business. The fact that I, as an individual, decide to devote 70 percent of my income to charity, that does not make me a charitable organization.

Mr. CORMAN. Is it fair to say that people are more altruistic before tax dollars than after tax dollars?

Mr. COHEN. In most fundraising activities, in most communities, there is a good deal of social pressure involved here, also. Charities keep telling us that without the tax deduction they would have a difficult time raising money.

Mr. CORMAN. Yes.

Mr. SURREY. If you will look at the percentage of income, national income, going to charities over the years, that percentage is amazingly constant regardless of the ebb and flow of the tax rates.

Mr. COHEN. There are social motivations here beyond the tax motivation. If you are talking about an individual situation, it is somewhat different.

Mr. CORMAN. What is the total tax base lost?

Mr. COHEN. I think the amount of charitable deductions shown on returns is about $10 billion. I can give you the exact figure, but it is close to $10 billion.

Mr. CORMAN. Would you speculate as to what income bracket that would generally fall in?

In other words, if you took it across the board, where would you wind up?

Mr. COHEN. That is difficult to answer. In our compilation of the statistics of income, we have charts which would show by income class the dollar amounts of contributions. I would not like to speculate, but I think you would find, as with all things, cash contributions are made by people in all income classes. If you are talking about property contributions, then you are talking about the people in the middle and upper income brackets.

Mr. SURREY. This is for 1962, and it is probably the same now. Then, the figure was $7.5 billion. Of that $7.5 billion, a billion dollars was from the group under $5,000. Nearly $3 billion in the class of $5,000 to $10,000, and a billion seven in the $10,000 to $20,000 class, and then about $800 million in the $20,000 to $50,000 class; then about $500 million in the $50,000 to $200,000 class; and then $200 million in the $200,000 to $1 million class, and $90 million over $1 million. So, the large bulk comes from below $10,000, which indicates in large part that a good deal of giving is unrelated to the tax inducement, since only the very large contributions are affected by the difference between before-tax dollars and after-tax dollars.

Mr. CORMAN. Trying to extrapolate those figures, you can figure a third of that $10 billion is lost taxes?

Mr. COHEN. I think it would be slightly less than that.

We could give you an estimate of that.

Mr. CORMAN. It would be interesting to know. Not an exact figure but an estimate of the tax lost, and the tax base lost, in the last fiscal year that is available.

Mr. COHEN. The latest statistics of income would be for 1965.

Mr. CORMAN. That would be interesting to have.

Mr. PATMAN. That may be inserted at this point.

(The figures referred to follow:)

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