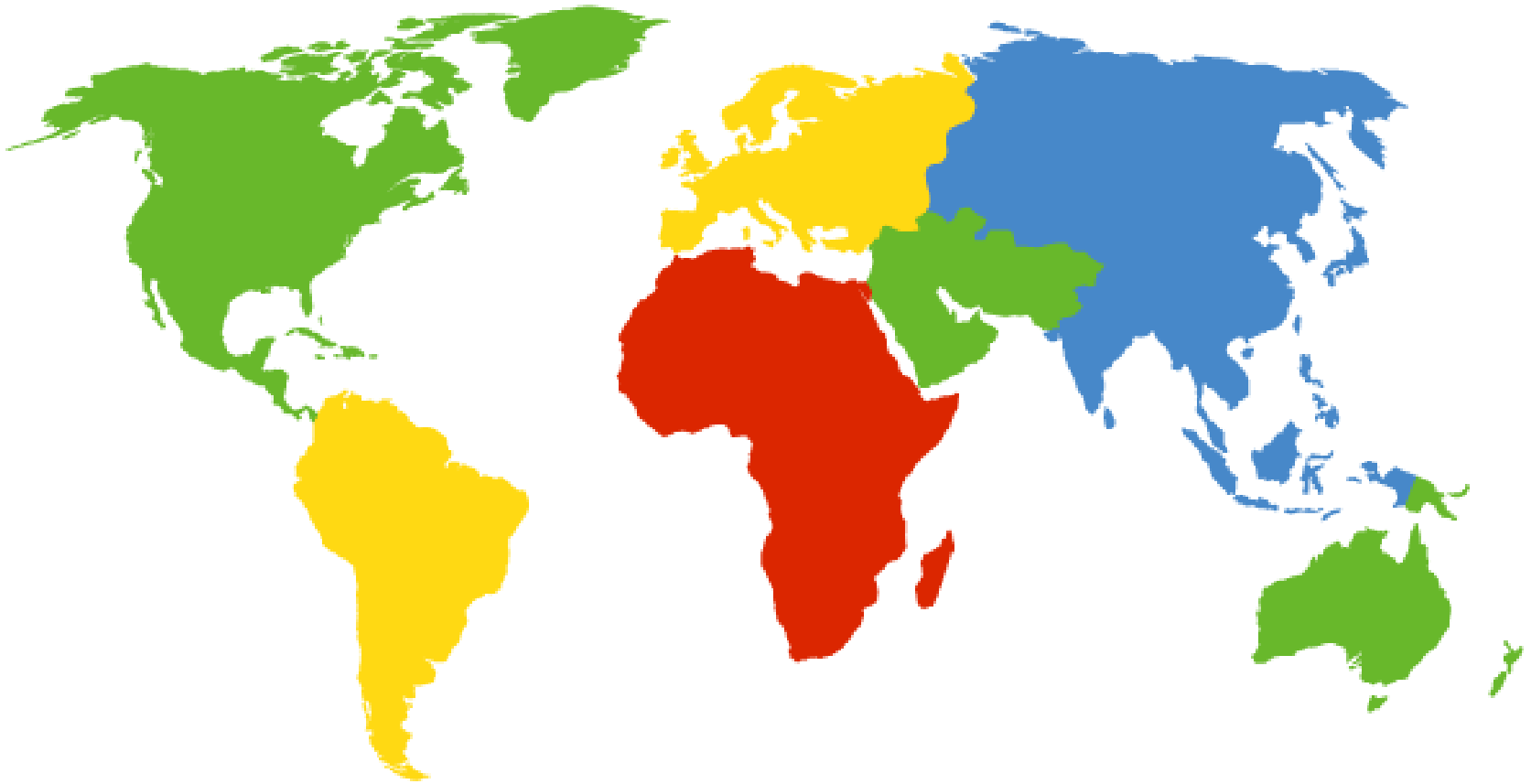
Neziskový sektor v mezinárodním srovnání



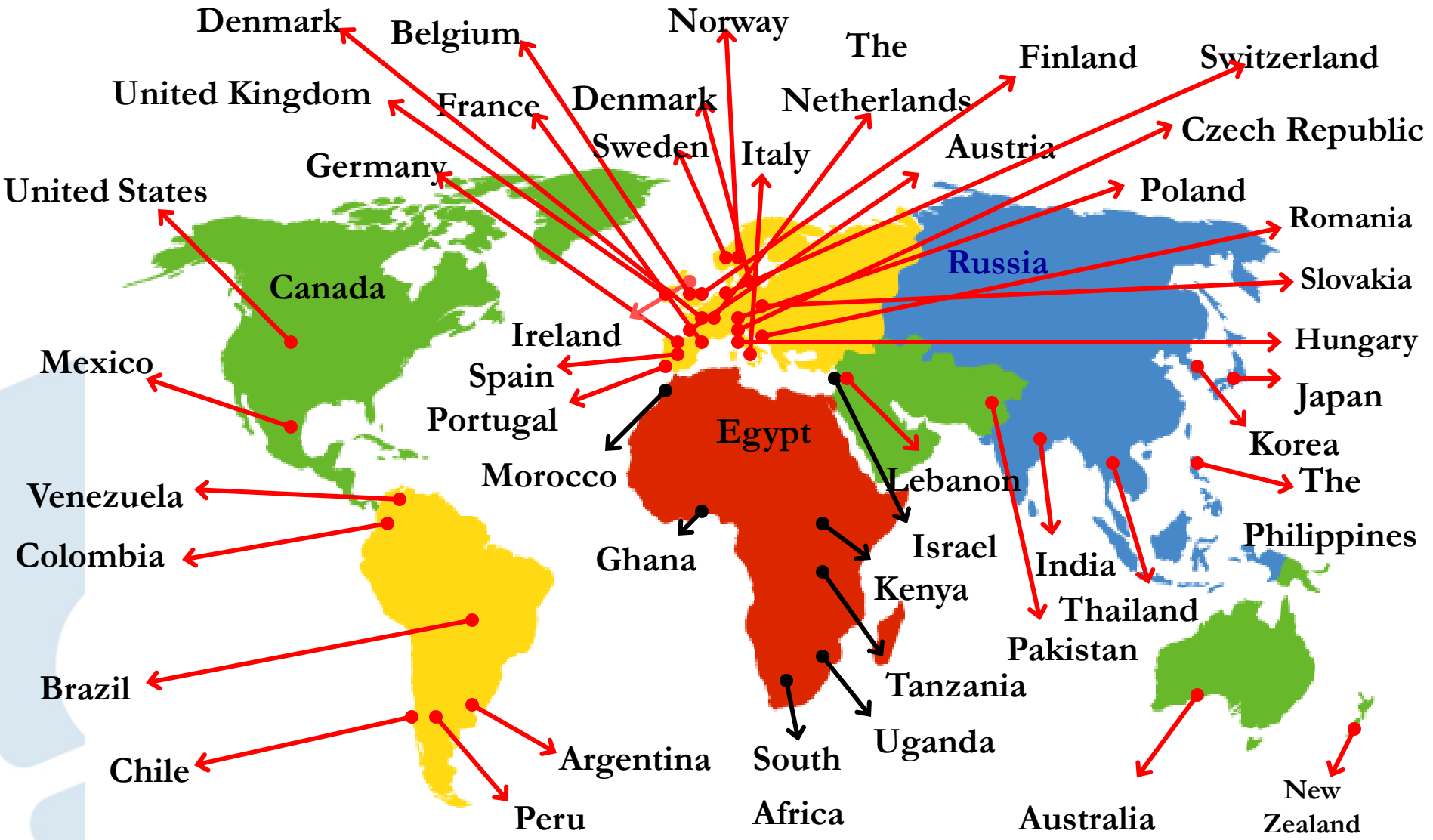
Identifikace srovnávacího projektu:

- **The Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project** is a systematic effort to analyze the scope, structure, financing, and role of the private nonprofit sector in a cross-section of countries around the world in order to improve our knowledge and enrich our theoretical understanding of this sector, and to provide a sounder basis for both public and private action towards it.
- The project utilizes a **comparative, empirical approach** that **relies heavily on a team of local associates** in the target countries and involves a network of local advisory committees.

- Center for Civil Society Studies
- Institute for Policy Studies
- The Johns Hopkins University
- 3400 N. Charles Street
- Baltimore, MD 21218-2688, USA
- Phone: 410-516-5463
- Fax: 410-516-7818
- E-mail: cnp@jhu.edu
- Web site: http://www.ccss.jhu.edu/index.php?section=content&view=9&sub=3&tri=8

The Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project

Project Countries



Kterých zemí se projekt týká…

Table 1 Country coverage of the Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project

Developed Countries

Australia	Italy
Austria	Japan
Belgium	Netherlands
Finland	Norway
France	Spain
Germany	Sweden
Ireland	United States
Israel	United Kingdom

Developing Countries

Argentina	Pakistan
Brazil	Peru
Colombia	Philippines
Egypt	South Africa
Kenya	South Korea
Mexico	Tanzania
Morocco	Uganda

Transitional Countries

Czech Republic	Romania
Hungary	Slovakia
Poland	

Kdo spolupracoval

- **Argentina - *Mario Roitter***
- **Australia - *Mark Lyons***
- **Austria – *Ulrike Schneider***
- **Belgium - *Jacques Defourny & Sybille Mertens***
- **Brazil - *Leilah Landim & Neide Beres***
- **Canada – *Michael Hall***
- **Chile – *Ignacio Irarrazaval***
- **Colombia - *Rodrigo Villar***
- **Czech Republic - *Martin Potucek & Pavol Fric***
- **Denmark – *Ole Gregersen & Thomas Boje***
- **Egypt – *Amani Kandil***
- **France - *Edith Archambault***
- **Germany - *Annette Zimmer & Eckhard Priller***
- **Hungary - *István Sebestény & Renata Nagy***
- **India – *Rajesh Tandon & S.S. Srivastava***
- **Ireland - *Freda Donoghue***
- **Israel - *Benjamin Gidron***
- **Italy – *Gian Paolo Barbetta***
- **Japan - *Naoto Yamauchi***
- **Kenya – *Karuti Kanyinga***
- **Korea, Republic of - *Tae-Kyu Park***
- **Lebanon – *Hashem el-Husseini***
- **Mexico - *Gustavo Verduzco & CEMEFI***

- **Morocco - *Salama Saidi***
- **The Netherlands - *Paul Dekker & Bob Kuhry***
- **New Zealand -** *Massey University & Statistics New Zealand*
- **Norway - *Hakon Lorentzen & Karl Henrik Sivesind***
- **Pakistan – *Muhammad Asif Iqbal***
- **Peru - *Felipe Portocarrero & Cynthia Sanborn***
- **The Philippines - *Ledivina Cariño***
- **Poland - *Ewa Les & Slawomir Nalecz***
- **Portugal – Raquel Campos Franco**
- **Romania - *Carmen Epure***
- **Russia – *Oleg Kazakov***
- **Slovakia - *Helena Woleková***
- **South Africa - *Mark Swilling***
- **Spain - *Jose Ignacio Ruiz Olabuenaga***
- **Sweden - *Tommy Lundstrom & Filip Wijkstrom***
- **Switzerland – *Bernd Helmig***
- **Tanzania - *Laurean Ndumbaro & Amos Mhina***
- **Thailand – *Amara Pongsapich***
- **Uganda – *John-Jean Barya***
- **United Kingdom – *Les Hems & Karl Wilding***
- **United States - *Lester Salamon & Wojtek Sokolowski***
- **Venezuela – *Rosa Amelia Gonzalez***

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EVROPSKÁ UNIE
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…a kterých typů organizací:

- ***Organizations***, i.e., they have an institutional presence and structure;
- ***Private***, i.e., they are institutionally separate from the state;
- ***Not profit distributing***, i.e., they do not return profits to their managers or to a set of “owners”;
- ***Self-governing***, i.e., they are fundamentally in control of their own affairs;
- ***Voluntary***, i.e., membership in them is not legally required and they attract some level of voluntary contribution of time or money.

…a jakých aktivit:

Table 1.2 Fields of nonprofit activity covered by Phase II of the Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project

1. Culture	7. Civic and advocacy
2. Education and research	8. Philanthropy
3. Health	9. International
4. Social services	10. Religious congregations
5. Environment	11. Business and professional, unions
6. Development	12. Other

4 typy zdrojů dat

- Official economic statistics (e.g., employment surveys, population surveys), particularly those that included coverage of civil society organizations, giving, or volunteering. Where the civil society organizations were not separately identified in the data source, as was often the case, a variety of estimating techniques were used to determine the civil society organization share of particular industry aggregates;
- Data assembled by umbrella groups or intermediary associations representing various types of civil society organizations, or industries in which civil society organizations are active;
- Specialized surveys of civil society organizations; and
- Population surveys, focusing particularly on giving and volunteering.

Hlavní zjištění projektu

- Five major findings emerge from this work on the scope, structure, financing, and role of the civil society sector in the broad range countries for which we have now assembled data.

1. Neziskový sektor jako významná ekonomická síla

- In the first place, in addition to its social and political importance, the civil society sector turns out to be a **considerable economic force**, accounting for a **significant share of national expenditures and employment**. More specifically, in just the 35 countries for which they have collected information:

1995-1998

- **A $1.3 trillion industry.** The civil society sector had aggregate expenditures of
- US$1.3 trillion as of the late 1990s, with religious congregations included. This
- represents 5.1 percent of the combined gross domestic product (GDP) of these
- countries.

- • **The world's seventh largest economy.** To put these figures into context, if the
- civil society sector in these countries were a separate national economy, its
- expenditures would make it the seventh largest economy in the world, ahead of
- Italy, Brazil, Russia, Spain, and Canada and just behind France and the U.K.

- • **A major employer.** The civil society sector in these 35 countries is also a major
- employer, with a total workforce of 39.5 million full-time equivalent workers
- including religious congregations.

Kdyby byl neziskový sektor samostatnou ekonomikou:

Table 3 The scale of nonprofit activity, 35 countries, 1995-98

≠# $1.3 trillion in expenditures
– 5.1 percent of combined GDP

≠# 39.5 million FTE workforce, including 21.8 million paid workers and 12.6 million FTE volunteers
– 4.4 percent of economically active population
– 46 percent of public sector employment
– 10 times the employment in the utilities and textile industries in these countries

≠# 190 million people volunteering
– 221 volunteers per 1,000 adult population

Source: Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project

Kdyby byl neziskový sektor samostatnou ekonomikou (1995):

Table 4 If the civil society sector were a country...

Country	GDP (trillion $)
U.S.	$7.2
Japan	5.1
China	2.8
Germany	2.2
U.K.	1.4
France	1.3
Civil society sector expenditures (35 countries)	**1.3**
Italy	1.1
Brazil	0.7
Russia	0.7
Spain	0.6
Canada	0.5

If the civil society sector were a country...2000

Country	GDP (trillion $)
United States	
Japan	
United Kingdom	
Civil Society Land Expenditures (40 Countries)	1.9*
France	
Chin	
It	
Ca	
Spa	
Brazi	
Russia	

* In 2004 U.S. Dollars

Source of GDP Figures: World Bank

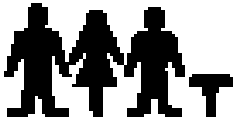
1995

Figure 1: Paid employment in nonprofits vs. largest firm, ca 1995 (26 countries)

Nonprofits

19.7 million

Largest private corporation

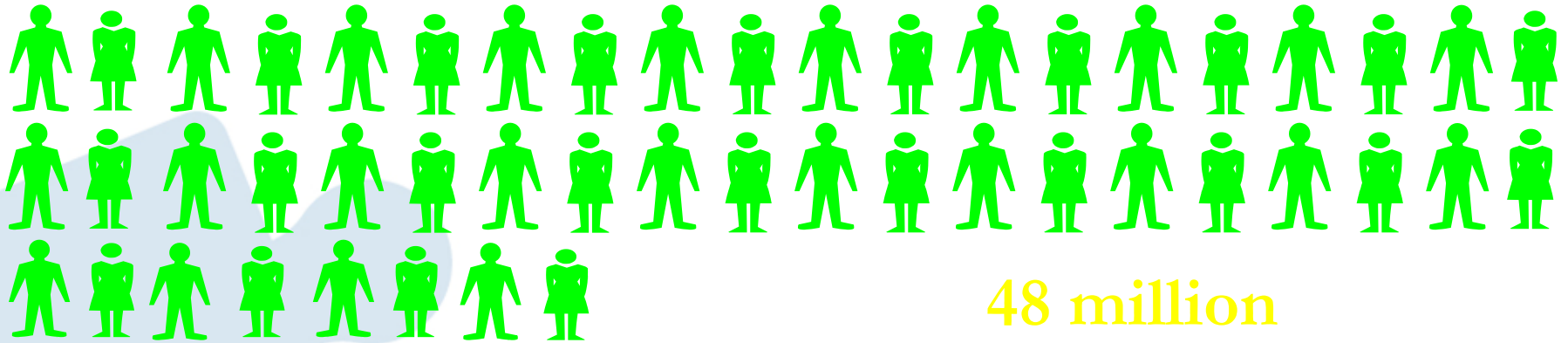


3.3 million

The Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project

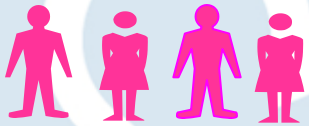
Employment in Civil Society Organizations vs. Largest firms 2000

Civil Society Organizations



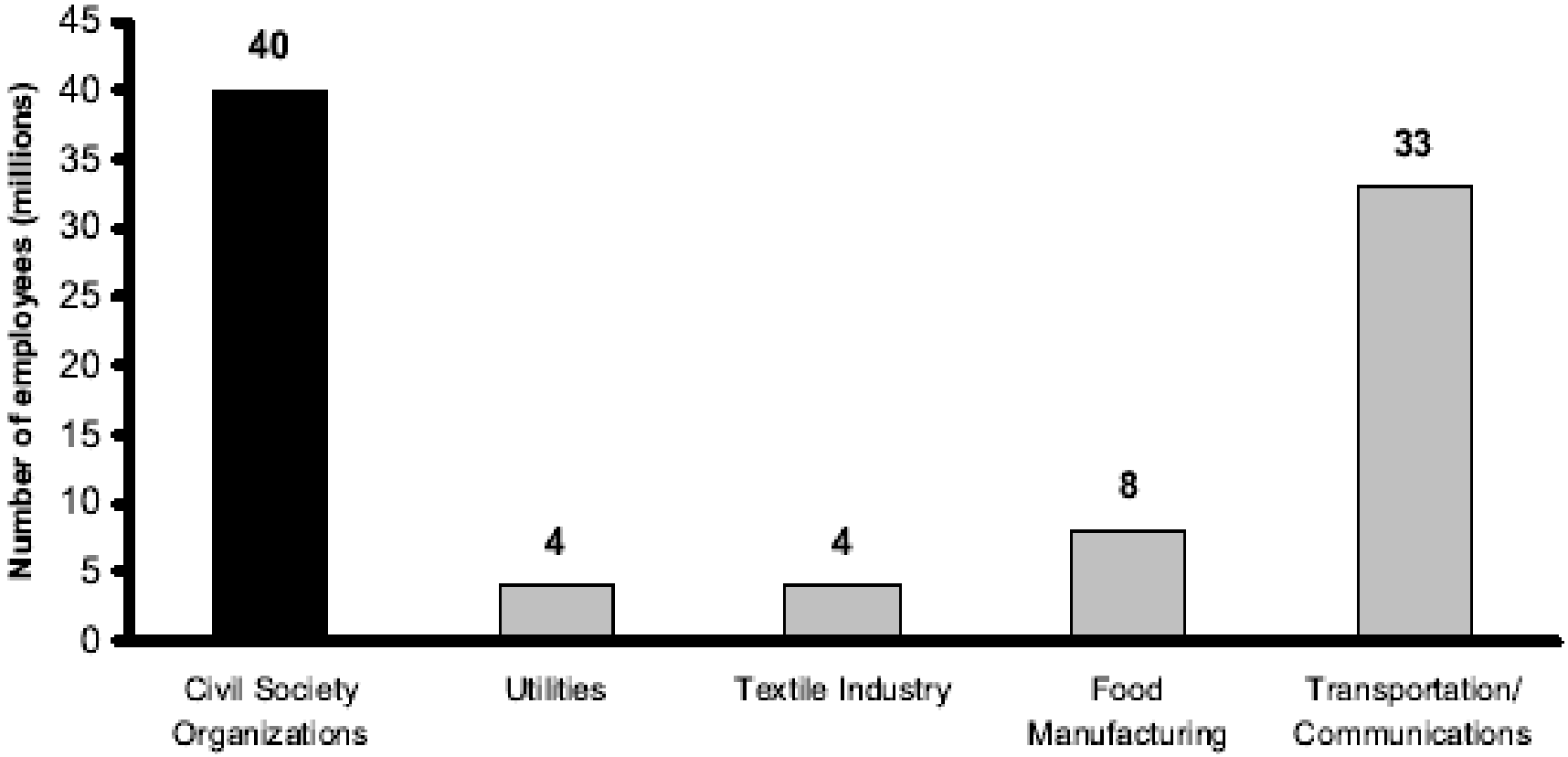
48 million

Largest Private Companies

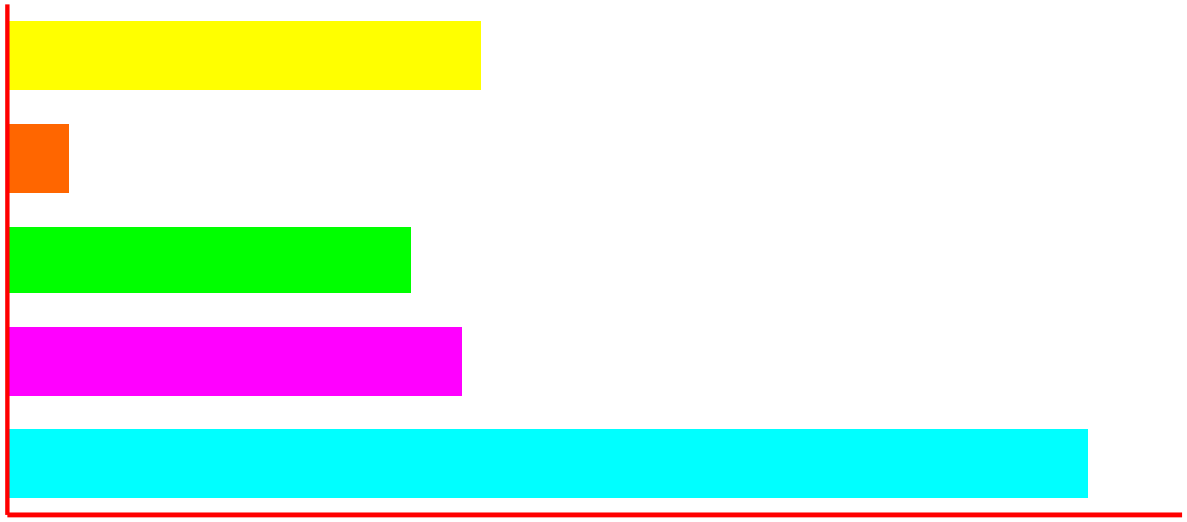


4 million

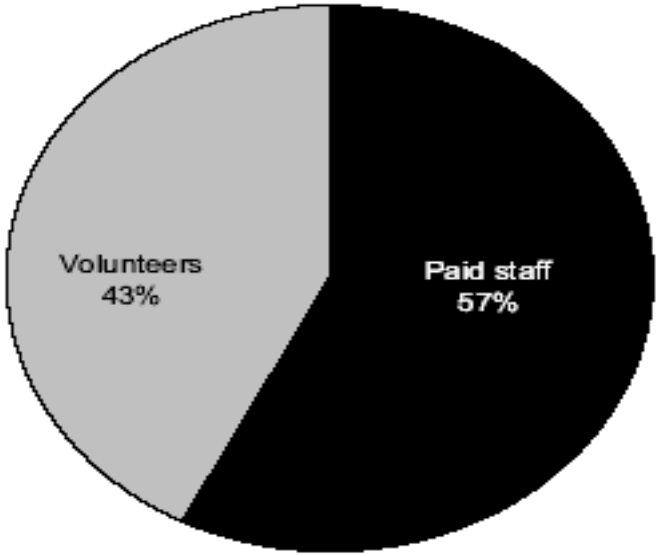
Kdyby byl neziskový sektor samostatnou ekonomikou – zaměstnanost:



Civil Society Organization Workforce in context, 40 countries



Neziskový sektor - zaměstnanost



n = 39.5 million

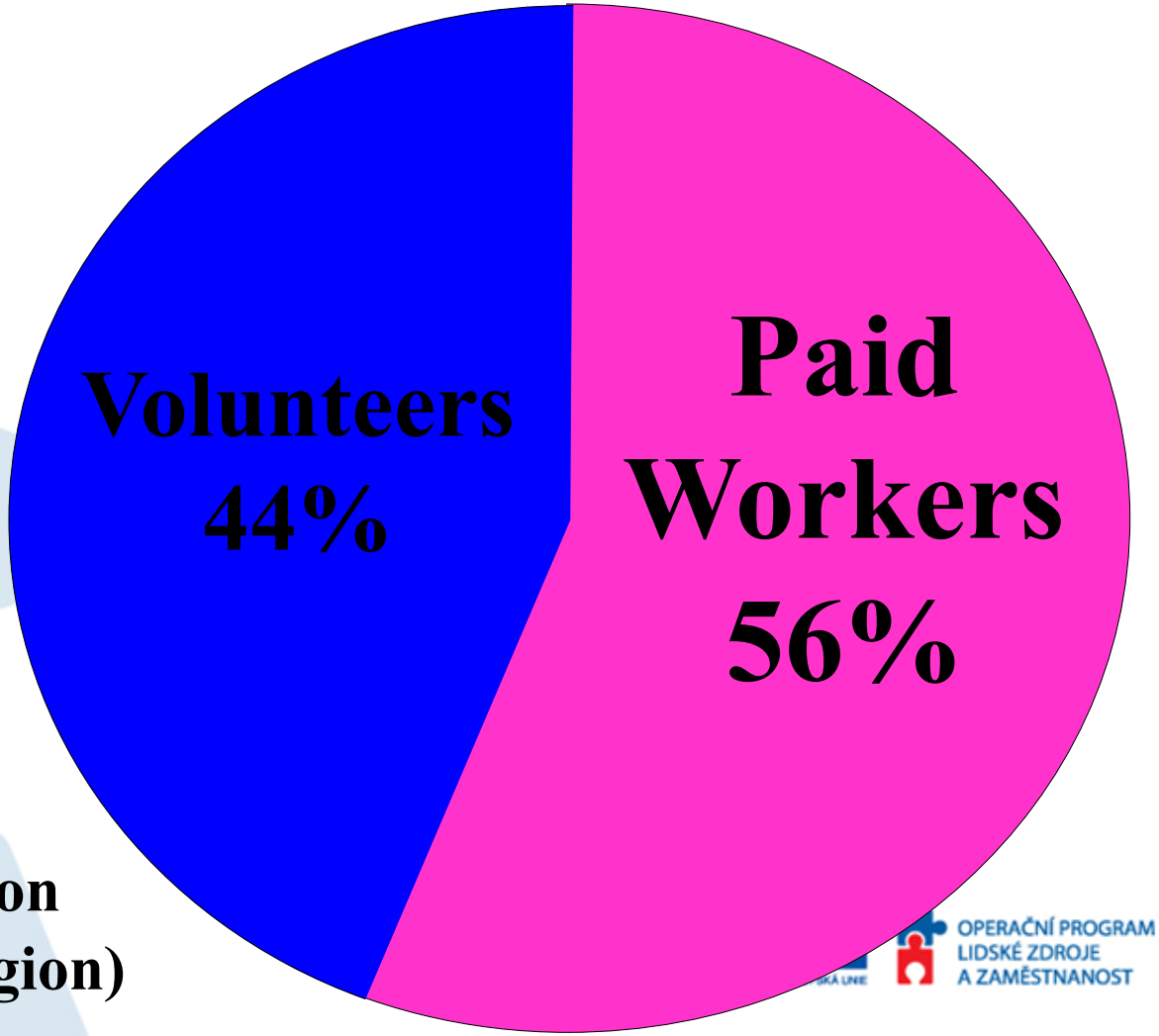
* 35-country weighted average.

Figure 2 Civil society organization paid vs. volunteer labor, 35 countries*

Source: Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project

The Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION PAID VS. VOLUNTEER LABOR, 36 COUNTRIES

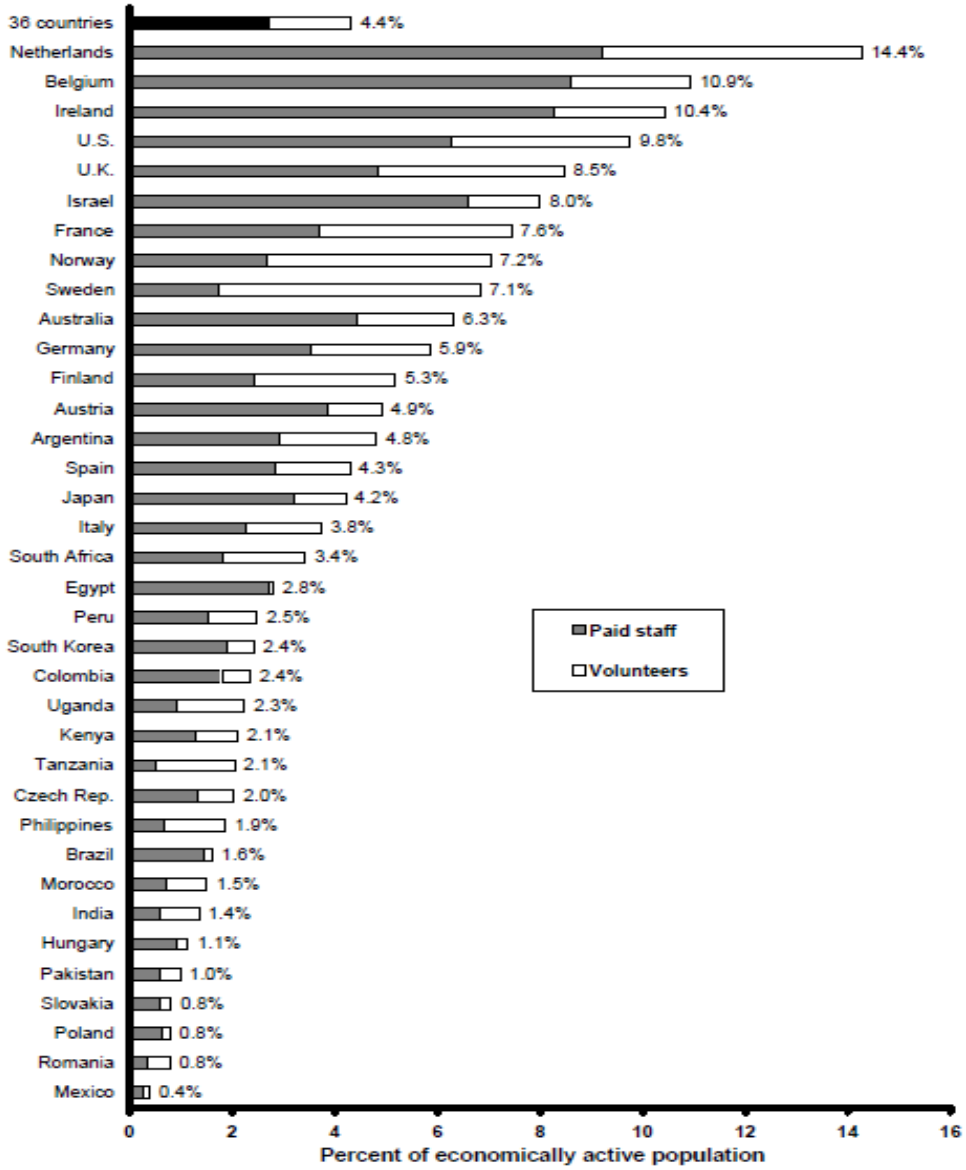


n=65.5 million (including religion)

2. Rozdíly mezi zeměmi

- In the first place, countries vary greatly in the **overall scale of their civil society workforce**.
- Thus, as Figure 3 makes clear, the civil society sector workforce—volunteer and paid—varies from a high of 14 percent of the economically active population in the Netherlands to a low of 0.4 percent in Mexico.

Figure 1. Civil society organization workforce as a share of the economically active population, by country

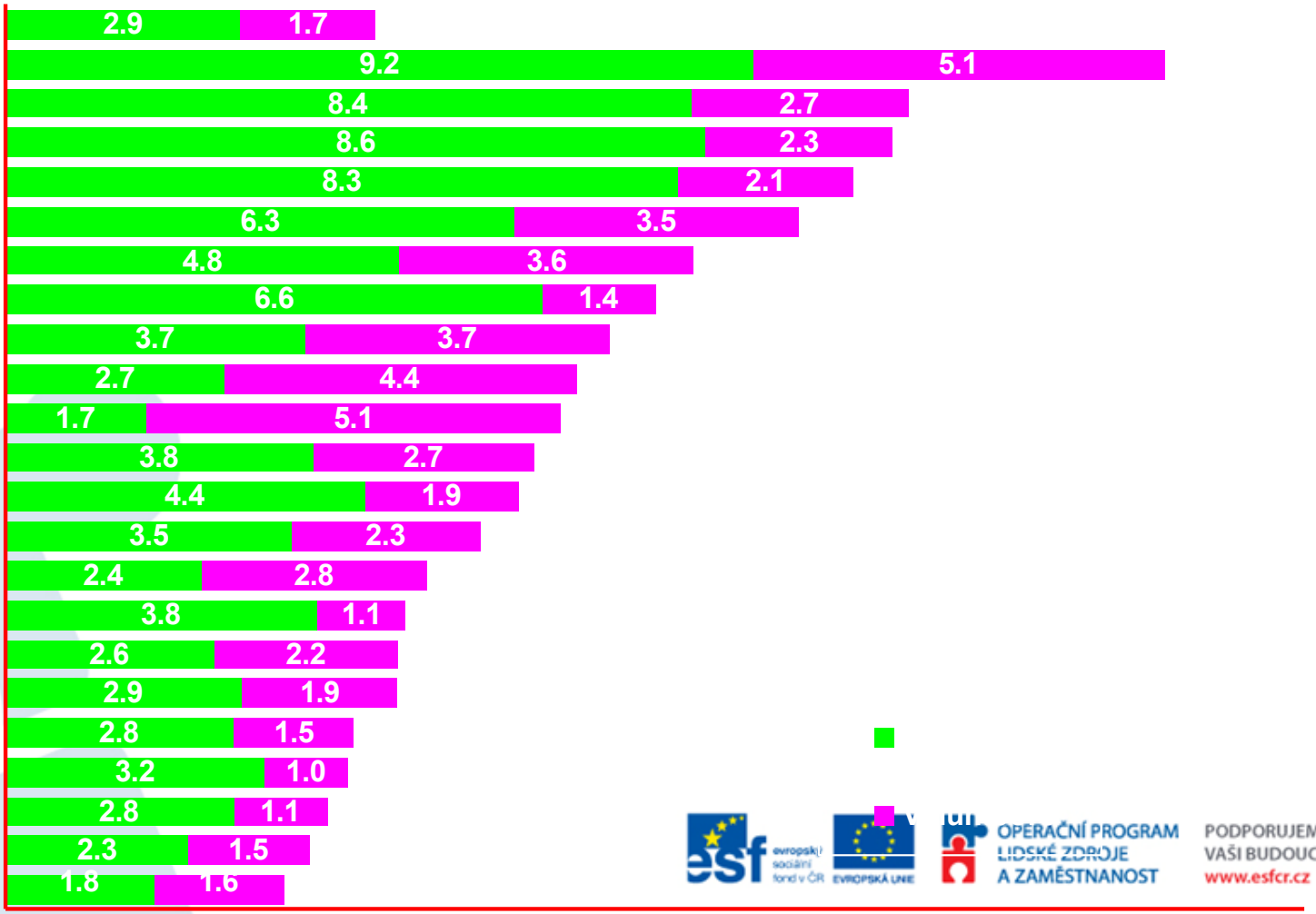


SOURCE: The Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project (2004)

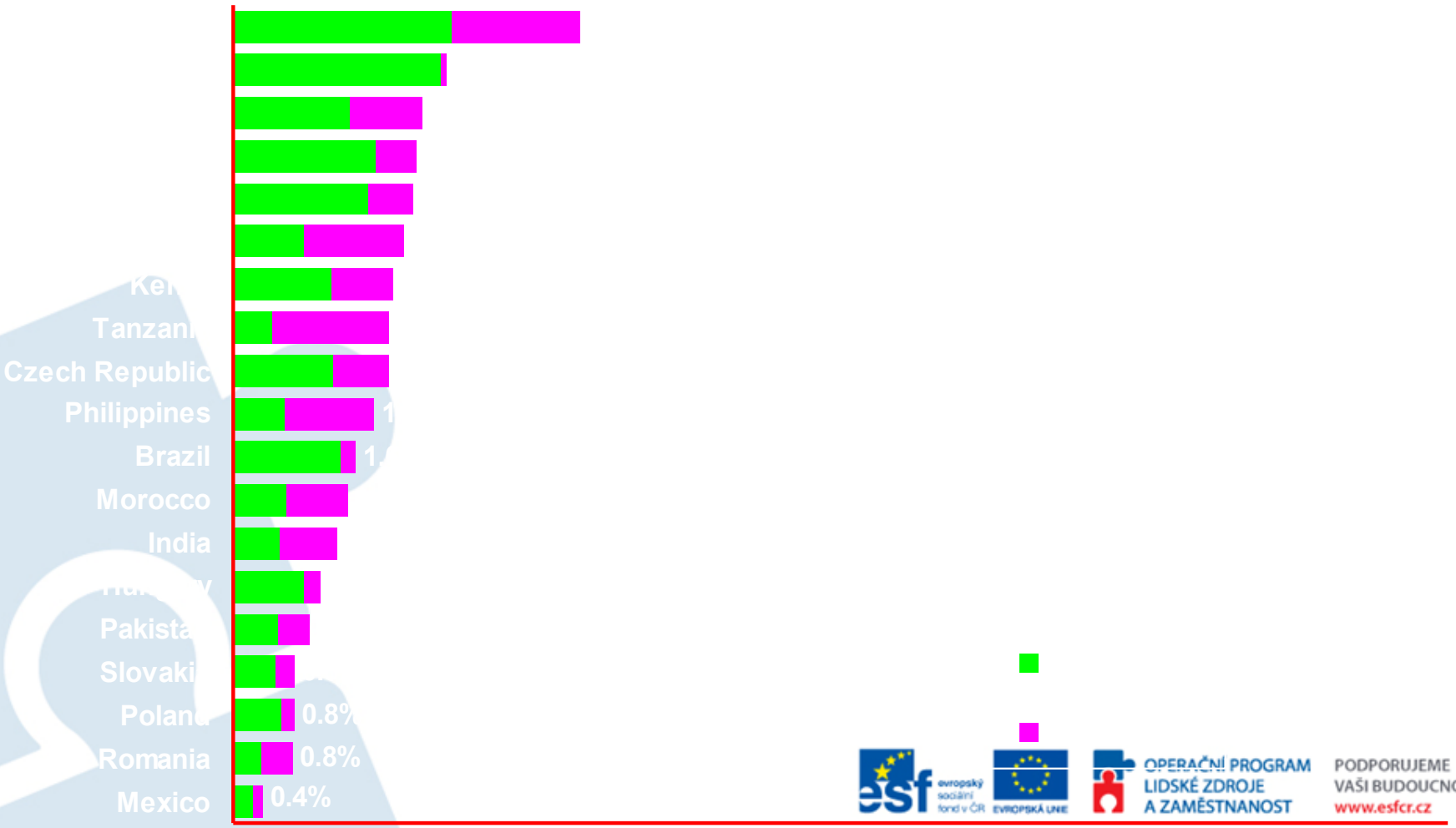
Reference years: 1995-2000

Country-specific data on the above countries and additional countries with data published after 2004 can be found on the CCSS website's Findings by Country page.

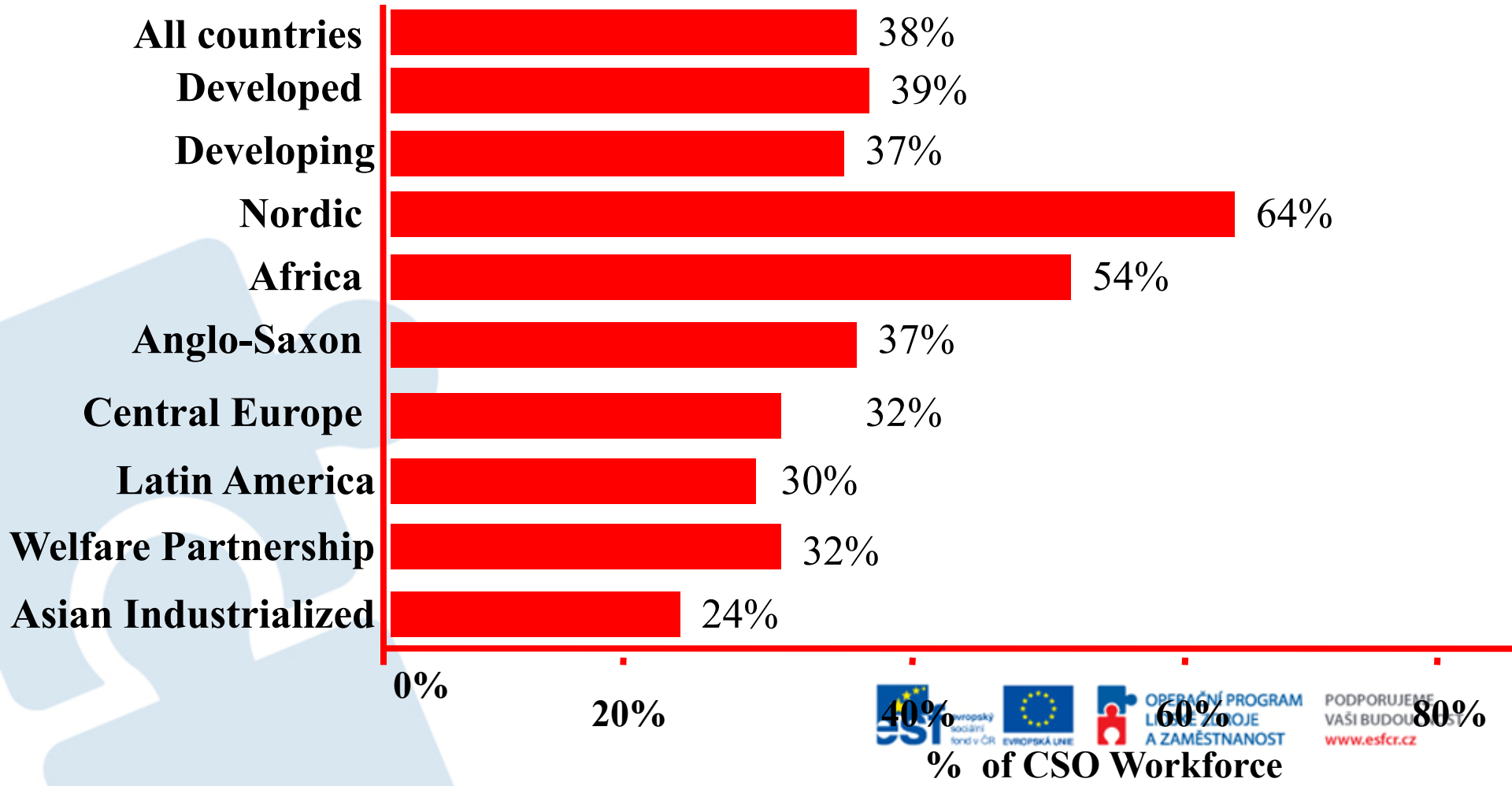
CSO workforce as a share of the economically active population, by country 2000



CSO workforce as a share of the economically active population, by country 2000



VOLUNTEERS AS % OF CSO WORKFORCE, BY COUNTRY CLUSTER



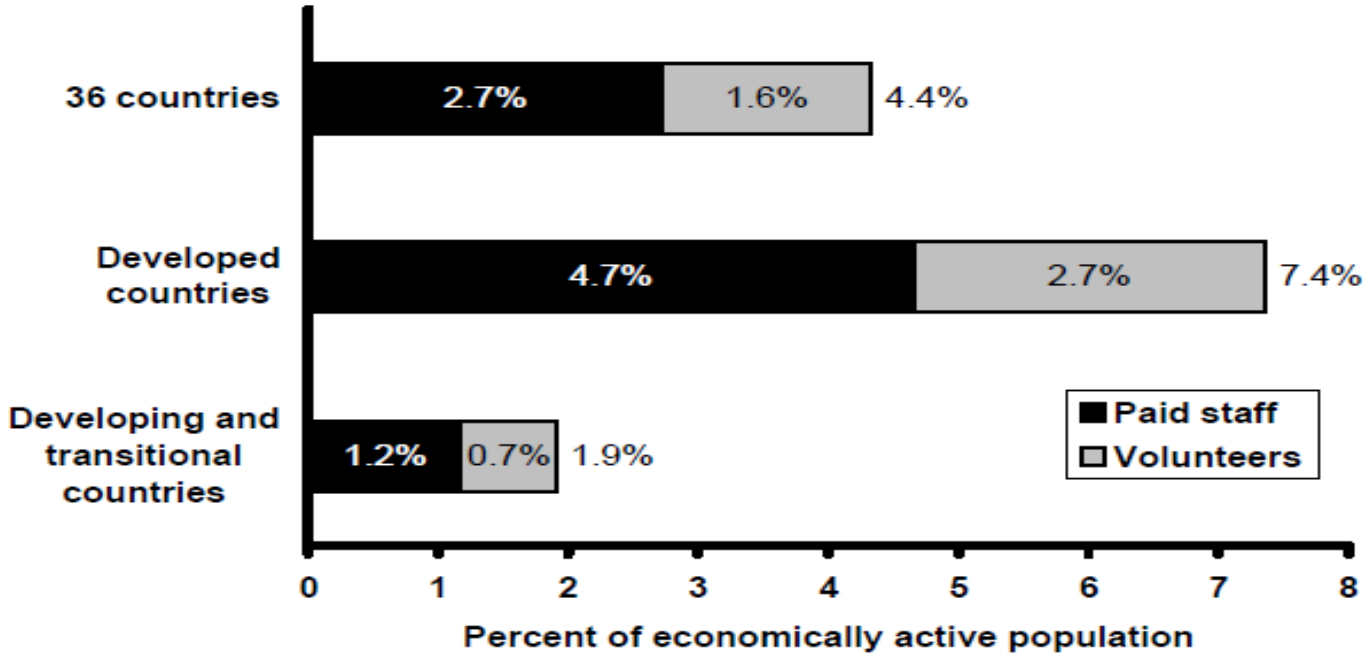
Rozvinuté vs. rozvojové a tranzitivní ekonomiky

- **Developed vs. developing and transitional countries.** Civil society sector is relatively larger in the more developed countries. In fact, the civil society organization workforce in the developed countries is proportionally more than three times larger than that in the developing countries (7.4 percent vs. 1.9 percent of the economically active population, respectively).
- This is so, moreover, even when account is taken of volunteer labor and not just paid employment.

- The relatively limited presence of civil society organizations in the developing countries does not, of course, necessarily mean the **absence of helping relationships in these countries**.
- To the contrary, many of these countries have strong traditions of familial, clan, or village networks that perform many of the same functions as civil society institutions. What is more, there are considerable differences in the scale of civil society activity even among the less developed countries.

Rozdíly v zapojení dobrovolníků

Figure 2. Civil society organization workforce as a share of the economically active population, by level of development



SOURCE: The Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project (2004)

Reference years: 1995-2000

Country-specific data on the above countries and additional countries with data published after 2004 can be found on the CCSS website's Findings by Country page.

Table 1. Civil society sector workforce* as a percent of the economically active population, 36 countries

Country	Paid staff	Volunteers	Total
Argentina	2.9%	1.9%	4.8%
Australia	4.4%	1.9%	6.3%
Austria	3.8%	1.1%	4.9%
Belgium	8.6%	2.3%	10.9%
Brazil	1.4%	0.2%	1.6%
Colombia	1.8%	0.6%	2.4%
Czech Rep.	1.3%	0.7%	2.0%
Egypt	2.7%	0.1%	2.8%
Finland	2.4%	2.8%	5.3%
France	3.7%	3.7%	7.6%
Germany	3.5%	2.3%	5.9%
Hungary	0.9%	0.2%	1.1%
India	0.6%	0.8%	1.4%
Ireland	8.3%	2.1%	10.4%
Israel	6.6%	1.4%	8.0%
Italy	2.3%	1.5%	3.8%
Japan	3.2%	1.0%	4.2%
Kenya	1.3%	0.8%	2.1%
Mexico	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
Morocco	0.7%	0.8%	1.5%
Netherlands	9.2%	5.1%	14.4%
Norway	2.7%	4.4%	7.2%
Pakistan	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%
Peru	1.5%	0.9%	2.5%
Philippines	0.7%	1.2%	1.9%
Poland	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%
Romania	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%
Slovakia	0.6%	0.2%	0.8%
South Africa	1.8%	1.6%	3.4%
South Korea	1.9%	0.6%	2.4%
Spain	2.8%	1.5%	4.3%
Sweden	1.7%	5.1%	7.1%
Tanzania	0.5%	1.5%	2.1%
Uganda	0.9%	1.3%	2.3%
United Kingdom	4.8%	3.6%	8.5%
United States	6.3%	3.5%	9.8%
Developing / transitional	1.2%	0.7%	1.9%
Developed	4.7%	2.7%	7.4%
36 countries	2.7%	1.6%	4.4%

* Excludes religious worship organizations.

Table 3. Civil society sector FTE workforce, by field, 36 countries

Country	Culture	Education	Health	Social Svcs	Environment	Development	Civic / Adv.	Foundations	International	Professional	n.e.c.	Total (thousands)
	Percent of total civil society workforce*											
Argentina	13.8	31.5	9.8	13.5	1.6	15.7	1.8	0.1	0.8	8.2	3.2	659.4
Australia	22.7	17.9	14.9	23.6	1.4	10.4	2.9	0.2	0.4	3.3	2.4	579.7
Austria	n / a											184.3
Belgium	11.1	30.5	23.9	22.9	0.5	8.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.0	456.9
Brazil	15.1	35.1	17.5	19.2	0.2	3.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	8.6	0.3	1173.8
Colombia	7.5	20.2	15.3	18.7	0.8	18.5	1.6	1.5	0.1	14.9	0.9	377.6
Czech Rep.	35.8	10.6	11.9	13.1	6.1	6.7	3.5	2.2	1.4	8.6	0.0	115.1
Egypt	n / a											629.2
Finland	32.6	12.4	13.1	15.5	0.7	1.6	16.8	0.2	0.4	6.2	0.4	137.6
France	30.0	14.6	9.2	27.4	5.0	4.7	1.9	0.6	2.4	4.3	0.0	1981.5
Germany	19.7	7.6	21.8	27.2	2.8	4.4	3.3	1.0	1.6	4.2	6.4	2418.9
Hungary	36.8	8.9	4.7	15.1	2.2	11.3	2.3	3.7	1.0	14.0	0.0	54.8
India	12.2	39.3	12.0	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	6035.0
Ireland	10.5	43.0	23.3	13.0	0.9	5.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.7	0.3	150.3
Israel	8.6	41.4	27.2	16.0	0.6	0.8	2.0	1.6	0.1	1.6	0.0	176.7
Italy	23.9	14.8	18.0	26.1	1.2	3.6	3.0	0.8	0.6	6.7	1.2	950.1
Japan	5.5	18.5	37.3	17.3	0.7	1.9	0.5	1.1	1.6	5.0	10.7	2835.2
Kenya	4.7	10.8	10.1	18.6	4.0	20.2	5.3	0.3	0.0	1.5	24.5	287.3
Mexico	6.4	30.7	8.4	16.3	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.0	33.6	0.0	141.0
Morocco	n / a											157.9
Netherlands	17.2	23.1	29.5	20.3	2.0	1.7	2.9	0.2	1.2	1.8	0.0	1051.8
Norway	41.2	11.2	6.0	14.0	0.6	4.3	6.3	0.2	2.9	13.1	0.3	163.0
Pakistan	5.2	56.6	10.4	8.0	0.3	7.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	442.7
Peru	2.5	45.2	2.6	38.3	0.4	8.8	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	210.0
Philippines	5.6	30.5	2.0	6.2	2.1	21.3	1.7	1.0	0.4	29.3	0.0	517.6
Poland	32.7	22.2	6.7	19.5	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.0	10.8	3.0	154.6
Romania	28.6	15.1	8.5	32.2	2.2	2.4	3.8	1.0	4.0	2.4	0.0	83.9
Slovakia	37.0	20.4	1.9	10.1	9.0	1.1	3.8	5.6	0.9	9.1	1.1	23.0
South Africa	17.6	5.5	10.0	25.6	5.9	17.9	15.9	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	562.4
South Korea	4.9	40.5	25.8	15.5	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	535.4
Spain	15.2	20.6	10.5	30.8	3.0	9.2	5.9	0.1	2.6	1.8	0.2	728.8
Sweden	45.5	6.8	0.9	10.5	2.1	4.4	10.2	0.2	2.3	15.4	1.7	342.9
Tanzania	10.3	11.7	10.5	16.4	10.6	12.8	7.1	7.8	3.9	3.2	5.8	330.9
Uganda	22.7	12.8	6.7	28.8	1.0	20.2	0.5	1.0	0.2	3.3	2.6	228.6
United Kingdom	27.5	25.4	8.0	16.0	2.4	12.5	1.8	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.2	2536.0
United States	9.0	18.5	34.2	22.1	1.0	4.0	4.9	1.0	0.3	3.9	1.1	13549.1
Developing / transitional	16.6	24.9	9.7	19.3	2.8	9.4	3.9	1.5	0.8	8.6	2.6	12720.2
Developed	21.4	20.4	18.5	20.2	1.7	5.2	4.2	0.6	1.3	4.8	1.7	28242.7
36 countries	18.8	22.9	13.7	19.7	2.3	7.5	4.0	1.1	1.0	6.9	2.2	40962.8

* Percentages add to 100% across fields.

Private Philanthropy Across the World

Each of the three lists below provides a different perspective on philanthropic giving patterns in the countries studied by the Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project. The first column includes all private philanthropy (giving + volunteering), the second covers only the value of volunteering, and the third covers only giving (cash and other property gifts).

Volunteering and giving as a share of GDP by country, including gifts to religious worship organizations where available, ca. 1995-2002

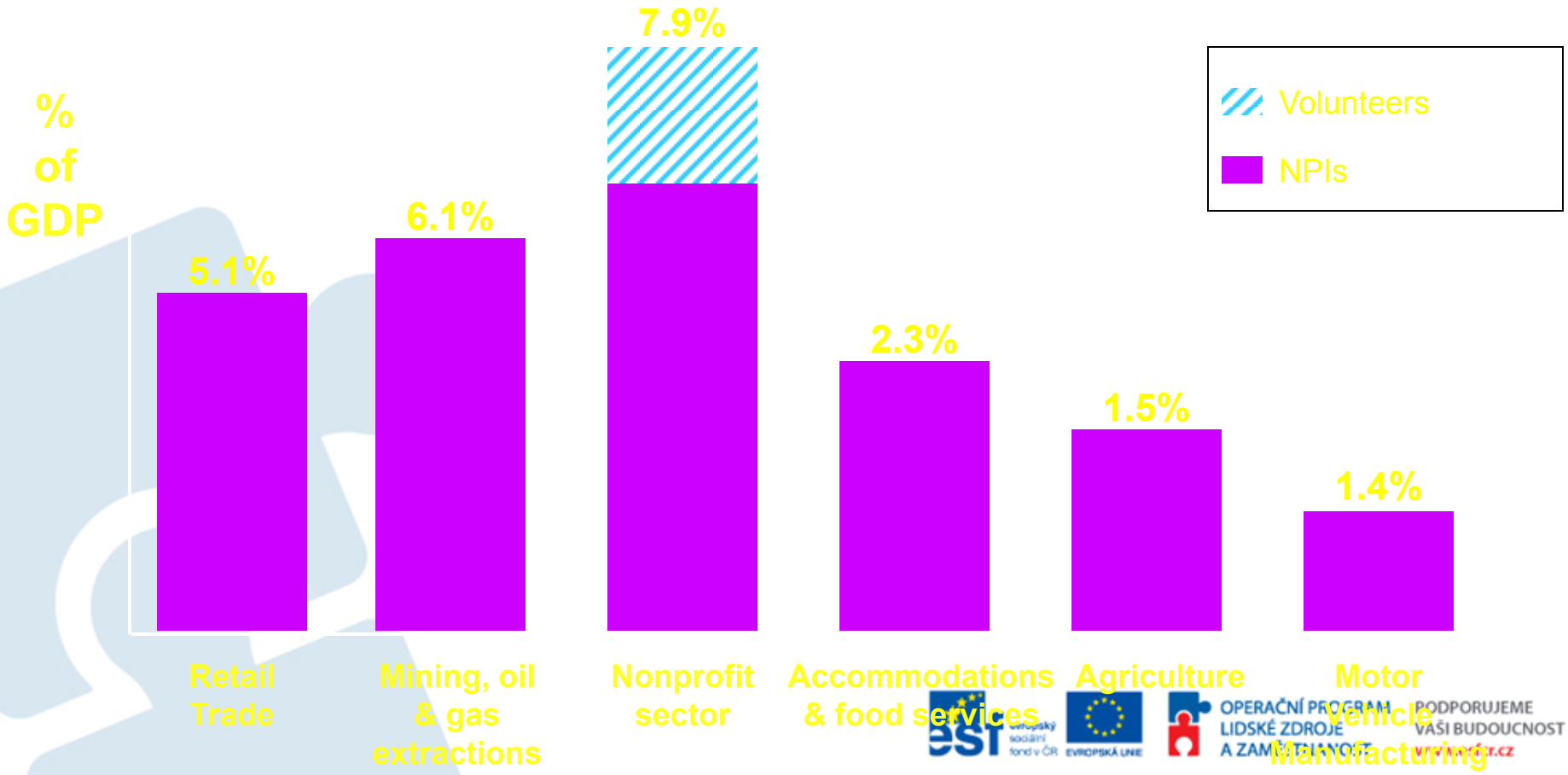
Country	All private philanthropy**
The Netherlands	4.95%
Sweden *	4.41%
United States	3.94%
Tanzania	3.78%
United Kingdom	3.70%
Norway	3.42%
France	3.21%
Germany	2.56%
Finland	2.43%
Canada	2.40%
Israel	2.37%
Argentina	2.36%
Spain *	2.10%
Ireland	2.02%
Belgium	2.01%
Australia	1.99%
South Africa	1.29%
The Philippines	1.18%
Uganda	1.12%
Kenya	1.05%
Portugal	1.05%
Korea, Rep. of	0.96%
Italy	0.91%
Japan	0.82%
Austria	0.78%
Hungary	0.74%
Czech Republic	0.70%
Colombia *	0.60%
Romania	0.55%
Brazil	0.50%
Slovakia	0.45%
India *	0.39%
Poland	0.39%
Pakistan	0.36%
Peru *	0.33%
Mexico*	0.12%

Country	Volunteering**
The Netherlands	4.70%
Sweden *	4.03%
Tanzania	3.30%
Norway	3.18%
France	2.98%
United Kingdom	2.97%
Germany	2.49%
United States	2.18%
Finland	2.12%
Belgium	1.59%
Australia	1.51%
Argentina	1.30%
Canada	1.26%
Spain *	1.25%
Ireland	1.20%
Israel	1.05%
The Philippines	0.96%
South Africa	0.83%
Italy	0.80%
Korea, Rep. of	0.78%
Austria	0.61%
Japan	0.61%
Portugal	0.53%
Kenya	0.49%
Uganda	0.48%
Romania	0.45%
Czech Republic	0.43%
India *	0.31%
Colombia *	0.28%
Brazil	0.21%
Pakistan	0.13%
Hungary	0.12%
Poland	0.11%
Mexico *	0.08%
Peru *	0.06%
Slovakia	0.04%

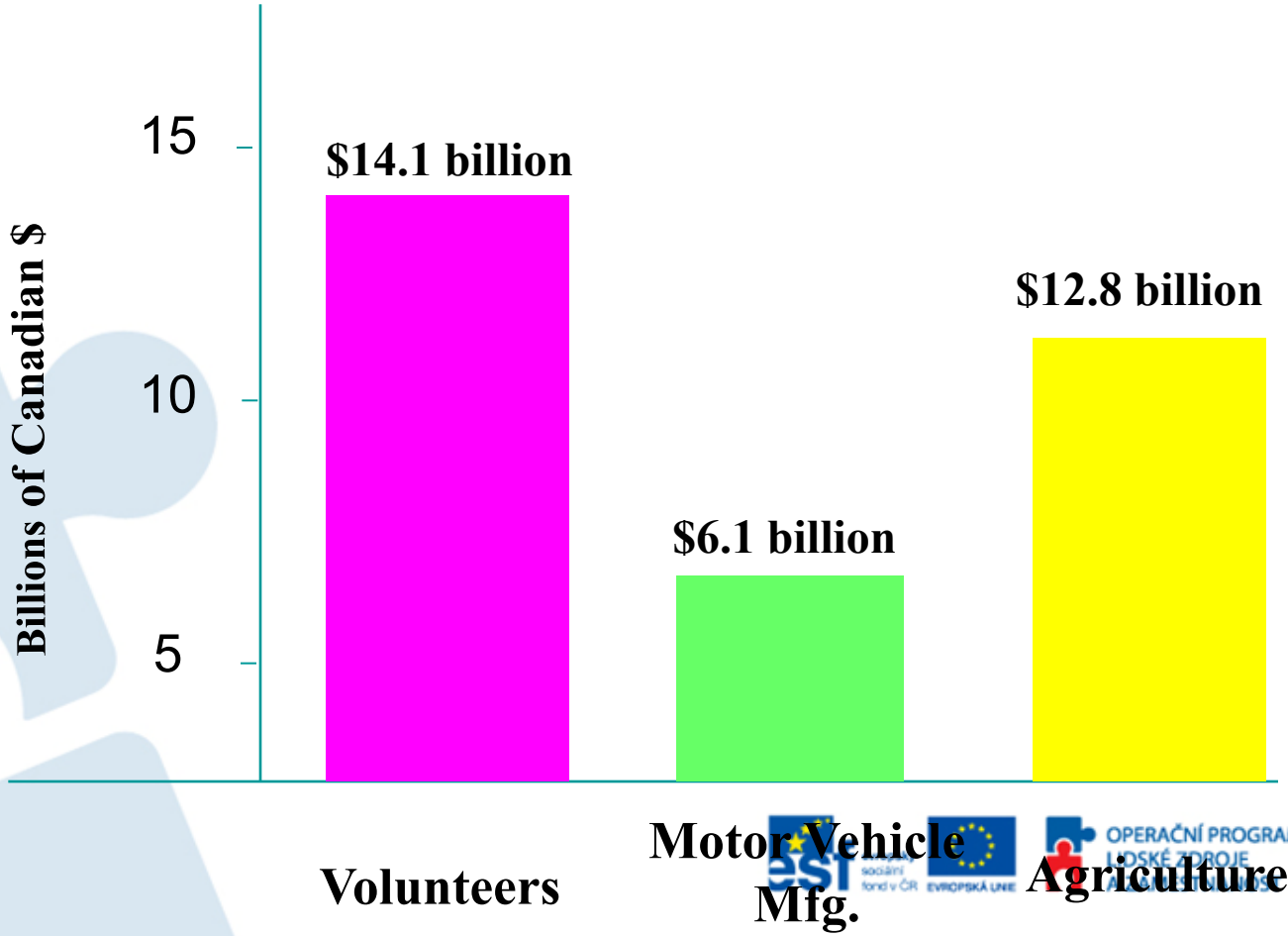
Country	Giving
United States	1.85%
Israel	1.34%
Canada	1.17%
Argentina	1.09%
Spain *	0.87%
Ireland	0.85%
United Kingdom	0.84%
Uganda	0.65%
Hungary	0.63%
Tanzania	0.61%
Kenya	0.57%
Portugal	0.53%
Australia	0.51%
The Netherlands	0.49%
South Africa	0.47%
Belgium	0.46%
Slovakia	0.41%
Sweden *	0.40%
Finland	0.36%
Norway	0.35%
France	0.32%
Colombia *	0.32%
Brazil	0.29%
Poland	0.28%
Czech Republic	0.27%
Peru *	0.26%
The Philippines	0.23%
Pakistan	0.23%
Japan	0.22%
Korea, Rep. of	0.18%
Austria	0.17%
Germany	0.13%
Italy	0.11%
Romania	0.10%
India *	0.09%
Mexico *	0.04%

- Vybraná data, vybrané země…

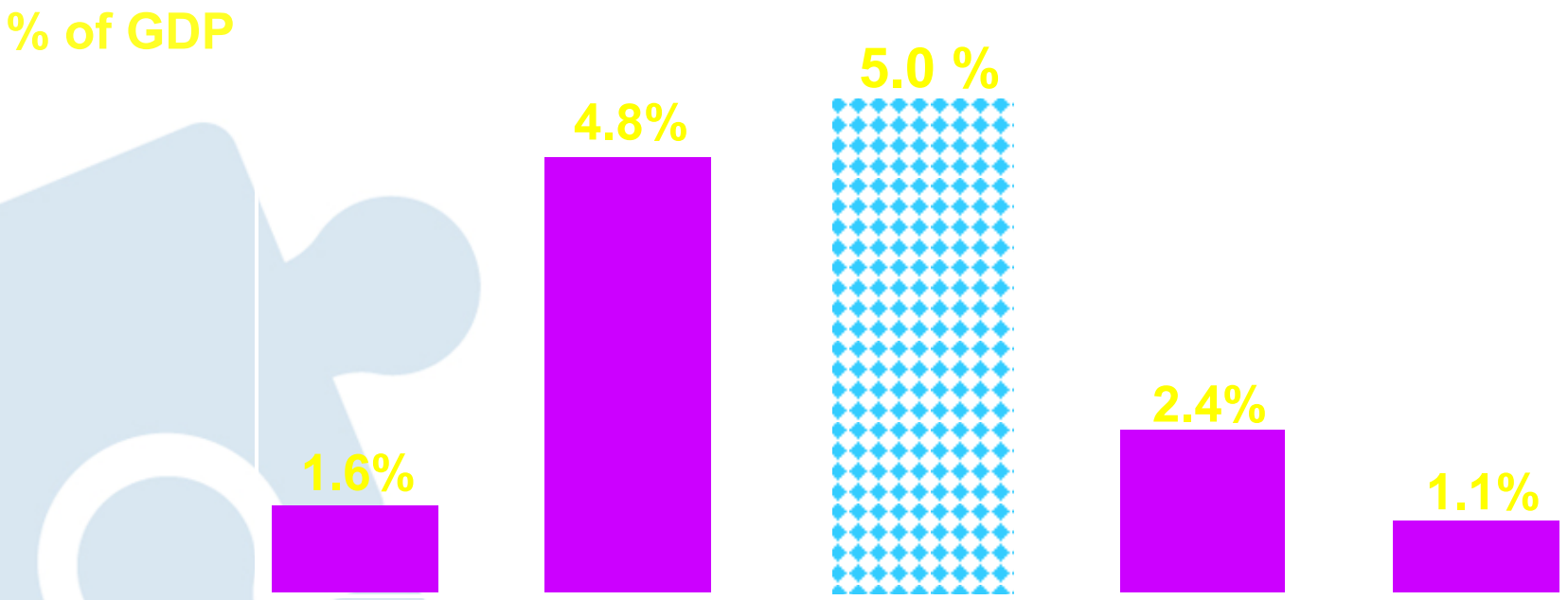
Value Added as % of GDP, NPIs vs. Selected Industries, Canada, 2000



Contribution to GDP, Volunteers vs. Selected Industries, Canada

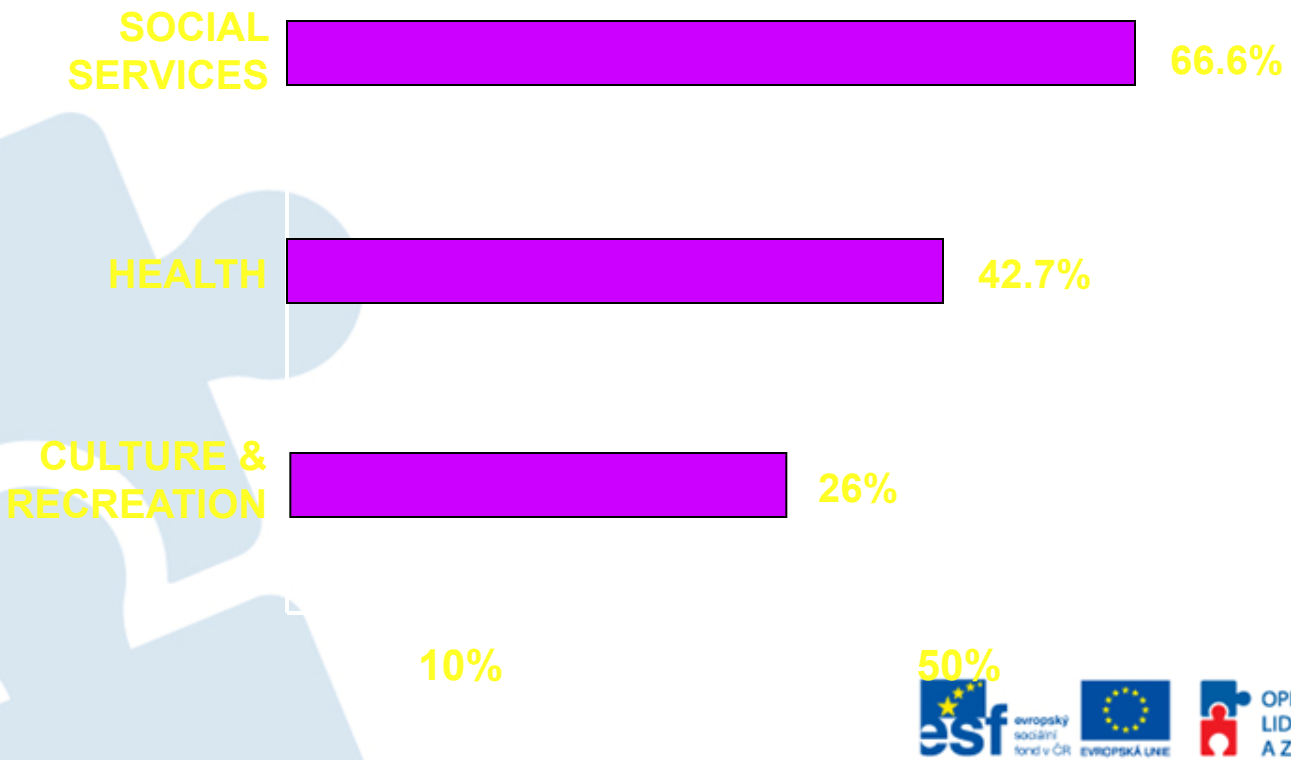


Value Added as % of GDP, NPIs* vs. Selected Industries, Belgium, 2003

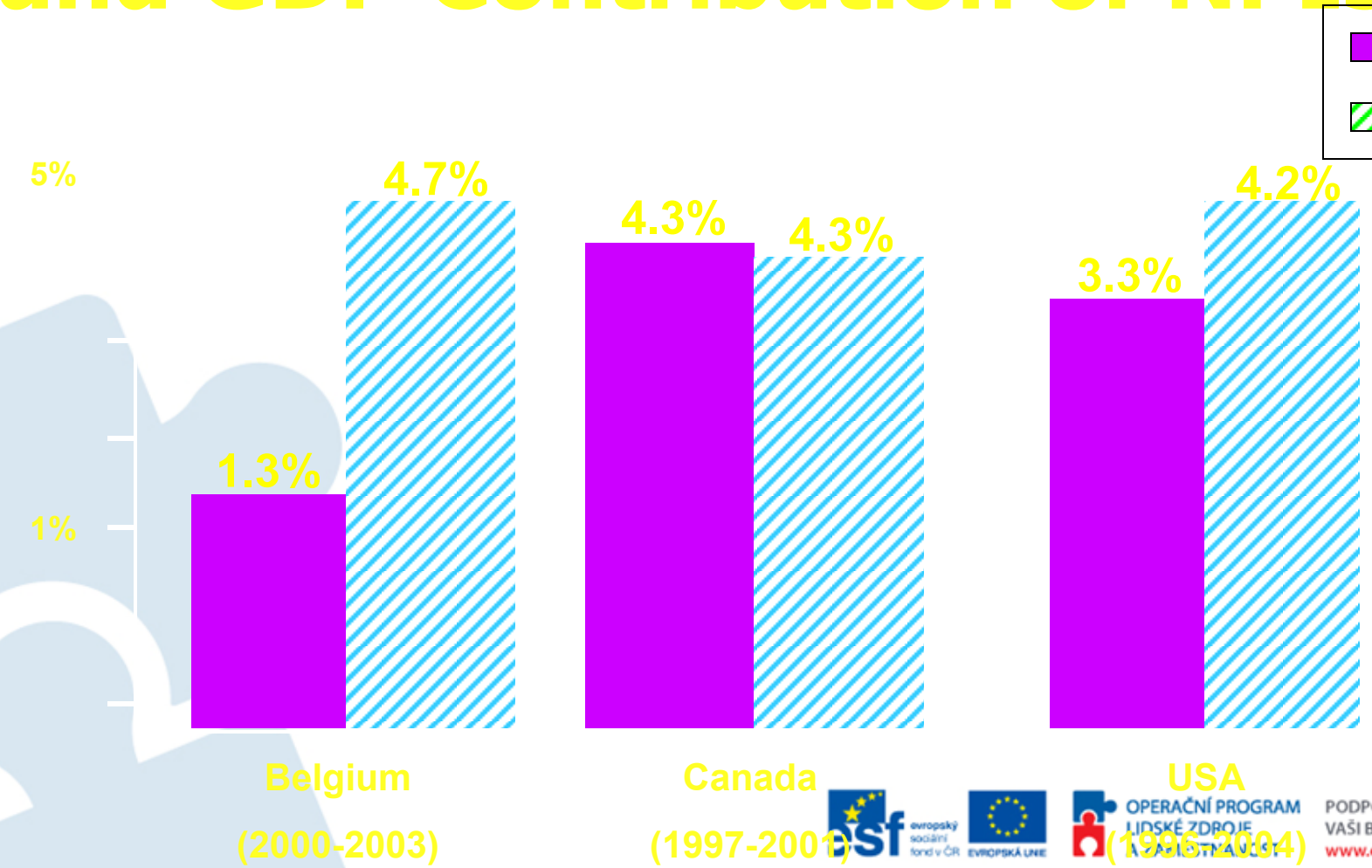


* Without Volunteers

NPI Share of Belgian Value Added, Selected Fields



Average Annual Change in GDP and GDP Contribution of NPIs



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3. NS není jen poskytovatelem služeb

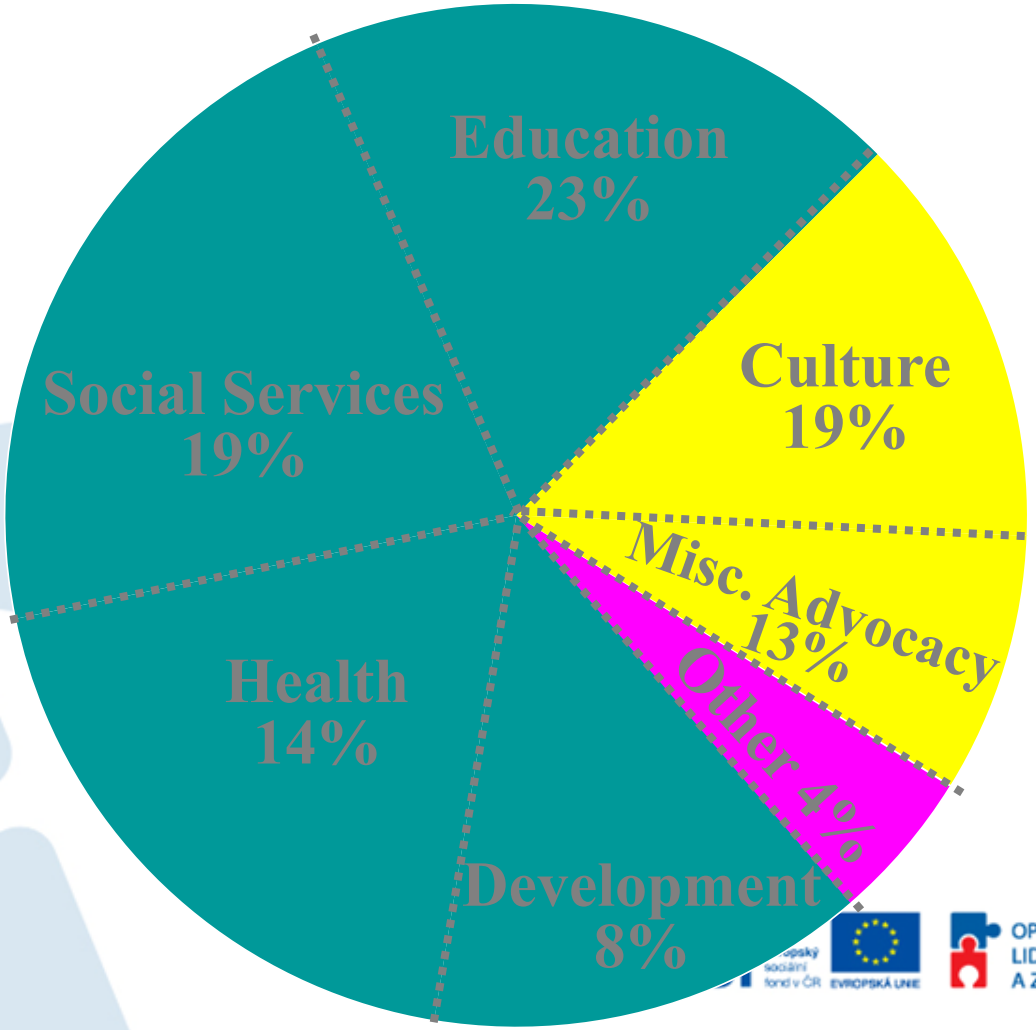
- **Service functions** involve the delivery of direct services such as education, health, housing, economic development promotion, and the like.
- **Expressive functions** involve activities that provide avenues for the expression of cultural, religious, professional, or policy values, interests, and beliefs. Included here are cultural institutions, recreation groups, religious worship organizations, professional associations, advocacy groups, community organizations and the like.
- **---The distinction between *expressive* and *service* functions is far from perfect, of course, and many organizations are engaged in both.**

… i tak lze říci, že:

- **Service functions dominate in scale.** From the evidence available, it appears that the service functions of the civil society sector clearly absorb the lion's share of the activity.
  - Excluding religious worship, … an **average of over 60 percent of the total paid and volunteer full-time equivalent workforce** of the civil society sector in the 32 countries for which we have activity data **work for organizations primarily engaged in service functions.**

DISTRIBUTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY WORKFORCE, BY FUNCTION

Service 64%

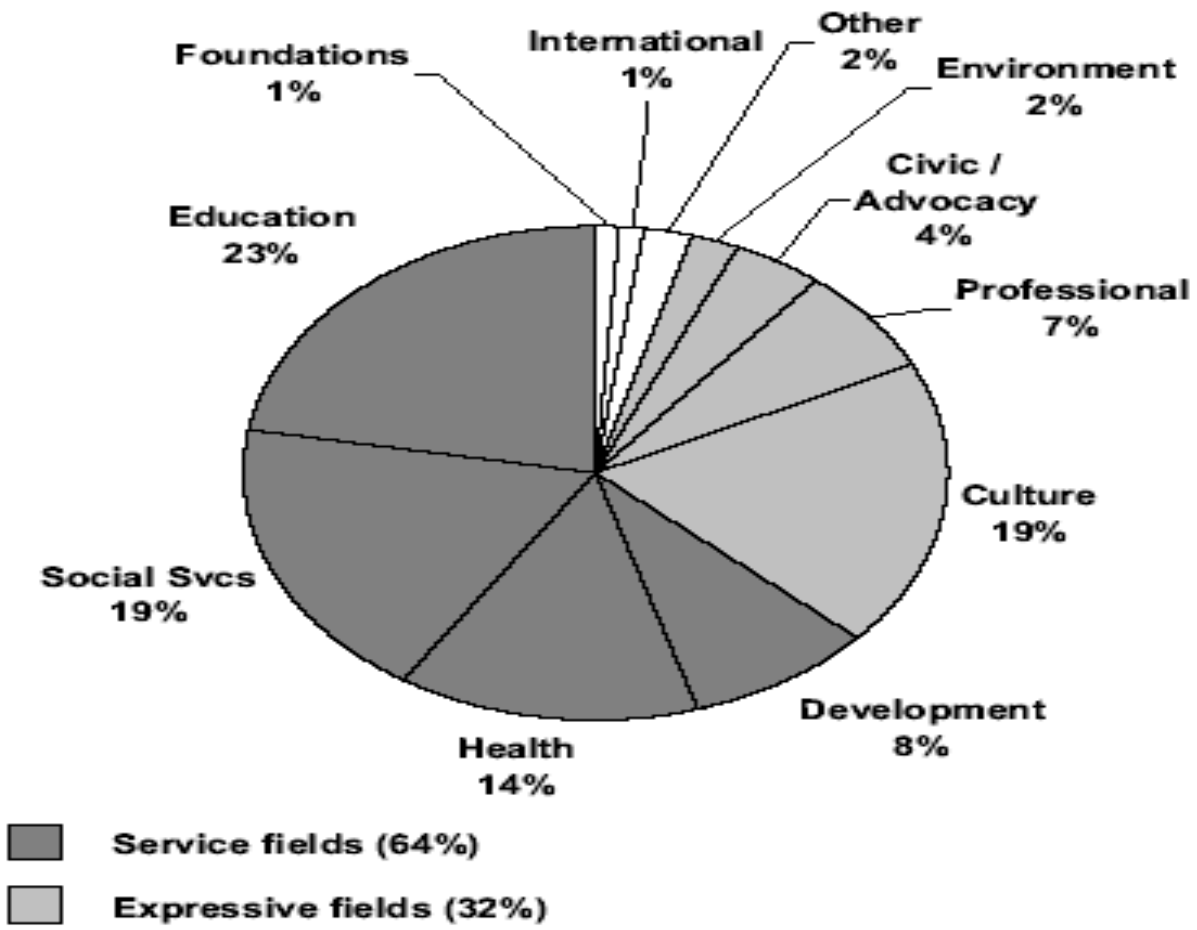


Expressive 32%

A ještě ke službám:

- **Education and social services are the dominant service functions.**
  Among the service activities of the civil society sector, education and social services clearly absorb the largest share.
  - Over 40 percent of the nonprofit workforce—paid and volunteer—is engaged in these two service functions on average.

Rozdělení zaměstnanosti v NS



* 32-country unweighted averages.

Figure 6 Distribution of civil society sector workforce, by field and type of activity*

Dobrovolníci a typy aktivit

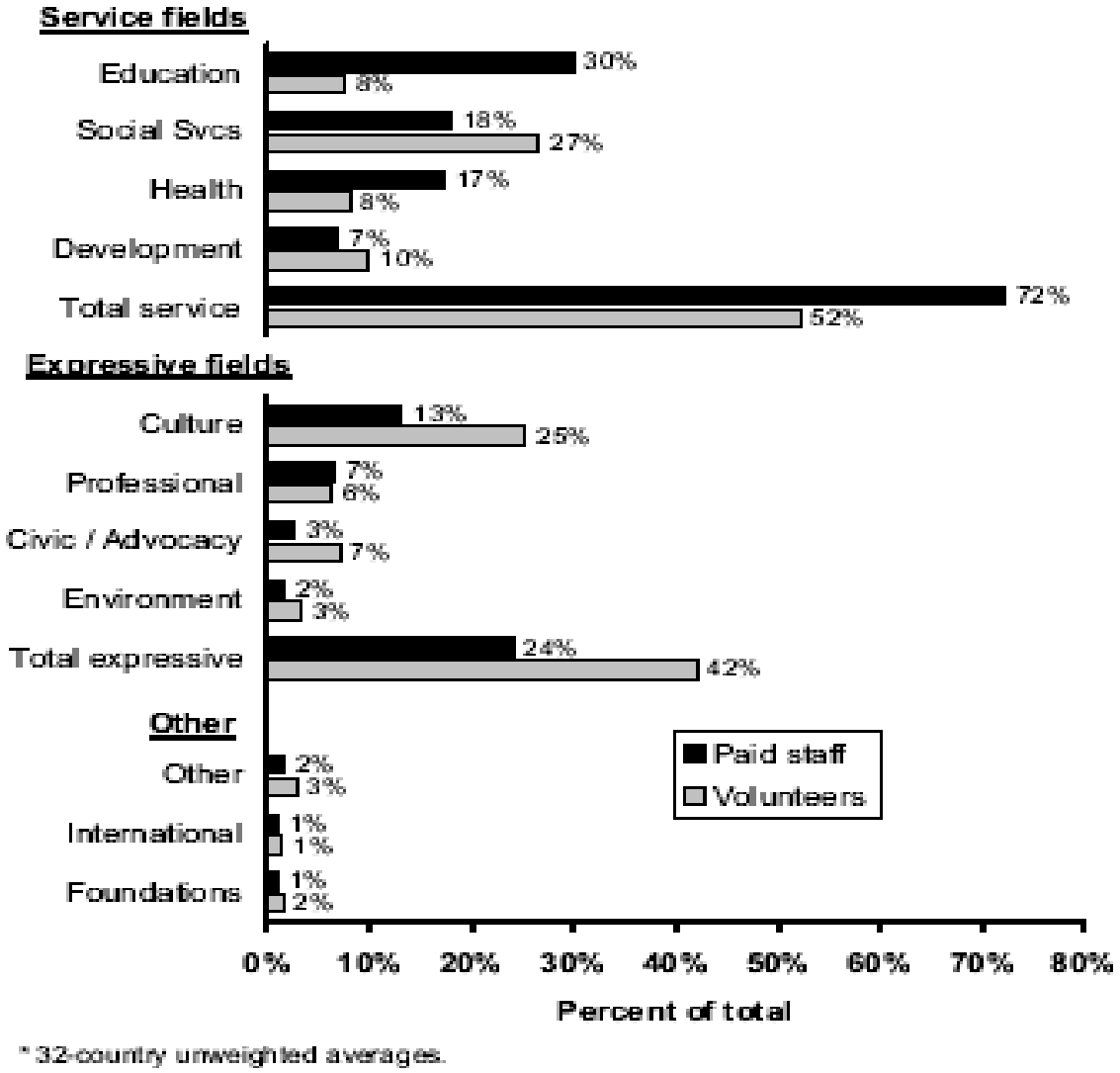
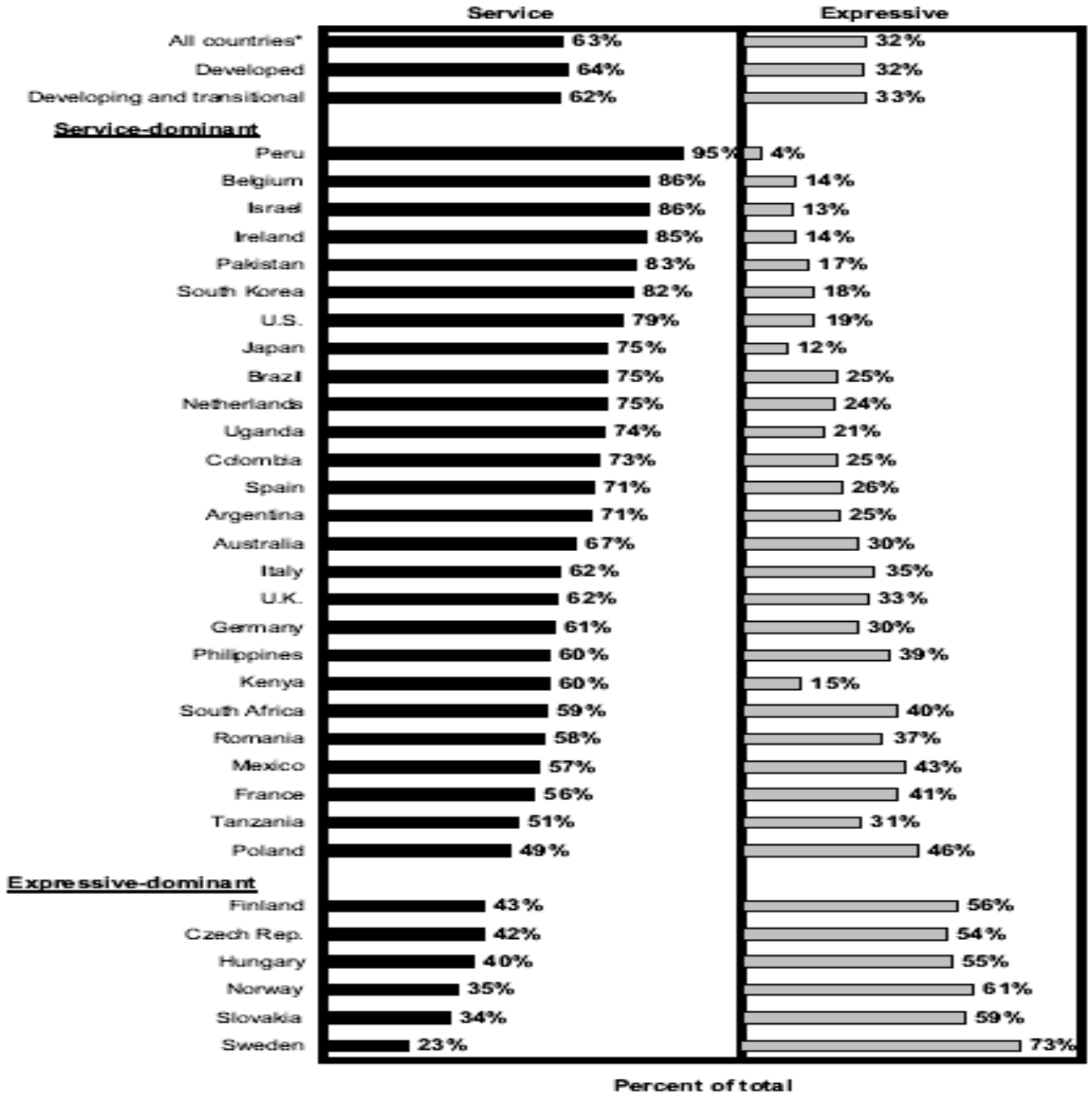


Figure 7 Distribution of civil society organization paid and volunteer workforce, by field*


Service
Expressive
All countries*
63%
32%
Developed
64%
32%
Developing and transitional
62%
33%
Service-dominant
Peru
95%
4%
Belgium
86%
14%
Israel
86%
13%
Ireland
85%
14%
Pakistan
83%
17%
South Korea
82%
18%
U.S.
79%
19%
Japan
75%
12%
Brazil
75%
25%
Netherlands
75%
24%
Uganda
74%
21%
Colombia
73%
25%
Spain
71%
26%
Argentina
71%
25%
Australia
67%
30%
Italy
62%
35%
U.K.
62%
33%
Germany
61%
30%
Philippines
60%
39%
Kenya
60%
15%
South Africa
59%
40%
Romania
58%
37%
Mexico
57%
43%
France
56%
41%
Tanzania
51%
31%
Poland
49%
46%
Expressive-dominant
Finland
43%
56%
Czech Rep.
42%
54%
Hungary
40%
55%
Norway
35%
61%
Slovakia
34%
59%
Sweden
23%
73%
Percent of total

Odchylky od obecných vzorců

- The first of these relates to the **Nordic countries** of Finland, Norway, and Sweden.
- The second relates to the countries of **Central and Eastern Europe** (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, and, to a slightly lesser extent, Poland).
  - In both of these groups of countries organizations primarily engaged in expressive activities absorb a larger share of the civil society workforce than do those engaged in the service functions. The most likely explanation for this is that **in both groups of countries the state assumed a dominant position in both the financing and delivery of social welfare services, leaving less room for private, civil society organizations.**

To se týká nás…

- In Central Europe this was a product of the imposition of a Soviet-style regime in the aftermath of World War II. While this regime concentrated social welfare services in the hands of the state and **discouraged, or prohibited, the emergence of independent civil organizations**, it did sanction the limited creation of professional and recreational organizations, many of which survived into the post-Communist era.

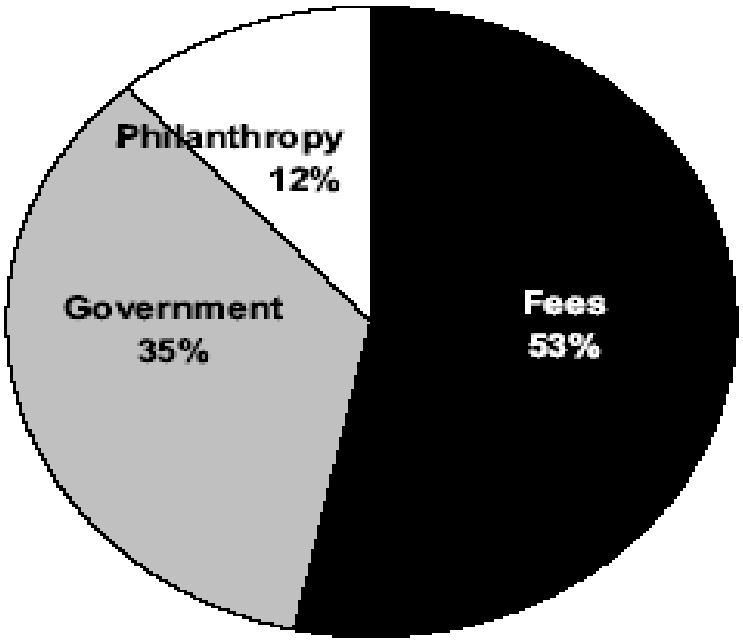
A tohle Seveřanů:

- In the Nordic countries, by contrast, a robust network of grassroots labor and social-movement organizations took shape during the late nineteenth century and pushed through a substantial program of social welfare protections financed and delivered by the state.
  - This limited the need for active civil society involvement in service provision but left behind a vibrant heritage of citizen-based civil society activity in advocacy, recreation, and related expressive fields.

Co dodat:

- While the **structure of the civil society sector in these two groups of countries is similar**, however, **the scale of the sector differs widely**.
  - In particular, the civil society sector in the Central and Eastern European countries remained quite small nearly a decade after the overthrow of the Soviet-type regimes.
  - By contrast, in the Nordic countries, a sizable civil society sector remains in existence today, though it is largely staffed by volunteers and engaged in a variety of cultural, recreational, and expressive functions.

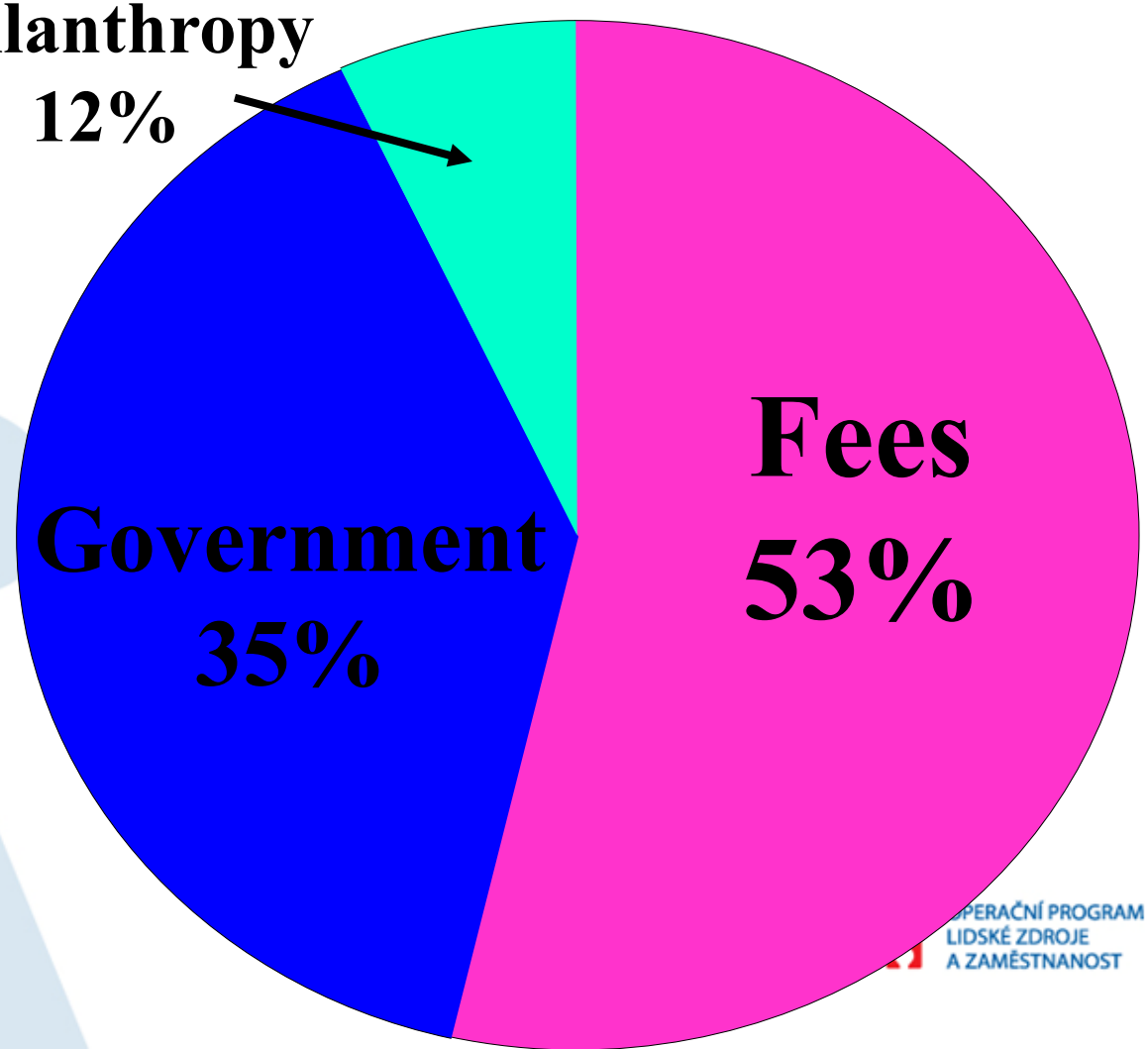
4. Zajímavá struktura příjmů



* 32-country unweighted averages.

Figure 9 Sources of civil society organization revenue*

SOURCES OF CIVIL SOCIETY REVENUE (32 COUNTRYAVERAGE)



Platby a poplatky

- **Fees are the dominant source of revenue.**
  - In the 32 countries on which revenue data are available,23 over half (53 percent) of civil society organization income comes, on average, **not from private philanthropy but from fees and charges for the services** that these organizations provide and the related commercial income they receive from investments and other commercial sources, including dues.

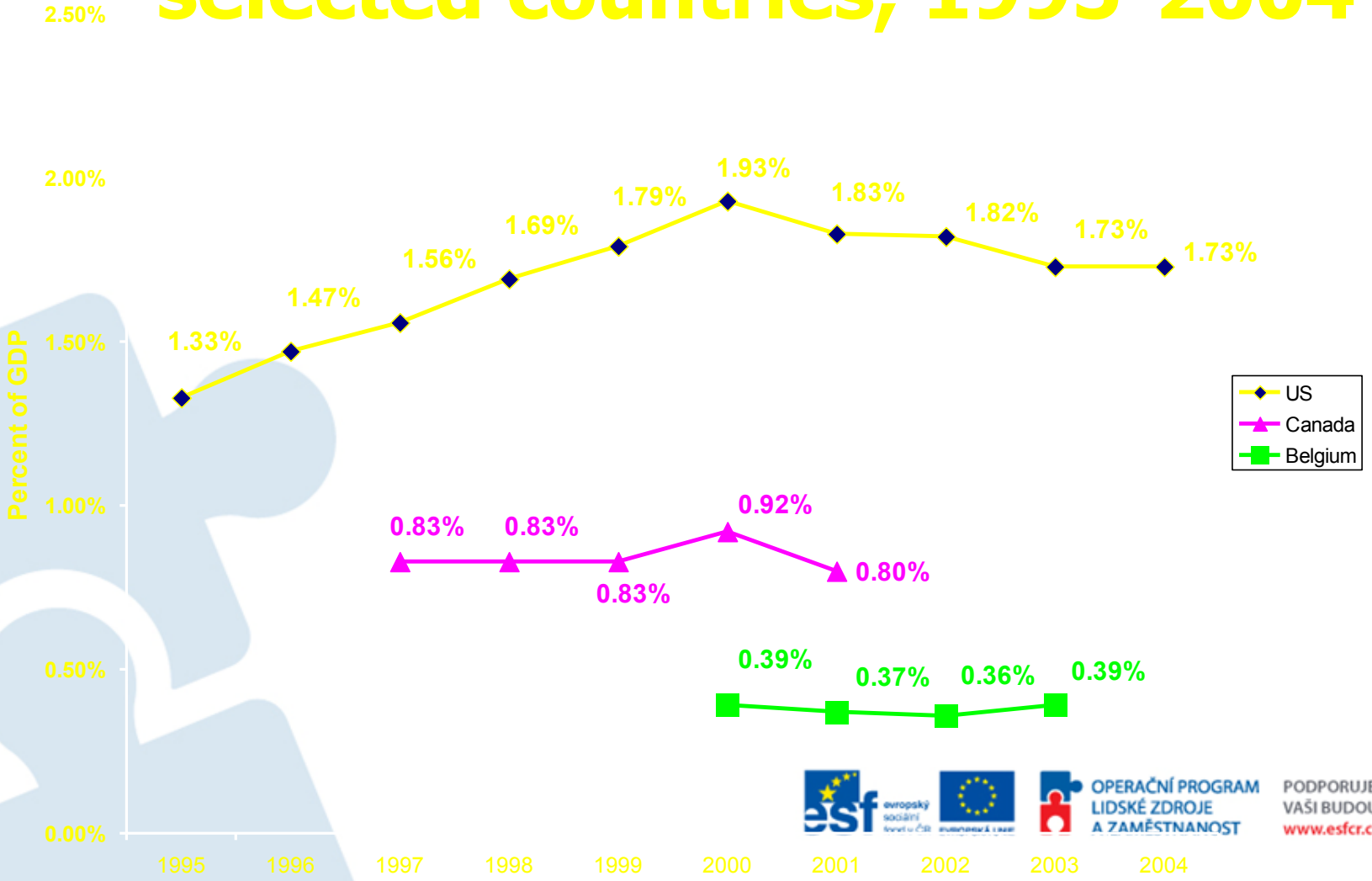
Veřejné zdroje

- **Significant public sector support.**
- Nor is philanthropy the second largest source of civil society organization revenue internationally. That distinction belongs, rather, to government or the public sector.
  - An average of 35 percent of all civil society organization revenue comes from public sector sources, either through **grants and contracts or reimbursement payments** made by governmental agencies or quasi-nongovernmental organizations such as publicly financed social security and health agencies.

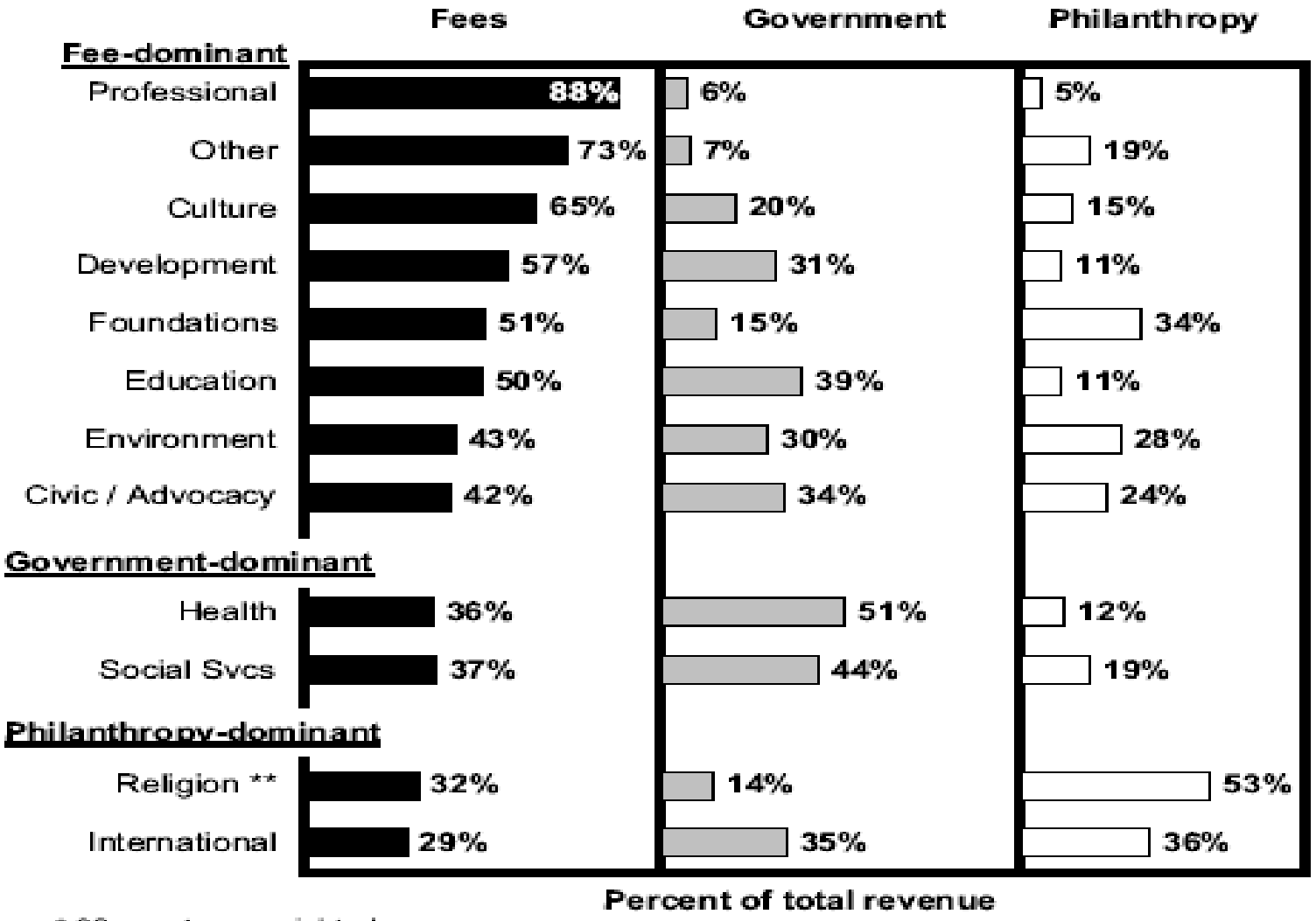
Omezená role filantropie

- **Limited role of private philanthropy.**
  - Private giving from all sources—individuals, foundations, and corporations—accounts for a much smaller 12 percent of total civil society organization revenue in the countries we have examined, or one-third as much as government and less than one-fourth as much as fees and charges.

Philanthropy as share of GDP, selected countries, 1995-2004



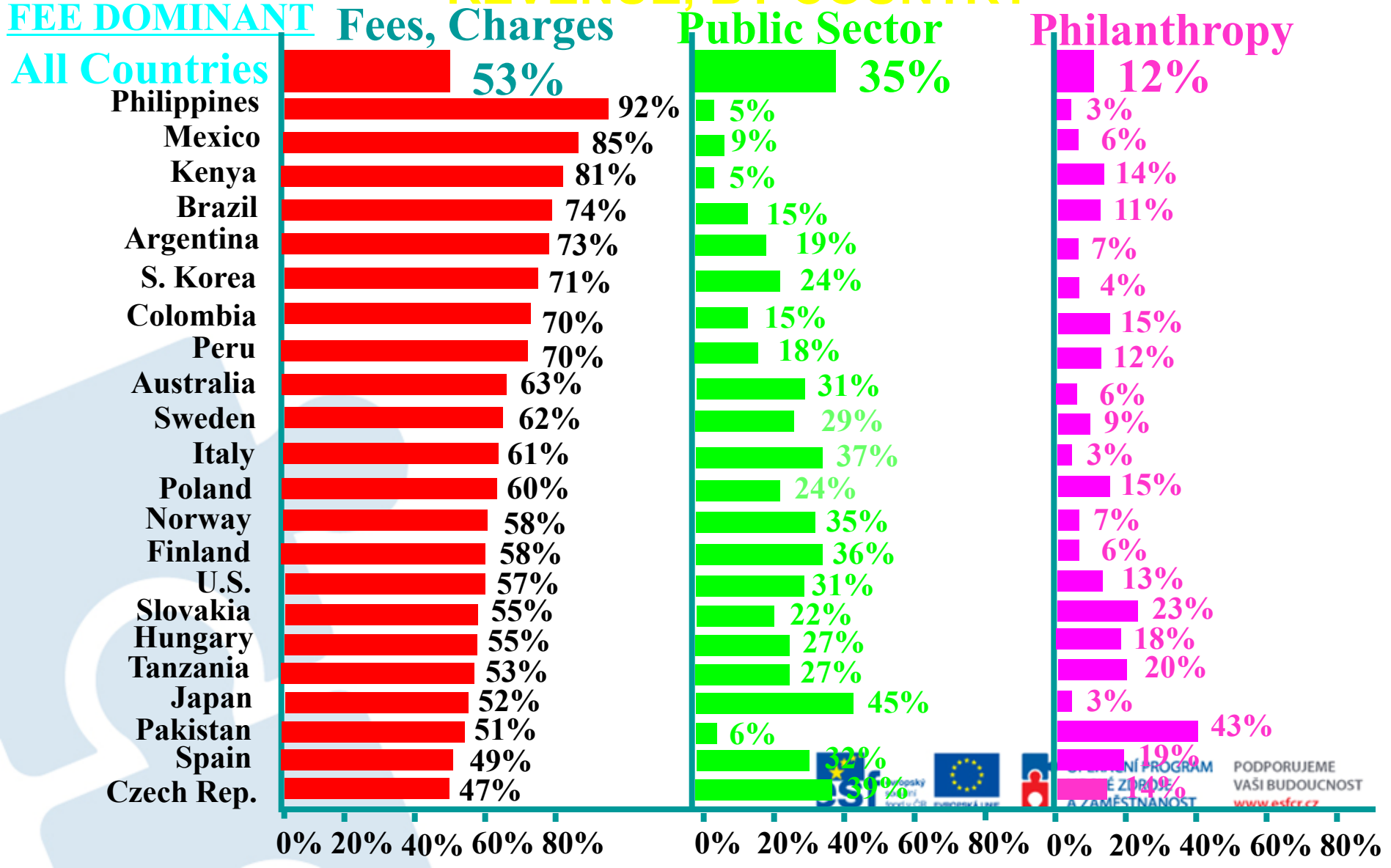
Srovnání zemí podle typů zdrojů



* 32-country unweighted averages.
** 29-country unweighted averages.

The Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project

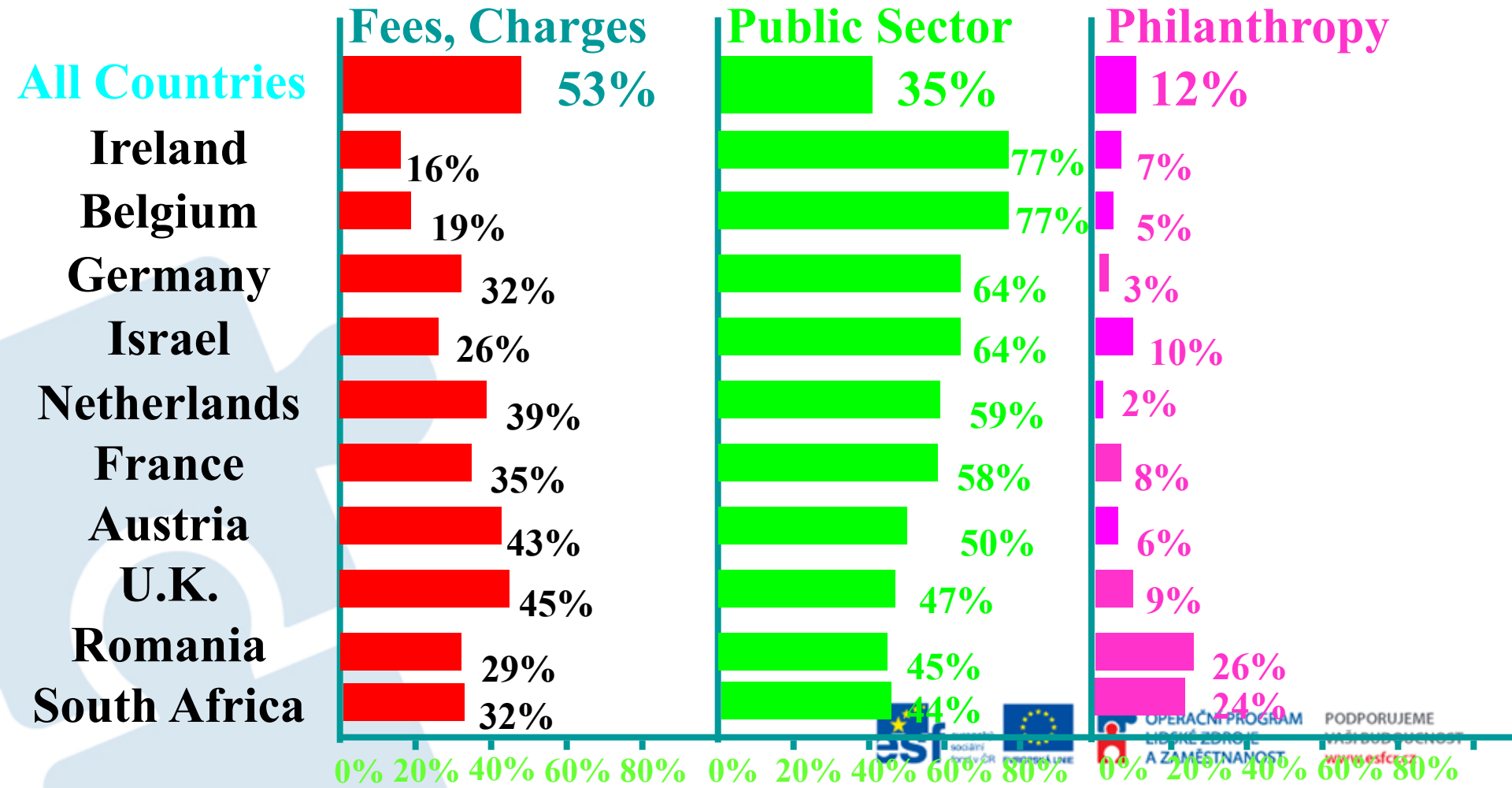
SOURCES OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION REVENUE, BY COUNTRY



The Johns Hopkins Comparative Nonprofit Sector Project

SOURCES OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION REVENUE, BY COUNTRY

Government Dominant



% may not add up to 100% due to rounding

5. Regionální vzorce

Developed Countries	Developing and Transitional Countries
Anglo-Saxon	**Latin America**
Australia	Argentina
U.K.	Brazil
U.S.	Colombia
	Mexico
Nordic Welfare States	Peru
Finland	
Norway	**Africa**
Sweden	Kenya
	South Africa
European-Style Welfare Partnerships	Tanzania
	Uganda
Austria	
Belgium	**Central and Eastern Europe**
France	Czech Republic
Germany	Hungary
Ireland	Poland
Israel	Romania
Italy	Slovakia
Netherlands	
Spain	**Other Developing**
	Egypt
Asian Industrialized	Morocco
Japan	Pakistan
South Korea	Philippines

Regionální vzorce - Central and Eastern Europe

- …Notable, perhaps, is the extremely small scale of the civil society sector in these countries—engaging only one-fourth as large a proportion of the economically active population as the overall 35-country average.
  - Indeed, the civil society sector in these countries is smaller than in any of the other regions we examined, including the developing countries of Africa and Latin America. Also notable is the relatively large presence of expressive activity within what little civil society sectors exist in these countries.

Regionální vzorce - Central and Eastern Europe

- This is likely a **reflection of the social welfare policies of the Soviet-era governments**, which relied on **direct provision of the most important social services** by the “workers’ state” and discouraged reliance on private voluntary groups, including those affiliated with religious groups.
  - An embryonic civil society sector was tolerated in these countries, but largely for social, recreational, and professional purposes, and even then at least partly as vehicles for state control. In the aftermath of the collapse of the state socialist regimes, a number of these sanctioned organizations were able to make the transition into nonprofit status, often with the aid of captured state resources (buildings, equipment, and occasionally subsidies), and their relatively sizable presence is reflected in the data.

Regionální vzorce - Central and Eastern Europe

- One particularly ironic byproduct of this peculiar history of civil society development in Central and Eastern Europe is the **relatively high level of reliance on philanthropic support** on the part of the region's civil society organizations.
  - Ironically, despite its socialist past, philanthropy constitutes a larger share of the revenues of civil society organizations in this region than in any other region (**20 percent vs. an all-country average of 12 percent**).
    - One explanation for this may be that when state enterprises were transformed into private firms, they spun off into nonprofit organizations many of the health and recreational services they previously provided to their workers free of cost, but they continued some degree of financial or in-kind support to these activities. Since these state enterprises became private firms, however, this support shows up in our data as private charity.

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