

# FROM CORPORATISM TO INDIVIDUALISM?

- Main source of data: Centre for Research on Civil Society and Voluntary Sector
  - Frivillig innsats i Noreg 1998-2014 (2015) (Voluntary work in Norway 1998-2014)
  - Organisasjonslandskap i endring (2015) (Changes in the landscape of organizations)
  - Private bidrag til frivillig sektor i Norge (2015) (Private contributions to the voluntary sector in Norway).

- Consensus based umbrella organization for the voluntary sector
- Politically independent
- Founded by the state and the voluntary sector itself in September 2005
- 300 member organizations representing more than 50 000 local chapters

# ‘Volunteerism and democracy

1. Internal function: Voluntary organizations as schools in (direct) democracy.
2. External function: Organizer of member interests.



FRIVILLIGHET  
NORGE

Større **ROM**  
for  
FRIVILLIGHETEN

# DEVELOPMENT OF NORWEGIAN VOLUNTARY SECTOR

<b>ca. 1850</b>	<b>ca. 1900</b>	<b>ca. 1950</b>
<p>First NGOs were religious and/or sobriety organizations, labor organizations, humanitarian organizations fighting poverty, enlightenment/education, "outdoor life", sports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Health, social sector as well as humanitarian work.</li><li>• Women`s liberation movement.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sports, culture/nature, environment and leisure organizations.</li><li>• Humanitarian and social work is progressively taken over by the state, the voluntary sector continues to be pioneers.</li></ul>

## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR NORWEGIAN ORGANIZATIONS

- Open to everyone
- Member based
- Democratic
- Most associations in culture and leisure
- Relatively financially independent from the government
- Heavily based on voluntarism

## VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION IN NORWAY

- 61% of the population has participated with volunteer work during the last 12 months
- The voluntary activity in Norway amounts to the work of 145 000 fulltime employees. (There are 5,1 million citizens in Norway)



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# WHERE ARE THE VOLUNTEERS WORKING?

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Type of organization	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	United Kingdom
<b>Culture/recreation</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>21%</b>
Education/research	2%	2%	5%	3%
<b>Health</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>Social Services</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>13%</b>
Environment	1%	2%	1%	3%
Development and Housing	5%	4%	6%	13%
Law, advocacy and politics	7%	12%	5%	2%
<b>Religion</b>	<b>11%</b>	-	<b>6%</b>	<b>33%</b>
Philanthropy	0%	-	-	1%
Business and Prof. ass. unions,	10%	16%	6%	-
Others	0	2%	7%	2%

Source: Salamon, Sokolowski and associates "Global Civil Society: Dimensions of the Non-profit sector, Vol. 2 2004 og Johns Hopkins University "Global Civil Society At-a- Glance"

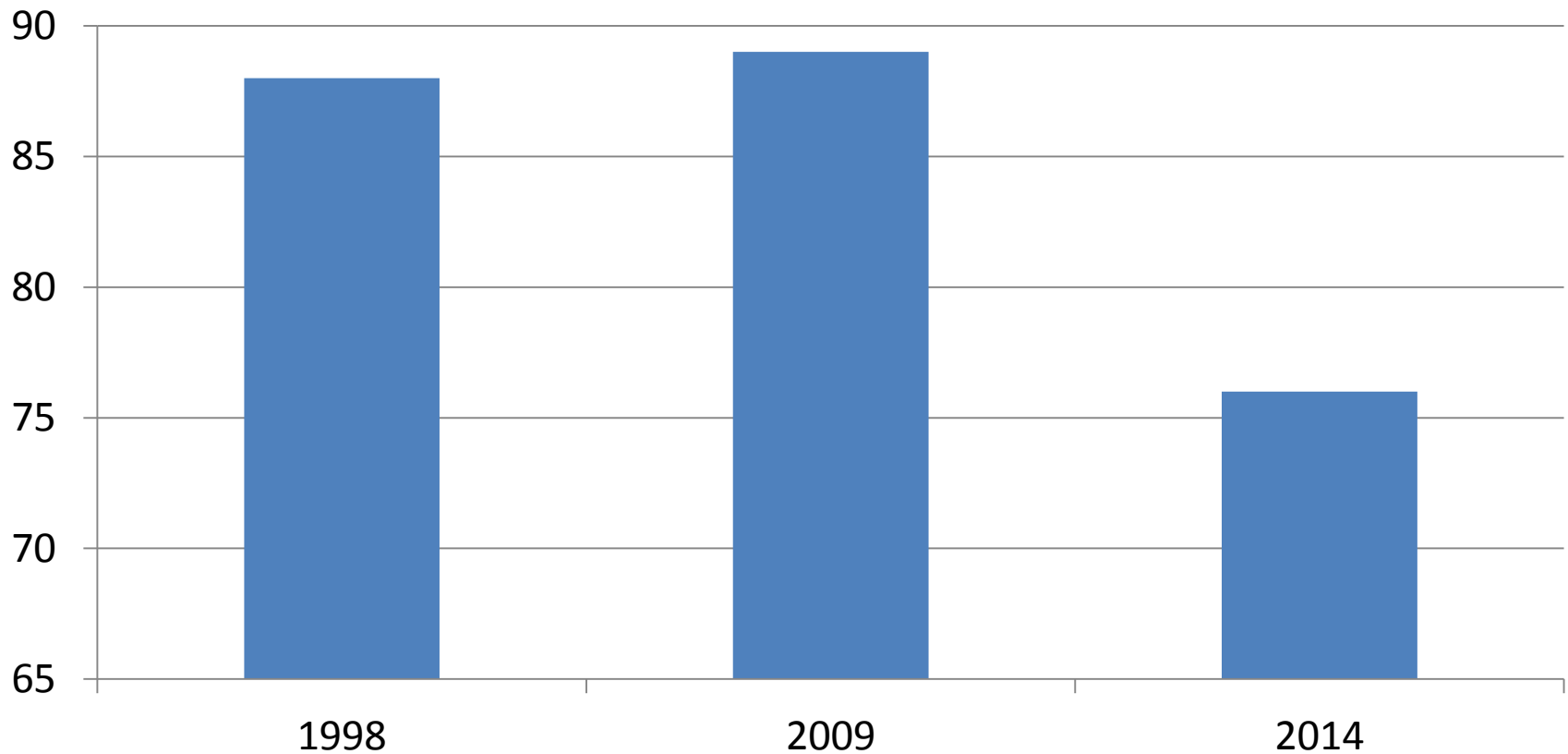
# TRENDS IN THE NORWEGIAN VOLUNTARY SECTOR

- Stagnation in major ideological, popular movements
- People go “activity shopping” rather than committing to one specific organization for a longer period
- Emergence of two groups: Members do not always want to volunteer, and several non-members are volunteers



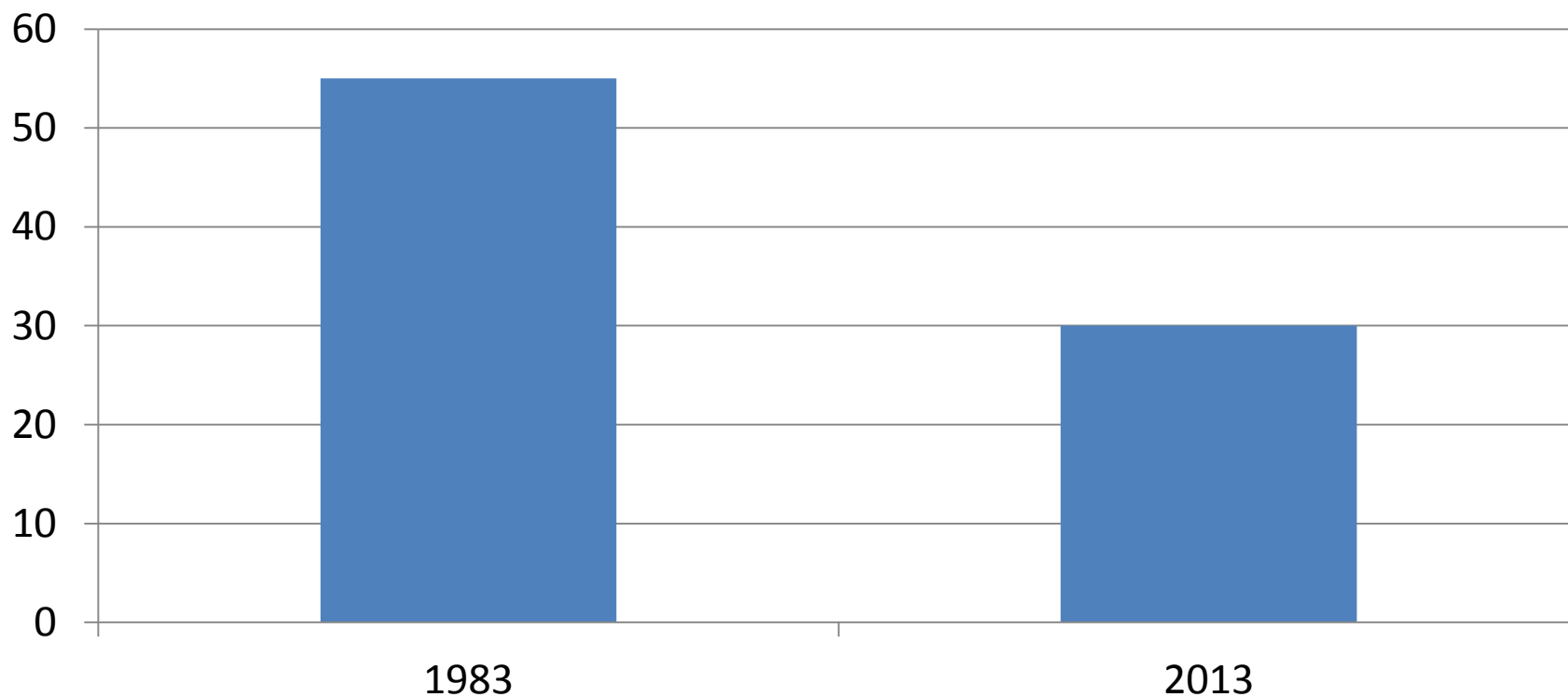
# TRENDS IN THE VOLUNTARY SECTOR

## Percentage of volunteers that are also members



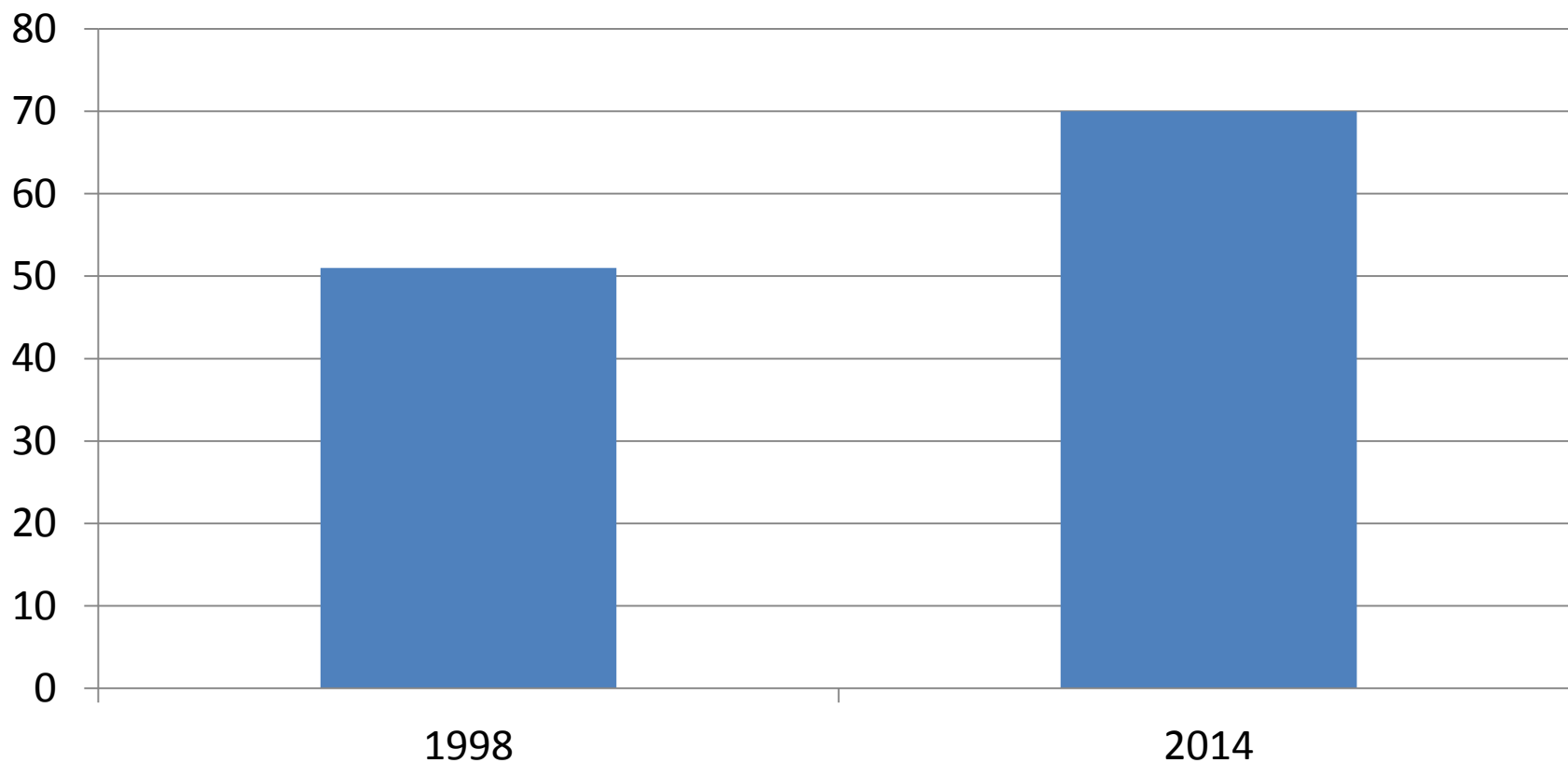
# TRENDS IN THE VOLUNTARY SECTOR

## Percentage of national organizations with local, or regional chapters



# TRENDS IN THE VOLUNTARY SECTOR

## Percentage of population that have donated gifts



# FROM TO CORPORATISM TO INDIVIDUALISM?

- Does fewer members and less local chapter equal less democratic legitimacy?

# WHY DO VOLUNTEER WORK IF YOU ARE AN INDIVIDUALIST?

- One possibility: All good individualists that care about their own self-fulfillment need projects that involve other people.
- Second possibility: People identify with the whole voluntary sector rather than specific organizations.

# DEVELOPMENT OF SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS WITHIN THE VOLUNTARY SECTOR

- The Association of NGOs in Norway established in 2005
- White paper about voluntary sector 2007
- Public debates in Norway used to separate only between private and public sector. Now it is much more common to speak about the public sector, the non-profit sector, and the commercial sector.