Data stories and story maps

Tools to report progress on: equality, effective access and development

Adriana Oropeza Lliteras
Celine Jacquin
OUR BIG IDEAS

INEGI IS A DRIVER TO TRANSFORM MEXICO’S JOURNEY TOWARDS EQUALITY, EFFECTIVE ACCESS AND DEVELOPMENT

01 Create contrast

02 Transform data into meaning

03 Propose or use actual legal resolutions

04 Build on what needs to be done daily (with a swift)

05 Content as input to other media
Stories’ strategy map

Committed Teams

Influencers

Suppliers

Doers

Innovators

Relevant goals

Integrity

Education

Economic participation

Political empowerment

Strong evidence

Subnational or local

Long time series

Relevant populations

Meaningful content

Impact

Progress

Challenges
**Lessons Learned**

- Communication is different from disseminating
- Intersectional analysis implies curated data
- Can NSO’s be emotional and “repeatable”? 
- Location does matter 
- Zooming needs extra effort
School attendance rate of young women and men aged 15—24 by sex and rural/urban residence: 2005—2019. (Percentage)

Proportion of unpaid domestic and care work undertaken by women and men and share of unpaid work in the gross domestic product of Mexico: 2003—2018
Gender employment gap by municipality’s main economic activity. 2018
Women's access to childcare services

Does the proximity of services promote women's economic autonomy?

INEGI  |  September 30, 2020
Women have different activities and needs than men. Due to family and community production responsibilities, as well as their social role as a collective pillar, they need to benefit uniformly from essential services that allow their empowerment and well-being.

Throughout the world, women devote a significant portion of their time to caring for other people, as part of generally unpaid, unquantified and unrecognized work. Their greater participation in the paid labor force benefits their own living conditions, the living conditions of their family and the entire community, allowing the reduction of gaps and faster economic development. (1)

Is the proximity of different services, in particular Care, a dimension that facilitates the integration of women into the workforce?

To answer this question at the national level, the first challenge is to make a classification of services according to the support they provide to women. Having a platform that updates and measures access through space, and being able to replicate it in other countries, led us to experiment the development of an intelligent classification model with machine learning algorithms. In this work in progress, preliminary observations allowed by this classification are presented.

The project is an experiment to reduce the data gap for the measurement of the Sustainable Development Goals, with unconventional data and methods.
### Childcare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Schools &amp; Education</th>
<th>Care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 min</td>
<td>40 min</td>
<td>60 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Specialized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pediatrician</td>
<td>Dentist</td>
<td>Specialized clinics and practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>illy, mother and lid health center</td>
<td>Alternative medicine</td>
<td>Psychiatry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccine center</td>
<td>Laboratories</td>
<td>Specialized institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals and Emergency</td>
<td>Administrations</td>
<td>Middle technical school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Special needs school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambulance and emergency</td>
<td></td>
<td>School assistance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Distribution of services in Mexico

Education and Health services show an apparent satisfactory distribution in the country.
There's a clear contrast between southern states and the rest of the country.

The northwest zone also shows towns with low access to intermediate services, which can be linked to a great extension of territory and urban dispersion.
Distribution of services in Mexico

Education and Health services show an apparent satisfactory distribution in the country.
Access to Childcare services leaves out a much larger number of towns

38% of the urban areas of Chiapas lack satisfactory access to these services.
Distribution of services in Mexico

Education and Health services show an apparent satisfactory distribution in the country.
The following maps compare the participation of women in the labor market and some characteristics of communities in cities of Chiapas and Nuevo León with and without access to care services.

Profile of towns in Chiapas and Nuevo León without access to Care Services - Female labour

- Towns without access to Care Service
- % of female labor force

Loc_ExtB_3

Loc_FRCpee

> 24.8 - 44
> 8.8 - 24.8
0 - 8.8
Distribution of services in Mexico

Education and Health services show an apparent satisfactory distribution in the country.
The following maps compare the participation of women in the labor market and some characteristics of communities in cities of Chiapas and Nuevo Leon with and without access to care services.

Watch the Story map and the credits on https://arcg.is/1uqn1S
INEGI’s Teams

Valuation of unpaid work

School attendance

Intimate partner violence &
Women in national parliaments

Women’s access to childcare services

Municipal value added and gender gaps

Economic Statistics

Social Statistics

Government and Crime Statistics

- VP Environmental and Geospatial
- Communications

- VP Social Statistics
- Economic Statistics