

Monday, June 14th

AGENDA version: 06/12/2021

Mexico City time (GMT-5)

TIME

Opening Ceremony

8:30
to
9:30

- Ghada Fathi Waly, Executive Director of UNODC
 - Keunkwan Ryu, Commissioner of KOSTAT, Republic of Korea
 - Julio Santaella, President of INEGI, Mexico
- Moderated by Kristian Hölge, UNODC Mexico

15 MIN. BREAK

Data and analysis to inform behavioural science in crime and violence prevention

New insights from behavioral science over the past several decades have transformed public policy approaches to areas like consumer finance, tax collection, health, and education (the “behavioral revolution” in policy). How do we capitalize on these insights to have similar impact in the areas of crime, violence, and drug abuse? For starters we need an adequate data infrastructure to facilitate problem diagnosis, intervention design and delivery, and outcome measurement. This panel assembles leading experts in this area from around the world to discuss what the highest priority components would be of the necessary new data infrastructure.

9:45
to
11:15

- **Running experiments on crime reduction: The practical challenges.**
Edward Bradon, UK Behavioral Insight Team, United Kingdom
 - **Nudges in criminal justice: Promises and challenges.**
Aurelie Ouss, University of Pennsylvania, United States of America
 - **Data challenges for behavioural science in crime: The Pakistan experience.**
Ali Cheema, Lahore University of Management Sciences, Pakistan
 - **On the importance of linking the data of the different links in the criminal policy chain for policy decisions...**
Daniel Mejía, University of the Andes, Colombia
- Moderated by Jens Ludwig, University of Chicago’s Crime Lab, United States of America

15 MIN. BREAK

Assessing the short-term and the long-term impact of COVID-19 on crime

This session aims to examine the empirical evidence on the impact that COVID-19 had on different types of crime across the world. The session will specifically focus on different aspects of the policy response such as stay at home orders and alcohol ban, on the extent to which different types of crime were affected differently, and on the challenges of adequately measuring crime levels during the lockdown period. Each contribution will specifically examine what lessons can be learned for crime preventions and criminal justice policy beyond the COVID crisis.

11:30
to
13:00

- **Measuring national levels of crime during the COVID-pandemic.** Fatma Usheva, UNODC
- **Short- and long-term trends in police-recorded property and violent crimes in 24 cities worldwide during the Pandemic.** Manuel Eisner, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom
- **The impact of COVID-19 on crime. The Mexican case.** Oscar Jaimes, INEGI, Mexico
- **Resilience of criminogenic systems to COVID-19 stringencies: An ecological approach.**
Hervé Borrión, University College London, United Kingdom

Moderated by Adrián Franco, INEGI, Mexico

1 HOUR BREAK

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Improving knowledge on trafficking in persons

Human trafficking is a pervasive issue in sub Saharan Africa, particularly in Uganda. Vulnerable populations, such as women and children, have a high likelihood of being exploited for their labor or for sexual purposes. This panel will provide findings from a recent study that measured the prevalence and characteristics of individuals who were sex trafficked and/or forced to beg or sell goods in Kampala, Uganda. Panelists will include members of the research team and Ugandan field team who will describe the methodology used to estimate the prevalence of this population, in addition to findings from over 1,500 surveys and 136 interviews conducted with men, women and children engaged in the sex trade and children forced to beg and sell goods. They will also discuss ethical considerations when conducting research on vulnerable populations, especially during the pandemic. A representative from the funding agency for the study, Human Trafficking Institute, will also describe the importance of conducting a baseline prevalence study when preparing to implement programming with the goal of reducing human trafficking.

14:00
to
15:30

- **Sex trafficking and forced begging/selling of goods in Kampala, Uganda: Overview of the findings.**
Andrea Hughes, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, United States of America
- **Field experiences and lessons from forced begging and sex trafficking research in Kampala, Uganda.**
Mutaawe Rogers, Uganda Youth Development Link, Uganda
- **Informing Interventions & Measuring Impact.**
Alyssa Currier Wheeler, Human Trafficking Institute, United States of America
- **An application of a hybrid strategy to study a hidden population in Uganda.**
Kyle Vincent, Independent Consultant, Canada

Moderated by Meredith Dank, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, United States of America

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Asia and Pacific crime-data challenges

Asia and the Pacific encompasses 56 countries and territories with myriad languages, cultures, stages of economic development and significant challenges in the field of crime prevention. This session brings together experts from three of the region's most pressing issues to analyze corruption, trafficking in persons, and the effectiveness of criminal justice systems. The discussion will focus on data availability, amid limited prioritization of crime and criminal justice statistics, to respond to these challenges and identifies best practice of evidence-based policymaking.

8:00
to
9:30

- Marika McAdam, Independent Consultant/Adviser
- Raymund E. Narag, Southern Illinois University, United States of America
- Kilkon Ko, Seoul National University, Republic of Korea

Moderated by Hyun Jung Park, UNODC-KOSTAT Centre of Excellence, Republic of Korea

15 MIN. BREAK

Data for better lives

Today's unprecedented growth of data and their ubiquity in our lives are signs that the data revolution is transforming the world. And yet much of the value of data remains untapped. Data collected for one purpose have the potential to generate economic and social value in applications far beyond those originally anticipated. But many barriers stand in the way, ranging from misaligned incentives and incompatible data systems to a fundamental lack of trust. World Development Report 2021: Data for Better Lives explores the tremendous potential of the changing data landscape to improve the lives of poor people, while also acknowledging its potential to open back doors that can harm individuals, businesses, and societies. To address this tension between the helpful and harmful potential of data, this Report calls for a new social contract that enables the use and reuse of data to create economic and social value, ensures equitable access to that value, and fosters trust that data will not be misused in harmful ways, particularly for poor people and poor countries. How do we tap the full value of data, ensuring equitable access for poor people? What reforms are needed in data governance to protect individuals, businesses, and societies from harm? Join the expert panel to explore these questions as they bring diverse stakeholder perspectives and explore the implications of data governance for crime and criminal justice statistics.

9:45
to
11:15

- Julio Santaella, INEGI, Mexico
- Robert Cull, World Bank
- Angela Me, UNODC
- Rory Macmillan, Macmillan Keck Attorneys & Solicitors

Moderated by Malarvizhi Veerappan, World Bank

15 MIN. BREAK

Tuesday, June 15th

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Data, analysis and research to understand the infiltration of organized crime into the legal economy

In the last decades, a paradigmatic shift took place in the analysis of crimes and criminal behavior. The use of statistical information, the formalization of counterfactual reasoning, and evidence-based policy-analysis have become pillars to limit the threats posed by many crimes. Yet, this data-driven transformation has not influenced the investigation of all crimes to the same extent. Crime statistics and analytical models on organized crime infiltration into the legal economy are often less rich than the ones on other complex crimes as drug trafficking or terrorist attacks. Nowadays, the challenges posed by the globalization of capital markets and by the economic crisis induced by COVID-19 highlight the urgency for new methodological approaches and tools to counter organized crime infiltration into legal economy too. This panel provides a forum for the world's leading stakeholders in areas relevant to data-driven approaches to suppressing infiltration of organized crime into the legal economy. This panel will discuss: which direction the quantitative analysis of organized crime infiltration into legal economy is taking; which actors should be involved in this process; which innovative data sources we can exploit; which challenges we still need to overpass to succeed in these efforts.

11:30
to
13:00

- **Improving the measurement of extortion victimization: The case of Mexico.**
Patricio Estévez-Soto, University College London, United Kingdom
- **Organized crime infiltration: challenges and innovations in measurement and research.**
Michele Riccardi, Transcrime, Italy
- **Quantitative analysis of adaptive behavior in potential money laundering patterns.**
Julia Mold, Financial Services Volunteers Corp
- **Enforcement data for measuring anti-corruption performance, experience of the OECD/ACN.**
Rusudan Mikhelidze, OECD

Moderated by **Alberto Aziani, Transcrime, Italy**

1 HOUR BREAK

The gender perspective in crime & drug statistics: where do we stand?

Traditional crime statistics consider gender as a variable, in the same line as age, weapon and geographic location. This has been considered for a long time as a gender perspective in those statistical systems. Nevertheless, a gender-sensitive approach goes far beyond this: only when we identify relative risks (proportions, rates per population). In the same line, statistics on drugs could have this basic gender divide, with gender as a variable of consumption patterns and consumers imprisoned.

14:00
to
15:30

- **Administrative data collection on violence against women and domestic violence in the European Union.**
Cristina Fabre, European Institute for Gender Equality
- **Dissonance between drug stats and policy: the gendered impact in Africa.**
Romi Sigsworth, ENACT, Zimbabwe
- **Gender issues: Designing new metrics for a drug policy that works.**
Viviana Porto, Igarapé Institute, Uruguay
- **Gender and crime: The challenge to overcome data bias.**
Alejandra Ríos Cázares, INEGI, Mexico

Moderated by **Katherine Aguirre, Igarapé Institute, Brazil**

Wednesday, June 16th

Mexico City time (GMT-5)

TIME

Crime Statistics for Evidence Based-Policy Making

In these challenging times of the COVID-19 pandemic, global cooperation for combating corona virus is more emphasized than ever. In the same vein, transnational efforts to preventing crimes and solving social problems is also required. In order to improve efficacy of criminal justice system, it is necessary to have a reliable and valid crime statistics and to develop evidence-based policies in the criminal justice system. Recently, UNODC introduced the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) which is a classification of criminal offenses based on internationally agreed concepts, definitions, and principles in order to enhance the consistency and comparability of crime statistics across the nations. The discussion will focus on data availability and application of crime statistics for combating human trafficking issues in the United States. Also, recent development of Korean Crime Classification System based on ICCS are discussed.

8:00
to
9:30

- Dae-Hoon Kwak, Chungnam National University, Republic of Korea
- KiDeuk Kim, Justice Policy Center at the Urban Institute (U.S.A.), Republic of Korea

15 MIN. BREAK

Wednesday, June 16th

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TIME

A new paradigm for collecting data on cybercrime?

Cybercrime data collection and analysis can inform public policies and efforts to control, reduce, mitigate, and prevent cybercrime. Standardized cybercrime recording and reporting mechanisms do not exist worldwide. The categories of cybercrime, types of cybercrime data collected, and criteria used to measure cybercrime, also vary across jurisdictions making valid and reliable cross-national comparisons of cybercrime data unworkable. This panel explores current cybercrime measurement tools and efforts to understand the nature and extent of cybercrime, challenges encountered, and ways to improve methodological approaches and tools used to measure cybercrime.

9:45
to
11:15

- **Data capture and analysis of darknet (Tor) hidden service.**
Roderic Broadhurst, Australian National University, Australia
 - **Cybercrime statistics and technologies: South Korean experience.**
Yunsik "Jake" Jang, Hallym University, Republic of Korea
 - **FBI's Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) – An overview of US cybercrime reporting.**
Donna C. Gregory, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States of America
 - **Building a global law enforcement response with cybercrime data and statistics.** Craig Jones, Interpol
- Moderated by Maria Maras, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, United States of America

15 MIN. BREAK

Research and statistics for reducing crime and violence in cities

This session will explore the research and statistical requirements for effective anti-violence policymaking in cities around the world. At the national level, what data enables leaders to effectively prioritize scarce resources to cities suffering from high rates of crime and violence? At the local level, what data and research is required to develop effective local anti-crime, anti-violence strategies? In particular, this session will emphasize the challenges posed by organized, gang, and community violence and crime.

11:30
to
13:00

- Peter Neyroud, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom
 - Javier Osorio, School of Government and Public Policy, University of Arizona
 - Rachel Locke, University of San Diego, United States of America
- Moderated by Thomas Abt, Council on Criminal Justice, United States of America

1 HOUR BREAK

Drug statistics: drug trafficking and COVID-19

This session will outline research to date on the ways in which COVID-19 has disrupted drug supply and law enforcement efforts. Three speakers bring diverse perspectives: we hear from the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction first with an outline of their trendspotter method, identifying trends in the European drug markets during COVID. The second speaker presents on a global survey of addiction medicine specialists and their perceptions of drug supply disruptions. The third speaker will reflect on global, regional and local drug production and trafficking from the UNODC position. Each of the three speakers represents diverse methods to try and collect and collate data on illegal activities at a time of major disruption.

14:00
to
15:30

- **European drug trafficking trends.** Tim Surmont, EMCDDA
 - **A global survey on changes in the supply and price of alcohol and illicit drugs during the COVID-19 pandemic.**
Ali Farhoudian, Substance Abuse and Dependence Research Center, University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Iran
 - **COVID-19 crisis and drug supply chains: impact and Outlook.** Irmgard Zeiler, UNODC
- Moderated by Alison Ritter, University of New South Wales - Sydney, Australia

Thursday, June 17th

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A new agenda for corruption measurement

The COVID 19 pandemics flagged once again the importance of studying not only formal institutions, but informal practices as well. The ultimate truth about governance during pandemic may prove to be the excess deaths count, showing not only how many people died who should not have, but also how many deaths were ignored by the official casualty list. The older challenge of corruption is entirely similar, and the quest to expose the hidden face of governance, with its shadow costs and unseen casualties is more important now than ever. Furthermore, as the international anticorruption mobilization is now in its third decade, the measurement of corruption needs to be able to be specific and precise enough to allow policymakers and the public to observe changes. To review advances and innovations in the area of measuring corruption and anticorruption we offer from a vast selection four samples of the most promising new approaches based on direct observation of public sources data.

9:45
to
11:15

- **Innovations in action-able measurements of corruption control.**
Alina Mungiu-Pippidi, Hertie School of Government, Germany
- **Lesson 1. Measuring corruption (as abstraction) does not improve the state of things.** Adrián Franco, INEGI, Mexico
- **Measuring the unmeasurable: illegal and legal corruption.** Lucio Picci, University of Bologna, Italy / Laarni Escresa, University of the Philippines, Philippines
- **Measuring patronage and corruption at the local level.** Mounu Prem, University of Rosario, Colombia
- **Measuring state capture in the Balkans.** Zef Preci, Albanian Center for Economic Research, Albania
- Alexandra M. Habershon, World Bank

Moderated by Roberto Martinez B. Kukutschka, Transparency International

15 MIN. BREAK

Tackling illegal governance starts by understanding it

How does illegal governance play out in markets and communities across the World? And how can we measure it? This session explores the dimensions of illegal governance, i.e. governance of markets and communities provided by criminal organisations such as organized crime groups, Mafias and gangs, in both conventional and non-conventional settings. The session brings together speakers from a variety of countries across the World: Mexico, Colombia, Sweden and the UK. Particular emphasis will be placed on the instruments to measure illegal governance as a way to foster evidence-based policies.

11:30
to
13:00

- Federico Varese, University of Oxford, Italy
- **Parallel societal structures - results from a swedish research project.**
Johanna Skinnari, Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, Sweden
- **Gang rule: Understanding and countering criminal governance.**
Santiago Tobón, University EAFIT Medellin, Colombia
- **The impact of illegal governance and organized crime in sustainable development: the case of Iztapalapa.**
Salomé Flores, UNODC

Moderated by Paolo Campana, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

1 HOUR BREAK

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Impact of COVID-19 on crime statistics: challenges and opportunities

Intimate partner or domestic violence has always been of concern to researchers, practitioners, and policymakers. The novel coronavirus and its associated policy lockdowns or shelter-in-place orders however, led some to fear that the problem of domestic violence would be exacerbated in large part because potential victims were forced to stay at home during the early stages of the pandemic. A recent meta-analysis by Piquero et al. (2021) summarized the early research in the United States and abroad and confirmed increases in domestic violence in police, administrative, and health records. Yet, much more work needs to be done, including additional research as well as policy responses. This panel brings together some of the leading figures in this area to discuss the issue of domestic violence during the pandemic and as parts of the world slowly recover from it.

14:00
to
15:30

• **The pandemic within the pandemic: the COVID-19 impact on violence against women and violence against children.**

Flavia Bustreo, Vice Chair of Fondation Botnar and Chair of the Governance and Nomination Committee at the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, United States of America

• **Hearing from survivors: Primary data collection on Intimate Partner Violence during COVID-19.**

Leila Wood, University of Texas Medical Branch, United States of America

• **The COVID-19 pandemic: Data issues and implications for Intimate Partner Violence Victims.**

Catherine Kaukinen, University of Central Florida, United States of America

• **Data driven strategies for Intimate Partner Violence Prevention and response in a Post-COVID world.**

Dabney Evans, Emory University, United States of America

Moderated by Alex R. Piquero, University of Miami, United States of America

15.30
to
15.40

Closing remarks

- Angela Me, UNODC
- Adrián Franco, INEGI