An Examination of Tax—Deductible Donations Made by Individual Australian Taxpayers in 2000-01

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Overview of the Research

Each year QUT’s Centre of Philanthropy and Nonprofit Studies collects and analyses statistics on the amount and extent of tax-deductible donations made and claimed by Australians in their individual income tax returns to deductible gift recipients (DGRs). The information presented below is based on the amount and type of tax-deductible donations made and claimed by Australian individual taxpayers to DGRs for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. This information has been extracted mainly from the Australian Taxation Office’s publication Taxation Statistics 2000-01. The 2001 report is the latest report that has been made publicly available.

This study uses information based on published ATO material and represents only the extent of tax-deductible donations made and claimed by Australian taxpayers to DGRs at Item D7 Gifts or Donations in their individual income tax returns for the 2001 financial year. In other words, the amounts shown in this study only represent amounts that have been donated and claimed as a tax-deduction by individual taxpayers in their income tax returns for the 2001 financial year. The data does not include corporate taxpayers.

1.2 Executive Summary

The following is a summary of the significant statistics that are further analysed in this paper.

**General Information:**

- The total amount donated and claimed as tax-deductible donations in 2000-01 was $838.15 million (compared to $721.18 million for the previous financial year). This constitutes an increase of $116.97 million (or 16.2%) from the previous financial year, which represents the single largest dollar and percentage increase since records have been kept.

- As a comparison, the total sum of tax-deductible donations of $838 million would have financed the total Australian expenditure on health for five days. Furthermore, it is also interesting to note that in 2001, Australian taxpayers claimed $862 million (or 4.7%) in tax agent fees and $1.23 billion (or 7.4%) in bank fees, interest and dividend deductions.

- Using a base year of 1978-79, the inflation-adjusted total tax-deductible donation is far exceeding the inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

- The average tax-deductible donation made and claimed by Australian taxpayers to DGRs in 2001 was $243.18 (compared to $211.33 the previous financial year). This represented an increase of $31.85 (or 15.07%) since the previous financial year. Once again, this represents the single largest dollar and percentage increase since records have been kept.

- By comparison, in 2001, Australians spent an average of $424.10 on poker machine gaming and a further $161.40 on casino gaming.
In 2000-01, 3,446,563 Australian taxpayers (or 33.55%) made and claimed tax-deductible donations. Put another way, approximately one in three Australian taxpayers donated monies to DGRs and claimed tax deductions for these amounts for the 2001 financial year. This percentage has been increasing since 1996-97.

On average, those individual taxpayers who make tax-deductible donations to DGRs donate approximately 0.25% of their taxable income. This trend has increased slightly over the past five years and is at its highest level since records have been kept.

On average, those individual taxpayers who make tax-deductible donations to DGRs donated approximately 0.25% of their taxable income. This trend has increased slightly over the past five years and is now at its highest levels since records have been kept.

Using a base year of 1978-79, the inflation-adjusted average tax-deductible donation is far exceeding the inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

**State of Residence:**

In 2000-01, a total of 1,162,283 taxpayers in New South Wales claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs totalling $367 million. This amount represented almost 44% of the national total. The next largest donor state was Victoria whose taxpayers made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs of $217 million, representing 26% of the national total. Nearly 600,000 Queensland taxpayers donated a total of $100 million (12% of the national total). In other words, 82% of tax-deductible donations made and claimed by Australian taxpayers to DGRs in their 2001 income tax returns came from taxpayers resident in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

In 2000-01, New South Wales taxpayers made and claimed the largest average tax-deductible donation to DGRs of $315.82 compared to the national average of $243.18. Australian Capital Territory taxpayers made the next highest average tax-deductible donation to DGRs with $257.24, followed by Victoria with an average tax-deductible donation of $231.86. Queensland taxpayers made and claimed an average tax-deductible donation in 2001 of $169.39.

In 2000-01, taxpayers in New South Wales donated an average of 0.31% of their taxable income to DGRs, compared to the national average of 0.25%. Taxpayers in the Australian Capital Territory donated approximately 0.28% of their taxable income, followed by Victoria with 0.26%. Queensland taxpayers donated an average of 0.19% of their taxable income to DGRs.

**Income Bands:**

Our results reveal the fact that the more one earns, the more one makes and claims as a tax-deductible donation. In 2000-01, the average tax-deductible donation made and claimed by taxpayers in the $50,000-$99,999 income band was $260.35. The average tax-deductible donation made and claimed by individual taxpayers to DGRs in the $100,000-$499,999 income band was $1,099.32.
The average tax-deductible donation made and claimed by individual taxpayers to DGRs earning over $1 million per year was $64,638. In 1999-2000, these taxpayers made an average tax-deductible donation of $26,828. This represents an increase from the previous financial year of $37,810 (or 241%). This is further discussed below.

In 2000-01, 49.64% of taxpayers in the $50,000-$99,999 income band made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs. When analysing the $100,000-$499,999 income band taxpayers, this percentage increases to 53.51%. A total of 63.51% of taxpayers earning over $1 million made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs in 2001, almost twice the national average of 33.55%.

Taxpayers earning over $1 million donated approximately 1.96% of their taxable income to DGRs. This was almost eight times the national average.

**Industry:**

The highest average tax-deductible donations made and claimed by individual sole trader taxpayers in 2000-01 were from taxpayers working in the finance and insurance industry. These taxpayers made an average tax-deductible donation of $847.68. The next highest were sole trader taxpayers in the accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry who made and claimed average tax-deductible donations of $837.11, followed by sole trader taxpayers involved in primary production with $695.40 and sole trader taxpayers in the health and community services industry with $6743.78. The national average was $243.18.

At the opposite end of the scale, the lowest average tax-deductible donations made and claimed in 2000-01 came from sole trader taxpayers working in the electricity, gas and water supply industry. These sole trader taxpayers donated an average tax-deductible donation to DGRs in 2001 of $116.06. These sole trader taxpayers were followed by taxpayers working in the construction industry who had an average tax-deductible donation of $135.93.

The professions are well represented in terms of average tax-deductible donations. Taxpayers who own businesses involved in the arts, lawyers, accountants, persons operating businesses within religious organisations, architects, doctors and dentists all made average tax-deductible donations to DGRs in 2001, well above the national average.

Expressed as a percentage of taxable income, sole trader taxpayers working within the accommodation, cafes and restaurant industry made an average tax-deductible donation equivalent to 0.65% of their taxable income, more than double the national average of 0.25%. Taxpayers working in the finance and insurance industry were the next highest donors, donating the equivalent of 0.56% of their taxable incomes to DGRs in 2001, followed by sole trader taxpayers working in the cultural and recreational services with 0.43%.

At the opposite end of the scale, the industry that made and claimed the least amount of tax-deductible donations to DGRs in 2001 when expressed as a percentage of taxable income were sole trader taxpayers in the electricity, gas and water supply industry. These sole trader taxpayers donated the equivalent of 0.062% of their taxable income.
Sole trader taxpayers working in the construction industry only donated the equivalent of 0.076% of their taxable income to DGRs in 2001. Next were sole trader taxpayers working in the communication industry who donated only 0.12% of their taxable incomes to DGRs in 2001. This compares to the national average of 0.25%.

**Explanation for the Rise in Tax-Deductible Giving in 2001**

The marked increase in the amounts of tax-deductible donations made and claimed in 2001 of $117 million (or 16.2%) over the previous financial year was partly expected. Over the past decade, tax-deductible donations have been steadily increasing by an average of 6% per annum. So, apart from the annual increase of 6.06%, what could be the impetus for the increased tax-deductible donation claims?

The incentives announced by the Prime Minister to encourage philanthropy in recent years appear to come to fruition in 2000-01. One measure was to expand the type of gift that may be tax deductible to include property valued by the Commissioner of Taxation at more than $5,000. Previously, gifts were restricted to being in the form of cash, property purchased within 12 months or trading stock.

Another measure was the creation of the Prescribed Private Funds (PPFs) along the lines of US Family Foundations. A prescribed private fund is a fund established by a will or trust instrument with Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) status (that is, gifts to it are deductible to the donor). Previously, such funds were required to seek and receive donations from the public and be strictly controlled by members of the public.

As at 23 October 2003, 142 PPFs had been approved by the Government, and 22 had been approved in the last 10 days before 30 June 2001 in the year under study. These 22 PPFs received $78.6 million in donations, all of which it is assumed would be claimed as tax-deductible donations by individual taxpayers. If we assume that this $78.6 million was included in the total tax-deductible donations of $838.15 million made by Australian taxpayers in 2001, then this amount accounts for 8.4% of the 16.2% increase from 2000.

Put another way, if we exclude the amounts contributed into PPFs in 2001, the total tax-deductible donations made and claimed by Australian taxpayers to DGRs came to $759.55 million instead of $838.15 million. This represents a modest increase of $38.37 million from the previous financial year (or 5.3%) which is more in keeping with the average increase during the decade of the 1990s.

Similarly, if we exclude the $78.6 million contributed to PPFs at the end of 2001, the average tax-deductible donation made and claimed by Australian taxpayers to DGRs in 2001 falls from $243.18 to $220.38, an increase of only $9.05 (or 4.3%) from 2000.

In 2002, ATO records show that a further $52.5 million was received by PPFs in donations with $7.3 million being distributed to DGRs. PPFs, as at 30 June 2002, had $129 million under investment for future distributions to other Deductible Gift Recipients. It is anticipated that the next year’s Taxation Statistics (2001-02) will reveal a further dramatic increase in tax-deductible donations made and claimed by Australian taxpayers.
2.0 WHAT IS A TAX-DEDUCTIBLE GIFT?

Division 30 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* covers the issue of deductible gifts. Sub-Division 30-A contains the provisions relating to Deductible Gift Recipients (DGRs) and discusses issues including:

- who the recipient of the gift or contribution can be;
- the type of gift or contribution that a donor can make;
- how much the donor can deduct for the gift or contribution; and
- special conditions that apply.

Generally speaking, every person, whether an individual, the trustee of a trust estate or superannuation fund, a partnership or a company, and whether a resident or non-resident of Australia is entitled to a deduction from assessable income for individual gifts of $2 or more made during the financial year to nominated funds, authorities, institutions, or bodies or classes of them, or specified persons.

From 1 July 2000, the Commissioner of Taxation under the Register of Gift Deductible and Tax Exempt Entities (ROGATE) regime must endorse both Income Tax Exempt Charities (ITEC) and Deductible Gift Recipients (DGR). If the Deductible Gift Recipient is not endorsed by the Commissioner, donors will be unable to claim income tax deductions for gifts made on or after 1 July 2000 under Division 30 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act* (1997). In the particular year in question, namely 2000-01, a self-assessment regime was in place. Donors can check the tax status of a DGR by searching the Australian Business Register at [http://www.abr.business.gov.au](http://www.abr.business.gov.au).

Only certain types of gifts are specifically made tax-deductible under Division 30. These include:

- gifts of $2 or more (money);
- property which has been purchased by the donor less than 12 months before the gift was made;
- property valued by the Commissioner over $5,000;
- trading stock disposed of outside the ordinary course of business;
- cultural gifts, being property made under the Cultural Gifts Program;
- cultural bequests, being property under the Cultural Bequests program; and
- National Estate, being places listed in the Register of the National Estate.

Supplying a service does not fall in any of the gift types. There is no deduction for a gift of a service, as no money or property is transferred to the Deductible Gift Recipient. For example, volunteers’ expenses in carrying out voluntary work are not deductible.

The term “gift” is not defined in the *Income Tax Assessment Act* (1997), and thus takes on its ordinary meaning. However, for a gift to be a tax-deductible donation and claimed as an income tax deduction in a personal income tax return, the gift must usually have the following characteristics:

- they are made voluntarily;
- they do not provide a material benefit to the donor; and
- they essentially arise from benefaction, and proceed from detached and disinterested generosity.
Generally, for a payment to be considered a gift it must be unfettered, that is, there must be no obligation to do anything in recognition of the gift and no expectation on the part of the donor to receive anything in return for the donation.

Where a payment constitutes a bona fide gift, then the donor is entitled to claim the amount given as an income tax deduction at Item D7 Gifts or Donations in the income tax return. In contrast, the following are not considered gifts:

- purchase of raffle or art union tickets;
- purchase of chocolates, pens, etc;
- the cost of attending a fundraising dinner, even if the cost exceeds the value of the dinner;
- membership fees;
- payments where the person has an understanding with the recipient that the payment will be used to provide a benefit to the donor.

The Australian Taxation Office has issued several Taxation Determinations and Taxation Rulings (for example, see TD 92/110 and TR 2443) which deal with whether a payment made to a DGR is considered a gift or not.

**Categories of Deductible Gift Recipients**

Sub-Division 30B of the Income Tax Assessment Act (1997) lists thirteen general categories of Deductible Gift Recipients under the Act. These include:

- health;
- education;
- research;
- welfare and rights;
- defence;
- environment;
- other recipients.
- the family;
- international affairs;
- sports and recreation;
- philanthropic trusts;
- cultural organisations;
- industry, trade and design;

In addition to the above general categories of funds, authorities, institutions and organisations, gifts of $2 or more made to recipients specified in Sections 30-15 to 30-100 are also deductible to the donor.

In order to claim the amount of their tax-deductible donation to a Deductible Gift Recipient, donors are required to keep records of their gifts. Deductible Gift Recipients are not required by income tax law to issue receipts for deductible gifts, but most do, as the donor will need a receipt in order to substantiate the claim made.

**Gift Deduction Legislation Changes in 2000-01**

There were changes in the period under consideration which may account for an increase in deductible gifts. One alteration was an amendment to create Prescribed Private Funds (PPFs). Another was to permit deductible gifts of certain property (not cash) over $5,000.

The proposal to amend the legislation to allow PPFs was announced by the Government in March 1999. A prescribed private fund is a fund established by will or trust instrument with:
- Deductible Gift Recipient (DGR) status (that is, gifts to it are deductible to the donor);
- normally, income tax exempt status (that is, its income is exempt from income tax); and
- the ability to attract a variety of other Commonwealth, State and Territory tax and duty concessions.

There is no need for gifts to a PPF to be sought and received from the public and a PPF can be controlled by an individual, family or corporate group. This is a removal of a major barrier to philanthropy, as it was often difficult to satisfy the previous test of "public donations" before a fund would be a DGR.

The first Government guidelines and model deed were released on 30 March 2001 and the first PPFs approved by the Government in June 2001.

As at 23 October 2003, 142 PPFs had been approved by the Government, and 22 had been approved in the last 10 days before 30 June 2001 in the year under study. These 22 PPFs received $78.6 million in donations, all of which it is assumed would be claimed as tax-deductible donations by individual taxpayers. It is anticipated that the sudden increase in giving by those with a taxable income over $1 million as indicated above has driven the increase in tax-deductible donations claimed and creation of PPFs.

In 2002, ATO records show that a further $52.5 million was received by PPFs in donations with $7.3 million being distributed to DGRs. PPFs, as at 30 June 2002, had $129 million under investment for future distributions to other Deductible Gift Recipients. It is anticipated that the next year’s Taxation Statistics (2001-02) will reveal a further dramatic increase in tax-deductible donations made and claimed.

The PPFs prescribed by REG 995-1.02 in respect of Section 995-1 of the Income Tax Assessment Act (1997) are listed below. Each fund specified in the following table is a prescribed private fund on and from the date specified.

## List of Prescribed Private Funds

| Item | Name of Fund                     | Date, or period, of effect |
|------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1    | Nelson Meers Foundation          | 21 June 2001              |
| 2    | Sargents Foundation Sub-Fund     | 21 June 2001              |
| 3    | The Andersen Foundation          | 21 June 2001              |
| 4    | Brencorp Foundation              | 22 June 2001              |
| 5    | Gandel Foundation                | 22 June 2001              |
| 6    | Gonski Foundation                | 22 June 2001              |
| 7    | Humanity Trust                   | 22 June 2001              |
| 8    | Levy Foundation                  | 22 June 2001              |
| 9    | The CINS Foundation              | 22 June 2001              |
| 10   | The Cuthbert Foundation          | 22 June 2001              |
| 11   | The F & J Ryan Foundation        | 22 June 2001              |
| 12   | The Joan & Peter Clemenger Trust | 22 June 2001              |
| 13   | The Parncutt Family Foundation   | 22 June 2001              |
| 14   | The Pratt Family Foundation      | 22 June 2001              |
|   | Foundation Name                                                                 | Date               |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 15| The Rodney & Judith ONeil Foundation                                         | 22 June 2001       |
| 16| The Sentinel Foundation                                                        | 22 June 2001       |
| 17| The Charitable Foundation                                                      | 25 June 2001       |
| 18| The Noble Foundation                                                          | 27 June 2001       |
| 19| The Sarah and Baillieu Myer Family Foundation                                 | 27 June 2001       |
| 20| Wind Over Water Foundation                                                     | 27 June 2001       |
| 21| The Aranday Foundation                                                         | 28 June 2001       |
| 22| The Mill House Foundation                                                      | 11 July 2001       |
| 23| Hunter Hall Charitable Fund                                                    | 16 August 2001     |
| 24| The International Children's Foundation                                       | 23 August 2001     |
| 25| The Brian and Maxine Newell Prostate Cancer Research Foundation               | 17 September 2001  |
| 26| Barrie Bailey Foundation                                                       | 3 October 2001     |
| 27| The Rotary Club of Hillarys Community Foundation                              | 3 October 2001     |
| 28| The Western Australian Club Foundation                                         | 3 October 2001     |
| 29| Yeast Foundation                                                              | 20 December 2001   |
| 30| The A & E Finkel Foundation                                                    | 14 February 2002   |
| 31| The Caledonia Foundation                                                       | 14 February 2002   |
| 32| The Clipsal Fund                                                              | 25 March 2002      |
| 33| AB's Trek for Kids Foundation                                                 | 26 March 2002 to   |
|   |                                                                                | 30 June 2004       |
| 34| Dubler Family Foundation                                                       | 26 March 2002      |
| 35| Booze Brothers Staff Charitable Fund                                           | 26 March 2002      |
| 36| The Dianne Kemp Foundation                                                    | 22 April 2002      |
| 37| The Mount Scopus College Foundation Trust                                     | 22 April 2002      |
| 38| John Collier Foundation                                                       | 22 April 2002      |
| 39| Collection House Foundation                                                    | 22 April 2002      |
| 40| The Coca-Cola Australia Foundation                                            | 22 April 2002      |
| 41| The Margaret Lawrence Bequest Foundation                                      | 22 April 2002      |
| 42| The Dawson Family Foundation                                                   | 22 April 2002      |
| 43| AACFE Charitable Foundation                                                   | 22 April 2002      |
| 44| Paul Ainsworth Charitable Foundation                                          | 5 June 2002        |
| 45| Philandron Foundation                                                         | 5 June 2002        |
| 46| Philip and Vivien Brass Charitable Foundation                                 | 5 June 2002        |
| 47| The Albrecht Foundation Trust                                                 | 5 June 2002        |
| 48| The Berg Family Foundation                                                     | 5 June 2002        |
| 49| The Michael & Andrew Buxton Foundation                                         | 5 June 2002        |
| 50| The Samuel Nissen Charitable Foundation                                       | 5 June 2002        |
| 51| R & M Champion de Cresigny Foundation                                         | 11 June 2002       |
| 52| The Flew Foundation                                                           | 11 June 2002       |
| 53| Accenture Australia Foundation                                                | 14 June 2002       |
| 54| Andyinc Foundation                                                            | 14 June 2002       |
| 55| Bennelong Foundation                                                           | 14 June 2002       |
| 56| Glencoe Foundation                                                            | 14 June 2002       |
| 57| Guthrie Family Memorial Fund                                                  | 14 June 2002       |
| 58| Hill Charitable Foundation                                                    | 14 June 2002       |
| 59| JBWere Foundation                                                             | 14 June 2002       |
| 60| Jewish Holocaust Centre Foundation                                            | 14 June 2002       |
| Foundation Name                              | Date        |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|
| John Lamble Foundation                      | 14 June 2002|
| Key Foundation                              | 14 June 2002|
| Leeuwin Estate Foundation                   | 14 June 2002|
| Lifework Foundation                         | 14 June 2002|
| Mannkal Economic Education Foundation        | 14 June 2002|
| MCS Charitable Foundation                   | 14 June 2002|
| New Start Foundation                        | 14 June 2002|
| Schaffer Foundation                         | 14 June 2002|
| The Angel Fund                              | 14 June 2002|
| The Bamford Family Foundation               | 14 June 2002|
| The Isabel and John Gilbertson Charitable Trust | 14 June 2002|
| The Jackson Family Foundation               | 14 June 2002|
| The Teen Spirit Charitable Foundation       | 14 June 2002|
| The Thomas Foundation                       | 14 June 2002|
| The William & Rita Rogers Charitable Foundation | 14 June 2002|
| Trust for Nature Foundation                 | 14 June 2002|
| Wilson Foundation                           | 14 June 2002|
| The Manildra Foundation                     | 26 June 2002|
| The McVay Foundation                        | 26 June 2002|
| The Rainbow Charitable Foundation           | 26 June 2002|
| Onbass Foundation                           | 5 August 2002|
| Schools’ Canteen Education Foundation of Australia | 5 August 2002|
| The Perini Family Foundation                | 5 August 2002|
| The Global Community Foundation             | 3 September 2002|
| The Jessie Salmond Foundation Fund          | 10 September 2002|
| The Vodafone Australia Foundation           | 10 September 2002|
| Jackson McDonald Community Foundation        | 11 September 2002|
| Pickard Foundation                          | 9 October 2002|
| Cassandra Ganter Foundation                 | 14 October 2002|
| Four Winds Foundation                       | 14 October 2002|
| The Keith Murton Foundation                 | 21 October 2002|
| The Jreissati Foundation Trust              | 29 October 2002|
| R.M. Brown Environmental Foundation         | 11 November 2002|
| The Mount Scopus Memorial College B'Nei Mitzvah Foundation | 20 December 2002|
| The Greatorex Foundation                    | 20 December 2002|
| The Robert and Jennifer Ferguson Charitable Trust | 20 December 2002|
| The Vittorio Romano 1 Foundation            | 20 December 2002 to 17 July 2003|
| James N Kirby Foundation                    | 7 May 2003|
| The Minimbah Foundation for Youth           | 7 May 2003 to 19 May 2003|
| The Peters Family Foundation                | 20 May 2003|
| A Celebration of Life Foundation            | 24 June 2003|
| Abey Foundation                             | 24 June 2003|
| Five Talents Foundation                     | 24 June 2003|
| Hillcrest Foundation                        | 24 June 2003|
| Janina and Bill Amiet Foundation            | 24 June 2003|
|   | Foundation Name                                      | Date       |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 107| Josef Reisinger Foundation                          | 24 June 2003|
| 108| McLean Perpetual Children's Foundation              | 24 June 2003|
| 109| N.J. Innes Charitable Foundation                    | 24 June 2003|
| 110| Peter Isaacson Foundation                           | 24 June 2003|
| 111| The Alfred and Jean Dickson Charitable Foundation   | 24 June 2003|
| 112| The Bell Shakespeare Company Foundation             | 24 June 2003|
| 113| The Clitheroe Foundation                            | 24 June 2003|
| 114| The George Lewin Foundation                         | 24 June 2003|
| 115| The Harvard Club of Australia Foundation            | 24 June 2003|
| 116| The Himalayan Foundation of Australia Trust         | 24 June 2003|
| 117| The Johanna Sewell Memorial Fund                    | 24 June 2003|
| 118| The Lidia Perin Foundation                          | 24 June 2003|
| 119| The Maccabi Victorian Sports Foundation             | 24 June 2003|
| 120| The O'Neill Foundation                              | 24 June 2003|
| 121| The Orcadia Foundation                              | 24 June 2003|
| 122| The Peggy Charitable Foundation                     | 24 June 2003|
| 123| The Reym Fund                                       | 24 June 2003|
| 124| The Werled Foundation                               | 24 June 2003|
| 125| The William and Georgena Bradshaw Foundation        | 24 June 2003|
| 126| Thornhill Foundation                                | 24 June 2003|
| 127| Turanto Cultural Foundation                         | 24 June 2003|
| 128| Dalcorp Foundation                                  | 30 June 2003|
| 129| John and Marie Hill World Scout Jamboree Trust Fund | 30 June 2003|
| 130| PricewaterhouseCoopers Foundation                   | 30 June 2003|
| 131| Schapper Family Foundation                          | 30 June 2003|
| 132| Selim Foundation                                    | 30 June 2003|
| 133| VM Romano Foundation                                | 18 July 2003|
| 134| The Arcus Foundation                                | 8 September 2003|
| 135| Clayton Utz Foundation                              | 23 October 2003|
| 136| Dibben Family Charitable Trust                      | 23 October 2003|
| 137| The Fair Go Foundation                              | 23 October 2003|
| 138| The Joseph Ulrick and Win Schubert Diversity Foundation| 23 October 2003|
| 139| The Judith Jane Mason and Harold Stannett Williams Memorial Foundation | 23 October 2003|
| 140| The Phileo Foundation                               | 23 October 2003|
| 141| The Reed Charity Trust                              | 23 October 2003|
| 142| The Sid Myer Family Foundation                      | 23 October 2003|

Gifts of property (that is, not money) were generally restricted to:

- *property purchased during the previous 12 months by the donor; or*
- *trading stock disposed of outside the ordinary course of business.*

There are other special provisions for cultural gifts, cultural bequests, conservation covenants and national estate properties that have their own special property gifting provisions.
On 26 March 1999, the Prime Minister issued a press release announcing income tax measures to encourage greater corporate and personal philanthropy in Australia. After a deal of debate, the legislation was passed in 2000, but backdated to 1 July 1999. One measure was to expand the type of gift that may be tax deductible to include property valued by the Commissioner at more than $5,000. The amount deductible is the value of the property as determined by the Commissioner of Taxation.

The new provisions require the Commissioner of Taxation to value the property. With these particular gifts of property (unlike some arts and cultural gifts), it is the Commissioner, rather than private valuers, who must make the valuation. A unit of the Australian Taxation Office, the Australian Valuation Office (AVO), deals with such valuations. The valuation must be undertaken within 90 days before or after the date on which the donation is made.

Donors should be aware of the capital gains tax implications of making a gift of property. Donors, like other taxpayers, can only make a capital gain or capital loss if a capital gains tax (CGT) event happens in relation to a CGT asset. Types of CGT assets that potentially may be donated include land, buildings, shares, collectables (for example, artwork) and personal use assets (for example, property that is used or kept mainly for personal use or enjoyment). The capital gain or capital loss is disregarded or reduced when an exemption applies.

Subdivision 118-A of the *Income Tax Assessment Act* (1997) deals with general exemptions from capital gains tax. Collectables are exempt assets if the collectable was acquired for $500 or less (Subsection 118-10(1)) and personal use assets are exempt assets if acquired for $10,000 or less (Subsection 118-10(3)).

Furthermore, gifts of property that are made under the Cultural Bequests Program do not give rise to a capital gain or capital loss under Section 118-60.

A number of taxation incentives, beginning after 1 July 2001, may affect tax deductible giving in future years.

- Workplace giving programs, which began on 1 July 2002, are being introduced where a portion of an employee’s pay is donated to a DGR through regular payroll deductions. Employers may reduce the PAYG amount they withhold from that employee’s pay.

- Certain types of conservation covenants over land entered into or on or after 1 July 2002 will be eligible for an income tax deduction and concessional capital gains tax treatment.

- A new DGR category known as a Health Promotion Charities, which are entitled to the same benefits as Public Benevolent Institutions commenced in 2002, but was back dated to the 1997-98 year.

- A tax deduction for gifts to charitable institutions whose principal activity is to promote the prevention or the control of behaviour that is harmful or abusive to human beings applies to gifts made on or after 1 July 2003.

It remains to be seen whether these incentives have the effect of increasing tax-deductible charitable giving by Australian taxpayers.
3.0 TAX-DEDUCTIBLE DONATIONS BY INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYERS

This section of the paper analyses the nature and extent of tax-deductible donations made by Australian individual taxpayers in their 2001 income tax returns to Deductible Gift Recipients (DGRs).

As mentioned in the Executive Summary, the information presented is based on the amount and type of tax-deductible donations made and claimed by individual Australian taxpayers to DGRs for the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. This information has been extracted mainly from the Australian Taxation Office's publication *Taxation Statistics 2000-01.*[^1] The 2001 report is the latest report that has been made publicly available.

This study uses information based on published ATO material and represents only the extent of tax-deductible donations made and claimed by Australian taxpayers to DGRs at Item *D7 Gifts or Donations* in their individual income tax returns for the 2001 financial year. In other words, the amounts shown in this study only represent amounts that have been donated and claimed as a tax-deduction by individual taxpayers in their income tax returns for the 2001 financial year. The data does not include corporate taxpayers.

4.0 INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYER DONATIONS

Table 1 in the Appendix to this paper (which forms the basis of Charts 1 to 7) contains data relating to the amount of tax-deductible donations made to DGRs and claimed by individual Australian taxpayers in their 2001 income tax return.

According to ATO Statistics, in 2000-01, a total of 3.446 million individual taxpayers claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs totalling $838.15 million. An increase of $116.97 million (16.2%) from the previous financial year, this represents the single largest dollar and percentage increase since records have been kept.

As a comparison, the total sum of tax-deductible donations of $838 million would have financed the total Australian expenditure on health for five days. It is also interesting to note that in 2001, Australian taxpayers claimed $862 million (or 4.7%) in tax agent fees and $1.23 billion (or 7.4%) in bank fees, interest and dividend deductions.

*Chart 1 Total Tax-Deductible Donations* shows an eight-year comparison of the total amount of tax-deductible donations made to DGRs and claimed by individual Australian taxpayers between the 1993 and 2001 financial years.

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[^1]: The data represent information in tax returns for the 2000-01 year processed by the ATO as at 31 October 2002. It also includes some additional data supplied by the ATO to CPNS researchers.
As Chart 2 below depicts, using a base year of 1978-79, the inflation-adjusted total tax-deductible donation is far exceeding the inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).
Chart 3 Percentage of Donating Taxpayers to Total Taxpayers reveals that in 2000-01, 3,446,563 Australian taxpayers (or 33.55%) made and claimed tax-deductible donations. Put another way, approximately one in three Australian taxpayers donated monies to DGRs and claimed tax deductions for these amounts for the 2001 financial year. This percentage has been increasing since 1996-97.

Chart 4 Total Donating Taxpayers to Total Taxpayers shows the number of taxpayers who claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs against the total number of taxpayers in 2000-01.

The chart reveals that since 1992-93, the number of donating Australian taxpayers has increased from 3.134 million to 3.446 million (an increase of 10%) whilst, in comparison, the total number of taxpayers has increased from 9.272 million to 10.273 million (an increase of 10.8 %) for the same period. This chart reveals that the number of donating taxpayers is virtually keeping pace with the total numerical growth of total Australian individual taxpayers.
The average tax-deductible donation made and claimed by Australian taxpayers to DGRs in 2001 was $243.18 (compared to $211.33 the previous financial year). This represented an increase of $31.85 (or 15.07%) since the previous financial year. Once again, this represents the single largest dollar and percentage increase since records have been kept. By comparison, in 2001, Australians spent an average of $424.10 on poker machine gaming and a further $161.40 on casino gaming.

*Chart 5 Average Tax-Deductible Donation* shows an eight-year comparison of the average tax-deductible donation made to DGRs and claimed by individual Australian taxpayers between the 1993 and 2001 financial years.
As Chart 6 below depicts, using a base year of 1978-79, once again, the inflation-adjusted average tax-deductible donation is far exceeding the inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Chart 6: Average Tax-Deductible Donation to Inflation-Adjusted Average Tax-Deductible Donation Since 1978-79

Chart 7: Tax-Deductible Donations as a Percentage of Taxable Income graphs the percentage of taxable income that Australians donate to DGRs and claim as tax deductions. The chart reveals that in 2000-01, on average, those individual taxpayers who make tax-deductible donations to DGRs donated approximately 0.25% of their taxable income. This trend has increased slightly over the past five years and is now at its highest levels since records have been kept.

Chart 7 Tax-Deductible Donations as a Percentage of Taxable Income
Summary and Discussion

Based on the data extracted from Table 1 in the Appendix (comprising Charts 1 to 7), our analysis reveals that Australians are claiming more tax-deductible donations than ever before.

The amount of tax-deductible donations made by Australian taxpayers in 2001 was at its highest level in terms of both total dollar amounts and average dollar amounts. The total dollar amount of tax-deductible donations made to DGRs and claimed by Australian taxpayers in 2001 of $838 million represented an increase of $117 million (or 16.2%) from 2000 ($721 million). Over the past decade, the increase in total tax-deductible donations made has been approximately 7.37%.

The average tax-deductible donation made and claimed by Australian taxpayers to DGRs in 2001 of $243 represented an increase of $32 (or 15.07%) from 2000 ($211). Over the past decade, the increase in total tax-deductible donations made has been approximately 6.06%.

Furthermore, in 2001, Australian taxpayers donated approximately 0.25% of their taxable income to DGRs. Throughout the 1990s, this percentage was consistently around 0.22%. This percentage has reached its highest level since 1987-88.

The question is what could be the impetus for the increased tax-deductible donations made to DGRs and claimed by Australian taxpayers?

There is little doubt that the incentives announced by the Prime Minister to encourage philanthropy in recent years appear to come to fruition in 2000-01. As previously mentioned, one measure was to expand the type of gift that may be tax deductible to include property valued by the Commissioner of Taxation at more than $5,000. Previously, gifts were restricted to being in the form of cash, property purchased within 12 months or trading stock.

Another measure was the creation of the Prescribed Private Funds (PPFs) along the lines of US Family Foundations. We know from ATO records, that 22 PPFs were approved by the Commissioner of Taxation in the last 10 days before 30 June 2001 in the year under study. These 22 PPFs received $78.6 million in donations, all of which it is assumed would be claimed as tax-deductible donations by individual taxpayers. If we assume that this $78.6 million was included in the total tax-deductible donations of $838.15 million made by Australian taxpayers in 2001, then this amount accounts for 8.4% of the 16.2% increase from 2000.

Put another way, if we exclude the amounts contributed into PPFs in 2001, the total tax-deductible donations made and claimed by Australian taxpayers to DGRs came to $759.55 million instead of $838.15 million. This represents a modest increase of $38.37 million from the previous financial year (or 5.3%) which is more in keeping with the average increase during the decade of the 1990s.

Similarly, if we exclude the $78.6 million contributed to PPFs at the end of 2001, the average tax-deductible donation made and claimed by Australian taxpayers to DGRs in 2001 falls from $243.18 to $220.38, an increase of only $9.05 (or 4.3%) from 2000.
The creation and use of PPFs appears to have had a significant effect on the nature and extent of tax-deductible donations made by Australian taxpayers in 2001. Given that one would expect PPFs to be predominantly established by taxpayers with a taxable income of more than $1 million, it is anticipated that we will see a major increase in both total and average tax-deductible donations made by this particular income group in 2000-01. This is discussed and analysed later in this paper.

Furthermore, it is anticipated that the next year’s Taxation Statistics (2001-02) will reveal a further dramatic increase in tax-deductible donations made to DGRs and claimed by Australian taxpayers.

5.0 INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYER DONATIONS BY STATE OF RESIDENCE

Table 2 in the Appendix to this paper (which forms the basis of Charts 8 to 11) contains data relating to the amount of tax-deductible donations made to DGRs and claimed by individual Australian taxpayers in their 2001 income tax return according to their state of residence.

*Chart 8 Total Tax-Deductible Donations by State of Residence* reveals that in 2000-01, New South Wales taxpayers claimed the most tax-deductible donations.

In 2000-01, a total of 1,162,283 taxpayers in New South Wales claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs totalling $367 million. This amount represented almost 44% of the national total. The next largest donor state was Victoria whose taxpayers made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs of $217 million, representing 26% of the national total.

In other words, 70% of tax-deductible donations made and claimed by Australian taxpayers to DGRs in their 2001 income tax returns came from taxpayers resident in New South Wales and Victoria. Nearly 600,000 Queensland taxpayers donated a total of $100 million (12% of the national total).
In the case of New South Wales, there was a 27% increase in total tax-deductible donations made since 2000 ($289.64 million). In the case of Victoria, the increase was 19% since the previous financial year.

*Chart 9 Percentage of Donating Taxpayers to Total Taxpayers by State of Residence* reveals that 41% of total taxpayers in the Australian Capital Territory made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs in 2001. 36% of Victorian taxpayers made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs, followed by South Australia with 35%. The national average was 33.55%. Queensland ranked third last with only 31% of taxpayers claiming tax-deductible donations to DGRs. This has been a consistent trend over the past 5 years.

In terms of average tax-deductible donations per state, *Chart 10 Average Tax-Deductible Donation by State of Residence* reveals that in 2000-01, New South Wales taxpayers made and claimed the largest average tax-deductible donation to DGRs of $315.82. Australian Capital Territory taxpayers made the next highest average tax-deductible donation to DGRs with $257.24, followed by Victoria with an average tax-deductible donation of $231.86. The national average tax-deductible donation for 2001 was $243.18. Queensland taxpayers made and claimed an average tax-deductible donation in 2001 of $169.39.

The trend over the past five years has remained relatively constant for each state, with the average tax-deductible donation increasing from year-to-year by around 6.06%.

However, since 1999-2000, the average tax-deductible donation to DGRs from New South Wales taxpayers has increased from $258.11 to $315.82 (an increase of $57.71 or 22.36%). Similarly, since 1999-2000, the average tax-deductible donation to DGRs from Victorian taxpayers has increased from $199.77 to $231.86 (an increase of $32.09 or 16.06%).
Whilst there is no direct evidence to support the proposition, it may be that this increase is due to the fact that the majority of PPFs were established by taxpayers resident either in New South Wales or Victoria.

Chart 11 Tax-Deductible Donations as a Percentage of Taxable Income by State of Residence graphs the amount of tax-deductible donation relative to the taxpayers’ taxable income across each state. The chart reveals that taxpayers in New South Wales donated an average of 0.31% of their taxable income to DGRs, compared to the national average of 0.25%. Taxpayers in the Australian Capital Territory donated approximately 0.28% of their taxable income, followed by Victoria with 0.26%. Queensland taxpayers donated an average of 0.19% of their taxable income to DGRs.

The trend over the past five years has remained relatively constant for each state, except for New South Wales and Victoria. In 1999-2000, New South Wales taxpayers donated and claimed an average of 0.25% of their taxable income. In 2001, this percentage increased to 0.31%. In the case of Victoria, in 1999-2000, Victorian taxpayers donated and claimed an average of 0.23% of their taxable income. In 2001, this percentage increased to 0.28%.

Once again, it may be that this increase is due to the fact that the majority of PPFs were established by taxpayers resident either in New South Wales or Victoria.
Summary and Discussion

Based on the data extracted from Table 2 in the Appendix (comprising Charts 8 to 11), our analysis reveals that New South Wales taxpayers made and claimed the most amount of tax-deductible donations to DGRs in 2001 in terms of:

- total dollar amounts donated to DGRs;
- average tax-deductible donation to DGRs; and
- percentage of taxable income donated to DGRs.

Australian Capital Territory taxpayers ranked number one when measuring the percentage of donating taxpayers to total taxpayers.

When assessing the trend over the past five years, a similar picture evolves. Taxpayers in New South Wales make and claim more tax-deductible donations than any other state. In each of the previous four financial years, there has been a steady and consistent increase in terms of total and average tax-deductible donations being made to DGRs. This increase across all states has varied from 3% to 7%.

However, our analysis reveals that in the past twelve months, there has been a marked increase in both total and average tax-deductible donations made by taxpayers residing in both New South Wales and Victoria.

Whilst the national average tax-deductible donation made to DGRs has increased by $31.96 (or 15.07%), in New South Wales the increase in 2001 was $57.71 (an increase of 22.36%). Similarly, in Victoria, the increase in average tax-deductible donation in 2001 was $32.09 (an increase of 16.06%).
This is a consistent theme when analysing the amount donated expressed as a percentage of taxable income. In 1999-2000, New South Wales taxpayers donated an average of 0.25% of their taxable income to DGRs. In 2001, this percentage increased to 0.31%. In the case of Victoria, in 1999-2000, Victorian taxpayers donated an average of 0.23% of their taxable income to DGRs. In 2001, this percentage increased to 0.28%.

Once again, the impact of the creation of the PPF cannot be underestimated. Whilst there is no direct evidence to support the proposition, the marked increase in tax-deductible donations in New South Wales and Victoria may partly be explained due to the fact that the majority of taxpayers who establish PPFs come from New South Wales and Victoria. These findings pose some interesting research questions which could be addressed in a separate study.

6.0 INDIVIDUAL TAXPAYER DONATIONS BY INCOME BAND

Table 3 in the Appendix to this paper (which forms the basis of Charts 12 to 15) contains data relating to the amount of tax-deductible donations made and claimed to DGRs by individual Australian taxpayers in their 2001 income tax return according to income bands. The income band of less than $10,000 includes taxpayers whose taxable income is less than $10,000 as well as taxpayers who have a negative taxable income (ie. less than $nil, due to the fact that their allowable deductions exceeded their assessable income).

Chart 12 Total Tax-Deductible Donations by Income Band reveals that in 2000-01, individual Australian taxpayers in the $50,000-$99,999 income band made and claimed the largest amount of total tax-deductible donations to DGRs in their 2001 income tax return totalling $210 million. This represented 25% of the total tax-deductible donations made and claimed by individual Australian taxpayers in 2000-01 of $838.15 million.

The next largest amount of total tax-deductible donations made to DGRs in 2000-01 came from taxpayers in the $100,000-$499,999 income band who made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs totalling $129 million. This represented almost 17% of the total.

A total of 1,824 taxpayers with a taxable income in excess of $1 million made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs in 2001 totalling $118 million. This represented 14% of the total tax-deductible donations made and claimed by individual Australian taxpayers in 2000-01 of $838.15 million.

It is interesting to note that in 1999-2000, a total of 1,398 taxpayers whose taxable income exceeded $1 million made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs totalling $37.5 million. There has been an increase of 426 taxpayers (or 30%) since the previous financial year. This translates to an increase in the amount donated of $80.9 million (or 214%). This increase is assumed to be directly attributable to donations of $78.6 million made by taxpayers into PPFs in the last 10 days of the 2001 financial year.
Chart 13 Percentage of Donating Taxpayers to Total Taxpayers by Income Band shows the percentage of individual taxpayers to total taxpayers who made and claimed tax-deductible donations by income in 2000-01. The chart reveals that 49.64% of taxpayers in the $50,000-$99,999 income band made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs in 2001. When analysing the $100,000-$499,999 income band taxpayers, this percentage increases to 53.51%.

A total of 63.51% of taxpayers earning over $1 million made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs in 2001, almost twice the national average of 33.55%. In 1999-2000, 60.86% of taxpayers in this income band made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs.
In terms of average tax-deductible donations per income band, Chart 14 Average Tax-Deductible Donation by Income Band reveals that in 2000-01, the average tax-deductible donation made and claimed by taxpayers in the $50,000-$99,999 income band was $260.35. This compared to the national average of $243.18. In 1999-2000, these taxpayers made an average tax-deductible donation of $262.59.

The average tax-deductible donation made and claimed by individual taxpayers to DGRs in the $100,000-$499,999 income band was $1,009.32. In 1999-2000, these taxpayers made an average tax-deductible donation of $1,035.57.

Taxpayers with a taxable income in excess of $1 million made and claimed an average tax-deductible donation to DGRs of $64,638. In 1999-2000, these taxpayers made an average tax-deductible donation of $26,828. This represents an increase from the previous financial year of $37,810 (or 241%). Once again, this dramatic increase is assumed to be directly attributable to donations totalling $78.6 million made by taxpayers into PPFs in the last 10 days of the 2001 financial year.

Chart 15 Tax-Deductible Donations as a Percentage of Taxable Income by Income Band graphs the amount of tax-deductible donation relative to the taxpayers taxable income across each income band. The chart reveals that in 2000-01, the average tax-deductible donation made and claimed by taxpayers in the $50,000-$99,999 income band represented 0.214% of their taxable income, which is lower than the national average of 0.25%.

Taxpayers in the $35,000-$49,999 income band donated only 0.169% of their taxable income to DGRs, whilst taxpayers in the $25,000-$34,999 income band donated only 0.174% of their taxable income to DGRs.

Whilst the average tax-deductible donation made and claimed by taxpayers with a taxable income of less than $10,000 was only $95.48, these taxpayers donated an average of 0.197% of their taxable income to DGRs.
However, at the higher end of the income scale, support is found for the contention that the more one earns, the greater the tax-deductible donation claimed. For instance, taxpayers in the $500,000-$999,999 income band made and claimed an average tax-deductible donation in 2001 equivalent to 0.64% of their taxable income, whilst taxpayers earning in excess of $1 million made an average tax-deductible donation to DGRs equivalent to 1.96% of their taxable income, almost eight times the national average. In 1999-2000, these taxpayers donated an average of 0.78% of their taxable income to DGRs.

Once again, this dramatic increase is assumed to be attributed to donations totalling $78.6 million made by taxpayers into PPFs in the last 10 days of the 2001 financial year.

Summary and Discussion

Based on the data extracted from Table 3 in the Appendix (comprising Charts 12 to 15), our analysis supports the general contention that the greater the taxable income, the greater the amount of tax-deductible donations made to DGRs and claimed.

Our findings revealed that individual Australian taxpayers in the $50,000-$99,999 income band made and claimed the greatest amount of total tax-deductible donations made to DGRs in 2001. This constituted 25% of the total tax-deductible donations made and claimed by individual Australian taxpayers in 2000-01 of $838.15 million.

However, it is interesting to note that a total of 1,824 taxpayers with a taxable income in excess of $1 million made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs in 2001 totalling $118 million. This constituted 14% of the total tax-deductible donations made and claimed by individual Australian taxpayers in 2001 and represented an increase of $80.9 (or 214%) since the previous financial year.
Similarly, in terms of donating taxpayers, our analysis revealed that the greater the taxable income, the more likely that taxpayers will claim tax-deductible donations to DGRs. For example, in 2000-01, only 10.63% of taxpayers with a taxable income of less than $10,000 made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs. This figure steadily rises throughout the various income bands reaching 63.51% for taxpayers with taxable incomes of greater than $1 million.

A similar story unfolds when one analyses the amount of tax-deductible donation expressed as a percentage of taxable income. Once again, our analysis reveals that taxpayers generally make more tax-deductible donations to DGRs as their taxable income increases. For example, in 2000-01, taxpayers with a taxable income of less than $10,000 made and claimed an average tax-deductible donation to DGRs equivalent to 0.197% of their taxable income.

Taxpayers with a taxable income in the $500,000-$999,999 income band made and claimed an average tax-deductible donation to DGRs equivalent to 0.64% of their taxable income, whilst taxpayers with a taxable income in excess of $1 million made and claimed an average tax-deductible donation to DGRs equivalent to 1.96% of their taxable income, almost eight times the national average.

In terms of average tax-deductible donations per income band, our analysis revealed that in 2000-01, taxpayers with a taxable income in excess of $1 million made and claimed an average tax-deductible donation to DGRs of $64,638. In 1999-2000, these taxpayers made and claimed an average tax-deductible donation of $26,828. This represents an increase from the previous financial year of $37,810 (or 241%).

Our findings once again revealed that the dramatic increase in amount of tax-deductible donations made (particularly by taxpayers earning over $1 million) may be attributed to donations of $78.6 million made by taxpayers into PPFs in the last 10 days of the 2001 financial year.

It appears reasonable to conclude that the creation and use of PPFs has had a significant effect on the nature and extent of tax-deductible donations made by Australian taxpayers in 2001. These PPFs have probably been predominantly established by taxpayers with a taxable income of more than $1 million. This has been reflected in increased tax-deductible donations being made and claimed by taxpayers in this income band.

7.0 TAXPAYER DONATIONS BY INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

Table 4 in the Appendix to this paper (which forms the basis of Charts 16 to 19) contains data relating to the amount of tax-deductible donations made and claimed by individual Australian taxpayers in their 2001 income tax return according to their ANZSIC industry classification.

In the 2001 individual income tax return, an individual carrying on a business as a sole trader is required to complete the Business and Professional Items Schedule (comprising Items P1 to P19). Item P2 requires the taxpayer to provide a brief description of their main business or professional activity and classify the industry in which the business operates (Label A).
This industry classification is based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification system (ANZSIC). The ANZSIC classification codes, numbered 1110 to 99070, form the basis of the following analysis. The ANZSIC code does not correlate to the taxpayer's occupation code (Item 1, Label X). In other words, the following analysis is based on data collected from taxpayers who operate a business as a sole trader. It does not capture information on salary and wage earners (ie. employees) who work in these industries.

Furthermore, it should also be noted that the category Subsidiary Return Income from P & T refers to taxpayers who are not engaged in businesses as sole traders, but receive distributions from partnerships and trusts (Item 11 Partnerships and Trusts in the 2000-01 tax return). This would include many small businesses structured as partnerships or discretionary trusts as well as distributions received by the individual from professional partnerships, such as accounting and law firms and medical practitioners, whose professional ethics and regulations prohibit them from incorporation.

Chart 16 Total Tax-Deductible Donations by Industry reveals that in 2000-01, 2.106 million individual Australian salary and wage taxpayers (representing 33.83% of donating salary and wage taxpayers) made and claimed the greatest tax-deductible donations to DGRs totalling $267 million.

This is an increase of $11 million since the previous financial year (4.23% increase). This amount represented 32% of the total tax-deductible donations made and claimed by individual Australian taxpayers in 2000-01 of $838.15 million.

Excluding Subsidiary Return Income from P & T and taxpayers who nominated their industry as being from “investment activities”, the next largest industry that made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs in 2001 came from sole trader taxpayers working within primary production. These taxpayers made and claimed tax-deductible donations of $40.78 million, representing 4.9% of the total tax-deductible donations made and claimed in 2001.

The next largest industry was sole trader taxpayers in the property and business services industry. These taxpayers made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs in 2001 totalling $16.123 million, representing 1.9% of the total tax-deductible donations made and claimed in 2001.

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2 This category includes taxpayers involved in sheep, cattle, pig, dairy and poultry farming, sugar cane growing, fruit growing, forestry and logging, hunting and trapping, marine fishing and aquaculture.

3 This category includes taxpayers involved in real estate activities, property developers and operators, architects, engineers, surveyors, lawyers, IT businesses, accountants, auditors and bookkeepers and marketing and business management services.
Chart 17 Percentage of Donating Taxpayers to Total Taxpayers by Industry shows the percentage of individual taxpayers who made and claimed tax-deductible donations by ANZSIC industry classification in 2000-01. The chart reveals that the highest percentage of donating taxpayers expressed as a percentage of total sole trader taxpayers came from the taxpayers who nominated their industry as being from “investment activities”\(^4\) with 41.9%. The next highest were sole trader taxpayers working in the education industry with 34.3%\(^5\).

At the opposite end of the scale, the industry that made and claimed the least amount of donating taxpayers were sole trader taxpayers in the construction industry. Only 14.62% of sole trader taxpayers working in this sector made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs in 2001. In 1999-2000, this figure was 14.96%. The next lowest were sole trader taxpayers working within the accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry with 15.72% (1999-2000: 15.38%). This compares to the national average of 33.55%.

\(^4\) This category includes taxpayers who reported direct income from investment (for example, rental income, interest and dividends) and did not report income or loss from a business, partnership or trust on their tax returns.

\(^5\) This category includes taxpayers involved in preschool education, school education and tertiary education.
In terms of average tax-deductible donations by industry code, Chart 18 Average Tax-
Deductible Donation by Industry reveals that in 2000-01, the average tax-deductible
donation made and claimed by salary and wage income earners was $127.07,
compared to the national average of $243.18. This average tax-deductible donation of
$127.07 is 3.2% higher than the previous financial year of $123.08.

The highest average tax-deductible donations made and claimed by individual sole
trader taxpayers in 2000-01 were from taxpayers working in the finance and insurance
industry. These taxpayers made an average tax-deductible donation of $847.68. 6

The next highest were sole trader taxpayers in the accommodation, cafes and
restaurants industry7 who made and claimed average tax-deductible donations of
$837.11, followed by sole trader taxpayers involved in primary production with
$695.40 and sole trader taxpayers in the health and community services industry with
$673.78. 8

6 This category includes taxpayers involved in banking, financial services, life and general insurance, and
financial planners.

7 This category includes taxpayers involved in hotels, motels, boarding houses, pubs, taverns and bars and
cafes and restaurants.

8 This category includes taxpayers involved in medical and dental services, such as doctors, hospitals and
nursing homes, childcare services, community care services and veterinary services.
At the opposite end of the scale, the lowest average tax-deductible donations made and claimed in 2000-01 came from sole trader taxpayers working in the electricity, gas and water supply industry. This category includes taxpayers involved in electricity, gas, water, sewerage and drainage. These sole trader taxpayers made and claimed an average tax-deductible donation to DGRs in 2001 of $116.06 (1999-2000: $86.58) followed by taxpayers working in the construction industry with an average tax-deductible donation of $135.93 (1999-2000: $118.12).

The professions are well represented in terms of average tax-deductible donations. Taxpayers who own businesses involved in the arts, lawyers, accountants, persons operating businesses within religious organisations, architects, doctors and dentists all made average tax-deductible donations to DGRs in 2001 well above the national average.

It is interesting to note that whilst a greater number of sole trader accountants made and claimed tax-deductible donations than sole trader lawyers (40.95% compared to 30.20%), the average tax-deductible donation made and claimed by lawyers operating their own business in 2001 exceeded that made and claimed by accountants by almost four times ($1,643 compared to $420).

When comparing sole trader taxpayers who have nominated their business as operating within the education system, our analysis reveals that in 2000-01, taxpayers operating businesses within tertiary education (44.04%) were more likely to make and claim tax-deductible donations than either school teachers (38.26%) or pre-school teachers (18.07%).

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9 This category includes taxpayers involved in electricity, gas, water, sewerage and drainage.

10 This category includes taxpayers involved in building construction, site preparation construction, installation trade services, building completion and other construction services.
However, the average tax-deductible donation made and claimed by sole trader taxpayers operating businesses within tertiary education was $243.54 compared to school teachers ($295.32) and pre-school teachers ($125.17).

In recent years, the ATO has released information relating to sole trader professional sportspersons. In 2000-01, only 19.87% of professional sportspersons made and claimed tax-deductible donations to DGRs. This compares to the national average of 33.55%. These professional sportspersons made and claimed an average tax-deductible donation to DGRs of $201.66, which represented 0.15% of their taxable income. This compares to the national average of $243.18 and 0.25% respectively.

**Chart 19 Tax-Deductible Donations as a Percentage of Taxable Income by Industry** analyses the amount of tax-deductible donations relative to taxpayers' taxable income by ANZSIC industry classification of sole trader taxpayers. The chart reveals that in 2000-01, sole trader taxpayers working in the accommodation, cafes and restaurant industry made an average tax-deductible donation equivalent to 0.57% of their taxable income. This is more than double the national average of 0.25%.

In 1999-2000, these sole trader taxpayers donated the equivalent of 0.65% of their taxable income. Taxpayers working in the finance and insurance industry were the next highest donors, donating the equivalent of 0.56% of their taxable incomes to DGRs in 2001, followed by sole trader taxpayers working in the cultural and recreational services with 0.43%.11

At the opposite end of the scale, our analysis reveals that the industry that made and claimed the least amount of tax-deductible donations to DGRs in 2001 when expressed as a percentage of taxable income were sole trader taxpayers in the electricity, gas and water supply industry. These sole trader taxpayers donated the equivalent of 0.062% of their taxable income (1999-2000: 0.49%).

Sole trader taxpayers working in the construction industry only donated the equivalent of 0.076% of their taxable income to DGRs in 2001 (1999-2000: 0.063%). Next were sole trader taxpayers working in the communication industry who donated only 0.12% of their taxable incomes to DGRs in 2001. This compares to the national average of 0.25%.12

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11 This includes taxpayers involved in film and video services, radio and television, librarians, museums, parks and gardens, professional sportspersons, gambling services, health and fitness and the arts.

12 This includes taxpayers involves in postal services, courier services and telecommunication services.
Summary and Discussion

Based on the data extracted from Table 4 in the Appendix to this paper (which forms the basis of Charts 19 to 23), individual salary and wage earners contributed the most amount of tax-deductible donations of $267 million. This represented 32% of the total amount of tax-deductible donations made to DGRs and claimed by Australian taxpayers in 2001. However, this group made the second lowest average tax-deductible donation of $127.07, when compared to the national average of $243.18.

Overall, our findings indicated that sole trader taxpayers who made and claimed the most amount of tax-deductible donations to DGRs came from the following industries:

- Finance and insurance;
- Property and business services;
- Accommodation, cafes and restaurants;
- Primary production;
- Health and community services; and
- Cultural and recreational services.

Over the past three years, these industries have consistently been ranked in the top five. As many DGRs themselves operate in these industries (eg. hospitals, welfare agencies, community housing, art museums, art galleries etc.), the evidence presented tends to support the proposition that employees within these industries feel an affinity with such organisations and contribute accordingly. Taxpayers engaged in primary production also make significant tax-deductible donations to DGRs, which is interesting given the economic difficulties faced by the rural sector.
At the opposite end of the scale, our findings indicated that sole trader taxpayers who made and claimed the least amount of tax-deductible donations to DGRs came from the following industries:

- Electricity, gas and water supply;
- Construction; and
- Communication.

8.0 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

As with most statistics, the ATO Taxation Statistics have limitations. The following matters should be taken into account when considering this analysis:

a. This study only uses information based on published ATO material and represents only the extent of tax-deductible donations made and claimed to DGRs by Australian taxpayers at Item D7 Gifts or Donations in their individual income tax returns for the 2000-01 financial year. This study does not measure the total amounts gifted by Australian taxpayers. It is not known what percentage of taxpayers make tax-deductible donations and forget to claim them in their income tax returns. Many smaller donations may not be claimed. For example, a $2 door knock receipt may be lost or forgotten to be claimed at tax time by many taxpayers. However, it is assumed that the larger the donation, the more likely that the donation will be claimed in their tax return by the taxpayer.

b. It is not known how many erroneous tax-deductible donations are claimed by taxpayers. For instance, in 2002-03, the Australian Taxation Office found 230,000 cases of undeclared income alone.13

c. This study is based only on the extent of charitable giving by individual taxpayers. It does not measure the extent of business or corporate giving. The statistics relating to the extent of tax-deductible donations made by non-individual taxpayers (such as companies, trusts, etc.) is not recorded in published ATO data. Unlike the individual income tax return, the partnership, trust and company income tax returns do not have an item equivalent to Item D7 Gifts or Donations.

d. Furthermore, the amount recorded at item D7 Gifts or Donations only represents those donations that can be claimed as an income tax deduction. Many individual taxpayers make donations to organisations that cannot be claimed as tax deductions (eg. purchasing badges or tea-towels, buying food and small items from charity-run fêtes, buying tickets to a fundraising event or dinner, and sponsorships). The ATO statistics capture pure philanthropic gifts by individuals to donation deductible organisations.

e. Some taxpayers do not lodge their tax returns by the due date. The ATO adds new information to its aggregate data set when it is processed. This means that the total tax-deductible gifts in a previously reported year may increase in a subsequent annual report, which includes references to previous years.

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13 “Tax Attack”, *BRW*, July 3-9, 2003, page 37.
For instance, the data presented in this paper is based on information contained in individual taxpayers' 2001 tax returns processed by the ATO as at 31 October 2002. Any information contained in 2001 income tax returns lodged by Australian taxpayers after this date will not be reflected in the 2001 Taxation Statistics publication. Instead, information relating to 2001 tax returns of individuals lodged after 31 October 2002 will be incorporated into, and reflected in, future Taxation Statistics publications.

In this paper, we found certain figures have been revised and updated from previous Taxation Statistics publications. This is particularly so with the total number of donors, total tax-deductible donations made and donations according to state of residence. This paper indicates the situations where late taxpayer filings have not been included. In all cases the late lodgements do not alter the trends identified.

f. The analysis of industry classifications and gift deductions should not be confused with taxpayers’ occupations. The analysis is solely based on taxpayers who are sole traders. For example, lawyers may be included in:
   - salary and wage taxpayers (employed lawyers);
   - sole trader lawyers who operate their own business;
   - lawyers who carry on business as partners in a partnership; or even
   - a company or trust.

Thus, this data should not be applied as if it represents the gift deductions of all taxpayers who might provide legal services, ONLY those who are sole traders.

Despite these limitations, the ATO statistics are one of the few places in which donation information is collected on a rigorous basis. All taxpayers are required to make a formal declaration on the front cover of their tax return that the information contained therein is correct. Under the system of self-assessment, the ATO generally treats the tax return lodged by a taxpayer as being correct when lodged.

However, the Australian Taxation Office has a wide-ranging audit program to confirm whether the details disclosed in taxpayers’ income tax returns is correct or not. If the taxpayer has made a false or misleading statement or claimed an amount that cannot be substantiated, then the taxpayer is faced with the prospect of fines, penalties and interest charges.

The ATO statistics also provide a useful trend as the information collated and published is collected annually on much the same basis. Other surveys are usually snapshots with different questions, methodology and definitions of what is a gift or donation.

It is considered the results of this study will prove useful to fundraisers and in the development of fundraising strategies. Knowing where donors come from, and how much taxpayers within certain industries and specific occupations give, can assist DGRs to target fundraising strategies towards these donor groups.
LIST OF REFERENCES

GiftPack, Australian Taxation Office publication, 2003.

McGregor-Lowndes, M., and Marsden, S., "An Examination of Tax-Deductible Donations Made by Individual Taxpayers in Australia for 1997-98", Working Paper No. 88, QUT, Program on Nonprofit Corporations, September 2000.

McGregor-Lowndes, M., Marsden, S., and Flack, T., "An Examination of Tax-Deductible Donations Made by Individual Taxpayers in Australia for 1999-2000", CPNS Working Paper No. 14, QUT, Centre of Philanthropy and Nonprofit Studies, October 2002.

Tax Attack, BRW, July 3-9, 2003, pages 34-40.

Taxation Statistics 2000-01, Australian Taxation Office, October 2003.
### Taxation Statistics 2001

#### Table 1: Total and Average Donations

Income Years Ending 30 June 1993 to 30 June 2001

|                          | 1992-93 | 1993-94 | 1994-95 | 1995-96 | 1996-97 | 1997-98 | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of Taxable Taxpayers | 7,661,771 | 7,609,299 | 7,861,134 | 8,406,023 | 8,557,899 | 8,485,223 | 8,683,583 | 8,351,250 |
| Number of Non-Taxable Taxpayers | 1,611,200 | 1,781,791 | 1,757,876 | 1,782,590 | 1,713,234 | 1,674,343 | 1,879,508 | 1,736,024 | 1,922,229 |
| Total Number of Individual Taxpayers | 9,272,971 | 9,381,090 | 9,619,010 | 10,188,613 | 10,271,133 | 10,317,585 | 10,419,607 | 10,273,479 |
| Taxable income ($million) | $210,903 | $222,712 | $236,580 | $264,564 | $273,609 | $294,734 | $309,084 | $325,387 | $334,848 |
| Number of Individual Taxpayers Providing Tax-Deductible Donations | 3,134,553 | 3,156,223 | 3,170,370 | 3,259,236 | 3,232,260 | 3,300,100 | 3,392,452 | 3,331,553 |
| Total Tax-Deductible Donations (in $ millions) | $439.00 | $471.00 | $495.00 | $558.21 | $564.63 | $610.95 | $685.56 | $721.18 | $838.15 |
| Percentage Increase | N/A | 7.29% | 5.10% | 8.93% | 4.71% | 8.20% | 12.21% | 5.20% | 16.22% |
| Percentage of Donors to Total Taxpayers | 33.80% | 33.61% | 32.96% | 31.99% | 31.97% | 31.99% | 32.73% | 32.75% | 33.55% |
| Donation as a Percentage of Taxable Income | 0.20815% | 0.21148% | 0.20923% | 0.20381% | 0.20636% | 0.20729% | 0.22180% | 0.22163% | 0.25031% |
| Average Tax-Deductible Donation | $140.05 | $149.23 | $156.13 | $165.44 | $174.69 | $185.13 | $202.08 | $211.33 | $243.18 |
| Dollar ($) Increase | N/A | $9.18 | $6.90 | $9.31 | $9.25 | $10.44 | $16.95 | $9.24 | $31.86 |
| State of Residence | Total Number of Individual Taxpayers | Taxable Income | Total Tax-Deductible Donations | Percentage of Donating Taxpayers to Total Taxpayers | Donations as a Percentage of Taxable Income | Average Tax-Deductible Donation |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| NSW               | 3,428,121                           | 116,914        | 1,162,283                     | 367.08                                          | 33.90%                                  | 0.31397%           | $315.82                |
| Victoria          | 2,583,577                           | 81,914         | 934,839                       | 216.75                                          | 36.18%                                  | 0.26461%           | $231.86                |
| Queensland        | 1,910,872                           | 53,287         | 595,181                       | 100.82                                          | 31.15%                                  | 0.18920%           | $169.39                |
| South Australia   | 791,956                             | 22,530         | 275,491                       | 50.79                                           | 34.79%                                  | 0.22544%           | $184.37                |
| Western Australia | 1,024,778                           | 30,870         | 303,617                       | 66.04                                           | 29.63%                                  | 0.21394%           | $217.53                |
| Tasmania          | 238,359                             | 6,321          | 70,061                        | 12.21                                           | 29.39%                                  | 0.19312%           | $174.23                |
| Northern Territory| 92,988                              | 2,894          | 25,463                        | 3.92                                            | 27.38%                                  | 0.13545%           | $153.96                |
| ACT               | 193,955                             | 7,227          | 79,317                        | 20.40                                           | 40.89%                                  | 0.28231%           | $257.24                |
| Other Taxpayers   | 8,873                               | 12,890         | 311                            | 0.14                                            | 3.51%                                   | 0.00110%           | $456.80                |
| **Total**         | **10,273,479**                      | **334,848**    | **3,446,563**                 | **$838.15**                                     | **33.55%**                             | **0.25031%**        | **$243.18**            |
| Taxable Income Bands | Total Number of Individual Taxpayers | Taxable Income $m | Total Number of Individual Taxpayers | Total Tax-Deductible Donations no. | Total Tax-Deductible Donations $m | Percentage of Donating Taxpayers to Total Taxpayers % | Donations as a Percentage of Taxable Income % | Average Tax-Deductible Donation $ |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Less than $10,000    | 1,596,764                           | 8,193             | 1,596,764                           | 169,186                           | 16.15                            | 10.60%                                             | 0.19716%                                         | 95.48 |
| $10,000 - $14,999    | 1,021,004                           | 12,032            | 1,021,004                           | 235,923                           | 25.73                            | 23.11%                                             | 0.21386%                                         | 109.06 |
| $15,000 - $19,999    | 979,068                             | 16,091            | 979,068                             | 273,895                           | 32.75                            | 27.98%                                             | 0.20352%                                         | 119.57 |
| $20,000 - $24,999    | 984,649                             | 20,836            | 984,649                             | 310,394                           | 39.71                            | 31.52%                                             | 0.19057%                                         | 127.93 |
| $25,000 - $34,999    | 1,865,993                           | 52,701            | 1,865,993                           | 689,819                           | 91.92                            | 36.97%                                             | 0.17441%                                         | 133.25 |
| $35,000 - $49,999    | 1,921,445                           | 76,115            | 1,921,445                           | 810,331                           | 128.95                           | 42.17%                                             | 0.16942%                                         | 159.14 |
| $50,000 - $99,999    | 1,623,930                           | 98,044            | 1,623,930                           | 806,077                           | 209.87                           | 49.64%                                             | 0.21405%                                         | 260.35 |
| $100,000 - $499,999  | 270,287                             | 40,247            | 270,287                             | 144,633                           | 145.98                           | 53.51%                                             | 0.36271%                                         | 1,009.32 |
| $500,000 - $999,999  | 7,467                               | 4,581             | 7,467                               | 4,481                             | 29.19                            | 60.01%                                             | 0.63725%                                         | 6,514.51 |
| $1,000,000 and more  | 2,872                               | 6,007             | 2,872                               | 1,824                             | 117.90                           | 63.51%                                             | 1.96259%                                         | 64,638.12 |
| **Total**            | **10,273,479**                      | **$334,848**      | **10,273,479**                      | **3,446,563**                     | **$838.15**                      | **33.55%**                                         | **0.25031%**                                     | **$243.18** |
### Taxation Statistics 2001

**Table 4: Industry Income Year Ending 30 June 2001**

| ANZSIC Industry Classification                      | Total Number of Individual Taxpayers | Taxable Income $m | Total Tax-Deductible Donations no. | Percentage of Donating Taxpayers to Total Taxpayers % | Donations as a Percentage of Taxable Income % | Average Tax-Deductible Donation $ |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Salary and wages earners                             | 6,228,906                           | 178,635           | 2,196,933                          | 33.83%                                               | 0.14988%                                    | $127.07                          |
| Investment income recipients                         | 1,478,433                           | 61,381            | 619,509                            | 41.90%                                               | 0.29050%                                    | $287.82                          |
| Primary production                                   | 287,383                             | 10,771            | 58,644                             | 20.41%                                               | 0.37861%                                    | $695.40                          |
| Mining                                               | 1,819                               | 70                | 409                                | 22.48%                                               | 0.13827%                                    | $235.53                          |
| Manufacturing                                        | 49,091                              | 1.289             | 9,492                              | 19.34%                                               | 0.39802%                                    | $540.48                          |
| Electricity, gas and water supply                    | 411                                 | 15                | 81                                 | 19.71%                                               | 0.06216%                                    | $116.06                          |
| Construction                                         | 145,303                             | 3,778             | 21,238                             | 14.62%                                               | 0.07642%                                    | $135.93                          |
| Wholesale trade                                      | 13,783                              | 1,206             | 8,507                              | 1.77%                                                | 0.14697%                                    | $208.37                          |
| Retail trade                                         | 33,464                              | 1,206             | 8,507                              | 1.77%                                                | 0.14697%                                    | $208.37                          |
| Accommodation, cafes & restaurants                   | 9,626                               | 224               | 1,513                              | 15.72%                                               | 0.56448%                                    | $837.11                          |
| Transport & storage                                  | 48,223                              | 1,206             | 8,507                              | 17.64%                                               | 0.14697%                                    | $208.37                          |
| Communication                                        | 13,976                              | 340               | 2,590                              | 18.53%                                               | 0.12036%                                    | $157.86                          |
| Finance & insurance                                  | 25,072                              | 1,245             | 8,222                              | 32.79%                                               | 0.56001%                                    | $847.68                          |
| Property & business services                         | 130,962                             | 5,166             | 37,909                             | 28.95%                                               | 0.31223%                                    | $425.46                          |
| Education                                            | 11,896                              | 327               | 4,082                              | 34.31%                                               | 0.35317%                                    | $283.08                          |
| Health & community services                          | 49,544                              | 3,099             | 14,531                             | 29.33%                                               | 0.31588%                                    | $673.78                          |
| Cultural & recreational services                     | 50,050                              | 1,451             | 13,409                             | 26.79%                                               | 0.43358%                                    | $469.07                          |
| Personal & other services                            | 59,560                              | 1,383             | 11,422                             | 19.18%                                               | 0.24111%                                    | $292.04                          |
| Subsidiary return income from P & T (Non-primary production) | 1,496,465                          | 57,148            | 473,125                            | 31.62%                                               | 0.47466%                                    | $573.34                          |
| Industry not stated                                  | 109,512                             | 5,327             | 41,904                             | 38.26%                                               | 0.39077%                                    | $496.78                          |
| **Total**                                            | 10,273,479                          | **$334,848**      | **3,446,564**                      | **$838.15**                                          | **33.55%**                                  | **$243.18**                      |
Further resources for nonprofit statistics

**Australian Bureau of Statistics** [http://www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)

- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Non-Profit Institutions Satellite Account, [cat No. 5256.0], Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Business Sponsorship, Australia 1996–97, (cat. no. 4144.0), Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Clubs, Pubs, Taverns, and Bars, Australia, 1997–98, (cat. no. 8687.0), Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Clubs, Pubs, Taverns, and Bars, Australia, 2000–01, (cat. no. 8696.0), Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Community Services, Australia 1999–2000, (cat. no. 8696.0), Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cultural Funding, Australia 1998–99, (cat. no. 4183.0), Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia May, 2000, (cat. no. 6306.0), Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Generosity of Australian Businesses 2000–01, (cat. no. 8157.0), Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Household Expenditure Survey, Australia; Detailed Expenditure Estimates 1998–99, (cat. no. 6535.0). Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Interest Groups, Australia 1995–96,(cat. no. 8639.0), Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Libraries and Museums, Australia 1996–97, (cat. no. 8649.0), Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0), Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Private Hospitals, Australia 1999–2000, (cat. no. 4390.0), Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Schools, Australia 2000 (cat. no. 4221.0), Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Sports Industries, Australia 2000–01, (cat. no. 8686.0), Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Unpaid Work and the Australian Economy 1997, (cat. no. 5240.0), Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Voluntary Work, Australia 2000, (cat. no. 4441.0), Canberra.

**Internet sites**

- American Council on Gift Annuities - [http://www.acga-web.org/](http://www.acga-web.org/)

Charities Aid Foundation research:

- Update on Gift Aid in the new millennium - [http://www.cafonline.org/research/gift_aid_2003.cfm](http://www.cafonline.org/research/gift_aid_2003.cfm)
- Update on 2003 Corporate giving figures - [http://www.cafonline.org/research/corporate_giving_2003.cfm](http://www.cafonline.org/research/corporate_giving_2003.cfm)
Caring Canadians, Involved Canadians: Highlights from the 2000 National Survey of Giving, Volunteering and Participating: http://www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/71-542-XIE.htm

Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project - Johns Hopkins University Institute for Policy Studies Center for Civil Society Studies (International): http://www.jhu.edu/cnp/

Givewell (Australia) information: http://www.givewell.com.au/

Giving USA: http://www.aafrc.org/

Independent sector USA statistics: http://www.independentsector.org/PDFs/inbrief.pdf

National Capital Gift Planning Council: http://www.ncgpc.org/

National Centre for Charitable Statistics (USA): http://nccsdataweb.urban.org/FAQ/index.php?category=31

O'Keefe & Partners (Australia): http://www.auscharity.org/giving.htm

Books

Lyons, Mark and Hocking, Susan. Dimensions of Australia’s Third Sector, CACOM, UTS, Lindfield, 2000.

Salamon, Lester et al. Global Civil Society. Dimensions of the Nonprofit Sector, Centre for Civil Society, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, 1999.