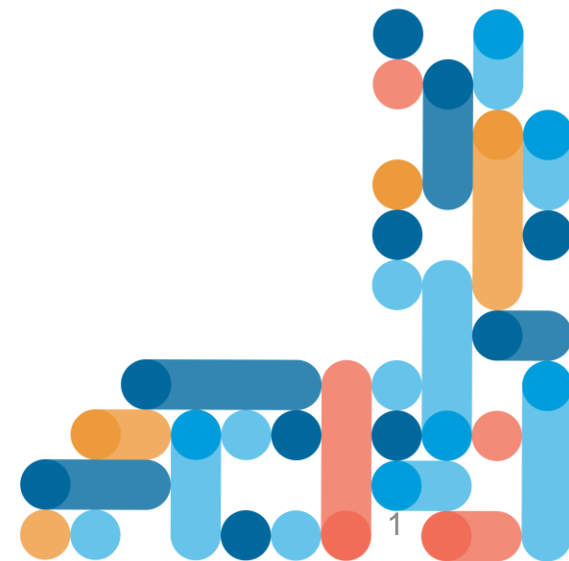# Gender Data Outlook 2024: Unlocking Capacity, Driving Change
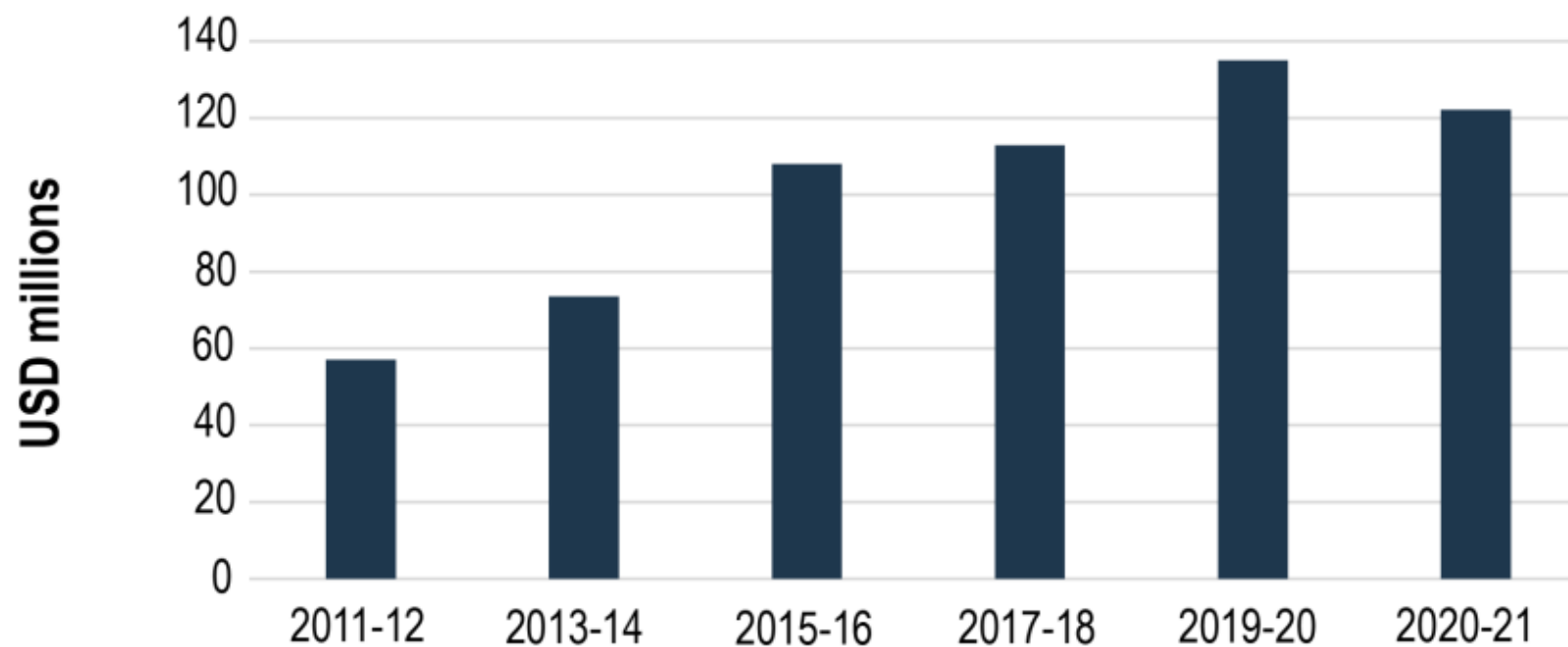
A UN Women-PARIS21 partnership

IAEG-GS, 4th December 2024

Aurélie Acoca, UN Women

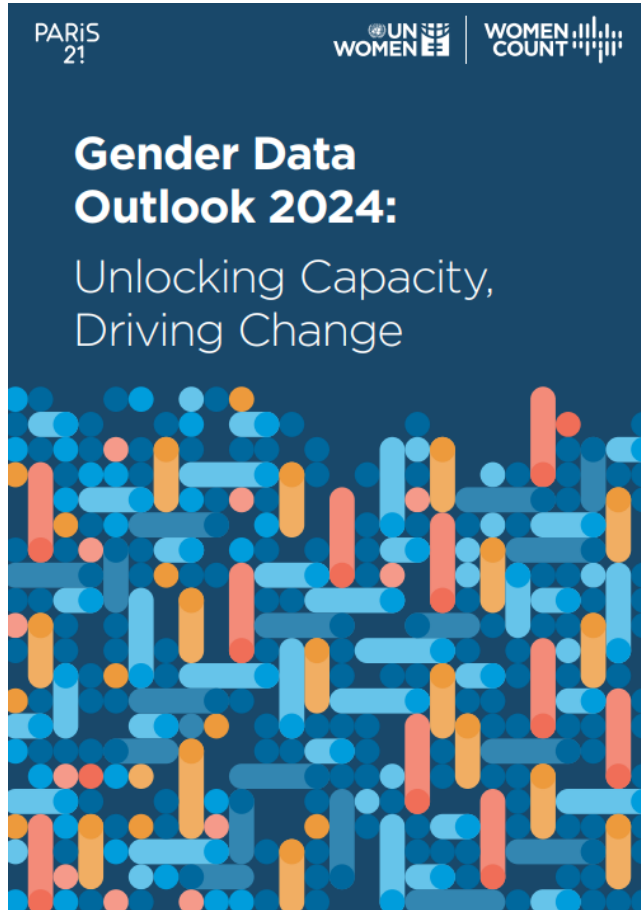Sophie Kenneally, PARIS21

Financing for gender data is scarce...

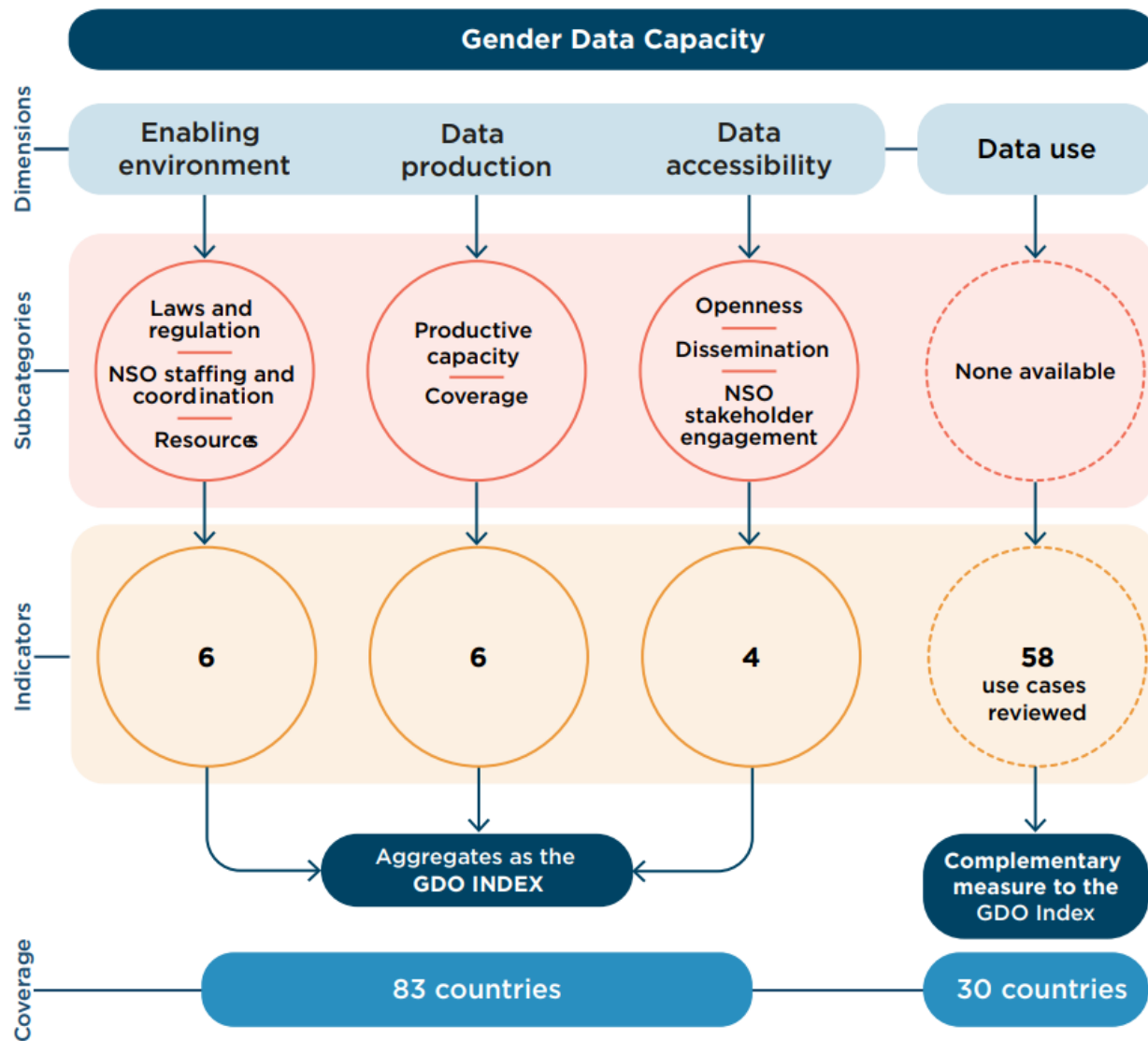## Figure 2.1. Grants for gender data declined in 2021-22

Based on data from the Clearinghouse for Financing Development Data (2024[3]), Project-level Dataset on Support to Statistics (PRESS Dataset) 2024, https://smartdatafinance.org/download-data

…investments in gender data must be all the smarter.

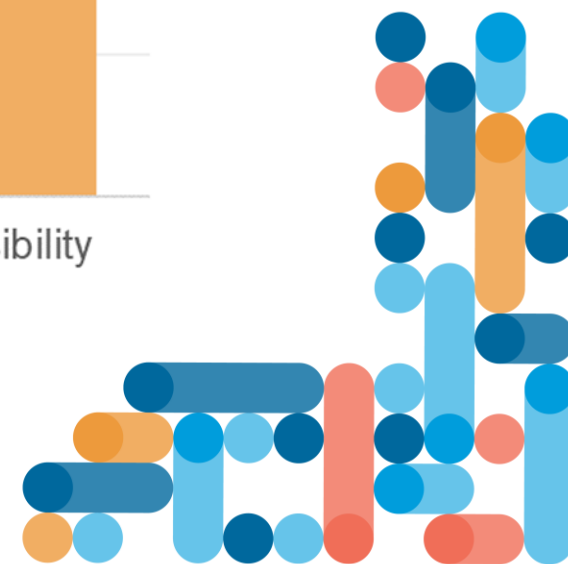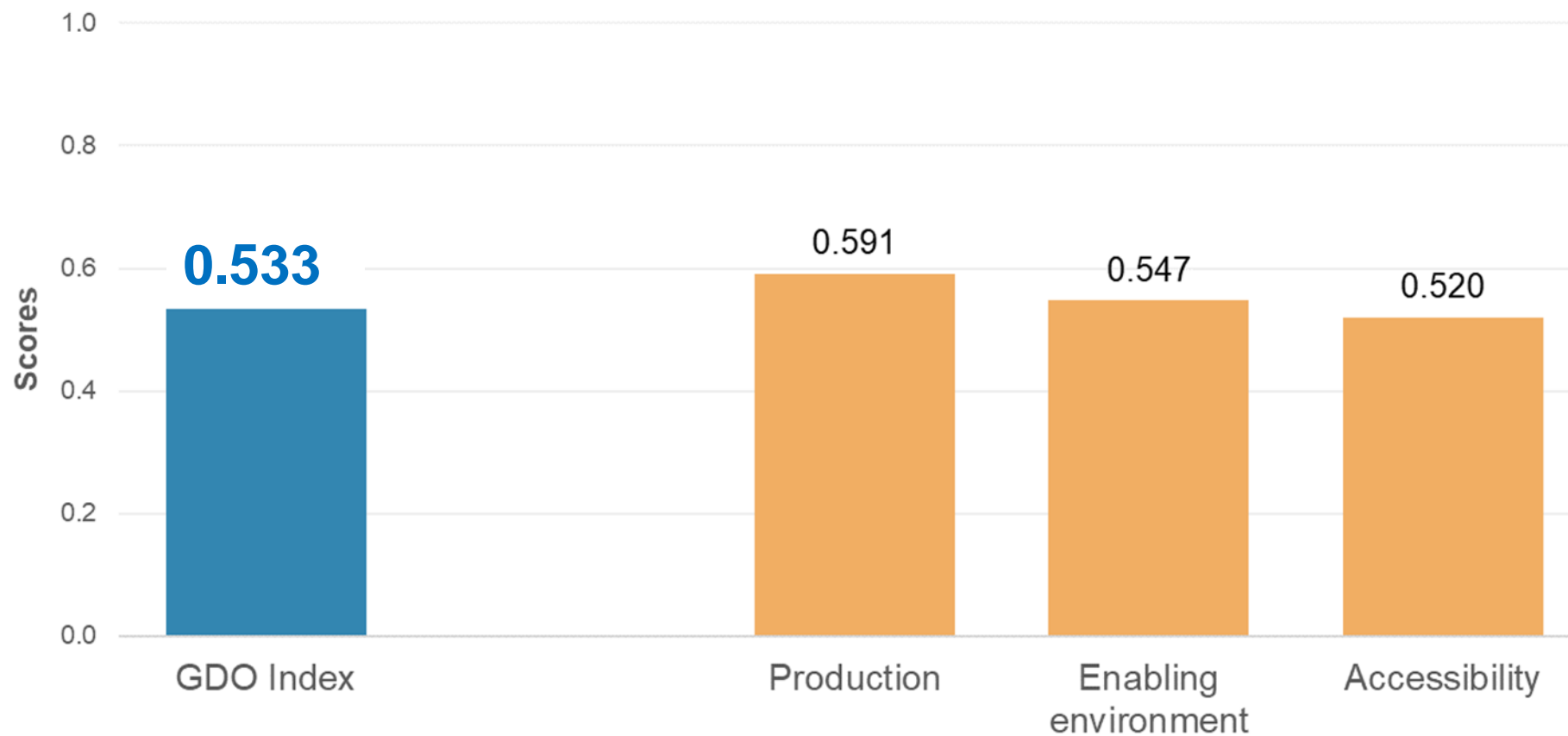**Gender Data Outlook 2024:**
Unlocking Capacity, Driving Change

1. Identify the areas of gender data capacity in which investments are most needed and most impactful

2. Propose country-specific interventions based on identified strengths and weaknesses

3. Track progress (and the impact of interventions) over time

GDO Framework

Gender Data Capacity

Dimensions	Enabling environment	Data production	Data accessibility	Data use
Subcategories	Laws and regulation — NSO staffing and coordination — Resources	Productive capacity — Coverage	Openness — Dissemination — NSO stakeholder engagement	None available
Indicators	6	6	4	58 use cases reviewed

Aggregates as the GDO INDEX

Complementary measure to the GDO Index

Coverage	83 countries	30 countries

- **4 Dimensions**
- **16 initial indicators**
- **NEW methodologies**
  - **GDO Index** by country and dimension
  - **Clustering countries** with similar characteristics
  - **Typology** of data use
- **Data sources**
  - **UNSD Global Survey on Gender Statistics**
  - ODW Gender Data Compass
  - UN Women
  - GH 5050, ICRW, APHRC
  - PARIS21

PARiS21 UN WOMEN WOMEN COUNT

Countries are on average at halfway point on gender data capacity: Deficit still stands at 47 per cent!

Key takeaways

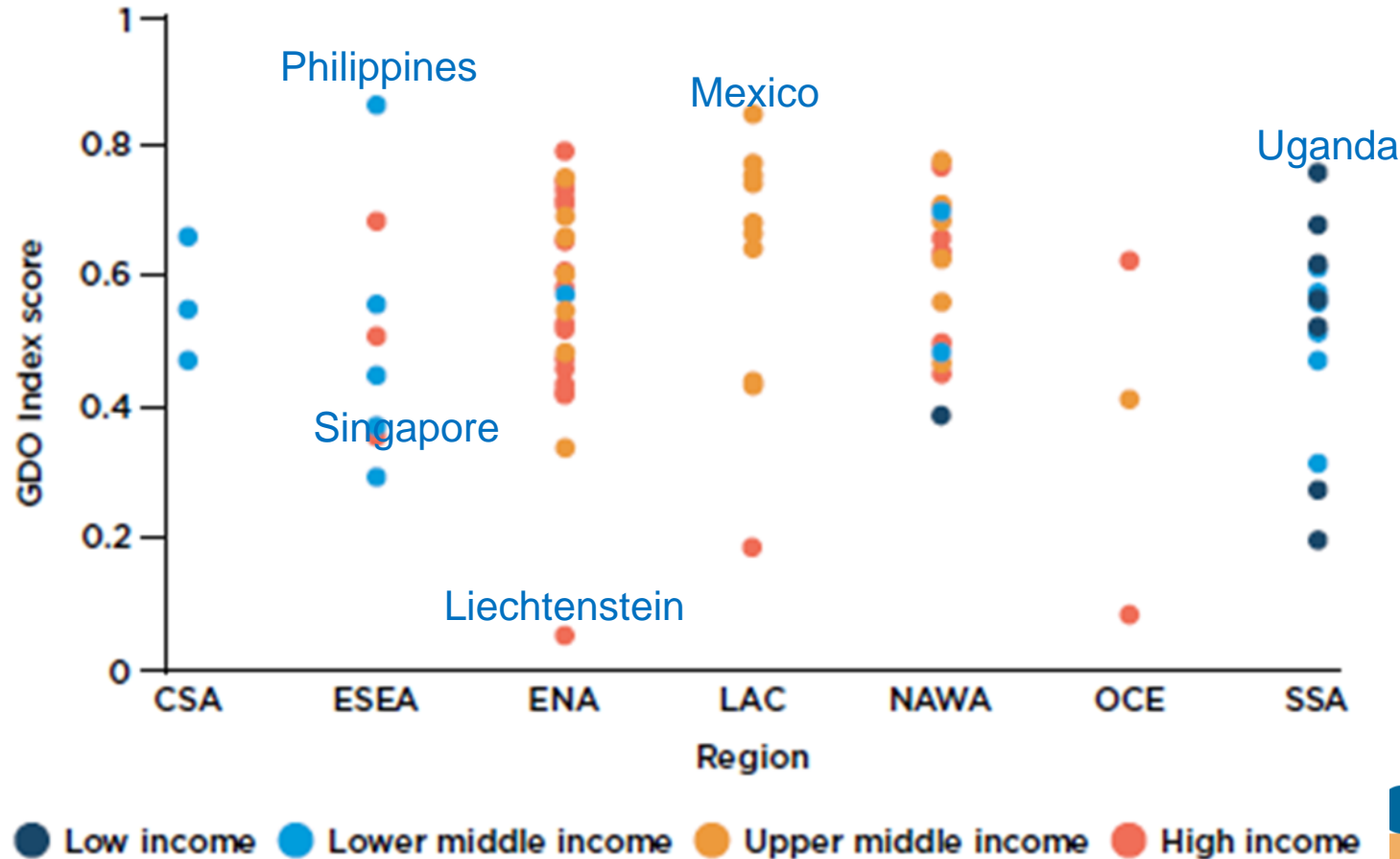Gender data capacity **varies significantly across geographies and income groups.**

Overall statistical capacity may **not always translate to gender data capacity.**

Improving gender data capacity **isn't a one-size-fits-all solution**—Intentionality is key!

Regular domestic funding is a critical driver in gender data capacity.
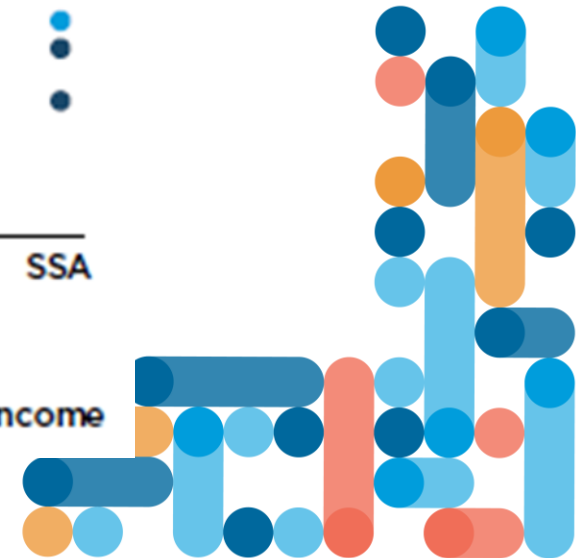
PARiS21   UN WOMEN   WOMEN COUNT

Gender data capacity varies significantly across regions and income groups: Improvements can be made under very different conditions!

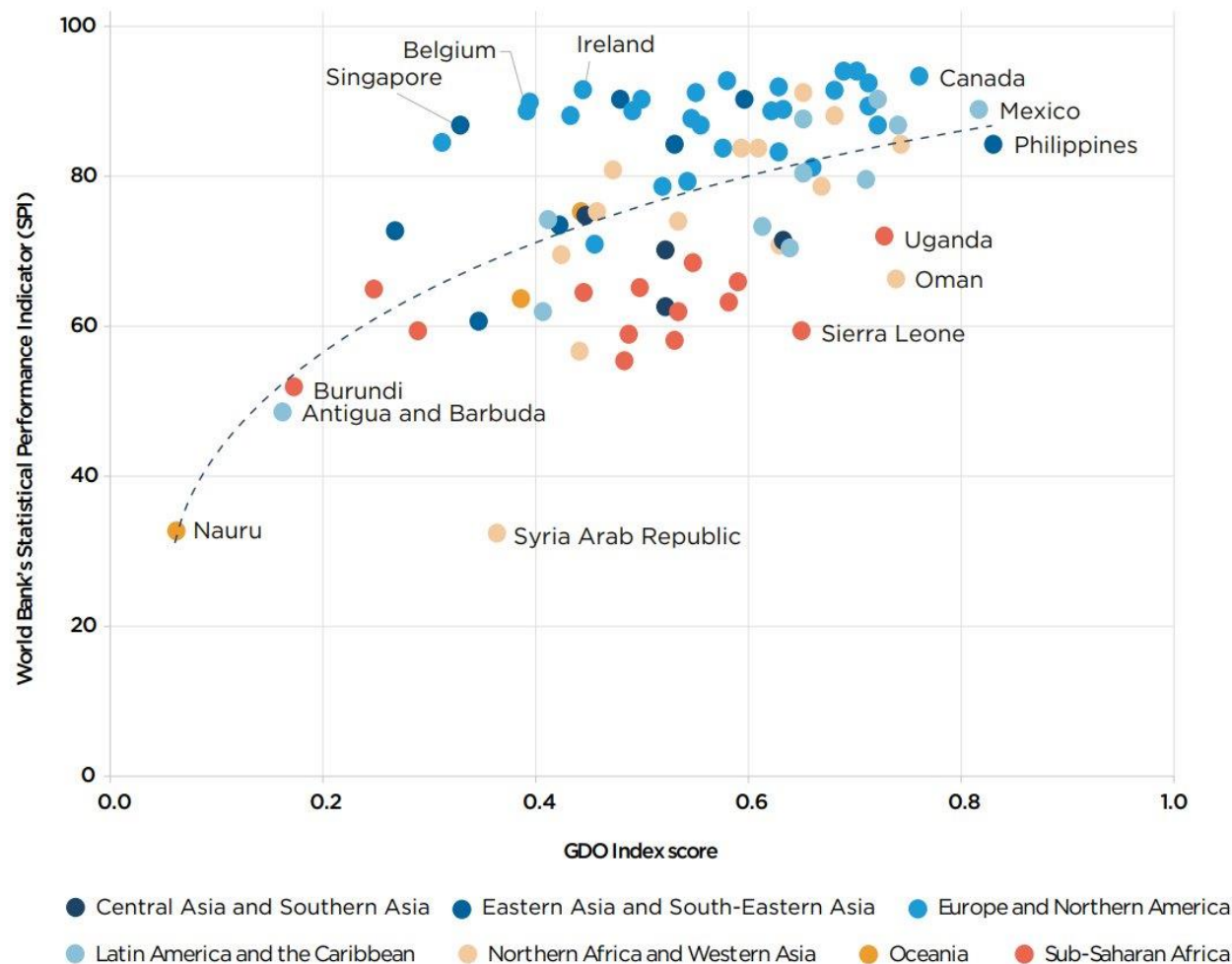**Country values of GDO Index, by region and income group, 2024**

Legend:
CSA - Central and Southern Asia
ESEA - Eastern and South-Eastern Asia
ENA - Europe and Northern America
LAC - Latin America and the Caribbean
NAWA - Northern Africa and Western Asia
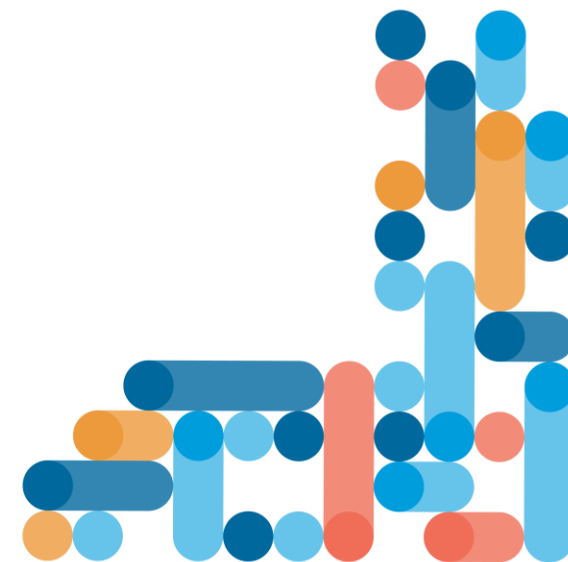OCE – Oceania
SSA - Sub-Saharan Africa

Overall statistical capacity may not always translate to gender data capacity
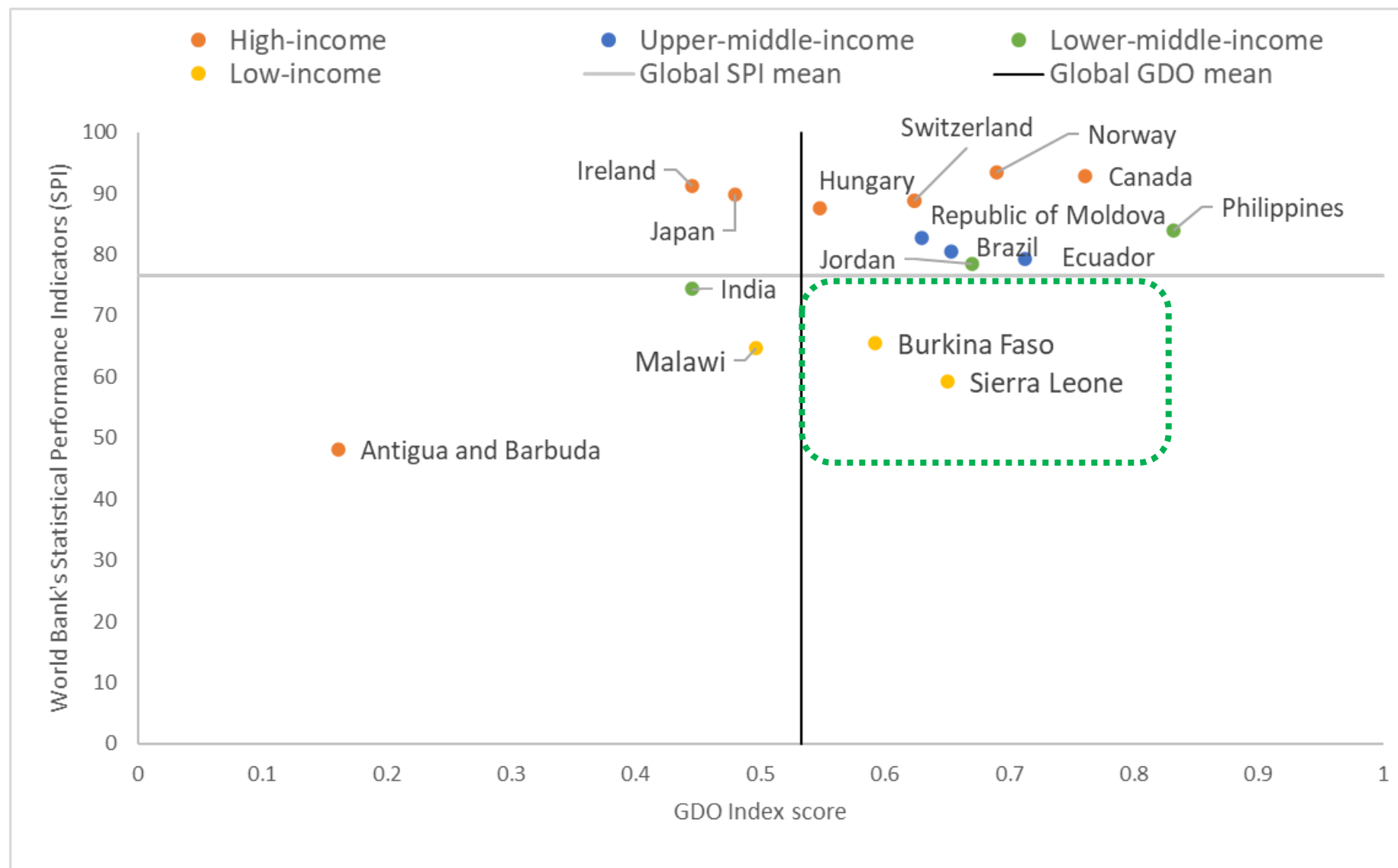
Countries performance on the GDO Index vis-à-vis the SPI, 2024

Note: 81 out of 83 countries, as Monaco and Liechtenstein do not have SPI data.
Source: PARIS21 and UN Women. Forthcoming. Gender Data Outlook 2024; World Bank. ND. Statistical Performance Indicators.

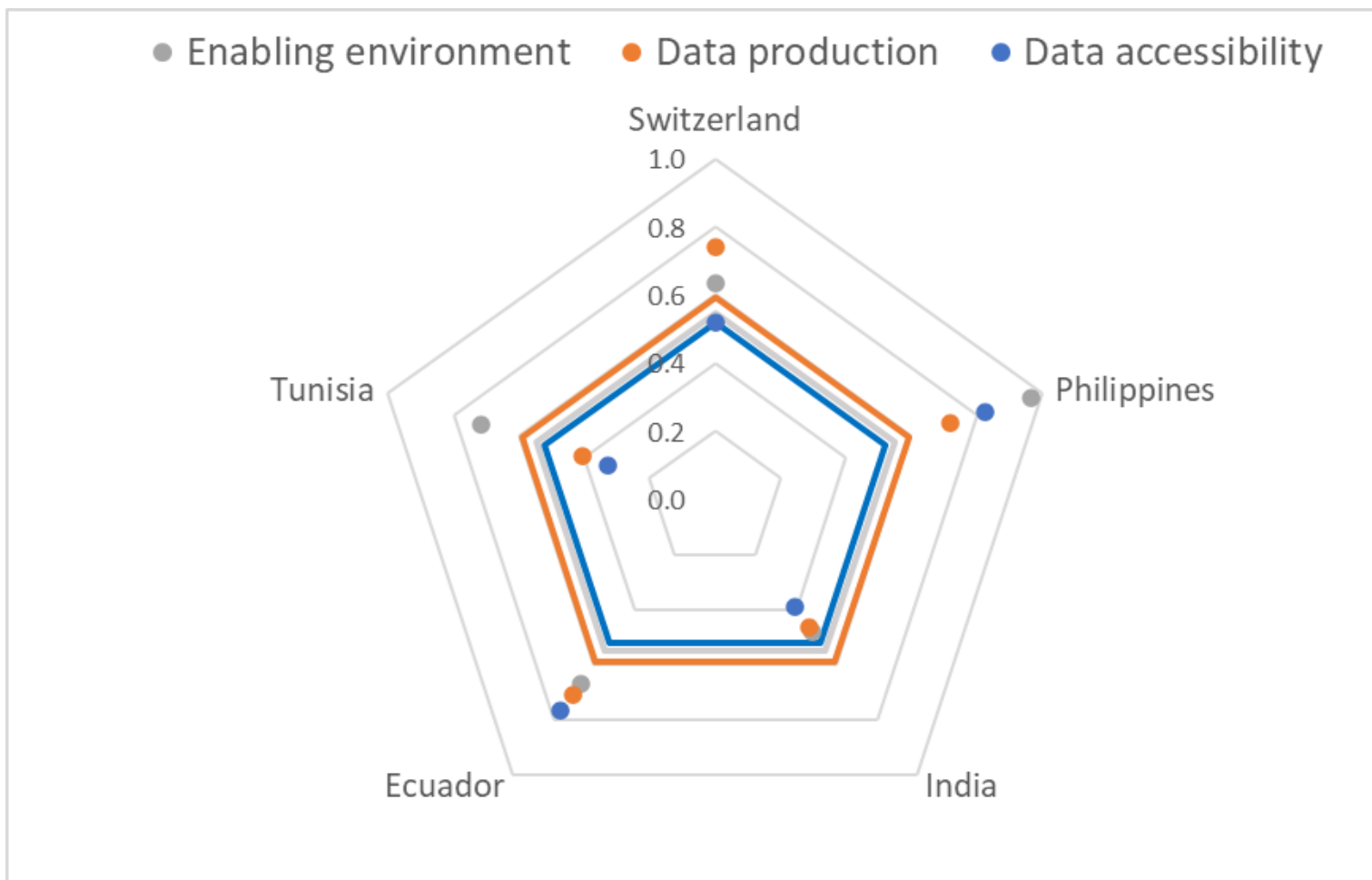# Overall statistical capacity may not always translate to gender data capacity: Intentionality is key!

How can I interpret the GDO scores? Let's take a look!

Country	Region	Scores			
		Index	Enabling environment	Production	Accessibility
Sierra Leone	●	0.650	0.785	0.581	0.603
Singapore	●	0.329	0.170	0.606	0.343
Slovakia	●	0.631	0.511	0.680	0.724
Slovenia	●	0.580	0.578	0.686	0.493
State of Palestine	●	0.746	0.789	0.779	0.676
Suriname	●	0.406	0.307	0.409	0.531
Sweden	●	0.713	0.622	0.685	0.852
Switzerland	●	0.624	0.633	0.741	0.518
Syrian Arab Republic	●	0.361	0.548	0.247	0.348
Timor-Leste	●	0.344	0.111	0.587	0.623
Tunisia	●	0.457	0.715	0.407	0.327

Image for the Annex Gender Data Outlook 2024

Analysis of the Index components highlights where improvements are needed

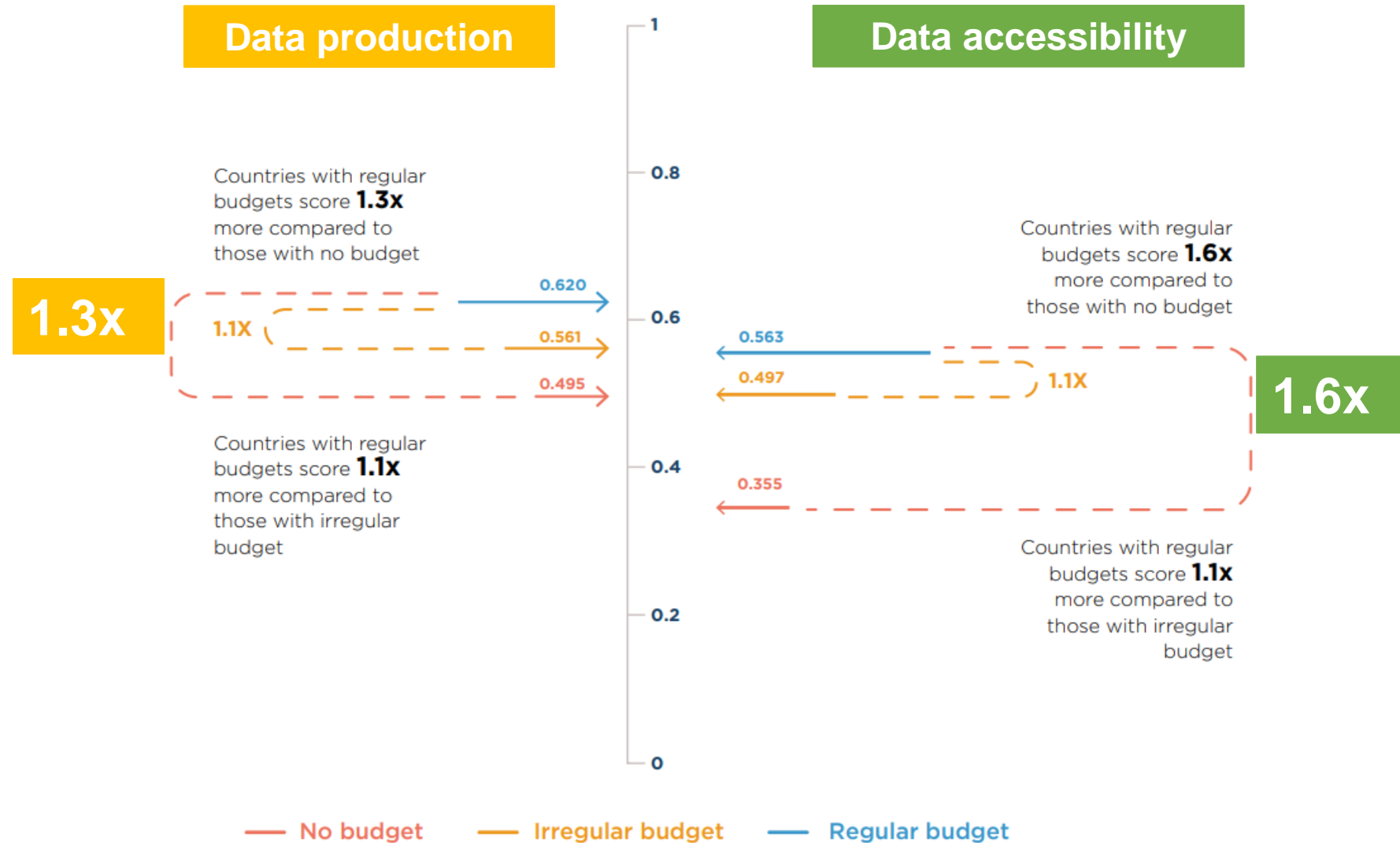**This shows where gender data capacity** **interventions and investments** **should be** **targeted**.
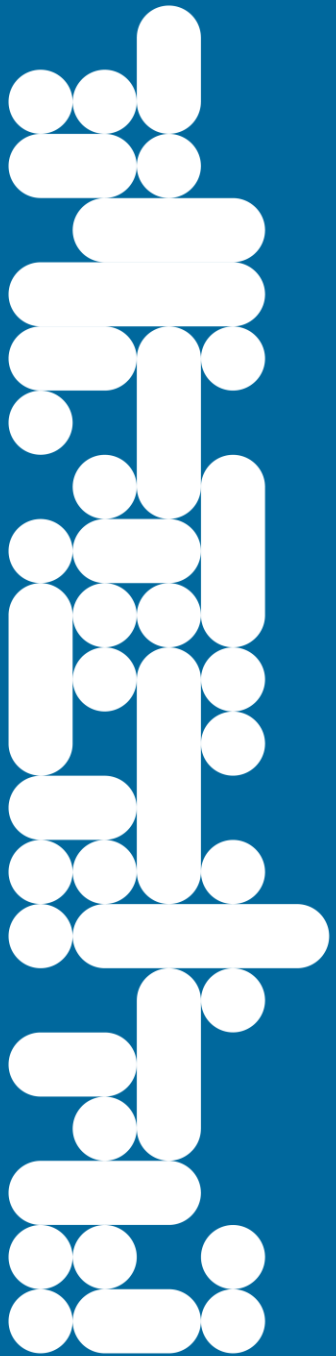
Cluster analysis: one step further

- The GDO identifies **five clusters** based on countries' scores on the various GDO Index **indicators**. Countries in the same cluster are more similar to each other than those in other clusters.

- The approach aims to identify specific groups of countries that would benefit from **targeted interventions** around specific gender data capacity areas.

- Key factors distinguishing clusters:
  - existence of **statistical laws and action plans** supporting gender statistics,
  - **coordination** between the National Statistics Office (NSO) and National Statistical System (NSS),
  - and the conduct of **user-producer dialogues**.

- Interventions for countries with lower gender data capacity could also focus on securing **regular funding** for gender statistics.

Countries with reliable domestic funding for gender data perform up to 60 per cent better on accessibility: Funding matters!

Data production

Countries with regular budgets score **1.3x** more compared to those with no budget

1.3x

1.1X

0.620

0.561

0.495

Countries with regular budgets score **1.1x** more compared to those with irregular budget

Data accessibility

Countries with regular budgets score **1.6x** more compared to those with no budget

0.563

0.497

1.1X

1.6x

0.355

Countries with regular budgets score **1.1x** more compared to those with irregular budget

— No budget — Irregular budget — Regular budget

Download the Gender Data Outlook here!