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Analysis

ngiects and the Statusphere



Bodies and Interfaces: Bubbles

borating, and Surveying

Conclusions

effort seems important with ever mor, ave and playful objects and infrastructure, mented and virtual realities on the horizon, we technology seeks to appeal to travelers, total travelers and geographical on teatures along with hands-free designs. s, opens, case, and measurement or surger-bidges of traveling and popular culture, ers to whether such tools are connecting or needing users and who or what is in control he pressing. They can be addressed more whenably with overarching frameworks and

Literature

Paigrave Macmillan. Octrin, R. (2009), Software, Objects. Mot. J. & Paris, C. M. (2015). The Social

For more information:

National institute of Biomedical Imaging and Soungneering

A Sociology of Innovation: Arts and Sciences Incorporating Users in Early Stages of Product Design with Qualitative Research

Methods

Contributes to the sociology of innovation by incorporating potential users' knowledge at an earlier stage of design.

Uses qualitative research methods to investigate stakeholders' perspective on a medical technology in the making 1.

The proposed device aims to replace IPC devic-

es and compression socks to be more mobile.

- ⇒ Focus Groups
- +Patients: 4 (32 participants)
- +Nurses: 2 (28 participants) +Doctors: 1 (14 participants)
- → Interviews
- + 4 doctors
- ⇒ Literature Review

Qualitative Research Methods Utilized Additional Notes: Patient groups were





Findings

- \Rightarrow Brings forward knowledge about users' expertise (e.g., issues related to heat, charging the device, ability to be worn without people knowing)
- ⇒ Emphasis on ease of use issues
- ⇒ People's bodies vary and design needs to take this into account.
- $\Rightarrow\,$ Cost will be important for usability (e.g. disparities between insurance cov-



Pictured below















Prototype 2 (left): a func-





Hahaha jail brace.

Prototype 2 (left): a turnoforal fabric, which uses the
Analyze the data from focus groups repeties of threads to research team to import the state of the state

Prototype

Melanie Jeske, RA: Genevieve Dion, Kapil Dandekar, and their team, Allen Glicksman





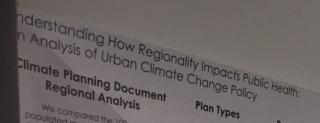




Theory

Hamitasi • Actions • Apolina • Sati Ray • Satinuasi Hamitasi

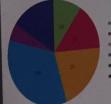
Method



We compared the 100 most populated metropolitan areas in the United States according to the 2010 census to NOAA's Regional Climate Centers Map and determined how many of the top 100 cities are in each region.



Regional Distribution of the US' 100 Most Populated Cities



= Northeast ■ Southeast m Southern

■ Western # High Plains # Midwesten

Plan Types

We identified three types of climate policies that have been developed in the 100 most populated cities:

The graphs below show the regional distribution of the development of each type of 20 of the 100 cities developed an **Adaptation Plan**-one that focuses on citywide adaptation in a robust manner



16 of 100 cities developed a Miligation & Adaptation Plan-these plans feature both miligation and adaptation strategies.



18 of 100 cities developed a Specific Adaptation Plan-one that focused on adaptation stategies for one particular, change impact, i.e., heat, or one entity, i.e. transportation ag





