Code Category	Code	Description
Assistive technology on smartphone	Smartphone-based zoom	A smartphone-based assistive technology that allows users to zoom in and pan around content on their screen (e.g., iOS *Zoom* or Android *Magnification*).
	Large font	A smartphone-based assistive technology that allows users to change font size.
	Inverted colors	A smartphone-based assistive technology that inverts colors, for example, a user would read white text on a black background if the original colors were black text on a white background.
	Increased brightness	A general smartphone-based feature that allows users to increase the brightness of the screen.
	Screen reader	A smartphone-based assistive technology that converts text content to speech and offers nonvisual navigation gestures (e.g., iOS *VoiceOver* or Android *TalkBack*).
	App-based zoom	A general feature, available in some apps, where a user can zoom in to photos.
Instagram post types	High quality photos	Posts of high quality photos reflecting a perception that Instagram is for posting only the best photos.
	Activities	Posts that reflect interesting things they are doing.
	People	Posts of selfies and photos with friends.
Snapchat post types	In-the-moment	Snaps to share immediately recent experiences.
	Humor	Snaps to share something funny, inside jokes, etc.
Strategies for capturing quality photos and assessing photo quality	Visually checks viewfinder for intended shot	
	Takes several photos	
	Receives guidance from someone else on how to position their	
	Asks someone to take photo	
	Stands close to object and backs up	
	Verifies photo quality visually	
	Asks someone to verify photo quality	

Perceived features of a quality photo	Framed correctly	
	Angled so prominent object is off-center	
	Objects of interest are centered	
	Good lighting	
	Desired facial expressions	For example, smiling or funny faces.
	Nothing occludes the shot	No unwanted objects or people in the way.
	People are looking at camera	
	Clear (not blurry)	
Reasons to ask someone to take photo	Want a particular pose	For example, wanting a full body shot.
	Difficulty taking selfie (individual and group)	For example, not able to see viewfinder from afar.
	Other reason related to visual impairment	For example, photographing something very far away.
Reasons to rarely ask someone to take a photo for them	No strong reason	For example, not thinking to ask.
	To be independent	For example, perceiving that asking for help means they are not independent.
	To capture intended shot	Wanting to be in control of capturing exactly what they have in mind.
Reasons for zooming in	See details in photo	For example, facial features, patterns on clothing, objects in background, text, etc.
	Read text	For example, locations, captions, tagged friends, etc.
	Emphasize content in a photo while talking about it	The practice of zooming into important content when showing the researcher photos.
	Edit photo	For example, to learn how editing decisions have impacted the photo.
Zooming challenges	Performs accidental actions while zooming	For example, accidentally swiping out of photo, accidentally liking photo, etc.

	Confuses smartphone-based and app-based zooming	Confusing which gestures are required to use smartphone versus app-based zooming and confusing which capabilities each offers.
Selfie capture challenges	Camera needs to be at a distance to frame selfie	Can't see viewfinder from afar.
	Is dissatisfied with appearance in selfies	For example, appearing as if eyes are not focused on camera.
Strategies for capturing selfies	Captures fewer selfies	Due to the difficulties capturing selfies, choose to not take as many selfies.
	Captures several selfies in succession	Capture multiple images hoping that one will turn out well.
Editing behavior	Frequently	Performs a variety of edits on most shared photos.
	Infrequent/light editing	For example only cropping a photo to remove unwanted objects.
	Make photo look more like what they saw during photo capture	
	Make photo easier to see with their visual impairment	
	Mimic social media trends	Tailored to increase engagement from friends.
	Doesn't edit	For example, editing is inaccessible, believes editing decreases photo's authenticity, etc.
Snapchat viewing challenges	Viewing timed snaps	Snaps timed out too quickly to understand content.
	Screenshot and replay notifications	Senders of snaps were notified when a recipient screenshotted or replayed a snap.
	Turning on accessibility software	Snaps timed out before recipient could turn on accessibility software or turning on accessibility software closed and deleted the snap.
Strategies for viewing timed snaps	Screenshot	Taking a screenshot of a snap to circumvent time limit.
	Replay	Viewing snap a second time.
	Reply ambiguously	Sending a reply even if they did not understand the snap, often containing an emoji that can be interpreted in multiple ways.
	Ignore	Will not make an effort to understand the snap.
	Ask sender to send the snap again	Sending a reply requesting that the snap be sent again.

Uses of functional photos to better see	Read text	For example, menus, signs, etc.
	View traffic light	Determine whether it is safe to cross the street.
	View details in environment	For example, better seeing a bird in a tree.
	Save for later	For example, photos of product prices, school notes, etc.
	Uses camera viewfinder to magnify in realtime	Using camera app to view environment without taking a photo.