

Universal Design

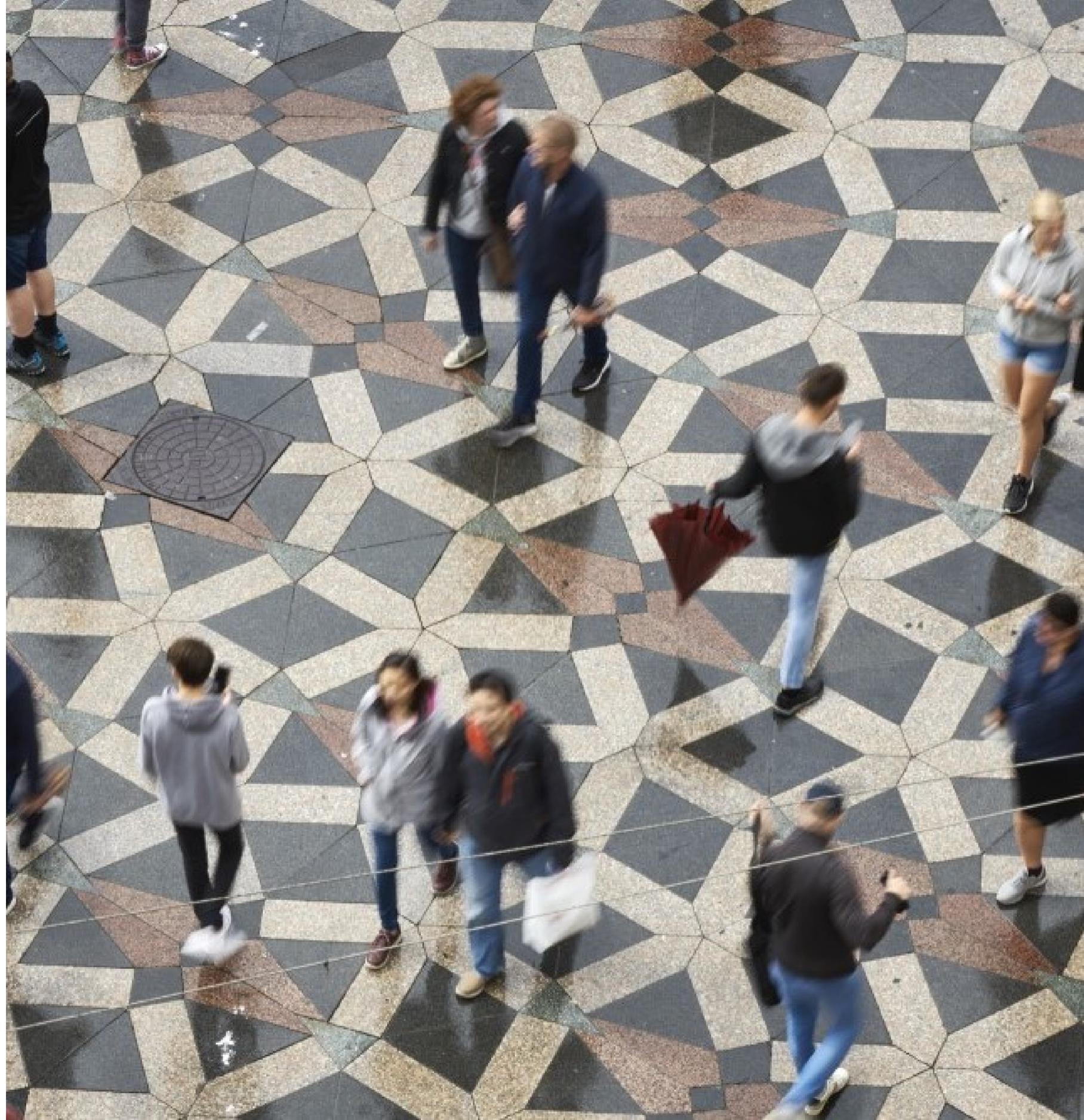
Values, physical structures,
social services and economy

Tallinn

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VIVÉ



Universal design in UNCRPD

“Universal design” means the design of products, environments, programs and services **to be usable by all people**, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. *“Universal design” shall not exclude assistive devices for particular groups of persons with disabilities where this is needed.*

(United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006)



MENNESKELIG MANGFOLDIGHED

Idealmennesket eksisterer i realiteten ikke. Vi er forskellige; i højde og drøjde, i alder og køn, i funktionsevne og behov. Og vores funktionsevne forandrer sig hele livet. Diversitet i funktionsevne er derfor normen fremfor undtagelsen, og det er nødvendigt at dette inkluderes når vi formgiver og fremtidssikrer rammerne for det levede liv, så alle er inkluderet.

Ambitionen for Universal Design Hub er at sætte en forandringsproces af vores fælles forståelse af idealmennesket i gang. Det gør vi gennem øget brug af det værdibaserede begreb universal design, som løftestang for Verdensmålenes overskrift *Leave no one behind*.

Socio-economic analysis of built environments following the principles of universal design.

Mapping literature and knowledge.

What do we know about the socio-economic impact on the welfare-state when we use the principles of universal design in buildings and the built environments?

Lets find out!

We looked into scientific databases and we looked for the so-called grey-literature.

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Disabled People's Organisations Denmark (DPOD)

The Danish Association of Construction Clients (DACCC)

VIDEN I
VELFÆRD

DET NATIONALE FORSKNINGS-
OG ANALYSECENTER FOR VELFÆRD

Samfundsøkonomiske analyser
af byggede miljøer opført efter
principperne i universelt design

Kortlægning af litteratur og viden



Leif Olsen, Anna Amilon og Astrid Broni Heinemeier

VIVE

Main results

- We did not find the socio-economic analyses - at the level of the welfare state, of built environments following the principles of universal design we were looking for.
- Few studies contribute with explicit measurement and assessment of monetary and social benefits of universal design and they use measurements of preferences, and willingness to pay at the individual level.
- Some studies contribute with assessments of the cost related to implement universal design but do not relate it to the social benefits.
- Some studies claim that it only cost at little extra or nothing to implement universal design while others claim that the extra cost is high.

Stop looking ...

- A critical argument is articulating that we should stop looking for the socio-economic analyses of the implementation of universal design.
- The argument is based on the ethical and social assumption that the benefits of universal design are crucially important for people living with disabilities and should not be assessed by the willingness to pay – it is a societal responsibility.
- Instead of using cost-benefit-analysis, the effort should center around analysis looking for the most cost-effective ways to implement universal design.

Continue looking ...

- A supportive argument to continue to look for socio-economic analyses and to design new analysis is articulating claiming that there are major potential benefits in doing so.
- From this point of view, the assumption that universal design is very expensive, is a barrier for a more widespread implementation of universal design.
- Valid socio-economic analyses of universal design has the potential to support decision-making in favor of implementing universal design.

We could decide to be creative and share ideas and knowledge about valid and useful designs of analysis

- We need to develop valid and useful designs of socio-economic analysis of the impact of universal design of buildings, environments, products, environments, programs and services.
- From my point of view, it is important to continue to develop methods and designs, which can contribute to make relevant and valid valuation and evaluation of universal design.
- Results from these analyses has potential to qualify decisions making in relation to Universal Design.

*Cost-benefit analyses
of the application of Universal Design
and the communication of the results
should be carried out
to provide for greater visibility
of the effects of Universal Design.
(Council of Europe, 2009)*

**Let's continue
the talk,
look, feel, think,
and do the walk
together**

Rumsans

- a place to visit

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