Equal Access: Universal Design of Student Services

A checklist for making campus services welcoming, accessible, and usable by Sheryl Burgstahler, Ph.D.

As increasing numbers of people with disabilities pursue educational opportunities at all levels, the accessibility of admissions offices, libraries, computer labs, tutoring centers, and other student services increases in importance. The goal is simply equal access; everyone who needs to use your services should be able to do so comfortably and efficiently.

Legal Issues
Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and its 2008 Amendments prohibit discrimination against individuals with disabilities. According to these laws, no otherwise qualified person with a disability shall, solely by reason of his or her disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity of a public entity. This means that student services as well as academic programs must be accessible to qualified students with disabilities.

Universal Design
You can make your student service accessible and useful to everyone by employing principles of universal design (UD). Universal design means that rather than designing your facility and services for the average user, you design them for people with a broad range of abilities, disabilities, ages, reading levels, learning styles, native languages, cultures, and other characteristics. Keep in mind that students and other visitors may have learning disabilities or visual, speech, hearing, and mobility impairments. Preparing your program to be accessible to them will make it more usable by everyone and minimize the need for special accommodations for those who use your services and for future employees as well. Make sure everyone feels welcome, and can
• get to the facility and maneuver within it,
• communicate effectively with support staff,
• access printed materials and electronic resources, and
• fully participate in events and other activities.

Train staff to support people with disabilities, respond to specific requests for accommodations in a timely manner, and know whom they can contact if they have disability-related questions.

A Process for Universal Design
the UD of all student services is a long-term goal. Deliberate, small steps can make that goal attainable for your service department. Below you will find a series of steps to lead you through the re-design of an existing service or the creation of a new one. As you travel through the phases of implementing UD, remember to plan ahead and keep the diverse needs of students at the forefront.

1. Identify the service. Select a student service (e.g., library, tutoring center, career services office). Consider the purpose of the campus unit, specific services and resources provided, facility constraints, budget, and other issues that impact the range and delivery of services provided.

2. Define the universe. Describe the overall population and then consider the diverse characteristics of those who might potentially use the service (e.g., students and other visitors with diverse characteristics with respect to gender; age; size; ethnicity
and race; native language; learning style; and abilities to see, hear, manipulate objects, read, and communicate).

3. **Involve consumers.** Involve people with diverse characteristics (as identified in Step 2) in all phases of the development, implementation, and evaluation of the service. Also, gain perspectives of students through diversity programs such as the campus disability services office.

4. **Adopt guidelines or standards.** Review research and best practices to identify specific strategies for the delivery of an effective service (e.g., best practices for housing and food services, career services, a tutoring center, or other services as identified in Step 1). Create or select existing universal design guidelines and standards for the service. Integrate universal design practices with other best practices within the field of service.

5. **Apply guidelines or standards.** Apply universal design strategies in concert with other best practices, both identified in Step 4, to the overall design of the service, all subcomponents of the service, and all ongoing operations (e.g., procurement processes, staff training) to maximize the benefit of the service to students with the wide variety of characteristics identified in Step 2.

6. **Plan for accommodations.** Develop processes to address accommodation requests (e.g., arrangements for a sign language interpreter) from individuals for whom the design of the service does not automatically provide access. Share the process in signage, publications, and on a website.

7. **Train and support.** Tailor and deliver ongoing training and support to student service staff.

8. **Evaluate.** Include universal design measures in the evaluation of the service; evaluate the service with a diverse group of students; and make modifications based on their feedback. Provide ways to collect ongoing input from service users (e.g., through online and printed instruments and communications with staff).

### Guidelines and Examples

The following questions can guide you in making your campus service unit universally accessible. This content does not provide legal advice. To clarify issues, consult your campus legal counsel or ADA/504 compliance officer, or call the regional Office for Civil Rights (OCR). This checklist was developed in consultation with more than twenty postsecondary institutions as part of the AccessCollege project. It was field-tested at more than twenty postsecondary institutions nationwide. The results of a nationwide survey to test face-validity of checklist items led to further refinement of the checklist.

#### Planning, Policies, and Evaluation

Consider diversity issues as you plan and evaluate services.

- Are people with disabilities, racial and ethnic minorities, men and women, young and old students, and other groups represented on your staff in numbers proportional to those of the whole campus or community?
- Do you have policies and procedures that ensure access to facilities, printed materials, computers, and electronic resources for people with disabilities?
- Is accessibility considered in the procurement process?
- Do you have a procedure to ensure a timely response to requests for disability-related accommodations?
- Are disability-related access issues addressed in your evaluation methods?

#### Physical Environments and Products

Ensure physical access, comfort, and safety within an environment that is inclusive of
people with a variety of abilities, racial and
ethnic backgrounds, genders, and ages.
— Are there parking areas, pathways,
and entrances to the building that are
wheelchair-accessible and clearly identified?
— Are all levels of the facility connected via an
accessible route of travel?
— Are there ample high-contrast, large-print
directional signs to and throughout the
office?
— Do elevators have auditory, visual and
tactile signals and are elevator controls
accessible from a seated position?
— Are wheelchair-accessible restrooms with
well-marked signs available in or near the
office?
— Are universally-recognized icons used on
signage?
— Is at least part of a service counter or desk at
a height accessible from a seated position?
— Are aisles kept wide and clear of
obstructions for the safety of users who have
mobility or visual impairments?
— Are there quiet work or meeting areas where
noise and other distractions are minimized
and/or facility rules in place (e.g., no cell
phone use) that minimize noise?
— Is adequate light available?

Consult the ADA Checklist for Readily Achievable
Barrier Removal for more suggestions. For
computing facilities, consult Equal Access:
Universal Design of Computer Labs video and
publication.

Staff
Make sure staff are prepared to work with all
students.
— Are all staff members familiar
with the availability and use of the
Telecommunications Relay Service and
alternate document formats?
— Do staff members know how to respond
to requests for disability-related
accommodations, such as sign language
interpreters?
— Are all staff members aware of issues
related to communicating with students
of different races and ethnicities, ages,
and students who have disabilities? (See
Communication Hints at the end of this
publication.)

Information Resources and Technology
If your service unit uses computers as
information resources, ensure these systems
employ accessibility options, and systems are in
place to make accommodations.
— Do pictures in your publications and website
include people with diverse characteristics
with respect to race, gender, age, and
disability?
— In key publications and on your website,
do you include a statement about your
commitment to universal access and
procedures for requesting disability-related
accommodations? For example, you could
include the following statement: “Our
goal is to make all materials and services
accessible. Please inform staff of accessibility
barriers you encounter and request
accommodations that will make activities
and information resources accessible to
you.”
— Are all printed publications available
(immediately or in a timely manner) in
alternate formats such as Braille, large print,
and electronic text?
— Are key documents provided in a
language(s) other than English?
— Are printed materials within easy reach
from a variety of heights and without
furniture blocking access?
— Do electronic resources, including web
pages, adhere to accessibility guidelines
or standards adopted by your institution
or your specific project or funding source?
Section 508 Standards for Accessible Electronic
and Information Technology and the World
Wide Web Consortium’s Accessibility
Guidelines are most commonly used. For
information about making your website
accessible to everyone, consult the World
Wide Access: Accessible Web Design video and publication.\(^5\)

- Are videos used by your service captioned?
- Is an adjustable-height table available for each type of workstation to assist students who use wheelchairs or are small or large in stature?
- Do you provide adequate work space for both left- and right-handed users?
- Is software to enlarge screen images and a large monitor available to assist students with low vision and learning disabilities?
- Do you provide a trackball to be used by someone who has difficulty controlling a mouse?
- Are staff members aware of accessibility options (e.g., enlarged text feature) included in computer operating systems and of assistive technology available in the facility?
- Are procedures in place for a timely response to requests for assistive technology?

Note that your organization need not have special technology on hand for every type of disability but should have available assistive technology that can benefit many people. For more information about adaptive technology, consult the videos and publications.\(^6\)

Events

Ensure that everyone can participate in events sponsored by your organization.

- Are events located in wheelchair-accessible facilities? Is the accessible entrance clearly marked?
- Is information about how to request disability-related accommodations included in publications promoting events?
- Is accessible transportation available if transportation is arranged for other participants?

Checklist Updates

To increase the usefulness of this working document, send suggestions to sherylb@uw.edu. Each item, in keeping with the UD approach, should reflect a proactive practice that makes a student service more welcoming, accessible, and usable by students with a wide range of characteristics.

Additional Resources

An electronic copy of the most current version of this publication as well as additional useful brochures are available online.\(^8\) A 14-minute video, Equal Access: Student Services\(^9\), demonstrates key points summarized in this publication. An online version may be freely viewed or purchased in DVD format. Permission is granted to reproduce DO-IT videos and publications for educational, noncommercial purposes provided the source is acknowledged.

The Student Services Conference Room\(^10\) includes a collection of documents and videos to help you make student services accessible to everyone. They include checklists for career services, distance learning, computer labs, recruitment and admissions, registration, housing and residential life, financial aid, libraries, tutoring and learning centers, and student organizations. The Conference Room also includes a searchable Knowledge Base of questions and answers, case studies, and promising practices.

For more information about applications of universal design consult The Center for Universal Design in Education website,\(^11\) or the book Universal Design in Higher Education: From Principles to Practice published by Harvard Education Press. To receive a 20% discount visit the DO-IT website.\(^12\)
Cited Web Resources
1. www.ada.gov/checkweb.htm
2. www.uw.edu/doit/Video/equal.html
3. www.access-board.gov/508.htm
4. www.w3.org/WAI/guid-tech.html
5. www.uw.edu/doit/Video/www.html
6. www.uw.edu/doit/resources/
   popular-resource-collections/
   accessible-technology
7. www.uw.edu/doit/Brochures/Academics/admin.
   html
8. www.uw.edu/doit/Brochures/
9. www.uw.edu/doit/Video/ea_student.html
10. www.uw.edu/doit/Conf/
11. www.uw.edu/doit/CUDE/
12. www.uw.edu/doit/UDHE/coupon.html

About DO-IT
DO-IT (Disabilities, Opportunities, Internetworking, and Technology) serves to increase the success of individuals with disabilities in college and careers, such as those in science, engineering, mathematics, and technology. Primary funding for DO-IT is provided by the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Department of Education, and the State of Washington.

For further information, to be placed on the DO-IT mailing list, request materials in an alternate format, or to make comments or suggestions about DO-IT publications or web pages, contact:

DO-IT
Box 354842
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195-4842
doit@uw.edu
www.uw.edu/doit/
206-685-DOIT (3648) (voice / TTY)
888-972-DOIT (3648) (toll free voice / TTY)
509-328-9331 (voice / TTY) Spokane
206-221-4171 (FAX)
Founder and Director: Sheryl Burgstahler, Ph.D.

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Communication Hints

Treat people with disabilities with the same respect and consideration with which you treat others. There are no strict rules when it comes to relating to people with disabilities. However, here are some helpful hints.

General
- Ask a person with a disability if he or she needs help before providing assistance.
- Talk directly to the person with a disability, not through the person’s companion or interpreter.
- Refer to a person’s disability only if it is relevant to the conversation. If so, mention the person first and then the disability. “A man who is blind” is better than “a blind man” because it puts the person first.
- Avoid negative descriptions of a person’s disability. For example, “a person who uses a wheelchair” is more appropriate than “a person confined to a wheelchair.” A wheelchair is not confining—it’s liberating!
- Do not interact with a person’s guide dog or service dog unless you have received permission to do so.

Blind or Low Vision
- Be descriptive. Say, “The computer is about three feet to your left,” rather than “The computer is over there.”
- Speak all of the content presented with overhead projections and other visuals.
- When guiding people with visual impairments, offer them your arm rather than grabbing or pushing them.

Learning Disabilities
- Offer directions or instructions both orally and in writing. If asked, read instructions to individuals who have specific learning disabilities.

Mobility Impairments
- Sit or otherwise position yourself at the approximate height of people sitting in wheelchairs when you interact.

Speech Impairments
- Listen carefully. Repeat what you think you understand and then ask the person with a speech impairment to clarify or repeat the portion that you did not understand.

Deaf or Hard of Hearing
- Face people with hearing impairments so they can see your lips. Avoid talking while chewing gum or eating.
- Speak clearly at a normal volume. Speak louder only if requested.
- Use paper and pencil if the person who is deaf does not read lips or if more accurate communication is needed.
- In groups raise hands to be recognized so the person who is deaf knows who is speaking. Repeat questions from audience members.
- When using an interpreter, speak directly to the person who is deaf; when an interpreter voices what a person who is deaf signs, look at the person who is deaf, not the interpreter.

Psychiatric Impairments
- Provide information in clear, calm, respectful tones.
- Allow opportunities for addressing specific questions.