

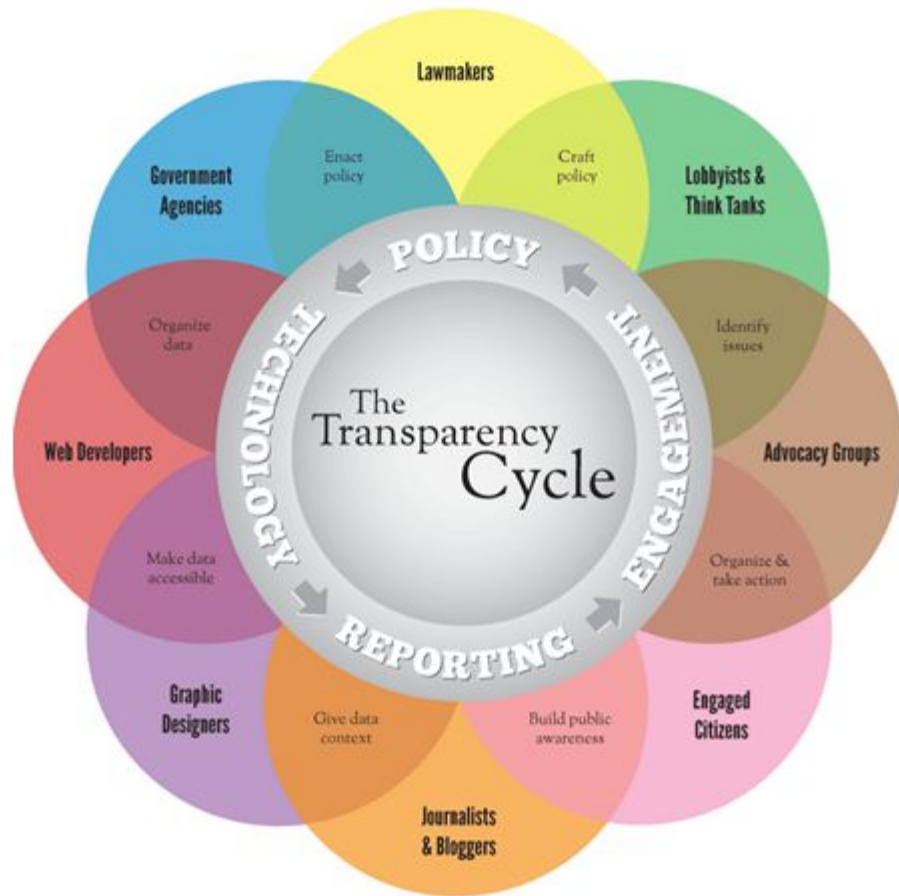
# What Makes an Engaging, Award-Winning Data Project

# Wait, so who are you?

- I'm Eva! @evaconstantaras
- I'm from the US, but have lived in 9 countries and been to over 80! I've been kicked out of three for my data journalism work.
- My passion is data journalism by, for and about marginalized communities
- I work with journalists mostly in the Global South
- I am the Data Editor for Lighthouse Reports and Data Journalism Advisor for Internews
- I've written eight data journalism manuals for eight countries in eight languages.
- Teams I worked with from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Kenya have all been finalists for the Global Data Journalism Awards, now the Sigma Awards!
- I am on the pre-jury for the Sigma Awards and a mentor for the Digital Women Leaders

# What do we want to get done today?

- Learn about the role of data journalism in a healthy media environment
- Look at trends in what makes a “great” data story
- Explore the accountability data journalism workflow



What Then?

# The human and financial cost of 15 years of Fortress Europe

The Migrants Files was a consortium of journalists from over 15 European countries. It was coordinated by

[Journalism++](#).



Winner, Data Journalism Awards 2014

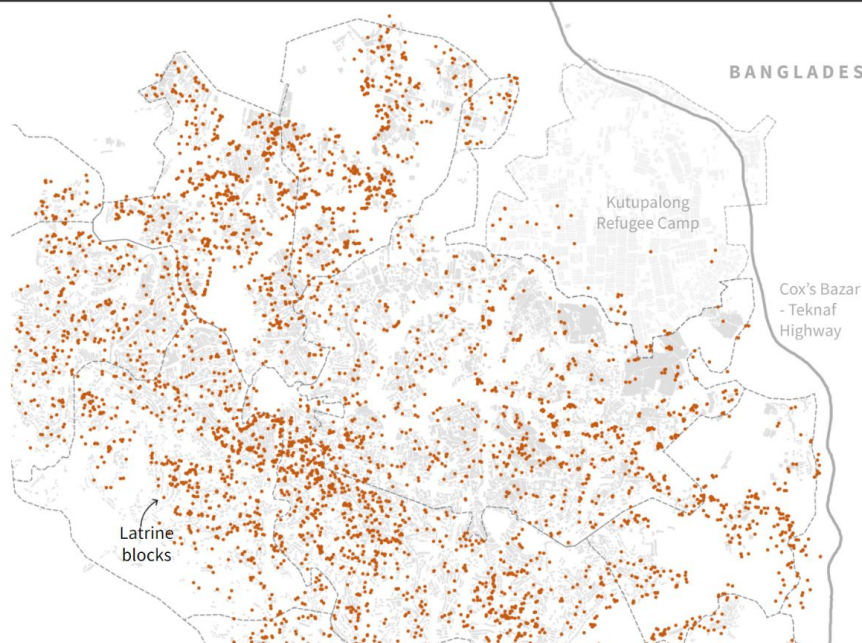


Winner, European Press Prize 2015



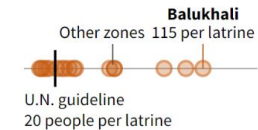
# Reuters wins GEN 2018 Data Journalism Award for Data Visualization of the Year

REUTERS GRAPHICS



## Latrine usage

A communal latrine should be shared by no more than 20 people during the emergency phase of a camp, according to UNHCR standards. Many sites are operating beyond the U.N. guideline.



## Makeshift latrines

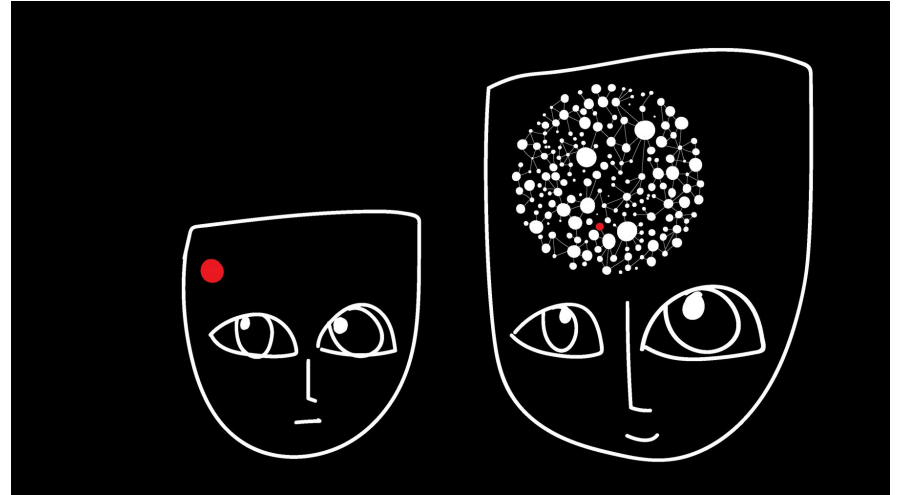
Some latrines are made by refugees themselves and pose a health risk. Most are too

What Now?



# Why data journalism?

[Lisa Rost - Less News More Context](#)



# LA PLATAFORMA DE ANÁLISIS DE DATOS MÁS COMPLETA SOBRE LAS INDUSTRIAS EXTRACTIVAS EN EL PERÚ

 [Iniciar Sesión](#)

[Registrarse](#)

**Realiza tu búsqueda**

[Buscar](#)

[Ver la lista completa](#)

## Búsqueda masiva de datos

¿Tienes tu propia base de datos? Súbelas en dos  
pasos y crúzalas con la información de la plataforma.

[Ingresa aquí](#)

## The State has not remedied any of the more than 3,000 hydrocarbon environmental liabilities that exist in Peru

Nine years after being commissioned to clean up contaminated sites, the Ministry of Energy and Mines says it has not been able to do so. Nor has it been possible to identify the private companies responsible for these risky sites, mainly poorly abandoned oil wells. This step is key, since the designated operators must finance the rehabilitation. For now, the ministry has prioritized the remediation of 15 liabilities, a process that will be financed with public money. This [Convoca.pe](#) report is the second part of the investigative series "Black Forest", made from the construction and analysis of a database that is part of the [most powerful tool](#) developed so far by our team.

By [Ghiovani Hinojosa](#) | September 11, 2020





## Impunidad y muerte en los campamentos de la gran minería

En el 2011, el 80% de los asesinatos en el Perú fueron perpetrados por miembros de la gran minería.

Why now?

# Pandemic economic inequality stories are universal

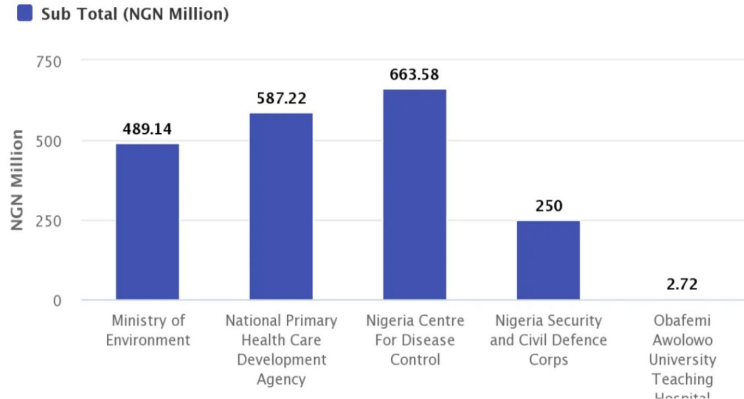


Dataphyte



## INVESTIGATION: COVID-19 Response Projects Worth ₦534.98 Million Awarded to Unverified Contractors

by Aderemi Ojekunle — July 21, 2020 in COVID19, Governance Reading Time: 13min read



## HOW \$5 BILLION (₦1.9 TRILLION) COULD HAVE HELPED NIGERIA

In the last 16 years, the NLNG earmarked \$18.3 billion (about ₦6 trillion) as dividend payout to the federation government through the NNPC. Of this amount, the NNPC used \$5 billion to settle subsidy payments. The implications of borrowing continue to have a huge impact on the Nigerian economy. Here's how its monetary value could have helped the country:



**60,000**

At an average cost of **₦28 million per one Primary Health Centre**, it could have allowed the country to create more than 60,000 additional functional health centres and equip them with modern facilities.



**112,000**

At a cost of **₦17 million each**, the cost could have built 112,000 units of 3-block classrooms across the country.



**100,000**

build over 100,000 mortgage homes at **₦15 million each** across the country and reduce the country's housing deficit.



**3 Million**

boreholes constructed at **₦600,000 each** across the country to ensure proper hygiene and fight coronavirus.



**300,000**

With **₦5 million** loans for each entrepreneur in Nigeria, it could have helped 300,000 small business owners to scale their businesses, cushion pandemic effects, employ millions, and grow the economy.



**300,000**

With **₦5 million** loan, the cost could have put smiles on 300,000 farmers' faces across the agricultural value chain which could have helped solve perennial challenges such as logistics and seedling.



**Debt**

It could have helped Nigeria reduce its debt burden. Presently, the country is facing huge debt at **₦31.01 trillion (\$85.9 billion)** as of June 2020, according to the Debt Management Office (DMO).



**5,200 MW**

of solar electricity provided for the national grid at **₦360 million per megawatt**



**3,800 km**

of road networks could have been constructed across the country at **₦500 million per km**. These would have helped the country to reduce Sukuk bond borrowings or focus bond issuance on any critical project.



**21.7 Million**

unemployed Nigerians trained, employed and paid **₦30,000** monthly stipend for a few months (over 2 months)

Dataphyte



Dataphyte

www.dataphyte.com

# Pandemic gender inequality stories are universal

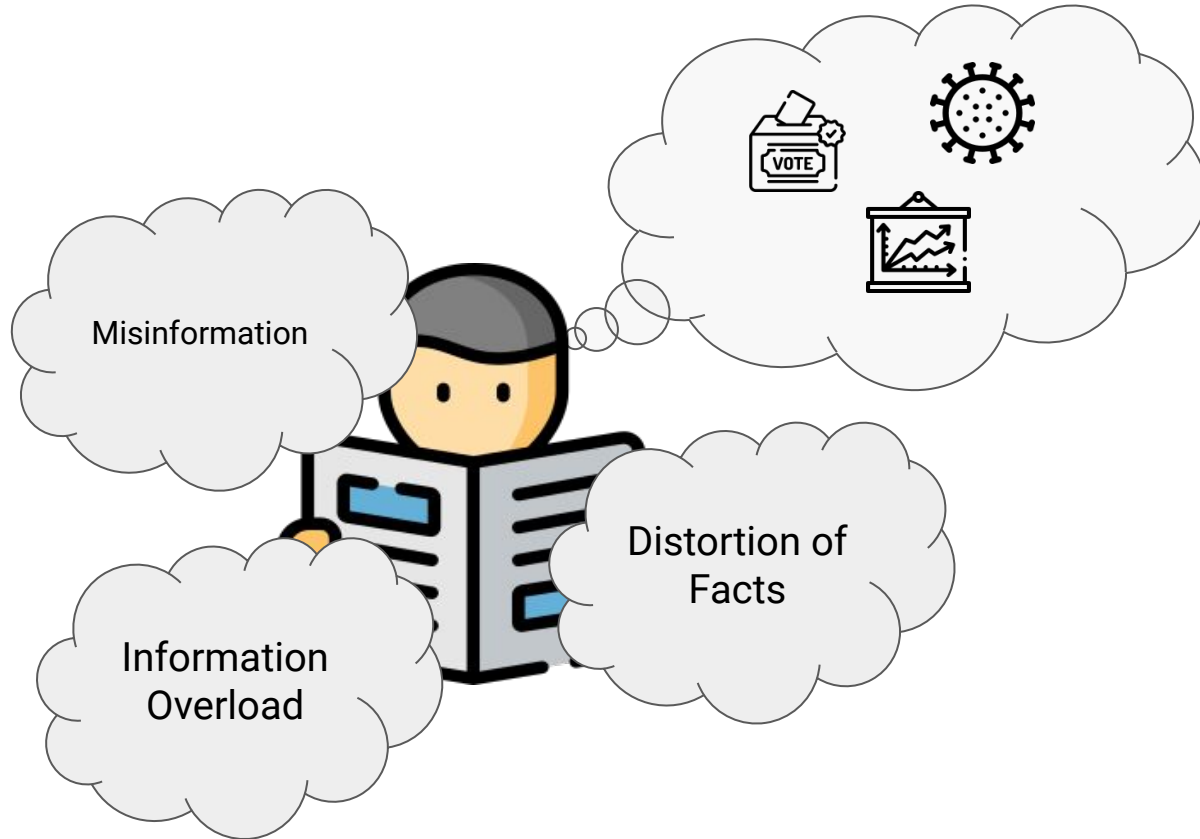
## How Pandemic Is Pushing Women Out Of Jobs In UP

By Sunaina Kumar | 24 Nov, 2020



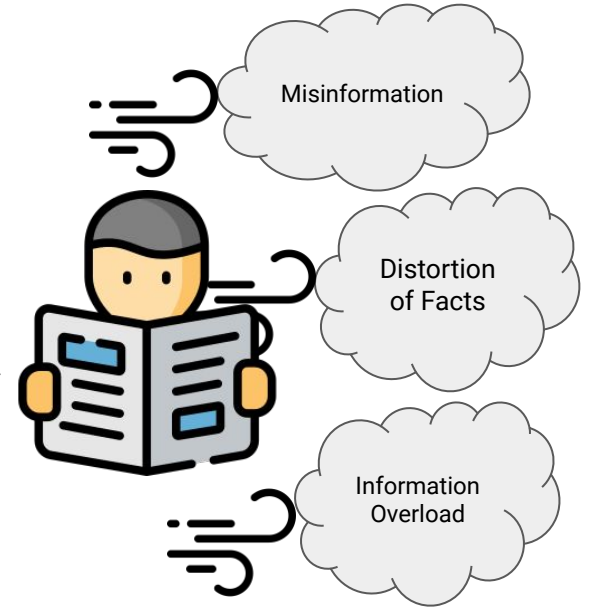
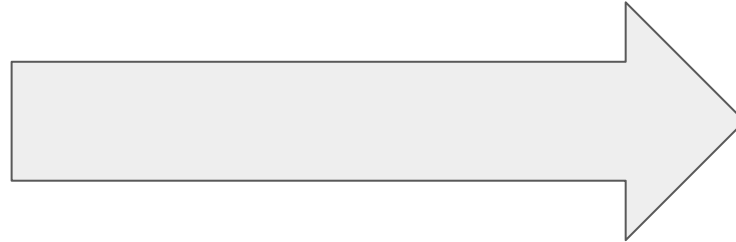
Representational Image: Sumit Saraswat / Shutterstock.com

# The Modern Day Media Consumer...





# Wants accountability reporting that is presented in a compelling way





# BUILT TO LAST

A BuzzFeed News investigation based on thousands of satellite images reveals a vast, growing infrastructure for long-term detention and incarceration.

**This is Part 1 of a BuzzFeed News investigation. For Part 2, click [here](#). For Part 3, click [here](#). For Part 4, click [here](#). For Part 5, click [here](#).**

# What do today's great data stories have in common?

1. Evergreen projects that maximize resources
2. Open data over flashy visualizations
3. Extensive documentation of research methods
4. Beat reporting that builds public understanding of systemic failures
5. Hyper-local storytelling opportunities

## EDUCATION

# Land-grab universities

*Expropriated Indigenous land is the foundation of the land-grant university system.*


## Robert Lee and Tristan Ahtone

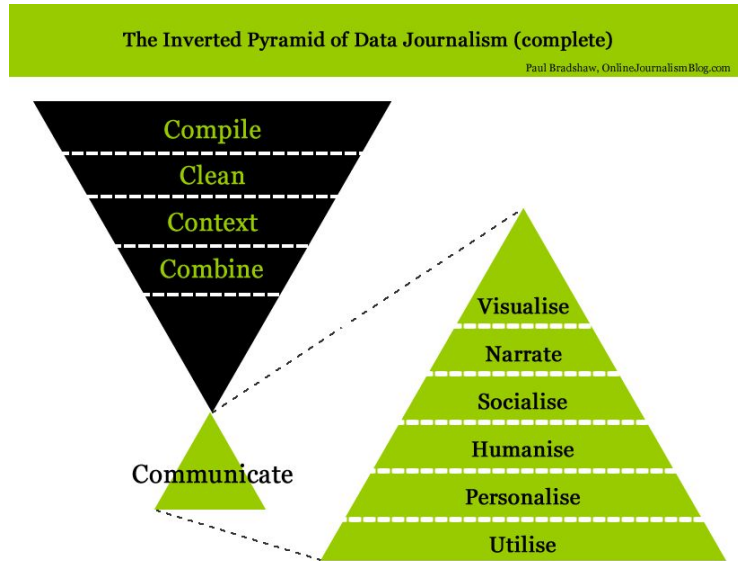
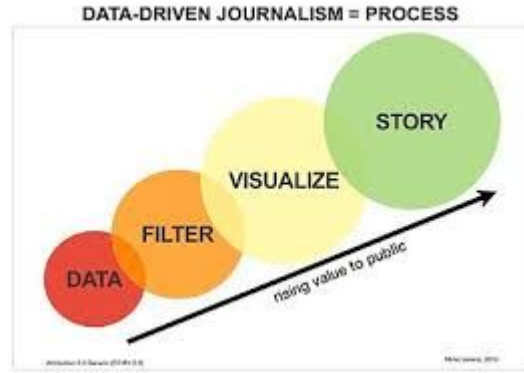
Image credit: Kalen Goodluck/High Country News

March 30, 2020 | *From the print edition*

**O**n August 29, 1911, a Yahi man known as Ishi came out of hiding near Oroville, California. He had spent decades evading settlers after the massacre of his community in the 1860s and had spent the last

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Google News Initiative

AT THE EPICENTER

# What if all Covid-19 deaths in Brazil happened in your neighborhood?

Published on July 24, 2020.

Data updated on May 9, 2021.

Up until yesterday, 407,092 people had died due

Enter your address in Brazil



 USE MY LOCATION

DATA

**Unprecedented: more than 200 indigenous lands in the Amazon are at high risk for Covid-19**

# Hypothesis

Indigenous communities are facing an acute health crisis during the pandemic due to under-resourced health facilities and underlying health conditions.



# Why use a hypothesis?

A hypothesis gives you something to verify, instead of trying to uncover a secret.

A hypothesis increases your chances of discovering secrets.

A hypothesis makes it easier to manage your project.

Hypotheses are a tool that you can use again and again.

A hypothesis virtually guarantees that you will deliver a story, not just a mass of data.

A hypothesis will ensure your story is data-driven, not data-decorated.

# Tips for a Strong Hypothesis

Posit a theory that can either be proven or disproven with data

Be specific about what is being measured

Measure the problem, causes, impact and solutions

Make sure the data is available

Pick a topic that is important to the public

## Question Type

## Ask ...

Problem questions

- How big is the problem?
- How expensive is it?
- Is the problem getting better or worse?

Impact questions

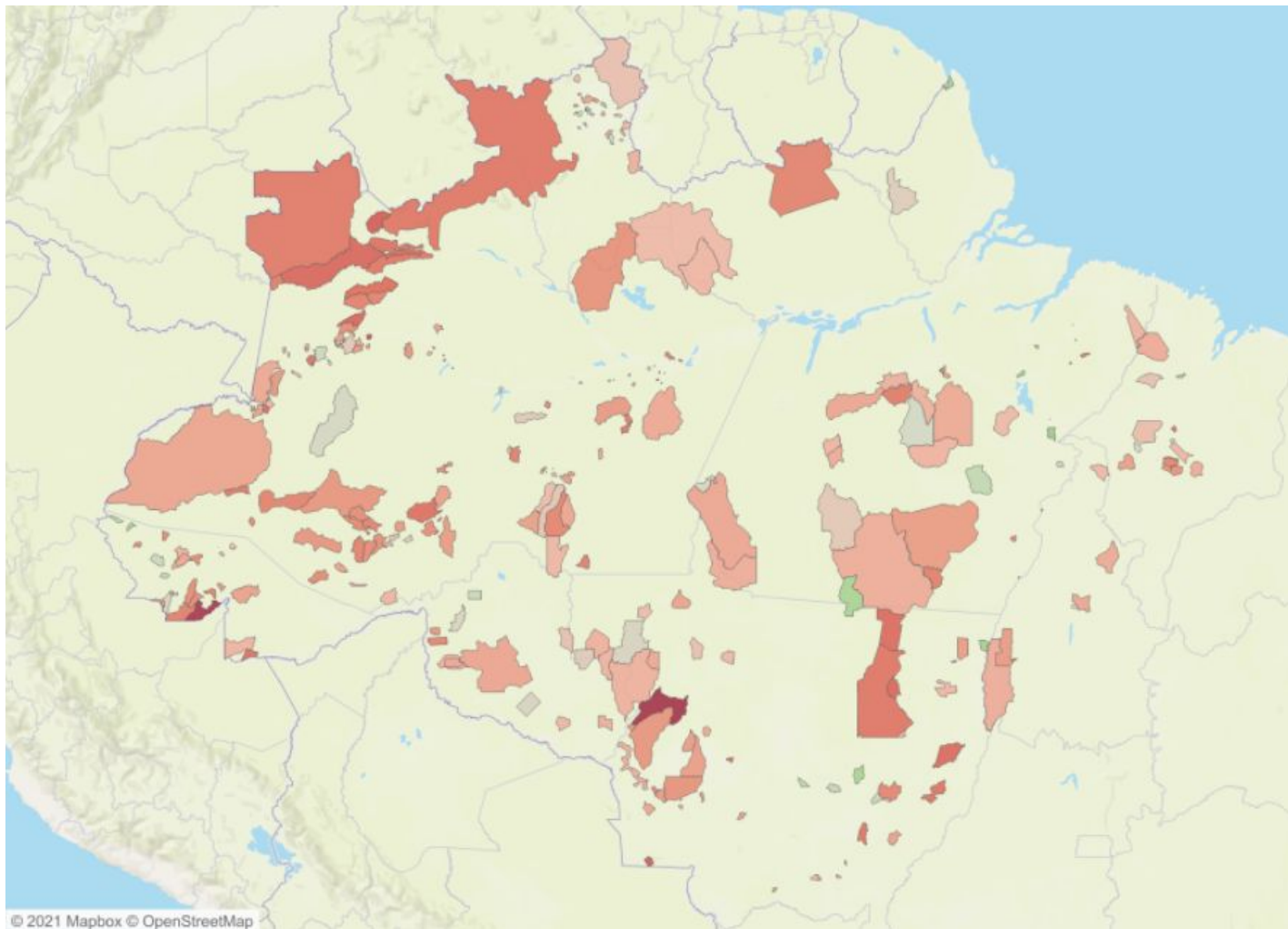
- Who is affected by the problem?
- Are some groups more affected than others?

Cause Questions

- What are the causes of the problem?
- What factors have made it worse?

Solution Questions

- What is the solution to the problem?
- How can we measure effectiveness?
- Where has the problem been solved and how did they do it?



## **Problem Questions**

Are indigenous communities dying at a disproportionately high rate?

Do indigenous communities have worse access to ICU beds than the rest of the country?

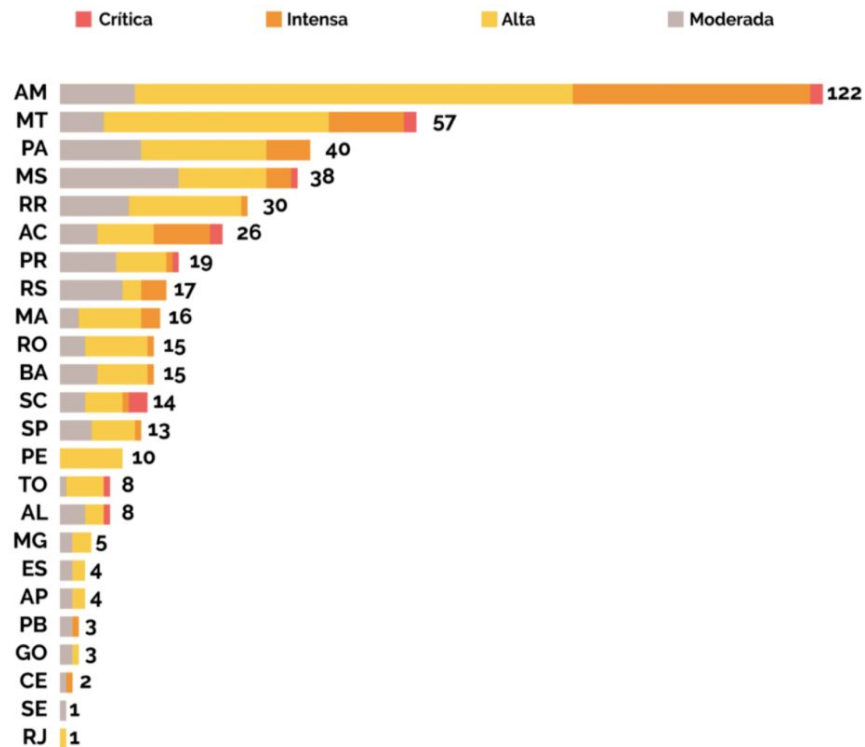
## Impact Questions

What proportion of indigenous lands are considered in critical condition now?

Are indigenous communities considered to be in a more critical condition during the pandemic than the rest of the country?

What proportion of the population of indigenous communities is considered high risk?

### Situação de vulnerabilidade das terras indígenas



Fonte: Associação Brasileira de Estudos Populacionais (Abep)



## Cause Questions

How did maternal mortality rates of indigenous people compare to the general population before the pandemic?

How did access to clean water in indigenous communities compare to the rest of the population before the pandemic?

How complete are death records considered in indigenous territories compared to the rest of the country?

How complete are death records among indigenous communities?

How complete is the registration of Indigenous Territories?



## **Solution Questions**

What strategy can be employed to close the gap in access to healthcare and mitigate the vulnerability of indigenous people?

# Accountability requires evidence of systemic failure

The majority of Indigenous Lands (TIs) in the Amazon have been identified as in critical condition due to the coronavirus pandemic in Brazil.

Of 1,228 Brazilian municipalities where there is at least a stretch of TIs, only 108 have an ICU bed, so less than 10% of Brazilian municipalities with indigenous lands have ICU beds.

More than 80% of all TI lands in the country are concentrated in the North, precisely the region that, along with the Northeast, has the largest ICU deserts in the country.

# Accountability requires evidence of systemic failure

The maternal mortality rate for indigenous people is highest among all races, even when controlling the socioeconomic level. The deaths among those in the indigenous community are undercounted.

Among the 10 regionals that have been identified as most vulnerable to the coronavirus, seven haven't been officially recognised for protected indigenous status.

About four out of five households in indigenous territories did not have a water supply and a third of households on indigenous lands did not have a bathroom for exclusive use.

# Accountability requires evidence of systemic failure

In 17 TIs, at least one-fifth of the population was over 50 years of age, which is considered a risk factor for coronavirus.

Researchers have called for the establishment of specific strategies for the care of indigenous peoples.

Another recommended solution is the construction of field hospitals exclusively for indigenous people.

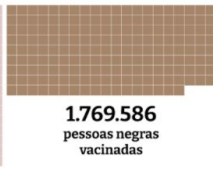
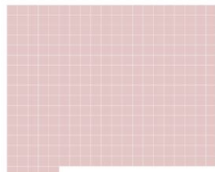
# Hypotheses can (and must) be used again and again

## Como o Brasil vacina brancos

## Como o Brasil vacina negros

No Brasil, **3,2 milhões** de pessoas a partir de 18 anos receberam a 1ª dose de vacinas contra o coronavírus

No Brasil, **1,7 milhão** de pessoas a partir de 18 anos que se declararam **negras** receberam a 1ª dose de vacinas contra o coronavírus



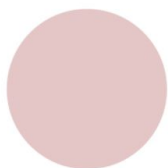
A cada 2 pessoas brancas vacinadas, apenas 1 negra recebeu vacina



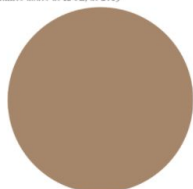
A cada pessoa negra vacinada, quase 2 brancas receberam a vacina



O país tem **88,7 milhões** de brancos, segundo os últimos dados do IBGE, de 2019



O país tem **119,2 milhões** de negros, segundo os últimos dados do IBGE, de 2019



Mais de 3 a cada 100 pessoas brancas receberam a 1ª dose da vacina

Menos de 2 a cada 100 pessoas negras receberam a 1ª dose da vacina



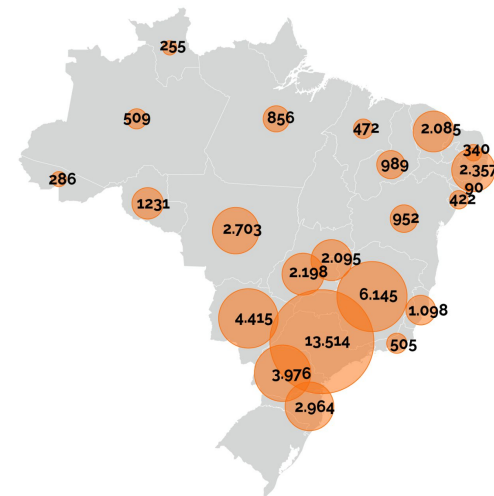
## Bairros com mais mortes por Covid-19 no Rio de Janeiro

Bairro	% de moradores negros	Mortes
Campo Grande	54,37%	38
Copacabana	19,36%	37
Bangu	60,83%	36
Realengo	57,35%	27
Tijuca	24,22%	26
Santa Cruz	65,69%	25
Barra Da Tijuca	11,70%	22
Jacarepaguá	54,68%	14
Irajá	46,20%	12
Recreio dos Bandeirantes	28,71%	12
Média do Rio	47,4%	

Bairros	Mortes
Menos moradores negros que a média	305
Mais moradores negros que a média	360

Fonte: Secretaria de Saúde do Rio de Janeiro/ Dados referentes a 5 de maio

## Casos de covid em prisões por estado



Em média, **66% das prisões** nesses estados registraram casos de covid



Fonte: Governos Estaduais, AP, RN, RS e TO não responderam



**Data**

**is a team sport**

**SIGMA**  
AWARDS

Projects

Jury + Pre-jury

Rules

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3rd Edition  
of the

# SIGMA

## AWARDS

*\* for data journalism \**

# Sigma awards, what we like to see ...

Great data collection and analysis in the service of journalism, ideally shining a light on facts and issues of public interest that would otherwise not be known;

Great storytelling and engagement with strong visual and interactive elements of (ideally) that kind of reporting;

Great public service, either in reporting/analysis of key issues or in terms of empowering communities to discover important information for themselves;

Great innovative ideas that will likely move the field forward;





Stories

beat



Data

Questions?