



DAILY INFORMATION BULLETIN

Thursday, March 1, 1973

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GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO RECRUIT MORE STAFF

Over 104,000 Employees For New Fiscal Year

The Government will be recruiting more staff for the Public Service in the coming financial year.

If the Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure are approved by the Legislative Council, the Public Service will have posts for over 104,000 employees in its various departments.

The Report of the Establishment Sub-Committee of the Finance Committee, tabled at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, says this represents an increase of 6.54 per cent over last year, in the net total of posts in the Public Service.

Salaries, excluding pensions, will amount to an estimated \$1,370 million in the coming financial year as against the original estimate of \$1,186 million in the current year -- an increase of about \$184 million.

This increase includes provision for salaries of posts provided during the current year, as well as for posts proposed with Estimates.

The Report says the highest expansion rates and the largest establishments continue to be in departments providing direct services to the public, such as the Police and Urban Services.

/The largest

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The largest department in the Government is still the Royal Hong Kong Police Force which will have a permanent establishment of 18,034, representing 17.11 per cent of the total number of permanent posts in the Public Service.

Following closely behind is the Urban Services Department with 17,374.

Other departments in order of the number of staff are the Public Works, Medical and Health, Resettlement, Education, Fire Services and the Post Office.

The remainder is divided among the other 33 departments in the Government.

The Members of the Committee are the Hon. H.J.C. Browne (Chairman), the Hon. T.K. Ann, the Hon. P.G. Williams, the Hon. James M.H. Wu, Mr. S.T. Kidd (Establishment Secretary) and Mr. D.G. Jeaffreson (Deputy Financial Secretary).

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GOVERNMENT BOOSTS AID TO VOLUNTARY WELFARE AGENCIES

Government will provide a 25 per cent boost in financial aid for voluntary social welfare agencies during 1973-74.

The total amount for subventions is more than \$25 million -- a \$5 million increase on the figure for the present financial year.

The higher subventions follow detailed consideration of recommendations put forward by the Social Welfare Advisory Committee.

The Director of Social Welfare, Mr. F.K. Li, who is chairman of the Committee, said today that subventions would be paid to 76 local voluntary agencies -- seven more than in the present financial year.

"The increased subventions reflect Government's recognition of the valuable work performed by voluntary agencies," he said.

"Financial aid paid out by government to these agencies has increased very significantly in recent years. We have more than doubled the subventions allocated in 1969-70, when the total was in the region of \$11.6 million."

Mr. Li said that further detailed financial study by the Social Welfare Department and the Social Welfare Advisory Committee was required of some of the subvention recommendations put forward for 1973-74, and close consultations would take place with the agencies concerned.

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ESTIMATES OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

One Of Five Booklets On The Budget

The Government's first-ever Estimates of Gross Domestic Product was one of five publications tabled at yesterday's Legislative Council meeting, all of them related to the 1973-74 budget.

The estimates show that the total gross domestic product, at market prices, rose from \$10,890 million in 1966 to \$19,597 million in 1971, showing an average increase of 13 per cent per annum over the six-year period.

During the same period the per capita gross domestic product rose from \$3,000 to \$4,844, indicating an average annual increase of 10.1 per cent.

Compiled by the Census and Statistics Department, the estimates and appendices run to more than 30 pages and include analyses of personal consumption expenditure on food, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, clothing and personal effects, rent, rates, water, housing maintenance charges, fuel and light, furniture, health expenses, transport, recreation and entertainment.

They also cover expenditure on fixed capital formation, defined as the gross value of investment in land, buildings and construction, plant, machinery and equipment.

In its introduction the report points out that reliable national income accounts cannot be produced without an adequate set of economic statistics. In Hong Kong these statistics are not yet well developed.

However, preliminary estimates of gross domestic product were derived from expenditure, using only information readily available for this purpose.

/Another

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Another publication tabled yesterday was an Economic Background to the Budget, which comments upon the gross domestic product, explores Hong Kong's trade figures, discusses investment, employment and the money market and explains our external reserves.

This report points out that although it is not yet possible to measure the price increases involved in every component of the gross domestic product, it seems likely that if the money veil were removed, a considerable part -- possibly rather more than half -- of the increase in G.D.P. would represent real growth.

Increasing Prosperity

An indication of this is provided by the index of real average daily wages for industrial workers, which shows that the labour force has enjoyed increasing prosperity as a consequence of a higher real G.D.P. in every year except 1968.

Gross domestic product per capita in Hong Kong is estimated at \$5,616 for 1972. The report adds that this is not, all available for consumption by the population at large. Some has to be spent on investment in new capital and some on government services.

"Furthermore, national income aggregates do not measure every dimension of a society's achievement," it remarks. "They do not take into account the distribution of incomes and only partly take into account the ravages of pollution, the costs of congestion, the benefits of law and order and the cultural enrichment of education.

/"But

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"But these social costs and benefits can be respectively minimised and maximized in a society which has a sufficiently high G.D.P. per capita with which to do so. There is no real conflict between a rising G.D.P. and a rising quality of life. On the contrary, the one provides the means which permits the achievement of the other."

Two further publications tabled yesterday, to accompany the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1974, were an Extract of the Supporting Financial Statements and Statistical Appendices and a Graphic Guide to the Budget.

The latter provides seven key charts, attractively presented and illustrated to show the main sources of revenue and expenditure, their growth over the past 10 years and a breakdown of how public money is spent on general, social, community and economic services.

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PROVISIONAL TRADE FIGURES FOR JANUARY

Nearly Six Per Cent Increase Shown In Exports

The value of Hong Kong's domestic exports for the month of January was \$1,214 million -- an increase of \$67 million or 5.8 per cent over the same month last year.

Provisional trade figures released today by the Census and Statistics Department showed that imports were worth \$1,859 million, a rise of 21.4 per cent or \$327 million.

Re-exports also rose to \$358 million, up \$70 million or 24.4 per cent compared with January 1972.

A spokesman for the Commerce and Industry Department said that during the three-month period from November 1972 to January 1973, domestic exports totalled \$3,770 million imports \$5,757 million and re-exports \$1,164 million.

Compared with the corresponding period in the previous year, these figures represented increases of 10.1 per cent, 14.2 per cent and 27 per cent respectively.

The provisional trade figures for January are as follows:

MERCHANDISE:

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MERCHANDISE:

Domestic Exports: \$1,214 million
Imports : \$1,859 million
Re-exports : \$ 358 million

COMPARATIVE FIGURES:

	January <u>1973</u> \$ Mn.	January <u>1972</u> \$ Mn.	Increase or decrease	
			\$ Mn.	%
Domestic Exports	1,214	1,147	+ 67	+ 5.8
Imports	1,859	1,531	+ 327	+ 21.4
Re-exports	358	287	+ 70	+ 24.4

	Nov. 1972 to <u>Jan. 1973</u> \$ Mn.	Nov. 1971 to <u>Jan. 1972</u> \$ Mn.	Increase or decrease	
			\$ Mn.	%
Domestic Exports	3,770	3,425	+ 344	+ 10.1
Imports	5,757	5,042	+ 715	+ 14.2
Re-exports	1,464	917	+ 248	+ 27.0

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YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

The third inauguration ceremony of the Social Welfare Department's Youth Representative Council will be held on Saturday (March 3).

After the ceremony, there will be an annual Youth Ball for the Department's youth representatives.

The Senior Principal Welfare Officer, Mr. Stephen Law Chi-kin, will address the gathering. The Principal Social Welfare Officer, Mr. Kwok Ka-chi, will officiate at the swearing-in and Mr. Alexander Fung of the Youth Work Unit will distribute certificates of appointment to council members.

The Youth Representative Council consists of 30 elected committee members from eight Community, Social and Youth Centres. It works closely with the Social Welfare Department's group work staff.

The Council's aims are to promote co-operation and mutual understanding among youth workers, to explore their needs and to liaise with other youth organisations.

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Note to Editors: You are cordially invited to send a reporter/
photographer to cover the inauguration ceremony,
which will take place at the Hong Kong Polytechnic
at 8 p.m. on Saturday.

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BUILDINGS DECLARED DANGEROUS

The Building Authority today declared the kitchen blocks of Nos. 91, 93, 95 and 97 Yu Chau Street to be in a dangerous condition.

In a statement issued this morning, the Principal Government Building Surveyor said that these four-storey pre-war buildings were inspected during a routine survey of the area when it was found that the reinforced concrete columns to the kitchen blocks were seriously spalled and the steel reinforcement badly corroded.

The condition of these is such that there is risk of collapse and accordingly notices of intention to apply for Closure Orders of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors of the kitchen blocks in Kowloon District Court at 9.30 a.m., on March 30, 1973 were posted today.

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WATER CUT

Water supply to certain areas in the Western District will be interrupted from 1 a.m. to 6 a.m. on Saturday (March 3).

This is to allow a night leakage test to be carried out.

The area affected is bounded by Smithfield from Lung Wah Street to Forbes Street; Forbes Street, the west side of Cadogan Street; and Victoria Road from Cadogan Street to No. 406, including Ka Wai Man Road.

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NEW RATE OF STAMP DUTY ON CONTRACT NOTES

Effects Of Changes Outlined

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Mr. F.E. Rainbow, today explained the effects of the changes in the Stamp Duty on contract notes, in respect of share transactions and on transfers relating to gift of shares or marketable securities.

These changes were announced by the Financial Secretary in his budget speech yesterday.

Contract note duty, he explained, was defined as that payable on contract notes which were required by the Stamp Ordinance to be made and executed for or by both buyer and seller whenever Hong Kong-registered shares or marketable securities were bought or sold.

Until yesterday (Wednesday), the rate of duty was effectively 0.2 per cent, so that duty totalling 0.4 per cent was payable on every purchase and sale of shares.

In presenting his Budget estimates yesterday, the Financial Secretary doubled the rate for both buyer and seller to 0.4 per cent.

This meant, Mr. Rainbow explained, that duty totalling 0.8 per cent would now be payable whenever Hong Kong-registered shares or marketable securities were bought and sold.

/The change

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The change of rate is effective immediately, and duty on the new rate will be payable on all contract notes which are required to be made in connection with transactions entered into from today.

As regards contract notes which may still have to be stamped in connection with transactions entered into before today, the old rate of duty will apply, the Commissioner said.

Mr. Rainbow said that until now, the basic unit of contract note duty had been 20 cents -- that amount being chargeable on every \$100 or part thereof of the price.

The new unit of duty is \$4, to be paid on every \$1,000 or part thereof.

New Duty

"This means that the new duty will be slightly greater than twice the old duty in cases where the price includes a fraction of \$1,000," said Mr. Rainbow.

Citing an example, he said that when shares were sold for \$13,240, the buyer and seller each paid duty of \$26.60. But in future each would pay \$56.

The largest part of contract note duty, he went on, was paid for their clients by members of the four recognised stock exchanges, using adhesive revenue stamps which they bought for the purpose from the Stamp Duty Office.

Until yesterday, the highest available denomination of stamps was \$50. However, stamps of \$100 and \$200 value were made available today and stamps of \$15 have also been added to the range.

/The number

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The number of adhesive stamps which brokers will require to buy and account for, said Mr. Rainbow, will be substantially reduced as a result of these changes.

He said the stock exchanges had been asked to recommend to their members that they should use up their stocks of small denomination adhesive stamps, as far as possible, in making up the multiples of \$4 which will now be required.

"Requests for the repurchase or exchange of large numbers of small value stamps," he added, "would cause serious delays in the Stamp Office as well as unnecessary work and inconvenience for all concerned."

On transfer duty, the Commissioner said there would be no change in the fixed duty of \$5 payable on instruments of transfer relating to shares or marketable securities.

Gifts Of Shares

But, as announced by the Financial Secretary yesterday, the ad valorem element in the duty payable on transfers relating to gifts of shares or marketable securities has been doubled.

Until yesterday, the duty payable on these "gift" transfers was \$5 plus 40 cents for every \$100 or part thereof of the value of the shares or marketable securities (the duty on such a transfer being the same as the total duty paid in the case of a sale, that is on two contract notes and a transfer).

Following the Budget, the duty on a "gift" transfer will still be the same as the total duty on a sale, namely \$5 plus \$8 per \$1,000 or part thereof of the value of the shares or marketable securities.

The change of rate will affect gifts of shares or marketable securities made today or later.

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GOVERNOR VISITS WONG TAI SIN POLICE STATION

To See Police Work At Ground Level

The Governor, Sir Murray MacLehose, visited Wong Tai Sin Police Station this afternoon to study the problems facing the policemen at ground level.

It was the third in a series of visits made by Sir Murray who has shown keen interest in the work of the police.

He arrived at the station at 2.40 p.m. and immediately went to the Report Room where he spoke to rank and file policemen on duty.

The Governor enquired in detail how they conducted their daily work and looked through some of the report books and other documents.

Sir Murray also watched a policeman taking down a statement from a man who was reporting a case at that time.

He then inspected the cells, communications room and other facilities at the station.

This was followed by a series of conversations between the Governor and the various section heads of the station.

The Governor was particularly interested in the work of the Criminal Investigation Department and had lengthy discussions with the Divisional Detective Inspector, Mr. B.F. Gravener.

/The outgoing

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The outgoing Divisional Superintendent, Mr. G.B. Jones, and Mr. Yu Pun-chak who will take over from Mr. Jones from tomorrow (Friday), and the Sub-Divisional Inspector, Mr. I.N.C. Cutler, also briefed the Governor on the daily routines of the station which is located in the densely populated area of Wong Tai Sin.

At the end of the tour, a long discussion was held between the Governor and the officers together with the Commissioner of Police, Mr. C.P. Sutcliffe, and the Deputy District Police Commander, Kowloon, Mr. Peter Godber,

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LOWER EFFECTIVE RATES OF TAX

Graphs And Tables Produced To Give Illustrations

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Mr. F.E. Rainbow, today presented a series of graphs and tables prepared by his department to illustrate the generally lower effective rates of tax introduced under the 1973-74 budget.

The graphs show how the tax curve for the coming year of assessment lies below that for last year, and the tables present a comparative breakdown of how the new concessions affect a wide range of incomes, according to the marital status of the income earner.

Explaining the tables, Mr. Rainbow said that the income figure in the first column is, in effect, the gross income less expenses and allowable charitable donations.

The next three columns respectively show the tax payable last year, this year and next year at the various levels of income. Here, in the case of single man, the 1973-74 column shows a lower tax levy at every level of income from \$15,000 to \$69,000.

From \$70,000 onwards the single man starts paying the standard rate of 15 per cent, placing him beyond the reach of the new concessions. Mr. Rainbow pointed out, however, that under the previous system he would have reached this 15 per cent maximum much lower down the scale, around the \$61,500 mark.

"The beneficial range of the new concessions varies of course, according to marital status," he added. "When he marries, and has children, this range rises up the income scale until, in the case of a married man with six children, the 15 per cent standard rate only applies to incomes in excess of \$108,000.

/"Whatever

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"Whatever his marital status, the taxpayer will find that he is spared assessment at the 15 per cent standard rate until he reaches a much higher level of income than has applied previously."

The fifth column shows the effective rate of the new tax, in relation to gross income, and how this percentage progresses until the 15 per cent maximum is reached.

The sixth column shows the actual amount of tax reduction afforded under the new concessions at each level of income, while the seventh column shows the cumulative effect of both this reduction and the reduction applicable under the 1972-73 budget.

The last column indicates, in each case, the additional income a taxpayer would have to earn before he would become liable for the same tax he would have paid in 1971-72.

"It is also against these figures that one should judge the effect of the loss of selective allowances referred to by the Financial Secretary." If the allowances lost as a result of the budget proposals are less than the appropriate figure in this column the taxpayer is better off; if they are higher he is worse off.

Note to Editors: Copies of photographs of the graphs are distributed separately in the G.I.S. press boxes.

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S I N G L E

PERSONAL ALLOWANCE — 1971-2) \$7,000 1973-4 — \$10,000
 1972-3)

Chargeable Income (before deduction of Personal allowances)	1971-2 Tax	1972-3 Tax	1973-4 Tax	Effec- tive Rate of Tax 1973-4	Tax Reduc- tion 1973-4 Budget	Total Tax Reduc- tion 1972-3 and 1973-4 Budgets	Equiv- alent to tax at 1973-4 rates on Addi- tional Income \$ of
\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
+ 13,400	170	155	170	1.3	(-15)	—	—
15,000	302	275	250	1.7	25	52	# 1,040
18,000	495	450	400	2.2	50	95	1,900
24,000	1,045	950	900	3.8	50	145	1,450
30,000	1,795	1,625	1,500	5.0	125	295	1,967
36,000	2,755	2,475	2,400	6.6	75	355	2,367
42,000	3,925	3,500	3,400	8.1	100	525	2,625
48,000	5,335	4,725	4,600	9.6	125	735	3,340
54,000	6,975	6,125	6,000	11.1	125	975	3,900
60,000	8,775	7,700	7,500	12.5	200	1,275	4,250
* 61,500	9,225	8,112	7,950	12.9	162	1,275	4,250
66,000	9,900	9,450	9,300	14.1	150	600	2,000
∕ 69,000	10,350	10,350	10,200	14.8	150	150	500
70,000	10,500	10,500	10,500	15.0	—	—	—

— Tax on Gross Income
 @ 15% —

Key —

- * Level at which 15% on Gross Income applied 1971-2
- ∕ Level at which 15% on Gross Income applied 1972-3
- # These are the amounts which indicate as closely as feasible the quantum of the effective compensation for the withdrawn allowances.
- + Below this Gross Income point the effective rate of tax is increased as compared with 1971-2 because the increased personal allowance does not fully set off the effect of the low income relief now cancelled.

MARRIED

PERSONAL & WIFE ALLOWANCE - 1971-2) - \$14,000 1973-4 - \$20,000
 1972-3)

Chargeable Income (before deduction of personal allowances)	1971-2 Tax	1972-3 Tax	1973-4 Tax	Effec- tive Rate of Tax 1973-4	Tax Reduc- tion 1973-4 Budget	Total Tax Reduc- tion 1972-3 and 1973-4 Budgets	Equiv- alent to tax at 1973-4 rates on Addi- tional Income of
\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
18,000	22	20	-	-	20	22	-
24,000	412	375	200	0.8	175	212	# 4,240
30,000	935	850	500	1.7	350	435	4,350
36,000	1,655	1,500	1,100	3.1	400	555	5,033
42,000	2,585	2,325	1,800	4.3	525	785	5,233
48,000	3,725	3,325	2,700	5.6	625	1,025	5,625
54,000	5,075	4,500	3,800	7.0	700	1,275	6,300
60,000	6,675	5,875	5,000	8.3	875	1,675	6,700
66,000	8,475	7,425	6,500	9.8	925	1,975	7,250
72,000	10,275	9,125	8,100	11.2	1,025	2,175	7,250
* 75,500	11,325	10,200	9,150	12.1	1,050	2,175	7,250
78,000	11,700	10,950	9,900	12.7	1,050	1,800	6,000
/ 83,000	12,450	12,450	11,400	13.7	1,050	1,050	3,500
84,000	12,600	12,600	11,700	13.9	900	900	3,000
90,000	13,500	13,500	13,500	15.0	-	-	-

--- Tax on Gross Income
 @ 15%

- Key --- * Level at which 15% on Gross Income applied 1971-2.
 / Level at which 15% on Gross Income applied 1972-3.
 # These are the amounts which indicate as closely as feasible the quantum of the effective compensation for the withdrawn allowances.

MARRIED + 1 CHILD

PERSONAL, WIFE & CHILD ALLOWANCE -- 1971-2) - \$16,000 1973-74 - \$23,000
 1972-3)

Chargeable Income (before deduction of personal allowances)	1971-2 Tax	1972-3 Tax	1973-4 Tax	Effec- tive Rate of Tax 1973-4	Tax Reduc- tion 1973-4 Budget	Total Tax Reduc- tion 1972-3 and 1973-4 Budgets	Equiv- alent to tax at 1973-4 rates on Addi- tional Income of
\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
24,000	302	275	50	0.2	225	252	# 5,040
30,000	742	675	350	1.1	325	392	5,420
36,000	1,375	1,250	800	2.2	450	575	5,750
42,000	2,245	2,025	1,400	3.3	625	845	5,966
48,000	3,325	2,975	2,250	4.7	725	1,075	6,625
54,000	4,615	4,100	3,200	5.9	900	1,415	7,075
60,000	6,115	5,400	4,400	7.3	1,000	1,715	7,460
66,000	7,875	6,875	5,750	8.7	1,125	2,125	8,250
72,000	9,675	8,550	7,250	10.1	1,300	2,425	8,250
78,000	11,475	10,350	9,000	11.5	1,350	2,475	8,250
* 79,500	11,925	10,800	9,450	11.9	1,350	2,475	8,250
84,000	12,600	12,150	10,800	12.9	1,350	1,800	6,000
∅ 87,000	13,050	13,050	11,700	13.4	1,350	1,350	4,500
90,000	13,500	13,500	12,600	14.0	900	900	3,000
96,000	14,400	14,400	14,400	15.0	-	-	-

-- Tax on Gross Income							
@ 15% --							

- Key -- * Level at which 15% on Gross Income applied 1971-72.
 ∅ Level at which 15% on Gross Income applied 1972-73.
 # These are the amounts which indicate as closely as feasible the quantum of the effective compensation for the withdrawn allowances.

MARRIED + 2 CHILDREN

PERSONAL, WIFE & CHILD ALLOWANCES — 1971-2) — \$18,000 1973-74 — \$25,000
 1972-3)

Chargeable Income (before deduction of personal allowance)	1971-2	1972-3	1973-4	Effec- tive Rate of Tax 1973-4	Tax Reduc- tion 1973-4 Budget	Total Tax Reduc- tion 1972-73 and Budgets	Equiv- alent to tax at 1973-4 rates on Addi- tional Income Of
\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
24,000	132	120	-	-	120	132	-
30,000	577	525	250	0.8	275	327	# 5,770
36,000	1,155	1,050	600	1.7	450	555	5,550
42,000	1,935	1,750	1,200	2.9	550	735	5,900
48,000	2,925	2,625	1,950	4.1	675	975	6,500
54,000	4,155	3,700	2,850	5.3	850	1,305	6,775
60,000	5,595	4,950	4,000	6.7	950	1,595	7,380
66,000	7,275	6,375	5,250	8.0	1,125	2,025	8,100
72,000	9,075	7,975	6,750	9.4	1,225	2,325	8,250
78,000	10,875	9,750	8,400	10.8	1,350	2,475	8,250
* 83,500	12,525	11,400	10,050	12.0	1,350	2,475	8,250
84,000	12,600	11,550	10,200	12.1	1,350	2,400	8,000
90,000	13,500	13,350	12,000	13.3	1,350	1,500	5,000
∅ 91,000	13,650	13,650	12,300	13.5	1,350	1,350	4,500
96,000	14,400	14,400	13,800	14.4	600	600	2,000
100,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15.0	-	-	-

 --- Tax on Gross Income
 @ 15%

Key -- * Level at which 15% on Gross Income applied 1971-72.

∅ Level at which 15% on Gross Income applied 1972-73.

// These are the amounts which indicate as closely as feasible the quantum of the effective compensation for withdrawn allowances.

MARRIED + 6 CHILDREN

PERSONAL, WIFE & CHILDREN ALLOWANCES - 1971-2) - \$22,000 1973-4 - \$29,000
 1972-3)

Chargeable Income (before deduction of personal allowances)	1971-2 Tax	1972-3 Tax	1973-4 Tax	Effec- tive Rate of Tax 1973-4	Tax Reduc- tion 1973-4 Budget	Total Tax Reduc- tion 1972-3 and 1973-4 Budgets	Equiv- alent to tax at 1973-4 Rates on Addi- tional Income of
\$	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
30,000	302	275	50	0.2	252	252	# 5,040
36,000	742	675	350	1.0	325	392	5,420
42,000	1,375	1,250	800	1.9	450	575	5,750
48,000	2,245	2,025	1,400	2.9	625	845	5,966
54,000	3,325	2,975	2,250	4.2	725	1,075	6,625
60,000	4,615	4,100	3,200	5.3	900	1,415	7,075
66,000	6,115	5,400	4,400	6.7	1,000	1,715	7,460
72,000	7,875	6,875	5,750	8.0	1,125	2,125	8,250
78,000	9,675	8,550	7,250	9.3	1,300	2,425	8,250
84,000	11,475	10,350	9,000	10.7	1,350	2,475	8,250
90,000	13,275	12,150	10,800	12.0	1,350	2,475	8,250
* 91,500	13,725	12,600	11,250	12.3	1,350	2,475	8,250
96,000	14,400	13,950	12,600	13.1	1,350	1,800	6,000
∅ 99,000	14,850	14,850	13,500	13.6	1,350	1,350	4,500
102,000	15,300	15,300	14,400	14.1	900	900	3,000
108,000	16,200	16,200	16,200	15.0	-	-	-

 - Tax on Gross Income
 @ 15% -----

- Key --- * Level at which 15% on Gross Income applied 1971-72.
 ∅ Level at which 15% on Gross Income applied 1972-73.
 # These are the amounts which indicate as closely as feasible the quantum of the effective compensation for the withdrawn allowances.

Release time: 9.00 p.m.