

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)

Author/s and affiliations: Giuseppina Spano¹, Yole de Bellis¹, Giovanni Sanesi¹

¹ *Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro, Bari, Italy*

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).	

Level of expertise required	Low
Synergies with other indicators	This indicator is related to other indicators on socio-cultural inclusiveness and to indicators on mental health.
Connection with SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good health and wellbeing • Reduced inequalities • Sustainable cities and communities • Peace, justice and strong institutions
Opportunities for participatory data collection	The questionnaires can be both self-reported and administrable in an interview method.
Additional information	
References	Pearson, J. E. (1986). The definition and measurement of social support. <i>Journal of Counseling & Development</i> .

20.5 Perceived social cohesion

Project Name: proGIreg (Grant Agreement no. 776528)

Author/s and affiliations: Giuseppina Spano¹, Yole de Bellis¹, Giovanni Sanesi¹

¹ *Università degli Studi di Bari Aldo Moro, Bari, Italy*

Perceived social cohesion	Social Justice and Social Cohesion
Description and justification	Social cohesion is strongly related to social equality and social inclusion. This indicator measure the degree of trust that the individual has towards other people, and in particular towards his / her neighbourhood.
Definition	Social cohesion indicates the set of behaviors and bonds of affinity and solidarity between individuals or groups
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