



Husky Shield

Design Specification

Group 8: STEMinists

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Problem Statement

What is sexual assault, and who does it effect?

Sexual assault and violence against the female-identifying and non-binary communities is a prevalent social issue that needs to be addressed. There are many definitions of sexual assault -- in an article written for the Journal of Sex Research, sexual assault is a term used to refer to both sexual penetration or sexual touching that is obtained by force or immobilization (Muehlenhard et al., 2017).

Sexual assault and violence are something that, unfortunately, most girls and women are exposed to at an extremely young age. According to the United Nations, 35 percent of women in the world have experienced sexual violence by a partner or non-partner. Washington state is no exception; the 2018 Washington State Health Assessment claims that 1 in 8 Adults in Washington reported having been injured by an intimate partner, and 1 in 6 Washington 10th graders have been forced to engage in unwanted sexual activity. Women in college between the ages of 18-24 are an especially targeted subpopulation and are 3x more likely to be victims of sexual assault and rape than others. Students at the University of Washington experienced this threat up close on January 24th, 2021, when students of the UWPD sent an email informing them that there was a sexual assault incident within the school's campus. Until the perpetrator had been arrested, women in the vicinity were told to be extra safe and take precautions. There is an overwhelming need for protection for women and non-binary students so that they can feel safe on campus or when out late at night.

Sexual violence is also very prevalent against the LGBTQ+ community, especially against transgender and non-binary people. However, there is a limited

amount of data about this violence because queer communities are often overlooked: "the marginalization of LGBTQ+ individuals may fuel intimate abuse through the isolation and shaming of victims as well as present barriers for help-seeking" (Diaz, 2017). Although there is not a large amount of data surrounding this violence, we still recognize it as a large issue that needs to be addressed.

Current Solutions to the Problem

Universities and the police have tried to put measures to mitigate this issue. However, no existing solution seems to solve such victimization effectively. A report issued by the White House Council on Women and Girls shows one in five female college students in the United States experience some form of campus sexual assault. In contrast, campus sexual violence and sexual assault on American college and university campuses remain prevalent, under-reported, and poorly understood (Germain, 2016). Campus Sexual Assault seeks to end the silence around sexual trauma, but only a few victims decided to give voice (Hlavka, 2014). Another group of researchers finds that a small proportion of college women experience a large proportion of violent and sexual victimizations, and repeat victimization tends to happen in the same month of the initial victimization (Daigle et al., 2008). While most college campuses fail to respond to repeat victimization, a larger proportion of women took self-protective action instead. This lack of reporting and the need for women to take precautionary measures proves that an effective way of preventing violence and sexual victimization among college women has not yet been found.

Why does it happen?

There is not much data on the causes behind sexual assault and violence. It is often an individual's choice to commit this violence, and with a lack of data, especially about the perpetrators, there are no clear trends behind their reasoning. This makes sexual violence hard to predict beyond larger trends and risk factors that we can identify from reported cases.

When discussing trends about sexual violence from a victim's perspective, the WHO asserts that "one of the most common forms of sexual violence around the world is that which is perpetrated by an intimate partner, leading to the conclusion that one of the most important risk factors for women – in terms of their vulnerability to sexual assault – is being married or cohabiting with a partner" (Krug, 2002). This is especially true when the victim is more educated and economically empowered. This is a comprehensive circumstance that applies to many women and other individuals. Some other factors influencing the risk of sexual violence, according to the WHO, include being young, consuming alcohol or drugs, having been previously raped or sexually abused, having many sexual partners, being involved in sex work, and poverty.

In their research, the WHO also points out some factors that may increase a man's risk of committing rape. They claim, "data on sexually violent men are somewhat limited and heavily biased towards apprehended rapists, except in the United States, where research has also been conducted on male college students" (Krug, 2002). It is essential to understand that most of the available data is only about the victim instead of the assailant, making this study very important. With this research's help, it can be

identified that this aspect mainly stems out of two branches - (a) Attitudes and Beliefs of the Assailant; and (b) Societal and Social Beliefs.

As part of the study conducted in the United States, a significant factor contributing to the assailant's attitude and beliefs is alcohol and drug consumption. It has been observed that alcohol and drugs may act as a cultural "break time" (Krug, 2002). This promotes anti-social behavior, making men more violent. They tend to believe they will not be held accountable for their behavior. This holds true among men of all socioeconomic classes. Societal and social beliefs engraved in society are no exception to the increased risk either. For instance, a family's initial response to sexual violence is to blame women and claim to have "lost" honor instead of punishing the men. This environment further allows rape to occur with impunity, and this is where change is required the most.

How will we address this problem?

Looking at some of the most common scenarios and trends behind sexual violence and assault, our team wants to create an application or service that helps victims reach out for help from the police or trusted contact during a dangerous situation. This will ideally help to prevent many cases of sexual violence and assault and ensure that people feel safe and empowered to call for help if needed.

As a group of college students, we will first design our application to help our female-identifying and non-binary peers. This group was one of the most widely targeted and has a lot of potential to help prevent sexual assault and violence.

Solution Section

App Overview

Our team is focusing on the Gender Equality SDG, with an emphasis on sexual violence and assault. We are focusing on students at the University of Washington. We aim to help female-identifying and non-binary students feel safe on campus.

The inspiration for Husky Shield came from our personal experiences trying to stay safe on campus. We found that often, female students will share their locations with one another either through Find My Phone or Snapchat before leaving their residence. Although these help students feel more comfortable, the safety measures are limited in their effectiveness and ability to help in dangerous situations.

Our app aims to fill this gap and be a comprehensive solution for female-identifying and non-binary student safety. The app will allow students to quickly alert and share location with the police, SafeCampus, and emergency contacts, send safety messages from within the app and hold comprehensive health information. Below is a much more in-depth explanation and rationale for our core features.

App Features

Login/Signup Screen:

As part of the Login/Signup Process, we essentially have a two-step process within our app – (a) Must sign in / sign up with UW Net ID; (b) After initial sign in, set up FaceID/passcode for faster login.

Connecting UW Net ID is essential to ensure secured functioning of this app. It acts as a filter by allowing only genuine UW students and those who are intended to use our application to have access to it. Moreover, it has the added advantage of providing us with various other information such as an address, roommate details, emergency contacts, etc. For this to work, the first time the user tries to sign in or sign up for our app, they would need to authenticate their account through UW Net ID, in a similar manner, such as signing into OneDrive, Zoom, or Canvas through UW Net ID.

Once a user has successfully authenticated their account through UW Net ID, they will set up FaceID/TouchID going forward to make accessing the app fast and secure.

Home Tab:

Our app's home page was designed so that the user can easily send alerts to either the police or SafeCampus and their emergency contacts in case of a dangerous situation. They simply have to open the app and then have immediate access to three buttons: SOS, Alert SafeCampus, and Alert Emergency Contacts. We decided to include only these three buttons for simplicity and ease of use while still providing enough options for various scenarios.

The SOS button can be used to alert both the police and the user's emergency contacts of a dangerous situation. When the user taps and holds this button (to avoid



Figure 1: Sign Up screen that a first-time user would encounter

accidentally activating it), the user's location is sent to the police using the WA texting 911.

The user is then taken to a page where they can see their alert messages with the police. They can then send additional information and answer any questions if able. A transcript of this conversation can always be accessed under the messages tab. When the police are contacted, communication with them will take precedence over communication with emergency contacts. The emergency contacts will receive a notification that the user has contacted the police due to some emergency.

The Alert SafeCampus button can be used to alert both UW SafeCampus and the user's emergency contacts of a dangerous situation. We believe this is a comprehensive alternative to the SOS button as we understand there are times when the user might not want to involve the police immediately. When the user taps and holds this button (to avoid accidentally activating it), the user's location is sent to SafeCampus along with their emergency contacts.

The user is then taken to a page where they can see their alert messages with UW SafeCampus. They can then send additional information and answer any questions if able. A transcript of this conversation can always be accessed



Figure 2: Home Tab with 3 simple emergency buttons

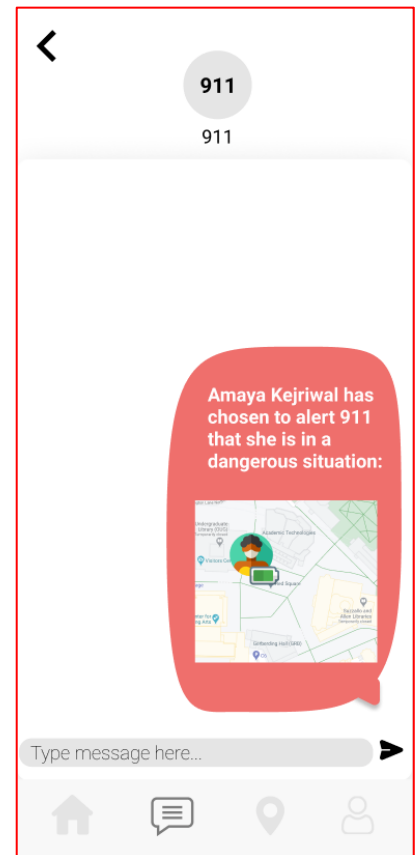


Figure 3: This is the screen a user would encounter upon interacting with the SOS button on the home tab

under the messages tab. The emergency contacts will receive a notification that the user has contacted UW SafeCampus due to some emergency.

The Alert Emergency Contacts Button can be used to alert the user's emergency contacts of a dangerous or uncomfortable situation. When the user taps and holds this button (to avoid accidentally activating it), the user's location is sent to their pre-set emergency contacts. The user is then taken to a message screen where they can see that their location and a general distress message have been sent to the emergency contacts. They can type out additional information if needed.

Messages Tab:

Husky Shield will also feature a messages tab. The core aspects of this tab consist of 3 sub-features – (a) New Message; (b) Message all Emergency Contacts; (c) Existing Messages.

Our app would let the user send a message to any other trusted contact they have added manually onto the app. The two ways a user can add a person as their trusted contact are - (a) UW NetID; (b) Phone Number. It is essential to keep in mind that only female-identifying and non-binary students are eligible to use Husky Shield. A female-identifying or non-binary user can be added using both NetID or phone number; they also have the added benefit of being an app user and receiving in-app notifications

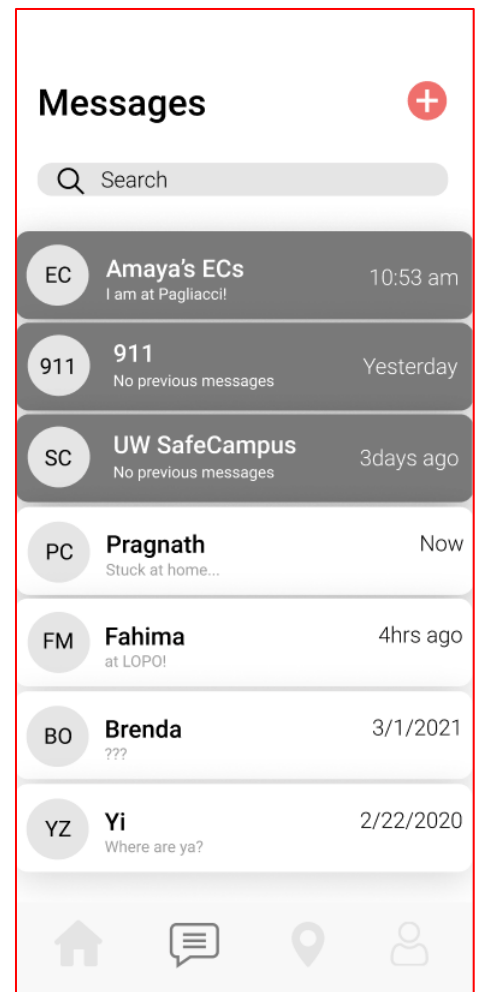


Figure 4: This is the screen a user would encounter upon selecting the messages tab

when other users text them using our app. However, if you were to add a person who does not identify themselves as female or non-binary, they can only be added through phone numbers and will receive text messages over the number instead of in-app notifications. This is similar to that of anyone who would like to be a trusted contact but does not wish to use our app. This helps us prioritize our app user's safety by providing them with maximum outreach in cases of suspicion or emergency.

Our app will also let the user text multiple emergency contacts at once instead of individually sending them the same message; this enables maximum outreach in less time during emergency cases. These greyed-out tiles in the message tab help the user distinguish between chats used during emergencies and individual chats. The profile tab would essentially let you configure a select list of emergency contacts based on the trusted contacts the user has manually added after the initial login. This, too, will allow you to notify users irrespective of whether they are app users or not (any gender), again prioritizing the user's safety.

The two features above are relevant from the perspective of a user trying to contact at times of danger or suspicion. It is crucial to keep in mind that this app's users also consist of those who are on the receiving end of the notification another user sends them. From that perspective, our app lets you read messages sent to you by another

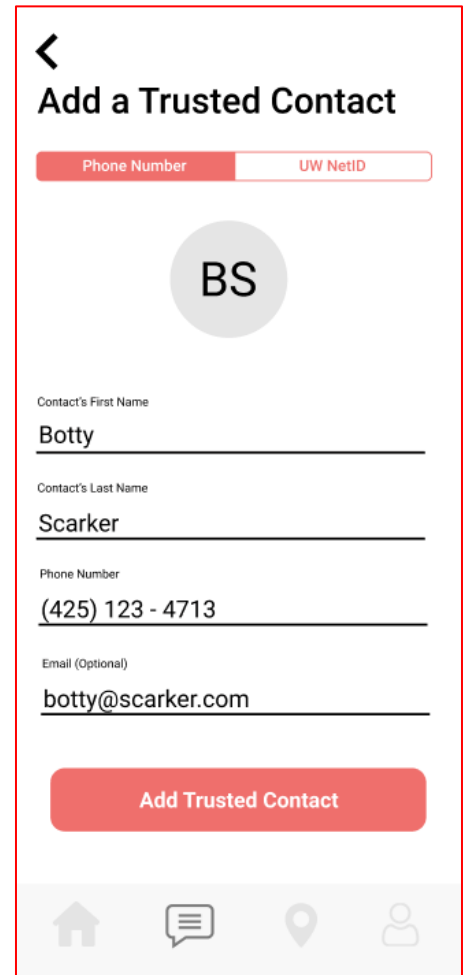


Figure 5: This screen allows the user to add a trusted contact through Phone Number (or NetID in the next tab) and is opened upon clicking the "+" button in the messages tab

user through a simple text message/iMessage interface similar to what is found on user's phones, making it very intuitive to use. The user would be able to reply to the person who sent them their update and also will be able to share their update at the same time.

Find My Emergency Contacts Tab:

For the Map page, we decided to include two sections:

- Map with emergency contact's current location and remaining power of the cell phone battery.
- Emergency contact list shows their latest location, how long they stayed, and a button that would take them to the messages tab to chat with the selected emergency contact.

We decided to use a map to illustrate current locations. It is the fastest and most straightforward way to provide as much information as possible to the user; the user could see how far she/they is/are to find their emergency contact without using a different application for the same purpose. We also decided to include the battery. If the remaining power is low, the user may understand that her friend has trouble replying (want to save more phone-power) or remind her friend to charge the phone so they could stay in contact.

Sometimes it could be hard to read text on a map, which is why in the emergency contact's list section, we included the current location for each friend in text form to get the name of the site as fast as possible. We also had the time they stayed at that



Figure 6: This is the Emergency Contacts chat box where the user can message all their emergency contacts at once. This is displayed upon clicking the respective tile in the Messages tab

location, so if the user lost contact with this friend, she could check how long her friend stayed at that location and whether it is strange for her friend to last that long.

Personal Profile Tab:

We ensured our app is as clear and easy to navigate as possible. The personal profile tab is where the user's and personal information are stored. Since this is very sensitive information, it would only be released in case of emergency. This tab is essentially divided into two sections. The top portion consists of the health details, medical ID information and settings, while the bottom part features the emergency contacts list, this is where the user will be able to add and edit their emergency contacts list. We also plan to include "Dark mode" under settings in order to increase accessibility. It turns the screen dark making it less strenuous on the user's eyes during emergency situations.

We think storing this information is a crucial aspect of the app. Many times, there's a lack of information when beginning a case or looking for someone and because of this we want to be able to have all necessary information to give to law enforcement or raise awareness to the public. With having access to information like emergency contacts, you can alert them as well as law enforcement. There are many

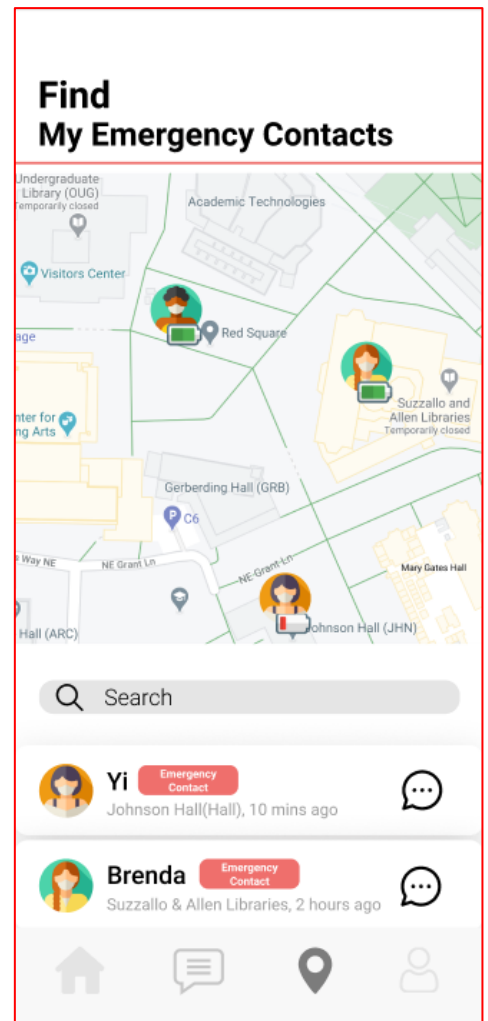


Figure 7: This is the displayed upon opening the Find My Emergency Contacts Tab. It provides a simple map-based interface to track the location and battery of the user's emergency contacts

things to consider and be aware of during an emergency. For example, besides the general characteristics, location logistics, and personal information our health section (Medical ID) is very important. If the user hasn't been to that hospital, they are most likely not registered in the system therefore all the important information like past surgeries, allergies, current medications aren't available to the doctors. If the user registers their health information, in the worst-case scenario they will be helped faster, with more efficacy and without having to worry about any side effects for what the user is being treated for during the course of an emergency.

Design Rationale

We understand that the user is under a lot of stress when it comes to using our app in emergent times. Hence, we wanted to make sure we make our app as easy to use and accessible as possible.

To ensure safety, security and privacy, the user will have to sign in with the UW NetID. This helps us authenticate the gender of the user to ensure our app is a safe place for those using our application and fits in with our intended persona of the user. The user will not have to sign in every time they use the app because we understand that they may be disoriented in times of fear and that putting the password may be a challenge.

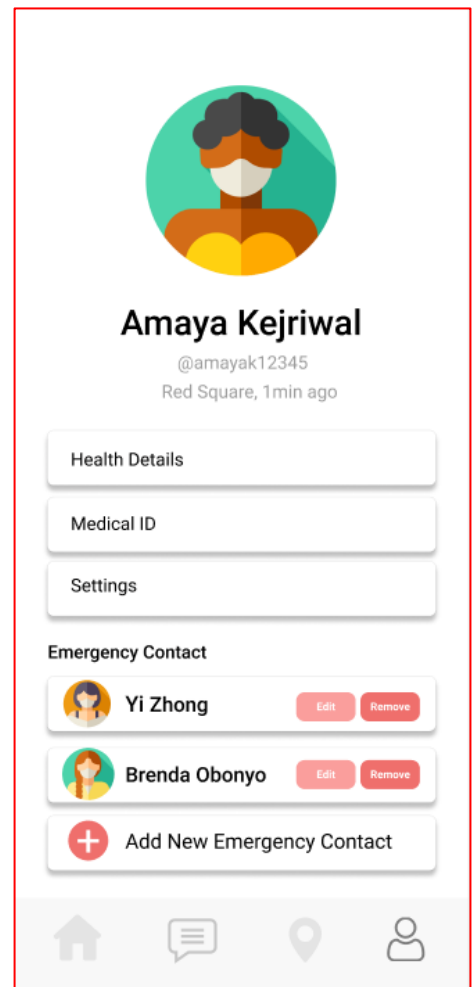


Figure 8: This screen is displayed upon opening the Personal Profile tab of the app. It displays important medical details, settings and most importantly, allows you to add or edit emergency contacts

On the home page, when the “SOS” button is activated, it will send a message to both the police and the user’s emergency contacts along with a location tag. This is helpful because we don’t want the user to deal with calling 911 and then trying to figure out how to send them their location without further agitating the aggressor. The Alert SafeCampus and Alert Emergency Contacts buttons will also serve a similar function.

It is important to note that our app will not allow the user to import contacts from their phone. For safety reasons, we ensured the user has to manually upload their emergency contacts and trusted contacts. Our is also strictly a non-social application, as in, it will primarily be used for the intended purpose of keeping the user safe.

Our application also has a “Find My Emergency Contacts” tab that allows for user’s emergency contacts to keep tabs on their loved ones. This can be helpful when the user might be in a potentially dangerous situation and has not communicated or is not able to reach out to the individual contacts. The user’s emergency contacts will be able to track her and give the location information to the police if they feel that their friend might be in danger. This provides some form of relief to the friends knowing that they have a way of helping if the situation warrants it.

You can find our complete Figma Animated Wireframe here:

<https://www.figma.com/proto/IMC6ED5LaxtODHC7PCpeOu/STEMinists?node-id=24%3A22&scaling=min-zoom>

Evaluation Section

As part of our evaluation process, we decided to provide empirical evidence regarding the quality of our app's design with the help of one expert interview and four representative user interviews. On top of this, we also contacted UW IT to check if a certain aspect of our app is even possible in the first place. Below are our observations from each of our representative user interviews and the expert interview.

Expert Interviews

Safe Campus feedback:

Since our app involves preventing sexual violence against female identifying students at the University of Washington, it made sense to share our design with safe campus and get their feedback on our design and effectiveness of our application. Safe Campus strives to help faculty, staff and students to prepare for violence and be prepared in case it happens.

Natalie Dolci, the senior violence prevention and response specialist at the safe campus interacted with our animated/working Figma wireframe and offered very good feedback. She thought that the application was an excellent idea and could be used to help the user in an attack from a known attacker. She, however, was concerned that this might not be helpful in times of an attack from a stranger.

She goes on to caution us that the "find my friend" feature could be used as a potential stalking mechanism by an estranged or an overprotective loved one. Natalie urged our team to consider ways in which we might to include transgender population because there are rising cases of abuse. She suggested that we create an application that explicitly helps the trans and non-binary students.

Another issue that we might run into is that most sexual violence victims do not like to involve the police. In fact, most rape cases are not reported to the police until later. This means that our SOS button might not be as useful as we hoped it would be. She shared with us several articles that support this theory and also ones that give us an alternative to alerting the police.

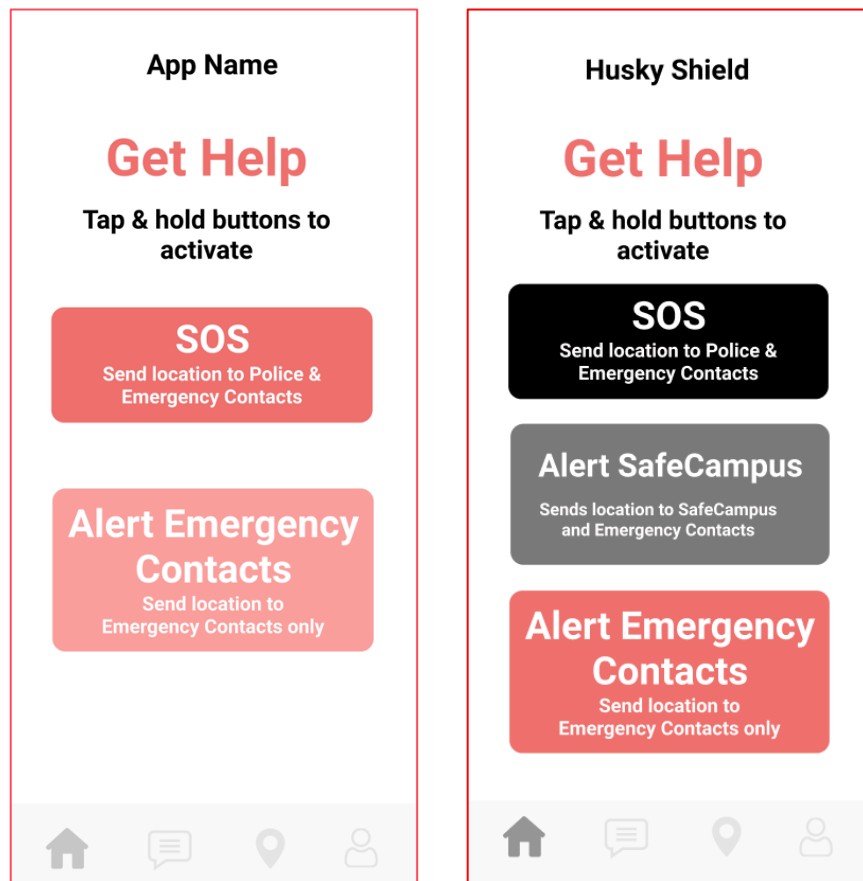


Figure 9: Initial (left) vs Final (Right) App Design

We realized not all users would like to involve police immediately. Hence, we added an Alert SafeCampus button in our final iteration of the app design as an alternative to the SOS button.

UW IT Feedback:

We were concerned that we might not be able to verify the user's gender by using UW NETID, so we reached out to Scott Barker, the director of IT for the iSchool.

He said that it would be possible to do this. We would first authenticate using UW NETID and then the code would have to query student web services to check the gender of the student. He said that we probably wouldn't have the permission to do it, but UW IT would be able to.

Representative User Interviews

We conducted four representative interviews with potential users of our app: female and non-binary students at UW. For most of our user interviews, we gave our interviewee a brief introduction of our app and explained what they will be doing as part of this interview process. We then gave our interviewee a couple of scenarios for which they would be required to interact with the app and complete the task/scenario. In order for this to be possible, we used our working/animated Figma wireframe through which the interviewee was able to interact with our app. We simultaneously recorded feedback as the user was interacting with our application in order to complete a task/scenario.

Each of the interviews provided insights for the positive and negative aspects of our current design and provided unique ways in which we could improve the app to better serve the target market. Reflecting on all the interviews as a whole, we noticed that all interviewees were able to easily navigate each of the app's features using the bottom navigation bar and other tools and appreciated how intuitive each feature was. All of the interviewees stated that they appreciated the intent and purpose of the app and could see themselves using it.

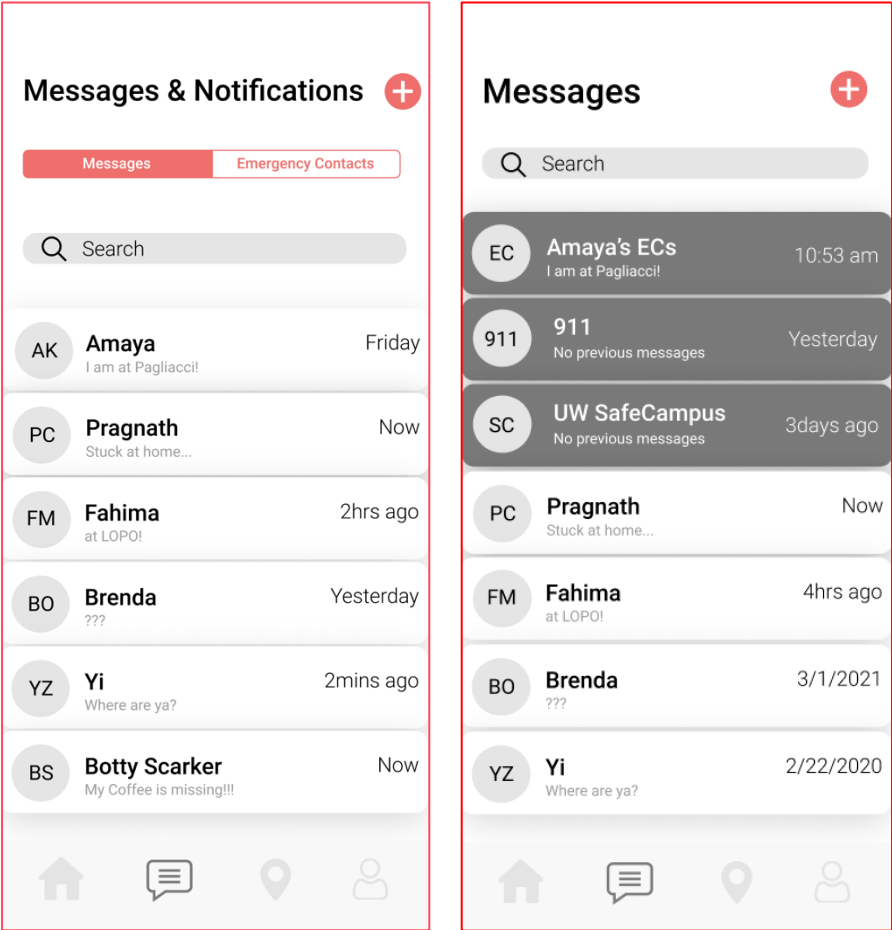


Figure 10: Initial (left) vs Final (Right) App Design

We realized that there was no way for users to access their chat log with the police, SafeCampus or emergency contacts that is displayed upon clicking one of the 3 buttons on the homepage at a later time. Hence, we added darker tiles in the message tabs that made it clear to the user that they were the chat logs corresponded to the emergency features on the home page.

Many of the concerns that we received regarding the application stemmed from unclear explanations of how each feature worked and how we would ensure that users stayed safe. Many of the interviewees, for example, wanted to ensure that their location was only being shared with specific people and not their general contact list. There were also some general design mistakes, such as forgetting to create back buttons for some of the pages, that made it harder for the interviewees to navigate the app. The

interviewees also pointed out some simple design flaws that we needed to fix, such as forgetting to include back buttons throughout the application.

Taking in all of this feedback, we have implemented several changes in order to address concerns and bring out important features. For more information about each of the representative interviews, a more comprehensive summary of each interview can be found in the appendix.

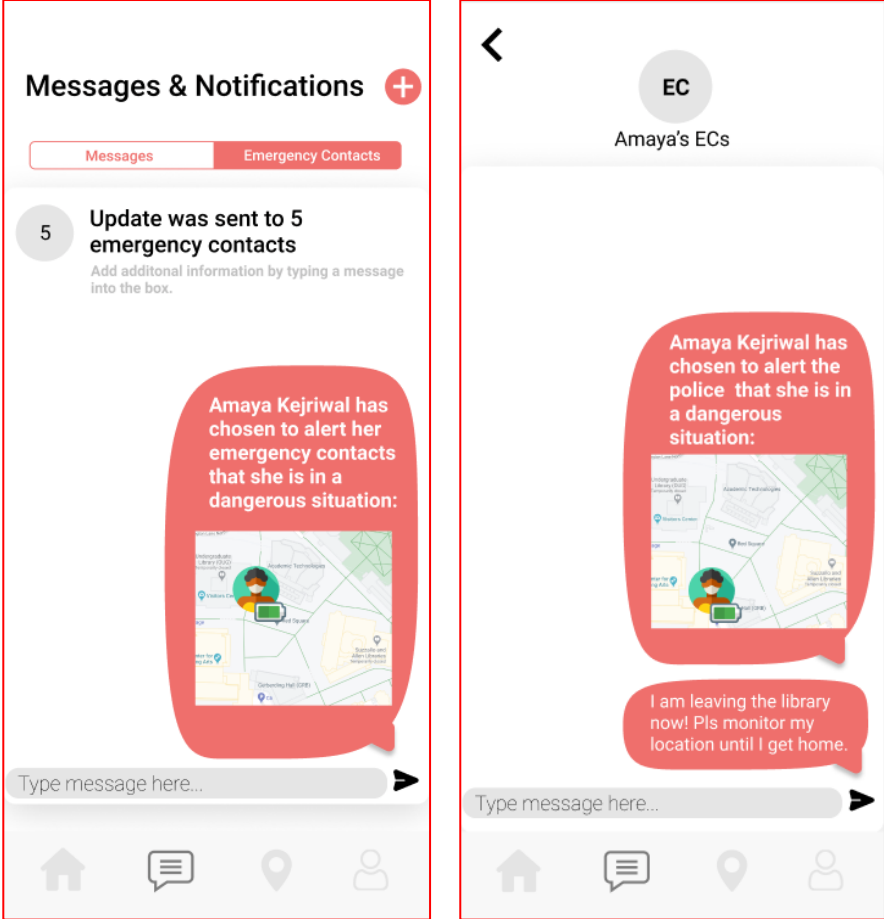


Figure 11: Initial (left) vs Final (Right) App Design

Based on the feedback obtained from user interviews, we realized that we were missing back buttons at crucial screens of our app. After adding the back buttons in our final iteration of the design, we also changed the layout of the chat log pages in order for a cleaner layout.

Summary of Evaluation

We are content with all the insight this evaluation process has pointed us towards. It brought up some critical points that we had not considered previously. For instance, adding a back button on some pages can be a tiny thing that was missing in our app prototype till now, but it also happens to be one of the most critical or essential aspects of the app that will help us make it more user-friendly. It has raised fundamental privacy questions too. Both the expert interview and one of our representative user interviews have raised a concern with respect to whether we want to restrict sharing location only to emergency contacts as opposed to every trusted contact added on the app. On the other side, we are satisfied with the design choices we made as almost everyone we interviewed mentioned how clean and intuitive our app was to use, and this goes in hand with our initial sight to ensure making this app as simple as possible to prioritize safety at its maximum. We plan to discuss this feedback and address the concerns raised in the final iteration of our app's design.

Limitations

The team has put in a lot of work to ensure that our design works. We recognize, however, the fact that there are some limitations to our design. One of the most pressing limitations of our app is the fact that it is difficult to predict how the human brain will respond to danger. One might go through the process of denial, deliberation and finally the decisive moment (Forbes, 2008). Our app depends on the potential victim being instantly decisive and either alerting the police, safe campus or her emergency contacts. It does not account for the psychological state of the user during the attack.

For our app to work effectively in times of danger, we assume that the user previously signed in and saved the password so that they can easily access and unlock their app with face ID or fingerprints when in need. It has been our experience that some users do not save their passwords. It gets worse when the operating system updates and the user is unaware that they need to sign in again. This can be fatal because the whole process of signing in using the UW NETID can be slow and the app might not be helpful to the user when they are in danger.

We would also like to do more research on the different communities and groups of students that might benefit from the app, specifically transgender students. Although there is currently not a lot of research into the types of sexual assault and violence that transgender students face, in the future we would leverage new research and adjust our design to benefit these students as well.

In the scenario that the user is outside the vicinity of the UW district and they are in need of help but prefer not to alert the police, the safe campus option might be redundant and will not be of much help to the user.

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Our design may have some limitations, but we believe that it is still very effective and will be of great help to the female identifying and non-binary students of University of Washington.

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Appendix

Representative User Interview #1

Lindsey is a freshman at UW studying Environmental Science. She lives on campus, enjoys hiking and backpacking, and often hangs out with friends both inside and outdoors. As a female UW student living on campus, Lindsey is a great fit for our user persona.

First Scenario – Sign into the app, alert their emergency contacts of their location, and type a message with some more information about the current situation:

When first signing into the app, Lindsey was immediately able to see which buttons she needed to click on to complete the signup process. She was then taken to the homepage and saw the two main SOS/Alert Emergency Contacts Buttons. She chose the correct emergency button, was taken to the messages page, and was able to successfully type out and send some more information about her situation.

Second scenario – Find their profile and add a new emergency contact:

To complete this task, Lindsey immediately looked at the bottom navigation bar to find her profile. She was able to identify the profile icon and click on it so that she went to the correct page. Once on the profile page, Lindsey was able to navigate to the “Add new Emergency Contact” button and complete the scenario.

Third Scenario – Find the location of Yi, one of their emergency contacts:

Once again, Lindsey looked to the bottom navigation bar to find the new tab that she wanted to visit. She started at the homepage, and then clicked through each of the tabs to find one that looked like what she wanted: a map. Once she found the correct tab, she was able to easily scroll down on the page and find Yi’s friend icon, which told her Yi’s current location and battery percentage, as well as linked to her profile.

Overall, Lindsey said that she really liked the idea and execution of the app. She said that the app design was clean and easy to understand, which is necessary for emergent

situations. One suggestion that she had was to implement a “last seen” status for each person, which would indicate when they were last opened the app.

Representative User Interview #2

Priyanka is a sophomore at UW studying Computer Science. She lives on campus and enjoys going out with her friends, meeting people and trying out new activities in the Greater Seattle Area. Based on the information we have, Priyanka fits in well with the persona we initially created for our user.

First Scenario – Navigate through the app and add someone as their trusted contact through UW NetID:

This being the first time Priyanka interacted with the app, she jumped between all the four tabs on our application and within a very short time, she landed on the add a trusted contact through NetID page in our messages tab. She claimed the process was very intuitive and the clean design helped her achieve this task without any problem.

Second scenario – Navigate through the app and try deleting someone from the emergency contacts list:

In order to complete this task, Priyanka found the delete button next to an emergency contact on the profile page of our app without any problem. She claimed this process was very intuitive as well. However, she suggested adding a slide to delete (something found on popular texting platforms) function if possible.

Third Scenario – Navigate through the app and alert emergency contacts (send the location to Emergency Contacts only):

Priyanka accomplished this task in absolutely no time. She claimed that the two big buttons on our homepage are perfect with respect to what our app is trying to achieve. They are clear and easy to understand and that is valuable during emergent times. She also claimed that the tap and hold feature was a nice addition.

As for general feedback of the app, Priyanka claimed that most of what she would expect from an application that serves this purpose is available here and the clean design makes it even better. However, she did say that she prefers sharing her location only with her emergency contacts as opposed to every trusted contact that she adds and also to add back buttons while adding a trusted contact.

Representative User Interview #3

Wei is a junior at UW studying Sociology and Informatics. She lives on campus and enjoys hanging out with friends. We chose to interview her as she fits well with the persona that we assumed would be our user.

First Scenario – Navigate through the app and add someone as their trusted contact through UW NetID:

After checking the contents on the four tabs, Wei went to the profile page and clicked the “Add New Emergency Contact” button. Then she went back, started browsing the four tabs again, and finally clicked the add button on the Message page's upper right corner. We asked Wei why not going to the Messages page on the first page. She claimed for many of the messaging apps she's using, the upper-right button is usually designed to start a new conversation instead of adding friends. She also mentioned it would be great to ask if the user wants the person to be an emergency contact when adding trusted contacts.

Second scenario – Navigate through the app and try deleting someone from the emergency contacts list:

After finishing the first scenario, Wei became fluent in finding where to add or delete emergency contact and completed the task. She questioned if the user could also edit information for the trusted contacts who are not emergency contacts.

Third Scenario – Navigate through the app and alert emergency contacts (send the location to Emergency Contacts only):

Wei likes how clear we designed the homepage. She suggests we could have some possible scenarios set up for users to choose from. For example, after the user alerted the emergency contact, several choices that describe the situation would pop up within the messaging panel. When the user clicks one of them, the app will word the case for the user, so she does not have to type it herself (she still could choose to type it if none of those fits well). She also mentioned it would be great if we add back buttons for the Messaging page and Adding panel.

Representative User Interview #4

Maryan Hassan is a junior at University of Washington living on campus. She is a business major and loves math. She's lived on campus for 2 years now, so we thought she'd be a good person to interview. Since we had a good amount of user interviews testing various scenarios, we decided to get some general feedback along with application goals and implementation feedback after letting Maryan experience the animated/working Figma wireframe for a while.

Maryan believes that there are several different features that promote safety, from sharing your location via message or the SOS feature that calls police & your emergency contacts. We were happy to hear that she did really like the safety features and location sharing aspects. Upon asking her what her favorite parts of the app were, and she claimed that she really likes the find my friend's section of the app, specifically the map section which gave an overview of where all of her contacts are. As well as the breakout of who is her emergency contacts.

She also appreciated the requirement to sign up or sign in with your college login. She had very specific and concise positive feedback for our group and app. Lastly, we asked her what she felt like we could improve on within the app. She brought up an important point regarding whether the users will be able to send out SOS messages or calls if they don't have

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service? She also suggested to let the user know the clear difference between “trusted” & “emergency” contacts on the app using some sort of onboarding mechanism.