

Inclusivity through Documentation: Using Gestalt Principles and Plain Language to Create Effective Documents

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The Collective, 2 March, 2017

Recommended readings

Dirksen, J. (2012). *Design for how people learn*. Berkley, CA: New Riders.

*Katz, S. B. (1992). The ethic of expediency: Classical rhetoric, technology, and the holocaust. *College English*, 54(3), 255-275.

McCrudden, M., Schraw, G., Hartley, K., & Kenneth, A. K. (2004). The influence of presentation, organization, and example context on text learning. *The Journal of Experimental Education*, 72(4), 289-306. doi:10.3200/JEXE.72.4.289-306

*Moore, P., & Fitz, C. (1993). Using gestalt theory to teach document design and graphics. *Technical Communication Quarterly*, 2(4), 389.

Turner, J. & Schomberg, J. (2016, June 29). Inclusivity, Gestalt principles, and plain language in document design. *In the Library with the Lead Pipe*. Retrieved from <http://www.inthelibrarywiththeleadpipe.org/2016/accessibility/>

*U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission. (1998). A Plain English handbook: How to create clear SEC disclosure documents. <http://www.sec.gov/pdf/handbook.pdf>

Accessibility resources

*Americans with Disabilities Act, <http://www.ada.gov/>

3 Easy-to-Use Online Color-Blindness Simulators, <http://bit.ly/1Q4BeHt>

Designing for Accessibility and Usability, Florida State University: <http://fla.st/1Njn87A>

Microsoft Word Accessibility Checker, <http://bit.ly/1Lvx9xZ>

*Plain Language and Information Network (PLAIN), <http://www.plainlanguage.gov/>

WAVE Web Accessibility Tool from WebAIM, <http://wave.webaim.org/>

*WebAIM (Web Accessibility in Mind), <http://webaim.org/>

*cited in presentation