20.2 Perceived social interaction

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Perceived social interaction	Social Justice and Social Cohesion
Description and justification	Social relationships are a special case of social relations that can exist without any communication taking place between the actors involved. Categorizing social interactions enables observational and other social research, such as Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft (lit. 'community and society'), collective consciousness, etc. However different schools and theories of sociology and other social sciences dispute the methods used for such investigations.
Definition	In social science, a social relation or social interaction is any relationship between two or more individuals. Social relations derived from individual agency form the basis of social structure and the basic object for analysis by social scientists. Fundamental inquiries into the nature of social relations feature in the work of sociologists such as Max Weber in his theory of social action.
Strengths and weaknesses	+ Direct information from people (perception, valuation…) - Need for rigorous methodology to avoid response bias
Measurement procedure and tool	CLEVER-Social Survey Questionnaire (CLEVER-SSQn) : *How much you / What extent did you agree or disagree with following statements before the COVID-19 crisis? [* *1. Generally, I borrow things and exchange favours with my neighbours/building when I live/people who I work/study.* *7. I am content with my friendships and relationships.* *8. I have enough people I feel comfortable asking for help at any time.* *9. My relationships are as satisfying as I would want them to be.*
Scale of measurement	☒ Neighbourhood ☒ Space ☒ Building
Data source	

Required data	The participant response The response is rated on a 5-point *(Dis)Agree scale: 1. Strongly/Definitely disagree; 2. Disagree; 3. Neither agree nor disagree / Undecided; 4. Agree; 5. Strongly/definitely Agree; 9. Don´t know / Prefer not to answer*
Data input type	Qualitative: the response of the participant on a Differential Semantic scale of 5 points (from 1 to 5)
Data collection frequency	Annually or at minimum, before and after NBS implementation.
Level of expertise required	Moderate – Social research experts needed
Synergies with other indicators	Relation to Sociocultural inclusiveness (*Connectedness to nature,* Perceived social support, cohesion, and interaction...), Pro-environmental identity and behaviour, Sense of empowerment, Place identity, *Population dynamics, Participatory planning and governance,* Trust in decision-making procedure,
Connection with SDGs	SDG 3 Good health and wellbeing, SDG 5 Gender equality, SDG 10 Reduced inequalities, SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities, SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions, SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals
Opportunities for participatory data collection	The questionnaires are in themselves a tool for the participation of both citizens and other actors or stakeholders.
Additional information	
References	Allport, G. W (1985). "The Historical Background of Social Psychology". In G. Lindzey and E. Aronson (ed.). The Handbook of Social Psychology. New York: McGraw Hill. p. 5. Herranz-Pascual et al. (2020) CLEVER Social Survey Questionnaire (CLEVER-SSQn) In Zorita et al. D4.3 Monitoring strategy in the FR interventions. Deliverable 4.3, CLEVER Cities Project, 6th July 2020. Moscovici, S; Markova, I (2006). The Making of Modern Social Psychology. Cambridge, UK: Polity Press.