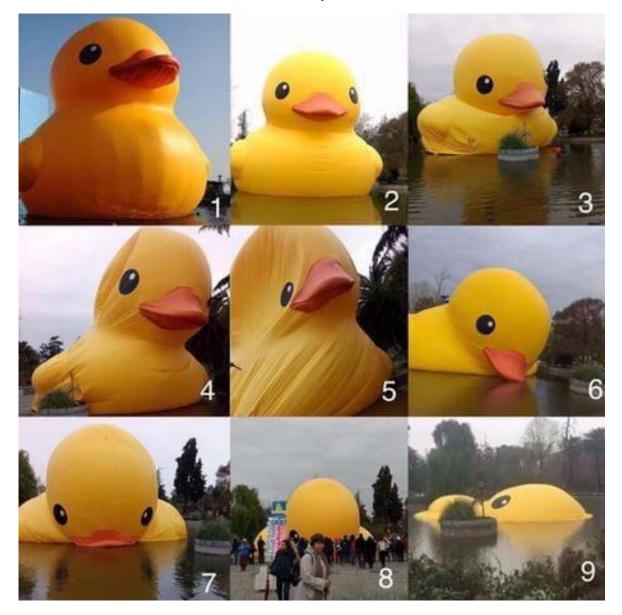


Continuous Quality Improvement

Tina Lowry, MPPA

On a scale of rubber ducky – HOW ARE YOU DOING?



Teaching Foundations: Universal Design Principles and Their Application

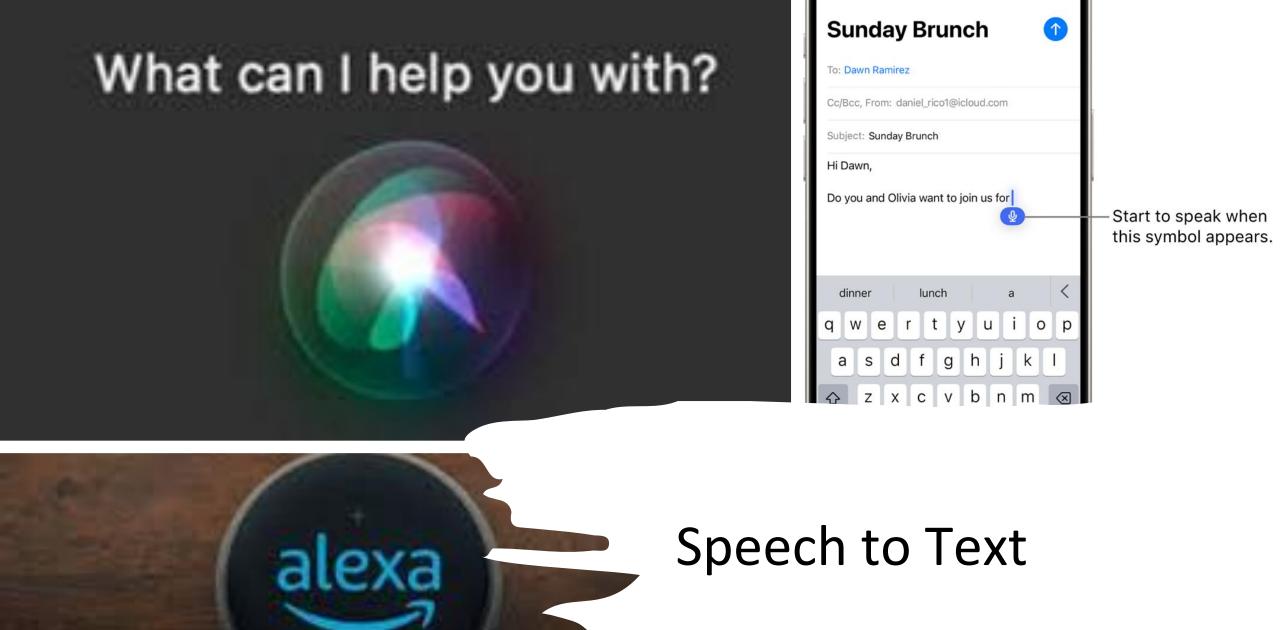
- Introduction to Universal Design
- Seven Principles Overview
- Beyond Physical Spaces

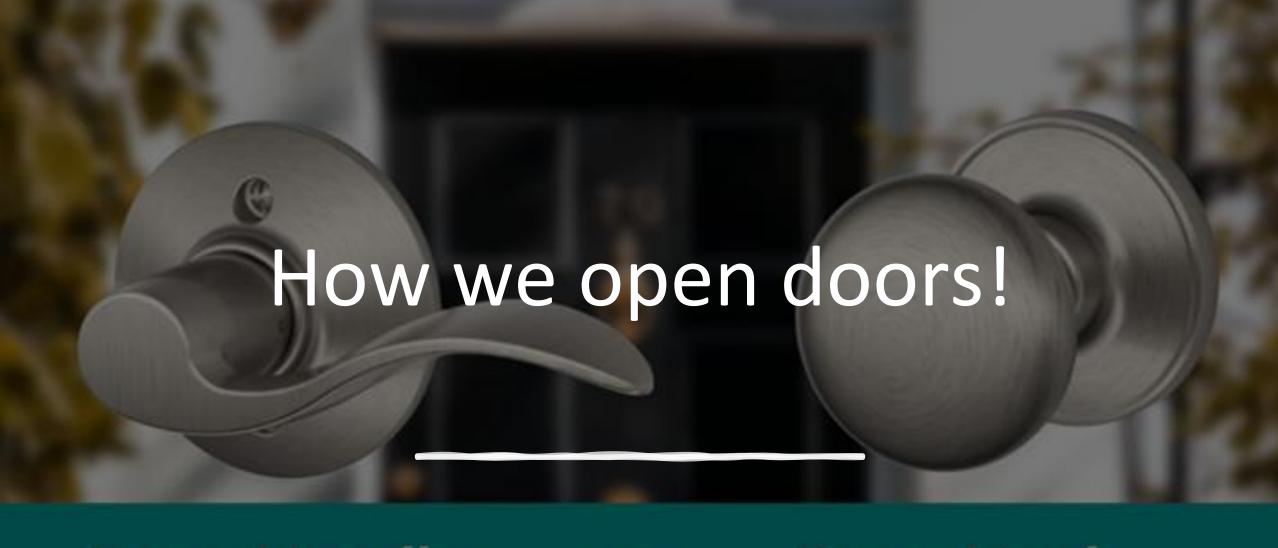




Overview of Universal Design





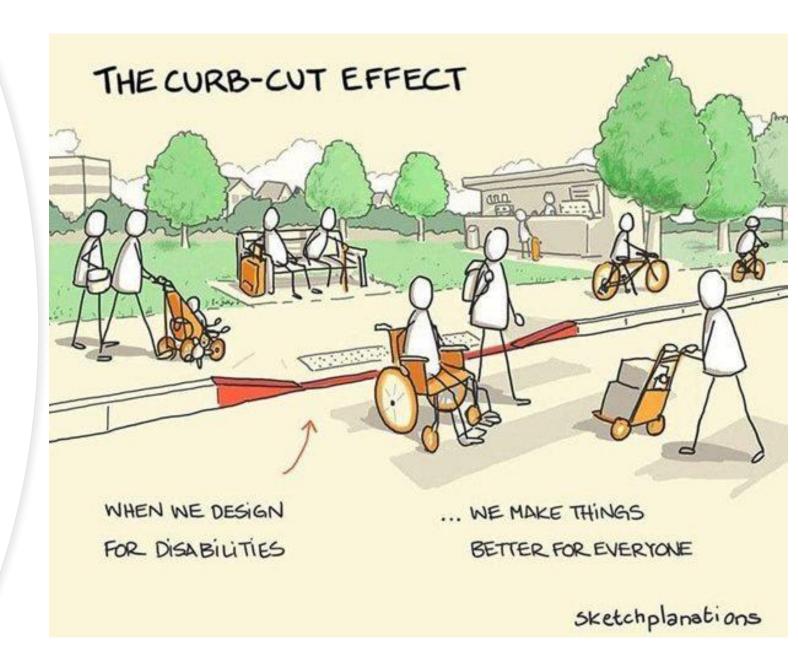


Door Handle

VS

Door Knob

Why Universal Design?





Seven Principles Framework

The seven principles guide creation of services and processes that are inclusive and user-friendly.

Size and Space

The lever handle provides appropriate size and space for using regardless of the characteristics of the user.

Low Physical Effort

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

Tolerance for Error

The lever handle does not have adverse consequences of unintended actions.

Equitable Use

The lever handle is useful for diverse abilities.

Universal Design

Flexibility in Use

The lever handle accommodates a wide range of individual preferences and abilities.

Simple and Intuitive Use

Use of the lever handle is intuitive.

Perceptible Information

People can use the lever handle regardless of ambient conditions or the user's sensory abilities.

Principle 1: Equitable Use – Diverse Abilities and Accessible Forms

Inclusive Design

Screen Reader Compatibility

Multilingual Accessibility



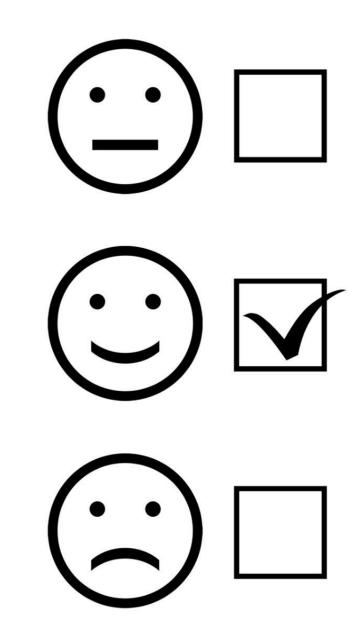
Principle 2: Flexibility in Use – Multiple Feedback Options

Accommodation of Preferences

Online Feedback Option

Traditional Feedback Option

Verbal Feedback Option

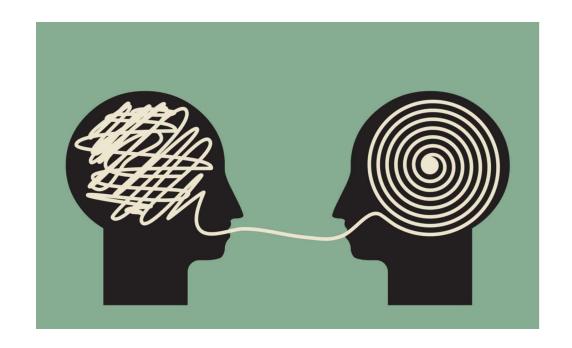


Principle 3: Simple and Intuitive Use – Clear Instructions

Ease of Understanding

Use of Plain Language

Inclusive Design



Principle 4: Perceptible Information – High-Contrast and Visual Symbols

Effective Communication Design

Use of High Contrast

Visual Symbols Importance

Brand & Social Media Logo Collection















































































































































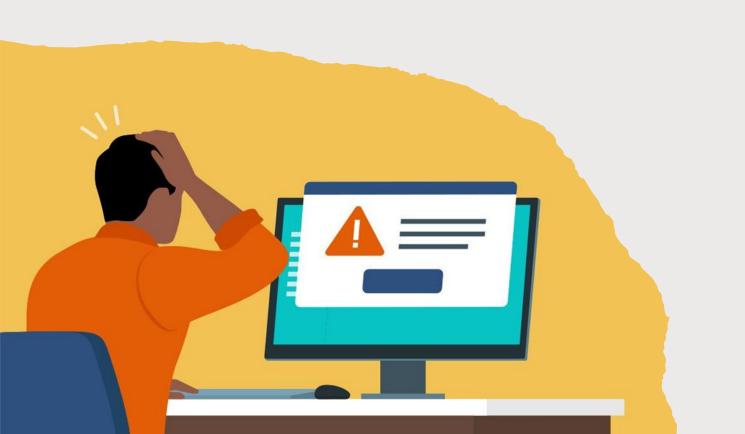








Principle 5: Tolerance for Error – Minimizing Hazards



Minimizing Hazards

Error Consequence Mitigation

Confirmation Prompts

Principle 6: Low Physical Effort – Efficient Processes

Comfortable and Efficient Use

Automation of Routine Tasks





Principle 7: Size and Space for Approach and Use – Accessibility

Adequate Space for Access

Inclusive Arrangement of Information



Barrier Break

Goal: Identify barriers in your systems and match them with a Universal Design principle.

Mapping Universal Design Principles to the CQI (PDSA) Cycle

ACT

- Decide what to do next based on what you learned:
 - Abandon the idea?
 - Make adjustments?
 - Expand the scale?

PLAN

- Define the change.
- Make predictions about what will happen as a result.
- Design a way to test the change on an appropriate scale.

STUDY

- Analyze the data.
- Compare what happened to predictions.
- Glean insights for next cycle.

DO

- Carry out the change.
- Collect data and document how change was implemented.

Integrating Universal Design in the Planning Phase: Equitable Use, Flexibility, and Simplicity

Equitable Use

Flexibility in Use

Simple and Intuitive Use

PLAN

- Define the change.
- Make predictions about what will happen as a result.
- Design a way to test the change on an appropriate scale.

Applying Universal Design in the Do Phase: Perceptible Information, Tolerance for Error, and Low Physical Effort

Perceptible Information

Tolerance for Error

Low Physical Effort



Universal Design in the Study Phase: Equity, Accessible Information, and Openness to Barriers

Equitable Use

Perceptible Information

Tolerance for Error

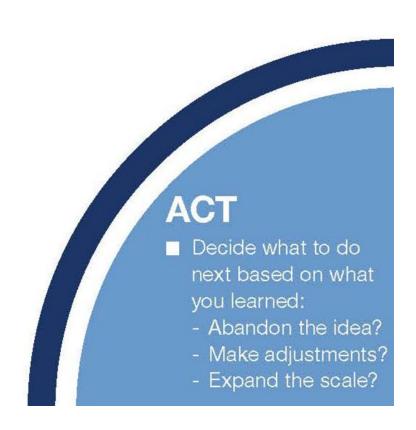


Universal Design in the Act Phase: Flexibility, Size and Space, and Ongoing Equity Monitoring

Flexibility in Use

Size and Space for Approach

Ongoing Equity Monitoring





Barrier Break

Goal: Identify barriers in your systems and match them with a Universal Design principle.

Create a Checklist for CQI Initiatives

- •Equitable Use: Have we included the voices of the people who will be most impacted? Are there groups missing from the table?
- •Flexibility in Use: Have we given people multiple ways to engage, such as in-person, online, or one-on-one conversations?
- •Simple and Intuitive: Are our goals and instructions communicated in plain, clear, jargon-free language?
- •Perceptible Information: Are we sharing findings in multiple formats, such as reports, visuals, translations, so everyone can understand them?
- •Tolerance for Error: Have we built in pilot testing and safety nets so that mistakes become opportunities to learn, not causes of harm?
- •Low Effort: Have we simplified processes to remove unnecessary barriers for staff and participants?
- •Size and Space: Have we created both literal and figurative space for everyone to access, engage, and contribute to the work?





Centre for Excellence in Universal Design

https://universaldesign.ie/about-universal-design

https://universaldesign.ie/communications-digital/web-and-mobile-accessibility/web-accessibility-techniques/design-accessible-digital-content-introduction-and-index/use-accessible-design-to-communicate-information/design-and-implement-accessible-tables-and-graphs

Section 508

https://www.section508.gov/develop/universal-design/

Urban Institute

https://www.urban.org/research/publication/dono-harm-guide-centering-accessibility-datavisualization