Session 10 – 1:00 – 2:00 pm

All Ages, All Abilities, All the Time: The Value of Universal Design to Increase Inclusion, Social Equity and Social Sustainability Throughout Park and Play Spaces.
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The answers to these questions will be revealed during the presentation. You might need to know them for the quiz.

1. In the United States, how much money annually are persons with disabilities spending on travel and tourism?

2. The World Health Organization defines “disability” as:

3. What percentage of grandparents are currently providing some type of childcare?

4. Which ability statistic made the biggest impression on you the most and why?

5. Give two examples of “The Curb-Cut Effect” – in which a product was designed for a specific disability demographic but grew to serve a universal purpose:

6. Describe the difference between equitable use and flexible use:
   a. Equitable Use –
   b. Flexible Use –

7. Choose one of the seven principles of universal design and explain how it creates a more inclusive play experience:

8. Name an example of perceptible information in one of your local parks:

9. Which of these examples contribute to low physical effort:
   • A sign depicting park rules that utilizes clear, universal images
   • A play-space containing a stand-up spinner, sit-down spinner, and an accessible spinner
   • Seating throughout and surrounding the park with a clear line of site to the playground
   • Facility bathrooms with heavy doors and round door knobs

10. Name a design principal and give an example on how that supports park use for older adults: