

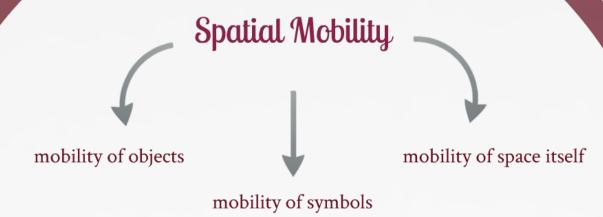
Utgått MatAvfall Datering



Utgått MatAvfall Datering

Expanding the "Mobility" Concept

- Current research defines mobility quite narrowly, exclusively in terms of humans' independency from geographical constrains
- Kakihara & Sørensen: "being mobile is not just a matter of people traveling but, far more importantly, related to hte interaction they perform"
- They Look at "mobility" by looking at the three dimensions of human interaction: spatial, temporal and contextual mobility



- · What most people think of when defining mobility
- Refers to extensive movement of people (human nomadicity; ex. traveling)
- In addition signifies the global flux of objects, symbols and space itself evokes complex patterns of human interaction.
- Assuming that mobility only concerns geographical movement of humans does not allow us to capture the complex, emerging reality og mobility in our social lives.

Temporal mobility

- Technology affects the temporality of our social lives
- New technologies are introduced to our work settings with the intention of accelerating the pace of work and saving time
- "new technologies may enhance or inhibit conflict by triggering changes in the structural allocation of events that, in turn, shift interpretive temporal frameworks"
- monochronicity VS polycronicity
- Polycronicity increases: it is not necessary to dedicate the same time slot exclusively to one person or group.
- The increasing temporal mobilization of human interaction is simultanously creating new opportunities and constrains for the ecology of social life

Contextual mobility

- Human action is situated; such situatedness of human action is critical for capturing the nature of interaction
- There is an interplay between old and new.
- Interaction modality consists of two dimensions: unobtrusive and obtrusive and ephemeral vs. persistent.
- Context in wgich people reside in continuously frame their interactions with others, including people's background, mood, recognition of one another etc.



Background

- Food waste (0,4 billion tons just in the service industries)
- Huge amount of food can be used past the expiration date
- Costs related to removal of food at grocery stores
- Could the production, transport of food be reduced?

Can we reduce food waste in grocery stores or come up with a better way to use the "waste"?



- What do we want to do and how do we want to do it?
- Is there anybody else who's working towards our goal?
- Who are our actors?
- Who to talk to?

How does this article fit with our project?



Utgått MatAvfall Datering