

GENDER DATA OUTLOOK INDEX 2026

Regional Assessment of Gender Data
Capacity and Use in the Pacific



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1. INTRODUCTION

The empowerment of women and girls is fundamental to inclusive, resilient and sustainable development across the Pacific. Gender data do not merely support this agenda; they underpin it, determining whose lives are visible in official statistics, which inequalities are prioritized in policies and how progress and accountability are defined. In the Pacific, where structural vulnerability, climate risks and geographic dispersion intersect with gender inequality, the strength of gender data systems directly affects the effectiveness and equity of policies and development outcomes.

Gender data are essential for informed decision-making, effective resource allocation and accountability, and for tracking progress against national, regional and global commitments, including the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics and the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration further emphasize that reliable, timely gender data are foundational to inclusive governance, evidence-based policymaking and results-oriented action across Pacific Island countries and territories.

Yet despite progress and growing recognition of their importance, significant gender data gaps persist. The [2025 Pacific Gender Outlook](#) highlighted that around 4 in 10¹ of the data points required to monitor gender-specific Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators remain unavailable, including several under SDG 5 on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. While many Pacific Island countries and territories report data for most gender-specific indicators, gaps remain across critical domains, limiting cross-country comparability, trend analysis and targeted policy action. As the international community enters the final years of the Decade of Action towards achieving the SDGs, closing these gaps is imperative.

The **2026 Pacific Gender Data Outlook (GDO)** Index report marks the first systematic, region-wide assessment of gender data systems in the Pacific. It builds on a methodology developed and applied globally and across regions to support evidence-informed decision-making on investments in gender statistics.

To account for both the relevance of this global approach and the Pacific's distinct statistical and policy realities (e.g., small populations, geographic dispersion, capacity constraints and heightened exposure to climate and economic shocks), the assessment adapts the global GDO methodology to the regional context. Through this first application of the methodology in the Pacific, the report presents GDO Index values for Pacific Island countries and territories and provides a shared evidence base to support more strategic and coordinated investments in gender data across the region.

1 UN Women and SPC. 2025. Pacific Gender Outlook: Achieving the SDGs for all and leaving no woman or girl behind.

2. WHAT IS THE GENDER DATA OUTLOOK (GDO) INDEX?

The GDO offers a comprehensive framework for assessing gender data capacity across countries by examining the institutional, technical and operational components of national gender data systems. It is grounded in four interrelated dimensions developed for the global [Gender Data Outlook 2024](#) (Figure 1):

1. ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR GENDER DATA

This dimension captures the legislative, policy, institutional and financing arrangements within national statistical offices (NSOs) and across wider national statistical systems (NSSs) that enable the regular production, coordination and dissemination of gender statistics.

2. GENDER DATA PRODUCTION

This dimension reflects countries' statistical capacity to collect, process and integrate gender data from surveys, censuses, administrative sources and other data systems to monitor progress, inform policy and meet SDG reporting requirements.

3. GENDER DATA ACCESSIBILITY

This dimension encompasses open gender data policies and practices, user-oriented dissemination mechanisms and partnerships beyond the NSO, including with line ministries, civil society and development partners, to promote the visibility, accessibility and use of gender data.

4. GENDER DATA USE

This dimension reflects the extent to which gender data and statistics are applied by governments, NSOs and other stakeholders to inform decisions, policies and strategies. It emphasizes the use of gender data as the ultimate objective of data production and highlights the importance of translating data into evidence that supports action, accountability and progress on gender equality.

The Pacific GDO Index is calculated using the [Global GDO Index methodology](#), with several adjustments to reflect data availability constraints and institutional specificities in the Pacific. Rather than relying primarily on the [Global Survey on Gender Statistics \(GSGS\)](#) and the [Gender Data Compass](#), the Index draws on targeted data collected by UN Women and the Pacific Community from countries and territories across the region. This is because the Open Data Watch Gender Data Compass has limited coverage of Pacific Island countries, so a Pacific-adapted questionnaire enabled the construction of proxy indicators that replicate the conceptual intent of the original Gender Data Compass indicators. Desk-based evidence supplements the country-reported information. In addition, because of the limited comparability of available data, data-use indicators are not included in the Index.

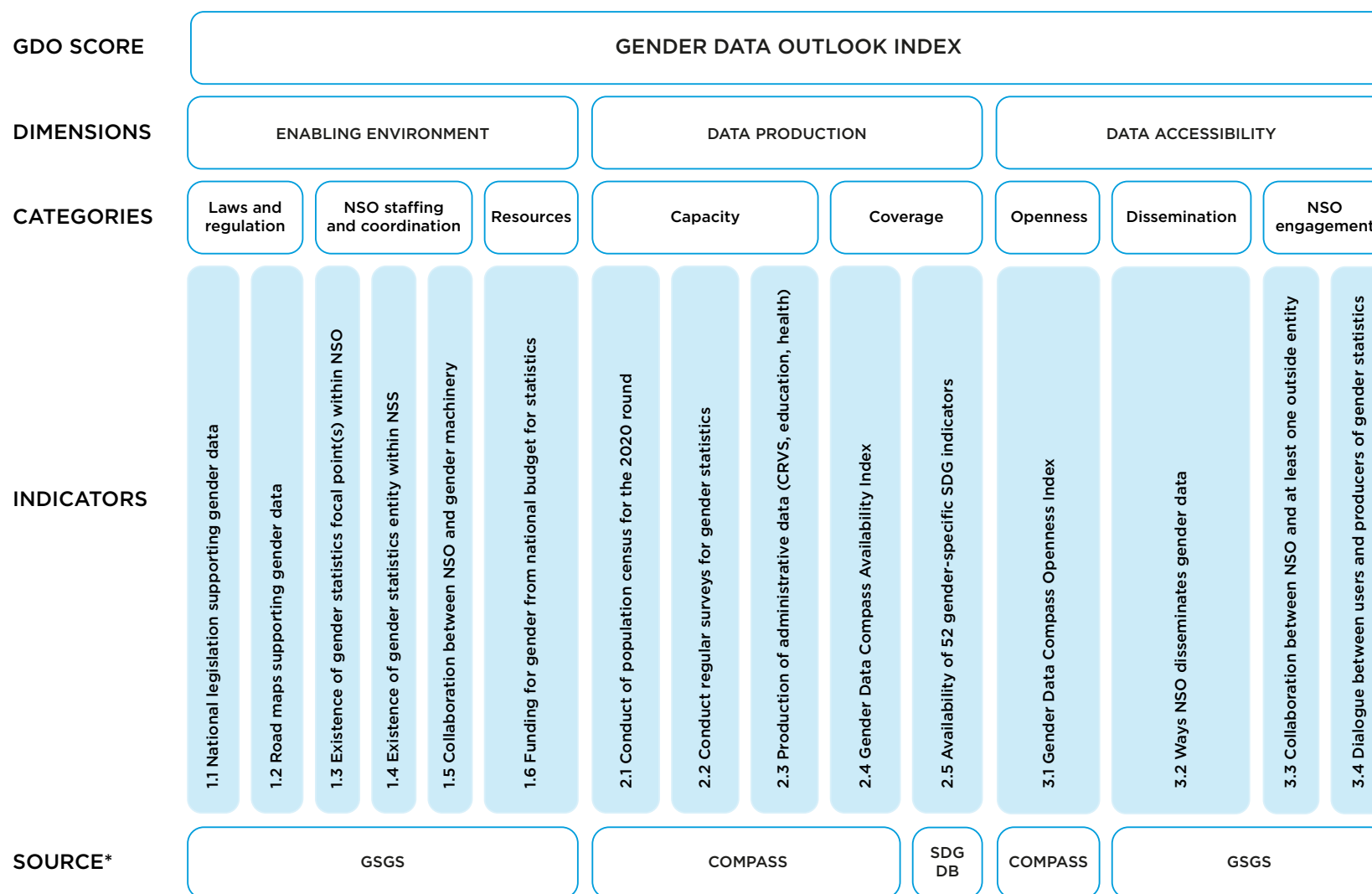
The Pacific GDO Index includes data for 11 of 22 Pacific Island countries and territories, based on information provided directly by NSOs and other members of NSSs.² Because the Index covers only half of the Pacific Island countries and territories and does not include some of the most populous, such as Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands (which did not make data available for this exercise), it should not be interpreted as a comprehensive assessment of all countries in the region.

The GDO is intended to help national statistical offices, policymakers and development partners identify strengths and gaps in gender data systems. It should be interpreted as a diagnostic tool. Higher scores indicate stronger enabling environments, data production and accessibility, while lower scores highlight areas where targeted investments and institutional strengthening are needed. It is designed to help set priorities, guide strategic planning and support more effective use of gender data in policy and decision-making.



2 Responses to the Pacific-adapted version of the GSGS were received from Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Naoero, New Caledonia, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Vanuatu, and Wallis and Futuna. No responses were received or made available from American Samoa, Cook Islands, Guam, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands or Tuvalu. The survey was not distributed to the Pitcairn Islands because their small population limits the statistical comparability of the results for this analysis.

FIGURE 1. GDO INDEX FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING COUNTRIES' GENDER DATA CAPACITY IN THE PACIFIC, 2026



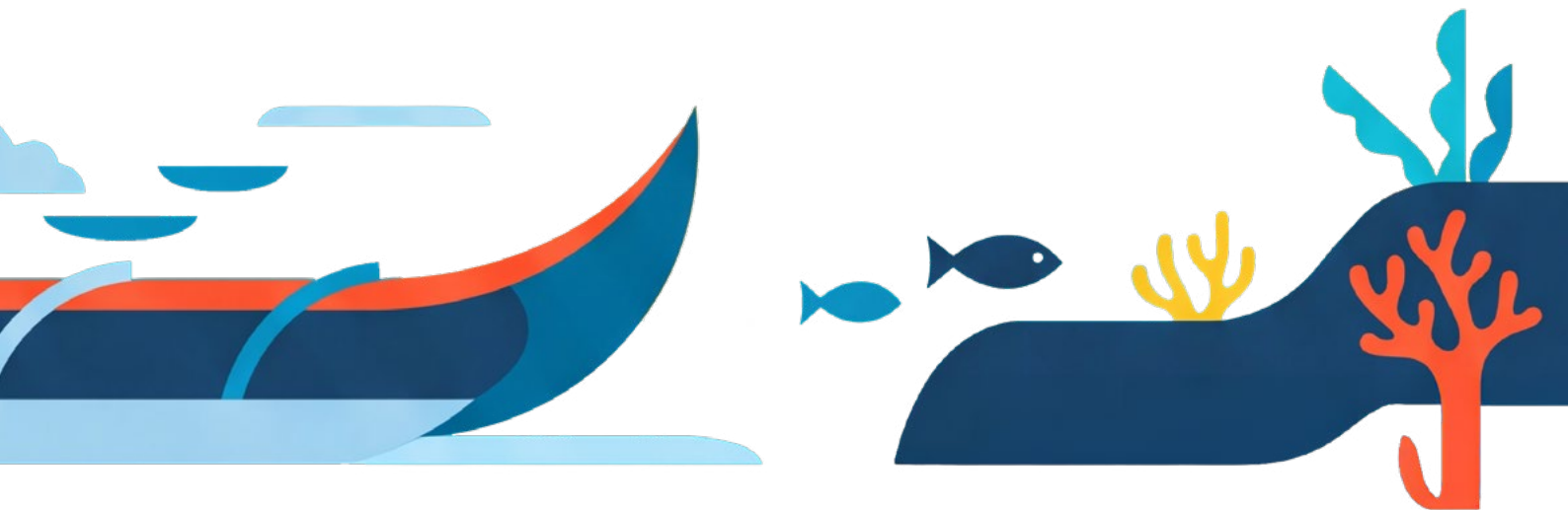
Note

In line with data availability in the Pacific, the GDO Index was computed using 15 of the 16 indicators specified in the global GDO framework. The indicator on the availability of sex-disaggregated COVID-19 cases and deaths (indicator 2.6) was not included because data for many Pacific Island countries and territories were limited in UN Women's COVID-19 Sex-Disaggregated Data Tracker.

* GSGS: Standardized Pacific-adapted questionnaire based on the 2022 [Global Survey on Gender Statistics](#).

* Compass: Desk review and a standardized Pacific-adapted questionnaire replicating Open Data Watch Gender Data Compass scores.

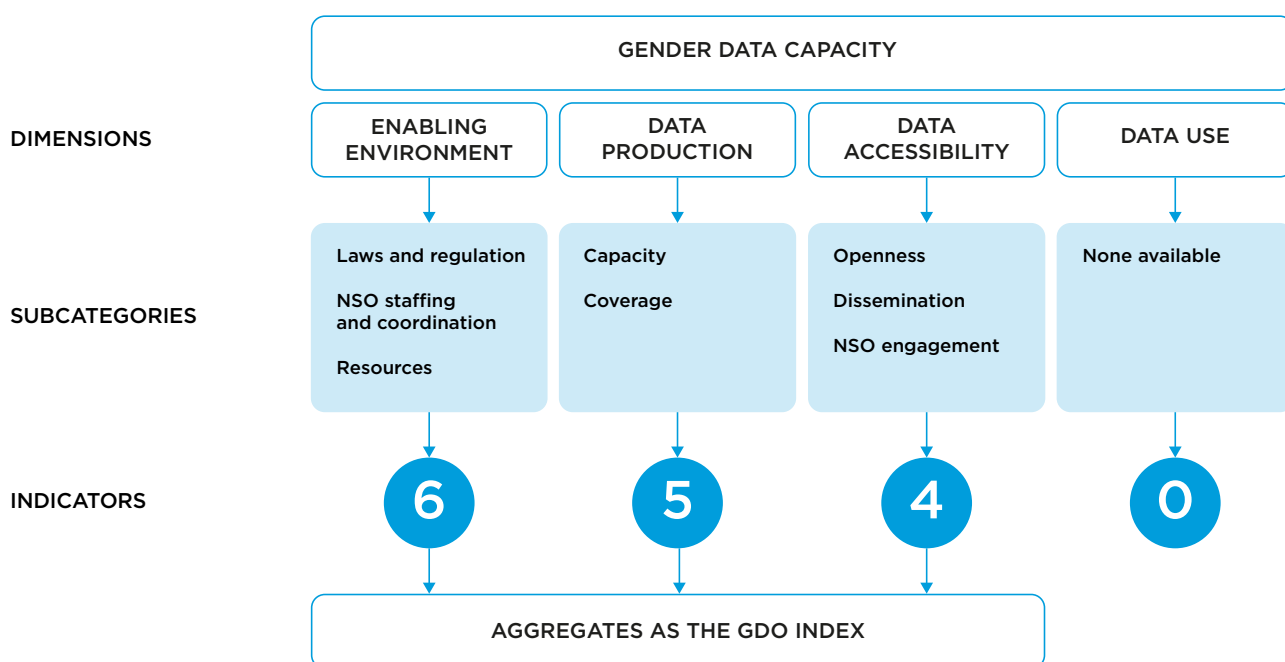
* SDG DB: UN Women estimates of gender-specific SDG indicator availability based on data from the [UN SDG database](#).



This publication presents scores for each dimension and the overall Pacific GDO Index. The results help identify key institutional and systemic factors that underpin gender data capacity across national statistical systems in the Pacific. By providing a structured, transparent and comparable assessment of gender data capacity across Pacific Island countries and territories, the findings are intended to support collaboration among countries, regional institutions and development partners to strengthen gender statistics in alignment with the [Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics](#).

Figure 2 further illustrates how the Pacific GDO Index is calculated, including the dimensions and number of indicators incorporated into the final index score.

FIGURE 2. CALCULATION STRUCTURE OF THE PACIFIC GDO INDEX, 2026



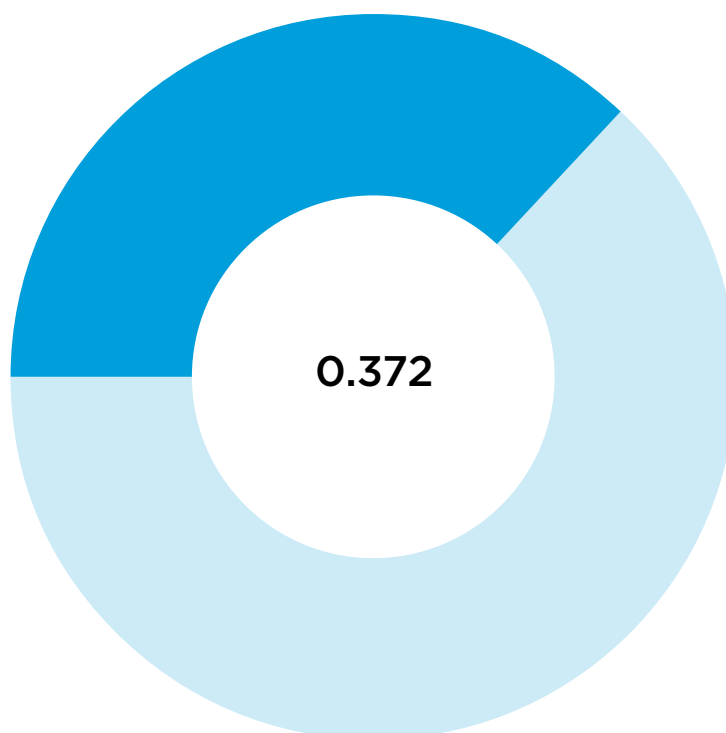
3. FINDINGS OF THE GDO INDEX ANALYSIS IN THE PACIFIC

3.1 GENDER DATA CAPACITY IN THE PACIFIC REMAINS FAR BELOW ITS POTENTIAL

With an average Pacific GDO Index score of 0.372, on a scale from 0 to 1 (where higher values indicate stronger gender data capacity), Pacific Island countries and territories have, on average, achieved just over one third of their potential gender data capacity (Figure 3). This places the regional average approximately 63 per cent below the maximum possible Index score.

Despite increasing recognition of the importance of gender data, persistent structural, institutional and capacity-related constraints limit countries' ability to systematically plan for, produce and disseminate gender data over time, which may in turn affect the effective use of data in decision-making. As a result, gender data systems across the Pacific remain uneven and fragile, constraining the extent to which gender statistics can reliably inform policy, resource allocation and accountability for gender equality commitments.

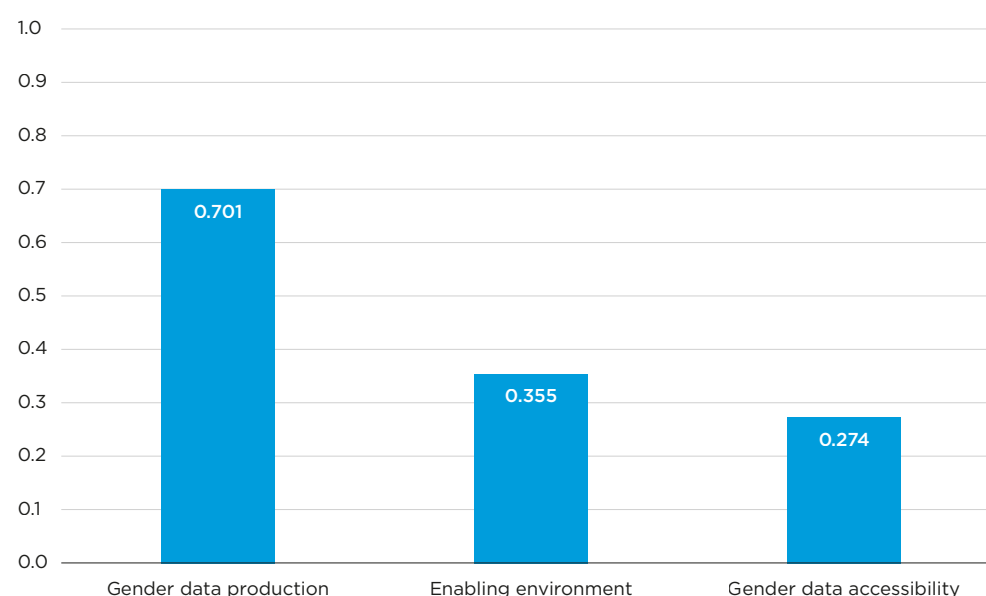
FIGURE 3. PACIFIC GDO INDEX SCORE, 2026



The Pacific's overall performance reflects a pronounced imbalance across the three dimensions of the GDO Index (Figure 4). On average, the region records its strongest performance in gender data production (average score of 0.701), followed by the enabling environment (0.355), while data accessibility remains the weakest dimension (0.274). This indicates that although many Pacific countries are generating gender data, often through periodic household surveys and sectoral data collection, pronounced challenges remain in translating them into accessible, open and user-friendly formats.

FIGURE 4.

PACIFIC GDO INDEX DIMENSION SCORES, 2026



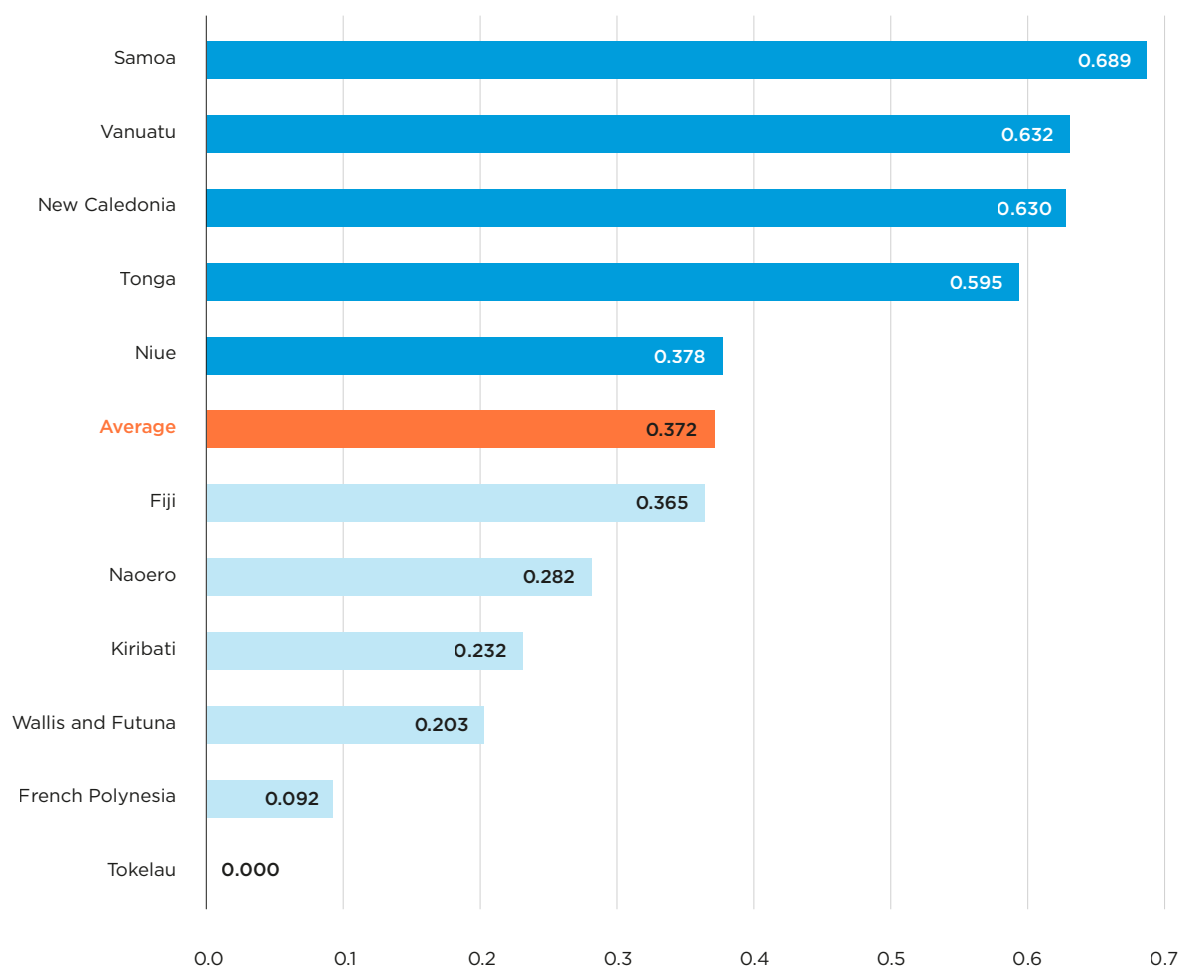
Regular household surveys and administrative data systems in several Pacific countries, frequently with support from development partners, partly explain the relatively strong performance on gender data production. In addition, all countries included in this analysis conducted a census during the 2020 census round (2015–2024). In contrast, weaker performance in the enabling environment and data accessibility dimensions points to ongoing constraints in political buy-in and related dedicated financing for gender statistics, institutional coordination, formal mandates for gender statistics, open data practices and dissemination platforms. These gaps limit the extent to which existing data production efforts contribute to sustainable, system-wide gender data capacity and ultimately support evidence-informed decision-making.

Addressing these imbalances presents a critical opportunity for the Pacific. Strengthening institutional arrangements, improving coordination across national statistical systems and investing in data accessibility and use can help countries make fuller use of the data they produce and move towards a more balanced, resilient and effective gender data ecosystem.

3.2 GENDER DATA CAPACITY VARIES ACROSS COUNTRIES

Although some countries in the region have made inroads in producing and using gender data, none has achieved its full potential in gender data capacity (Figure 5). Samoa, Vanuatu, New Caledonia and Tonga lead the region, with GDO Index scores of 0.689, 0.632, 0.630 and 0.595, respectively. However, even these countries have a gender data capacity deficit ranging from 31 to 41 per cent. Niue, with a GDO Index score of 0.378, also scores above the regional average. At the other end of the spectrum, Tokelau (0.000)³ and French Polynesia (0.092) have achieved less than a tenth of their potential.

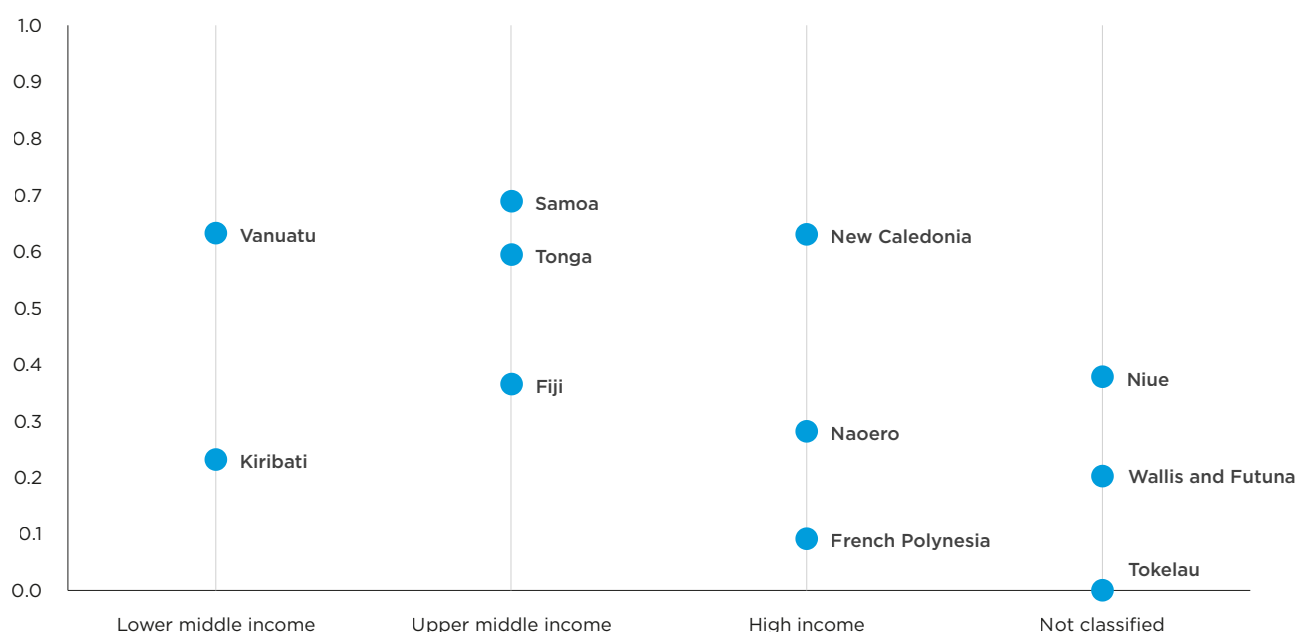
FIGURE 5. PACIFIC GDO INDEX SCORES BY COUNTRY, 2026



³ The GDO Index scores are calculated using a non-compensatory geometric mean of the dimension scores because the Index is designed to measure balanced progress across multiple, complementary dimensions of gender data systems. Gender data systems work well only when all key components are in place. Excellence in one area cannot substitute for failure in another. In Tokelau's case, a data-production score of 0.478, combined with scores of 0.000 for both the enabling environment and data accessibility, resulted in an overall Index score of 0.000 when the geometric mean of the three dimension scores was calculated.

Notably, variations across countries show that stronger gender data capacity does not necessarily correlate with a higher gross domestic product (GDP) (Figure 6). For instance, Vanuatu, classified as a lower-middle-income group has the second-highest GDO Index score (0.632) and ranks above countries such as Fiji and Tonga, which are in the upper-middle-income group. This indicates that strong gender data capacity can be achieved across diverse economic and institutional conditions. Vanuatu's performance reflects, in part, relatively strong results across key dimensions of the GDO Index, particularly the enabling environment (0.785) and data production (0.715) (Figure 7).

FIGURE 6. PACIFIC GDO INDEX SCORES, BY INCOME GROUP, 2026



3.3 COUNTRIES ADVANCE THROUGH DIFFERENT PATHWAYS AT DIFFERENT PACES

Regional averages across the three dimensions – enabling environment (0.355), gender data production (0.701) and gender data accessibility (0.274) – mask meaningful country-level disparities.

Data production was consistently the highest-scoring dimension across countries. Conversely, aside from Samoa, where the enabling environment was the lowest-scoring dimension, data accessibility was consistently the lowest-scoring dimension across countries (Figure 7).

In the enabling environment dimension, the main drivers of variation are the strength of legal and policy frameworks, coordination mechanisms and the availability of sustained resources for gender statistics. In contrast, weaker performance in data accessibility is driven by limited dissemination

of outputs, low user engagement and limited collaboration with data users. This indicates that constraints lie less in data production than in the systems required to make data accessible and usable.

Although these patterns apply to most countries, considerable variation remains across the region, with countries advancing through different pathways at different paces. This reflects countries' diverse priorities, institutional capacities and the availability of external support mechanisms for gender data. For instance, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Tonga, Samoa and Niue score relatively highly on the enabling environment dimension (0.785, 0.704, 0.611, 0.570 and 0.378, respectively). New Caledonia, Naoero, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu perform strongly on data production (0.818, 0.797, 0.775, 0.765 and 0.715, respectively). Samoa leads on data accessibility (0.739), followed by Vanuatu (0.450), Tonga (0.450), New Caledonia (0.433) and Kiribati (0.289) (Figure 7).

FIGURE 7.

GDO DIMENSION SCORES, BY COUNTRY, 2026



Areas requiring more attention include the enabling environment in Tokelau, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Wallis and Futuna, Naoero and Fiji, where scores are 0.000, 0.033, 0.056, 0.189, 0.241 and 0.333, respectively. The lowest data-production scores are recorded by Wallis and Futuna, Tokelau and French Polynesia (0.441, 0.478 and 0.700, respectively). Tokelau (0.000), French Polynesia (0.033), Wallis and Futuna (0.100), Naoero (0.117), Niue (0.200) and Fiji (0.200) also record low data-accessibility scores (Figure 7).

No country included in the Pacific GDO Index analysis exhibits balanced performance across the three dimensions. Instead, the results highlight different strengths and gaps across national gender data ecosystems. For instance, Kiribati's strong performance on gender data production (0.777) contrasts with its much lower enabling environment score (0.056). Similarly, Tokelau scored 0.478 on data production but 0.000 on both enabling environment and data accessibility, resulting in an overall Index score of 0.000 when the geometric mean of the three dimensions was calculated.

These imbalances and variations point to the asynchronous development of gender data ecosystems, whereby progress in one dimension does not necessarily translate into systemic strength in others. The diversity of performance across dimensions therefore emphasizes the need for tailored, context-specific interventions to strengthen gender data capacity in the region. The Pacific Roadmap on Gender Statistics, developed through consultations with and inputs from all countries across the region, provides an important blueprint to guide countries and territories seeking to improve their GDO Index scores in dimensions where performance remains low.

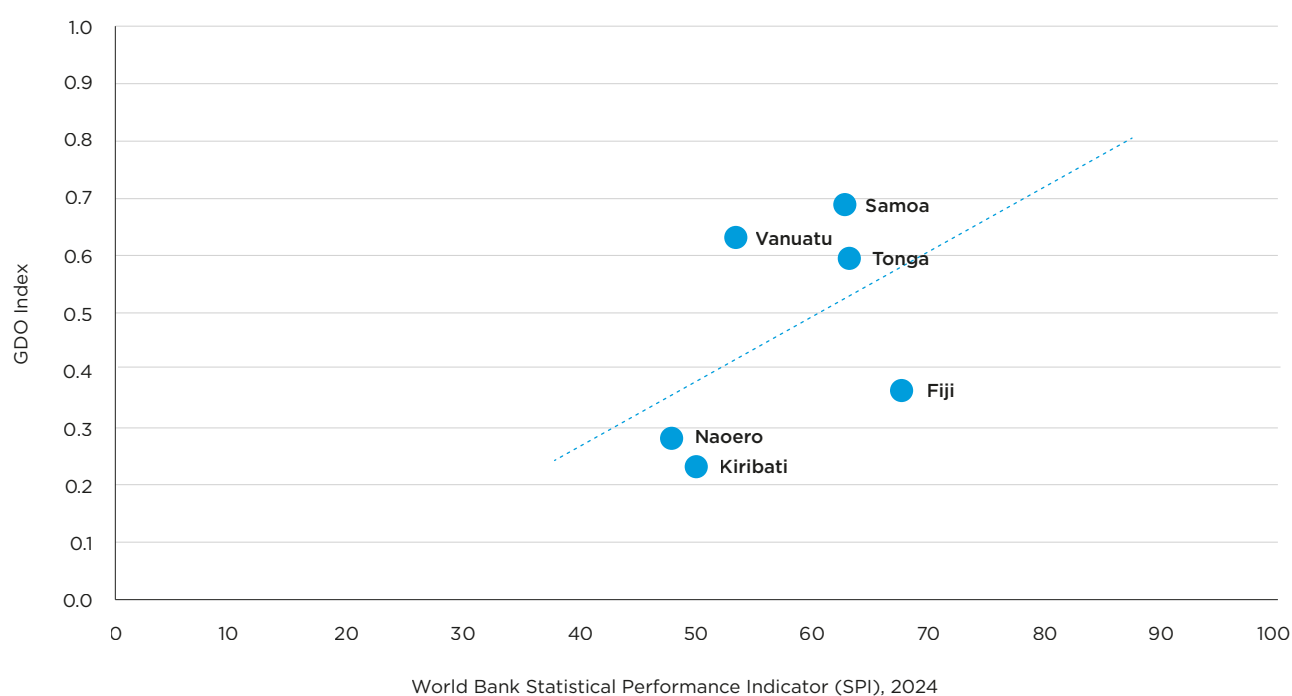
3.4 OVERALL STATISTICAL CAPACITY DOES NOT AUTOMATICALLY TRANSLATE INTO STRONG GENDER DATA

Overall statistical capacity alone is insufficient to ensure strong gender data systems. Although the existence of well-developed national statistical systems provides an important foundation, gender data often remain underprioritized and underfunded, even where overall statistical performance is relatively strong.

The World Bank's Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) assess NSS performance across data use, services, products and sources. A comparison of SPI scores and Pacific GDO Index scores shows a moderate positive association (Figure 8), reflecting the role of strong statistical systems in supporting gender data production, accessibility and use. This suggests that investments in strengthening NSSs are likely to generate positive spillover effects for gender data ecosystems. However, the relationship is not always linear, and important differences remain across countries.

These patterns reinforce a key message: targeted investments in gender data – such as dedicated surveys, gender-responsive statistical strategies and sustained financing – are essential even in countries with relatively high overall statistical capacity. Conversely, countries with lower SPI scores can still make meaningful progress on gender data when gender priorities are explicitly integrated into national statistical planning and implementation.

FIGURE 8. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE PACIFIC GDO INDEX AND WORLD BANK SPI⁴



3.5 PREDICTABLE FINANCING UNDERPINS STRONGER GENDER DATA SYSTEMS

The availability and regularity of financial resources play a central role in shaping the strength and sustainability of gender data systems in the Pacific. Gender data activities may be financed through a range of arrangements, including regular national budget allocations and intermittent project-based support, or they may receive no dedicated funding at all. These different funding arrangements have clear implications for countries' ability to generate gender data, make them accessible over time and promote their use.

Countries with regular funding for gender data record consistently higher average dimension scores than countries reporting no dedicated funding (Figure 9). On average, countries with regular funding score 0.768 on data production and 0.518 on data accessibility, compared with 0.599 and 0.106, respectively, for countries reporting no funding. In relative terms, the performance of countries with regular funding is approximately 1.3 times as high on data production and nearly five times as high on data accessibility as that of countries without dedicated funding.

Whether available funding is regular or irregular also makes a difference. For data production, the difference is small, with similar scores among countries with regular (0.768) and irregular funding (0.746). Data accessibility scores, however, vary substantially with the regularity and predictability of funding.

4 SPI data are sourced from the World Bank's Statistical Performance Indicators for countries for which data are available. The most recent available SPI data are from 2024.

Scores among countries with regular funding are three times as high as those among countries relying on irregular or ad hoc funding (0.518 compared with 0.172). This pattern indicates that although intermittent funding may be sufficient to support some data-collection activities (e.g., specialized surveys), it is less effective in sustaining the institutional systems, dissemination platforms and processes required to ensure that gender data are consistently accessible and usable.

These findings highlight a key structural challenge in the Pacific, where much of the investment in dissemination infrastructure, metadata, coordination mechanisms and institutional processes relies on foreign aid. As a result, the creation of enabling environments and the promotion of data use depend substantially on the continuity and stability of funding cycles. Strengthening regular domestic budget allocations for gender data therefore represents a critical opportunity for Pacific Island countries and territories to consolidate existing strengths in data production and address persistent weaknesses in data accessibility. By improving the predictability of financing and reducing reliance on ad hoc funding arrangements, countries can build more balanced, resilient and sustainable gender data systems that better support evidence-based decision-making and accountability for gender equality commitments.

FIGURE 9. AVERAGE GDO DIMENSION SCORES FOR DATA PRODUCTION AND ACCESSIBILITY AMONG COUNTRIES WITH NO DEDICATED BUDGETS, IRREGULAR OR REGULAR BUDGETS FOR GENDER DATA, 2026



BOX 1.

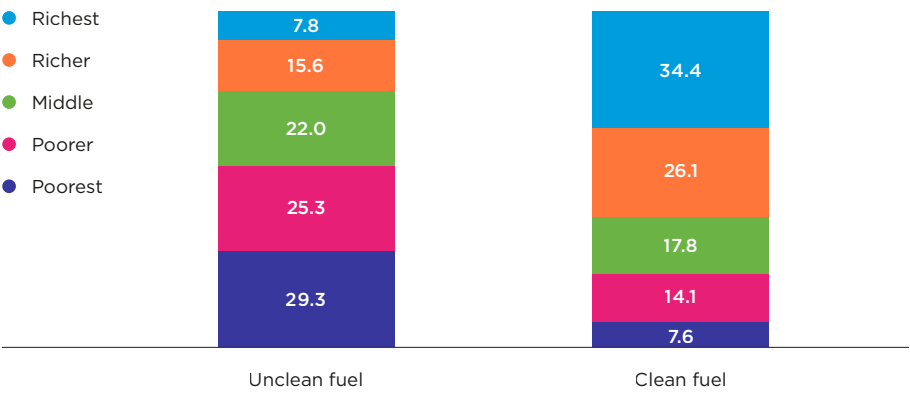
**REPROCESSING EXISTING SURVEY DATA TO GENERATE
GENDER-ENERGY INSIGHTS IN FIJI**

Fiji demonstrates how existing household survey data can be reprocessed to generate new gender insights without additional data collection. Using data from the 2019–2020 Household Income and Expenditure Survey, the Fiji Bureau of Statistics produced an experimental Gender–Climate Change Nexus data brief examining household energy use from a gender perspective.

It showed that women and children bear a disproportionate health burden from the use of unclean cooking fuels because they typically spend more time at home and on domestic tasks such as cooking and are therefore more exposed to smoke and poor indoor air quality. The analysis also revealed inequalities in access to clean cooking fuels. Although slightly more than half of women live in households that rely on firewood or kerosene, 46.9 per cent live in households that use clean fuels. Large disparities also exist across income groups: only 7.6 per cent of the poorest households use clean fuels, compared with 34.4 per cent of the richest. This example highlights how reprocessing existing survey data can help fill gender data gaps while maximizing the value of national statistical investments.

FIGURE 10.

**PROPORTION OF WOMEN LIVING IN HOUSEHOLDS USING CLEAN
FUEL (PERCENTAGE), BY WEALTH QUINTILE**



BOX 2.**GENERATING GENDER-ENVIRONMENT DATA THROUGH THE GENDER AND ENVIRONMENT SURVEY**

To address persistent gender-environment data gaps, [Tonga](#) (2022), [Samoa](#) (2023) and Kiribati (2024) have implemented the *Gender and Environment Survey* (GES), a dedicated household survey designed to capture how women and men experience and interact with climate and environmental change.

The survey collects sex-disaggregated data on key themes such as exposure to disasters and climate change, environment-related livelihoods, natural resource management and environmental decision-making. National statistical offices implemented the surveys with support from UN Women and in close collaboration with the Pacific Community (SPC).

Findings show that many Pacific livelihoods depend heavily on natural resources and that environmental risks, such as disasters, climate change impacts and biodiversity loss, affect women and men differently, with implications for livelihoods, time use and access to resources.

By generating nationally representative, sex-disaggregated statistics on these issues, the GES provides governments with evidence to inform climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable resource management policies.

The Samoa GES, conducted in 2023, identified several disaster- and climate-related impacts that disproportionately affected women. These included mental health impacts (affecting 23 per cent of women compared with 20 per cent of men); displacement (5.6 per cent compared with 4.9 per cent); decreased personal income (19 per cent compared with 15 per cent); job loss (5 per cent compared with 3 per cent); reduced food intake in single-parent households with children (28 per cent compared with 10 per cent); increased time spent on domestic work (24 per cent compared with 16 per cent); and increased time spent on childcare (20 per cent compared with 13 per cent).

Meanwhile, the Tonga GES revealed that 93 per cent of the population had experienced three or more disasters in the preceding 12 months and that women had been more affected than men by most environmental impacts, ranging from reduced incomes to increased care responsibilities and mental health issues.

More information on the GES, including the full reports for Kiribati, Samoa and Tonga, is available on the [Gender and Environment Data resource page](#) within UN Women's global Gender Data Hub.

4. KEY TAKEAWAYS

1. GENDER DATA CAPACITY

Gender data capacity in the assessed Pacific countries and territories remains significantly below its potential, with uneven progress across countries. On average, countries and territories have reached just over one third of their potential gender data capacity, indicating a substantial regional shortfall. Despite progress, pronounced gaps persist across national statistical systems, limiting the availability and use of timely, comparable and policy-relevant gender statistics required to track and advance gender equality commitments.

2. GENDER DATA PRODUCTION

Countries perform better on gender data production than on the enabling environment and data accessibility. Although many countries perform strongly on gender data collection, these gains are not yet matched by sufficiently robust institutional frameworks, coordination mechanisms or dissemination systems. This imbalance underscores the need to complement production-focused investments with greater emphasis on institutional readiness, governance and coordination, as well as data accessibility and communication, to ensure that existing data are sustained and effectively used for policy.

3. GENDER DATA SYSTEMS

Gender data systems remain fragmented within national statistical systems. Variation in country-level scores across the three GDO Index dimensions highlights fragmentation within national statistical systems, reinforcing the need for tailored, context-specific approaches to strengthening gender data ecosystems rather than one-size-fits-all solutions. Where data collection is not supported by clear mandates, coordination arrangements and institutional processes, the sustainability and use of gender data remain vulnerable.

4. GENDER DATA AVAILABILITY AND USE

Broader statistical capacity supports, but does not guarantee, gender data availability and use. Higher overall statistical performance is positively associated with stronger gender data capacity; however, stronger statistical systems do not necessarily translate into better gender data. The deliberate integration of gender perspectives into national statistical strategies, planning instruments and coordination mechanisms remains essential to translate general statistical capacity into sustained and systemic improvements in gender data.

5. FUNDING

Sustained and predictable funding is critical to strengthening gender data systems. Countries with regular and predictable budget allocations for gender data consistently demonstrate stronger performance, particularly in data accessibility and dissemination. Although ad hoc or project-based funding has successfully supported data collection, stable financing is essential to maintain dissemination platforms, coordination mechanisms and institutional capacities that enable the continuous and effective use of gender data. GDO Index data for the Pacific demonstrate that meaningful improvements in gender data systems are achievable across countries with different sizes, income levels and institutional settings.

STATISTICAL NOTE

The Pacific GDO Index is based on the gender data capacity framework developed by PARIS21 and UN Women and elaborated in the [Gender Data Outlook Methodological Note 2024](#). This framework provides the conceptual and methodological foundation for assessing gender data capacity across core dimensions, including the enabling environment, gender data production, data accessibility and data use. However, the methodology applied in the Pacific has been adapted to reflect data availability constraints and institutional specificities in Pacific Island countries and territories.

The global GDO Index draws extensively on two main data sources – the 2022 round of the [Global Survey on Gender Statistics](#), conducted by the United Nations Statistics Division, and the [Gender Data Compass by Open Data Watch](#). Not all Pacific countries were covered by the former, while data availability for Pacific countries and territories is also limited in the latter. To address these coverage gaps and support the broader inclusion of Pacific countries, including Women Count countries in the region, UN Women, in collaboration with the Pacific Community, undertook a targeted regional data-collection effort.

This approach focused on collecting information reported directly by national statistical offices against GDO-aligned indicators through a streamlined and context-appropriate data-collection process. The process was designed to capture essential information on national gender statistics systems while minimizing reporting burden, strengthening country ownership and ensuring relevance to Pacific statistical and policy contexts.

The regional data collection gathered information on institutional arrangements, coordination mechanisms, financing, legal and policy frameworks, and core data-production systems related to gender statistics. National statistical offices reported the information following consultation with relevant entities within national statistical systems, including mechanisms for the advancement of gender equality and line ministries involved in producing and using gender data. All information was treated confidentially and used exclusively for analysis and aggregation within the GDO framework.

In addition to NSO-reported information, the Pacific GDO integrates desk-based evidence to supplement and validate self-reported inputs. These sources include UN Women's gender-specific SDG indicator availability data, regional survey inventories and other publicly available information relevant to gender statistics in the Pacific.

These data reflect availability in the [United Nations Global SDG Indicators Database](#) and may not fully capture recent national-level data production. For selected indicators (particularly those related to household survey systems), self-reported information was triangulated with evidence from the desk review to reduce self-reporting bias and strengthen cross-country comparability.

Indicators are normalized on a scale from 0 to 1 and aggregated using the same weighting principles as the global GDO Index, with equal weights applied within categories and across dimensions. Category scores are the arithmetic means of indicator scores, while dimension scores are the arithmetic means of category scores. The Index is the geometric mean of the dimension scores, with each dimension assigned equal weight.



ANNEX

COUNTRY-LEVEL RESULTS: GDO INDEX AND DIMENSION SCORES

Country	Income group	Statistical Performance Indicator	Enabling environment	Production	Accessibility	Index
Fiji	Upper middle income	68	0.333	0.727	0.200	0.365
French Polynesia	High income	NA	0.033	0.700	0.033	0.092
Kiribati	Lower middle income	50	0.056	0.777	0.289	0.232
Naoero	High income	48	0.241	0.797	0.117	0.282
New Caledonia	High income	NA	0.704	0.818	0.433	0.630
Niue	Not classified	NA	0.378	0.714	0.200	0.378
Samoa	Upper middle income	63	0.570	0.775	0.739	0.689
Tokelau	Not classified	NA	0.000	0.478	0.000	0.000
Tonga	Upper middle income	63	0.611	0.765	0.450	0.595
Vanuatu	Lower middle income	53	0.785	0.715	0.450	0.632
Wallis and Futuna	High income	NA	0.189	0.441	0.100	0.203



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