We define physical inequality as inequality in physical space or amenities in the built environment; for example. ombanies might provide cuicles for staff but private ofblic spaces, from stadiums rplanes, have tiered seating systems. Second, within nvironments with physical inequality, we refer to vari-ation in the salience of that physical inequity as situationnequality! for example, a floor plan that requires staff to walk past executive offices to arrive at their cubicles, or **sta**dium or airplane seating that requires passing through **the** expensive seats to arrive

| 01 | Why are we moving further away from humane spatial design for the economy class on airplanes? |
|----|---|
| 02 | What are the spatial design differences in air travel versus other forms of transportation? |
| 03 | Is spatial design on public transportation like buses or trains changing in order to fit more people and become less comfortable? |
| 04 | What role does physics play in the spatial distribution of airplanes? |
| 05 | What are the social repercussions of an "economy plus" section in an economy cabin on an airplane? |
| 06 | What is the possibility of a first or business class emerging on public transportation in the future? |
| 07 | What forms of design are accessible for certain social classes and not for others? |
| 08 | What kind of designers are designing for which social classes? |
| 09 | Is geographic targeting a successful way of including victims or income inequality? Or is it an invasion of privacy? |
| 10 | Designing participatory methodologies can promote the inclusion of low income neighborhoods in participation for policy making. |

- Commerce

Hello, Emily Baro

Thank you for your order from Rebellious Fashion. Once your package ships we will send an email with a link to track your order. If you have any questions about your order please contact us at customerservices@rebelliousfashion.co.uk or call us at Monday - Friday, 8am - 5pm GMT.

Your order confirmation is below. Thank you again for your business.

Your Order #300017861 (placed on 21 July 2019 16:51:16 BST)

Billing Information:

Emily Baro 725 Majorca Ave Coral Gables, Florida, 33134-3754 United States T: +1 305-490-4840

Payment Method:

Klarna.

Shipping Information:

Emily Baro 725 Majorca Ave Coral Gables, Florida, 33134-3754 United States T: +1 305-490-4840

Shipping Method:

Delivery - International Delivery (Royal Mail Tracked Delivery, Estimated Delivery Time 6-8 Working Days)

| 01 | How has customized advertisement on social media platforms affected user interaction with the original intention of the app? |
|----|--|
| 02 | How have tailored social media advertisements changed e-commerce? |
| 03 | GoFundMe's gone wrong? How often do people abuse these fundraising platforms? |
| 04 | Have online stores like FashionNova and Pretty Little Thing promoted fast fashion? |
| 05 | Is the quality of fast fashion clothing less than that of a reputable store like Levis? |
| 06 | Does fast fashion get discarded quicker than other reputable brands? |
| 07 | What are the environmental repercussions of fast fashion? |
| 80 | What are the contrasting materials in clothes produced by a fast fashion brand versus one that isn't? |
| 09 | How many of these online brands, who promote women empowerment, propose social challenges like unfair labor practices? |
| 10 | Are online transactions unsafe and unsecured? |



| 01 | How long will Greta Thunberg's climate strikes last? |
|----|--|
| 02 | Are young people following Greta Thunberg because it's a social 'fad'? How many will stay invested? |
| 03 | How much do influencers influence? |
| 04 | Does Kendall Jenner (for example) telling her followers to vote remove the authenticity of people wanting to vote? |
| 05 | Is the fact that influencers are encouraging people to vote a positive thing? |
| 06 | Do advertising methods such as those of cigarette packs have a significant effect on sales? |
| 07 | How much of an influencers promoting voting rights is a paid promotion in itself? |
| 80 | What are the positive and negative effects of political promotion on social media? |
| 09 | How does advertisement on social media differ from traditional and older forms of advertise- ment like billboards and posters? |
| 10 | Are young people formulating their own opinions by reading political snippets online? |



Operation of a motor vehicle constitutes consent to any sobriety test required by law.

| 01 | What things are designed and dedicated to specific age groups? |
|----|--|
| 02 | What makes these objects less relevant or less accessible to others? |
| 03 | How do these things reach their target audience through advertisement? |
| 04 | Differences in objects designed for babies and objects designed for seniors, and whatever's inbetween. |
| 05 | Why do people stop playing when they get old? |
| 06 | What to do when you are of legal age but still get turned down at a bar because you look too young? |
| 07 | How do old people feel about birthday cards targeted at people 50 and under that make fun of a person "getting old"? |
| 80 | Are anti-aging products an insensitive concept? |
| 09 | Is lying about your age considered ageism? |
| 10 | What other forms of ageism towards youth are present in everyday life? |



| 01 | Neighborhood and social class divide in Stockholm, Sweden versus Miami, Florida? |
|----|---|
| 02 | What are the conditions of a poor neighborhood in Stockholm versus a poor neighborhood in Miami? |
| 03 | What are the similarities and differences of government owned housing in poor and rich countries? |
| 04 | How much of government owned housing in Sweden is populated by refugees and asylum seekers? |
| 05 | Why does there tend to be more littering in low income areas in Miami? |
| 06 | How does the government design for areas of different social classes and incomes? |
| 07 | Are low income neighborhoods in Sweden maintained in the same way that they were before the refugee crisis? |
| 80 | Sweden's recent lack of police involvement in low income areas. |
| 09 | Are there generally as many playgrounds in low income areas as there are in high income areas? |
| 10 | What are the similarities and differences in public space in wealthier and poorer neighborhoods? |



| 01 | What factors or elements within the home space promote a harmonious atmosphere between roommates? |
|----|---|
| 02 | Why do we need alone time when object relations and connectivity are crucial to survival? |
| 03 | What space-making systems are known to be functional and successful? |
| 04 | What are common systems within public housing? |
| 05 | How did new design within public housing such as the Frankfurt Kitchen, created after the housing crisis in Frankfurt in the 1930's, translate into public housing interiors today? |
| 06 | What are the differences between prewar and postwar utilitarian objects in Northern Europe? |
| 07 | Are prewar objects more decorative while postwar objects are more functional? |
| 80 | Is there any evidence that proposes a pairing of certain personality types? |
| 09 | How do human interactions work in environments where people are forced to live with one another? |
| 10 | Friends, strangers, or lovers? Who makes the best roommate? |

Public Design

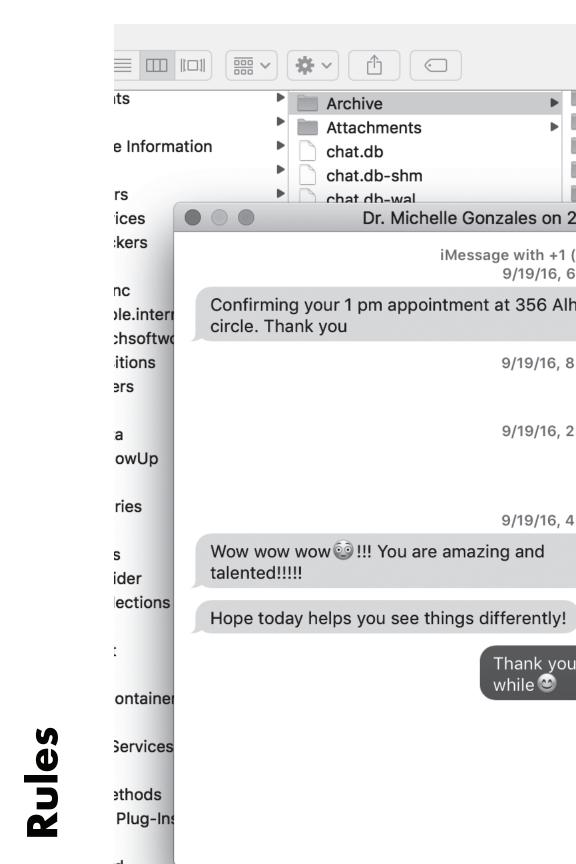




| 01 | Do certain cities or parts of the world share design systems and aesthetics? |
|----|--|
| 02 | What is the typical "brand identity" for a city? |
| 03 | How do these aesthetics overlap in different regions of the world? |
| 04 | How is the culture of a country involved in their visual identity? |
| 05 | How do politics play into a visual identity, like their color choices for public signs, etc. |
| 06 | Is graphic design for public systems typically more or less stylized? |
| 07 | How does the symbolism in a Swedish crosswalk differ from an American one? |
| 80 | Are airports around the world require to share general design systems? |
| 09 | Origins of universal symbolism such as the symbols for a bathroom, or WC, or elevator buttons? |
| 10 | Does a cities administration appoint a graphic designer to design their cities' visual identity? |
| 11 | Does a city typically develop their own graphic identity or is this the responsibility of the country? |



| 01 | Where are homeless people supposed to rest and exist? |
|----|--|
| 02 | How does culture correlate with the treatment and responses public space? |
| 03 | What parts of the world have the most accessible public spaces? |
| 04 | Why make hostile architecture beautiful? |
| 05 | What cities are recognized for successful public transportation? |
| 06 | Where are public spaces the most vandalized? |
| 07 | What responses have there been to hostile architecture? |
| 80 | Is a clean public restroom worth the small fee? |
| 09 | How do privately owned public spaces differ from the traditional public space? |
| 10 | Are privately owned public spaces discriminatory towards homelessness? |



| 01 | How do rules shape a society? |
|----|---|
| 02 | What are the pros and cons of societal rules? |
| 03 | What parts of the world are stricter and to what regard? |
| 04 | How do rules shape a person growing up? |
| 05 | Are there socioeconomic areas where rules are followed more than other areas? |
| 06 | How do the consequences of breaking these rules differ from culture to culture? |
| 07 | How do the consequences of breaking these rules differ socioeconomically? |
| 80 | Are rules necessary in an urban environment? |
| 09 | Are rules less necessary in less inhabited areas? |
| 10 | Do introverted people tend to follow rules better than extroverts? |

BarnBuddy



| 01 | Who is the target audience? |
|----|---|
| 02 | What are the liabilities of this app? |
| 03 | Does this app matter? Is it important enough to pursue in the form of a thesis? |
| 04 | Where do I see this app growing? |
| 05 | Why am I passionate about this app? |
| 06 | What is the customer payoff of this app? |
| 07 | Will it branch out in other forms? |
| 08 | What is the identity of BarnBuddy? |
| 09 | How do I plan on growing this company? |
| 10 | How is this concept sustainable long term? |