

科学技術と社会に関する世論調査に関する分析

文部科学省 科学技術・学術政策研究所

細坪護挙、加納圭、岡村麻子

要旨

2017年9月、科学技術と社会に関する世論調査が内閣府により実施された。本調査では弊所が主務機関となった。基本的な設計方針としては、前回調査となる2010年1月調査と継続性を持たせるとともに、女性科学者が少ないという問題や、科学者の話の信頼度、科学技術イノベーションなど新機軸も併せ持たせた。本稿はその集計結果からの追加分析結果である。

クロス集計分析から、女性科学者の割合が低い理由に関して、科学者以外の職業を勧める意見の対極に、報われない・向かない、から止めた方がよい、とする意見が分布している。また、女性科学者を増やすために力を入れることに関しては、管理職登用への支援の対極に、女性が少ない分野への進出支援が分布している、と考えられる。

最後に、地方別にオッズ比を求めた。特に、女性科学者を増やすために力を入れること、では、東山地方(山梨県、長野県、岐阜県)は、女性が少なかった分野への進出支援、大学等の教授や管理職登用への支援、女性科学者が活躍する姿が見える広報において、他の地方より大きいと判明した。

Analysis on the Social Survey on Science and Technology and Society

1st Policy-Oriented Research Group, National Institute of Science and Technology Policy (NISTEP),
Moritaka Hosotsubo, Kei Kano, Asako Okamura, MEXT

ABSTRACT

In September 2017, Social Survey on Science and Technology and Society was implemented by the Cabinet Office. In this survey we NISTEP served as the competent government agency. As a principal direction of survey design, we tried to retain the continuity from the survey of January 2010 which was the most recent preceding survey, as well as to put a certain focus on emerging issues such as relatively a smaller portion of female scientists, public confidence on scientists, and public awareness on science, technology and innovation etc. This paper describes the result of additional analysis from the summation result of Social Survey by the Cabinet Office.

From the crosstab analysis, opinions are placed that “it is better not to become a female scientist just because it would not be rewarding or not be suitable for female persons”, to the opposite of the opinion that states “jobs other than the scientists would be more recommendable”, regarding reasons for the low percentage of female scientists. With regard to the measures to be focused for increasing the number of female scientists, we assume the survey result shows that the opinion to support “assisting measures to encourage female persons to admit a field with fewer female scientists” is placed at the opposite side of the opinion which supports the measures to facilitate female persons to promote to managerial positions such as university professors.

Finally, the odds ratio was sought and calculated for extracting the characteristics of each district. In particular, it was found that in Higashiyama district (Yamanashi prefecture, Nagano prefecture and Gifu prefecture) the ratio of opinions is larger than other regions, which support the measures encouraging female persons' admittance into the field where female scientists were fewer, the measures facilitating female persons to promote to managerial positions, and the measures for public relations of actual successful performance of female scientists.