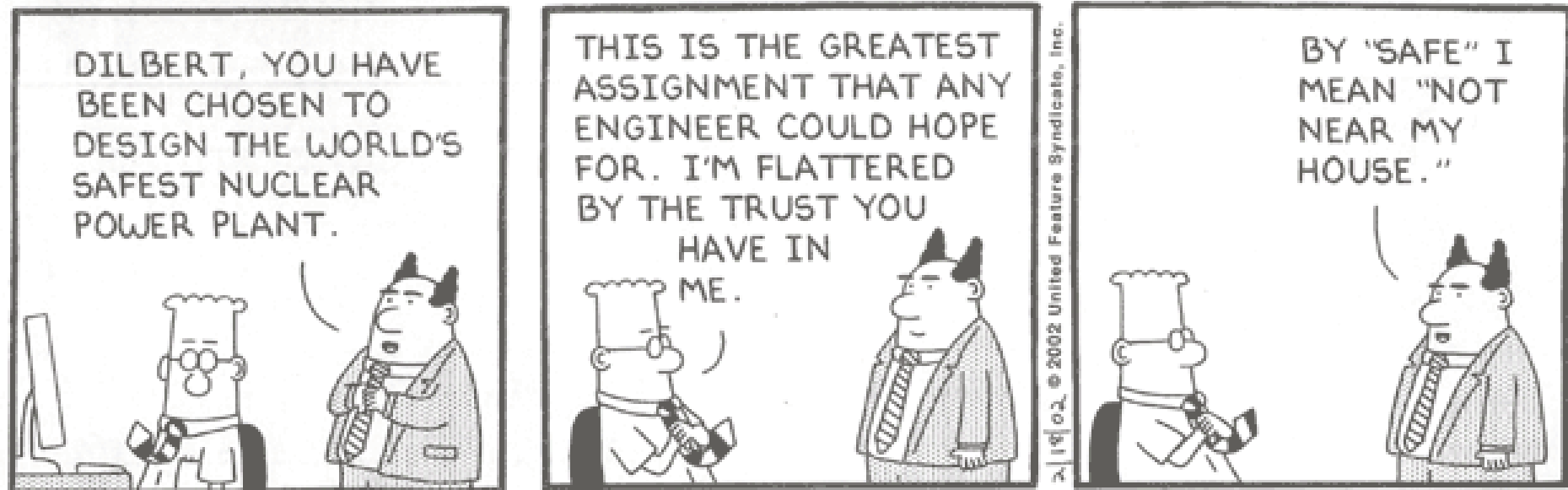
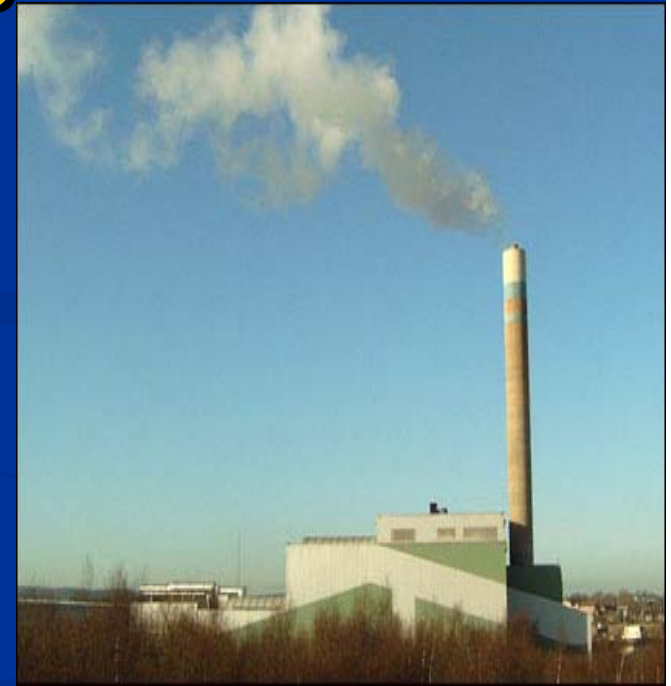


The NIMBY Problem



Power to the People! Civil Society and Divisive Facilities



Daniel P. Aldrich

Purdue and Tokyo Universities

Puzzle

How do states handle siting controversial facilities?

Example: Nuclear Plants in Japan



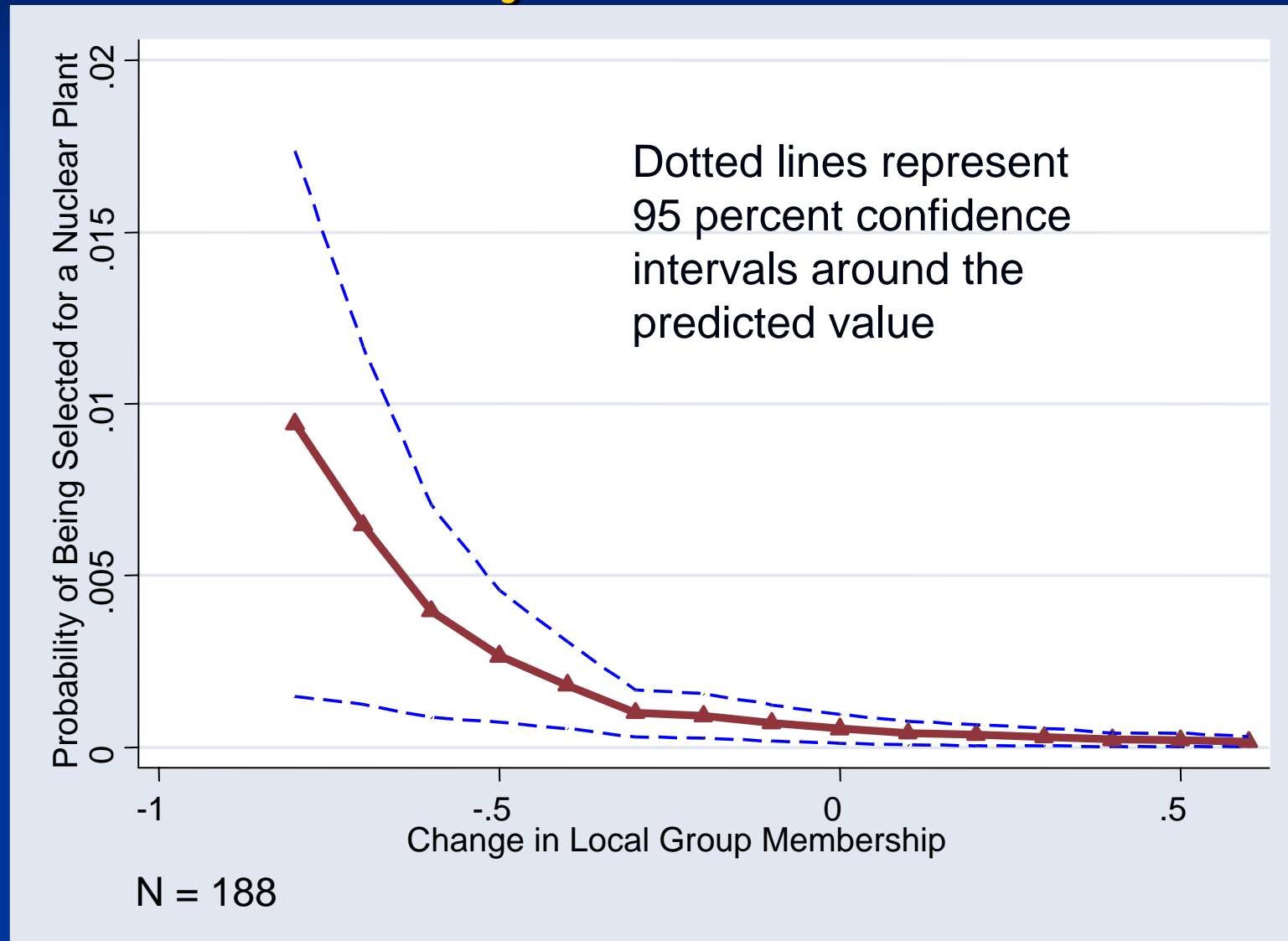
6 Approaches to Site Selection

<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Logic</i>
Technocratic Criteria	Geology and geography determine sites
Partisan discrimination	Dominant political party punishes political opponents
Discrimination against Minorities	Racial/ethnic majority punishes minority
Economics	Wealthy neighborhoods push away facilities; poorer ones seek potential jobs, taxes, and income
Political intervention	Strong politicians bring home what they see as “pork” or push away “bads”
Civil Society	Mobilization against facilities depends upon quality and quantity of social capital

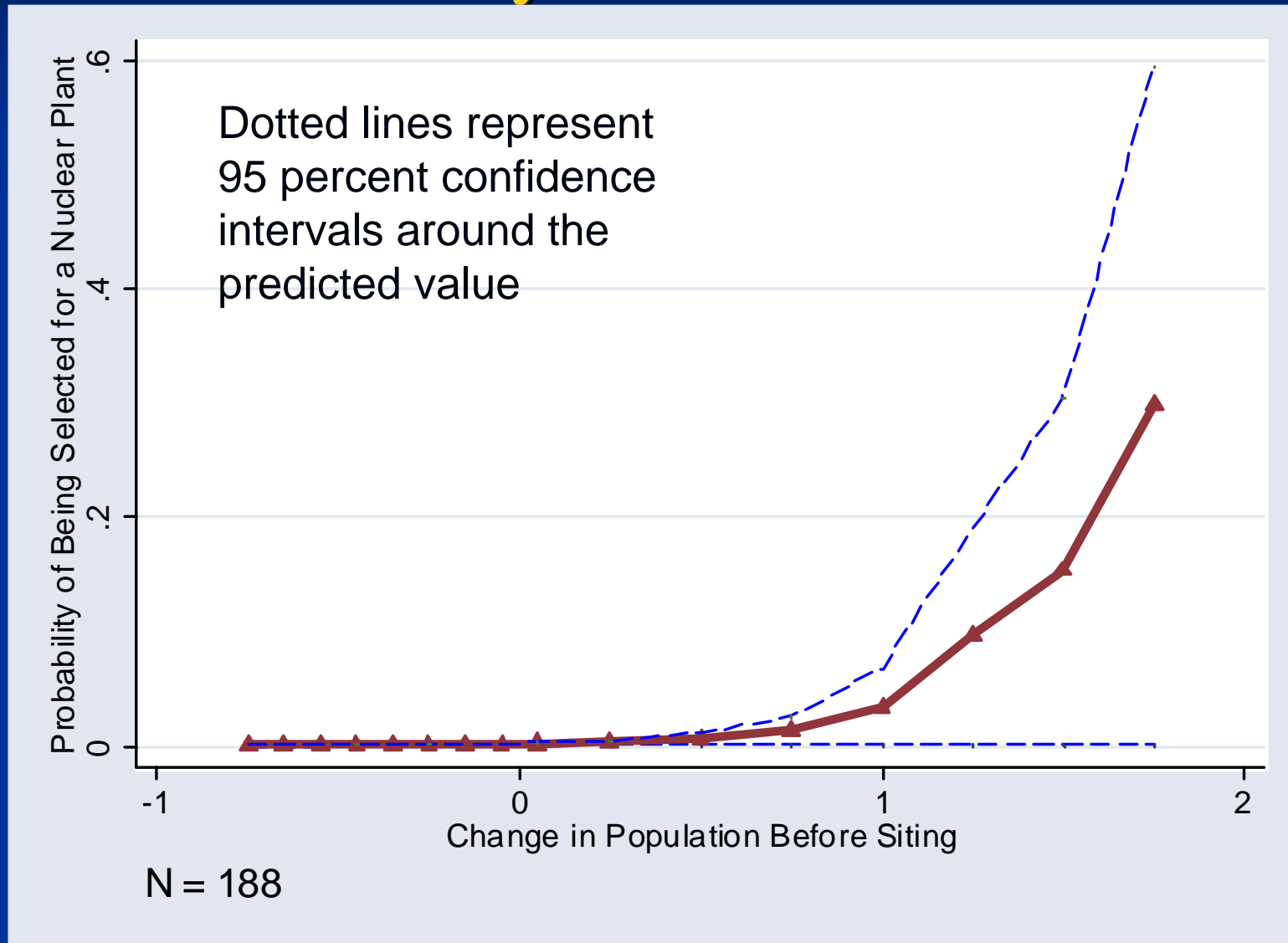
Measuring Civil Society

- Based on internal MITI memos and interviews
- Quantity of Civil Society
 - Ideally, change in voluntary associations' membership over time
 - Available: change in primary sector employment
- Quality of Civil Society
 - Draw on sociological studies of population change

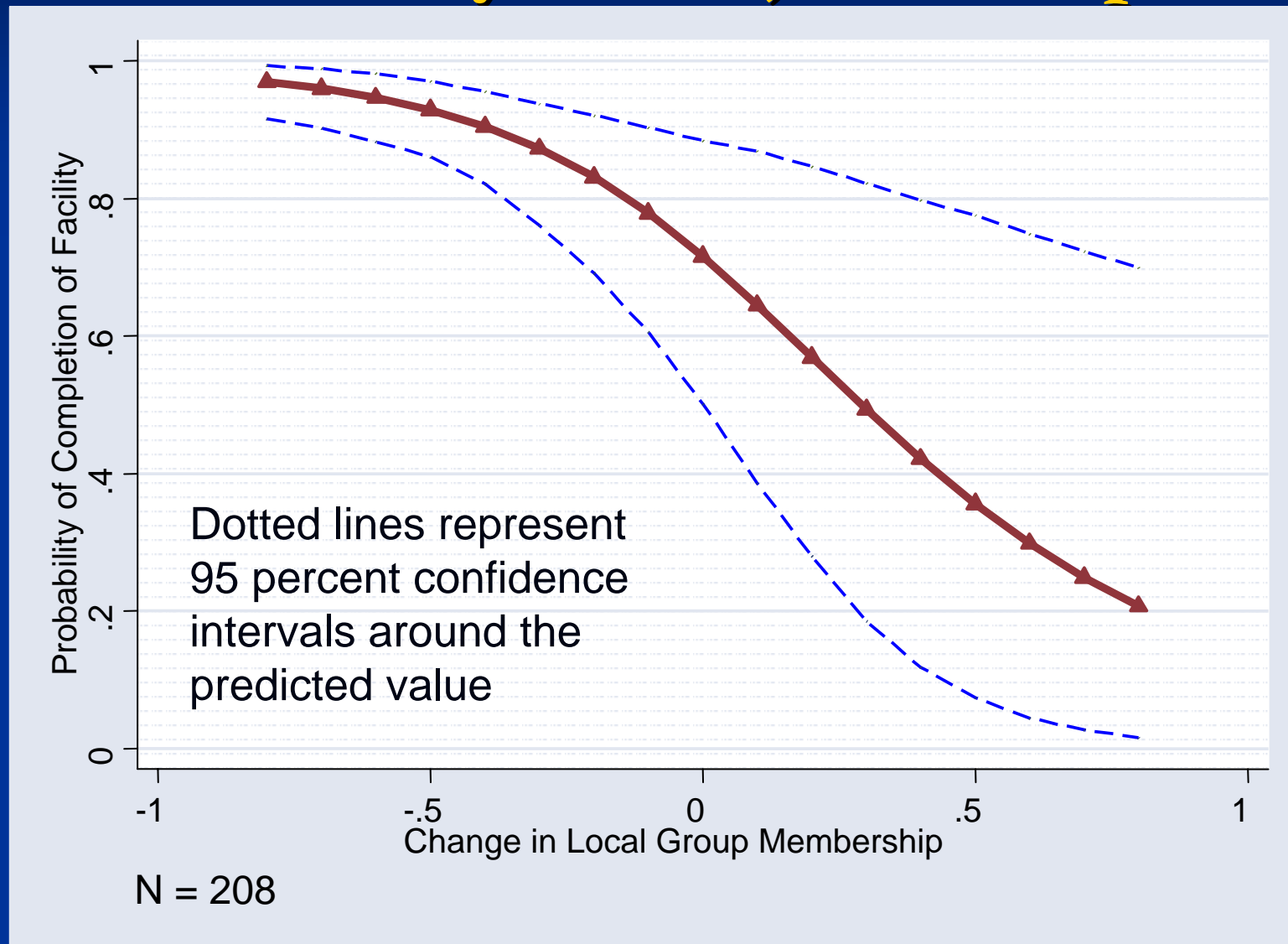
↑ Civil Society,
↓ Probability of Selection as Host



↓ Solidarity, ↑ Probability of Selection as Host



↑ Horizontal Associations, ↓ Probability of Project Completion

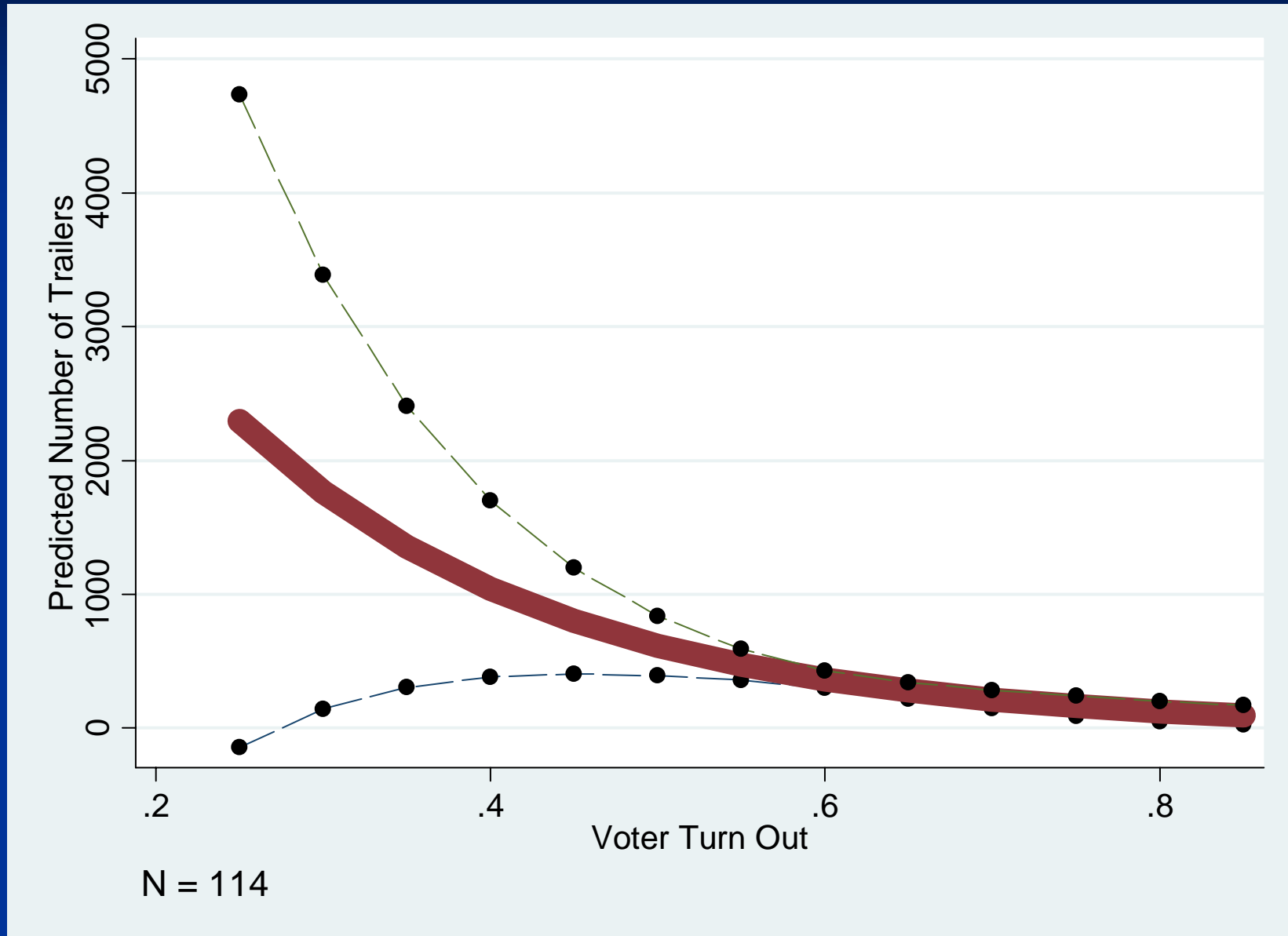


Example: Siting Trailers in Post-Katrina New Orleans

- New housing said to be critical, but local communities uncooperative
- Who would be saddled with temporary trailers?



↑ Civil Society,
↓ Probability of Selection as Host



Conclusions

- Planners judge potential host communities based on strength of civil society
- States may envision strong civil society as a liability, as they **avoid** strong civil society when choosing locations

site fights

*DIVISIVE FACILITIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY
IN JAPAN AND THE WEST*

DANIEL P. ALDRICH

