

**Financial Sustainability of Nonprofit Organizations: Determinants of
Donation Behavior in relation to TV Fundraising Campaign**

By

PARK, Hayoung

THESIS

Submitted to

KDI School of Public Policy and Management

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY

2019

**Financial Sustainability of Nonprofit Organizations: Determinants of
Donation Behavior in relation to TV Fundraising Campaign**

By

PARK, Hayoung

THESIS

Submitted to

KDI School of Public Policy and Management

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY

2019

Professor Cho, Yoon Cheong

**Financial Sustainability of Nonprofit Organizations: Determinants of
Donation Behavior in relation to TV Fundraising Campaign**

By

PARK, Hayoung

THESIS

Submitted to

KDI School of Public Policy and Management

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of

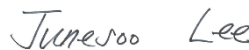
MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Committee in charge:

Professor Cho, Yoon Cheong, Supervisor



Professor Lee, Junesoo



Approval as of December, 2019

Table of Contents

Abstract	(1)
I. Introduction	(2)
1. 1. Background of the Study	
1. 2. Objective of the Study	
1. 3. Development of Research Questions	
II. Literature Review	(6)
2. 1. Nonprofit Organization	
2. 1. 1. Applying Marketing Concepts in Nonprofit Organizations	
2. 2. Donation Behavior	
2. 3. Financial Sustainability	
III. Theoretical Background	(13)
3.1. Communication Theory	
3.2. Satisfaction and Loyalty Theory	
3.3. Agency Theory	
IV. Hypothesis Development	(16)
4. 1. Emotional Sympathy Factor	
4. 2. Economic Value Factor	
4. 3. Relevance Factor	
4. 4. Accountability Factor	
4. 5. Sustainability Factor	
4. 6. Social Innovation Factor	
V. Methodology	(25)
VI. Data Analysis	(27)
VII. Conclusions	(31)
7. 1. Findings	
7. 2. Additional Findings	
7. 2. Managerial Implications	
7. 3. Policy Implications	
7. 4. Limitation of Study & Future Research	

List of Figures

Figure 1. Conceptual model of determinants of donation behavior.....	(16)
---	------

List of Tables

Table 1. Definition of Nonprofit Organization	(7)
Table 2. Construct Scales of the Factors of Donation Behavior.....	(25)
Table 3. Sample Demographics.....	(26)
Table 4. Component Matrix: Determinants of Donation Behavior (Emotional Sympathy, Economic Value, Accountability, Relevance, Sustainability)	(27)
Table 5. Component Matrix: Types of TV Fundraising Campaign (Natural Disaster, Hunger, Disease, Lack of Education, Sanitation)	(28)
Table 6. Effects of Determinants of Donation Behavior.....	(28)
Table 7. Effects of Donation Behavior on Donor Satisfaction.....	(29)
Table 8. Effects of Donor Satisfaction on Donor Loyalty.....	(29)
Table 9. Summary of Determinants of Donation Behavior Hypotheses Testing.....	(29)
Table 10. Summary of Effects of Donor Satisfaction and Loyalty Hypotheses Testing.....	(29)
Table 11. Effects of Types of TV Fundraising Campaign on Donation Behavior.....	(30)

Appendix

Appendix 1. Survey Questions	(43)
---	------

Abstract

As nonprofit organizations have made strides in the field of international development, ensuring the financial resources has become a key issue to continue what nonprofits strive for and how they perform with the budget which are generated without efforts for profit-making. In terms of financial sustainability, this research aims to figure out the determinants of constructing donation behavior which are affected by fundraising campaigns. The factors to measure in this study are mainly divided into two parts: factors affected by donors' attitudes such as emotional sympathy and economic value and by organizations' performances such as accountability, relevance, and sustainability. By analyzing quantitative data collected by survey, the regression results reveal that fundraising campaigns should consider both donors' behavioral and institutional performance factors when soliciting donors' giving behavior. By select fundraising campaigns corresponding to the purposes of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the results of this paper present that it is important to ensure the financial sustainability of nonprofit organizations and thereby to enhance the public awareness for more successful implementation of SDGs.

Keyword: Nonprofit organization, financial sustainability, donation behavior, fundraising TV campaign, Sustainable Development Goals

I. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

In the field of international development, nonprofit organizations are becoming significant actors. For the rationale of the organizations, it takes the representativeness from voluntary participation by donors, which delivers a significant amount of financial resources. For the roles of the nonprofit sector, it shows a major presence in humanitarian assistance and development cooperation by determining a progressive impact on policy processes in the global governance. Beyond the political relations between states and the authorities of decision making from intergovernmental organizations, nonprofit organizations have made major strides in the field of international development. This is because nonprofit organizations are capable of dealing with both market and non-market functions, such as contributing to economic development, delivering social services, and promoting human rights (Keith & Roger, 1993; Wolch, 1990). In the context of international development, many organizations in developing countries are currently fighting against poverty by addressing the issues of extreme hunger, malnutrition, lack of medical services, discrimination in education, and unequal access to resources. As a result, nonprofit organizations have reached the point where they can provide their own services that go beyond the limits of public institutions and government.

To perform its organizational purposes, ensuring financial resource has become an important issue not only for nonprofits itself but also for the aspects of international development sector around the world. In order to build up financial competence, nonprofits strive to increase donation behavior from individual donors who are voluntarily willing to join in, which provides the basis of organizational budget (Casey, 2016). In this study, donors indicate those who are currently participate in donations and will potentially participate in the future. Thus, setting strategic approaches to promote donation behavior decides sustainable

competences of fundraising as one of prioritized activities for the nonprofit sector.

Adequate fundraising strategies have a significant impact on the financial sustainability of nonprofits. In addition to covering administrative costs and securing budgets to conduct operations in the short term, it enables organizations to meet its own mission in an efficient and sustainable way in the long term. Regarding the features of fundraising, earlier stage of fundraising activities applied many theories and strategies from an aspect of marketing, which need to be analyzed again considered the characteristics of nonprofit organizations (Lindahl & Conley, 2002). After the fundraising strategies were developed, it is required to be analyzed how fundraising strategies can be interpreted in the view of donors. Regarding this issue, the importance of this research is on the effects of TV fundraising campaign in the context of the donor perspective.

Fundraising strategies have not only affected the amount of donations but also the way public perceive global poverty (Brooker et al., 2015). It is particularly controversial that some of organizations misuse their fundraising strategies by depicting poor people with fragmentally exaggerated living environments in developing countries; which in reality may not be all true. It undermines the negative effects to encourage distorted perceptions of the reality of poverty so that to participate in donations relied on emotional motivation. According to Brooker et al. (2015), if people could not understand the necessity of what nonprofit organizations try to achieve, it would ultimately cause the lack of the level of participation from the public.

1.2. Objectives of the Study

The purpose of this study is to find out the factors of donation behavior in relation to TV fundraising campaign of nonprofit organizations. In particular, by applying the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is to measure donor intention for different types of fundraising campaigns in line with the goals. Therefore, this study focuses on analyzing the determinants of donation behavior in order to promote financial capacity of nonprofit organizations. In order to reach potential donors and facilitate philanthropic givings in the nonprofit sector, it is important to utilize the media, especially this paper will focus on TV fundraising campaigns. In relation to non-profit fundraising, the media such as TV campaign have been shown as important intermediary channels in the process of individual donors primarily enter as the funder of the nonprofit organization (Yörük, 2010). Since TV stations often provide airtime for fundraising campaigns without charge in the favor of corresponding to public interest through activities of nonprofit organizations, there were voices of concern, suggesting that nonprofit organizations are obliged to adhere appropriate guidelines for designing contents of TV fundraising campaign in order to achieve the public good.

The result of the study will analytically suggest that nonprofit organizations could consider and develop more effective strategies for financial sustainability by designing donor-focused fundraising. Moreover, TV fundraising campaigns, which are well organized not only to bring financial resources for organizations but also to provide a better understanding of the poverty, will ultimately enable the public to recognize that the universal goal is to pursue a sustainable world for everyone. In the long term, this will build up the common discourse that everyone is aware of the common responsibility to involve in the way of international development with the sense of global citizenship.

1.3. Development of Research Questions

From the variables identified, the following research questions have been specified to identify the determinants on donation behavior in relation to TV fundraising campaign of nonprofit organizations.

1. How do donors intend to participate in a donation in relation to TV fundraising campaign of nonprofit organizations?
 - 1-1. How likely do individual donors intend to decide their donation behavior if they perceive emotional sympathy from TV fundraising campaign?
 - 1-2. How likely do individual donors intend to participate in donation if they perceive the economic value from TV fundraising campaign?
 - 1-3. How likely do individual donors intend to participate in donation if they perceive the accountability of nonprofit considering TV fundraising campaign?
 - 1-4. How likely do individual donors intend to participate in donation if they perceive the performance of nonprofit is relevant for beneficiaries considering TV fundraising campaign?
 - 1-5. How likely do individual donors intend to participate in donation if they perceive the performance of nonprofit is sustainable for beneficiaries considering TV fundraising campaign?
2. How does donation behavior affect donor satisfaction?
3. How does donor satisfaction affect donor loyalty?

II. Literature review

2.1. Nonprofit organizations

As the interest in the welfare state grew in the 1950s, the nonprofit sector was emerged as “associational revolution,” which represented societal changes and technological advances, from various pressures such as general citizens, the public sector, and governments (Salamon, 1994a). Demonstrating this flow of social movement, Salamon (1994b) asserts that the global stream of economic growth in the 1960s and the early 1970s was one of significant driving forces for the growth of nonprofit organizations. By bringing material improvement for individuals, it empowered a number of middle-class citizens, who could lead the rise of private nonprofit organizations. In addition, in terms of how nonprofit sector has historically evolved, it linked with the worldwide trends in the decentralization of governments and the privatization of services for social welfare (Hodgkinson, 1999). The concept of decentralized government means the transfer of responsibility for public services from the central government to public and private sector.

Regarding the growth of nonprofit organizations from the developed to the developing countries, the role and objectives of nonprofit organizations are mainly on how to distribute humanitarian services, develop economic growth, sustain from environmental degradation, promote civil rights, and pursue a number of other objectives that governments have not been able to reach out (Salamon & Anheier, 1992). As an example of developed countries, in America, nonprofit organizations took a decisive role to develop the ways of delivering public services as an expanded substitute of national welfare system (Hammack, 2002). Accordingly, the third sector in America was encouraged to make project contracts or receive funding to meet the increasing needs of the public sector and to fill the gaps in government policies, such as vocational training for unemployment and child nutrition program (Kirsten, 2001). In case

of developing societies, nonprofit organizations mainly seek their objectives in the area of social services to protect human rights due to the lack of industrialized economic wealth led by governments (Casey, 2016). Moreover, beyond different levels of economic development, the role of advocacy of nonprofit organizations has become important in recent years. This allows to have the voices of various social opinions, helps develop a healthier society, and realizes economic and social justice based on democracy and equality (Almog-Bar & Schmid, 2014).

In terms of the definition of nonprofit organizations, there have been various approaches to assess the objectives, and structure of the third sector. However, considering its diversity of the missions and roles of nonprofit organizations, it makes difficult to create a commonly fixed consensus on defining terminology related to the sector (Bryson, 2018). In fact, the direction of research is further augmented by empirical studies presenting diverse views in unified ways on the definition of nonprofit organizations. Statements to define the nonprofit organizations described in empirical literature are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Definition of Nonprofit Organization

Literature	Definition
McCarthy, Hodgkinson, and Sumariwalla (1992)	They are organizations formed to serve the public good, and income (or profit) from these organizations are not distributed to members or owners
Salamon (1994a)	A massive array of self-governing private organizations, not dedicated to distributing profits to shareholders or directors, pursuing public purposes outside the formal apparatus of the state
Putnam (1995)	Features of social organization such as networks, norms, and social trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit
Salamon and Anheier (1997)	It is organized (possessing some institutional reality), private (institutionally separate from government), non-profit distributing (not returning any profits generated to their owners or directors), self-governing (equipped to control their own activities), and voluntary (involving some meaningful degree of voluntary participation, either in the agencies activities or management).
Morris (2000)	A set of organizations which are collectively considered to possess characteristics that set them apart from states, markets or households
Gonzalez, Vijande, and Casielles (2002)	Organization without a financial objective, under private control, which aims to generate a social benefit for a specific sector or society
United Nations (2006)	A not-for-profit, voluntary citizens' group, which is organized on a local, national or international level to address issues in support of the public good
Werker and Ahmed (2007)	One group of players who are active in the efforts of international development and increasing the welfare of poor people in poor countries. It works both independently and alongside bilateral aid agencies from developed countries,

	private-sector infrastructure operators, self-help associations, and local governments
Lewis (2009)	Recognized as the third sector on the landscapes of development, human rights, humanitarian action, environment, and many other areas of public action
Aboramadan (2018)	Non-profit sector occupies the role of transforming the economy, as it provides services that cannot be offered by the government, and it is also a powerful proxy in civil society and opinion leading

Derived from the description from Salamon and Anheier (1997), five characteristics of nonprofit organizations can be specified: organized, private, non-profit distributing, self-governing, and voluntary. The third sector is formally organized along with the legitimate basis for establishing organizations. The characteristics of private and self-governing factors clearly represent how nonprofits perform organizational activities within the intended scope without being constrained by governments' polity boundaries or budget limitations. The characteristic of non-profit distributing indicates the purpose of nonprofit organizations that it is not to follow the interest of stakeholders but to achieve the organizational goals to the extent that it promotes the public common interest. The voluntary nature of nonprofit organizations influences how they conduct their organizational activities and how they raise the budget from those who voluntarily participated in.

2.1.1. Applying Marketing Concepts in Nonprofit Organizations

Moving away from a traditional view that marketing is an exclusively unique activity to the for-profit sector, Kotler and Levy (1969) regard the marketing techniques as a critical factor in the growth and maturity of the nonprofit sector. However, in the early process of applying the marketing concept, nonprofit organizations tended to be misled in an "organization-centered" direction rather than "customer-centered" (Andreasen, Kotler, & Parker, 2003). The customer-centered marketing process is to recognize what customers need and how customer perceive the products or services by aiming to understand and to meet the demands of its customer. Therefore, over the trials and errors in adapting a market-oriented approach considering the natures of nonprofit organizations, which are not directly related to market demand, many literatures build empirical studies on the importance of marketing tools for nonprofit organizations (Gonzalez et al., 2002; Kara, Spillan, & DeShields, 2004; Macedo & Pinho, 2006).

As Kotler (1979) defined that the purpose of marketing in the third sectors is to “survive, grow, and strengthen their contribution to the general welfare,” it requires more considerations on the representativeness of organizational identity rather than just a cost-efficient way. Dolnicar and Lazarevski (2009) suggest that marketing strategies can be fit to the characteristics of nonprofits such as market segmentation (to figure out the target customers with their mission), product positioning (to secure the attractive concept for the customers), and advertising (to develop communication channels for delivering their message). Especially, fundraising was considered as one of the key activities among the marketing strategies (Akchin, 2001).

In terms of nonprofit organizations, fundraising can no longer be regarded as a request for monetary assistance, but the exchange of values and expectation, which meets the donors’

needs (Andreasen, Kotler, & Parker 2008), as long as fundraising has rooted in various range of background such as in marketing, economics, social psychology, anthropology, biology, and evolutionary psychology (René & Wiepking, 2011). Concerning the objectives of nonprofits, it is often hard to be described in commercial ways, even though the goal of fundraising marketing seems like “making a profit” (Teri, 2001). This means that there are a number of factors to consider when setting up a fundraising strategy in nonprofit sectors, bringing a different approach compared to for-profit organizations, which simply aims at the economic gain. Therefore, on the side of nonprofit organizations, fundraising is a process of ensuring validity by not only raising funds to carry out organizational missions but also convincing the necessity of their activities (Čačija, 2013).

2.2. Donation Behavior

Given the voluntary nature of nonprofits, it is also important to inform the public of the organizational goals and activities by addressing the weights of drawing participation from the public (Leighann, Francois, & Anahit, 2012). In recent years, individual donations collected through fundraising activities have been as one of the main sources of the budget for nonprofit organizations (Smka, Grohs, & Eckler, 2003). This relates to the key characteristic of nonprofit sector, “voluntary,” for the financial capacity of organizations depends on the donation behavior from voluntary citizen. Accordingly, it is important to consider ways to increase donation behavior in order to build up the organizational capability in financial resources. Therefore, the competition for donations has highly increased so that the fundraising technique developed further to promote donation behavior based on the basic marketing concepts (Éva, 2010).

In relation to the contributions from donors, nonprofit organizations have obligated duties

to make sure that the amount donated for a particular purpose to be only used to accomplish that purpose (Waters, 2011). This explains that abandoning this belief in the relationship with donors and finding new donors is a less efficient strategy than enhancing the relationship. In addition, Waters (2011) argues that sharing and reporting on the development of work that required donations is used as a way to build a trusting relationship and to improve institutional accountability.

2.3. Financial Sustainability

To define financial sustainability of nonprofit organization, Kingma (1993) improves the definition with "revenue diversification and financial stability" applying modern portfolio theory. Originally Markowitz (1952) articulates the modern portfolio theory to explain revenue diversification as the stage at which investors construct an investment portfolio while narrowing the gap between actual revenue and estimated revenue. As diversification aims to lower portfolio volatility in the long run (Wilson, 1997) over revenue generation strategies (Frumkin & Keating 2002; Jegers 1997), it is crucial to ensure better organizational effectiveness and longevity on the basis of financial surplus and further to fulfill the organizational mission (Tuckman & Chang 1992). Therefore, financial sustainability based on diversification helps to improve independency of nonprofit organizations against the financial instability resulting from resource dependency (Froelich, 1999; Tinkelman, 1999) even though the voluntary nature of organizations can be shown as relying on donative contributions (Carroll & Stater, 2008). Furthermore, considering the time frame of financial capability, it to be resilient to economic volatility in the short term, and to carry out the mission of the nonprofit in a sustainable manner in the long term (Bowman, 2011).

As Elkington (1998) described the definition of sustainability with regards to people,

profit, and planet, sustainability of nonprofit organization means the capability to cover the administrative costs and perform what are prioritized to achieve in the way of ensuring its independent authorities of decision-making process (León, 2001). Letts, Ryan and Grossman (1999) proposed “program expansion capacity” as the ability to raise financial resources among the scopes of organizational capacity. In the context of maintaining organizational constituency, it primarily focuses on ‘balancing money and mission’ by securing sufficient financial resources from individual donations, government subsidies, or corporate philanthropy activities (McDonald, 2007). Ultimately it aims to achieve organizational purposes while maintaining the organization’s existence and taking care of the clients (Weerawardena, McDonald, & Mort, 2010).

Empirical literature has researched how to achieve financial sustainability of nonprofit organizations. From an organization management perspective, it is to increase the organizational efficiency and effectiveness in conducting business (Chetkovich & Frumkin, 2003) and to satisfy the expectations of funders (LeRoux, 2009). In terms of internal control, it is necessary to successfully achieve the organizational objectives and to effectively communicate financial results and performance to both internal and external stakeholders (MacIndoe & Sullivan, 2014). Strategically, nonprofit organizations can apply marketing tools of for-profit organizations or relationship marketing for managing donors.

III. Theoretical Background

3.1. Communication Theory

Hon and Grunig (1999) offer interpersonal communication theory that trust, commitment, satisfaction, and power of the relationship can be used to measure the relationship between nonprofit organizations and donors. Trust can be demonstrated by organizations from “doing what an organization say will do” (Ledingham & Bruning, 1998) and allows to predict what donors will behave in the future relationship (Mayer, Davis, & Schoorman, 1995). Commitment can be defined based on the belief that "the relationship is worth spending energy to maintain and promote" (Hon & Grunig, 1999) as it can be seen at the highest level of a relationship (Dwyer, Schurr, & Oh, 1987). Satisfaction indicates whether parties in a relationship have positive feelings to the partner, which commits to maintaining the relationship by determining that the benefits of the relationship are much greater than the costs (Dwyer, Schurr, & Oh, 1987).

As a result, following the dimensions of the interpersonal communication theory, nonprofit organizations must focus more on investing in the formation of the relationship based on trust, commitment, and satisfaction to assure donors, which can bring long-term benefits to the organization (Rosso, 1991). Applying this theory, Waters (2011) argues that trust and satisfaction are the strongest indicators and can be a hint to predict which donors will maintain their relationships according to the degree of the indicators. This suggests how important it is to focus on strategies that build strong trust and satisfaction through fundraising marketing. As statistical data have shown that donors are no longer contributing blindly (Light, 2003), it is important to effectively assure what donors may be concerned about donations (Waters, 2011).

3.2. Satisfaction and Loyalty Theory

Studies related to marketing strategies indicate that customer satisfaction must be achieved first in order to increase customer loyalty (Bowen, 2001; Gronholdt, Martensen, & Kristensen, 2000; Hollowell, 1996; Oliver, 1999). According to Giese and Cote (2000), customer satisfaction is referred to as a continuous assessment between the pre-purchase expectations and the perceived satisfaction after purchase with respect to products and services. Customer loyalty is a measure of repetitive purchases that results from a willingness to maintain a relationship (Mascarenhas & Kesavan, 2006; Ndubisi, 2007).

Reflecting marketing theories of the for-profit market, Hon and Grunig (1999) suggest that the relationship between nonprofit organizations and donors can be measured according to the level of satisfaction as “a satisfying relationship ... outweighs the costs.” Waters (2009) asserts that satisfaction is an important factor in determining donors' commitments to nonprofits. Accordingly, nonprofit organizations should develop strategies to satisfy donors in relationship marketing, which can be an effective investment for long-term benefits (Waters, 2008). Also, it is recommended to consider donor satisfaction when designing communication channels for donors (O'neil, 2009).

According to Kelley and Davis (1994) customer loyalty is further increased when donors are satisfied with their giving behavior. In terms of fundraising, Sargeant and Jay (2004) found the impact of donor loyalty that a 10% increase in loyalty could increase ROI of an organization by 150%. The loyalty of donors enables nonprofit organizations to efficiently manage administrative and fundraising costs and ensure sustainable performance (Devine et al., 2007). In predicting the donor's loyalty, O'Reilly et al. (2012) argue that constant participation in donations is more critical than the amount of donations. By encouraging to join in fundraising events or volunteer activities, it can also enable donors to increase their loyalty to the organization (Pressgrove & McKeever, 2016).

3.3. Agency Theory

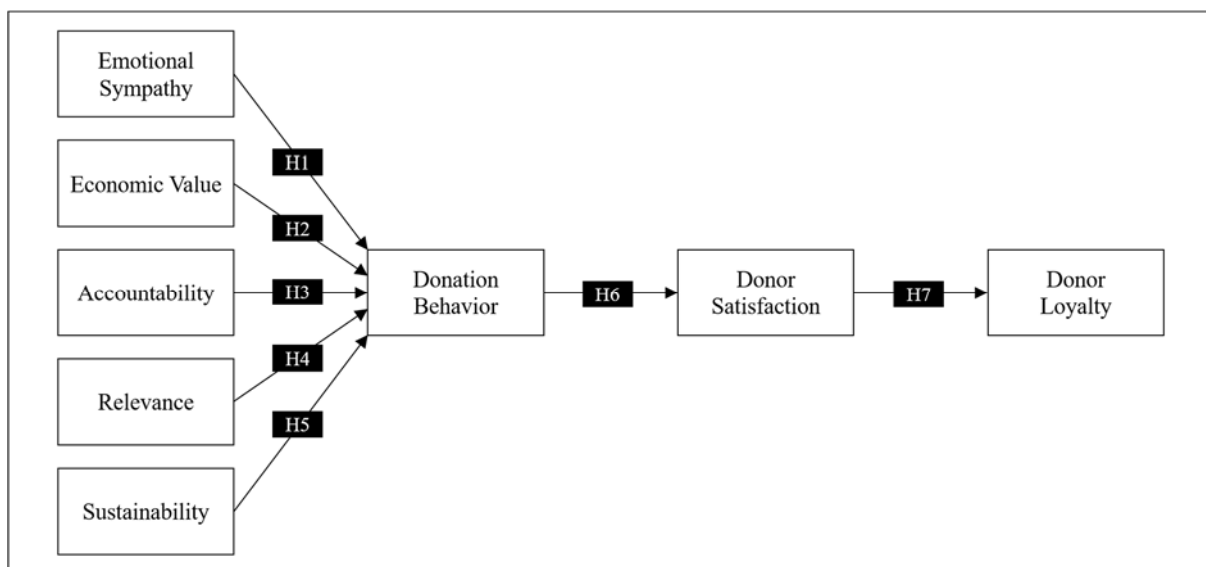
According to Jensen and Meckling (1976), a principal-agent relationship is based on “a contract under which one or more persons [principal] engage another person [agent] to perform some service on their behalf which involves delegating some decision-making authority to the agent.” There are “agency costs” in the principal-agent relationship defined by Jensen and Meckling (1976), which is the sum of “monitoring costs”, “bonding costs”, and “residual loss.” Monitoring costs are incurred by the principal to identify and restrain the agent's activity. Bonding costs arise when the agent has to prove the performance of its work to the principal. Residual loss is the difference compared to the utility that is available when the interests of the principal and the agent are in perfect aligned.

Applying this relationship to the nonprofit sector, agency problems often happen in dealing with financial resources since the budgets are collected from external participation of voluntary donors and used for the organization’s mission (Fama & Jensen, 1983). Considering the natures of nonprofit organizations, various stakeholders are involved in the structure of an organization, so that it is difficult to distinguish who is the principal and who is the agent (Anheier, 2005; Stone, 2006). In particular, when several principals have different purposes and participate in an organization's business, it may hamper to achieve the mission of the organization (Steinberg, 2010). Therefore, the utility of both the principal and agent can be maximized when the conflicts are minimized and goals of the principal and the agent is coordinated harmoniously (Davis et al., 1997; Sundramurthy & Lewis, 2003).

IV. Hypothesis Development

Hypotheses based on literature review indicate that the determinants of donation behavior are multivariate. To analyze what determines donation behavior in relation to TV fundraising campaigns, five distinctive factors are identified namely the emotional sympathy, economic value, accountability, relevance, and sustainability. While donor perceive the fundraising TV campaigns, the factors to measure in this study are mainly divided into two parts: factors affected by donors' attitudes such as emotional sympathy and economic value and by organizations' performances such as accountability, relevance, and sustainability. Dealing with who to be regarded as donors, this study assumes that everyone can potentially be a donor regardless of their prior or current experiences in donation. On the other hand, in order to measure the satisfaction and loyalty of donors, the correlation is analyzed based on any previous donation behaviors. Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of a conceptual model to verify the five hypotheses regarding donation behavior. Each of the factor is briefly described below.

Figure 1. Conceptual model of determinants of donation behavior



Adopted by the 2015 United Nations General Assembly, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to promote the global partnership beyond sectoral boundaries between governments, corporations and nonprofits to reach successful achievements of the goals (United Nations, 2015). As nonprofit organizations are already prominent players in the areas that overlap with the SDGs, such as social welfare, environmental conservation, health, education, and human rights, successful achievements of the goals can be depend on the role of nonprofits leveraging its capacities (Salamon & Haddock, 2015). In many cases, nonprofit organizations provide relevant products or services as sole providers at where the reach of governments and businesses are away. Accordingly, field research and fundraising campaigns have been systematically developed corresponding to the targeted performances.

Therefore, this research is focused to select fundraising campaigns corresponding to the purposes of the SDGs (United Nations, 2015), particularly SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), and SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation). As a result, it is to analyze the factors that determine donation behavior for each goal of the SDGs. In this study, each goal is identified as an item with the following criteria: natural disaster, hunger, disease, lack of education, and sanitation. How each item is affected by the factors will be measured, which will be set into subclaims from H1 to H5.

4.1. Emotional Sympathy Factor

Empirical studies have shown that sympathy based on emotional stimulus such as guilt or empathy may influence as a factor that determines the giving behavior of donors (Fultz et al., 1986; Clary & Snyder, 1991; Amos, 1982). Traditional fundraisers have focused on inspiring potential donors to be willing to give through images that can trigger emotional responses (Babin & Darden, 1998). Emotions have significant impacts on intention and

decision on donation, and it has shown that it is rather difficult for donors to determine about their donation when emotional factors are entirely excluded (Faseur & Geuens, 2012; Polonsky & Sargeant, 2007). In addition, Andreoni (2006) argues that donors, who are encouraged to donate by their sympathy, perceive the emotional utility as a benefit of donation which can stimulate further decisions on charity.

When donors encounter fundraising campaigns, which bring emotional sympathy and show distressing realities, they try to counteract through their giving behavior (Merchant, Ford, & Sargeant, 2010) based on their expectations of social justice (Lerner, 1975). As a result, showing tragic images can be effective on encouraging donation behavior by arousing negative emotions of donors (Chang & Lee, 2010). According to the research of measuring whether emotions act as a factor regarding the effectiveness of charity fundraising campaigns, Bennett (2015) notes that donors show a positive behavior of giving in regard to emotional fundraising campaigns. It is, therefore, hypothesized that:

H1a. Emotional sympathy affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding natural disaster.

H1b. Emotional sympathy affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding hunger.

H1c. Emotional sympathy affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding diseases.

H1d. Emotional sympathy affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding lack of education.

H1e. Emotional sympathy affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding sanitation.

4.2. Economic Value Factor

In terms of economic value of donation, “the price of giving” was defined by Weisbrod and Dominguez (1986) as the amount a donor contributes of the output generated from an organization. It is empirically clear that the smaller the costs for donor, the greater the participation in the donation (Karlan & List, 2007) as price elasticity is significantly involved for donors in the process of decision making on donations (Meer, 2014). However, considering economic efficiency from the perspective of donors, the absolute amount doesn’t matter since the most economical choice for donors would be not to donate at all (Sargeant & Jay, 2004). For this reason, what matters is how donors perceive that the price of giving to be economically valuable (Wiepking & Breeze, 2009).

Counting economic values of the performances conducted by nonprofit organizations, Tunkelman (1999) suggests that organizations which established greater financial efficiency in their program operations were able to attract more donations. Accordingly, the ratios of overhead costs, such as fundraising or administrative expenses, turn out to have negative impacts on donation behavior (Frumkin & Kim, 2001; Bowman, 2006). It indicates that donors care about where their donations are actually spent based on the purpose of the giving.

Furthermore, for donors, the transaction with nonprofit organizations is the result of their decision to spend their money on charitable giving, but no products or services are given to them in return (Andreasen, 2012). In terms of social marketing for the nonprofit sector, “price” is the cost to achieve what organizations set as their program goal and the amount of donation which encourages donors to pay (Aboramadan, 2018). The problem to be solved in the fundraising campaign is the “product” that organizations promise to offer. Therefore, donors will determine their giving behavior based on how much reasonable or acceptable the price for the product offered by nonprofits. For this reason, this research analyzes the effect of economic

value of donation in order to motivate the intention to donation behavior.

H2a. Economic value affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding natural disaster.

H2b. Economic value affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding hunger.

H2c. Economic value affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding diseases.

H2d. Economic value affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding lack of education.

H2e. Economic value affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding sanitation.

4.3. Accountability Factor

Considering unique organizational characteristics of the nonprofit sector, organizational accountability is based on the performance measurement (O'Neill & Young, 1988; Poole, Nelson, Carnahan, Chepenik, & Tubiak, 2000). Since the nonprofit sector offers intangible products or services (Coleman, 1994), it is important for donors to confirm a trustworthy relationship with the organization (Sargeant, Ford, & West, 2006). Regarding how trustworthy and reliable a nonprofit organization is, donors determine their participation based on the belief that their donations will be used properly (Tonkiss & Passey, 1999). Accordingly, when a nonprofit requests a donation, donors expect the organization to demonstrate how reliable they are to manage the financial resources and to administrate for the purposes of soliciting the funds

(Glaser, 1994; Sargeant & Lee, 2004).

As nonprofit organizations are required to prove its organizational accountability, Carman and Fredericks (2008) try to define the evaluation criteria in terms of verifying transparency in accounting operations and informing donors. In addition, Sloan (2009) states that accountability of the nonprofit sector can be based on how well an organization performs its business while meeting fiscal and ethical code of conducts. This indicates that the accountability of nonprofit organizations can be largely defined in terms of financial enforcement and organizational management.

The goal of constructing nonprofit accountability is to promote better donation behavior and ultimately build public trust on organizational consistency of financial operations and governance (Carman & Fredericks, 2008). Therefore, this research investigates the hypothesis that accountability determine the intention to donation behavior:

H3a. Accountability affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding natural disaster.

H3b. Accountability affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding hunger.

H3c. Accountability affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding diseases.

H3d. Accountability affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding lack of education.

H3e. Accountability affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding sanitation.

4.4. Relevance Factor

Empirical studies suggested that donors are more opened to be engaged with nonprofit organizations which can contribute to what donors care about and where donors perceive as their communities (Kelly, 1991; Philipp, 1999). In connection with this study, considering that donors put their donations for nonprofit fundraising to address the issues of global poverty, donors want to make sure that their donations can be contributed to changing the realities (Worth, 2002). For example, donors decide to make their giving behavior based on a “giving to cause” principle in case of fundraising campaigns due to natural disasters (Klein, 2009). In the case of Asian Tsunami occurred in December 2004, nonprofit organizations clearly addressed the reality of disaster and the ways to solve the crisis, which in turn helped successfully raise funds (Brown & Minty, 2008).

Literature asserted that the stronger the need for help, the more people would want to provide it (Staub & Baer, 1974; Wagner & Wheeler, 1969). In terms of “awareness of need,” how donors perceive the need for help also plays a critical role in determining donation behavior (Lee & Farrell, 2003; Bekkers & Wiepking, 2011). By showing how funds will be relevantly used for the cause of poverty, nonprofit organizations provide the rationale that allows donors to evaluate how much their donations are needed (Johnston, 2002). Accordingly, clarifying the impact of donations is one of important strategies of fundraising to increase donation behavior (Waters & Tindall, 2011). Therefore, this study will test that donation behavior can be encouraged if fundraising campaigns can address the reality of poverty and its solutions.

H4a. Relevance affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding natural disaster.

H4b. Relevance affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign

regarding hunger.

H4c. Relevance affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding diseases.

H4d. Relevance affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding lack of education.

H4e. Relevance affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding sanitation.

4.5. Sustainability Factor

According to Weerawardena, McDonald, and Mort (2010), sustainability in nonprofit organizations will be determined how efficient and effective they are, rather than just the fact that they continue to bring its budget sources. What matters is the effectiveness of problem solving with beneficiary-centered performance, beyond the possibility of whether the organization can be maintaining its existence. With regard to the performance of nonprofits contributing to improve the poverty in long-term perspective, when it comes to operating their field works, nonprofit organizations put their attention to beneficiaries, who are their main clients, but when communicating with donors, sharing information about beneficiary-centered outcomes is insufficient (Keystone, 2006). In particular, in designing a fundraising campaign, nonprofits may put more emphasis on inspiring donors to their giving decisions, overlooking whether the campaign is enough to illustrate the sustainable impact of its performance on beneficiaries (Chetkovich & Frumkin, 2003; McDonald, 2007). Therefore, to measure if donors lay their concerns whether it can achieve sustainable effects in terms of institutional performance, it is hypothesized that:

H5a. Sustainability affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding natural disaster.

H5b. Sustainability affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding hunger.

H5c. Sustainability affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding diseases.

H5d. Sustainability affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding lack of education.

H5e. Sustainability affects the intention to donation behavior for TV fundraising campaign regarding sanitation.

V. Methodology

As this study aims to explore the determinants of donation behavior in relation to TV fundraising campaigns of nonprofit organizations, a survey was conducted of the general public randomly sampled who can potentially participate in donations over the age of 20 regardless of nationality. Considering the population of the study, donation behavior was largely measured by the intention of those who have participated in the donation, and never participated before since everyone can be a potential donor regardless of their current donation or prior experiences. The questionnaire was written in two versions, Korean and English, allowing participants to select and respond according to their convenience. The validity of the questionnaire between the two versions of the languages was verified by back translation. By sending an anonymous link, participants were asked to conduct an online survey. The purpose of the study was explained to the participants and anonymity of the data and personal information were guaranteed. The survey was distributed to 271 people and a total of 205 responses were collected, with a response rate of 75.6%.

First, to validate the factors that influence donation behavior, Cronbach's alpha of each factor is indicated in Table 2.

Table 2. Construct Scales of the Factors of Donation Behavior

Factors	Statements	Data items
Emotional Sympathy	1. I am sympathized by the sorrow of the poor in miserable realities	Statement 1
	2. I don't feel good about tragic situations of poverty.	Statement 2
	Reliability (Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient)	0.900
Economic Value	1. My donation will be a valuable economic assistance.	Statement 3
	2. My donation is more than the value of the money.	Statement 4
	Reliability (Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient)	0.855
Accountability	1. The organization is reliable with honesty and ethical behaviors.	Statement 5
	2. The organization is trusted for its financial transparency.	Statement 6
	Reliability (Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient)	0.913
Relevance	1. My donation will be spent for what is needed for the poor.	Statement 7
	2. My donation will directly improve the poverty.	Statement 8
	Reliability (Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient)	0.820
Sustainability	1. My donation can make sustainable improvement for poverty.	Statement 9
	2. My donation can provide long-term solution for the poor.	Statement 10
	Reliability (Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient)	0.868

Of the 205 respondents, 55% were female. The mean average age of the respondents was 41 years. For more details on gender, age, education, and employment of the respondents, the demographics of the sample are listed in Table 2.

Table 3. Sample Demographics

<i>(N = 205)</i>	Total	
	<i>%</i>	<i>N</i>
Gender		
Male	44.4%	(91)
Female	55.6%	(114)
Age		
21-25 years old	12.2%	(25)
26-30 years old	17.7%	(35)
31-35 years old	6.3%	(13)
36-40 years old	5.9%	(12)
41-45 years old	7.8%	(16)
46-50 years old	9.8%	(20)
51-55 years old	13.2%	(27)
56-60 years old	12.2%	(25)
61-65 years old	13.2%	(27)
66-70 years old	1.5%	(3)
71 years or older	1%	(2)
Education		
High school	22%	(45)
College degree (2 years)	9.8%	(20)
Bachelor degree (4 years)	45.9%	(94)
Master degree	20%	(41)
Ph.D.	2.4%	(5)
Employment		
Student	19.5%	(40)
Full-time employed	36.6%	(75)
Part-time employed	8.3%	(17)
Working without pay (e.g. volunteer)	1.5%	(3)
Unemployed	1%	(2)
Home duties	14.1%	(29)
Retired	3.9%	(8)
Others	15.1%	(31)

VI. Data Analysis

To check internal reliability, this study applied factor analysis for the data of determinants items and SDGs criteria, using principal components as the extraction method and with a varimax rotation of Kaiser Normalization. This procedure was repeated for survey item of five types of TV fundraising campaigns and five determinants of donation behavior to filter out significant factors. The overall items used in the survey came out with values above 0.6. Thus, the items with the high loadings are relevant to represent the constructs of each variable.

Table 4 summarized the result of factor analysis for factors that determine donation behavior: emotional sympathy, economic value, accountability, relevance, and sustainability.

Table 4. Component Matrix: Determinants of Donation Behavior (Emotional Sympathy, Economic Value, Accountability, Relevance, Sustainability)

Factors	Items Scale Items	Components				
		1	2	3	4	5
ES 2	I don't feel good about tragic situations of poverty.	0.814				
ES 1	I am sympathized by the sorrow of the poor in miserable realities	0.811				
EV 1	My donation will be a valuable economic assistance.		0.729			
EV 2	My donation is more than the value of the money.		0.596			
A 2	The organization is trusted for its financial transparency.			0.757		
A 1	The organization is reliable with honesty and ethical behaviors.			0.729		
R 2	My donation will directly improve the poverty.				0.733	
R 1	My donation will be spent for what is needed for the poor.				0.708	
S 1	My donation can make sustainable improvement for poverty.					0.751
S 2	My donation can provide long-term solution for the poor.					0.737

Table 5 summarized the result of factor analysis for types of TV fundraising campaign: natural disaster, hunger, diseases, lack of education, and sanitation.

Table 5. Component Matrix: Types of TV Fundraising Campaign (Natural Disaster, Hunger, Disease, Lack of Education, Sanitation)

Factors	Items Scale Items	Components				
		1	2	3	4	5
ND 1	How likely are you willing to donate on the fundraising campaign for natural disaster?	0.607				
ND 2	Do you have intention to donate for solving the problems of natural disaster?	0.574				
H 2	Do you have intention to donate for solving the problems of hunger?		0.829			
H 1	How likely are you willing to donate on the fundraising campaign for hunger?		0.808			
D 1	How likely are you willing to donate on the fundraising campaign for disease?			0.776		
D 2	Do you have intention to donate for solving the problems of disease?			0.760		
E 1	How likely are you willing to donate on the fundraising campaign for lack of education?				0.849	
E 2	Do you have intention to donate for solving the problems of lack of education?				0.799	
Sa 1	How likely are you willing to donate on the fundraising campaign for sanitation?					0.800
Sa 2	Do you have intention to donate for solving the problems of sanitation?					0.796

To test how significant the factors affecting the five donation behaviors, regression analysis was applied to test the hypotheses using factor scores. Table 6 represents the results of multiple regression analysis for factors that determine donation behavior. Overall, the ANOVA analysis showed that the models was significant at 0.000 level with $F=59.684$ (r -square = .600). Given the Table 6, the findings indicate that hypothesis 1 and 5 are accepted, but not the hypothesis 2, 3, and 4. In other words, emotional sympathy and sustainability affect donation behavior as independent variables.

Table 6. Effects of Determinants of Donation Behavior

Variable (Independent → dependent)	Standardized Coefficient (t-value-Sig)
Emotional Sympathy → Donation Behavior (H1)	0.687 (12.199***)
Economic Value → Donation Behavior (H2)	-0.042 (-0.663)
Accountability → Donation Behavior (H3)	-0.039 (-0.572)
Relevance → Donation Behavior (H4)	0.030 (0.345)
Sustainability → Donation Behavior (H5)	0.247 (3.082**)

*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$ denotes statistical significance

Table 7 represent the results of regression analysis based on factor analysis for each item of the variables to test the effect of donation behavior on donor satisfaction. According

to the ANOVA, it finds the model is significant at 0.01 level with $F = 47.317$ ($r\text{-square} = 0.255$). Based on the finding, hypothesis 6 is accepted.

Table 7. Effects of Donation Behavior on Donor Satisfaction

Variable (Independent → dependent)	Standardized Coefficient (<i>t</i> -value-Sig)
Donation Behavior → Donor Satisfaction (H6)	0.476 (6.879***)

*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$ denotes statistical significance

To test the effect of donor satisfaction on donor loyalty, the ANOVA shows the model is significant at 0.01 level with $F = 121.171$ ($r\text{-square} = 0.468$). In general, the findings indicate that hypothesis 7 is accepted according to the result summarized in Table 8.

Table 8. Effects of Donor Satisfaction on Donor Loyalty

Variable (Independent → dependent)	Standardized Coefficient (<i>t</i> -value-Sig)
Donor Satisfaction → Donor Loyalty (H7)	0.684 (11.008***)

*** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$ denotes statistical significance

In conclusion, the result of hypotheses testing of determinants of donation behavior is summarized in Table 9.

Table 9. Summary of Determinants of Donation Behavior Hypotheses Testing

Determinant	Hypothesis Testing	Result
Emotional Sympathy	Emotional Sympathy → Donation Behavior (H1)	Accepted
Economic Value	Economic Value → Donation Behavior (H2)	Rejected
Accountability	Accountability → Donation Behavior (H3)	Rejected
Relevance	Relevance → Donation Behavior (H4)	Rejected
Sustainability	Sustainability → Donation Behavior (H5)	Accepted

Lastly, the result of hypothesis testing from the impact of donation behavior toward donor satisfaction, and the impact of donor satisfaction on donor loyalty are summarized in Table 10.

Table 10. Summary of Effects of Donor Satisfaction and Loyalty Hypotheses Testing

Group	Hypothesis Testing	Result
Donor Satisfaction	Donation Behavior → Donor Satisfaction (H6)	Accepted
Donor Loyalty	Donor Satisfaction → Donor Loyalty (H7)	Accepted

Furthermore, to analyze which factors have a significant impact when surveying participants' willingness to donate by type of five fundraising campaigns, regression analysis was applied to test the hypotheses using factor scores of the items. In this study, each type of fundraising campaign represents a donation solicit to solve a specific problem: natural disaster, hunger, disease, lack of education, and sanitation which are aligned with the criteria of the SDGs. As participants showed their donation intention by perceiving images of each fundraising campaign as examples, the results indicate that different factors affect donation intention according to types of campaigns. The results are summarized in Table 11.

Table 11. Effects of Types of TV Fundraising Campaign on Donation Behavior

	Standardized Coefficient	t-value-Sig
Natural Disaster		
Emotional Sympathy → Natural Disaster (H1a)	0.461	6.246***
Economic Value → Natural Disaster (H2a)	0.022	0.261
Accountability → Natural Disaster (H3a)	0.000	0.005
Relevance → Natural Disaster (H4a)	0.031	0.277
Sustainability → Natural Disaster (H5a)	0.141	1.336
Hunger		
Emotional Sympathy → Hunger (H1b)	0.606	10.508***
Economic Value → Hunger (H2b)	0.159	2.426**
Accountability → Hunger (H3b)	-0.124	-1.773*
Relevance → Hunger (H4b)	0.105	1.185
Sustainability → Hunger (H5b)	0.083	1.015
Disease		
Emotional Sympathy → Disease (H1c)	0.572	8.898***
Economic Value → Disease (H2c)	-0.002	-0.028
Accountability → Disease (H3c)	-0.012	-0.149
Relevance → Disease (H4c)	0.028	0.285
Sustainability → Disease (H5c)	0.227	2.484**
Lack of Education		
Emotional Sympathy → Lack of Education (H1d)	0.366	4.708***
Economic Value → Lack of Education (H2d)	-0.120	-1.356
Accountability → Lack of Education (H3d)	0.052	0.553
Relevance → Lack of Education (H4d)	0.125	1.050
Sustainability → Lack of Education (H5d)	0.161	1.458
Sanitation		
Emotional Sympathy → Sanitation (H1e)	0.344	4.582***
Economic Value → Sanitation (H2e)	0.020	0.237
Accountability → Sanitation (H3e)	0.105	1.153
Relevance → Sanitation (H4e)	-0.056	-0.485
Sustainability → Sanitation (H5e)	0.265	2.480**

*** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1 denotes statistical significance

Regarding the TV fundraising campaign to improve natural disaster, H1a is accepted with the ANOVA analysis that is significant at 0.000 level with $F = 17.995$ ($r\text{-square} = 0.031$). It indicates that emotional sympathy is a factor that influences donation behavior in fundraising campaigns to address natural disasters.

In terms of the campaign to improve the problems of hunger, H1b, H2b, and H3 are accepted with the ANOVA analysis that is significant at 0.000 level with $F = 54.995$ ($r\text{-square} = 0.580$). It demonstrates that emotional sympathy and economic value, and accountability are significant factors that affect donation behavior in order to improve hunger.

For the campaign to solve disease, H1c and H5c are accepted with the ANOVA analysis that is significant at 0.000 level with $F = 36.451$ ($r\text{-square} = 0.478$). In other words, emotional sympathy and sustainability affect donation behavior for the campaign to deal with issues of disease.

With regards to the campaign to enhance lack of education, H1d is accepted with the ANOVA analysis that is significant at 0.000 level with $F = 12.397$ ($r\text{-square} = 0.238$). It means that emotional sympathy is a factor that determines donation behavior to advance the lack of education.

Concerning the campaign to promote sanitation, H1e and H5e are accepted with the ANOVA analysis that is significant at 0.000 level with $F = 16.074$ ($r\text{-square} = 0.288$). It describes that emotional sympathy and sustainability are factors that affect donation behavior to advance the issues of sanitation.

VII. Conclusion

7.1. Findings

This study aimed to analyze the determinants of donation behavior in relation to TV fundraising campaign of nonprofit organizations. The determinants are selected based on literature review that donors can be motivated for their giving behaviors by various reasons when a nonprofit organization solicit the contribution. Especially, while donor perceive the fundraising TV campaigns, the factors to measure in this study are mainly divided into two parts: factors affected by donors' attitudes and by organizations' performances.

As a result of this study, H1 and H5 were accepted that emotional sympathy and sustainability affect donation behavior, and H2, H3, H4 were rejected that economic value, accountability, and relevance don't affect donation behavior. It was meaningful result that donors perceive both the emotional impression and organizational performance towards sustainability to decide their donation behavior. It was found that fundraising campaigns should focus not only on the donor's personal perception but also on the way to present organizational effectiveness.

The unique aspect of this study is that by selecting the types of fundraising campaigns in line with the criteria of the SDGs, it tries to figure out what factors significantly influence donation behavior according to the differences of each campaign. In all types of five fundraising campaigns, emotional sympathy appeared to encourage giving behavior that H1a, H1b, H1c, H1d, and H1e are all accepted. At the same time, there were distinctive differences in factors that affect donation behavior according to each type of the fundraising campaign. For natural disaster and education related fundraising campaigns, emotional sympathy was the most effective determinant of donation behavior. Regarding the campaigns related to disease and sanitation, sustainability was a significant factor as well as emotional factors.

Interestingly, in terms of fundraising campaigns to improve hunger, it demonstrates that emotional sympathy, economic value, and accountability significantly affect donation behavior. This is likely due to the fact that participants are most concerned and well known about the issues associated with hunger.

In addition, about hypotheses that have not been accepted, further research is needed on why the perceived economic value of donations in fundraising, the accountability of nonprofits, and the relevance of beneficiary-centered projects have no significant impacts on donation behavior.

This study explains one of the results of the study that economic value doesn't affect donation behavior. In terms of economic factors, the actual price parity in the area where poverty-solving projects are carried out is very different from the economic level at which donors live, so it may be difficult to determine the value of this without existing background knowledge. Moreover, while the income level of donors may have a significant impact on making certain value judgments, no information related to income levels was collected.

Regarding accountability, the examples of fundraising campaign presented in the survey may not have effectively demonstrated organizational accountability within the contents. Fundraising campaigns focus primarily on which organizations will do what to solve or improve, while donors can't easily get information about accountability. Particularly in the fundraising campaign presented as examples, participants responded to the survey without seeing the logo or name of organizations. For further research, the question of whether donors perceive the accountability considering nonprofit organizations' brand can be specified.

In terms of the factor of relevance, it may be necessary for the donors to have previously learned background knowledge in determining how relevant the project is to solve

the problem of poverty. For example, to solve a health problem in a village suffering from malaria, donors may need more than the information available from fundraising campaigns to determine which method is more appropriate to solve the problem: whether a mosquito net will be given out, a malaria diagnostic kit will be distributed, a new health center will be established, or organizational cooperation will be required to investigate the local environment regarding outbreaks of malaria mosquitoes.

7.2. Additional Findings

In the survey question, a screening question classified those who have previously donated and have not donated. To find out whether intention for donation behavior varies based on prior experiences of donation, this study conducted independent samples t-test. With the significance level at 0.034, it shows that depending on existing donation experiences, there is a difference in determining donation behavior with fundraising campaigns.

In particular, for participants who answered that they have never made a donation before, the survey asked what the biggest hinderance was such as lack of emotional motivation, economic burden, mistrust of organizational accountability, and doubt about sustainability. As the study applied the analysis of the ANOVA which is significant at 0.003 level with $F = 4.534$, it indicates that based on what kinds of prior hinderance regarding donation experience, donation behavior varies.

For those who responded that they have donated before, the survey asked how many times they have donated with the criteria categorized with 1-2 times, 3-4 times, 5-6 times, or more than 6 times. The analysis of the ANOVA shows that the significance level is 0.800 with $F = 0.335$. It indicates that there is no difference between groups of respondents regarding the number of donation experiences.

The ANOVA analysis on participants' demographics showed that there is no difference in donation behavior by gender that is significant at 0.126 level with $F = 2.365$. Donation behavior differs by age groups with the ANOVA analysis that is significant at 0.001 level with $F = 3.236$. The donation behavior changed according to the level of education with the ANOVA analysis that is significant at 0.019 level with $F = 3.027$. The difference in donation behavior by job was not large with the ANOVA analysis that is significant at 0.152 level with $F = 1.552$.

7.3. Managerial Implications

Nonprofit fundraising campaigns are often used as a communication channel to represent the reality of poverty (Gourville & Rangan, 2004). It can be used to effectively inform the role of nonprofit organizations in society and to actively encourage the participation of ordinary citizens (Brown, 2002). The communication methods used by these nonprofit organizations are not only effective for fundraising, but they also play a large role in creating and improving citizens' awareness of the nonprofit sector which are devoted to promote social issues free and not limited to domestic and foreign. Consequently, how well organized the nonprofit sector communicate with the general public will in turn provides a foundation for institutional sustainability (Iwu, Kapondoro, Darko, & Tengeh, 2015). If nonprofit organizations disregard the function of their fundraising campaigns for information transfer and blindly focus on raising funds based on methods such as the "shock effect", it will not be helpful for the development of the organizations in the long term (Ong, 2015). In particular, if the campaign induces the viewers' emotional motivation by showing the most vulnerable moments of beneficiaries without any filtration, it can harm the person involved in

the situation without applying any respects or ethical considerations. Also, it can plant stereotypes that help should always come outside the reality of poverty.

Including this study, research has been actively conducted on the impact of characteristics of fundraising campaigns that nonprofit organizations use to encourage donor to engage in giving behavior (Bennett, 2015; Choi, Rangan, & Singh, 2016; Erlandsson, Nilsson, & Västfjäll, 2018). As it becomes more complex in identifying the motives of donors for making donations, the importance of strategically encouraging donation behavior is highlighted (Eikenberry, 2008). The results of data analysis demonstrated that organizational aspects such as accountability and relevance are less weighed in the level of intention of donors when considering their donation behaviors. It indicates that organizational performances are to be undervalued in terms of donors' interests and further decisions. However, nonprofit organizations should not remain still just because they can reach their fundraising targets. Sustainable development is possible through innovative efforts (Leach et al., 2012) and must overcome the limitations of traditional techniques used for fundraising for centuries, which are overly dependent on emotional appeals.

7.4. Policy Implications

Nonprofit organizations have evolved remarkably, encouraging citizens to voluntarily participate in areas not covered by governments or businesses. Therefore, nonprofits play a significant role in the third sector by being recognized for its organizational competences (González, Vijande, & Casielles, 2002). Especially, considering the calls for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, this research puts more weights on active engagement of the nonprofit sector.

The reason is that nonprofit organizations can not only build the citizen participation in donation behavior by showing the reality of the fields in line with the development goals, but also illustrate further with its institutional experiences and knowledges in order to form and improve the public awareness in the targeted areas of SDGs. Organizations can expand the influences of its implementation by utilizing the media to promote donation behavior of the public (Bowen, Kahindi, Herremans, 2010). Ultimately, active involvement of the public will play a decisive role in achieving the development goals within the targeted time. Therefore, this study will not only be used to design effective fundraising campaigns for increasing giving behaviors of donors, but first to ensure the financial sustainability of nonprofit organizations and thereby to enhance the public awareness for more successful implementation of SDGs.

7.5. Limitations and Future Research

The limitation of this study was the small size of the sample considering its population. Therefore, it was insufficient to appropriately judge the correlation of factors according to demographics such as age and education level. In particular, the data of income levels, which could have a significant impact on donation behaviors, were not collected from the sample, since the difference in income levels could not be unified or evaluated evenly of participants with various nationalities. In addition, since the fundraising campaign is produced and used in the form of video in the media, it would have been in a more appropriate manner if it was able to play and show a part of the video to participants rather than captured images, beyond limitations of time and technical circumstances.

Further researches may need to be supported by in-depth qualitative research to analyze the factors that determine donation behaviors. By segmenting donors (Srnlka, Grohs, &

Eckler, 2003) based on differences in awareness and experiences of donations, it can be measured if there are any differences in the criteria of determinants. For example, for those with lower awareness of giving behavior, it is possible to identify what caused them to become less interested in donations from the entrance. For donors who are mainly affected by emotional factor, it can be measured how they are satisfied with their donation behavior and what additional elements for the satisfaction could be. Particularly, by targeting those who are well aware of interests in donation, further study can examine whether the experience of continuous participation in donations may change the mechanism of decision making from an emotional factor to broader awareness of the organizational accountability or sustainability.

Reference

- Aboramadan, M. (2018). Ngos Management: A Roadmap to Effective Practices. *Journal of Global Responsibility*, 9(4), 372-387.
- Akchin, D. (2001). Nonprofit Marketing: Just How Far Has It Come. *Nonprofit World*, 19(1), 33-35.
- Amos, O. M. (1982). Empirical Analysis of Motives Underlying Individual Contributions to Charity. *Atlantic Economic Journal*, 10(4), 45-52.
- Andreasen, A. R., Kotler, P., & Parker, D. (2008). *Strategic Marketing for Nonprofit Organizations*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson/Prentice Hall. 44-53.
- Andreasen, A. R. (2012). Rethinking the Relationship Between Social/Nonprofit Marketing and Commercial Marketing. *Journal of Public Policy & Marketing*, 31(1), 36-41.
- Andreoni, J. (2006). Philanthropy. *Handbook of The Economics of Giving, Altruism and Reciprocity*, 2, 1201-1269.
- Babin, B. J., Darden, W. R., & Babin, L. A. (1998). Negative Emotions in Marketing Research: Affect or Artifact?. *Journal of Business Research*, 42(3), 271-285.
- Bekkers, R., & Wiepking, P. (2011). A Literature Review of Empirical Studies of Philanthropy: Eight Mechanisms That Drive Charitable Giving. *Nonprofit and voluntary sector quarterly*, 40(5), 924-973.
- Bennett, R. (2015). Individual Characteristics and the Arousal of Mixed Emotions: Consequences for the Effectiveness of Charity Fundraising Advertisements. *International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing*, 20(2), 188-209.
- Bowen, J. T., & Chen, S. L. (2001). The Relationship Between Customer Loyalty and Customer Satisfaction. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 13(5), 213-217.
- Bowen, F., Newenham-Kahindi, A., & Herremans, I. (2010). When Suits Meet Roots: The Antecedents and Consequences of Community Engagement Strategy. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 95(2), 297-318.
- Bowman, W. (2006). Should Donors Care About Overhead Costs? Do They Care?. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 35(2), 288-310.
- Bowman, W. (2011). Financial Capacity and Sustainability of Ordinary Nonprofits. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, 22(1), 37-51.
- Brooker, P., Vines, J., Sutton, S., Barnett, J., Feltwell, T., & Lawson, S. (2015). Debating Poverty Porn on Twitter: Social Media as A Place for Everyday Socio-Political Talk. In Proceedings of the 33rd Annual ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, 3177-3186.
- Brown, L. D., & Kalegaonkar, A. (2002). Support Organizations and the Evolution of the

- NGO Sector. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 31(2), 231-258.
- Brown, P. H., & Minty, J. H. (2008). Media Coverage and Charitable Giving After the 2004 Tsunami. *Southern Economic Journal*, 9-25.
- Bryson, J. M. (2018). *Strategic Planning for Public and Nonprofit Organizations: A Guide to Strengthening and Sustaining Organizational Achievement*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Carman, J. G., & Fredericks, K. A. (2008). Nonprofits and Evaluation: Empirical Evidence from the Field. *New Directions for Evaluation*, 2008(119), 51-71.
- Casey, J. (2016). Comparing Nonprofit Sectors Around the World. *Journal of Nonprofit Education and Leadership*, 6(3), 187-223.
- Chetkovich, C., & Frumkin, P. (2003). Balancing Margin and Mission: Nonprofit Competition in Charitable Versus Fee-Based Programs. *Administration & Society*, 35(5), 564-596.
- Clary, E. G., & Snyder, M. (1991). A Functional Analysis of Altruism and Prosocial Behavior: The Case of Volunteerism. *Rev Person Soc Psychol* 1991. 12, 119-148.
- Choi, J., Rangan, P., & Singh, S. N. (2016). Do Cold Images Cause Cold-Heartedness? The Impact of Visual Stimuli on the Effectiveness of Negative Emotional Charity Appeals. *Journal of Advertising*, 45(4), 417-426.
- Coleman, J. S. (1994). *Foundations of Social Theory*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Devine, D., Goldman, M., Engelfriet, C. P., Reesink, H. W., Hetherington, C., Hall, S., ... & Katz, L. M. (2007). Donor Recruitment Research. *Vox sanguinis*, 93(3), 250-259.
- Dolnicar, S., Irvine, H., & Lazarevski, K. (2008). Mission or Money? Competitive Challenges Facing Public Sector Nonprofit Organisations in an Institutionalised Environment. *International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing*, 13(2), 107-117.
- Dolnicar, S., & Lazarevski, K. (2009). Marketing in Non-Profit Organizations: An International Perspective. *International Marketing Review*, 26(3), 275-291.
- Erlandsson, A., Nilsson, A., & Västfjäll, D. (2018). Attitudes and Donation Behavior When Reading Positive and Negative Charity Appeals. *Journal of Nonprofit & Public Sector Marketing*, 30(4), 444-474.
- Faseur, T., & Geuens, M. (2012). On the Effectiveness of Ego-and other-focused ad-evoked Emotions: The moderating Impact of Product Type and Personality. *International Journal of Advertising*, 31(3), 529-546.
- Frumkin, P., & Kim, M. T. (2001). Strategic Positioning and the Financing of Nonprofit Organizations: Is Efficiency Rewarded in the Contributions Marketplace?. *Public Administration Review*, 61(3), 266-275.
- Frumkin, P., & Keating, E. K. (2002). The Risks and Rewards of Nonprofit Revenue Concentration. In *Arnova Annual Conference, Montreal, QC, Canada*.

- Giese, J. L., & Cote, J. A. (2000). Defining Consumer Satisfaction. *Academy of Marketing Science Review*, 1(1), 1-22.
- Glaser, J. S. (1994). *The United Way Scandal: An Insider's Account of What Went Wrong and Why* (Vol. 22). John Wiley & Sons Inc.
- González, L. I. Á., Vijande, M. L. S., & Casielles, R. V. (2002). The Market Orientation Concept in the Private Nonprofit Organisation Domain. *International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing*, 7(1), 55-67.
- Gourville, J. T., & Rangan, V. K. (2004). Valuing the Cause Marketing Relationship. *California Management Review*, 47(1), 38-57.
- Gronholdt, L., Martensen, A., & Kristensen, K. (2000). The Relationship Between Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty: Cross-Industry Differences. *Total Quality Management*, 11(4-6), 509-514.
- Hallowell, R. (1996). The Relationships of Customer Satisfaction, Customer Loyalty, and Profitability: An Empirical Study. *International Journal of Service Industry Management*, 7(4), 27-42.
- Hammack, D. C. (2002). Nonprofit Organizations in American History: Research Opportunities and Sources. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 45(11), 1638-1674.
- Hodgkinson, V. A. (1999). Defining the Nonprofit Sector Cross-Nationally. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, 10(2), 209-214.
- Iwu, C., Kapondoro, L., Twum-Darko, M., & Tengeh, R. (2015). Determinants of Sustainability and Organisational Effectiveness in Non-Profit Organisations. *Sustainability*, 7(7), 9560-9573.
- Johnston, M. (2002). Evaluating Online Fundraising Success. *Fundraising on the Internet*, 39-46. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Kara, A., Spillan, J. E., & DeShields Jr, O. W. (2004). An Empirical Investigation of the Link between Market Orientation and Business Performance in Nonprofit Service Providers. *Journal of Marketing Theory and Practice*, 12(2), 59-72.
- Karlan, D., & List, J. A. (2007). Does Price Matter in Charitable Giving? Evidence from a Large-Scale Natural Field Experiment. *American Economic Review*, 97(5), 1774-1793.
- Keith, S. & Roger, B. (1993). Defining the Role of Nonprofit Corporations in Community Economic Development. *Journal of the Community Development Society*, 23(2), 213-228.
- Kelly, K. S. (1991). *Fund Raising and Public Relations: A Critical Analysis*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Kelley, S. W. and Davis M. A. (1994). Antecedents to Customer Expectations for Service Recovery. *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, 22, 52-61.

- Kirsten, A. G. (2001). The U.S. Nonprofit Human Service Sector: A Creeping Revolution. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 30(2) 276-297
- Klein, K. (2009). *Reliable Fundraising in Unreliable Times: What Good Causes Need to Know to Survive and Thrive*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Kotler, P., & Levy, S. J. (1969). Broadening the Concept of Marketing. *Journal of Marketing*, 33(1), 10-15.
- Kotler, P. (1979). Strategies for Introducing Marketing into Nonprofit Organizations. *Journal of Marketing*, 43(1), 37-44.
- Leach, M., Rockström, J., Raskin, P., Scoones, I. C., Stirling, A. C., Smith, A., ... & Folke, C. (2012). Transforming Innovation for Sustainability. *Ecology and Society*, 17(2), 11.
- Leighann, N., Francois, B., & Anahit, A. (2012). Fundraising Methods: Past, Present, Future. *SCSE-CSES Research Report*, SPROTT Centre for Social Enterprises.
- León, P. (2001). Four Pillars of Financial Sustainability. Nature Conservancy.
- Lerner, M. J. (1975). The Justice Motive in Social Behavior: Introduction. *Journal of Social Issues*, 31(3), 1-19.
- LeRoux, K. (2009). Managing Stakeholder Demands: Balancing Responsiveness to Clients and Funding Agents in Nonprofit Social Service Organizations. *Administration & Society*, 41(2), 158-184.
- Letts, C. W., Ryan, W. P., & Grossman, A. (1999). *High Performance Nonprofit Organizations: Managing Upstream for Greater Impact*. New York, NY: John Wiley and Sons.
- Lindahl, W. E., & Conley, A. T. (2002). Literature Review: Philanthropic Fundraising. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, 13(1), 91-112.
- Macedo, I. M., & Carlos Pinho, J. (2006). The Relationship between Resource Dependence and Market Orientation: The Specific Case of Non-Profit Organisations. *European Journal of Marketing*, 40(5/6), 533-553.
- Mascarenhas, O. A., Kesavan, R., & Bernacchi, M. (2006). Lasting Customer Loyalty: A Total Customer Experience Approach. *Journal of consumer marketing*, 23(7), 397-405.
- McCarthy, K. D., Hodgkinson, V. A., & Sumariwalla, R. D. (1992). *The Nonprofit Sector in the Global Community: Voices from Many Nations*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- McDonald, R. E. (2007). An Investigation of Innovation in Nonprofit Organizations: The Role of Organizational Mission. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 36(2), 256-281.
- Meer, J. (2014). Effects of the Price of Charitable Giving: Evidence from an Online Crowdfunding Platform. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 103, 113-124.

- Merchant, A., Ford, J. B., & Sargeant, A. (2010). Charitable Organizations' Storytelling Influence on Donors' Emotions and Intentions. *Journal of Business Research*, 63(7), 754-762.
- Najev Čačija, L. (2013). Fundraising in the Context of Nonprofit Strategic Marketing: Toward a Conceptual Model. *Management: Journal of Contemporary Management Issues*, 18(1), 59-78.
- Oliver, R. L. (1999). Whence Consumer Loyalty?. *Journal of Marketing*, 63, 33-44.
- Oly Ndubisi, N. (2007). Relationship Marketing and Customer Loyalty. *Marketing Intelligence & Planning*, 25(1), 98-106.
- O'Neil, J. (2009). Linking Public Relations Tactics to Long-Term Success: An Investigation of How Communications Contribute to Trust, Satisfaction, and Commitment in a Nonprofit Organization. *Journal of Promotion Management*, 14(3-4), 263-274.
- O'Neill, M., & Young, D. R. (Eds.). (1988). *Educating Managers of Nonprofit Organizations*. New York, NY: Praeger Publishers.
- Ong, J. C. (2015). Charity Appeals as Poverty Porn? Production Ethics in Representing Suffering Children and Typhoon Haiyan Beneficiaries in the Philippines.
- O'Reilly, N., Ayer, S., Pegoraro, A., Leonard, B., & Rundle-Thiele, S. (2012). Toward an Understanding of Donor Loyalty: Demographics, Personality, Persuasion, and Revenue. *Journal of Nonprofit & Public Sector Marketing*, 24(1), 65-81.
- Philipp, A. A. (1999). Community Foundations: Linking Donors to Communities. *New Directions for Philanthropic Fundraising*, 1999(23), 43-50.
- Polonsky, M. J., & Sargeant, A. (2007). Managing the Donation Service Experience. *Nonprofit Management and Leadership*, 17(4), 459-476.
- Poole, D. L., Nelson, J., Carnahan, S., Chepenik, N. G., & Tubiak, C. (2000). Evaluating Performance Measurement Systems in Nonprofit Agencies: The Program Accountability Quality Scale (PAQS). *American Journal of Evaluation*, 21(1), 15-26.
- Pope, J. A., Isely, E. S., & Asamoah-Tutu, F. (2009). Developing a Marketing Strategy for Nonprofit Organizations: An Exploratory Study. *Journal of Nonprofit & Public Sector Marketing*, 21(2), 184-201.
- Pressgrove, G. N., & McKeever, B. W. (2016). Nonprofit Relationship Management: Extending the Organization-Public Relationship to Loyalty and Behaviors. *Journal of Public Relations Research*, 28(3-4), 193-211.
- René B. & Wierking P. (2011). A Literature Review of Empirical Studies of Philanthropy: Eight Mechanisms That Drive Charitable Giving. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 40(5), 924-973.
- Salamon, L. M., & Anheier, H. K. (1992). In Search Of the Non-Profit Sector. I: The Question of Definitions. *Voluntas: International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, 3(2), 125-151.

- Salamon, L. M. (1994a). The Rise of the Nonprofit Sector. *Foreign Affairs*, 109-122.
- Salamon, L. M., & Anheier, H. K. (1994b). Caring Sector or Caring Society?: Discovering the Nonprofit Sector Cross-Nationally. Johns Hopkins University Institute for Policy Studies.
- Salamon, L. M., & Anheier, H. K. (1997). *Defining the Nonprofit Sector: A Cross-National Analysis*. Altrincham St, Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- Salamon, L. M., & Haddock, M. (2015). SDGs and NPIs: Private Nonprofit Institutions—The Foot Soldiers for the UN Sustainable Development Goals. *Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Center for Civil Society Studies*.
- Sargeant, A. and Jay, E. (2004). *Fundraising Management: Analysis, Planning and Practice*, Routledge, London.
- Sargeant, A., & Lee, S. (2004). Trust and relationship commitment in the United Kingdom voluntary sector: Determinants of donor behavior. *Psychology & Marketing*, 21(8), 613-635.
- Sargeant, A., Ford, J. B., & West, D. C. (2006). Perceptual determinants of nonprofit giving behavior. *Journal of Business Research*, 59(2), 155-165.
- Sloan, M. F. (2009). The Effects of Nonprofit Accountability Ratings On Donor Behavior. *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly*, 38(2), 220-236.
- Srnka, K. J., Grohs, R., & Eckler, I. (2003). Increasing Fundraising Efficiency by Segmenting Donors. *Australasian Marketing Journal (AMJ)*, 11(1), 70-86.
- Staub, E., & Baer, R. S. (1974). Stimulus Characteristics of a Sufferer and Difficulty of Escape as Determinants of Helping. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 30(2), 279.
- Teri, K. H. (2001). Integrated Marketing Communications for Local Nonprofit Organizations: Developing an Integrated Marketing Communications Strategy. *Journal of Nonprofit and Public Sector Marketing*, 9(1), 141-155.
- Tinkelman, D. (1999). Factors Affecting the Relation Between Donations to Not-For-Profit Organizations and an Efficiency Ratio. *Research in Government and Nonprofit Accounting*, 10(1), 135-161.
- Tonkiss, F., & Passey, A. (1999). Trust, Confidence and Voluntary Organisations: Between Values and Institutions. *Sociology*, 33(2), 257-274.
- United Nations. (2015). Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. *New York: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs*.
- Wagner, C., & Wheeler, L. (1969). Model, Need, and Cost Effects in Helping Behavior. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 12(2), 111.
- Waters, R. D. (2008). Applying Relationship Management Theory to the Fundraising Process For Individual Donors. *Journal of Communication Management*, 12(1), 73-87.

- Waters, R. D. (2009). Comparing the Two Sides of The Nonprofit Organization–Donor Relationship: Applying Coorientation Methodology to Relationship Management. *Public Relations Review*, 35(2), 144-146.
- Waters, R. D., & Tindall, N. T. (2011). Exploring the Impact of American News Coverage on Crisis Fundraising: Using Media Theory to Explicate A New Model of Fundraising Communication. *Journal of Nonprofit & Public Sector Marketing*, 23(1), 20-40.
- Weerawardena, J., McDonald, R. E., & Mort, G. S. (2010). Sustainability of Nonprofit Organizations: An Empirical Investigation. *Journal of World Business*, 45(4), 346-356.
- Weisbrod, B. A., & Dominguez, N. D. (1986). Demand for Collective Goods in Private Nonprofit Markets: Can Fundraising Expenditures Help Overcome Free-Rider Behavior?. *Journal of Public Economics*, 30(1), 83-96.
- Wiepking, P., & Breeze, B. (2012). Feeling Poor, Acting Stingy: The Effect of Money Perceptions on Charitable Giving. *International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing*, 17(1), 13-24.
- Wolch, J. R. (1990). *The Shadow State: Government and Voluntary Sector in Transition*. Foundation Center.
- Worth, M. J. (2002). *New Strategies for Educational Fund Raising*. Westport, CT: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
- Yörük, B. K. (2012). The Effect of Media on Charitable Giving and Volunteering: Evidence from The “Give Five” Campaign. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 31(4), 813-836.

Appendix: Survey Sheet

Welcome!

Thank you for taking the time to fill out this survey.

The purpose of the survey is to study the determinants of donation behavior regarding TV fundraising campaign of nonprofit organizations.

Your contribution is greatly valued to have a better understanding of how donors and future donors recognize the campaigns.

This survey should take approximately 5 to 10 minutes to complete.

Regarding the confidentiality, please note that the results of the survey are strictly assured. Guaranteeing anonymity of the data, all of your responses will be never associated with your personal information.

However, if you have any concerns about this study, please contact at amooti@kdis.ac.kr.

Warming up question

1. Have you seen any fundraising advertisements for donation like below?



- a) Yes
- b) No

Screening Question

2. Have you participated in a donation to nonprofit organizations?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Main questions (14)
[SDGs criteria]

3. Natural Disaster



- 1) How likely are you willing to donate on the fundraising campaign for natural disaster?
- 2) Do you have intention to donate for solving the problems of natural disaster?

4. Hunger



- 1) How likely are you willing to donate on the fundraising campaign for hunger?
- 2) Do you have intention to donate for solving the problems of hunger?

5. Diseases



- 1) How likely are you willing to donate on the fundraising campaign for diseases?
- 2) Do you have intention to donate for solving the problems of diseases?

Extremely unlikely

1

Not so likely

2

Somewhat likely

3

Very likely

4

Extremely likely

5

6. Lack of education



- 1) How likely are you willing to donate on the fundraising campaign for lack of education?
- 2) Do you have intention to donate for solving the problems of the lack of education?

7. Sanitation



- 1) How likely are you willing to donate on the fundraising campaign for sanitation?
- 2) Do you have intention to donate for solving the problems of sanitation?

Extremely unlikely

1

Not so likely

2

Somewhat likely

3

Very likely

4

Extremely likely

5

[Perception]

How likely are you willing to donate?

8. Emotional sympathy

- 1) I am sympathized by the sorrow of the poor in miserable realities
- 2) I don't feel good about tragic situations of poverty

9. Economic value

- 1) My donation will be a valuable economic assistance
- 2) My donation is more than the value of the money

10. Accountability

- 1) The organization is reliable with honesty and ethical behaviors
- 2) The organization is trusted for its financial transparency

11. Relevance

- 1) My donation will be spent for what is needed for the poor
- 2) My donation will directly improve the poverty

12. Sustainability

- 1) My donation can make sustainable improvement for poverty
- 2) My donation can provide long-term solution to the poor

Extremely unlikely	Not so likely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Extremely likely
1	2	3	4	5

[If No] Willingness to Donate

13. Considering the advertisement, I am willing to donate

Extremely unlikely	Not so likely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Extremely likely
1	2	3	4	5

14. If you haven't had a change to donate, what might the major reason be?

- a) Not convincing enough from fundraising advertisement.
- b) Willingness due to economic burden
- c) Necessity or urgency of the issue
- d) Accountability of the organization
- e) Capability of sustainable innovation

[If Yes] Donor Participation, Donor Satisfaction, Donor Loyalty

15. Considering the advertisement, are you willing to donate?

Extremely unlikely	Not so likely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Extremely likely
1	2	3	4	5

16. How many times have you participated?

- a) 1-2 times
- b) 3-4 times
- c) 4-5 times
- d) More than 6 times

17. Regarding the previous participation in donation,

- 1) Overall I am satisfied with my contribution for the poor
- 2) Overall I am satisfied with my donation as the right decision

Extremely unlikely	Not so likely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Extremely likely
1	2	3	4	5

18. I am willing to donate in the future.

Extremely unlikely	Not so likely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Extremely likely
1	2	3	4	5

Demographic questions (4)

What is your gender?

- 1) Male
- 2) Female

What is your age?

- 1) 21-25 years old
- 2) 26-30 years old
- 3) 31-35 years old
- 4) 36-40 years old
- 5) 41-45 years old
- 6) 46-50 years old
- 7) 51-55 years old
- 8) 56-60 years old
- 9) 61-65 years old
- 10) 66-70 years old
- 11) 71 years or older

What is the highest degree of education you have completed? (If currently enrolled, highest degree received)

- 1) Less than high school
- 2) High school graduate
- 3) College degree (2 years)
- 4) Bachelor degree (4 years)
- 5) Master degree
- 6) Ph.D

Are you currently...?

- 1) Full-time employed
- 2) Part-time employed
- 3) Working without pay (e.g. volunteer)
- 4) Unemployed
- 5) Home duties
- 6) Retired
- 7) Others

Your survey has been successfully submitted!

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey regarding the determinants of donation behavior regarding TV fundraising campaign of nonprofit organizations.

If you have any comments on the survey or the project, please leave a comment at amooti@kdis.ac.kr.

