Citizen Science and VGI to integrate and improve the scale and disaggregation of data related to GBV on mapping focus groups, case: street harassment

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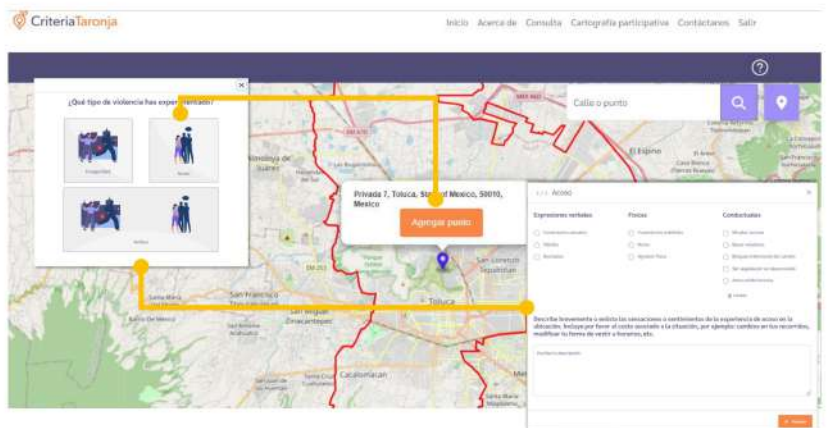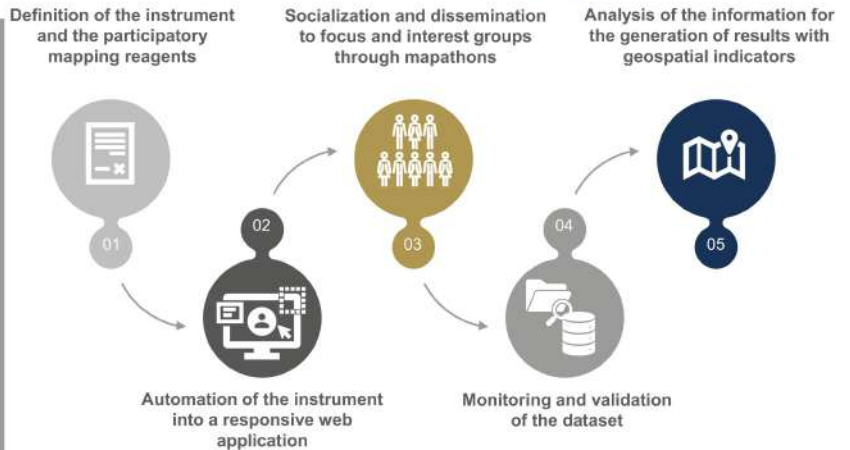
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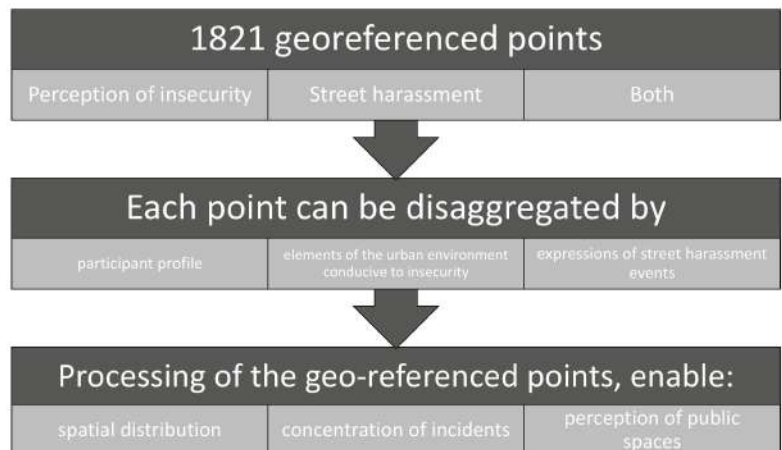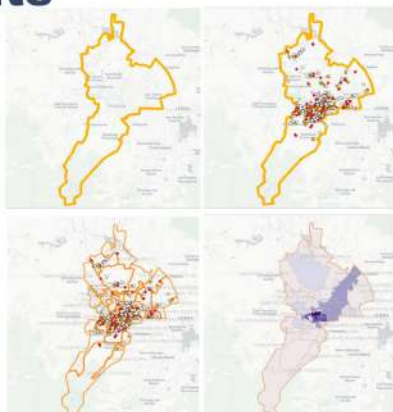(3) Autonomous University of the State of Mexico

Introduction

A participatory mapping module was developed and implemented, wich collects the experiences of women users of public spaces in Toluca (Mexico) to determine their perception of insecurity and the cases in which they have experienced events or situations of street harassment, to address the territorial behavior of street harassment and the perception of insecurity. We achieve this by implementing a practical collaborative mapping platform.

The research design took a mixed approach, integrating **convenience sampling through focus groups,** with the collaboration **of 657 participants at 6 university campuses.**

Methodology

Definition of the instrument and the participatory mapping reagents

01

Automation of the instrument into a responsive web application

02

Socialization and dissemination to focus and interest groups through mapathons

03

Monitoring and validation of the dataset

04

Analysis of the information for the generation of results with geospatial indicators

05

Results

1821 georeferenced points		
Perception of insecurity	Street harassment	Both

Each point can be disaggregated by		
participant profile	elements of the urban environment conducive to insecurity	expressions of street harassment events

Processing of the geo-referenced points, enable:		
spatial distribution	concentration of incidents	perception of public spaces

Conclusion

The information generated by citizens becomes an **alternative data source, potentially including local knowledge** of the problems under investigation. However, the analysis of violence against women and girls is not just about data; it's about a gender approach. This approach necessitates the primary victims' participation in the search for solutions, referring to their experience in the public space to locate and identify, at a specific level, the places that generate a perception of insecurity in their daily lives. Analyses at this level of scale allow the creation of cartographic products of higher quality and scope for decision-making. The qualitative phase should be complemented with in-depth interviews and expanded to other municipal communities.