 16th and 20th September 2010. 632 persons accepted to participate in the survey, yielding a net effective response rate of 65.2 per cent. The following two tables present the sample distribution by respondents' sex, age group and district¹.

Table 1. Respondents' distribution by sex and age group

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-24	57	17.6	49	15.9	106	16.8
25-34	63	19.8	60	19.2	123	19.5
35-54	137	42.6	138	44.6	275	43.6
55-63	64	20.0	63	20.4	128	20.2
Total	321	100.0	311	100.0	632	100.0

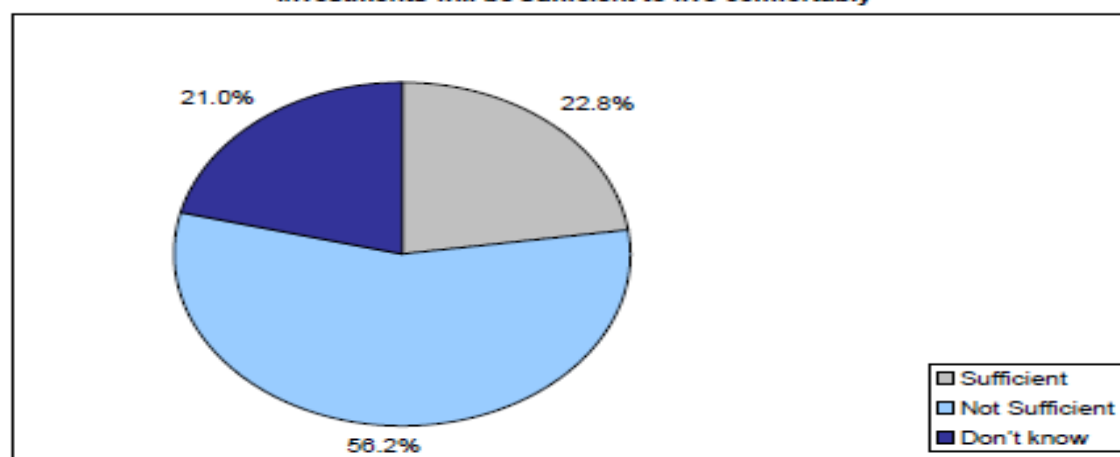
Table 2. Respondents' distribution by sex and district

District	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Southern Harbour	70	21.9	61	19.7	132	20.8
Northern Harbour	85	26.5	82	26.2	167	26.4
South Eastern	58	18.0	54	17.2	111	17.6
Western	49	15.1	44	14.1	92	14.6
Northern	39	12.2	53	16.9	92	14.5
Gozo and Comino	20	6.3	18	5.8	38	6.1
Total	321	100.0	311	100.0	632	100.0

02. Perception on Income from Pension

56.2% of the persons surveyed responded that income from pensions and investments will not be sufficient enough for them to live comfortably during retirement. 21% answered that they did not know.

Figure 1. Potential pensioners by perception on whether the total income from pensions and other investments will be sufficient to live comfortably



Source: National Statistics Office

¹ Ibid

This proportion increased with age; from 44.4 per cent of persons aged 18 to 24 to 62.1 per cent of others aged 55 to 63 (Table 3). The converse emerged when comparing results by education, with proportions reaching a minimum of 49.6 per cent for respondents having a tertiary level of education, compared to 57.9 per cent of persons with a primary level of education or lower (Appendix 1 Table 21). An analysis by district of residence revealed that persons residing in Gozo (13.1 per cent) are the least convinced about living a comfortable life with income earned from pensions or other investments, followed by respondents from the Southern Harbour (20.2 per cent) (Appendix 1 Table 23).²

The figure of 56.2% who believe that the total income from pensions and other investments will be insufficient for pensioners to live comfortably, gives note to concern particularly when compared to the response given to a similar question asked in the survey which the NSO had carried out on behalf of the PWG in 2005.³ In this study, 46% of respondents believed that income from pensions and other investments would not suffice for them to live comfortably during retirement, whilst 32.2% had answered that they did not know.

As can be observed, the number of persons who answered 'did not know' fell sharply between 2005 and 2010. This may be the result of the national discussion and communication and the ensuing public debate carried out between 2004 and 2007 – from when the White Paper was issued in November 2004 to the enactment of the reforms in December 2007 – which have led to greater awareness amongst persons on the pension issue.

Of particular concern, however, is that the cohort which answered the highest in the affirmative – that is they believe that they will be able to live comfortably – is the 18-24 years of age – at 30.4%. Furthermore, this group also answered the highest with regards to not knowing – at 25.2%.

This is the cohort that is the most vulnerable to the issue of adequacy and sustainability. Whilst in part the answer is not surprising as behavioural economics show that young people are least concerned about pensions given that becoming elderly is so far away that it is difficult to conceive, it demonstrates a challenge that Government must address in terms of educating youngsters to plan early for their retirement.

Table 03: Income from Pensions and Other Investments Sufficient for a Comfortable Living⁴

Income from pensions and other investments sufficient for a comfortably living	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	30	30.4	22	19.5	42	20.9	11	22.2	105	22.8
No	44	44.4	66	59.3	118	58.9	31	62.1	259	56.2
Don't know	25	25.2	24	21.2	41	20.2	8	15.8	97	21.0
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

² Ibid

³ Pensions Working Group (2005). Pensions; Adequate and sustainable. Final Report presented to Government by the Pensions Working Group 30th June 2005.

⁴ Ibid

03. Source of Pension Income

70% of the respondents stated that their main source of income would be through the First Pension, whilst another 10.5% responded that their First Pension will be complemented by some sort of Private Pension (Appendix 1 Table 25). In contrast, in 2005, 59% answered that their main source of income would be through the First Pension, whilst 17.6% stated that the First Pension will be complemented by a private Pension.

The above responses indicate that the percentage of persons whose main income will be the First Pension increased and those who will have their pension income complemented by a Private Pension decreased. Whatever the reason for this shift, the fact remains that the majority of respondents will only have a First Pension income to live on during retirement.

Two issues arise from this finding. First, the First Pension has to be sufficiently adequate to guarantee that the life of a pensioner is dignified. Secondly, the number of persons who seek to bridge the income earned whilst in employment with the First Pension income is very low.

In part, this is the result of the fact that today there is still no Third Pension market which provides people with the opportunity to save for retirement. This situation must be rectified without any further ado.

Furthermore, this might also be the result of the fact that people may believe that the value of a retirement pension would be similar to the income received whilst in employment. Such an understanding is incorrect, for a First Pension can never provide an income level similar to that earned during employment. Once again, this underlines the importance that Government establishes a sustained communications platform to educate people on financial management and the need to save for retirement if one seeks the same quality of life enjoyed whilst the person was in employment.

To some degree, the above figure is mitigated by the response to the question regarding whether a person has taken up a life assurance and / or private pension. 38.4% responded positively – which seems to show that, other than the 10.5% who answered that their pension is complemented by a Private Pension, 27.9% have invested in a life assurance financial product.

Of concern though, is that once again, the cohort who has invested the least in such a financial instrument is that between 18-24 years of age – at 79.8%, as can be seen in Table 4 below.

An analysis by educational level showed that the number of persons in possession of a life assurance or private pension increased with education, reaching nearly 49 per cent for respondents having a tertiary level of education (Appendix 1 Table 31). On a gender level, these investment schemes were found to be more popular among males, with 43.2 per cent compared to 31 per cent of their female counterparts (Appendix 1 Table 34). Moreover, 31.2 per cent of future pensioners who are married or live with a partner claimed that their partner pays for a life assurance and / or pension scheme (Appendix 1 Table 41).⁵

Table 04: Paying for Life Assurance and / or Private Pension

Paying for life assurance and/or private pension	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	20	20.2	53	47.6	88	43.9	16	32.3	177	38.4
No	79	79.8	58	52.4	113	56.1	34	67.7	284	61.6
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

It must be noted that this figure increased slightly over the response provided in 2005 – where 34.2% had answered in the affirmative.

⁵ Pg2, Ibid

04. Planning for Retirement

34.6% of the respondents answered that they are preparing adequately for their retirement (Appendix 1 Table 35). Once again, the 18 to 24 years cohort had the lowest negative response to the question of whether they are preparing adequately for their retirement – at 74.6%. In contrast, in 2005, 37% of the participants answered that they are preparing sufficiently for their retirement. This result is disquieting. Despite the sustained discussion on the adequacy and sustainability of the pension system over the past years, the number of people who feel that they are adequately preparing for their retirement has actually decreased.

The reasons for why this happened may be various. Since the reforms were introduced, a financial and economic tsunami has overwhelmed the world. Whilst Malta avoided being snared in depression, it was not totally buffered and ripples affected the local economy – impacting the rate of economic growth. Moreover, during this period two other internal phenomena occurred. The first was the increase in the price of oil and gas – which resulted in the restructuring of the local electricity, gas, water tariffs. The second was the increase in the price of cereals – affecting the price of basic food goods. The world of 2010 is very different from that of 2005 when the initial survey was carried. In such trying economic times, people may be finding it hard to save for retirement.

As mentioned earlier, two fundamental cornerstones that spur savings for retirement remain to be conspicuous by their absence: a Third Pension Framework and a sustained communications platform to educate people in financial management and to save for retirement.

05. Establishing Mandatory Retirement

71% of the respondents answered that a person should not be mandatorily retired when he or she reaches the official retirement age (Appendix 1 Table 43). This a substantial increase to the 2005 response where 57.7% disagreed with mandatory retirement. Of interest is that 62.1% in the 55 – 63 years of age cohort disagreed with mandatory retirement (Appendix 1 Table 43).

49.1% answered in the affirmative to a counter question which was phrased 'do not retire, continue working and receive a pension' (Appendix 1 Table 53). Compared to 2005, where 34.4% answered in the affirmative this too shows that public perception has shifted towards a greater readiness to continue employment after the official retirement age.

The reasons for this shift in public perception may be various. For one, it may be the result of an understanding that if health permits, a person may prefer to continue in employment so as to enjoy a higher quality of life. It may also be a consequence of a person feeling sufficiently health to continue in employment and thus retirement, even when reaching the official retirement age, is not an attractive option if a person believes that he or she can continue to play a valid and active role in the labour market.

A particular reason, however, may be the reform introduced in 2008 where Government removed the cap on the income earned, whilst retaining the receipt of the full retirement pension if a person continues in employment after reaching 61 years of age. In fact, as seen in Table 5 below, 56.4% of the respondents between 55 – 63 years of age– the cohort which benefits from the removal of this cap – answered in the affirmative.

It is pertinent to underline, that the 25-34 years of age cohort answered the highest with regards to continuing in employment and receiving a pension upon reaching the official retirement age: 58.4%.

Table 05: Do Not Retire, Continue Working and Receives a Pension⁶

	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Retire and receive a pension	38	38.2	61	54.9	97	48.1	21	41.6	216	46.9
Do not retire, continue working and receives a pension	58	58.4	45	40.6	95	47.4	28	56.4	226	49.1
Don't know	3	3.5	5	4.5	9	4.4	1	2.0	18	4.0
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

06. The Health of the Social Security System

As can be seen in Table 6 below, 77.9% of the respondents answered that the social security system is in crisis – ranging from 10.7% who believe that the crisis is ‘big’, 28.9% that there is a crisis; and 38.3%, that there is some financial crisis. Only 8.7% responded that there is no financial crisis in the social security system.

This is slightly less pessimistic than the 2005 study, where 80.6% had answered that the system was in crisis. In 2005, 19.5% answered that the crisis was ‘big’, 32.7% that there is a financial crisis; and 28.4% that there is a form of crisis.

This change in public perception may be the result of the fact that people believe that the reforms in the pension system introduced in 2007 have gone some way to resolve the pension crisis. In fact, the response shift between 2010 and 2005 is that the bias shifted from acute and crisis, to some ‘form’ of crisis. The public perception however is that there still is a ‘form’ of crisis and that further work is required to fully stabilise the social security system.

Table 06: Current Financial Social Security System

Current financial social security system	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Facing a big financial crisis	6	5.8	19	16.9	19	9.7	5	10.8	49	10.7
Facing a financial crisis	28	28.7	27	24.1	61	30.4	17	33.8	133	28.9
Has some financial crisis	45	45.3	48	43.0	75	37.3	9	18.0	176	38.3
Does not have any financial	9	8.7	9	7.7	19	9.3	4	8.6	40	8.7
Don't know	11	11.4	9	8.3	27	13.3	14	29.0	62	13.4
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

⁶ Ibid

07. Increasing the Retirement Age

92.4% of the respondents disagreed that the official retirement age increases beyond 65 years of age. It is pertinent to underline, however, that 11.8% of the 18 – 24 years age cohort believe that the retirement age should be increased beyond 65 years. It is to be noted, that in 2005, 87.7% were anticipating an increase in the then official retirement age of 61 years.

Table 07: Think that Retirement Age Should Increase

Think that retirement age should increase	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	12	11.8	2	1.8	7	3.5	2	4.0	23	4.9
No	85	85.8	107	98.8	191	95.2	42	84.7	425	92.4
Don't know	2	2.5	2	1.8	3	1.3	6	11.2	13	2.7
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

08. Introducing a Private Pension

26% of the respondents showed strong agreement and 46.7% agreement that they have a private pension apart from the First Pension. In comparison, in 2005, 22.7% showed strong agreement and 63.8% showed agreement that they have a private pension apart from the First Pension.

Whilst this shift in opinion is disconcerting, a positive is that the group who most strongly agreed with a private pension as a complement to the First Pension is the 18 – 24 years of age cohort. Answering a combined total of 75.6% in 'strongly agree' and 'agree' categories, the 18 – 24 years of age cohort ranks only after the 55 – 63 year years of age cohort in the believe of having a private pension to complement the First Pension.

Table 08: Opinion of Having a Private Pension

Opinion of having a private pension	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly agree	32	32.4	30	26.8	44	21.7	14	28.8	120	26.0
Agree	43	43.2	45	40.4	101	50.4	26	53.3	215	46.7
Neither agrees or	15	15.5	17	15.6	20	9.9	1	2.0	53	11.6
Disagree	6	6.0	14	12.5	23	11.2	3	6.5	46	9.9
Strongly disagree	1	1.0	-	-	10	4.8	1	2.0	12	2.5
Don't know	2	1.9	5	4.8	4	1.9	4	7.3	15	3.2
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

09. Management of Private Pension Schemes

63.4% of the respondents answered that private pension schemes should be managed by Government, whilst 24.2% believed that these schemes should be managed by the private sector. In contrast, in 2005, 44.1% of the respondents maintained that Government should manage private pension schemes, whilst 40.8% believed that these should be managed by the private sector.

This dramatic shift in perception is probably the result of the current financial and economic crisis which has seen major banking institutions collapsing or Governments nationalising such institutions to keep them afloat. The continuing concerns on the stability of the financial institutions in Europe – the most recent example being the Anglo Irish Bank in Ireland – seems to have considerably dented confidence in financial institutions in terms of being entrusted with the management of a person's retirement savings.

Table 09: Potential pensioners by age group and opinion on who should manage these schemes⁷

Opinion on who should manage these schemes	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
The Government	61	61.3	73	66.0	125	62.2	33	66.8	292	63.4
A private entity	26	26.8	32	28.9	45	22.3	8	15.9	111	24.2
Someone else	7	7.5	1	1.1	23	11.6	3	6.7	35	7.7
Don't know	4	4.4	5	4.1	8	3.9	5	10.6	22	4.8
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

10. Quality Control⁸

The NSO applied a series of measures to certify that optimum quality was achieved in this survey. These consisted of quality checks and in-built validation rules in the CATI program to limit the occurrence of non-sampling errors. In addition, constant supervision during the data collection stage ensured a harmonised data collection process.

Missing data were imputed using auxiliary information and statistical imputation techniques. The dataset was further subject to a series of other checks during the data-editing stage in order to identify any remaining incorrect or logically misleading data. Random audits were taken to cater for biases that could have occurred due to typing errors.

In order to partly offset non-response bias present in the sample estimates, calibration weights were assigned to each respondent to align the sampling distribution with the true population relative to a number of key demographic variables, including gender, age and economic status of respondents. This procedure may however result in table entries not summing up to table totals due to rounding errors.

10.1 Errors

The survey was subject to two main sources of errors, technically referred to as *sampling* and *non-sampling errors*.

Non-sampling errors are very difficult to quantify and can be attributed to many sources, such as response differences, definitional difficulties, differing respondents' interpretations and inability to recall information, human errors committed during the data inputting process, imputations of missing data at the editing stage and the calibration procedure applied. While every effort was made to

⁷ Ibid

⁸ Pg 4, Ibid

minimise these types of errors, they are still present and must be borne in mind by the users of these data.

Sampling errors result from the fact that the sample was selected from a very large number of other possible same-size samples. This error refers to the difference between the estimate derived from a sample survey and the 'true' value that would result if a census of the whole population were carried out under the same conditions.

This type of error decreases as the sample size increases, and for this reason, proportion estimates calculated from group totals with few observations (e.g. those having less than 30 observations), may be under-represented and must hence, be treated with caution. While the error attributed to each quantity estimated from the sample may be calculated, care must be taken when comparing such estimated figures with the population.

Appendix 1: Detailed Results of NSO Study ‘The Public Perception of the Pension System’

Table 09: Distribution of Respondents by Sex and Age Group

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-24	57	17.6	49	15.9	106	16.8
25-34	63	19.8	60	19.2	123	19.5
35-54	137	42.6	138	44.6	275	43.6
55-63	64	20.0	63	20.4	128	20.2
Total	321	100.0	311	100.0	632	100.0

Table 10: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Level and Age Group

Age group	No schooling, pre-primary or primary		Secondary		Post secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-24	-	-	48	17.2	49	32.0	10	9.5	106	16.8
25-34	4	4.2	48	17.4	28	18.2	43	42.0	123	19.5
35-54	37	36.8	136	49.1	62	40.8	40	39.2	275	43.6
55-63	59	59.0	45	16.3	14	8.9	10	9.4	128	20.2
Total	100	100.0	277	100.0	152	100.0	102	100.0	632	100.0

Table 11: Distribution of Respondents by Sex and Economic Status

Economic Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Employed	247	76.9	128	41.1	375	59.3
Unemployed	16	5.0	6	1.9	22	3.5
Inactive	58	18.1	177	57.0	235	37.2
Total	321	100.0	311	100.0	632	100.0

Table 12: Distribution of Respondents by Sex and District

District	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Southern Harbour	70	21.9	61	19.7	132	20.8
Northern Harbour	85	26.5	82	26.2	167	26.4
South Eastern	58	18.0	54	17.2	111	17.6
Western	49	15.1	44	14.1	92	14.6
Northern	39	12.2	53	16.9	92	14.5
Gozo and Comino	20	6.3	18	5.8	38	6.1
Total	321	100.0	311	100.0	632	100.0

Table 13: Distribution of Respondents by Age Group and Self-Rated Standard of Living

Rating	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very good	4	4.1	7	5.4	11	3.9	3	2.7	25	4.0
Good	48	45.0	57	46.2	92	33.4	38	29.9	235	37.2
Neither good nor bad	51	48.2	47	38.5	134	48.8	58	45.1	290	45.9
Bad	3	2.7	9	7.4	32	11.5	22	17.1	66	10.4
Very bad	-	-	2	1.5	6	2.3	7	5.1	15	2.3
Don't know	-	-	1	1.0	-	-	-	-	1	.2
Total	106	100.0	123	100.0	275	100.0	128	100.0	632	100.0

Table 14: Distribution of Respondents by Economic Status and Self-Rated Standard of Living

Rating	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very good	19	5.1	-	-	6	2.7	25	4.0
Good	169	45.1	4	18.1	62	26.3	235	37.2
Neither good nor bad	155	41.2	14	63.9	122	51.7	290	45.9
Bad	27	7.2	3	15.1	35	15.0	66	10.4
Very bad	4	1.1	1	2.9	10	4.3	15	2.3
Don't know	1	.3	-	-	-	-	1	.2
Total	375	100.0	22	100.0	235	100.0	632	100.0

Table 15: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Level and Self-Rated Standard of Living

Rating	No schooling, pre-primary or primary		Secondary		Post secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very good	3	2.6	9	3.1	7	4.7	7	6.9	25	4.0
Good	18	17.8	76	27.3	79	52.2	62	60.7	235	37.2
Neither good nor bad	46	45.6	155	55.8	59	38.5	31	30.7	290	45.9
Bad	26	25.8	31	11.1	7	4.6	2	1.8	66	10.4
Very bad	8	8.2	6	2.3	-	-	-	-	15	2.3
Don't know	-	-	1	.4	-	-	-	-	1	.2
Total	100	100.0	277	100.0	152	100.0	102	100.0	632	100.0

Table 16: Distribution of Respondents by District and Self-Rated Standard of Living

Rating	Southern Harbour		Northern Harbour		South Eastern		Western		Northern		Gozo and Comino		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very good	-	-	8	4.9	5	4.7	6	6.7	4	4.3	2	4.6	25	4.0
Good	36	27.2	65	39.0	39	35.1	43	46.6	42	46.2	10	24.7	235	37.2
Neither good nor bad	71	53.9	70	41.9	51	46.0	39	41.9	37	39.9	23	60.4	290	45.9
Bad	19	14.4	18	10.8	14	12.9	4	4.8	7	7.7	3	7.2	66	10.4
Very bad	6	4.5	6	3.4	1	1.2	-	-	2	1.9	-	-	15	2.3
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3.1	1	.2
Total	132	100.0	167	100.0	111	100.0	92	100.0	92	100.0	38	100.0	632	100.0

Table 17: Distribution of Respondents by Sex and Self-Rated Standard of Living

Rating	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very good	13	3.9	13	4.1	25	4.0
Good	116	36.0	119	38.3	235	37.2
Neither good nor bad	149	46.3	141	45.5	290	45.9
Bad	37	11.4	29	9.4	66	10.4
Very bad	6	2.0	8	2.7	15	2.3
Don't know	1	.4	-	-	1	.2
Total	321	100.0	311	100.0	632	100.0

Table 18: Distribution of Inactive Persons by Personal Intention to Start Working

Inactive persons	Yes		No		Don't know		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Student	34	85.6	4	9.1	2	5.3	40	100.0
Taking care of house and/or family	28	18.4	119	79.1	4	2.6	151	100.0
Other inactive person	2	25.5	5	57.8	1	16.7	8	100.0
Total	64	32.1	128	64.2	7	3.7	199	100.0

Table 19: Potential Pensioners by Age Group and whether the Total Income from Pensions and other Investments will be Enough for them to Live Comfortably

Income from pensions and other investments sufficient for a comfortably living	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	30	30.4	22	19.5	42	20.9	11	22.2	105	22.8
No	44	44.4	66	59.3	118	58.9	31	62.1	259	56.2
Don't know	25	25.2	24	21.2	41	20.2	8	15.8	97	21.0
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

Table 20: Potential Pensioners by Economic Status and whether the Total Income from Pensions and other Investments will be Enough for them to Live Comfortably

Income from pensions and other investments sufficient for a comfortably living	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	90	23.9	3	15.9	12	18.2	105	22.8
No	211	56.2	13	60.0	35	55.1	259	56.2
Don't know	74	19.9	5	24.1	17	26.7	97	21.0
Total	375	100.0	22	100.0	64	100.0	460	100.0

Table 21: Potential Pensioners by Educational Level and whether the Total Income from Pensions and other Investments will be Enough for them to Live Comfortably

Income from pensions and other investments sufficient for a comfortably living	No schooling, pre-primary or primary		Secondary		Post secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	4	12.3	34	17.5	32	24.0	34	34.9	105	22.8
No	18	57.9	117	59.5	75	55.8	49	49.6	259	56.2
Don't know	10	29.8	45	23.0	27	20.2	15	15.4	97	21.0
Total	32	100.0	196	100.0	134	100.0	98	100.0	460	100.0

Table 22: Potential Pensioners by Marital Status and whether the Total Income from Pensions and other Investments will be enough for them to Live Comfortably

Income from pensions and other investments sufficient for a comfortably living	Married		Not married		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	56	21.7	48	24.1	105	22.8
No	154	59.4	105	52.2	259	56.2
Don't know	49	18.9	48	23.7	97	21.0
Total	259	100.0	201	100.0	460	100.0

Table 23: Potential Pensioners by District and whether the Total Income from Pensions and other Investments will be enough for them to Live Comfortably

Income from pensions and other investments sufficient for a comfortably living	Southern Harbour		Northern Harbour		South Eastern		Western		Northern		Gozo and Comino		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	18	20.2	25	21.7	23	27.7	19	26.0	16	22.9	4	13.1	105	22.8
No	56	60.8	63	54.1	47	56.9	33	46.8	41	59.0	20	64.6	259	56.2
Don't know	17	19.0	28	24.3	13	15.3	19	27.1	12	18.1	7	22.3	97	21.0
Total	91	100.0	117	100.0	82	100.0	71	100.0	69	100.0	30	100.0	460	100.0

Table 24: Potential Pensioners by Sex and whether the Total Income from Pensions and other Investments will be enough for them to Live Comfortably

Income from pensions and other investments sufficient for a comfortably living	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	63	22.4	42	23.4	105	22.8
No	162	57.4	97	54.3	259	56.2
Don't know	57	20.2	40	22.3	97	21.0
Total	282	100.0	179	100.0	460	100.0

Table 25: Potential Pensioners by Age Group and Possible Sources of Income after Retirement

Sources of income	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Government pension	54	55.1	65	59.0	161	80.0	41	83.1	322	70.0
Private pension	13	13.3	20	18.4	14	7.2	1	1.3	49	10.5
Interests and other income from investments	12	12.2	6	5.8	4	2.1	2	4.7	25	5.5
Income from part time employment	9	9.4	5	4.2	4	1.9	1	2.0	19	4.1
Income from selling of property	-	-	1	1.1	7	3.3	-	-	8	1.7
Other	2	2.1	4	3.8	4	2.1	-	-	11	2.3
Don't know	8	7.9	9	7.7	7	3.3	4	8.9	27	6.0
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

Tables 26: Potential Pensioners by Economic Status and Possible sources of Income after Retirement

Sources of income	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Government pension	265	70.7	15	66.8	42	66.4	322	70.0
Private pension	42	11.2	1	5.7	5	8.5	49	10.5
Interests and other income from investments	17	4.6	1	3.3	7	11.3	25	5.5
Income from part time employment	15	4.1	1	6.5	2	3.3	19	4.1
Income from selling of property	6	1.6	1	5.6	1	1.2	8	1.7
Other	8	2.1	1	2.9	2	3.3	11	2.3
Don't know	22	5.8	2	9.2	4	6.0	27	6.0
Total	375	100.0	22	100.0	64	100.0	460	100.0

Table 27: Potential Pensioners by Educational Level and Possible Sources of Income after Retirement

Sources of income	No schooling, pre-primary or primary		Secondary		Post secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Government pension	24	74.4	145	74.0	86	64.4	67	68.0	322	70.0
Private pension	-	-	17	8.8	18	13.4	13	13.5	49	10.5
Interests and other income from investments	-	-	5	2.7	11	8.4	9	8.7	25	5.5
Income from part time employment	1	3.1	6	3.2	6	4.6	5	5.4	19	4.1
Income from selling of property	1	3.7	3	1.4	3	2.1	1	1.2	8	1.7
Other	2	7.3	4	2.0	2	1.8	2	2.0	11	2.3
Don't know	4	11.4	16	8.0	7	5.3	1	1.1	27	6.0
Total	32	100.0	196	100.0	134	100.0	98	100.0	460	100.0

Table 28: Potential Pensioners by Sex and Possible Sources of Income after Retirement

Sources of income	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Government pension	195	69.3	127	70.9	322	70.0
Private pension	26	9.2	23	12.6	49	10.5
Interests and other income from investments	15	5.3	10	5.7	25	5.5
Income from part time employment	15	5.4	4	2.0	19	4.1
Income from selling of property	5	1.7	3	1.7	8	1.7
Other	9	3.3	1	.8	11	2.3
Don't know	16	5.8	11	6.3	27	6.0
Total	282	100.0	179	100.0	460	100.0

Table 29: Potential Pensioners by Age Group and whether they are Paying for a Life Assurance and / or Private pension which Covers them Personally

Paying for life assurance and/or private pension	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	20	20.2	53	47.6	88	43.9	16	32.3	177	38.4
No	79	79.8	58	52.4	113	56.1	34	67.7	284	61.6
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

Table 30: Potential Pensioners by Economic Status and whether they are Paying for a Life Assurance and / or Private Pension which Covers them Personally

Paying for life assurance and/or private pension	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	167	44.4	3	11.6	8	12.5	177	38.4
No	208	55.6	19	88.4	56	87.5	284	61.6
Total	375	100.0	22	100.0	64	100.0	460	100.0

Table 31: Potential Pensioners by Educational Level and whether they are Paying for a Life Assurance and / or Private Pension which Covers them Personally

Paying for life assurance and/or private pension	No schooling, pre-primary or primary		Secondary		Post secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	12	37.4	66	33.5	51	38.2	48	48.8	177	38.4
No	20	62.6	130	66.5	83	61.8	50	51.2	284	61.6
Total	32	100.0	196	100.0	134	100.0	98	100.0	460	100.0

Table 32: Potential Pensioners by Marital Status and whether they are Paying for a Life Assurance and / or Private Pension which Covers them Personally

Paying for life assurance and/or private pension	Married		Not married		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	113	43.7	64	31.6	177	38.4
No	146	56.3	137	68.4	284	61.6
Total	259	100.0	201	100.0	460	100.0

Table 33: Potential Pensioners by District and whether they are Paying for a Life Assurance and / or Private Pension which Covers them Personally

Paying for life assurance and/or private pension	Southern Harbour		Northern Harbour		South Eastern		Western		Northern		Gozo and Comino		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	29	31.2	43	36.8	38	46.4	29	40.4	28	40.8	10	34.6	177	38.4
No	63	68.8	74	63.2	44	53.6	42	59.6	41	59.2	20	65.4	284	61.6
Total	91	100.0	117	100.0	82	100.0	71	100.0	69	100.0	30	100.0	460	100.0

Table 34: Potential Pensioners by Sex and whether they are Paying for a Life Assurance and / or Private Pension which Covers them Personally

Paying for life assurance and/or private pension	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	122	43.2	55	31.0	177	38.4
No	160	56.8	123	69.0	284	61.6
Total	282	100.0	179	100.0	460	100.0

Table 35: Potential Pensioners by Age Group and whether they are Preparing Sufficiently for their Retirement

Preparing sufficiently for retirement	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	25	25.4	36	32.5	70	34.8	28	56.7	159	34.6
No	74	74.6	75	67.5	131	65.2	22	43.3	301	65.4
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

Table 36: Potential Pensioners by Educational Level and whether they are Preparing Sufficiently for their Retirement

Preparing sufficiently for retirement	No schooling, pre-primary or primary		Secondary		Post secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	15	48.2	68	34.8	39	29.2	37	37.2	159	34.6
No	17	51.8	128	65.2	95	70.8	62	62.8	301	65.4
Total	32	100.0	196	100.0	134	100.0	98	100.0	460	100.0

Table 37: Potential Pensioners by Sex and whether they are Preparing Sufficiently for their Retirement

Preparing sufficiently for retirement	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	108	38.3	52	28.9	159	34.6
No	174	61.7	127	71.1	301	65.4
Total	282	100.0	179	100.0	460	100.0

Table 38: Potential Pensioners by Age Group and whether their Spouse/Partner is Paying for Life Assurance or Private Pension

Spouse/partner is paying for life assurance/private pension	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	35.4	21	44.8	44	29.0	6	19.3	76	31.2
No	8	64.6	25	53.3	107	69.8	23	77.3	164	67.2
Don't know	-	-	1	1.9	2	1.3	1	3.4	4	1.6
Total	13	100.0	48	100.0	154	100.0	29	100.0	244	100.0

Table 39: Potential Pensioners by Educational Level and whether their Spouse/Partner is Paying for Life Assurance or Private Pension

Spouse/partner is paying for life assurance/private pension	No schooling, pre-primary or primary		Secondary		Post secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	24.5	25	24.4	25	35.4	21	42.0	76	31.2
No	15	75.5	77	74.4	44	61.9	28	56.4	164	67.2
Don't know	-	-	1	1.1	2	2.7	1	1.6	4	1.6
Total	20	100.0	103	100.0	71	100.0	50	100.0	244	100.0

Table 40: Potential Pensioners by District and whether their Spouse/Partner is Paying for Life Assurance or Private Pension

Spouse/partner is paying for life assurance/private pension	Southern Harbour		Northern Harbour		South Eastern		Western		Northern		Gozo and Comino		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	9	21.0	19	33.2	16	29.5	11	32.3	19	46.4	2	14.3	76	31.2
No	33	76.9	39	66.8	37	68.4	24	67.7	20	49.2	11	85.7	164	67.2
Don't know	1	2.1	-	-	1	2.2	-	-	2	4.4	-	-	4	1.6
Total	43	100.0	58	100.0	54	100.0	35	100.0	40	100.0	13	100.0	244	100.0

Table 41: Potential Pensioners by Sex and whether their Spouse/Partner is Paying for Life Assurance or Private Pension

Spouse/partner is paying for life assurance/private pension	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	26	18.3	50	49.9	76	31.2
No	116	80.2	48	48.4	164	67.2
Don't know	2	1.5	2	1.7	4	1.6
Total	144	100.0	99	100.0	244	100.0

Table 42: Potential Pensioners by Sex and whether they will Benefit from their Spouse/Partner Private Pension when he/she Passes Away

Benefit from spouse/partner private pension	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	18	69.2	29	59.1	48	62.6
No	2	9.1	3	6.8	6	7.6
Don't know	6	21.7	17	34.1	23	29.8
Total	26	100.0	50	100.0	76	100.0

Table 43: Potential Pensioners by Age Group and whether they Agree that a Person should Retire from Work once he/she Reaches Retirement Age

Continue working upon retirement	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	26	26.0	27	24.4	47	23.4	14	27.8	114	24.7
No	71	72.0	78	70.6	147	73.0	31	62.1	327	71.0
Don't know	2	1.9	6	5.0	7	3.7	5	10.1	20	4.3
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

Table 44: Potential Pensioners by Economic Status and whether they Agree that a Person should Retire from Work once he/she Reaches Retirement Age

Continue working upon retirement	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	93	24.9	4	19.7	16	25.1	114	24.7
No	262	69.8	18	80.3	48	74.9	327	71.0
Don't know	20	5.3	0	.0	0	.0	20	4.3
Total	375	100.0	22	100.0	64	100.0	460	100.0

Table 45: Potential Pensioners by Educational Level and whether they Agree that a Person should Retire from Work once he/she Reaches Retirement Age

Continue working upon retirement	No schooling, pre-primary or primary		Secondary		Post secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	12	38.4	53	27.3	32	24.0	16	15.9	114	24.7
No	18	56.0	132	67.3	101	75.2	76	77.4	327	71.0
Don't know	2	5.6	11	5.4	1	.7	7	6.7	20	4.3
Total	32	100.0	196	100.0	134	100.0	98	100.0	460	100.0

Table 46: Potential Pensioners by Sex and whether they Agree that a Person should Retire from Work once he/she Reaches Retirement Age

Continue working upon retirement	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	77	27.5	36	20.2	114	24.7
No	190	67.4	137	76.6	327	71.0
Don't know	14	5.1	6	3.2	20	4.3
Total	282	100.0	179	100.0	460	100.0

Table 47: Potential Pensioners by Age Group and whether they Think they will Continue Working upon Reaching Retirement age

will continue working upon retirement age	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Continue working	53	53.2	49	44.3	90	45.0	35	70.0	227	49.3
Stop working	35	34.9	47	42.0	85	42.5	14	28.8	181	39.3
Don't know	12	11.9	15	13.7	25	12.5	1	1.3	53	11.5
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

Table 48: Potential Pensioners by Economic Status and whether they Think they will Continue Working upon Reaching Retirement Age

will continue working upon retirement age	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Continue working	178	47.6	10	46.2	38	60.0	227	49.3
Stop working	159	42.4	10	47.6	12	18.2	181	39.3
Don't know	37	10.0	1	6.2	14	21.8	53	11.5
Total	375	100.0	22	100.0	64	100.0	460	100.0

Table 49: Potential Pensioners by Educational Level and whether they will Continue Working upon Reaching Retirement Age

will continue working upon retirement age	No schooling, pre-primary or primary		Secondary		Post secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Continue working	12	37.5	93	47.6	75	55.5	47	47.8	227	49.3
Stop working	15	48.4	76	38.7	48	35.8	41	42.1	181	39.3
Don't know	4	14.0	27	13.6	12	8.6	10	10.1	53	11.5
Total	32	100.0	196	100.0	134	100.0	98	100.0	460	100.0

Table 50: Potential Pensioners by Sex and whether they will Continue Working upon Reaching Retirement Age

will continue working upon retirement age	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Continue working	134	47.6	93	51.9	227	49.3
Stop working	114	40.3	67	37.6	181	39.3
Don't know	34	12.1	19	10.5	53	11.5
Total	282	100.0	179	100.0	460	100.0

Table 51: Potential Pensioners by Age Group and Choice on when and whether to Retire

	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Retire and receive a pension	38	38.2	61	54.9	97	48.1	21	41.6	216	46.9
Do not retire, continue working and receives a pension	58	58.4	45	40.6	95	47.4	28	56.4	226	49.1
Don't know	3	3.5	5	4.5	9	4.4	1	2.0	18	4.0
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

Table 52: Potential Pensioners by Economic Status and Choice on when and whether to Retire

	Employed		Unemployed		Inactive		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Retire and receive a pension	188	50.2	12	53.5	16	25.6	216	46.9
Do not retire, continue working and receives a pension	173	46.2	9	43.1	43	68.0	226	49.1
Don't know	14	3.6	1	3.3	4	6.4	18	4.0
Total	375	100.0	22	100.0	64	100.0	460	100.0

Table 53: Potential Pensioners by Educational Level and Choice on when and whether to Retire

	No schooling, pre-primary or primary		Secondary		Post secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Retire and receive a pension	20	61.6	95	48.4	55	41.0	46	47.2	216	46.9
Do not retire, continue working and receives a pension	11	35.3	95	48.5	72	53.5	48	48.8	226	49.1
Don't know	1	3.1	6	3.1	7	5.5	4	4.0	18	4.0
Total	32	100.0	196	100.0	134	100.0	98	100.0	460	100.0

Table 54: Potential Pensioners by Marital Status and Choice on when and whether to Retire

	Married		Not married		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Retire and receive a pension	132	50.7	84	42.0	216	46.9
Do not retire, continue working and receives a pension	118	45.6	108	53.6	226	49.1
Don't know	9	3.6	9	4.4	18	4.0
Total	259	100.0	201	100.0	460	100.0

Table 55: Potential Pensioners by District and Choice on when and whether to Retire

	Southern Harbour		Northern Harbour		South Eastern		Western		Northern		Gozo and Comino		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Retire and receive a pension	56	61.8	42	35.7	40	48.3	32	44.5	28	40.5	19	61.6	216	46.9
Do not retire, continue working and receives a pension	33	36.0	69	59.5	38	46.3	40	55.5	37	54.1	9	29.7	226	49.1
Don't know	2	2.1	6	4.8	4	5.4	0	.0	4	5.3	3	8.7	18	4.0
Total	91	100.0	117	100.0	82	100.0	71	100.0	69	100.0	30	100.0	460	100.0

Table 56: Potential Pensioners by Sex and Choice on when and whether to Retire

	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Retire and receive a pension	143	50.8	73	40.8	216	46.9
Do not retire, continue working and receives a pension	128	45.3	99	55.1	226	49.1
Don't know	11	3.9	7	4.1	18	4.0
Total	282	100.0	179	100.0	460	100.0

Table 57: Potential Pensioners by Age Group and Perception of the Current Financial Social Security System

Current financial social security system	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Facing a big financial crisis	6	5.8	19	16.9	19	9.7	5	10.8	49	10.7
Facing a financial crisis	28	28.7	27	24.1	61	30.4	17	33.8	133	28.9
Has some financial crisis	45	45.3	48	43.0	75	37.3	9	18.0	176	38.3
Does not have any financial problems	9	8.7	9	7.7	19	9.3	4	8.6	40	8.7
Don't know	11	11.4	9	8.3	27	13.3	14	29.0	62	13.4
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

Table 58: Potential Pensioners by Sex and Perception of the Current Financial Social Security System

Current financial social security system	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Facing a big financial crisis	34	12.0	16	8.8	49	10.7
Facing a financial crisis	77	27.2	56	31.4	133	28.9
Has some financial crisis	102	36.4	74	41.3	176	38.3
Does not have any financial problems	28	10.0	12	6.7	40	8.7
Don't know	41	14.5	21	11.7	62	13.4
Total	282	100.0	179	100.0	460	100.0

Table 59: Potential Pensioners by Age Group and whether they Think that Retirement Age should Increase to More than 65 Years

Think that retirement age should increase	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	12	11.8	2	1.8	7	3.5	2	4.0	23	4.9
No	85	85.8	107	96.6	191	95.2	42	84.7	425	92.4
Don't know	2	2.5	2	1.6	3	1.3	6	11.2	13	2.7
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

Table 60: Potential Pensioners by Sex and whether they Think that Retirement Age should Increase to More than 65 Years

Think that retirement age should increase	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	15	5.4	7	4.1	23	4.9
No	260	92.2	166	92.7	425	92.4
Don't know	7	2.4	6	3.2	13	2.7
Total	282	100.0	179	100.0	460	100.0

Table 61: Potential Pensioners by Age Group and Opinion of having a Private Pension apart from the Government Pension

Opinion of having a private pension	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly agree	32	32.4	30	26.8	44	21.7	14	28.8	120	26.0
Agree	43	43.2	45	40.4	101	50.4	26	53.3	215	46.7
Neither agrees or disagrees	15	15.5	17	15.6	20	9.9	1	2.0	53	11.6
Disagree	6	6.0	14	12.5	23	11.2	3	6.5	46	9.9
Strongly disagree	1	1.0	-	-	10	4.8	1	2.0	12	2.5
Don't know	2	1.9	5	4.8	4	1.9	4	7.3	15	3.2
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

Table 62: Potential Pensioners by Educational Level and Opinion of having a Private Pension apart from the Government Pension

Opinion of having a private pension	No schooling, pre-primary or primary		Secondary		Post secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly agree	5	16.8	36	18.5	40	29.9	38	38.5	120	26.0
Agree	16	48.6	109	55.4	60	44.7	31	31.6	215	46.7
Neither agrees or disagrees	4	13.0	18	9.3	17	12.9	14	14.1	53	11.6
Disagree	4	14.1	16	8.2	11	8.4	14	13.9	46	9.9
Strongly disagree	-	-	8	4.3	3	1.9	1	.8	12	2.5
Don't know	2	7.5	8	4.3	3	2.2	1	1.1	15	3.2
Total	32	100.0	196	100.0	134	100.0	98	100.0	460	100.0

Table 63: Potential Pensioners by Sex and Opinion of having a Private Pension apart from the Government Pension

Opinion of having a private pension	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly agree	72	25.5	48	26.8	120	26.0
Agree	132	47.0	83	46.3	215	46.7
Neither agrees or disagrees	33	11.8	20	11.3	53	11.6
Disagree	26	9.2	20	11.0	46	9.9
Strongly disagree	7	2.4	5	2.7	12	2.5
Don't know	11	4.1	3	1.8	15	3.2
Total	282	100.0	179	100.0	460	100.0

Table 64: Potential Pensioners by Age Group and Opinion on whether these Schemes should be Voluntary or Obligatory

Schemes should be voluntarily or obligatory	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Voluntarily	72	72.6	87	78.6	168	83.8	34	68.4	361	78.5
Obligatory for everyone	24	24.0	20	18.4	27	13.3	13	26.9	84	18.3
Don't know	3	3.4	3	3.0	6	2.9	2	4.7	15	3.2
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

Table 65: Potential Pensioners by Educational Level and Opinion on whether these Schemes should be Voluntary or Obligatory

Schemes should be voluntarily or obligatory	No schooling, pre-primary or primary		Secondary		Post secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Voluntarily	20	64.1	141	72.0	111	83.1	88	89.9	361	78.5
Obligatory for everyone	10	30.4	51	26.0	17	12.8	7	6.6	84	18.3
Don't know	2	5.6	4	2.1	6	4.1	3	3.5	15	3.2
Total	32	100.0	196	100.0	134	100.0	98	100.0	460	100.0

Table 66: Potential Pensioners by Sex and Opinion on whether these Schemes should be Voluntary or Obligatory

Schemes should be voluntarily or obligatory	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Voluntarily	223	79.0	139	77.6	361	78.5
Obligatory for everyone	51	18.3	33	18.4	84	18.3
Don't know	8	2.7	7	4.1	15	3.2
Total	282	100.0	179	100.0	460	100.0

Table 67: Potential Pensioners by Age Group and Opinion on who should Manage these Schemes

Opinion on who should manage these schemes	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
The Government	61	61.3	73	66.0	125	62.2	33	66.8	292	63.4
A private entity	26	26.8	32	28.9	45	22.3	8	15.9	111	24.2
Someone else	7	7.5	1	1.1	23	11.6	3	6.7	35	7.7
Don't know	4	4.4	5	4.1	8	3.9	5	10.6	22	4.8
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

Table 68: Potential Pensioners by Sex and Opinion on who should Manage these Schemes

Opinion on who should manage these schemes	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
The Government	182	64.6	110	61.5	292	63.4
A private entity	68	24.1	43	24.3	111	24.2
Someone else	19	6.7	17	9.3	35	7.7
Don't know	13	4.7	9	4.9	22	4.8
Total	282	100.0	179	100.0	460	100.0

Table 69: Potential Pensioners by Age Group and Awareness on the Maximum Amount that a Person can Receive from the Government Pension

Awareness of the maximum amount received by the government	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	8	8.5	12	11.0	38	19.0	17	34.9	76	16.5
No	85	85.8	89	80.0	147	73.2	25	50.5	346	75.1
Don't know	6	5.7	10	9.0	16	7.7	7	14.6	38	8.3
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

Table 70: Potential Pensioners by Sex and Awareness on the Maximum Amount that a Person can Receive from the Government Pension

Awareness of the maximum amount received by the government	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	59	21.1	17	9.3	76	16.5
No	195	69.3	151	84.2	346	75.1
Don't know	27	9.5	12	6.5	38	8.3
Total	282	100.0	179	100.0	460	100.0

Table 71: Potential Pensioner by Age Group and Opinion on whether the Government Pension should Increase according to the Cost of Living or the Increase in Salaries

Government pension should increase in line with...	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cost of living	73	73.4	83	74.5	144	71.7	36	72.5	335	72.8
Increase in salaries	26	25.9	27	24.4	52	25.8	14	27.5	118	25.7
Don't know	1	.7	1	1.1	5	2.5	-	-	7	1.5
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

Table 72: Potential Pensioners by Educational Level and Opinion on whether the Government Pension should Increase according to the Cost of Living or the Increase in Salaries

Government pension should increase in line with...	No schooling, pre-primary or primary		Secondary		Post secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cost of living	24	76.3	140	71.6	108	80.3	63	63.9	335	72.8
Increase in salaries	7	21.3	53	27.1	24	17.9	34	34.9	118	25.7
Don't know	1	2.4	3	1.3	2	1.8	1	1.2	7	1.5
Total	32	100.0	196	100.0	134	100.0	98	100.0	460	100.0

Table 73: Potential Pensioners by Sex and Opinion on whether the Government Pension should Increase according to the Cost of Living or the Increase in Salaries

Government pension should increase in line with...	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cost of living	197	69.9	139	77.5	335	72.8
Increase in salaries	80	28.4	38	21.3	118	25.7
Don't know	5	1.7	2	1.2	7	1.5
Total	282	100.0	179	100.0	460	100.0

Table 74: Distribution of Potential Pensioners by Age Group and Opinion on whether the Social Security Contribution should Increase to Cover the Pensions

Opinion on the increase in the social security system	18-24		25-34		35-54		55-63		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly agree	3	3.2	3	3.1	4	2.1	3	6.1	14	3.0
Agree	26	26.1	32	28.6	46	23.1	11	22.1	115	25.0
Neither agrees or disagrees	25	25.5	22	19.9	35	17.2	5	10.1	87	18.9
Disagree	34	34.8	46	41.3	92	45.6	23	46.4	195	42.4
Strongly disagree	7	7.0	8	7.1	19	9.3	3	6.1	36	7.9
Don't know	3	3.5	-	-	5	2.7	5	9.2	13	2.9
Total	99	100.0	111	100.0	201	100.0	50	100.0	460	100.0

Table 75: Distribution of Potential Pensioners by Educational Level and Opinion on whether the Social Security Contribution should Increase to Cover the Pensions

Opinion on the increase in the social security system	No schooling, pre-primary or primary		Secondary		Post secondary		Tertiary		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly agree	1	3.7	6	3.0	3	2.6	3	3.3	14	3.0
Agree	4	14.0	50	25.6	38	28.4	22	22.4	115	25.0
Neither agrees or disagrees	3	8.0	31	15.8	32	24.1	21	21.3	87	18.9
Disagree	15	47.9	89	45.5	48	35.5	43	43.6	195	42.4
Strongly disagree	5	16.1	15	7.8	12	8.7	4	4.3	36	7.9
Don't know	3	10.4	4	2.2	1	.6	5	5.1	13	2.9
Total	32	100.0	196	100.0	134	100.0	98	100.0	460	100.0

Table 76: Distribution of Potential Pensioners by Sex and Opinion on whether the Social Security Contribution should Increase to Cover the Pensions

Opinion on the increase in the social security system	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly agree	9	3.2	5	2.8	14	3.0
Agree	75	26.5	40	22.5	115	25.0
Neither agrees or disagrees	44	15.6	43	24.0	87	18.9
Disagree	121	43.0	74	41.4	195	42.4
Strongly disagree	27	9.5	10	5.4	36	7.9
Don't know	6	2.2	7	4.0	13	2.9
Total	282	100.0	179	100.0	460	100.0