

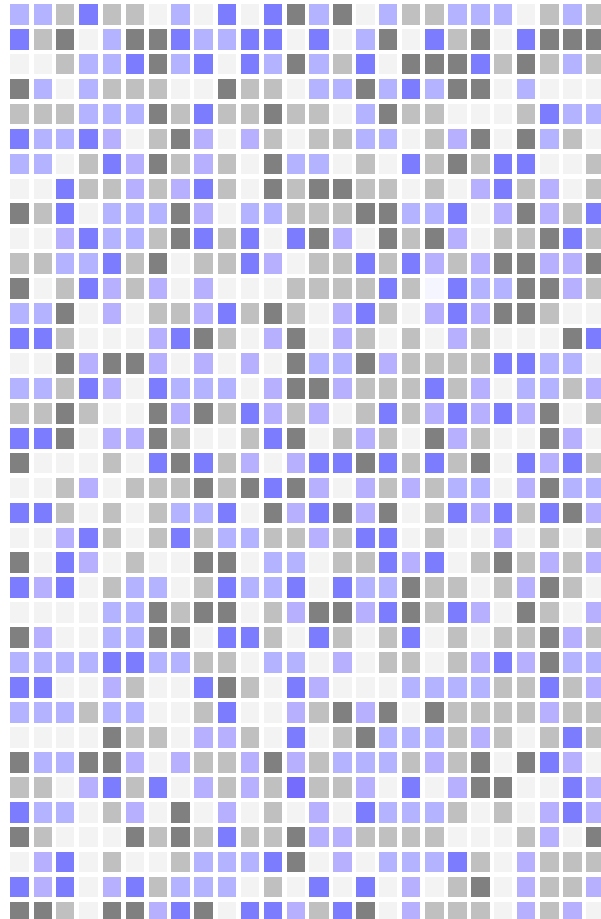


# **Aging in Asia and Oceania**

## AARP Multinational Survey of Opinion Leaders 2006

China Country Report  
March 2007

Prepared by Princeton Survey Research Associates  
International for **AARP**





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### **Contents**

Introduction	1
Highlights and implications	2
Overall themes	5
Older workers: extending work lives	12
Retirement security and life quality	19
Perceptions of older people	30
Aging advocacy organizations	33
Methodology	37
Appendix: Annotated questionnaire	41

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# Introduction

In 2006 AARP commissioned Princeton Survey Research Associates International (PSRAI) to conduct a survey of opinion leaders in the People's Republic of China, six other countries in Asia and Oceania, and the United States. The survey was designed to increase AARP's knowledge of aging issues and attitudes in key Asian markets, including China, and to compare attitudes and policies towards aging in the US to attitudes and policies in Asian and Oceanian societies. Populations in many countries, including China, are growing older as life expectancy increases. In China, the one child policy has also contributed to population aging. In response to these demographic trends, this survey of opinion leaders sought to address questions such as the perceived importance of population aging, the types of challenges and opportunities societies are expected to face because of population aging, the degree to which different sectors of society are prepared for the changing demographics, the different ways in which societies address retirement security and quality of life issues in old age, and attitudes toward older people and their place in society.

To help answer these questions, interviewers spoke with more than 400 opinion leaders in Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, and the US. The survey sample consists of opinion leaders and experts who hold senior level positions in government, nongovernmental organizations, private sector, media, and academia.

The following report begins with an overview of survey highlights and implications and a short summary of key findings, focusing on Chinese opinion leaders. The summary materials are followed by a detailed discussion of the survey results in China divided into five sections: (1) Overall themes, (2) Older workers: extending work lives, (3) Retirement security and life quality, (4) Perceptions of older people, and (5) Aging advocacy organizations.

# Highlights–China

## Population aging important

- ▶ Most Chinese opinion leaders consider population aging to be an important trend, although a sizable minority believe that there are other, more pressing issues to address. The survey results also indicate that Chinese opinion leaders do not necessarily see population aging as a one-sided phenomenon, but many associate both challenges and opportunities with the growing population of older people.

## Population aging presents opportunities...

- ▶ On the positive side, population aging will mean the potential availability of knowledgeable and experienced older people to contribute as productive members of the workforce and the creation of new markets for products and services targeted at older people. A majority of Chinese opinion leaders agree that population aging is an opportunity to create new roles for older people in society. Older people are generally seen as helpful, contributing members of society and older workers as respected and wise. Chinese opinion leaders rarely see older people as a burden. But in addition to being viewed as producers, older people are also perceived as consumers. Most Chinese opinion leaders believe that the business community already views older people as an opportunity for marketing and selling products and services.
- ▶ Chinese opinion leaders are optimistic that over the next 20 years the life quality of older people will improve. Chinese opinion leaders are also hopeful that technology, such as computers and robots will be helpful in extending the productive work lives of older workers, extending independent living by older people, and improving health and medical care of older people.

## ...and challenges

- ▶ On the negative side, Chinese opinion leaders worry about providing retirement income, health care, and housing to a growing population of older people and the degree to which employers are prepared for an increasing number of older workers. Labor shortages are also looming. A majority of Chinese opinion leaders believe that China is likely to experience labor shortages over the next 20 years. And according to these opinion leaders, China is not likely to adopt more liberal immigration policies to compensate. While extending work lives is another potential solution, a majority of Chinese opinion leaders doubt that businesses see older people as a potential source of productive labor and think that employers are poorly prepared for a future workforce comprised of more older workers. A solid majority of Chinese opinion leaders also report that discrimination against older people is a problem when employers are recruiting and hiring new employees, and the opinion leaders themselves have less than complimentary views of older workers when it comes to their productivity, technological savvy, flexibility, and ability to acquire new skills. Despite negative perceptions of older workers, Chinese opinion leaders generally agree that older workers should be accommodated and that businesses have a responsibility to society to address issues related to an older workforce. But even though Chinese opinion leaders believe that businesses have the financial resources to do so, they doubt that businesses are willing or have the necessary expertise. On

average, Chinese opinion leaders consider workers to be “older” after reaching age 61.

### Providing for older people a hurdle

- ▶ Even if work lives are extended, Chinese opinion leaders acknowledge that there are limits to how long most people are likely to remain in the workforce. Although the idea of a mandatory retirement age divides Chinese opinion leaders, the average opinion leader thinks that most men should retire at 63, most women at 59. Standing apart from other surveyed countries, Chinese opinion leaders largely look to the government to provide for people in retirement. But at the same time, a majority of Chinese opinion leaders think that family has a significant role to play in assisting older relatives by assisting with day-to-day activities as well as by helping with expenses.
- ▶ Although half of Chinese opinion leaders describe the overall quality of life of older Chinese as at least somewhat good, a solid majority report that at least some older people lack adequate retirement income, health care, and housing. Most Chinese opinion leaders believe that the country’s health care system is poorly prepared to deal with an aging population. Chinese opinion leaders call for increased government efforts to ensure that older people receive the health care services they need and gain access to adequate housing.

3

### China not prepared

- ▶ Almost all Chinese opinion leaders report that China is poorly prepared to deal with changes that may result from the aging of their population. A majority of Chinese opinion leaders think that their government lacks the needed level of knowledge and expertise to address the issue. Moreover, Chinese opinion leaders contend that most sectors of society, including younger people, government, businesses, the health care community, and nongovernmental organizations, are not paying enough attention to population aging.

### Support for policy changes

- ▶ Chinese opinion leaders support a variety of policy changes to help cover the increased costs associated with taking care of an aging population, including educating the public about the importance of saving, increasing the age of eligibility for pensions, and raising taxes. However, the response is mixed to mandatory savings and negative to substantial pension reductions. Opinion leaders also report that many groups in society—in particular labor unions and the business community—are not very committed to improving the lives of older people.

### Most not familiar with AARP but welcome AARP involvement

- ▶ Most Chinese opinion leaders are not familiar with AARP. However, among those with some degree of familiarity, the view of the organization is favorable or neutral, never unfavorable. A solid majority of Chinese opinion leaders think that it would be helpful if AARP were to play a role in countries outside the US by meeting with government policy makers to exchange information about aging and retirement, organizing conferences to bring together policy makers and aging experts from various countries, educating the public about issues related to aging and retirement, and helping establish similar organizations in other countries. Most Chinese opinion leaders would welcome an AARP-style organization in their country. According to these opinion leaders such an organization would be helpful when it comes to raising awareness about aging, providing knowledge and expertise, and influencing government policy.

# Implications–China

## Fairly receptive audience on aging issues

- ▶ Most Chinese opinion leaders consider population aging to be at least somewhat important. However, given China's size and economic status, it is not surprising that a sizable minority of Chinese opinion leaders believe that other issues are more pressing. Those advocating on behalf of the aged population may find that, while many Chinese policy makers concede that population aging is an important issue, other priorities are competing for their attention.

## Awareness building necessary

- ▶ According to Chinese opinion leaders, most groups in society are not yet paying attention to population aging. Older people themselves stand out as the only group identified as paying attention. To effectively address challenges created by population aging, it is crucial that all groups in society are aware of the issues and their implications. Although opinion leaders—high level influentials—are paying attention to population aging, building awareness among other social strata—particularly the public, but also businesses, various levels of government, and nongovernmental organizations—may be necessary.

## Policy action needed to improve life quality...

- ▶ At least some older people in China already lack access to an adequate retirement income, health care, and housing. Without policy action, these problems are likely to grow, as the share of older people in the population increases. While Chinese opinion leaders largely agree that government is mainly responsible for providing for people in old age, the challenge in China will undoubtedly be the sheer size of the aged population and the rate at which the share of the aged population is growing.

## ...and conditions for older workers

- ▶ As the number of older workers increases, workplaces will need to adjust. While Chinese opinion leaders support accommodating older workers, policy action may be needed to improve perceptions of older workers and to bring the business community aboard.

## Openness to AARP-style organizations

- ▶ Chinese opinion leaders are open to organizations that work to improve the quality of life of older people and serve as an information source on aging issues. AARP-organized activities are welcomed.



## Section 1: Overall themes

In many countries around the world, including China, higher life expectancy and other factors are resulting in a demographic shift known as population aging—a shift to a higher share of older people in the population. Although the percentage of the Chinese population age 60 or older is currently one of the lowest among the countries surveyed, this percentage will almost triple over the next few decades thanks to the one-child policy and longer life spans, rising from 11 percent in 2006 to an estimated 31 percent by 2050. Due to its vast population, China is already home to more older people than any other country in the world.

5

Figure 1.1

### Key statistics

	Median age <sup>1</sup>		Population aged 60 or older <sup>2</sup>			Potential support ratio <sup>3</sup>	
	2006		% 2006	% 2050	Growth ratio	2006	2050
Japan	43		27	42	1.6	3	1
Australia	37		18	30	1.7	5	3
New Zealand	34		17	30	1.8	5	3
United States	37		17	26	1.5	5	3
South Korea	35		14	41	2.9	7	2
Singapore	37		13	38	2.9	8	2
China	33		11	31	2.8	9	3
India	25		8	21	2.6	12	5

In this first section, we discuss Chinese opinion leaders' general views of population aging, including the degree of urgency required to address the issue, the likely consequences of a shifting population structure, and the degree to which Chinese opinion leaders believe that their country is prepared to deal with an aging population.

<sup>1</sup> Source: CIA World Factbook.

<sup>2</sup> Source: United Nations.

<sup>3</sup> Ratio of population aged 15 to 64 years to the population aged 65 or older. Source: United Nations.

## Importance of population aging

Chinese opinion leaders generally see population aging as an important issue with high priority, albeit more often as only somewhat, rather than very, important. While about three in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (28%) say that, compared to other issues facing their country, population aging is a *very* important issue, a majority (58%) characterize it as a *somewhat* important issue. Only 14 percent of Chinese opinion leaders think that the aging of the population is not an important matter.

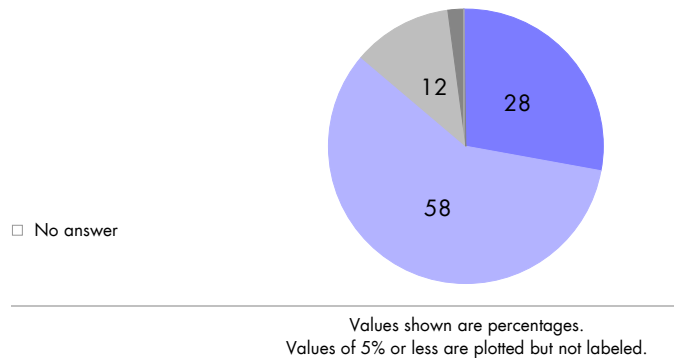
Consistent with the perception that population aging is an important issue, a majority of Chinese opinion leaders believe that it should rank high on the list of issues for their country to address. About six in 10 Chinese opinion leaders reject the statement “the aging of the population should not be a priority; we have other, more pressing issues to address,” although opinion leaders are more likely to somewhat disagree than to strongly disagree.

Given China’s size and economic status, it is not surprising that some opinion leaders believe that other issues are more pressing. A sizable minority of Chinese opinion leaders (38%) agree that competing priorities are more important than population aging.

Figure 1.2

### Importance of population aging

► Compared to other issues facing our country, how important an issue is the aging of the population—[●] very important, [●] somewhat important, [●] not very important or [●] not important at all?<sup>4</sup>

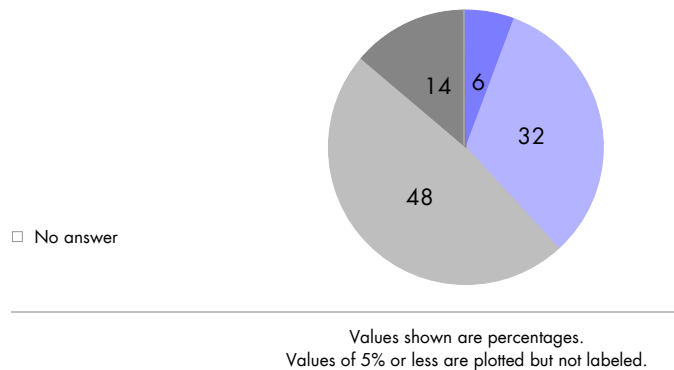


AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Figure 1.3

### Should population aging not be a priority?

► Do you [●] strongly agree, [●] somewhat agree, [●] somewhat disagree, or [●] strongly disagree with the following statement: The aging of the population should not be a priority; we have other, more pressing issues to address.



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

<sup>4</sup> Except where otherwise noted, all results in this report are based on the full sample of 50 Chinese opinion leaders.

## Top economic challenges

Reinforcing the finding that the aging of the population should be a priority issue, population aging tops a list of economic challenges mentioned by Chinese opinion leaders.<sup>5</sup> Asked to name up to three most important economic challenges facing China in the next 20 years, the growing population of older people is mentioned most frequently (38%), followed by various problems related to government, policies, corruption, and reform (34%). Roughly a quarter of Chinese opinion leaders talk about meeting the country's energy needs (24%), environmental issues (22%), and various issues related to the business environment and business practices (22%). In addition, Chinese opinion leaders worry about slow economic growth (16%), labor shortages (12%), income inequality (10%), and meeting the vast population's basic needs (10%).

Figure 1.4

### Top economic challenges

► In your opinion, what are the most important economic challenges facing our country in the next 20 years?

Growing population of older people/aging of the population	38%
Problems with government, policies, corruption, reform	34
Meeting energy needs	24
Environmental issues	22
Problems with business environment, business practices	22
Slow economic growth/development	16
Labor shortages	12
Income inequality/gap between rich and poor	10
Meeting basic needs/social welfare	10

Based on multiple mentions.

AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

<sup>5</sup> It should be noted that this was the first question asked and opinion leaders knew the topic of the survey prior to the interview, which could have influenced their response to this question.

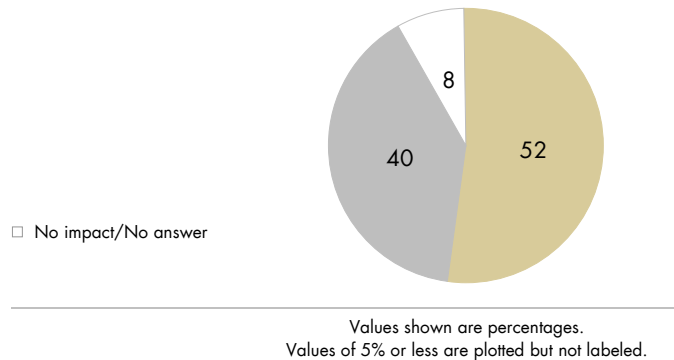
## Impact of population aging

Many Chinese opinion leaders associate both challenges and opportunities with population aging, but others expect the consequences to be mostly negative. According to about half of Chinese opinion leaders (52%), the results of population aging will be both positive and negative. At the same time, however, a sizable minority of Chinese opinion leaders (40%) believe that the impact of the demographic shift will be mostly negative. None of Chinese opinion leaders foresee a mostly positive outcome to population aging, the only country among the eight countries surveyed with nobody seeing a mostly positive outcome.

Figure 1.5

### Impact of population aging

► The populations of many countries are growing older as life expectancy increases and birth rates decline. Do you think the aging of the population will have a [●] largely positive, [●] largely negative, or [●] both a positive and negative impact on our country over the next 20 years?



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

## Positive consequences of population aging

According to Chinese opinion leaders, the positive consequences of population aging include creation of new markets for products and services targeted at older people, having access to the knowledge and experience of older people, increase in opportunities available for younger people as more older people move into retirement, and the potential availability of older people to contribute as productive members of the workforce. Asked to think of ways in which the aging of the population will have a positive impact on their country or provide new opportunities over the next 20 years, nearly four in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (37%) mention the economic benefit of marketing products and services to satisfy older consumers. Roughly two in 10 Chinese opinion leaders point to older people's knowledge and experience (22%), opportunities for younger people (20%), and the potential of older people to remain productive members of the workforce (17%).

Figure 1.6

### Positive consequences of population aging

► In what ways will the aging of the population have a positive impact on our country or provide new opportunities over the next 20 years?<sup>6</sup>

Market for products and services	37%
Knowledge and experience of older people	22
More opportunities available for younger people	20
Potential pool of productive workers	17

Based on multiple mentions.

AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

<sup>6</sup> These results are based on 46 respondents.

In regards to another potential positive consequence, Chinese opinion leaders generally agree that the aging of the population is an opportunity to create new roles for older people. A solid majority of Chinese opinion leaders (72%) agree with this sentiment, although those who only somewhat agree by far outnumber those who strongly agree (60% versus 12%). Notably, a quarter of Chinese opinion leaders (26%) disagree that aging of the population is a chance to redefine the roles older people play in society.

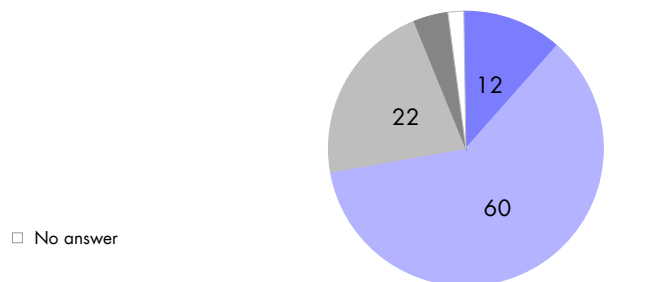
### Negative consequences of population aging

On the negative side, opinion leaders in China are most worried about providing retirement income to an aging population. Asked how the aging of the population will have a negative impact or pose new challenges over the next 20 years, a solid majority of Chinese opinion leaders (70%) mention the increased cost of providing pensions and retirement income. In addition, roughly a third of Chinese opinion leaders point out that a greater fraction of the population will be out of the workforce (35%) and that the costs of providing health care will increase (30%). Some Chinese opinion leaders also worry about providing housing and other basic accommodations for older people (22%) and children having to take care of their parents (15%).

Figure 1.7

#### Opportunity to create new roles

► Do you [●] strongly agree, [●] somewhat agree, [●] somewhat disagree, or [●] strongly disagree with the following statement: The aging of the population is an opportunity to create new roles for older people in our country.



Values shown are percentages.  
Values of 5% or less are plotted but not labeled.

AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Figure 1.8

#### Negative consequences of population aging

► In what ways will the aging of the population have a negative impact or pose new challenges over the next 20 years?<sup>7</sup>

Increased cost of providing pensions/retirement income	70%
Greater fraction of population out of the workforce	35
Increased cost of providing health care	30
Providing housing and other basic accommodations for older people	22
Children having to take care of their parents	15

Based on multiple mentions.

AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

<sup>7</sup> These results are based on 46 respondents.

## Preparedness for population aging

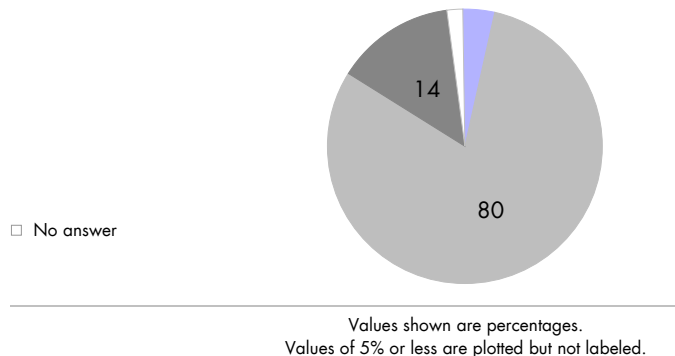
Most Chinese opinion leaders feel that their country is unprepared for the challenges of population aging. Almost all Chinese opinion leaders (94%) report that their country is not prepared to deal with potential changes that may result from population aging. Only four percent of Chinese opinion leaders believe that their country is somewhat prepared, and none of Chinese opinion leaders believe that China is very prepared.

One reason Chinese opinion leaders feel unprepared for the upcoming challenges resulting from population aging could be their lack of confidence in the Chinese government's level of knowledge and expertise when it comes to dealing with aging issues. A majority of Chinese opinion leaders (58%) disagree with the statement "our government has the necessary knowledge and expertise to address issues related to the aging of the population." This outlook is shared by a similar share of South Korean opinion leaders (58%). However, most Chinese opinion leaders only somewhat disagree with the statement. And a sizable minority of Chinese opinion leaders (42%) express at least some degree of confidence that their government possesses the needed expertise.

Figure 1.9

### Overall preparedness

► Overall, how prepared is our country to deal with potential changes that may result from the aging of the population [●] very prepared, [●] somewhat prepared, [●] not too prepared, or [●] not prepared at all?

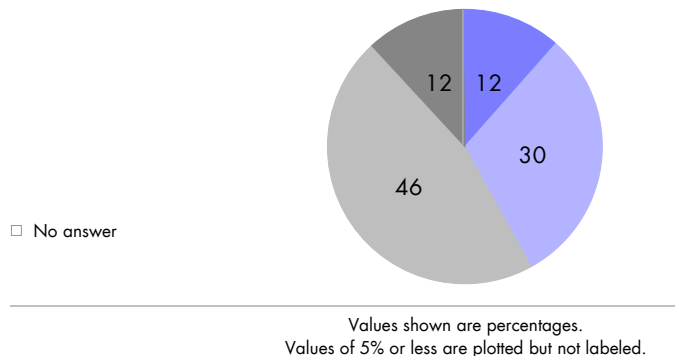


AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Figure 1.10

### Government knowledge and expertise

► Do you [●] strongly agree, [●] somewhat agree, [●] somewhat disagree, or [●] strongly disagree with the following statement: Our government has the necessary knowledge and expertise to address issues related to the aging of the population.



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

## Level of attention paid by groups and institutions

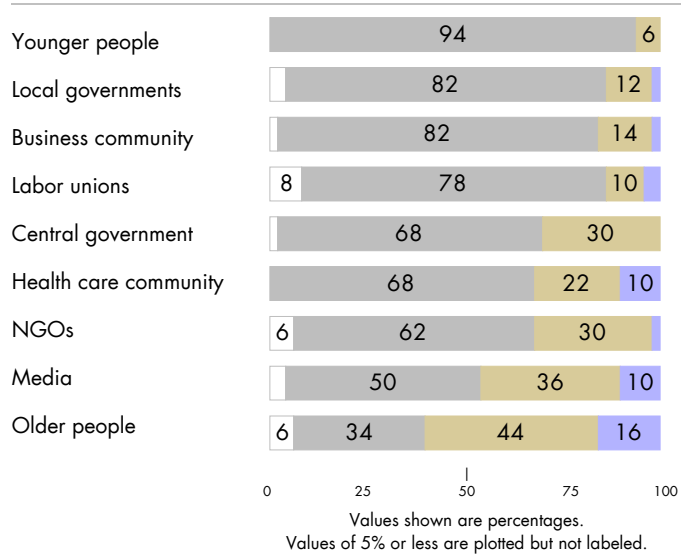
Being prepared as a country to handle the potential changes that may result from an aging population arguably requires the efforts of a variety of groups and institutions. According to Chinese opinion leaders, the only ones paying enough attention to population aging are older people themselves. Almost all Chinese opinion leaders (94%) report that younger people in China are not paying enough attention to the aging of the population, and solid majorities say the same about local governments (82%), the business community (82%), labor unions (78%), the central government of China (68%), the health care community (68%), and nongovernmental organizations (62%). Half of Chinese opinion leaders (50%) also say that the media is not giving population aging the attention it deserves.

Older people in China are the only group, according to a majority of opinion leaders (60%), paying the right amount or too much attention to the issue.

Figure 1.11

### Level of attention paid by groups and institutions

► In your opinion, have the following groups and institutions paid [●] too much attention, [●] about the right amount of attention, or [●] too little attention to the aging of the population and the challenges and opportunities associated with it?



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

## Section 2: Older workers: extending work lives

Extending work lives is one potential solution to some of the challenges associated with population aging. But is the Chinese business community or the society at large prepared for an older workforce? In this section, we discuss Chinese opinion leaders' ideas of what constitutes an older worker, perceptions of the degree to which businesses are prepared for an older workforce and how they should accommodate older workers, and what is an appropriate age for people to retire. We also touch on Chinese opinion leaders' views of potential labor shortages.

12

### When is a worker an “older worker”?

Averaging 61 years of age, most Chinese opinion leaders consider workers to be “older” sometime after reaching age 60 or later. Although responses range from a low of 40 to a high of 70, half of Chinese opinion leaders (48%) would define a worker as an “older worker” somewhere between the ages of 60 and 64. The next most often mentioned age group is 65 to 69 (24%).

Figure 2.1

### When is a worker an “older worker”?

► In your opinion, at what age is a worker an “older worker”?

40 to 49	2%
50 to 54	4
55 to 59	12
60 to 64	48
65 to 69	24
70	8
65+ (Combined)	32
Depends	2
Average	61 years

AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.



## Employer preparedness

Chinese opinion leaders do not believe employers are prepared for a future workforce comprised of more older workers.<sup>9</sup> Most Chinese opinion leaders (88%) describe employers as not too well or not well prepared at all. Only about one in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (12%) believe employers are somewhat or very well prepared.

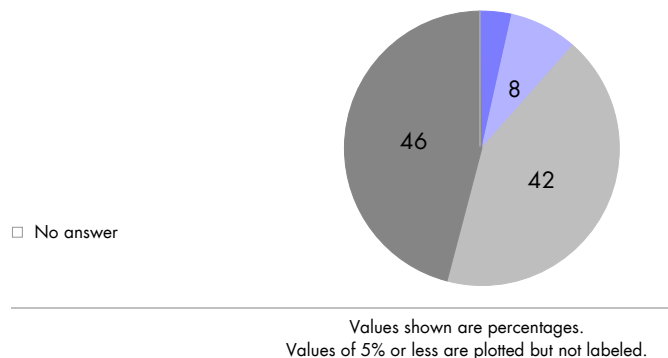
## Discrimination

Not only are employers unprepared, but age discrimination is also a problem in China, according to Chinese opinion leaders. A solid majority of Chinese opinion leaders believe that discrimination against older workers is at least a moderate problem when employers are recruiting and hiring new employees. More specifically, four in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (40%) think that discrimination is a big problem, while an additional third (34%) say that it is a moderate problem. Only a quarter of Chinese opinion leaders (26%) characterize age discrimination as a small problem or not a problem at all.

Figure 2.2

### Employer preparedness for older workers

► In your opinion, how well prepared are employers for a future workforce comprised of more older workers—[●] very well, [●] somewhat well, [●] not too well, or [●] not well at all?<sup>8</sup>

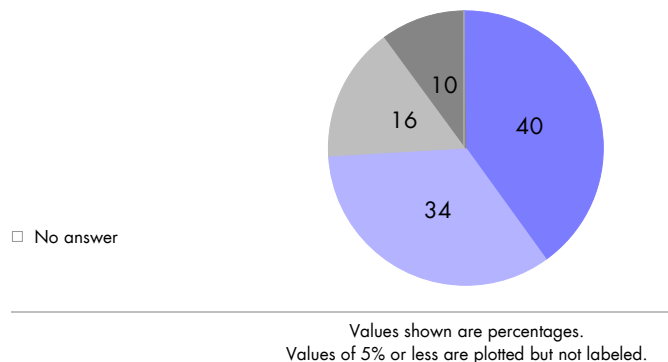


AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Figure 2.3

### Discrimination against older people

► To the best of your knowledge, is discrimination against older people [●] a big problem, [●] moderate problem, [●] small problem, or [●] not a problem at all when employers are recruiting and hiring employees?<sup>10</sup>



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

<sup>8</sup> Opinion leaders representing the private sector were asked about their industry: "In your opinion, how well prepared are employers in your industry for a future work force comprised of more older workers?"

<sup>9</sup> Prior to being asked the first survey question about "older workers," all opinion leaders were read the following text: "For the rest of this interview, when we ask about older workers, we are referring to workers who are 50 years of age or older."

<sup>10</sup> Opinion leaders representing the private sector were asked about their industry: "To the best of your knowledge, is discrimination against older people a big problem, a moderate problem, small problem, or not a problem at all when employers in your industry are recruiting and hiring employees?"

## Perceptions of older workers

Age discrimination may be prevalent because older workers are not perceived in very positive terms in China. Although most Chinese opinion leaders see older workers as respected (98%) and wise (90%), majorities say that the terms fast learner (90%), flexible (82%), open to new technology (58%), and productive (56%) do not describe older workers.

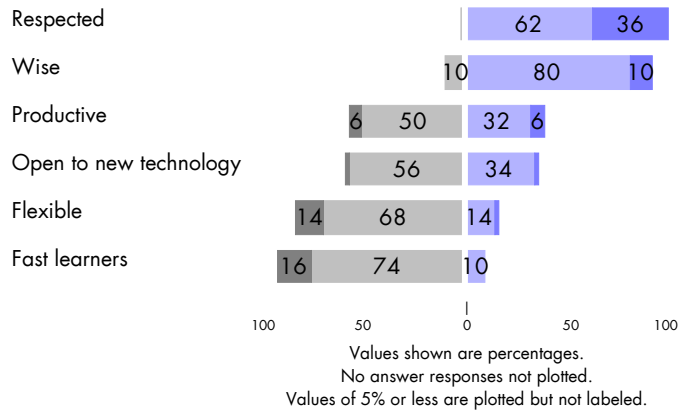
## Employers' capacity to address aging issues

Chinese opinion leaders believe that private businesses have a responsibility to society to address issues related to an older workforce. Although the majority view among Chinese opinion leaders is that private businesses have the financial resources to deal with issues related to a growing number of older workers, they are seen as lacking in expertise and willingness. About eight in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (78%) think that businesses have a responsibility to society to address older worker issues, and more than six in 10 (64%) believe that they have the financial resources to do so. However, a solid majority of Chinese opinion leaders doubt private businesses are willing to address these issues (64%) or have the necessary knowledge and expertise (64%).

Figure 2.4

### Perceptions of older workers

► In your opinion, how well do the following words describe older workers—[●] very well, [●] somewhat well, [●] not too well, or [●] not well at all?<sup>11</sup>

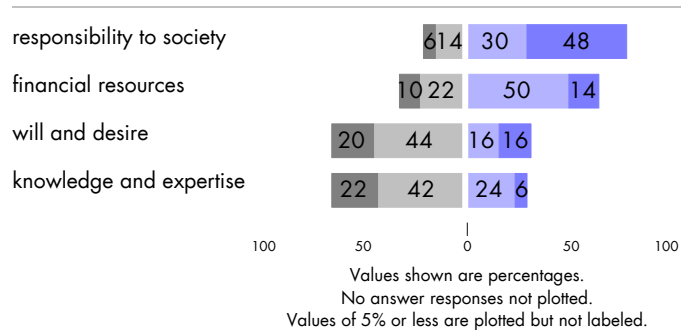


AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Figure 2.5

### Employer capacity to address aging issues

► Do you [●] strongly agree, [●] somewhat agree, [●] somewhat disagree, or [●] strongly disagree with the following statements: In general, private businesses have [INSERT] to address issues related to an older workforce.<sup>12</sup>



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

<sup>11</sup> Opinion leaders representing the private sector were asked about their industry: "In your opinion, how well do the following words describe older workers in your industry?"

<sup>12</sup> Opinion leaders representing the private sector were asked about their industry: "In general, private businesses in your industry have [INSERT] to address issues related to an older work force."

## Accommodating older workers

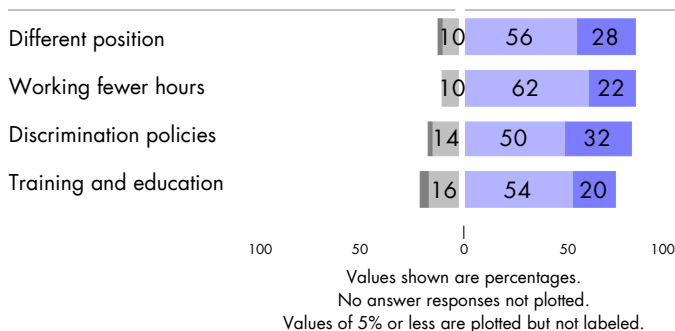
Most Chinese opinion leaders are at least somewhat supportive of accommodating older workers in various ways. More than eight in 10 Chinese opinion leaders support offering older workers a different position with fewer responsibilities (84%), allowing older workers to work fewer hours (84%), and establishing and enforcing policies that prohibit discrimination based on age at the workplace (82%). More than seven in 10 Chinese opinion leaders support providing older workers with opportunities for additional training and education (74%). However, Chinese opinion leaders are more likely to be somewhat supportive than strongly supportive of each of the practices asked about.

In addition to supporting various practices to accommodate older workers, technology will help extend work lives, according to Chinese opinion leaders. A solid majority of Chinese opinion leaders (70%) predict that technology, such as computers and robots, will be at least somewhat helpful in extending productive work lives in their country over the next 20 years. However, those who think technology will only be somewhat helpful by far outnumber those who think it will be very helpful (52% versus 18%). And roughly a third of Chinese opinion leaders (30%) are more pessimistic, saying that technology will not be too helpful or will not be helpful at all in extending productive work lives.

Figure 2.6

### Accommodating older workers

► Next, thinking about ways in which employers may accommodate older workers, do you [●] strongly support, [●] somewhat support, [●] somewhat oppose, or [●] strongly oppose the following practices?<sup>13</sup>

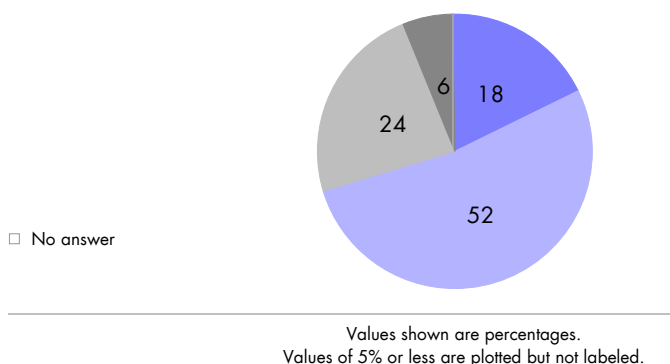


AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Figure 2.7

### Helpfulness of technology in extending productive work lives

► How helpful do you think technology, such as computers and robots will be in extending the productive work lives of older workers in our country over the next 20 years—[●] very helpful, [●] somewhat helpful, [●] not too helpful, or [●] not helpful at all?



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

<sup>13</sup> Opinion leaders representing the private sector were asked about their industry: "Next, thinking about ways in which employers in your industry may accommodate older workers, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the following practices?"

## Industries doing a good job

If there is a particular business sector or industry that is already doing a good job of employing and using older workers to their full potential, most Chinese opinion leaders are unaware of it. A majority of Chinese opinion leaders either say that no such industry exists (42%) or that they do not know whether such an industry exists (28%). Only a minority of opinion leaders mention a particular business sector or industry, such as academia (12%), government (12%), nonprofit organizations (2%), or health services (2%).

## Appropriate retirement age

According to the average Chinese opinion leader, the appropriate retirement age is 63 for men and 59 for women. Nearly half of Chinese opinion leaders (46%) believe that the appropriate retirement age for men is 65, while a majority (72%) think that the appropriate time for women to retire is between the ages of 55 and 60.

Figure 2.8

### Industries doing a good job

► To the best of your knowledge, is there a particular business sector or industry in our country that is doing a good job of employing and using older workers to their full potential?

Academia	12%
Government	12
Nonprofits/Charitable organizations	2
Health services	2
No such industry	42
Don't know	28

AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

16

Figure 2.9

### Best retirement age

► In general, at what age do you think [most male workers/most female workers] should retire or stop working?

	Males	Females
45 to 49	0%	2%
50 to 54	0	2
55 to 59	4	34
60	26	38
61 to 64	4	4
65	46	8
66 to 69	2	0
70	6	4
65+ (Combined)	54	12
Depends	12	8
Average	63 years	59 years

AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

## Mandatory retirement age

The issue of mandatory retirement age divides Chinese opinion leaders. Half of Chinese opinion leaders (50%) somewhat or strongly support the idea, but a sizable minority (40%) are opposed to forcing people to retire upon reaching a certain age.

According to those who support the idea, the mandatory retirement age should be 62 years of age, on average.<sup>14</sup> Nearly half of Chinese opinion leaders who support a mandatory retirement age name age 65 (44%), followed by age 60 (32%).

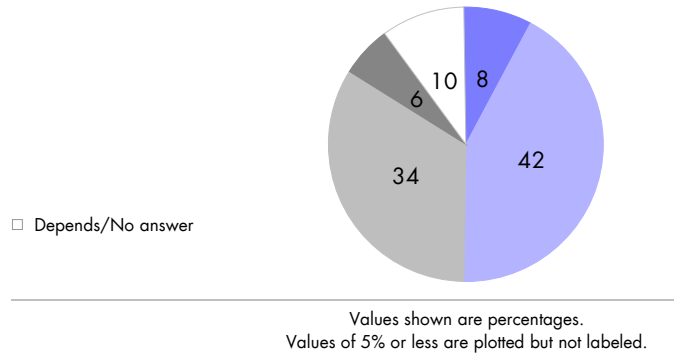
## Labor shortage

A majority of Chinese opinion leaders foresee their country facing a labor shortage in the coming years. About six in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (62%) believe that their country is somewhat or very likely to experience a labor shortage within the next 20 years. Roughly a third (36%) believe that such shortages are not too likely or not likely at all to occur in China.

Figure 2.10

### Mandatory retirement age

► In some countries workers are required to retire at a particular age. Do you [●] strongly support, [●] somewhat support, [●] somewhat oppose, or [●] strongly oppose the idea of a mandatory retirement age?

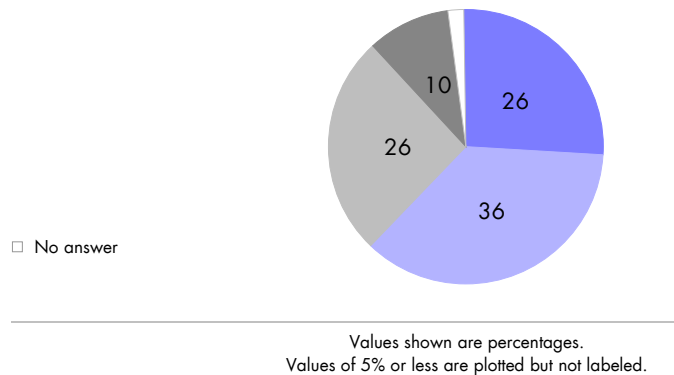


AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Figure 2.11

### Likelihood of labor shortage

► In your view, how likely is it that our country will experience a labor shortage within the next 20 years—[●] very likely, [●] somewhat likely, [●] not too likely, or [●] not likely at all?



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

<sup>14</sup> These results are based on 25 respondents.

According to the Chinese opinion leaders who think that there will be a labor shortage, more liberal immigration policies are not a very likely solution to compensate for it. Just over half of the Chinese opinion leaders who predict a labor shortage (55%) believe that their country is not too likely or not likely at all to adopt more liberal immigration policies to help recruit more workers. About a third of these opinion leaders (35%) believe this development is somewhat likely, and only three percent believe that a loosening of immigration restrictions is very likely to occur.

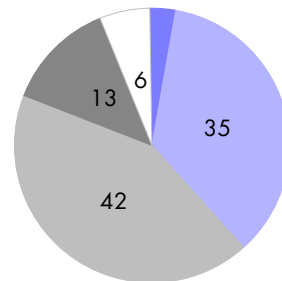
Those who believe that China is likely to adopt more liberal immigration policies to compensate for a labor shortage constitute only a quarter of all Chinese opinion leaders (24%). A third (34%) say that China is unlikely to adopt more liberal immigration policies in response to labor shortages, while the rest (42%) either did not answer the question or think that China is unlikely to experience labor shortages and were, therefore, not asked the question.

Figure 2.12

**More liberal immigration policies**

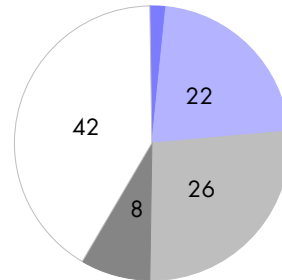
► How likely is it that we will adopt more liberal immigration policies to compensate for this labor shortage—[●] very likely, [●] somewhat likely, [●] not too likely, or [●] not likely at all?

Opinion leaders who think labor shortages are likely<sup>15</sup>



□ No answer

All opinion leaders



□ Not asked question/No answer

Values shown are percentages.  
Values of 5% or less are plotted but not labeled.

AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

<sup>15</sup> These results are based on 31 respondents.

## Section 3: Retirement security and life quality

Retirement security and quality of life issues will undoubtedly take center stage as more people reach retirement age and enjoy a longer life span after retiring. In this section, we discuss Chinese opinion leaders' perceptions of the quality of life enjoyed by older people in their country, including retirement income, health care, and housing. We also address their opinions regarding whose responsibility it is to provide for people after retirement, the family's role in caring for older people, and potential policy changes in response to the growing population of older people.

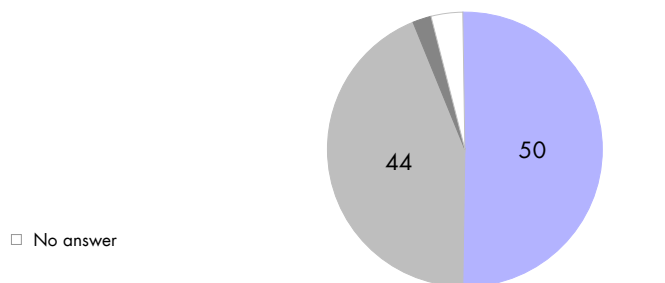
### Quality of life

Asked to describe the overall quality of life of older people in their country, Chinese opinion leaders are split.<sup>16</sup> Half of Chinese opinion leaders (50%) describe the overall quality of life of older people in their country as somewhat good. But nearly as many (44%) report that the overall quality of life of older people is somewhat bad. A handful of Chinese opinion leaders say that older people's quality of life is very bad, but none say it is very good.

Figure 3.1

#### Overall quality of life

► How would you describe the overall quality of life of older people in our country—it is [●] very good, [●] somewhat good, [●] somewhat bad, or [●] very bad?



Values shown are percentages.  
Values of 5% or less are plotted but not labeled.

AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

<sup>16</sup> Prior to being asked the first survey question about "people in their old age," all opinion leaders were read the following text: "In the following questions, when we ask about people in their old age or older people, we are referring to older people who are retired or past retirement age. By retired, we mean no longer working for pay."

## Adequacy of retirement income

Although nearly half of Chinese opinion leaders believe that older people do not generally enjoy a good quality of life, a solid majority of Chinese opinion leaders report that the average older person's pension and benefits from the government or from their employer is generally sufficient to live at least somewhat comfortably. About six in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (62%) say that the average older person's pension and benefits are enough for at least a somewhat, if not often very, comfortable life. At the same time, however, a notable minority of Chinese opinion leaders (34%) believe that older people relying on government or employer pensions are not living too comfortably or not comfortably at all.

One explanation for the apparent discrepancy between perceptions of life quality and adequacy of retirement income could be that even if those receiving a pension are living comfortably, a majority of workers in China are not participating in the retirement income system.<sup>17</sup>

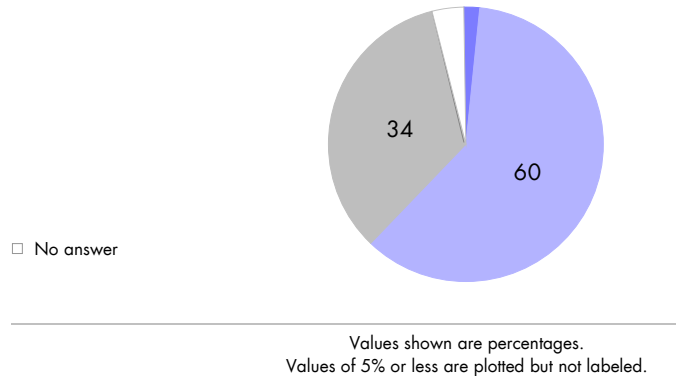
Hence, it also makes sense that Chinese opinion leaders largely report that retirement income is not distributed equitably. A solid majority of about eight in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (78%) reject the statement "an adequate retirement income is available to people of all social and economic backgrounds in our country." At the same time,

Figure 3.2

### Adequacy of retirement income

► Do you think that the average older person's pension and benefits from the government or from their employers is generally sufficient for an older person to live [●] very comfortably, [●] somewhat comfortably, [●] not too comfortably, or [●] not comfortably at all?

20

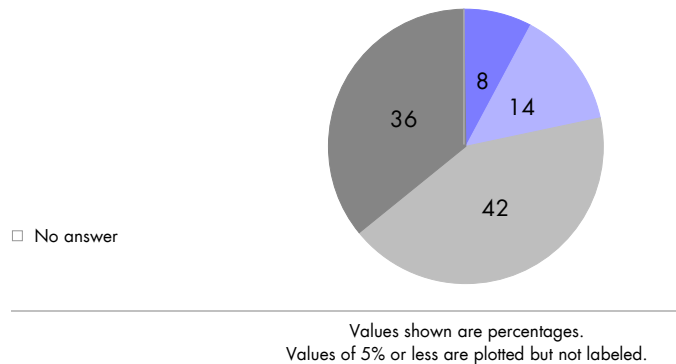


AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Figure 3.3

### Equity and retirement income

► Do you [●] strongly agree, [●] somewhat agree, [●] somewhat disagree, or [●] strongly disagree with the following statement: An adequate retirement income is available to people of all social and economic backgrounds in our country.



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

<sup>17</sup> Source: AARP, *In Brief-Spotlight Asia*, March 2007.



roughly a quarter of Chinese opinion leaders (22%) believe that an adequate retirement income is available to all Chinese, regardless of social and economic background.

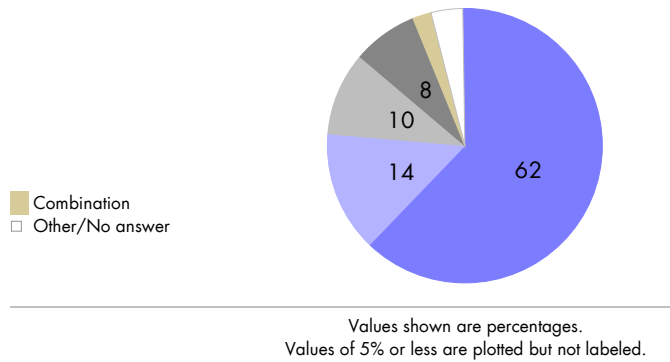
### Responsibility for providing for people in old age

Asked whose responsibility it is to provide for people in their old age when they are no longer able to work, Chinese opinion leaders are more united in their response than opinion leaders in most of the other surveyed countries. Nearly two thirds of Chinese opinion leaders (62%) believe that the government has primary responsibility for providing for people in old age. Other groups are seen as responsible much less often, with roughly one in 10 opinion leaders mentioning family (14%), employers (10%), and individual older people themselves (8%).

Figure 3.4

#### Primary responsibility for providing for people in their old age

► In your opinion, which of the following should have primary responsibility for providing for people in their old age: [●] government, [●] family, [●] employers, or [●] individual older people?



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

## Optimal mix of income from different groups

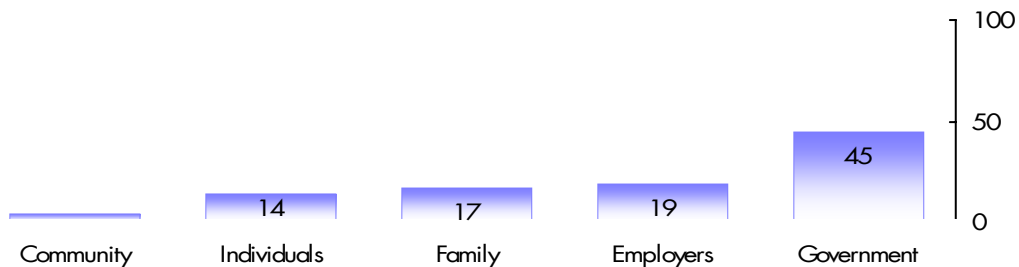
In addition to being asked about whose responsibility it is to provide for people in their old age, opinion leaders were asked to think about the optimal mix of income for people in their old age and what percent would come from different groups. Consistent with the finding that a majority of Chinese opinion leaders believe that the government has the main responsibility to provide for older people, Chinese opinion leaders, on average, expect the largest share of a retiree's income to come from the government. In China, nearly half of older people's income (45% of income) would ideally come from the government, according to the average opinion leader. Considerably smaller shares would come from employers (19% of income), family (17% of income), individual older people themselves (14% of income), or the community (4% of income).

22

Figure 3.5

### Optimal mix of income—average percent of responsibility assigned to each group

► If you had to determine the optimal mix of income for people in their old age, what percent would come from each of the following?<sup>18</sup>



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

<sup>18</sup> These results are based on 48 respondents.

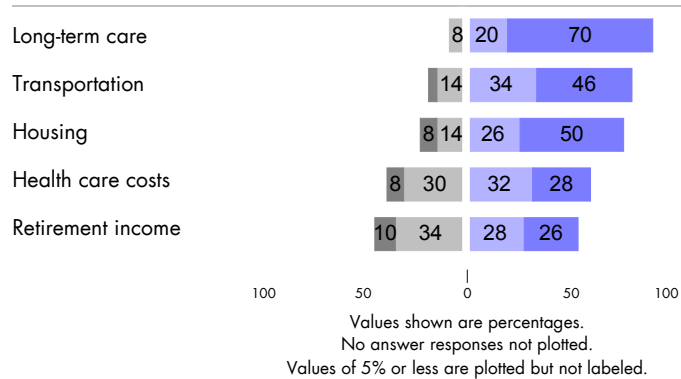
## Family role

Although family is rarely seen as the primary responsible party for providing security in old age, Chinese opinion leaders clearly expect significant family involvement in many areas of older people's lives. Asked about five different ways of providing support to older people, a majority of Chinese opinion leaders indicate that the family should be involved at least to a moderate degree in each of the areas. Eliciting the strongest consensus, seven in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (70%) think that family should play a big role in the long-term care of sick or disabled older people, while most of the rest call for a moderate role. In total, nine in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (90%) believe that family should play a moderate to large role in long-term care. Majorities also believe that family should play a moderate to large role in the other areas asked about—transportation (80%), housing (76%), health care costs (60%), and retirement income (54%). Despite this majority view, however, there are some areas that elicit mixed views from Chinese opinion leaders. Sizable minorities are of the opinion that the family's role in providing retirement income (44%) or covering health costs (38%) should be small or nonexistent.

Figure 3.6

### Family role in assisting older people

► In your opinion, how big a role should family play in providing the following types of support to people in their old age? Should family play [●] a big role, [●] moderate role, [●] small role, or [●] no role at all in providing [INSERT]?



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

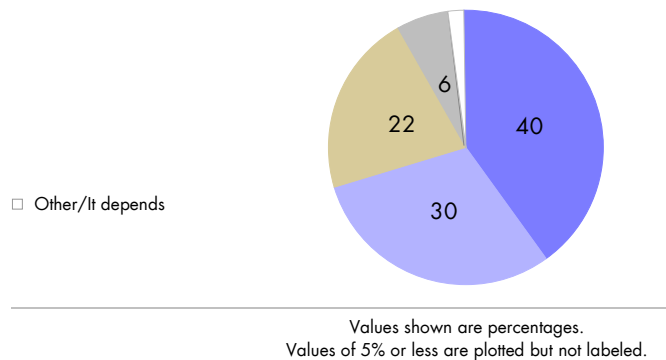
Despite the relatively strong preference for family involvement in assisting older people, Chinese opinion leaders do not necessarily believe that older people should live with extended family. Rather, four in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (40%) say that it is best for relatively healthy older people to live in assisted care facilities, while an additional three in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (30%) say that living independently as long as possible is ideal.<sup>19</sup> Only about a quarter of Chinese opinion leaders (22%) believe that the best place for relatively healthy older people is with family members.

According to Chinese opinion leaders, technology will help older people live independently for a longer period of time. Most Chinese opinion leaders (86%) believe that technology, such as computers and robots, will be at least somewhat helpful in extending independent living by older people in their country over the next 20 years. However, Chinese opinion leaders are much more likely to believe that technology will be somewhat helpful than very helpful (58% versus 28%). Only about one in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (12%) are pessimistic about the helpfulness of technology in extending independent living, predicting that it will not be helpful.

Figure 3.7

**Living arrangements of older people**

► In general, is it best for relatively healthy older people to [●] live in assisted care facilities, [●] live independently as long as possible, [●] live with extended families, or [●] live in nursing homes?

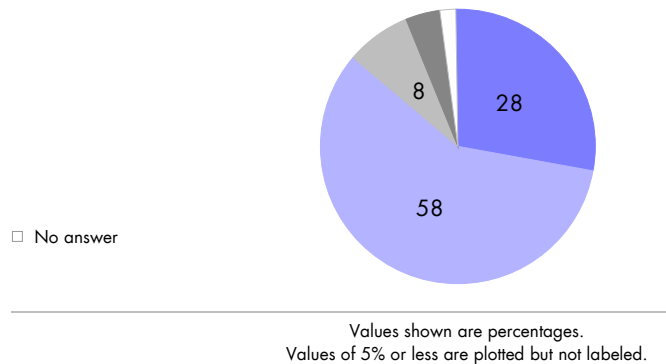


AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Figure 3.8

**Helpfulness of technology in extending independent living**

► How helpful do you think technology, such as computers and robots will be in extending independent living by older people in our country over the next 20 years—[●] very helpful, [●] somewhat helpful, [●] not too helpful, or [●] not helpful at all?



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

<sup>19</sup> The concept of assisted living is somewhat different in China from what the term commonly entails in the US. In China, it is common for older people to continue to live independently in their own house or apartment, but to have arranged for regular assistance from family or others.

## Health services

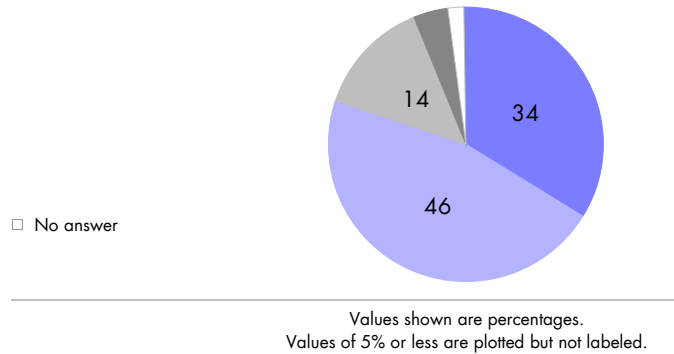
Providing health and medical care to an increasingly large aging population is one of the challenges often associated with population aging, and Chinese opinion leaders do not think that their current health care system is up to the challenge. Fully eight in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (80%) agree that their country's health care system is not well prepared to deal with an aging population, and a third of Chinese opinion leaders feel this way strongly. Only about two in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (18%) disagree, saying that the health care system is well prepared.

According to Chinese opinion leaders, health care is currently not equally accessible to all older people. Asked whether access to quality health care is currently available to older people of all social and economic backgrounds in China, a solid majority of Chinese opinion leaders (76%) say that the answer is no. Roughly a quarter of Chinese opinion leaders (22%), however, believe that access to quality health care is more equitable, saying that access is available to all Chinese older people, regardless of social or economic background.

Figure 3.9

### Preparedness of health care system

► Do you [●] strongly agree, [●] somewhat agree, [●] somewhat disagree, or [●] strongly disagree with the following statement: Our health care system is not well prepared to deal with an aging population.

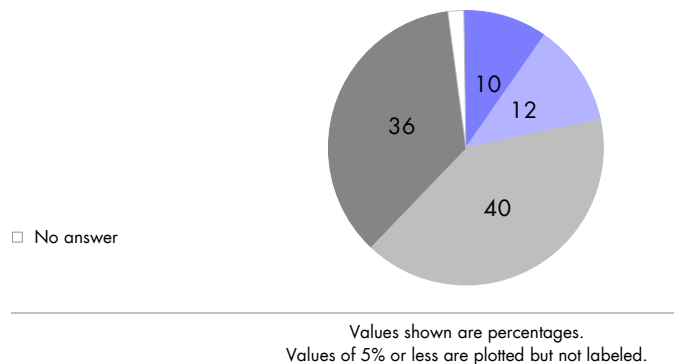


AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Figure 3.10

### Equity and quality health care

► Do you [●] strongly agree, [●] somewhat agree, [●] somewhat disagree, or [●] strongly disagree with the following statement: Access to quality health care is available to older people of all social and economic backgrounds in our country.



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

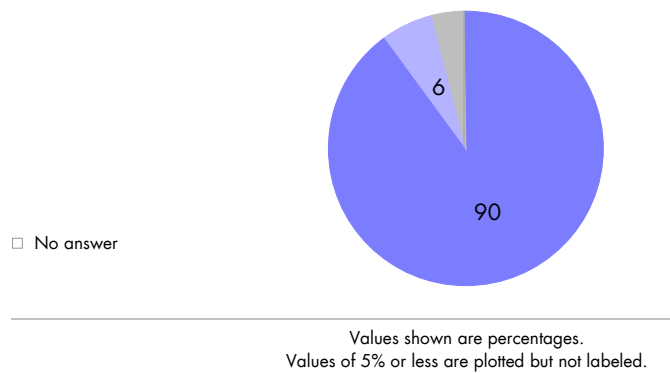
Chinese opinion leaders are overwhelmingly supportive of increased government efforts to improve delivery of health services to older people. Almost all Chinese opinion leaders (90%) indicate that the government should increase efforts a great deal. While a few opinion leaders believe that efforts should only be increased moderately (6%) or a little (4%), no one suggests that current efforts are sufficient and that no increase at all is necessary.

In addition to government efforts, opinion leaders in China are hopeful technology will help improve health and medical care of older people. Almost all Chinese opinion leaders (94%) believe that technology, such as computers and robots, will be at least somewhat helpful in improving the health and medical care of older people in their country over the next 20 years. However, Chinese opinion leaders are slightly more likely to believe technology will be somewhat, rather than very, helpful (52% versus 42%).

Figure 3.11

**Increasing government efforts to ensure older people receive health services**

► Do you think our government should increase its efforts to ensure that older people receive the health services they need [●] a great deal, [●] moderately, [●] a little, or [●] not at all?

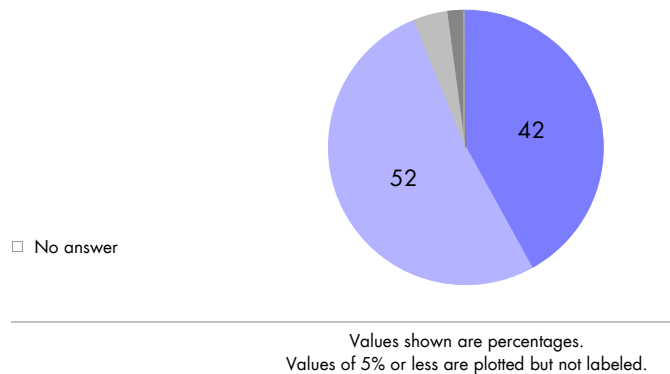


AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Figure 3.12

**Helpfulness of technology in improving health and medical care of older people**

► How helpful do you think technology, such as computers and robots will be in improving health and medical care of older people in our country over the next 20 years-[●] very helpful, [●] somewhat helpful, [●] not too helpful, or [●] not helpful at all?



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

## Housing

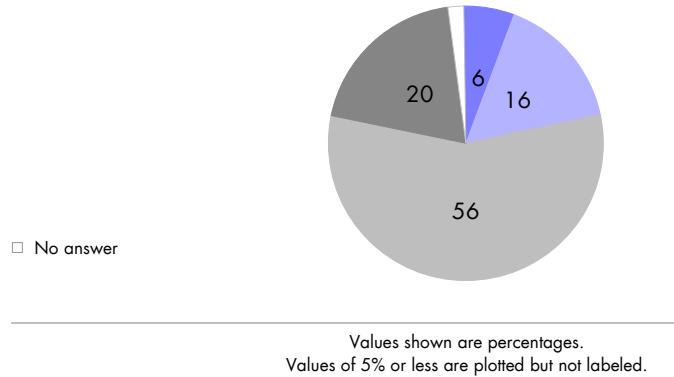
According to Chinese opinion leaders, at least some older people in China reside in inadequate living quarters. A solid majority of Chinese opinion leaders (76%) reject the statement “adequate housing is available to older people of all social and economic backgrounds in our country.” However, those who somewhat disagree with this statement by far outnumber those who strongly disagree (56% versus 20%). Roughly a quarter of Chinese opinion leaders (22%) agree with the statement at least somewhat, indicating that housing is equally available to all older people in China.

Chinese opinion leaders generally support increasing government efforts in the housing field. Most Chinese opinion leaders (78%) contend that their government should increase its efforts a great deal or moderately to ensure that older people have access to adequate housing, although moderate efforts receive somewhat more support than great efforts. Most of the rest (20%) believe that efforts should be increased a little, with none of the Chinese opinion leaders of the view that no increase at all is necessary.

Figure 3.13

### Equity and housing

► Do you [●] strongly agree, [●] somewhat agree, [●] somewhat disagree, or [●] strongly disagree with the following statement: Adequate housing is available to older people of all social and economic backgrounds in our country.

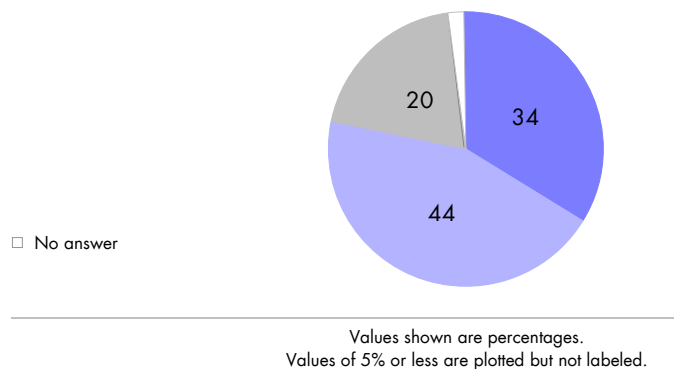


AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Figure 3.14

### Increasing government efforts to ensure older people have access to adequate housing

► Do you think our government should increase its efforts to ensure that older people have access to adequate housing [●] a great deal, [●] moderately, [●] a little, or [●] not at all?



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

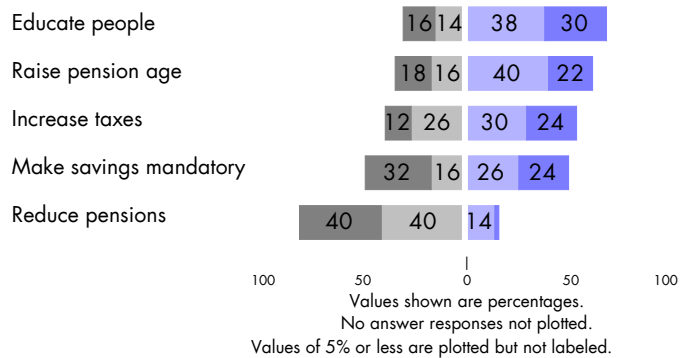
## Policy changes to help cover costs related to aging

As more people reach retirement age, the costs for providing for this growing number of older people will increase. To help cover these increased costs, Chinese opinion leaders are willing to consider many different policy tools. Asked about five potential policy changes, at least half of Chinese opinion leaders believe that all but one of them should be implemented to a moderate or great extent. Educating people about the importance of saving and encouraging them to save more (68%) and increasing the age of eligibility for pensions (62%) to a moderate or great extent receive solid majority support, and a slim majority (54%) believe that taxes should be increased as well. However, the issue of mandatory savings divides Chinese opinion leaders and the response to substantial pension reductions is negative.

Figure 3.15

### Support for policy changes

► As more people age and stop working, the costs for providing for this growing number of older people will increase. To what extent should [INSERT] to help cover these increased costs—[●] great extent, [●] moderate extent, [●] small extent, or [●] not at all?



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

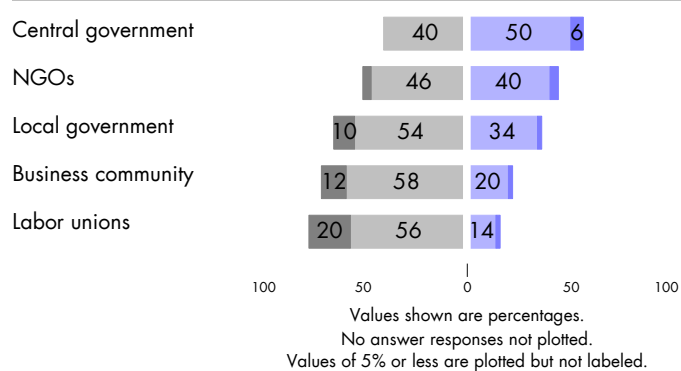
## Society's commitment to older people

While support exists for policy changes, Chinese opinion leaders do not think that most sectors of society are very committed to improving the quality of life of older people. Among Chinese opinion leaders, only the central government is seen as committed to older people. And even though a slim majority (56%) have this positive view of the central government's commitment level, a sizable minority (40%) disagree. When it comes to other groups and institutions, half or more of Chinese opinion leaders say that they are not too committed or not committed at all to improving older people's life quality—labor unions (76%), business community (70%), local governments (64%), and nongovernmental organizations (50%).

Figure 3.16

### Commitment to improving quality of life for older people

► Is/Are [INSERT] [●] very committed, [●] somewhat committed, [●] not too committed, or [●] not committed at all to improving the quality of life for older people?



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.



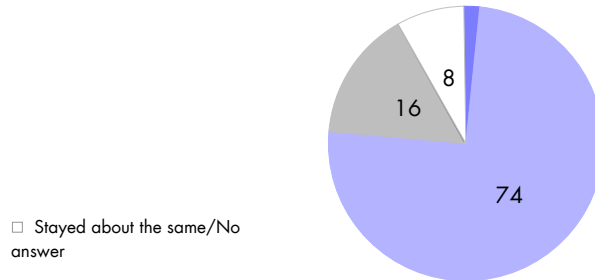
## Future of older people

Despite the perceived lack of commitment to the betterment of older people, a majority of Chinese opinion leaders are optimistic about the long-term future of older people in their country. More than seven in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (76%) believe that 20 years from now the overall quality of life of older people will have gotten at least somewhat better. Fewer than two in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (16%) expect things to worsen somewhat, and none of Chinese opinion leaders think that older people's quality of life will get much worse.

Figure 3.17

### Quality of life in the future

► And 20 years from now, do you think the overall quality of life of older people in our country will have gotten [●] much better, [●] somewhat better, [●] somewhat worse, or [●] much worse?



□ Stayed about the same/No answer

Values shown are percentages.  
Values of 5% or less are plotted but not labeled.

AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

## Section 4: Perceptions of older people

To enjoy a good quality of life, not only do older people's physical needs have to be met, but their psychological well-being, including a sense of self-worth, is also important. The broader society's perceptions of older people arguably contribute to how they feel about themselves and their role in society. In this section, we discuss Chinese opinion leaders' perceptions of older people and their place in society.

30

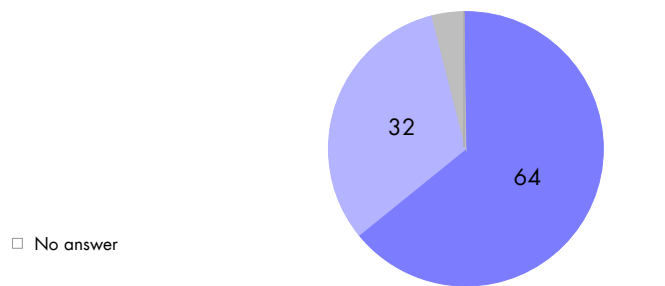
### Contributing members of society

Almost all Chinese opinion leaders see older people as generally helpful, contributing members of society. More than nine in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (96%) agree with this sentiment, and a majority hold this view strongly. Only a few Chinese opinion leaders (4%) disagree.

Figure 4.1

#### Contributing members of society

► Do you [●] strongly agree, [●] somewhat agree, [●] somewhat disagree, or [●] strongly disagree with the following statement: Older people in our country are generally helpful, contributing members of society.



Values shown are percentages.  
Values of 5% or less are plotted but not labeled.

AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Older people are a contributing force that could be tapped into even more, according to Chinese opinion leaders. Almost all Chinese opinion leaders (98%) agree that their government should do more to take advantage of the contributions that older people can make to the community by enlisting them to help with community projects, with half somewhat agreeing and half strongly agreeing. Only two percent of Chinese opinion leaders disagree that the government should do more to take advantage of the contributions older people can make.

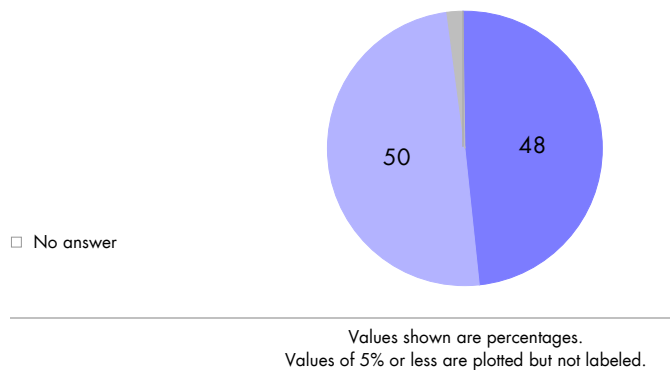
### Potential pool of productive workers

Although older people are generally seen as helpful, contributing members of society, many businesses in China may have yet to see potential in older people as productive workers. According to about six in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (58%), the Chinese business community does not view older people as a source of potential productive workers. At the same time, a sizable minority of Chinese opinion leaders (42%) do think that, at least to a degree, businesses recognize potential in older workers.

Figure 4.2

### Help with community projects

► Do you [●] strongly agree, [●] somewhat agree, [●] somewhat disagree, or [●] strongly disagree with the following statement: Our government should do more to take advantage of the contributions that older people can make to the community by enlisting them to help with community projects.

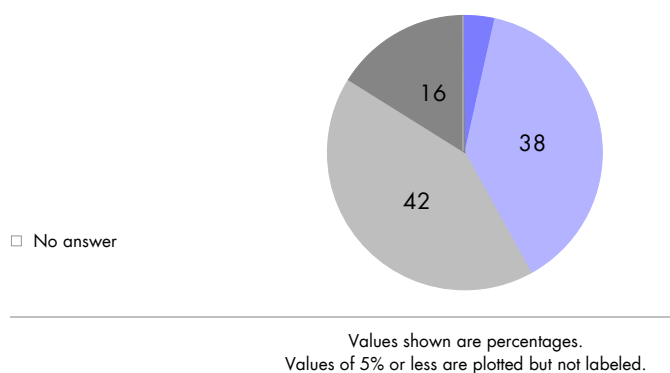


AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Figure 4.3

### Potential productive workers

► Do you [●] strongly agree, [●] somewhat agree, [●] somewhat disagree, or [●] strongly disagree with the following statement: The business community views older people as a source of potential productive workers.



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

## Marketing products

In addition to a contributing force, older people are perceived as consumers in China. Most Chinese opinion leaders (88%) agree that the business community in China views older people as an opportunity for marketing and selling products and services. Although half of Chinese opinion leaders only somewhat agree with the view of older people as consumers, only 10 percent of Chinese opinion leaders outright disagree.

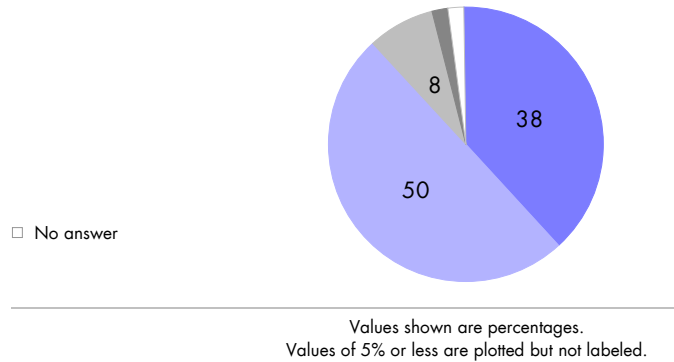
## Burden on the community

Chinese opinion leaders rarely see older people as a burden. Most Chinese opinion leaders disagree with the statement “older people are often a burden on the community,” and many feel this way strongly. Only 14 percent of Chinese opinion leaders agree that older people are often a burden.

Figure 4.4

### Market for products and services

► Do you [●] strongly agree, [●] somewhat agree, [●] somewhat disagree, or [●] strongly disagree with the following statement: The business community views older people as an opportunity for marketing and selling products and services.

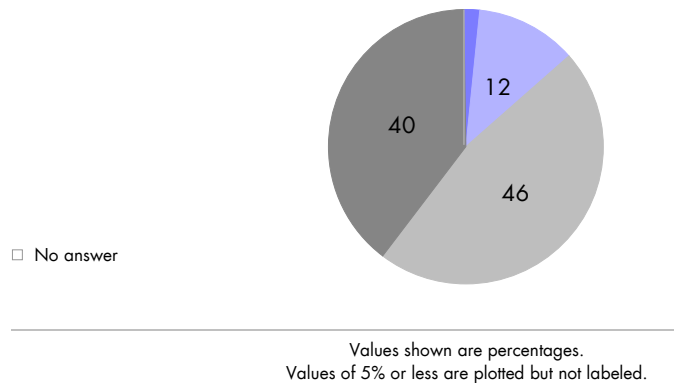


AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Figure 4.5

### Burden on the community

► Do you [●] strongly agree, [●] somewhat agree, [●] somewhat disagree, or [●] strongly disagree with the following statement: Older people are often a burden on the community.



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

## Section 5: Aging advocacy organizations

In this section, we discuss Chinese opinion leaders' awareness and opinions of organizations that advocate on behalf of older people as well as their familiarity with and perception of AARP. It should be noted that AARP was identified as commissioning the survey when opinion leaders were invited to participate, which could have influenced the results to questions having to do with AARP.

33

### Perceptions of AARP

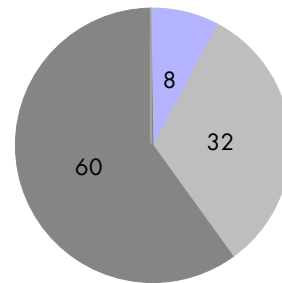
A majority of Chinese opinion leaders are not familiar with AARP. Six in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (60%) say that they are not familiar at all with the organization, and most of the rest (32%) say that they are not too familiar with it. Only eight percent of Chinese opinion leaders are somewhat familiar with AARP, and none of Chinese opinion leaders describe themselves as very familiar with the American organization.

Figure 5.1

#### Familiarity with AARP

► How familiar are you with the US organization called AARP, formerly known as the American Association of Retired Persons—[●] very familiar, [●] somewhat familiar, [●] not too familiar, or [●] not familiar at all?

□ No answer



Values shown are percentages.  
Values of 5% or less are plotted but not labeled.

AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Among Chinese opinion leaders who do have some degree of familiarity with AARP, the impression of the organization is generally favorable or neutral. A solid majority of these opinion leaders (75%) say that their impression of AARP is very or somewhat favorable. Although a quarter of these opinion leaders (25%) decline to answer the question, none of the opinion leaders say that they have an unfavorable attitude toward AARP.

### Helpfulness of organizations like AARP

Most Chinese opinion leaders would welcome an organization like AARP in their country.<sup>21</sup> Almost all Chinese opinion leaders (88%) say that if an organization like AARP were established in their country, it would be very or somewhat helpful to older people. Although Chinese opinion leaders are more likely to think that an AARP-style organization would be somewhat, rather than very, helpful, only about one in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (8%) say that such an organization would not be too helpful and none say that it would not be helpful at all.

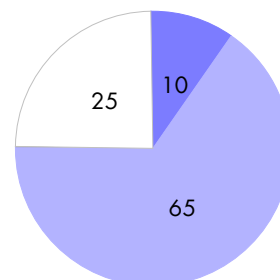
Figure 5.2

### Impression of AARP

► What is your overall impression of AARP—[●] very favorable, [●] somewhat favorable, [●] not very favorable, or [●] not favorable at all?<sup>20</sup>

All opinion leaders with some degree of familiarity with AARP

CAUTION: Small base of respondents



□ No answer

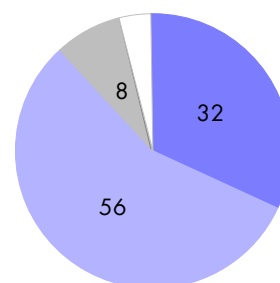
Values shown are percentages.  
Values of 5% or less are plotted but not labeled.

AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

Figure 5.3

### Helpfulness of organizations like AARP

► If an organization like AARP were established in our country, how helpful would this be to older people—[●] very helpful, [●] somewhat helpful, [●] not too helpful, or [●] not helpful at all?



□ No answer

Values shown are percentages.  
Values of 5% or less are plotted but not labeled.

AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

<sup>20</sup> These results are based on 20 respondents.

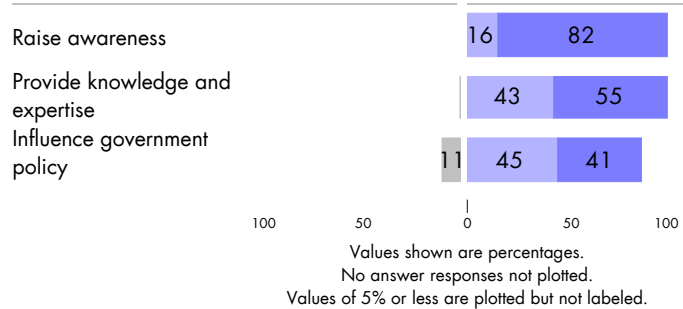
<sup>21</sup> Prior to being asked this question, opinion leaders were read the following text: "AARP is a not-for-profit organization that works to improve the quality of life of older people who are age 50 or older. The organization works with the US central government, local governments, and businesses to be sure that older people have what they need for their health, finances, and jobs. It also offers education programs, travel discounts, and social opportunities for the older people who join. To join AARP, older people pay approximately \$12 a year, which is a low fee in the US."

Chinese opinion leaders who think that an AARP-like organization would be helpful in their country were asked about three potential reasons why such an organization would be helpful. Raising awareness about aging stands out as the biggest reason an organization like AARP would be helpful, according to Chinese opinion leaders. Although most Chinese opinion leaders who think that an organization like AARP would be helpful see all the reasons asked about as at least moderate reasons, raising awareness is identified by most opinion leaders (82%) as a big reason an AARP-style organization would be helpful.

Figure 5.4

### Reasons an organization like AARP would be helpful

► Why do you think the organization would be helpful. Is [●] a big reason, [●] moderate reason, [●] small reason, or [●] not a reason at all?<sup>22</sup>



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

### Local organizations advocating for older people

Chinese opinion leaders were also asked if they are aware of any organizations in their country that work to improve the quality of life of older people and serve as an information source on aging issues. A majority of Chinese opinion leaders either say that they are not aware of any such organizations (50%) or that they do not know (14%). The China National Committee on Aging is the most frequently mentioned organization, but even that is only cited by about two in 10 Chinese opinion leaders (18%).

Figure 5.5

### Local organizations

► Are you aware of any organizations in our country that work to improve the quality of life of older people and serve as an information source on aging issues?



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.

<sup>22</sup> These results are based on 44 respondents.

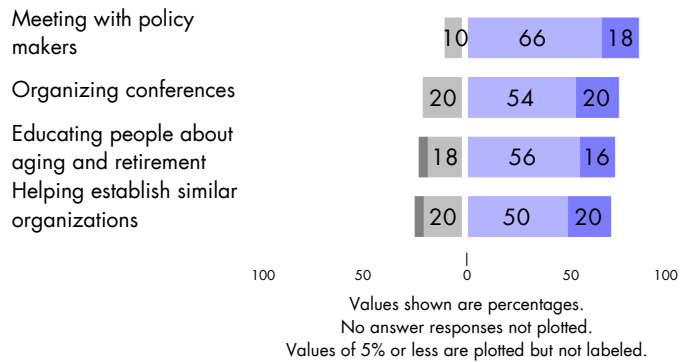
## AARP role abroad

Chinese opinion leaders, like opinion leaders in the other countries surveyed, generally think that AARP involvement in activities outside the US would be helpful. Meeting with government policy makers to exchange information about aging and retirement (84%) tops the list, followed by organizing conferences (74%), educating the public (72%), and helping establish similar organizations (70%). However, opinion leaders who think that engaging in these activities would be somewhat helpful by far outnumber those who think that it would be very helpful.

Figure 5.6

### AARP role abroad

► If AARP were to play a role in promoting the interests of older people in countries other than the United States, how helpful would the following activities be? Would [INSERT] be [●] very helpful, [●] somewhat helpful, [●] not too helpful, or [●] not helpful at all?



AARP, *Aging in Asia and Oceania*, March 2007.



# Methodology

In 2006 AARP commissioned Princeton Survey Research Associates International (PSRAI) to conduct a survey of opinion leaders in the United States and in seven countries in Asia and Oceania. The survey was designed to increase AARP's knowledge of aging issues and attitudes in key Asian markets and to compare attitudes and policies towards aging in the US to attitudes and policies in Asian and Oceania societies. PSRAI teamed up with local research firms to conduct interviews in Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, and the US. Between October and December 2006, interviewers spoke with more than 400 individuals who hold senior level positions in government, nongovernmental organizations, private sector, media, and academia. Below we discuss details of the survey methodology, including the sample sizes, sample selection, recruitment, questionnaire design, and fieldwork logistics.

## Sample sizes

A minimum of 50 interviews were conducted in each of the survey countries, for a total of 423 interviews. For the full sample, the margin of error is  $\pm 5$  percentage points. Margins of error for individual country samples are displayed in the table on the right.

The survey sample consists of opinion leaders from the following five categories: (1) government, (2) nongovernmental organizations, (3) private sector, (4) media, and (5) academia. The sample was equally divided among the five professional sectors, with a goal of interviewing 10 opinion leaders per sector in each country. The table below outlines the definitions that were used to classify opinion leaders.

Figure 6.1

### Country sample sizes

	Number of interviews	Margin of error
Australia	50	14
China	50	14
India	50	14
Japan	50	14
New Zealand	49	14
Singapore	50	14
South Korea	50	14
United States	74	11
Total	423	5

Figure 6.2

**Eligibility criteria**

Category	Eligible organizations	Eligible individuals
Government	Departments and agencies that deal with finance, economics, taxing, pensions/retirement, labor/employment, social services/welfare, social affairs, or social security (e.g. Ministries of Health, Social Development, Social Security, Labor, Finance)	Senior Civil Servant level and above (typically Director or Director General level)
	Parliamentarians or politicians, where applicable	Parliamentarians or senior staff of relevant committees, such as aging, health, social security, finance, or retirement
Non-governmental organizations	Both local and multinational nongovernmental, nonprofit, religious, charitable, and/or advocacy organizations, foundations, and movements whose mission is related to public policy, economic affairs, social affairs, health care and disabilities, aging, or the labor force	Heads of or senior staff of nongovernmental organizations
Private Sector	Reputable private sector firms and business associations (e.g. chambers of commerce)	Senior business leaders, consultants, or business experts who are known for their expertise on economic and social issues and executives with responsibility for insurance, retirement, human resources, or employee/labor force policy
Media	An organization that derives its business from media driven activities including both publicly and privately funded radio, television, press, and the Internet	Producers, editors, or journalists who report on social, economic, and/or political issues
Academia	Any university, college, or think tank	Professors within relevant departments, such as Social Sciences, Economics, Public Health, Demographics, Public Policy, and Political Science
		Heads of, or senior staff of, relevant think tanks or institutions

The survey results were weighted to approximate the original sampling plan and to ensure that no countries or professional sectors are over- or underrepresented in the final analysis and that there was equal representation from all countries and professional sectors included in the survey.

**Sample selection**

Names of potential respondents were compiled from two sources. PSRAI and individual survey research firms in each country used publicly available material for each of the sectors mentioned above to compile lists of opinion leaders. From these lists, PSRAI randomly selected opinion leaders to be contacted for the survey.

**Recruiting opinion leaders**

The randomly chosen opinion leaders were sent letters inviting them to participate in the survey and explaining the purpose of the survey. These letters consisted of two components: (1) a letter written by the local firm inviting participation and providing contact information and (2) a letter from AARP’s Director of International Affairs that explained the purpose of the survey. To protect the respondents’ privacy, the letters from AARP did not identify the respondents by name. The letters were emailed, faxed, mailed, or hand-delivered to the respondents depending on what was determined to be the most reliable and time-efficient method in the particular country.

Each respondent was contacted at least five times before replacing the respondent with another name from the sample. Only conversations with an actual person counted as contacts. If the respondent clearly refused to participate, he or she was replaced with the next person on the list of randomly selected names. Response rates to the survey were typical of opinion leader surveys, ranging from about 20 percent to more than 60 percent. Detailed disposition of all contacts is available upon request.

As the table on the right shows, the survey respondents represent a range of demographic backgrounds. Age-wise, the respondents can be divided into three equal size groups—40 years of age or younger (30%), 41 to 50 years (30%), 51 to 60 years (30%)—and a smaller contingent of opinion leaders over 60 years of age (8%). About three quarters of the respondents are men (74%), a quarter women (26%).

In China, a slim majority of the respondents (52%) are age 40 or younger. Most of the rest (46%) are between the ages of 41 and 60. Most Chinese respondents (86%) are male.

### Questionnaire design and translations

The questionnaire was designed by PSRAI in consultation with AARP. The format for the questionnaire was mostly close-ended, although a few open-end questions were also included. Coding frames for the open-end questions were developed and data for the open-end questions coded at PSRAI.

PSRAI gave most respondents the opportunity to take the survey in the language of their choice. As is standard PSRAI practice for international work, we employed independent translators to translate the questionnaires back to English to ensure the meaning of the translations closely mirrored the original English questionnaire.

### Fieldwork logistics

To accommodate the respondents' busy schedules, multiple modes of interviewing were offered. More than half of the respondents were interviewed on the phone, while about a quarter were interviewed face-to-face.

The rest responded to the survey questions online or filled out the questionnaire on paper. The interviews were completed between October and December 2006. PSRAI's partner firms in each country, the field dates, and the mode of interview are displayed in the following table.

Figure 6.3

#### Respondent demographics

##### ALL COUNTRIES

Age		
40 or less		30%
41 to 50		30
51 to 60		30
Over 60		8
Sex		
Male		74%
Female		26

##### CHINA

Age		
40 or less		52
41 to 50		26
51 to 60		20
Over 60		2
Sex		
Male		86
Female		14

Figure 6.4

#### Survey languages

Australia	English
China	Mandarin, Cantonese
India	English
Japan	Japanese
New Zealand	English
Singapore	English
South Korea	Korean
United States	English

Figure 6.5

#### Interview mode

Phone	56%
Face-to-face	27
Paper and pencil	11
Online	7

Figure 6.6

**Fieldwork logistics**

	Local company conducting the interviews	Interviewing dates	Mode of interview
Australia	TNS Australia	11/08-12/15/2006	Phone
China	Horizonkey	11/03-11/17/2006	Phone, paper and pencil
India	TNS India	11/15-12/18/2006	Face-to-face, phone, paper and pencil
Japan	Lyncs	10/31-11/27/2006	Phone
New Zealand	TNS Australia	11/13-12/19/2006	Phone
Singapore	TNS Singapore	10/31-12/01/2006	Face-to-face, phone
South Korea	Gallup Korea	11/02-12/07/2006	Face-to-face, paper and pencil
United States	Princeton Data Source	10/31-12/11/2006	Phone, online

PSRAI expects its partner research firms to maintain the highest ethical standards. Nearly all of our partner firms are members of their regional survey research professional association, which also seeks to hold its members to the highest ethical standards.

Only skilled interviewers who have experience interviewing opinion leaders were employed in this study. In developing countries, many of our partner survey firms have their executives conduct high-level interviews, as this is often the only means to get an appointment with a high-level government official. In other countries, the firms employ specially trained, well-educated elite interviewers.

Before an interviewer is certified to conduct an interview, the survey firms conduct final mock interviews with the interviewer to verify that the person is fully prepared to conduct the survey. It is also common procedure in survey research to conduct a certain number of back-checks (normally 20 to 50 percent of interviews) to verify that the interviewer conducted the survey correctly.

## Appendix: Annotated questionnaire



## Annotated questionnaire

# AARP Opinion Leader Survey in Asia and Oceania

Country	Sample Size	Field Dates
Australia:	n = 50	11.08.2006-12.15.2006
China:	n = 50	11.03.2006-11.17.2006
India:	n = 50	11.15.2006-12.18.2006
Japan:	n = 50	10.31.2006-11.27.2006
New Zealand	n = 49	11.13.2006-12.19.2006
Singapore:	n = 50	10.31.2006-12.01.2006
South Korea:	n = 50	11.02.2006-12.07.2006
United States:	n = 74	11.13.2006-12.11.2006

Margin of error is + or - 5 percentage points based on the full sample, + or - 11 points based on the US sample, and + or - 14 points based on the rest of the country samples.

Q1. In your opinion, what are the most important economic challenges facing our country in the next 20 years?<sup>23</sup>

BASED ON MULTIPLE MENTIONS		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Growing population of older people/aging of the population	40%	48%	38%	6%	34%	45%	66%	60%	25%
	Low birth rate	10%	-	-	-	36%	-	6%	38%	-
	Income inequality/gap between rich and poor	15%	-	10%	28%	10%	-	12%	48%	11%
	Increasing poverty	5%	-	2%	21%	-	4%	-	12%	4%
	Meeting basic needs, social welfare	13%	56%	10%	13%	2%	10%	8%	-	2%
	Health care spending/costs	12%	20%	2%	9%	8%	10%	2%	4%	40%
	Health problems/disease	3%	2%	-	12%	4%	-	-	2%	1%
	Paying for pensions, retirement income	10%	6%	2%	4%	18%	4%	6%	10%	27%
	Education	7%	4%	2%	11%	2%	4%	4%	16%	14%
	Slow economic growth/development	15%	20%	16%	10%	16%	16%	12%	24%	4%
	Unemployment, lack of jobs	16%	2%	8%	35%	4%	6%	16%	50%	6%
	Jobs going to other countries	5%	6%	2%	9%	2%	8%	6%	4%	6%
	Labor shortages	12%	16%	12%	14%	6%	32%	6%	-	8%
	Problems with government, policies, corruption, reform	9%	4%	34%	12%	4%	4%	2%	8%	1%
	Funding government spending, deficits, debt	5%	-	-	4%	2%	2%	-	2%	28%
	Meeting energy needs	10%	26%	24%	2%	6%	16%	-	-	7%
	Environmental issues	6%	10%	22%	2%	2%	8%	-	2%	5%
	Global competition, globalization	9%	-	6%	-	4%	15%	38%	-	12%
	Agricultural problems	5%	12%	-	12%	2%	6%	-	8%	1%
	Demographic issues (Overpopulation, immigration, emigration)	6%	4%	4%	13%	2%	12%	4%	-	5%
	Problems with business environment, business practices	6%	2%	22%	8%	2%	2%	10%	-	4%
	Labor issues	2%	-	2%	-	2%	2%	10%	-	1%
	Terrorism, civil strife, security, war, international relations	5%	16%	4%	2%	6%	2%	4%	4%	2%
	Inflation, high cost of living	2%	2%	4%	4%	-	-	4%	-	1%
	Other	8%	2%	8%	7%	4%	6%	8%	-	23%
	Don't know	1%	-	2%	-	2%	2%	2%	-	1%
	Refused	*	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>23</sup> In a notification letter to respondents, AARP was identified as a sponsor of the survey.



Q2. The populations of many countries are growing older as life expectancy increases and birth rates decline. Do you think the aging of the population will have a largely positive, largely negative, or both a positive and negative impact on our country over the next 20 years?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Positive impact	6%	4%	-	17%	10%	10%	4%	2%	5%
	Negative impact	35%	28%	40%	24%	36%	20%	38%	70%	25%
	Both positive and negative impact	54%	66%	52%	50%	52%	69%	54%	28%	64%
	No impact (Volunteered)	3%	2%	8%	9%	2%	-	2%	-	-
	Don't know	1%	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	4%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%

45

Q3. In what ways will the aging of the population have a positive impact on our country or provide new opportunities over the next 20 years?

*Based on respondents who think the aging population will have a positive, negative or both a positive and negative impact*

Based on multiple mentions		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	406	49	46	45	49	49	48	50	70
	WEIGHTED BASE	385	49	46	45	49	50	48	50	47
	Knowledge and experience of older people	50%	61%	22%	59%	41%	65%	54%	56%	43%
	Market for products and services	29%	22%	37%	13%	12%	43%	40%	46%	14%
	Potential pool of productive workers	21%	20%	17%	8%	12%	24%	29%	20%	38%
	Increased diversity	21%	55%	9%	7%	8%	39%	15%	28%	2%
	Assisting younger family members by providing child care	8%	4%	2%	11%	-	19%	15%	12%	2%
	Older workforce with beneficial qualities (e.g. skills, expertise)	2%	-	-	-	-	-	8%	-	8%
	Better health and medical care, longer lives	6%	4%	2%	4%	6%	-	10%	2%	20%
	More opportunities available for younger people	5%	2%	20%	9%	-	-	-	-	11%
	Greater volunteerism/community service	2%	-	-	-	-	2%	4%	-	11%
	Increased demand will improve public and social services	2%	2%	9%	2%	-	-	2%	2%	-
	New ideas, innovation, and research to deal with the issue	2%	-	2%	-	-	-	2%	-	9%
	Environmental benefits (slower population growth, less consumption)	2%	-	7%	-	4%	-	2%	-	2%
	Intergenerational interaction	1%	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-	5%
	Older people have stabilizing influence	1%	-	2%	-	-	-	6%	-	3%
	Economic benefits	2%	-	2%	-	6%	-	2%	-	5%
	None	2%	-	-	-	10%	2%	-	-	-
	Other	6%	4%	13%	6%	6%	2%	6%	2%	11%
	Don't know	8%	20%	20%	8%	-	12%	2%	4%	1%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-

Q4. How will the aging of the population in our country have a negative impact or pose new challenges over the next 20 years?

*Based on respondents who think the aging population will have a positive, negative or both a positive and negative impact*

Based on multiple mentions		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	406	49	46	45	49	49	48	50	70
	WEIGHTED BASE	385	49	46	45	49	50	48	50	47
	Increased cost of providing health care	60%	86%	30%	44%	18%	88%	69%	74%	66%
	Increased cost of providing pension/retirement income	55%	78%	70%	30%	43%	68%	25%	78%	49%
	Providing housing and other basic accommodations for older people	16%	29%	22%	4%	2%	8%	15%	38%	6%
	People may need to work longer than they would like before they can retire	14%	35%	4%	9%	8%	14%	15%	22%	4%
	Children having to take care of their parents	13%	4%	15%	11%	4%	8%	33%	20%	8%
	Greater fraction of population out of the workforce	13%	4%	35%	4%	10%	-	21%	10%	19%
	Increased need for accommodations for the physically disabled	7%	24%	-	4%	-	14%	10%	-	3%
	Economic problems	4%	-	9%	2%	10%	-	6%	2%	5%
	Increase in physical and mental health problems in the population	3%	-	4%	-	-	-	8%	-	15%
	Intergenerational conflicts, social instability	4%	2%	2%	-	8%	4%	8%	-	3%
	Adapting to an older workforce	3%	2%	2%	-	6%	-	10%	-	7%
	More old people with financial problems	4%	-	-	19%	-	-	13%	-	2%
	None	1%	-	-	-	4%	-	-	-	-
	Other	6%	2%	7%	4%	16%	4%	4%	-	9%
	Don't know	2%	-	4%	9%	-	-	-	-	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

46

Q5. Compared to other issues facing our country, how important an issue is the aging of the population—very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not important at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very important	51%	38%	28%	48%	70%	30%	52%	80%	61%
	Somewhat important	41%	52%	58%	39%	20%	68%	42%	18%	34%
	Not very important	7%	8%	12%	13%	10%	2%	4%	2%	3%
	Not important at all	*	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Don't know	*	2%	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Q6. Overall, how prepared is our country to deal with potential changes that may result from the aging of the population—very prepared, somewhat prepared, not too prepared, or not prepared at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very prepared	4%	10%	-	2%	4%	-	12%	-	2%
	Somewhat prepared	32%	60%	4%	25%	18%	65%	52%	4%	29%
	Not too prepared	48%	20%	80%	25%	66%	27%	30%	74%	63%
	Not prepared at all	15%	10%	14%	46%	12%	8%	2%	22%	6%
	Don't know	1%	-	2%	2%	-	-	2%	-	-
Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	

47

Q7a. In your opinion, have the following groups and institutions paid too much attention, about the right amount of attention, or too little attention to the aging of the population and the challenges and opportunities associated with it: **the central/federal government.**<sup>24</sup>

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Too much attention	5%	6%	-	-	12%	10%	4%	6%	-
	Right amount of attention	43%	48%	30%	22%	72%	43%	70%	46%	15%
	Too little attention	49%	46%	68%	76%	16%	47%	20%	44%	79%
	Don't know	2%	-	2%	2%	-	-	6%	4%	2%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%

Q7b. In your opinion, have the following groups and institutions paid too much attention, about the right amount of attention, or too little attention to the aging of the population and the challenges and opportunities associated with it: **the business community.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Too much attention	2%	-	2%	-	10%	2%	-	-	3%
	Right amount of attention	23%	14%	14%	14%	52%	18%	10%	36%	30%
	Too little attention	72%	86%	82%	80%	38%	80%	88%	62%	61%
	Don't know	2%	-	2%	6%	-	-	2%	2%	2%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%

<sup>24</sup> Respondents in Australia and the US were asked about “the federal government.” Respondents in China, India, Japan, and South Korea were asked about “the central government.” Respondents in New Zealand were asked about “the government.” Respondents in Singapore were asked about “the Singapore government.”

Q7c. In your opinion, have the following groups and institutions paid too much attention, about the right amount of attention, or too little attention to the aging of the population and the challenges and opportunities associated with it:  
**non-governmental groups.**<sup>25</sup>

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Too much attention	6%	6%	2%	8%	20%	4%	2%	6%	-
	Right amount of attention	52%	72%	30%	55%	32%	69%	60%	58%	37%
	Too little attention	33%	14%	62%	29%	30%	11%	32%	34%	48%
	Don't know	10%	8%	6%	8%	18%	16%	6%	2%	12%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

48

Q7d. In your opinion, have the following groups and institutions paid too much attention, about the right amount of attention, or too little attention to the aging of the population and the challenges and opportunities associated with it:  
**state/local governments.**<sup>26</sup>

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	324	50	50	50	50	-	-	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	300	50	50	50	50	-	-	50	50
	Too much attention	6%	-	2%	-	30%	-	-	4%	-
	Right amount of attention	23%	20%	12%	16%	42%	-	-	26%	19%
	Too little attention	67%	76%	82%	78%	26%	-	-	66%	75%
	Don't know	4%	4%	4%	6%	2%	-	-	4%	3%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

Q7e. In your opinion, have the following groups and institutions paid too much attention, about the right amount of attention, or too little attention to the aging of the population and the challenges and opportunities associated with it:  
**the media.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Too much attention	9%	10%	10%	3%	22%	6%	4%	8%	8%
	Right amount of attention	42%	42%	36%	13%	44%	49%	48%	56%	44%
	Too little attention	46%	48%	50%	75%	32%	42%	46%	34%	41%
	Don't know	3%	-	4%	9%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

Q7f. In your opinion, have the following groups and institutions paid too much attention, about the right amount of attention, or too little attention to the aging of the population and the challenges and opportunities associated with it:  
**the younger people of our country.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Too much attention	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Right amount of attention	12%	12%	6%	17%	18%	10%	12%	12%	6%
	Too little attention	85%	84%	94%	74%	82%	90%	86%	82%	88%
	Don't know	3%	4%	-	9%	-	-	2%	6%	2%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

<sup>25</sup> Respondents were given two or three examples of local groups.

<sup>26</sup> Respondents in Australia, India, and the US were asked about "state and local governments." Respondents in China, Japan, and South Korea were asked about "local government." This question was not asked in New Zealand or Singapore.

Q7g. In your opinion, have the following groups and institutions paid too much attention, about the right amount of attention, or too little attention to the aging of the population and the challenges and opportunities associated with it: **the older people of our country.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Too much attention	15%	6%	16%	17%	42%	6%	4%	16%	14%
	Right amount of attention	50%	64%	44%	29%	36%	70%	48%	64%	45%
	Too little attention	30%	24%	34%	43%	20%	24%	42%	18%	36%
	Don't know	4%	6%	6%	11%	2%	-	6%	2%	3%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

49

Q7h. In your opinion, have the following groups and institutions paid too much attention, about the right amount of attention, or too little attention to the aging of the population and the challenges and opportunities associated with it: **the health care community, including doctors and hospitals.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Too much attention	9%	2%	10%	-	50%	-	-	4%	6%
	Right amount of attention	46%	60%	22%	19%	40%	70%	56%	60%	38%
	Too little attention	42%	34%	68%	75%	6%	30%	40%	32%	53%
	Don't know	3%	4%	-	6%	4%	-	4%	4%	1%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

Q7i. In your opinion, have the following groups and institutions paid too much attention, about the right amount of attention, or too little attention to the aging of the population and the challenges and opportunities associated with it: **labor unions.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Too much attention	2%	-	4%	-	8%	2%	-	-	3%
	Right amount of attention	36%	28%	10%	12%	62%	51%	54%	38%	31%
	Too little attention	51%	50%	78%	69%	28%	35%	38%	60%	49%
	Don't know	11%	22%	8%	18%	2%	12%	8%	2%	14%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

Q8a. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements: **Our government has the necessary knowledge and expertise to address issues related to the aging of the population.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	22%	46%	12%	22%	12%	37%	22%	-	24%
	Somewhat agree	44%	40%	30%	41%	56%	51%	56%	40%	41%
	Somewhat disagree	24%	10%	46%	18%	26%	6%	18%	44%	21%
	Strongly disagree	10%	4%	12%	17%	6%	6%	4%	14%	14%
	Don't know	*	-	-	2%	-	-	-	2%	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Q8b. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements:  
**The aging of the population should not be a priority; we have other, more pressing issues to address.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	6%	2%	6%	12%	16%	2%	4%	2%	4%
	Somewhat agree	17%	6%	32%	23%	22%	10%	16%	12%	11%
	Somewhat disagree	36%	24%	48%	35%	38%	44%	26%	42%	32%
	Strongly disagree	40%	68%	14%	30%	22%	43%	52%	42%	53%
	Don't know	1%	-	-	-	2%	-	2%	-	1%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-

50

Q8c. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements:  
**Our health care system is not well prepared to deal with an aging population.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	33%	22%	34%	63%	30%	18%	12%	30%	59%
	Somewhat agree	44%	62%	46%	24%	44%	53%	46%	50%	31%
	Somewhat disagree	17%	14%	14%	6%	24%	28%	32%	14%	8%
	Strongly disagree	4%	2%	4%	8%	2%	-	8%	6%	1%
	Don't know	*	-	2%	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%

Q8d. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements:  
**The aging of the population is an opportunity to create new roles for older people in our country.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	46%	68%	12%	42%	56%	56%	52%	12%	71%
	Somewhat agree	41%	30%	60%	39%	40%	40%	34%	56%	29%
	Somewhat disagree	9%	2%	22%	11%	4%	2%	12%	20%	-
	Strongly disagree	3%	-	4%	4%	-	-	2%	12%	-
	Don't know	1%	-	2%	4%	-	2%	-	-	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Q9. In your opinion, at what age is a worker an "older" worker?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	40 to 49	3%	4%	2%	-	-	10%	2%	2%	1%
	50 to 54	13%	38%	4%	16%	-	14%	20%	10%	3%
	55 to 59	14%	24%	12%	10%	2%	12%	26%	18%	9%
	60 to 64	27%	18%	48%	36%	8%	27%	26%	40%	17%
	65 to 69	22%	6%	24%	13%	52%	22%	8%	18%	35%
	70 to 74	10%	4%	8%	8%	32%	2%	4%	6%	16%
	75 to 85	1%	-	-	3%	2%	-	-	-	3%
	Depends on mindset/attitude (Volunteered)	2%	2%	-	6%	-	4%	2%	2%	-
	Depends on physical health (Volunteered)	2%	2%	-	4%	-	2%	4%	-	6%
	Depends on occupation (Volunteered)	2%	-	2%	-	-	2%	4%	2%	4%
	Depends on something else (Volunteered)	2%	-	-	2%	2%	2%	4%	-	3%
	Combination of any of the above (Volunteered)	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	1%
	Don't know	1%	2%	-	-	2%	2%	-	-	-
	Refused	1%	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	3%

51

Q10a. In general, at what age do you think most male workers should retire or stop working?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	45 to 49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	50 to 54	*	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	55 to 59	2%	2%	4%	8%	-	-	2%	4%	-
	60	16%	8%	26%	22%	6%	6%	12%	44%	4%
	61 to 64	2%	-	4%	4%	4%	-	2%	-	2%
	65	35%	38%	46%	28%	50%	35%	38%	28%	20%
	66 to 69	3%	2%	2%	-	4%	2%	6%	-	9%
	70	13%	22%	6%	8%	18%	16%	8%	10%	18%
	71 to 74	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	75	2%	-	-	-	2%	2%	4%	-	5%
	76 to 85	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Never/when die	4%	2%	-	2%	10%	6%	4%	4%	6%
	Depends on mindset/attitude (Volunteered)	8%	16%	-	7%	-	21%	6%	4%	7%
	Depends on physical health (Volunteered)	4%	2%	4%	12%	4%	4%	2%	-	3%
	Depends on occupation (Volunteered)	3%	2%	6%	2%	-	4%	4%	4%	3%
	Depends on something else (Volunteered)	*	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	2%
	Combination of any of the above (Volunteered)	4%	6%	2%	-	2%	-	8%	2%	9%
	Don't know	3%	-	-	7%	-	4%	-	-	10%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%

Q10b. In general, at what age do you think most female workers should retire or stop working?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	45 to 49	*	-	2%	-	-	-	-	2%	-
	50 to 54	2%	-	2%	8%	2%	-	2%	4%	-
	55 to 59	8%	2%	34%	4%	2%	2%	2%	16%	-
	60	20%	10%	38%	23%	14%	18%	18%	34%	4%
	61 to 64	2%	-	4%	7%	-	-	4%	-	3%
	65	27%	38%	8%	25%	48%	31%	26%	24%	19%
	66 to 69	3%	-	-	2%	2%	2%	8%	-	9%
	70	9%	22%	4%	-	14%	6%	6%	6%	17%
	71 to 74	1%	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	3%
	75	2%	-	-	2%	4%	2%	2%	-	4%
	76 to 85	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%
	Never/when die	4%	2%	-	2%	8%	6%	4%	4%	6%
	Depends on mindset/attitude (Volunteered)	7%	16%	-	4%	-	19%	8%	4%	7%
	Depends on physical health (Volunteered)	4%	2%	4%	12%	4%	4%	2%	-	5%
	Depends on occupation (Volunteered)	2%	2%	2%	2%	-	4%	4%	4%	2%
	Depends on something else (Volunteered)	1%	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	3%
	Combination of any of the above (Volunteered)	4%	6%	2%	2%	2%	2%	10%	2%	7%
	Don't know	3%	-	-	9%	-	4%	-	-	10%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%

52

Q11. In some countries workers are required to retire at a particular age. Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the idea of a mandatory retirement age?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly support	7%	-	8%	29%	10%	2%	4%	2%	2%
	Somewhat support	22%	2%	42%	28%	34%	2%	18%	44%	4%
	Somewhat oppose	30%	12%	34%	24%	36%	23%	40%	38%	31%
	Strongly oppose	37%	82%	6%	10%	16%	73%	34%	12%	62%
	Support mandatory retirement for some occupations/It depends (Volunteered)	4%	4%	6%	9%	4%	-	4%	4%	1%
	Don't know	*	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Q12. And what should the mandatory retirement age be?

*Based on respondents who either strongly support or somewhat support a mandatory retirement age*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	117	1	25	28	22	2	11	23	5
	WEIGHTED BASE	116	1	25	28	22	2	11	23	3
	50 to 59	10%	-	12%	25%	-	-	-	9%	-
	60	28%	-	32%	26%	9%	-	18%	57%	-
	61 to 64	6%	-	4%	15%	-	-	9%	4%	-
	65	41%	100%	44%	20%	77%	47%	45%	26%	35%
	66 to 70	8%	-	8%	-	14%	-	18%	4%	47%
	Don't know	5%	-	-	15%	-	53%	9%	-	-
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18%

53

Q13. In your opinion, how well prepared are employers [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry] for a future workforce comprised of more older workers—very well, somewhat well, not too well, or not well at all?<sup>27</sup>

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very well	4%	4%	4%	6%	2%	8%	2%	-	4%
	Somewhat well	27%	48%	8%	31%	26%	47%	8%	16%	36%
	Not too well	47%	32%	42%	40%	62%	35%	60%	68%	41%
	Not well at all	19%	16%	46%	15%	10%	10%	28%	12%	14%
	Don't know	2%	-	-	6%	-	-	2%	4%	1%
	Refused	1%	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	4%

Q14. To the best of your knowledge, is discrimination against older people a big problem, a moderate problem, a small problem, or not a problem at all when employers [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry] are recruiting and hiring employees?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Big problem	34%	22%	40%	38%	52%	12%	44%	36%	27%
	Moderate problem	40%	32%	34%	42%	34%	47%	42%	44%	44%
	Small problem	19%	44%	16%	4%	8%	39%	10%	14%	21%
	Not a problem	5%	-	10%	13%	6%	2%	2%	2%	8%
	Don't know	1%	2%	-	3%	-	-	2%	4%	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>27</sup> Prior to being asked this question, all respondents were read the following: For the rest of this interview, when we ask about older workers we are referring to workers who are 50 years of age or older.

Q15a. Next, thinking about ways in which employers [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry] may accommodate older workers, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the following practices: **allowing older workers to work fewer hours?**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly support	44%	60%	22%	34%	48%	41%	60%	22%	67%
	Somewhat support	39%	34%	62%	32%	44%	39%	28%	46%	28%
	Somewhat oppose	12%	4%	10%	17%	6%	20%	6%	26%	3%
	Strongly oppose	2%	-	-	6%	2%	-	6%	4%	1%
	Don't know	2%	2%	6%	9%	-	-	-	2%	1%
	Refused	*	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-

54

Q15b. Thinking about ways in which employers [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry] may accommodate older workers, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the following practices: **providing opportunities for additional training and education?**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly support	55%	86%	20%	57%	60%	57%	54%	34%	72%
	Somewhat support	36%	14%	54%	28%	28%	41%	40%	56%	28%
	Somewhat oppose	6%	-	16%	10%	10%	2%	4%	8%	-
	Strongly oppose	1%	-	4%	2%	2%	-	2%	2%	-
	Don't know	1%	-	6%	2%	-	-	-	-	-
	Refused	*	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-

Q15c. Thinking about ways in which employers [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry] may accommodate older workers, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the following practices: **establishing and enforcing policies that prohibit discrimination based on age at the workplace?**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly support	58%	90%	32%	56%	50%	65%	58%	34%	79%
	Somewhat support	29%	10%	50%	26%	30%	29%	28%	46%	14%
	Somewhat oppose	9%	-	14%	10%	16%	2%	8%	16%	3%
	Strongly oppose	2%	-	2%	2%	-	4%	6%	2%	1%
	Don't know	1%	-	2%	2%	4%	-	-	2%	1%
	Refused	1%	-	-	4%	-	-	-	-	1%

Q15d. Thinking about ways in which employers [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry] may accommodate older workers, do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose, or strongly oppose the following practices: **offering older workers a different position with fewer responsibilities?**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly support	33%	46%	28%	30%	34%	15%	50%	20%	43%
	Somewhat support	42%	38%	56%	34%	38%	37%	30%	64%	39%
	Somewhat oppose	17%	10%	10%	22%	16%	44%	12%	16%	8%
	Strongly oppose	4%	2%	2%	10%	4%	4%	8%	-	6%
	Don't know	3%	4%	4%	4%	8%	-	-	-	2%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%

Q16a. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements. In general, private businesses [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry] have **the necessary knowledge and expertise** to address issues related to an older workforce.

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	16%	34%	6%	18%	10%	13%	24%	16%	7%
	Somewhat agree	33%	34%	24%	40%	30%	56%	10%	26%	44%
	Somewhat disagree	37%	14%	42%	22%	58%	21%	52%	52%	32%
	Strongly disagree	12%	16%	22%	15%	2%	8%	12%	4%	13%
	Don't know	2%	2%	6%	5%	-	2%	-	2%	2%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	2%

55

Q16b. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements. In general, private businesses [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry] have **the will and desire** to address issues related to an older workforce.

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	12%	14%	16%	22%	6%	4%	16%	12%	6%
	Somewhat agree	37%	50%	16%	29%	48%	57%	26%	30%	42%
	Somewhat disagree	37%	28%	44%	33%	40%	31%	40%	46%	35%
	Strongly disagree	12%	8%	20%	13%	6%	6%	16%	10%	16%
	Don't know	1%	-	4%	2%	-	2%	-	2%	1%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-

Q16c. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements. In general, private businesses [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry] have **financial resources** to address issues related to an older workforce.

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	19%	48%	14%	21%	2%	17%	20%	16%	14%
	Somewhat agree	37%	34%	50%	29%	16%	46%	42%	30%	51%
	Somewhat disagree	32%	8%	22%	32%	64%	32%	28%	42%	25%
	Strongly disagree	9%	6%	10%	11%	14%	4%	6%	10%	9%
	Don't know	3%	4%	4%	6%	4%	-	2%	2%	1%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-

Q16d. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements. In general, private businesses [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry] have **a responsibility to society** to address issues related to an older workforce.

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	46%	84%	48%	30%	58%	47%	30%	18%	51%
	Somewhat agree	29%	12%	30%	33%	32%	45%	26%	30%	25%
	Somewhat disagree	19%	2%	14%	29%	8%	6%	32%	42%	19%
	Strongly disagree	5%	-	6%	6%	2%	2%	10%	8%	4%
	Don't know	1%	2%	2%	2%	-	-	-	2%	1%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-

Q17. To the best of your knowledge, is there a particular business sector or industry in our country that is doing a good job of employing and using older workers to their full potential? What is the name of the business or industry?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Services (e.g. food, retail)	13%	-	-	-	16%	2%	64%	10%	14%
	Non-profits/charitable organizations	12%	26%	2%	8%	2%	16%	6%	32%	1%
	Academia	11%	12%	12%	15%	8%	10%	2%	20%	6%
	Government	10%	28%	12%	7%	2%	25%	2%	6%	1%
	Manufacturing/Construction	4%	-	-	6%	22%	-	-	4%	1%
	Agriculture	3%	-	-	4%	12%	-	-	10%	-
	Financial sector	2%	6%	-	3%	-	-	2%	6%	2%
	Health services	2%	-	2%	-	-	4%	4%	2%	3%
	Social welfare services	1%	2%	-	-	6%	-	-	-	-
	Other	4%	2%	2%	11%	6%	-	2%	4%	3%
	No such industry	15%	14%	42%	-	12%	10%	6%	2%	37%
	Don't know	21%	10%	28%	48%	14%	32%	12%	2%	24%
	Refused	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	7%

56

Q18a. In your opinion, how well do the following words describe older workers [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry]—very well, somewhat well, not too well, not well at all: **Flexible**.

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very well	12%	16%	2%	10%	6%	36%	2%	6%	14%
	Somewhat well	41%	62%	14%	45%	32%	39%	28%	54%	56%
	Not too well	40%	22%	68%	35%	54%	24%	56%	36%	24%
	Not well at all	5%	-	14%	-	6%	-	12%	2%	4%
	Don't know	2%	-	2%	10%	2%	-	-	-	1%
	Refused	1%	-	-	-	-	-	2%	2%	1%

Q18b. In your opinion, how well do the following words describe older workers [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry]—very well, somewhat well, not too well, not well at all: **Fast learners**.

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very well	5%	6%	-	10%	2%	16%	-	-	8%
	Somewhat well	33%	62%	10%	19%	16%	57%	28%	16%	58%
	Not too well	51%	32%	74%	50%	68%	27%	56%	74%	29%
	Not well at all	8%	-	16%	13%	12%	-	12%	8%	-
	Don't know	2%	-	-	8%	2%	-	2%	-	5%
	Refused	1%	-	-	-	-	-	2%	2%	1%

Q18c. In your opinion, how well do the following words describe older workers [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry]—very well, somewhat well, not too well, not well at all: **Open to new technology.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very well	5%	14%	2%	5%	-	12%	2%	-	3%
	Somewhat well	36%	62%	34%	41%	10%	44%	30%	16%	49%
	Not too well	48%	20%	56%	39%	74%	34%	52%	74%	38%
	Not well at all	8%	4%	2%	9%	12%	10%	14%	6%	6%
	Don't know	3%	-	6%	6%	4%	-	-	2%	4%
	Refused	1%	-	-	-	-	-	2%	2%	1%

57

Q18d. In your opinion, how well do the following words describe older workers [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry]—very well, somewhat well, not too well, not well at all: **Wise.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very well	39%	70%	10%	45%	56%	62%	22%	8%	42%
	Somewhat well	51%	28%	80%	41%	38%	36%	64%	68%	55%
	Not too well	7%	-	10%	6%	4%	-	12%	22%	1%
	Not well at all	*	-	-	-	2%	-	2%	-	-
	Don't know	2%	2%	-	8%	-	2%	-	-	1%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	1%

Q18e. In your opinion, how well do the following words describe older workers [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry]—very well, somewhat well, not too well, not well at all: **Productive.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very well	18%	42%	6%	18%	6%	31%	8%	-	35%
	Somewhat well	48%	58%	32%	48%	42%	53%	60%	36%	58%
	Not too well	27%	-	50%	21%	44%	16%	24%	56%	5%
	Not well at all	3%	-	6%	4%	8%	-	4%	4%	-
	Don't know	3%	-	6%	9%	-	-	2%	2%	2%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	2%	2%	-

Q18f. In your opinion, how well do the following words describe older workers [IF PRIVATE SECTOR: in your industry]—very well, somewhat well, not too well, not well at all: **Respected.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very well	28%	28%	36%	47%	16%	39%	12%	8%	37%
	Somewhat well	54%	62%	62%	36%	60%	51%	62%	50%	53%
	Not too well	14%	10%	2%	6%	18%	10%	22%	34%	8%
	Not well at all	2%	-	-	2%	6%	-	2%	6%	-
	Don't know	2%	-	-	10%	-	-	-	-	2%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	2%	2%	-

Q19. In your view, how likely is it that our country will experience a labor shortage within the next 20 years—very likely, somewhat likely, not too likely, or not likely at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very likely	37%	30%	26%	14%	48%	43%	48%	56%	26%
	Somewhat likely	32%	34%	36%	12%	34%	42%	26%	34%	34%
	Not too likely	19%	24%	26%	21%	16%	10%	18%	8%	29%
	Not likely at all	11%	10%	10%	49%	2%	4%	2%	-	7%
	Don't know	2%	2%	2%	3%	-	-	6%	2%	2%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%

58

Q20. How likely is it that we will adopt more liberal immigration policies to compensate for this labor shortage—very likely, somewhat likely, not too likely, or not likely at all?

*Based on respondents who think a labor shortage is very likely or somewhat likely*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	285	32	31	13	41	42	37	45	44
	WEIGHTED BASE	272	32	31	13	41	43	37	45	30
	Very likely	34%	53%	3%	41%	10%	53%	62%	33%	18%
	Somewhat likely	41%	34%	35%	37%	51%	33%	30%	47%	59%
	Not too likely	16%	3%	42%	22%	29%	7%	3%	13%	20%
	Not likely at all	4%	-	13%	-	10%	-	3%	4%	-
	Don't know	4%	9%	6%	-	-	7%	3%	2%	-
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

Q20. How likely is it that we will adopt more liberal immigration policies to compensate for this labor shortage—very likely, somewhat likely, not too likely, or not likely at all?

*Based on all survey respondents*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JAP	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very likely	24%	34%	2%	12%	8%	46%	46%	30%	12%
	Somewhat likely	28%	22%	22%	10%	42%	28%	22%	42%	36%
	Not too likely	11%	2%	26%	6%	24%	6%	2%	12%	12%
	Not likely at all	3%	-	8%	-	8%	-	2%	4%	-
	Don't know	3%	6%	4%	-	-	6%	2%	2%	-
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%
	Not asked	32%	36%	38%	72%	18%	14%	26%	10%	38%

Q21. In your opinion, which of the following should have primary responsibility for providing for people in their old age?<sup>28</sup>

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Government	31%	28%	62%	10%	42%	28%	14%	46%	19%
	Employers	4%	2%	10%	2%	6%	2%	2%	2%	8%
	Individual older people	30%	44%	8%	6%	28%	43%	50%	32%	30%
	Family members/children	8%	-	14%	4%	16%	2%	10%	14%	6%
	Community	1%	2%	-	2%	4%	-	-	2%	-
	Combination (Volunteered)	23%	20%	2%	77%	4%	22%	24%	2%	33%
	Don't know	1%	2%	4%	-	-	2%	-	2%	-
	Refused	1%	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%

59

Q22a. If you had to determine the optimal mix of income for people in their old age, what percent would come from each of the following: **Government**.

*Based on those who responded to this series of questions*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	399	46	48	50	50	48	49	47	61
	WEIGHTED BASE	380	46	48	50	50	49	49	47	41
	0%	5%	2%	-	8%	-	2%	24%	-	4%
	1-10%	12%	9%	13%	18%	8%	6%	16%	17%	8%
	11-20%	15%	13%	10%	10%	10%	4%	31%	30%	16%
	21-30%	21%	39%	13%	12%	22%	17%	18%	23%	28%
	31-40%	13%	24%	10%	6%	6%	34%	-	6%	16%
	41-50%	19%	13%	25%	27%	30%	19%	8%	13%	18%
	51-60%	5%	-	4%	8%	6%	8%	2%	4%	5%
	61-70%	5%	-	15%	4%	14%	2%	-	-	1%
	71-80%	2%	-	6%	4%	-	4%	-	2%	-
	81-90%	1%	-	-	-	-	4%	-	4%	-
	91-100%	2%	-	4%	4%	4%	-	-	-	2%

Q22b. If you had to determine the optimal mix of income for people in their old age, what percent would come from each of the following: **Employers**.

*Based on those who responded to this series of questions*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	399	46	48	50	50	48	49	47	61
	WEIGHTED BASE	380	46	48	50	50	49	49	47	41
	0%	27%	20%	21%	32%	32%	52%	31%	13%	14%
	1-10%	22%	46%	23%	15%	22%	20%	20%	26%	4%
	11-20%	19%	17%	21%	16%	22%	15%	18%	23%	15%
	21-30%	21%	11%	25%	28%	18%	11%	20%	23%	29%
	31-40%	5%	4%	2%	-	-	-	4%	9%	20%
	41-50%	6%	2%	4%	9%	6%	2%	6%	4%	14%
	51-60%	1%	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	2%
	61-70%	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	2%
	71-80%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	81-90%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	91-100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>28</sup> Prior to being asked this question, all respondents were read the following: In the following questions, when we ask about people in their old age or older people, we are referring to older people who are retired or past retirement age. (By retired, we mean no longer working for pay.)

Q22c. If you had to determine the optimal mix of income for people in their old age, what percent would come from each of the following: **Individual older people themselves.**

*Based on those who responded to this series of questions*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	399	46	48	50	50	48	49	47	61
	WEIGHTED BASE	380	46	48	50	50	49	49	47	41
	0%	13%	-	35%	32%	12%	2%	4%	9%	5%
	1-10%	14%	-	25%	18%	20%	8%	10%	21%	8%
	11-20%	13%	4%	19%	11%	18%	8%	10%	15%	16%
	21-30%	15%	17%	10%	14%	20%	8%	16%	13%	23%
	31-40%	13%	28%	4%	6%	10%	23%	6%	9%	19%
	41-50%	16%	15%	2%	11%	16%	23%	22%	28%	10%
	51-60%	7%	15%	-	4%	-	11%	14%	4%	8%
	61-70%	3%	7%	4%	2%	2%	2%	2%	-	5%
	71-80%	4%	9%	-	-	2%	10%	8%	2%	3%
	81-90%	1%	2%	-	-	-	2%	-	-	3%
91-100%	2%	2%	-	2%	-	2%	6%	-	-	

60

Q22d. If you had to determine the optimal mix of income for people in their old age, what percent would come from each of the following: **Family members/Children.**

*Based on those who responded to this series of questions*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	399	46	48	50	50	48	49	47	61
	WEIGHTED BASE	380	46	48	50	50	49	49	47	41
	0%	40%	59%	10%	28%	38%	69%	22%	26%	70%
	1-10%	29%	41%	40%	13%	36%	27%	16%	34%	25%
	11-20%	16%	-	27%	19%	20%	-	29%	30%	5%
	21-30%	9%	-	15%	22%	6%	-	22%	6%	-
	31-40%	2%	-	4%	4%	-	2%	6%	2%	-
	41-50%	2%	-	2%	10%	-	-	-	2%	-
	51-60%	1%	-	2%	3%	-	2%	4%	-	-
	61-70%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	71-80%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	81-90%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91-100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Q22e. If you had to determine the optimal mix of income for people in their old age, what percent would come from each of the following: **Community.**

*Based on those who responded to this series of questions*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	399	46	48	50	50	48	49	47	61
	WEIGHTED BASE	380	46	48	50	50	49	49	47	41
	0%	61%	43%	52%	60%	52%	94%	53%	51%	86%
	1-10%	30%	48%	40%	27%	26%	6%	39%	43%	12%
	11-20%	6%	9%	8%	8%	12%	-	4%	6%	2%
	21-30%	2%	-	-	-	10%	-	4%	-	-
	31-40%	*	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-
	41-50%	*	-	-	3%	-	-	-	-	-
	51-60%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	61-70%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	71-80%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	81-90%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91-100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	



Q22f. If you had to determine the optimal mix of income for people in their old age, what percent would come from each of the following: **Other**.

Based on those who responded to this series of questions

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	399	46	48	50	50	48	49	47	61
	WEIGHTED BASE	380	46	48	50	50	49	49	47	41
	0%	95%	100%	79%	96%	100%	100%	100%	87%	96%
	1-10%	5%	-	21%	2%	-	-	-	11%	4%
	11-20%	1%	-	-	2%	-	-	-	2%	-
	21-30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31-40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	41-50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	51-60%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	61-70%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	71-80%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	81-90%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91-100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

61

Q23a. In your opinion, how big a role should family play in providing the following types of support to people in their old age? Should family play a big role, moderate role, small role, or no role at all in **providing retirement income**?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Big role	14%	-	26%	53%	4%	6%	14%	8%	3%
	Moderate role	27%	12%	28%	26%	22%	20%	44%	52%	16%
	Small role	37%	40%	34%	8%	58%	37%	34%	38%	45%
	No role at all	21%	48%	10%	13%	16%	37%	8%	2%	33%
	Don't know	*	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%

Q23b. In your opinion, how big a role should family play in providing the following types of support to people in their old age? Should family play a big role, moderate role, small role, or no role at all in **providing long-term care for sick or disabled**?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Big role	32%	-	70%	86%	12%	20%	36%	16%	16%
	Moderate role	37%	40%	20%	10%	34%	45%	54%	54%	43%
	Small role	25%	44%	8%	2%	48%	29%	8%	26%	32%
	No role at all	5%	14%	-	2%	6%	6%	2%	4%	5%
	Don't know	1%	2%	2%	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

Q23c. In your opinion, how big a role should family play in providing the following types of support to people in their old age? Should family play a big role, moderate role, small role, or no role at all in **providing housing**?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Big role	23%	4%	50%	78%	8%	8%	22%	6%	7%
	Moderate role	32%	24%	26%	18%	40%	36%	38%	44%	31%
	Small role	37%	60%	14%	2%	44%	45%	32%	44%	54%
	No role at all	7%	12%	8%	2%	8%	10%	8%	4%	6%
	Don't know	*	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Refused	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	2%

62

Q23d. In your opinion, how big a role should family play in providing the following types of support to people in their old age? Should family play a big role, moderate role, small role, or no role at all in **providing transportation**?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Big role	22%	4%	46%	65%	10%	20%	16%	4%	13%
	Moderate role	40%	34%	34%	21%	42%	57%	34%	50%	47%
	Small role	32%	62%	14%	14%	34%	21%	40%	42%	31%
	No role at all	5%	-	4%	-	14%	2%	8%	4%	5%
	Don't know	1%	-	2%	-	-	-	2%	-	1%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

Q23e. In your opinion, how big a role should family play in providing the following types of support to people in their old age? Should family play a big role, moderate role, small role, or no role at all in **providing health care costs, including medicine**?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Big role	19%	2%	28%	77%	6%	-	24%	14%	1%
	Moderate role	29%	6%	32%	18%	30%	24%	46%	52%	21%
	Small role	38%	68%	30%	6%	44%	51%	24%	32%	49%
	No role at all	14%	24%	8%	-	20%	25%	6%	2%	26%
	Don't know	*	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%

Q24a. As more people age and stop working, the costs for providing for this growing number of older people will increase. To what extent should **the age of eligibility for pensions be increased, for those receiving pensions** to help cover these increased costs—great extent, moderate extent, small extent, or not at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Great extent	18%	24%	22%	39%	16%	6%	10%	12%	14%
	Moderate extent	40%	38%	40%	43%	38%	30%	36%	58%	34%
	Small extent	19%	26%	16%	4%	22%	22%	22%	16%	24%
	Not at all	19%	12%	18%	2%	24%	41%	14%	14%	23%
	Don't know	3%	-	4%	8%	-	-	8%	-	2%
	Refused	2%	-	-	5%	-	-	10%	-	2%

Q24b. As more people age and stop working, the costs for providing for this growing number of older people will increase. To what extent should **taxes be increased** to help cover these increased costs—great extent, moderate extent, small extent, or not at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Great extent	12%	24%	24%	2%	18%	4%	4%	8%	10%
	Moderate extent	33%	50%	30%	20%	38%	16%	26%	46%	36%
	Small extent	32%	18%	26%	29%	24%	33%	46%	40%	37%
	Not at all	21%	6%	12%	45%	18%	45%	20%	6%	14%
	Don't know	2%	2%	8%	4%	2%	2%	2%	-	-
	Refused	1%	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	3%

63

Q24c. As more people age and stop working, the costs for providing for this growing number of older people will increase. To what extent should **private savings be made mandatory/mandatory private savings be increased** to help cover these increased costs—great extent, moderate extent, small extent, or not at all?<sup>29</sup>

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Great extent	30%	36%	24%	45%	6%	76%	20%	10%	26%
	Moderate extent	32%	46%	26%	37%	24%	14%	36%	48%	24%
	Small extent	21%	16%	16%	9%	36%	6%	32%	24%	25%
	Not at all	15%	2%	32%	4%	30%	2%	12%	16%	23%
	Don't know	2%	-	2%	4%	2%	2%	-	2%	-
	Refused	*	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	2%

Q24d. As more people age and stop working, the costs for providing for this growing number of older people will increase. To what extent should **pensions be reduced, for those receiving pensions** to help cover these increased costs—great extent, moderate extent, small extent, or not at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Great extent	3%	2%	2%	4%	12%	-	2%	4%	1%
	Moderate extent	18%	12%	14%	12%	28%	8%	12%	48%	14%
	Small extent	28%	18%	40%	13%	28%	37%	36%	30%	21%
	Not at all	47%	68%	40%	63%	28%	55%	42%	18%	61%
	Don't know	2%	-	4%	6%	4%	-	6%	-	-
	Refused	1%	-	-	4%	-	-	2%	-	3%

<sup>29</sup> Opinion leaders in China, India, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, and the US were asked "private savings be made mandatory." Opinion leaders in Australia were asked "superannuation contributions be increased." Opinion leaders in Singapore were asked "mandatory private savings be increased."

Q24e. As more people age and stop working, the costs for providing for this growing number of older people will increase. To what extent should **people be educated about the importance of saving and encouraged to save more** to help cover these increased costs—great extent, moderate extent, small extent, or not at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Great extent	58%	94%	30%	80%	2%	86%	66%	18%	88%
	Moderate extent	22%	4%	38%	18%	24%	14%	18%	54%	10%
	Small extent	10%	-	14%	-	32%	-	12%	24%	-
	Not at all	7%	2%	16%	-	38%	-	-	4%	-
	Don't know	1%	-	2%	2%	2%	-	2%	-	1%
	Refused	1%	-	-	-	2%	-	2%	-	2%

64

Q25. In general, is it best for relatively healthy older people to...

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	live independently as long as possible	59%	98%	30%	32%	58%	76%	64%	28%	87%
	live with extended families	23%	-	22%	49%	38%	6%	28%	36%	3%
	live in assisted care facilities	13%	2%	40%	2%	4%	18%	2%	32%	4%
	live in nursing homes	1%	-	6%	-	-	-	-	2%	-
	Other/It depends (Volunteered)	3%	-	2%	15%	-	-	2%	-	4%
	Don't know	1%	-	-	2%	-	-	4%	2%	-
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%

Q26a. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree: **Older people in our country are generally helpful, contributing members of society.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	47%	34%	64%	63%	22%	63%	42%	16%	71%
	Somewhat agree	45%	60%	32%	31%	70%	32%	46%	62%	25%
	Somewhat disagree	7%	6%	4%	4%	6%	2%	10%	22%	3%
	Strongly disagree	1%	-	-	-	2%	2%	-	-	2%
	Don't know	*	-	-	2%	-	-	2%	-	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Q26b. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree: **The business community views older people as an opportunity for marketing and selling products and services.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	32%	34%	38%	24%	42%	31%	14%	16%	55%
	Somewhat agree	42%	44%	50%	17%	50%	43%	36%	62%	35%
	Somewhat disagree	16%	14%	8%	25%	4%	14%	40%	20%	5%
	Strongly disagree	7%	-	2%	30%	2%	8%	10%	-	3%
	Don't know	3%	8%	2%	4%	2%	4%	-	2%	-
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%

Q26c. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree: **The business community views older people as a source of potential productive workers.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	5%	-	4%	15%	8%	4%	-	4%	7%
	Somewhat agree	33%	34%	38%	26%	44%	28%	18%	30%	44%
	Somewhat disagree	45%	46%	42%	24%	36%	55%	62%	56%	42%
	Strongly disagree	15%	20%	16%	27%	10%	12%	20%	8%	7%
	Don't know	1%	-	-	8%	2%	-	-	2%	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

65

Q26d. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree: **Our government should do more to take advantage of the contributions that older people can make to the community by enlisting them to help with community projects.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	50%	38%	48%	68%	56%	49%	46%	34%	61%
	Somewhat agree	42%	56%	50%	18%	32%	47%	44%	54%	36%
	Somewhat disagree	5%	-	2%	6%	10%	4%	8%	8%	2%
	Strongly disagree	2%	6%	-	5%	-	-	-	2%	-
	Don't know	1%	-	-	4%	2%	-	2%	2%	1%
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Q26e. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree: **Older people are often a burden on the community.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	3%	4%	2%	-	2%	6%	2%	2%	3%
	Somewhat agree	25%	52%	12%	2%	16%	25%	16%	54%	22%
	Somewhat disagree	32%	20%	46%	10%	36%	38%	36%	24%	43%
	Strongly disagree	40%	24%	40%	85%	46%	30%	42%	18%	31%
	Don't know	1%	-	-	2%	-	-	2%	2%	1%
	Refused	*	-	-	2%	-	-	2%	-	-

Q27. How would you describe the overall quality of life of older people in our country—is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very good	13%	24%	-	6%	6%	37%	8%	-	25%
	Somewhat good	49%	72%	50%	30%	58%	55%	66%	4%	55%
	Somewhat bad	28%	-	44%	40%	30%	8%	22%	64%	13%
	Very bad	8%	-	2%	21%	4%	-	4%	32%	-
	Don't know	1%	2%	4%	3%	-	-	-	-	3%
	Refused	1%	2%	-	-	2%	-	-	-	4%

Q28. And 20 years from now, do you think the overall quality of life of older people in our country will have gotten much better, somewhat better, somewhat worse, or much worse?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Much better	7%	8%	2%	10%	2%	8%	10%	4%	11%
	Somewhat better	53%	64%	74%	39%	28%	61%	56%	56%	49%
	Somewhat worse	25%	4%	16%	30%	48%	18%	28%	24%	33%
	Much worse	6%	2%	-	9%	16%	2%	4%	12%	-
	Stayed about the same (Volunteered)	6%	20%	6%	10%	4%	6%	-	2%	3%
	Don't know	2%	2%	2%	2%	-	4%	2%	2%	2%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	1%

66

Q29. Do you think that the average older person's pension and benefits from the government or from their employers is generally sufficient for an older person to live very comfortably, somewhat comfortably, not too comfortably, or not comfortably at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very comfortably	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	2%	-	-	5%
	Somewhat comfortably	42%	68%	60%	29%	40%	46%	20%	28%	41%
	Not too comfortably	43%	28%	34%	44%	54%	48%	46%	50%	41%
	Not comfortably at all	10%	2%	-	15%	2%	2%	28%	22%	10%
	Don't know	2%	-	4%	7%	-	2%	4%	-	1%
	Refused	1%	-	-	3%	-	-	2%	-	2%

Q30a. Do you think our government should increase its efforts to **ensure that older people receive the health services they need** a great deal, moderately, a little, or not at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	A great deal	53%	18%	90%	89%	50%	24%	54%	60%	36%
	Moderately	33%	46%	6%	7%	34%	61%	42%	34%	36%
	A little	10%	32%	4%	2%	10%	12%	2%	6%	14%
	Not at all	3%	4%	-	2%	4%	2%	-	-	9%
	Government should decrease efforts (Volunteered)	*	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-
	Don't know	*	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	1%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

Q30b. Do you think our government should increase its efforts to **ensure that older people have access to adequate housing** a great deal, moderately, a little, or not at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	A great deal	38%	14%	34%	71%	34%	24%	40%	56%	31%
	Moderately	39%	58%	44%	15%	42%	49%	34%	34%	39%
	A little	17%	22%	20%	11%	14%	21%	20%	10%	20%
	Not at all	4%	4%	-	2%	8%	6%	6%	-	7%
	Government should decrease efforts (Volunteered)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Don't know	1%	2%	2%	-	2%	-	-	-	-
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

67

Q31a. Is the **central/federal government** very committed, somewhat committed, not too committed, or not committed at all to improving the quality of life for older people?<sup>30</sup>

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very committed	14%	10%	6%	8%	2%	34%	34%	8%	11%
	Somewhat committed	53%	72%	50%	38%	52%	64%	60%	36%	56%
	Not too committed	27%	12%	40%	39%	38%	-	6%	50%	27%
	Not committed at all	4%	6%	-	11%	8%	-	-	4%	3%
	Don't know	1%	-	4%	2%	-	2%	-	2%	-
	Refused	1%	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	3%

Q31b. Is the **business community** very committed, somewhat committed, not too committed, or not committed at all to improving the quality of life for older people?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very committed	1%	-	2%	2%	-	-	4%	-	3%
	Somewhat committed	21%	28%	20%	17%	30%	12%	18%	12%	30%
	Not too committed	57%	50%	58%	44%	58%	61%	66%	66%	55%
	Not committed at all	17%	22%	12%	29%	12%	25%	10%	20%	10%
	Don't know	3%	-	8%	7%	-	2%	2%	2%	-
	Refused	1%	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	3%

<sup>30</sup> Respondents in Australia and the US were asked about "the federal government." Respondents in China, India, Japan, and South Korea were asked about "the central government." Respondents in New Zealand were asked about "the government." Respondents in Singapore were asked about "the Singapore government."

Q31c. Are **non-governmental organizations** very committed, somewhat committed, not too committed, or not committed at all to improving the quality of life for older people?<sup>31</sup>

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very committed	27%	64%	4%	14%	12%	62%	46%	-	14%
	Somewhat committed	48%	36%	40%	63%	58%	30%	40%	52%	67%
	Not too committed	16%	-	46%	13%	14%	2%	10%	32%	12%
	Not committed at all	4%	-	4%	6%	6%	-	-	16%	1%
	Don't know	4%	-	6%	4%	10%	6%	4%	-	3%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

68

Q31d. Are **local governments/state and local governments** very committed, somewhat committed, not too committed, or not committed at all to improving the quality of life for older people?<sup>32</sup>

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	324	50	50	50	50	-	-	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	300	50	50	50	50	-	-	50	50
	Very committed	4%	8%	2%	2%	4%	-	-	2%	4%
	Somewhat committed	41%	44%	34%	37%	56%	-	-	22%	56%
	Not too committed	44%	40%	54%	40%	36%	-	-	60%	32%
	Not committed at all	10%	8%	10%	21%	4%	-	-	12%	4%
	Don't know	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	2%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%

Q31e. Are **labor unions** very committed, somewhat committed, not too committed, or not committed at all to improving the quality of life for older people?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very committed	5%	2%	2%	4%	2%	2%	20%	2%	6%
	Somewhat committed	27%	20%	14%	19%	26%	33%	46%	18%	37%
	Not too committed	38%	22%	56%	20%	50%	38%	26%	60%	33%
	Not committed at all	21%	34%	20%	51%	18%	16%	4%	18%	8%
	Don't know	8%	22%	8%	4%	4%	10%	4%	2%	11%
	Refused	1%	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	4%

<sup>31</sup> Respondents were given two or three examples of local groups.

<sup>32</sup> Respondents in Australia, India, and the US were asked about "state and local governments." Respondents in China, Japan, and South Korea were asked about "local government." This question was not asked in New Zealand or Singapore.



Q32a. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements:  
**An adequate retirement income is available to people of all social and economic backgrounds in our country.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	6%	4%	8%	4%	10%	10%	2%	6%	3%
	Somewhat agree	23%	48%	14%	4%	26%	38%	18%	14%	20%
	Somewhat disagree	36%	24%	42%	17%	36%	46%	48%	48%	25%
	Strongly disagree	35%	22%	36%	72%	28%	4%	32%	32%	50%
	Don't know	1%	2%	-	2%	-	2%	-	-	-
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%

69

Q32b. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements:  
**Access to quality health care is available to older people of all social and economic backgrounds in our country.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	11%	10%	10%	2%	14%	21%	10%	10%	8%
	Somewhat agree	35%	66%	12%	10%	44%	45%	58%	14%	32%
	Somewhat disagree	26%	14%	40%	18%	26%	25%	20%	46%	19%
	Strongly disagree	27%	8%	36%	68%	16%	8%	12%	30%	38%
	Don't know	1%	2%	2%	2%	-	2%	-	-	-
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%

Q32c. Do you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree with the following statements:  
**Adequate housing is available to older people of all social and economic backgrounds in our country.**

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Strongly agree	10%	14%	6%	2%	10%	24%	20%	6%	1%
	Somewhat agree	33%	56%	16%	10%	40%	53%	50%	10%	26%
	Somewhat disagree	31%	22%	56%	23%	32%	14%	22%	52%	23%
	Strongly disagree	25%	6%	20%	64%	18%	6%	6%	32%	45%
	Don't know	2%	2%	2%	2%	-	2%	2%	-	3%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%

Q33a. How helpful do you think technology, such as computers and robots, will be in **extending the productive work lives of older workers** in our country over the next 20 years—very helpful, somewhat helpful, not too helpful, or not helpful at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very helpful	35%	60%	18%	48%	22%	47%	40%	8%	36%
	Somewhat helpful	45%	38%	52%	27%	56%	51%	46%	42%	45%
	Not too helpful	16%	2%	24%	16%	18%	-	8%	44%	16%
	Not helpful at all	3%	-	6%	6%	4%	-	4%	6%	-
	Don't know	1%	-	-	4%	-	2%	2%	-	1%
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%

Q33b. How helpful do you think technology, such as computers and robots, will be in **extending independent living by older people** in our country over the next 20 years—very helpful, somewhat helpful, not too helpful, or not helpful at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very helpful	36%	74%	28%	28%	20%	64%	36%	6%	31%
	Somewhat helpful	49%	24%	58%	48%	60%	34%	54%	68%	48%
	Not too helpful	11%	2%	8%	17%	20%	-	6%	22%	16%
	Not helpful at all	1%	-	4%	4%	-	-	2%	2%	-
	Don't know	2%	-	2%	4%	-	2%	2%	2%	1%
	Refused	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%

70

Q33c. How helpful do you think technology, such as computers and robots, will be in **improving health and medical care of older people** in our country over the next 20 years—very helpful, somewhat helpful, not too helpful, or not helpful at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very helpful	48%	90%	42%	40%	32%	80%	46%	18%	36%
	Somewhat helpful	42%	10%	52%	47%	50%	16%	46%	58%	54%
	Not too helpful	7%	-	4%	9%	16%	2%	2%	16%	6%
	Not helpful at all	2%	-	2%	-	2%	-	2%	6%	2%
	Don't know	1%	-	-	4%	-	2%	4%	2%	-
	Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

Q34AUS. Are you aware of any organizations in our country that work to improve the quality of life of older people and serve as an information source on aging issues?

BASED ON MULTIPLE MENTIONS		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Council on the Aging	-	42%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	National Seniors Association	-	30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Advocare	-	14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Salvation Army	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Red Cross	-	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Alzheimers Australia	-	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	National Heart Foundation Australia	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Australian Retired Persons Association	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Combined Pensioners and Superannuants Association	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	St Vincent de Paul Society	-	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Anglicare	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Catholic Social Services	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Over 50s Association	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Association of Independent Retirees	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Grey Pass website	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Community Housing Group	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Carers Australia	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Aged and Community Services Association	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Australian Association of Gerontologists	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	National Council of Social Services	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Department of Health and Ageing	-	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Office of Seniors Interests	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Government agencies	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Charitable organizations	-	34%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Universities	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Websites	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Religious organizations	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No, not aware of any organizations	-	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Don't know	-	14%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

71

Q34CHI. Are you aware of any organizations in our country that work to improve the quality of life of older people and serve as an information source on aging issues?

		total	country							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	China National Committee on Aging	-	-	18%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	National Population and Family Planning Commission of China	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Old Age Association	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Civil affairs organizations	-	-	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Elderly activity centers	-	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nursing homes	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	University research institutes	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No, not aware of any organizations	-	-	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Don't know	-	-	14%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Q34IND. Are you aware of any organizations in our country that work to improve the quality of life of older people and serve as an information source on aging issues?

BASED ON MULTIPLE MENTIONS		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
	HelpAge	-	-	-	48%	-	-	-	-	-
	Care	-	-	-	15%	-	-	-	-	-
	Harmony Initiative	-	-	-	8%	-	-	-	-	-
	Dignity Foundation	-	-	-	6%	-	-	-	-	-
	Age Care	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-
	Mother Theresa Organization	-	-	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-
	Sonali Shiksha Community	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-
	Vishranthi Charitable Trust	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-
	All India Pensioners' Association	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-
	ASTHA	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-
	Prayas	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-
	Lions Club	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-
	ICICI Bank	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-
	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	-	-	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-
	Charitable organizations, NGOs	-	-	-	9%	-	-	-	-	-
	Old homes	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-
	No, not aware of any organization	-	-	-	21%	-	-	-	-	-
	Don't know	-	-	-	8%	-	-	-	-	-
	Refused	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-

72

Q34JPN. Are you aware of any organizations in our country that work to improve the quality of life of older people and serve as an information source on aging issues?

BASED ON MULTIPLE MENTIONS		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
	Japanese Society of Caregiving for the Elderly	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-	-	-
	International Longevity Center	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-
	Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-
	Ikiiki-Zaidan	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-
	Institute for the Support of the Elderly and Handicapped	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-
	Association of Elderly Clubs	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-
	Social Welfare Committee	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-
	Care Insurance Service Provider	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-
	No, not aware of any organizations	-	-	-	-	40%	-	-	-	-
	Don't know	-	-	-	-	44%	-	-	-	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Q34KOR. Are you aware of any organizations in our country that work to improve the quality of life of older people and serve as an information source on aging issues?

BASED ON MULTIPLE MENTIONS		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
	Korean Senior Citizen Association	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16%	-
	Korean Association of Retired Persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-
	Silver Line	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-
	Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-
	Federation of Korean Gerontological Societies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-
	Korean Information and Referral Service Center on Aging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-
	Ministry of Health and Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22%	-
	Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-
	Ministry of Labor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-
	National Pension Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%	-
	Local government social welfare agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-
	Seoul City Job Introduction Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-
	Korea Labor Force Development Institute for the Aged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%	-
	Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-
	Korea Development Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-
	No, not aware of any organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22%	-
	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40%	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-

73

Q34NZ. Are you aware of any organizations in our country that work to improve the quality of life of older people and serve as an information source on aging issues?

BASED ON MULTIPLE MENTIONS		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
	Grey Power	-	-	-	-	-	30%	-	-	-
	Age Concern	-	-	-	-	-	12%	-	-	-
	Red Cross	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-	-
	St Vincent de Paul Society	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-
	Alzheimers New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-	-
	Retirement Commission	-	-	-	-	-	6%	-	-	-
	Human Rights Commission	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-
	Equal Employment Opportunities Trust	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-
	University of Third Age	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-
	City Councils	-	-	-	-	-	6%	-	-	-
	District Health Boards	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-
	Government agencies	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-
	Charitable organizations	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-	-
	Research institutes	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-	-
	Religious organizations	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-
	No, not aware of any organizations	-	-	-	-	-	13%	-	-	-
	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	34%	-	-	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Q34SIN. Are you aware of any organizations in our country that work to improve the quality of life of older people and serve as an information source on aging issues?

BASED ON MULTIPLE MENTIONS		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
	Singapore Action Group of Elders	-	-	-	-	-	-	34%	-	-
	Tsao Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%	-	-
	St. Luke's Hospital and Eldercare	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	Lions Befrienders	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-
	Marine Parade Family Service Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	Agency for Lifelong Learning	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	Thye Hwa Kwan Moral Society	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	Lien Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	Caring Hands Retired and Senior Volunteer Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	National Kidney Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	National Council of Social Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-
	Singapore National Employers Federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-
	National Trade Union Congress	-	-	-	-	-	-	8%	-	-
	Singapore Professionals and Executives Cooperative	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	Ministry of Community Development, Youth, and Sports	-	-	-	-	-	-	8%	-	-
	Ministry of Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	Ministry of Manpower	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	Central Provident Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	Singapore Human Resources Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	YAH Community College	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	Religious Organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	Volunteer welfare organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	Community organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-
	Aware, but did not specify	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-
	No, not aware of any organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	26%	-	-
	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

74

Q34US. Are you aware of any organizations in our country that work to improve the quality of life of older people and serve as an information source on aging issues?

BASED ON MULTIPLE MENTIONS.		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
	AARP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65%
	AFL-CIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Alliance for Retired Americans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	American Society on Aging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%
	Area Agency on Aging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
	Association of Retired Americans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Better Business Bureaus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%
	Catholic Charities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%
	Civic Ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Commonwealth Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Councils on Aging	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%
	Employer Retiree Association	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Gerontological Society of America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Gray Panthers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Hospice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
	Institute for Women's Policy Research	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Kaiser Family Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Long-term Care Coalition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Lutheran Charities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Medicare Rights Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	National Alliance for Caregiving	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%
	National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	National Institutes of Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
	Older Women's League	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
	Red Cross	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Salvation Army	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	United Way	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
	Urban Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Women's Research and Education Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
	Social Security Administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
	State government agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Labor unions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
	Professional associations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%
	Religious organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
	Local organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%
	Aware, but did not specify	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%
	No, not aware of any organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%
	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%

75

Q35. How familiar are you with the US organization called A-A-R-P, formerly known as the American Association of Retired Persons—very familiar, somewhat familiar, not too familiar, or not familiar at all?<sup>33</sup>

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very familiar	11%	14%	-	-	10%	2%	6%	6%	50%
	Somewhat familiar	16%	28%	8%	8%	10%	2%	24%	8%	42%
	Not too familiar	20%	30%	32%	8%	20%	29%	8%	26%	4%
	Not familiar at all	50%	28%	60%	78%	60%	67%	62%	44%	3%
	Don't know	2%	-	-	4%	-	-	-	14%	-
Refused	1%	-	-	2%	-	-	-	2%	1%	

76

Q36. What is your overall impression of AARP—very favorable, somewhat favorable, not very favorable, or not favorable at all?

*Based on respondents who are very familiar, somewhat familiar or not too familiar with AARP*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	210	36	20	8	20	16	19	20	71
	WEIGHTED BASE	187	36	20	8	20	16	19	20	48
	Very favorable	18%	19%	10%	27%	20%	-	21%	20%	21%
	Somewhat favorable	51%	36%	65%	36%	50%	37%	74%	45%	57%
	Not very favorable	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	10%	14%
	Not favorable at all	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
	Don't know	23%	44%	25%	25%	30%	63%	5%	15%	-
Refused	3%	-	-	11%	-	-	-	10%	5%	

Q37. If an organization like AARP was established in our country, how helpful would this be to older people—very helpful, somewhat helpful, not too helpful, or not helpful at all?<sup>34,35</sup>

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	349	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	350	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	-
	Very helpful	38%	24%	32%	59%	38%	35%	48%	30%	-
	Somewhat helpful	47%	52%	56%	34%	54%	55%	38%	42%	-
	Not too helpful	8%	12%	8%	4%	4%	4%	10%	16%	-
	Not helpful at all	2%	4%	-	2%	2%	4%	-	-	-
	Don't know	5%	8%	4%	2%	2%	2%	4%	10%	-
Refused	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	

<sup>33</sup> Respondents in the US were asked "How familiar are you with A-A-R-P, formerly known as the American Association of Retired Persons—very familiar, somewhat familiar, not too familiar, or not familiar at all?"

<sup>34</sup> Q37 through Q39 were not asked in the US.

<sup>35</sup> Before being asked this question, respondents outside the US were read the following: AARP is a not-for-profit organization that works to improve the quality of life of older people who are age 50 or older. The organization works with the U.S. central government, local governments and businesses to be sure that older people have what they need for their health, finances and jobs. It also offers education programs, travel discounts and social opportunities for the older people who join. To join AARP, older people pay approximately \$12 a year, which is a low fee in the U.S.



Q38a. Why do you think the organization would be helpful. Is **it would provide knowledge and expertise** a big reason, moderate reason, small reason, or not a reason at all such an organization would be helpful?

*Based on respondents who think an organization like AARP would be very helpful or somewhat helpful*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	297	38	44	46	46	44	43	36	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	298	38	44	46	46	45	43	36	-
	Big reason	55%	47%	55%	57%	54%	66%	70%	33%	-
	Moderate reason	37%	37%	43%	35%	28%	34%	26%	58%	-
	Small reason	7%	16%	2%	4%	17%	-	5%	8%	-
	Not a reason at all	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Don't know	1%	-	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

77

Q38b. Why do you think the organization would be helpful. Is **it would raise awareness about aging** a big reason, moderate reason, small reason, or not a reason at all such an organization would be helpful?

*Based on respondents who think an organization like AARP would be very helpful or somewhat helpful*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	297	38	44	46	46	44	43	36	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	298	38	44	46	46	45	43	36	-
	Big reason	64%	71%	82%	76%	67%	61%	49%	36%	-
	Moderate reason	30%	24%	16%	22%	28%	39%	37%	50%	-
	Small reason	4%	5%	-	2%	2%	-	12%	11%	-
	Not a reason at all	1%	-	-	-	-	-	2%	3%	-
	Don't know	*	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-
	Refused	*	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-

Q38c. Why do you think the organization would be helpful. Is **it would influence government policy** a big reason, moderate reason, small reason, or not a reason at all such an organization would be helpful?

*Based on respondents who think an organization like AARP would be very helpful or somewhat helpful*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	297	38	44	46	46	44	43	36	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	298	38	44	46	46	45	43	36	-
	Big reason	39%	37%	41%	46%	46%	36%	33%	33%	-
	Moderate reason	50%	61%	45%	35%	46%	61%	49%	56%	-
	Small reason	7%	3%	11%	9%	7%	-	14%	8%	-
	Not a reason at all	2%	-	-	4%	-	-	5%	3%	-
	Don't know	2%	-	-	6%	2%	2%	-	-	-
	Refused	*	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-

Q39a. Why do you think the organization would not be helpful. Is **it would not work with our system of government** a big reason, moderate reason, small reason, or not a reason at all such an organization would not be helpful?

*Based on respondents who think an organization like AARP would not be too helpful or not helpful at all*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	35	8	4	3	3	4	5	8	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	35	8	4	3	3	4	5	8	-
	Big reason	17%	38%	25%	34%	-	-	20%	-	-
	Moderate reason	32%	25%	50%	34%	-	27%	20%	50%	-
	Small reason	29%	25%	25%	-	33%	24%	20%	50%	-
	Not a reason at all	17%	13%	-	31%	33%	49%	20%	-	-
	Don't know	6%	-	-	-	33%	-	20%	-	-
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

78

Q39b. Why do you think the organization would not be helpful. Is **we don't need any more organizations; there are too many already** a big reason, moderate reason, small reason, or not a reason at all such an organization would not be helpful?

*Based on respondents who think an organization like AARP would not be too helpful or not helpful at all*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	35	8	4	3	3	4	5	8	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	35	8	4	3	3	4	5	8	-
	Big reason	26%	75%	-	34%	33%	27%	-	-	-
	Moderate reason	20%	13%	25%	-	-	-	-	63%	-
	Small reason	14%	-	50%	34%	-	24%	20%	-	-
	Not a reason at all	34%	13%	25%	31%	33%	49%	80%	25%	-
	Don't know	6%	-	-	-	33%	-	-	13%	-
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Q39c. Why do you think the organization would not be helpful. Is **the issues are too complicated for any one organization to tackle** a big reason, moderate reason, small reason, or not a reason at all such an organization would not be helpful?

*Based on respondents who think an organization like AARP would not be too helpful or not helpful at all*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	35	8	4	3	3	4	5	8	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	35	8	4	3	3	4	5	8	-
	Big reason	29%	13%	100%	34%	67%	27%	-	13%	-
	Moderate reason	31%	38%	-	34%	-	-	20%	75%	-
	Small reason	14%	13%	-	-	-	24%	40%	13%	-
	Not a reason at all	25%	38%	-	31%	33%	49%	40%	-	-
	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Q40a. If AARP were to play a role in promoting the interests of older people in countries other than the United States, how helpful would the following activities be? Would **educating people in other countries about issues related to aging and retirement** be very helpful, somewhat helpful, not too helpful, or not helpful at all?<sup>36,37</sup>

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very helpful	37%	36%	16%	56%	32%	57%	52%	20%	26%
	Somewhat helpful	45%	52%	56%	42%	52%	29%	46%	48%	37%
	Not too helpful	10%	12%	18%	2%	12%	6%	2%	20%	10%
	Not helpful at all	3%	-	4%	-	-	4%	-	6%	8%
	Don't know	3%	-	2%	-	4%	4%	-	6%	8%
	Refused	2%	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	12%

79

Q40b. If AARP were to play a role in promoting the interests of older people in countries other than the United States, how helpful would the following activities be? Would **organizing conferences to bring together policy makers and aging experts from various countries** be very helpful, somewhat helpful, not too helpful, or not helpful at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very helpful	35%	48%	20%	53%	24%	45%	44%	14%	29%
	Somewhat helpful	48%	40%	54%	38%	56%	45%	44%	60%	45%
	Not too helpful	11%	8%	20%	7%	16%	4%	12%	16%	6%
	Not helpful at all	3%	4%	-	2%	2%	4%	-	4%	7%
	Don't know	2%	-	2%	-	2%	2%	-	6%	4%
	Refused	2%	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	9%

Q40c. If AARP were to play a role in promoting the interests of older people in countries other than the United States, how helpful would the following activities be? Would **meeting with government policy makers to exchange information about aging and retirement** be very helpful, somewhat helpful, not too helpful, or not helpful at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very helpful	30%	34%	18%	43%	24%	33%	42%	14%	32%
	Somewhat helpful	57%	54%	66%	49%	60%	55%	54%	68%	48%
	Not too helpful	7%	10%	10%	8%	12%	4%	2%	6%	4%
	Not helpful at all	2%	2%	-	-	-	4%	2%	6%	6%
	Don't know	2%	-	2%	-	4%	4%	-	6%	3%
	Refused	1%	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	7%

<sup>36</sup> Before being asked this question, respondents in the US were read the following: AARP is a not-for-profit organization that works to improve the quality of life of older people who are age 50 or older. The organization works with the federal government, local governments, and businesses to be sure that older people have what they need for their health, finances and jobs. It also offers education programs, travel discounts and social opportunities for the older people who join. To join AARP, older people pay approximately \$12 a year.

<sup>37</sup> Respondents in the US were asked "If AARP were to play a role in promoting the interests of older people in countries other than the United States, how helpful would the following activities be for other countries?"

Q40d. If AARP were to play a role in promoting the interests of older people in countries other than the United States, how helpful would the following activities be? Would **helping establish similar organizations in other countries** be very helpful, somewhat helpful, not too helpful, or not helpful at all?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Very helpful	29%	30%	20%	62%	26%	23%	36%	12%	25%
	Somewhat helpful	50%	58%	50%	32%	54%	55%	48%	58%	42%
	Not too helpful	12%	8%	20%	4%	12%	16%	12%	18%	7%
	Not helpful at all	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%	4%	2%	6%	8%
	Don't know	3%	-	2%	-	6%	2%	2%	6%	8%
	Refused	2%	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	10%

80

D1. Sex

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	Male	74%	62%	86%	81%	90%	47%	72%	92%	60%
	Female	26%	38%	14%	19%	10%	53%	28%	8%	39%
	No answer	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%

D2. What is your age?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	423	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	74
	WEIGHTED BASE	400	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	40 or less	30%	26%	52%	27%	20%	24%	42%	34%	12%
	41 to 50	30%	36%	26%	19%	16%	39%	28%	54%	20%
	51 to 60	30%	34%	20%	37%	36%	33%	24%	8%	50%
	Over 60	8%	2%	2%	11%	24%	2%	6%	4%	12%
	Refused	3%	2%	-	6%	4%	2%	-	-	7%

D3. Have you ever studied abroad?<sup>38</sup>

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	349	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	350	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	-
	Yes	40%	50%	22%	26%	20%	45%	74%	40%	-
	No	60%	50%	78%	72%	76%	55%	26%	60%	-
	Refused	1%	-	-	2%	4%	-	-	-	-

<sup>38</sup> D3 through D5 were not asked in the US.

D4. Which country or countries did you study in?

*Based on respondents who have studied abroad*

BASED ON MULTIPLE MENTIONS		total	topline_country							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	138	25	11	13	10	22	37	20	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	138	25	11	13	10	22	37	20	-
	United States	45%	44%	36%	31%	60%	32%	49%	60%	-
	United Kingdom	31%	36%	27%	22%	20%	37%	38%	15%	-
	Australia	15%	8%	-	8%	10%	36%	22%	5%	-
	Canada	12%	36%	-	-	-	13%	11%	5%	-
	Sweden	5%	24%	-	-	-	5%	-	-	-
	India	4%	-	-	-	-	4%	14%	-	-
	Germany	4%	4%	9%	-	10%	-	5%	-	-
	France	2%	4%	-	-	-	-	5%	-	-
	Italy	2%	4%	-	7%	-	5%	-	-	-
	Singapore	2%	-	9%	8%	-	-	-	5%	-
	China	1%	-	-	-	10%	-	3%	-	-
	Japan	2%	-	-	10%	-	-	-	5%	-
	Netherlands	1%	-	-	14%	-	-	-	-	-
	Switzerland	2%	4%	-	-	-	5%	-	-	-
	Zimbabwe	2%	-	-	-	-	9%	-	-	-
	Austria	1%	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Belgium	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	-
	Finland	1%	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	New Zealand	1%	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Russia	1%	-	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	South Africa	1%	-	-	-	-	5%	-	-	-
	South Korea	1%	-	-	-	-	-	3%	-	-
	Thailand	1%	-	-	-	-	-	3%	-	-
	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Refused	1%	-	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-

81

D5a. Have you ever traveled to the United States?

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	349	50	50	50	50	49	50	50	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	350	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	-
	Yes	63%	66%	38%	47%	56%	77%	88%	70%	-
	No	36%	34%	62%	49%	42%	23%	12%	30%	-
	Refused	1%	-	-	4%	2%	-	-	-	-

D5b. Was this within the past 10 years or earlier?

*Based on respondents who have traveled to the United States*

		total	COUNTRY							
		Total	AUS	CHI	IND	JPN	NZ	SIN	KOR	US
	UNWEIGHTED BASE	221	33	19	24	28	38	44	35	-
	WEIGHTED BASE	221	33	19	24	28	39	44	35	-
	Within past 10 years	84%	82%	63%	92%	79%	87%	89%	86%	-
	Earlier	16%	18%	37%	8%	21%	13%	11%	14%	-
	Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-