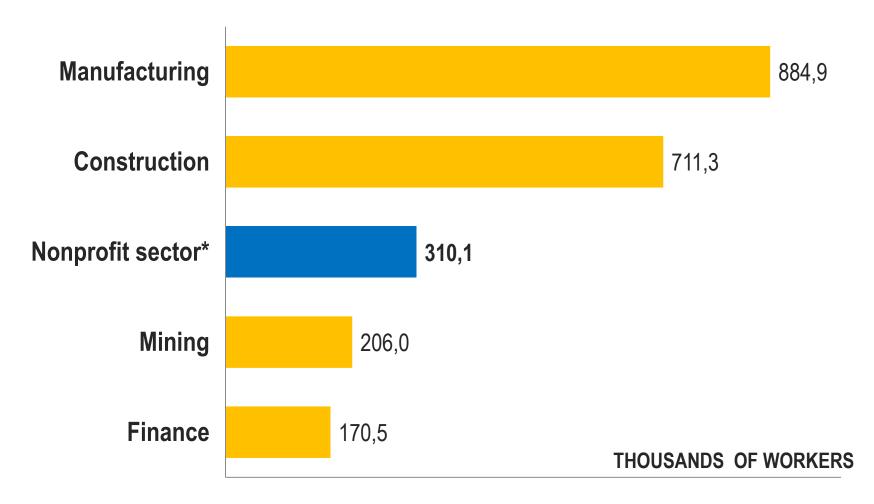
CHILE'S CIVIL SOCIETY SECTOR IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

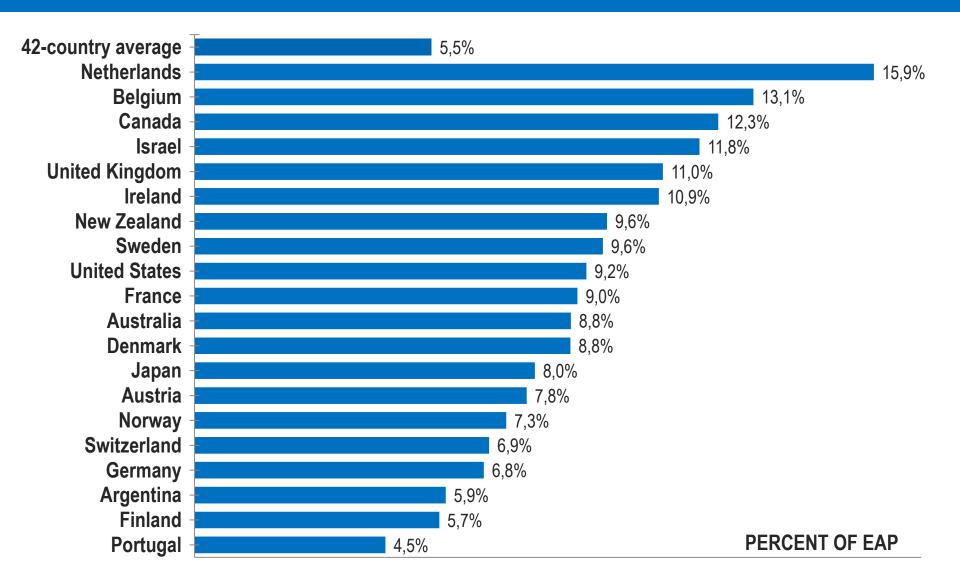
Santiago, Chile | 26 September 2017

NONPROFIT WORKFORCE (W/VOLUNTEERS) vs. EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES, CHILE, 2015

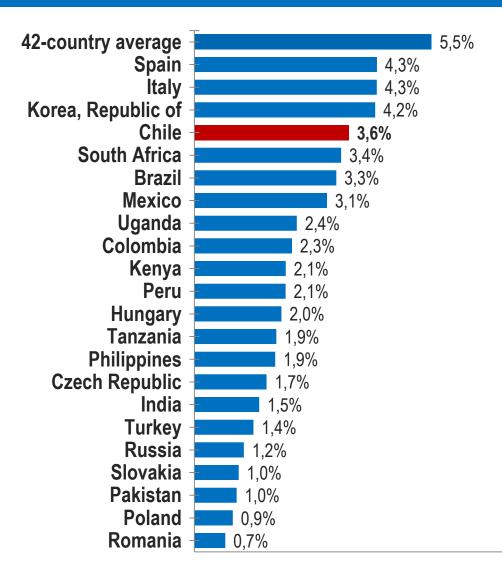


^{*}Includes paid and volunteer workers

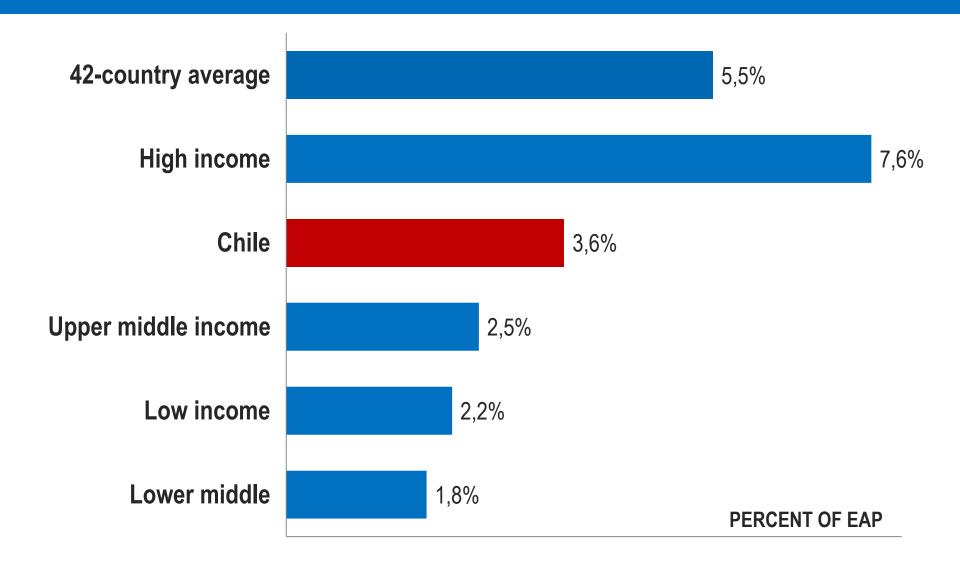
CIVIL SOCIETY WORKFORCE, PAID AND VOLUNTEER, AS SHARE OF EAP, BY COUNTRY



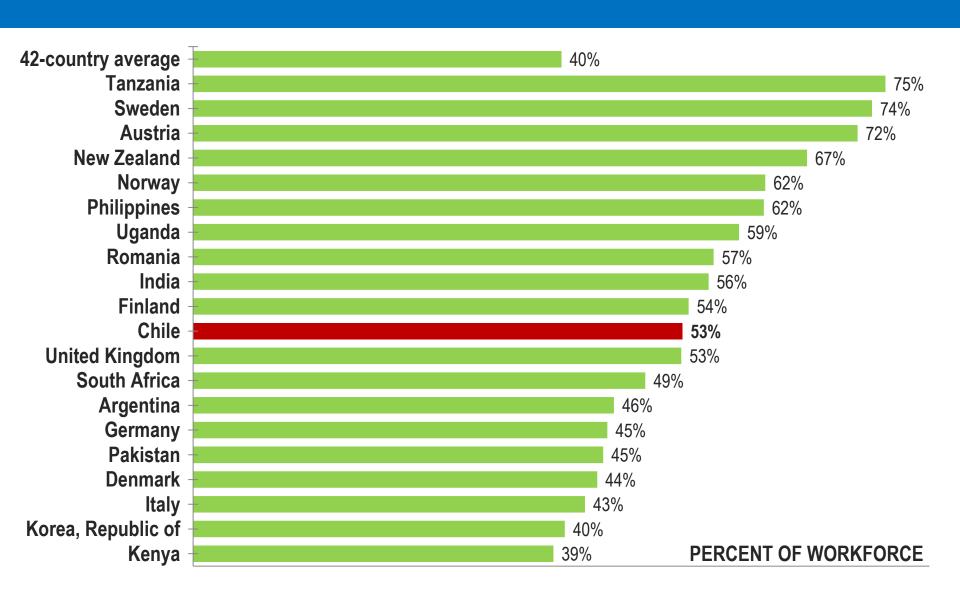
CIVIL SOCIETY WORKFORCE, PAID AND VOLUNTEER, AS SHARE OF EAP, BY COUNTRY



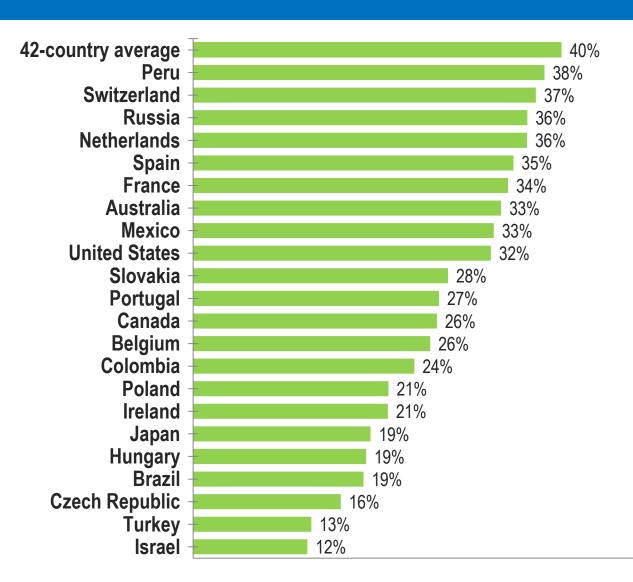
CIVIL SOCIETY WORKFORCE AS % OF EAP, BY INCOME LEVEL GROUP



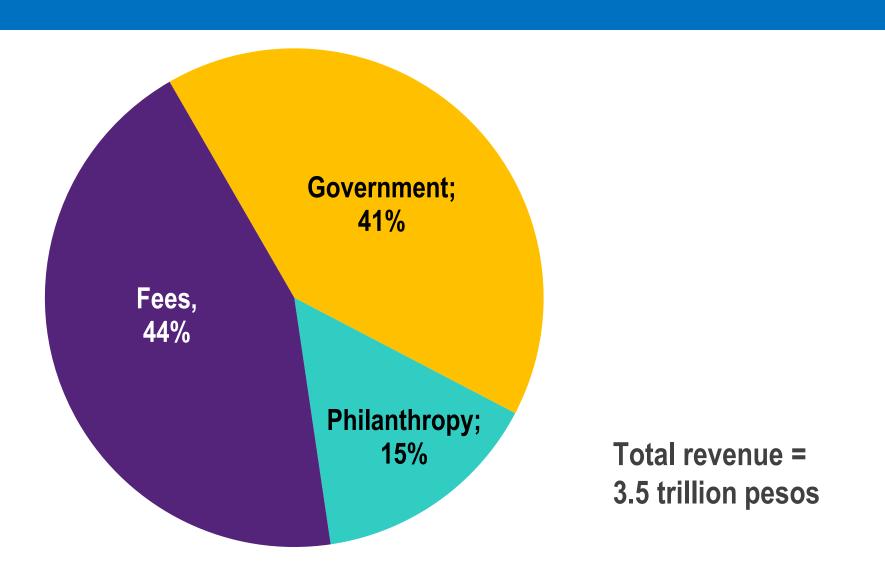
VOLUNTEER SHARE OF CIVIL SOCIETY WORKFORCE, BY COUNTRY



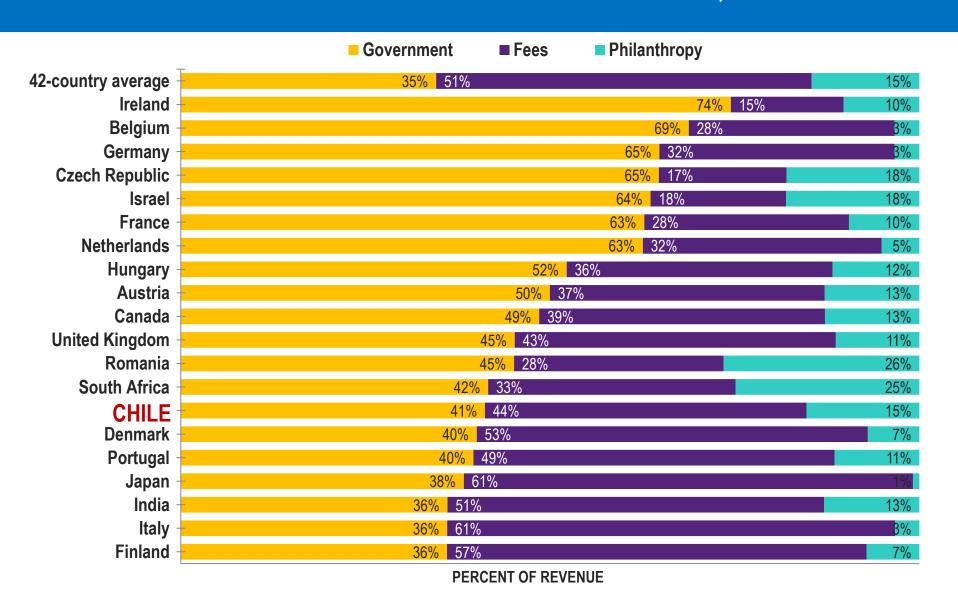
VOLUNTEER SHARE OF CIVIL SOCIETY WORKFORCE, BY COUNTRY



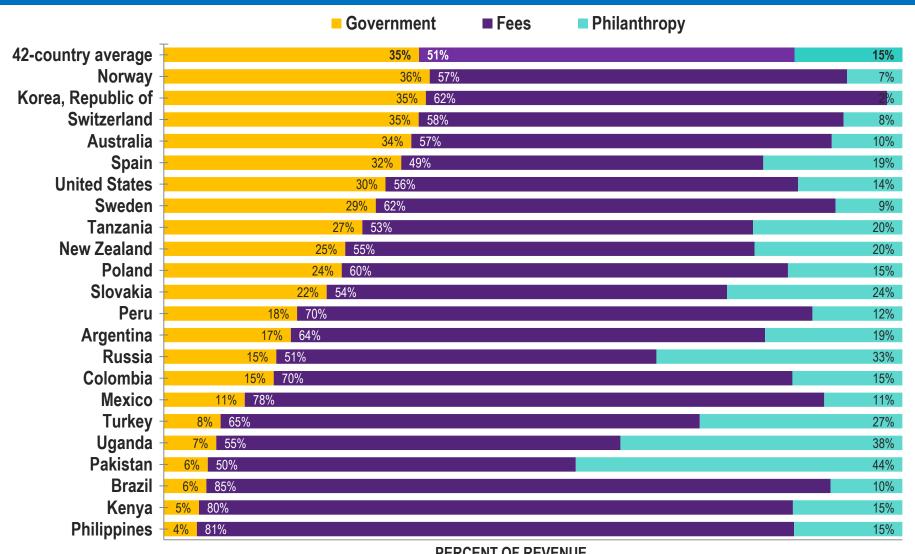
DISTRIBUTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION REVENUE IN CHILE, 2015



SOURCES OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION REVENUE, BY COUNTRY



SOURCES OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION REVENUE, BY COUNTRY



EXPLAINING CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT: THREE THEORIES

THEORY	KEY FACTORS	
Sentiment theories	Religious convictions emphasizing altruism, charity	
Preference theories	Failures of both the market and the state in providing collective goods	
Social Origins theory	Power relations among socio-economic groups during critical turning points/"embeddedness"	

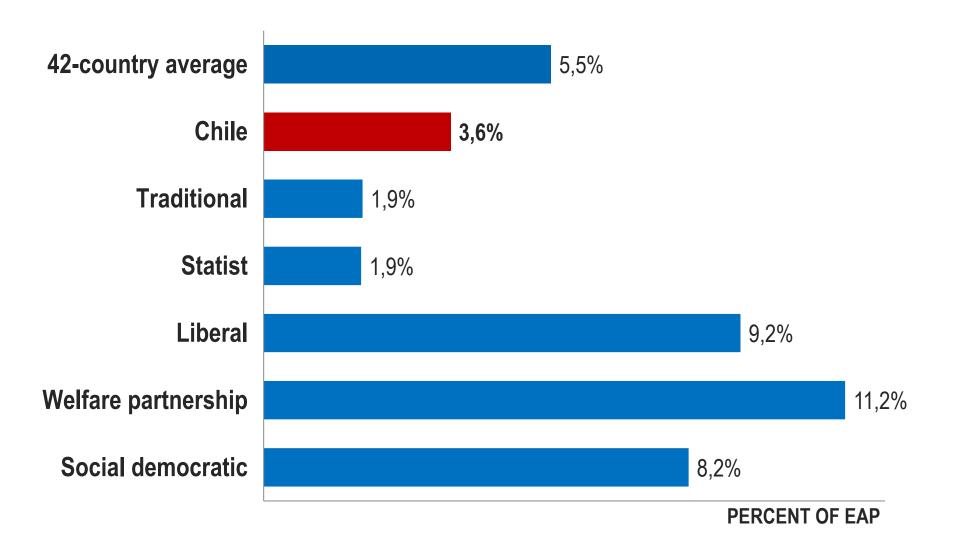
PATTERNS OF POWER RELATIONS AND CORRESPONDING PATTERNS OF CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT

This type of power relationship	results in this pattern of civil society development	characterized by these key dimensions of the civil society sector
Power concentrated in the hands of premodern landed or traditional elites	Traditional	Workforce size: Small Type of workforce: Mostly volunteer Principal funding source: Philanthropy Dominant function: Service provision
Power concentrated in the hands of industrial and commercial elites	Liberal	Workforce size: Moderate to large Type of workforce: Mostly volunteer Principal funding source: Philanthropy Dominant function: Service provision
Power of industrial, landed, and commercial elites threatened by working class opposition	Welfare partnership	Workforce size: Large Type of workforce: Paid, but through religiously-affiliated orgs Principal funding source: Government Dominant function: Service provision
Power firmly in the hands of middle class professionals and workers in a context of small holder agriculture	Social democratic	Workforce size: Moderate to large Type of workforce: Heavily volunteer Principal funding source: Giving of time Dominant function: Expressive activities
Power concentrated in the hands of governing party and state bureaucracy	Statist	Workforce size: Small Type of workforce: State-dominated Principal funding source: State enterprises Dominant function: Social control
Statist control challenged by professional elites, external forces	Transitional	Workforce size: Small, but expanding Type of workforce: Mostly volunteer Principal funding source: External funders & early growth of gov't support Dominant function: Balance of expressive and service provision

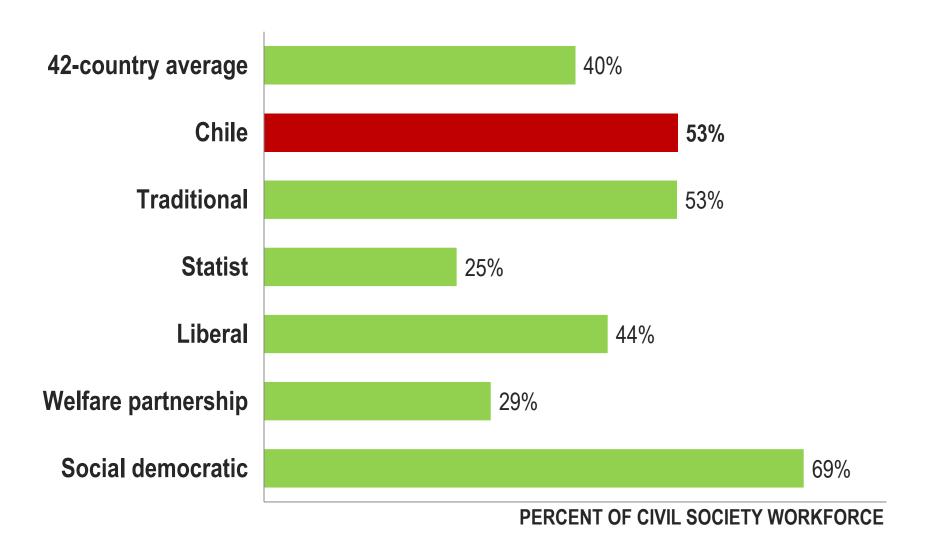
PATTERNS OF POWER RELATIONS AND CORRESPONDING PATTERNS OF CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT

This type of power relationship	results in this pattern of civil society development	characterized by these key dimensions of the civil society sector
Power of industrial, landed, and commercial elites threatened by working class opposition	Welfare partnership	Workforce size: Large Type of workforce: Paid, but through religiously- affiliated orgs Principal funding source: Government Dominant function: Service provision
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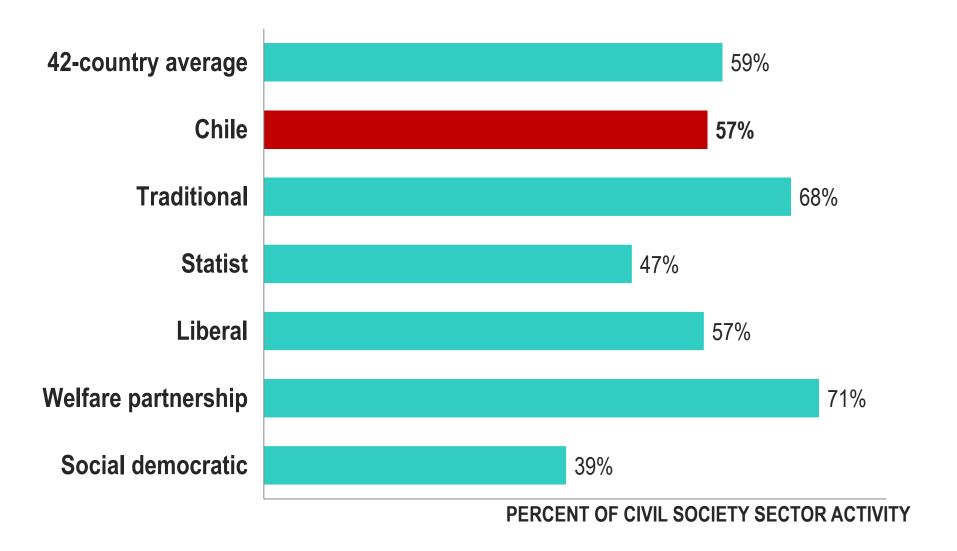
WORKFORCE AS % OF EAP, CHILE vs. OTHER PATTERNS



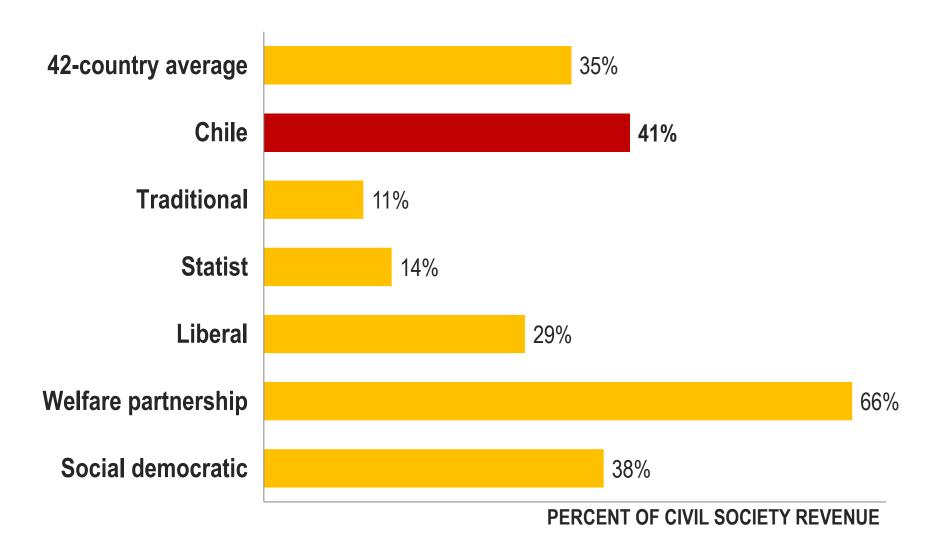
VOLUNTEERS AS % OF WORKFORCE, CHILE vs. OTHER PATTERNS



SERVICE ACTIVITIES % OF WORKFORCE, CHILE vs. OTHER PATTERNS



GOVERNMENT % OF CSS REVENUE, CHILE vs. OTHER PATTERNS



FURTHER INFORMATION

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