Opportunities for participatory data collection	The questionnaires can be both self-reported and administrable in an interview method.
Additional information	
References	Baumeister, R. F., & Leary, M. R. (1995). The need to belong: desire for interpersonal attachments as a fundamental human motivation. Psychological bulletin, 117(3), 497.

20.4   Perceived social support

20.4.1 Perception of socially supportive network

Project Name: CLEVER Cities (Grant Agreement no. 776604)

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Perceived social support	Social Justice and Social Cohesion
Description and justification	Social support is studied across a wide range of disciplines including psychology, medicine, sociology, nursing, public health, education, rehabilitation, and social work. Social support has been linked to many benefits for both physical and mental health, but "social support" (e.g., gossiping about friends) is not always beneficial.
Definition	Social support is the perception and actuality that one is cared for, has assistance available from other people, and most popularly, that one is part of a supportive social network. These supportive resources can be emotional (e.g., nurturance), informational (e.g., advice), or companionship (e.g., sense of belonging); tangible (e.g., financial assistance) or intangible (e.g., personal advice). Social support can be measured as the perception that one has assistance available, the actual received assistance, or the degree to which a person is integrated in a social network. Support can come from many sources, such as family, friends, pets, neighbors, coworkers, organizations, etc.
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?* *2. People in this neighbourhood can be trusted.* *3. People around here are willing to help their neighbours.* *4. People in this neighbourhood generally don't get along with each other.* *5. This local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together* *6. People in this neighbourhood pull together to improve the neighbourhood*
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	Drennon-Gala, D. (1995). Drennon-Gala, D. (1995). Delinquency and high school dropouts: reconsidering social correlates.

Maryland: University Press of America; a member of the Rowan & Littlefield Publishing Group.

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.

Racino, J. (2006). Social support. In: G. Albrecht, Encyclopedia on Disability, 1470-1471. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.

Vaux, A. (1988). Social Support: Theory, Research and Interventions. My, NY: Praeger.

20.4.2 Perceived social support

Project Name: proGIreg (Grant Agreement no. 776528)

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Perceived social support	Health and Wellbeing Social Justice and Social Cohesion
Description and justification	Empirical evidences showed that supportive social groups and effective and helpful social networks are associated with a good mental and physical health. This indicator is measured in the neighbourhood context since a perception of high social support fosters social inclusion and justice.
Definition	Perception of various ways in which individuals aid others.
Strengths and weaknesses	Strengths: Reliable measurement tool; easy to assess. Weaknesses: Potential biases in self-reported data.
Measurement procedure and tool	This indicator is obtained using a 8-point scale on general social support and a 6-point scale on social support in the neighborhood. Participants are required to complete the scales before and after the NBS implementation.
Scale of measurement	General population in residential neighbourhoods
Data source	
Required data	Questionnaire data
Data input type	Continuous variables
Data collection frequency	Twice; once before the implementation of the nature-based solutions (baseline) and once after (follow-up).