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Volume Author/Editor: Frank G. Dickinson

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Chapter Author: Frank G. Dickinson

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## 10 Conclusions:

## The Comprehensive Estimates of Philanthropic Giving

As has been stated repeatedly, economists who investigate philanthropy are faced with the obvious fact that it does not involve buying and selling; it is not a marketplace operation. Fixing the boundaries of economic activities covered by the term has been among the most difficult parts of this investigation. Hence, in evaluating the final estimates, attention should again be called to some of the problems of definition and concepts which have plagued the author. Throughout this volume, however, there has been an attempt to arrange the data so that critics who regard a particular economic activity as not falling within the domain of philanthropy would have little trouble removing the item by merely striking out a whole column of figures.

Before stating the conclusions, the concept of philanthropy should be briefly restated. My concept is: Giving away money (or its equivalent) to persons outside the family and to institutions without a definite or immediate quid pro quo for purposes traditionally considered philanthropic.

In the most general terms the conclusion of this study is that 5.1 per cent of GNP in 1929 was devoted to purposes falling within the concept of philanthropy used in this study- 1.8 per cent for private domestic
Table 10-1
Philanthropic Giving, Quadrant Totals, 1929-59 (millions of dollars)

|  | Private Domestic |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (1) |  |



Note: Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
${ }^{\text {a }}$ Total for fiscal 1941-45. Data were not available to break down this five-year total. In order to estimate separate calendar-year figures for inclusion in column 5, the fiscal 1941-45 total was arbitrarily broken down as follows: $1940,1,757 ; 1941,3,513 ; 1942$, 3,513; 1943, 3,513; 1945, 1,757.
${ }^{\mathrm{b}}$ Total for mid-1945 through 1946; arbitrary breakdown for inclusion in column 5: 1945, 1,390; 1946, 2,780.
${ }^{\text {C See note }}$ a, Table 2-1.
${ }^{\mathrm{d}}$ Total for mid-1940 through 1959. GNP over this period, the denominator of the ratio in Table $10-2$, equaled $\$ 5,790$ billion.

Source: Columns 1 and 2: Table 2-1; column 3: Table 5-3; column 4: Table 9-4. Over 10 per cent of the figures in this table involve estimation, interpolation, or extrapolation (see earlier chapters).
plus 0.3 per cent for private foreign plus 3.0 per cent for public domestic, but, of course, none for public foreign, as this form of aid was negligible between the two world wars. The percentage for all types combined rose rapidly to 9.6 in 1933 (when GNP was low), declined to 6.8 in 1944, and did not exceed 9.6 until 1946. The peak percentage was 12.3 in 1958. Stated briefly, the percentage had risen from the 5 per cent figure for 1929 quickly to 10 per cent during the depression, then irregularly to 12 per cent in 1959-the end of our period.

The amounts in millions of dollars and percentages of GNP for each of the quadrants, and for all quadrants combined are set forth in Tables $10-1$ and $10-2$.

The second over-all conclusion is that the public sector accounted for most of the increase from 5 to 12 per cent of GNP between 1929 and 1959. The private sector, which was less than the public sector in every year-even in 1929 -increased from 2.1 to 3.1 per cent. The public sector increased from 3.0 to 9.1 per cent of GNP.

There has been no attempt to develop diagrams or deflate the figures and establish trend lines in this study. The basic reasons for these omissions lie in the data themselves. There is no really adequate information on the changes in prices associated with expenditures on philanthropic activities, though the Consumer Price Index or GNP deflater could be used for some purposes. But deflation is not essential in the present case because we place our emphasis on percentages of GNP rather than on the millions of dollars expended. In the second place, not all of these philanthropic activities existed throughout the entire thirty-year period;
for example, the foreign aid between World War I and World War II was so small that no attempt was made to record it.

It is hoped that the tables themselves-in dollars and, particularly, percentages of GNP—and the descriptive discussions of the data will be sufficient to set forth the procedures and the findings of this study.

Finally, in an attempt to make these final conclusions brief enough to silhouette the major findings, the author has omitted details. The reader should refer to the numerous tables in earlier chapters for data on particular types and kinds of philanthropy. The author is very much aware of the brevity of his conclusions.

This volume covers a part of the social history of the American people during three decades when there were many changes, particularly the increasing role of the public sector in philanthropic activities as defined herein. It seems to the author that the basic finding of this study is this: During these three decades the American people have become more generous. Moreover, in our type of pluralistic economy, this greatly increased generosity has been manifested very largely in what I have designated as public philanthropy. But private philanthropy has also increased. The mainspring of this expanding generosity remains the basic philanthropic attitudes of our people, revealed before 1929 and revealed even today in the impressive volume of private philanthropy.
Table 10-2
Philanthropic Giving, Totals, as Percentage of Gross National Product, 1929-59

| Year | Private Domestic (1) | Private Foreign (2) | Public Domestic (3) | Public Foreign <br> (4) | All Public $(3)+(4)$ <br> (5) | Total Philanthropy (6) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1929 | 1.798 | 0.328 | 2.980 |  | 2.980 | 5.106 |
| 1930 | 1.994 | 0.336 | 3.476 |  | 3.476 | 5.806 |
| 1931 | 2.085 | 0.366 | 4.370 |  | 4.370 | 6.820 |
| 1932 | 2.562 | 0.371 | 6.123 |  | 6.123 | 9.057 |
| 1933 | 2.371 | 0.341 | 6.906 |  | 6.906 | 9.619 |
| 1934 | 2.399 | 0.249 | 6.827 |  | 6.827 | 9.476 |
| 1935 | 2.205 | 0.223 | 6.754 |  | 6.754 | 9.183 |
| 1936 | 2.254 | 0.213 | 4.710 |  | 4.710 | 7.176 |
| 1937 | 2.224 | 0.193 | 4.779 |  | 4.779 | 7.195 |
| 1938 | 2.361 | 0.180 | 5.816 |  | 5.816 | 8.357 |
| 1939 | 2.464 | 0.166 | 5.916 |  | 5.916 | 8.545 |
| 1940 | 2.302 | 0.177 | 5.501 ) |  |  | (9.726 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| 1941 | 2.190 | 0.142 | 4.504 |  |  | $9.628^{\text {a }}$ |
| 1942 | 2.158 | 0.077 | 3.594 |  |  | $8.037^{\text {a }}$ |
| 1943 | 2.135 | 0.129 | 3.000 | $2.065^{\text {a }}$ | $21.538^{\text {a }}$ | $7.089^{\text {a }}$ |
| 1944 | 2.052 | 0.169 | 2.874 |  |  | $6.758^{\text {a }}$ |

$\left.\begin{array}{llllllr}1945 & 2.140 & 0.221 & 3.908 \\ 1946 & 2.273 & 0.309 & 6.063\end{array}\right\}$

