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*Article*

# Measuring Urban Space Quality: Development and Validation of a Short Questionnaire

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**Abstract:** This study introduces a concise questionnaire designed to evaluate the quality of urban public spaces as a simplified method for collecting community needs and perspectives, enabling these insights to be effectively combined with metrics and viewpoints from policymakers and decision-makers. The case study was carried out in one of the smallest municipalities of Attica, in the small town of Kaisariani (Athens), with an emphasis on the central square and the park of the area. Findings show that the majority of respondents prioritize improving the vegetation and lighting of Kaisariani Square, as well as demands for more benches and cultural/art elements. The most important starting experience was the feeling of neglect and lack of cleanliness. Concerns about lighting and lack of care/cleanliness were also key at the park. Addressing current gaps in the public space assessment literature, the study lays the groundwork for future research and supports the creation of easy-to-use quality assessment tools. Unlike existing methods, the proposed tool offers a more accessible and efficient way of collecting data on urban space quality. As the urban environment grows, the adoption of such techniques will become increasingly important in creating viable, sustainable communities that promote the well-being of citizens.

**Keywords:** urban public spaces; urban space quality; users' perceptions; urban square; urban park

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Background Information and Problem Statement

Urban public spaces are an integral part of city life, significantly influencing the well-being of residents [1]. These spaces facilitate social interactions, economic activities, and environmental sustainability [2–5]. In addition, they preserve cultural heritage, promoting community identity [6,7]. However, contemporary urbanization confronts several challenges, including environmental degradation, socioeconomic inequities, and insufficient efforts to control development, all of which are contributing to a reduction in the quality of public space throughout the world [8,9].

Given the importance of public places, it is clear that they must be assessed; nevertheless, this evaluation is multifaceted and enigmatic. Despite the importance of urban space evaluation, there is a lack of universal methodologies that combine qualitative and quantitative analyses effectively. The availability (the actual number of spaces, the ratio per resident, etc.), accessibility and walkability of these spaces, safety, maintenance and cleanliness, urban equipment, greenery, comfort, inclusion, the element of culture and identity (city branding), etc. are some of the very specific elements that compose the quality of public space [1,10,11]. Traditionally, attempts to evaluate these factors have required extensive surveys and the use of complicated tools for data collecting, which may be challenging and time-consuming for both respondents and researchers [10,12]. Therefore, it is imperative to develop new, comprehensive, and efficient methods of data collection that will encourage public participation and involvement in issues related to public space quality [10,13]. Overall, these strategies may be applied in a wide range of dimensions, from gathering data for municipal investigations and business planning to community debates and decision-making for

urban solutions [14,15]. To address this need, a short survey for measuring the quality of urban spaces is proposed in the present article.

The inspiration for this study is the difficulties posed by current evaluation techniques, especially in light of the quickly changing urban landscapes and the growing need for immediate, practical solutions [16–18]. By utilizing recent developments in survey design, we want to create a brief yet effective tool that quickly conveys the essential aspects of urban space quality. This strategy fits in with the larger movement toward adaptable and responsive planning techniques that prioritize data-driven decision-making and stakeholder involvement [19].

## 1.2. Literature Review

Urban spaces are a key aspect of city operations and frequently have several effects on the quality of life for residents [20]. Given suitable urban planning and well-regulated administration of all linked challenges, there is an urgent need to recognize and analyze the quality of public green spaces [10]. The findings are based on an overview literature study of methodologies and instruments for assessing the quality of the urban environment.

Primary research on the idea of public space alongside the way its attributes affect users was done by Whyte (1980) [21], who also looked at behavioral patterns, how public spaces interact with the physical environment, and how these factors affect social interactions and citizen mobility [21]. A decade later, Carr and Francis (1992) [22] provided a thorough analysis of public space, with particular emphasis on its social component and providing information on best planning and management techniques [22]. They underlined the importance of taking into account the requirements of the actual users of the public space, the physical parameters of the public space as well as the search for active meanings during the design and management phases. Public space management is a set of procedures meant to maintain its operation while attending to the various requirements and interactions of users [23]. These procedures involve controlling usage and settling disputes, upholding safety and sanitation standards, funding upgrades, and organizing interventions. Good management maintains safety and usefulness while promoting public spaces as centers of social interaction via continuing maintenance and curation of key elements [9]. However, even with a diverse set of assessment approaches, the evaluation of public space quality is typically fragmented, focusing on certain features at different times and locations, resulting in specialized but limited perspectives [24].

The emphasis on the elements that influence how people perceive their experiences in public places has led to a great deal of study being done to define precise quality standards and requirements for developing inclusive spaces that satisfy a range of demands. From an anthropocentric perspective, modern research has also attempted to update conventional models, like Montgomery's (1998) [25], highlighting the interaction between the built environment's characteristics and the activities occurring within these spaces. This method clarifies social dynamics and user-space interactions [25,26]. More specifically, the Danish Gehl Institute has developed a thorough framework of 12 criteria that emphasize the significance of user-centered design when evaluating the sustainability of public space [27]. Broader analyses also emphasize the significance of digital technology integration and multi-criteria approaches in the study and design of public space interventions. Tools like the "Public Space Quality Index (PSQI)" offer a strong basis because they provide a framework that is flexible enough to adjust to various situations and can take changing criteria into account [28]. However, there are still challenges, particularly when it comes to balancing data from many stakeholders, collecting data that may be complicated, accessing data that requires time, etc [10,28]. The evaluation of public space quality needs to be updated regularly to take into account changing social requirements and new issues like the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and humanitarian and economic crises. The idea of establishing lively public areas has gained popularity as a human-centered strategy for transforming public areas into resilient, sustainable, and welcoming communities, especially in sizable modern centers. The reasoning presented in this article guarantees the examination of important quality characteristics using a brief questionnaire that can

be readily customized to meet the specific requirements of any situation. Examples of questions found in many research are included in the variables that have been chosen; these questions were influenced by current issues arising from recent occurrences like the pandemic and the global warming crisis [12,29].

Local knowledge frequently enhances certain environmental quality metrics, as shown in Adams' (2014) [30] study, highlighting the need to consider both viewpoints. Understanding well-being in urban areas requires a grasp of the relationship between subjective and objective understanding [30]. Similarly, different people have different ideas about what constitutes a high-quality public space, and user views are influenced by physical, social, and symbolic characteristics. Additionally, ideas like urban sustainability are developed by the experiences and ideals of both individuals and groups, and they are relative to different situations. A more holistic approach to comfort is being adopted, one that challenges the visual-centric focus of urban design by taking into account other sensory experiences in urban environments, such as hearing, smell, touch, etc [31–34]. It acknowledges how perception, thought, and emotion influence how individuals see space. Since there is a known link between well-designed urban settings and people's health and well-being, all of the previously mentioned variables contribute to the circumstances of well-being in urban environments [30].

The exploration of public spaces through questionnaire surveys reveals a landscape of diverse methodologies aimed at evaluating key dimensions such as accessibility, availability, safety, inclusivity, comfort, and identity. In recent years, comprehensive indices like the Public Space Index (PSI) have been developed and applied, enabling systematic evaluations of public spaces across multiple dimensions [35,36]. Studies utilizing the PSI, such as those by Evans et al., have extended its application to varied environments, providing empirical evidence on dimensions like inclusiveness, safety, and comfort [37]. Advancements in technology have led to the integration of digital tools and geospatial methods into survey methodologies. Geo-questionnaires, which incorporate spatial data within questionnaires, have been highlighted for their ability to capture spatially explicit participant feedback and preferences in urban planning contexts. Similarly, digital tools for remote audits have been employed for cost-effective and extensive data gathering, particularly in accessibility assessments [38,39]. Complementing these technological advancements, participatory approaches have been increasingly incorporated into survey designs, emphasizing the engagement of diverse user groups. Studies such as those by Dhasmana et al. and Selanon et al. have employed mixed-methods approaches encompassing qualitative and quantitative elements to holistically understand diverse stakeholder needs in public space design [40,41]. This methodological blend is considered effective for capturing comprehensive user experiences and addressing inclusivity. Several studies focus specifically on the inclusivity and accessibility of public spaces for vulnerable groups, including those with disabilities or specific gender considerations [40,42,43]. Research by Mrak et al. and Ahmad et al. underscores the significance of tailoring surveys to understand accessibility barriers, emphasizing the need for stratified sampling methods to include various demographic groups [43,44]. Cultural and contextual nuances also play a pivotal role in public space assessment, with research highlighting variations in perceptions and preferences across different socio-cultural settings. Cross-cultural studies, such as those by Belaroussi et al., examine how cultural biases may influence public space satisfaction, indicating the complexity and necessity of context-sensitive assessment methodologies [45]. Questionnaire surveys in public space assessment are marked by a blend of traditional and innovative methodologies designed to encapsulate user experiences comprehensively. While instruments like the PSI offer structured frameworks, emerging digital and participatory approaches provide new dimensions to this field. These developments emphasize the intricate balance required in addressing diverse user needs within public spaces and reinforce the continued evolution of survey methodologies to meet these challenges. In summary, the literature underscores the need for comprehensive assessment tools that consider users' subjective experiences while integrating multi-criteria evaluation for a balanced approach.



### 1.3. Research Objectives

More specifically, the primary objectives of this research are:

1. To offer a simplified method for collecting community needs and perspectives on public spaces, enabling these insights to be effectively combined with metrics and viewpoints from policymakers and decision-makers. By bridging the gap between community feedback and official evaluations, this approach facilitates more informed, responsive urban planning and fosters better alignment between public expectations and policy initiatives.
2. To develop a concise questionnaire for collecting essential data on the quality of public spaces (e.g., squares, parks) as a practical and user-friendly tool for public space evaluation.
3. To ensure the questionnaire is brief and accessible, citizens can complete it either through a short on-site interaction during their use of the space or online.
4. To provide a foundational structure for the questions, ensuring adaptability to different contexts and needs.
5. To establish guidelines for assessing public space quality, focusing on gathering data about the current conditions, identifying vulnerabilities, exploring potential interventions based on user needs, and comparing outcomes before and after any renovations.
6. To analyze the collected data through a real case study, extracting useful insights that can inform evidence-based improvements and planning decisions.

### 1.4. Structure of the Paper

The structure of this research will be organized as follows: The introduction presents the study's main objectives and provides a comprehensive literature review on public space quality assessment methodologies. The materials and methods section will outline the study's overall design, focusing on using short questionnaires to evaluate public space quality. This section will highlight how the tool is designed to gather key data efficiently from users in various settings. Following this, the analysis will include a detailed statistical examination of the case study where the questionnaire was applied, offering insights into the practical outcomes of the research. The discussion section will critically interpret the results, comparing them with existing literature and assessing the implications of the findings for both the methodology and broader public space planning. Finally, the results section will present the findings of the study, summarizing the effectiveness of the tool and its potential impact on public space planning and management.

## 2. Materials and Methods

### 2.1. Study Design

The development and validation of the questionnaire followed a structured, multi-phase process. Initially, an extensive literature review was conducted to identify key factors relevant to the quality of public spaces, which guided the conceptualization of the questionnaire items. Following this, the questionnaire was drafted, and the sample for the study was determined. The questionnaire was distributed through a combination of face-to-face distribution in public spaces (in situ and door-to-door) and via e-mail. After collecting the responses, the data were entered into SPSS for statistical processing. The final results provided insights into both the effectiveness and reliability of the questionnaire itself, as well as valuable findings specific to the quality of the public space in the area studied. This study seeks to address the existing literature gap, highlighting the need for a more comprehensive and methodologically robust approach to developing quality assessment questionnaires for public open spaces. While numerous studies advocate for a structured, multidimensional approach, challenges persist in ensuring thorough coverage of all relevant quality dimensions. By integrating user perceptions with structured observational frameworks, this study aims to offer valuable insights that can enhance urban planning efforts and improve the overall quality of public spaces.

## 2.2. Questionnaire Development

Researchers often prioritize a multidimensional approach that balances user perceptions with objective evaluations when developing quality questionnaires for assessing public open spaces. Surveys and structured observations are widely regarded as effective methods [46]. Carmona's framework highlights the importance of function, form, and appearance, promoting public spaces that support diverse uses and foster community interaction [23,47]. Gehl's work emphasizes human scale, social interaction, and the need for spaces encouraging social activities, aligning closely with studies focused on user experience and comfort [11,20]. A recurring theme in the literature is integrating multi-criteria analysis and developing indices for comprehensive spatial quality assessments. In the context of Algerian urban spaces, long-term structured observations contributed to creating the Public Space Index (PSI), which evaluates inclusiveness, safety, and comfort [48]. Similarly, the Public Space Quality Index (PSQI) has synthesized user feedback and observational data, illustrating the synergy between qualitative and quantitative methods [49]. User perception surveys are commonly employed to capture subjective experiences, underscoring their importance in public space assessments [50,51]. The critical dimensions frequently assessed in these studies include availability, accessibility, safety, comfort, urban equipment features and maintenance, identity value, etc [10,52]. However, some studies place less emphasis on other dimensions, such as identity value or negative experiences, indicating opportunities for broader evaluation [53]. Best practices in questionnaire design stress the need for clarity, relevance, and inclusiveness. Nonetheless, references to pilot testing or cognitive interviewing—a key aspect of methodological rigor—are rarely detailed in the existing literature, highlighting a gap in the research [54]. Additionally, cultural sensitivity is seldom discussed, indicating a need for future studies to adapt questionnaires to diverse user demographics and cultural contexts more effectively [55].

One of the primary principles of the current methodology is that the questionnaire's format should be clear, concise, and take the least amount of time to complete. Longer surveys have been demonstrated to cause respondent weariness, decreased focus, and a higher chance that the findings won't accurately represent reality since respondents will provide fewer thoughtful replies [56–58]. Therefore, there isn't an absolute standard for when to terminate respondents' interest since human attention spans might differ based on several variables, including the study topic, the respondents' demographics, and the research setting. Nonetheless, it is widely acknowledged that to reduce respondent tiredness and preserve the quality of the data, surveys should be brief, lasting no more than 20 minutes [59]. A series of controlled research examining how survey length affected the quality of responses in online survey environments is interesting. The results demonstrated that the quality of the responses began to deteriorate after the 10-minute mark, which, depending on the platform, equates to around 40–50 questions. A drop in the quality of replies to open-ended questions, a move toward more neutral responses, an increase in randomized responses, and a decline in respondent satisfaction ratings were among the noteworthy developments [60].

## 2.3. Evidence Generation

The questionnaire was developed based on an extensive review of relevant literature, identifying key factors. These theoretical frameworks informed the generation of questions aimed at assessing both general perceptions of urban spaces and specific experiences within the area being studied. The questions were designed based on the most common challenges highlighted in the literature, to ensure they address users' core needs.

## 2.4. Questionnaire Structure

The questionnaire was structured into several sections:

- a. Research Information and Consent: Participants were first introduced to the study and provided a consent form to ensure informed and voluntary participation.

b. Questions on the Wider Area/Neighborhood: This section focused on participants' broader perceptions of their neighborhood, such as:

- Sufficiency and quality of public spaces
- Frequency of use/visits
- Awareness of upcoming renewals or urban developments
- Receptiveness to planned metro extensions

c. Questions on Specific Public Spaces: Participants evaluated key public spaces within the municipality (e.g., central square, parks), with questions targeting:

- The overall quality of the space
- Accessibility and walkability
- Safety during both day and night
- Quality of urban equipment (benches, bins, lighting, flooring)
- Quantity and quality of greenery/vegetation
- Open-ended improvement suggestions ("If I could improve something in this space, it would be...")
- Evaluation of the space's role in contributing to the identity of the city/neighborhood
- Reporting any negative experiences

This section also allowed for a comparative analysis between public spaces, focusing on two major sites—Central Square and Skopeftirio Park—as case studies for the questionnaire's effectiveness and adaptability.

d. Demographics: To explore how demographic factors influenced participants' assessments of public space quality, this section collected information on:

- Gender identity
- Age
- Presence of disabilities
- Parental status (whether participants had minor children)
- Educational background
- Relationship with the municipality (whether participants were permanent residents, worked in the area, or frequently visited for other reasons)

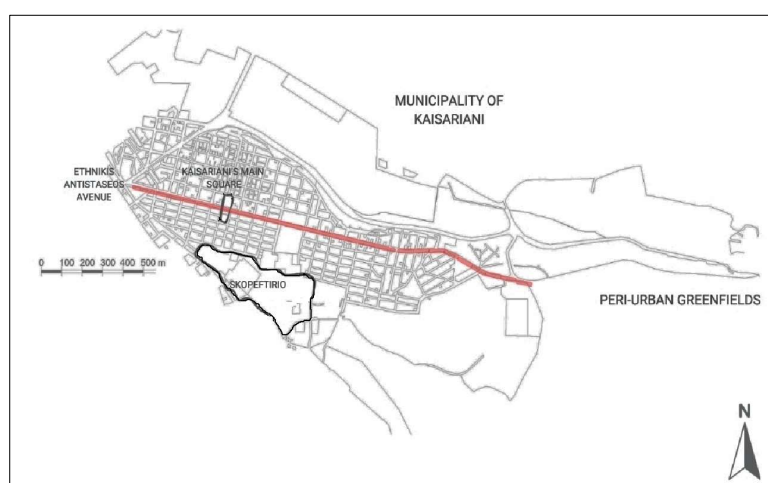
These demographic factors provided additional context for understanding how different groups perceive and experience public spaces. To ensure the questionnaire effectively captured both the quality of public spaces and relevant demographic information, a series of meetings were held with experts in inclusion and anthropological data analysis. These experts provided critical insights into formulating questions that were not only comprehensive but also accessible to diverse populations. Their contributions focused on identifying the most efficient and deductive approaches for collecting meaningful data, with an emphasis on maximizing the amount of useful information while minimizing the number of questions. This collaborative approach helped to ensure that the questionnaire was both inclusive and streamlined, enabling the collection of rich, actionable data from a broad range of respondents.

## 2.5. Study Population and Data Collection

### a. Location

Urban planning and community engagement have become pivotal themes in discussing sustainable development and socio-cultural resilience in cities. This review pivots on studies conducted in Athens, Greece, highlighting insights applicable to the specific context of Kaisariani, an area known for its historical, cultural, and environmental heritage. While the studies highlighted provide broad insights into urban planning and community engagement in Athens, a specific focus on Kaisariani remains underexplored. The identified themes point toward sustainable planning practices and participatory governance as crucial pathways for future research specific to its unique attributes.

Kaisariani is an urban municipality in the Central Sector of Athens, located just 3 kilometers east of the city center at an elevation of 130 meters, on the northwest slopes of Mount Hymettus. It shares borders with the municipalities of Zografou and Athens to the north, Vyronas and the Pagrati district of Athens to the south, and Athens again to the west. To the east lies Mount Hymettus, offering a natural backdrop. The municipality covers approximately 8,500 acres, of which 7,500 acres consist of mountainous forest and green spaces, while the remaining 1,000 acres are residential and communal areas. The actual habitable area is around 780 acres. Kaisariani is triangular in shape and well-planned, with a central avenue and a network of horizontal and vertical streets radiating from it. According to the 2021 census, the population of Kaisariani was 26,269 [61] (Figure 1). The urban identity of Kaisariani is closely intertwined with the historical developments that marked modern Greece, culminating in the Asia Minor Catastrophe and the issue of refugee resettlement, during the interwar period. The settlement's evolution can be distinguished in three phases; the first phase spans from the initial settlement in 1922 to 1935. The second phase, from 1935 to 1960, saw the development of the eastern part of the area around the Skopeftirio and the National Gymnasium, with expansion along the main avenue (Ethnikis Antistaseos Av.). The third phase, from 1960 to the present, is characterized by the settlement extending towards the foothills of Mount Hymettus [62].



**Figure 1.** Map depicting the boundaries of the municipality of Kaisariani, highlighting the key public areas under study, including the Central Square of Kaisariani and the Skopeftirio Park, outlined in black. The central avenue is marked in red.

#### b. Sampling

For this study, a representative sample was determined based on the area's population (municipality of Kaisariani, Athens), which was 26,269 according to the 2021 census. Using a sample calculation system, it was determined that 379 or more responses would be required to achieve a 95% confidence level, ensuring that the true population values fall within  $\pm 5\%$  of the measured values. A total of 458 questionnaires were collected, exceeding the minimum required sample size, thus enhancing the reliability of the data. The questionnaire was distributed across various groups and locations within the municipality of Kaisariani to ensure a diverse and representative sample. Distribution points included the main Square during field research, businesses along Kaisariani's main Avenue, employees of local companies and schools, KAPI (the municipal seniors' center), and the municipality's cultural center. In addition to an in-person collection, the questionnaire was distributed door-to-door and via email to cultural and sports associations, as well as to other interested citizens who expressed a willingness to participate in the research. This approach ensured a broad coverage of different social and demographic groups in the area.

#### c. Instructions for Respondents



Participants were provided with the following instructions to guide them through completing the questionnaire:

i. Purpose: The questionnaire is designed to assess the quality of public spaces in your area. Your answers will help us better understand and explore the needs of the real users of these public spaces, allowing for improvements that reflect the community's actual needs.

ii. Confidentiality: All answers are anonymous and will be used solely for research purposes. No personal information will be linked to your responses.

iii. Eligibility: You must be an adult (18 years or older) and agree to voluntarily participate in this survey.

iv. Completeness: Please answer all questions to the best of your ability. There are no right or wrong answers, and your honest input is important.

v. Response Format: Some questions require selecting an option, while others allow for open-ended responses. For multiple-choice questions, choose the option that best reflects your view. For open-ended questions, feel free to provide additional details or suggestions.

vi. Time Required: The questionnaire should take no more than 5 minutes to complete.

These instructions ensured that participants understood their role in providing valuable insights into the quality and needs of public spaces, as well as the steps for completing the questionnaire.

## 2.6. Validation Process

### a. Pilot Tests

A preliminary version of the questionnaire was tested to assess its clarity, ease of use, and effectiveness in collecting relevant data. Based on feedback from participants and initial findings, several improvements were made. These adjustments included refining certain questions to reduce ambiguity and adjusting the response scales to improve clarity and relevance. This ensured that the final version of the questionnaire was more concise and effective at capturing the desired information about public space quality.

### b. Statistical Validation

To validate the reliability and accuracy of the questionnaire, several statistical methods were employed:

- Reliability Testing: Cronbach's alpha was used to assess the internal consistency of the questions about the quality of Kaisariani Square, ensuring that the items within each construct were measuring the same underlying concept. This method also helped evaluate the potential impact of any missing questions on the overall reliability of the scale.
- Factor Analysis: Factor analysis was conducted to explore the dimensional structure of the questionnaire, determining which items clustered together to form significant constructs related to public space quality.
- Content Validity: Expert reviews and pretests were carried out to ensure that the questionnaire adequately measured the intended factors related to the quality of urban spaces. This ensured that the content covered all relevant aspects of the study's objectives.
- Construct Validity: The questionnaire was tested against existing theories and measures of urban space quality to confirm that it accurately reflected the constructs it aimed to measure. This process helped ensure that the instrument was aligned with established research in urban planning and public space analysis.

### c. Statistical Methods and Data Analysis

- Quantitative Variables: Expressed as mean (Standard Deviation) to summarize central tendencies and variability.
- Qualitative Variables: Reported as absolute and relative frequencies to provide an overview of categorical data distributions.
- Spearman Correlation Coefficients: Used to assess the correlation between ordinal variables, such as the relationship between frequency of use and perceived quality of public spaces.

- Kruskal-Wallis Test: This non-parametric test was employed to compare qualitative variables across more than two groups, ensuring robust comparisons across different segments of the population.

#### d. Statistical Significance

All p-values were two-tailed, with statistical significance set at  $p < 0.05$ . Data analysis was conducted using SPSS statistical software (version 25.0), ensuring that the findings were statistically robust and reliable.

### 3. Results

In this specific application, a 24-question survey was created, following the detailed guidelines outlined in the field materials and methods, includes several key sections: an informational text about the research along with a consent form, questions related to the broader Kaisariani area, questions focused on specific public spaces within the municipality (such as Panagiotis Makris and Kimiseos Theotokou (Pangitsa) Square, and the Skopeftirio Park), demographic questions, and a section for open-ended comments. Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 17 focus on the broader area of Kaisariani, addressing topics such as the adequacy of public open spaces, their overall quality, frequency of use or visits, awareness of upcoming renovations (e.g., the redevelopment of Kaisariani Square), and residents' receptiveness to the planned metro expansion (Athens Metro Line 4).

Also, a pilot survey was first conducted with a sample of 10 citizens to assess the questionnaire's validity and reliability. Based on the feedback, revisions were made, focusing primarily on simplifying the wording and adjusting the coding of the questions for better clarity. Additionally, a section was introduced at the end of the questionnaire, allowing respondents to leave comments aimed at gathering more comprehensive insights. Based on insights from the pilot survey and previous experience, it was observed that participants, particularly in face-to-face settings, were more inclined to complete the questionnaire when it began with research-related questions rather than personal or demographic ones. This approach increased engagement and willingness to participate. The questionnaire was distributed across various groups and locations within the municipality of Kaisariani to ensure a diverse and representative sample. Key distribution points included the main square during fieldwork, local businesses along the central avenue, employees of nearby companies and schools, KAPI (the municipal senior center), and the municipality's cultural center. In addition to these in-person methods, the survey was delivered door-to-door and e-mailed to cultural and sports associations, as well as to interested citizens who volunteered to participate. This multi-faceted approach ensured broad coverage of different social and demographic groups in the area.

Following these, the questionnaire includes questions related to specific public spaces within the municipality. These focus on the two central squares of Kaisariani, where the research was conducted (questions 5-13), and Skopeftirio Park (questions 14-16) to gather more targeted data on user experiences. These questions assess the general quality of the spaces, accessibility and walkability, safety during day and night, the condition of urban amenities (benches, bins, lighting, paving materials, etc.), and the quantity and quality of greenery. Respondents are also asked to suggest improvements for these key areas by selecting from multiple options or providing open-ended feedback. Additional questions evaluate the spaces' significance to the city's identity and record any negative experiences. Finally, questions 18 to 24 focused on demographic data to explore the respondent's level of connection to the municipal unit. These questions investigated whether the participant is a permanent resident working elsewhere, works in the area but lives elsewhere both lives and works in the area, or visits frequently for family or other reasons. Additional demographic information gathered included gender identity, age, presence of a disability, parental status (specifically if they have minor children), and educational background. Responses were gathered using two formats: a Likert-type scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree), and close-ended multiple-choice questions. This approach provided a balance between capturing nuanced opinions and enabling clear, easy-to-interpret responses. Additionally, participants were

allowed to add their comments at the end, offering further insights and suggestions that enriched the data collected.

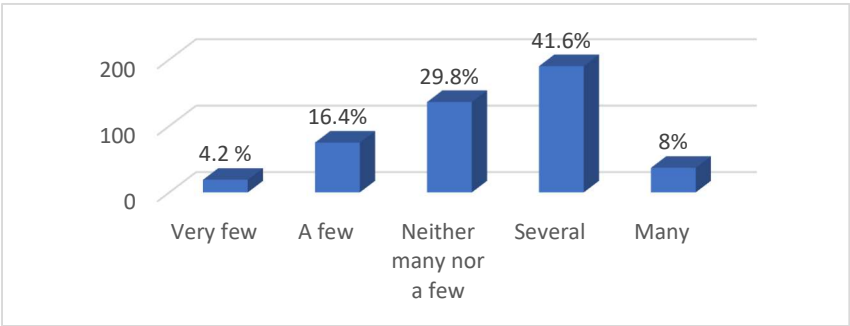
The sample consisted of 458 participants, whose demographic characteristics are presented in Table 1. Most of the participants were women (67.7%), Bachelor's holders (36.7%), and permanent residents of Kaisariani (44.1%). Moreover, 25.8% of the participants were 41-50 years old, and 60.7% did not have underaged children. Furthermore, 84.1% of the participants were not business owners in Kaisariani, and 73.6% did not have difficulties with movement.

**Table 1.** Socio-demographic characteristics of survey responders (N=458).

Socio-demographic characteristics	N (%)
Gender identity	
Women	310 (67.7)
Men	146 (31.9)
Non-binary/Other	2 (0.4)
Age (years)	
18-30	49 (10.7)
31-40	75 (16.4)
41-50	118 (25.8)
51-60	106 (23.1)
>60	108 (23.6)
Having underaged children	
None	278 (60.7)
1 child	79 (17.2)
2 children	78 (17.0)
>3 children	15 (3.3)
N/A	1 (0.2)
Educational level	
Primary school	21 (4.6)
Secondary school	26 (5.7)
High school	102 (22.3)
Institute of Vocational Training	49 (10.7)
University/ Technical University	168 (36.7)
Master's degree	75 (16.4)
PhD	5 (1.1)
N/A	1 (0.2)
Contact with Kaisariani	
Living but not working in Kaisariani	202 (44.1)
Living and working in Kaisariani	137 (29.9)
Working but not living in Kaisariani	78 (17.0)
Visiting often Kaisariani for family or business reasons	39 (8.5)
Business owner in Kaisariani	
Yes	67 (14.6)

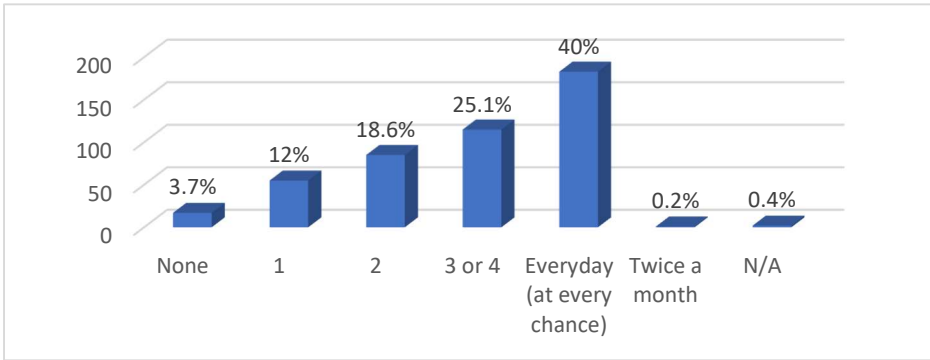
No	385 (84.1)
No, but I intend to own a business	2 (0.4)
Difficulty in mobility (in terms of disability)	
Yes	39 (8.5)
Sometimes	74 (16.2)
No	337 (73.6)

When asked about the availability of free public spaces in Kaisariani, a significant portion of respondents (41.6%) indicated that there are several such spaces, including parks, squares, and playgrounds. Another 29.8% felt that the number of public spaces is moderate, neither too many nor too few. However, 16.4% of participants believe that the availability of free public spaces is limited, while 4.2% perceive it as very limited. Only 8% of respondents felt that Kaisariani offers a wide range of free public spaces (Figure 2).



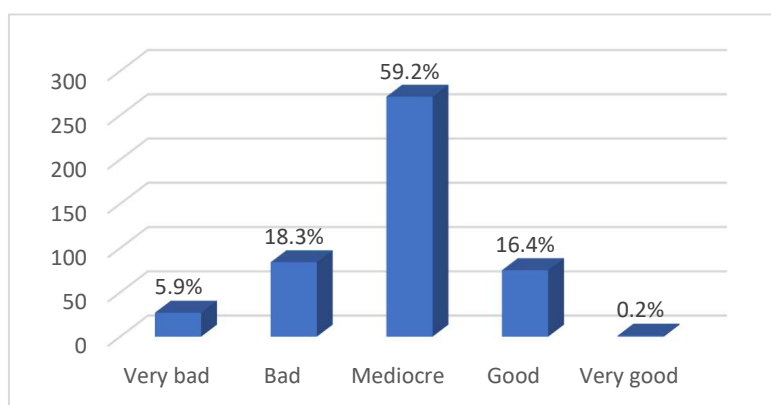
**Figure 2.** Opinions about the amount of free public spaces (squares, parks, playgrounds, etc.) in Kaisariani.

Regarding the frequency of use, the majority of respondents visit public spaces frequently, with 40% reporting daily visits, and a notable portion (25.1%) visiting often (3 to 4 times a week). Additionally, 18.6% visit twice a week, while 12% pass through public spaces once a week. Only 3.7% (17 respondents) stated that they never choose to visit these spaces (Figure 3).



**Figure 3.** The frequency of respondents' visits per week to a public space in Kaisariani.

When asked about the quality of free public spaces, the majority of respondents (59.2%) rated them as mediocre. Another 18.3% described the quality as poor, while 16.4% viewed it as good. A smaller portion, 5.9%, rated the quality of public spaces in Kaisariani as very poor (Figure 4).



**Figure 4.** Opinions regarding the overall quality of urban public spaces in Kaisariani.

Regarding the redevelopment of Kaisariani Square, most respondents were aware of the project but expressed skepticism (28.8%), while 28.6% viewed it positively. Additionally, 16.7% were aware of the redevelopment but had no opinion, and 13.6% were unaware of it entirely. A smaller group (12.3%) reported being well-informed through presentations by the Municipality, local newsletters, the internet, and other sources (Figure S1). Regarding the construction of the metro station in Kaisariani, 36.6% of respondents viewed the project positively, though they noted some negative aspects. Another 33.6% considered it highly positive for the area. Meanwhile, 14.9% felt the project had an equal mix of positive and negative outcomes, while 7.6% believed it was mostly negative, with a few positive elements (Figure S2).

A Spearman's rank-order correlation was conducted to examine the relationship between age, business ownership, having children under 18, and education level with opinions regarding the square of Kaisariani and Skopeftirio. Results showed a weak but statistically significant negative correlation between age and perceptions of free public spaces (Spearman's  $\rho = -0.105$ ,  $p = 0.025$ ), suggesting that older respondents tend to perceive fewer public spaces compared to younger ones. Similarly, there was a weak but statistically significant negative correlation between age and the perceived quality of the square in Kaisariani (Spearman's  $\rho = -0.127$ ,  $p = 0.007$ ), indicating that older individuals rated the square's quality lower than their younger counterparts. A comparable weak but statistically significant negative correlation was found between age and perceptions of urban equipment quality (Spearman's  $\rho = -0.103$ ,  $p = 0.029$ ), meaning that older respondents tended to rate urban equipment slightly lower than younger individuals. Conversely, a weak to moderate, statistically significant positive correlation was observed between age and the view of the square as a key part of Kaisariani's identity (Spearman's  $\rho = 0.192$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ). This suggests that older respondents might have a stronger attachment to or sense of the square's significance as part of Kaisariani's identity. Additionally, a statistically significant positive correlation (Spearman's  $\rho = 0.207$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ) between age and opinions about the new metro station in Kaisariani indicates that older individuals tend to hold more favorable views of the metro station than younger respondents (Table 2). There was a statistically significant positive correlation between business ownership and the frequency of passing per week from the square in Kaisariani (Spearman's  $\rho = 0.156$ ,  $p = 0.001$ ), indicating that individuals who own or plan to own a business tend to visit the square more often than those who do not. Additionally, a positive correlation was found between business ownership and the perceived quality of the square (Spearman's  $\rho = 0.159$ ,  $p = 0.001$ ), suggesting that business owners or prospective owners tend to rate the square's quality higher compared to non-business owners. There was a statistically significant negative correlation between having children under 18 and the perceived quality of free public spaces (Spearman's  $\rho = -0.116$ ,  $p = 0.014$ ), indicating that as the number of children under 18 in a household increases, perceptions of public space quality tend to decline. A positive correlation between having children under 18 and the frequency of visits to the



square in Kaisariani (Spearman's  $\rho = 0.099$ ,  $p = 0.036$ ) suggests that individuals with children are more likely to visit the square more often than those without children.

Additionally, there was a negative correlation between having children under 18 and perceived safety at the square during the day (Spearman's  $\rho = -0.105$ ,  $p = 0.026$ ), implying that households with more children under 18 tend to feel less safe at the square during the day. Finally, a negative correlation was found between having children under 18 and the perceived quality and quantity of greenery in the square (Spearman's  $\rho = -0.099$ ,  $p = 0.035$ ), suggesting that households with more children tend to view the greenery in the square as being of lower quality and quantity.

**Table 2.** Spearman correlation coefficients of scales about free public spaces, the main square of Kaisariani and Skopectirio concerning age, business ownership, having children under 18, and education level.

	Age	Business owner	Having children under 18	Education level
Amount of free public spaces	-0.105*	0.003	0.071	0.091
Quality of free public spaces	-0.022	0.045	-0.116*	0.021
Times passing per week	-0.018	0.156***	0.099*	0.058
Regeneration of Kaisariani	0.072	-0.031	-0.001	-0.161***
The overall quality of the square	-0.127**	0.159***	-0.036	0.016
Accessibility in the square	0.017	0.023	-0.023	-0.063
Square's safety by day	0.027	0.021	-0.105*	0.060
Square's safety by night	-0.057	0.016	-0.078	0.101*
Quality of urban equipment	-0.103*	0.086	-0.040	0.081
Greenery in the square	-0.030	0.042	-0.099*	-0.128**
Square as an "identity element" of Kaisariani	0.192***	0.029	0.027	-0.081
Skopectirio an "identity element" of Kaisariani	0.049	0.050	-0.006	0.071
Opinion about the metro station in Kaisariani	0.207***	0.071	0.000	-0.007

There was a statistically significant negative correlation between education level and perceptions of regeneration in Kaisariani (Spearman's  $\rho = -0.161$ ,  $p = 0.001$ ), indicating that individuals with higher education levels tend to have less positive or informed views on regeneration efforts. Additionally, a positive correlation between education level and perceived safety in the square at night (Spearman's  $\rho = 0.101$ ,  $p = 0.034$ ) suggests that those with higher education levels are more likely to feel safer in these urban spaces during the night. A negative correlation was also observed between education level and the perceived quality and quantity of greenery in the square (Spearman's  $\rho = -0.128$ ,  $p = 0.007$ ), suggesting that as education increases, perceptions of the greenery's quality and abundance tend to decline.

Table 3 summarizes participants' opinions on how to improve Kaisariani Square. Better accessibility and walkability were favored by 38.2% of women and 42.8% of men, with a total of 39.7% expressing this preference. In terms of safety, 36% of respondents overall wanted the square to feel safer, with 37.2% of women and 33.8% of men highlighting this concern.

**Table 3.** Responses to the Multiple-Choice Question “If I Could Improve Something in Kaisariani Square, It Would Be...” regarding gender identity (N=458).

	Women	Men	Non-binary/Other	Total
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Better accessibility/walkability	118 (38.2)	62 (42.8)	1 (50.0)	181 (39.7)
Inspire a greater sense of safety	115 (37.2)	49 (33.8)	0 (0.0)	164 (36.0)
Has better lighting	170 (55.0)	77 (53.1)	1 (50.0)	248 (54.4)
Upgrading and care of the existing greenery	244 (79.0)	113 (77.9)	2 (100)	359 (78.7)
Water element	118 (38.2)	51 (35.2)	1 (50.0)	170 (37.3)
Less noise	115 (37.2)	57 (39.3)	1 (50.0)	173 (37.9)
Greater protection from the weather (e.g., canopy/shade, etc.)	134 (43.4)	54 (37.2)	1 (50.0)	189 (41.4)
More benches and rest areas	187 (60.5)	82 (56.6)	2 (100)	271 (59.4)
More trash cans	153 (49.5)	50 (34.5)	1 (50.0)	204 (44.7)
More pronounced culture and/or art	184 (59.5)	72 (49.7)	2 (100)	258 (56.6)
Access to free wifi	116 (37.5)	61 (42.1)	1 (50.0)	178 (39.0)
Exercise equipment	43 (13.9)	13 (9.0)	1 (50.0)	57 (12.5)
Public WC	75 (24.3)	47 (32.4)	1 (50.0)	123 (27.0)
Special areas for children	145 (46.9)	52 (35.9)	1 (50.0)	198 (43.4)
Other	18 (5.8)	7 (4.8)	1 (50.0)	26 (5.7)

More than half of the women (55%) and men (53.1%) indicated that improved lighting was important, with 54.4% overall supporting this idea. The majority of participants also emphasized the need for upgrades to the greenery, with 79% of women and 77.9% of men in favor (78.7% overall). The addition of water features was desired by 38.2% of women and 35.2% of men, resulting in an overall preference of 37.3%. Regarding noise reduction, 37.2% of women and 39.3% of men wanted a quieter square (37.9% overall). Weather protection was another common request, with 43.4% of women and 37.2% of men calling for this improvement (41.4% overall). When it came to seating and rest areas, 60.5% of women and 56.6% of men expressed a need for more benches (59.4% overall). Waste disposal was a concern for 49.5% of women and 34.5% of men, totaling 44.7%. Cultural and artistic elements were also desired, with 59.5% of women and 49.7% of men supporting this enhancement (56.6% overall). Access to free Wi-Fi was requested by 37.5% of women and 42.1% of men (39% overall). Exercise equipment was less popular, with 13.9% of women and 9% of men advocating for its addition (12.5% overall). Public toilets were desired by 24.3% of women and 32.4% of men, contributing to a 27% overall preference. Finally, 46.9% of women and 35.9% of men wanted designated areas for children (43.4% overall), while 5.8% of women and 4.8% of men suggested other improvements (5.7% overall).

Table 4 summarizes the participants’ negative experiences in Kaisariani Square, ranked from most to least common. A feeling of neglect or lack of cleanliness was reported by 46.5% of participants (48.1% of women and 43.1% of men). Discomfort from extreme temperatures or loud noise affected 18.2% overall (19% of women and 16% of men). Difficulty crossing the square was noted by 18.1% of respondents (15.8% of women and 23.6% of men), and fear due to poor lighting was felt by 13.2% (14.8% of women and 9.7% of men). Fall-related accidents were experienced by 10.3% (11.9% of women and 6.9% of men), while theft affected 6.4% overall (5.8% of women and 7.6% of men). Harassment incidents were reported by 2.9% (3.5% of women and 1.4% of men), with racist attacks

being mentioned by 1.3% of respondents (1.6% of women and 0.7% of men). Car accidents were the least reported issue, experienced by 2% overall (2.8% of women and 0.07% of men). Lastly, 25% of participants (24.2% of women and 26.4% of men) reported no negative experiences.

**Table 4.** Negative experiences in Kaisariani's main Square regarding gender identity (N=458).

	Women	Men	Non-binary/Other	Total
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Difficulty in crossing	49 (15.8)	34 (23.6)	0 (0.0)	83 (18.1)
Car Accident	8 (2.8)	1 (0.07)	0 (0.0)	9 (2.0)
Fall accident	37 (11.9)	10 (6.9)	0 (0.0)	47 (10.3)
Harassment	11 (3.5)	2 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	13 (2.9)
Racist attack	5 (1.6)	1 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	6 (1.3)
Theft	18 (5.8)	11 (7.6)	0 (0.0)	29 (6.4)
Memory of discomfort (e.g., due to heat, cold, loud noise, etc.)	59 (19.0)	23 (16.0)	1 (50.0)	83 (18.2)
Fear due to lack of lighting	46 (14.8)	14 (9.7)	0 (0.0)	60 (13.2)
Lack of care/cleanliness	149 (48.1)	62 (43.1)	1 (50.0)	212 (46.5)
Other	7 (2.3)	3 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	10 (2.2)
No negative experience	75 (24.2)	38 (26.4)	1 (50.0)	114 (25.0)

Table 5 presents the participants' views on improving Skopeftirio Park. A total of 28.5% of respondents, including 27.7% of women and 29.9% of men, expressed a desire for better accessibility. In terms of safety, 75.4% of respondents overall wanted the Skopeftirio to provide a greater sense of safety, with 76.7% of women and 72.9% of men highlighting this need. Improved lighting was considered important by 72.9% of women and 68.1% of men, resulting in an overall preference of 71.5%. Additionally, the majority of participants supported the upgrading and care of the existing greenery, with 71.3% of women and 73.6% of men in favor (72.1% in total).

**Table 5.** Responses to the Multiple-Choice Question "If I Could Improve Something in Skopeftirio Park, It Would Be..." regarding gender identity (N=458).

	Women	Men	Non-binary/Other	Total
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Better accessibility/walkability	86 (27.7)	43 (29.9)	1 (50.0)	130 (28.5)
Inspire a greater sense of safety	237 (76.7)	105 (72.9)	1 (50.0)	343 (75.4)
Has better lighting	226 (72.9)	98 (68.1)	2 (100)	326 (71.5)
Upgrading and care of the existing greenery	221 (71.3)	106 (73.6)	2 (100)	329 (72.1)
Water element	144 (46.5)	78 (54.2)	2 (100)	224 (49.1)

Less noise	51 (16.5)	21 (14.6)	0 (0.0)	72 (15.8)
Greater protection from the weather (e.g., canopy/shade, etc.)	142 (45.8)	75 (52.1)	2 (100)	219 (48.0)
More benches and rest areas	175 (56.5)	82 (56.9)	2 (100)	259 (56.8)
More trash cans	166 (53.5)	74 (51.4)	1 (50.0)	241 (52.9)
More culture and/or art	174 (56.1)	81 (56.3)	2 (100)	257 (56.4)
Access to free wifi	103 (33.2)	54 (37.5)	2 (100)	159 (34.9)
Exercise equipment	86 (27.7)	47 (32.6)	1 (50.0)	134 (29.4)
Public WC	122 (39.4)	77 (53.5)	1 (50.0)	200 (43.9)
Special areas for children	141 (45.5)	73 (50.7)	0 (0.0)	214 (46.9)
Other	33 (10.6)	15 (10.3)	1 (50.0)	49 (10.7)

The addition of water features was requested by 46.5% of women and 54.2% of men, with a total preference of 49.1%. For noise reduction, 16.5% of women and 14.6% of men suggested a quieter Skopeftirio, with a combined total of 15.8%. Regarding weather protection, 45.8% of women and 52.1% of men asked for this improvement, bringing the overall percentage to 48%. In terms of seating and resting areas, 56.5% of women and 56.9% of men expressed the need for more benches (56.8% in total). Waste bins were also a priority, with 53.5% of women and 51.4% of men requesting more, for a total of 52.9%. Furthermore, 56.1% of women and 56.3% of men supported enhancing the cultural and artistic elements of the Skopeftirio (56.4% overall). Access to free Wi-Fi was highlighted by 33.2% of women and 37.5% of men, resulting in a combined preference of 34.9%. The addition of exercise equipment was desired by 27.7% of women and 32.6% of men (29.4% overall). Public toilets were requested by 39.4% of women and 53.5% of men, bringing the overall preference to 43.9%. Finally, 45.5% of women and 50.7% of men expressed the desire for designated children's areas (46.9% overall), while 10.6% of women and 10.3% of men suggested other potential improvements (10.7% in total).

Fear due to inadequate lighting was the most significant concern, affecting 57.2% of respondents (61.3% of women and 47.9% of men). This was followed by perceptions of neglect or poor cleanliness, reported by 43.9% overall (45.8% of women and 38.9% of men). Theft was another prevalent issue, with 25.9% of participants affected (27.1% of women and 22.9% of men). Harassment was experienced by 16% overall (16.5% of women and 15.3% of men), while discomfort from extreme temperatures or loud noise was noted by 13.4% of respondents (13.2% of women and 13.9% of men). Difficulties crossing the area were reported by 13.6% of respondents (13.9% of women and 13.2% of men), while fall-related accidents affected 6.8% (7.1% of women and 6.3% of men). Racist attacks were less frequent, reported by 4.4% overall (3.9% of women and 4.9% of men). Traffic accidents were the least reported, with only 1.3% of participants affected (1.3% of women and 1.4% of men). Additionally, 18.5% of respondents (16.2% of women and 23.6% of men) reported having no negative experiences in the Skopeftirio area, and 3.7% (3.9% of women and 3.4% of men) mentioned other negative experiences (Table 6).

**Table 6.** Negative experiences in Skopeftirio Park regarding gender identity (N=458).

	Women	Men	Non-binary/Other	Total
	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	N (%)
Difficulty in crossing	43 (13.9)	19 (13.2)	0 (0.0)	62 (13.6)
Car Accident	4 (1.3)	2 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	6 (1.3)
Fall accident	22 (7.1)	9 (6.3)	0 (0.0)	31 (6.8)
Harassment	51 (16.5)	22 (15.3)	0 (0.0)	73 (16.0)
Racist attack	12 (3.9)	7 (4.9)	1 (50.0)	20 (4.4)
Theft	84 (27.1)	33 (22.9)	1 (50.0)	118 (25.9)

Memory of discomfort (e.g., due to heat, cold, loud noise, etc.)	41 (13.2)	20 (13.9)	0 (0.0)	61 (13.4)
Fear due to lack of lighting	190 (61.3)	69 (47.9)	2 (100)	261 (57.2)
Lack of care/cleanliness	142 (45.8)	56 (38.9)	2 (100)	200 (43.9)
Other	12 (3.9)	5 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	17 (3.7)
No negative experience	50 (16.2)	34 (23.6)	0 (0.0)	84 (18.5)

There seems to be a statistically significant difference in gender regarding their opinion about the subway, but by doing a Post hoc analysis, no statistically significant difference was found between the groups (Table 7). The reliability of the questionnaire is high, with an overall Cronbach's alpha of 0.791, demonstrating very good internal consistency. Each dimension contributes meaningfully to this reliability, as the removal of any individual question results in only a slight decrease in Cronbach's alpha, ranging between 0.745 and 0.780. This suggests that all questions are useful and contribute to the overall cohesion of the questionnaire, making the instrument a reliable tool for assessing the quality and accessibility of public spaces (Table 8).

**Table 7.** Kruskal-Wallis correlation coefficients of scales about free public spaces in Kaisariani with respect to gender identity.

	Gender						P-value
	Female		Male		Non-binary/Other		Kruskal-Wallis test
	Mean (SD)	Median	Mean (SD)	Median	Mean (SD)	Median	
Existence of free public spaces	3.34 (0.97)	3	3.34 (0.99)	4	3.5 (0.71)	3.5	0.974
Quality of free public spaces	2.89 (0.75)	3	2.84 (0.74)	3	3.5 (0.71)	3.5	0.273
Times passing per week	3.95 (1.18)	4	3.78 (1.19)	4	4 (0.00)	4	0.241
Regeneration of Kaisariani	2.95 (1.25)	3	3.02 (1.34)	3	3 (1.41)	3	0.889
Quality of the square	2.65 (0.83)	3	2.57 (0.73)	3	4 (0.00)	4	0.025
Accessibility in the square	3 (0.89)	3	3.04 (0.84)	3	3 (1.41)	3	0.998
Square safety by day	3.7 (0.77)	4	3.74 (0.77)	4	4.5 (0.71)	4.5	0.253
Square safety by night	3 (0.9)	3	3.1 (0.9)	3	4.5 (0.71)	4.5	0.063
Quality of urban equipment	2.52 (0.82)	3	2.57 (0.83)	3	3.5 (0.71)	3.5	0.236
Green in the square	2.45 (0.9)	2	2.4 (0.84)	2	3 (0.00)	3	0.371
Square as an identity of Kaisariani	3.83 (1.21)	4	3.89 (1.21)	4	4.5 (0.71)	4.5	0.664
Skopectirio as an identity of Kaisariani	4.63 (0.78)	5	4.71 (0.68)	5	5 (0.00)	5	0.369
Opinion about the metro station in Kaisariani	4.7 (1.31)	5	4.99 (1.14)	5	4 (0.00)	4	0.029



**Table 8.** Cronbach’s alpha reliability results and the impact of a missing question regarding Kaisariani Square’s quality.

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean (SD)	Median	Cronbach’s if item deleted	Cronbach’s a
Quality of free public spaces	1	5	2.87 (0.76)	3	0.776	
Quality	1	5	2.62 (0.81)	3	0.745	
Accessibility	1	5	3.00 (0.88)	3	0.756	
Safety by day	1	5	3.71 (0.77)	4	0.766	
Safety by night	1	5	3.04 (0.91)	3	0.769	
Quality of urban equipment	1	5	2.54 (0.83)	3	0.755	
Greenery	1	5	2.44 (0.88)	2	0.780	
						0.791

The selection of results presented was made following careful consultation to determine which findings best align with the research objectives. The questionnaire used in the study generates an extensive range of data, offering the potential for more comprehensive and complex analyses beyond what is included in this report. This research forms part of a larger, more comprehensive study of the public spaces of the region, which incorporates more detailed social and spatial correlations.

4. Discussion

In this discussion, we interpret the key findings of the study in relation to existing literature and urban planning practices. The results provide valuable insights into how different demographic factors, such as age, business ownership, having children, and education level, influence perceptions of public space quality in the urban areas of Kaisariani. By examining these correlations, we aim to better understand the diverse needs and expectations of different user groups. Furthermore, the study highlights critical aspects of urban space design, such as safety, lighting, and greenery, which have emerged as central concerns for respondents. These findings not only align with broader urban planning trends but also offer practical guidance for enhancing public spaces through informed interventions.

The findings of this research align closely with existing literature on public space perceptions and usage in Greece. Frequent use of public spaces, with many residents visiting daily or many times per week [12,63,64]. The perception of a moderate, but not abundant, number of public spaces corresponds with studies noting better spatial distribution in suburban areas compared to central locations like Athens [63,65]. Kaisariani, despite its proximity to the city center, benefits from ample public green spaces like Mount Hymettus, Panepistimioupoli, and Skopeftirio Park.

Literature also highlights issues of cleanliness, accessibility, and safety—key concerns reflected in this study, particularly regarding nighttime security [52,66]. The findings from this case study highlight the urgent need for improvements in urban spaces like Kaisariani Square, where most participants prioritized enhancements in greenery, lighting, and cleanness. This reflects broader research emphasizing the vital role of green spaces in promoting health and well-being, as well as their aesthetic and restorative contributions to urban environments [67–70]. Issues of neglect and cleanliness, identified by almost the half of participants, further underscore the importance of maintenance in shaping user satisfaction and space quality [71,72]. Addressing these concerns through thoughtful urban planning can create environments that are safe, welcoming, and conducive to community well-being [63]. Additionally, more than half of respondents expressed a need for more

seating and rest areas, reinforcing existing literature that emphasizes the importance of comfort amenities in making urban spaces more usable and enjoyable [69,73,74]. Safety also emerged as a key issue, with many participants advocating for improved safety measures in Skopeftirio Park. This aligns with studies indicating that perceptions of safety are critical for encouraging the use of public spaces [52,75]. Lighting improvements were identified as essential for addressing safety concerns, echoing studies that link poor lighting with heightened perceptions of safety and reduced nighttime use of public spaces [69].

Older individuals often perceive public spaces differently due to shifts in mobility, social inclusion, and safety expectations. Research indicates that older adults prioritize accessibility, safety, and comfort more than younger generations, driven by physical limitations and a need for restful environments. Studies in urban design and gerontology emphasize the importance of features like smooth pavements, adequate seating, and clear signage for older adults, which may not be as crucial for younger populations, who tend to value recreational and social opportunities [76]. This aligns with our findings, where older respondents expressed lower satisfaction with public space quality, emphasizing safety and ease of movement. In terms of urban design expectations, older adults often seek spaces that foster ease of movement and social interaction in secure environments. They also tend to have higher expectations for well-maintained, accessible facilities [77,78]. Urban planning literature highlights the importance of age-friendly spaces that address these concerns, suggesting that public spaces should be designed to support the well-being and quality of life of aging populations. Our study reinforces this, revealing that older individuals rate urban equipment and space quality lower, but place greater value on their identity and role within the community [77,78].

Business owners tend to rate public space quality higher due to their economic interests. Vibrant, well-maintained public spaces can attract more foot traffic, directly benefiting their businesses. Research shows that well-designed urban areas foster increased visitor engagement, encouraging longer stays, which in turn leads to more purchases and interaction with local businesses [79]. This economic incentive likely explains the more favorable assessments from business owners. Numerous studies underscore the strong connection between public spaces and local economic growth. Squares and parks that are well-maintained often serve as focal points for community events, drawing visitors to nearby shops and restaurants, thereby supporting local economies. Literature on place-making highlights how successful public spaces contribute to urban regeneration, spurring economic vitality and increasing business owners' positive perceptions of these areas [80].

Also, parents with children under 18 often express greater concerns about the safety and quality of public spaces. They tend to be more critical of areas lacking child-friendly features, such as secure fencing, adequate lighting, or engaging play equipment. Such concerns over safety risks can result in lower overall perceptions of public space quality, as parents prioritize environments that ensure the well-being and enjoyment of their children [81–83]. Urban planning research highlights the importance of family-oriented amenities like playgrounds, restroom facilities, and shaded areas, which are essential for making public spaces accessible and enjoyable for families. Cities that prioritize these features tend to receive more favorable evaluations from parents. Studies show that incorporating child-friendly designs not only enhances safety but also increases the overall satisfaction of families, contributing to more positive perceptions of urban spaces [77,79,84].

Individuals with higher education levels often hold more critical and informed perspectives on urban regeneration and greenery, a trend observed across studies in urban planning and environmental psychology. Educated individuals are typically more exposed to urban design concepts and sustainability principles, enabling them to assess whether development projects meet global best practices in sustainable urban planning. This demographic tends to demand higher standards for urban aesthetics and ecological integration, reflecting a deeper appreciation of green spaces and a commitment to long-term sustainability [79]. Educated individuals are generally more likely to understand the diverse benefits of green spaces, such as ecological sustainability, social cohesion, and improvements in physical and mental well-being. Their exposure to environmental sustainability and urban resilience frameworks, often through academic channels, shapes their more

nuanced perspectives on how public spaces can foster both environmental and social benefits. This critical awareness tends to create higher expectations for urban spaces that balance functionality with ecological integrity [85–87]. However, it's important to recognize that these perspectives are not universal; cultural and social characteristics unique to each region can significantly influence how these factors are perceived and prioritized.

The results reveal mixed opinions regarding the redevelopment of Kaisariani Square and the construction of the new metro station. While many respondents were aware of these projects, their views varied, with a significant portion expressing skepticism or uncertainty. For instance, 28.8% of respondents felt skeptical about the square's redevelopment, while 28.6% viewed it positively. Similarly, opinions about the metro station were largely positive, with 36.6% supporting the project but noting some concerns, and another 33.6% seeing it as particularly beneficial for the area despite a balanced mix of positive and negative aspects.

Regardless of whether deficiencies were identified in these projects, it is clear that more information and active involvement of the community would be beneficial. Engaging the public early on and providing clear, transparent communication about the details and potential impacts of these developments could help mitigate skepticism and foster stronger community support. Enhanced communication through presentations, local newsletters, and other means would ensure that residents feel informed and included, particularly given that only 12.3% of respondents felt well informed about the square's redevelopment. Extensive literature highlights that enhanced and effective information exchange with local communities significantly improves the acceptance of public space regeneration projects. This engagement not only fosters greater community support but also provides valuable data that can be leveraged for more effective management and resolution of related issues [88–91]. By prioritizing community involvement, future urban projects could better address local concerns and improve public perception from the outset.

While this case study offers valuable insights into community preferences for urban regeneration and safety in Kaisariani's main square and Skopeftirio Park, it has several limitations. The case study design restricts generalizability, as findings may be specific to the socio-cultural context of the area. Additionally, the study focuses on specific elements of urban space quality but does not fully explore broader factors like socio-economic status or systemic urban planning issues. Future research should adopt a more comprehensive approach, including these variables, to provide deeper insights. Lastly, seasonal factors may have influenced responses, suggesting that future studies consider timing to capture a fuller picture of urban space perceptions.

## 5. Conclusions

This study presents a significant advancement in evaluating the quality of urban public spaces by developing a concise and effective questionnaire. The findings underscore the multifaceted nature of public space quality, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive approach that incorporates both subjective user experiences and objective assessments. By utilizing a structured yet adaptable framework, the questionnaire effectively captures key dimensions such as availability, accessibility, safety, comfort, identity, inclusion, and the presence of urban equipment, providing a holistic view of public space quality.

The majority of respondents felt that there were a moderate number of free public spaces in Kaisariani, though opinions on their quality were largely mediocre. Daily use of these spaces was common, with most residents passing through frequently. However, perceptions of the redevelopment of Kaisariani's main square were mixed, with many aware of the project but expressing skepticism, while others viewed it positively.

In the case study, the majority of participants preferred improvements in greenery and lighting for Kaisariani's main square. Additionally, more than half of respondents supported the addition of more seating and rest areas and their desire for more culture and art in the urban space. Better accessibility and walkability were desired by a significant portion of participants. The most frequently reported negative experience in Kaisariani's main square was a feeling of neglect or lack

of cleanliness. Participants prioritized safety enhancements for the Skopeftirio Park with the vast majority emphasizing the need for a stronger sense of safety. This concern is closely related to the call for improved lighting and upgraded greenery. Additionally, more than a half of participants requested more seating and rest areas, more trash bins, and more culture and/or art. As far as Skopeftirio Park, fear was the most significant concern due to inadequate lighting, affecting the majority of participants, followed by perceptions of neglect or poor cleanliness. Additionally, 1 in 5 of the respondents experienced theft, while more than 1 in 10 reported incidents of harassment in the Skopeftirio Park. The results showed a weak but statistically significant negative correlation between age and perceptions of public spaces, with older respondents rating both the availability and quality of urban spaces lower than younger participants. Business owners tended to rate the square's quality higher and visit it more frequently compared to non-business owners. Additionally, respondents with children under 18 reported lower perceptions of public space quality and safety, while higher education levels were associated with less favorable views on urban regeneration efforts and greenery quality.

In conclusion, this research not only addresses existing gaps in the literature on public space evaluation but also sets a foundation for future studies to explore additional dimensions of urban quality. As urbanization continues to present new challenges, adopting such innovative tools will be crucial in fostering sustainable and livable cities that prioritize the well-being of their residents. While the development of the questionnaire allows for adaptation and application across a wide range of environments and contexts, the limitations identified are specific to the case study, including its restricted geographical focus and the seasonal nature of data collection. Future research should explore broader socio-economic contexts to further validate and enhance its applicability.

## 6. Patents

The questionnaire and its methodology are not patented but are protected under copyright laws.

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