THE IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND FINANCIAL SATISFACTION ON BEQUEST MOTIVES AMONG ELDERLY IN SELANGOR, MALAYSIA

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that:

(1) This undergraduate research project is the end result of our own work and that due acknowledgement has been given in the references to ALL sources of information be they printed, electronic, or personal.

(2) No portion of this research project has been submitted in support of any application for any other degree or qualification of this or any other university, or other institutes of learning.

(3) Equal contribution has been made by each group member in completing the research project.

(4) The word count of this research report is _____.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation:

et al.   and others

SPSS   Statistical Package for Social Sciences

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PREFACE

This study has been chosen due to the nature of humans where sometime later in life a person will pass away and all assets will be left behind. With the increasing population of elderly, there is a need to know why will they bequest their belongings to the next generation. Whether they are to bequest with a motive in mind or due to pure love, it is the understanding of the pattern found in Malaysia that is needed to be explored. Malaysia is a country that faces aging population and has lower income per capita, thus the financial satisfaction may differ compared to other countries. Therefore, demographic factors and financial satisfaction of the elderly will be tested to find the relationship with their bequest motives.

ABSTRACT

Malaysia is currently faced the increasing number of aging population in a demographical revolution. Indeed, many challenges have been bringing up to social development and leads to unhealthy issues. Therefore, the objective of this study is to study the impact of demographic factors and financial satisfaction on bequest motives among elderly in urban Malaysia. Policymaker may take corrective and effective action in handling this group of old generation in term of welfare concern, especially the bequest motives. This research employed both primary and secondary data. Survey was being carried out with a total number of 747 elderly in urban Selangor, Malaysia.

Three bequest motives, namely the altruism, selfish life-cycle and social norms and tradition model have been identified in this study. The financial satisfaction has negative relation to selfish life-cycle model, implying that those who perceive lower financial satisfaction level are more prone to fall under selfish life-cycle model. However, when looking into altruism and social norms and tradition models, both are positively related to financial satisfaction. Younger elderly that has altruism or social norms and tradition motives are more likely to shift towards selfish model as they age. Financial knowledge and behavior may influence one's money value perception as well. Therefore, this research enables to know their perception towards different bequest motives as time passed. In order to matching elderly's will and wish, high quality will writing service or wealth management consultation should ready. Hence, it is predicted that there will be increase in demand for will services in the coming years.

Throughout the research carried out, there are some conclusions from this study. However, it may be different perception for the state other than Selangor, Malaysia. Result showed that younger, higher financial satisfaction and male elderly are more likely towards social norms and tradition model. Apart from that, altruism stills a grey area to differentiate from social norms and tradition in term of elderly intention, cultural background relationship or pure love to next generation.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0   Background of Study

This study has been carried out for the purpose of sociology understanding about the aging population. Although recent research suggests that intergenerational transfers play an important role in capital accumulation, but the precise understanding of bequest motives remains incomplete. Basically, a new in depth research has been initiated endeavor the financial transferable trend. The transformation of young to aged population indeed induces the blooming number of elderly problem, baby boomer generation. In this study, it attempts to observe the existence of bequest knowledge in their mind according to gender, ethnic and different age group from the range of 50 and above. And, the researchers interest to study whether they will make what kind of bequest allocation due to different level of financial satisfaction. In different society, income earning cannot perfectly accountable as ones richness may not parallel to higher financial satisfaction. Therefore, the assumption of higher income brings to higher level of financial satisfaction in layman's term has been eliminated.

This paper, examines the critical relationship between the bequest motives, demographic factors and financial satisfaction among elderly in Selangor. As a brief acknowledge, bequest motive mean the willingness of transferring private tangible wealth to next generation before they die or when making a will. Financial satisfaction is subjects to welfare enjoyed when one is totally free from debt. Based on the *Survey on Living Conditions and Poverty for Andalucia* (2005), ordered probit models are used to analyze the extent to which individual financial satisfaction can be solely explained by income in absolute terms, or alternatively, by taking into account the importance of relative income in its two dimensions : (1) personal aspirations as

individual's adaptation to previous and future income level (intra-individual comparison), and (2) social comparisons as individual's concern for her peer's income (inter-personal dependency).

According to Hurd and Smith (1999), they found that demographic factors and individual background affect the bequest motives such as gender, religion, income level, education level, and cultural background. In a 2006 paper studied by Campbell, it is documented that both demographic factors and background risk factors can largely influence the household portfolio decisions. Furthermore, demographic factors including gender, age, and education are the main determinants under demographic factors. Therefore, one's demographic variable can affect the bequest motives among elderly in general (Campbell, 2006). Since Malaysia is a typical multiracial country, this study will find out what is the impact of gender, age, and bumi or non-bumiputera on bequest motives.

The background will focus on Malaysia population growth, corresponding to the aggregate numbers of baby boomer in percentage. In fact, CIA World Factbook in 2011 showed that Malaysia is facing a reduction in population growth over the years. This slowing down in population growth caused the ranking to move down to 78th country in comparison to the world, and a further reduction from 1.9 per cent to 1.5 per cent (2012 est). Compared to neighboring countries population growth rate by 2012 est, Laos, Brunei, and Philippines have higher percentage of growth rate at 1.66 (73rd), 1.69 (70th) and 1.87 (66th) per cent respectively.

The number of aging population is set to surpass the number of children for the first time in history. In fact, United States, Japan, and China are also facing the social problem of increasing number of elderly population in their countries. From the economic perspective, this unhealthy indicator leads to lower competitiveness and weaker domestic demand to support the economic growth. Economic instability could lead to deterioration of the economy and affect the income level of their people. Therefore, policymakers' attention should focus on tackling this problem before it gets worsens.

The Department of Statistics of Malaysia highlights that there is a huge shift towards not just an aging but an old population, with formidable consequences for rich and poor nation alike. In long term, aging population will definitely retard the economic growth due to low labor productivity and escalate the government spending on pension fund and healthcare benefits. Meanwhile, mortality rates in the recent years have decreased with the input of advance technologies in the health care system, giving man longer living years. Though this may seem beneficial to mankind, it has its downsides as well. A foundation of the society as intergenerational and intra-generational equity and solidarity will be directly affected by this declining number of children and continual increase of longevity (United Nation, 2007).

1.1   Aging Population in Malaysia

The population of today's world is rapidly aging. The number of elderly aged 60 years and above is estimated to be 688 million in 2006 and is projected to grow to almost two billion by 2050 (United Nations, 2006). Malaysia is expected to increase its elderly group percentage to more than 7.0 per cent in 2010 and 9.8 per cent in 2020 (Pala, 1998). With increasing aging trends, it is necessary to consider elderly's cognitive strengths, capabilities, and physical limitations in their planning for future. Savings and investment return can be their main income resources after retirement. Generally, elderly who has high financial satisfaction tend to plan a better prospective for themselves, or leave a relatively larger portion of wealth to their offspring.

Since Malaysia technology revolution has taken place over ten years, the population growth rate reached at 28.3 million Malaysians by year 2010 compared with 23.3 million in 2000 (Graph 1.1, Chart 1). Looking at a more comprehensive statistics from CIA World Factbook, the birth rate is computed as 20.74 births per 1000 population (2012 est) outweighs the death rate at 4.95 deaths per 1000 population (July 2012 est). Besides, an average annual population growth rate of 2.0 per cent for

the period 2000-2010. The rate was lower compared to that of 2.6 per cent during 1991-2000 (Chart 2). The estimated mid-year population is based on the Cohort-component method, taking into accounts of birth, death, and migration in its calculation (Population and Housing Census, 2000 and 2010).

Graph 1.1: Total Population and Average Annual Growth Rate of Malaysia

Chart 1: Total population of Malaysia, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010

Juta / Million

- 1980: 13.7
- 1991: 18.4
- 2000: 23.3
- 2010: 28.3

Tahun / Year
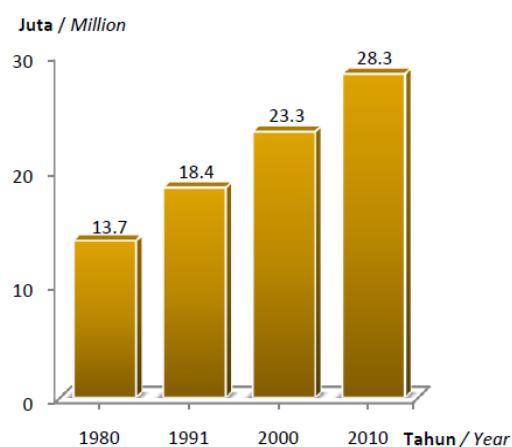
Chart 2: Average annual population growth rate, Malaysia, 1980-1991, 1991-2000 and 2000-2010

(%)

- 1980-1991: 2.6
- 1991-2000: 2.6
- 2000-2010: 2.0

Tahun / Year
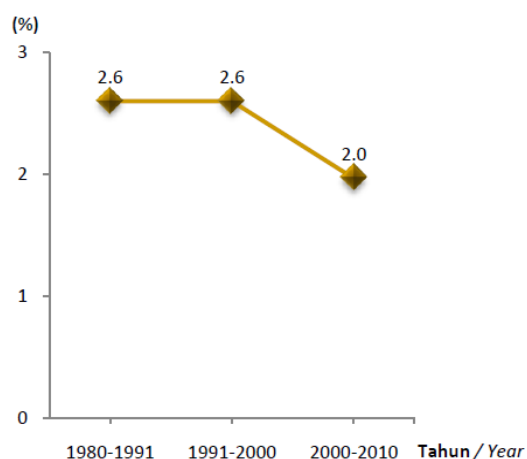
Source: Population and Housing Census of Malaysia, 2000 and 2010

Formulae applied:

a. Crude rate of natural increase $= \dfrac{\text{(No. of live births - No. of deaths) in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population in year } t} \times 1,000$

b. Crude birth rate $= \dfrac{\text{No. of live births in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population in year } t} \times 1,000$

c. Crude death rate $= \dfrac{\text{No. of deaths in year } t}{\text{Mid-year population in year } t} \times 1,000$

d. Infant mortality rate $= \dfrac{\text{No. of deaths under 1 year of age in year } t}{\text{No. of live births in year } t} \times 1,000$

Table 1.1 shows that the population and housing census of Malaysia from 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010 from the Department of Statistics of Malaysia. In 1970, the population who are less than 50 years old in the country amounted to 89.1 per cent whereas the number of people who are more than 50 years old was 10.9 per cent. The growth of the nation in Malaysia who are below 50 years old show a significant drop in every ten years when the population and housing census were conducted. On the other hand, the growth of the population for people who are more than 50 years old increased drastically in every ten years since 1970. The aging population increased 52.4 per cent throughout these 40 years in the country.

Table 1.1: The Population and Housing Census Malaysia, 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010

AGE GROUP	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010
Less than 50 Year Old	89.1	88.7	88.1	87.0	83.5
More than 50 Year Old	10.9	11.3	11.9	13.0	16.5
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Department of Statistics of Malaysia (2011)

1.1.1 Ethnic Composition

Malaysia has a total population of 28.3 million of which 91.8 per cent were Malaysian citizens and 8.2 per cent were non-citizens. Malaysian citizens consist of the ethnic groups which are Malay (67.4%), Chinese (24.6%), Indians (7.3%), and others (0.7%). Table 1.2 focuses on the distribution of elderly aged 50 or above covered in the whole of Malaysia.

Table 1.2: Total population by age group and ethnicity

Age group	Malay		Chinese		Indians		Others	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
50 - 54	30	656,876	26	396,424	32	110,741	29	7,038
55 - 59	23	514,438	22	331,690	24	83,532	22	5,412
60 - 64	17	385,546	18	278,558	18	62,077	16	3,980
65 - 69	11	243,933	13	189,920	10	33,106	12	2,857
70 - 74	9	189,072	10	147,413	7	25,210	9	2,131
75+	10	218,832	11	161,731	9	29,946	12	3,010
Total	**100**	**2,208,697**	**100**	**1,505,736**	**100**	**344,612**	**100**	**24,428**

Source: Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010

Chart 1.1: Malay Ethnic by Age Group

Source: Developed for the research

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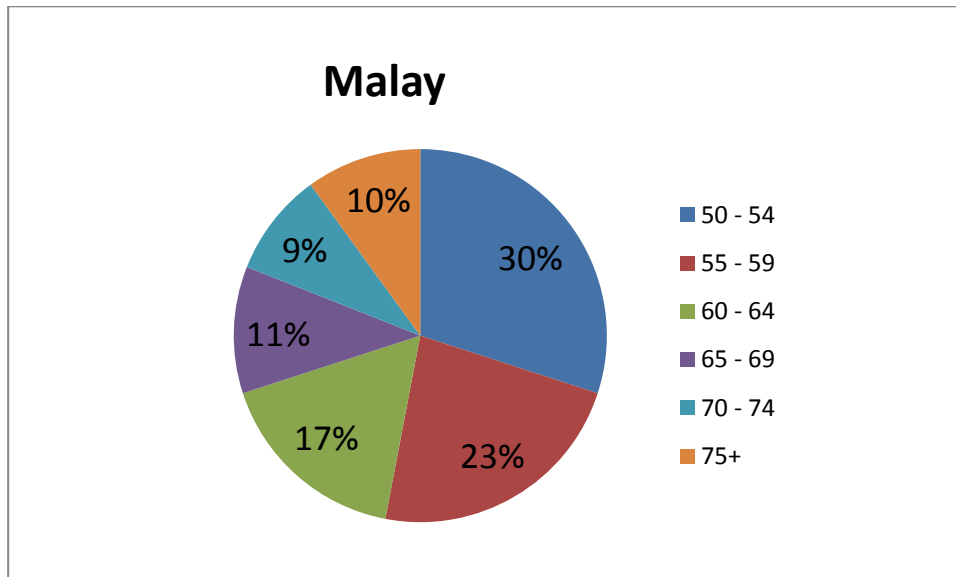
Chart 1.2: Chinese Ethnic by Age Group

Chinese

■	50 - 54
■	55 - 59
■	60 - 64
■	65 - 69
■	70 - 74
■	75+

26%
22%
18%
13%
10%
11%
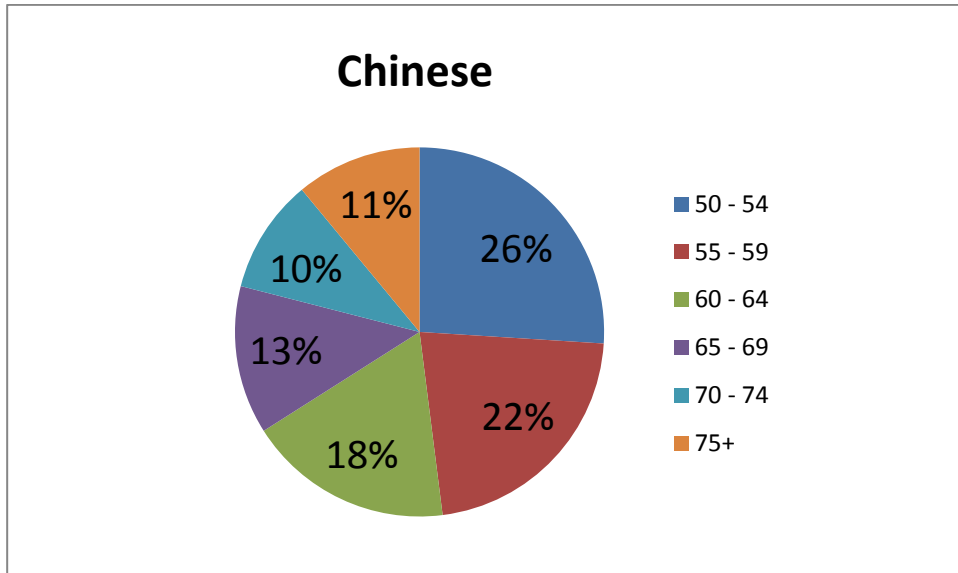
Source: Developed for the research

Chart 1.3: Indian Ethnic by Age Group

Indians

■	50 - 54
■	55 - 59
■	60 - 64
■	65 - 69
■	70 - 74
■	75+

32%
24%
18%
10%
7%
9%
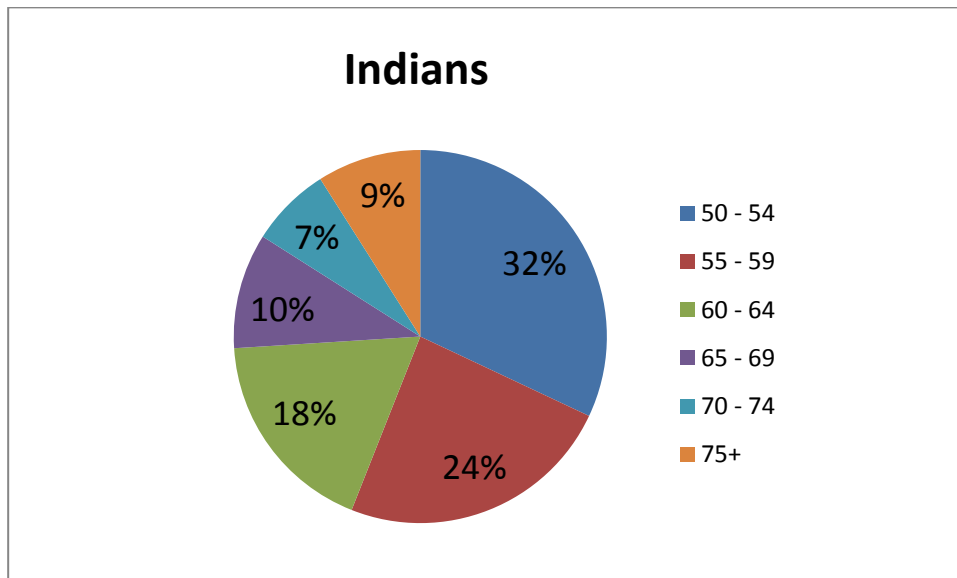
Source: Developed for the research

Chart 1.4: Other Ethnics by Age Group

Others

Legend:
- 50 - 54
- 55 - 59
- 60 - 64
- 65 - 69
- 70 - 74
- 75+

Percentages shown: 36%, 3%, 20%, 15%, 11%, 15%
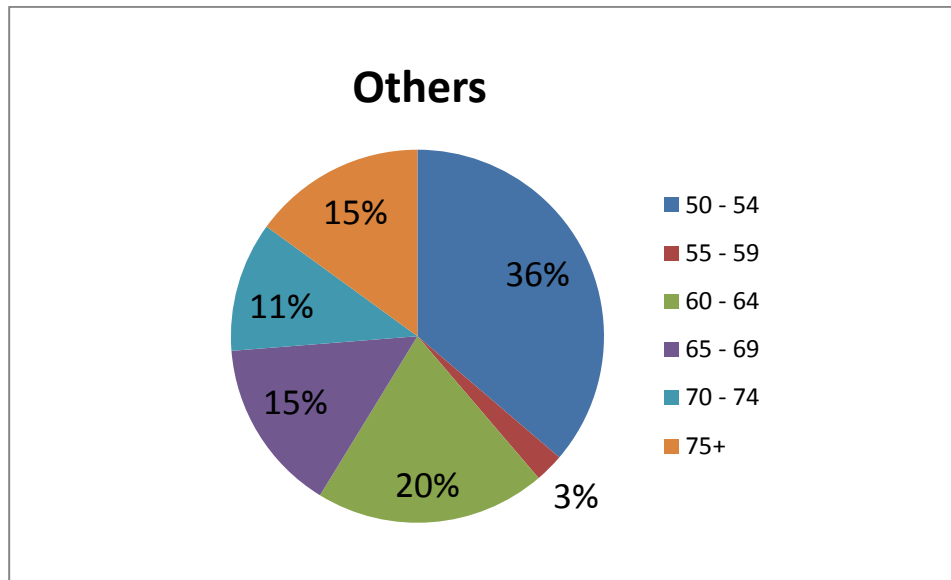
Source: Developed for the research

Being a country with high number of elderly population, Malaysia is not spared from this rising social problem. The old age segment cannot be ignored as they are the golden generation of the nation. When one achieves senior citizen recognition, it is either that their working life is nearing its end or they have already reached the pension state or at worst offloaded from work without any supplementary income to support their coming years in life. Elderly would then have to rely on personal savings or pension funds if available unless they are still able to generate income from personal assets or monetary assets.

1.2 Problem Statement

According to the research found by the Statistic Department of Malaysia, it showed that the number of elderly population increased drastically in every ten years when the census was conducted. United Nation statistics stated that Malaysia are likely to become an aging nation whereby population annual growth rate is decreasing from 2.6 per cent (1970-1990) to 2.2 per cent (1990-2010) and is expected to drop to 1.4 per cent in 2010-2030. With the increasing amount of elderly, assets and monetary assets will one day be left behind for the future generations.

From economy point of view, the researcher have chosen to study different financial satisfaction level affecting elderly behavior in making will, and indirectly how would it be shifted from different bequest models when bequest motive change. Besides that, demographic factors are also studied on how it affects the elderly in will making decision, covering age, gender, and bumi or non-bumiputera status of elderly in Selangor, Malaysia.

For those elderly living in high financial satisfaction level, they are usually free from debts or liabilities, have financial freedom, and can be considered having higher ability to spend and live a luxury life. However, what is not certain is how much will they leave to their next generation. Sometimes, elderly prefers to transfer large portion of their wealth for charity due to lack of family generations to pass on to. Another possible outcome could be the concept of self-secured for their future. They plan to travel after retirement age, choose to not invest on their children. Whereas for those elderly lived under poverty, they may have faced the hardship in surviving or saving. Undoubtedly, the social inequality problem has become widen between upper income group and lower income group. Poorer people need to work hard every day to support the high living cost, else being trapped in poverty. Even though they may wish to transfer their wealth to their offspring, they may not have any bequestable wealth to leave. Though some elderly may not be financially rich, they may still have the motive to pass on their belongings to the next generation due to altruism. In the

worst case, they may choose to bequest his or her limited assets, resulting in small amount being shared out among the beneficiary.

Besides, the inequality problem has been strengthening when the social welfare and income level is not diversified effectively. The richer elderly accumulate large sum of assets may not necessary leave it to next generation whereas the poor are unable to pass down assets due to limited ability even if they wish to. This brings forth the question of whether Malaysian elderly has the intention to bequest looking from the angle of financial satisfaction and demographic factors. Which bequest models most applicable for Malaysian elderly?

Thus, the purpose aims to examine the impact of demographic factors and financial satisfactions on bequest motives among elderly in Selangor, Malaysia. The bequest motive becomes an interesting field to explore and explain, mainly targeting those elderly population of 50 years old or above. Based on their different financial background and demographic factors, this research attempts to categorize the bequest motives pattern in Malaysia and finding out if different financial satisfaction level and demographic factors would result in different bequest patterns. Studies carried out in other countries focuses more on the motives of a bequest rather that what factors affect the bequest motive of a person. At the same time, this research may result to a new branch of knowledge for the Malaysian society.

1.3   Research Objective

1.3.1 General Objective

- To identify the bequest motives model applicable to elderly in Selangor, Malaysia.

- To examine the relationship between the demographic factors and financial satisfaction on bequest motives among elderly in Malaysia.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

- To identify the urban elderly Malaysian's bequest motives through different level of financial background[1].
- To identify the urban elderly Malaysian's bequest motives through different age, gender, and bumi or non-bumiputera.
- To identify which bequest motives is commonly found among elderly of Selangor, Malaysia.

1.4 Research Questions

- What is the relationship between demographic factors and perception towards altruism, selfish and social norms and tradition models?
- What is the relationship between age, gender, bumi or Non-bumiputera and affect bequest motive of the elderly?
- Is financial satisfaction the main determination of bequest motive among the elderly?
- Does the pattern of bequest culture in a family to the next generation affect the bequest motive among the elderly?
- Which bequest model is most applicable among elderly in Malaysia?

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[1]Financial background is closely related to financial satisfaction, if the background was above average well-being, it can be positively related to financial satisfaction.

1.5 Significance of Study

Bequest motive becomes an interesting topic to explore because of its lack of attention on a life-event that is surely to happen to the elderly some time later in life. This study will explore a deeper understanding on how financial satisfaction of a person would affect their bequest decisions and how demographic factors play a part as well. The study on this matter would contribute to the current available knowledge on bequest motives of Malaysians since it is still little in information and generally there are relatively few studies conducted on older consumers (Ong and Philip, 2007). The distribution of inheritance by elderly can be understood better and how these motives are affected by their financial satisfactions and demographic factors.

Even in this new age, there is still a lack of will making. The lack of decisions on bequeathing among the elderly has resulted to distribution of assets through laws of the government instead of their free will. Based on previous studies, a person who has high financial satisfaction is classified as high net worth person whereas those with low financial satisfaction as low net worth person. From the understanding of financial satisfaction of a person, there is a huge potential growth from dynamic view of wealth. The knowledge that can be gained from this study can help businesses on how to penetrate the elderly market that has little attention. Through this research, it can bring about to other new business activities in the near future, providing greater scope of services specifically targeting those elderly. Some new businesses could be customized will writing services or savings plans based on customers' preferences and demand can be introduced to the elderly.

Besides, understanding the financial satisfaction of Malaysians can help the government to implement better policies or introduce a more comprehensive private pension fund. A private pension fund is a voluntary long-term investment scheme designed to help individuals accumulate savings for retirement. It complements the mandatory contributions made to EPF. Elderly who owns more assets in terms of monetary can look for more choices in allocating them. By doing so, government can

offer the better welfare to the public and increasing their financial satisfaction at the same time. However, the private pension fund has the potential to change the face of the retirement landscape in Malaysia.

Apart from that, this research may benefit the public sector through the understanding of the bequest motives of Malaysians. Social problems arise prevalently due to unfair bequest distribution, informal will prepared in advance or indisputable property problems. Aging population with high financial satisfaction level may not wish to bequest their property to next generation, whereas those with low financial satisfaction may face the problem of limited resource to be bequested to their heir. Understanding the patterns may give a better insight of a better distribution of wealth by the elderly. Thus, it is important to find out whether bequest decisions are affected by financial satisfaction of a person. From this research, this could raise the public awareness on the importance of bequest management and knowledge. Younger parents are encouraged to make legal will for their bequest plan. This can help to avoid unfair distribution conflict in case of emergency or accidents. Hence, legal will written in black and white will take legal action in monetary assets and property distribution.

More importantly, this study allows a better understanding of the ultimate motives of elderly Malaysian, whether is it due to the love for their children, an continual of passing on inheritance due to culture, or anticipating a benefit from their children before bequeathing. This further allows future research on what drives these motives that are instill in the elderly found in Malaysia.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW AND STUDIES

2.0 Literature Review

As the scope of research study concerned, it determines the impact of demographic factors and financial satisfaction on bequest motives among elderly in Selangor, Malaysia. Throughout the research, multiple financial determinants and demographic factors have been integrated and appraised to measure the impacts on bequest motives. Theoretical and methodological limitations are discussed to generate new conceptual and profitable market in near future. Malaysia is a typical developing country whereby transferring wealth to next generation is less practiced. Different from western countries like United States and United Kingdom, Malaysian elderly prefer to self-insure through bequest motives (Lockwood, 2012). The strong evidence is due to the lacking of financial safety net and no social insurance programme to Malaysians.

Yet, many researchers found that it is debatable in the sense that different bequest making decision will be affected by exogenous and endogenous factors upon. Thus, this research will carry out the focus study on the bequest model, finding out which bequest model is mostly adopted by the elderly who lived in urban area in Selangor, Malaysia. Hence, interpretations should be explained with valid evidence to gain the reliability of the result. Therefore, frequency analysis, factor analysis, reliability test, and multiple regressions are required in interpreting the importance of bequest motives from different financial background and demographic factors. Through this, it allows will making agencies and insurance companies to work together on targeting these elderly, providing new professional products that is tailored to the needs and wants of the elderly to ensure they could give out better inheritance to their heirs.

Bequest motive is a person's intention to leave his bequest in will making decision, sometimes can be split into consumption support or saving income. A further breakdown of the motives are channeled into four main models; which are selfish, altruism, dynasty, social norms and tradition bequest model (Chong, Sia, Lim & Ooi, 2011). No matter which model takes place from one's decision, bequest motive is reinforced for precautionary aware or prosperity continuous to next generation.

2.1   Financial Satisfaction

Financial satisfaction and its relationship to quality of life have received considerable attention over the last three decades from gerontologists and researchers from other disciplines (Bowling, 1995; Keith, 1993; Liang et al., 1980; Schieman et al., 2001). Financial satisfaction is a measure of the difference between a person's desired and actual financial situation. It depends on individual's reference points because there has not a clear cut to define the financial satisfaction of a person. For those who earn just enough for their monthly spending, they may easily satisfy with their financial ability. High satisfaction among the elderly also appears to occur even at very low levels of income, a finding coinciding with the "satisfied poor" or "satisfaction paradox" phenomenon – high satisfaction with poor conditions (Olson & Schober, 1993).

However, they are also a situation where a person affords to earn exceeding their monthly expenses with a far range, but yet they are still not satisfied due to the pressure on work and life. Given these challenges, younger elderly is attributable to the active coping strategies, such as upward adjustment of need level, higher aspirations, and social status in the competitive world pace. In fact, subjective measures of satisfaction and well-being were found to contribute substantially to the predictive value of objective measures (Ackerman & Paolucci, 1983; Davis & Helmick, 1983; Winter, Bivens, & Morris, 1984). Apart from that, for those who are

under poverty faces the restriction of wealth transfer, financial knowledge can play a key manipulator to the relationship between financial satisfaction and bequest motives.

According to A. Ferrer-i-Carbonell and K. Gerxhani paper (2011), economic welfare is captured by individuals' own evaluation of their financial situation. Reported financial satisfaction is a measure of the contentment generated from personal income and wealth. Financial satisfaction relates to how individuals on their socio-economic situation and on how their financial situation compares to the past, to other individuals in the society, and to what individuals expect in the future. Altruistic individuals will experience a pleasure when they are able to earn higher income and contributing to public welfare through paying taxes.

Nowadays, happiness and financial satisfaction as measure of well-being is gradually becoming more accepted by economists and policy makers. Economists have typically assumed that income growth, as indexed, say, by real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, raises well-being. A major policy implication is that promoting economic growth advances human welfare.

When analyzing the insecurity problem, apart from the high poverty levels and unemployment of a nation, there is an increased dissatisfaction due to different perception of fairness with wealth distribution. For all of the Eurobarometer countries in 2011, they conclude that the "estimated satisfaction-income gradient resulting from long-run difference is *marginally statistically significant* at 0.28". Basically, the regional coverage includes Central America and Latin America countries such as Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Chile and Honduras. This is an extensive evidence to show that affective public policy and social safety net increase the satisfaction to human being. In Malaysia, the lack of social safety net in alarming the financial crisis has caused the suffering of shrinking in wealth value. Thus, elderly nowadays are even working harder during younger age for bearing their living costs and other needs. Being a highly self-insured elderly, they will tend to save more for future precaution.

According to Holden & Hatcher (2006) and Statistics Norway (2002b), the tendency of the elderly in Western societies to have more accumulated wealth and fewer liabilities than younger adults was being proved. A considerable part of higher financial satisfaction with increasing age can thus be explained by greater assets and less debt among the aged (Thomas & Britt, 2008). At older ages, the balance between assets and debt may be particularly crucial to affect one's financial satisfaction. The weaker income-financial link among the aging population seems to invariable (Fletcher & Lorenz, 1985; Francoeur, 2002; George, 1992; Hsieh, 2001, 2002, 2003). As older people with little income and wealth have a much stronger tendency to be financially satisfied than their younger, equally poor counterparts, an "aging paradox" still remained (Thomas & Britt, 2008).

In theory, different explanations and perceptions are converging on the idea whether (i) cohort explanation or (ii) aging can influence elderly satisfaction on finance.

(i)   Cohort explanations, analogous to relative income theory (Diener et al. 1993). According to relative standards theory (Campell et al., 1976; Michalos, 1985), the moderate correlation around 0.20- 0.40 showed the financial satisfaction depend more on relative than absolute income. In simple explanation, the higher income tends to have higher financial satisfaction. This is due to the reason whereby old-aged people experience the sharp contrast between current and past financial circumstances (Burholt & Windle, 2006; Liang & Fairchild, 1979).

(ii)   Aging, analogous to adaptation to the economic constraints or disease. The Great Depression in US or the Euro crisis are two serious financial tumour that has caused the international share and bond market becoming vulnerable and has led to the loss of investor confidence. The focus on elderly is the financial market disorder, spreading to small countries, and thus the shrinking of assets value cause retirees lost large part of their pension fund. In order to maintain individual's life quality, they are most likely to adjust down their want and aspirations (Fletcher & Lorenz, 1985; Francoeur, 2002; George. 1992,

Hazelrigg & Hardy, 1997; Hsieh, 2003; Liang et al., 1980; Praag & Ferrer-i-Caronell, 2004). In Malaysia, weak healthcare coverage by government force elderly to invest in health and life insurance in order to prevent emergencies or high medical fees that are not insured under government. This then alters the bequest amount and decision making of a person.

2.1.1 Determinants of Financial Satisfaction

Porter and Garman (1993) documented the need for a conceptual framework that could be used to guide research within the domain of financial satisfaction. It is important to determine which factors can affect the financial satisfaction in elderly group. This research access a wider range of economic variables to better understand the variations in financial satisfaction. There are some variables which have been taken into research study, which are income, demographic and socioeconomic characteristic, and financial behavior.

2.1.1.1 Income

As George (1992) pointed out, the integration objective income level and subjective well-being may provide useful insight for policy makers' better understanding of the true relationship between income and financial satisfaction. Higher income level can proportionately improve the quality of life and increase the financial satisfaction of a person including elderly.

In a multivariate context, wealth and debt seem to have strong effects on financial satisfaction, equal in size to that of income. Praag & Ferrer-i Carbonell (2004) found that savings and income were similar determinants of financial satisfaction, economic security and accessibility upon in times of need. However, Johnsen & Fruger (2006) studied that financial satisfaction correlates somewhat more strongly to income (0.29) than to assets (0.17, measured as savings minus debt).

In economics, disposable incomes defines as total yield available to either saving or spending after the reduction of personal outlays, normally refer to personal taxes. Different from younger couples, elderly are free from paying mortgage, utilities, and high transportation cost to maintain a certain standard of living. As there are lesser burdens to be taken care of, they may have a freer lifestyle and higher living satisfaction including financial satisfaction.

2.1.1.2 Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristic

Researchers have reported that the most common factors are demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, such as gender, marital status, education, ethnicity, age, and home ownership can affect financial satisfaction (Ackerman & Paolucci, 1983; Davis & Schumm, 1987b; George, 1992; Hira & Mugenda, 1999a, 1999b; Hong & Swanson, 1995; Joo, 1998; O'Neill, 1995; Porter, 1990). For example, it has been suggested that there is the positive relationship between age and financial satisfaction.

2.1.1.2.1 Age

The potential moderating role of age in relation to financial satisfaction may turn out to be stronger than previously believed (Thomas Hansen and Britt Slagsvold). When a person gets older, their financial aspiration will tend to be adjusted, becoming less materialistic compared to the young generation. George (1993) supports the downward adjustment of goals and comparison standards as the most central mechanisms. Elderly are less dependent on wealth than they would be among individuals.

Followed by W. Pentland, M.A McColl and Rosenthal (1995) studies, age had significant main effects for the elderly. With increasing age, the sample experienced more fatigue, decreased activity due to pain, and more overall satisfaction with their lives. As they lived longer, they will feel less financially secure and experienced more symptoms and illnesses, and threats to health. The findings send a clear message to service-providers and policy makers about the added necessity of a social-economic safety net for already disadvantaged individuals.

The continuing of the decline rate in mortality and fertility has resulted in population aging in Malaysia. The statistics shows that the percentage of the population aged above 60 has increased from 5.5 per cent in 1970, increased to 5.9 per cent in 1991. In year 2000, the population of the ageing in Malaysia has grown up to 6.3 per cent (United Nations, 2007). In figures, the number of the persons above 60 years old has increased from 546 thousands in 1970, increase to 1.0 million in 1991. The number of the population who are above 60 years old further increase to 1.4 million in 2000 (Pala,2005). United nation project that the number will grow to 4.4 million in 2025 (United Nation, 2007).

This increasing trend may pose distinct challenges on many parts for the society. For example, the challenges in the financial management of retirement, health care, and shifts in the purchasing behaviours of shifting (Mertens, Russell and Steinke, 2008).

2.1.1.2.2 Gender

Women and philanthropy is growing as a field of study for researchers, practitioners and financial advisors themselves. Previous studies revealed important differences in charitable giving by gender after controlling for income, age, and education (such as Mesch et al., 2006; Rooney et al., 2005). Gender may also be critical for understanding planned giving and bequest behavior. The data from the National Center for Health Statistics show that women, on average, outlived men by five years in 2005 (life expectancy of 80.4 and 75.2 respectively). According to 2000 U.S. Census data, the average age of a widow is 55 years, and nearly 12 million women are widowed, more than four times the number of men (approximately 2.7 million). If women tend to outlive men, it may also be that much of the estimated $41 trillion of wealth (in 1998 dollars) predicted to be transferred to others over the 55-year period from 1998 to 2052 will be controlled by women (Havens & Schervish, 1999).

Despite the growing body of research on charitable giving and women in philanthropy, few articles have been published in the past several years that address gender issues in planned giving (such as Nichols, 2001; Sharpe, 2005). Most of the articles that do exist are not based on a significantly large sample size or empirical methods. Only one quantitative analysis of gender differences in planned giving was identified after reviewing the prior literature. An empirical analysis

studied by Seguino & Floro (2003), it proved that women's relative high bargaining power can lead to saving rates rise. The findings implied the gender role affect the saving propensities and the bequest motives in their future plan.

2.1.1.2.3   Ethnic

In this study, the researchers are interested to find out if there is an influence of financial knowledge between bumiputera and non-bumiputera to the financial satisfaction. This research would classify different ethnics found in Malaysia into bumiputera, where represented by Malays, and non-bumiputera, represented by Chinese and Indians. A study in Japan shows that Japanese has a perception that their eldest child should remain staying with the parents and caring for them as they age (Wakabayashi amd Horioka, 2009). Hence, this research examines the difference of financial satisfaction of ethnics on how it then affects the bequest motives of Malaysians in general.

2.1.1.3 Financial Behaviors

The financial behavior can affect financial satisfaction in the general context (Godwin, 1994; Godwin & Carroll, 1986; Joo, 1998; Mugenda, Hira, & Fanslow, 1990). To assess the causal relationship of financial behavior that influence money management practices, Mugenda and her associates (1990) concluded that "net worth, savings, monthly debt payments, and absence of financial difficulties were the main determinants of managers' satisfaction with financial status". Financial difficulties tend to get worse if ones emotions breakdown, trying to

react against the counselor advice or accumulate millions of debt in months for previous debt repayment.

The pattern of financial behaviors discussed by Jeanne M. H, Sondra G. B, and Marianne H. (2003) proclaimed that the only financial variables that consistently compensate a high score of cash flow, saving, and investing behaviors were financial knowledge and learning experiences. The implication is that investor with rich financial knowledge and experiences can lead to improvements in financial investment return and results in higher financial satisfaction. Obviously, one size fits all approach will be less effective in complex economic development. As a smart investor, one should always practice rational behavior in handling unfavorable situation in prompt.

In fact, social expectations and norms concerning assets and debt may vary with age and life stage. Assets bequest plan may affect the nature of intergenerational exchanges, which leads to variation in financial satisfaction. According to Hermalin et al. (2002) and Kopczuk & Lupton (2007), their study proved that most elderly wish to leave bequest and to financially support younger generations in new financial behaviors.

2.2 Bequest

In law, bequest is generally defined as a gift of property by will or testament. The term is used to denote the disposition of either personal or real property in the event of death according to the Encyclopedia. Since bequest is a legal affair, it must be performed and completed under lawyers' authority. For financial security and credibility purpose, all bequest decisions must make according to one's willingness

under the clear and sound mind condition without coercion, due to the legality concern. Majority of the bequest will be passed down to next generation including their heir, son and daughter, or other family members after they passed away. Indirectly, those beneficiaries will gain the right to claim the assets or property. However, there are some cases whereby the person will distribute part of his assets to the charitable organization or public funds for contribution to the society.

Besides that, unequal wealth distribution can be another issue to make bequest decision inconsistent to our expectation. It can cause family disputes over the next generation. For example, those old people who leave no asset have no will motives to pass down to their next generation, and in turn there will be unfair treatment compared to those who inherit huge amount of assets without much effort to put upon. At the worst case, more and more beneficiaries who earn title on property assets will do nothing and contributes less to the society. As a result, the human asset development and economic growth will adversely affect the country in achieving competitiveness.

2.3 Bequest Motive

Bequest motive refer to the incentives for the want of a person to leave behind their assets to heirs when they pass away such as sons, daughters, or their heir. As postulated by Becker (1974) and Bernheim (1985), bequest motive is the term to refer to both altruistic and non-altruistic motives. The accidental bequest motive states that individuals are majority risks adverse, meaning they tend to avoid risk and uncertainties (Hurd 1987, 1989). It implies a higher probability for one to distribute all the accumulated assets or savings conditional to different knowledge background. It leads to unique bequest motives, either distributes in the way similar to business

investment diversification or concentrating on particular loved one due to altruistic influence.

Under Section 28 of Law of Malaysia (Act 346), wills by citizens executed in Malaysia by a citizen (whatever may be the domicile of such person at the time of making the same or at the time of his death) shall as regards movable property and immovable property situate in Malaysia be deemed to be a will executed for the purpose of being admitted to probate in Malaysia.

If one has not bequest made before he or she passed on, all the leaved assets will be distributed following the inheritance law of the country. For instances, the inheritance law is the Non-Muslim Malaysian inheritance law. When a person dies without making a will, he dies intestate. The law will act as the reference in guiding the fair distribution of the property of a person who dies without making a will. However, the main drawback of following the law is that the inheritance law sometimes overwrites the bequest and only after deducting what is stated in the law only then will the bequest be carried out on the remaining assets.

According to previous studies conducted by Chong, Sia, Lim, and Ooi (2011), all the bequest motive models that have been put forth are mainly four bequest motive models that can be separated into selfish life-cycle, altruism, dynasty, and the social norms and tradition model.

2.3.1 Selfish Life-cycle Model

In the selfish life-cycle model, individuals are categorized to be selfish in nature. Selfish people will primarily concern with one's own interest, benefit, and welfare regardless of others. There is no desire or motive to leave a bequest to somebody as they are only concern with spending all their wealth on themselves. They are dominant self-interest to ensure better quality

lifetime to they themselves, enjoying the fruits of wealth accumulated without inherent, because they believe that it is more worthwhile to be financial independent. They are entitled to use their money in various plans such as travelling or investing to get higher yield. The logic behind this selfish model could be foster, if they passed down to next generation who do not appreciate their hardship, it may misuse the good deed from their issuer, and may be spent irrationally.

However if there is a bequest, it is mainly made with a motive such as they expect to get financial support and help from their family members especially children (Yin, 2010). Individuals might also inform their children that they will only a bequest if they agree upon some conditions. The conditions usually determine such as providing financial support periodically until they die, or else they will not get any inheritance (Bernheim, Shleifer and Summers, 1985). Thus, the bequest may be distributed in the manner to leave more or all to the child who provides more care or financial support during old age.

2.3.2 Altruism Model

The altruism model assumes that individuals harbour intergenerational altruism towards their children. In the altruism model, an individual devote for the betterment of others and take care for the benefit of his or her future generation in leaving a bequest (Barro, 1974). Parents will divide equally to the child who has greater needs or less earning capacity. They do not expect any return, purely due to the family relationship. They feel that it is their responsibility to leave their assets to their children to enjoy the wealth that they have left behind. (Becker, 1974; 1981; 1991; Horioka, 2002).

Besides leaving bequest for family members, there is another kind of altruism which is to devote to charity. This is known as the charity giving bequest. They are driven by personal attributes, beliefs, and attitudes (Penner, 2004). These personal attributes, beliefs, and attitudes are religious and political value motivations, efficacy motivations, altruistic attitudes, and reputation motivations (James III, 2009a; Madden & Scaife, 2008b; Routley *et al.*, 2007; Sargeant *et al.*, 2006a; Schervish and Havens, 2003).

2.3.3 Dynasty Model

In the Dynasty model, it is more of capabilities-oriented decision compared to selfish or altruism bequest model. The issuer will confidently leave most of the inheritance to a particular heir that will most likely take over his empire or business and succeed in making the business more prosper (Horioka, 2002; Horioka, Yamashita, Nishikawa and Iwamoto, 2001). They will observe all the potential heir's capabilities before investing. When an individual has a desire for their family business to perpetuate and prosper, they will leave the majority or the entire of their bequest to those who are capable of doing so.

Dedication to family business is crucial in this dynasty model. It requires the enthusiasm and full contribution of a leader to lead a family business to the top performance or success. In some circumstances, it not necessary to pass the leadership to the eldest heir even though the empire monopolised the market. In reality, Genting Group is the best example for dynasty model in Malaysia context.

2.3.4 The Social Norms and Traditional Model

This model is the traditional norm about parent-child co-residence. The traditional norm stated that the eldest child is responsible for looking after the aging parents, supporting their living cost and taking good care of them (Wakabayashi amd Horioka, 2009). According to Stankov, a society or culture standard is what makes up this social norms. In most cases, parents have the responsibility to take care of their children until they are all grown up which then it is the children's turn to be responsible for looking after their aged parents. When parents entering to the retiree life, children should provide financial support and accompany them to do what they wish, spending their family time especially with their children, being the best reward to the aged people (Yin, 2010).

Chart 2.1: Overall Concept of Research

Independent variable: Dependent variables   Bequest Models:

Age

Gender

Bumi/ Nonbumiputera

Financial Satisfaction

Bequest Motives

Altruism

Selfish life-cycle

Social norm and tradition
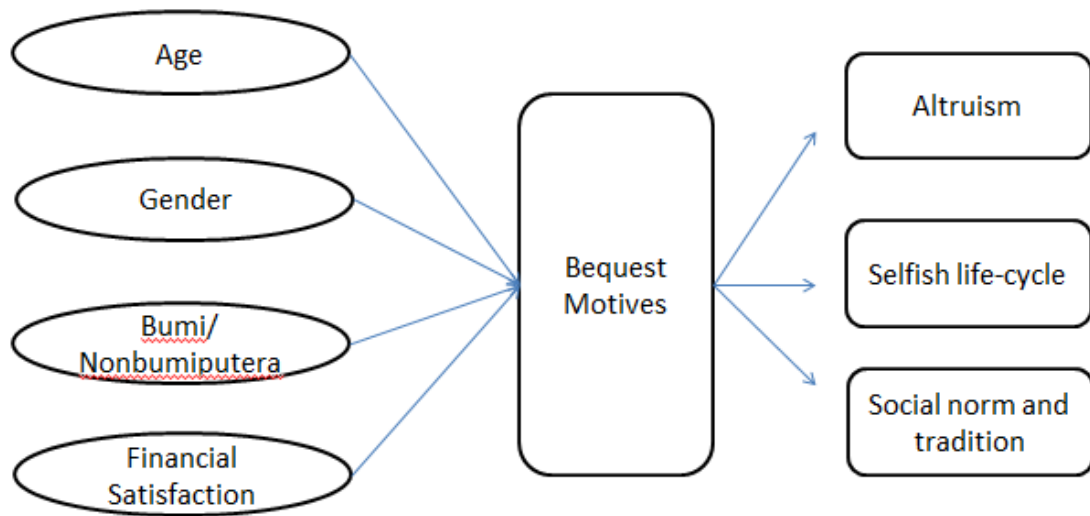
Source: Developed for the research

Table 2.1: Summary of Models of Household Behavior

Model	Assumption	Bequest Motives	Bequest Divisions
Selfish Life-cycle Model	People are selfish	Leave no bequest to their children, leave only unintended or accidental bequest if the children provide care or financial support.	Leave all to the children that provide financial support or care during their old age.
Altruism Model	People harbor intergenerational altruism toward their children.	Leave unconditional bequest.	Divide the bequest among the children and leave more to those who earn less and have a greater need.
Dynasty Model	People care only about the perpetuation of family business or family line.	Leave bequest if the children continue the family business or line.	Leave all to the children that carry on the family business or line.
Social Norms and Tradition	Parent and children co-reside.	Eldest son to live with their parents.	Eldest son to take care of their parents during old age and not necessary received any bequest from their parents.

Source: Chong, Sia, Lim, & Ooi, 2011

2.4   Bequest Motive in Malaysia

The bequest motive model of Malaysia is mainly driven by selfish model (Chong, Sia, Lim, & Ooi, 2011). This means that Malaysians leave bequest with the expectation that their children will take care of them when they are old. They have motives for leaving a bequest in order to sustain their future life and to get others to do what they want. For example, the individual promises to leave a bequest if the heir promises to look after them until they die. The beneficiary will agree upon certain conditions and receive a portion of inheritance in future.

Malaysia is highly co-residence in both urban and rural area. It means that children stay with their parents and the reason cited is that older parents need their children for support financially and mentally (Masitah, 1989). They take care of their children and raise them in hope that as they grow old and weak that their children will be the ones now to take care of them (Berry, 2010). According to Chong, Sia, Lim and Ooi (2011), children are also more likely to stay with their parents that have bequest motive. However, they are not likely to co-reside and care for their parents if they have little or no asset to be bequest in advance.

2.5   Bequest Motives across Countries

2.5.1 United States

According to Lee and Horioka, the strong altruism bequest motives are found in United States. Obviously, they do not have any motive in leaving a bequest, whether it is for their children to take care or provide financially for them in

the future. They feel that it is their responsibility to leave a bequest for their children so as their children may live a good and comfortable life (Becker, 1974; 1981; 1991; Horioka, 2002).

Here, it proved that exogenous factor somehow can affect the bequest decision making of a person rather than endogenous factor, such as the family relationship. U.S studies has also found that the group that are most likely to leave a bequest to their children or heir are older, rich, high educated, married, has good health status, and free thinkers. They are more likely to look after the betterment for their children without holding on to expecting returns or rewards.

2.5.2 China

China is the largest population emerging country in the economic and technologies sector. However, traditional culture in bequest pattern is still heavily adopted in accordance to selfish characteristics. This scenario is expected to continue for the next few decades because of the culture disparity, cultural integration would not break this thousands year notion. The bequest might also be given only when the individual has pass on so as to ensure that those that want to get the bequest must first treat the individual well (Bernheim, Shleifer and Summers, 1985). Everyone is concern about their own interest regardless the welfare of others in the first place. This means that individuals leave bequest with the motive of the heir providing care for them in return for getting the inheritance when they pass away. There is a motive behind the bequest which is to ensure that the individuals are taken care of until they die. Yin (2010) found that in China more than 60 per cent of

respondents prefer to co-reside with parents given that a house is in the possession of their parents.

2.5.3 Japan

Japanese are cultivated with the social norms in the bequest practice. This is mainly due to the culture of Japan as parents are responsible to look after their children when they are young. After they have aged, the generation cycle keep growing, and the children are obligated to look after their parents to show their appreciation. Parents and children commonly co-reside and there is financial transfer between the two party (Sakudo, 2007). Surprisingly, it can be considered selfish life-cycle model as there is motive in expecting care from the one in which a bequest is left for. It creates the degree of exchange when they follow standard social norm rather than certain conditions to receive a portion of the inheritance.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0   Introduction

Research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase overall understanding of a topic or issue (Creswell, J. W., 2008). The three basic steps to conducting a research are bringing up questions that want to be answered, collecting data to answer the questions, and presenting an answer to the question from the data gathered. Research can be categorize into two general types, which are, basic research and applied research. However, this research that has been carried out is categorized under basic research as it is carried out to give a better understanding of the current phenomena. It poses an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its advancement in the field of knowledge.

On the other hand, research method differs from research methodology. Research methods may be understood as all those methods or techniques that are used for conduction of research. Research methods or techniques, thus, refer to the methods the researchers use in performing research operations (Kothari, C.R., 1990). In simpler terms, it explains in what manner the research is being carried out. It can either be library research, field research, or laboratory research; involving the usage of analysis, observations, or studying a behaviour. As for research methodology, it is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically (Kothari, C.R., 1990). Research methodology is done to give the insight on how the research is being carried out, with detailed steps adopted by the researcher in the research. This gives readers a better understanding of the research on why certain methods are used and the basis of judgment of the research decisions before they are being implemented.

3.1 Hypothesis

3.1.1 General Hypothesis

HA1: There is significant relationship between demographic factors and perception towards altruism model.

HA2: There is significant relationship between financial satisfaction and perception towards altruism model.

HA3: There is significant relationship between demographic factors and perception towards selfish model.

HA4: There is significant relationship between financial satisfaction and perception towards selfish model.

HA5: There is significant relationship between demographic factors and perception towards social norm and tradition model.

HA6: There is significant relationship between financial satisfaction and perception towards social norm and tradition model.

3.1.2 Specific Hypothesis

HA1a : There is significant relationship between age and perception towards altruism model.

HA1b : There is significant difference between male and female in term of altruism model.

HA1c : There is significant difference between bumi or non-bumiputera in

term of altruism model.

HA3a : There is significant relationship between age and perception towards selfish model.

HA3b : There is significant difference between male and female in term of selfish model.

HA3c : There is significant difference between bumi or non-bumiputera in term of selfish model.

HA5a : There is significant relationship between age and perception towards social norm and tradition model.

HA5b : There is significant difference between male and female in term of social norm and tradition model.

HA5c : There is significant difference between bumi or non-bumiputera in term of social norm and tradition model.

3.2   Research Design

According to Zikmund, W. G. (2003), research design is a master plan specifying the methods and procedures for collecting and analyzing the needed information. In order to complete the research, research design should be selected appropriately. Research design is different from sampling design, whereby sampling design focus more on the degree of representative of the population. The research design has been considered a "blueprint" for research, dealing with at least four problems; what questions to study, what data are relevant, what data to collect, and how to analyze the results (Philliber, Schwab, & Samsloss, 1980).

In a proper research project, research design covers the sampling, observational, statistical, and operational design. A research design is the arrangement of conditions

for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with variables in procedure (Kothari, C.R, 2007).

There are three different types of research which includes the exploratory research, descriptive research, and causal research. Exploratory research is the research conducted to explain and define the nature of a problem. According to Zikmund, W. G. (2003), exploratory research allows greater understanding of a problem or concept but not providing quantification. For descriptive research, it is conducted when the problem is aware. It is to describe the characteristics of the population or phenomenon. For causal research, it is conducted to identify the cause and effects relationships. Causal hypothesis must have at least two variables and it is expressed as a prediction or expected future outcome.

According to this research study, the causal research has been chosen to find out the relationship between the financial satisfaction, different demographic factors and the bequest motives. Researcher designs research sample with the control variables of gender and age among the respondents. On top of that, independent variables and dependent variable were age, gender, bumi or non-bumiputera status, financial satisfaction, and bequest motives respectively. It is interest to determine how demographic factors or financial satisfaction can contribute to the bequest motives among the elderly population. Then, classifying bequest motive into selfish life-cycle, altruism, or the social norms and traditional model will be carried out to better understand which model are more likely to take place.

Educational level background and religion are not chosen because they are depended on personal choice or belief. It does not mean that high education level will more likely to have bequest motive in their retirement plan. Subjective choices are hard to prove their impact on bequest motive, therefore age, gender and bumi or non-bumiputera are more desirable to be measured.

3.2.1 Fieldwork

The target sample that has been identified to be used to conduct the research is elderly Malaysians aged 50 and above, from the state of Selangor. Under Selangor itself, only a total of nine districts will be selected to gather the required data from, which are, Gombak, Klang, Kuala Langat, Kuala Selangor, Petaling, Sabak Bernam, Sepang, Ulu Langat, and Ulu Selangor. The selection of districts is based on the probability of proportion to the population size, as these targeted places have higher level of elderly population. Another reason for the places chosen is that these areas can represent an adequate representation of the diversity of ethnic group around the state of Selangor, both urban and rural.

The targeted sample size is of 747 elderly respondents. The selection of respondents is solely based on random sampling as no beforehand preparation or contacting of potential candidates is done. The data collection will be gathered through direct interviewing of respondents at their respective homes or surrounding area. A simple questionnaire interview will be carried out on respondents for the purpose of collecting data for this research.

3.2.2 Data Collection Analysis

Data collection is a term use to describe a process of preparing and collecting data; for example, as part of a process improvement or similar project. The purpose of data collection is to obtain information to keep on record, to make decision about important issues, to pass information on to others (Weller, S, Romney, 1998). According to Sekaran, U. & Bougie, R. (2010), data collection methods are a vital part of research design. Data collection methods

can be in various forms such as interviews, questionnaires, and observation. Data can be obtained from primary or secondary resources or both. Primary data is the information obtained first-hand by the researcher. Secondary data is the information obtained from sources that had already been available such as statistics or articles from books, government publications, census data, annual reports, and so on. In this research, both primary and secondary data are used. Primary data is to be collected through questionnaires by conducting survey, distributing the questionnaires to different respondents from different areas in Selangor, Malaysia. Secondary data such as articles, journal written by the scholars in Malaysia as well as other countries are also being used in our research for empirical study.

3.3   Sampling Design

In statistics, a sample is a subset of a population that is used to represent the entire group as a whole. When carrying out research, it is often impractical to survey every member of a particular population because the sheer number of people is simply too large. In order to make inferences about characteristics of a population, researchers can use a random sampling (Kendra Cherry, 2010). Sampling frame is a representation of the list of elements in the population from which the sample may be drawn (Sekaran and Bougie, 2010). A systematic sampling is required to ensure efficiency, speed, low cost as well as produces a more representative sampling (Sekaran and Bougie, 2010). Sampling technique can be divided into two, which are probability sampling and non-probability sampling.

A probability sampling scheme is one in which every unit in the population has a chance (greater than zero) of being selected in the sample, and this probability can be accurately determined. The combination of these traits makes it possible to produce

unbiased estimates of population totals, by weighting sampled units according to their probability of selection. A non-probability sampling is any sampling method where some elements of the population have *no* chance of selection (these are sometimes referred to as 'out of coverage' or 'undercovered'), or where the probability of selection cannot be accurately determined. It involves the selection of elements based on assumptions regarding the population of interest, which forms the criteria for selection. Hence, because the selection of elements is non-random, non-probability sampling does not allow the estimation of sampling errors. These conditions give rise to exclusion bias, placing limits on how much information a sample can provide about the population. Information about the relationship between sample and population is limited, making it difficult to extrapolate from the sample to the population (Weisberg, Herbert F, 2005).

This research mainly focuses on the respondents who are aged 50 and above staying in Selangor, which is the largest state in peninsular Malaysia. This survey consists of 747 samples. Nine areas were focus in Selangor which are Gombak, Kuala Langat, Petaling, Sabak Bernam, Ulu Selangor, Klang, Kuala Selangor, Sepang, Ulu Langat. A sample frame of elderly in each selected areas was compiled by Department of Statistics Malaysia followed by random sampling for the selection of eligible respondents. The sampling technique of this research is probability sampling. The selection of the areas of study is based on a probability proportional to population size in each district to ensure a representative sample of the elderly.

3.3.1 Questionnaire Design

Questionnaire is the vital research instrument in this study due to its accessibility. It can save time in collecting the response because large portion of questionnaire will be distributed and interviewed within three month times.

Besides, even though it may be more costly to conduct compared to an online survey, it allows interviewer to approach their respondents house by house, giving accuracy of the targeted respondents that the researcher requires. Sometimes, respondents will find it more comfortable and review their perception about the questions that are delivered. In a two-way communication, respondents can determine the purpose of this survey conducted and answer accurately.

Section I	Respondent's Background
Section II	Monetary Transfers
Section III	Financial Satisfaction

Section I

Under Section I, it mainly collects the respondent's background through nominal, ordinal, and ratio scale in terms of measurement. Basically, the questionnaires include gender, age, ethnic group, educational level, and income. Hence, personal profile should be qualified under the certain age group in this survey since the focus of this study is on elderly in Selangor, Malaysia.

Section II

This section tailors into monetary transfer, which consists of assets ownership under current living unit and whether they are satisfied with their current financial situation with what they are having as of then. Nominal and ordinal scale is applied to some of the questions as well, depending on the answer stated by the respondent.

Section III

In the last part, it is designed to measure respondent's financial satisfaction. Ordinal scale of measurement allows respondent to choose their desired range

among the answers provided. Likert scale of measurement ranges from 1 to 7, from strongly disagree to neither disagree nor agree to strongly agree.

1	Strongly disagree
2	Disagree
3	Somewhat disagree
4	Neither disagree nor disagree
5	Somewhat agree
6	Agree
7	Strongly agree

3.4   Measurement Scales

Measurement scales are expressions that refer to the theory of scale types developed by the psychologist Stanley Smith Stevens (1946). Stevens' basic idea was that measurement involves numerical modeling "aspects of the empirical world" (Stevens, 1951, p.23). In simpler terms, it is a particular way of assigning numbers or symbols to measure something, thus it is called a scale of measurement (Warren S. S., 1997). The aspects modeled may differ in complexity, giving rise to different kinds of scales; modeling a classification produces a nominal scale; modeling an order produces an ordinal scale; modeling differences between levels of an attributes produces an interval scale; and, modeling ratios between levels of an attribute produces a ratio scale (Joel Michell, 2002).

3.4.1 Nominal Scale

Nominal scales are the lowest scales of measurement. In this measurement, numbers are assigned to categories to represent them since they have no mathematical interpretations such as gender or ethnic. For this scale, only the frequency of occurrence is noted; there is no ordering or valuation applied. The assigning of numbers to which category is absolutely arbitrary.

3.4.2 Ordinal Scale

Ordinal measurements describe order, but not relative size or degree of difference between the items measured. This level of measurement provides information only about the order of categories but does not indicate the magnitude of differences between them. In this scale type, the numbers assigned to objects or events represent the rank order (1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.) of the entities assessed. It only gives a ranking order but does not determine how much is one rank greater or lesser than the ranking above or below it. For instances, educational level set the order for which level does the respondent stop receiving from formal education, specifically differentiate from no schooling as 0, primary as 1, secondary as 2, pre-university as 3, diploma as 4 and degree as 5 in this questionnaire.

3.4.3 Interval Scale

Interval scale has the properties of identity, magnitude, and equal distance. At the interval level, numbers represent fixed measurement units as all quantitative attributes are measurable. However, the distance between numbers does have meaning; indicating the differences between them. Interval scales do not have a true zero point; the number zero is arbitrary. An example would be temperature, where zero degree is still a point that indicates a certain level of temperature, not representing zero value. In this survey, the researchers design the income in the last 12 months according to interval scale. There is a magnitude difference from one income range to another income range, obviously respondent who earn RM48,000-59,999 are richer than those of who earns RM 18,000-23,999.

3.4.4 Ratio Scale

Ratio scale is the highest level of measurement, placed above interval scale because the ratio has an absolute zero point that can be measured. By having a zero point they can be added, subtracted, multiplied, and divided in a meaningful way. However, ratio scale is similar to interval scale in terms of identity, magnitude, and having equal distances. Referring to the question under section II, time transfer question "How often you're your children/ grandchildren visited you and you have visited your children or grandchildren in the past 12 months" is allow respondent to provide their frequency.

3.5 Methods of Analysis

The main purpose of making analysis is to interpret the data in our research sample; helping us to achieve our research objectives as the ultimate goal. It is very crucial to choose the appropriate analysis method to determine the relationship behaviour in the model. Some of the methods of analysis available are descriptive statistics, probability, random variables, probability regression and correlation, one-way analysis of variance, two-way analysis of variance, analysis of covariance, and non-parametric statistics. All these methods can be the sources of methods to analyse and interpret for a better understanding of the model and parameters.

In Chong, Sia, Lim and Ooi (2011), they also used some of the tests and analysis to derive their variables relationship. Therefore, in this comprehensive study of the relationship between financial satisfaction and bequest motives, frequency analysis, factor analysis, cross tabulation, and reliability test are the methods of analysis that are applied to obtain the research results.

3.5.1 Frequency Analysis

Frequency analysis is used to analyze the frequency occurrence of an observation. It can show readers the different probability correlated to the variables which influence the research results. Normally, mean, mode and median can be determined using frequency analysis. From the analysis, confident intervals and probability of variables can be obtained at the end of the data collected and after processed.

Frequency is quantitative in nature; this lets the number to describe the pattern or trend of a variable. It must be non-biased and complete, allowing the respondents data to perform in such a way to represent the population. With confident intervals, it can be certain that at specific defined alpha error, it can show whether it strongly agrees with the per cent, then proving whether the proposed hypothesis is true or untrue.

In analysis, this study need to predetermine the gender and age as the control variable, creating the trend of male and female, young and old as specific requirements from the respondents. For example, researcher will set the requirement for those respondents who will be interviewed to ensure gender and age has zero collinearity. As a result, a credible frequency analysis will be useful in many aspects to support the research.

3.5.2 Factor Analysis

Factor analysis is a statistical method used to describe variability among the correlated variables. Factor analysis seeks to find out if the variables can be group into smaller groups called factors by which they are correlated and the influences of these measure variables on the dependent variable. For this research, factor analysis is used to determine if the variables that are selected would be able to be grouped into factors that affect bequest motives of elderly people. For instance, the factor of financial satisfaction can be carried out through the analysis on income, wealth and debt owing over a period of time in a particular family size.

The information gathered about the interdependencies between observed variables can be used later to reduce the set of variables in a dataset (Richard B. Darlington, 2004). Factor analysis is related to principal component

analysis (PCA), but the two are not identical. Latent variable models, including factor analysis, use regression modeling techniques to test hypotheses producing error terms, while PCA is a descriptive statistical technique (Bartholomew, D. J., Steele, F., Galbraith, J., & Moustaki, I. ,2008). Generally, research can be grouped into single item question or multiple item questions. Sometimes, researcher can come out with more than three research questions for respondents. They are interested to explore the variables either concentrating on specific measure or multiple data sorted to the smaller group.

3.5.3 Cross-Tabulation

Cross-tabulation is created using the multivariate frequency distribution of statistical variables, which forms a contingency table. The joint distribution of two or more variables is displayed here and the distribution of two or more variables is described simultaneously. As the data that have been collected are shared collectively among respondents, this cross-tabulation will enable readers to see clearly the whole picture of the joint distribution of the variables used which are gender, age, bumi or non-bumputera, financial satisfaction, and bequest motives.

The joint frequency distribution can be analyzed with the Chi-square statistic and correlation test to determine whether the variables are statistically independent or if they are associated. If a dependency between variables does exists, then other indicators of association, such as Cramer's V, gamma, Sommer's d, can be used to describe the degree which the values of one variable predict or vary with those of the other variable (Robert S, Michael, 2008). More advanced techniques such as log-linear models and multinomial

regression can be used to clarify the relationships contained in contingency tables.

3.5.4 Reliability Test

Reliability test is the test to show whether the data or result is reliable. Validity and reliability are two important aspects that need to be confirmed. Validity means the degree that the measurement or test that adopt to measure truly measures. An example would be the validity of a ruler to measure length. It is valid as the centimeter scale on the ruler is truly measuring what we intend to measure, which is length. Reliability is about the consistency of the test to give us accurate measurements. The lack of validity would only mean the measurements are not correct even if gives consistent answers repeatedly. However, even with a valid measurement, unreliable measurements and inconsistency of the data collected is practically worthless as it does not contribute to the research.

The three main reliability tests are test-retest reliability, parallel forms reliability, and inter-rater reliability. Test-retest reliability is to test the consistency over different times of testing or administration. It means that the result from the first testing and second testing is expected to be the same. Parallel form reliability is two tests that are parallel or equal in what they measure. This is given to the subject so that there is no memory effect as when the answer is affected because of an earlier test with which the answer is still remembered. Inter-rater reliability is the correlation of two or more observations of the same subject. This is to ensure that the observations are reliable. Reliability test was carried out to ensure that the results and data that

were collected for this research were reliable and that there are not any doubts or question as to the reliability of the result and data.

3.5.5 Multiple Regression Analysis

Multiple regression analysis is a family of statistics that can be presented to explain and explore the relationship between one dependent variable and multiple independent variables. Regression analysis is much more helpful in estimating the mean value of the dependent variable based on the explanatory variables.[2] Compare to two variable regression analysis, multiple regression analysis can better explain the relationship between the regressand to more regressor in a logical extension of the two-variable case.

Multiple regression analysis enables to show about the whole model and the relative contribution of each of the independent variables that consists in the model. It helps in a research to test to what extent of each variable's predictive power is. The further investigation can detect the contribution level either below or above other variables in the same research model. Besides, as researcher want to explore the predictive ability of the model, multiple regression can also be chosen to statistically control for an additional variables.

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[2] The expected value, or expectation, or population mean of a random variable Y is denoted by the symbol E(Y). On the other hand, the mean value computed from a sample of values from the Y population is read as Y bar.

3.6   Limitations

Carrying out research is the search for more data to answer the questions posed. The obtaining of primary and secondary data may be useful to this research. However, there are some limitations that are to arise in conducting this research. Firstly, due to human behaviour, it is rather impossible to gather an accurate data that is required for this research. Living in a society that practices personal safety, some respondents may tend to not give an accurate account of their answers. Due to such event, the data gather may not represent the true answer to the financial satisfaction of elderly Malaysians. Besides, the sample size chosen, which is 747, is relatively small when compared to the whole population of Selangor, Malaysia. Moreover, the required respondents are all originated from Selangor. This limitation cannot give an account for other elderly people from other states in Malaysia as their financial satisfaction level may differ from those of Selangor origin. Another limitation encountered is that this research is carried out on urban areas around Selangor. There are still population is rural areas, thus the results obtained later on from this research may not apply to those of from rural areas.

Looking into the research carried out in Selangor, it is difficult for surveyor to capture substantial number of respondents who has high income level regardless to which races or gender difference. The major populations are evenly distributed in different urban areas, but there is only minority of upper class family as a whole. Dynasty model requires those respondents who own a family business in prosperity or continue his ascendants business. Since there is not enough number of upper class respondents that were targeted through a random sampling, it is impossible to extend the study to cover dynasty model.

CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS

4.0   Introduction

The data set used in this research paper is based on a survey conducted among the elderly in Malaysia aged 50 and above, residing in the state of Selangor. The survey covers a sample size of 747 respondents that fits the characteristics and demand for this research. The three main ethnics in Malaysia, which are Malays, Chinese, and Indians, are studied. However, a breakdown into bumiputera and non-bumiputera group is applied since Indians consist of the least respondents. Through the separation into two distinctive groups, bumiputera comprised of 275 respondents, representing 36.8 per cent, while non-bumiputera with 472 respondents, represents 63.2 per cent of total respondents.

The data gathered from the survey has the ability to distinguish those of with different financial satisfaction and of falling into different groups of bequest motives. The systematic choice of questions used in the survey allows the possibility of testing whether respondents fall into altruism, selfish, or the social norm and tradition model.

The objective of this research is to study how financial satisfactions and demographic factors affect bequest motives among the elderly in Malaysia. There is inclusion of the effects of demographic factors such as age, gender, and ethnicity on bequest decisions.

4.1 Respondent Demographic Profile

In this research, a total of four variables will be controlled in respondent demographic profile. Generally, respondents are categorized into bumiputera or non-bumiputera and according to gender. Besides, respondents are to be at least 50 years and above as to fulfil the requirement of being an elderly respondent. Next, respondents will be asked of several systematic questions that would enable to find out the financial satisfaction level. This gives a clearer overview and helps reader to have a better understanding of this research.

Firstly, the sample of this research is summarized according to gender and age mean as shown below (Table 4.1). From Table 4.1, of the 747 respondents that participated in the research, 351 are males representing 46.98 per cent while 396 are females representing 53.02 per cent. The differences in amount of respondents based on gender are not too significant, thus being a balance sample in carrying out this research. Apart from that, it can be seen that the mean of age for both gender are average at 59 years of age, where the mean age for males is 59.52 while 59.14 for females. This translates that it would not cause a dispersion of result since the mean of age of both genders is near similar.

Table 4.1: Sample Size and Age Mean

Gender	Age mean	N	%
Male	59.52	351	46.98
Female	59.14	396	53.02
Total	59.32	747	100.00

Source: Developed for the research

In a previous study, educational attainment is believed to have a statistical significance on the probability of leaving a bequest (Yoon and Horioka, 2004). The education background of the respondents for this research can be categorized into three separate groups; low, middle, or high education level. Low education represents those of no education or only up to primary schooling. Middle education level represents those with secondary schooling or educated up to STPM or A-levels. As for high education level, it represents respondents who have at least a certificate or diploma, or with education level up to degree. From Table 4.2 (refer next page), it is seen that 13.39 per cent of total male respondents have a high education level compared to females where only 5.81 per cent has high education level. On the other hand, female respondents recorded the most with low education level where there are 56.31 per cent of females compared to male counterpart of only 35.33 per cent from the male respondents.

Table 4.2: Education Level on Gender Factor

| | | Gender | |
		Male	Female
Education level	Low	35.33	56.31
	Middle	51.28	37.88
	High	13.39	5.81
Total		100.00	100.00

Source: Developed for the research

4.2 Scale Measurement

In order to measure the scale's internal consistency for the research, Cronbach's Alpha coefficient will be used and an ideal scale value should be above 0.7 (DeVellis 2003). For this research, several questions that were constructed for this research will be combined to make up several new variable that enable a reliability test to be carried out; namely, financial satisfaction, altruism, selfish, social norm and tradition, in order to determine the degree of the scale's internal consistency.

4.2.1 Financial Satisfaction

A total of four questions pertaining towards financial satisfactions are decoded together into a new variable. After carrying out a reliability test on financial satisfaction as a scale itself, it has shown a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.901 (Table 4.3). This indicates that the scale has very good internal consistency reliability with the research sample.

Table 4.3: Reliability Statistics for Financial Satisfaction

Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
0.901	4

Source: Developed for the research

Looking at the total correlation from Table 4.4, it shows the indication of the degree of each item correlating to the total score. Under financial satisfaction,

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the total correlation of each item present has value greater than the required 0.7. The lowest scoring was captured from the question "How satisfied are you with your current money saved", with a score of 0.760 which is still above the minimum Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of 0.7. Meanwhile, the question "How satisfied are you with your current preparedness to meet emergencies" scored the highest with 0.825, a preferable scoring and shows higher correlation to the total score.

Table 4.4: Item – Total Statistics for Financial Satisfaction

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
How satisfied are you with your current money saved	13.25	20.918	0.760	0.879
How satisfied are you with your current preparedness to meet emergencies	13.27	19.745	0.825	0.855
How satisfied are you with your current financial management skills	13.64	20.516	0.738	0.886
How comfortable and well-off are you financially	13.55	19.629	0.792	0.867

Source: Developed for the research

4.2.2 Altruism Model

From the combination of five questions to form altruism scale, the results of the reliability test shows a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.769 (Table 4.5), indicating an acceptable level of internal consistency reliability for the scale to the sample of this research.

Table 4.5: Reliability Statistics for Altruism

Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
0.769	5

Source: Developed for the research

It is seen from Table 4.6 that the total correlation of each item that forms altruism has scored lower than the acceptable value of 0.7. For this case, the researcher suggested to look at the column headed "Alpha if Item Deleted". The values shown in this column indicates the impact of removing each specific item. However, none of the five values exceeded the final alpha value of 0.769, thus there is not a need to remove any of the items from the scale.

Table 4.6: Item – Total Statistics for Altruism Model

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Elderly parents should WILL their properties to their child	18.09	27.379	0.568	0.723
Elderly parents should provide financial assistance to help their child become economically independent	18.22	28.191	0.501	0.744
Elderly parents should provide financial assistance whenever they can afford it	18.60	27.739	0.462	0.758
I want to leave as large a bequest as possible to my child	18.59	25.503	0.596	0.711
I plan to leave a bequest no matter what	18.87	25.071	0.597	0.711

Source: Developed for the research

4.2.3 Selfish Model

Four questions pertaining towards the selfish life-cycle model is decoded to test the Cronbach's Alpha value. From the reliability statistics table as shown in Table 4.7, the selfish life-cycle model variable shows a value of 0.922, suggesting very good internal consistency reliability for the scale in this research sample.

Table 4.7: Reliability Statistics for Selfish Model

Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
0.922	4

Source: Developed for the research

On determining the total correlation of the items inside selfish model, the values computed for each items is above the 0.7 acceptable level. All four items are valued at an average of 0.80, which is at a preferred value and indicates a high degree that each of the item does correlate with the total score of 0.922. Being so, there is no need to remove any of the items from the scale.

Table 4.8: Item – Total Correlation for Selfish Model

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
My child contribute to my monthly expenses	13.55	29.590	0.843	0.891
No matter what, my child contribute to my monthly expenses	13.68	29.564	0.839	0.893
My child contribute to my expenses, if their can afford it	13.47	31.131	0.802	0.905

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My child contribute to my monthly expenses, if have insufficient incomes for my living	13.45	30.912	0.797	0.907

4.2.4 Social Norm and Tradition Model

From the combination of two questions to form social norm and tradition variable, the results of the reliability test shows a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.857 (Table 4.9), indicating an preferred level of internal consistency reliability for the scale to the sample of this research. In this particular case of scales with small number of items, there is tendency to compute lower Cronbach's Alpha value. However, this is not the case for this research data sample. The high value suggests a strong relationship among the two items in this scale.

Table 4.9: Reliability Statistics for Social Norm and Tradition Model

Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
0.857	2

On seeing specifically on each item of the scale for social norm and tradition model, the total correlation for both items recorded 0.750 (Table 4.10), showing an acceptable degree of correlation to the total score. However, there are no values computed on the column "Alpha if Item Deleted" because if any

one item from this scale is removed, the test cannot be carried out since there would only be one item left in the scale, thus no correlation is able to be tested.

Table 4.10: Item – Total Correlation for Social Norm and Tradition Model

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
I contribute to my child monthly expenses, if I can afford it	4.22	4.187	0.750	.
I contribute to my child monthly expenses, if they have insufficient income for their living	4.03	4.226	0.750	.

Source: Developed for the research

4.3 Inferential Analyses

The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin value was 0.769, exceeding the recommended value of 0.6 (Kaiser, 1974), indicating that there is sufficient items for each factor. Besides, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity (Bartlett, 1954) reached statistical significance (p<0.001). This means that variables are correlated highly enough to carry out factor analysis.

Table 4.11: KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		**0.769**
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	6958.610
	df	105
	Sig.	0.000

Source: Developed for the research

The principal component analysis (PCA) was used to identify the elderly Malaysians' bequest motives. Although some of the motives that influencing the bequest model, such as, selfish life-cycle model, altruism model, and social norms and tradition, the direct observation of certain motives that will influence the bequest models is not available (Chong, 2011).

However, latent variables could still be used to measure the motive. Besides, the hidden structure for the fifteen variables of the insight towards bequest motives could be evaluated through principal component analysis with varimax rotation. Prior to performing principal component analysis, factor analysis was being carried out to test for the suitability of data (Chong, 2011).

Table 4.12: Rotated Component Matrix

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
Selfish life-Cycle Model				
My child contribute to my monthly expenses	0.899			
No matter what, my child contribute to my monthly expenses	0.897			
My child contribute to my monthly expenses, if have insufficient incomes for my living	0.895			
My child contribute to my expenses, if their can afford it	0.892			
Financial Satisfaction				
How satisfied are you with your current preparedness to meet emergencies		0.894		
How comfortable and well-off are you financially		0.867		
How satisfied are you with your current money saved		0.854		
How satisfied are you with your current financial management skills		0.833		
Altruism Model				
Elderly parents should WILL their properties to their child			0.780	
Elderly parents should provide financial assistance to help their child become economically independent			0.706	

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I plan to leave a bequest no matter what			0.703	
I want to leave as large a bequest as possible to my child			0.698	
Elderly parents should provide financial assistance whenever they can afford it			0.651	
Social Norms and Tradition Model				
I contribute to my child monthly expenses, if they have insufficient income for their living				0.902
I contribute to my child monthly expenses, if I can afford it				0.896
Eigenvalues	**4.305**	**3.090**	**1.985**	**1.422**
% of variance explained	**21.720**	**20.962**	**17.427**	**11.905**
Cumulative %	**21.720**	**42.682**	**60.108**	**72.014**

Source: Developed for the research

The results from the PCA showed that the presence of four components with eigenvalues more than one and this explains 21.72 per cent, 20.96 per cent, 17.42 per cent and 11.9 per cent of the subsequent variances (Table 4.12). In addition, the result obtained from Parallel Analysis (Pallant, 2007) further support the excess of the three components with eigenvalues over the equivalent criterion values for the data matrix of equal size that are being randomly generated (15 variables x 747 respondents). A total of 72.0 per cent of variance could be explained by the four components solution. Table 4.13 illustrates that the four components are having Cronbach's α above 0.7 in which the first component is 0.922, second component is 0.901, third component is 0.769 and the fourth component is 0.857. This proves that the variables from scales are having plausible internal consistency reliability.

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Table 4.13: Descriptive Statistics on the Contracts and Cronbach's Alpha

Factors	Mean	Mean (Y^2)	Standard Deviation	Cronbach's Alpha	Items
Selfish Life-Cycle Model	4.50	18.02	7.25	**0.922**	4
Financial Satisfaction	4.47	17.91	5.90	**0.901**	4
Altruism Model	4.62	23.11	6.27	**0.769**	5
Social Norm and Tradition Model	4.14	8.27	3.84	**0.857**	2

Source: Developed for the research

From the results of Principal Component Analysis (PCA) in Table 4.12, it showed that three models of the bequest motives are applicable in Malaysia bequest's environment. The first motive was named selfish life-cycle model. This model consisted of four variables and accounted for 21.7 per cent of the variance. The second model was named as altruism model. This model consisted of five variables but explained only 17.4 per cent of the variance, which is lesser as compared to the selfish life-cycle model. The last model was labelled as social norm and tradition model. This model consisted of two variables but explained only 11.9 per cent of the variance.

Table 4.13 is the descriptive statistics on the contract and Cronbach's alpha. When different model or variables are compared, all mean has their value more than the range of 1 to 5 regard to the questionnaire designed. This is due to the reason of data transformation; dependent variable and financial satisfaction has been squared (Y^2). Therefore, the after-squared mean seemed abnormal in this case, relatively stronger perception towards their respective bequest models. Besides that, the last column indicates the number of items included in PCA for better understanding purpose.

4.3.1 Altruism Model

Multiple regressions are selected to provide the information about how much a set of independent variables able to predict this research model. Besides, it also help to determine which variable among the existing independent variables is best predictor of a desired outcome. However, there has some guidelines in producing an accurate and desirable regression, and speak the true representation analysis. Hence, it would be important to make some assumptions before generate multiple regressions for econometric analysis.

In altruism model, the general hypothesis and specific hypothesis are as below:

HA1: There is significant relationship between demographic factors and altruism model.

HA1a : There is significant relationship between age and perception towards altruism.

HA1b : There is significant difference between male and female in term of altruism.

HA1c : There is significant difference between bumi or non-bumiputera in term of altruism.

HA2 : There is significant relationship between financial satisfaction and perception towards altruism.

Table 4.14: Variables Entered/Removed for Altruism

Model	Variables Entered	Method
Altruism	Bumi, Gender, Age, Financial Satisfaction	Enter

Source: Developed for the research

In this research, an amount up to 747 sample sizes has been collected for this study. Dependent variables are different bequest models found in previous study, in this segment referring to the altruism model. Table 4.14 shows the independent variables based on demographic factors such as age, gender, financial satisfaction, and bumiputera or non-bumiputera. Focusing on the residuals scatterplot generated, normality, homoscedasticity, linearity, and independence of residuals can be checked as part of the regression analysis.

From the three graphs that are plotted, the histogram, normal Probability Plot (P-P) of the regression standardized residuals and the scatterplot all reasonably imply the assumptions accordance.

Graph 4.1: Histogram for Altruism
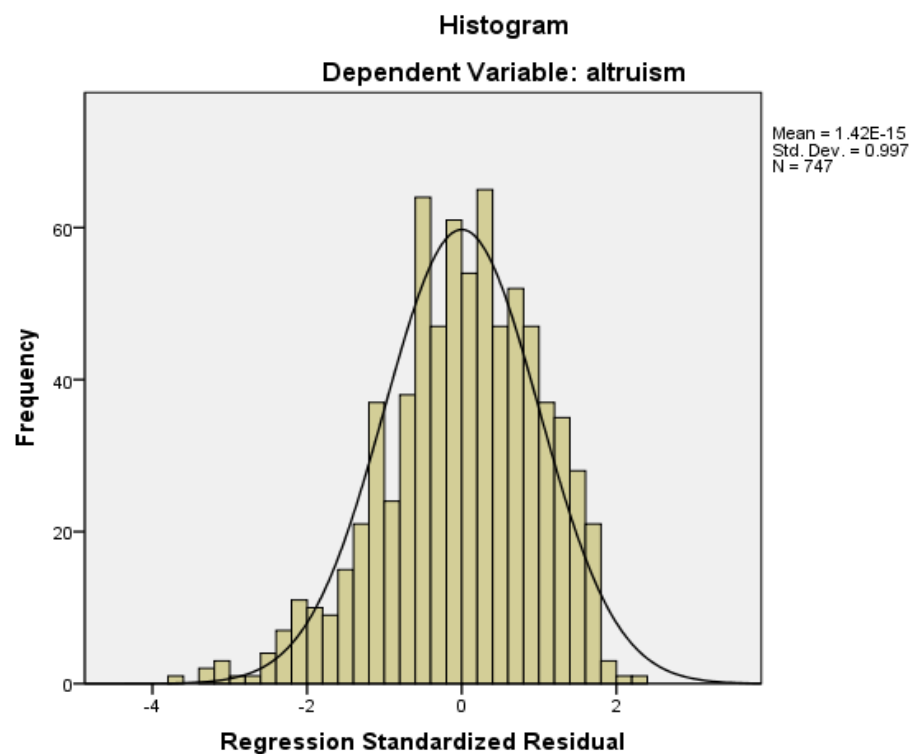
Source: Developed for the research

From the histogram seen in Graph 4.1, it can be concluded that there is no outlier appeared in this model, because it is well and normally distributed. Most of the residuals are centralized in the middle portion, which shows no biasness since it is not skewed to the left or right side of the graph.

Graph 4.2: Normal P-P Plot for Altruism

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual
Dependent Variable: altruism
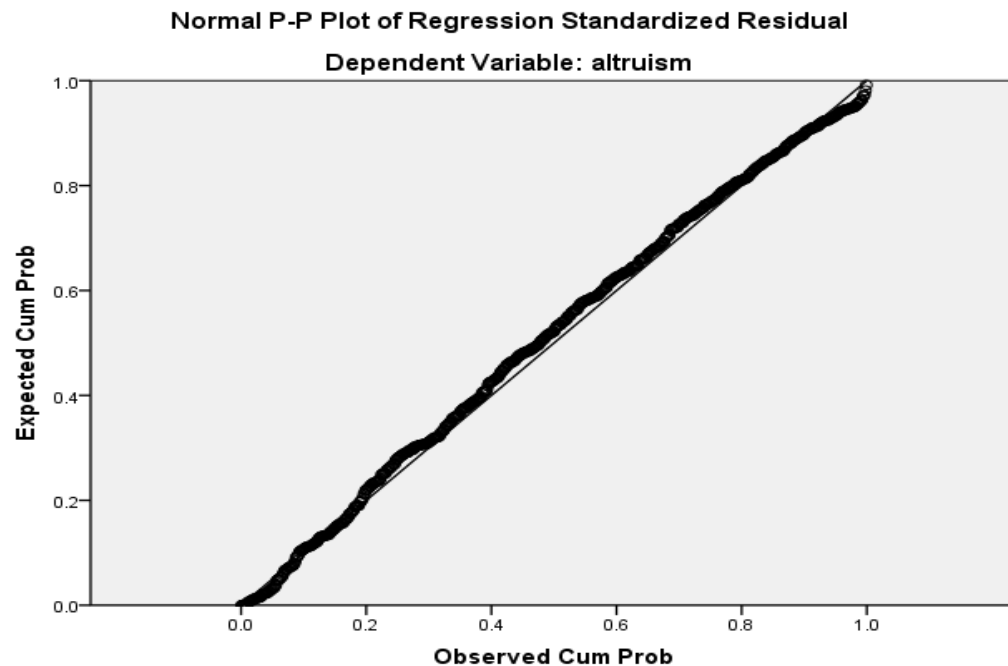
Source: Developed for the research

From the P-P Plot for altruism model, the black bold line explained most of the points, reasonably lying in the diagonal line from the origin to the right top direction. The closer the overlapping degree implies that the higher normality assumption it has in this model. The existence of outliers can be detected easily from the scatterplot. If there is existence of outliers in the data, the diagonal line will tend to curve outwards significantly from the normal P-P line. Thus, it can be explained from Graph 4.2 that there is no outliers.

Graph 4.3: Scatterplot for Altruism

Scatterplot
Dependent Variable: altruism
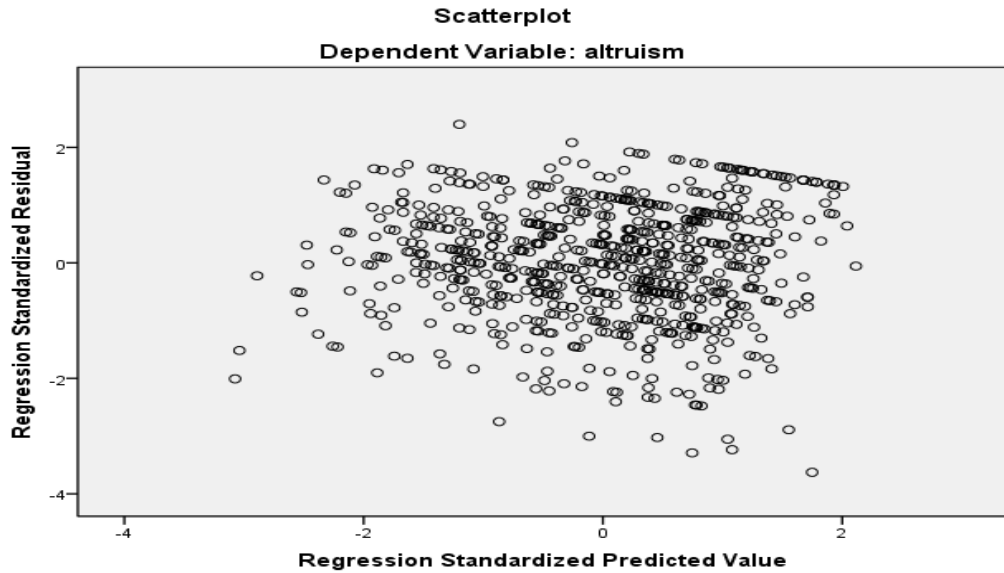
Source: Developed for the research

As a good research model, residuals will be randomly distributed in a rectangular shape near to zero. If there are some residuals concentrated in a systematic pattern, it has the higher possibility to violation in the altruism analysis.

Table 4.15: Model Summary for Altruism

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
Altruism	0.319	0.102	**0.097**	1.19133

Source: Developed for the research

Due to the limitation of R square of increasing the variance of forecast error when more variables are added, this study will only focus on the adjusted R

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square. It is precise enough to compare adjusted R square among different models, because it penalize for extra variables. Table 4.15 shows that overall independent variables are able to explain altruism model up to 9.7 per cent which still less than 10 per cent.

Table 4.16: Coefficients for Altruism

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
Altruism	(Constant)	**4.183**	0.451	-	9.282	0.000	-	-
	Financial Satisfaction	**0.253**	0.030	0.297	8.361	0.000	0.958	**1.044**
	60 and above	**-0.015**	0.006	-0.086	-2.418	0.016	0.968	**1.033**
	Female	0.132	0.088	0.053	1.498	0.135	0.978	**1.022**
	Non-bumiputera	-0.014	0.091	-0.005	-0.151	0.880	0.990	**1.010**

Source: Developed for the research

Apart from that, there are another multicollinearity diagnostics presented in the statistics, which is known as tolerance and VIF (Table 4.16). Basically, tolerance is the reciprocal of VIF. Variance inflation factor (VIF) is an indicator of how much the variance is inflated when multicollinearity exists. It is a measure of how much the variability of the estimated regression coefficient is inflated by the other independent variables in the model, which calculated using the formula $1/(1-R^2)$ for each variable. Furthermore, the VIF showed 1.0, which means there is no multicollinearity, while if it exceeds 10 represents serious multicollinearity violations. As a result, all of the four independent variables in altruism model which is near to 1.0 are still far below the cut-off point of 10, which interprets that there is no multicollinearity existed.

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The regression coefficient of financial satisfaction equal to 0.253, holding the other variables unchanged, as financial satisfaction increases by one standard deviation, on average, the altruism model goes up by 0.253 standard deviation. However, the age coefficient in altruism model brings a negative 0.015 value, which means the dependent variable will decrease by 0.015 standard deviation, holding financial satisfaction, gender and ethnic variables constant. The intercept value of 4.183, translates that if the value of all these independent variables fixed at zero, the perception towards altruism model would value at 4.183 standard deviation.

Altruism model is the bequest model based on the love grew and gave to other people. Yin (2010) assumes those altruistic parents will fully design a better resource transfer to their children without any expectations. They will not only care about their own living standard but also consider their children future lifetime consumption in advance (Barro, 1974). The previous study conducted by Becker (1974; 1981; 1991) and Horioka (2002) believed the lovely parents will put their children at the top priority and is a kind of responsibility to ensure a comfortable life even after they passed away. Moreover, those older, rich, married, high educated and good health status people are more likely to leave a bequest, typically altruistic motives lived.

4.3.2 Selfish Life-Cycle Model

Undeniably, this competitive society creates the pressure and change the people lifestyle. Stronger capability in income earning can strengthen one's status and esteem in social. Indirectly, it can lead to higher financial satisfaction in their richer living standard. Higher financial satisfaction can deeply describe in a way that the person has more freedom in managing his

money or assets while the other viewpoint mean lesser financial burden to bear with. For example, no debt repayment is obligated and more disposable income available to fulfill better lifestyle and enjoyment.

According to previous study, the selfish life-cycle is defined that a person will put the priority of himself or herself (Lee and Horioka, 2004; Yin, 2010). They only care about their own future with no intention to leave any bequests to their heirs, playing a safe role to better enjoyment (Horioka, 2002). Not surpringly, it found that selfish parents tend to invest in the education of their children in which hoping that they will be taken care by them when they are older. In Berry's study in 2010, this type of parents is willing to transfer invisible resource development potentially due to education-co-residence exchange pattern rather than pure responsibility.

The study of Yin (2010) mentioned that selfish life-cycle model is mostly applied in China since bequest motives are quite strong in minds. A statistic showed that 60 per cent of young generation participated in Yin survey agreed that they will prefer to live together with their parents in the condition of house ownership with them. This previous study previewed the family members fell under selfish model decided their bequest planning has certain level of expectation of beneficiary, especially towards children (Yin, 2010). The same study found out that most of the United States' elderly fall under this bequest model.

Currently, selfish model in Malaysia has been carried out for deeper research analysis. Here are the proposed selfish life-cycle model's hypotheses after some systematic questions delivered through the survey. It is important to differentiate different bequest models typically stemmed in the Malaysian culture.

In selfish life-cycle model, the general hypothesis and specific hypothesis are as below:

HA3: There is significant relationship between demographic factors and

selfish model.

HA3a : There is significant relationship between age and perception towards selfish.

HA3b : There is significant difference between male and female in term of selfish.

HA3c : There is significant difference between bumi or non-bumiputera in term of selfish.

HA4 : There is significant relationship between financial satisfaction and perception towards selfish.

Table 4.17: Variables Entered/Removed for Selfish

Model	Variables Entered	Method
Selfish	Bumi, Gender, Age, Financial Satisfaction	Enter

Source: Developed for the research

For all the bequest models interested, same sample sizes were collected for simplicity and equality. At this particular area, selfish life-cycle was chosen as dependent variables which influenced by age, gender, financial satisfaction and bumi or non-bumiputera of residence in Selangor. The necessary precautions such as normality, homoscedasticity and independence of residuals will be presented on following sequences for better understanding. This allows readers to detect any assumptions accordance to pursuit the model efficiency and effectiveness.

Graph 4.4: Histogram for Selfish

Histogram
Dependent Variable: NEWSELFISH3

Mean = 9.91E-17
Std.Dev. = 0.997
N = 747
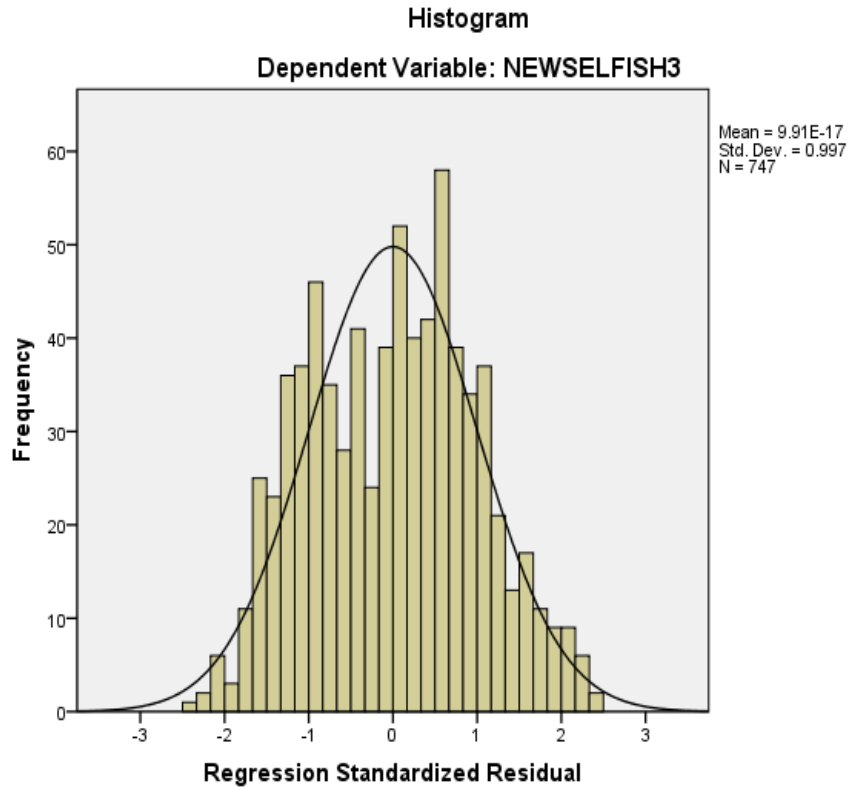
Source: Developed for the research

Referring to the histogram plotted, Graph 4.4 shows the relatively narrow gap at the x-axis compared to altruism model, named as regression standardized residual. Of course, the smaller the bell shape, the lesser discrepancies among the residuals tabulated. Normal distribution of the standard deviation has been achieved, no side skewed from origin. Its frequency is comparatively lower than 60, and no specific outlier found in this selfish model.

Graph 4.5: Normal P-P Plot for Selfish

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual
Dependent Variable: NEWSELFISH3
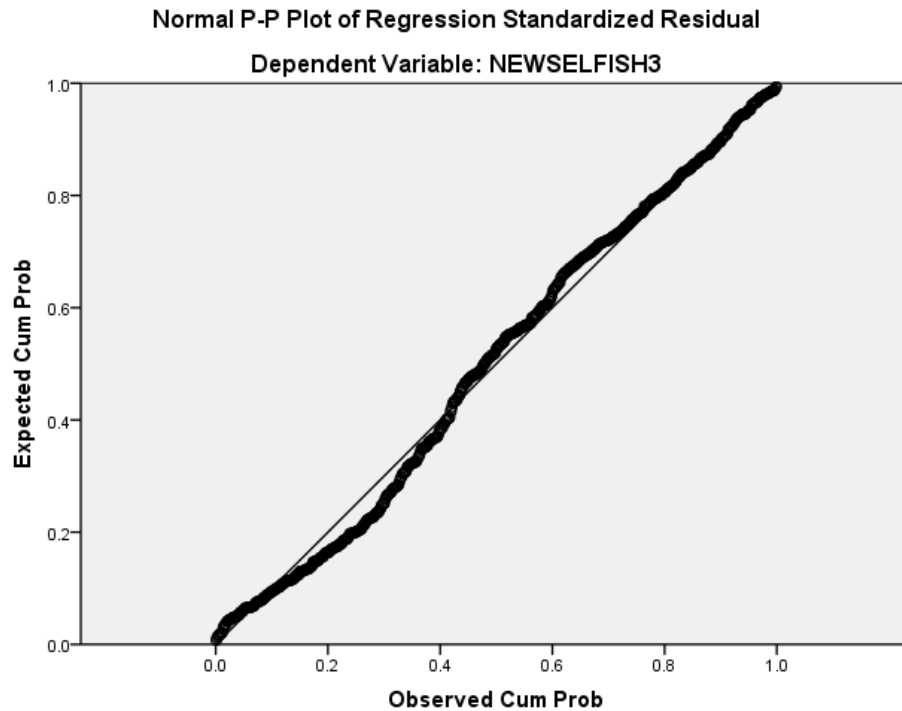
Source: Developed for the research

As the graph above (Graph 4.5) shows regarding normality concern, the probability plot line deviates slightly outbound from the bottom part of the straight line. Parallel to histogram in as shown in previous Graph 4.4, this model may consist of one or more outliers throughout the questionnaire gathered. It still acceptable under considerable control in the normal P-P plot when observed against expected cumulative probability. If there is a portion of residuals lie outside the bottom line with a distance, remedy should be applied through removing the related affected data for closer attainment to the normal P-P line. However, the researcher did chose not to remove as in does not pose major distortion to the data.

Graph 4.6: Scatterplot for Selfish
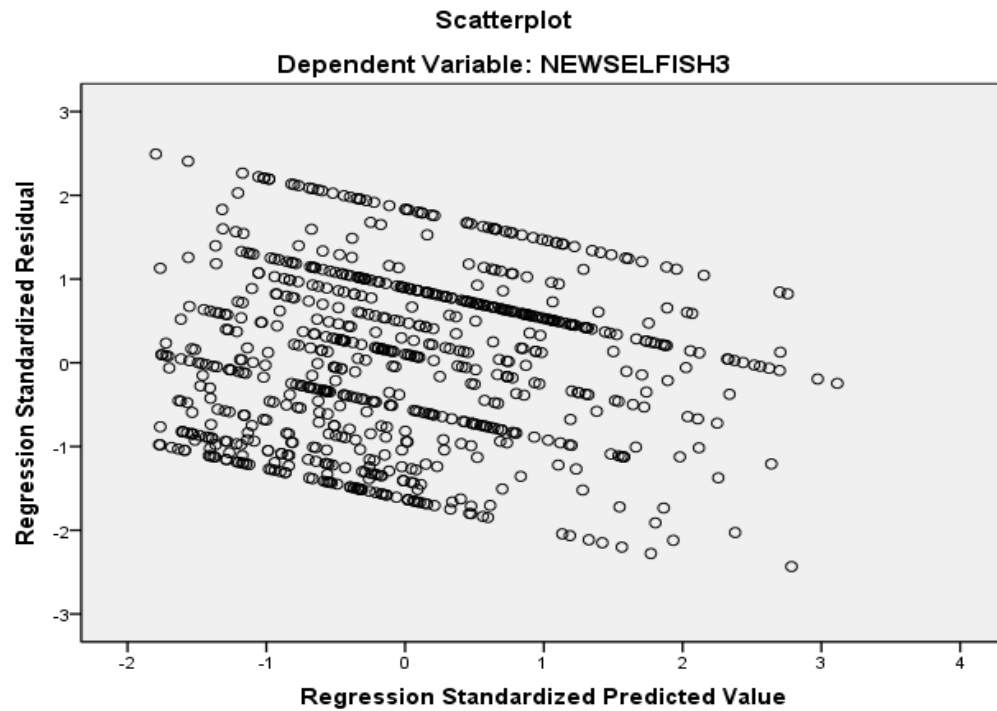
Scatterplot
Dependent Variable: NEWSELFISH3

Unfortunately, the scatterplot for selfish model (Graph 4.6) shows a trend whereby all the residuals moving from top left to bottom right direction. From the observation, the systematic pattern is actually unhealthy to the selfish life-cycle model.

Table 4.18: Model Summary for Selfish

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
Selfish	0.345	0.119	**0.114**	13.86195

The highlighted value of adjusted R (Table 4.18) can be explained as this figure translates that 11.4 per cent of selfish life-cycle model can be determined by age, gender, bumi or non-bumiputera, and financial satisfaction, where there is not much difference from its own R square at 0.119.

Table 4.19: Coefficients for Selfish

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
Selfish	(Constant)	-17.874	5.244	-	-3.409	0.001	-	-
	Financial Satisfaction	**-0.164**	0.352	-0.016	-0.467	0.641	0.958	1.044
	60 and above	**0.593**	0.071	0.293	**8.374**	**0.000**	0.968	1.033
	Female	5.460	1.027	0.185	**5.315**	**0.000**	0.978	1.022
	Non-bumiputera	-0.822	1.057	-0.027	-0.777	0.437	0.990	1.010

Source: Developed for the research

Besides that, Table 4.19 presents the t-test and significant level of each independent variable. From the graph above, the null hypothesis is suspected that there is no significant relationship between demographic factors and selfish model. So, the t-value of 60 and above and female to selfish model is 8.374 and 5.315 respectively. Both of these demographic factors obtained p-value at 0.000 (below the critical value), therefore it can reject the null hypothesis at alpha 0.05. Hence, there is a significant relationship between demographic factors and the selfish life-cycle model.

The regression coefficient of age generated is 0.593, holding the other variables remain constant, as the age increase by one standard deviation, on

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average, the selfish life-cycle goes up by 0.593 standard deviation. If looking into financial satisfaction variable, the negative sign mean the opposite direction held between these two variables. When the financial satisfaction increase by one standard deviation, on average, the selfish model will go down by 0.164 standard deviation, when holding all age, gender, and bumi or non-bumiputera factors constant.

4.3.3 Social Norms and Tradition Model

According to Wakabayashi and Horioka (2009), the study assume the social norms and tradition model is the family culture whereby parent co-residence with their children as an appreciation. Since previous culture of living arrangement strongly stemmed, the eldest son usually follows the social norm to co-residence with their parents during old age. Confucianism teaching stresses on the moral value of harmony, hence the co-residence can normally be found in a friendly society. As children grow up and able to take care of their parents, they should fully support their parents for their effort and love immersed (Stankov, 2011). This can build inseparable family bond and relationship among family members. Especially in Japan, Sakudo (2007) proved that parents and children co-residence has a strong linked to their financial transfers.

Basically, this social norms and tradition are most likely applicable to generation X; who are those elderly of age 50 years old and above. This is possibly due to the strong family bond within as shown in previous studies and tends to follow the standard culture or social norms around them. They may have not known about the importance of bequest, or have low awareness on will writing before they passed away. As a result, social norms and

tradition still applies in this modern society. The major concern in this model is whether the family resource transfer culture can truly match with the people wish at the end.

In social norms and tradition model, the general hypothesis and specific hypothesis are as below:

HA5: There is significant relationship between demographic factors and social norms and tradition model.

HA5a : There is significant relationship between age and perception towards social norms and tradition.

HA5b : There is significant difference between male and female in term of social norms and tradition.

HA5c : There is significant difference between bumi or Non-bumiputera in term of social norms and tradition.

HA6 : There is significant relationship between financial satisfaction and perception towards social norms and tradition.

Table 4.20: Variables Entered/Removed for Social Norms and Tradition

Model	Variables Entered	Method
Social Norms and Tradition	Bumi, Gender, Age, Financial Satisfaction	Enter

Source: Developed for the research

Table 4.20 shows the regression model compiled to find out how the age, gender, bumi or non-bumiputera, and financial satisfaction can influence the overall social norms and tradition model, using the enter method. A total of 747 sample sizes were distributed to target the normality and homoscedasticity assumptions.

Graph 4.7: Histogram for Social Norms and Tradition

Histogram
Dependent Variable: NEWSOCIAL

Mean = -3.92E-16
Std. Dev. = 0.997
N = 747
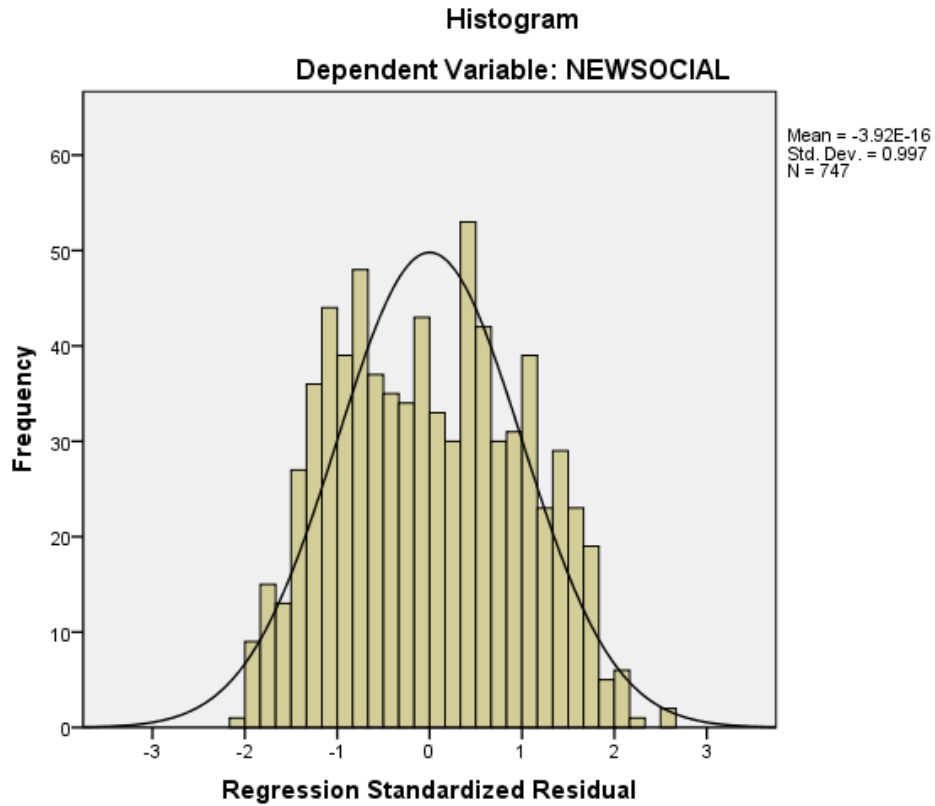
Source: Developed for the research

When there is enough sample carried out in such model, it generally will result is a bell shape covered all the regression standardized residual against frequency. In regard to the previous two bequest models that have been covered, this model tends to accumulate at right-skewed with a standard deviation of 0.997. Apart from that, there has no outliers existed, with minimization of any assumptions violated for further study.

Graph 4.8: Normal P-P Plot for Social Norms and Tradition

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual

Dependent Variable: NEWSOCIAL
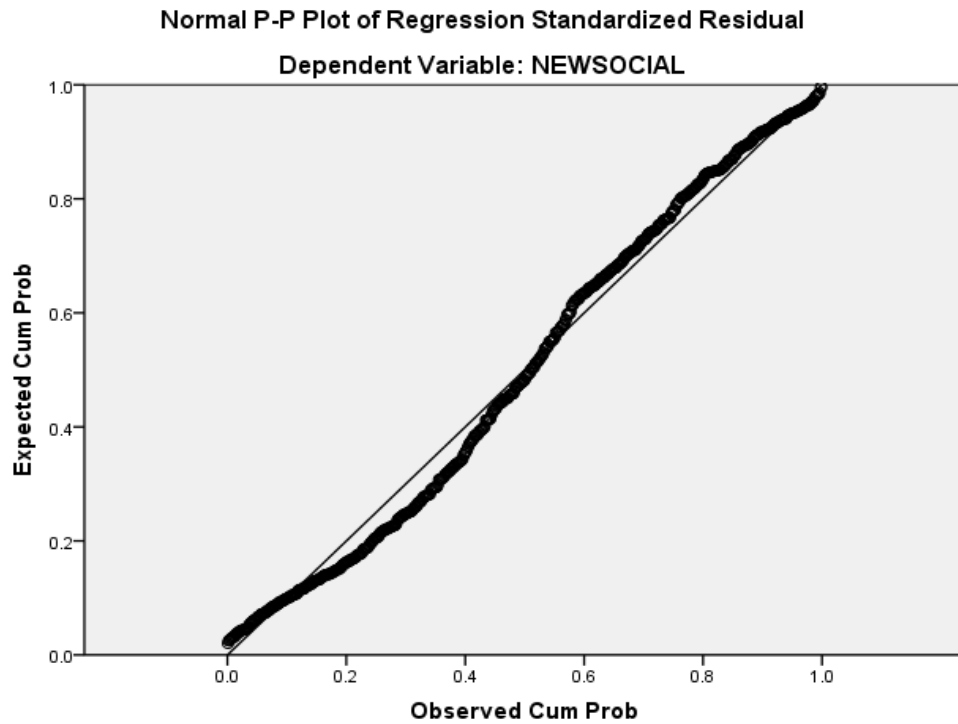
Source: Developed for the research

Comparing with the selfish life-cycle model, this probability plot line present even greater deviation, with further outwards at the lower part of the straight line, which means that the lower degree of observed residuals align with the expected residuals in social norms and tradition model.

Graph 4.9: Scatterplot for Social Norms and Tradition
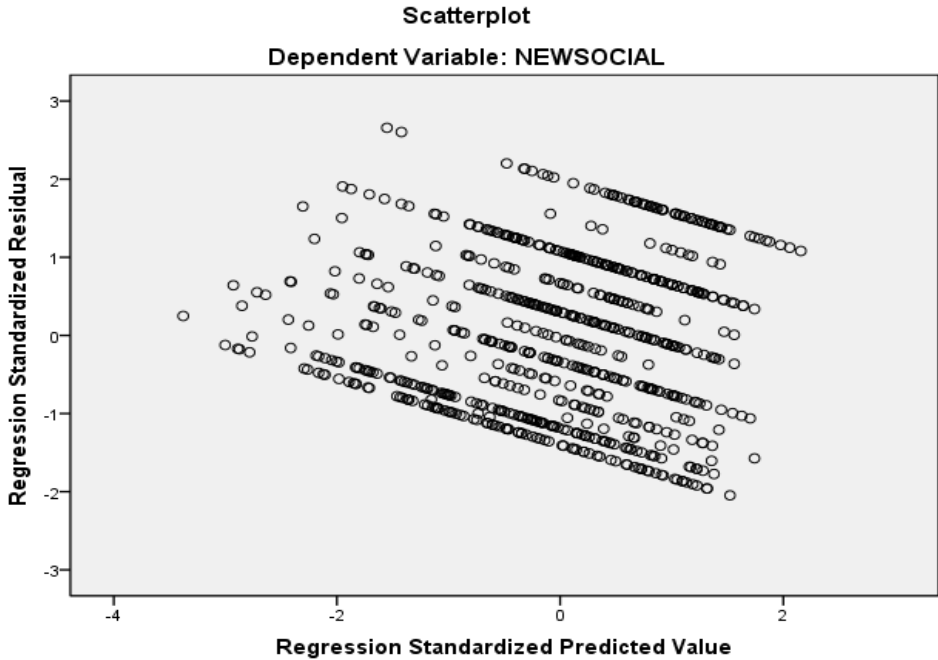
Source: Developed for the research

Basically, Graph 4.9 has a similar pattern with the selfish model (refer Graph 4.6). All the residuals are distributed in a manner from left to right and more likely to stay above zero. Look from the x-axis, they stop at regression standardized predicted value up to two rather than three shown in selfish life-cycle model.

Table 4.21: Model Summary for Social Norms and Tradition

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
Social Norms and Tradition	0.392	0.154	**0.149**	14.12784

Source: Developed for the research

Referring to the adjusted R square above (Table 4.21), it states that 15.4 per cent of social norms and tradition is explained by independent variables after adjusting the sample sizes included. It gains the highest percentage in explaining after altruism and selfish life-cycle models.

Table 4.22: Coefficients for Social Norms and Tradition

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
Social Norms and Tradition	(Constant)	44.896	5.344	-	8.400	0.000	-	-
	Financial Satisfaction	2.495	0.358	0.240	6.959	0.000	**0.958**	1.044
	60 and above	-0.545	0.072	-0.259	-7.549	0.000	**0.968**	1.033
	Female	**-2.588**	1.047	-0.084	-2.471	0.014	**0.978**	1.022
	Non-bumiputera	**0.598**	1.077	0.019	0.555	0.579	**0.990**	1.010

Source: Developed for the research

Tolerance can be defined as the measurement of how much the variability of independent variables is unexplained by the other independent variables in the same model. It is generated using the formula 1-R squared for each variable. Next, it suggests there is multicollinearity problem because highly correlated will result in even smaller value of 0.10. Depending on the collinearity statistics in each model, all independent variables are near 1, which mean it is safe from having multicollinearity violation.

As shown under unstandardized coefficients beta column, -2.5888 translates that holding the other variables remained constant, as being female respondent increase by one standard deviation, on average, the tendency of falling under social norms and tradition decrease by 2.588 standard deviation. At the same

time, the three ethnic groups that are taken count in this study have been grouped into bumiputera, representing zero, and non-bumiputera represented by value one. If the non-bumiputera increases by one standard deviation, on average the dependent variable will increase by 0.598 standard deviation, holding other independent variables constant.

Selfish life-cycle model was revealed to be the first loaded motive in factor loading. This shows that selfish model is the first important motive selected by respondents in Selangor in their bequest transfers decision. In other words, the parent has no intention to leave their bequest to their next generation, for example, their children. In selfish life-cycle model, the parents are selfish or just concern about themselves. According to Bernheim, Shleifer and Summers (1985), Horioka (2002), Lee and Horioka (2004) and Yin (2010), the selfish parents has not any intention to leave a bequest to their children or family members. If they do leave bequests to their children, they do expect something in return from their children such as taking care of them during the old age. For this group of people under the selfish model, in their old age they expect their children to contribute to their monthly expenses. For those who are more liberal or much more caring parents, 89.5 per cent of them only request their children's support when they do not have sufficient sources for their monthly expenses or only request support from their children who can afford to.

Financial satisfaction model was revealed to be the second loaded motive in factor loading. Financial satisfactions that link to the quality of life have received considerable attention over the last three decades from researchers. However, the understanding of the source of financial satisfaction remains limited. In carrying out the research on financial satisfaction, researchers tend to focus solely on income, little is known about other monetary sources of financial satisfaction (Danigelis and McIntosh 2001; Hsieh 2001). High satisfaction among the elderly also appears to occur even at a very low level of income. Based on the findings, 89.4 per cent of the elderly people are satisfied with the money that they prepared when they are facing some

emergencies. At the same time, 85.4 per cent of the elderly people are satisfied with the money that is saved in their current situation.

The third loaded motive in factor loading is altruism model. In intergenerational transfers, altruism model is one of the important theoretical models of bequest transfers. Altruism is interrelated with the parents will to leave a bequest to their children without any expected rewards from the children (Hurd, 1987; Kopczuk and Lupton, 2007; Ramessur, 2009; Tin, 2010). This means that respondents who fall under the altruism model in their bequest transfer decisions is based on their love for their children. In other words, bequest transfer decisions of respondents in Selangor, Malaysia are largely influenced by this love motive. For those children who have yet to reach their economic independent state, 70.6 per cent of the parents think that the parents should support their children until they become financially independent. In this altruism model, parents will leave a bequest or support their children without any expectation of returns or rewards from their children. For poorer parents, they will try his or her best to leave some bequests or provide financial support to their children in hope that they could have a better life in the future. While for financially independent parents, they will leave as much bequests as possible to their children.

The final loaded motive in factor loading is the social norms and tradition factor. Social norms and tradition is a mutual understanding within the society or among their family members. In culture model, it was assumed that individuals behave in accordance with culture norm or tradition. Society generally perceived that parents had the responsibility to support their children until they grow up while children also had the responsibility to take care of their parents during their old age (Stankov, 2011). As children, they also have a task or responsibility to support their parents during old age time (Stankov, 2011). If there is a common culture or practice in the family or within the society to leave all or most of the bequests to the eldest son, parents more

likely to follow the practice or culture. In Japan, it is a common culture or norm that parents co-reside with their children, especially with their eldest son (Saduko, 2007). When people tend to follow the culture in making decision how they are going to distribute their bequests or properties, this situation is so called as social norms or tradition. As parents, they have a task or responsibility to support their children needs until their children grows up. 90.2 per cent of the elderly parents think that they should contribute to their children monthly expenses if their children have insufficient income to sustain their life. Even if both parties do not have an intention to support each other, but because of the mutual understanding or culture or tradition, both parties will eventually help each other.

CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, AND IMPLICATION

5.0 Introduction

This research focuses on the impact of demographic factors and financial satisfaction on bequest motive among elderly in Selangor, Malaysia. This chapter will focus on the summary of each research questions for broader discussion. At the same time, all related hypothesis will be reinforced. Besides, it will also list out some limitations throughout the study as well as recommendations will be suggested to overcome.

5.1   Summary of Statistical Analyses

5.1.1 Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis is the discipline to describe the main feature of a data collection that is collected throughout this research. This section is aimed to summarize the sample that is collected throughout this research.

The demographic component in descriptive analysis showed that there are 46.98 per cent of male respondents and 53.02 per cent of female respondents in the 747 elderly respondents from the Selangor state, in which the distribution of respondents in terms of gender is near equal. The age mean of both genders does not differ much, with an average of 59 years of age.

Next, in terms of education level, a total of 347 respondents have low educational level, 35.33 per cent are male respondents and 56.31per cent are female respondents. Respondents with medium educational level are of 51.28per cent male respondents and 37.88per cent female respondents, with a total number of 330 respondents. Among the 70 high educational level respondents, 13.39 per cent are male respondents and 5.81 per cent are female respondents.

Table 5.1: Education Level of Respondents

Education	Gender		Total (%)
	Male (%)	Female (%)	
Low	35.33	56.31	46.5
Middle	51.28	37.88	44.2
High	13.39	5.81	9.4

Source: Developed for the research

5.1.2 Inferential Analysis

Based on the multiple regression result, three bequest models showed dynamic sign due to various independent factors. For financial satisfaction, it tends to differ in selfish life-cycle model. A negative sign implied the opposite relationship to each other. Inferential analysis explain in this case should be in term of standard deviation. The higher the standard deviation of financial satisfaction for elderly, the lower perception they will choose towards selfish model. In selfish life-cycle model, its significance value is -0.467.

Moreover, age factors are considered under the general demographic factor to impact on bequest motives among elderly. According to data compiled, age acts as the major driver to prove that there are significant difference between age and perception towards the three different models. Therefore, three hypotheses have been supported after the multiple regression tabulated. When elderly becomes older under the normal financial condition, they probably change from selfish minded to altruism or social norm and tradition bequest model.

5.2   Discussion of Major Findings

5.2.1 Hypotheses Testing

Table 5.2: Summary of the Hypothesis and the Results Obtained

Research Questions	Hypothesis	Conclusion
What is the relationship between demographic factors and perception towards altruism?	HA1a: There is significant relationship between age and perception towards altruism.	HA1a: Supported at 0.05 level.
	HA1b: There is significant difference between male and female in term of altruism.	HA1b: Not supported.
	HA1c: There is significant difference between bumioron-bumiputera in term of altruism.	HA1c: Not supported.
What is the relationship between financial satisfaction	HA2: There is significant relationship between financial	HA2: Supported at 0.01 level.

and perception towards altruism?	satisfaction and perception towards altruism.	
What is the relationship between demographic factors and perception towards selfish?	HA3a: There is significant relationship between age and perception towards selfish.	HA3a: Supported at 0.01 level.
	HA3b: There is significant difference between male and female in term of selfish.	HA3b: Supported at 0.01 level.
	HA3c: There is significant difference between bumior non-bumiputera in term of selfish.	HA3c: Not supported.
What is the relationship between financial satisfaction and perception towards selfish?	HA4: There is significant relationship between financial satisfaction and perception towards altruism	HA4: Not supported.
What is the relationship between demographic factors and perception towards social norms and tradition?	HA5a: There is significant relationship between age and perception towards social norms and tradition.	HA5a: Supported at 0.01 level.
	HA5b: There is significant difference between male and female in term of social norms and tradition.	HA5b: Supported at 0.05 level.
	HA5c: There is significant difference between bumi or non-bumiputera in term of social norms and tradition.	HA5c: Not supported.
What is the relationship between financial satisfaction and perception towards social norms and tradition?	HA6: There is significant relationship between financial satisfaction and perception towards altruism	HA6: Supported at 0.01 level.

Source: Developed for the research

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As a result, it concludes that age is the only factor which shows significant impact on altruism, selfish life-cycle, and social norms and tradition model among elderly in Selangor, Malaysia. Besides that, gender has significant impact towards the perception of altruism and social norms and tradition respectively. However, bumi or non-bumiputera status does not seem to support any of the three models. Followed by the last independent variables, financial satisfaction has greater influence to affect the elderly at significant level of 0.01. In a nutshell, demographic factors and financial satisfaction showed the statistical difference between three bequest models studied.

5.3 Implication of the Study

In general, the bequest motive can be classified into four theoretical models, namely Selfish life- cycle model, Altruism model, Dynasty model and Social norms and tradition model. Selfish model shows that the richer they are, the lesser probability that they will distribute their wealth to their family members or relatives, as the name of the model suggested. However, the implication on it is that what if that person suddenly passed away? What is going to happen to their bequest? Who will be inheriting the property that a person has? Whether the existing bequest motives can mix with another bequest motive to eliminate some weaknesses?

5.3.1 Government

5.3.1.1 Shorten frozen period

From the government point of view, people might challenge the law and this situation might lead to social problems in the future. As reported in the news by reporter Patrick Sennyahon (2007), there is RM40 billion worth of assets left-behind uncollected. This is the amount of cash and non-cash assets left by the dead and yet to be claimed by their heirs. This problem occurs because most of them who died without leaving a will. Most of the time, government have no right to use their assets for liquidation. Indirectly, a huge number of fixed assets have been frozen under unclaimed assets. Government is suggested to shorten the frozen period of unclaimed assets. It then can transfer these unclaimed assets becoming public funds if no heirs claimed it before the due period. Thus, unclaimed assets become valuable to function as development fund.

Among the three races in Malaysia, Malays showed the highest percentage of not preparing their will. Now, let's consider the role that the government plays in a country. For Malaysian who did not prepare their will before they passed away, the Malaysian government will distribute base on the Distribution Act 1958 (Act 300) for Non-Muslim in the country. For Muslim, government will distribute their wealth based on the Faraid Law. This is also one of the reason that Malays who has the highest percentage of not having their will prepared, mainly because most of them are too dependable on the Faraid system to distribute their wealth, without realizing that this system does not cover loved one who were adopted.

5.3.1.2 Low Will Writing Awareness

The phenomenon of low will writing awareness needs to be made right in the Malaysian community. Since the priority of bequeathing of the elderly is not carried out, it will be left to the law to decide. Sometimes the distribution of wealth base on the clause that they have in the Malaysian law, it often contradicts with the people's will.

Looking into Faraid law, a son in the family will inherit the biggest portion of the bequest left by his parents compared to the daughter. If a person dies leaving behind his wife, son and daughter, the division of the real and personal property is where 1/8 will go to the wife, 7/12 will go to the son and 7/24 will go to the daughter. From this situation, it showed that the wealth of the husband does not really distribute equally among their family members. This may create dispute among their family members in the future (Commissioner of Law Revision, Malaysia, 2006).

Therefore, it is suggested that people should prepare a will in order to avoid unfair distribution as accordance to distribution by law. Muslim and non-Muslim may follow different living culture, but they have freedom to leave a will that matches their will to bequest to their children and wife according to perfect proportion. Bequest making is vital and beneficial to secure the fair distribution of cash and non-cash assets.

Therefore, from government point of view, since there is a discrepancy between the law and the people's wishes, this can view as a new area of study to explore in the future on how to reduce the gap between the wish of the people and the law so that it may benefit the society as a whole.

5.3.1.3 Investment

In addition, for those people who fall under the altruism model, human capital seems to be the most important thing for their children in the future. They are willing to invest now so that their children will have a brighter future. Investment here refers to education. At the same time, parents who fall under the altruism model have a great love for their children. They hope their children will have a secure future. Therefore, there is a high possibility for their parents to prepare a will for their children in order to distribute the wealth that the parents has to their children. There could be another workable suggestion where policy makers can provide less-risky mutual fund to elderly Malaysian. This is because they require a platform to secure their money while earning return out of money invested. Indirectly, elderly can open an account combined with beneficiary name, treated as bequest to him if the elderly passes away in future.

In United States, policies that were specially designed to increase insurance coverage were being implemented. This is because elderly people without insurance rely more on public support for their care payment (Lockwood, 2012). Since there is a high possibility of the elderly people or parents in the altruism model that may prepare a will for their children, this may reduce the burden of the government in the country.

5.3.2 Public Sector

5.3.2.1 Invalid Will

As the bequest motives is link to public as a whole, it can try to solve the social problem arisen from unclear or invalid will written at previous time. There are many failure cases regarding the ambiguous will or bequest plan due to informality. Some elderly have no knowledge about bequest and left it an untitled property when they passed away, or some of them even prepare an informal will among family members. To reduce such social problem, will awareness should be noticed and immersed in proper way. With the right intention, elderly can exclude moral hazard issue in beneficiaries and minimize the probability of family dispute. Bequest should deliver under clear and clean guideline and valid by law, to improve the efficiency in wealth transfer.

A research done by Midori Wakabayashi (2009) on Japan found that *parents who were (relatively wealthy) executives before retirement and parents who are homeowners are more likely to live with their children and the fact that parents are more likely to live with less educated children constitute evidence in favor of the selfish life cycle model (or the altruism model).*However, in this study it is found that altruism model and social norm and tradition can be seen as the models that are closely related to the Malaysia environment on deciding their wealth distribution. Altruism model and social norm and tradition cannot clearly define its boundaries thus leading two of the models lying in a grey area. In other words, it cannot clearly differentiate these two models base on the results that are found in the Malaysia context.

Two of these models tend to lead people to an ambiguity state which leaves people to a mist. For people who are classified under altruism model, the possibility of them writing a will is higher because of their love for their children and they have the intention to pass on their bequest to their following generation. In contrast, based on the results generated from the study, people who fall under the social norm and tradition have lower chances of writing will to distribute their wealth compared to those of altruism model. This is because social norm and tradition model explains the passing of bequest is more of a cultural practice rather than with an intention. Hence, will writing should be practiced to avoid any circumstances in bequeathing.

Apart from that, accountability and transparency in making valid will require knowledgeable consultant to provide will writing service. Private company like Rockwills Group, a will writing company in Malaysia and Singapore provide comprehensive and professional will writing services to tailor to every situations. This is vital to corporate more room for amendment if the will holder plan to revise the old will.

5.3.2.2 Financial Satisfaction

Financial satisfaction is one of the important drivers to encourage elderly in leaving bequest. Government could attempt to improve elderly's financial satisfaction by offering more benefits to them. For example, offering elderly a 50 per cent discount in using public transport, lower healthcare and nursing expenses, or free body health check-up. If elderly are well-cared and financially satisfied after lesser burden to bear with, it can induce elderly to consider their bequeathing

to their heirs. Under this situation, more elderly will be aware and consider writing a will for their next generation.

Apart from that, social security benefits should be extended to all citizens as welfare fund. In Malaysia, social security fund is financed by the Employee Pension Fund (EPF) over the years, however, the retirement pension scheme is only limited to government employees. It seemed to be unfair because every working citizen are obliged to pay for EPF, however, reaching retirement age for those from private sectors are not entitled to receive the pension scheme. Therefore, this prospect should be corrected to build up a fairer society.

5.3.3 Private Sector

5.3.3.1 Wealth Management Service

In general, bequest motives increase wealth management. Due to the existence of bequest motives, rich elderly mostly prepare their bequest in advance. However, middle class elderly may not be well-aware or is not stressed on the importance of will. A certain amount of evidence suggests that the bequest motive is the accumulation of wealth entirely for the purpose of being distributed to their heirs and not to be used for their own consumption. It affects small number of households, and mostly located in the highest income and wealth brackets.

Writing or preparing a will can help to increase the room for the effectiveness of policies so as to raise and encourage insurance coverage. This implies that the demand for insurance will increase and

hence policies makers should increase insurance coverage (Lockwood, 2012). Insurance is important for household savings which will then contribute to bequest transferring. Elderly people save as a preparation for medical and nursing expenses. It sounds closely related to the selfish model but in Malaysia, with the knowing that elderly parents in Malaysia do love their children, parents usually co-reside with their children as that is their cultural habit. Policy makers could introduce insurance with the advertising of love towards family members. The advertisement should convey the message to elderly parents such that with the purchase of insurance, children will not have to borrow a huge sum of money from banks in case of emergency and this can help reduce the burden of their children.

5.3.4 Economic Point of View

Based on the news reported by NSTP in 2007, there are RM40 billion of unclaimed cash and non-cash assets that left by the people who pass away. The government could use this unclaimed money or assets as a pump priming strategy to stimulate the economy growth. This may stimulate expenditure in the country. At the same time, through government spending, and interest rate and tax reductions, economy growth can be expected to increase and the funds can be contributed towards healthcare and other sectors.

A study conducted by Hurl (1986) supports the hypothesis that the bequest motive is an important source of terminal wealth, then retired households with living children should have more wealth and should save more compared to the childless one. If the study done by Hurl truly complies with the situation in Malaysia, this may benefit the country's economy in a certain way. The economist and the policymakers in the country can concentrate on the poorer

household to reduce social income inequality and further reduce the poverty rate in the country. Therefore, this may maximize the welfare in the country. In regards with the issue of the unclaimed money of the RM40 billion in Malaysia, the government could manage those unclaimed money to help the poor to sustain their daily life in the economy and this may stimulate the purchasing power of the nation in the economy.

5.4   Limitations of the Study

The present study consists of some limitations. The major limitation in this research is the respondents selected. This research covered only respondents from the state of Selangor instead of covering every other state in Malaysia. This is because different respondents from different races and states will have different characteristics as their living style and culture may be different and this may cause the results obtained to differ.

Next, the study may also be limited by the way the respondents understand and interpret the questions given. This is so because most of the elderly Chinese respondents may have better language understanding in their dialects such as Hokkien, Hakka, and Cantonese as all of them are 50 years and above. Besides, some of the respondents are illiterate as 13.9 per cent of respondents did not attend any formal schooling. Thus, inconsistencies in this study may result should there be some missing values or deviations from the real answers that are supposed to be given.

Apart from that, this research only focuses on current responses which may change over time. Respondents' behaviors and thinking will change over time due to various factors such as age, environment, or health that may cause the change in thinking over

time. Since this study was conducted only for a short period of time, the behavioral changes over time have been restricted to just one time survey conducted.

Dynasty model is excluded from the model due to the difficulty in targeting those respondents from such prosper family background. Dynasty model require those respondents who either continue their family business from older generation or has motivation to leave a dynasty to his next generation, simply grouped as upper class respondents. Therefore, the lacking of the dynasty bequest motives cannot determine in this study.

5.5 Recommendations for Future Research

Based on the limitations listed, some recommendations for better improvement for future studies are as follow. First, further studies are suggested to be carried out nationwide. This is to ensure that future studies will obtain better and thorough results on their bequest motives and the factors affecting them. The accuracy level of the data obtained can be increased with the balance distribution of questionnaires to people in a wider geographical area. Besides that, interviewer should be able to speak different dialects so as to make translation to the dialects the respondents are familiar with. This can aid in the understanding of respondents and the accuracies of results will then be obtained. Lastly, this research shall be conducted for at least four subsequent years so as to take the changes of behaviors of respondents into account. Changes can occur for a short period of time and will affect the answers given by respondents. Thus, continuous survey for at most four subsequent years should be carried out to avoid restrictions on the data obtained which might cause inaccuracies and inconsistencies of results. However, the research conducted for four subsequent years should consider the costs available too.

As recommendation, it is more practical to stratify the sample size including the upper class respondents from other approaches. For example, researcher should conduct face to face interview or targeted survey particular to this group of elderly. It is ideal to a researcher if elderly can provide their answer truthfully and accurate information in measuring their financial satisfaction and bequest motives.

After estimating the multiple regression analysis, it portray evidence that either bumi or non-bumiputera respondent are not supporting in whole model. Among all hypotheses estimated, bumi or non-bumiputera is not significant in altruism, selfish life-cycle, or social norm and tradition model. Therefore, it is vital to remove this independent variable in order to attain higher significant level and improving overall result predictability.

5.6   Conclusion

In a nutshell, this research project has successfully attained the objective regarding the bequest motives in Malaysia. Altruism, selfish life-cycle, and social norms and tradition are applicable in Selangor, Malaysia, even though bumi and non-bumiputera does not significantly impact the bequest motives, financial satisfaction, age, and gender. However, it can be taken into consideration about the key impact on the bequest motives of the elderly in Malaysia. Future research can be could be carry out to identify the effective initiatives in handling bequest motives among elderly in Malaysia. Government and public sector are able to improve the existing distribution act for Muslim and Non-Muslim in order to create a fair and balance society in the country. This may also create awareness among the children to look after their elderly parents who are 50 and above. Besides that, private sector can also grab this opportunity to provide professional wealth management and will writing service to fulfill elderly in the future. Bequest motives are predicted to increase if all parties can

cooperate and work together in the country. Thus, this research study will be useful in determining the bequest pattern for future study.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

<u>Section I: Respondent's Background</u>

A1. **Gender:**   1. Male   2. Female

A2. **Age:**   _____ years old

A3. **Ethnic group:**   1. Malays   2. Chinese   3. Indians

4. Others, please specify_____

A4. **Religion:**   1. Islam   2. Christianity 3. Hinduism

4. Buddhism   5. Taoism

6. Others, please specify _____

A5. **Present marital status:** 1. Never married   2. Currently married

3. Widowed   4. Divorced/Separated

5. Others, please specify _____

A6. **Educational level:**

0. No schooling   1. Primary   2. Secondary

3. Pre-university / Form six / A-level   4. Certificate / Diploma

5. Degree   6. Others, specify _____

A7.   **Type of living quarters:**

1. Attap / Kampung house   2. Terrace house   3. Shophouse
4. Apartment/Condominium   5. Flat

6. Semi-detached / Bungalow house   7. Others, specify _____

A8.   **Ownership of living quarters:**

1. Own   2. Spouse   3. Children/Grandchildren

4. Rented   5. Provided by employer   6. Others, specify _____

A9.   **Have you ever worked?**

0. No   **(Go to A14)**   1. Yes

A10.   **Did you work for money for the last 12 months?**

0. No   **(Go to A13)**   1. Yes

A11. **What is your current employment status?**

1. Employed full time 　　　　　　　　2. Employed part time

3. Retired & employed full time 　　　4. Retired & employed part time

5. Retired and not employed 　　　　　6. Employer

7. Own account worker/self-employed 　8. Unpaid family worker

9. Housewife 　　　　　　　　　　　　10. Other, specify _____

A12. **Income in the last 12 months:**

1. Less than RM12,000 　　　　2. RM12,000 – 17,999

3. RM18,000 – 23,999 　　　　　4. RM24,000 – 29,999

5. RM30,000 – 35,999 　　　　　6. RM36,000 – 47,999

7. RM48,000 – 59,999 　　　　　8. RM60,000 – 71,199

9. RM72,000 and above

A13. **What was your employment status?**

1. Employee (private) 　　　　2. Employee (government)

3. Employer 　　　　　　　　　4. Unpaid family worker

5. Self-employed 　　　　　　　6. Housewife

7. Retired 　　　　　　　　　　8. Other, specify _____

A14. **How do you perceive your overall health?**

1. Very poor 　　　　　2. Poor 　　　　　3. Fairly poor

4. Neither poor nor good 　　5. Fairly good 　　6. Good

7. Very good

A15. Do you have any chronic health problem?

0. No   1. Yes, please specify _____

A16.   Have you been ill during the last six (6) months? 0. No   1. Yes

A17.   Did you seek treatment for this (last) illness?   0. No   1. Yes

A18.   Where did you seek treatment for the (last) illness? [Multiple Answers]

1. Government hospital   2. Government clinic

3. Private hospital   4. Private clinic

5. Traditional healer   6. Others, specify _____

A19.   In general, would you say your eyesight or hearing is

Eyesight: 0   1 (very bad)   2 (Bad)   3 (Average)   4 (Good)   5 (Very good)

Hearing: 0   1 (very bad)   2 (Bad)   3 (Average)   4 (Good)   5 (Very good)

Remark: 0. respondent is blink/deaf

B1. **Who do you stay with? Please Tick (√)**

Parent	( )	Grandchildren	( )
Spouse	( )	Brothers / Sisters	( )
Children	( )	Relatives	( )
Married children	( )	Friends	( )

B2. **How often have your children/grandchildren visited you and you have visited your children/grandchildren in the past 12 months.**

How many children are:	No of visits a year (your children visit you)	No of visits a year (you visit your children)	Place of Residence #
(i) Under 18 years old			
(ii) Above 18 years old but not married			
(iii) Above 18 years old and married without children			
(iv) Above 18 years old and married with children			

\#   1. same village/town   2. within 100km

3. 100-200km   4. 200km or more

5. Overseas

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B3. If you face any of the following problems/issues, to whom would you go for support.

Type of problem: Received support from... [Multiple Answer]											
0. None 1. Own 2. Spouse 3. Parent 4. Children / Grandchildren 5. Brothers / Sisters 6. Relatives 7. Neighbours / Friends 8. State institution 9. Religion institution 10. Others, specify											
i.	Housing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ii.	Food	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
iii.	Transportation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
iv.	Financial problem	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
v.	Health problem/sickness	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
vi.	Emotional problem	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
vii.	Problem with spouse/family members	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
viii.	Quarrel/violence with neighbours	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

B4. Please indicate to what extent your answer is to each of the following statement. CIRCLE one (1) number. The meaning of the scale:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sure no	No	Somewhat no	Neither no nor yes	Somewhat yes	Yes	Sure yes

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i.	You feel you are loved by your children/grandchildren?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ii.	You feel you are listened to by your children/grandchildren?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
iii.	You feel you can have confidence in your children/grandchildren?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
iv.	You feel you can help your children/grandchildren?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
v.	You feel you are useful to your children/grandchildren?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
vi.	You feel your role is important to your children/grandchildren?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
vii.	You feel you can influence your children/grandchildren household spending?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
viii.	You feel you can influence your children/grandchildren in buying properties decision?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ix.	You feel you can influence your children/grandchildren in buying vehicles decision?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
x.	You feel you can influence your children/grandchildren in buying household durable items (such as TV, fridge etc) decision?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xi.	You feel you can influence your children about your grandchildren's education decision?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xii.	You feel you can influence your children about your grandchildren's insurance policy decision?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xiii.	You feel you can influence your children/grandchildren investment decision?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xiv.	You feel you have more self-confidence than most people?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xv.	You feel you are more independent than most people?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xvi.	You feel when you set your mind to achieve something, you usually can achieve it?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Section III: Monetary Transfers

C1. Do you have the following items within your current living unit?

List of Assets		Please Tick (√)
i.	Television	( )
ii.	LCD/Plasma	( )
iii.	DVD	( )
iv.	Astro	( )
v.	Hi-Fi	( )
vi.	Sofa	( )
vii.	Air Conditioning	( )
viii.	Fridge	( )
ix.	Washing Machine	( )
x.	Water Heater	( )

C2.   Do you have your own bedroom?   0. No   1. Yes

C3.   Are you happy where you live?

　　1. Very unhappy   2. Unhappy

　　3. Fairly unhappy   4. Neither unhappy nor happy

　　5. Fairly happy   6. Happy

　　7. Very happy

C4. How agreeable are you with the following statements? Please CIRCLE

the most appropriate number. The meaning of the scale:

1 Strongly disagree	2 Disagree	3 Somewhat disagree	4 Neither disagree nor agree	5 Somewhat agree		6 Agree		7 Strongly agree	
i. My children contribute to my monthly expenses.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ii. No matter what, my children contribute to my monthly expenses.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
iii. My children contribute to my monthly expenses, if their can afford it.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
iv. My children contribute to my monthly expenses, if I have insufficient incomes for my living.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7

C5. Please indicate how you spend the money given by your children/grandchildren.

No	Item	Please Tick (√)
i.	Housing (Rent / Mortgage payments)	( )
ii.	Transportation	( )
iii.	Utilities (Water / Electricity bills)	( )
iv.	Foods	( )
v.	Health care (Medical)	( )
vi.	Telephone, hand phone, internet bills	( )
vii.	Books, magazines and news paper	( )
viii.	Recreation and travel	( )
ix.	Clothing, Footwear & Personal Items	( )
x.	Nursing home / Assisted living	( )
xi.	Other specify,	

C6. How agreeable are you with the following statements? Please CIRCLE the most appropriate number. The meaning of the scale:

1 Strongly disagree	2 Disagree	3 Somewhat disagree	4 Neither disagree nor agree	5 Somewhat agree	6 Agree		7 Strongly agree

i.	I contribute to my children monthly expenses.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ii.	No matter what, I contribute to my children monthly expenses.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
iii.	I contribute to my children monthly expenses, if I can afford it.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
iv.	I contribute to my children monthly expenses, if they have insufficient income for their living.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Section IV: Financial Satisfaction

D1. How agreeable are you with the following statements? Please CIRCLE the most appropriate number. The meaning of the scale:

1 Strongly disagree	2 Disagree	3 Somewhat disagree	4 Neither disagree nor agree	5 Somewhat agree		6 Agree		7 Strongly agree		
i.	In term of investing, safety is more important than returns.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
ii.	I am more comfortable putting my money in a bank account than in the stock market.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
iii.	I am more comfortable putting my money in a bank account than in the mutual funds.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
iv.	I am more comfortable putting my money in a bank account than in the bond funds.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
v.	I am more comfortable investing my money in properties than in the bank account.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
vi.	When I think of the word "Risk" the term "Loss" comes to mind immediately.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
vii.	Making money in stocks and bonds is based on luck.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
viii.	Making money in stocks and bonds is based on strategy.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
ix.	I am lacking of the knowledge to be a successful investor.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
x.	Investing is too difficult to understand.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
xi.	I had a good financial knowledge.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

D2. How agreeable are you with the following statements? Please CIRCLE the most appropriate number. The meaning of the scale:

	1 Strongly disagree	2 Disagree	3 Somewhat disagree	4 Neither disagree nor agree	5 Somewhat agree		6 Agree			7 Strongly agree	
i.	I set aside some money for savings.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ii.	I set aside some money for use after retirement.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
iii.	I set aside some money for future purchase (sinking fund).				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
iv.	I had a plan to achieve my financial goals.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
v.	I had a daily budget that I followed.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
vi.	I had a weekly budget that I followed.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
vii.	I had a monthly budget that I followed.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
viii.	I paid credit card bills in full and avoided finance charges.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ix.	I reached the maximum limit on a credit card.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
x.	I spent more money than I had.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xi.	I had to cut my living expenses.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xii.	I had to use a credit card because I ran out of cash.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xiii.	I had financial troubles because I did not have enough money.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7

D3. How do you rate your financial knowledge (such as investment, financial management, cash flow management and others) level?

1. Very poor 2. Poor

3. Fairly poor 4. Neither poor nor good

5. Fairly good 6. Good 7. Very good

D4. How satisfied are you with the following statements? Please CIRCLE the most appropriate number. The meaning of the scale:

1 Very un-satisfactory	2 Unsatisfactory	3 Fairly un-satisfactory	4 Neither unsatisfactory nor satisfactory	5 Fairly satisfactory	6 Satisfactory	7 Very satisfactory

i.	How satisfied are you with your current financial situation?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
ii.	How satisfied are you with your current money saved?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
iii.	How satisfied are you with your current amount of money owed?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
iv.	How satisfied are you with your current preparedness to meet emergencies?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
v.	How satisfied are you with your current financial management skills?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
vi.	How comfortable and well-off are you financially?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

D5. How agreeable are you with the following statements? Please CIRCLE the most appropriate number. The meaning of the scale:

1 Strongly disagree	2 Disagree	3 Somewhat disagree	4 Neither disagree nor agree	5 Somewhat agree	6 Agree	7 Strongly agree

i.	I will sell my house to finance retirement.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ii.	I had a good financial knowledge.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
iii.	I had a retirement plan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
iv.	Adult children should provide financial assistance to elderly parents.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
v.	Adult children should provide financial assistance to their elderly parents only if they have good relationship.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
vi.	Adult children should provide financial assistance to their elderly parents only when they have insufficient income for their living.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
vii.	Adult children should provide financial assistance only when they can afford it.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
viii.	Elderly parents should will their properties to their children.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ix.	Elderly parents should provide financial assistance to help their children become economically independent.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
x.	Elderly parents should provide financial assistance whenever they can afford it.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xi.	I want to leave as large a bequest as possible to my children.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

xii.	I plan to leave a bequest no matter what.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xiii.	I plan to leave a bequest only if my children take care of me.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xiv.	I plan to leave a bequest only if my children carry on the family business.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xv.	I do not plan to make special effort to leave behind a bequest but plan to leave behind whatever assets happen to be left over.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xvi.	I do not feel it is necessary to leave a bequest under any circumstances.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xvii.	I want to leave more or all bequest to my children who take care of me.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xviii.	I want to leave more or all bequest to my children who carry on the family business.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xix.	I want to leave more or all bequest to my children who are with lower income.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xx.	I want to leave more or all bequest to my eldest son regardless whether he takes care of me.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xxi.	I want to leave more or all bequest to my sons.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xxii.	I want to leave more or all bequest to my daughters.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
xxiii.	I want to leave my bequest equally to my children.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7