





Source: NTS Statistical Yearbook \*Reflecting the inflation rate of 2018

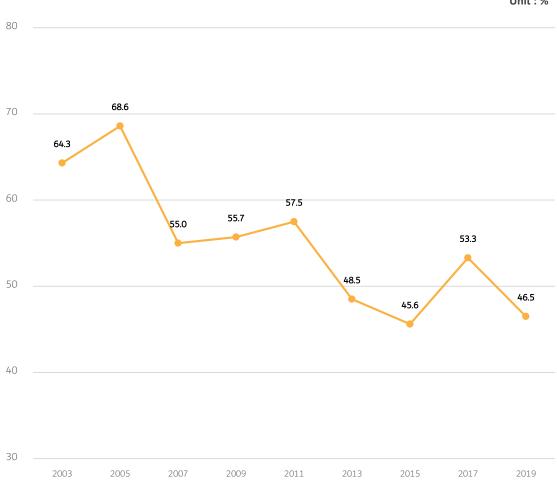
- The total amount of charitable giving can be calculated by looking at the individual donations and corporate donations reported to the National Tax Service. This does not include amounts unreported to receive tax benefits.
- The total amount of charitable giving was KRW 6.1 trillion in 2000, KRW 11.5 trillion in 2010, and KRW 13.9 trillion in 2018.
- The average amounts of individual giving and corporate giving for the past 20 years were 65% and 35%, respectively, and the total amount of individual giving has been exceeding the total amount of corporate giving since 1998.











\*The years 2003~2011 include direct giving to individuals such as relatives, homeless people, etc. This category has been excluded since 2013

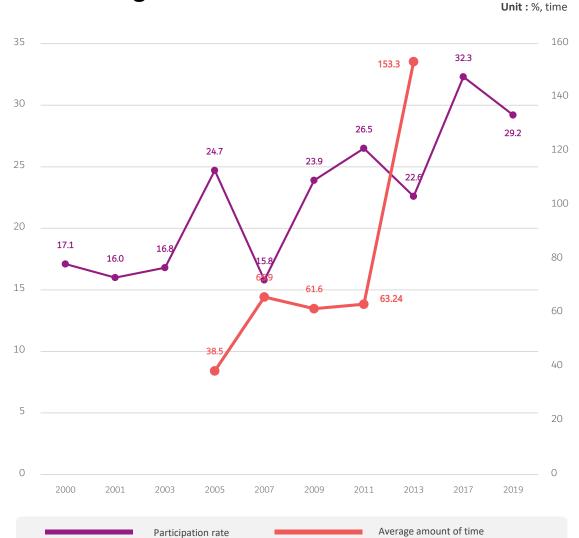
Source: Giving Korea

• The highest rate of participation in charitable giving was 68.6% in 2005, and it declined to below 50% in 2013.





## **Volunteering Rate & Time**



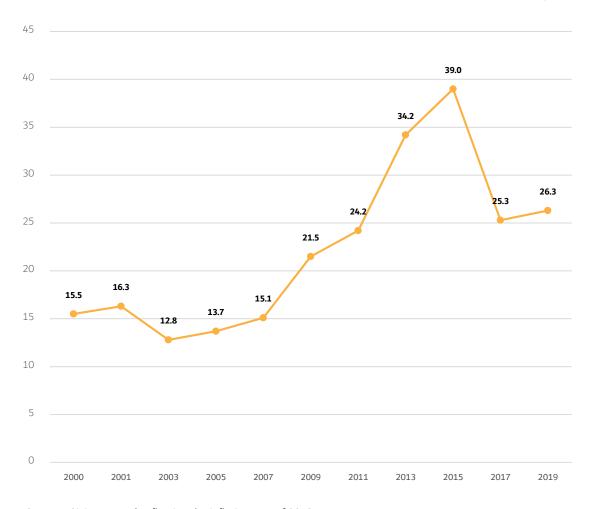
- The rate of volunteering increased from 17.1% in 2000 and 24.7% in 2005 to 32.3% in 2017 and 29.2% in 2019.
- The annual average of volunteering time also increased from 38.5 hours in 2005 and 65.9 hours in 2007 to 153.3 hours in 2013.





## Average Amount of Charitable Giving





Source: Giving Korea \*Reflecting the inflation rate of 2018

The average for 2015 has excluded donors of over KRW 100 million.

The average with these donors included is KRW 568 thousand.

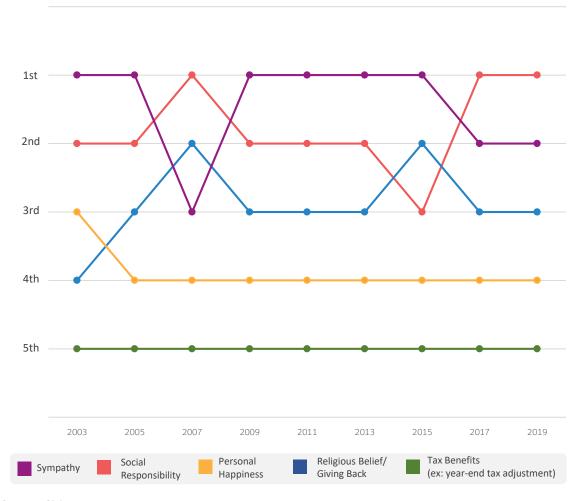
The average amount of charitable giving was KRW 155-thousand in 2004, which
increased to KRW 390-thousand in 2015, then reached KRW 253-thousand in 2017 and
KRW 263-thousand in 2019.



<sup>\*</sup>Apart from 2015, for every year there were no respondents with over KRW 100 million.



## Ranking of Motives for Charitable Giving

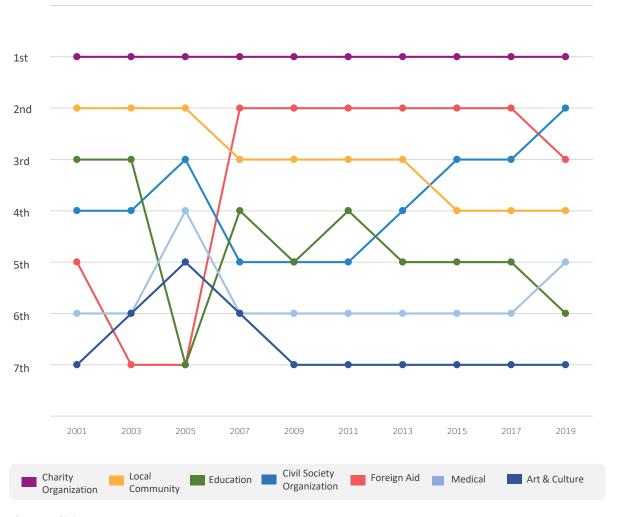


- Motives for giving ranked in order of strongest to weakest are as follows:
   Sympathy > Social Responsibility > Personal Happiness > Religious Belief > Tax Benefits
- Sympathy was by far the strongest motive at 64.6% in early 2000, 18% higher than social responsibility at 26.6%. In 2017 and 2019, social responsibility was the strongest motive at 31.3% and 30.8%, respectively.





## **Recipient Organization**



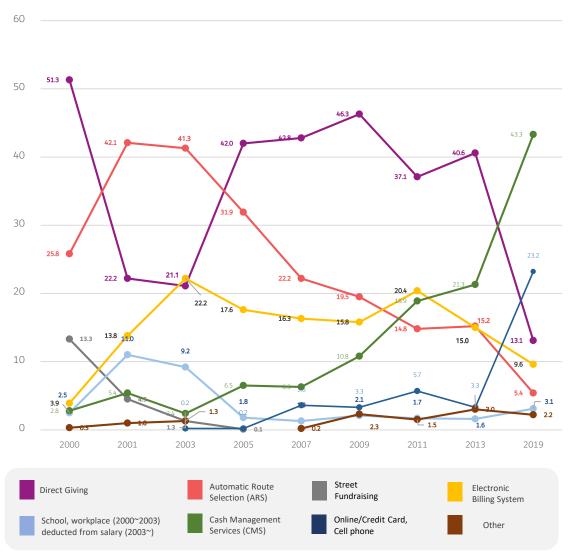
- Of the recipient organizations, charity organizations have consistently ranked first each year, followed by foreign aid, local community, civil society organizations, education, medical, art & culture.
- Foreign aid quickly rose to 2<sup>nd</sup> place in 2007 and has remained there for the most part.
- Civil society organizations are showing an increase every year, with a rapid rise since 2015 to reach 2<sup>nd</sup> place in 2019.





### Method of Charitable Giving



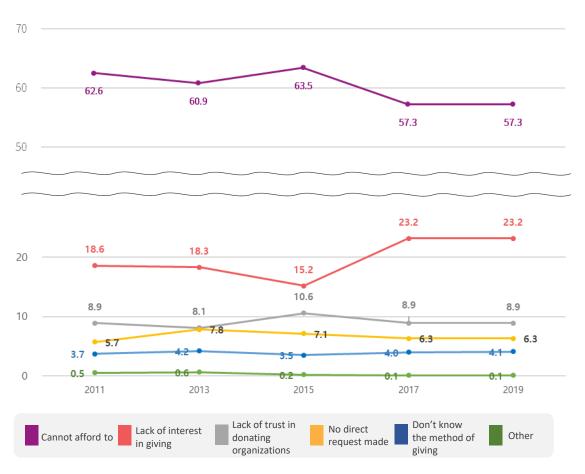


- Of the methods of giving, direct giving, ARS, street fundraising, and electronic billing system have decreased while CMS, online/credit card, cellphone have increased
- ARS increased from 25.8% in 2000 to 41.3% in 2003, then showed a continuous decrease to 6.2% in 2019.
- CMS has increased the most from 2.8% in 2000 to 50% in 2019.
- Online/Credit card, cell phone increased from 0.2% in 2013 to 24% in 2019.





# **Reasons for Not Giving**



Source: NTS Social Survey

Reasons for not giving ranked in the following order:
 Cannot afford to > Lack of interest in giving > Lack of trust in donating organizations >
 No direct request made > Don't know the method of giving

