

Designing Safe and Inclusive Futures:

A Holistic Approach to Crime Prevention and Social Impact

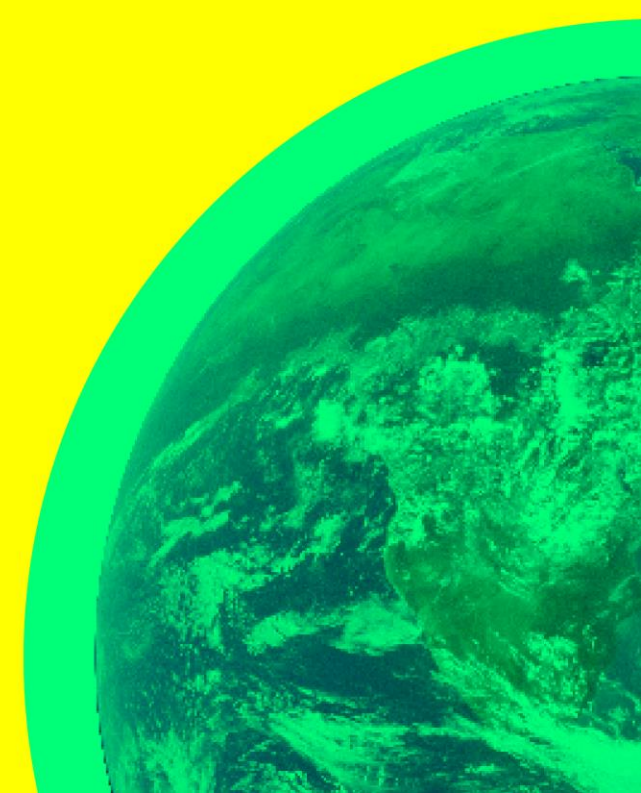
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ORGANIZERS:



PARTNERSHIPS:



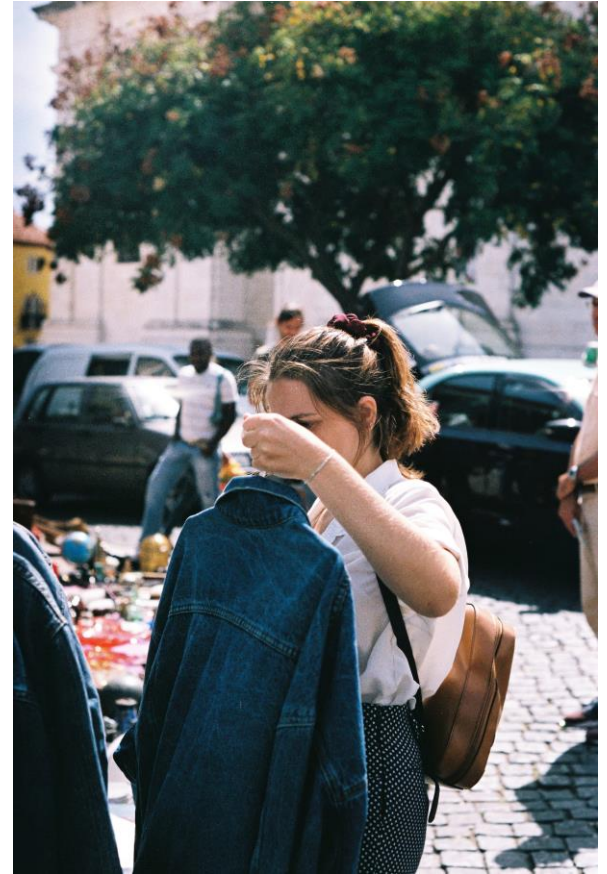
About presenter

- Crime prevention reviews for over \$13 billion development in last 3 years.
- Training Police, government agencies, planning and design professionals in Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).
- Over 25 years research to minimise crime and improve safety, trust and quality of life.
- World first 'Class A' Crime Prevention Through Environmental Crime (CPTED) online/face-to-face training for designers certified by the International CPTED Association.



Safety and inclusion in post-growth economy

- Reverse pressure on limited global resources
- Opportunity to use more wholesome measures of success
- Intelligence of designers and industry can be used to make a 'better' world rather than a profit-driven one
- Requires changes in the design of government and organisational policy settings - including laws and crime



Crime, Safety, Social Impact and Inclusivity and Design

- Primary purpose of **crime prevention** is to improve **quality of life**.
- **Sense of safety** comes from being in a society with good **quality of life**
- Positive **social impact** occurs when **quality of life** is improved
- **Inclusivity** occurs when **quality of life** is available to **all** society
- **Design** and innovation create **quality of life**



What can be designed to encourage lawfulness?

- Buildings and their components
- Public spaces
- Education systems
- Public services
- Signage
- Physical systems
- Management systems
- Communication systems
- Social systems
- Social activities
- Military actions
- Work and commerce
- Computer systems
- Recreation infrastructure and activities
- Media
- Policies and processes
- Legitimation systems
- Community activities and organisations
- Algorithmic management
- Sound and light services
- Espionage
- Info-warfare
- Traffic management
- AI-based Social control systems
- Art and the Arts and Humanities
- Governance and legitimation (laws)
- Technology
- Documentation
- ISO 22341 and ISO 31000....



Factors adversely affecting future

- Climate change
- Automation and AI
- Redistribution of wealth
- Fossil fuel investment
- Money laundering
- Transfer of national tax resources to powerful and wealthy elites
- Movement of wealth across jurisdictions
- Changes in innovation and design
- Surveillance and social score for access to resources
- Changes to access to water
- Competition between elites
- Government corruption
- Failures of design of policy and governance rules
- Monopolistic control of media and censorship



Crime Prevention

- Portugal (and most of the world) has low and falling rates of crime.
- This is primarily because ***‘people decide to live lawfully’***.
- Encouraging individuals and organizations to be lawful is supported by :
 - Equitable laws
 - Society to be equitable and without deprivation
 - Education
 - Equitable governance and legitimation (legal) systems
 - Trustworthy journalism and media
 - Freedom of speech
 - Effective criminal justice system and policing
 - Design to reduce crime risks
 - Lack of corruption and bias in public and private institutions



What is a crime?

This person is committing a serious crime and can be imprisoned



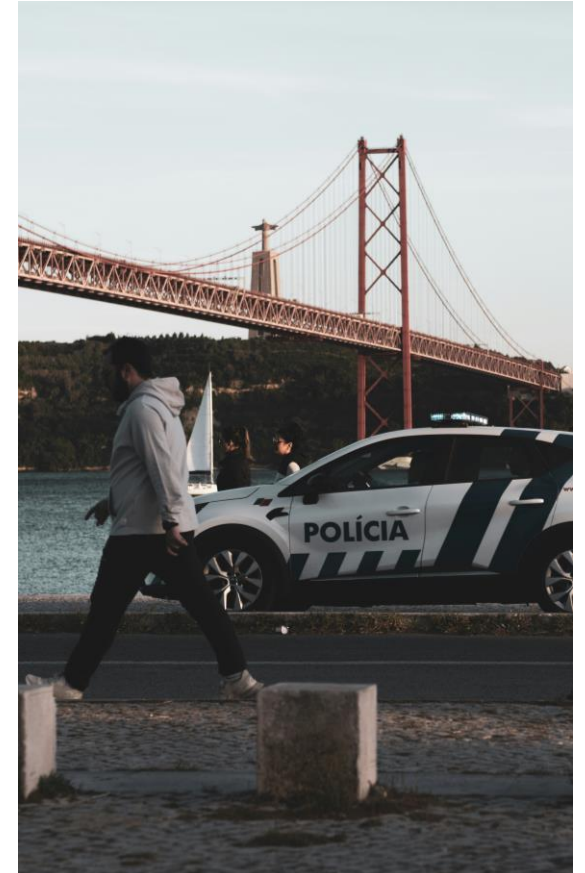
What is the crime?

What is a crime?

A crime is something defined as a crime by a government.

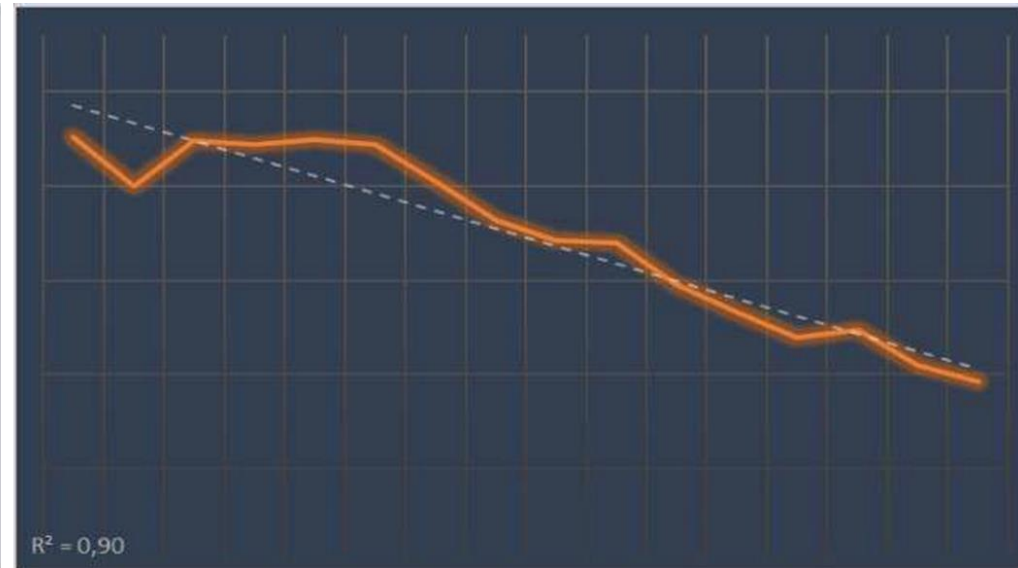
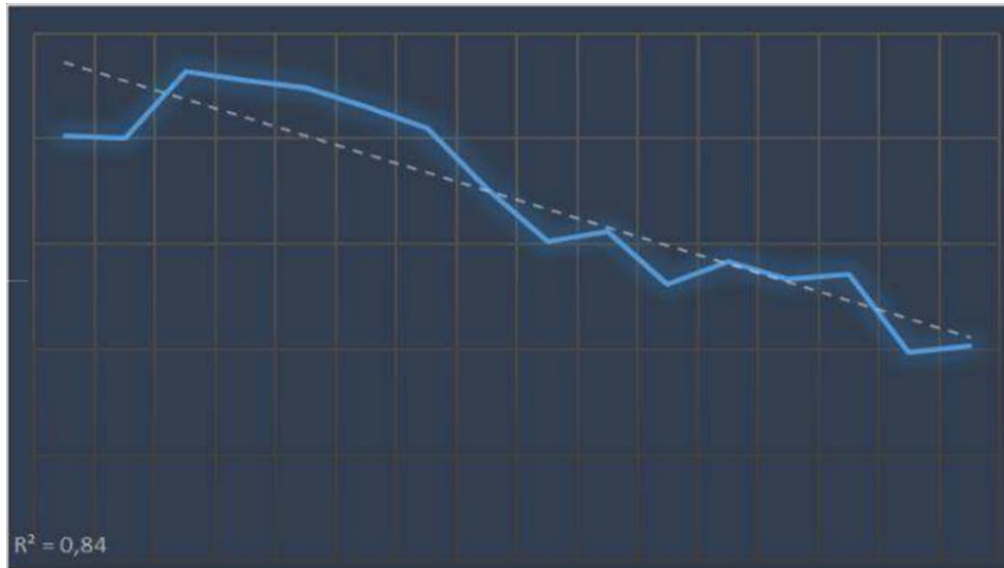
Crime types

- **General crime** (theft, burglary, vandalism, antisocial behaviours ...)
- **Serious and violent crime** (e.g. murder, red collar crime, organized crime, modern slavery, human trafficking)
- **Cyber-crime** (IT-based, OT-based and new cyber-physical crime)
- **White collar crime** (company fraud, financial theft, insider trading ...)
- **Privacy crime** (theft of personal information, media, identity theft...)
- **Corporate/national crime** (e.g. tax evasion, money laundering, corruption, bribery for government contracts, theft of national resources, failures of government agencies)
- **Complex crime** (multiple feedback loops, i.e. beyond human mental understanding)



Trends in crime in Portugal

Crime rates across Portugal are falling (as in most parts of the world)



General crime

- Trends in general crime rates are downwards and worldwide falling by 1-3% per year
- Ongoing transition from burglary and theft towards retail crime and fraud
- Retail crime is 50% insider crime (staff related)
- Policing and conventional security are effective
- CCTV is mostly ineffective
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) (ISO 22341) is the most cost-effective approach

ISO 22341 CPTED Standard

Six **physical** CPTED design strategies:

- Natural surveillance
- Natural access control
- Territorial reinforcement
- Image and management/maintenance
- Activity support
- Site/target hardening

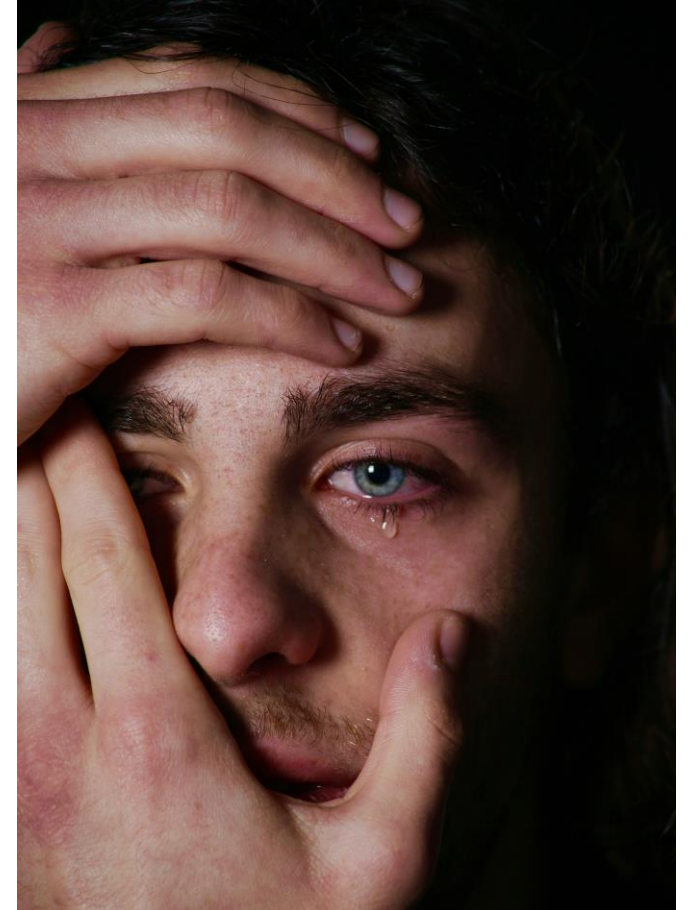
Four **social** CPTED design strategies:

- Social cohesion
- Community connectivity
- Community culture
- Threshold capacity



Serious and violent crime

- The largest proportion of violent crime is domestic violence and suicide (red collar crime rates unclear)
- Strongly linked to inequity, deprivation and exclusion.
- Domestic violence support agencies are effective
- RASI identifies significant organized crime
- Successfully managing organized crime typically depends on trained police units.



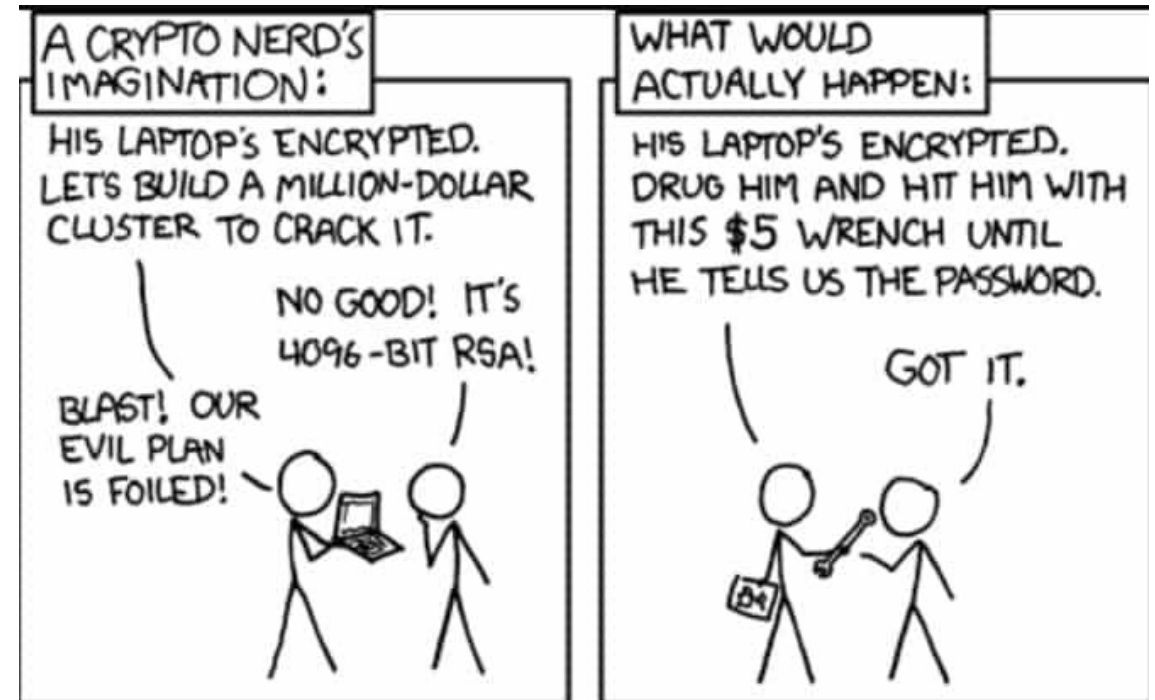
Cyber-crimes

- **IT cyber-crimes** – data breaches, illegal access to data
- **OT cyber-crimes** – operational technology - most dangerous - illegal control of industrial systems, water, gas, electricity, sewage, food production, manufacturing...
- **Cyber-physical crimes** - new crimes against SMART systems that combine cyber and physical



Cyber-crime design strategies

- ▶ IT cyber-security – make banks and software providers pay the costs of breaches and losses
- ▶ OT cyber-security- make organisational management and IT services financially responsible for losses.
- ▶ Cyber-physical security: requires new ways of thinking... and designing...



White collar crime

- Committed by respectable persons and enabled by trust
- Wage theft, insider trading, copyright infringement, theft from business, cheating, fraud, forgery...
- Need strong whistleblower protection
- Police under-resourced to address white collar crime need new crime prevention agencies (e.g. MENAC, RGPC) with specialist skills



Privacy crimes

- Data breaches, invasion of privacy, identity theft, illegal video surveillance, employee monitoring, revenge publishing, misinformation ...
- EU General Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 – GDPR and EU Digital Services Act.
- Police surveillance and privacy issues



ePrivacy Directive



Corporate/national crimes

- Crime against government and society and across jurisdictions.
- Highest financial cost to society.
- Tax evasion, money laundering, terrorism financing, corruption, bribery for government contracts, diversion of tax resource to elites, theft of national resources (e.g. water, minerals), failures of government agencies, human trafficking, modern slavery, international and national money laundering, drug smuggling, arms dealing and cybercrime.
- Need improved laws, well-funded anti-corruption agencies, research on illegal money flows.



<https://www.fatf-gafi.org/content/dam/fatf-gafi/mer/MER-Portugal-2017.pdf>

Complex crimes

- ▶ Humans cannot mentally understand any situation involving two or more feedback loops (2 feedback loop law)
- ▶ Widely used in corruption crimes, money laundering, electoral bribery, stealing money from government and trans-national crimes.
- ▶ Requires computer modelling of money flows and ownership of intervening parties

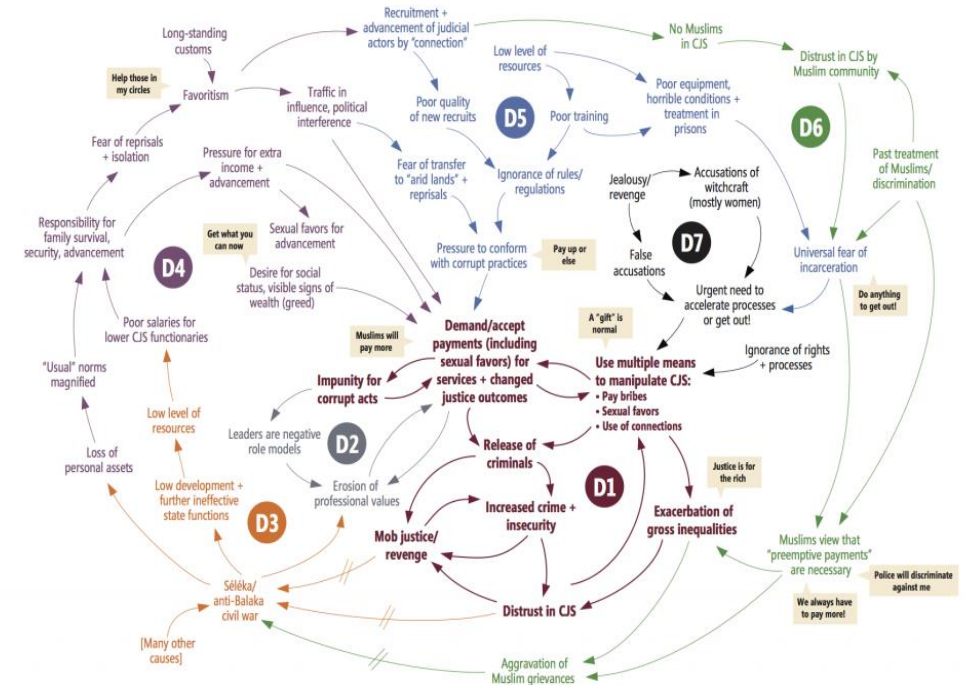
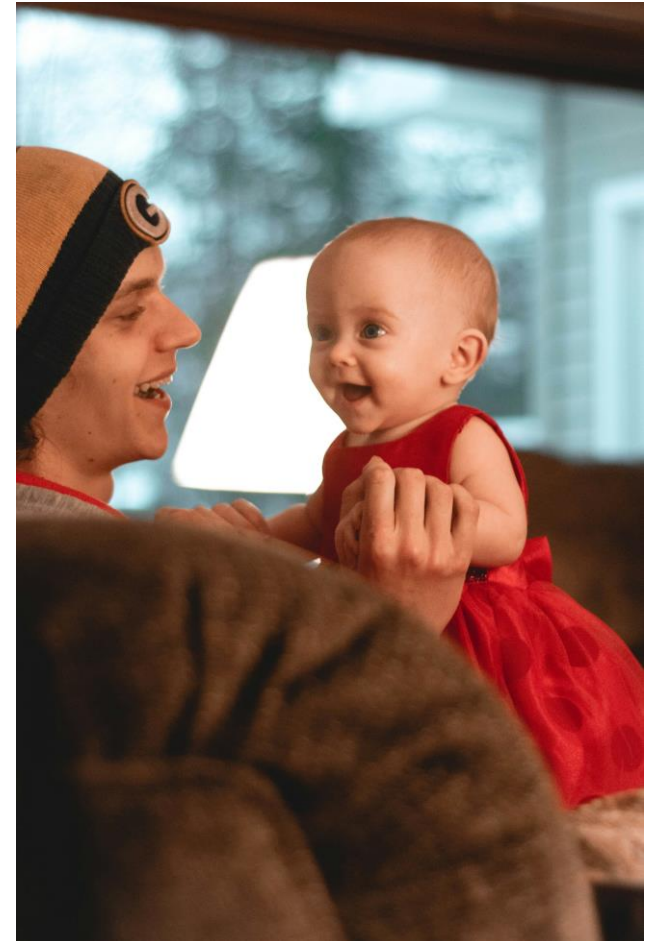


Image from 'Corruption in Criminal Justice System in Bangui'

<https://sites.tufts.edu/ihs/files/2018/06/Pity-the-Man-Who-Is-Alone.pdf>

Safety and Trust

- Safety and Trust essential aspects of human well being and mental health
- Trust that one's environment is central to human dignity, integrity, agency, creativity, intelligence and freedom of action.



Factors that support trust and feeling safe

- Physical safety and lack of danger
- Equitable, fair, just society and laws
- Reliable, safe, local community support
- Lack of deprivation
- Reduced access to media crime reports
- Visually obvious escape routes
- Control of individuals responsible for crime



Other safety and trust factors

- Sunrise and sunset – 30% reduction in feeling of safety after sunset
- Fear shaped by 'stories' with 'emotion', 'repetition' and 'us and them' – mostly via media
- Door camera business model is reduce sense of safety
- Reduced crime rates do not improve sense of safety and trust
- Increased presence of police can **REDUCE** feeling of safety and trust.



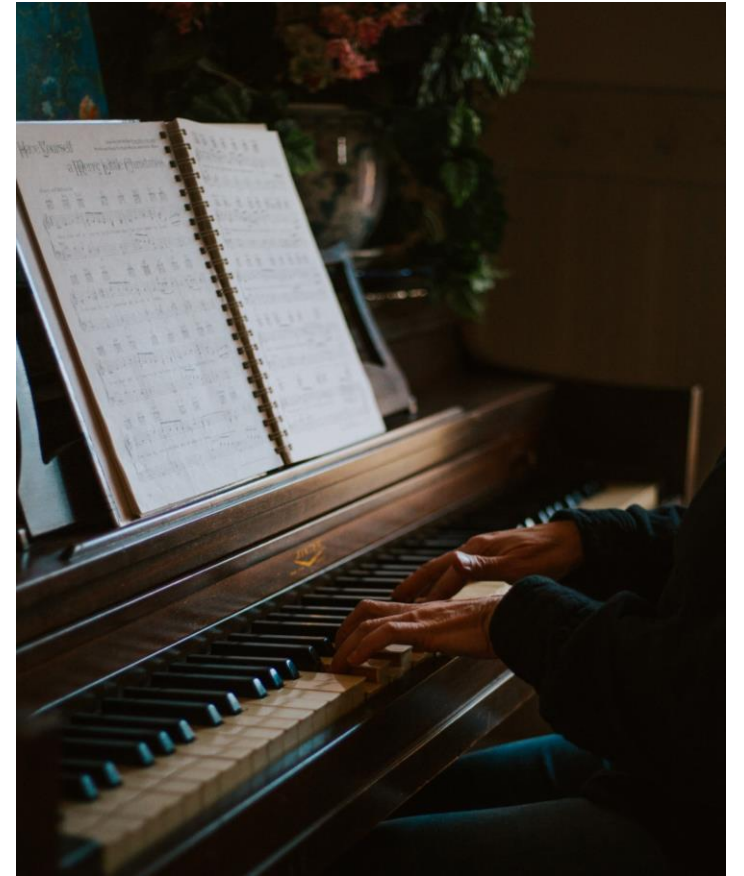
Average time between incidents makes people feel safer

- People understand '**average time between incidents**' and feel safer! '400 years between assaults' feels much safer than '250 assaults/100,000 residents/year'.
- Use 'cost of crime risk'. In Australia average cost of burglary risk is less than \$10/year
- Understand most crime is **repeat victimisation** – everyone else has much lower crime risk
- This is real life. There is no perfect 'safety'.



Anti-social behaviours

- Socially unacceptable behaviours that infringe national laws (crimes)
- Behaviours that infringe local laws
- Behaviours of one group objected to by another group
- Behaviours in public space that infringe owner-created laws (trespass)
- Behaviours that indicate failure of social support



Questions? Comments?

➤ Any questions or comments?

➤ Contact details:

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