The Principles of Universal Design

1. Equitable Use
   The design is useful and marketable to people with diverse abilities.

2. Flexibility in Use
   The design accommodates a wide range of individual preferences and abilities.

3. Simple and Intuitive Use
   Use of the design is easy to understand, regardless of the user's experience, knowledge, language skills, or current concentration level.

4. Perceptible Information
   The design communicates necessary information effectively to the user, regardless of ambient conditions or the user's sensory abilities.

5. Tolerance for Error
   The design minimizes hazards and the adverse consequences of accidental or unintended actions.

6. Low Physical Effort
   The design can be used efficiently and comfortably and with a minimum of fatigue.

7. Size and Space for Approach and Use
   Appropriate size and space is provided for approach, reach, manipulation, and use regardless of user's body size, posture, or mobility.

It must be acknowledged that the principles of universal design in no way comprise all criteria for good design, only universally usable design. Certainly, other factors are important, such as aesthetics, cost, safety, gender, and cultural appropriateness, and these aspects should be taken into consideration as well when designing.