

## Experiment Overview

### Objective:

The main goal of the experiment is to create a tailored quality of life index for the Living Lab territory.

### Relevance:

This experiment was chosen to assess and enhance the quality of life in the town by introducing a novel approach for territorial urban planning.

### Key innovation:

A novel approach to measuring quality of life at a territorial/urban scale. Using participatory mapping and GIS analysis, it involves citizens in data collection and introduces machine-based data scraping and fieldwork for comprehensive insights to inform policy decisions.

## Experiment Progress:

The quality of life (QoL) index was developed using data from various sources and methods, encompassing 13 indicators across three dimensions: 1) Good Life Enablers, 2) Life Maintenance, and 3) Life Flourishing. To collect this data the experiment was conducted in phases, using both traditional and innovative methods to assess the index's relevance for local decision-making in the Living Lab.

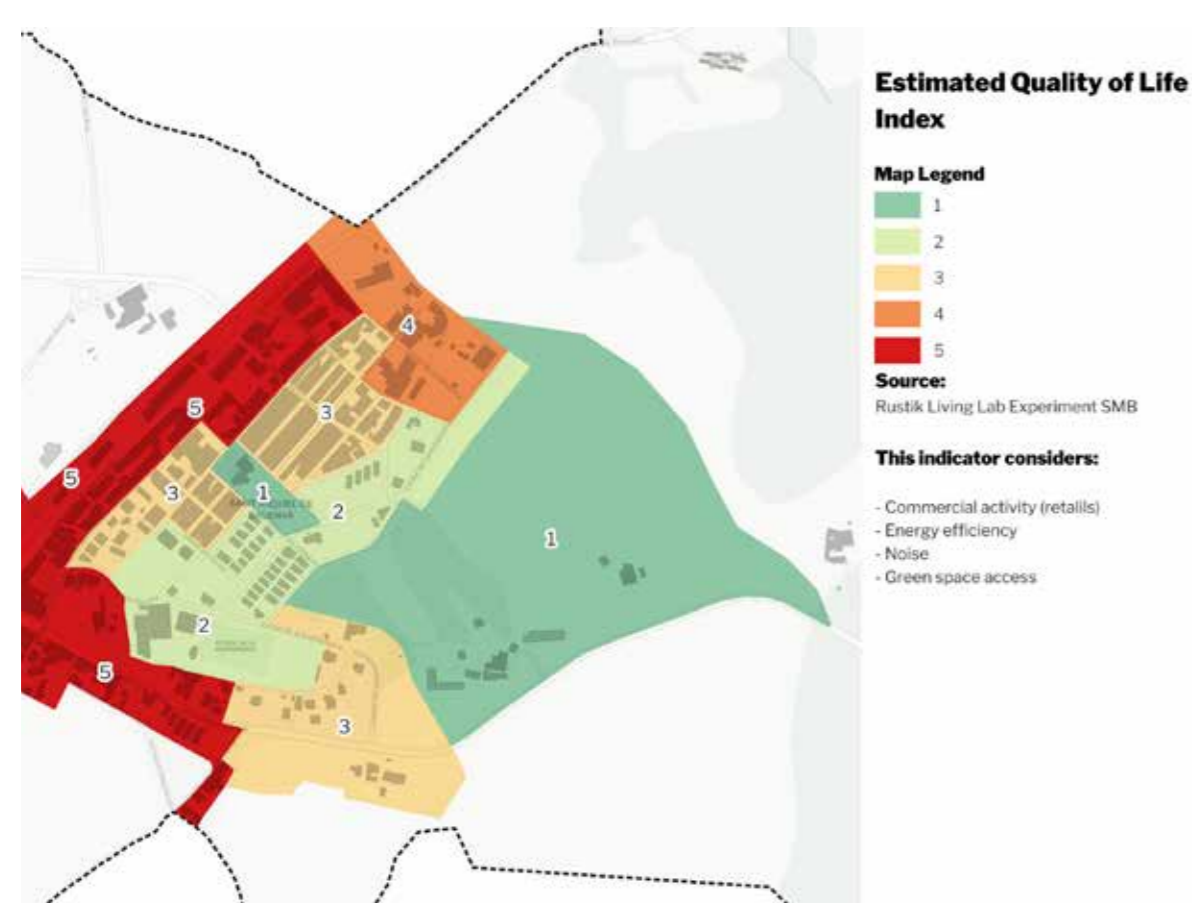
- First, objective data were collected through data scraping, fieldwork, and existing databases.
- Second, subjective data were gathered using surveys with the Maptionnaire tool, targeting diverse social groups.
- Third, a participatory workshop employed photo elicitation to validate some of the data, where participants identified community spaces that evoked positive or negative emotions.

The **experiment's initial findings**, derived from **objective data** obtained through web scraping and fieldwork (representing the "Facilitating Factors for Good Living" dimension), **largely align with subjective data from surveys and photo elicitation**, which cover the Life Maintenance and Life Flourishing dimensions.

Both data types reveal a lower quality of life area near Seva Road and the train tracks, characterized by extensive surrounding infrastructure. These findings relate to key transitions identified in the living lab, such as environmental and socioeconomic challenges, underscoring the need for actions like revitalizing local commerce and reducing air and noise pollution. In line with the challenge of improving the quality of life, future policies should focus on revitalizing local commerce, creating safe pedestrian spaces, and establishing climate shelters.

### The quality of life index of the "Good life enablers" dimension

DOMAIN	Sub-domain	Indicator name
Personal Enablers	Housing & basic utilities (b11)	Energy efficiency certifications
Socioeconomic Enablers	Consumption opportunities (b24)	Commercial activity: active premises and empty premises
	Public spaces (b25)	Proximity to Green Spaces
Ecological Enablers	Green infrastructure (b31)	Noise pollution



### 1. Data sources:

- Machine-based methods (sensors, web scraping)
- Administrative data
- Observational methods. fieldwork

### 2. Data tools:

- Smartphone apps (LocusGIS / kobo toolbox)
- Sensors (financial From regional stakeholder)
- Repositories

### 3. When: october 2023 - may 2024

## The quality of life index –survey results – including Life Maintenance, and Life Flourishing dimensions

DIMENSION	DOMAIN	Sub-domain	Indicator name
LIFE MAINTENANCE	Personal Health and Safety	Personal Health (m11)	Green and recreational spaces
		Personal Safety (m12)	Unsafe spaces
	Ecological Health	Healthy Environment (m31)	Air and noise pollution
		Climate Change (m32)	Climatic shelters

DIMENSION	DOMAIN	Sub-domain	Indicator name	
LIFE FLOURISHING	Personal Flourishing	Self-esteem (f11)	Perception of the quality of life	
		Self-actualization (f12)	Participation in courses	
	Community Flourishing	Interpersonal Trust (societal belonging) (f21)	Participation in groups or associations	
		Institutional Trust (good governance) (f22)	Awareness and Participation in Municipal Activities	
	Ecological Flourishing	Ecosystems services and Biodiversity wealth (f31)	Local trade consumption	

### 1. Data sources:

→ Standardised self-reported

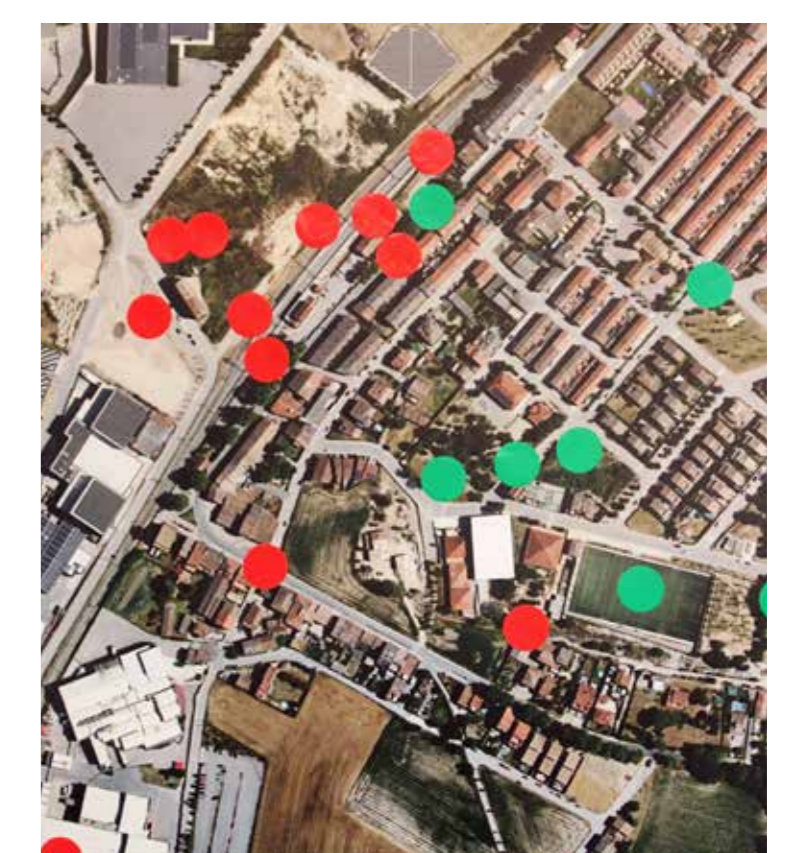
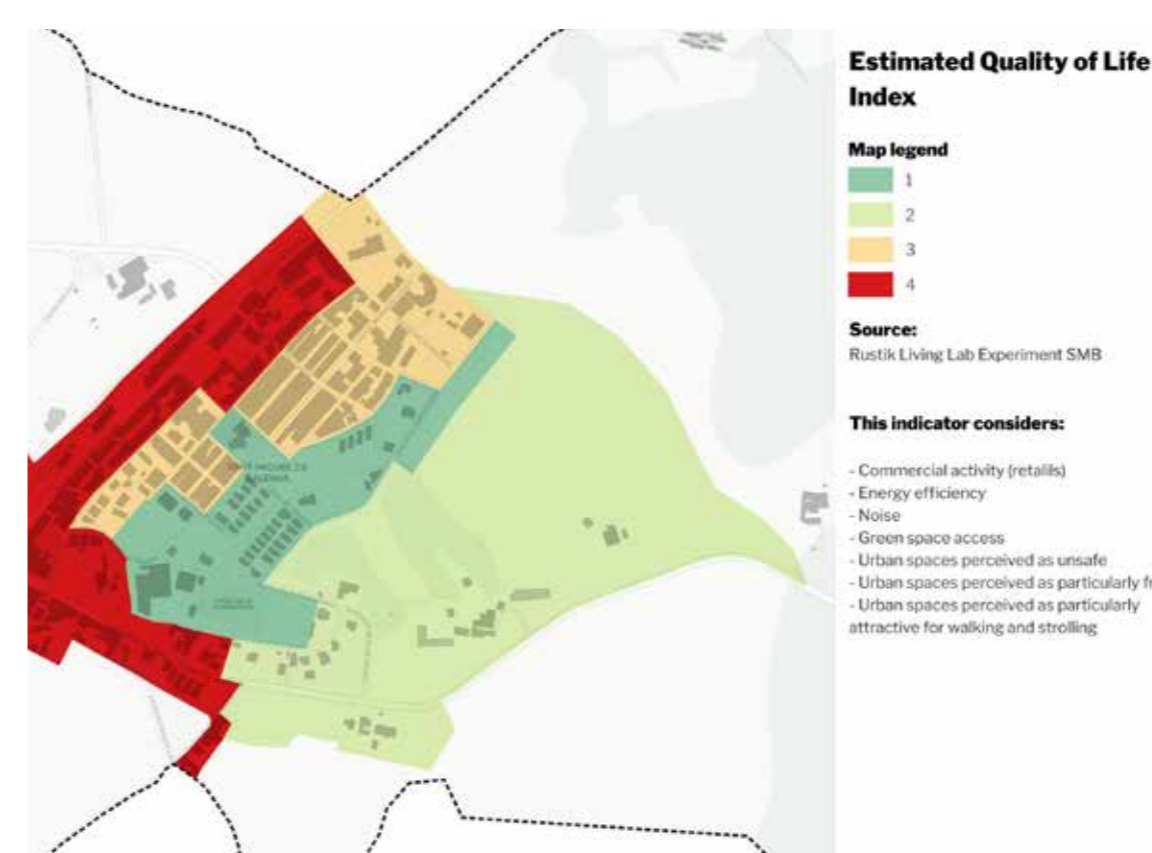
### 2. Data tools:

- Participatory mapping
- Photo elicitation

### 3. Data tool:

- Reporting platforms.
- "Maptionnaire"

### 4. When: May 2024 - July 2024



## Reflections:

The experiment saw strong collaboration with the town council, elderly groups, and schools, which boosted community engagement. Two distinct phases—GIS analysis and participatory tools—were effective in gathering data. Thirteen quality of life indicators were successfully selected based on data availability.

## Challenges:

Challenges included **low participation from younger demographics (12-19 years) and difficulties using new tools like Maptionnaire**. Key economic and health indicators were missing, leading to data gaps.

## Learning:

Localized indicators helped differentiate neighbourhoods, and mapping quality of life can be integrated into future urban planning. The need for better engagement strategies and improved understanding of data collection tools is also highlighted for future use.

## Next steps:

Our plans for completing the experiment is drafting of a social report based on the data obtained so far in RUSTIK. This report is intended to accompany the General Plan Modification, to focus the needs of new urban renewal projects precisely in those areas where the quality of life index has shown the lowest values, both in indicators based on quantitative data and in those obtained from citizen participation processes.

In 2025 we would like to achieve publication of the survey results in different formats addressed to the population of Sant Miquel de Balenyà and presentation to the various stakeholders involved in the territory

