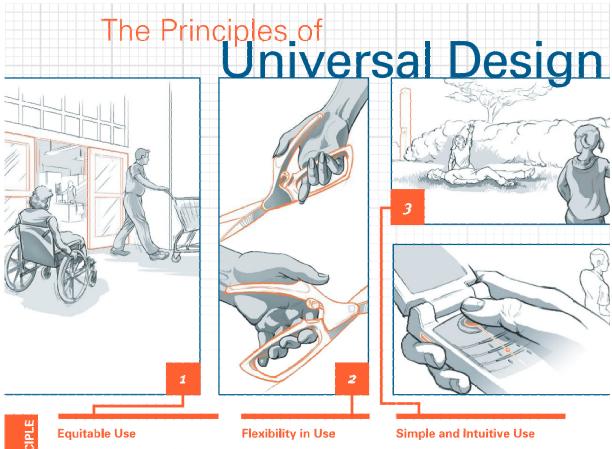
### appendix **9.A**

# The Principles of Universal Design



The design is useful and marketable to people with diverse abilities.

The design accommodates a wide range of individual preferences and abilities.

Use of the design is easy to understand, regardless of the user's experience, knowledge, language skills, or education level.

## GUIDELINE

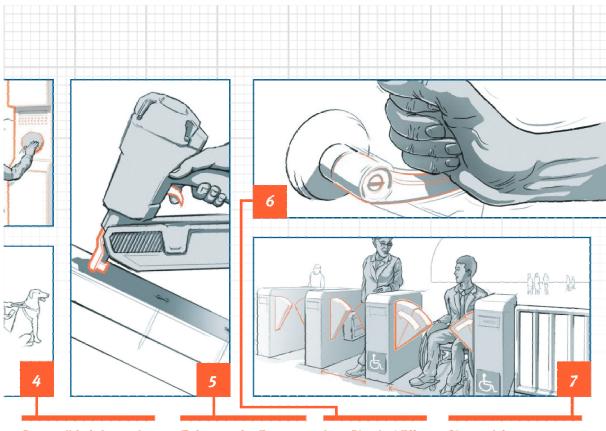
- Provide the same means of use for all users: identical whenever possible; equivalent when not.
- 1b. Avoid segregating or stigmatizing any
- Provisions for privacy, security, and safety should be equally available to all users
- 1d. Make the design appealing to all users.
- 2a. Provide choice in methods of use.
- 2b. Accommodate right- or lefthanded access and use.
- 2c. Facilitate the user's accuracy and precision.
- 2d. Provide adaptability to the user's pace.
- 3a. Eliminate unnecessary complexity.
- 3b. Be consistent with user expectations and intuition.
- 3c. Accommodate a wide range of literacy and language skills.
- 3d. Arrange information consistent with its importance.
- 3e. Provide effective prompting and feedback during and after task completion.

### **AMPLES**

- Power doors make visiting public spaces easier for all users.
- E-mail makes communication easier for everyone, including people who have trouble communicating via phone.

Large grip scissors accommodates use with either hand and allows alternation between the two in repetitive tasks.

- Public emergency stations utilize recognized emergency colors and a simple design to quickly convey function to passers-by.
- Intuitive ATM interfaces allow use without instruction or training.



#### Perceptible Information

The design communicates necessary information effectively to the user, regardless of ambient conditions or the user's sensory abilities.

#### Tolerance for Error

The design minimizes hazards and the adverse consequences of accidental or unintended actions.

#### Low Physical Effort

The design can be used efficiently and comfortably and with a minimum of fatigue.

### Size and Space for Approach and Use

Appropriate size and space is provided for approach, reach, manipulation, and use tegardless of user's body size, posture, or mobility.

- Use different modes (pictorial, verbal, tactile) for redundant presentation of essential information.
- Provide adequate contrast between essential information and its surroundings.
- Maximize "legibility" of essential information.
- 4d. Differentiate elements in ways that can be described (i.e., make it easy to give instructions or directions).
- 4e. Provide compatibility with a variety of techniques or devices used by people with sensory limitations.
- 5a. Arrange elements to minimize hazards and errors: most used elements, most accessible; hazardous elements eliminated, isolated, or shielded.
- 5b. Provide warnings of hazards and errors.
- 5c. Provide fail safe features.
- **5d.** Discourage unconscious action in tasks that require vigilance.
- 6a. Allow user to maintain a neutral body position.
- 6b. Use reasonable operating forces.
- Minimize repetitive actions.
- Minimize sustained physical effort.
- Provide a clear line of sight to important elements for any seated or standing user.
- 7b. Make reach to all components comfortable for any seated or standing user.
- 7c. Accommodate variations in hand and grip size.
- 7d. Provide adequate space for the use of assistive devices or personal assistance.

Small bumps on a cell phone keypad tell the user where important keys are without requiring the user to look at the keys. The "sequential trip" mechanism on a nail gun prevents accidental firing when the tool is not pressed against an object.

Door lever does not require grip strength to operate, and can even be operated by a closed fist or elbow. Wide gates at subway stations accommodate wheelchair users as well as commuters with packages or luggage.

The Center for Universal Design (2010). The Principles of Universal Design, Version 2.0 Raleigh, NC: North Carolina State University. Copyright © 2010 NC State University, The Center for Universal Design, with permission.

appendix

9.B

# Usability in My Home—A Self-Report Instrument

**Directions:** The questionnaire consists of two parts, with a number of questions about the design of the *physical housing environment* in which you live. You are asked to answer the questions by assessing how you feel that the design and form of the physical housing environment suits you, your needs, and your wishes.

By physical housing environment is meant here your home, the car park, garage, or parking space that you use if you have a car, your own letterbox, the dustbin/refuse storage place, the storage space, and the shared laundry, if there is one. This includes all the routes along which you move on the site to and from these places. It also includes a balcony, patio, and garden where applicable.

The questions are very general, and the aim is to capture your immediate perception of how the physical housing environment suits you.

For each question, there are seven response alternatives in the form of the numbers 1 to 7. The number 1 stands for what is the worst and lowest alternative for you, and 7 stands for the best and highest alternative. The numbers 2 to 6 describe the positions that lie between the best and the worst alternatives. The number 4 is the neutral point on the scale, neither good nor bad. Put a circle round the alternative that agrees best with your perception.

Example: If you are so dissatisfied with your physical housing environment that it could not, in your opinion, be worse for you, then circle the number 1. If you are so satisfied with the design of your physical housing environment that it could not, in your opinion, be better, then circle the number 7. You use the numbers 2 to 7 to describe how close to the best or worst alternative you find the features of your housing environment.

There now follow a number of questions about how well you feel that the design of your physical housing environment suits your needs and wishes. Some questions concern security, social interaction, and so forth, while others concern how the design of the housing environment makes it easy or difficult to do the everyday tasks you wish and need to perform.

Draw a circle round the number that you think agrees best with your own perception.

1. In relation to how you normally manage your personal hygiene, dressing, visiting the toilet, or how you eat; to what extent is the housing environment

suitably designed? (If you do not manage any of these at all, cross out the whole question.)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Not at all suitable Very suitable

2. In relation to how you normally manage your cooking/heating of food or preparation of snacks; to what extent is the housing environment suitably designed? (If you do not manage any of these at all, cross out the whole question.)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Not at all suitable Very suitable

3. In relation to how you normally manage your washing up, cleaning, care of flowers; to what extent is the housing environment suitably designed? (If you do not manage any of these at all, cross out the whole question.)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Not at all suitable Very suitable

4. In relation to how you normally manage your washing, ironing, or repair of clothes; to what extent is the housing environment suitably designed? (If you do not manage any of these at all, cross out the whole question.)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Not at all suitable Very suitable

5. How secure do you feel in your housing environment?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Not at all suitable Very suitable

**6.** To what extent does the design of the housing environment allow you to be by yourself when you so wish?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Not at all As much as I want to

7. To what extent does the design of the housing environment allow you to socialize with the friends and acquaintances you want to meet?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Not at all As much as I want to

8. To what extent does the design of the housing environment allow you to do hobbies/leisure pursuits and relax?  1 2 3 4 5 6  Not at all As much as I want to	13. What problems do you find in the design of the entrance to your home (e.g., heavy doors, narrow stairs, ramps, cramped lift, poor lighting, and so forth)?
9. If your health should change, to what extent would it be possible for you to make simple changes to your housing environment (e.g., to use a different parking place, to use a different toilet, to rearrange the furniture, to use a different room as a bedroom, and so forth)?	14. In view of the above problems in question 13, how usable do you feel that the entrance to your home is?  1 2 3 4 5 6 7  Not at all usable Fully usable
1 2 3 4 5 6 7  Not at all As much as I want to There now follow a number of questions about how usable you feel your housing environment is. First you make an overall assessment (question 10). This is followed by a number of more detailed questions about usability in different parts of the housing environment. State the problems you perceive and make an assessment of how accessi- ble each part of the housing environment is, with	<ul> <li>15. What problems do you find in the design of the secondary spaces in your home (e.g., storerooms, attic/basement, refuse storage place, laundry [if any], and the routes you have to follow indoors to reach these places)?</li> <li>None</li> <li>16. In view of the above problems in question 15, how usable do you feel that the secondary spaces</li> </ul>
regard to the problems you have stated (questions 11 to 22). If you do not feel that there are any special problems, please say so. Do not forget to assess each part of the physical housing environment, even if you have not stated any specific problem.	in your home are?  1 2 3 4 5 6 7  Not at all usable Fully usable  17. What problems do you have in reading and un-
10. How usable do you feel that your housing environment is in general?  1 2 3 4 5 6 7	derstanding markings and signs outside the build- ing or at the entrance? (For example, are lift buttons fully visible and easy to use? Are the signs at the waste sorting station clear and easy to un- derstand? Are the markings in staircases easy to
Not at all usable  11. What problems do you perceive in the physical environment just outside your home (e.g., paths and pavements, car park/garage/carport, the design of the refuse storage place, the placing of your letterbox, and so forth)?	see?) (The questions should only be answered by people living in apartments. If you live in your own house, omit this question and question 18.)
12. In view of the above problems in question 11,	18. In view of the above problems in question 17, to what extent would you say that the markings and signs outside the building and at the entrance can be read and understood?
how usable do you feel that the environment outside your home is?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Not at all Perfectly easily

6 7 Fully usable

1 2 3 Not at all usable

4

5

19. What problems do you find in the design of your balcony, patio, or garden? (If you do not have any balcony, patio, or garden, please say so. You may then omit question 20.)

None

**20.** In view of the above problems in question 19, how usable do you feel that the balcony, patio, or garden are?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Not at all usable Fully usable

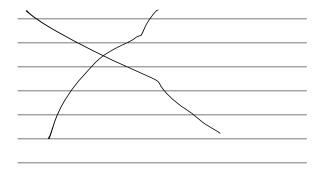
21. What problems do you find in the design of the interior of your home?

Jucks, Chair

22. In view of the above problems in question 21, how usable do you feel that the interior of your home is?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Not at all usable Fully usable To conclude, there is a general question that allows you to express your wishes and needs.

23. If you were able to wish for anything at all concerning your home and your housing environment, what would you wish for?



From Fänge, A: Usability in My Home: Manual and Instrument Form. Division of Occupational Therapy, Lund University, Sweden, 2002. © Agneta Fänge, 2002, with permission.

### Home Examination Form

Type of Home	Steps
(Indicate apartment or single-family home)	Width of stairway Height of steps Height of steps
☐ Apartment	Number of steps Height of steps
Own Rent	Railing present as you go up? R L
Own Rent Is elevator available?	Both
What floor does patient live on?	Is ramp available?
☐ Single-family home Two or more floors	Door
Does patient live on only one floor, or use all floors of	Can patient unlock, open, close, lock door? (Circle one) Doorsill? Give height material
home?Basement. Does patient have or use basement area?	Width of doorway leave via door?
Entrances to Building or Home	Elevator
Location	Is elevator present? Does it land
Front Back Side (Circle one)	flush with floor?
Which entrance is used most frequently or easily?	Width of door opening
which chirance is used most frequently of easily.	Height of control buttons
Can patient get to entrance?	Can patient use elevator alone?
Stairs	Inside Home
Does patient manage outside stairs?	Note width of hallways and of door entrances.
Width of stairway	Note presence of doorsills and height. Note if patient must climb stairs to reach room.
Width of stairway Height of steps	Can patient move from one part of the house to another?
Railing present as you go up? R L L	HallwaysBedroom
Is ramp available for wheelchair?	Bathroom
•	Kitchen
Door	Living room
Can patient unlock, open, close, lock door? (Circle	Others
for yes)	Can patient move safely?
If doorsill is present, give height and	Loose rugs
material	Electrical cords
Width of doorway	Faulty floors
Can patient enter leave via door?	Highly waxed floors
Hallway	Sharp-edged furniture Note areas of particular danger for patient.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Note areas of particular danger for patient.
Width of hallway Are any objects obstructing the way?	Hot water pipes
	Radiators
Approach to Apartment or Living Area	Bedroom
(Omit if not applicable)	Is light switch accessible?
Obstructions?	Can patient open and close windows?

Bed	If patient takes sponge bath, describe method.
Height Width	
Both sides of bed accessible? headboard	
present? footboard?	Living Room Area
present? footboard? Is bed on wheels? Is it stable?	•
Can patient transfer from wheelchair-to-bed? And bed-to-wheelchair?	Light switch accessible? Can patient open and close window?
Is night table within patient's reach from bed	Can furniture be rearranged to allow manipulation of
Is telephone on it?	wheelchair?
is telephone on it:	Can patient transfer from wheelchair to and from sturdy
Clothing	
Is patient's clothing located in bedroom?	chair? Height of chair
Can patient get clothes from dresser?	Can patient transfer from wheelchair to and from sofa?
Closet? Elsewhere?	
	Height of sofa
Bathroom	Can ambulatory patient transfer to and from chair or
Does patient use wheelchair	sofa? Can patient manage television and radio?
walker in bathroom?  Does wheelchair walker fit into bathroom?	Can patient manage television and radio:
Does wheelchair walker fit into bathroom?	Dining Room
Light switch accessible? Can patient open and	Light switch accessible?
close window?	Is patient able to use table? Height of
What material are bathroom walls made of?	table
If tile, how many inches does tile extend from the floor beside the toilet?	
How many inches does tile extend from the top of	Kitchen
the rim of the bathtub?	What is the table height? Can wheelchair
Does patient use toilet?	fit under?
Can patient transfer independently to and from	Can patient open refrigerator door and take food?
toilet?	
Does wheelchair wheel directly to toilet for transfers?	Can patient open freezer door and take food?
W/I 1 1	Sink
What is height of toilet seat from floor?	Can patient be seated at sink?
Are there bars or sturdy supports near toilet?	Can patient reach faucets? Turn
Is there room for grab bars? What is height	them on and off?
of sink?	Can patient reach bottom of basin?
Is patient able to reach and turn off faucets?	
Is there knee space beneath sink?	Shelves and cabinets
Is patient able to reach necessary articles?	Can patient open and close?
Mirror? Electrical outlet?	Can patient reach dishes, pots, eating utensils, and
Bathing	food? Comments:
	Comments.
Does patient take tub bath? Shower?	
Sponge bath?	
If using tub, can patient safely transfer without	Transport
assistance?Bars or sturdy supports present beside tub?	Can patient carry items from one part of kitchen to
Is equipment necessary? (tub seat, hand-spray	another?
attachment, tub rail, no-skid strips, grab rails,	
	Stove
other:) Can patient manage faucets and drain plug?	Can patient reach and manipulate controls?
Height of tub from floor to rim	Manage oven door?Place food in oven and remove?
Is tub built-in or on legs?	Place food in oven and remove?
Width of tub from the inside	Manage broiler door?
If uses separate shower stall, can patient transfer	Put food in and remove?
independently and manage faucets?	

Other Appliances	If not kept open, can patient set up and take dowr
Can patient reach and turn on appliances?	ironing board?
Can patient use outlets?	Can patient reach outlet?
Counter space	Cleaning
Is there enough for storage and work area?	Can patient remove mop, broom, vacuum, pail from
Diagram (include stove, refrigerator, microwave, sink,	storage?Use equipment? (mop, broom, vacuum, and so forth)
table, counters, others if applicable)	Use equipment? (mop, broom, vacuum, and so forth)
Laundry	_
If patient has no facilities, how will laundry be managed?	Emergency
	Location of telephone in house:
	Could patient use fire escape or back door in a hurry is
Location of facilities in home or apartment and descrip-	alone?
tion of facilities present:	Does patient have numbers for neighbors, police, fire
Can patient reach laundry area?	and physician?
Can patient use washing machine and dryer?	Other
Load and empty?	
Load and empty? Manage doors and controls?	Will patient be responsible for child care?
Can patient use sink?	If so, give number of children and
What is height of sink?	ages:
Able to reach and turn on faucets?	Will patient do own shopping?
Knee space beneath sink?	Is family member or friend available?
Able to reach necessary articles?	Is delivery service available?
Is laundry cart available?	Does family have automobile?
Can patient hang clothing on line?	Is family member or friend available to help with
Ironing board	lawn care, changing high light bulbs, and so forth
Location:	
Is it kept open?	

appendix 9.D

# Web-Based Resources for Clinicians, Patients, and Families

Accessible Design/Universal Design Resources: www. makoa.org/accessable-design.htm

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended: www.ada.gov/pubs/adastatute08.htm

Disability Rights in Housing: https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program\_offices/fair\_housing\_equal\_opp/disabilities/inhousing

Home and Community Environment (HACE) Survey: Instrument and Scoring Manual: www. bu.edu/enact/files/2011/05/HACE-Survey-and-Manual-v1\_7-30-2008.pdf

Information and Technical Assistance on the Americans with Disabilities Act: www.ada.gov

Occupational Information Network (O\*NET): www. doleta.gov/programs/onet

Office of Disability Employment Policy: www.dol. gov/odep/

Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of America: www.resna.org/

The Center for Universal Design (North Carolina State University): www.ncsu.edu/ncsu/design/cud/index.htm

2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC: www.ada. gov/regs2010/2010ADAStandards/2010ADAS tandards.pdf

United States Access Board: www.access-board.gov Universal Design Institute: www.udinstitute.org/ whatisud.php

Workplace Ergonomics Reference Guide: A
Publication of the Computer/Electronic Accommodations Program, U.S. Department of Defense,
Washington, DC: http://cap.mil/Documents/
CAP\_Ergo\_Guide.pdf