Impact of Design for All

Disability and Disaster Preparedness – Toolkit Release Brussels, 21 May 2015



When the society plan its evolution aims to manage the risks:

- ✓ Prevention/ Mitigation
- ✓ Preparedness
- ✓ Response
- ✓ Recovery

But...



- ✓ We have the tendency to reduce the complexity of the problems to be able to manage them.
- ✓ We use to underestimate the issues that are unknown for us.
- ✓ We have a genetic trend to prioritize our own safety.

As a consequence:

- ✓ We avoid tackling with human diversity because it is a too complex problem.
- ✓ We don't consider the different needs of citizens because we don't know about them.
- ✓ There is a higher dead prevalence among those who differ from the concept of "normal person" used in response planning and managing major hazards.

Disability Prevalence by Age: 1997 Percent-specified level of disability

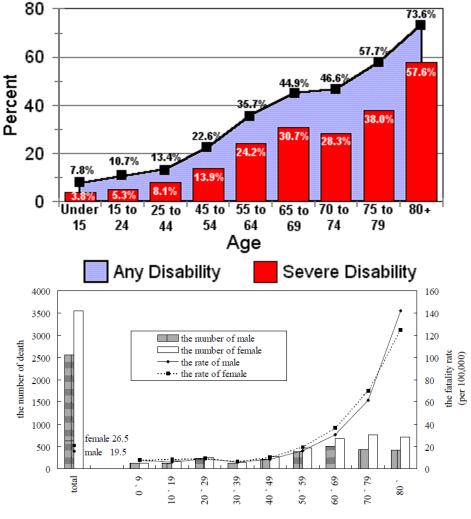


Figure 1 The number of death and the fatality rate (Kobe City)

The coincidence in shape among disability prevalence and the number of deaths in Kobe earthquake probes the previous statements.

Design for All

can be a way to overcome this problem and its tragic consequences being a **new tool** for strategy planners and training teams

DESIGN FOR ALL

- Design for All is the intervention into environments, products and services which aims to ensure that anyone, including future generations, regardless of age, gender, capacities or cultural background, can participate in social, economic, cultural and leisure activities with equal opportunities.
- In short: Design tailored to human diversity

Design for all/Universal Design/Inclusive Design

Aims to create a society for all based on these rights and obligations (Fukuoka Agreement 2012)

Rights:

- For everyone to access environments, goods and services to the greatest extent possible.
- > For individual and collective differences to be respected.
- ➤ To be able to develop one's potential personally and in the community.

Obligations:

- > To respect and promote the application of these rights.
- ➤ To promote a sustainable approach for the benefit of future generations.
- > To devote ourselves to the betterment of society.



To fulfill these we propose to develop the following attitudes:

- ✓ To encourage empathy and recognise each other's needs and aspirations.
- ✓ To promote collaboration and sharing between the public and private sector, as well as the general public, as a basis for taking the approach forward.
- ✓ To recognise our differences, but celebrate our commonalities – including shared methods, ideology, practice, goals and challenges.

A tool to put Design for All into practice

The **HUMBLES** method A people-centred approach that includes the 7 ISF

Highlight opportunities

User identification

Monitor interaction

Break through options

Layout solutions

Efficient communication

Success evaluation



Highlight opportunities (listing the aims)

- ✓ Be sure that all population is included in the plans
- ✓ Anticipate problems
- ✓ Confirm the strategy with the population concerned
- ✓ Find innovative solutions
- ✓ Engage the population
- ✓ Promote mutual assistance
- **✓**

User identification (diversity among population)



HUMBLES-User identification

PRODUCT NAME:

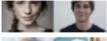
COMPANY:

Suggested instructions:

- Fill the empty fields under each characteristic with colours (i.e.: light blue for the present users, yellow for the potential users and red for the ones that should never be users). You can even write down the percentages for each category if you know them.
- Complete the list of categories for each concept if you find someone missing according to what is relevant for the context of
 your product or service (i.e.: in use of technology you may add "none" or "smart watch" or others). You can do it by adding
 rows in the table.
- Delete the concepts that are not relevant for your project and add new concepts using the concept "other" as a frame.
 Substitute the top logo of the foundation by your own or your client logo.

Physiological aspects

Gender



Age













Fe	emale		Male						
0-8	9-18	1	8-30	-55	55-65		65-80	+ 80	
Hete	rosexual		Homosexual				Bisexual		
	%			%	%				
Right-handed			Left-handed						
	%	\Box		%					
Height	< 50cm		50-100 cm		100-150 cm		15	60-180 cm	>180 cm
neight									
Weight	< 30Kg		30-60	Kg	60-80 Kg		8	0-100 Kg	>100 Kg
giit			· ·						



HUMBLES-User identification

PRODUCT NAME:

COMPANY:

Limitations

Cannot handle weight

Transfer of goods



Grasp objects



Vision



Hearing



Journeys



Orientation



Allergies

(A)	
<i>y</i> ,	

Cannot nai	nale weight	Difficulty har	ialing weight			
Only or	ne hand	Both hands	with difficulty			
Averag	e vision	Low	/Islon	Blindness		
Average hearing		Poor h	earing	Deathess		
No problems for walking		Can't	walk	Walks with difficulty		
Poor orientation		Good or	lentation			
Gluten	Lactose	Nuts	Pollen	Tobacco	Other	



HUMBLES-User identification

PRODUCT NAME: COMPANY:

Intellectual capacity



Level of studies



Creeds



Type of household



Territory or geographical origin

income / economic resources





Social and cultural aspects

Cannot read			Cannot understand complex words				2X	Cannot read long texts							
University			Bachelor B			Ва	lasic			None					
Agnost	lc	Hin	dus	M	uslin	1		Jewis	sh		Christian			Other	
Nuclear family	St) fan	ep nilv	Single parent family	Extended familiary		Sar				Grandpare family			gle	Living Apart Together	
Europe South Ame		erica North America				Oceania			Asia						
Low			Medium				High								



FOUNDATION HUMBLES-User identification

PRODUCT NAME: COMPANY:

Habits

Use of technology



Sports habits



Values



Way of transport





Mobile phone user	Internet user
Sedentary	Athletic

Traditional	Progressive	Vegetarian	Ecologist		
Walk	Bloyde	Car	Public transport		

Small apartment	Detached house	Rented house			



HUMBLES-User identification

PRODUCT NAME:		COMPANY:					
	Other						
Other							

Conclusions

You can write here your conclusion about the identification of users for your product or service. As example you can estimate the increase of potential users making improvements or guaranteeing that certain criteria are fulfilled.

You can also describe why you discard certain population groups (i.e.: small children and adults not tall enough in certain attractions in an amusement park)

Monitor interaction (how people behave)

- ✓ With whom they communicate?
- ✓ Which are their social connections?
- ✓ Which difficulties in physical activities?
- ✓ Level of risks awareness?
- ✓ Survival skills?
- ✓

Breakthrough options

(decide on appropriate and realistic improvement ways and plan them)

Examples:

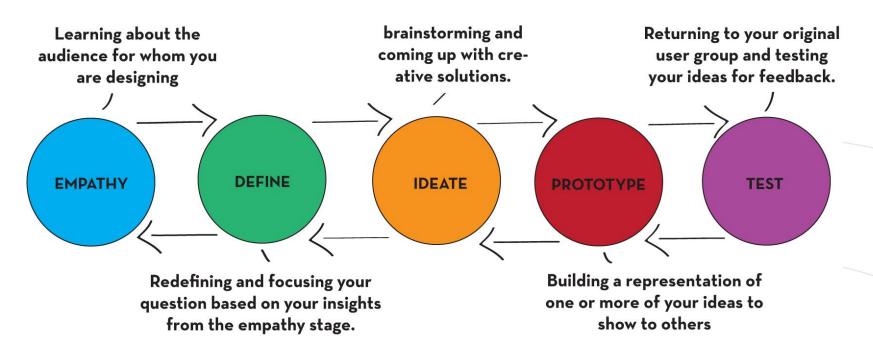
- ✓ To increase number of languages in communication means.
- ✓ Special procedures for obese population.
- ✓ Consider creeds in the different phases of crisis management.
- ✓ Guarantee redundancy in communication channels.

Breakthrough options

And then use the Seven Interdependent Success Factors (7ISF) to plan the strategy in a way that no one critical aspect is forgotten.

Layout solutions

(concrete actions, services and products to be developed)



Citizens involved in all phases!!!

(and check compatibilities among groups' requirements)



Efficient communication

- √ Flexibility
- ✓ Avoiding stigmatisation
- ✓ Sincerity and honesty
- ✓ Simplicity
- ✓ Receptivity
- ✓ Permeability

Success evaluation

Define the indicators with which the performance will be assessed, compared and monitor.

APPLICATION EXAMPLES

Catalan Railways Emergency Plan (Fire in tunnel simulation)



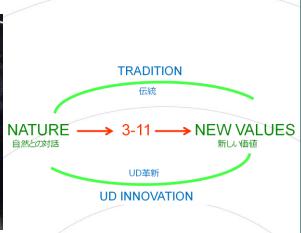


APPLICATION EXAMPLES

Fukushima workshop to use handcrafts as a tool for tighten social laces and psychological recovery.







CONCLUSIONS

- Design for All/Universal Design can be the right approach to include all citizens and visitors in emergency plans.
- ➤ It can be a valuable tool to increase social cohesion and quality of life for everyone.
- Design for All can contribute to prevent isolation and antisocial behaviours (which sometimes create emergency situations)
- To succeed we should not design for the citizens but DESIGN WITH THE CITIZENS.
- To prevent mistakes we should not reinvent the wheel but enrich our work with previous experiences from other places and networking.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

Francesc Aragall foundation@designforall.org www.designforall.org

Subscribe to our Newsletter if you want to be updated on what we do:

www.designforall.org

