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学 位 論 文 名 Social Capital and Civil Society in Japan : For Policy and Practical Implications
(日本におけるソーシャル・キャピタルと市民社会－政策的・実践的含意に向けて－)

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論 文 内 容 の 要 旨

This study is about social capital-social relationships such as trust, norms and networks that facilitate cooperation among members of a community. The purpose of this study is to grasp trends of social capital in Japan, to examine the relationship between social capital and civil society, and to explore how to create and utilize social capital and the role of nonprofits in application to policy and practice. It considers the concept of social capital and how it is related to civil society through both qualitative and quantitative analyses. Case studies and comparative studies through interviews, participatory observations and literature review were conducted to examine the process of social capital creation, accumulation and utilization from the perspective of civil society. Empirical analyses were conducted to explore the relationship between social capital and nonprofits and to examine if social capital affects the size of nonprofits in communities. Challenges and prospects are discussed on how nonprofits and other actors can develop and utilize social capital in public policy and in practice as well as the value of social capital and its effects on civil society.

Summary of each chapter is as follows :

Chapter 1 is the introduction of this study which explains the background and purpose of this study. Then, various theories and concepts of social capital are introduced with conceptual and measurement challenges as well as the concept of civil society.

Chapter 2 examines the trends of social capital in Japan. First, literature review on social capital studies in and on Japan was conducted. Then, a detailed analysis was conducted on the Cabinet Office Survey on Social Capital, the first survey designed to measure social capital in Japan. This quantitative analysis leads to the case studies of three prefectures in order to grasp the process of changes and regional differences. These analyses led to the following findings: Social capital in Japan has undergone a great deal of transformation and indicates diverse characteristics with the manifestation of major regional and city-rural gaps. It has developed more thin, outward-looking and bridging characteristics with the expansion of the role of nonprofits. In

communities with rich social capital, nonprofits utilize various community resources and create new values for sustainable and visionary communities with cross-sector partnerships.

Chapter 3 provides an empirical analysis of nonprofits and social capital. Two types of civil society organizations in Japan and the relationship between social capital and nonprofits are first reviewed. Following an examination of prevailing theories and studies on the size of nonprofits, the regional distribution of nonprofits and its factors are analyzed at the municipal level based on the computation of the number of specified nonprofit corporations in municipalities. Social capital as aggregate as well as social capital components such as trust and norms were found to affect the size of specified nonprofit corporations at the municipal level, controlling for socio-economic and political factors. Furthermore, various socio-economic and political factors such as the rate of the elderly population, income, workers in different industries, the ratio of daytime population, and enactment of ordinances to support nonprofits were also found to affect the distribution of specified nonprofit corporations at the municipal level.

Chapter 4 explores case studies on how nonprofits create and utilize social capital. The case studies were conducted in three fields of nonprofits: intermediary, environment and disaster relief. Following **Chapter 5** examines the role of social capital in partnerships in two fields: public-nonprofit partnerships and university-community partnerships. Chapters 4 and 5 are based on interviews, participatory observations as well as literature review. Major findings from these two chapters are: How much and how social capital has been accumulated, utilized and newly developed in a community is a vital key to promoting partnerships among the public, businesses, nonprofits and schools/universities, that bring successful public interest activities including disaster relief and environmental protection, and thereby contribute to value creation and sustainable civil society. The construction of “bridging” social capital through nonprofits, government and universities is crucial for promoting partnerships and empowering communities.

Last **Chapter 6** explores how social capital can be applied to public policy and be utilized in practice. A comparative analysis of seven countries was conducted through interviews, participatory observations and literature review. Many countries encompass a social capital perspective in broad policy arenas, and have pursued evidence-based policies through solid measurement and research initiatives. The Japanese government is also interested in social capital in public policy and this move should be further promoted. Moreover, nonprofits can play a vital role in advocating, formulating and implementing social capital related policies. Finally, each citizen, nonprofit, government, business, school and university has its own role in creating social capital: Citizens and nonprofits play a crucial role in creating social capital, and government and businesses can play a facilitator role in the formation of social capital. Likewise, development and utilization of social capital through cross-sector partnerships are the underpinnings of creative, vibrant and sustainable community and civil society.

The significance of this study is considered as follows:

- 1) This study analyzed the trends of social capital in Japan from the perspective of civil society, in particular, emerging nonprofits as well as some aspect of traditional neighborhood associations;
- 2) it examined the relationship between social capital and nonprofits through various fields both qualitatively and quantitatively;
- 3) it conducted an empirical analysis on factors affecting the size of nonprofits at the municipal level from the perspective of social capital; and
- 4) this study proposed the role of nonprofits and various actors in creating and utilizing social capital in policy and practice as well as discussed policy implications.

論文審査の結果の要旨

本論文は、コミュニティの構成員間の協力関係を促進する信頼、規範、ネットワークといった社会的関係、すなわちソーシャル・キャピタル（以下、SC）に関する一連の学際的研究の成果であり、日本におけるSCの現状と特徴を把握し、SCと市民社会の関係を検討し、どのようにSCを創造・活用し、政策や実践に応用していくかを探ることを目的としている。SCがどのように蓄積され、活用され、新たに形成されていくのか、という変化の過程や、様々なアクターがどのように関わっているのかについては、事例研究、インタビュー、参与観察等を用いて定性分析を行う一方、SCの量の変化や地域差については定量的に分析し、NPO法人数に影響を与える要因については、市町村レベルのデータを用いて重回帰モデルによる実証分析を行っている。

本論文は、6章から構成されている。第1章では、SC理論の変遷や測定、市民社会やNPOの概念について整理し、第2章では、日本におけるSCの動向を全国的な変化と現状の側面から概観するとともに、3つの府県における地域分析を行なった。第3章では、地域別のNPO法人数に影響を与える要因についてSCの視点から定量分析を行ない、第4章では、中間支援、環境、災害という3つの分野に焦点をあて、NPOがどのようにSCを創出し活用しているかを探った。第5章では、NPOと行政、大学とNPO・地域という二つの分野の協働によって創出されるSCについて検討した。第6章では、7カ国の国際比較分析を通して、SCを政策に応用する可能性について探り、最後に、政策的含意を提示するとともに、NPOや企業、大学等に対する実践的提言を行なった。

本論文によって以下のような点が明らかになった。まず日本におけるSCが変化を遂げ、地域によってその特徴が異なるということである。SCは、これまでの伝統的な自治会などの地縁組織主体から、NPOが台頭する中で、薄く、外向きで、橋渡し型の様相を呈するようになった。SCが豊かな地域では、NPOが多様な地域資源を活用し、他のセクターとの協働により、持続可能な地域コミュニティに向けて新しい価値を創造している。また、人口当たりNPO法人数（いわば活動密度）の地域差には、規範や信頼というSCの構成要素とともに、SCが全体として正の影響を与えており、さらに経済的豊かさや都市機能、NPO支援条例などの様々な社会的、経済的、政治的要因が複合的に影響を与えている。

本研究の意義・貢献を要約すれば、(1)日本におけるSCの現状と特徴を市民社会、特にNPOや地縁組織の視点から分析したこと、(2)NPOとSCとの関係を様々な分野にわたり丹念に分析したこと、(3)市町村レベルのデータを用いてSCの視点からNPO法人の活動密度に関する定量分析を行なったこと、(4)SCを創出・活用するための政策提言および実践的提言を行なったことにあるといえよう。

このように、本論文は、日本のソーシャル・キャピタルの現状と特徴について、包括的、体系的な解析および評価を行ったオリジナリティの高い研究論文であり、この分野の先行研究を十分消化したうえで、多くの注目すべき新たな知見を加え、重要な学術的貢献をしているものと評価することができる。よって博士（国際公共政策）の学位に十分値するものであると判断する。