VI. ESTIMATED COST OF SCHEME WITH CONDITIONS MODIFIED.

121. In endeavouring to form an estimate of the cost of the Pension Scheme on the supposition that the qualifying age should be fixed at 70 or 75 in lieu of 65, we shall proceed generally on the lines which we have adopted in estimating the cost of the scheme recommended by the Select Committee (*cf.* paragraphs 92—105).

122. We shall compute the number of persons over 70 and 75 years of age respectively on the same basis as we have computed the number of those over 65 years of age (*see* Appendix V., pp. 75-80).

123. We shall make the same allowances, proportionately, for aliens criminal offenders, and pauper lunatics, and also for inability to give direct proof that industry or reasonable providence has been exercised.

124. As part of the expenses attending the administration of a pension scheme would be unaffected by a reduction in the number of pensions payable, we think it well to increase somewhat the estimate of those expenses under these modified schemes. Accordingly, we propose to assume that the expense of administering a scheme with the pensionable age fixed at 70 would be 4 per cent. of its total cost, and that the expense of administering a scheme with the pensionable age fixed at 75 would be 5 per cent. of its total cost.

125. There remain to be made the estimates (1) of pauperism at the ages of 70 and 75, and (2) of the numbers who would be disqualified by reason of having incomes in excess of 10s. a week. The basis of these estimates needs to be separately explained.

1. PAUPERISM AT THE AGES OF 70 AND 75 YEARS OF AGE.

126. The only Parliamentary Return that distinguishes the estimated number of paupers over 70 and 75 years of age from those over 65 years of age is the one to which we have already referred (*cf.* paragraphs 31 and 32), as being associated with Mr. Burt's name (No. 36 of 1891), and which relates to England and Wales only. As that Return is founded upon a one day's count, and as we take a year's count to be a better measure of the extent of pauperism than a day's count (*cf.* paragraph 38), we have to assume that the age classification of present paupers, according to a hypothetical year's count, would be the same as the age classification of paupers according to the one day's count made in 1890.

(1.) *England and Wales.*

127. The ages of the paupers ascertained to be 65 years of age and upwards by the one day's count (1st August 1890) in Mr. Burt's Return admit of being distributed as follows:—

Ages.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Population according to Census.	Per Cent.
65 and upwards - - -	55,000	191,000	246,000	1,373,000	17·9
70 „ „ - - -	39,000	145,000	184,000	801,000	23·0
75 „ „ - - -	22,000	84,000	106,000	383,000	27·7

128. If all the paupers over 65 years of age (indoor, outdoor, and total) be represented by 100 respectively, the number of paupers of the more advanced ages would be in the following proportions:—

Ages.	Indoor (per cent.)	Outdoor (per cent.)	Total (per cent.)
65 and upwards - - - -	100	100	100
70 „ „ - - - -	71	76	75
75 „ „ - - - -	40	44	43

129. If we now apply these age proportions to the paupers ascertained to be 65 years of age and upwards by the one day's count in July 1899 (*cf.* paragraph 36), namely, 67,000 indoor and 210,000 outdoor (medical relief cases excluded), the distribution would be as follows:—

Ages.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Total Estimated Number of Aged Persons in 1899.
65 and upwards - - - *Proportion per cent.* - -	67,000 *4·5*	210,000 *14·2*	277,000 *18·7*	1,480,000
70 and upwards - - - *Proportion per cent.* - -	48,000 *5·5*	160,000 *18·3*	208,000 *23·8*	873,000
75 and upwards - - - *Proportion per cent.* - -	27,000 *6·1*	92,000 *20·9*	119,000 *27·0*	440,000

130. And if we further assume that the age proportions of the persons computed to be paupers by the hypothetical year's count (*cf.* paragraphs 36 and 37) are the same as of those ascertained to be paupers by the one day's count in July 1899, we have the following distribution for the hypothetical year's count of 1899:—

Ages.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Total Estimated Number of Aged Persons in 1899.
65 and upwards - - - *Proportions per cent.* -	121,000 *8·2*	274,000 *18·5*	395,000 *26·7*	1,480,000
70 and upwards - - - *Proportions per cent.* -	86,000 *9·9*	208,000 *23·8*	294,000 *33·7*	873,000
75 and upwards - - - *Proportions per cent.* -	48,000 *10·9*	121,000 *27·5*	169,000 *38·4*	440,000

131. The proportions, however, which, after certain corrections, we finally adopted to represent the extent of pauperism among persons of 65 years of age and upwards (*cf.* paragraph 42) were:

a. For indoor paupers - - - - - 6·5

b. For outdoor paupers - - - - - 20·5

TOTAL - - - 27·0

132. If we make corresponding corrections in the above proportions relating to the paupers of 70 and 75 years of age respectively, we should arrive at the following percentages :—

Age.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
70 and upwards - - -	8·1	25·6	33·7
75 „ „ - - -	9·2	29·2	38·4

133. These percentages are confirmed in a satisfactory way by the information which the enumerators obtained.

134. They found that, out of 6,842 persons over 70 years of age, there were 1,957, or 28·6 per cent., who admitted the receipt of outdoor relief on the day of enumeration or who had, during the preceding 20 years, received poor relief, either outdoor or indoor (*cf.* Appendix II.—5, p. 33) ; and, if we add to the number enumerated the estimated number of workhouse inmates aged 70 and upwards in the selected districts, according to a day's count, viz., 5·5 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 129) or 398, then 6,842 become 7,240, and 1,957 is 27 per cent. of 7,240. We think, therefore, that pauperism at the age of 70 and upwards will be fairly represented by 35 per cent., of which 8 per cent. would be indoor paupers and 27 per cent. outdoor paupers.

135. According also to the test census, out of 3,353 persons over 75 years of age, there were 1,125, or 33·6 per cent., found to be receiving outdoor relief at the moment or to have received during the preceding 20 years either indoor or outdoor relief (*cf.* Appendix II.—6, p. 36 ; and if we add to those who were enumerated the estimated number of workhouse people aged 75 and upwards in the selected districts, according to a day's count, viz., 6·1 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 129), or 217, then 3,353 become 3,570, and 1,125 is 31·5 per cent. of 3,570. It would seem, then, by a comparison of this figure with the calculation made from the Parliamentary Return, that 31 per cent. may be taken to represent the number of outdoor paupers and 9 per cent. the number of indoor paupers, or 40 per cent. in all.

136. The percentages which we propose to adopt for paupers aged 70 and upwards and 75 and upwards respectively, as compared with paupers aged 65 and upwards, are summarised below :

Age.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
65 and upwards - - - (*cf.* paragraph 42).	6·5	20·5	27
70 and upwards - - -	8	27	35
75 „ „ - - -	9	31	40

(2.) *Scotland.*

137. For Scotland we shall assume that pauperism among persons of 70 and 75 years of age, as compared with pauperism among persons aged 65 and upwards, increases relatively at the same rates as it is reckoned to increase in England and Wales. Thus :

Age.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
65 and upwards - - - (*cf.* paragraph 46.)	4	12	16
70 and upwards - - -	5	16	21
75 „ „ - - -	6	18	24

(3.) *Ireland.*

138. We shall make analogous assumptions for Ireland. Thus :

Age.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
65 and upwards - - - (*cf.* paragraph 50.)	10	15	25
70 and upwards - - -	13	19	32
75 „ „ - - -	15	22	37

2. Incomes above and below 10s. a week at the Ages of 70 and 75.

139. As might be expected, the number of persons with very small means proportionately increases as age advances.

(1.) *England and Wales.*

140. The number of persons over 70 years of age who were enumerated by the test census amounted to 6,842 (*see* Appendix II.—5, p. 33), and admit of being thus tabulated :—

	No.
a. Owned to having incomes over 10s. a week (column 3) - -	1,698
b. Returned their incomes at 10s. a week or less (column 4) -	3,493
c. Admitted having assistance from relations and friends but declined to state income (column 5) - - - - -	1,075
d. Declined information (column 6) - - - - -	576
Total - - -	6,842

	No.
We shall, as before (*cf.* paragraph 54), assume that those who were dependent on relations and friends, viz. - - - -	1,075
belonged to the pensionable class, equally with those whose incomes were returned at 10s. a week or less, viz. - -	3,493
making the total of that class - - - - -	4,568
and that the remainder, viz. (1,698 + 576) - - - -	2,274
or 33·2 per cent., would be disqualified - - - -	6,842

141. Before we apply this percentage to the total population over 70 years of age, we must add to the persons enumerated by the test census a percentage for workhouse inmates in the selected districts. The inmates may be taken to be the number estimated to be established by a day's count, or 5·5 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 129). This addition to 6,842 would thus be 398, making 7,240; and the respective percentages of those over 70 years of age with incomes over 10s. a week and those with incomes of 10s. a week or less, would be (in round figures) 31·5 and 68·5. Thus :

		No.	Per Cent.
a. Number of persons enumerated with incomes exceeding 10s. a week - - - -		2,274	31·5
b. Number of persons enumerated with 10s. a week or less - - -	No. 4,568		
Addition for indoor paupers - - -	398		
		4,966	68·5
		7,240	100

142. The number of persons over 75 years of age who were enumerated at the test census amounted to 3,353 (*see* Appendix II.—6, p. 36), and admit of being thus tabulated :

	No.
a. Owned to having incomes over 10s. a week (Col. 3) -	728
b. Returned their incomes at 10s. a week or less (Col. 4)	1,877
c. Admitted having assistance from relations and friends but declined to state income (Col. 5) - - -	498
d. Declined information (Col. 6) - - - -	250
Total - - -	3,353

143. On the assumptions previously made,

	No.
The number of persons aged 75 and upwards with incomes exceeding 10s. a week would be 728 + 250 = - - - - - -	978
The number with incomes of 10s. a week or less would be 1,877 + 498 = - - - - -	2,375
Total - - -	3,353

144. Taking the persons of that age estimated by a day's count to be in the workhouse as representing the number of indoor paupers on the day of enumeration, viz., 6·1 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 129), we should have to add 217 to 3,353, making 3,570; and the respective percentages of those with incomes of more than 10s. a week and of those with incomes of 10s. a week or less would be (in round figures) 27·5 and 72·5. Thus :

		No.	No.
Number of persons enumerated with incomes exceeding 10s. a week - - - -		978	27·5
Number of persons enumerated with incomes of 10s. a week or less -	No. 2,375		
Addition for indoor paupers - - -	217		
		2,592	72·5
		3,570	100

(2.) *Scotland.*

145. If we deal with the figures supplied by the test census about incomes of persons over 70 and 75 years of age, respectively, in Scotland (*see* Appendix III.—3, pp. 60-1, and Appendix III.—4, pp. 62–3) in the same way as we have dealt with the enumeration figures in England and Wales, we arrive at very closely similar results :

		No.	Per Cent.
Estimated number of persons aged 70 and upwards with incomes exceeding 10s. a week 1,798 + (546–51 who admitted to be in receipt of Poor Law relief·=) 495 = - - - -		2,293	30
Estimated number of persons aged 70 and upwards with incomes of 10s. a week or less (3,400+1,521+51=) - - -	No. 4,972		
Addition for indoor paupers (assumed to be 5 per cent., *cf.* paragraph 137) - -	382		
		5,354	70
Total - - -		7,647	100

		No.	Per Cent.
Estimated number of persons aged 75 and upwards with incomes exceeding 10s. a week 816 + (268–33 who admitted to be in receipt of Poor Law relief =) 235 = - - - -		1,051	27
Estimated number of persons aged 75 and upwards with incomes of 10s. a week or less 1,834+788+33 = - - - -	No. 2,655		
Addition for indoor paupers (assumed to be 6 per cent., *cf.* paragraph 137) - -	237		
		2,892	73
Total - - -		3,943	100

(3.) *Ireland.*

146. We assume that the proportions of persons in Ireland, over 70 and 75 years of age, with incomes exceeding 10s. a week to those whose incomes are less will be the same as in England and Wales (*cf.* paragraphs 141 and 144), viz. :

	Per Cent.
a. In the case of persons over 70 years of age :	
Estimated proportion of persons with incomes exceeding 10s. a week - - - -	31·5
Estimated proportion of persons with less incomes	68·5
	100
b. In the case of persons over 75 years of age :	
Estimated proportion of persons with incomes exceeding 10s. a week - - - -	27·5
Estimated proportion of persons with less incomes	72·5
	100

147. We now proceed to estimate, on the foregoing assumptions, the cost of the pension scheme in 1901, 1911, and 1921 :

A. On the supposition that the pensionable age should be fixed at 70 ; and

B. On the supposition that the pensionable age should be fixed at 75.

148. It will probably suffice if we give the estimates succinctly in tabular form, with notes in explanation of them, when necessary :—

149. A.—On the supposition that the pensionable age should be fixed at 70.

(1.) In 1901.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Estimated number of persons over 70 years of age in 1901 (*see* Appendix V.) - - -	889,000	135,000	191,000	1,215,000
2. Deductions :				
(1.) For those whose incomes would exceed 10s. a week - -	280,000 (1)	41,000 (5)	60,000 (9)	381,000
(2.) For paupers - - -	311,000 (2)	28,000 (6)	61,000 (10)	400,000
(3.) For aliens, criminals and pauper lunatics - - -	12,000	2,000	2,000	16,000
(4.) For inability to comply with thrift test	29,000 (3)	6,000 (7)	7,000 (11)	42,000
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS - - -	632,000	77,000	130,000	839,000
3. Estimated number of pensionable persons -	257,000	58,000	61,000	376,000
	£.	£.	£.	£.
4. Estimated cost - - - - -	4,009,000 (4)	829,000 (8)	872,000 (12)	5,710,000
5. Addition of 4 per cent. for administrative expenses - - - - -	160,000	33,000	35,000	228,000
6. Total Estimated Cost - - - £.	4,169,000	862,000	907,000	5,938,000
IN ROUND FIGURES - - - £.	4,200,000	850,000	900,000	5,950,000

(1) 31·5 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 141) of 889,000 = 280,000.

(2) 35 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 136) of 889,000 = 311,000.

(3) 889,000 − (280,000 + 311,000 + 12,000) = 286,000, of which 10 per cent. = 29,000 (*cf.* paragraph 86).

(4) $\dfrac{257,000 \times 6 \times 52}{20} = 4,009,000l.$

(5) 30 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 145) of 135,000 = 41,000.

(6) 21 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 137) of 135,000 = 28,000.

(7) 135,000 − (41,000 + 28,000 + 2,000) = 64,000, of which 10 per cent. = 6,000.

(8) $\dfrac{58,000 \times 5·5 \times 52}{20} = 829,000l.$

(9) 31·5 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 146) of 191,000 = 60,000.

(10) 32 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 138) of 191,000 = 61,000.

(11) 191,000 − (60,000 + 61,000 + 2,000) = 68,000, of which 10 per cent. = 7,000.

(12) $\dfrac{61,000 \times 5·5 \times 52}{20} = 872,000l.$

150. A.—On the supposition that the pensionable age should be fixed at 70—*continued.*

(2.) In 1911.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Estimated number of persons over 70 years of age in 1911 (*see* Appendix V.) - -	988,000	148,000	182,000	1,318,000
2. Deductions :				
(1.) For those whose incomes would exceed 10s. a week - -	311,000 (1)	44,000 (6)	57,000 (11)	412,000
(2.) For paupers - - -	257,000 (2)	23,000 (7)	48,000 (12)	328,000
(3.) For aliens, criminals, and pauper lunatics - - - - -	17,000	2,000	2,000	21,000
(4.) For inability to comply with thrift test	40,000 (3)	8,000 (8)	8,000 (13)	56,000
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS - - -	625,000	77,000	115,000	817,000
3. Estimated number of pensionable persons	363,000	71,000	67,000	501,000
	£.	£.	£.	£.
4. Estimated cost - - - - -	5,663,000 (4)	1,015,000 (9)	958,000 (14)	7,636,000
5. Addition of 4 per cent. for administrative expenses - - -	227,000	41,000	38,000	306,000
6. Total Estimated Cost - - - -	5,890,000	1,056,000	996,000	7,942,000
7. Saving of one-third of outdoor relief charge -	416,000 (5)	39,000 (10)	26,000 (15)	481,000
Net Aggregate Cost - - - £.	5,474,000	1,017,000	970,000	7,461,000
IN ROUND FIGURES - - - £.	5,450,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	7,450,000

(1) 31·5 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 141) of 988,000 = 311,000.

(2) 8 per cent. of 988,000 for indoor pauperism (*cf.* paragraph 136) = 79,000. $(1 − \frac{1}{3}) \times 27$ per cent. = 18 per cent. for outdoor pauperism, and 18 per cent. of 988,000 = 178,000 ; 79,000 + 178,000 = 257,000.

(3) 988,000 − (311,000 + 257,000 + 17,000) = 403,000, of which 10 per cent. = 40,000 (*cf.* paragraph 86).

(4) $\dfrac{363,000 \times 6 \times 52}{20} = 5,663,000l.$

(5) $\dfrac{160,000 \times 3 \times 52}{20} = 1,248,000l.$, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1,248,000l. = 416,000l. (*cf.* paragraphs 109, 110, and 129).

(6) 30 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 145) of 148,000 = 44,000.

(7) 5 per cent. of 148,000 for indoor pauperism (*cf.* paragraph 137) = 7,000. $(1 − \frac{1}{3}) \times 16$ per cent. = 11 per cent. for outdoor pauperism, and 11 per cent. of 148,000 = 16,000 ; 7,000 + 16,000 = 23,000.

(8) 148,000 − (44,000 + 23,000 + 2,000) = 79,000, of which 10 per cent. = 8,000.

(9) $\dfrac{71,000 \times 5·5 \times 52}{20} = 1,015,000l.$

(10) Number of outdoor paupers, according to year's count, is estimated at 16 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 137) of total population over 70 years old (148,000), or 24,000, of which $\frac{3}{4}$ or 18,000 may be taken to represent day's count (*cf.* paragraph 44). 18,000 × 6l. 10s. (*cf.* paragraph 114) = 117,000l., and $\frac{1}{3}$ of 117,000l. = 39,000l.

(11) 31·5 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 146) of 182,000 = 57,000.

(12) 13 per cent. of 182,000 for indoor pauperism (*cf.* paragraph 138) = 24,000. $(1 − \frac{1}{3}) \times 19 = 13$ per cent. for outdoor pauperism, and 13 per cent. of 182,000 = 24,000. 24,000 + 24,000 = 48,000.

(13) 182,000 − (57,000 + 48,000 + 2,000) = 75,000, of which 10 per cent. = 8,000.

(14) $\dfrac{67,000 \times 5·5 \times 52}{20} = 958,000l.$

(15) Number of outdoor paupers, according to year's count (*cf.* paragraph 138) is estimated at 19 per cent. of total population over 70 years old (182,000), or 35,000 ; corresponding number, according to day's count, would probably be 23,000 ; and $\dfrac{23,000 \times 67}{20} = 77,000l.$ (*cf.* paragraph 117), and $\frac{1}{3}$ of 77,000l. = 26,000l.

151. A.—On the supposition that the pensionable age should be fixed at 70—*continued.*

(3.) In 1921.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Estimated number of persons over 70 years of age in 1921 (*see* Appendix V.) - -	1,125,000	159,000	172,000	1,456,000
2. Deductions :				
(1.) For those whose incomes would exceed 10s. a week -	354,000 (1)	48,000 (6)	54,000 (11)	456,000
(2.) For paupers - - -	191,000 (2)	16,000 (7)	32,000 (12)	239,000
(3.) For aliens, criminals and pauper lunatics	23,000	2,000	2,000	27,000
(4.) For inability to comply with thrift test	56,000 (3)	9,000 (8)	8,000 (13)	73,000
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS - -	624,000	75,000	96,000	795,000
3. Estimated number of pensionable persons -	501,000	84,000	76,000	661,000
	£.	£.	£.	£.
4. Estimated cost - - - -	7,816,000 (4)	1,201,000 (9)	1,087,000 (14)	10,104,000
5. Addition of 4 per cent. for administrative expenses - - - -	313,000	48,000	43,000	404,000
6. Total estimated cost - - - £.	8,129,000	1,249,000	1,130,000	10,508,000
7. Saving of two-thirds of outdoor relief charge -	832,000 (5)	83,000 (10)	51,000 (15)	966,000
Net Aggregate Cost - - - £.	7,297,000	1,166,000	1,079,000	9,542,000
IN ROUND FIGURES - - - £.	7,300,000	1,150,000	1,100,000	9,550,000

(1) 31·5 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 141) of 1,125,000 = 354,000.

(2) 8 per cent. of 1,125,000 for indoor pauperism (*cf.* paragraph 136) = 90,000. $(1 - \frac{2}{3}) \times 27$ per cent. = 9 per cent. for outdoor pauperism ; and 9 per cent. of 1,125,000 = 101,000. 90,000 + 101,000 = 191,000.

(3) 1,125,000 − (354,000 + 191,000 + 23,000) = 557,000, of which 10 per cent. = 56,000 (*cf.* paragraph 86.)

(4) $\dfrac{501,000 \times 6 \times 52}{20} = 7,816,000l.$

(5) $\dfrac{160,000 \times 3 \times 52}{20} = 1,248,000l.$, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of 1,248,000l. = 832,000l.

(6) 30 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 145) of 159,000 = 48,000.

(7) 5 per cent. of 159,000 for indoor pauperism (*cf.* paragraph 137) = 8,000. $(1 - \frac{2}{3}) \times 16$ per cent. = 5 per cent. for outdoor pauperism, and 5 per cent. of 159,000 = 8,000. 8,000 + 8,000 = 16,000.

(8) 159,000 − (48,000 + 16,000 + 2,000) = 93,000, of which 10 per cent. is 9,000.

(9) $\dfrac{84,000 \times 5\cdot5 \times 52}{20} = 1,201,000l.$

(10) Number of outdoor paupers, according to year's count, is estimated at 16 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 137) of total population over 70 years (159,000), of which $\frac{3}{4}$ or 19,000 may be taken to represent day's count (*cf.* paragraph 44). 19,000 × 6l. 10s. (*cf.* paragraph 114) = 124,000l., $\frac{2}{3}$ of 124,000l. = 83,000l.

(11) 31·5 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 146) of 172,000 = 54,000.

(12) 13 per cent. of 172,000 for indoor pauperism (*cf.* paragraph 138) = 22,000. $(1 - \frac{2}{3}) \times 19$ = 6 per cent. for outdoor pauperism, and 6 per cent. of 172,000 = 10,000 ; 22,000 + 10,000 = 32,000.

(13) 172,000 − (54,000 + 32,000 + 2,000) = 84,000, of which 10 per cent. is 8,000.

(14) $\dfrac{76,000 \times 5\cdot5 \times 52}{20} = 1,087,000l.$

(15) *Cf.* footnote No. 15 in preceding Table. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 77,000l. = 51,000l.

---

152. B.—On the supposition that the pensionable age should be fixed at 75.

(1.) In 1901.

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Estimated number of persons over 75 years of age in 1901. (*See* Appendix V.) - -	445,000	69,000	102,000	616,000
2. Deductions :				
(1.) For those whose incomes would exceed 10s. a week - -	122,000 (1)	19,000 (5)	28,000 (9)	169,000
(2.) For paupers - - -	178,000 (2)	17,000 (6)	38,000 (10)	233,000
(3.) For aliens, criminals and pauper lunatics	6,000	1,000	1,000	8,000
(4.) For inability to comply with thrift test	14,000 (3)	3,000 (7)	4,000 (11)	21,000
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS - -	320,000	40,000	71,000	431,000
3. Estimated number of pensionable persons -	125,000	29,000	31,000	185,000
	£.	£.	£.	£.
4. Estimated cost - - - -	1,950,000 (4)	415,000 (8)	443,000 (12)	2,808,000
5. Addition of 5 per cent. for administrative expenses - - - -	98,000	21,000	22,000	141,000
6. Total estimated cost - - - £.	2,048,000	436,000	465,000	2,949,000
IN ROUND FIGURES - - - £.	2,050,000	450,000	450,000	2,950,000

(1) 27·5 per cent. of 445,000 (*cf.* paragraph 144) = 122,000.

(2) 40 per cent. of 445,000 (*cf.* paragraph 136) = 178,000.

(3) 445,000 − (122,000 + 178,000 + 6,000) = 139,000, of which 10 per cent. = 14,000.

(4) $\dfrac{125,000 \times 6 \times 52}{20} = 1,950,000l.$

(5) 27 per cent. of 69,000 (*cf.* paragraph 145) = 19,000.

(6) 24 per cent. of 69,000 (*cf.* paragraph 137) = 17,000.

(7) 69,000 − (19,000 + 17,000 + 1,000) = 32,000, of which 10 per cent. = 3,000.

(8) $\dfrac{29,000 \times 5\cdot5 \times 52}{20} = 415,000l.$

(9) 27·5 per cent. of 102,000 (*cf.* paragraph 146) = 28,000.

(10) 37 per cent. of 102,000 (*cf.* paragraph 138) = 38,000.

(11) 102,000 − (28,000 + 38,000 + 1,000) = 35,000, of which 10 per cent. = 4,000.

(12) $\dfrac{31,000 \times 5\cdot5 \times 52}{20} = 443,000l.$

153. B.—On the supposition that the pensionable age should be fixed at 75—contd.

(2.) In 1911.

—	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Estimated number of persons over 75 years of age in 1911. (*See* Appendix V.)	484,000	75,000	94,000	653,000
2. Deductions:				
(1.) For those whose incomes would exceed 10s. a week	133,000 (1)	20,000 (6)	26,000(11)	179,000
(2.) For paupers	146,000 (2)	14,000 (7)	28,000(12)	188,000
(3.) For aliens, criminals, and pauper lunatics	8,000	1,000	1,000	10,000
(4.) For inability to comply with thrift test	20,000 (3)	4,000 (8)	4,000(13)	28,000
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	307,000	39,000	59,000	405,000
3. Estimated number of pensionable persons	177,000	36,000	35,000	248,000
	£.	£.	£.	£.
4. Estimated cost	2,761,000 (4)	515,000 (9)	501,000(14)	3,777,000
5. Addition of 5 per cent. for administrative expenses	138,000	26,000	25,000	189,000
6. Total estimated cost £.	2,899,000	541,000	526,000	3,966,000
7. Saving of one-third of outdoor relief charge	239,000 (5)	23,000(10)	16,000(15)	278,000
Net Aggregate Cost £.	2,660,000	518,000	510,000	3,688,000
IN ROUND FIGURES £.	2,700,000	500,000	500,000	3,700,000

(1) 27·5 per cent. of 484,000 (*cf.* paragraph 144) = 133,000.

(2) 9 per cent. of 484,000 for indoor pauperism (*cf.* paragraph 136)=44,000. $(1-\frac{1}{3})\times 31=21$ per cent. for outdoor pauperism, and 21 per cent. of 484,000 = 102,000. 44,000 + 102,000 = 146,000.

(3) 484,000 — (133,000 + 146,000 + 8,000) = 197,000, of which 10 per cent. = 20,000.

(4) $\dfrac{177,000 \times 6 \times 52}{20}$ = 2,761,000*l.*

(5) $\dfrac{92,000 \times 3 \times 52}{20}$ = 718,000*l.*, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of 718,000*l.* = 239,000*l.* (*cf.* paragraphs 109, 110, and 129).

(6) 27 per cent. of 75,000 (*cf.* paragraph 145) = 20,000.

(7) 6 per cent. of 75,000 for indoor pauperism (*cf.* paragraph 137)=5,000. $(1-\frac{1}{3})\times 18=12$ per cent. for outdoor pauperism, and 12 per cent. of 75,000 = 9,000. (5,000 + 9,000) = 14,000.

(8) 75,000 — (20,000 + 14,000 + 1,000) = 40,000, of which 10 per cent. = 4,000.

(9) $\dfrac{36,000 \times 5·5 \times 52}{20}$ = 515,000*l.*

(10) Number of outdoor paupers according to year's count is estimated at 18 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 137) of total population over 75 years old (75,000). or 14,000, of which $\frac{3}{4}$, or 10,500, may be taken to represent day's count. (*cf.* paragraph 44.) 10,500 × 6*l.* 10s. (*cf.* paragraph 114) = 68,000*l.*, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of 68,000*l.* = 23,000*l.*

(11) 27·5 per cent. of 94,000. (*cf.* paragraph 146) = 26,000.

(12) 15 per cent. of 94,000 for indoor pauperism (*cf.* paragraph 138) = 14,000. $(1-\frac{1}{3})\times 22=15$ per cent. for outdoor pauperism, and 15 per cent. of 94,000 = 14,000. (14,000 + 14,000) = 28,000.

(13) 94,000 — (26,000 + 28,000 + 1,000) = 39,000, of which 10 per cent. = 4,000.

(14) $\dfrac{35,000 \times 5·5 \times 52}{20}$ = 501,000*l.*

(15) Number of outdoor paupers according to year's count (*cf.* paragraph 138) is estimated at 22 per cent. of total population over 75 years of age (94,000), or 21,000. Corresponding number according to day's count would probably be 14,000. $\dfrac{14,000 \times 67}{20}$ = 47,000*l.* (*cf.* paragraph 117), and $\frac{1}{3}$ of 47,000 = 16,000*l.*

154. B.—On the supposition that the pensionable age should be fixed at 75—contd.

(3). In 1921.

—	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Estimated number of persons over 75 years of age in 1921. (*See* Appendix V.)	553,000	84,000	91,000	728,000
2. Deductions:				
(1.) For those whose incomes would exceed 10s. a week	152,000 (1)	23,000 (6)	25,000 (11)	200,000
(2.) For paupers	105,000 (2)	10,000 (7)	20,000 (12)	135,000
(3.) For aliens, criminals, and pauper lunatics	10,000	1,000	1,000	12,000
(4.) For inability to comply with thrift test	29,000 (3)	5,000 (8)	5,000 (13)	39,000
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	296,000	39,000	51,000	386,000
3. Estimated number of pensionable persons	257,000	45,000	40,000	342,000
	£.	£.	£.	£.
4. Estimated cost	4,009,000 (4)	644,000 (9)	572,000 (14)	5,225,000
5. Addition of 5 per cent for administrative expenses	200,000	32,000	29,000	261,000
6. Total estimated cost	4,209,000	676,000	601,000	5,486,000
7. Saving of two-thirds of outdoor relief charge	479,000 (5)	48,000 (10)	31,000 (15)	558,000
Net aggregate cost £.	3,730,000	628,000	570,000	4,928,000
IN ROUND FIGURES £.	3,750,000	650,000	550,000	4,950,000

(1) 27·5 per cent. of 553,000 (*cf.* paragraph 144)=152,000.

(2) 9 per cent. of 553,000 for indoor pauperism (*cf.* paragraph 136)=50,000. $(1-\frac{1}{3})\times 31=10$ per cent. for outdoor pauperism, and 10 per cent. of 553,000=55,000. 50,000+55,000=105,000.

(3) 553,000—(152,000+105,000+10,000)=286,000, of which 10 per cent.=29,000.

(4) $\dfrac{257,000 \times 6 \times 52}{20}$ = 4,009,000*l.*

(5) $\dfrac{92,000 \times 3 \times 52}{20}$=718,000, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of 718,000*l.*=479,000*l.* (*cf.* paragraphs 109, 110 and 129).

(6) 27 per cent. of 84,000 (*cf.* paragraph 145)=23,000.

(7) 6 per cent. of 84,000 for indoor pauperism (*cf.* paragraph 137)=5,000. $(1-\frac{2}{3})\times 18=6$ per cent. for outdoor pauperism, and 6 per cent. of 84,000=5,000. 5,000+5,000=10,000.

(8) 84,000—(23,000+10,000+1,000)=50,000, of which 10 per cent.=5,000.

(9) $\dfrac{45,000 \times 5·5 \times 52}{20}$=644,000*l.*

(10) Number of outdoor paupers, according to year's count, is estimated at 18 per cent. (*cf.* paragraph 137) of total population over 75 years old (84,000), or 15,000 of which $\frac{3}{4}$ or 11,000 may be taken to represent day's count (*cf.* paragraph 44). 11,000 × 6*l.* 10*s.* (*cf.* paragraph 114)=72,000 and $\frac{2}{3}$ of 72,000*l.*=48,000*l.*

(11) 27·5 per cent. of 91,000 (*cf.* paragraph 146)=25,000.

(12) 15 per cent. of 91,000 for indoor pauperism (*cf.* paragraph 138)=14,000. $(1-\frac{2}{3})\times 22=7$ per cent. for outdoor pauperism, and 7 per cent. of 91,000=6,000. (14,000+6,000)=20,000.

(13) 91,000—(25,000+20,000+1,000)=45,000, of which 10 per cent. is 5,000.

(14) $\dfrac{40,000 \times 5·5 \times 52}{20}$=572,000*l.*

(15) Number of outdoor paupers according to year's count (*cf.* paragraph 138) is estimated at 22 per cent. of the total population over 75 years of age (91,000) or 20,000. Corresponding number according to day's count would probably be 14,000. $\dfrac{14,000 \times 67}{20}$=47,000*l.* (*cf.* paragraph 117) and $\frac{2}{3}$ of 47,000=31,000*l.*