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

Rodger Watson, UTS - Designing Out Crime research centre*

*Designing Out Crime is a collaboration between NSW Department of Police & Justice and UTS

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RESEARCH QUESTION; if you have to ask

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

(Asquith, Dorst, Kaldor, Watson 2013)

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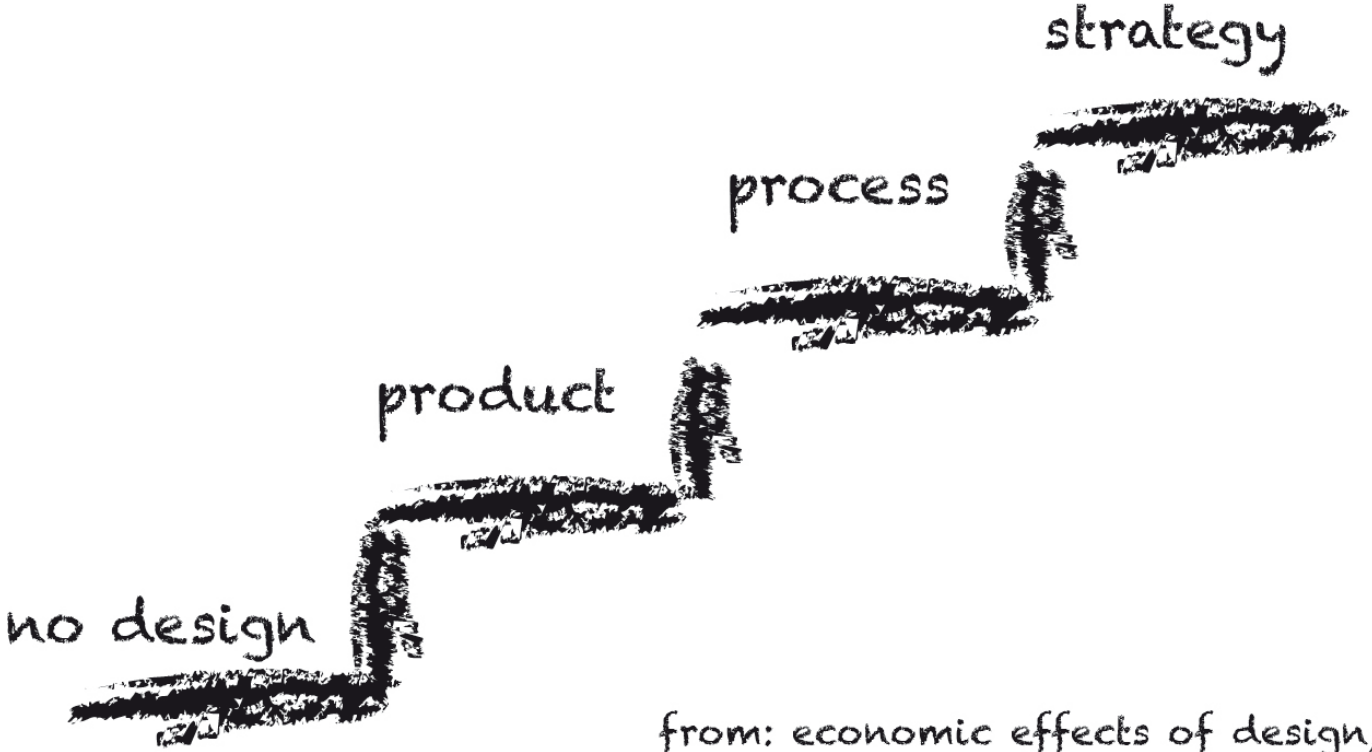
DANISH DESIGN LADDER



from: economic effects of design,
national agency for enterprise,
copenhagen, 2007

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£1 investment =

from: Eden Partners (2012), Evaluation of the Design Council Designing Demand Programme, 2012

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INNOVATION SCALE

radical

incremental

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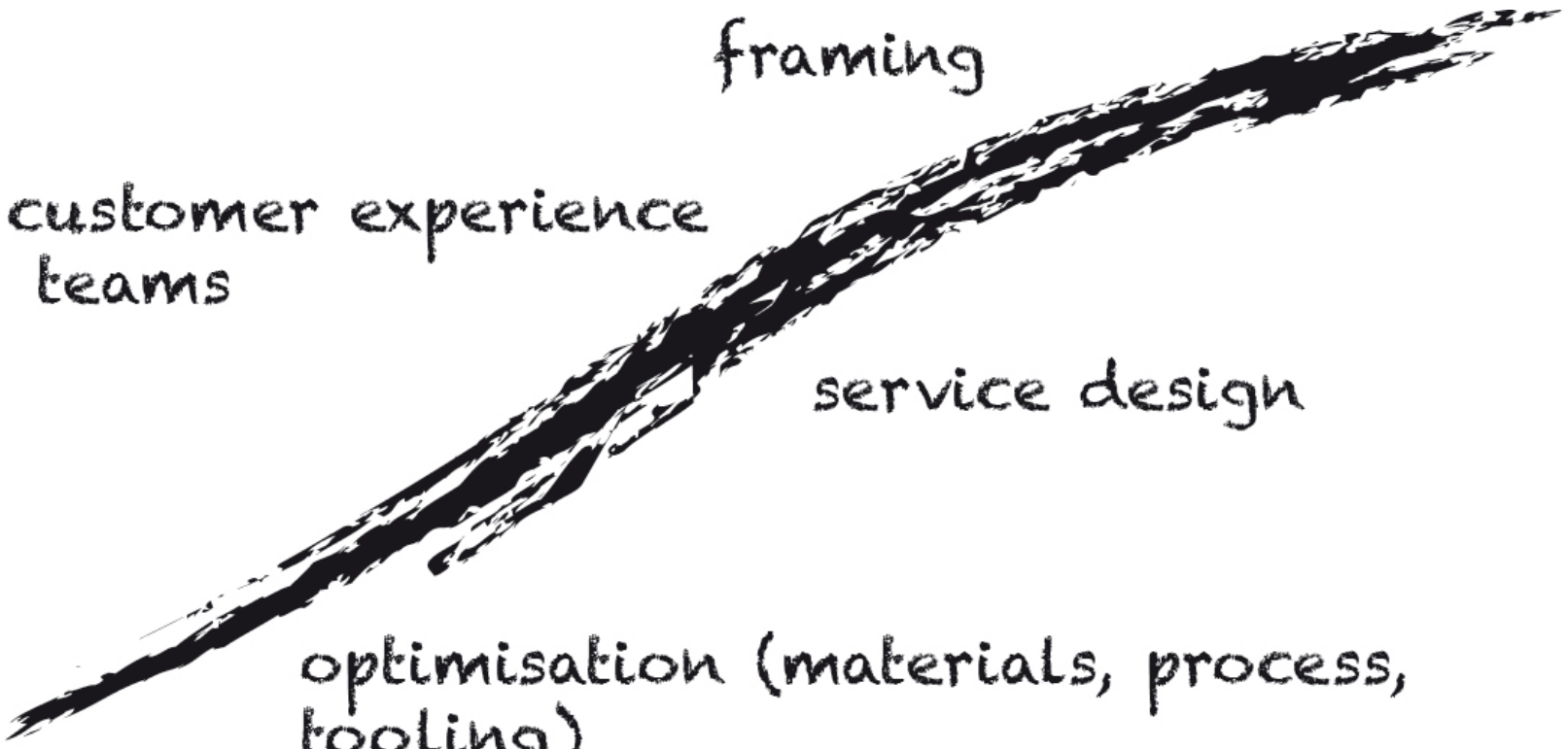

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DEFINITIONS; abc

Design - the process of creating value

Criminology - the study of crime

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RELATIONSHIPS WITH PSYCHOLOGY; Upside Down

Environmental Criminology > Behavioural Psychology

Design > Behavioural Psychology then Cognitive Psychology

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DESIGN MEETS CRIMINOLOGY; The dance

1971 - Jeffery, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

1972 - Newman, Defensible Space: Crime Prevention Through Urban Design

1976 - Mayhew et al, Crime as Opportunity

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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

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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?

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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 sown in to 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)

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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)

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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)

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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

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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

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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...

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CONVENTIONAL PROBLEM SOLVING
recent examples in KX

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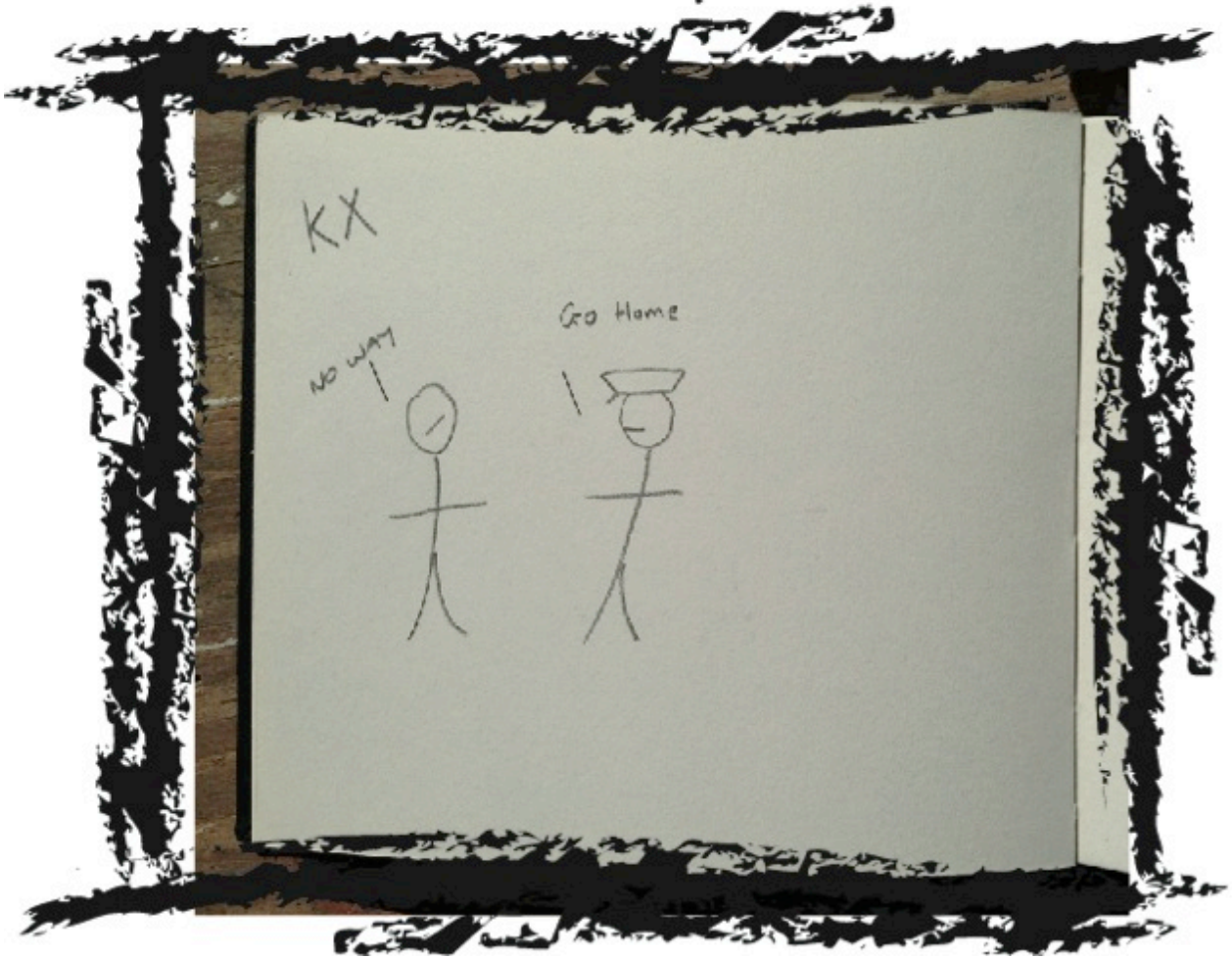
CONVENTIONAL PROBLEM SOLVING
recent examples in KX



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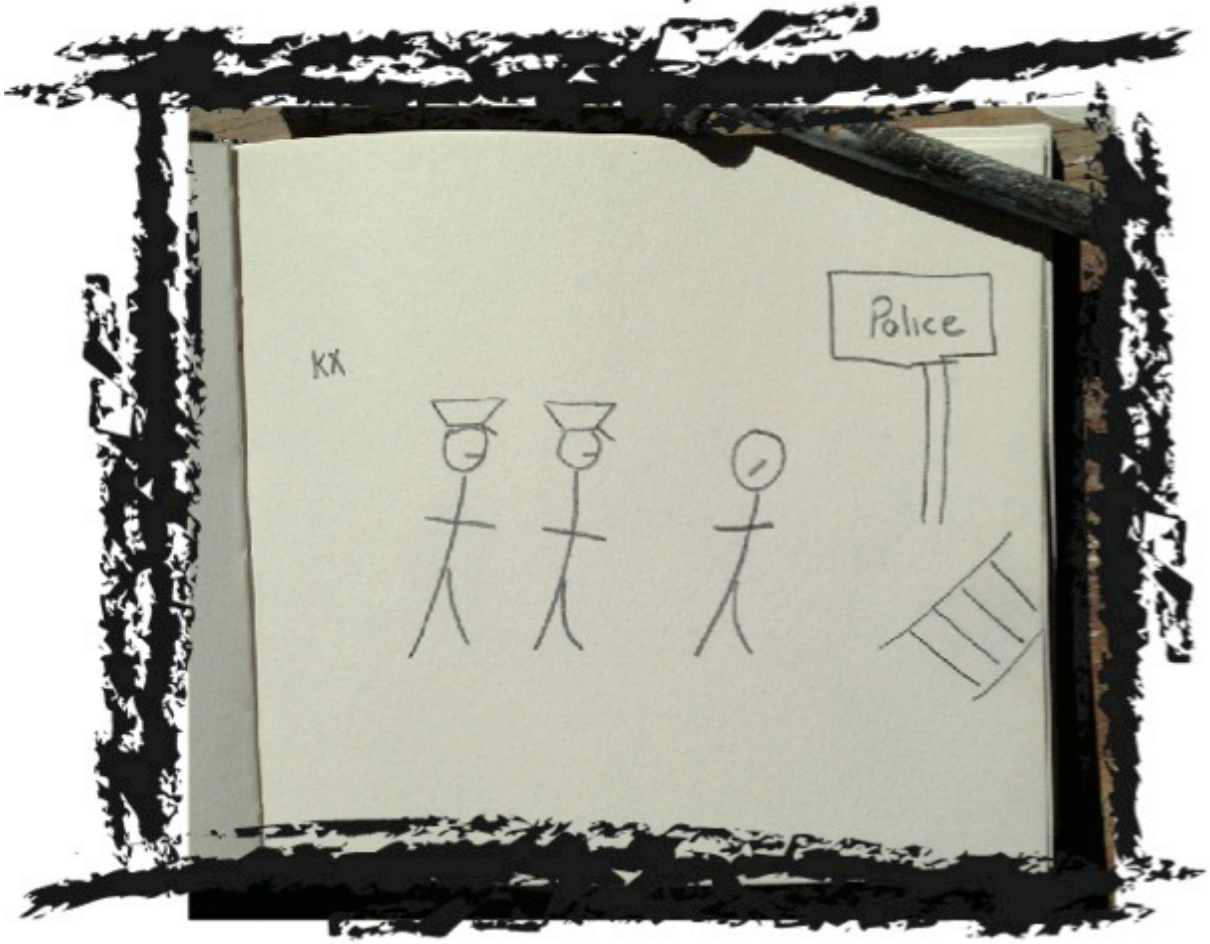

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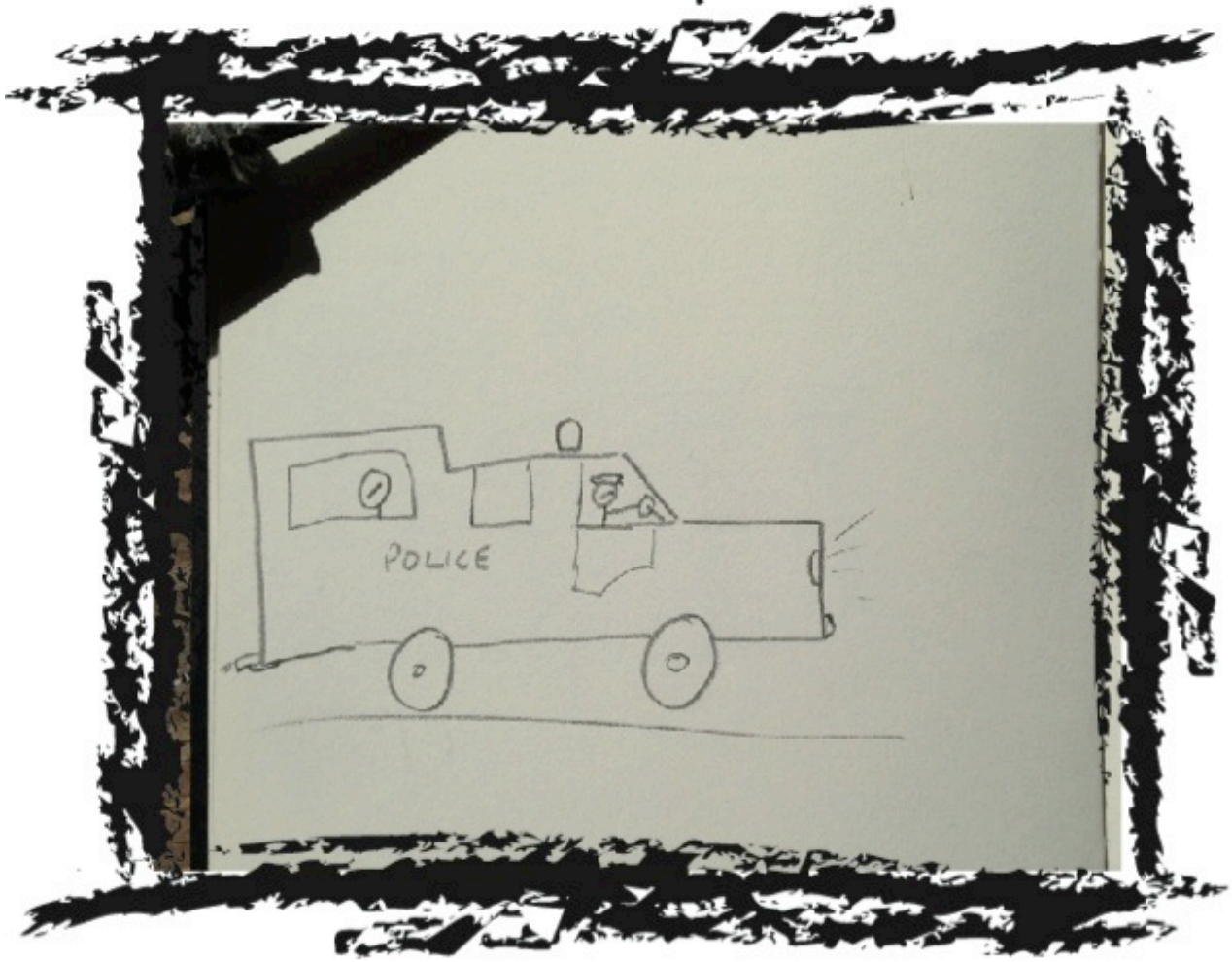

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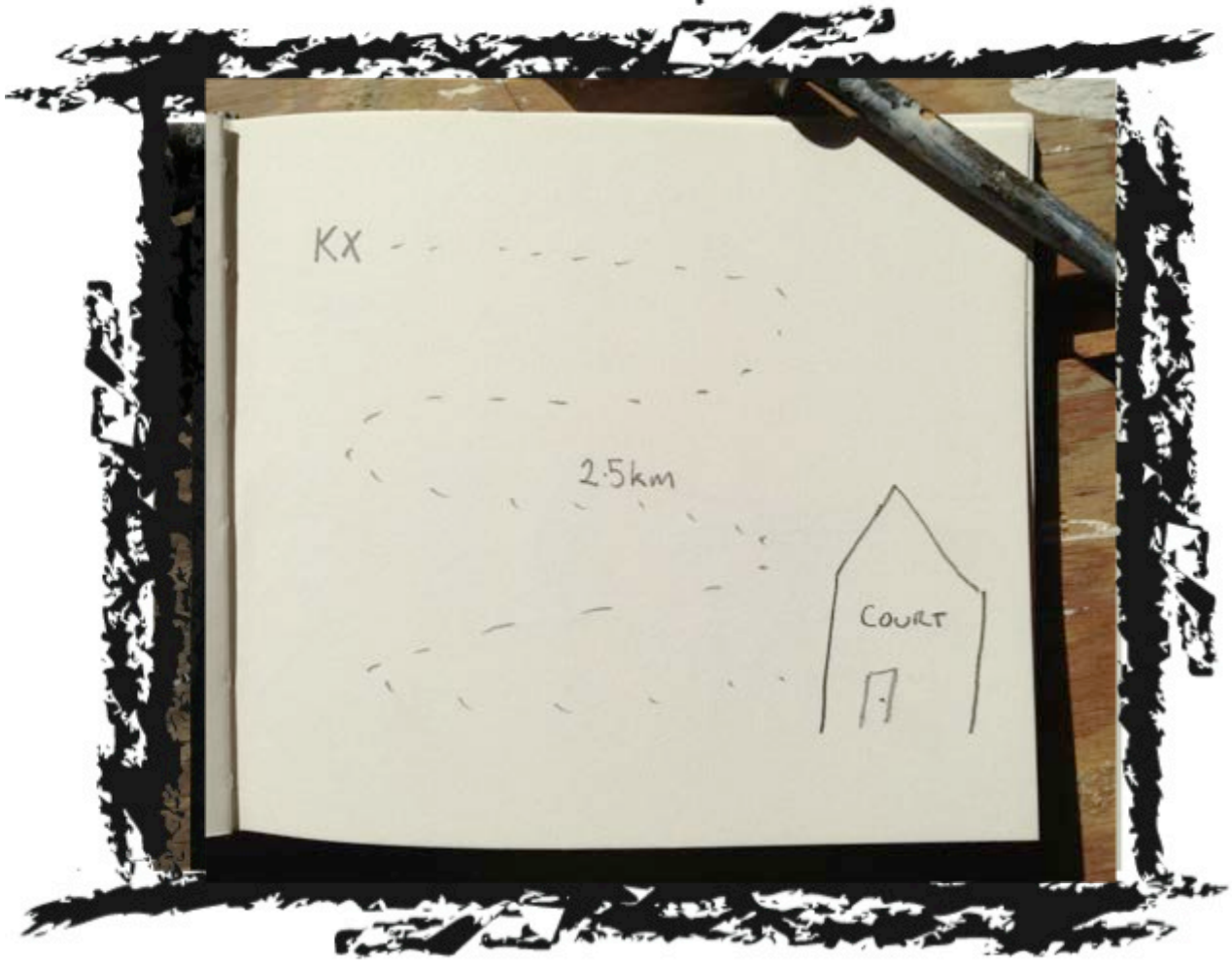

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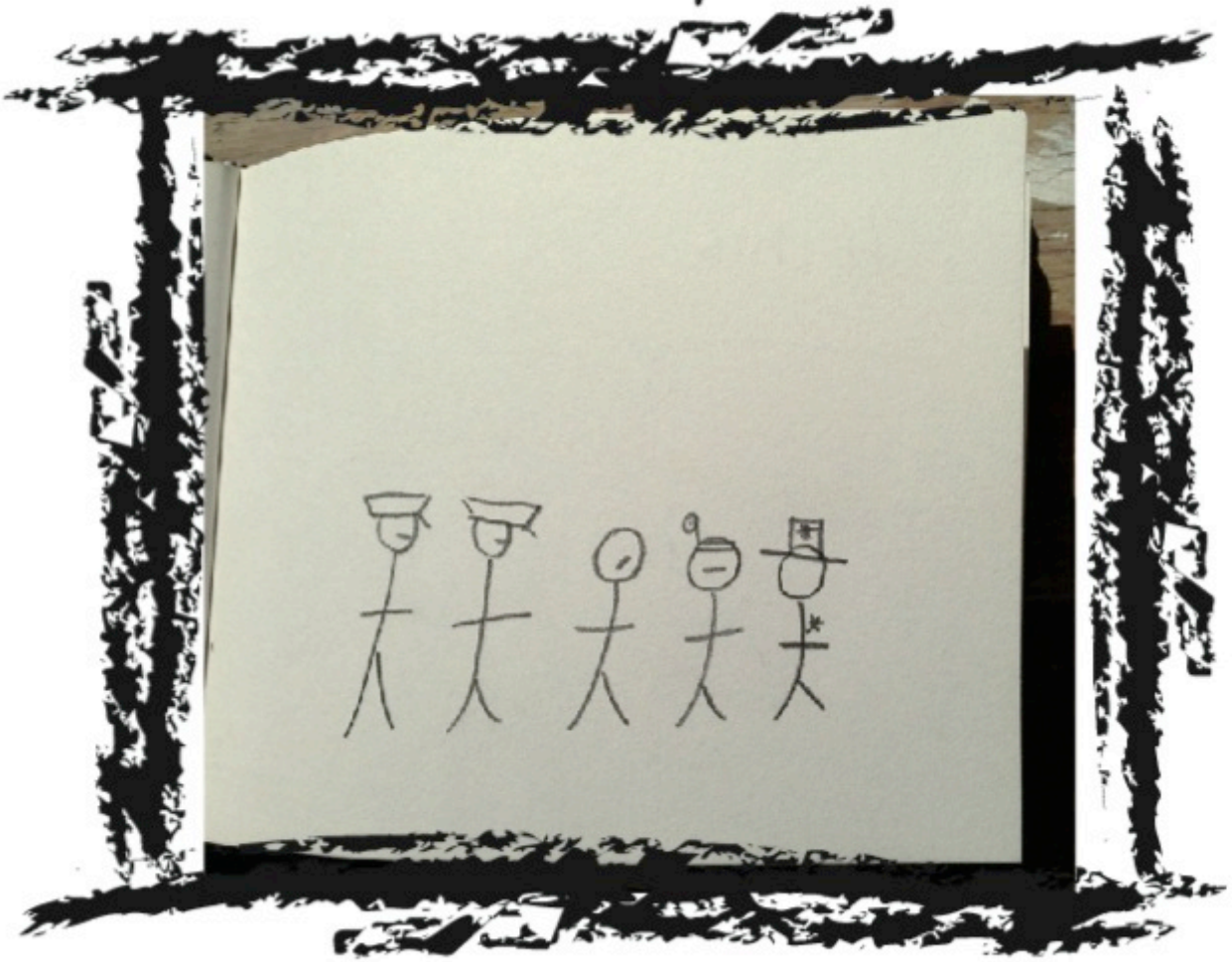

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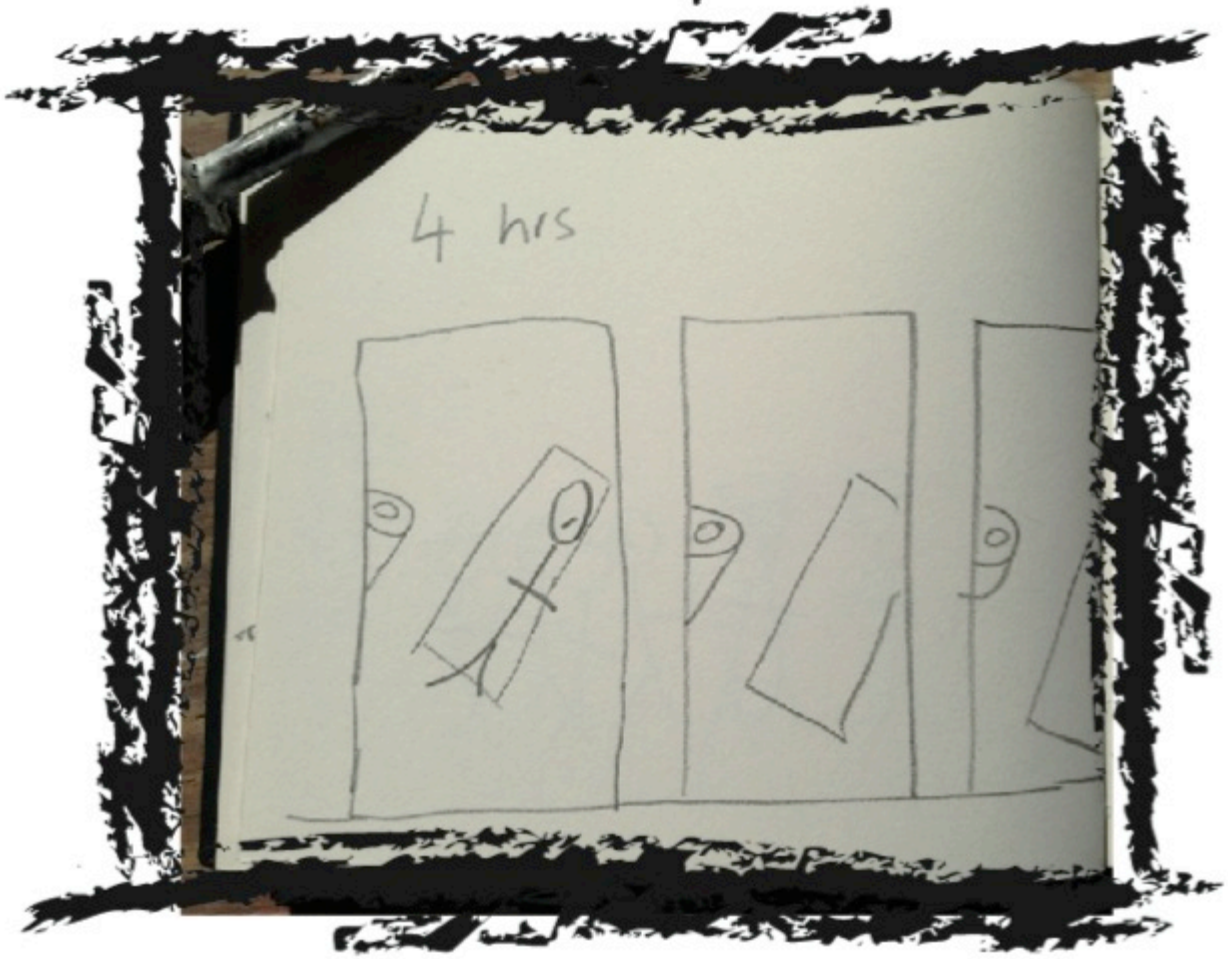

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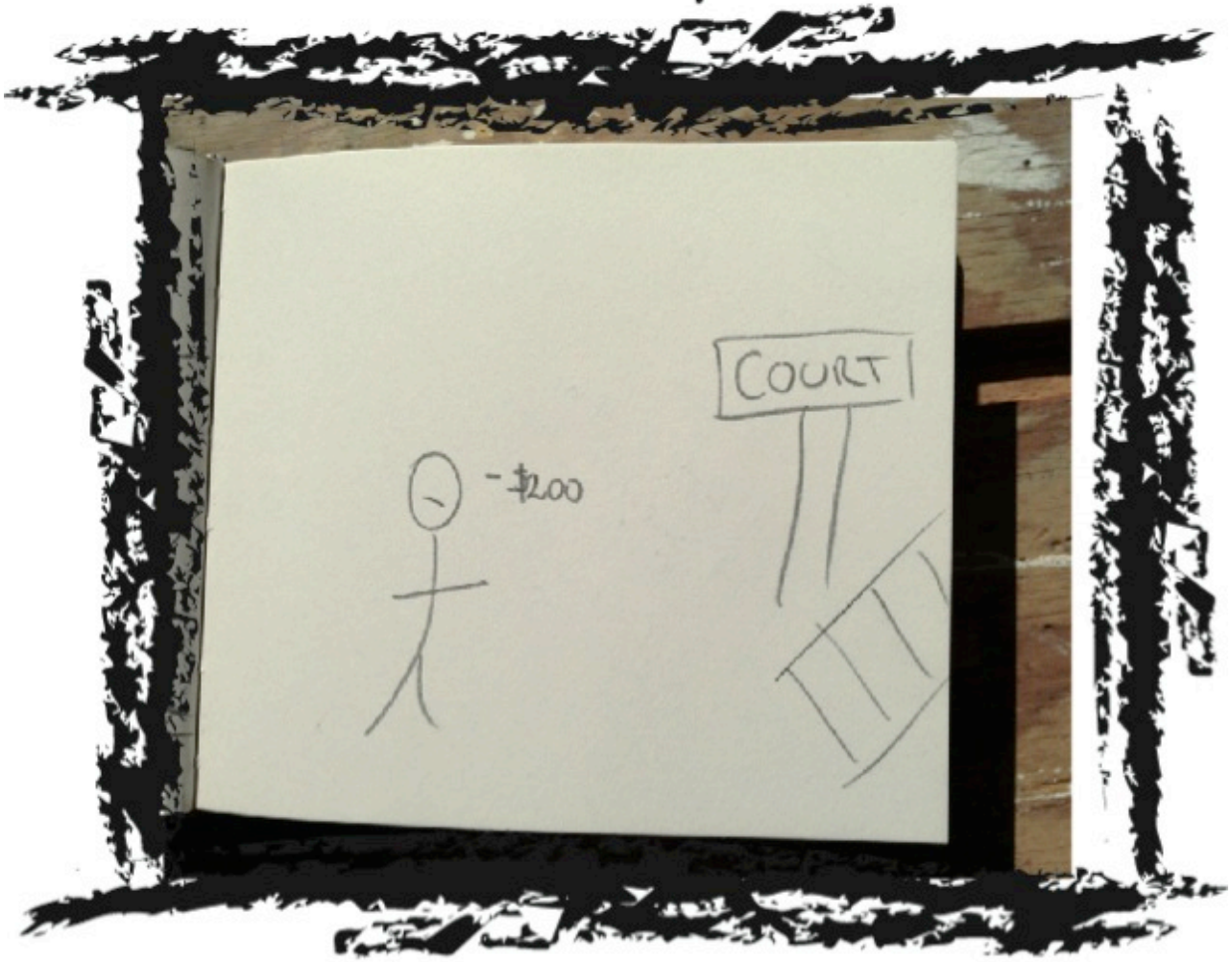

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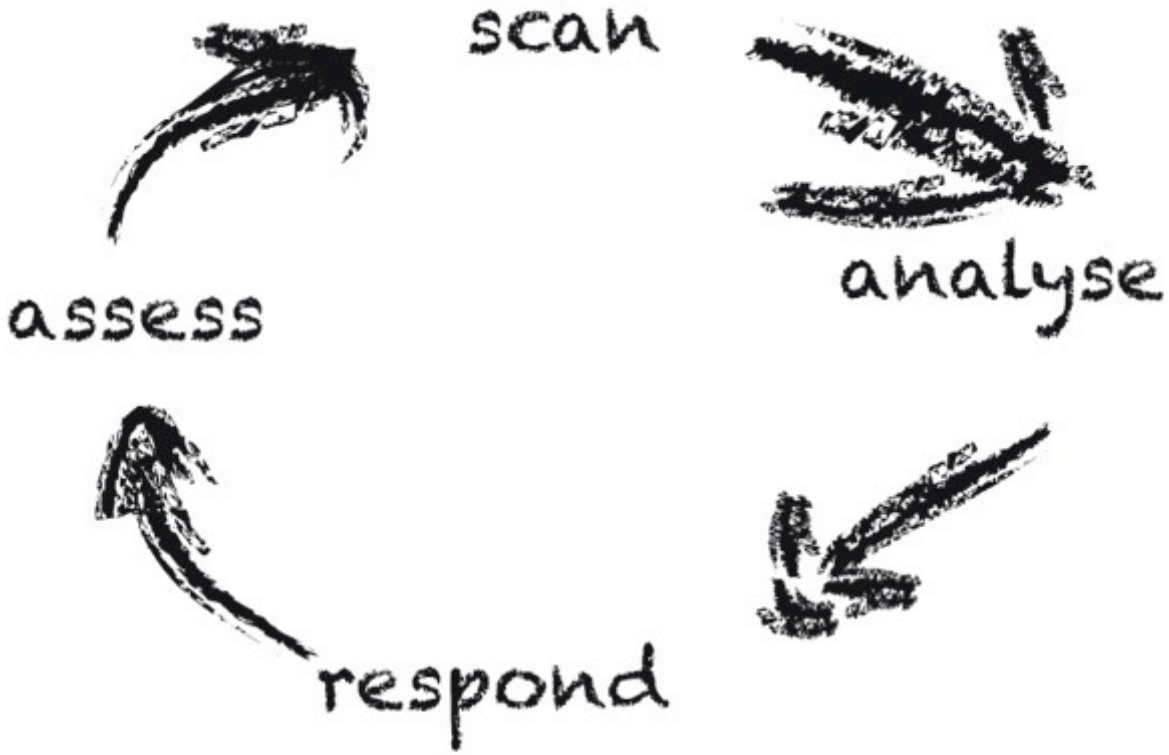

from: center for problem oriented policing, 2013

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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

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THE POINT BEING; Start me up

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

(Asquith, Dorst, Kaldor, Watson 2013)

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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)

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FRAME CREATION (Dorst, 2013)

archeology, paradox, context
field, themes, frames, futures,
transformation, integration

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themes - the deep human values that are held by those involved

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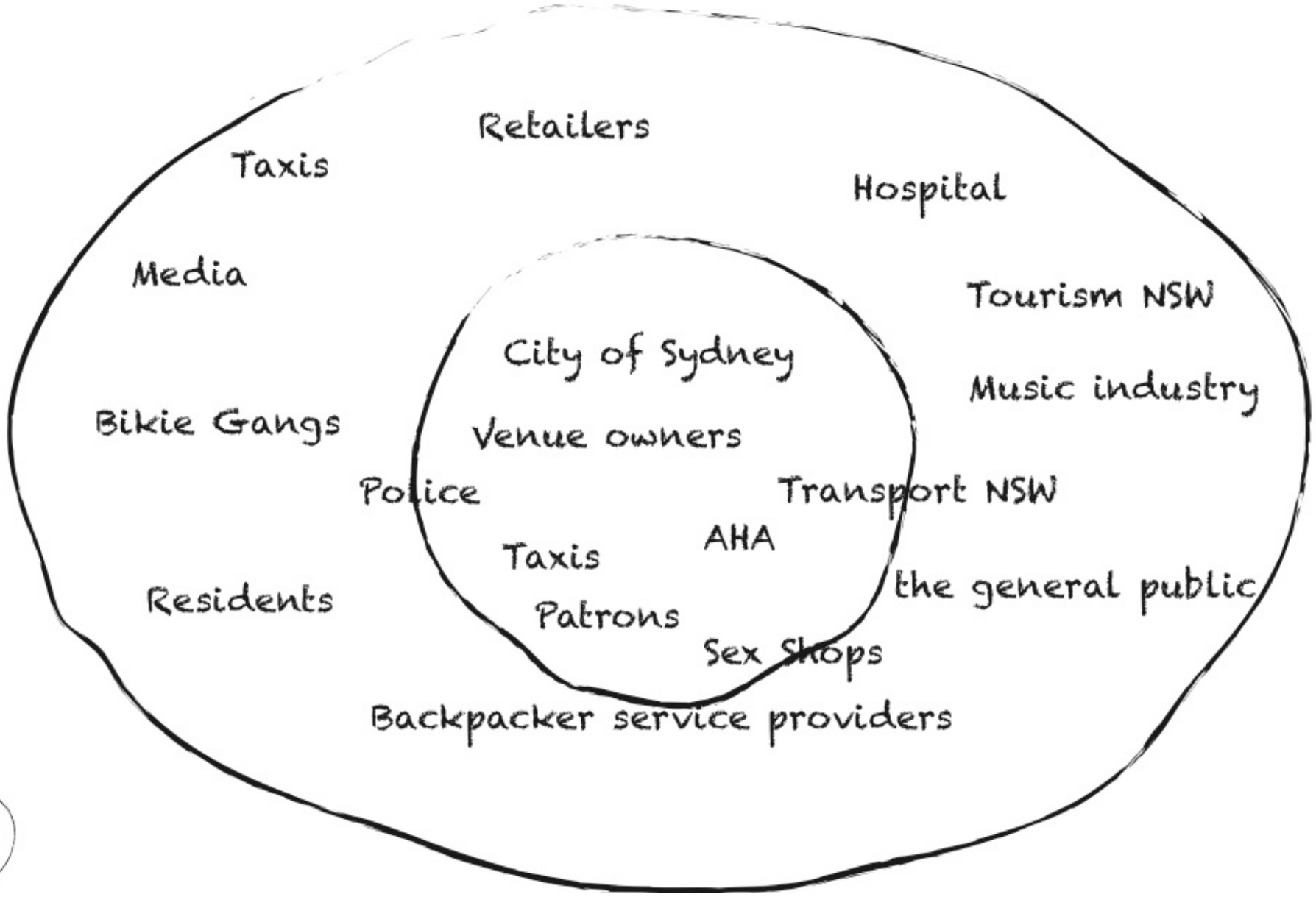

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Stakeholders	What's important to them?
City of Sydney	Economic growth, safety, vibrancy
Venue owners	Profit, market share, sustainability, attract clients
Patrons	Accessibility, food, experience, fun, be seen, blow off steam, be loose, diversity, edgyness, friend
AHA	Happy members, stability, predictability
Transport NSW	KPIs, running to schedule, customer safety
Tourism NSW	International and local tourism, having a good product
Residents	Safety, security, noise, liking where they live
Music industry	Performance, regularity, audience
Sex Shops	Customers, edgyness, fitting in
Backpacker service providers	Vibrancy, affordabiliy, customers, close to other businesses
Police	Safety, enforcement, supported by the law
Retailers	customers, vibrancy, image

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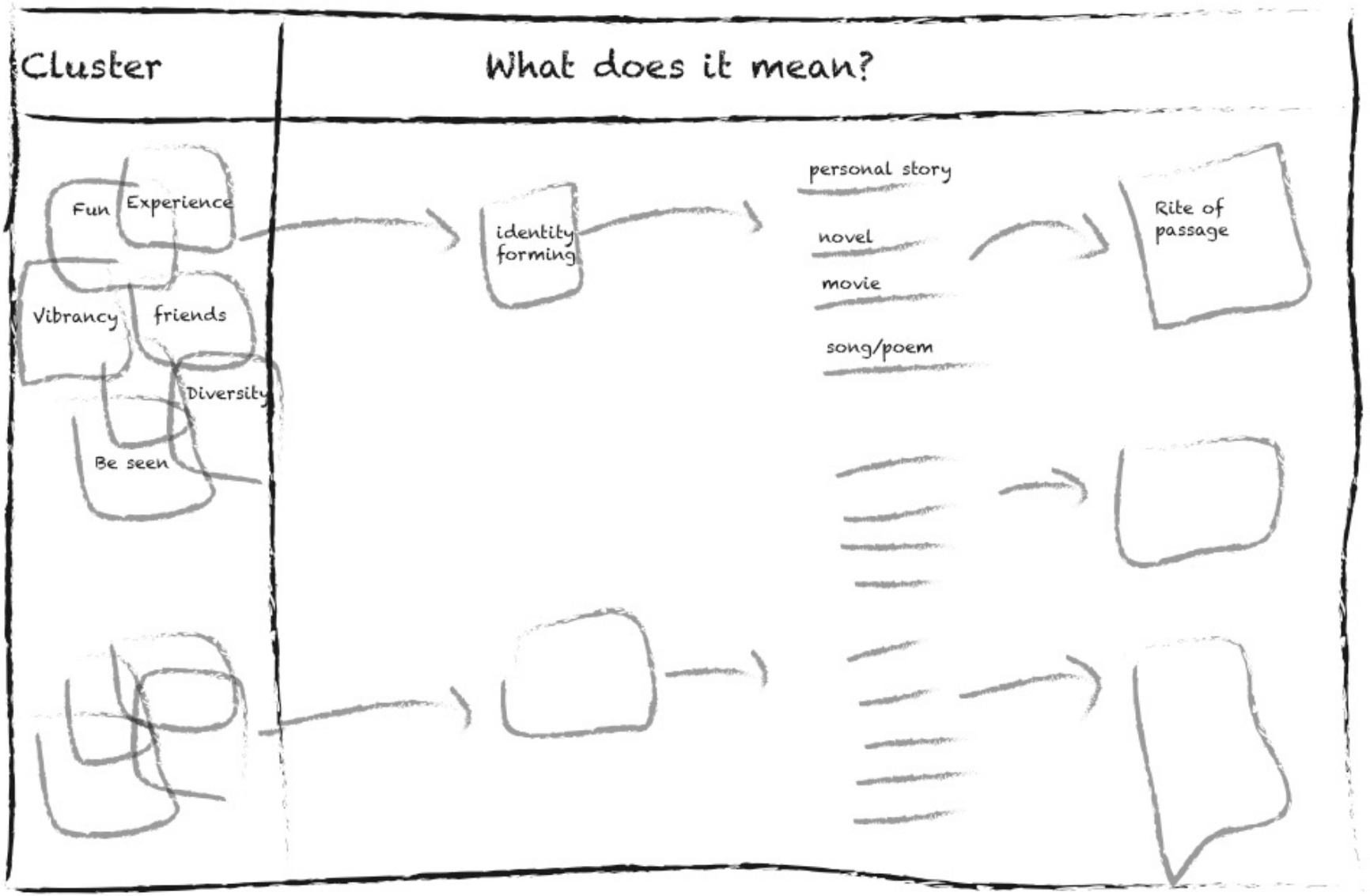

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Framing Kings Cross as a music festival

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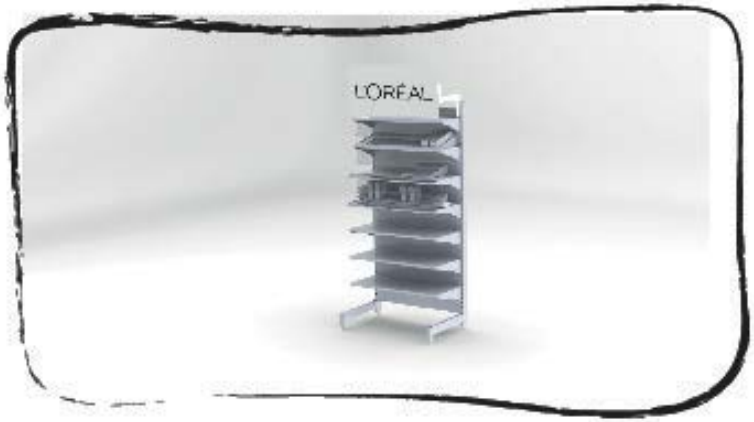

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answers

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

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in to reading?

Asquith, L., Dorst, K, Kaldor, L, Watson, R (2013) 'Design+Crime: Introduction to special issue of Crime Prevention and Community Safety', Crime Prevention and Community Safety, Palgrave MacMillan, UK.

Dorst, K., Tomkin, D., (2011), Themes as bridges between problem and solution, Proceedings of IASDR2011, the 4th World Conference on Design Research, 31 October, Netherlands. Edited by Roozenburg, L.L. Chen and P.J. Stappers

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

Lulham, R.A., Camacho Duarte, O.L., Dorst, C.H. & Kaldor, L.J. 2012, 'Designing a Counterterrorism Trash Bin' in Ekblom, P. (eds), *Design Against Crime: Crime Proofing Everyday Products*, Lynne Rienner Publishers, Boulder and London, pp. 131-146.

Watson, N.R. 2013, 'Designing crime prevention - A review of methods', ICED13, Sungkyunkwan University Seoul, August 2013 in *DS 75-9: Proceeding of the 19th International Conference on Engineering Design (ICED13), Design for Harmonies, Vol.9: Design Methods and Tools*

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