

Contribution of Citizens' Activities to Community Development in Japan
- Focusing on the activities of local community associations -

金子 優子
(山形大学人文学部法経政策学科)

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研究ノート

Contribution of Citizens' Activities to Community Development in Japan - Focusing on the activities of local community associations-¹

Prof. Yuko Kaneko

Faculty of Literature and Social Sciences

Yamagata University

1. Background and the purpose of this article

From the 1980s, major developed countries faced the reform of government and public sector because of declining economy and accumulated financial deficits, and have been moving toward smaller government. In this undertaking, it is expected that the role of non-profit sector such as non-profit organizations and non-governmental organizations will be expanded in the delivery of public services. In Japan, since the establishment of the Second Provisional Commission for Administrative Reform in 1981, under the government-wide reform undertaking, involving private sector organizations in public service delivery has been being promoted.

Like the central government, the local governments have come to expect various entities such as grass-root organizations play prominent roles in the public sphere. Currently, Japan is facing such structural problems as aging population, widening economic gap between the rich regions and the poor regions, worsening government finances and especially the huge losses derived from the Great East Japan Earthquake. Under such circumstances, community development is highly called for as initial steps for Japanese economy and society to be reconstructed and revitalized.

Local governments used to conduct community development measures on their own by using such financial resources as central government subsidies and their own revenue. However, under the current severe financial constrains they are promoting citizens' participation in community development.

In Japan, some researchers, especially in the sociology field, have been conducting studies on the functions of community-based organizations as one means for solving various societal problems (Muramatsu 1976, Nobe 1991, Kikuchi & Egami 1998, Tohoku City Sociology

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Research Group 2006, Ito 2005). Currently, scholars involved in social capital research identify such organizations as fostering social capital. They expect that community-based groups or organizations play bigger roles in community development (Inaba2007, Kaneya 2008, Tsujinaka et al. 2009). While some descriptive information concerning such organizations can be found in the present researches, there are few undertakings measuring the quantities of citizens' activities for community development and analyzing what factors may be the most influential for determining the size of citizens' activities.

By taking account of these backgrounds, this article aims at measuring the size of community development activities by community-based organizations by use of the time spent data and number of participants, and analyzing how socio-economic environments or institutional arrangements may affect the behaviors of community-based organizations.

2. Research method and the empirical material to be used

The main research method is personal interviews along with collecting relevant materials from the interviewees. The time spent data and number of participants in community development activities by community-based organizations were collected by the field surveys conducted by the author in several municipalities. Written questionnaires were used in personal interviews of the community-based organization officers. Socio-economic environments surrounding the communities were analyzed by use of official statistics such as the Population Census. Local government officials were interviewed so as to collect information concerning institutional arrangements and other geo-political environments that may affect the behaviors of community-based organizations. Along with the interviews, relevant government documents and annual reports and other relevant documents of the community-based organizations were also collected.

3. Social Capital Theory and community-based organizations in Japan

The concept of social capital has gained increasing popularity among many circles of social scientists since being introduced by Pierre Bourdieu and James Coleman in the 1980s. Robert Putnam's work on Italy (Putnam 1993) and his provocative claim that social capital is somehow in decline in the United States (Putnam 1995) stimulated a flurry of research and writing.

Coleman defines social capital as "a variety of entities having two characteristics in common: They all consist of some aspect of a social structure, and they facilitate certain

actions of individuals who are within the structure.....Unlike other forms of capital, social capital inheres in the structure of relations between persons and among persons. It is lodged neither in individuals nor in physical implements of production” (Coleman 1990).

Robert Putnam expanded this notion by linking ideas of social capital to the importance of civic associations and voluntary organizations for political participation and effective governance (Putnam 1993, 1995, 2000). For Putnam, social capital is defined as “connections among individuals - social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them” (Putnam 2000).

Norris (2002) sees that three core claims lie at the heart of Putnam's theory on social capital. The first is that horizontal networks embodied in civic society, and the norms and values related to these ties, have important consequences. Second, Putnam argues that social capital has significant political consequences. Lastly, Putnam presents the evidence that civic society in general, and social capital in particular, has suffered substantial erosion in the postwar years in America.

Foley and Edwards (1999) reviewed recent empirical researches exploiting social capital concept and observed that the majority of these analyses, social capital is treated as an independent variable affecting such outcomes as civic engagement, national-level economic growth, volunteering, mortality rates, fertility, local economic development, neighborhood stability, government-community relations and organizational effectiveness.

Putnam (2000) emphasizes the positive impact of individual social capital on the performance of political institutions, the development of effective and democratic governance, and important policy outcomes in areas such as education, health, crime, welfare, and economic growth. According to Putnam (2002), the idea at the center of the theory of social capital is; social networks matter. Growing branch of literature on social capital refers to its external or public effects.

As for the Japanese society, there exist local community associations (Jichi-kai or Chonai-kai in Japanese). Some social capital researchers identify local community associations as producing social capital, namely trust, norms and network (Pekkanen 2006, Inaba 2007, Kaneya 2008, Tsujinaka et al. 2009). Local community associations are voluntary community-based organizations and the most prominent grass-root organizations in Japan. There are a few books and articles to examine local community organizations by Japanese sociologists (Torigoe 1994, Kurasawa 1990, 2002, Nakata ed. 1996, Nakamura 1965 etc). Local community associations exist in certain geographical areas and have exclusive jurisdictions in the areas.

There are no such organizations in the same area and they in effect represent the residents of the areas. The membership of this association is open to households residing a certain geographical area, namely local community. Local residents have common interests and problems concerning their living communities so that it is necessary to co-operate one another to cope with these issues. They perform necessary functions for everyday life in the community such as assisting garbage collection, crime and disaster prevention and distributing local government bulletins in close relationship with the local governments. Some local governments provide petty financial assistance to them.

As such, local community associations have maintained mutual collaborative relationship with the governments and some literature claims the boundary between the civil society organizations and the government is not clear because the civil society organizations play assisting roles in public administration (Ito 1980, Takechi 1996) and also observes that the relationship between the civil society organizations and the government is one-sided with the government intention overriding (Takechi 1996).

While Pekkanen (2003a, 2003b, 2006) calls local community associations as neighborhood associations, he observes that Japan has many of the small, neighborhood watch-type groups and the Japanese state has structured incentives to nurture social capital-type civil society groups and to discourage pluralistic, lobbying-type civil society groups. Here, the state has strong influence to civil society organizations.

Tsujinaka et al. (2009) describe the roles played by local community associations in managing safe and convenient community life through the analyses of nation-wide survey data. And Tsujinaka et al. (2009) identify future challenges concerning the study on neighborhood-based associations and suggest that the activities by neighborhood-based associations (social capital-type groups) may affect the outcomes of the policy measures of municipality governments as well as the performance of municipality governments.

There exist 294,359 local community organizations as of 2008 (Tsujinaka et al. 2009). Prof. Tsujinaka and his research team conducted nation-wide surveys of local community organizations from August 2006 to February 2007. According to Tsujinaka et al., the most frequently observed membership size category is 20-39 households, comprising 12.4% of the surveyed local community organizations. Organizations with less than 100 households occupy 47.3% of all surveyed organizations. The number of household in one local community association varies from about 100 to some 1500.

4. Citizens' activities for community development - The meaning of community development -

There are quite a few books and articles concerning community development. Survey of 68 books has resulted that community development has two meanings; one is to develop economic activities in the community, the other is to strengthen the bonds between local residents by carrying out various unique activities to improve the welfare of the communities.

In order to collect information concerning the citizens' understanding of "community development," pilot survey was carried out in six municipalities in 2010. The author asked what context "community development" was understood to the officers of local community associations. Most typical reply was that bonding local people and developing original/unique activities on their own would lead to inducing people outside to visit their communities thus contributing to economic development in their communities. They put emphasis on strengthening the bonds between local people as one of the major elements of community development. Accordingly, in this research, community development activities are to include those for direct economic development and those for bonding local people, indirectly contributing to economic development in the communities.

Based on the interviews from the local community association officers, the citizens' activities for community development are to be classified as follows.

- Activities for strengthening the bonds between local people (such as convening seasonal festivals, sports meetings, seasonal touring and get-together)
- Activities for improving welfare in the local community (such as visiting a single elderly and constructing welfare networks)
- Activities for economic development in the local community (such as developing sightseeing resources, maintaining the local scenery, distributing community information to outside of the communities)

5. Survey design and analytical framework

This research aims at exploring what factors may affect the size of citizens' activities for community development. Some municipalities are active in community development by establishing local community development plans. Other municipalities that experienced municipality mergers in the 2000s introduced the local autonomy district system to enhance the voluntary undertakings of the local residents for community development. Such

institutional arrangements may influence the size of citizens' activities for community development. In addition, socio-economic characteristics such as population size, age composition, occupation and economic structures may also affect the size of such activities.

In exploring the influential factors, it was decided that several communities with different institutional arrangements and different socio-economic characteristics were to be surveyed. The differential factors are as follows.

Table 1. Differential Factors in selecting survey areas

Differential factor	Characteristic 1	Characteristic 2
Community development plan	Yes.	No.
Local autonomy district system	Yes.	No.
Municipality mergers in the 2000s	Yes.	No.
Rural/urban areas	Rural	Urban
Composition of the population		
Age	Older	Younger
Industry/occupatuion	Manufacturing/blue color	Services/while color
Family size	Big	Small
Economic situation		
Economic trend	Good	Not good
Municipal income	High	Low

In selecting the communities to be surveyed, the two characteristics indicated in the table 1 were to be included as far as possible. Based on the results of pilot surveys conducted in 2010, the following communities were picked up as survey areas. The most important factor in selecting survey areas was willingness of the executives of local community associations to fill tiresome questionnaires asking activity hours and number of participants for every community development activity. As a result, twelve communities in eight municipalities were selected as survey areas. The survey of Yamagata city and Shizuoka city will be conducted in 2012.

- a. Uchimachi, Kaneyama town, Yamagata Prefecture
- b. Shimakita, Yamagata city, Yamagata Prefecture
- c. Jyoumyouji, Kamakura city, Kanagawa Prefecture
- d. Nishi Fukakusa, Shizuoka city, Shizuoka Prefecture
- e. Maisaka-nishimachi, Maisaka-nakamachi, Maisaka-shinmachi, Maisaka-sunamachi, Bentejima daiichi, Hamamatsu city, Shizuoka Prefecture
- f. Hijiki, Iga city, Mie Prefecture
- g. Kanzeonji, Dazaifu city, Fukuoka Prefecture
- h. Eianji, Tamana city, Kumamoto Prefecture

6. Geo-political characteristics of the surveyed communities

The survey procedures and results will be described in the following section; but before presenting field survey results, geo-political characteristics of surveyed communities are introduced here so as to fully understand the meanings of the survey results. The following description is based on the personal interviews to the municipality officials and local community association executives conducted by the author.

(1) Joumyouji, Kamakura city, Kanagawa Prefecture

Joumyouji in Kamakura city is the typical residential area and many residents commute to Yokohama or Tokyo. Rather affluent families live here. There are many mission-oriented voluntary groups and the activity level is very high. The city government financial situation is good.

(2) Uchimachi, Kaneyama town, Yamagata Prefecture

Uchimachi in Kaneyama town is located in the center of the town. In the Edo era, the samurai and their families lived in this area and currently their offspring live here. Each family knows each other completely so that the bonds between the residents are very strong. The town finance is not easy and population is decreasing so that the local residents are aware they should carry out community development measures on their own.

(3) Kanzeonji, Dazaifu city, Fukuoka Prefecture

Kanzeonji in Dazaifu city is mostly residential area and many residents commute to Fukuoka city whose population is more than one million. Dazaifu is famous for its historical resources and the city government has been promoting the sightseeing industries and the local residents co-operate to organize tourist attractions. The city government financial situation is good.

(4) Eianji, Tamana city, Kumamoto Prefecture

Eianji in Tamana city is located in the center of the city. Former one city and three towns were merged to become a new Tamana city in October 2005. To carry out community development measures more efficiently and effectively in cooperation with the citizens, a local autonomy district system was introduced based on the Local Autonomy Law. Four local autonomy districts were established. Since the municipality merger, citizens came to understand the importance of community development on their own and have been carrying out various projects by use of subsidies from the municipality government.

(5) Hijiki, Iga city, Mie Prefecture

Hijiki in Iga city is located outside of the city center and a lot of the elderly live there. In

November 2004, one city, three towns and two villages were merged to establish Iga city. To promote community development, a local resident self-governing council system was introduced based on the Local Autonomy Basic Ordinance. Ten local resident self-governing councils were established and have been carrying out community development projects by citizens' voluntary activities and with subsidies from the city government. As for Hijiki, local community associations do not carry out community development activities but the local resident self-governing council conducts community development activities. So the officers of Hijiki local resident self-governing council were interviewed in the survey.

(6) Maisaka, Hamamatsu city, Shizuoka Prefecture

Five communities in Hamamatsu city (Maisaka-nishimachi, Maisaka-nakamachi, Maisaka-shinmachi, Maisaka-sunamachi, Bentenjima daiichi) used to belong to Maisaka town. In July 2005, three cities, eight towns and one village were merged to establish a new Hamamatsu city. After the merger, in April 2007, the city with more than eight hundred thousand population became an ordinance-designated city, to which the prefecture government, in this case Shizuoka prefecture, should transfer most of its authorities/programs based on the law so as to realize more effective and efficient public administration in the city. After the municipality merger, the city government has been carrying out various reform measures to set up necessary institutions for a metropolis. In the former Maisaka town, local community associations had close relationship with the town government. However, since the merger, some subsidies and payments from the city government to local community associations were reduced or abolished. Executive members of the local community associations in the former Maisaka town are dissatisfied with such city government policies. On the other hand, after the merger a local autonomy district system was introduced based on the Local Autonomy Law but this system did not function as a promoter of citizens' self-governing activities. Accordingly the system was abolished at the end of fiscal 2011.

7. Time spent by local community associations for community development

With the help from the municipality governments, field surveys were conducted to collect actual time spent data and other relevant information from the local community associations in 2010 and 2011. Annual reports of the local community associations were identified as useful data sources describing community development activities as an organization after the interviews with local community association officers in seven municipalities. The annual reports contained what events and activities were conducted in the previous fiscal year. By

making use of the annual reports, the questionnaires were designed for each association. In the questionnaire, next to the event/activity column, such columns as the number of executive members as well as ordinary members of the association, time and day spent by them were set up. Completed questionnaires were collected from ten local community associations.

Such events/activities as seasonal festivals, sports meetings, traditional feasts, group tours, recreational events, cooking classes, cultural meetings, placing flower beds around the communities and get-together of the elderly were included in the questionnaire.

The total time spent for community development were calculated (hours spent x number of participants) based on the completed questionnaires. The total time spent by ten local community associations in six municipalities is shown in the table 2.

As for the per capita time spent for community development, the figures of Uchimachi, Kaneyama town (No. 2) and Eianji, Tamana city (No. 4) and Hijiki, Iga city (No.5) are more than thirty hours in a year.

Table 2. Total time spent for community development by local community associations (see page 142).

8. Monetary conversion of time spent data

The amount of activities for community development by local community associations has been estimated in terms of time spent above. In order to compare this with the goods and services in the market and the activities of the municipality government funded by the taxes, it is necessary to convert time spent data into monetary data.

As for the method of converting time spent data into monetary data, some methods have been proposed in the study of monetary valuation of unpaid labor and the international guidelines (UK Office for National Statistics 2002, EUROSTAT 2003, United Nations 2007, Cabinet Office 2009, International Labour Office 2011). At the broadest level, there are two approaches; input approach and output approach. Output approach was experimentally adopted by UK Office for National Statistics (2002). In estimating economic values of unpaid labor, the prices of services available in the market that are similar to the unpaid labor are to be used to estimate the economic values of unpaid labor. However, goods and services available in the market do not always have the same specification as unpaid labor and there are very limited numbers of individual prices that can be used as output prices. Thus, output

approach seems appropriate to compare unpaid labor with market available services in terms of monetary value but the actual application of output approach is rather difficult in the context of data availability.

Input approach is commonly adopted in estimating economic values of unpaid labor. There are two alternatives in applying input approach. ILO Manual on the Measurement of Volunteer Work (International Labour Office 2011) states;

“(a) The first — the opportunity cost approach — essentially measures the economic value of volunteering to the volunteer. It does so by assigning to the hours of volunteer work the average wage that the volunteer would earn if that volunteer worked at a regular job for those same hours. In some accounts, however, analysts assume that the volunteer time is a substitute for leisure rather than work, in which case the wage assigned to volunteer work is zero.

(b) The second approach — the replacement cost approach — comes closer to measuring the value of volunteering to the recipient of the volunteer effort, and hence to society at large. It does so by assigning to the hours of volunteer work what it would cost to hire someone for pay to do the work that the volunteer is doing for no pay.”

Both UN Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts (United Nations 2003, pp. 69-70) and ILO manual (International Labour Office 2011, pp. 36-37) recommend taking the replacement cost approach. ILO manual reads that the replacement cost approach is the most reasonable method for estimating the economic value of volunteer inputs and this reflects the consensus among researchers in the field (International Labour Office 2011, pp36).

As mentioned above, in adopting the output approach, collecting appropriate price data in the market is difficult; I would like to take the replacement cost approach in the input approach taking account of the recommendations in these manuals.

The wages of specialized workers in specific occupations are surveyed in the Basic Survey on Wage Structure conducted every year. The author once adopted specialized workers' wages in converting time spent data into monetary data in estimating monetary values of environmental conservation activities by citizens (Kaneko 2010). Contrary to this past case, community development works involve various activities such as convening seasonal festivals, sports meetings, seasonal touring and get-together, visiting a single elderly and

constructing welfare networks, developing sightseeing resources, maintaining the local scenery, distributing community information to outside of the communities and so on. As there remain additional works to examine the detailed specifications of each community development activity so as to apply appropriate occupation categories, it is rather difficult at this stage to pick up specific occupation categories from the Basic Survey on Wage Structure to use their hourly wages in estimating monetary values of these voluntary activities. However, the common features of these activities are that they all are service producing activities. Prefectural wage differences should be included so that the monetary values are to be compared with the municipality government expenditures. And there are issues about hypothesized differences in skill and efficiency between a volunteer and a paid employee doing the same job.

Therefore, at this stage, hourly scheduled cash earnings for part-time workers in the Service industry are to be used as replacement cost. Further study and research are needed in this respect. The population size of each local community association varies so that monetary values per capita are also calculated.

As shown in the table 3, per capita monetary values are larger for Uchimachi, Eianji and Hijiki local community associations than the other associations, the same as the per capita time spent for community development.

Table 3. Estimated monetary values of local community association activities for community development (see page 142).

In order to compare the size of citizens' activities with the public expenditures of municipality governments, general account expenditure per capita is calculated by making use of government finance information shown in the table 4.

Table 4. General account expenditures of six municipalities (see page 143).

The general account expenditure per capita multiplied by population of the local community makes a dummy variable to compare with the size of activities by local community associations.

The table 5 shows how large monetary values of local community association activities are compared with the size of municipality government expenditures.

Monetary values of local community association activities equal more than five percent for municipality government expenditures in Uchimachi, Kaneyama town, Eianji, Tamana city and Hijiki, Iga city.

Table 5. Contribution of local community association activities to whole municipality government expenditures (see page 143).

9. Socio-economic Environments and Institutional Arrangements

Based on the analyses mentioned above, three local community associations out of ten associations, namely Uchimachi, Eianji and Hijiki local community associations are active in community development in terms of time spent as well as monetary value.

With a view to analyze what social, economic and political factors affect the size of citizens' activities, I made use of the 2010 Population Census, the prefecture/municipality income compiled by the Prefecture governments and two items in institutional arrangements as follows.

As for the social aspects of the population, in the table 6, some indicators were calculated based on the 2010 Population Census by making use of small area (basic dwelling block) statistical tables prepared by the Statistics Bureau (2012). The Population Census collects data concerning not only the social aspects but also the economic aspects of the population. But, in this paper, I can only present some features concerning social aspects of the population as the tables concerning economic aspects of the population have not been fully released yet. Further analyses are to be conducted later.

It seems that where the size of population, number of household and population density is small, the size of activities by local community associations is large. The family structures may be influential. Where the percentage of family nuclei is lower, the size of activities by local community associations is also big.

Table 6. Social aspects of the population in the surveyed communities (see page 144).

To describe the economic situation of each municipality, the prefecture/municipal income per capita compiled by the Prefecture governments under the guidance of the Cabinet Office is used (Cabinet Office 2012). As recent economic trend seems important, fiscal 2009 municipality income per capita is compared with that of fiscal 2000. Resultant decrease rates

are included in the table 7. The decrease rate of Kaneyama town is more than 25 percent. Together with information collected by the interviews, it seems that local residents in Kaneyama town are very aware of severe economic situations and feel obliged to commit community development on their own.

Table 7. Local resident income per capita

Municipality	Kamakura city	Kaneyama town	Dazaifu city	Tamana city	Iga city	Hamamatsu city
Municipality income per capita fiscal 2009 (Unit:10,000 yen)	308.6	136.4	239.8	194.8	270.7	287.0
Municipality income per capita fiscal 2000 (Unit:10,000 yen)	343.1	182.0	270.5	232.1	300.1	344.9
Decrease rate in ten years (%)	10.0%	25.1%	11.3%	16.0%	9.8%	16.8%

Note: Kanagawa prefecture government did not compile municipality income statistics so that as for Kamakura city, the figure for Kanagawa prefecture is used. Estimation by the author.

As for the institutional arrangement, two items were picked up; namely whether there is a community development plan in a municipality and whether the municipality has experienced municipality merger in the 2000s.

According to the table 8, it seems that where there is a community development plan or where local residents experienced municipality merger in the 2000s, the size of local community association activities is large.

Table 8. Institutional Arrangements; Community development plan, municipality merger and local autonomy district system

Prefecture	Kanagawa	Yamagata	Fukuoka	Kumamoto	Mie	Shizuoka
Municipality	Kamakura city	Kaneyama town	Dazaifu city	Tamana city	Iga city	Hamamatsu city
There is a community development plan.	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Experiences of municipality merger in the 2000s.	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Introduction of a local autonomy district system	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	From Yes to No

Note: Prepared by the author based on the relevant government information.

10. Provisional Conclusion

Taking account of the analyses mentioned above, the following factors may affect the size of local community associations' activities for community development.

- Size of local community; population and number of household
- Geographical characteristics; population density
- Family structure; percentage of family nuclei
- Recent economic trend in the municipality; per capita income, decrease rate etc.
- Community development plans
- Municipality merger
- Local citizens' awareness about community development
- Level of difficulties in government finance in municipalities

11. Future challenges

In this article, I dealt with ten local community areas in six different municipalities and carried out preliminary analyses in searching the determinant factors for the size of citizens' activities for community development.

Some scholars engaged in social capital research suggest that the activities of mission-oriented groups such as non-profit organizations, mobility of local residents, commuting hours and means may influence the strength and volume of social capital (Halpern 2005, Inaba 2011). The ultimate purpose of this research is to grasp all the citizens' activities for community development. To realize this purpose, additional estimation of time spent by mission-oriented voluntary groups as well as that by local residents on their own is to be carried out through field surveys and by use of various statistics.

Moreover, analyses using official statistics are to be conducted by making use of additional 2010 Population Census data and time use data from the 2011 Survey on Time Use and Leisure Activities. These data will provide useful analytical resources for this research. As for further analyses, appropriate analytical methods are to be sought.

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Table 2. Total time spent for community development by local community associations (Unit: hour)

Prefecture	Kanagawa	Yamagata	Fukuoka	Kumamoto	Mie	Shizuoka				
Municipality	Kamakura city	Kaneyama town	Dazaifu city	Tamana city	Iga city	Hamamatsu city				
Local community	Joumyouji	Uchimachi	Kanzeonji	Eianji	Hijiki	Maisaka-nishimachi	Maisaka-nakamachi	Maisaka-shimachi	Maisaka-sunamachi	Bentenjima daichi
Identification no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total time spent for community development by local community associations	28,625.0	9,235.0	18,150.0	4,579.0	24,232.5	2,332.5	8,312.5	3,292.0	18,951.0	13,292.5
Time spent for community development by local community association per capita	9.24	36.22	4.61	38.48	39.08	3.04	4.44	2.59	15.32	10.05

Source: Results of the field surveys conducted by the author.

Table 3. Estimated monetary values of local community association activities for community development

Prefecture	Kanagawa	Yamagata	Fukuoka	Kumamoto	Mie	Shizuoka				
Municipality	Kamakura city	Kaneyama town	Dazaifu city	Tamana city	Iga city	Hamamatsu city				
Local community	Joumyouji	Uchimachi	Kanzeonji	Eianji	Hijiki	Maisaka-nishimachi	Maisaka-nakamachi	Maisaka-shimachi	Maisaka-sunamachi	Bentenjima daichi
Hourly scheduled cash earnings for part-time workers. Services (unit:yen)	1130	784	957	882	907	991	991	991	991	991
Monetary values of local community association activities (unit: yen)	32,346,250	7,240,240	17,369,550	4,038,678	21,978,878	2,311,508	8,237,688	3,262,372	18,780,441	13,172,868
Monetary values of local community association activities per capita (unit:yen)	10,444	28,393	4,407	33,938	35,450	3,014	4,400	2,563	15,182	9,957

Note: Estimation by the author.

Table 4. General account expenditures of six municipalities (Fiscal 2010)

Prefecture	Kanagawa	Yamagata	Fukuoka	Kumamoto	Mie	Shizuoka
Municipality	Kamakura city	Kaneyama town	Dazaifu city	Tamana city	Iga city	Hamamatsu city
General account expenditure, fiscal 2010 (unit:yen)	56,444,730,320	3,881,170,000	20,758,319,000	32,932,000,000	43,601,650,000	277,835,000,000
Population (2010 Census)	174,314	6,365	70,482	69,541	97,207	800,866
General account expenditure per capita (unit:yen)	323,811	609,767	294,519	473,562	448,544	346,918

Note: Estimation by the author.

Table 5. Contribution of local community association activities to whole municipality government expenditures

Prefecture	Kanagawa	Yamagata	Fukuoka	Kumamoto	Mie	Shizuoka			
						Hamamatsu city		Bentenjima district	
Municipality	Kamakura city	Kaneyama town	Dazaifu city	Tamana city	Iga city	Hamamatsu city		Bentenjima district	
Local community	Jomyouji	Uchimachi	Kanzeonji	Eianji	Hjiki	Matsuka-nakamachi	Matsuka-shimamachi	Matsuka-sunamachi	Bentenjima district
Population (2010 Census)	3,122	220	3,970	119	562	715	1,897	1,243	1,362
Estimated expenditure for surveyed local community (unit: yen)	1,010,936,861	134,148,845	1,169,242,167	56,353,921	252,081,921	248,046,521	658,103,446	431,219,074	407,975,568
Monetary values of local community association activities (unit: yen)	32,346,250	7,240,240	17,369,550	4,038,678	21,978,878	2,311,508	8,237,688	3,262,372	18,780,441
Weight of local community association activities compared with municipality expenditure	3.2%	5.4%	1.5%	7.2%	8.7%	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	4.6%
									2.8%

Note: Estimation by the author.

Table 6. Social aspects of the population in the surveyed communities

Prefecture	Kamagawa	Yamagata	Fukuoka	Kumamoto	Mie	Shizuoka				
						Hamamatsu city				
Municipality	Kamakura city	Kaneyama town	Dazaifu city	Tamana city	Iga city	Maisaka-nishimachi	Maisaka-nakamachi	Maisaka-shinmachi	Maisaka-sumamachi	Bentenjima daichi
Local community	Joumyouji	Uchimachi	Kanzeonji	Eianji	Hijiki					
Population	3,122	220	3,970	119	562	715	1,897	1,243	1,176	1,362
No. of households	1,281	74	1,522	40	164	237	636	439	384	612
Percentage of 65 year-old and over	32.8%	29.5%	19.7%	28.4%	40.0%	33.8%	24.2%	23.1%	29.8%	23.2%
Percentage of families nuclei in general households	69.8%	33.8%	67.8%	62.2%	35.4%	56.1%	61.9%	58.8%	61.3%	48.7%
Percentage of general households with 65 years-old and over members	54.5%	55.4%	34.8%	52.3%	86.0%	68.4%	50.0%	43.3%	58.4%	36.1%
Population density (persons per square kilometer)	4,401.9	39.3	2,382.8	455.9	174.2	993.5	993.5	993.5	993.5	993.5

Source: 2010 Population Census

Note: As for the Eianji community, there is no small area statistics except for population and number of household. Other data are for the Tamana (larger) community including the Eianji community.