

# **Policy Design:**

## **A New Area of Design Research and Practice**

Jeffrey Johnson & Matthew Cook

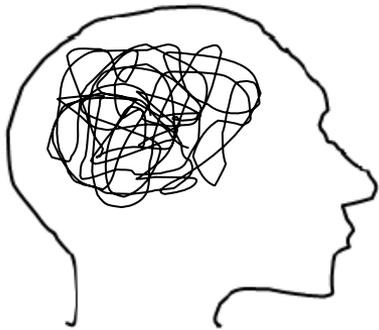
The Open University, Milton Keynes, UK

6<sup>th</sup> December 2013

Complex Systems, Design & Management, 2013. Paris

# Design is the vision & creation of new things

nothing  $\xrightarrow{\text{design}}$  something



$\xrightarrow{\text{design}}$



The system  
now

$\xrightarrow{\text{design}}$

The system  
in the future

Design is the vision & creation of new things

Policy is the vision & creation of a new futures

Paris 1850  $\xrightarrow{\text{Napolian III, Hausmann, ..}}$



The system now  $\xrightarrow{\text{policy as design}}$  The system in the future

# Models of design

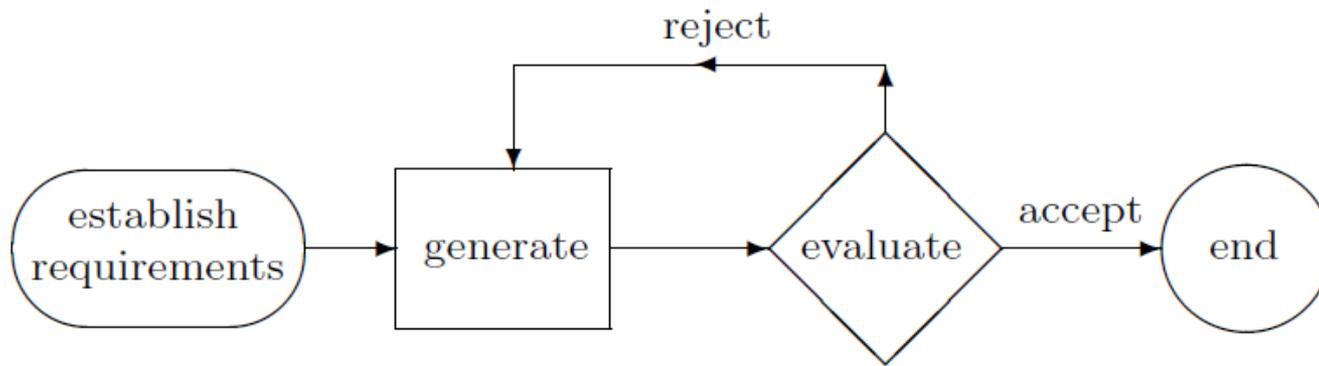


Fig. 9.3 The fundamental generate-evaluate cycle of design

# Models of design

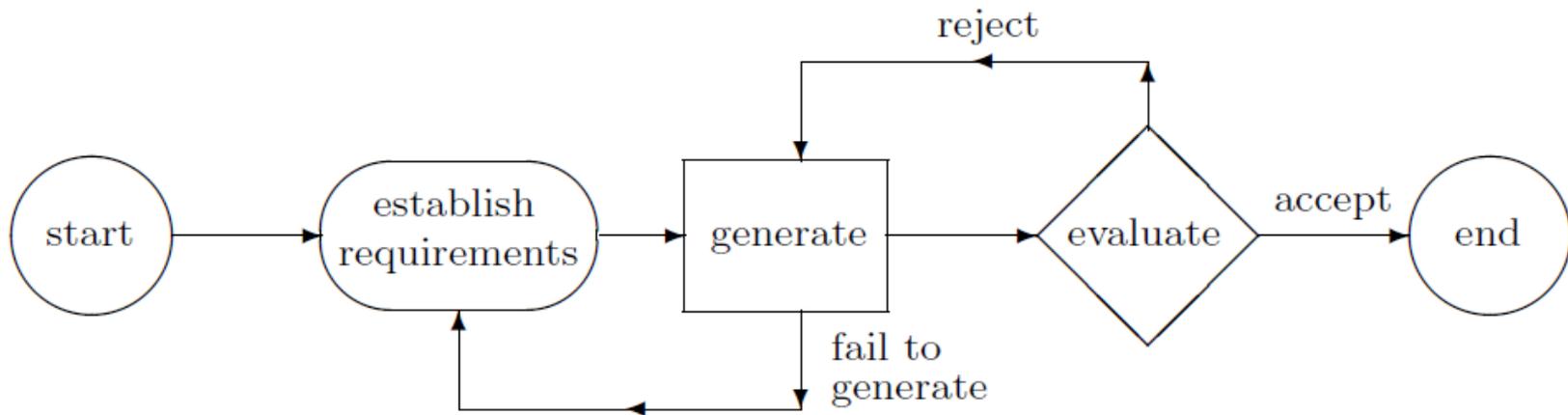


Fig. 9.4 The co-evolutionary generate-evaluate fail-respecify double cycles of design

# Models of design

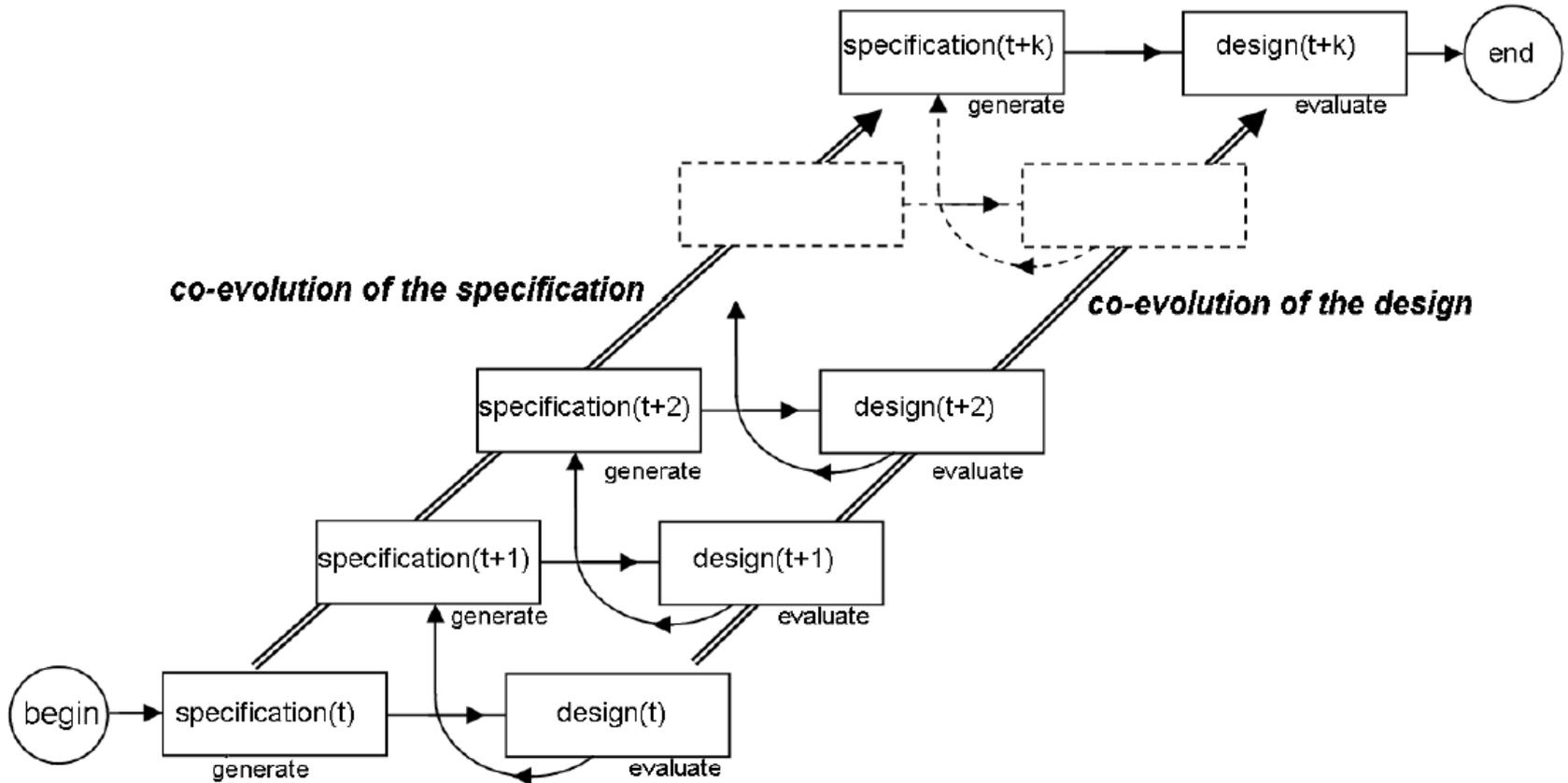


Fig. 9.5 The co-evolution between specification and design through a generate-evaluate spiral

Co-evolution: what designers think is wanted and what designers think is possible

# Policy Design

Herbert Simon: Design is the 'Sciences of the Artificial'

Policy involves

- ❖ creating a vision of the future and
- ❖ taking actions to make it into a reality  
i.e. creating an *artificial system*

Policy *is designing the future.*

imagining new social, economic and environmental structures . . .

. . . to make the world as it *ought* to be (Simon, 1969).

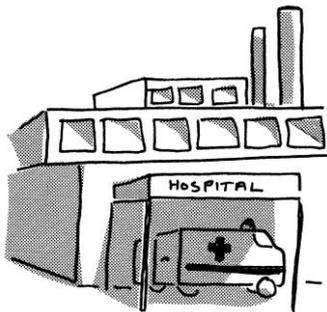
# Policy Design

e.g. City planning is policy-as-design for built environment

cities constantly designed but never finished



The same applies to the social and economic sub-systems that function within infrastructure



# Policy Design

## **E.g.: policies for an aging population**

“More people > 60 than children under 16 in the UK ...

... public services focus on intensive services for most vulnerable in crisis.

We need a fundamental shift in the way we think about older people, from dependency and deficit towards independence and well-being. ...

The challenge of the needs of a growing community is not marginal

Much is straightforward and expectations are unexceptional, but

comprehensive, systematic approaches to older people still relatively rare.

In future, local councils will be judged on their ability to build communities that support older people to live active, fulfilling lives.”

(UK Audit Commission, 2004).

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(UK Audit Commission, 2004). **New systems must be *designed***

# Policy Design

## E.g.: polices for an aging population

Today old people are admitted into hospital due to illness or injury, recover and continue to occupy those hospital beds

No system has yet been designed and implemented delivering 'joined up' care from a combination of providers including the National Health Services, local welfare services, and members of the community including family and friends, and volunteers.

Conservative Party's 2013 **Big Society** initiative:

*“The **Big Society** puts more power in people's hands –*

massive transfer of power from Central Government to local communities.

We want to see people encouraged and enabled to play a more active role in society.”

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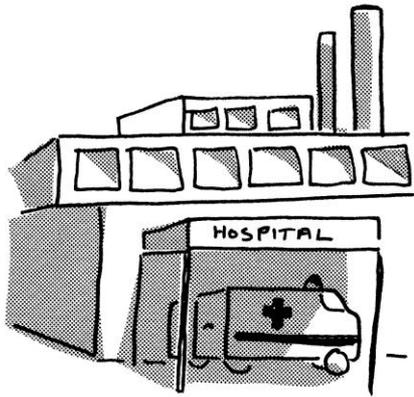
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**How can this ideal system be designed ?**

# Policy Design

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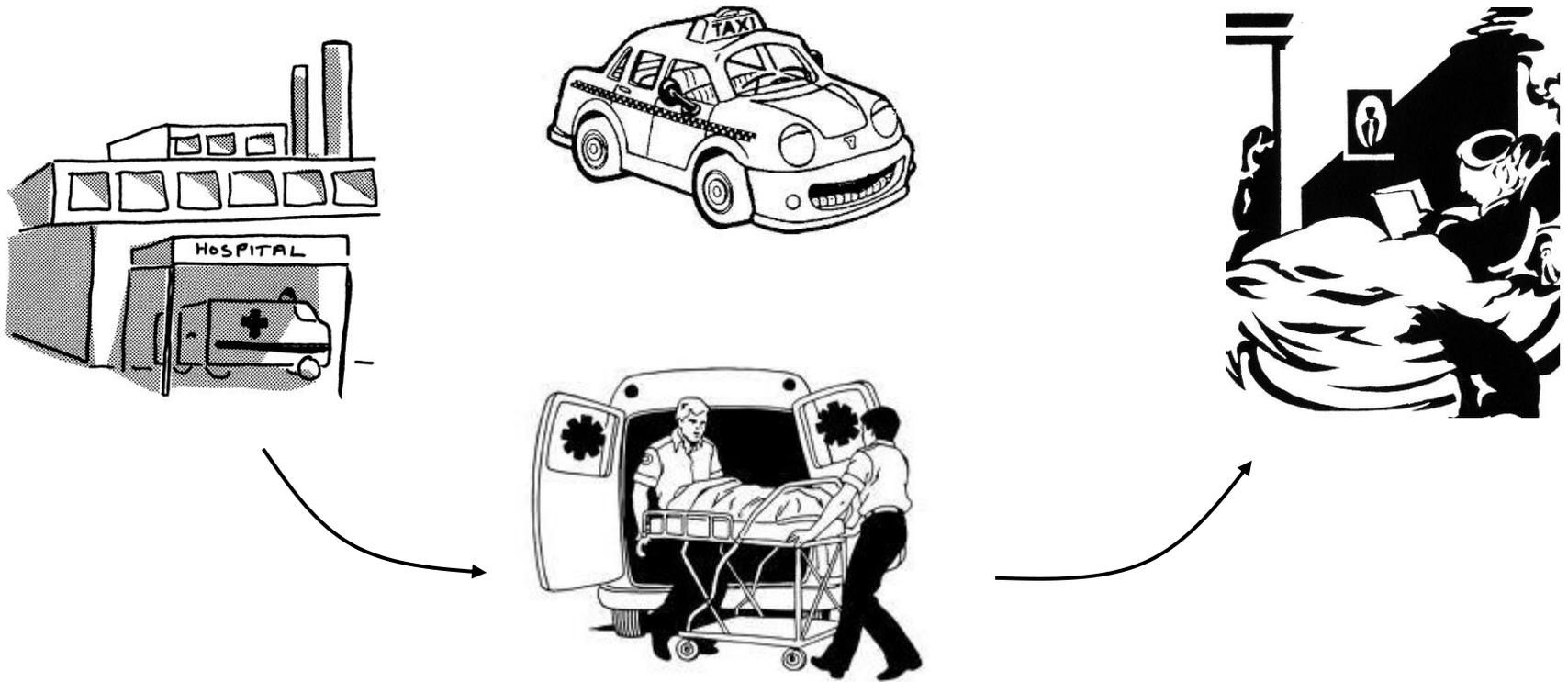
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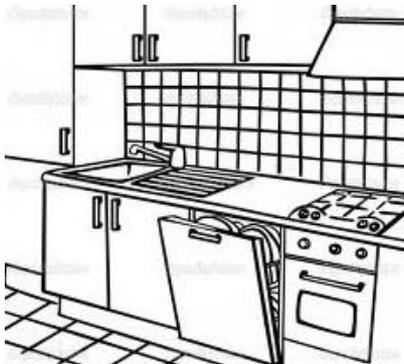
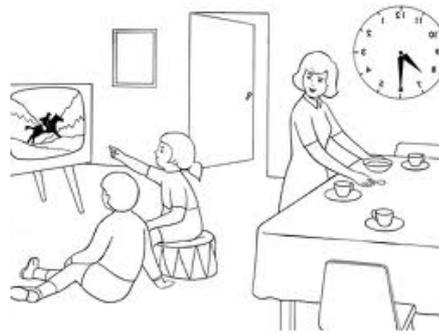
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# Policy Design

**E.g.: polices for an aging population**

This is a systems of systems of systems problem – **at many levels**

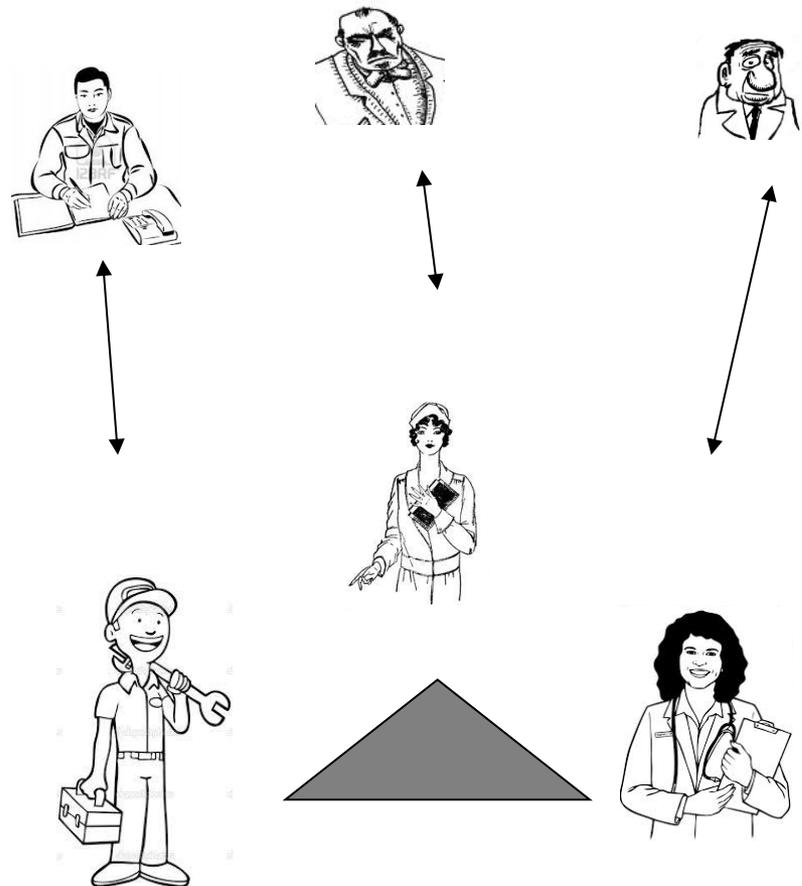


**All the systems and subsystems must be designed**

# Policy Design

## E.g.: polices for an aging population

This is a systems of systems of systems problem – **at many levels**



# Conclusions

Policy involves (is?) designing the future

Design involves generate-evaluate cycles

Design - a coevolution between what wanted and what is possible

Policy makers must stay in design loop – or get others' solution

Design takes time – policy making may take time

Policy makers should expect to change their premises

Policy conducted as design would give:

- more creative solutions to social problems

- enable co-creation of solutions between stakeholders

- allow politician to change their minds (it's normal)

- create better futures for all stakeholders