

A Study on Current Status Analysis of NPOs\*

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><i>Article history:</i>                      Received 12 August 2019                      Revised 20 September 2019                      Accepted 18 December 2019</p> <hr/> <p><i>Keywords:</i>                      NPO,                      Business Object,                      Business Purpose,                      Support Method,                      Enterprise Information                      Management</p>	<p>In this study, 12,795 NPOs, including both registered and terminated in the Ministry of the Interior and Safety (MOIS), were surveyed to reorganize the current status of Non-Profit Organizations. This study was conducted to analyze the past and present of NPOs and to be used as policy data for the revitalization of NPOs. This study analyzed NPO's current status into three categories: basic information, business contents, and organizational status. First, the basic information status was subdivided into the status by detailed types, regions, cities, counties, districts, sub-ministerial departments, organizational types, authoritative agencies, and established years. The status of the business contents was divided and analyzed as the business subject, purpose, area and organization type by items. In addition, the organization status included the relevant agencies and supporting entities, support methods, operation status, abolition year, certification year, support year, relevant laws, establishment foundation law and salary payment. The workforce status and structure included the number of employees, members, number of volunteers, other personnel, average age, and average education. Finally, the decision-making structure was analyzed by dividing details into general meetings, boards of directors, operating boards, other meetings and corporate governance.</p> <p>As a result, we found that the majority of NPOs had high operating rates, and NPOs were heavily distributed around the Seoul metropolitan area, Gyeonggi, and North Jeolla Province. In addition, social welfare was concentrated in the business area and type of non-profit civic groups, and it was difficult to receive support regardless of region, type of organization, year of establishment, or type of detail as a support method. Therefore, it is important to find a way for NPOs to be established in various types and fields of business in the future, and above all, it will be important to find ways to increase the support method and support ratio so that NPOs can perform their roles well.</p>

## **1. Introduction**

A Non-Profit Organization (NPO) is a type of social economy that aims to achieve certain common purpose rather than seeking capital gains (Grobman, 2008). NPOs do not include government organizations, but also include public organizations such as special corporations and authorized corporations in a broad sense, and in a narrow sense they refer to civic groups engaged in non-profit social contribution activities or charity activities.

NPOs can largely be defined according to the purpose of an organization, the pursuit of public interest, or the pursuit of private interests of a group, but in reality, NPOs are difficult to define as they imply various activities, areas, structures, sizes, and resource utilization.

In Korea, NPOs are defined in such laws as Article 32 of the Civil Law, Article 2 of the Support for Non-Profit Organizations Act, the Registration of public corporations and the Classification of nonprofit and for-profit organizations, the Act on the Establishment and Operation of Public Interest Corporations and the Tax Law.

Article 32 of the Civil Law defines (the establishment and permission of a non-profit corporation) that a division or foundation for academic, religious, charitable, technical, social and other not-for-profit projects can be made a corporation with the permission of the competent authority, while Article 2 of the Non-Profit Civil Organizations Support Act defines it as a private entity whose primary purpose is to carry out public-interest.

In addition, Article 12 of the Enforcement Decree of the Subsidiary and Subsidiary Tax Act (the scope of the Act on the Establishment and Operation of Public Interests) refers to organizations that are authorized and NPOs by the competent authority for the purpose of operating the listed public service, and the "Act on the Establishment and Operation of Public Interests" applies the nature of the NPOs to some NPOs for academic and academic purposes.

There are many different types of NPOs operating in Korea, but there are still various opinions on how to define and categorize them. The nation's non-profit sector is also divided into NPOs, private NPOs, non-profit corporations, public corporations, private organizations, civic groups, civic activist groups, government and religious groups. In addition, NPOs may be classified in a variety of ways, such as purpose and activities, but there is no legal or precise basis for classification.

Therefore, in this study, 12,795 NPOs, including those registered with the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs, were surveyed to redefine the status of NPOs. This study was conducted to analyze the past and present of NPOs and to be used as policy data for the revitalization of NPOs. In addition, the Commission sought to contribute to social development, profit seeking and improving the quality of life by seeking the future direction of NPOs.

## 2. Theoretical Background and Literature Review

### 2.1 Literature Review

There are a number of studies related to NPOs, but none of them have analyzed the status of NPOs based on the full survey and suggested their implications, as in this study. From the definition of a NPO to the conceptual cleanup phase in relation to an organization, the study shows that, as NPOs become active, they have largely been conducted on women who analyzed the status and status of NPOs, research that evaluates NPOs, and research that seeks strategies or measures to activate them.

First, in an analysis of the status of NPOs, Kim and Kim (2000) briefly introduce the areas and types of activities of private organizations, the development and challenges of Korean civil society, and the status and systems of private organizations in major countries, while examining the relationship between civil society and the general public. Park (2000) also reviews the development of Korean civil society and analyzes the relationship between the government and NGOs by type according to the national character. Park (2002) is a theoretical policy study on the relationship between civil society and the government, while containing a rich analysis of domestic cases. In this study, Park Sang-pil provided an in-depth review of the concept of NGOs and NGO research, and analyzed and presented the relationship model between NGOs and the government as a cooperative model and an autonomous model through theoretical review and domestic case study.

Next, in a study related to the revitalization of NPOs, Jeong (2000) wanted to propose a systematic method of information support for NPOs. To this end, the Government Administration and Home Affairs Ministry assessed the Government Administration and Home Affairs Ministry's projects to support NPOs in a relatively systematic manner, compared to those of other ministries, after examining the theoretical discussion on the government's support of NPOs, and analyzing the status and problems of support to private organizations.

Based on this, the researchers suggested the direction of the government's support policy for private organizations. In addition, there is a study that analyzes the effect of contractual relationship characteristics of government-NPOs on obtaining government subsidies as a way of promoting NPOs, and, unlike in the West, to explain the contractual relationship between NPOs and the government, which developed mainly from the historical and political backgrounds of social turbulence, this study applied the claim of collective pursuit of public services in inter-organization contract relationships.

A logit analysis using four-year time series data from 2008 to 2011 showed that (1) the trust and reputation characteristics formed from existing experience of cooperation have significant positive influence in obtaining government subsidies, and (2) whether to obtain significant influence on the networking characteristics of the heads of NPOs, namely the experience of serving as bureaucrats (+) and civil solidarity experience (-). These estimates suggest that, in addition to the unique organizational characteristics of NPOs, the reliability and reputation characteristics formed in contract relationships among government non-profit or private organizations, and the networking characteristics formed

through the experience of the head of the group are significant determinants in obtaining government subsidies.

In addition, Kim, Cho, and Lee (2002) also studied development plans based on performance analysis of non-profit civic group support projects to improve the conditions of civic groups' activities.

Next, a NPO was supported and operated by a NPO. There was a study to assess its performance. Based on the settlement data of 33 NPOs in Korea, the relationship between government subsidies and its own finances was conducted based on four models. As for government agencies, recent changes in the behavior of government-by-government organizations have been seen to have an adverse effect on the reduction of government subsidies. The lack of significant relationship between government grants and in-house funds in the area of business welfare seems to reflect the situation in which an incentive system to ensure accountability in the area and a member management system has not been readjusted. In the case of civic groups, they were able to confirm that the government subsidy had a beneficial effect on the civic group's own funds, and indirectly found that the government subsidy could have a positive effect on the civic group's fund procurement through a case comparison between the federation and the People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy.

On the other hand, a study conducted on the level of regional cultural policy governance and the factors for activation centered on the recognition of NPOs in South Gyeongsang Province (Kang, Choi, & Lee, 2017) was designed to identify the level and activation factors of regional cultural policy governance in Korea and to present policy implications to enhance the efficiency of the decision and implementation of regional cultural policies that will be developed in the future. For this purpose, the components of governance were selected as participation, cooperation, and joint decision-making, and the three main factors for activating governance were set up and analyzed in large numbers: actor characteristic factors, legal and institutional factors, and environmental factors. The analysis results showed that the level of regional cultural policy governance was lower than the median (average 2.80) in the order of participation (2.98), cooperation (2.87), and joint decision (2.55). Second, the perceived level of governance activation factors was also below medium level (2.72) on average, followed by actor characteristic factors (3.06), environmental factors (2.67), and legal and institutional factors (2.56). Third, the factors that have the greatest common impact on regional cultural policy governance appear as conflict coordination and mediation devices, and as a top priority in the future, it is necessary to establish consultative bodies and explore practical ways of operation. Based on these analysis results, the Activation Plan of Regional Cultural Policy Governance and Policy Implications were presented.

## *2.2 Summary of NPOs*

A Non-Profit Organization (NPO) is an organization that achieves some purpose with that capital instead of seeking capital gains for its owners or shareholders (Grobman, 2008). It is also called a NPO, and is often referred to as a NPO, and an organization for charities, trade unions, and public art exhibitions. The term does not include government organizations, but in a broad sense it also includes public organizations, including special corporations and authorized corporations,

and in a narrow sense refers to civic groups engaged in non-profit social contribution activities or charity activities. For example, organizations that are not aimed at profit but aimed at the benefit of society as a whole include social assistance activities organizations, schools, hospitals, nursing facilities, job training facilities, and graveyards. In the case of corporations, there are foundations, divisions, schools, social welfare institutions, vocational training firms and religious entities. Also, organizations that are not aimed at profit but aimed at common interests include alumni associations, club associations and business associations, and corporate entities such as intermediate corporations, medical corporations and business associations.

The characteristics of NPOs have the management characteristics of common goal, validity, transparency, democracy and solidarity, and serve as a conduit for monitoring and checking power apparatus, criticism and alternative proposals, social justice implementation and rights-and-interest activities, human service provision, educational function, citizen and government communication. In addition, from a human resource management perspective, NPOs have characteristics such as labor-intensive areas, lack of clear ownership, complexity of goods and services, reliance on experts, involvement of employees and volunteers, professionalism and value-oriented tendencies.

### *2.2.1 Concept of NPOs and Purpose*

In the case of NPOs, the definition can be based largely on the purpose of the organization, namely the pursuit of public interests or the pursuit of collective or private interests of the group, but in reality, it is difficult to define non-profit-making organizations because they cover diverse purposes, areas, structure, scale and resource utilization.

The broad concept of the NPO refers to an organization that aims to pursue public interests, and the comparison is mainly for-profit. Similar organizations or concepts include non-government organizations (NGOs), civic groups (Civil Society Organization), community-based organizations (Community Based Organization), grassroots organizations (People Organization), civic organizations (Private Citizens' Organization), and civic organizations (Private Organization).

In the case of NPOs in the U.S., it covers organizations representing the public interest, such as churches, fund-raising organizations and civic groups, as well as member organizations such as social groups, business organizations and labor unions. NPOs follow the principle of non-dividend as a key regulation in the registration of private organizations and government support, i.e. the principle of investing all of the profits in activities aimed at without allocating the profits from the activities to the founders or contributors.

In Japan, the term "NPO" has settled into a major term referring to civil society organizations, and various groups, including public interest groups and residents' organizations, describe their identity as NPOs.

FATF (Financial Action TaskForce) defines a nonprofit organization as an organization or legal entity that collects and executes funds for the purpose of practicing charity, religion, culture, education, social, social purposes or other good deeds (FATF, 2002).

The definitions of NPOs in Korea can be found in Article 32 of the Civil Act, Article 2 of the Support for Non-Profit Civil Organizations Act, the Registration of Public Enterprises and the

Classification of Non-profit and Commercial Organizations, the Act on the Establishment and Operation of Public Interest Corporations and the Tax Law.

Under the "Support for NPOs Act," NPOs should be primarily aimed at carrying out public service activities, not profit, and as private entities, they should meet the following requirements:

First, there must be an unspecified number of direct beneficiaries of the project, second, no profit distribution among the members, third, the primary purpose of supporting or supporting candidates of a particular party or elected office, or the establishment and operation of a particular religion, fourth, there must be more than 100 regular members, fifth, if there must be a representative of a corporation for more than one year, or if there is no longer a representative of a group. Korean law defines NPOs as follows in Table 1.

**Table 1.** NPOs Defined by Korean Law

Law	Definition
Article 32 of the Civil Law (establishment and approval of non-profit corporations)	A division or foundation aimed at academic, religious, philanthropic, craft, social, or other Anglianin projects may be incorporated with the permission of the competent authority.
Article 2 of the Act on the Support of Non-Profit Civil Organizations	The term 'non-profit-making civil organization' refers to a private organization whose main purpose is to carry out public service activities, not profit
Article 12 of the Enforcement Decree of the Subsidiary and Subsidiary Tax Act (range of public interest, etc.)	The authorized acquisition group of the competent authority and the organization according to the distinction between nonprofit and for-profit organizations for the purpose of operating the listed public services.
Act on the Establishment and Operation of Public Interest Corporation"	The Act on the Establishment and Operation of Public Interest Corporations applies the non-profit institutional nature to some foundation and division corporations for the purpose of providing student funds, scholarships, research grants and payments, and academic and charitable purposes.

Under the definition of tax law, a non-profit corporation under the "Corporate Tax Act" means a corporation established under Article 32 of the Civil Act or Article 10 of the Private School Act and other special laws, while other divisions, foundations and other organizations with no legal qualifications follow the provisions of Article 13 of the National Tax Law.

The Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (2006) defined society as a civil society or NPO, excluding government and non-profit sectors in the national territory. At that time, private organizations excluded the government and close organizations among NPOs as a relative concept of public organizations. Civic groups refer to organizations formed by citizens voluntarily and generally have no exclusivity for membership and that seek public interest mainly through volunteer activities.

The Register of NPOs (2014) views the characteristics of non-profit-making private organizations as organizations whose main purpose is to carry out public service activities, which are limited to public service activities rather than profit-seeking by group members, and which have the form

of official organizations that engage in public service activities regardless of their corporate status. In addition, there is the freedom of membership and withdrawal by pursuing public interest activities through the civic movement (the people's movement) and the development of civil character, and above all else, public service activities should be prioritized over the members' interests. All activities of NPOs regard voluntary participation and autonomy as the most important value, not a compulsion obligation.

### 2.3 Types of NPOs

The different types of NPOs are divided into different countries or models. Table 2 below shows the type classification of ICNPO, which is the classification criteria for the UN, the European Statistical Office, the Center for Charity Statistics in the United States and the International NPOs.

**Table 2.** Classification of NPOs

Classification	Content
UN	Categorized NPOs as education, health and entertainment, and other community service activities
FSC	Formed NPOs into four types: education, research and development, medical and health care, leisure and culture, and other public services
NCCS(National Center for Charitable Statistics)	The NPOs are categorized into 26 types and 600 detailed types, including arts and culture, education, environment and animals, health and hospital, international and foreign, social interests, religion, and member organizations.
ICNPO	NPOs are divided into 12 types: education and research, health, social services, environment, culture and leisure, development and residence, law (rights, politics), charity (pregnancy, mediation)

Source : Seoul National University Internet Lecture – Government and NGO

There are many different types of NPOs operating in Korea, but there are still various opinions on the clear concept and classification of them. The General Assembly of Korean Civil Organizations classified NPOs as follows in Table 3 below according to their purpose, type of organization, and area of activity (activity/function). In other words, NPOs can be divided into public interest groups and collective profit-seeking groups according to their purpose, and in the case of public interest groups, they are divided into institutional organizations and members according to the type of organization. Organisations will be divided into medical and health organizations, education and research groups, welfare service groups and arts and culture organizations, and members will be divided into civic and religious groups according to their fields and functions.

**Table 3.** Types of Korean NPOs

Classification			Major organizations
Purpose	Organization type	Active area/ Function	
Public interest group	Institutional organization	medical/health organization	general hospital, mental hospital, convalescent home
		educational/research organization	private elementary school, private middle school, private high school, vocational school, research lab
		welfare service organization	nursing home, day care center, orphanage, vocational training center, welfare center, shelter for mother and child, Youth Training Center
		art/cultural organization	museum, gallery, theater, orchestra, recreational organization
Collective interest-seeking group	Members	civic group	enviornmental organization, consumer organization, women's organization, disabled organization, volunteer organization, international aid organization, fundraising organization
		religious organization	Buddhist, Christian Church, Catholic church and other religious organization
Collective interest-seeking group	Organization	functional organization	chamber of commerce, Federation of Korean Industries, lawyers association, doctors association, country club, alumni association, hometown alumni, Clan gathering
		social organization	

Source: Korean private organization bibliography (2006)

Meanwhile, the nation's non-profit sector is divided into NPOs, private NPOs, non-profit corporations, public corporations, private organizations, civic groups, civic activist groups, government and religious groups. A NPO is the most comprehensive concept that includes all kinds of non-profit activities, and a NPO is a private, privately run and funded organization, except for a NPO.

In Korea, it is used almost the same term as NGOs (non-governmental organizations), and in the U.S. and Japan, NPOs are used to mean NPOs. South Korea officially uses the term "non-Profit-private organization" in the wake of the National Assembly's passage in late 1999 and the "non-profit-private organization support law" that went into effect in April 2000.

In addition, non-profit corporations have a similar but more diverse legal concept as public service corporations. Public utility corporations refer to educational, academic, philanthropic, social welfare and health-related organizations, private organizations refer to all NPOs except education, social services and health-related organizations, and civic groups mainly operate in the Advocacy area and are classified into hard and soft organizations according to their nature. Civic activist groups are reform-oriented, political Advocacy organizations, established since the late 80s and are also called Gyeongseong Non-Government Organizations.

The government-funded group is a group that receives financial support from the government and is influenced by the government, and is represented by the Council for the Right Living Movement, the Saemaul Movement Council and the Korea Freedom League, which often participates in education campaigns and demonstrations, and is right-wing. Religious groups currently have Buddhism, Protestantism, Catholicism, Confucianism and other religions in Korea.



**Table 4.** The Classification and Characteristics of the Non-profit Sector in Korea

Classification	Characteristics and scope	related law	relationship with Government
NPO	Includes all kinds of non-profit activities and most broad sense of term	N/A	diverse
Private non-profit organization	Organization that is privately operated and funded, except for quasi-public organizations.	NPO Support Act	diverse
Non-profit entity	Legal concepts are similar to public interest corporations, but more diverse	Article 32 of the Civil Law (authorization for the establishment of non-profit corporations)	diverse but limited
Public interest entity	Education, Academic, Charity, Social Welfare and Health Related Organizations	"Act on establishment of public interest corporation" Article 12, "Private Laws" Article 1 of the Income Tax Act	conditionally cooperative based on issues
Civic organization	All non-profit organizations other than education, social services and health-related organizations are referred to.	N/A	diverse but sometimes competitive
Civil organization	Mainly active in the advocacy area and divided into rigid and ductile organizations according to its characteristics.	N/A	competitive
Civic movement organization	Reform-oriented, political advocacy organization. Founded after the late 80s and called rigid NGO	N/A	more competitive than civil organization
Government advocate organization	Funded by the government and influenced by the government. often participates in education campaigns, demonstrations, and speaks of right-wingness (runs with government subsidies fund)	individual establishment law	very cooperative
Religious organization	Currently, there are Buddhism, Protestantism, Catholicism, Confucianism and other religions in Korea.	"Article 32 of the Civil Law, "Rules on the Establishment and Supervision of Non-profit Corporations under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Cultural Heritage Administration"	diverse

NPOs may be classified in a variety of ways, such as purpose and activities, but without legal or precise basis, the central administrative organ functional classification system (BRM) provided by the government was used to classify group types. The classification system was divided into 15 policy areas, 65 policy areas and 484 atmospheric conditions.

### 2.4 Non-profit civil organization related statutes

Among the laws related to NPOs are the NPOs Support Act. The purpose of the law is to contribute to the promotion of public interest activities of NPOs and democratic social development by ensuring voluntary activities of NPOs and supporting their growth into sound private organizations. The NPOs Support Act provides detailed definitions of NPOs, basic directions, registration and support for NPOs.

## 3. Research methods and procedures

In this study, we wanted to analyze the status of NPOs, and to collect and analyze the data of NPOs. Each NPO was analyzed for NPOs in various directions, including by region, type of detail, approval department, and year.

In deriving the status analysis of NPOs in this study, the following research methods were performed:

First, the information of NPOs was collected based on the status of NPOs registered with the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs. Second, the information was obtained by visiting the website of a NPO registered with the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs. Third, in the case of an organization without a home page, the information was collected by referring to the café and blog operated by the organization and the articles related to the organization. Fourth, details that could not be collected on the Internet were investigated for specific information, such as operation status, by talking directly to NPOs or by interviews with approved or relevant departments.

**Table 5.** NPOs' Current Status by Category

Category	Details
Basic Information	Current status by Detailed type
	Current status by the ministry and office concerned
	Current status by Organization type
	Current status by the authoritative ministry and office
	Current status by Established year
	Current status by region
	Current status by city, county, district
Business area	Current status by business target
	Current status by business purpose
	Current status by business area
	Current status by organization type
Organizational Status	Current status by support
	Current status by support year
	Current status by operation
	Current status by year terminated
	Current status by certified year
	Current status by related agencies and supporting entities
	Current status by related Laws and Foundations Acts

Category	Details	
Status of human resources and structure	Current status by number of employees	
	Current status by number of members	
	Current status by number of volunteers	
	Current status by other personnel	
	Current status by average age	
	Current status by average education	
	Current status by gender	
	Current status by salary paid	
	Decision making structure	Current status by governance structure
		Current status by general assembly
Current status by board of directors		
Current status by operational board of directors		
Current status by other meetings		

The NPO's status was analyzed by dividing it into three categories: basic information, business contents, and organizational status. First, the basic information status was divided into the status by detailed types, regions, cities, counties, districts, sub-ministerial departments, organizational types, approved ministries and founding years. The status of the project contents was analyzed by dividing the project target, purpose, area and group type by items. In addition, the organization status included the number of employees, members, volunteers, others, average age, and average academic background. Finally, the decision structure was analyzed by dividing details into general meetings, boards of directors, operating boards, other meetings and corporate governance.

## 4. Results of the Current Status Analysis of NPOs

### 4.1 Basic Information of NPOs

#### 4.1.1 Detailed Type Status

The detailed types of NPOs are divided into public order and safety, science and technology, education, national defense, agriculture and maritime fisheries, social welfare, health, industry and small businesses, transportation and transportation, general public administration, telecommunications, unification and diplomacy and environmental protection.

According to an analysis of the detailed types of NPOs, social welfare was the highest at 52.75%, followed by 13.30% by the Culture, Sports and Tourism, and 12.58% by the Environmental Protection. The detailed status of NPOs classified into a total of 17 types is as shown in Table 6.

**Table 6.** Detailed Current Status of NPOs

Category	N	%
Public order and safety	421	3.29
Science and technology	35	0.27
Education	499	3.90
Defence	80	0.63
Agriculture, forestry, and marine fisheries	218	1.70
Culture, Sports and Tourism	1,702	13.30
Social welfare	6,750	52.75
Health	169	1.32
Industry and small-medium business	65	0.51
Transportation and traffic	9	0.07
General public administration	398	3.11
Regional development	316	2.47
Communication	54	0.42
Unification-foreign affairs	470	3.67
Environment	1,609	12.58
Total	12,795	100.00

#### 4.1.2 Status of Relevant Agencies and Ministries

All 12,795 organizations registered as NPOs were under the jurisdiction of the MOIS.

**Table 7.** Status of Relevant Agencies and Ministries

Category	N	%
Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs	12,795	100.00
Total	12,795	100.00

#### 4.1.3 Organizational Type Status

The organization type of non-profit civic groups was surveyed, and all NPOs had private organizations as the basic type of organization, 78.13 percent of them were private organizations, and 21.87 percent were corporate and private organizations.

**Table 8.** Types of Organizational Status

Category	N	%
Legal entity, private organization	3,582	21.87
private organization	12,795	78.13
Total	16,377	100.00

#### 4.1.4 Status of Authoritative Agencies and Ministries

The approval status of non-profit civic organizations was analyzed, and the Seoul Metropolitan Government was the highest with 14.36 percent, followed by Gyeonggi Province with 11.81 percent and North Jeolla Province with 7.03 percent, respectively. The lowest approval rating was the National Statistical Office, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (formerly the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries), the National Tax Service and the National Human Rights Commission.

**Table 9.** Status of Authoritative Agencies and Ministries

Category	N	%
National Police Agency	10	0.08
Ministry of Employment and Labor	46	0.36
Fair Trade Commission	7	0.05
Department of Education	46	0.36
Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs	12	0.09
National Human Rights Commission	1	0.01
Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Firefighting Agency)	11	0.09
Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Safety and Public Administration)	31	0.24
Ministry of Public Safety and Security (National Maritime Police Agency)	9	0.07
Department of Defense	33	0.26
National Tax Service	1	0.01
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	10	0.08
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (formerly Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries)	1	0.01
Financial Services Commission	5	0.04
Ministry of Strategy and Finance	7	0.05
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	37	0.29
Rural Development Administration	6	0.05
Cultural Heritage Administration	7	0.05
Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	161	1.26
Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (National Gambling Control Commission)	3	0.02
Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning	18	0.14
Korea Communications Commission	11	0.09
Ministry of Justice	10	0.08
Ministry of Health and Welfare	181	1.41
Korea Forest Service	16	0.13
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	9	0.07
Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	2	0.02
Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	104	0.81

Category	N	%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	186	1.45
Ministry of Personnel Management	5	0.04
Small and Medium Business Administration	3	0.02
Korea National Statistical Office	1	0.01
Ministry of Unification	154	1.20
Korean Intellectual Property Office	2	0.02
Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	28	0.22
Ministry of the Interior and Safety	206	1.61
Ministry of Environment	175	1.37
Gangwon-do Provincial Government	303	2.37
Gyeonggi-do Provincial Government HQ	1511	11.81
Gyeonggi-do Northern Provincial Government	514	4.02
Gyeongsangnam-do Provincial Government	678	5.30
Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Government	704	5.50
Gwangju Metropolitan City Provincial Government	553	4.32
Daegu Metropolitan City Provincial Government	395	3.09
Daejeon Metropolitan City Provincial Government	492	3.85
Busan Metropolitan City Provincial Government	711	5.56
Seoul Metropolitan Government Provincial Government	1,837	14.36
Sejong Special Autonomous City Provincial Government	20	0.16
Ulsan Metropolitan City Provincial Government	342	2.67
Incheon Metropolitan City Provincial Government	644	5.03
Jeollanam-do Provincial Government	532	4.16
Jeollabuk-do Provincial Government	900	7.03
Jeju Special Self-Government Provincial	319	2.49
Chungcheongnam-do Provincial Government	383	2.99
Chungcheongbuk-do Provincial Government	402	3.14
Total	12,795	100

#### 4.1.5 Current status by Established Year Status

The year of establishment of NPOs was investigated, 44.18% of the organizations responded to the year of establishment, and 55.82% did not.

**Table 10.** Response Rate on Established Year

Category	N	%
Y	5,653	44.18
N	7,142	55.82
Total	12,795	100.00

The current status of NPOs that received responses was analyzed, and 50.13% from 2001 to 2015, 40.39% from 1981 to 2000, and 7.31% from 1961 to 1980.

NPOs have shown a gradual increase in their establishment since 1691 and have exponential growth since 1981.

**Table 11.** Current Status of the Year of Establishment

Category	N	%
1691-1900	4	0.07
1901-1920	9	0.16
1921-1940	13	0.23
1941-1960	97	1.72
1961-1980	413	7.31
1981-2000	2,283	40.39
2001-2015	2,834	50.13
Total	5,653	100.00

By subdividing them, the non-profit civil organization analyzed the establishment year status in five years from 1981 to 2015, and the analysis results showed that the year 2006-2010 was the highest at 23.51%, the year 2001-2005 was 21.46%, and the year 1996-2000 was 20.60%. The lowest year was 1981-1985 when the ratio was 4.89 percent.

**Table 12.** Current Status of the Year of Establishment (1981-2015)

Category	N	%
1981-1985	250	4.89
1986-1990	442	8.64
1991-1995	537	10.49
1996-2000	1,054	20.60
2001-2005	1,098	21.46
2006-2010	1,203	23.51
2011-2015	533	10.42
Total	5,117	100.00

#### *4.1.6 Regional Distribution Status*

It analyzed the regional distribution of non-profit civic groups, with Seoul City having the highest rate of 24.38 percent, followed by Gyeonggi Province with 16.64 percent and Jeollabuk-do with 7.15 percent. Next came Busan Metropolitan City, North Kyongsang Province, South Kyongsang Province, Incheon Metropolitan City, Gwangju City, South Cholla Province, Daejeon Metropolitan City, Daegu Metropolitan City, North Chungchong Province, South Chungchong Province, Ulsan Metropolitan City, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, Gangwon Province and Sejong Special Self-Governing City.

**Table 13.** Non-Profit Private Organization’s Region

Category	N	%
Seoul Metropolitan Government	3,120	24.38
Incheon Metropolitan City	657	5.13
Daejeon Metropolitan City	542	4.24
Busan Metropolitan City	732	5.72
Ulsan Metropolitan City	345	2.70
Daegu Metropolitan City	419	3.27
Sejong Special Autonomous City	20	0.16
Gwangju Metropolitan City	576	4.50
Jeju Special Self-Governing Province	319	2.49
Chungcheongnam-do	374	2.92
Chungcheongbuk-do	412	3.22
Gyeonggi-do	2,129	16.64
Gangwon-do	315	2.46
Gyeongsangbuk-do	706	5.52
Gyeongsangnam-do	688	5.38
Jeollanam-do	526	4.11
Jeollabuk-do	915	7.15
Total	12,795	100.00

## 4.2 Non-Profit Private Organization’s Business Content

### 4.2.1 Business Target Current Status

We conducted a survey of non-profit private sector business targets and received responses from all. Among them, the highest were ordinary people and local residents, followed by groups targeting the elderly, the disabled, teenagers, children, women, multicultural families, saeterman and the socially vulnerable in relation to social welfare. In addition, there were people of national merit, workers in related fields (farming, fishing, forestry, professional industry, other special technology industries), artists and workers, and other subjects such as pets, animals, plants and animals, the environment and nature, and cultural assets. And there are NPOs that target non-individual organizations such as NPOs, NGOs, associations and academic associations, environmental groups, schools and library education groups.

### 4.2.2 Business Purpose Current Status

The business purpose of NPOs has been shown to be single-purpose and complex-purpose. The non-profit civil organization's response to the project was answered by all groups. In organizations that received responses to business objectives, 36.35 percent had one business purpose, 42.71 percent had two or more, and 20.94 percent had three or more business purposes. And the most purposeful



group was the social welfare organization, which had seven business purposes.

**Table 14.** Non-Profit Private Organization’s Business Purpose

Category	N	%
Sole Business Purpose	4,651	36.35
Two Business Purposes	4,039	42.71
Three or more Business Purposes	2,672	20.94
Total	12,795	100.00

According to an analysis of the status of non-profit civic groups' business purposes, social welfare was the highest at 27.04 percent, followed by activations in related fields at 18.30 percent and support in related fields at 13.62 percent. The lowest business purpose was to guarantee the people's right to know, which was 0.45 percent of the total. And the reason why there are 12,795 NPO groups and the status of business purposes nearly doubled to 24,055 is because there are groups with two to three business purposes in the NPO case.

*4.2.3 Business Area Current Status*

It conducted a survey on the business area of NPOs and received responses from all organizations. According to an analysis of the response results for the project field, 72.18% of the respondents showed the highest number of organizations with one business area, 26.03% of the two business areas, and 1.78% of the three or more business areas.

**Table 15.** Non-Profit Private Organization’s Business Area

Category	N	%
Sole Business Area	9,236	72.18
Two Business Areas	3,331	26.03
Three or more Business Areas	228	1.78
Total	12,795	100.00

Analyzed NPOs have the status of business areas, and the analysis found that the health and social welfare service businesses were the highest at 40.96%, followed by associations and organizations, repair and other private service businesses at 28.60%, sewage and waste disposal, art, sports and leisure-related services at 10.40%, raw material regeneration and environmental restoration work at 9.97%. The lowest showing was 0.00% for mining and household employment activities and for self-consumption production activities that were not otherwise classified. The total by business sector came to 15,692, 3,797 more than the 12,795 registered NPOs, as NPOs operate multiple businesses together, not just one.

**Table 16.** Non-Profit Private Organization의 Business Area

Category	N	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	184	1.11
Mining industry	0	0.00
Manufacturing	1	0.01
Electricity, gas, steam and water Business	4	0.02
Sewage and waste disposal, material regeneration and environment restoration	1,654	9.97
Construction	9	0.05
Wholesale and retail	1	0.01
Transportation	9	0.05
Accommodation and restaurant	1	0.01
Publishing, video, broadcasting and communication services and information service	81	0.49
Finance and insurance	2	0.01
Realestate and rentals	6	0.04
Professional, scientific and technical services	25	0.15
Business facility management and Business support services	12	0.07
Public administration, national defense and social security administration	435	2.62
Education services	900	5.42
Health and social welfare services	6,796	40.96
Arts, sports and leisure-related services	1,726	10.40
Association and organization, repair and other personal services	4,746	28.60
Employment activities in households and self-consumption and production activities that are not classified as otherwise	0	0.00
Total	16,592	100.00%

#### 4.2.4 Organization Type Current Status

The non-profit civil organization group type was surveyed and all 12,795 were answered. The status of NPOs was analyzed, and the analysis showed that social welfare, welfare for the disabled, family function enhancement and basic living security were the highest at 43.29%, followed by 11.80% in culture and arts and 10.77% in environmental protection. The reason why the total by group type is higher than the number of registered groups is because there were two or more NPOs with group types.

**Table 17.** Non-Profit Private Organization's Organization Type

Category	N	%
Public order and safety	308	2.41
General public administration	162	1.27
Science and technology	19	0.15
Science and technology and research support	5	0.04
Science and technology in general	8	0.06
Tourism	9	0.07
Education, higher education, infant and primary and secondary education	350	2.73
Education in general	95	0.74
Transportation safety	12	0.09
Homeland security	5	0.04
National defence	57	0.45
management of state affairs	1	0.01
international exchange	4	0.03
Technology Development	4	0.03
Labor	67	0.52
the Senior and youth	320	2.50
Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	3	0.02
Agricultural, marine and fisheries	7	0.05
Agriculture and rural areas	172	1.34
Culture and arts	1,510	11.80
Cultural Heritage	58	0.45
Culture, Sports and Tourism	47	0.37
Logistics, etc.	3	0.02
Broadcasting policy, press	3	0.02
Legal and prosecution	14	0.11
Health care	151	1.18
Child care, family and gender equality	247	1.93
Veterans Affairs	161	1.26
Social welfare, welfare for the disabled, strengthening family functions, and guaranteeing basic living	5,541	43.29
Industrial, small and medium enterprises, industrial financial support, industrial technology support, industrial promotion and elevation, trade and investment attraction	42	0.33
Water supply, sewage, and water quality	32	0.25
Consumer protection	6	0.05
Support for small business owners	3	0.02
Transportation and traffic	5	0.04
Food and Drug Safety	12	0.09

Category	N	%
Energy and resource development	17	0.13
Promotion of women's rights	2	0.02
Foreign affairs and trade	98	0.77
General public administration	219	1.71
Forestry and mountain villages, forest rest and landscape creation	14	0.11
Nature	165	1.29
Disaster prevention and civil defense	92	0.72
Banking and Finance	10	0.08
Military maintenance, armed forces operation	17	0.13
Information and communication	57	0.45
Housing	8	0.06
Local administrative and financial support	7	0.05
Regional and Urban Development, Urban Policy	304	2.38
Physical Education	92	0.72
Support for vulnerable classes	389	3.04
Unification and foreign affairs	369	2.88
Continuing and vocational education	48	0.38
Maritime affairs and fisheries, shipping port, coast guard	71	0.55
Environmental protection	1,378	10.77
Total	12,800	100.00

### 4.3 Non-Profit Private Organization's Current Status

#### 4.3.1 Support Type Current Status

The non-profit civil organization support system was surveyed, and the analysis found that 11.12 percent of the organizations supported, 14.64 percent of the organizations not supported and 74.24 percent of the non-responsive. The support methods of NPOs were 56.80% without support, 22.45% with the subsidy ban, and 18.23% with the public offering. In addition, 2.46 percent of those who receive both public offering and subsidy bans, and 0.03 percent of those who receive public offering, subsidy support and tax breaks.

**Table 18.** Non-Profit Private Organization's Support Type

Category	N	%
Public offering business	601	18.23
Subsidiary funding support	740	22.45
Public offering business and subsidiary funding support	81	2.46
Public offering business, subsidiary funding support, tax exemption	1	0.03
No support	1,873	56.83
Total	3,296	100.00

4.3.2 Support Year Current Status

Only 1,195 of 12,795 organizations (9.34%) responded to the survey on the support year of NPOs. The results of the analysis and analysis of the responses of NPOs were the highest in 2015, with 54.61% in 2014, 12.16% in 2014, and 7.46% in each year. The reason why the number of years of application is higher than the number of responses is that there were organizations with overlapping support.

**Table 19.** Non-Profit Private Organization’s Support Year

Category	N	%
1980	2	0.13
1989	2	0.13
1991	1	0.06
1992	1	0.06
1993	1	0.06
1996	2	0.13
1998	3	0.19
1999	4	0.25
2000	7	0.44
2001	5	0.31
2002	6	0.38
2003	3	0.19
2004	7	0.44
2005	16	1.00
2006	10	0.63
2007	9	0.56
2008	22	1.38
2009	29	1.82
2010	66	4.14
2011	43	2.70
2012	57	3.57
2013	115	7.21
2014	194	12.16
2015	871	54.61
매년	119	7.46
Total	1,595	100.00

4.3.3 Operations Current Status

The operation of NPOs was investigated and 57.53% responded. According to the results of the analysis of the responses to the operation status, 55.38 percent of the organizations in operation, 1.52 percent of the organizations in which they did not operate, 0.63 percent of the closures and 42.48 percent of the non-response.

**Table 20.** Non-Profit Privateorganization’s Operations

Category	N	%
Y (operational)	7,086	55.38
N (not operaional)	194	1.52
OFF (idle)	80	0.63
No response	5,435	42.48
Total	12,795	100.00

*4.3.4 Year terminated current status*

A survey was conducted on the year of abolition of organizations that are not currently in operation, and the analysis result was 41.24%, and 58.76% did not respond to the year of abolition or did not know the year of abolition.

**Table 21.** Non-Profit Private Organization’s Terminated Year Response

Category	N	%
Y	80	41.24
N	114	58.76
Total	194	100.00

The number of years in which non-profit civic groups closed the most was 18.68 percent in 2014, followed by 15.38 percent in 2015 and 14.29 percent in 2012. The lowest number of years of closure was in 2000 and 2005.

**Table 22.** Non-Profit Private Organization’s Terminated Year

Category	N	%
2000	1	1.10
2005	1	1.10
2006	4	4.40
2007	3	3.30
2008	4	4.40
2009	10	10.99
2010	9	9.89
2011	4	4.40
2012	13	14.29
2013	10	10.99
2014	17	18.68
2015	14	15.38
2016	1	1.10
Total	91	100.00

*4.3.5 Certified Year Current Status*

The non-profit civil organization certification year was investigated and all 12,795 cases were responded to, so all 12,795 cases could be checked in the certification year. Accreditation by NPOs has been consistently conducted since 1999, out of a total 12,795 cases, the highest in 2000 at 19.25 percent, 7.05 percent in 2001 and 6.72 percent in 2009.

**Table 23.** Non-Profit Private Organization’s Certified Year

Category	N	%
1999	1	0.01
2000	2,463	19.25
2001	902	7.05
2002	499	3.90
2003	593	4.63
2004	611	4.78
2005	693	5.42
2006	719	5.62
2007	790	6.17
2008	659	5.15
2009	860	6.72
2010	709	5.54
2011	771	6.03
2012	650	5.08
2013	727	5.68
2014	632	4.94
2015	516	4.03
Total	12,795	100.00

*4.3.6 Related Agencies and Supporting Entities*

The related agencies and supporting entities were investigated and all 12,795 cases were answered. We analyzed the status of relevant institutions and supporting entities, and the analysis found that 12,795 NPOs had 27,415 related agencies and supporting entities. The reason why the number of agencies and supporting entities is greater than the number of registered entities is that each group has a number of related agencies and supporting entities.

**Table 24.** Non-Profit Privateorganization’s Related Agencies and Supporting Entities

Category	N	%	Category	N	%
National Police Agency	10	0.04	Cheongju Cheongwon District(Gu) Office	3	0.01
Ministry of Employment and Labor	46	0.17	Cheongju Heungduk District(Gu) Office	98	0.36
Fair Trade Commission	7	0.03	Chungju Cityhall	40	0.15
Department of Education	46	0.17	Gapyeong County Office	15	0.05
Ministry of Patriots and Veterans Affairs	12	0.04	Goyang Cityhall	187	0.68
National Human Rights Commission	1	0.00	Goyang Deokyang District(Gu) Office	76	0.28
Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Firefighting Agency)	51	0.19	Goyang East Ilsan District(Gu) Office	65	0.24
Ministry of Public Safety and Security (Safety and Public Administration)	33	0.12	Goyang West Ilsan District(Gu) Office	46	0.17
Ministry of Public Safety and Security (National Maritime Police Agency)	1	0.00	Gwacheon Cityhall	29	0.11
Department of Defense	11	0.04	Gwangmyoung Cityhall	33	0.12
National Tax Service	5	0.02	Gwangju Cityhall	39	0.14
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport	7	0.03	Guri Cityhall	36	0.13
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (formerly Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries)	37	0.13	Gunpo Cityhall	61	0.22
Financial Services Commission	6	0.02	Gimpo Cityhall	32	0.12
Ministry of Strategy and Finance	7	0.03	Namyangju Cityhall	81	0.30
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs	164	0.60	Dongducheon Cityhall	21	0.08
Rural Development Administration	18	0.07	Bucheon Cityhall	611	2.23
Cultural Heritage Administration	11	0.04	Bucheon Sosa District(Gu) Office	18	0.07
Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism	10	0.04	Bucheon Ojeong District(Gu) Office	12	0.04
Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (National Gambling Control Commission)	181	0.66	Bucheon Wonmi District(Gu) Office	77	0.28
Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning	16	0.06	Sungnam Bundang District(Gu) Office	58	0.21
Korea Communications Commission	9	0.03	Sungnam Sujeong District(Gu) Office	59	0.22
Ministry of Justice	2	0.01	Sungnam Jungwon District(Gu) Office	50	0.18
Ministry of Health and Welfare	104	0.38	Suwon Kwonsun District(Gu) Office	63	0.23
Korea Forest Service	186	0.68	Suwon Youngtong District(Gu) Office	36	0.13
Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy	5	0.02	Suwon Jangahn District(Gu) Office	84	0.31
Ministry of Food and Drug Safety	3	0.01	Suwon Paldal District(Gu) Office	154	0.56
Ministry of Gender Equality and Family	1	0.00	Sihueng Cityhall	50	0.18
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	154	0.56	Ansan Cityhall	134	0.49
Ministry of Personnel Management	2	0.01	Ansan Danwon District(Gu) Office	92	0.34
Small and Medium Business Administration	28	0.10	Ansan Sangrok District(Gu) Office	42	0.15
Korea National Statistical Office	206	0.75	Ansung Cityhall	32	0.12
Ministry of Unification	175	0.64	Anyang Cityhall	105	0.38
Korean Intellectual Property Office	303	1.11	Anyang Dongan District(Gu) Office	53	0.19
Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries	1511	5.51	Anyang Manan District(Gu) Office	52	0.19
Ministry of the Interior and Safety	514	1.87	Yangju Cityhall	33	0.12
Ministry of Environment	678	2.47	Yangpyeong County Office	30	0.11
Gyeongsangbuk-do Provincial Government	704	2.57	Yeoju Cityhall	33	0.12
Gwangju Metropolitan Cityhall	553	2.02	Yuncheon County Office	16	0.06



Category	N	%	Category	N	%
Daegu Metropolitan Cityhall	395	1.44	Osan Cityhall	28	0.10
Daejeon Metropolitan Cityhall	492	1.79	Yongin Cityhall	89	0.32
Busan Metropolitan Cityhall	711	2.59	Yongin Giheung District(Gu) Office	30	0.11
Seoul Metropolitan Cityhall	1,837	6.70	Yongin Suji District(Gu) Office	17	0.06
Sejong Special Autonomous Cityhall	20	0.07	Yongin CHeoin District(Gu) Office	42	0.15
Ulsan Metropolitan Cityhall	342	1.25	Uiwang Cityhall	24	0.09
Incheon Metropolitan Cityhall	644	2.35	Uijeongbu Cityhall	90	0.33
Jeollanam-do Provincial Government	532	1.94	Icheon Cityhall	37	0.13
Jeollabuk-do Provincial Government	900	3.28	Paju Cityhall	56	0.20
Jeju Special Self-Governing Provincial Government	319	1.16	Pyongteak Cityhall	77	0.28
Chungcheongnam-do Provincial Government	383	1.40	Pocheon Cityhall	35	0.13
Chungcheongbuk-do Provincial Government	402	1.47	Hanam Cityhall	48	0.18
Seoul Metropolitan Government Gangnam District(Gu) Office	195	0.71	Hawsung Cityhall	66	0.24
Seoul Metropolitan Government Gangdong District(Gu) Office	63	0.23	Gangreung Cityhall	49	0.18
Seoul Metropolitan Government Gangbuk District(Gu) Office	51	0.19	Gosung County Office	3	0.01
Seoul Metropolitan Government Gangseo District(Gu) Office	71	0.26	Donghae Cityhall	24	0.09
Seoul Metropolitan Government Gwanak District(Gu) Office	95	0.35	Samchuk Cityhall	13	0.05
Seoul Metropolitan Government Gwangjin District(Gu) Office	71	0.26	Sokcho Cityhall	24	0.09
Seoul Metropolitan Government Guro District(Gu) Office	69	0.25	Yanggu County Office	2	0.01
Seoul Metropolitan Government Geumcheon District(Gu) Office	45	0.16	Yangyang County Office	5	0.02
Seoul Metropolitan Government Nowon District(Gu) Office	55	0.20	Youngwol County Office	4	0.01
Seoul Metropolitan Government Dobong District(Gu) Office	34	0.12	Wonju Cityhall	52	0.19
Seoul Metropolitan Government Dondaemun District(Gu) Office	78	0.28	Inje County Office	4	0.01
Seoul Metropolitan Government Dongjak District(Gu) Office	104	0.38	Jungsun County Office	5	0.02
Seoul Metropolitan Government Mapo District(Gu) Office	271	0.99	Chulwon County Office	4	0.01
Seoul Metropolitan Government Seodaemun District(Gu) Office	137	0.50	Chuncheon Cityhall	96	0.35
Seoul Metropolitan Government Seocho District(Gu) Office	215	0.78	Taebaek Cityhall	10	0.04
Seoul Metropolitan Government Sungdong District(Gu) Office	67	0.24	Pyeongchang County Office	3	0.01
Seoul Metropolitan Government Sungbuk District(Gu) Office	85	0.31	Hongcheon County Office	11	0.04
Seoul Metropolitan Government Songpa District(Gu) Office	141	0.51	Hwacheon County Office	3	0.01
Seoul Metropolitan Government Yangcheon District(Gu) Office	65	0.24	Hoengsung County Office	3	0.01
Seoul Metropolitan Government Youngdeungppo District(Gu) Office	254	0.93	Kyungsan Cityhall	47	0.17

Category	N	%	Category	N	%
Seoul Metropolitan Government Yongsan District(Gu) Office	162	0.59	Kyungju Cityhall	71	0.26
Seoul Metropolitan Government Eunpyong District(Gu) Office	88	0.32	Goryeong County Office	8	0.03
Seoul Metropolitan Government Jongro District(Gu) Office	456	1.66	Gumi Cityhall	91	0.33
Seoul Metropolitan Government Jung District(Gu) Office	214	0.78	Gunwi County Office	9	0.03
Seoul Metropolitan Government Jungrang District(Gu) Office	30	0.11	Kimcheon Cityhall	26	0.09
Incheon Metropolitan City Ganghwa County Office	31	0.11	Munkyeong Cityhall	29	0.11
Incheon Metropolitan City Gyeyang District(Gu) Office	39	0.14	Bonghwa County Office	6	0.02
Incheon Metropolitan City Nam(South) District(Gu) Office	127	0.46	Sangju Cityhall	20	0.07
Incheon Metropolitan City Namdong District(Gu) Office	170	0.62	Sungju County Office	15	0.05
Incheon Metropolitan City Dong(East) District(Gu) Office	17	0.06	Andong Cityhall	72	0.26
Incheon Metropolitan City Bupyeong District(Gu) Office	96	0.35	Youngduk County Office	6	0.02
Incheon Metropolitan City Seo(West) District(Gu) Office	50	0.18	Youngyang County Office	4	0.01
Incheon Metropolitan City Yonsu District(Gu) Office	68	0.25	Youngju Cityhall	23	0.08
Incheon Metropolitan City Ongjin County Office	2	0.01	Youngcheon Cityhall	25	0.09
Incheon Metropolitan City Jung District(Gu) Office	57	0.21	Yechon County Office	14	0.05
Daejeon Metropolitan City Gangnam District Office	1	0.00	Ulreung County Office	5	0.02
Daejeon Metropolitan City Daeduk District(Gu) Office	54	0.20	Uljin County Office	18	0.07
Daejeon Metropolitan City Dong(East) District(Gu) Office	71	0.26	Uisong County Office	14	0.05
Daejeon Metropolitan City Seo(West) District(Gu) Office	162	0.59	Cheongdo County Office	13	0.05
Daejeon Metropolitan City Yuseong District(Gu) Office	73	0.27	Cheongsong County Office	9	0.03
Daejeon Metropolitan City Jung District(Gu) Office	181	0.66	Chilgok County Office	30	0.11
Busan Metropolitan City Gangseo District(Gu) Office	12	0.04	Pohang Cityhall	143	0.52
Busan Metropolitan City Geumjoeng District(Gu) Office	53	0.19	Pohang Nam(South) District(Gu) Office	73	0.27
Busan Metropolitan City Nam(South) District(Gu) Office	13	0.05	Pohang Buk(North) District(Gu) Office	70	0.26
Busan Metropolitan City Dong(East) District(Gu) Office	41	0.15	Geoje Cityhall	23	0.08
Busan Metropolitan City Dongrae District(Gu) Office	81	0.30	Geochang County Office	13	0.05
Busan Metropolitan City Busanjin District(Gu) Office	60	0.22	Gosung County Office	19	0.07
Busan Metropolitan City Buk(North) District(Gu) Office	131	0.48	Kimhae Cityhall	52	0.19

Category	N	%	Category	N	%
Busan Metropolitan City Sasang District(Gu) Office	29	0.11	Namhae County Office	10	0.04
Busan Metropolitan City Saha District(Gu) Office	36	0.13	Milyang Cityhall	18	0.07
Busan Metropolitan City Seo(West) District(Gu) Office	36	0.13	Sacheon Cityhall	24	0.09
Busan Metropolitan City Suyoung District(Gu) Office	28	0.10	Sancheong County Office	14	0.05
Busan Metropolitan City Yonje District(Gu) Office	31	0.11	Yangsan Cityhall	40	0.15
Busan Metropolitan City Youngdo District(Gu) Office	65	0.24	Uiryong County Office	6	0.02
Busan Metropolitan City Jung District(Gu) Office	15	0.05	Jinju Cityhall	85	0.31
Busan Metropolitan City Haewoondae District(Gu) Office	45	0.16	Jinhae Cityhall	3	0.01
Busan Metropolitan City Gijang County Office	51	0.19	Changnyeong County Office	15	0.05
Ulsan Metropolitan City Nam(South) District(Gu) Office	161	0.59	Changwon Cityhall	298	1.09
Ulsan Metropolitan City Dong(East) District(Gu) Office	31	0.11	Changwon Masan Hapcho District(Gu) Office	62	0.23
Ulsan Metropolitan City Buk(North) District(Gu) Office	31	0.11	Changwon Masan Hoewon District(Gu) Office	39	0.14
Ulsan Metropolitan City Ulju County Office	33	0.12	Changwon Sungsan District(Gu) Office	68	0.25
Ulsan Metropolitan City Jung District(Gu) Office	89	0.32	Changwon Uichang District(Gu) Office	106	0.39
Daegu Metropolitan City Nam(South) District(Gu) Office	64	0.23	Changwon Jinhae District(Gu) Office	23	0.08
Daegu Metropolitan City Dalseo District(Gu) Office	63	0.23	Tongyeong Cityhall	19	0.07
Daegu Metropolitan City Dalsung County Office	17	0.06	Hadong County Office	11	0.04
Daegu Metropolitan City Dong(East) District(Gu) Office	48	0.18	Haman County Office	15	0.05
Daegu Metropolitan City Buk(North) District(Gu) Office	49	0.18	Hamyang County Office	10	0.04
Daegu Metropolitan City Seo(West) District(Gu) Office	32	0.12	Hapcheon County Office	10	0.04
Daegu Metropolitan City Suseong District(Gu) Office	65	0.24	Gangjin County Office	16	0.06
Daegu Metropolitan City Jung District(Gu) Office	89	0.32	Goheung County Office	13	0.05
Gwangju Metropolitan City Gwangsan District(Gu) Office	62	0.23	Goksung County Office	10	0.04
Gwangju Metropolitan City Nam(South) District(Gu) Office	95	0.35	Gwangyang Cityhall	36	0.13
Gwangju Metropolitan City Dong(East) District(Gu) Office	152	0.55	Gurye County Office	5	0.02
Gwangju Metropolitan City Buk(North) District(Gu) Office	164	0.60	Naju Cityhall	39	0.14
Gwangju Metropolitan City Seo(West) District(Gu) Office	103	0.38	Damyang County Office	9	0.03
Seogwipo Cityhall	39	0.14	Mokpo Cityhall	122	0.45

Category	N	%	Category	N	%
Jeju Cityhall	280	1.02	Mooan County Office	20	0.07
Gyeryong Cityhall	4	0.01	Bosung County Office	11	0.04
Gongju City	24	0.09	Suncheon Cityhall	66	0.24
Geumsan County	16	0.06	Sinan County Office	3	0.01
Nonsan Cityhall	26	0.09	Yeosu Cityhall	72	0.26
Dangjin Cityhall	31	0.11	Younggwang County Office	16	0.06
Boryeong Cityhall	18	0.07	Youngam County Office	13	0.05
Buyeo County Office	9	0.03	Wando County Office	10	0.04
Seosan Cityhall	21	0.08	Wanju County Office	1	0.00
Seocheon County Office	16	0.06	Jangseong County Office	8	0.03
Asan Cityhall	39	0.14	Jangheung County Office	12	0.04
Yesan County Office	17	0.06	Jindo County Office	9	0.03
Cheonan Cityhall	113	0.41	Hampyeong County Office	7	0.03
Cheonan Dongnam District(Gu) Office	54	0.20	Haenam County Office	9	0.03
Cheonan Seobuk District(Gu) Office	59	0.22	Hwasun County Office	19	0.07
Cheongyang County Office	5	0.02	Gochang County Office	24	0.09
Taeon County Office	11	0.04	Gunsan Cityhall	21	0.08
Hongsung County Office	12	0.04	Gimje Cityhall	41	0.15
Goesan County Office	11	0.04	Namwon Cityhall	19	0.07
Danyang County Office	5	0.02	Muju County Office	23	0.08
Boeun County Office	17	0.06	Buan County Office	13	0.05
Youngdong County Office	19	0.07	Sunchang County Office	19	0.07
Okcheon County Office	16	0.06	Wanju County Office	144	0.53
Eumsung County Office	15	0.05	Iksan Cityhall	18	0.07
Jecheon Cityhall	29	0.11	Imsil County Office	18	0.07
Jeungpyong County Office	9	0.03	Jangsu County Office	144	0.53
Jincheon County Office	10	0.04	Jeonju Deokjin District(Gu) Office	269	0.98
Cheongwon County Office	9	0.03	Jeonju Wansan District(Gu) Office	50	0.18
CheongjuCityhall	232	0.85	Jungeup Cityhall	35	0.13
Cheongju Sandang District(Gu) Office	120	0.44	Jinan County Office	35	0.13
Cheongju Seowon District(Gu) Office	11	0.04	-	-	-
Total		N	27,415		
		%	100.00		

Meanwhile, 12,795 cases of NPOs were found to be subject to Article 32 of the Civil Code, the Non-profit Civil Service Support Act and the NPOs Act.

#### 4.4 Non-Profit Private Organization's Personnel and Human Resources Structure

##### 4.4.1 Employee Number Current Status

A survey was conducted on the number of employees of NPOs, with 28.81% responding to the number of employees, while 71.19% did not. According to an analysis of the response results

on the number of employees of NPOs, 63.37 percent of those with more than one or five employees were the highest, followed by 13.84 percent for those with more than six or 10 employees and 13.19 percent for those with none.

**Table 25.** Non-Profit Private Organization’s Number of Employees

Number of Employees	N	%
None	487	13.19
1-5	2,336	63.37
6 - 10	510	13.84
11 - 15	144	3.91
16 - 20	74	2.01
21 - 25	37	1.00
26 - 30	29	0.79
31 or more	69	1.90
Total	3,686	100.00

*4.4.2 Number of Members current status*

A survey was conducted on the number of members of NPOs, with 14.58 percent of the organizations responding, and 85.42 percent of the respondents were not. According to an analysis on the status of non-profit civic group membership, 24.22 percent of the total number of non-profit civic group members were found to be at least one person to less than 100 people, 22.45 percent of the total number of people to be at least 101 or less, and 22.13 percent of the total number to be at least 1001.

**Table 26.** Non-Profit Private Organization’s Members current status

Number of Members	N	%
None	4	0.21
1 - 100	452	24.22
101 - 200	419	22.45
201 - 300	178	9.54
301 - 400	94	5.04
401 - 500	109	5.84
501 - 600	43	2.30
601 - 700	33	1.77
701 - 800	37	1.98
801 - 900	19	1.02
901 - 1000	65	3.48
1001 or more	413	22.13
Total	1,866	100.00

4.4.3 Number of Volunteers current status

A survey of the number of volunteers for NPOs was conducted, with 1.81 percent of the organizations responding, and 98.19 percent of the organizations responding. The response results for the number of volunteers were analyzed, with at least one person - 30 people or less being the highest at 57.76%, while more than 151 people were 18.53%, and more than 91-120 people were the highest in 9.48% order.

**Table 27.** Non-Profit Private Organization's Volunteers

Number of Volunteers	N	%
1 - 30	134	57.76
31 - 60	20	8.62
61 - 90	6	2.59
91 - 120	22	9.48
121 - 150	7	3.02
151 or more	43	18.53
Total	232	100.00

4.4.4 Other personnel current status

According to the NPO's survey of other personnel, 0.56% responded to other personnel, and 99.44% did not. According to the analysis of other personnel status, the status of NPOs' other personnel is found to consist of activists, instructors, members of the support group, park members, public interest workers, gyms, members of the association, professional organizations, regional green federations, farmers, participants, lifetime education history, commentators, overseas.

**Table 28.** Non-Profit Private Organization Other personnel

Category	N
Instructor	5
Park member	1
Public service agent	1
Teacher	1
Personnel	1
Member	4
Women's society	1
Special Organization	1
Regional green alliance	2
Farmhouse	1
Participant	1
Continuing educator	1
Commentator	1
Foreign correspondent	1
Activist	48
Sponsoring member	2
Total	72

#### 4.4.5 Average Age

An average age survey was conducted, 4.35% (555) of organizations responded, and 95.66% of organizations did not respond. Analysis of the average age of 555 organizations surveyed showed that the highest age group was 35.32% for those aged 40 years and under 50, 30.09% for those aged 50 years and under 60 years, and 12.97% for those aged 30 years and under 40 years old.

**Table 29.** Non-Profit Private Organization's Average Age

Average Age	N	%
Above 10 ~ below 20	15	2.70
Above 20 ~ below 30	16	2.88
Above 30 ~ below 40	72	12.97
Above 40 ~ below 50	196	35.32
Above 50 ~ below 60	167	30.09
Above 60 ~ below 70	62	11.17
Above 70 ~ below 80	19	3.42
Above 80 ~ below 90	8	1.44
Total	555	100.00

#### 4.4.6 Average Educational Background

A survey of average educational background was conducted, with only 0.91% of organizations responding to average academic background, and 99.09% did not. According to an analysis of the results of responses to the average academic background, 66.67 percent of college graduates were the highest, followed by 20.51 percent of high school graduates and 7.69 percent of middle school graduates.

**Table 30.** Non-Profit Private Organization's Average Educational Background

Average Educational Background	N	%
Elementary school graduate	3	2.56
Middle school graduate	9	7.69
High school graduate	24	20.51
University/College school graduate	78	66.67
Graduate school graduate	3	2.56
Total	117	100.00

#### 4.4.7 Gender current status

A survey was conducted on the rate of NPOs' training, with 4.69% responding and 95.31% not responding. An analysis of the response results on the proportion of NPOs showed that 48.20 percent of men and 51.80 percent of women were male, with a higher proportion of female members compared to male members.

**Table 31.** Non-Profit Private Organization’s current gender status

Category	%
Male	48.20%
Female	51.80%
Total	100%

#### 4.4.8 Payment of Salaries

A survey was conducted on the payment of salaries by NPOs, with 6.00% responding and 94.00% not responding. According to an analysis of the status of payroll payments by NPOs, 67.45% of the organizations paying salaries, 32.29% of the organizations not paying salaries, and 0.26% of the organizations paying other (activity costs, paid service expenses).

**Table 32.** Non-Profit Private Organization’s Payment of Salaries

Payment of Salaries	N	%
Salaries paid	518	67.45
No salaries paid	248	32.29
Other (Activity expenses, paid service expenses)	2	0.26
Total	768	100.00

### 4.5 Non-Profit Private Organization’s Decision Making structure

#### 4.5.1 Corporate Governance

A survey of corporate governance was conducted, with 6.74% (863 agencies) responding to corporate governance, and 93.26% of organizations not responding. The analysis of the corporate governance structure of NPOs showed that they were composed of executives, management committee members, member groups, branches and branches, and some organizations were composed of executives, management committee members, member groups, branches and branches.

**Table 33.** Non-Profit Private Organization’s Corporate Governance Structure

Corporate Governance	N
Board member	749
Steering committee member	118
Member organization	110
Branch and chapter office	31
Total	1,008

#### 4.5.2 General Assembly Operations

Among the decision-making structures of NPOs, 6.10% (780) responded to the operation of the



General Assembly, and 93.90% (1,015) did not respond. According to the analysis of the number of times the general meeting was operated among the groups that responded, the number of times a year was 84.49% higher, with 6.54% higher for none and 3.97% more irregularity.

**Table 34.** Non-Profit Private Organization's General Assembly Operation

Number of operations	N	%
None	51	6.54
Non-regular	31	3.97
Monthly	4	0.51
Bi-weekly	3	0.38
Once per year	659	84.49
Twice per year	23	2.95
Three times per year	1	0.13
Four times per year	6	0.77
Five times per year	0	0.00
Six times per year	2	0.26
Total	780	100.00

#### 4.5.3 Operation of the Board of Directors

Among the decision-making structures of NPOs, 5.98% responded, and 94.02% did not respond. According to the analysis of the number of times the board is operated among the surveyed groups, 47.45% were found to be none, 14.64% were four times a year, and 11.63% were reported each year.

**Table 35.** Non-Profit Private Organization's Operation of the Board of Directors

Frequency	N	%
None	363	47.45
Non-regular	16	2.09
Once per year	54	7.06
Twice per year	66	8.63
Three times per year	24	3.14
Four times per year	112	14.64
Five times per year	4	0.52
Six times per year	23	3.01
Seven times per year	1	0.13
Eight times per year	2	0.26
Nine times per year	0	0.00
Ten times per year	4	0.52
Eleven times per year	2	0.26
Twelve times per year	89	11.63
Fifteen times per year	2	0.26
Twenty-Four times per year	1	0.13
Bi-annually	1	0.13
Total	765	100.00

#### 4.5.4 Operation of the Steering Committee

Of the decision structures of NPOs, the operation of the Steering Committee was investigated, 1.30% responded, and 98.70% did not respond. According to the analysis of the number of organizations that operated the Steering Committee, 12 times a year was the highest at 31.33%, and 4 times a year was 24.10%, and 2 times a year was 10.84%.

**Table 36.** Non-Profit Private Organization's Operation of the Steering Committee

Frequency	N	%
None	6	3.61
Non-regular	14	8.43
Once per week	2	1.20
Once per year	10	6.02
Twice per year	18	10.84
Three times per year	7	4.22
Four times per year	40	24.10
Five times per year	1	0.60
Six times per year	12	7.23
Seven times per year	0	0.00
Eight times per year	1	0.60
Nine times per year	0	0.00
Ten times per year	1	0.60
Eleven times per year	0	0.00
Twelve times per year	52	31.33
Fifteen times per year	1	0.60
Twenty-one times per year	1	0.60
Total	765	100.00

#### 4.5.5 Operation of Other Meetings

The operation of other meetings in the decision-making structure of NPOs was investigated, 0.79% of the organizations responded, and 99.21% of the organizations did not respond. This can be seen as only 0.79 percent of 12,795 organizations operate other meetings of different nature. According to the analysis of other meetings among the groups that responded, other meetings were shown as monthly meetings, executive meetings, executive committees, bureau chiefs' meetings, sub-committees, other committees, advisory committees, temporary meetings, sponsoring societies, chairmen's meetings, activists' meetings, executive committees, event venue committees, teams' meetings, weekly meetings, temporary meetings, steering committees, representatives' committees, and central committee members' meetings.

**Table 37.** Non-Profit Private Organization’s Operation of Other Meetings

Other Meetings	N
Executive meeting	1
Education and Research meeting	1
Other committees meeting	4
Central committee of representatives meeting	1
Representative council meeting	1
Sub-committee meeting	3
Standing committee meeting	1
Steering committee council meeting	1
Monthly meeting	42
Committee meeting	1
Temporary board of directors meeting	1
Temporary general meeting	2
Temporary meeting	1
Executive meeting	22
Advisory committee meeting	2
Weekly meeting	1
Branch directors’ meeting	3
Executive committee meeting	7
Team meeting	1
Council meeting	1
Event chairs’ meeting	1
Activists’ meeting	1
Cabinet members’ meeting	1
Sponsoring board meeting	1
Total	101

## 5. Conclusion and Suggestion

A non-profit civil organization is a type of social economy that aims to achieve some common purpose rather than pursue the interests of capital (Grobman, 2008). Nonprofits can largely be defined according to the purpose of an organization, the pursuit of public interests, or the pursuit of collective or private interests of a group, but in practice, non-profit organisations have difficulty defining because they imply a variety of activity objectives, areas, structures, sizes, and resource utilization.

In Korea, NPOs are defined in such laws as Article 32 of the Civil Act, Article 2 of the Support for NPOs Act, the Registration of public corporations and the Classification of nonprofit and for-profit organizations, the Act on the Establishment and Operation of Public Interest Corporations and the Tax Law.

Article 32 of the Civil Act (established and authorized by NPOs) defines that a division or foundation aimed at academic, religious, charity, craft, social and other Anglican projects can be made a corporation with permission from the competent authorities, and Article 2 of the "Supporting Non-Privacy Act" defines it as the primary NPO that carries out non-profit-public organization activities.

Currently, the non-profit civil organization is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Government

Administration and Home Affairs, with 12,755 registered as of September 30, 2015, and 12,795 organizations, including even those that were abolished.

In this regard, the research was intended to redefine the status of NPOs by investigating and analyzing the status of NPOs. Briefly summarizing the results of this study is as follows. First, according to a survey of NPOs according to the type of detail, social welfare was the highest at 52.75 percent, followed by 13.30 percent by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism and 12.58 percent by environmental protection. In addition, the lowest-profile type in the detailed type was 0.07% in the transport and transport sectors. NPOs have shown a high level of social welfare in that they are non-profit-making and are aimed at pursuing public interests. Second, a survey of the subordinate ministries of NPOs found that all NPOs in Korea were managed by the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs.

Third, according to the survey on the organizational types of NPOs, all NPOs basically have private organizations as organizational types, 78.13 percent of them are private organizations, and 21.87 percent are corporate and private organizations.

Fourth, according to a survey of the approval departments of NPOs, the Seoul Metropolitan Government had 56 approved ministries, the highest among them at 14.36 percent, and the Gyeonggi Provincial Government Office was found to have 11.81 percent, and Jeollabuk-do Office 7.03 percent, respectively. The lowest approval rating was the National Statistical Office, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (formerly the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries), the National Tax Service and the National Human Rights Commission.

Fifth, after investigating the year of establishment of NPOs, it was confirmed that a NPO was established from 1691. The analysis of the year of establishment of NPOs was to be divided into 20 years, but from 1691 to 1900, the analysis was divided into 1691-1900, and from 1901 to 2015, the analysis was divided into 20 years. The analysis of the year of establishment of NPOs showed that NPOs had been established gradually since 1981, and from 1981 they were divided again into five-year periods into five years. According to the analysis of the establishment year, 23.51 percent of 2006-2010 were the highest, followed by 21.46 percent between 2001 and 2005 and 20.60 percent between 1996 and 2000. This shows that in the 2000s, interest in NPOs has increased and citizens' participation has increased.

Sixth, a survey was conducted on the distribution chart of non-profit civic groups, and the analysis showed that the Seoul Metropolitan Government was the highest with 24.38 percent, followed by Gyeonggi-do with 16.64 percent and Jeollabuk-do with 7.15 percent.

In this study, we tried to identify characteristics of NPOs by analyzing the status of NPOs. As a result, the majority of NPOs had high operating rates, and it was found that NPOs were heavily distributed around the Seoul Metropolitan Government, Gyeonggi Province and North Jeolla Province. In addition, it was found that social welfare was concentrated in the business area and type of non-profit civic groups, and it was found that it was difficult to receive support regardless of region, type of organization, year of establishment, or type of detail as a support method.

Therefore, it is important to find ways for NPOs to be established in various types and fields of business in the future, and above all, it will be important to find ways to increase the support method and support ratio so that NPOs can perform their roles well.

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