



SDGグローバル指標**5.1.1**公式モニタリングデータ
OECD 社会制度とジェンダー指数（**SIGI**：SOCIAL
INSTITUTIONS AND GENDER INDEX）について

OECD開発センター 次長 湯浅あゆ美

経済協力開発機構

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

設立：1961年

本部：パリ（センター：ベルリン、東京、メキシコ、DC）

加盟国：38か国（日本の加盟1964年）

OECDとは

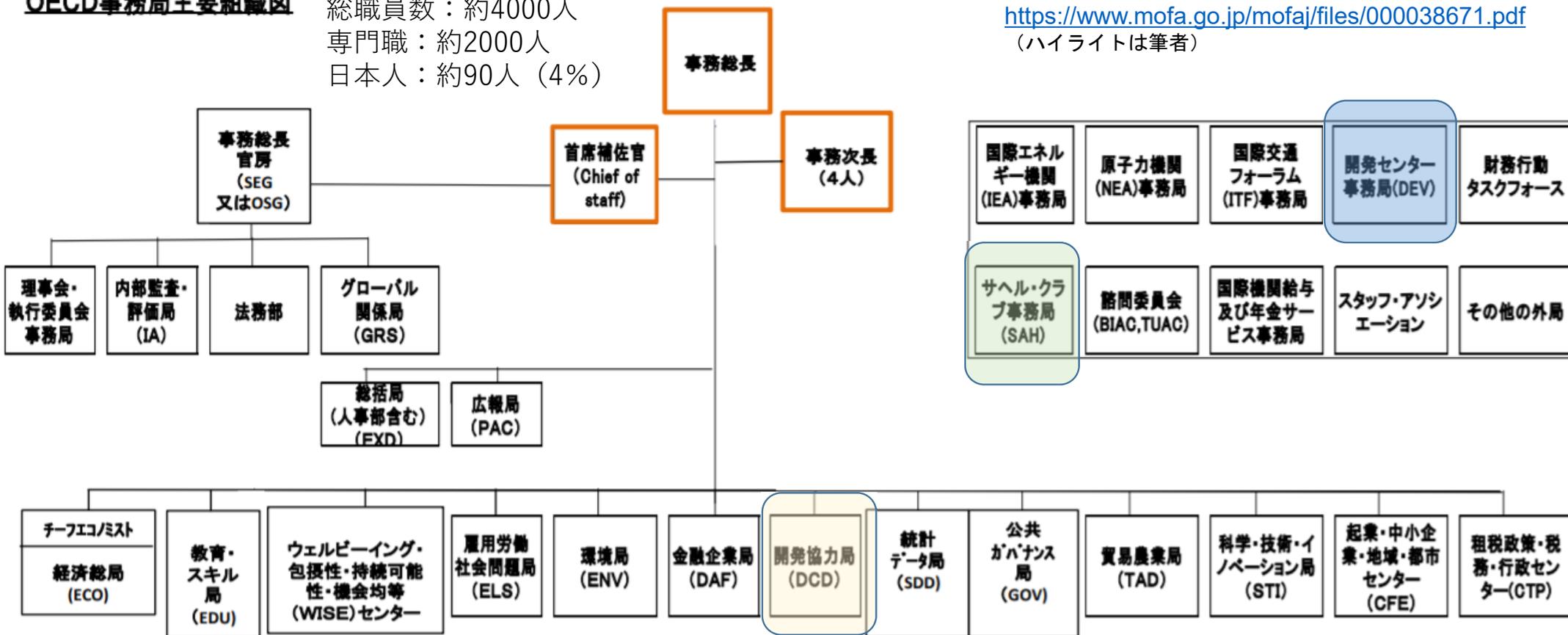
- 主に加盟国の
- 1) 経済成長
 - 2) 貿易自由化
 - 3) 途上国支援

に関する政策協調や国際ルール作り
「世界最大のシンク（ドゥー）タンク」

OECD事務局主要組織図

総職員数：約4000人
 専門職：約2000人
 日本人：約90人（4%）

<https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000038671.pdf>
 （ハイライトは筆者）



OECD開発センター OECD Development Centre

OECD開発センターの概要

- ケネディ米国大統領が**先進国と途上国が対等の立場で「共同で経済開発の問題を研究」**することのできるフォーラムを提案したのを機に、1962年にOECD下部組織として設立。
- 開発途上国、新興国が、拠出金負担も伴う対等な構成メンバー国として参画**し、開発課題・経済政策（※）に関する調査・研究や、政策対話やセミナーを通じた知見・経験の共有・普及、政策オプションの提供を行う。



<https://youtu.be/tVO4HifEqEk>



※ジェンダー平等、社会保障、インフォーマルセクター、高齢化、産業構造改革、イノベーション、低炭素経済への移行、移民と開発、若者の福祉、質の高いインフラ投資

54加盟国地域構成：
 アジア（8か国）
 アフリカ（10か国）
 ラテンアメリカ（15か国）
 欧州（21か国）



SDGグローバル指標5.1.1公式モニタリングデータ
**OECD「社会制度とジェンダー指数
(SIGI : SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND
GENDER INDEX) 」**

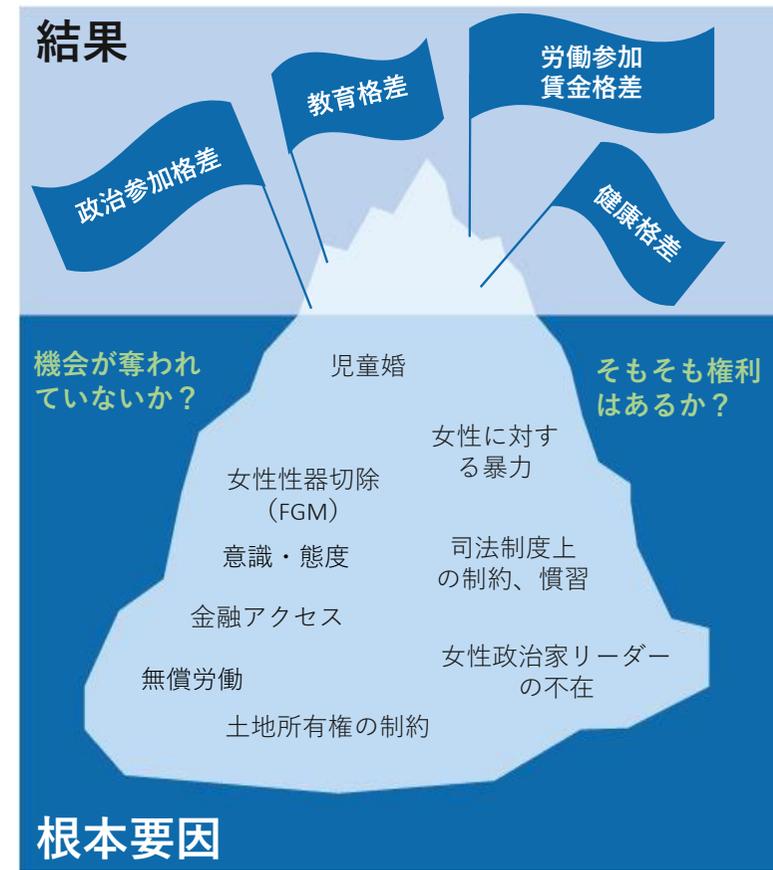
社会制度とジェンダー指数 (SIGI)

2023年3月16日
CSWサイドイベント
にて第5版を出版

- 女性や女児の権利の制約となっている公式・非公式の法律、社会慣習に関する国家間の比較を可能にするグローバルな指標 (2009年～)
- 人々の意識や態度・事実上の差別に関する質的・量的データの組み合わせ
- 世界180か国のデータを収集、ランキングを発表 (データが揃う120か国)
- **グローバル指標SDG 5.1.1*の公式モニタリングデータ**
性別に基づく平等と差別撤廃を促進、実施及びモニターするための法律の枠組みが制定されているかどうか
- 女性と女児の生涯を通じ重要な社会・経済的影響を及ぼす**4つの側面**
 - 家庭生活、身体 (暴力含む)、経済活動、公的生活
- SIGI 分析フレームワーク は国別分析に適用可能



水面下で起きていること (**根本要因**) をデータとともに紐解きエビデンスを提供 → 格差の是正を目指す





4 領域

16の指標 (4×4)

各指標に対し、**法的枠組み、考え方/態度、実態/慣習**の変数を設定



ジェンダー不平等の根本要因となる差別的な社会制度に関する包括的な理解を可能にし「氷山の水面下で何が起きているか」を紐解く

上記それぞれの指標に対し (全16指標) 以下3側面の変数

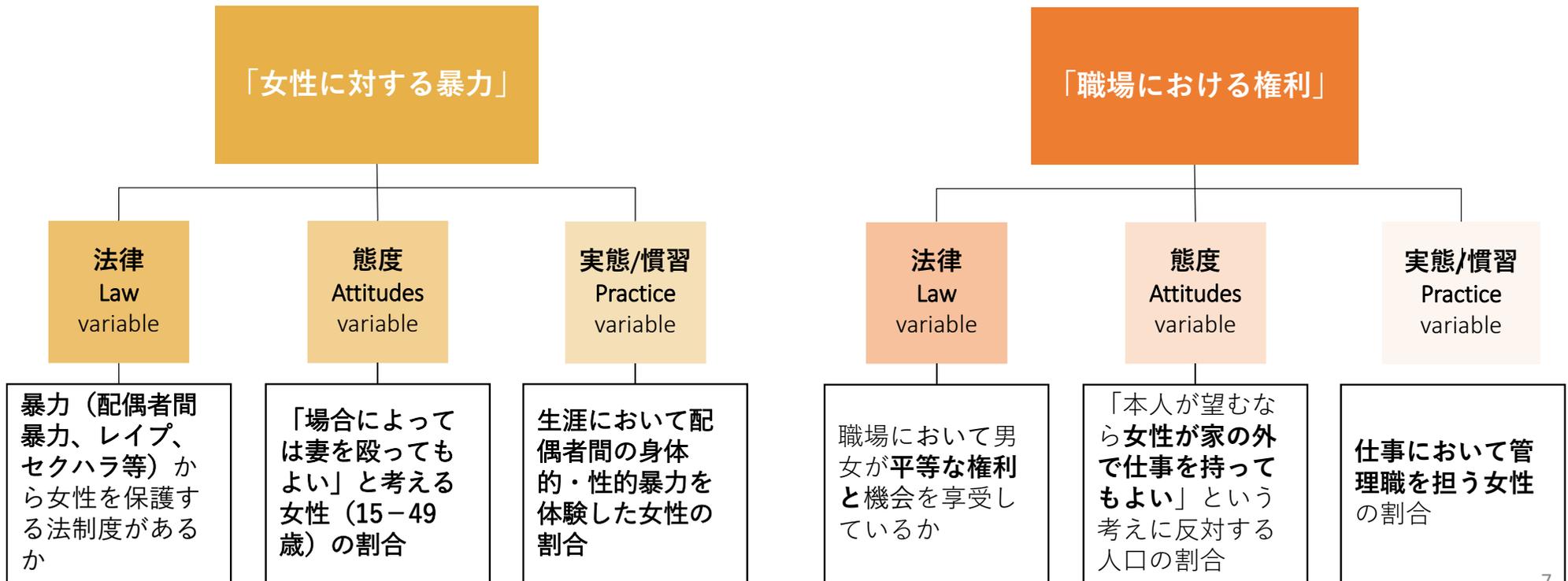
法的枠組み

考え方/態度

実態/慣習

分析フレームワーク

- 公的な法律が男女平等でも、慣習法などが差別的だと、実態として女性の機会や権利が奪われるため（途上国で特に多い）非公式な法律（慣習法等）も考慮
- 影響を受ける女性の人口割合が小さくても、すべての女性を取り残さない観点から、差別的な社会制度であると判断



社会通念や、人々の態度が結果に与える影響を勘案

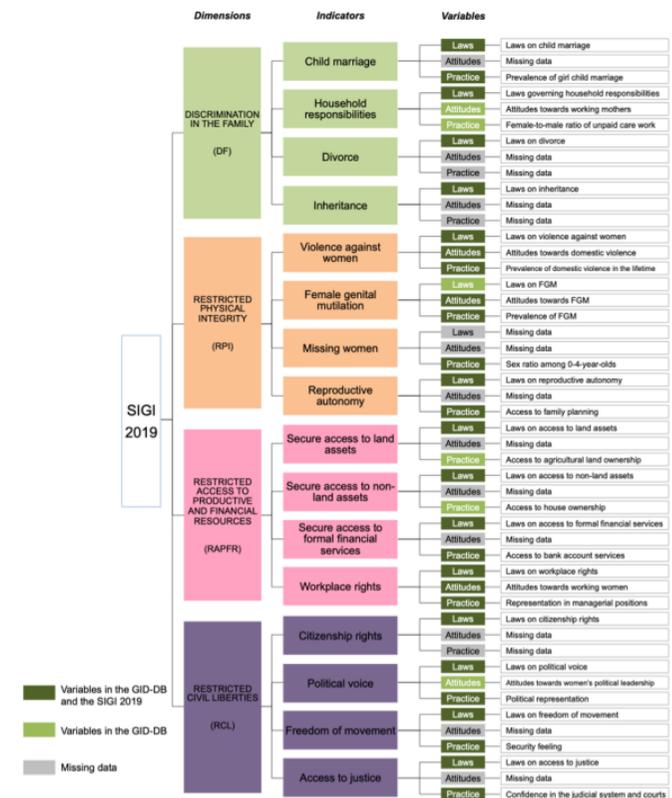
態度：社会通念や人々の態度が女性や女兒の行動に与える重要な影響に鑑み、変数に組み入れる

【例】

- 「**専業主婦は有償労働と同様にやりがいがある**」と考える18歳以上の人口割合
- 「**妻が夫より収入が高いと問題が生じる**」と考える18歳以上の人口割合
- 「**母親が有償労働を行うと子どもは苦しむ**」と考える18歳以上の人口割合
- 「**DV: 特定の理由があれば夫は妻を殴っても良い**」と考える15-49歳の女性の割合
(料理を焦がした、夫と口論した、夫に言わずに外出等)
- 「**女性器切除の慣習は続くべき**」と考える女性の割合
- 「**女性が外で有償労働をすること**」に反対する男性家族
- 「**男性は女性よりも良い政治家となる**」と考える人の割合

これらの情報は収集しづらく手間も予算もかかるが、水面下で起きていること（**根本要因**）を理解するために重要

Figure 2.2. Composition of the SIGI 2019



Note: Dark green variables are the variables included in the SIGI 2019 framework; light green variables are variables present in the GID-DB database; grey variables are variables for which data gaps exist. Source: OECD (2019a).

Variable	Coding	Sources
Child marriage		
Laws on child marriage*: Whether the same legal minimum age of marriage applies to both women and men	0: The law guarantees the same minimum age of marriage above 18 years to women and men, without legal exceptions in either consent or for some groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not encourage girl child marriage. 0.25: The minimum age of marriage might be different for men and women, but it is above 18 years, without legal exceptions in either consent or for some groups of women. Some customary, religious and traditional laws or practices encourage girl child marriage. 0.5: The minimum age of marriage might be different for men and women, but it is above 18 years. However, legal exceptions exist concerning consent and/or some groups of women. 0.75: The law allows child marriage for both women and men or there is no legal age of marriage for women nor men. 1: The law allows child marriage for women but not for men.	SIGI Country Profiles
Prevalence of girl child marriage*: Percentage of girls aged 15-19 years who have been or are still married, divorced, widowed or in an informal union	0-100%	UN World Marriage Data (2017)
Prevalence of boy child marriage*: Percentage of boys aged 15-19 years who have been or are still married, divorced, widowed or in an informal union	0-100%	UN World Marriage Data (2017)
Household responsibilities		
Laws governing household responsibilities*: Whether women and men have the same legal rights, decision-making abilities and responsibilities within the household	0: Women enjoy the same legal rights and decision-making freedoms and responsibilities within the household as men, without legal exceptions for any groups of women. Customary, religious and traditional laws or practices do not discriminate against women's legal rights. 0.25: Women enjoy the same legal rights and decision-making freedoms and responsibilities within the household as men, without legal exceptions for any groups of women. However, customary, religious and traditional laws or practices discriminate against women's legal rights. 0.5: Either not all groups of women enjoy the same legal rights and decision-making freedoms and responsibilities within the household as men, or there is no law regulating household headship. 0.75: Women do not enjoy the same legal rights as men to be recognised	SIGI Country Profiles

専門家間で合意
 したコーディン
 グ方法で処理

公的制度のみならず**法的抜け穴**や**実態**も把握し、**根本要因**を
 あぶり出すことを志向する**312の質問票**にて**180か国**の**一次
 データ**を収集。国際的な**好事例**や**基準**も参考に、**各国政府**、
国際機関、**ジェンダー専門家**、**法律専門家**、**市民団体**、**財団**
 等の協力を経て、**客観性**を担保。

Discrimination in the family			
Child marriage	Legal framework	9.	What is the legal age of marriage for women?
		10.	What is the legal age of marriage for men?
Household responsibilities	Legal framework	11.	Is the legal age of marriage the same for women and men? Are there legal exceptions to the legal age of marriage that allow women and men under the legal age of marriage to marry with the consent of:
		12.	Parent
		13.	Guardian
	De facto	14.	Judge
		15.	The court
		16.	Other authority. Please indicate which authority is concerned.
		23.	Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that allow or encourage early marriage of girls?
Divorce	Legal framework	24.	Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to be recognised as the head of household?
		28.	Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to be the legal guardians of their children during marriage?
		29.	Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to be legal guardians of their children in informal unions?
	De facto	33.	Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal rights to be recognised as the head of household?
		34.	Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to be the legal guardians of her children?
Inheritance	Legal framework	35.	Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal right to choose where to live?
		36.	Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to initiate divorce?
		37.	Do women have the same requirements as men to finalise a divorce or annulment?
	De facto	38.	Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to be the legal guardians of their children after divorce?
		40.	Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal rights to initiate divorce?
	Legal framework	41.	Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against women's legal rights to be the legal guardians of their children after divorce?
		42.	Does the law provide daughters with the same rights as sons to inherit land?
		43.	Does the law provide daughters with the same rights as sons to inherit non-land assets?
	De facto	44.	Does the law provide female surviving spouses with the same rights as male surviving spouses to inherit land?
		45.	Does the law provide female surviving spouses with the same rights as male surviving spouses to inherit non-land assets?
	De facto	50.	Are there customary, religious or traditional practices or laws that discriminate against daughters' legal rights to inherit?

312の質問

180か国に対する312の質問→法・態度・実態の27の変数→16の指標→4領域→SIGI値（120か国）

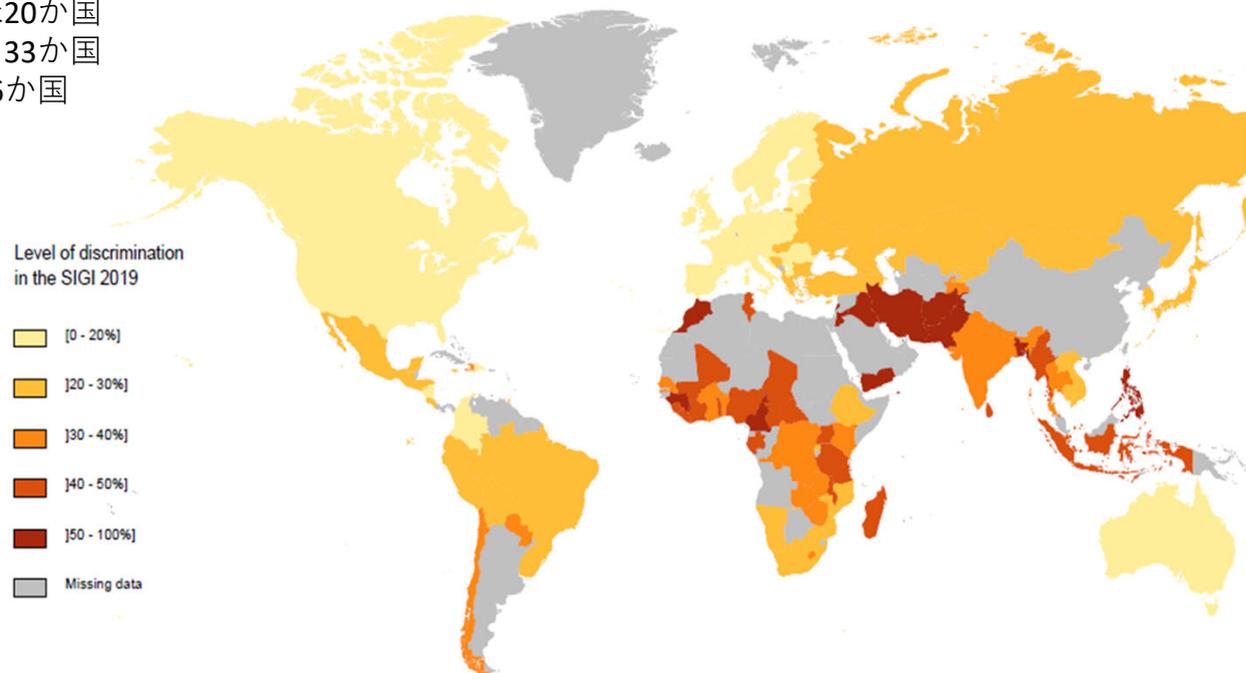
社会制度の不平等の度合いによって国をランク付ける

グローバルに比較するデータを提供

差別的な社会制度を理解するエビデンス・データの提供、それに基づくと明確な政策提言

120か国

- アフリカ31か国
- 北米・中南米20か国
- アジア大洋州33か国
- ヨーロッパ36か国



社会制度における性差別	ランク付けされた国の中での割合
非常に低い (0% ≤ 20%):	32か国、27%
低い (20% ≤ 30%)	43か国、36%
中程度 (30% ≤ 40%)	16か国、13%
高い (40% ≤ 50%)	17か国、14%
非常に高い (>50%)	12か国、10%

Note: This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Source: OECD (2019), Social Institutions and Gender Index, <https://stats.oecd.org/>

SIGIデータベース、ウェブサイト (SIGI products (1))

政策立案者、専門家、研究者、市民ユーザーに
エビデンスを提供

<https://www.genderindex.org/>

データベース

Databases
OECD.Stat



SIGI ウェブサイト
SIGI website
genderindex.org

SIGI 策定過程
で収集した
データを公
共データと
して提供



Gender, Institutions
and Development
Database (GID-DB)

GID-DB
database

Basic variables:
Prevalence rates
Attitudes
Law scores

SIGI
database

Computed scores of
dimensions and overall
index

国別プロフィール

Country profiles

- Fully-referenced legal assessments of countries' legal frameworks
- Cover 180 countries
- Reflect data collected by the OECD Development Centre

SIGI国別プロフィール (SIGI HPからダウンロード可)

Country		United Republic of Tanzania
SIGI 2019 Category		High
SIGI Value 2019		46%
Discrimination in the family 81%		
	Legal framework on child marriage	100%
	Percentage of girls under 18 married	25%
	Legal framework on household responsibilities	75%
	Proportion of the population declaring that children will suffer if mothers are working outside home for a pay	-
	Female to male ratio of time spent on unpaid care work	3.7
	Legal framework on inheritance	100%
	Legal framework on divorce	75%
Restricted physical integrity 29%		
	Legal framework on violence against women	75%
	Proportion of the female population justifying domestic violence	58%
	Prevalence of domestic violence against women (lifetime)	42%
	Legal framework on female genital mutilation (FGM)	50%
	Share of women who think FGM should continue	3%
	Share of women who have undergone FGM	10%
	Sex ratio at birth (natural =105)	105
	Legal framework on reproductive rights	50%
Female population with unmet needs for family planning	22%	
Restricted access to productive and financial resources 30%		
	Legal framework on working rights	0%
	Proportion of the population declaring this is not acceptable for a woman in their family to work outside home for a pay	13%
	Share of managers (male)	77%
	Legal framework on access to non-land assets	50%
	Share of house owners (male)	77%
	Legal framework on access to land assets	25%
	Share of agricultural land holders (male)	80%
	Legal framework on access to financial services	25%
Share of account holders (male)	54%	
Restricted civil liberties 35%		
	Legal framework on civil rights	75%
	Legal framework on freedom of movement	0%
	Percentage of women in the total number of persons not feeling safe walking alone at night	62%
	Legal framework on political participation	25%
	Share of the population that believes men are better political leaders than women	43%
	Percentage of male MP's	63%
	Legal framework on access to justice	25%
	Share of women declaring lack of confidence in the justice system	45%

Note: Higher values indicate higher inequality. Percentages range from 0 to 100, while legal variables are categorised as 0%, 25%, 50%, 75% or 100%. See data source [here](https://www.oecd.org/gender/).
Source: OECD (2019), Gender, Institutions and Development Database, <https://www.oecd.org/gender/>

United Republic of Tanzania

1. Discrimination in the family

The national machinery tasked with the implementation, supervising and advancement of gender equality on the mainland of Tanzania is the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children (MOCGC). The Zanzibar Ministry of Empowerment, Social Welfare, Youth, Women and Children (MESWYWC) has been established as the national machinery in Zanzibar. A Gender Monitoring and Evaluation system and data collection tools have also been established in Zanzibar to coordinate and monitor effective and efficient gender related interventions (CEDAW Country Report, 2014). In mainland Tanzania, a similar Gender Monitoring and Evaluation system is underway (CEDAW Country Report, 2014).

In 2008, the Gender Mainstreaming Macro Working Groups (GMWGs) were established by the State to advocate for gender mainstreaming to be integrated into programmes, policies, plans and the budgets of central Ministries and NGOs in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar (CEDAW Country Report, 2014).

a) Overarching legal framework for marriage

The Law of Marriage (LMA) Act, Cap. 29 is the overarching piece of legislation that governs matrimonial affairs in Tanzania. The Act addresses monogamous and polygamous marriages where in the case of the latter, a man may be married to more than one wife but the same does not apply for a woman (Law of Marriage Act, 1971).

Statutory, customary and Islamic laws constitute the overarching legislative framework that governs marriage, divorce and inheritance laws in Tanzania and Zanzibar. Where customary and statutory laws generally govern criminal and civil activities of those who identify as Christian, those who follow the Muslim faith are typically governed by Islamic and customary laws and practices (US Human Rights Report, n.d.). In Zanzibar, those who follow the Muslim faith are governed by a parallel system of courts called kahdi (Muslim judge trained in the Islamic legal tradition) that responds to matters of Islamic customary law such as divorce, inheritance and the custody of children (US Human Rights Report, n.d.). The legal framework however grants all women the same rights to enter marriage as men.

Provisions for forced marriage are addressed in the Law of Marriage Act, 1971 where it states that a marriage is deemed to not be consensual for all parties if (a) was influenced by coercion or fraud; (b) the parties were mistaken as to the nature of the ceremony; or (c) the parties were suffering from any mental disorder or mental defect, whether permanent or temporary, or was intoxicated, so as not fully to appreciate the nature of the ceremony. Someone found guilty of this offence can face an imprisonment term not exceeding three years (Section 151).

Section 68 of the Act addresses the rights of widows, protecting their right to reside at a place of her choosing and to remain unmarried or to marry another man of her choosing - subject to section 17 of the Act which reinforces measures under Islamic law and requires the consent of the widow's father

United Republic of Tanzania

or mother if she is below the age of 18 (Law of Marriage Act, 1971). This contradicts the practice of widow inheritance which was codified by the State in Rule 62 where widows can be inherited by their deceased husband's relatives (CEDAW Task Force Tanzania Shadow Report, 2016).

b) Child marriage

The minimum age of marriage is different for women and men. The Law of Marriage Act, 1971 mandates that the minimum age of marriage for boys be 18 and 15 for girls (section 13 (3)) however, with the special permission of the court and parents, girls as young as 14 can be married which contravenes international regulations and conventions (CEDAW Task Force Tanzania Shadow Report, 2016, 2016). With the practice of customary law, girls as young as 9 years old can be married off (Tanzania Human Rights Report, 2015). The minimum age of marriage in the Law of Marriage Act, 1971 and the customary practice of child marriage also contravenes Tanzania's Law of the Child Act, 2009 which defines a child as a person below the age of 18 (Article 4).

The State adopted the national "Child Marriage-Free Zone" to advance collaborative efforts to end child marriage, however, child marriage continues to be a common practice in many rural areas (CEDAW Task Force Tanzania Shadow Report, 2016, 2016). A baseline survey of 10 villages was conducted by Agape Aids Control Programme and the baseline data showed that most victims of child marriage encounter birth complications, early deaths, divorce, poverty, disease and economic stagnation (CEDAW Task Force Tanzania Shadow Report, 2016, 2016). The National Action Plan for Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children 2001-2015 called for legal amendments that impact women and girls such as the minimum age of marriage but failed to provide a comprehensive strategy that addressed child marriage and the action plan was wrapped up in 2015 (CEDAW Task Force Tanzania Shadow Report, 2016).

The Written Laws Miscellaneous Act (No. 2) Bill, 2016 recently amended the Education Act to prohibit persons from marrying a school boy or school girl and if found guilty, the convicted party can be liable to imprisonment for a term of thirty years (Part 6, Article 22). The use of the terms school boy and school girl imply that not only are they registered in school but that they are also children as defined by the Law of the Child Act, 2009. This may leave a legal loophole for children below the age of 18 and who are not registered in school.

c) Household responsibilities

All women and men can be the head of the household however, the Law of Marriage Act, 1971 places sole responsibility on the husband to financially provide for his wife unless separated by agreement or decree of the court (Articles 63, 129).

It is also important to note that what constitutes a household can widely vary across ethnic groups, religions, regions, lineage and local customs with sometimes stark differences among polygamous versus monogamous families and blurred lines between patrilineal and matrilineal communities (Forster, 1995). There are also instances where a male may be identified as the head of the household but he does not reside in the home for work and travel purposes and linguistic complications that lead to different understandings of the term, "household" (Van Aelst, 2014).

SIGIグローバル報告書、地域分析、国別分析、テーマ別分析 (SIGI products (2))

差別的な社会制度を理解するエビデンス・データの提供、それに基づく明確な政策提言



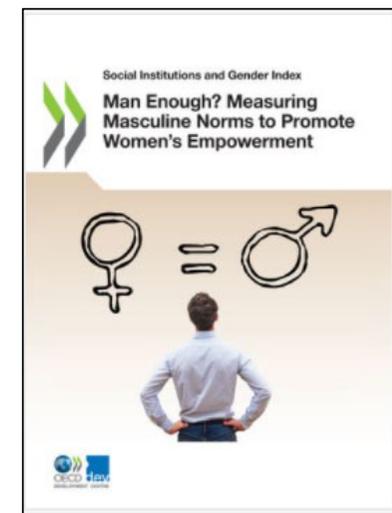
グローバル報告書
Global analysis



地域分析
Regional analysis



国別分析
Country studies

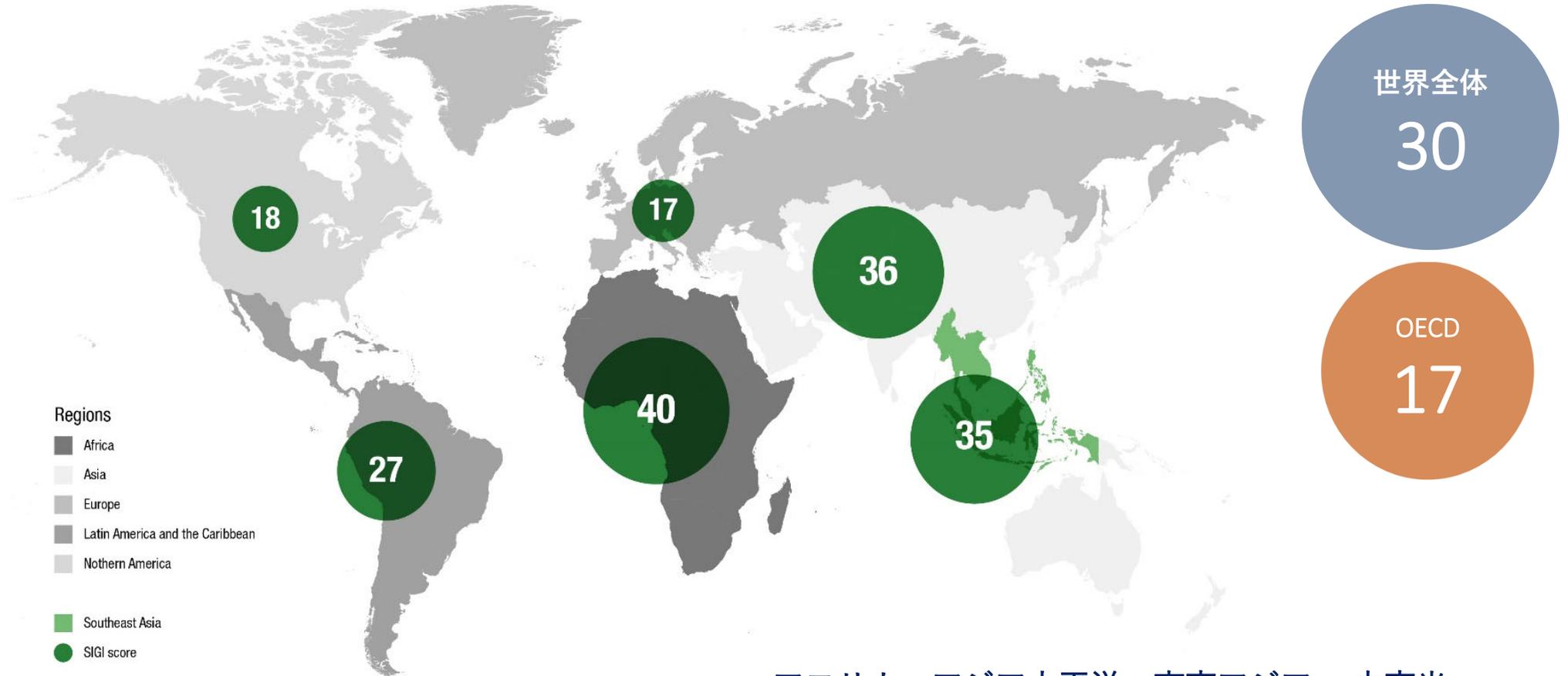


テーマ別
Thematic studies



社会制度とジェンダー指数（SIGI）
データで紐解くジェンダー不平等
（2019年グローバルレポートより）

世界の状況、先進国の状況、地域ごとの状況



Note: This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

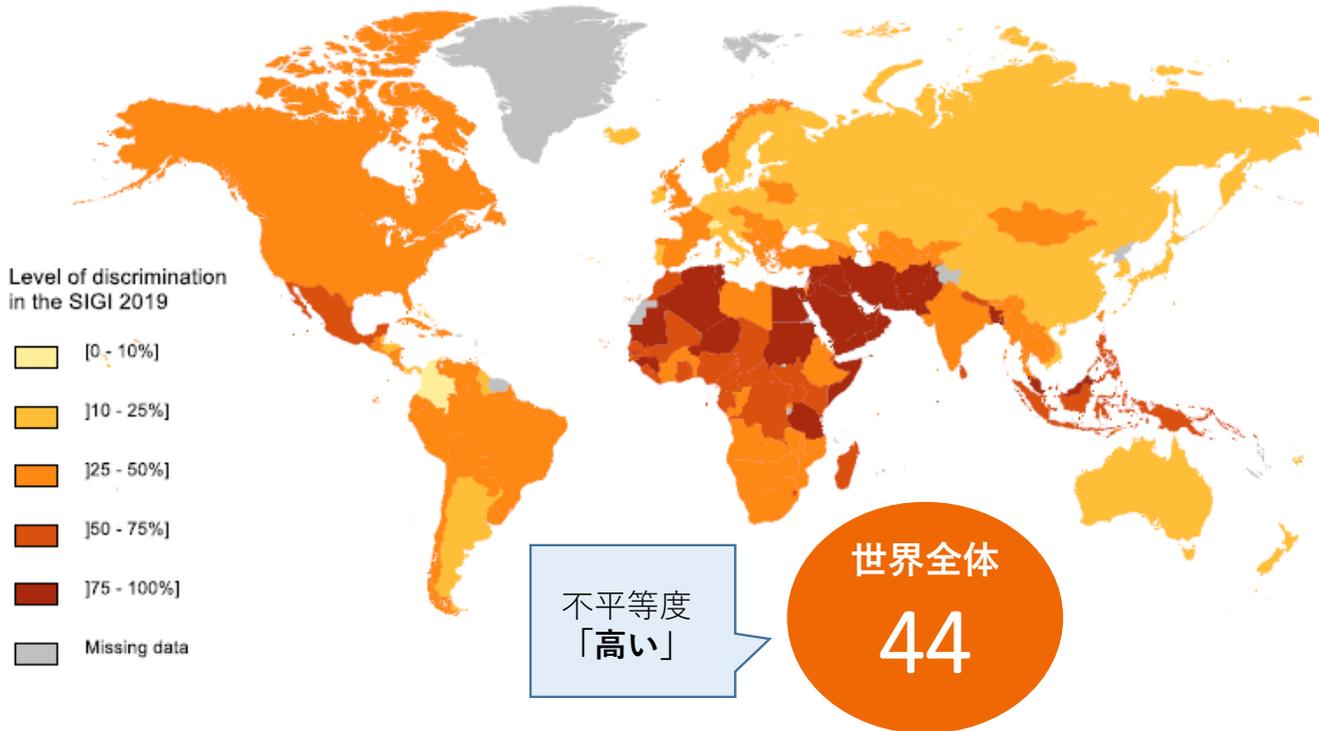
Source: OECD (2019), Social Institutions and Gender Index, <https://stats.oecd.org/>

アフリカ→アジア太平洋→東南アジア→中南米
→北米→ヨーロッパの順に不平等な社会制度

4 領域のなかで最も
不平等度が高い

第一領域：家庭生活 Discrimination in the Family

Figure 3.1. Level of discrimination in the family sub-index



DISCRIMINATION IN THE FAMILY

- Child marriage
- Household responsibilities
- Divorce
- Inheritance

法の未整備

- ❑ 22か国で児童婚が合法
- ❑ 127か国で女性世帯主に差別的な法律
- ❑ 29か国で女性と女兒に差別的な相続権

差別的な慣習法

- ❑ 45か国で不平等な離婚
- ❑ 55か国で妻や娘に不平等な遺産相続

差別的な社会規範

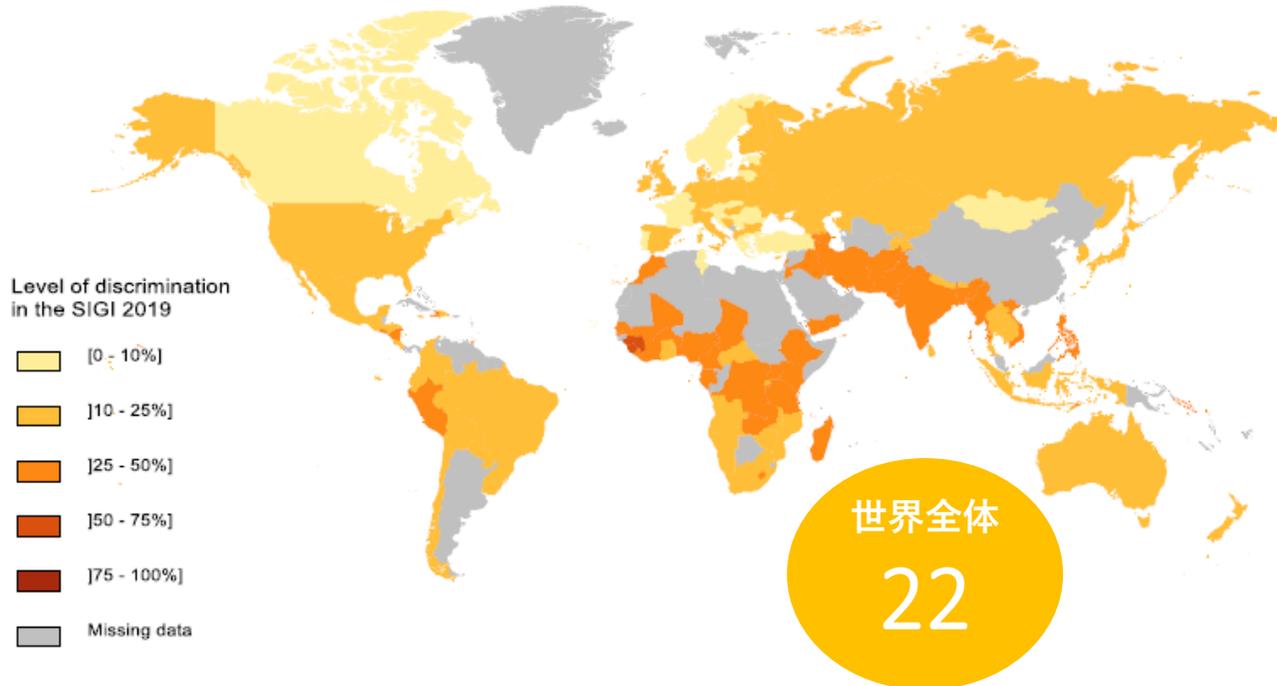
- ❑ 女性は男性の2-10倍の無償ケア労働に従事
- ❑ 世界人口の50%が働く母親を持つ子は不幸であると考えている

Note: This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Source: OECD (2019), Social Institutions and Gender Index, <https://stats.oecd.org/>

第二領域：身体 Restricted Physical Integrity

Figure 4.1. Level of discrimination in the physical integrity sub-index



Note: This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

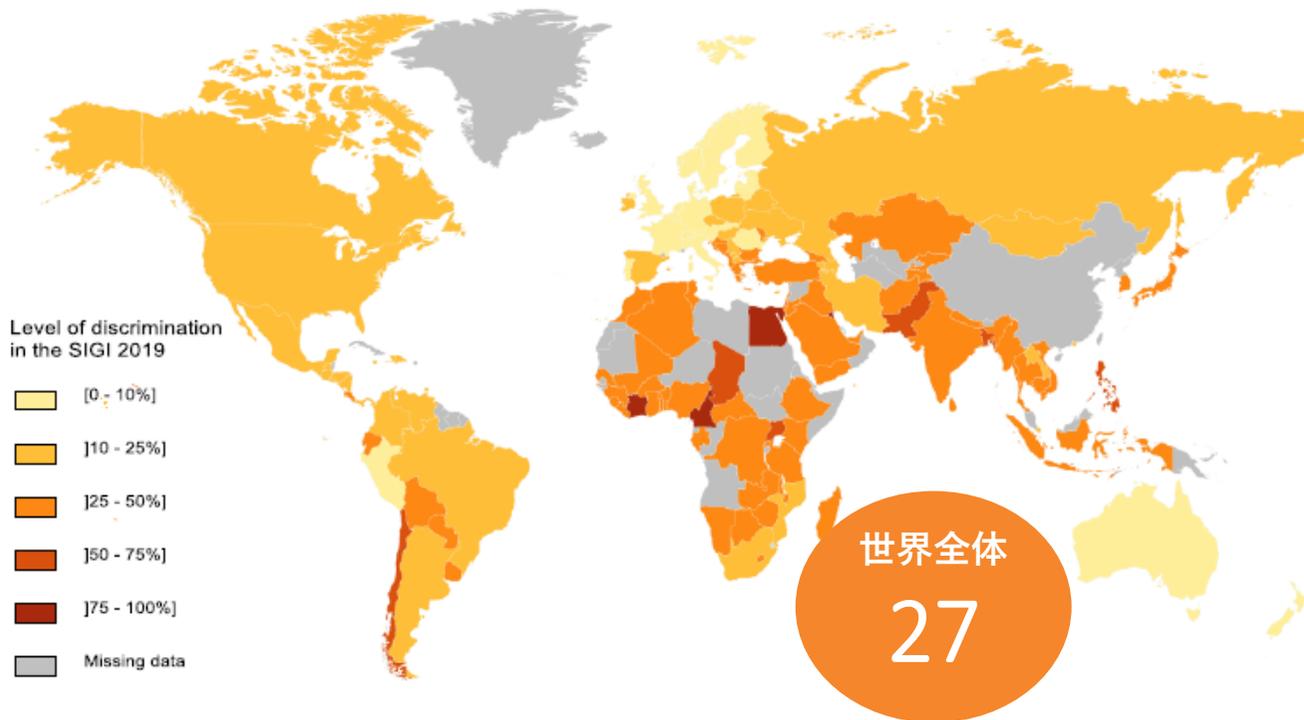
Source: OECD (2019), Social Institutions and Gender Index, <https://stats.oecd.org/>



- ❑ 暴力に関する不平等度合いは40%
- ❑ 性と生殖に関する権利の不平等度合いは31%
- ❑ アフリカとアジアでFGMとMissing Womenが深刻
- ❑ 女性に対する暴力に対する包括的な法的枠組みを持つ国は皆無
- ❑ 世界の3分の1の女性がDVの被害経験者
- ❑ データ入手可能な29か国のうち23%の女性・女兒がFGMは継続すべきと考える
- ❑ 39%の女性・女兒（15-49歳）がFGMを経験
- ❑ アルメニア、アゼルバイジャン、中国、インド、ベトナムで0-4歳の不自然な男女比（110/100以上）

第三領域：経済活動 Restricted Access to Productive and Financial Resources

Figure 5.1. Level of discrimination in the restricted access to productive and financial resources sub-index



Note: This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Source: OECD (2019), Social Institutions and Gender Index, <https://stats.oecd.org/>

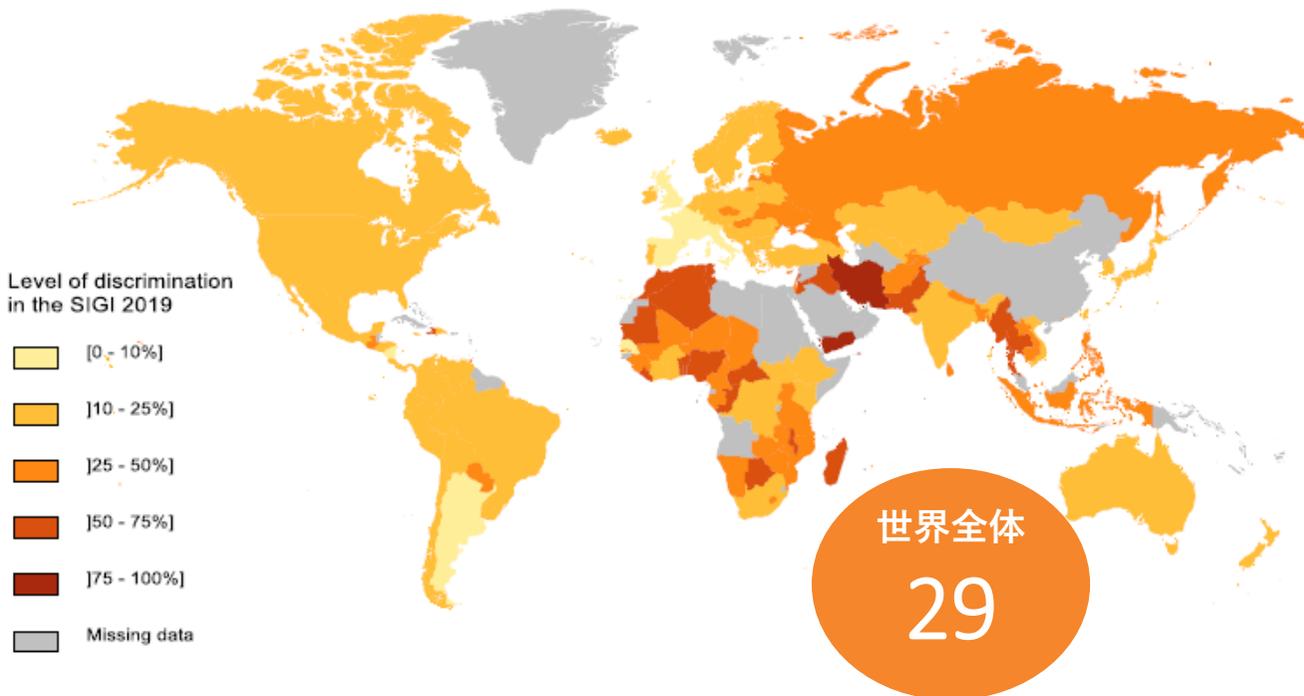
RESTRICTED ACCESS TO PRODUCTIVE AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

- Secure access to land assets
- Secure access to non-land assets
- Secure access to formal financial services
- Workplace rights

- **土地所有**、その他**資産所有**、フォーマル経済へのアクセスは女性の**金融包摂**に重要な役割を有し、その逆も然り（高い相互関連性）
- **88か国**が特定の**職業**に就くことを禁止
- **34か国**において、夫のみが婚姻後に形成された**資産を執行**できる
- **123か国**で、伝統法、宗教法、慣習法等が女性の**土地所有**を制限
- 女性は全土地の**15%**しか所有していない
- 女性は全**世帯主**の**21%**
- 女性は全**管理職**の**24%**

第四領域：市民生活 Restricted Civil Liberties

Figure 6.1. Level of discrimination in the restricted civil liberties sub-index



Note: This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Source: OECD (2019), Social Institutions and Gender Index, <https://stats.oecd.org/>

RESTRICTED CIVIL LIBERTIES

- Citizenship rights**
- Political voice**
- Freedom of movement**
- Access to justice**

- ❑ 49か国で子や配偶者の**国籍決定**について不平等
- ❑ 欧米では治安への不安から女性の**移動の自由度**に制約
- ❑ いくつかの国で女性の海外旅行に制約
- ❑ 慣習法が女性の**住む場所**を選ぶ権利、両親訪問を含む旅行の権利を制約
- ❑ ほぼ全ての国で女性は投票権、参政権を持つ
- ❑ 111か国で女性の政治参加促進取組（クオータ制等）がある
- ❑ 女性の**議員数**は男性の4分の1以下
- ❑ 全世界の半数が、男性の方がよい政治家と考える
- ❑ 女性女児のニーズに配慮した**司法制度**を有するのは61か国のみ

SIGIで見るジェンダー平等に向けた進展

SIGI第3版（2014年）→SIGI第4版（2019年）：

- 15か国が、法的な例外を排除することにより初婚の年齢を遅らせるための法的枠組みを強化
- 2か国が、女性の相続に関連する差別的な法的規定を撤廃
- 15か国が、家庭内暴力を犯罪とする法律を制定
- 2014年以降、3か国が女性性器切除（FGM）を犯罪と認定

現在までに、

- 164か国が、土地の所有・使用・決定・担保使用について男女平等の権利を明確に認める
- 有給の産休は2か国を除くすべての国で保証。91か国が有給の育児休暇を義務付け。
- DVの社会容認を信じる女性の割合は2012年（50%）→2014年（37%）→2018年（27%）
 - スーダン：2014年から2018年の間にFGMを支持する人口の割合が27%から18%に減少



Data



The Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) is built using data from the **Gender, Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB)**. Browse the GID-DB to access all indicators and variables.



A cross-country ranking classifying countries according to their level of discrimination in social institutions is also available for the 2019 and 2014 editions of the SIGI. Data is presented in this website in an interactive table that allows sorting economies by region, sub-region, alphabetically or by their level of discrimination in the SIGI.



Since 2019, a **Policy Simulator** allows policy makers to scope out reform options and assess the likely effects on gender equality in social institutions.



on this site all OECD sites



**Gender,
Institutions
and
Development
Database**



**SIGI Policy
Simulator**

<https://www.genderindex.org/>

OECD諸国と日本 ～SIGI Policy Simulatorより～

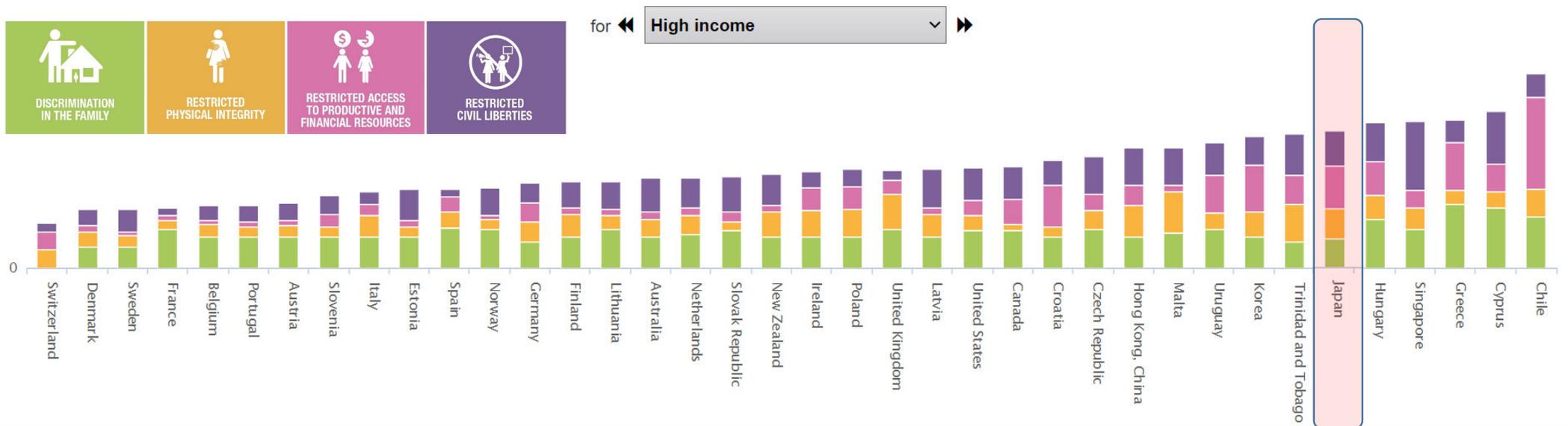


Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) Policy Simulator

for



High Income Countriesにおける日本の位置づけ



Country	Japan
SIGI 2019 Category	Low
SIGI Value 2019	24%

Discrimination in the family	20%
Legal Framework on child marriage	50%
Percentage of girls under 18 married	1%
Legal Framework on household responsibilities	25%
Proportion of the population declaring that children will suffer if mothers are working outside home for a pay	15%
Female to male ratio of time spent on unpaid care work	4.8
Legal Framework on inheritance	0%
Legal Framework on divorce	25%

Restricted physical integrity	21%
Legal Framework on violence against women	75%
Proportion of the female population justifying domestic violence	9%
Prevalence of domestic violence against women (lifetime)	15%
Sex ratio at birth (natural =105)	105.6
Legal Framework on reproductive rights	50%
Female population with unmet needs for family planning	20%

Restricted access to productive and financial resources	30%
Legal Framework on working rights	100%
Proportion of the population declaring this is not acceptable for a woman in their family to work outside home for a pay	4%
Share of managers (male)	87%
Legal Framework on access to non-land assets	0%
Share of house owners (male)	-
Legal Framework on access to land assets	25%
Share of agricultural land holders (male)	-
Legal Framework on access to financial services	25%
Share of account holders (male)	49%

Restricted civil liberties	25%
Legal Framework on civil rights	0%
Legal Framework on freedom of movement	0%
Percentage of women in the total number of persons not feeling safe walking alone at night	66%
Legal Framework on political participation	50%
Share of the population that believes men are better political leaders than women	28%
Percentage of male MPs	90%
Legal Framework on access to justice	0%
Share of women declaring lack of confidence in the justice system	49%

Note: Higher values indicate higher inequality. Percentages range from 0 to 100, while legal variables are categorized as 0%, 25%, 50%, 75% or 100%. See data source below.
Source: OECD (2019), Gender, Institutions and Development Database. <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264090801>

Discrimination in the family	20%
児童婚に関する法制度	50%
18歳未満女兒の婚姻	1%
家族責任（家事、育児）に関する法制度	25%
母親が社会で働くと子どもが苦しむと主張する人口	15%
無償ケア労働に従事する男女比	4.8
相続に関する法制度	0%
離婚に関する法制度	25%

Restricted physical integrity	21%
女性に対する暴力に関する法制度	75%
DVを正当化する女性の存在	9%
女性の生涯におけるDV被害の割合	15%
出生時の男女比（自然比=105）	105.6
性と生殖に関する法制度	50%
家族計画のニーズが満たされない女性人口	20%

SIGI国別プロフィール

<https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/JP.pdf>

Country	Japan
SIGI 2019 Category	Low
SIGI Value 2019	24%

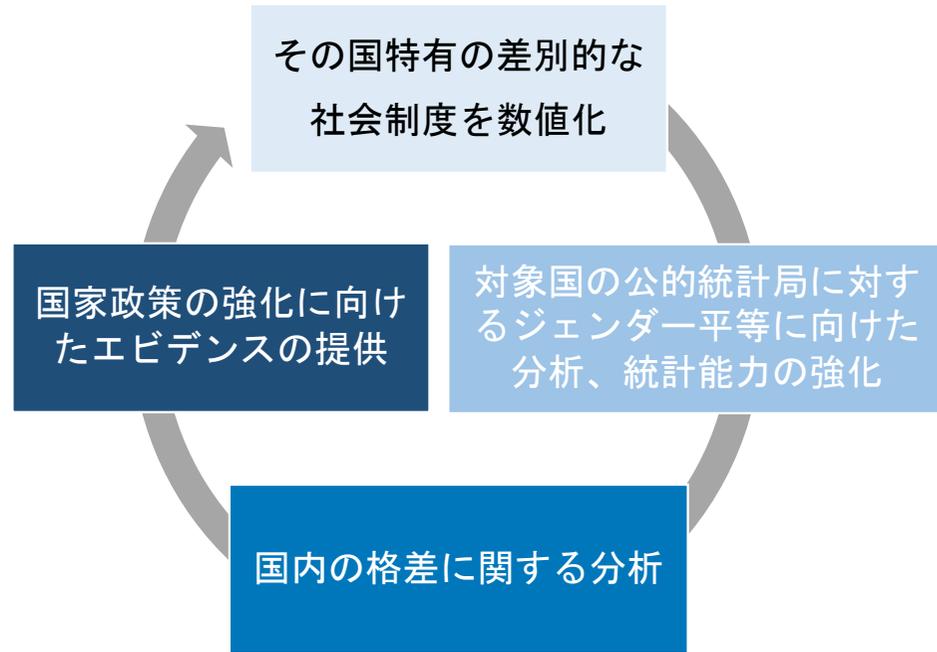
Restricted access to productive and financial resources	30%
労働の権利に関する法制度	50%
女性の就労を認めないとする人口の割合	4%
男性管理職の割合	87%
土地以外の財産へのアクセスに関する法制度	0%
住居所有者の割合（男性）	-
土地資産アクセスに関する法制度	25%
男性農地所有の割合	-
金融サービスアクセスに関する法制度	25%
男性銀行口座所有割合	49%

Restricted civil liberties	25%
市民権に関する法的枠組み	0%
移動の自由に関する法的枠組み	0%
夜間一人歩きに危険を感じる女性の割合	66%
政治参加に関する法的枠組み	50%
男性の方が良い政治家になると考える人口の割合	28%
男性議員の割合	90%
司法アクセスに関する法的枠組み	0%
司法システムに不信感を持つ女性の割合	49%

日本の位置づけ

	SIGI値	1. 家庭	2. 身体	3. 経済	4. 市民生活
世界平均	29.50%	39.39%	21.23%	26.50%	28.10%
1位	スイス 8.10%	スイス 0.10%	カナダ 4.20%	スウェーデン 2.10%	セネガル 3.60%
120位	イエメン 64.00%	イラン 89.90%	ギニア 56.90%	カメルーン 77.70%	イエメン 75.80%
日本	54位 24.00%	7位 20.20%	64位 21.30%	71位 29.60%	68位 24.80%
OECD平均	17.32%	25.06%	13.06%	12.92%	16.71%

SIGI Country Study 国別分析



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



The Republic of Uganda

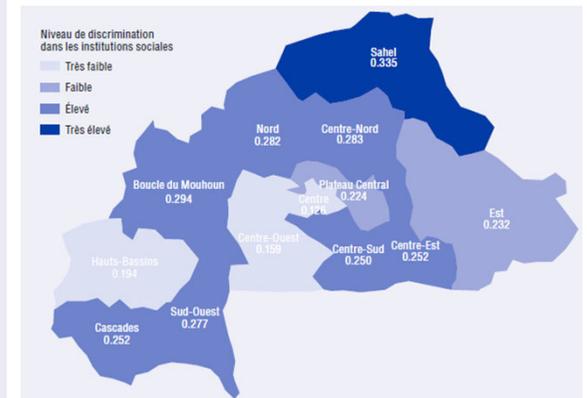
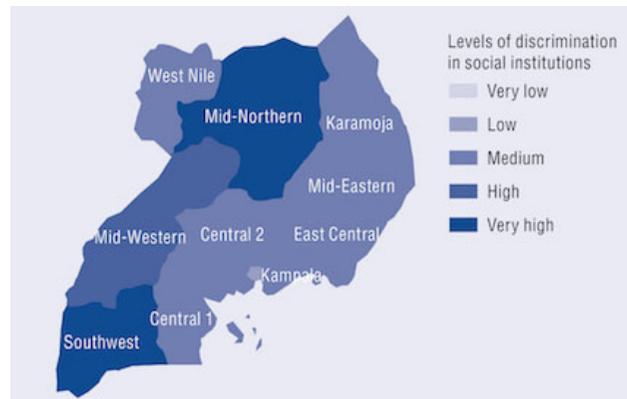
THE SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND GENDER INDEX UGANDA (SIGI) SURVEY
2014

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

617: Give your opinions on the following practices. Using the following codes, write the code that corresponds to the rating in the table below

1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Not sure 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree

Statement	Code
a) Girls and boys should spend the same amount of time on domestic work	
b) Men and women must share equally household tasks and child caring if both are working.	
c) Men must be responsible for household chores.	
d) Many women who are housewives would prefer to work outside the house if there were jobs available.	
e) Women can relax while they are looking after children.	
f) If there are too few jobs for everyone, employers must hire women first.	
g) Most men would prefer their wives to be housewives instead of going out to get a job.	



SIGI 国別分析 2.0 (進化系) – コートジボワール



国別のジェンダー規範の調査分析

それがジェンダー規範が教育にどう影響しているか分析し、政策提言

W20 (G20エンゲージメントグループ) との協働

SHIFTING SOCIAL NORMS:
The Missing Link to Achieve Gender Equality in G20 Countries

Women20 ("W20"), the official G20 engagement group, has outlined ambitious strategies to reduce gender inequality in G20 countries. However, progress has been slow. Using the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) lens to review progress, a new report prepared by the OECD Development Centre for the W20 "From promises to action: Addressing discriminatory social institutions to accelerate gender equality in G20 countries" states that unless further attention is paid to discriminatory social institutions, gender equality in the G20 will remain a distant goal. As such, social institutions constitute the "hidden part of the iceberg" that helps explain why progress has been so slow in spite of legal reforms and social movements.

* The W20 is a transnational network of women's organisations, female entrepreneurs associations and think tanks.
** Discriminatory social institutions are formal and informal laws, social norms and practices that restrict or exclude women and girls, consequently curtailing their access to rights, justice, empowerment opportunities and resources.

**From promises to action:
Addressing discriminatory social institutions to accelerate gender equality in G20 countries**

Report prepared by the OECD Development Centre for the W20 Japanese presidency

Tackling discriminatory social institutions to pave the way towards women's full inclusion and gender equality in G20 countries

2020 update of the previously published report
"From promises to action: Addressing discriminatory social institutions to accelerate gender equality in G20 countries"

Report prepared by the OECD Development Centre for the W20 Saudi Arabian presidency

社会制度とジェンダー指数 (SIGI)

2023年3月にSIGI第5版、2023年夏に第5回グローバルレポートを発行予定

グローバル

地域 (ユーラシア、中南米、東南アジア、アフリカ)

国別分析
(ウガンダ、ブルキナファソ、コートジボワール)

テーマ別
「男らしさ」



2009

2012

2014

2019

2023CSW
SIGI データ第5版

2023

第1回グローバル
報告書

第2回グローバル
報告書

第3回グローバル
報告書

第4回グローバル
報告書

第5回グローバル
報告書

Thank you

ご清聴ありがとうございました



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