

# MODELS OF WELFARE STATE EVOLUTION IN EAST-CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE FORMER SOVIET UNION IMPLICATIONS FOR THE NON-PROFIT SECTOR

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# GROWING ROLE OF NPOs (NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS) IN POSTCOMMUNIST WELFARE SECTORS

- AS ADVOCATES AND SERVICE PROVIDERS
- INCREASINGLY IN PARTNERSHIP WITH GOVERNMENTS
- EMERGENCE OF NON PROFITS AS HALLMARK OF TRANSITION
- PRESSURES , INCENTIVES FOR NPO-GOVERNMENT WELFARE PARTNERSHIPS IN EUROPEAN UNION ACCESSION PROCESS
- RECENT MOVE TO GOVERNMENT-NONPROFIT CONTRACTING IN FORMER SOVIET STATES

# COMMUNIST LEGACIES AND NPOs

- VIBRANT PRE-COMMUNIST CIVIL SOCIETIES – RUSSIA, ROMANIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA
- CIVIL SOCIETY RE-EMERGED AFTER 1989
- COMMUNIST-ERA MASS ORGANIZATIONS – VETERANS, WOMEN, VISUALLY-IMPAIRED, OTHER GROUPS WITH DISABILITIES – CONTINUED AS POSTCOMMUNIST ‘LEGACY’ ORGANIZATIONS
- ‘LEGACY’ ORGANIZATIONS EXPANDED ROLES AFTER 1989, ESPECIALLY IN FORMER SOVIET STATES

# POSTCOMMUNIST TRAJECTORIES OF STATE- NPO RELATIONS IN EAST-CENTRAL EUROPE (ECE)

- BETTER-INSTITUTIONALIZED NPOs IN ECE STATES WITH STRONGER INTERWAR CIVIL SOCIETIES (CS), DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, RULE OF LAW (RoL)
- MORE CLEARLY-DEFINED RIGHTS, PROFESSIONAL STAFFS, GOVT. SUPPORT IN HUNGARY, CZECH REPUBLIC
- MORE VOLUNTEERS, INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT- ROMANIA
- SEE TABLES 1 AND 2 FOR STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT

## CIVIL SOCIETY WORKFORCE, SOCIAL SECTOR

Selected ECE, 1995-2000,

(% of total civil society workforce; Source: Salamon et. al., 2004)

COUNTRY	PAID STAFF	VOLUNTEERS	TOTAL
CZECH REPUBLIC	1.32%	0.72%	2.04%
HUNGARY	0.94%	0.21%	1.15%
SLOVAKIA	0.57%	0.24%	0.82%
POLAND	0.64%	0.17%	0.80%
ROMANIA	0.35%	0.44%	0.79%
DEVELOPING/ TRANSITIONAL	1.18%	0.73%	1.91%
DEVELOPED	4.65%	1.61%	4.36%

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**TABLE 1**

## CS SOCIAL SECTOR, LEVELS OF GOVT. SUPPORT

Selected ECE, 1995-2000

(including volunteers) Source: Salamon et. al., 2004

COUNTRY	GOVERNMENT	PHILANTHROPY	FEES
CZECH REPUBLIC	32.1%	30%	37.9%
HUNGARY	26.3%	21.1%	52.7%
POLAND	22.8%	20.1%	57.1%
SLOVAKIA	21.3%	25.1%	53.5%
ROMANIA	20.5%	66.5%	13%
DEVELOPING/ TRANSITIONAL	15.7%	33%	50.3%
DEVELOPING	37.5%	29.0%	33.5%

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TABLE 2

# POSTCOMMUNIST TRAJECTORIES OF STATE-NPO RELATIONS IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION (FSU)

- LESS NPO DEVELOPMENT THAN ECE STATES
- 60,000 NGOs REGISTERED IN RUSSIA 1993-2005
- MANY SMALL SELF-HELP GROUPS; NGONETWORKS FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS
- ADVOCACY BY LEGACY ORGANIZATIONS – VETERANS, ETC.
- ORTHODOX CHURCH ACTIVE IN SOCIAL SECTOR

# EU INTEGRATION AND EUROPEAN WELFARE PARTNERSHIPS IN ECE

- GOVERNMENT-NON-PROFIT PARTNERSHIPS AS KEY COMPONENT OF POSTWAR WELFARE PROVISION IN EUROPE
- PARTNERSHIP MITIGATES EFFECTS OF AUSTERITY, MAKES SERVICES MORE EFFICIENT AND RESPONSIVE, MOBILIZES VOLUNTEER LABOR
- IN EU ACCESSION PROCESS
  - GOVERNMENT-NON PROFIT COOPERATION ADVOCATED BY EU
  - EU STRUCTURAL FUNDS DEDICATED TO BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURAL CAPACITY
- ACCESSION PROCESS TRANSPOSED 'EUROPEAN WELFARE PARTNERSHIP' MODEL IDENTIFIED BY LESTER SALAMON ET. AL. TO NEW ECE EU MEMBER STATES



# EU INTEGRATION AND EUROPEAN WELFARE PARTNERHSIPS IN ECE (CONTD.)

- BY 2008 ECE EU ACCESSION STATES HAD LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR GOVERNMENT-NONPROFIT COOPERATION AND AWARDDING OF CONTRACTS FOR SOCIAL SERVICE PROVISION
- ACTIVE AND GROWING NONPROFIT PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL SECTORS
  - CZECH REPUBLIC – NPOs MOST INFLUENTIAL IN SERVICE PROVISION AND ADVOCACY; SOME INFLUENCE IN HUNGARY POLAND; LESS DEVELOPED IN SLOVAKIA, ROMANIA  
(BASED ON COMPARATIVE SURVEY OF NGOS IN MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS, (DLOUHY, 2014))

# STATE-CIVIL SOCIETY RELATIONS IN FORMER SOVIET UNION POST-2000

- AFTER DECADE OF FREE NGO DEVELOPMENT IN 1990s RUSSIA AND KAZAKHSTAN RESTRICTED RIGHTS-ORIENTED NGOs, FOREIGN FINANCING
- GOVERNMENTS ADOPTED FUNCTIONS OF SOME DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, HIV/AIDS AND OTHER NGOs
- GOVERNMENTS (LOCAL, REGIONAL, LATER FEDERAL) SUPPORTED, COOPERATED WITH SOCIAL SECTOR NGOs

# STATE-CIVIL SOCIETY RELATIONS IN FORMER SOVIET UNION POST-2000

- MOVEMENT TOWARD INSTITUTIONALIZED RELIANCE ON NPOs FOR DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES FROM 2008–RUSSIA, KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN
- LEGISLATION ON GOVERNMENT-NONPROFIT PARTNERSHIPS
- CONCENTRATION OF NONPROFITS IN EDUCATION, HEALTH, CULTURE, SERVICES FOR SOCIALLY-VULNERABLE GROUPS

# NONPROFITS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

- 2015 – ESTIMATED 115,000 SOCIAL WELFARE NONPROFITS ACTIVE
- NON-STATE ACTORS PROVIDE >10% OF SOCIAL SERVICES, SHARE OF FUNDING FROM ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT 15%
- NONPROFIT ROLE MODEST, BUT SIGNIFICANT GROWTH
- MOVING TOWARD GREATER NONPROFIT-GOVERNMENT COLLABORATION

# ECE, FSU NONPROFITS SECTOR IN GLOBAL COMPARISONS

- BOTH REGIONS FIT 'DEFERRED DEMOCRATIZATION' MODEL (SALAMON ET. AL.)
  - COMPARATIVELY SMALL CIVIL SOCIETY SECTOR WORKFORCE
  - LOW VOLUNTEER PARTICIPATION
  - LIMITED GOVERNMENT SUPPORT
- RESULTING FROM:
  - LATE, STATE-IMPOSED MODERNIZATION
  - SUPPRESSION OF OPPOSITIONAL SOCIAL MOVEMENTS HISTORICALLY

# CONCLUSION

- STRIKING CONVERGENCE OF STATES IN ADOPTING GOVERNMENT-NONPROFIT PARTNERSHIPS ACROSS REGIONS AND REGIME TYPES, SIMILAR APPROACHES IN ECE AND FSU STATES
- RAISES QUESTIONS ABOUT
  - AUTONOMY OF NONPROFIT SECTOR
  - ABILITY TO ADVOCATE FREELY FOR MEMBERS
  - CAPACITY TO REPLACE PUBLIC SECTOR WORKERS AS SERVICE PROVIDERS
  - MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY OF GOVERNMENTS AND NONPROFITS

THE FULL TEXT ON WHICH THIS POWERPOINT  
PRESENTATION IS BASED CAN BE FOUND IN:

Linda Cook, “New Winds of Social Policy in the East,”  
*Voluntas, International Journal of Voluntary and  
Nonprofit Organizations*, vol. 25, no. 6, 2015