Australian Institute of Criminology
Crime Prevention & Communities
10 and 11 June 2014

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*Designing Out Crime is a collaboration between NSW Department of Police & Justice and UTS
RESEARCH QUESTION; if you have to ask

Does the fusion of design and criminology create a new discipline area?

(Asquith, Dorst, Kaldor, Watson 2013)
DANISH DESIGN LADDER

from: economic effects of design, national agency for enterprise, copenhagen, 2007
£1 investment = £4 profit
£20 revenue £5 exports

INNOVATION SCALE

radical

incremental
DEFINITIONS; abc

Design - the process of creating value

Criminology - the study of crime
RELATIONSHIPS WITH PSYCHOLOGY; Upside Down

Environmental Criminology > Behavioural Psychology

Design > Behavioural Psychology then Cognitive Psychology
DESIGN MEETS CRIMINOLOGY; The dance

1971 - Jeffery, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design


1976 - Mayhew et al, Crime as Opportunity
PSYCHOLOGIES: You were always on my mind

Behavioural Psychology – focuses on what can be physically observed. Stimulus > response

Cognitive Psychology – measures the processing of information, problem solving, etc
TYPES OF PROBLEMS; I can’t go for that (no can do)

Well-defined vs Ill-defined (Simon 1973)

Wicked problems (Rittel et al 1973)

Policy disagreements vs policy controversies (Schon & Rein 1994)

Open, dynamic, networked problems (Stacey 2000)

Complicated vs Complex?
APPROACHES TO PROBLEMS; Can we fix it?

Rational Problem Solving

SARA (evidence based approach)
scan > analyse > respond > assess (Goldstein 1979)

Divide & Conquer (engineering approach)
map out a problem > break it down into elements > optimise current resources (the babylonians 200bc)

ASE
analyse > synthesise, evaluate (Asimow 1962, Luckman 1969)

Reflective Practice

Double Loop Learning (Argyris & Schon 1978)

Framing (Schon 1984)

Co-Evolution of problem and solution (Dorst & Cross 2001)

Vision in design (Hekkert 2011)

Frame creation (Dorst 2013)
IN PRACTICE?; Nine to five

Criminologists risk obscurity and irrelevance if they frame theories ‘in terms of “causes” that could not be changed’ (Wilson 1975)

Criminology should focus on immediate ‘near’ causes rather than the complex social issues that lead to the creation of a motivated offender (Ekblom 1994)

Behavior is the product of the interaction between environment and organism. In criminological terms, this can be expressed as “crime is the result of an interaction between a motivated offender and a criminal opportunity” (Clarke 2012)
1971 TO NOW; Lets do the time warp

Situational Crime Prevention is ... applicable not just to “opportunistic” street crimes, but potentially to every form of crime, however complex, and however determined the offenders. (Clarke, 2012)
LEARNING FROM DESIGN RESEARCH; A space odyssey

Design realised that there are well-defined and ill-defined problems (Simon 1973)

That cognitive psychology gives a new paradigm through which to learn how practitioners do what they do (Neisser 1967)

That rational problem solving was the wrong approach to ill-defined problems (Alexander 1971, 1977)

That ill-defined problems can be reframed in to malleable situations (Schon 1984)

Situational Criminology has refined its rational problem solving approach, but hasn’t embraced reflective practice
HOW YOU ASK THE QUESTION;
Maxwell's silver hammer

Situational Crime prevention/ Environmental Criminology
Develop Theory > Inform Practice > Observe Results > Refine Theory

Design
Observe Practice > Develop Theory > Inform Practice > Observe Results > Refine Theory
PROBLEM?; More than this

If we limit ourselves to what’s been tried before then we really only ever (try to) solve part of the problem.

e.g. optimisation of current approaches...
CONVENTIONAL PROBLEM SOLVING
recent examples in KX
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recent examples in KX

4 hrs
CONVENTIONAL PROBLEM SOLVING
recent examples in KX
CONVENTIONAL PROBLEM SOLVING
recent examples in KX

Total Cost
1 hr
2 Police @12.5 each
1 vehicle 1 hr
1 medic 4 hr
1 sheriff 4 hr
1 RN 8 hr @15 each
Total $994
From: Center for Problem Oriented Policing, 2013
PROBLEM SOLVING;
Hammer time

If the problem is approached as if it is a police problem
THEN the response can only ever be a police response

IF the problem is approached through a new frame
THEN the response can be open, engaging and can create new value
THE POINT BEING; Start me up

Does the fusion of design and criminology create a new discipline area?

(Asquith, Dorst, Kaldor, Watson 2013)
OUR THOUGHTS; I've been thinking about you

design + crime = design with crime prevention

design + crime = crime prevention design

design + crime = design for crime prevention

(Asquith, Dorst, Kaldor, Watson, 2013)
FRAME CREATION (Dorst, 2013)

archeology, paradox, context field, themes, frames, futures, transformation, integration
themes - the deep human values that are held by those involved
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>What's important to them?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Sydney</td>
<td>Economic growth, safety, vibrancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venue owners</td>
<td>Profit, market share, sustainability, attract clients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrons</td>
<td>Accessibility, food, experience, fun, be seen, blow off steam, be loose, diversity, edgyness, friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHA</td>
<td>Happy members, stability, predictability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport NSW</td>
<td>KPIs, running to schedule, customer safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism NSW</td>
<td>International and local tourism, having a good product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residents</td>
<td>Safety, security, noise, liking where they live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music industry</td>
<td>Performance, regularity, audience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex Shops</td>
<td>Customers, edgyness, fitting in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backpacker service providers</td>
<td>Vibrancy, affordability, customers, close to other businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>Safety, enforcement, supported by the law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retailers</td>
<td>customers, vibrancy, image</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Framing Kings Cross as a music festival
INNOVATION SCALE

radical

incremental
answers

If you have to ask - Red Hot Chili Peppers
Abc - Jackson Five
Upside down - Dianna Ross
The dance - Fleetwood Mac
You were always on my mind - Willie Nelson
I can't go for that (no can do) - Hall & Oats
Can we fix it? - Bob the Builder
Nine to five - Dolly Parton
Time warp - Rocky Horror Picture Show
A space odyssey - David Bowie
Maxwell's silver hammer - The Beatles
More than this - Roxy Music
Hammer time - MC Hammer
Start me up - Rolling Stones
I've been thinking about you - Londonbeat


Lulham, R.A. & Kaldor, L.J. 2013, 'Creating alternative frames for a retail security problem: An application of Dorst's Frame Creation model', 5th IASDR 2013 TOKYO: 5th International Congress of International Association of Societies of Design Research, Shibaura Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
