

1913.

NEW ZEALAND.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION FUND:

REPORT BY THE ACTUARY, SHOWING THE RESULTS OF AN ACTUARIAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION FUND AS AT 31st MARCH, 1912.

Laid on the Table by Leave of the House.

REPORT.

Wellington, 21st October, 1913.

1. In accordance with the decision of Cabinet, dated the 31st August, 1912, I have made an actuarial examination of the Government Railways Superannuation Fund. The intention to order this investigation and the reasons which render such a course desirable were outlined in the Financial Statement of last year in the following terms:—

“The Government has no intention of destroying the benefits derivable by the railway employees through the operation of the Act which provides for their superannuation. At the same time it is wise that the country should know when it enters upon these schemes what responsibilities they entail, and Parliament should make provision that the charges which must ultimately come upon the taxpayer should be known, in order that the taxpayer of the day should shoulder his fair share of the burden and not leave the whole liability to posterity. With this end in view, the Government intend to have an actuarial examination of the Railways Superannuation Fund made, thus bringing it into line in this respect with the Public Service and teachers' superannuation schemes.”

2. Having been charged with the duty of actuarially investigating the Fund I considered that the examination should be as full and complete as in the statutory triennial investigations of the Public Service and Teachers' Funds two years ago. It is true that in the case of the Railways Fund there is no statutory obligation to do so, but bearing in mind the paragraph of the Financial Statement which I have quoted above I sought and obtained the approval of the Minister of Finance to the investigation being of the same complete and exhaustive character. I have also been able to give, in the appendix to this report, full statistical and actuarial tables concerning the experience of the Fund, because even those which are of a purely technical nature afford information which will be of interest to others who are concerned in superannuation matters, and with the triennially accumulating experience of these large funds they will eventually give information of considerable value.

3. Being fully aware that an actuarial report, to be of any real use, should be presented as soon as possible after the date to which the investigation is brought down, I would make it clear that the term of eighteen months which has elapsed since the date to which the results are brought down is not in any way excessive under the circumstances. The last financial year of the period reviewed ended on the 31st March, 1912, and the decision to have an investigation was come to on the 31st August, 1912. Without any delay arrangements were made with the Chief Accountant of the Railways to have 14,000 cards printed and the necessary data extracted from the Railway records. These cards were completed and handed to me on the 31st March, 1913. As the Fund has been in existence almost ten years and this was the first time such cards had been prepared, I consider that the Chief Accountant (Mr. Davidson) may be complimented on the accuracy and businesslike promptitude with which the work was done. The complicated valuation of the Fund was then carried out in the Actuarial Branch of the Government Insurance Department and finished in six months, the cards being returned to the Railways Department for future use on the 30th ultimo, since which date I have been engaged in preparing this report.

4. The Government Railways Superannuation Fund Act, 1902 (now embodied in the Government Railways Act, 1908), which came into operation on the 1st January, 1903, established a superannuation fund for persons permanently employed in any capacity by the Railways Department. The scheme, although optional on the part of those qualified to become contributors upon the coming into operation of the Act, is compulsory with respect to all persons who are afterwards first permanently employed in any capacity by the Department. It is administered by a Board of nine members, con-

sisting of the Minister of Railways, the General Manager of Railways, the Solicitor-General, the Public Trustee, two contributors elected from the First (or salaried) Division, and three contributors elected from the Second (or wages) Division.

5. This was the first of the three existing large funds which were established for the superannuation of public servants, and in its original form it differed in some respects from the two others which were formed a few years later.

(a.) There was no subsidy, but the Act contained a guarantee to the effect that "in the event of the Fund at any time being unable to meet the charges upon it" the deficiency should be met by the Consolidated Fund. The guarantee thus given would throw any deficiency entirely on the future and from the nature of things could not be regarded as satisfactory. The mere fact of a deficiency not being brought to light for a long period would only augment the difficulties which must eventually arise. Long before a cash deficit was actually disclosed any superannuation fund would probably be hopelessly insolvent, and could only be financially rehabilitated by grants greatly in excess of what the future should properly be called upon to bear. Fortunately, a substantial subsidy was granted by an Act passed seven years later, which in this respect placed the Fund more on a par with the other funds at that time. There is, however, still no provision made for periodical valuations, nor for the gradual increase in the subsidy which must inevitably be provided for all of these funds, and the sooner the better in order to ensure equal justice to all and prevent serious trouble in the future.

(b.) All the contributors under age fifty paid on a 2-per-cent. lower basis than in the other two funds, the contributions ranging from 3 per cent. to 7 per cent. of salary according to age at entry as against 5 per cent. to 9 per cent. The Railway Fund was, however, also placed on this latter basis in 1908, but only so far as future contributors were concerned, it being of course impossible to increase the contributions of those who were already members of the Fund.

(c.) In another important respect this Fund differs from the later ones, in that only the widows of contributors who never entered upon their pensions receive the usual small family annuities, the widows of pensioners receiving no allowance of this kind on the death of their husbands. I have been able to estimate conclusively that the relief to the Fund through the omission of this benefit to existing contributors rather more than counterbalances the extra liability involved in the deficient contributions referred to in (b). I should mention that there is a strong desire, not unnaturally, that this omitted benefit for the widows of pensioners should be included in the scheme.

6. Particulars of the contributions and benefits provided by the Act, with statements of active membership, discontinuance of membership from various causes, and the progress of pensions for each year, will be found in Tables I, II, and III of the appendix to this report.* The ages of the contributors at date of valuation, with their annual contributions and other particulars, are shown in Table IV, and the ages at which pensions have been granted in Table V.

7. In addition to 431 widows and children, who are drawing small annuities amounting to £6,463 per annum, the number of retired contributors on the Fund at the 31st March, 1912, was 714, and their pensions amounted to £52,463 per annum, giving an average pension of £73 9s. 6d. The number of active contributors at the same date was 9,248, with aggregate annual salaries amounting to £1,425,117, and paying contributions at the rate of £61,621 per annum.

8. Before dealing with the results of the investigation, I will as briefly as possible explain the valuation basis—or, in other words, the various assumptions which have been made in estimating the future progress of the Fund. The average yearly rates of interest earned by the Fund during the five years ending 31st March, 1912, were respectively £4 10s. 2d., £4 12s. 5d., £4 14s., £4 17s., and £4 7s. 2d. per cent. Considering the nature and circumstances of the Fund, I do not think it is advisable to assume a lower financial basis than 4 per cent., and this rate has been used in the valuation.

The Experience Table (Table VI) contains the rates per cent. per annum of withdrawal, mortality, retirement, and increase of salary. All these rates have been taken from the actual experience of the Fund, and from them have been constructed the Life and Service Table (Table VII), showing for the First and Second Divisions separately, out of 100,000 entering at age 15, the numbers who will withdraw, die, and retire in each year. This Life and Service Table forms the basis of the present calculations with reference to the Fund.

In regard to the mortality of contributors, it has been found practicable to utilize the experience of the Fund itself, but in regard to the mortality of pensioners the experience of the Fund was too small and irregular. It has, therefore, been considered suitable to take King's rates of mortality amongst superannuated members (J.I.A. XXXIX) for the younger ages, joining on to Farr's Healthy English Males at age 75.

In this Fund it is optional to retire at age 60, and compulsory at age 65, beyond which age there are practically no contributors remaining in the Service, and it is assumed that by then all will have retired.

For valuing the widows' and children's benefits the latest New Zealand marriage statistics and the living from the New Zealand census were combined with Farr's Healthy English Females' mortality.

9. There is no statutory obligation, as in the case of the Public Service and Teachers' Funds, to estimate "the probable annual sums required by the Fund to provide the retiring and other allowances falling due within the ensuing three years without affecting or having recourse to the actuarial reserve appertaining to the contributors' contributions," but I have been particularly careful to make this

* The statistics contained in the appendix were compiled from the railway superannuation cards, now written up for the first time, and differ slightly from the statistics contained in the yearly reports of the Railway Superannuation Board. These unavoidable small differences will not effect the value of the statistics in the slightest.

estimate on the present occasion, as it defines very clearly what should be done "in order that the taxpayer of the day should shoulder his fair share of the burden" as laid down in the Financial Statement. The following is the result:—

Required for	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	£	£	£
Current ordinary pensions	51,273	47,390	43,768
Prospective pensions to existing contributors now over pension age..	1,214	1,127	1,048
New pensions, family pensions, and miscellaneous benefits ..	9,596	16,008	22,736
Total sums required for retiring and other allowances ..	62,083	64,525	67,552
<i>Deduct</i> amount provided by contributors' contributions without having recourse to the actuarial reserve appertaining thereto	13,901	15,409	17,164
Subsidies required for ensuing three years	£48,182	£49,116	£50,388

It will be seen, therefore, that instead of the subsidy of £25,000 per annum now being paid the Fund requires a subsidy of about £50,000 per annum at the present time. I do not, however, propose that the subsidy should be increased this year, as it will be seen further on that I suggest the amalgamation of the three funds (Public Service, Teachers', and Railways) in certain respects, in order to secure uniformity of treatment financially; and if effect be given to my recommendations next year, that will be a more convenient and appropriate time to place the subsidy to the combined funds on an entirely different footing of a more permanent nature.

10. From an inspection of Table VIII it will be noticed that, even at the present higher rates, ranging from 5 per cent. upwards, the contributions are insufficient to secure all the benefits afforded by the Fund. The only effective way of ascertaining how far the total contributions fall short of providing the whole of the benefits is, as has been explained in a previous report, by means of an ordinary actuarial valuation. Following this method the whole of the liabilities and assets are brought to account, the liabilities consisting of the present value of the benefits (*i.e.*, the benefits which will accrue to contributors at future dates duly discounted as at the present date), and the assets consisting of (1) the accumulated funds, (2) the present value of the members' future contributions, (3) the present value of the existing Government subsidy, (4) the present value of the increase in the Government subsidy now found to be necessary, and (5) the present value of future increases in Government subsidy to be provided from time to time.

11. From the resulting valuation balance-sheet, which appears in Table XI, it will be seen that the real assets amount to £1,591,343, consisting of £233,457 accumulated funds, £732,886 present value of the future contributions of existing members, and £625,000 present value of £25,000 annual subsidy already granted. In addition to this there is required, in order to balance with the liabilities, £625,000 the present value of a further subsidy of £25,000 now reported as necessary, and £526,851 the present value of increases in the subsidy which will be necessary in the future. It is noticeable that the last item compares very closely with the present value of the future increases in subsidy necessary for the Public Service Fund, which its last valuation showed to be £532,108 (1912, H.—26A, par. 13). Indeed, it will be seen that, although this Fund differs in important respects from the Public Service Fund, the financial position of the two funds shows much similarity. That this Fund compares so well with the Public Service Fund, considering its greater age, its lower rates of contribution, and the earlier age at which its contributors may retire on pension, is largely accounted for by four causes—(a) No pensions to the widows of pensioners, as already explained; (b) a much higher rate of withdrawal in the Second Division, which comprises the main body of the railway men; (c) a smaller average of back service, and also (d) a smaller rate of annual increase of salary in the same division.

12. It will be seen from what I have said that with an additional annual subsidy of £25,000 this Fund would be put in a satisfactory position, to maintain which, however, a triennial valuation in future must be arranged for with the resulting periodical adjustment of the subsidy. When this has been done I shall for the first time be able to say unreservedly that the whole of these funds are on a satisfactory actuarial basis. The method of providing the subsidies, however, is capable of improvement. The foundation of the Public Service Superannuation Fund six years ago marked a distinct advance in the actuarial treatment of such funds in New Zealand, and the chief object I had in view was to arrange the subsidy on a scale which would divide the burden equitably between the taxpayer of to-day and posterity. Having little or no actual experience at that time to go upon I adopted the most feasible actuarial arrangement I could devise for ascertaining from time to time how much of the yearly charges of the Fund should be met by the Superannuation Fund itself and how much should be taken from the Consolidated Fund. The working of the method is very troublesome, and requires the application of much care and skill by the leading officers of the actuarial staff, but I believe, and have heard nothing to lessen that belief, that the effect has been an equitable division of the cost.

13. There are, however, evident objections to the practice of finding out, by means of intricate triennial calculations, how much further Government assistance is wanted, and continually asking for irregular special increases in the subsidies. I have known that this would be unavoidable until the Railways Fund should have been actuarially examined, but that Fund's first valuation having now been completed with satisfactory results, covering a period of nearly ten years, the experience thus obtained, together with that afforded by the other two funds, enables me to make a reasonable forecast of the

permanent subsidy required for the whole of the funds; the usual triennial valuations still being necessary, but merely in order to confirm the forecast, and demonstrate that the funds are solvent without the need of any further provision being made.

14. I think it is now a very appropriate time to consider whether the three existing funds cannot be brought more into line with one another in some respects than at present; indeed, it is very desirable that there should be some amalgamation of their finances before attempting to simplify and improve the method of subsidizing them. To facilitate the consideration of this matter it will be useful to briefly describe how they are at present controlled. The three funds are administered separately by three Boards composed as follows:—

Railways Fund (founded 1902)—

The Minister of Railways;
The Solicitor-General;
The Public Trustee;
The General Manager of Government Railways;
Five elected contributors—two from First Division, three from Second Division.
(Nine members.)

Teachers' Fund (founded 1905)—

The Minister of Education;
The Solicitor-General;
The Public Trustee;
The Secretary to the Treasury;
The Inspector-General of Schools;
The President of the New Zealand Educational Institute;
Four elected contributors—two from the North Island, two from the South Island.
(Ten members.)

Public Service Fund (including *Post Office and Police*) (founded 1907)—

A Minister of the Crown (at present the Minister of Internal Affairs);
Four persons nominated by the Government, at present being—The Government Insurance Commissioner, the Under-Secretary for Public Works, the Under-Secretary of Lands and Survey, and the Superintendent of Government Advances to Settlers;
Six elected contributors—two from the Post and Telegraph Department, one from the Police Department, three from other Departments.
(Eleven members.)

The affairs of each fund are administered by its particular Board, except in regard to investments, all moneys being handed over to the Public Trustee. Formerly these funds were specially invested by the Public Trustee and were thus enabled to earn $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or more, but owing to a more recent arrangement that has been made they are now barely able to earn $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. When it is considered that the Government Insurance Board (composed of the Minister of Finance, the Government Insurance Commissioner, the Surveyor-General, the Solicitor-General, the Public Trustee, and the Superintendent of Government Advances to Settlers) has at the present time no difficulty in placing its surplus funds available for investment in securities, at rates averaging over 5 per cent. ($5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for mortgages and 5 per cent. on local bodies debentures), it will be clear that, even allowing for expenses of administration, the superannuation funds are not earning as much as they might do.

15. The present system of administering the Superannuation Funds by three special Boards is undoubtedly a good one in the early and experimental stage of their careers, because the interests of railway men, teachers, postal officials, policemen, and Civil servants generally are then better dealt with by men possessing an intimate knowledge of the special circumstances of each particular class. To take the case of the teachers, for example: it may be suggested that the terms of their employment under Education Boards throughout the country will cause circumstances to arise which are likely to receive fairer treatment if their superannuation affairs are administered by a body of men specially chosen for their familiarity with the teachers and their surroundings.

16. I do not, therefore, now suggest any alteration of the present system in this respect, but I certainly think that the financial control of the three Superannuation Funds might with much advantage be centralized in one small body of specially qualified men under the Finance Minister, to which body I should entrust the investments and actuarial treatment of the combined funds. If this were done, it would not only secure a better return from interest on the investments, but would also allow the three funds to be dealt with actuarially as a whole, and permit the convenient application of the simpler form of subsidy explained in paragraph 18.

17. The following was the approximate position, in certain respects, of the separate and combined funds at the close of their last year:—

Fund.	Number of Contributors.	Yearly Salaries.	Yearly Contributions.	Yearly Subsidies.	
				Actuarial.	Actual.
		£	£	£	£
Teachers'	3,641	628,789	40,213	17,090	17,000
Public Service	10,027	1,666,231	109,840	47,525	48,000
Railways	9,470	1,582,965	68,068	48,182	25,000
Total	23,138	£3,877,985	£218,121	£112,797	£90,000

It will be seen from the above that 23,138 servants of the State paid in to the Superannuation Funds last year as deductions from their salaries the sum of £218,121, which is equivalent to 5·6 per cent. of their total salaries, amounting to £3,877,985. It will also be seen that the total subsidy required for the year was £112,797, which is equivalent to 2·9 per cent. of the total salaries. Thus the State's subsidy is a fraction more than one-half of the members' own contributions.

18. The second statutory triennial valuations of the Public Service and Teachers' Funds fall to be made as at the end of this year, the results of which I hope will be available fairly early next session, and subject to their not disclosing any unexpected difficulty I can recommend that a regular annual subsidy of 3 per cent. of the total salaries of contributors be paid into the combined funds. I shall also be able to say that it may be looked upon with a degree of confidence approaching to certainty that the rate will not be raised in future. One great advantage of the method, indeed, in addition to its simplicity, is that for a very long time 3 per cent. of total salaries, though providing a regular and reasonable increase in the yearly subsidy in strict accordance with the actual increase in salaries, will remain a fixed percentage, and any change which may arise in the future will be in the direction of a lower percentage.

19. At the present time the financial years of the three funds do not coincide, the Railways closing on the 31st March and the other two running with the calendar year. When making the proposed financial amalgamation it would be very desirable that they should be on the same footing in this respect. I understand from the Chief Accountant of the Railways that there would be great practical difficulty in the way of changing the Railway Fund's year to end with the calendar year, and he suggests that the Public Service and Teachers' Funds should close their accounts on 31st March each year. It seems a good suggestion and one that will meet the difficulty. It appears to me, indeed, that there might even be some advantage in the accounts of such Government funds coinciding with the accounts of the General Government in this respect.

20. In order to carry out what I have in view I propose that a Government Superannuation Fund Bill be prepared during the recess. The first part of the Bill should deal with the finances of the combined funds, constituting a Government Superannuation Fund Board, of somewhat similar composition to the Government Insurance Board, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Finance.

This part of the Bill should provide, *inter alia*, (a) that all moneys of the Railways Superannuation Fund, the Teachers' Superannuation Fund, and the Public Service Superannuation Fund should be handed over to the Government Superannuation Fund Board for investment; (b) that an actuarial examination of the Government Superannuation Fund should be made by the Actuary as at the 31st March, 1915, and for each triennial period thereafter; (c) that in the month of April in each year the Minister of Finance should pay into the Government Superannuation Fund and out of the Consolidated Fund, without further appropriation than this Act, a sum of money equal to 3 per cent. of the total salaries of the contributors to the funds on the last previous 31st March. (In this connection most of section 85 of the Government Railways Act, 1908, sections 48 and 49 of the Public Service Classification and Superannuation Act, 1908, and sections 38 and 39 of the Public Service Classification and Superannuation Amendment Act, 1908, should be repealed.)

The other three parts of the Bill should consolidate and simplify the existing legislation regarding Railways, teachers', and Public Service superannuation, which is at present inconveniently involved.

21. I would also suggest that the opportunity should be taken to include in the Bill any amending legislation which may be decided upon as being desirable in reference to the benefits and conditions of these funds, so that after the passing of this consolidating Bill none but purely machinery amendments will be likely to need attention in the future. It would be a relief to every one to get a long respite from matters concerning the superannuation of the Service, and an opportunity would then be available to give more attention to the superannuation needs of others who are outside the Service.

22. This finishes my report on the actuarial examination of the Railways Superannuation Fund, including some results of that examination in the form of recommendations for improving the conditions of the funds generally. It would not have been possible to have produced so full and comprehensive a report unless I had received most willing and able assistance, and my sincere thanks are due to Mr. P. Muter, F.I.A., Assistant Actuary, for the exercise of his great actuarial skill and experience, and in a scarcely less degree to Mr. C. E. Galwey, A.I.A., Chief Computer, for much freely given and useful help of a professional nature.

23. In conclusion, I very earnestly hope that what I have said will prove convincing as to the necessity for financially amalgamating these funds. The amount of subsidy represented by 3 per cent. of the salaries is heavy, yet not heavier than is necessary in order to achieve the desired object—viz., to leave to posterity only its fair share of the burden. I feel that any opposition to the scheme which may have existed hitherto has been principally due to an uncomfortable feeling that the past indefiniteness and irregularity of the subsidies asked for was because the matter was not properly understood. That was not the cause, which was entirely owing to the inevitable lack of the necessary data to work upon during the early years of a scheme of this kind. Now that I have shown how the subsidy may be placed on a simpler and more permanent basis, I believe that any slight opposition there may have been will vanish entirely.

Speaking generally, it is the rule rather than the exception throughout the British Empire for Governments, railway companies, police, and educational bodies, as well as private institutions such as banks, insurance offices, and large manufacturers, to establish pension or superannuation schemes for the benefit of themselves as well as their employees; these schemes being liberally subsidized by Government, municipal, or corporate funds, often to the extent of pound for pound of the employees' contributions, and sometimes even going beyond that limit. The burden on the contributor of providing the whole of his pension is recognized as too heavy.

Of this Dominion in particular it may be said that a sound and efficient form of superannuation should be regarded as a factor essential to the successful evolution of its Public Service system. That the employees benefit very largely by such a scheme is undeniable, but it may be shown conclusively that their employers, the public, also reap inestimable benefits which are not so clearly recognizable. One of the smallest of these benefits is that the Government is saved the direct payment of large sums of money in some other form; the inauguration of the Public Service Fund, for instance, caused the cessation of yearly payments by way of compensation and gratuities amounting to more than the subsidies which have been granted to the Fund. But in addition to this there result two most important benefits to the State which it is not possible to estimate in money: (1) The existence of such a fund has a strong tendency to bind its younger employees to the service of the State, for it is reasonably certain they will not lightly leave their employment to seek advancement elsewhere when they consider what valuable future benefits they must forego by doing so; (2) the Government is relieved from the payment of salaries to a number of its older employees who have outlived their efficiency, and a superannuation fund affords a convenient and legitimate means by which their removal from the Service can be effected without undeserved stigma or undue hardship. It is not too much to assume that, in the absence of such a fund, many praiseworthy old public servants would remain longer than they should do in the Service, drawing annual salaries from the Treasury and blocking promotion which it is desirable should be given. Indeed, quoting from a source which I cannot for the moment trace, "Superannuation funds soundly constituted and well administered, by securing the retirement of employees at an age when their capabilities are waning, supply an admirable aid by which the management of a country's concerns can be maintained with a maximum of efficiency."

Although still further lengthening a report which is perhaps already too long, I would also point out that there is a very important difference between this subsidy and an all-round increase of 3 per cent. in salaries. When a salary is increased in the usual way by 3 per cent. or any other amount the employee may either spend or save the increase as he chooses. What the Government will be doing in this matter is a different thing altogether. Practically it will be putting a small sum of money in its own strongbox on behalf of each of its employees and compelling him or her to place with it double the sum. The Government will then invest the combined deposits to the best advantage until the retirement of the employee from the Service through ill health or old age. The results achieved will be good all round from a purely business point of view, because the employee will remain more contented during the term of his service, on the conclusion of which it is certain that he will not become a burden on the State. I think that a vote of 3 per cent. of salary under such circumstances may be considered insignificant in comparison with the benefits that will ensue from the operation of the fund.

And, finally, so far as my own knowledge goes—which, though fairly extensive on this point, is by no means complete—New Zealand's superannuation system, an endeavour to perfect which is now being made, will already compare favourably with any other similar system in existence.

Respectfully submitted.

MORRIS FOX,

Actuary to the Government Insurance Department.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

THE BENEFITS AND CONTRIBUTIONS PROVIDED FOR BY THE ACT.

THE contributions vary according to the age at the time when the first contribution becomes payable, and are as follows:—

Contributions	}	For contributors who joined prior to the 1st January, 1908—					
		Age 30 and under	..	..	..	..	3 per cent. of pay.
		Over 30 and not exceeding 35	..	..	..	..	4 ..
		" 35 .. 40	..	..	..	..	5 ..
		" 40 .. 45	..	..	..	..	6 ..
		" 45 .. 50	..	..	..	..	7 ..
		" age 50	..	..	..	..	10 ..
		For contributors who joined the scheme on or after the 1st January, 1908—					
		Age 30 and under	..	..	..	..	5 per cent. of pay.
		Over 30 and not exceeding 35	..	..	..	..	6 ..
		" 35 .. 40	..	..	..	..	7 ..
		" 40 .. 45	..	..	..	..	8 ..
		" 45 .. 50	..	..	..	..	9 ..
		" age 50	..	..	..	..	10 ..

I. *On attaining of Pension at Age 60 or after Forty Years' Service.*

- (1.) A pension of one-sixtieth of yearly salary for each year's service, with a limit of forty-sixtieths (two-thirds) of salary. Maximum pension for entrants after 24th December, 1909, £300.
- (2.) Or the option, in lieu thereof, of a return of contributions, together with any compensation the contributor may be entitled to under section 76 of the Government Railways Act, 1887.

With the consent of the Minister a contributor may retire after thirty-five years' service.

II. *On retirement before Pension Age (on the Grounds of being Medically Unfit for Future Duty).*

- (1.) A pension of one-sixtieth of yearly salary for every year of service, limited to forty-sixtieths. In the case of entrants after 24th December, 1909, maximum pension £300.
- (2.) Or the option, in lieu thereof, of a return of contributions, together with any compensation the contributor may be entitled to under section 76 of the Government Railways Act, 1887.

III. *On Retirement before Pension Age (on other Grounds than Medical Unfitness).*

- (1.) On voluntary retirement or dismissal for any other reason than misconduct, a return of contributions, together with any compensation the contributor may be entitled to under section 76 of the Government Railways Act, 1887.
- (2.) On dismissal for misconduct, return of contributions.

IV. *At Death, before becoming entitled to a Retiring-allowance.*

- (1.) Leaving no widow or children: A return of contributions, together with any compensation the contributor is entitled to under section 76 of the Government Railways Act, 1887.
- (2.) Leaving a widow:—
- (a.) £18 per annum during widowhood, or if she so elects
- (b.) A return of such portion of the contributions and of the compensation to which the contributor was entitled as the Board, having regard to the rights of the children, thinks fit.
- (3.) Leaving children: 5s. weekly to each child until age 14.

V. *At Death, after becoming entitled to a Pension.*

Return of the contributions and compensation (if any) less any sums received from the Fund.

Pensions are payable by monthly instalments, and are computed on the final salary, unless the contributor has during the previous five years served in any inferior grade to that held at the time of retirement, in which case the average salary for the last seven years is taken.

TABLE II.
STATEMENT OF PROGRESS OF ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP.

Year.	New Members.			Discontinued.								Members contributing at End of Financial Year.		
	Joining Scheme.	Transferred from other Funds.	Total.	By Death.		By Withdrawal or Dismissal.	By Pensions.		By Transfer to other Funds.	Total Discontinued.				
				Contributions Refunded.	Family Pension.		Old Age or Length of Service.	Medically Unfit.						
Part 1903	M. 3,425	F. 1	M. 3,426	M. 3	M. 3	M. 7	M. 8	F. 8	Total. 8	M. 5	M. 26	M. 3,399	F. 1	Total. 3,400
1903-04	3,452	3	3,455	15	27	212	156	..	156	28	438	6,413	4	6,417
1904-05	708	..	708	12	22	205	99	1	100	15	354	6,768	3	6,771
1905-06	663	..	663	16	20	231	57	..	57	12	336	7,095	3	7,098
1906-07	841	..	841	17	20	343	58	..	58	12	450	7,486	3	7,489
1907-08	1,174	2	1,176	13	20	413	73	..	73	14	533	8,127	5	8,132
1908-09	1,325*	..	1,325	17	22	406	56	..	56	9	510	8,942	5	8,947
1909-10	554	..	556	16	26	394	123	..	123	6	565	8,933	5	8,938
1910-11	733	..	736	11	26	504	77	..	77	17	642	9,027	5	9,032
1911-12	857	..	861	13	19	539	52	..	52	14	645	9,243	5	9,248
Totals ..	13,732	6	13,747	133	205	3,254	759	1	760	132	15	4,499	..	..

* Includes 335 ex-employees of Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company.

TABLE III.
STATEMENT OF PROGRESS OF PENSIONS.

Year.	Attainment of Pension Age or Length of Service. (Section 80, &c.)						Retired Medically Unfit. (Section 81, &c.)					
	Granted.		Void by Death.		In Force.		Granted.		Void by Death or Expiry.		In Force.	
	Number.	Pension.	Number.	Pension.	Number.	Pension.	Number.	Pension.	Number.	Pension.	Number.	Pension.
1903-04	161	£ 9,950	1	£ 66	160	£ 9,884	33	£ 1,700	5	£ 256	28	£ 1,444
1904-05	100*	5,848	8	425	252*	15,307	15	1,046	4	483	39	2,007
1905-06	56	3,788	10	672	298	18,422	12	632	3	135	48	2,503
1906-07	59	3,911	17	1,020	340	21,314	12	712	9	466	51	2,750
1907-08	74	5,626	12	683	402	26,257	14	852	8	416	57	3,185
1908-09	53	4,816	18	1,233	437	29,840	8	485	8	444	57	3,226
1909-10	123	10,066	9	502	551	39,404	7	420	2	130	62	3,517
1910-11	80	6,305	27	1,598	604	44,111	17	1,325	8	421	71	4,421
1911-12	54	5,229	24	1,666	634*	47,674	14	605	5	237	80	4,789
Totals ..	760	55,539	126	7,865	..	..	132	7,777	52	2,988	..	..

Year.	Death of Contributor. Family Pension. (Section 82, &c.)						Total Pensions.					
	Granted.		Void by Death or Expiry.		In Force.		Granted.		Void.		In Force.	
	Number.	Pension.	Number.	Pension.	Number.	Pension.	Number.	Pension.	Number.	Pension.	Number.	Pension.
1903-04	80	£ 1,190	6	£ 78	74	£ 1,112	274	£ 12,840	12	£ 400	262	£ 12,440
1904-05	68	989	6	78	136	2,023	183*	7,883	18	986	427*	19,337
1905-06	55	815	11	143	180	2,695	123	5,235	24	950	526	23,620
1906-07	61	893	16	218	225	3,370	132	5,516	42	1,704	616	27,434
1907-08	57	836	12	176	270	4,030	145	7,314	32	1,375	729	33,472
1908-09	62	916	25	355	307	4,591	123	6,217	51	2,032	801	37,657
1909-10	91	1,313	25	365	373	5,539	221	11,799	36	997	986	48,460
1910-11	66	983	30	410	409	6,112	163	8,613	65	2,429	1,084	54,644
1911-12	43	644	21	293	431	6,463	111	6,478	50	2,196	1,145*	58,926
Total ..	583	8,579	152	2,116	..	..	1,475	71,895	330	12,969	..	..

* Includes one female pension, £51 12s. 11d.

TABLE IV.

PRESENT ANNUAL PAY AND CONTRIBUTIONS, WITH PROSPECTIVE PENSIONS TO OFFICERS NOW IN SERVICE.

Age attained.	First Division.				Second Division.				Age attained.	
	Number.	Present Annual Pay.	Present Annual Contributions.	Prospective Pensions at Retiring-age or for Length of Service.	Number.	Present Annual Pay.	Present Annual Contributions.	Prospective Pensions at Retiring-age or for Length of Service.		
	M.	£	£	£	M.	F.	£	£	£	
67					1	..	141	14-1	49	
65	3	1,070	107-0	636	9	..	1,299	129-9	554	
64	7	3,070	307-0	1,760	14	..	2,149	214-8	942	
63	2	620	62-0	393	13	..	2,042	204-2	928	
62	1	220	22-0	117	17	..	2,739	273-9	1,382	
61	5	1,295	129-5	803	24	..	4,124	412-4	2,145	
60	12	4,330	433-0	2,766	59	..	9,327	932-7	5,152	
59	13	3,725	290-3	2,375	60	..	9,828	759-6	5,644	
58	16	4,417	309-2	2,786	66	..	10,759	753-1	6,284	
57	19	5,715	400-1	3,662	61	1	9,844	689-0	5,743	
56	20	5,897	412-8	3,598	67	..	10,548	738-3	6,140	
55	16	4,770	333-9	3,047	60	..	9,844	689-1	5,753	
54	15	5,186	320-8	3,349	61	..	10,558	670-4	6,447	
53	20	5,625	345-2	3,497	78	..	13,341	802-2	8,054	
52	17	5,585	335-1	3,684	65	..	10,881	656-6	6,599	
51	31	9,056	549-8	5,986	37	..	6,166	369-9	3,765	
50	23	6,357	381-4	4,260	51	..	8,725	523-5	5,292	
49	32	8,460	451-1	6,028	61	1	10,486	570-0	6,408	
48	24	6,980	343-9	4,893	64	1	10,959	554-7	6,641	
47	21	5,340	267-0	3,945	75	..	12,774	642-0	7,782	
46	32	8,810	442-5	6,602	83	1	13,396	679-8	7,880	
45	32	8,634	431-7	6,663	97	..	16,031	817-4	9,779	
44	33	8,439	393-4	6,421	106	..	17,301	774-7	10,576	
43	28	6,455	258-2	5,095	129	..	20,946	875-4	12,837	
42	29	6,914	288-6	5,767	147	1	24,148	1,007-0	15,090	
41	30	6,880	275-2	5,854	166	..	27,239	1,139-7	17,102	
40	21	4,512	189-5	3,912	186	..	30,267	1,256-6	19,244	
39	43	9,730	307-8	8,745	193	..	31,104	1,118-9	20,199	
38	52	11,789	365-3	10,620	222	..	36,026	1,258-8	23,476	
37	48	10,530	315-9	9,628	265	..	42,427	1,544-3	27,897	
36	25	5,250	157-5	4,881	269	..	42,138	1,593-7	27,769	
35	25	5,470	164-1	5,151	273	..	41,973	1,581-8	27,948	
34	26	5,300	159-0	5,071	285	..	44,203	1,631-4	29,955	
33	14	2,850	85-5	2,786	268	..	41,480	1,529-3	28,343	
32	40	8,040	241-2	7,962	328	..	51,233	1,892-2	35,525	
31	39	7,676	233-0	7,696	298	..	45,808	1,696-7	32,123	
30	55	10,825	324-7	11,013	319	..	49,321	1,823-8	34,950	
29	67	12,954	388-6	13,453	309	..	46,614	1,714-6	33,551	
28	93	17,695	535-9	18,887	292	..	43,585	1,733-8	31,658	
27	66	12,091	362-7	13,437	271	..	40,095	1,572-9	29,520	
26	64	10,965	328-9	12,900	296	..	43,695	1,686-9	32,533	
25	57	9,120	273-6	11,445	209	..	30,160	1,113-8	22,986	
24	73	10,507	315-2	14,392	210	..	30,009	1,044-6	23,621	
23	73	9,691	290-7	14,596	160	..	22,403	835-4	18,640	
22	100	11,506	376-4	19,274	156	..	20,282	869-9	18,460	
21	121	13,013	523-8	24,462	193	..	20,236	857-8	20,893	
20	133	13,397	606-7	28,810	180	..	14,805	686-9	18,005	
19	85	7,315	365-8	18,289	199	..	15,227	761-4	22,530	
18	62	3,590	179-5	10,495	154	..	11,456	572-8	21,787	
17	47	2,590	129-5	8,841	65	..	2,833	141-7	6,672	
16	12	610	30-5	2,376	48	..	1,182	59-2	3,299	
15	2	100	5-0	414	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1,924	350,966	15,147-0	..	7,319	5	1,074,151	46,473-6	..	Totals

TABLE V.

CLASSIFICATION OF PENSIONS GRANTED, SHOWING THE AGES AT WHICH THEY WERE GRANTED.

Age at which Pension granted.	Attainment of Pension-age or Length of Service (sec. 80, &c.).			Retired Medically Unfit (sec. 81, &c.).			Widows and Children (sec. 82, &c.).		Total.				Age at which Pension granted.						
	Number.		Amount of Pension.	Number.	Amount of Pension.	Number.	Amount of Pension.	Number.		Amount of Pension.									
	M.	F.	Total.	£	s.	d.	M.	£	s.	d.	M.	F.	Total.	£	s.	d.			
77	3	..	3	249	15	5	1	35	4	3	..	..	4	284	19	8	77
76	1	..	1	19	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	16	6	76
75	4	..	4	215	9	11	1	43	2	2	..	..	5	258	12	1	75
74	5	..	5	413	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	413	9	2	74
73	6	..	6	366	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	366	19	6	73
72	1	..	1	5	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	4	72
71	11	1	12	1,277	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	1,277	10	8	71
70	13	..	13	998	9	3	..	..	..	..	1	18	13	1,016	9	3	70
69	17	..	17	1,140	0	4	2	86	17	1	..	..	19	1,226	17	5	69
68	22	..	22	1,481	7	5	1	51	2	6	..	..	23	1,532	9	11	68
67	44	..	44	3,106	8	10	..	..	..	..	1	18	44	3,124	8	10	67
66	42	..	42	3,469	3	9	2	74	6	3	..	..	44	3,543	10	0	66
65	67	..	67	4,539	9	2	1	52	19	0	..	..	68	4,592	8	2	65
64	54	..	54	3,804	14	4	3	155	3	10	1	18	57	3,977	18	2	64		
63	48	..	48	3,525	10	5	2	94	6	10	..	..	50	3,619	17	3	63
62	76	..	76	5,006	11	9	1	63	18	1	2	36	77	5,106	9	10	62		
61	110	..	110	8,312	19	1	4	295	1	8	1	18	114	8,626	0	9	61		
60	232	..	232	17,123	17	5	1	56	12	0	3	54	233	17,234	9	5	60		
59	2	..	2	245	3	8	7	480	12	6	2	36	9	761	16	2	59		
58	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	710	14	5	5	90	11	800	14	5	58
57	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1,065	12	0	3	54	14	1,119	12	0	57
56	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	509	4	11	1	18	7	527	4	11	56
55	1	..	1	236	13	4	13	1,000	6	10	3	54	14	1,291	0	2	55		
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	514	17	0	10	180	8	694	17	0	54
53	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	249	0	9	2	36	3	285	0	9	53
52	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	165	11	10	4	72	3	237	11	10	52
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	364	0	11	..	..	7	364	0	11	51
50	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	165	16	7	6	108	3	273	16	7	50
49	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	73	0	8	5	90	2	163	0	8	49
48	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	370	10	11	5	90	6	460	10	11	48
47	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	76	18	2	9	162	2	238	18	2	47
46	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	59	17	3	1	18	1	77	17	3	46
45	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	42	5	1	5	90	1	132	5	1	45
44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	144	..	144	0	0	44
43	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	39	13	10	7	126	2	165	13	10	43
42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	108	..	108	0	0	42
41	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	127	18	10	5	90	2	217	18	10	41
40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	47	9	6	5	90	2	137	9	6	40
39	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	55	4	9	2	36	1	91	4	9	39
38	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	139	19	5	5	90	2	229	19	5	38
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	77	0	0	7	126	1	203	0	0	37
36	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	189	17	10	6	108	4	297	17	10	36
35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	144	..	144	0	0	35
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	162	..	162	0	0	34
33	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	48	0	0	8	144	1	192	0	0	33
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	54	..	54	0	0	32
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	54	..	54	0	0	31
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	33	8	10	2	36	1	69	8	10	30
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	69	19	8	11	198	3	267	19	8	29
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	36	..	36	0	0	28
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	6	12	216	1	220	3	6	27
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27	10	0	7	126	1	153	10	0	26
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	57	1	11	2	36	3	93	1	11	25
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	126	..	126	0	0	24
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	54	..	54	0	0	23
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	18	0	0	22
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	..	18	0	0	21
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	12	0	..	..	1	2	12	0	19
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	169	..	169	0	0	14
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	416	..	416	0	0	13
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	299	..	299	0	0	12
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	377	..	377	0	0	11
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	390	..	390	0	0	10
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	364	..	364	0	0	9
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	312	..	312	0	0	8
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	260	204	260	0	0	7
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	338	179	338	0	0	6
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	338	..	338	0	0	5
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	377	..	377	0	0	4
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	338	..	338	0	0	3
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	390	..	390	0	0	2
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	286	..	286	0	0	1
0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	325	..	325	0	0	0
Totals	759	1	760	55,538	14	3	132	7,777	3	7	583	8,579	1,095	380	1,475	71,894	17	10	Totals.

TABLE VI.

EXPERIENCE TABLE (RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION).

RATES PER CENT. PER ANNUM OF WITHDRAWAL, MORTALITY, RETIREMENT, AND INCREASE OF SALARY.

Age.	First Division.		Second Division.		Combined Divisions.		Age.
	Rate of Withdrawal.	Rate of Increase of Salary,	Rate of Withdrawal.	Rate of Increase of Salary,	Rate of Mortality.	Rate of Retirement.	
15	6.40	5.76	..	..	0.20	..	15
16	6.45	14.01	9.61	18.69	0.23	..	16
17	6.43	16.72	10.11	24.68	0.25	..	17
18	6.30	16.96	10.25	27.64	0.27	..	18
19	6.00	16.25	10.25	21.66	0.28	..	19
20	5.50	14.41	9.41	17.80	0.28	..	20
21	4.80	12.22	8.01	13.43	0.28	..	21
22	4.00	11.22	6.91	9.38	0.29	..	22
23	3.30	9.94	6.11	5.72	0.33	..	23
24	2.70	9.18	5.56	3.27	0.37	..	24
25	2.30	6.65	5.51	2.20	0.40	..	25
26	2.20	5.88	5.61	1.08	0.40	..	26
27	2.20	4.11	5.71	0.67	0.37	..	27
28	2.30	2.78	5.69	0.93	0.34	..	28
29	2.34	2.08	5.51	0.52	0.30	..	29
30	2.34	1.43	5.16	0.52	0.28	..	30
31	2.25	1.30	4.81	0.39	0.26	..	31
32	2.10	1.29	4.46	0.26	0.27	..	32
33	1.90	1.66	4.16	0.39	0.28	..	33
34	1.65	1.73	3.86	0.64	0.30	..	34
35	1.50	1.70	3.56	0.64	0.33	0.10	35
36	1.35	1.21	3.31	0.89	0.38	0.10	36
37	1.20	1.01	3.06	1.01	0.42	0.10	37
38	1.05	1.00	2.86	0.87	0.45	0.10	38
39	0.95	1.44	2.65	0.37	0.47	0.10	39
40	0.85	1.86	2.45	0.37	0.50	0.10	40
41	0.85	2.79	2.26	..	0.50	0.10	41
42	0.85	3.90	2.06	..	0.50	0.10	42
43	0.85	2.94	1.91	0.24	0.50	0.10	43
44	0.83	2.70	1.79	0.61	0.50	0.10	44
45	0.74	2.08	1.66	0.49	0.51	0.13	45
46	0.64	1.96	1.56	0.36	0.53	0.20	46
47	0.50	1.70	1.46	..	0.55	0.30	47
48	0.35	1.82	1.36	..	0.60	0.35	48
49	0.30	2.72	1.30	..	0.65	0.39	49
50	0.30	2.44	1.21	..	0.71	0.40	50
51	0.30	1.22	1.15	..	0.80	0.40	51
52	0.30	0.61	1.10	..	0.90	0.40	52
53	0.30	0.20	1.06	..	1.00	0.40	53
54	0.30	..	1.05	..	1.10	0.44	54
55	0.30	..	1.01	..	1.17	0.80	55
56	0.30	..	0.99	..	1.23	1.40	56
57	0.30	..	0.95	..	1.28	2.40	57
58	0.30	..	0.81	..	1.30	6.00	58
59	0.23	..	0.61	..	1.30	9.92	59
60	..	..	..	..	1.35	13.60	60
61	..	..	..	..	1.46	17.40	61
62	..	..	..	..	1.73	21.00	62
63	..	..	..	..	1.90	24.80	63
64	..	..	..	..	2.00	29.32	64

TABLE VII.

LIFE AND SERVICE TABLE (RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION).

BASED UPON THE RATES PER CENT. PER ANNUM OF WITHDRAWAL, MORTALITY, AND RETIREMENT GIVEN IN TABLE VI FOR CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.

First Division.						Second Division.					
Age.	Existing in Service.	Withdrawals.	Deaths.	Retirements.	Average Salary.	Existing in Service.	Withdrawals.	Deaths.	Retirements.	Average Salary.	Age.
15	100,000	6,400	199	..	48-6	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	93,401	6,025	215	..	51-4	91,191	8,763	211	..	39-6	16
17	87,161	5,605	219	..	58-6	82,217	8,312	206	..	47-0	17
18	81,337	5,124	219	..	68-4	73,699	7,554	199	..	58-6	18
19	75,994	4,560	213	..	80-0	65,946	6,759	185	..	74-8	19
20	71,221	3,917	200	..	93-0	59,002	5,551	165	..	91-0	20
21	67,104	3,220	188	..	106-4	53,286	4,268	149	..	107-2	21
22	63,696	2,547	185	..	119-4	48,869	3,377	142	..	121-6	22
23	60,964	2,012	202	..	132-8	45,350	2,771	149	..	133-0	23
24	58,750	1,586	217	..	146-0	42,430	2,359	157	..	140-6	24
25	56,947	1,310	228	..	159-4	39,914	2,200	160	..	145-2	25
26	55,409	1,219	222	..	170-0	37,554	2,107	150	..	148-4	26
27	53,968	1,187	200	..	180-0	35,297	2,015	131	..	150-0	27
28	52,581	1,209	179	..	187-4	33,151	1,886	113	..	151-0	28
29	51,193	1,198	154	..	192-6	31,152	1,716	94	..	152-4	29
30	49,841	1,166	139	..	196-6	29,342	1,514	82	..	153-2	30
31	48,536	1,092	127	..	199-4	27,746	1,335	72	..	154-0	31
32	47,317	993	128	..	202-0	26,339	1,175	71	..	154-6	32
33	46,196	878	129	..	204-6	25,093	1,044	70	..	155-0	33
34	45,189	746	135	..	208-0	23,979	925	72	..	155-6	34
35	44,308	665	146	44	211-6	22,982	818	76	23	156-6	35
36	43,453	587	165	43	215-2	22,065	730	84	22	157-6	36
37	42,658	512	179	42	217-8	21,229	650	89	21	159-0	37
38	41,925	440	189	42	220-0	20,469	585	92	21	160-6	38
39	41,254	392	194	41	222-2	19,771	523	93	20	162-0	39
40	40,627	345	203	40	225-4	19,135	469	96	19	162-6	40
41	40,039	341	200	40	229-6	18,551	418	93	19	163-2	41
42	39,458	335	197	39	236-0	18,021	372	90	18	163-2	42
43	38,887	331	194	39	245-2	17,541	335	88	17	163-2	43
44	38,323	318	192	38	252-4	17,101	306	86	17	163-6	44
45	37,775	279	193	49	259-2	16,692	277	85	22	164-6	45
46	37,254	238	198	75	264-6	16,308	254	86	33	165-4	46
47	36,743	183	202	110	269-8	15,935	233	88	48	166-0	47
48	36,248	127	217	127	274-4	15,566	212	93	54	166-0	48
49	35,777	107	233	140	279-4	15,207	198	99	59	166-0	49
50	35,297	106	251	141	287-0	14,851	180	105	59	166-0	50
51	34,799	104	278	139	294-0	14,507	167	116	58	166-0	51
52	34,278	103	308	137	297-6	14,166	156	127	57	166-0	52
53	33,730	101	337	136	299-4	13,826	147	138	55	166-0	53
54	33,156	100	365	146	300-0	13,486	142	148	60	166-0	54
55	32,545	98	380	260	300-0	13,136	133	153	105	166-0	55
56	31,807	95	391	446	300-0	12,745	126	157	179	166-0	56
57	30,875	93	395	741	300-0	12,283	116	157	295	166-0	57
58	29,646	89	385	1,779	300-0	11,715	95	152	703	166-0	58
59	27,393	63	356	2,717	300-0	10,765	66	140	1,068	166-0	59
60	24,257	..	328	3,299	300-0	9,491	..	128	1,291	166-0	60
61	20,630	..	301	3,590	300-0	8,072	..	118	1,404	166-0	61
62	16,739	..	289	3,515	300-0	6,550	..	113	1,376	166-0	62
63	12,935	..	246	3,208	300-0	5,061	..	96	1,255	166-0	63
64	9,481	..	189	2,780	300-0	3,710	..	74	1,088	166-0	64
65	6,512	..	..	6,512	300-0	2,548	..	..	2,548	166-0	65

TABLE VIII.
CONTRIBUTIONS PER CENT. OF SALARY.

THOSE NOW PAYABLE UNDER THE SCHEME, TOGETHER WITH THOSE NECESSARY TO PRODUCE THE VARIOUS BENEFITS OF THE FUND FOR FUTURE SERVICE.

First Division.						Second Division.				
Age at Date of joining Fund.	Contributions per Cent. payable by Members now joining Scheme.	For Pension for Old Age, Length of Service, or Ill Health.	For Pension to Widows during Widowhood and to Children under Age 14.	For Return of Contributions on Withdrawal, or on Death if unmarried.	Total Contribution necessary.	For Pension for Old Age, Length of Service, or Ill Health.	For Pension to Widows during Widowhood and to Children under Age 14.	For Return of Contributions on Withdrawal, or on Death if unmarried.	Total Contribution necessary.	Age at Date of joining Fund.
15	5	4.499	0.356	0.857	5.712	..	..	..	..	..
16	5	4.610	0.366	0.820	5.796	2.113	0.360	1.869	4.342	16
17	5	4.724	0.376	0.787	5.887	2.199	0.376	1.825	4.400	17
18	5	4.847	0.387	0.755	5.989	2.296	0.394	1.782	4.472	18
19	5	4.978	0.399	0.723	6.100	2.411	0.416	1.736	4.563	19
20	5	5.115	0.413	0.691	6.219	2.545	0.442	1.683	4.670	20
21	5	5.255	0.428	0.660	6.343	2.696	0.473	1.627	4.796	21
22	5	5.395	0.445	0.630	6.470	2.862	0.508	1.567	4.937	22
23	5	5.536	0.463	0.601	6.600	3.044	0.547	1.503	5.094	23
24	5	5.678	0.482	0.572	6.732	3.239	0.590	1.433	5.262	24
25	5	5.825	0.501	0.543	6.869	3.442	0.634	1.360	5.436	25
26	5	5.950	0.521	0.514	6.985	3.637	0.678	1.286	5.601	26
27	5	6.087	0.541	0.483	7.111	3.840	0.722	1.210	5.772	27
28	5	6.234	0.560	0.453	7.247	4.047	0.764	1.137	5.948	28
29	5	6.387	0.580	0.423	7.390	4.258	0.807	1.067	6.132	29
30	6	6.541	0.601	0.473	7.615	4.470	0.851	1.200	6.521	30
31	6	6.696	0.622	0.440	7.758	4.684	0.896	1.125	6.705	31
32	6	6.848	0.644	0.410	7.902	4.898	0.943	1.054	6.895	32
33	6	6.997	0.665	0.383	8.045	5.114	0.989	0.988	7.091	33
34	6	7.144	0.685	0.359	8.188	5.330	1.035	0.926	7.291	34
35	7	7.290	0.704	0.392	8.386	5.547	1.078	1.012	7.637	35
36	7	7.435	0.721	0.368	8.524	5.767	1.118	0.949	7.834	36
37	7	7.580	0.733	0.345	8.658	5.990	1.151	0.889	8.030	37
38	7	7.722	0.743	0.324	8.789	6.218	1.180	0.833	8.231	38
39	7	7.859	0.750	0.305	8.914	6.452	1.206	0.779	8.437	39
40	8	7.994	0.755	0.327	9.076	6.690	1.231	0.832	8.753	40
41	8	8.127	0.759	0.307	9.193	6.932	1.253	0.777	8.962	41
42	8	8.262	0.765	0.288	9.315	7.176	1.278	0.724	9.178	42
43	8	8.405	0.773	0.269	9.447	7.423	1.306	0.674	9.403	43
44	8	8.558	0.785	0.252	9.595	7.672	1.339	0.627	9.638	44
45	9	8.719	0.800	0.265	9.784	7.927	1.378	0.654	9.959	45
46	9	8.888	0.818	0.249	9.955	8.189	1.422	0.604	10.215	46
47	9	9.062	0.838	0.234	10.134	8.458	1.470	0.556	10.484	47
48	9	9.243	0.861	0.221	10.325	8.735	1.524	0.508	10.767	48
49	9	9.432	0.886	0.208	10.526	9.017	1.580	0.462	11.059	49
50	10	9.637	0.913	0.216	10.766	9.305	1.638	0.464	11.407	50
51	10	9.867	0.942	0.201	11.010	9.601	1.698	0.414	11.713	51
52	10	10.118	0.971	0.185	11.274	9.902	1.754	0.366	12.022	52
53	10	10.383	0.997	0.169	11.549	10.208	1.804	0.318	12.330	53
54	10	10.656	1.019	0.151	11.826	10.516	1.845	0.270	12.631	54
55	10	10.931	1.036	0.134	12.101	10.824	1.876	0.224	12.924	55
56	10	11.201	1.051	0.117	12.369	11.127	1.902	0.179	13.208	56
57	10	11.464	1.065	0.100	12.629	11.417	1.927	0.138	13.482	57
58	10	11.711	1.084	0.084	12.879	11.687	1.960	0.103	13.750	58
59	10	11.939	1.113	0.071	13.123	11.932	2.012	0.077	14.021	59
60	10	12.154	1.162	0.062	13.378	12.153	2.100	0.062	14.315	60
61	10	12.368	1.238	0.056	13.662	12.368	2.237	0.056	14.661	61
62	10	12.603	1.336	0.047	13.986	12.602	2.414	0.047	15.063	62
63	10	12.875	1.401	0.035	14.311	12.874	2.532	0.035	15.441	63
64	10	13.195	1.433	0.020	14.648	13.193	2.590	0.022	15.805	64

TABLE IX.

PENSIONS IN FORCE (EXCLUDING PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND CHILDREN).

(1) Purchased by contribution. (2) Payable out of subsidy.

Age at Retirement.	Number retired on Pension.	Total Contributions paid.	Annual Pensions.		(1) Pensions purchased by Contribution.		(2) Pensions payable out of Subsidy.		Age at Retirement.
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
77	1	114 18 8	133	6 8	21	10 10	111	15 10	77
75	1	74 11 1	58	10 0	12	13 11	45	16 1	75
74	2	131 4 9	164	14 7	21	7 2	143	7 5	74
73	5	265 19 10	327	17 0	41	10 2	286	6 10	73
71	9	1,053 4 5	1,100	15 4	152	14 0	948	1 4	71
70	11	529 11 11	818	15 4	74	7 8	744	7 8	70
69	13	807 10 10	882	12 6	110	6 5	772	6 1	69
68	13	714 2 0	969	2 6	95	5 3	873	17 3	68
67	32	2,050 14 5	2,424	11 6	268	5 5	2,156	6 1	67
66	39	2,491 19 9	3,109	12 10	320	15 2	2,788	17 8	66
65	57	4,321 18 10	3,931	19 11	549	1 10	3,382	18 1	65
64	43	2,622 3 0	3,224	8 9	329	15 0	2,894	13 9	64
63	43	2,315 14 5	3,168	5 0	288	17 7	2,879	7 5	63
62	66	4,000 16 0	4,404	6 4	496	3 10	3,908	2 6	62
61	95	7,169 8 3	7,298	13 4	885	10 10	6,413	2 6	61
60	208	17,274 10 1	15,538	16 8	2,128	16 0	13,410	0 8	60
59	5	328 8 11	415	6 3	40	8 8	374	17 7	59
58	10	626 3 10	637	1 1	77	2 4	559	18 9	58
57	8	421 4 6	510	12 11	51	19 1	458	13 10	57
56	4	271 5 11	270	2 4	33	10 10	236	11 6	56
55	10	720 11 11	1,012	0 10	89	7 8	922	13 2	55
54	8	408 7 2	514	17 0	50	17 2	463	19 10	54
53	2	62 6 10	188	0 1	7	16 1	180	4 0	53
52	2	43 2 2	113	9 3	5	8 6	108	0 9	52
51	4	155 16 11	216	3 1	19	14 6	196	8 7	51
50	2	9 11 7	139	19 0	1	4 5	138	14 7	50
49	1	17 7 8	36	10 4	2	4 6	34	5 10	49
48	5	263 19 11	304	10 11	33	19 8	270	11 3	48
47	1	78 8 4	55	0 0	10	2 9	44	17 3	47
45	1	55 2 5	42	5 1	7	3 6	35	1 7	45
43	1	41 16 6	19	14 9	5	9 6	14	5 3	43
40	2	74 8 0	47	9 6	9	16 0	37	13 6	40
38	2	98 17 3	139	19 5	13	1 2	126	18 3	38
36	2	70 7 8	126	13 4	9	6 4	117	7 0	36
33	1	12 8 8	48	0 0	1	13 0	46	7 0	33
29	1	10 2 7	30	0 0	1	6 11	28	13 1	29
27	1	8 14 6	4	3 6	1	3 3	3	0 3	27
25	2	39 8 5	32	6 11	5	4 11	27	2 0	25
19	1	5 9 8	2	12 0	0	14 7	1	17 5	19
Totals ..	714	49,761 19 7	52,463	5 10	6,275	16 5	46,187	9 5	Totals.

TABLE X.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION FUND FROM THE 1ST JANUARY, 1903, TO THE 31ST MARCH, 1912.

<i>Income.</i>		£	s.	d.
Funds at the 1st January, 1903				
Amount transferred from the Railway Servants' Fund		3,606	7	9
Members' contributions		449,343	3	2
Arrears of contributions paid by late employees of the Wellington and Manawatu Railway Company in terms of section 96 (2) of the Government Railways Act, 1908		7,232	10	8
Contribution by the company in terms of the same section of the Act		5,000	0	0
Payment made by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in terms of section 55 (1) of the Public Service Classification and Superannuation Amendment Act, 1908		1,500	0	0
Government contributions		50,000	0	0
Transfers from other funds			17	12
Interest| .. .. .		49,661	8	5
Fines		3,206	5	10
Miscellaneous			7	17
		<u>£569,575</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
<i>Outgo.</i>		£	s.	d.
Pensions to members		256,652	16	8
Pensions to widows and children		32,793	13	0
Contributions returned, together with compensation paid at death or withdrawal		41,713	18	1
Transfers to other funds			422	10
Public Trust Office Commission		3,890	17	11
Travelling and legal expenses			610	2
Fines remitted and refunded			33	18
Funds at the 31st March, 1912		233,457	8	6
		<u>£569,575</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>

TABLE XI.

VALUATION BALANCE-SHEET OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS SUPERANNUATION FUND AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1912.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£
Value of 714 pensions for £52,463 5s. 10d. per annum already granted		390,828
„ 172 pensions for £3,096 per annum granted to widows of contributors		36,326
„ 259 pensions for £3,367 per annum granted to the children of deceased contributors		14,867
„ prospective pensions for back service		1,034,257
„ „ for future service		941,180
„ „ to widows		111,509
„ „ to children		44,839
„ return of contributions on death		13,335
„ „ on withdrawal		156,053
		<u>£2,743,194</u>
<i>Assets.</i>		£
Accumulated funds		233,457
Value of future contributions		732,886
„ subsidy of £25,000 per annum		625,000
„ increase in subsidy of £25,000 per annum now necessary		625,000
„ future increases in subsidy to be provided		526,851
		<u>£2,743,194</u>

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