Capitalise: seeing the difference a state pension makes to a calculation

1. By default, a Capitalise calculation includes the full state pension (new or old depending on the age of the recipient):

You can of course uncheck this box so the pension is not included.

2. To add a partial state pension (if the recipient doesn’t have a full contributions history for example) exclude the full state pension and then add the partial pension manually:

3. To see the difference a state pension makes to a particular calculation perform it first with the pension in, then duplicate the calculation, exclude the pension and recalculate.
4. To let you see more generally the difference a state pension makes to a calculation we’ve added a new feature.

At the top right of the screen, go to *Tools and help*, *Tools* and then *Duxbury tables*:

![Tools and help menu](image)

Select one of the last two options here:

![Tools and help menu with options](image)
‘Absolute difference’ brings up the table below:

You’ll see the *At A Glance* Duxbury table format, with ages and income needs.

The difference the inclusion of a state pension makes is shown in the table – for example for a 40 year old female with an income need of £10,000 p.a. the inclusion of a state pension means the capital sum would be £43,700 less than if no pension was received.

If you scroll down the table the colours of the heatmap show you where the difference is most pronounced:

(The ‘percentage difference’ table works in exactly the same way, obviously showing the percentage rather than absolute difference a state pension makes to the calculation.)