

# Greenspace Use and Attitudes Survey 2017

## Research findings



greenspace scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage,  
and Central Scotland Green Network Trust

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Report prepared by Why Research Ltd

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# Foreword

Greenspaces make a big difference to our quality of life and quality of place. An extensive body of evidence demonstrates the benefits they provide in terms of health and wellbeing, safer and stronger communities, active travel and play, economic development and inward investment, as well as a host of environmental services like climate change adaptation, air quality and natural flood management. They really are our natural health service, our children's outdoor classrooms and our cities green lungs...or are they?

The 2017 survey found that greenspace matters – over 90% of respondents agreed that it is important to have greenspace in their local area. Nearly half (43%) of urban residents visit their local greenspace once a week or more often, and only 4% said they never visit local greenspaces.

But all is not well with Scotland's greenspaces, compared to the results in 2011, there has been a significant decrease in those saying that greenspace meets their needs (from 82% in 2011 to 76% in 2017) and a similar reduction in those saying they are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (from 40% in 2011 to 23% in 2017).

Perhaps even more worrying, is the finding that 40% of people think the quality of their local greenspace has reduced in the last 5 years (up from 33% in 2011); this figure rises to 50% for people living in the 15% most deprived areas (up from 35% in 2011).

The survey also found that local greenspaces continue to fall short of people's expectations for them to be good places for children to play, safe spaces for physical activity, and somewhere to relax and unwind.

Quality impacts on greenspace use – quality ratings and greenspace use both peaked in 2009, since then the percentage of people using greenspace weekly has fallen by 20 percentage points, from 63% (2009) to 43% (2017). These downward trends also mirror closely cuts in local authority budgets. The Improvement Service benchmarking data shows that annual expenditure by Scottish local authorities on parks and greenspace has fallen steadily from £190 million in 2010/11 to £167 million in 2014/15.<sup>1</sup>

There is an urgent need for action to reverse these depressing declines in greenspace use and quality – and the negative impacts that they will have on our health, our communities and our environment. There are willing partners in communities across Scotland; encouragingly, the survey found significant increases in people wanting to have more of a say in how their greenspace is managed and to get involved in activities to improve their local greenspace.

The survey findings are very timely being published shortly after the launch of 'A Nation with Ambition' – the Government's programme for Scotland.<sup>2</sup> This includes commitments to build an Active Nation and expand greenspace through building on the support for the Central Scotland Green Network, and notes that activity will include 'improving the quality of publicly owned greenspaces for recreation and community use'.

greenspace scotland and our partners will use these research findings to continue to work towards our goal that everyone living and working in urban Scotland has easy access to quality greenspaces that meet local needs and improve their quality of life – and to support delivery of the Central Scotland Green Network.

**Julie Procter**  
Chief Executive  
greenspace scotland

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/benchmarking/documents/2017\\_culture\\_leisure.pdf](http://www.improvementservice.org.uk/benchmarking/documents/2017_culture_leisure.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/09/8468>



# Summary

Many people in Scotland live near to urban greenspaces, such as parks, play spaces, gardens, playing fields and woodland. Well-designed, connected and managed greenspaces make towns and cities more pleasant places in which to live and can encourage healthy, active lifestyles by giving people an opportunity to enjoy the outdoors close to home and providing children with places to play. Greenspace is an important part of the urban landscape; providing green infrastructure that can contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, protection against flooding and erosion as well as biodiversity conservation.

The 2017 Greenspace Use and Attitudes Survey is a quantitative survey which provides an up-to-date understanding of public use, expectations and attitudes relating to urban greenspace in Scotland. This is the fifth time the survey has been commissioned, with previous survey waves in 2004, 2007, 2009 and 2011, and so the results provide valuable trend data on people's use and attitudes to urban greenspace.

The online survey gathered information from 1,000 respondents across urban Scotland. The sample included 800 people living in the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) area and 130 respondents living in the 15% most deprived areas. It should be noted that previous survey waves used a telephone rather than an on-line survey method.

Key findings include:

## **Greenspace matters**

Greenspace is important to people, with 92% of respondents agreeing to some extent that it is important to have greenspace in their local area. Nearly two-thirds (63%) said it was very important, but this represents a fall from 2011 (80%).

## **Declining frequency of using local urban greenspaces**

Urban greenspaces are popular outdoor destinations, with nearly half (43%) of urban residents visiting their local greenspace once a week or more often. This is, however, a decrease since 2011 (54%) and continues the downward trend in decreasing frequency of weekly greenspace use which peaked in 2009 when nearly two-thirds (63%) of urban Scots reported that they used their local greenspace once a week or more often. People are still using their local greenspaces but less often; with increases in the proportion of respondents visiting 3-4 and 1-2 times a month.

Between 2004 and 2011, the proportions of respondents living in the 15% most deprived areas who reported that they used their greenspace weekly remained lower than the overall urban sample; in 2017, the percentages were the same (43%). However, the 'gap' has been closed as a result of a reduction in weekly use among the overall population, rather than by increasing use amongst people living in the 15% most deprived areas.

## **Proximity to greenspace matters**

People who live within a 5 minute walk of their local greenspace are significantly more likely (61%) to visit once a week or more often, compared to those living further away (40% for those who live 5 to 10 minutes walk away and 18% for people living 11 to 20 minutes away).

Almost half (44%) of urban Scots reported that they live within a 5 minute walk of their nearest greenspace, with a further third (30%) living 5 to 10 minutes walk away.

These findings are particularly important in relation to the Scottish Government's national indicator to improve access to local greenspace. The indicator measure is the 'percentage of adults within 5 minutes walking distance of their nearest greenspace'. The source for this indicator is the Scottish Household Survey which covers all of Scotland (urban and rural). Currently, the indicator shows that 67% of adults in Scotland live within a 5 minute walk of greenspace.

The findings from this survey indicate that fewer urban Scots live within a 5 minute walk of greenspace (compared to the Scottish average). The survey also identifies a strong correlation between frequency of use and living less than 5 minutes walk away from greenspace.

### **Quality matters**

40% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that 'the quality of my local greenspace has reduced in the past 5 years' (up from 33% in 2011). This figure rises to 50% for respondents from the 15% most deprived areas (up from 35% in 2011). A similar significant increase was seen for respondents living in the CSGN area with 42% saying that the quality of their local greenspace had reduced in the past 5 years (compared to 34% in 2011).

Regular greenspace users seem to be more aware of falling quality standards in Scotland's parks and greenspaces, with respondents who visit their greenspace once or week or more often being more likely to strongly agree that the quality of their local greenspace had reduced compared to people who visited every 2-3 months (21% and 9%).

Whilst most respondents (74%) said they were satisfied to some extent with the quality of their local greenspace, this is a significant decrease from 2011 (80%). The percentage indicating that they were very satisfied has fallen sharply since 2011 (from 40% in 2011 to 23% in 2017 for the overall sample).

### **Do local greenspaces meet people's needs?**

Respondents who think that their local greenspace meets their needs are significantly more likely to visit once a week or more often (50%) than those who do not (29%).

Whilst most respondents (76%) said that their local greenspace meets their needs, this is a significant decrease from 2011 (82%). The results are lower for respondents from the 15% most deprived areas; with two-thirds (65%) considering that their local greenspace meets their needs.

### **The gap between expectations of greenspace and local experience**

Respondents were asked to respond to a number of statements about their expectations of greenspace in general and then about their experience or perceptions of how well their local greenspace met these expectations.

For all of the statements there was a significant difference between expectations and local experience, for example:

- 77% strongly agreed that greenspaces should be places where you can relax and unwind, but only 43% strongly agreed their local greenspace was
- 72% of people strongly agreed that greenspaces should be safe places to encourage physical activity, but only 45% strongly agreed their local greenspace was a safe place for physical activity
- 71% of people strongly agreed that good quality greenspaces make an area a great place to live, but only 36% strongly agreed that their local greenspace makes the area a great place to live

Expectations and perceptions were generally higher among people who visit their greenspace once a week or more often, who live less than 5 minutes walk away and/or are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace.

Older respondents had higher expectations that greenspace should be good places to relax and unwind, attractive places, good places for children to play, opportunities to see nature, good places to meet others from the local community, and make an area a great place to live.

People with a disability or illness were significantly less likely to strongly agree that their local greenspaces are places to relax and unwind, safe spaces to encourage physical activity, attractive places, good places for children to play, and make their area a great place to live.

Respondents living in the 15% most deprived areas have similar expectations of greenspace as the full urban sample. In previous survey waves, they have, however, been less likely than the full sample to report that their experience of local greenspace meets expectations. In comparison, the 2017 survey shows a convergence for many attitude statements in the percentage of both the full sample and the sub-sample respondents living in the 15% most deprived areas who strongly agreed that expectations have been met. Again, this appears to reflect a fall in ratings from the full sample, rather than an improvement in perceptions of local greenspace among respondents in the 15% most deprived areas.

Across all statements, there has been a general downward trend in both expectations and perceptions, from 2009 and 2011, to 2017 – and a statistically significant decrease between 2011 and 2017.

### **Greenspaces are great places for children to play – or are they?**

Greenpace conjures up images of children playing outside. Whilst 70% of respondents strongly agreed that greenpaces should be good places for children to play, only 43% strongly agreed their local greenspace was a good place for children to play.

Perceptions that their local greenspace was a good place for children to play, were significantly lower for respondents living within the CSGN area (40% compared to 52% outwith the CSGN area). Significant variances were also seen within the CSGN sub-areas, with, for example, only 33% in the Forth Valley area agreeing strongly.

There were also significant differences in responses from different age groups, with younger respondents (25-34 age group) least likely to strongly agree with the expectation statement 'greenpaces should be good places for children to play'. Only 37% in this age group agreed strongly that their local greenspace was a good place for children to play (compared to 50% of those aged 65+). This finding is particularly important because it is the age group most likely to have young children.

The survey did not identify whether respondents had children but it would be interesting in future waves of the survey to explore responses from households with and without children; and also through other surveys to explore the views of children.

### **Having a say about greenspace management**

Half of all respondents agreed to some extent that they would like to have 'more of a say in how their greenspace is managed'. For respondents from the 15% most deprived areas, this figure rises to nearly two-thirds (60%).

Compared to the 2011 results, there has been an increase across the board in people wanting to have more of a say in how their greenspace is managed, this is seen most strongly in the responses from people living in the 15% most deprived areas. One-third (34%) of respondents from the 15% most deprived areas agreed strongly that they would like to have more of a say in how their greenspace is managed (up from 20% in 2011); this is significantly higher than in other areas (18%) or in the overall sample (20%).

Respondents in the younger age groups (31% of those aged 16-24 and 22% of those aged 25-34) were also more likely to agree strongly than older age groups (21% of those aged 35-44 and 45-54 and 17% aged 55-64, and 13% aged 65+). Perhaps not surprisingly, higher proportions of those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (26%) also agreed strongly, compared to less frequent greenspace users.



## **Getting involved with greenspace**

Interest in getting involved with greenspace extended beyond just 'having a say' with nearly half (43%) agreeing or strongly agreeing that they would like to 'get involved with activities to help improve my local greenspace (and 49% of people living in the 15% most deprived areas). Over a quarter (27%) of respondents living in the 15% most deprived areas agreed strongly with this statement (compared to 16% in other areas and 17% in overall sample). Again, regular greenspace users are more likely to agree strongly that they would like to get involved in activities to help improve their local greenspace.

These findings have important implications for volunteering, the development of Friends groups, as well as for the opportunities available for community management and ownership under the provisions of the Community Empowerment Act.

## **Grow your own**

The survey also repeated questions first asked in 2011 about growing your own fruit and vegetables. Just under a quarter (24%) of respondents grow their own; a decrease from 32% in 2011. Conversely, there was an increase in growing from respondents living in the 15% more deprived areas (20% grow their own in 2017, compared to 14% in 2011). This may reflect the growth of community gardens and stalled spaces<sup>3</sup> growing projects which have been supported in more deprived areas.

Most people (87%) who grow their own do it in their own garden; with 7% growing in an allotment and 2% in community gardens.

Half of respondents (50%) who do not currently grow their own would like to do so. Lack of a garden is cited as the main barrier (44%), followed by lack of gardening skills (32%), don't have time (26%) and can't get an allotment (14%).

These results provide useful insight for local authorities starting to prepare Allotment and Food Growing Strategies as required by part 9 of the Community Empowerment Act.

## **Wider context**

The 2017 greenspace use and attitude survey provides a very useful insight into current use of greenspace and trends in relation to use and attitudes. The findings will be particularly valuable to parks and greenspace managers, as well as organisations who are seeking to progress policy priorities in relation to physical activity, mental health, active travel, community empowerment, planning and green infrastructure. The report is also very timely in relation to Scottish Government priorities set out in 'A Nation with Ambition' and the delivery of the Central Scotland Green Network as Europe's largest greenspace project.

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<sup>3</sup> Stalled spaces are typically sites scheduled for development for housing or business but where development has 'stalled' due to economic or other factors; it is also sometimes used to refer to projects developed on derelict or vacant land. Architecture and Design Scotland led the Stalled Spaces Scotland programme to support temporary or meanwhile uses of these spaces <http://www.ads.org.uk/stalled-spaces-scotland/>

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Urban greenspace includes parks, playing fields, play areas, gardens, woodland and other open vegetated spaces and water within our towns and cities. These spaces provide opportunities for leisure, contribute to the environment, promote awareness and understanding of nature, and also provide attractive areas in the midst of housing, offices, shops and other buildings.

**greenspace scotland** aims to improve the quality of life of people living and working in urban Scotland through the planning, development and sustainable management of greenspaces within our towns and cities. It supports a network of greenspace partnerships, organisations and groups; these groups create, improve and manage urban greenspaces across Scotland.

Several surveys conducted in Scotland have produced or continue to produce data on public attitudes to greenspace, including the [Scottish Household Survey](#) (commissioned by the Scottish Government) and the [2013/14 Scotland's People and Nature Survey](#) (commissioned by **Scottish Natural Heritage**). greenspace scotland has run its own [Public Attitudes survey](#) on four previous occasions (2004, 2007, 2009 and 2011).

In 2017, greenspace scotland, with funding support from Scottish Natural Heritage, Scottish Government and the Central Scotland Green Network Trust, commissioned Why Research to undertake a further wave of research into use of greenspaces by the urban population in Scotland. The main objective of the work was to gain an up-to-date understanding of public use, expectations and attitudes relating to greenspace, including:

- how frequently greenspaces are used by people living in urban areas
- attitudes towards existing local greenspaces and the extent to which they satisfy local needs
- differences in attitudes and behaviour among different sub-sets of the urban population (including people with a long-term disability or illness and people living in Scotland's most deprived urban areas)

The survey included most of the questions used in greenspace scotland's 2011 Public Attitudes survey (the full question set is included in Appendix 1) and covered:

- Views on local greenspace (including proximity, use, satisfaction and perceived importance)
- Questions on 'growing your own' fruit and vegetables
- Questions on the John Muir Way (new in the 2017 survey)

## 1.2 Comparison with previous surveys

The tables in this report show the findings from the 2017 survey alongside those of the 2011 and 2009 Public Attitudes surveys. Where comparable data are available, findings from the 2007 and 2004 Public Attitudes surveys are also included.

It should be noted that the previous Public Attitudes surveys commissioned by greenspace scotland were conducted using a telephone methodology; in 2017, an online survey was used.

While the sample profile and most question wording remained the same, it should be borne in mind when looking at differences between the 2011 and 2017 data that there are some acknowledged differences in behaviour between those responding to a telephone survey and those taking part in an online survey that can impact on results:

- When completing an online survey, respondents may be more honest and/or less likely to give socially desirable responses than if they were giving answers to an interviewer.

- When completing an online survey, there is no interviewer to clarify any question a respondent may find ambiguous or hard to understand, or to probe more deeply into unprompted answers given by respondents.

### 1.3 Method and sample

The online survey was conducted among a representative sample of 1,000 adults (aged 16 and over) living in urban areas in Scotland (i.e. those living in towns or cities with over 3,000 residents).

The sample was provided by the panel provider, Research Now, and the survey was administered by Why Research. The survey period lasted from 21<sup>st</sup> June until 11<sup>th</sup> July 2017. To ensure that the sample was representative, quotas were set on gender, age and socio-economic grouping to reflect the Scottish adult population (as per the 2011 census data).

The following table shows the 2017 sample profile.

**Table 1: Sample Profile**

	Number of respondents	% of respondents
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	478	48
Female	522	52
<b>Age</b>		
16 – 18*	44	4
19 – 24	100	10
25 – 34	153	15
35 – 44	168	17
45 – 54	180	18
55 – 64	152	15
65+	203	20
<b>Socio-economic grouping</b>		
AB	289	29
C1	204	20
C2	173	17
DE	334	33
<b>Area</b>		
Glasgow & Clyde Valley	370	37
Edinburgh, Lothians and Fife	230	23
Forth Valley	100	10
Ayrshire	100	10
Outwith CSGN area	200	20
<b>SIMD ranking</b>		
Lowest 15%	130	13
Others	870	87

\* 16 to 18 year olds were not included in the 2011 and earlier Public Attitudes surveys

**The 2017 survey and the 2011 Public Attitudes survey include results for the Central Scotland Green Network (CSGN) area, as well as for urban Scotland as a whole.**

**The CSGN covers an area stretching from Ayrshire and Inverclyde in the west, to Fife and the Lothians in the east. To ensure a robust sample for analysis and to allow comparison with the 2011 survey, the 2017 survey included quotas on the same four main areas within the CSGN: Glasgow &**

Clyde Valley; Edinburgh, Lothians and Fife; Forth Valley; and Ayrshire. These quotas were derived from the postcodes provided by respondents, cross-referenced against a list of all postcodes in the CGSN area, as provided by the Central Scotland Green Network Trust (CSGNT).

The 2017 research sample (and previous Public Attitude Surveys) also included a minimum quota of respondents living in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland (again derived from respondent postcodes and as defined by the Scottish Government's Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation).

Where relevant, significance tests have been applied to the 2017 data. Where any statistically significant differences in responses exist, and where the groups involved have sufficiently large base sizes for comment, these have been mentioned in the report. Where these differences are mentioned these are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

For all charts and tables it should be noted that percentages may not always add to 100% due to rounding.

## 2. Greenspace use

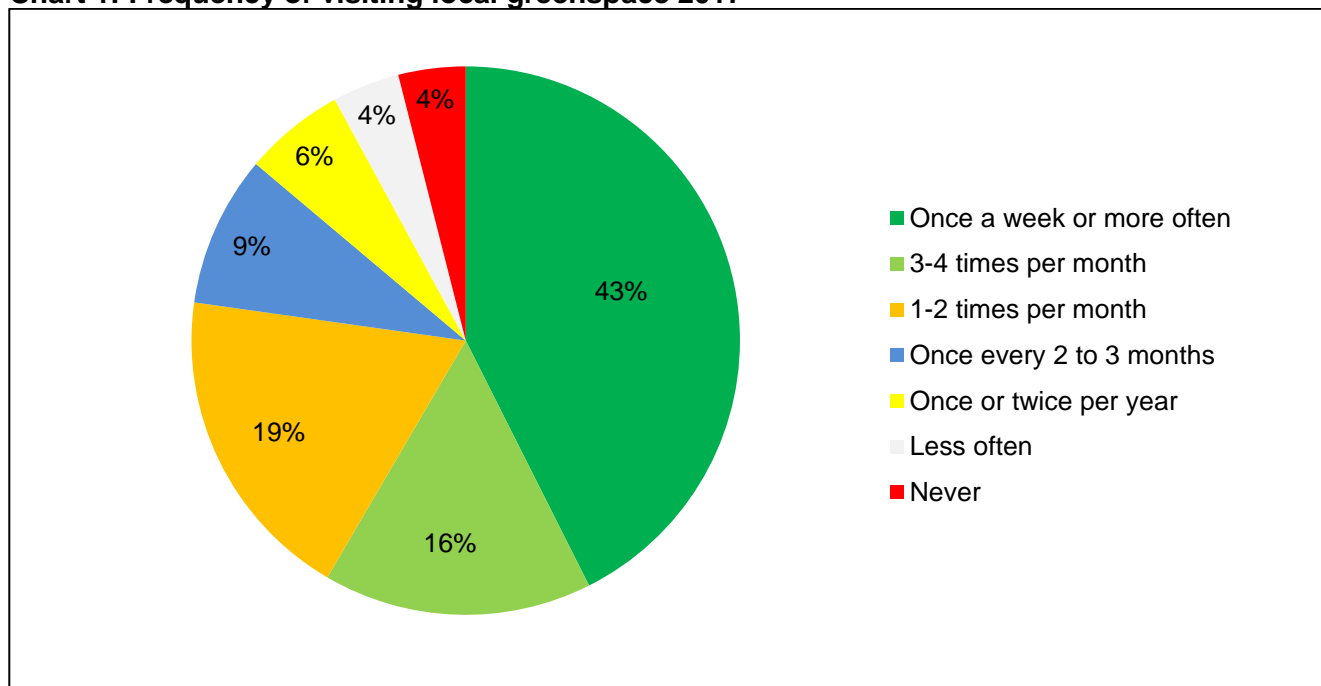
### 2.1 Frequency of visiting local greenspace

All respondents were asked: 'In the last 12 months, how often on average have you visited your local greenspace areas?' Greenspace was defined as public green or open spaces and water in urban areas, for example, parks, playing fields, play areas, allotments and community gardens, woodland and more natural areas, canal paths and riversides.

#### 2.1.1 2017 results

As shown in the following chart, almost half of all respondents (43%) say they visited their local greenspace once a week or more often, while over three quarters of respondents (78%) visited once a month or more often.

**Chart 1: Frequency of visiting local greenspace 2017**



Source: Question 1 (Base: 1,000)

There were few statistically significant differences between different sub-sets of respondents within the urban Scotland sample:

- Respondents with a disability or illness visited greenspace less often than others; 37% visited once a week or more often compared to 43% overall.
- Respondents from the Ayrshire area of the CSGN visited more often (52%) than those in the Glasgow & Clyde Valley area (40%); this compares to 43% overall.
- Among those who visit greenspace less than once or twice per year (overall sample 4%) statistically significant differences included:
  - More respondents in the DE socio-economic grouping (7%) than AB (2%) or C2 (2%).
  - More respondents aged 65 or over (8%) than those aged 25-34 (1%) or 35-44 (2%).
- Those who live within a 5 minute walk of their local greenspace are significantly more likely to visit once a week or more (61%) than those who live further away (31%).
- Those who live within a 5 to 10 minute walk are significantly more likely (40%) to visit once a week or more than those living more than a 10 minute walk away (18% of those who live 11 to

20 minutes away, 18% of those who live 21 to 30 minutes away and 23% of those who live over 30 minutes away).

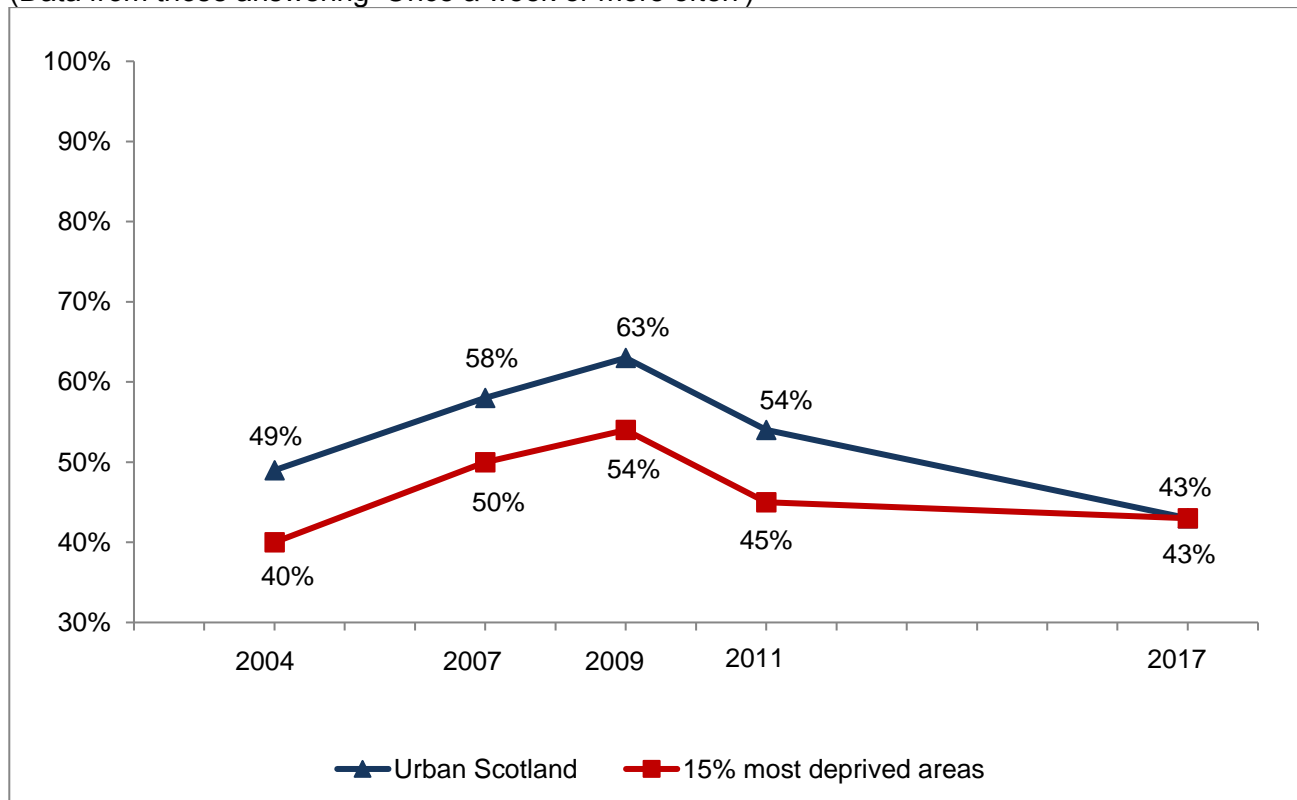
- Respondents who think that their local greenspace meets their needs are significantly more likely to visit once a week or more (50%) than those who do not (29%).
- Those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace are significantly more likely to visit once a week or more (55%) than those who say they are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied (25%) or who say they are quite dissatisfied (33%).

### 2.1.2 Data trends

There has been a downward trend since 2009 in the proportion of those visiting their local greenspace once a week or more (63% in 2009, 54% in 2011 and 43% in 2017).

Chart 2 shows the trend line for those answering ‘Once a week or more often’ and table 2, overleaf, shows more detailed findings for the current and previous waves of research.

**Chart 2: Frequency of visiting local greenspace**  
(Data from those answering ‘Once a week or more often’)



There were some statistically significant differences between the 2011 and 2017 results:

**Urban Scotland:** the proportion of respondents visiting 3-4 times a month has increased significantly (from 8% in 2011 to 16% in 2017) as has the proportion of those visiting 1-2 times per month (from 13% in 2011 to 19% in 2017).

**CSGN area:** The proportion of those visiting once a week or more often in 2017 (43%) is significantly lower than in 2011 (57%). The proportion of those visiting 3-4 times a month has increased significantly (from 6% in 2011 to 16% in 2017) as has the proportion of those visiting 1-2 times per month (from 13% in 2011 to 18% in 2017).



**Table 2: Frequency of visiting local greenspace: all respondents**

	2017			2011			2009		
	Urban Scotland	15% most deprived areas	CSGN area	Urban Scotland	15% most deprived areas	CSGN area	Urban Scotland	15% most deprived areas	CSGN area
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Once a week or more often	43	43	43	54	45	57	63	54	61
3-4 times per month	16	13	16	8	7	6	6	1	5
1-2 times per month	19	16	18	13	14	13	11	18	10
Once every 2 to 3 months	9	9	9	8	12	7	6	11	6
Once or twice per year	6	6	6	5	6	4	3	5	5
Less often	4	6	4	4	6	4	5	6	6
Never	4	6	4	9	10	8	5	5	7
<b>Base</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>880</b>

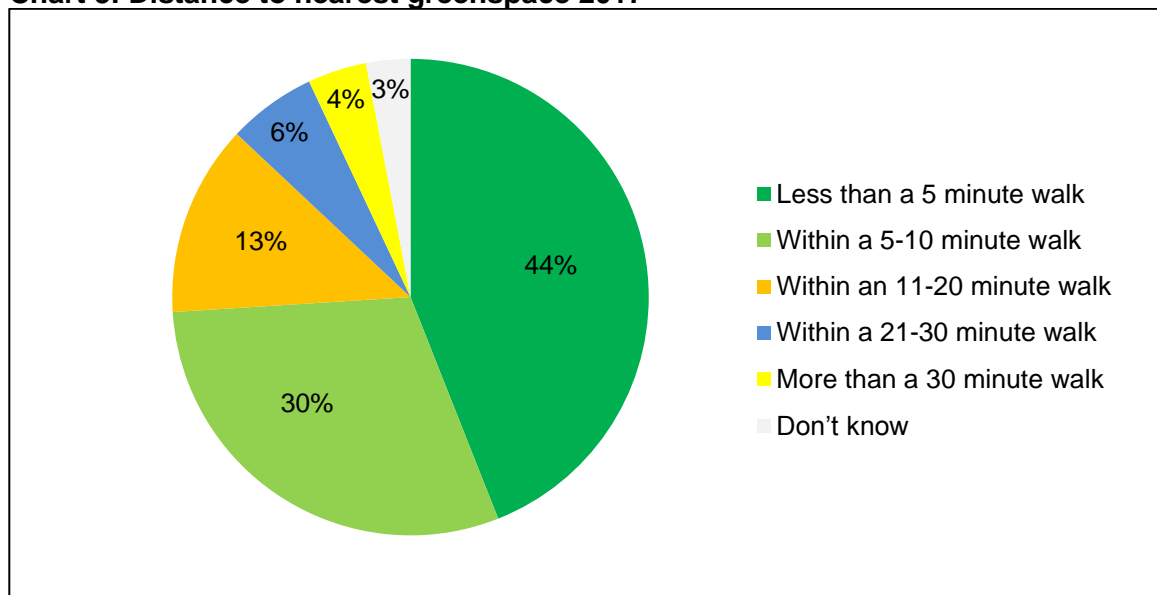
## 2.2. Accessibility - distance to nearest greenspace

Respondents were asked: 'How far away from your home is your nearest greenspace area?'

### 2.2.1 2017 results

As shown in the following chart, almost half of all respondents (44%) live within a 5 minute walk of their nearest greenspace, while almost a third of respondents (30%) live 5 to 10 minutes walk away. Only 4% live more than a 30 minute walk from greenspace<sup>4</sup>.

**Chart 3: Distance to nearest greenspace 2017**



Source: Question 2 (Base: 1,000)

There are few statistically significant differences between different sub-sets of respondents within the urban Scotland sample:

- 51% of those aged 45 to 54 said that they live within a 5 minute walk of their nearest greenspace, compared to 39% of those aged over 65 and to 44% overall.
- More of those in the Forth Valley area of the CSGN (55%) said that they live within a 5 minute walk of their nearest greenspace, particularly when compared to Glasgow & Clyde Valley residents (41%) or Edinburgh, Lothians and Fife residents (42%).
- As seen at the previous question, significantly higher proportions of those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (62%) live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace. Only 12% of those who say they visit once or twice a year live within a 5 minute walk.
- Those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace are significantly more likely to live less than a 5 minute walk away (55%) than those who are less satisfied (in comparison, 45% of those who are quite satisfied, 35% of those who say they are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied and 33% of those say they are quite dissatisfied live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace).

<sup>4</sup> The Scottish Government has set a national indicator to improve access to local greenspace. The Indicator Measure is 'percentage of adults within 5 minutes walking distance of their nearest local greenspace'. The source for this indicator is the Scottish Household Survey which covers all of Scotland (urban and rural). Currently, the national indicator shows that 67% of all adults in Scotland live within a 5 minute walk of their nearest greenspace. In comparison, the findings from this survey show that 44% of adults living in urban areas in Scotland live within a 5 minute walk of their nearest greenspace.

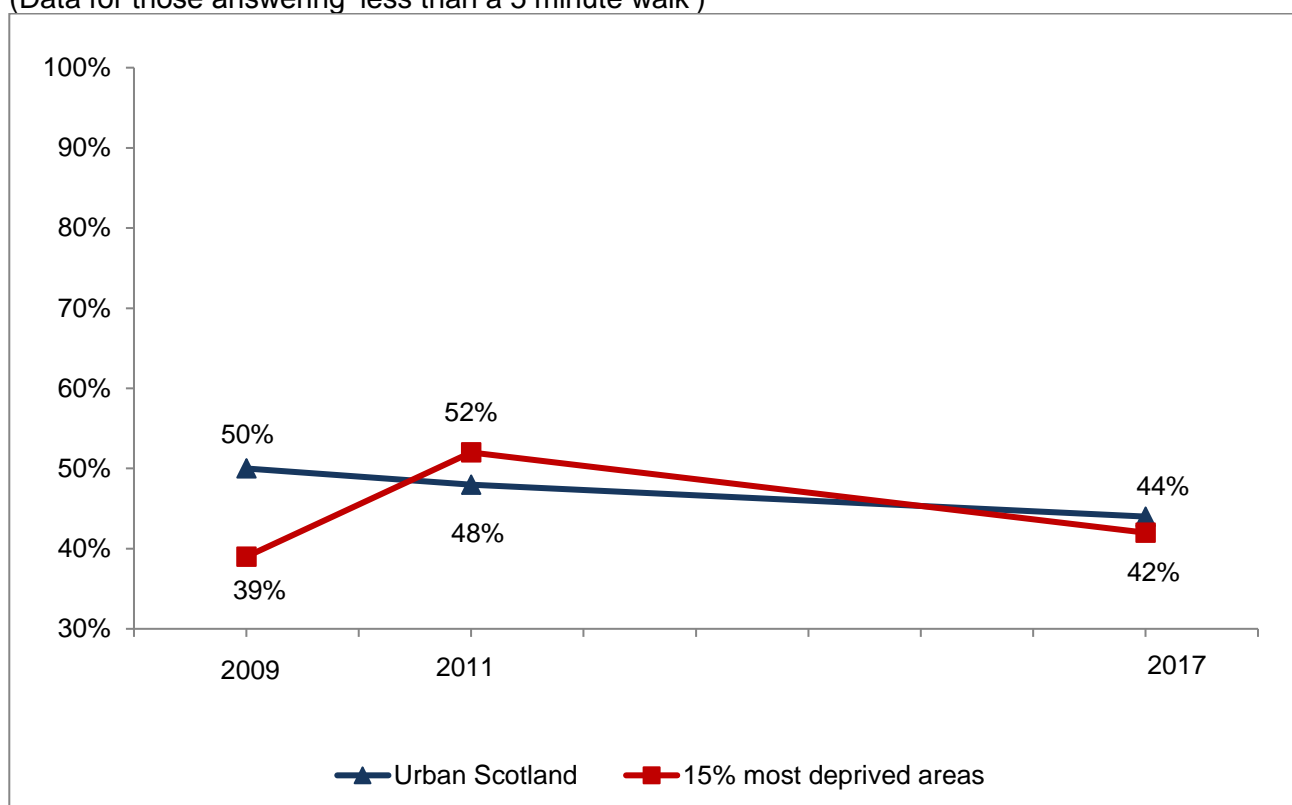
### 2.2.2 Data trends

Whilst there were no statistically significant differences between the 2011 and 2017 results, there has been a slight downward trend since 2009 in the proportion of those living less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (50% in 2009, 48% in 2011 and 44% in 2017).

Chart 4 shows the trend line for those answering 'less than a 5 minute walk' while table 3, overleaf, shows the more detailed findings for the current and previous waves of research.

#### Chart 4: Distance to nearest greenspace

(Data for those answering 'less than a 5 minute walk')



**Table 3: Distance to nearest greenspace: all respondents**

	2017			2011			2009		
	Urban Scotland	15% most deprived areas	CSGN area	Urban Scotland	15% most deprived areas	CSGN area	Urban Scotland	15% most deprived areas	CSGN area
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Less than a 5 minute walk	44	42	44	48	52	47	50	39	46
Within a 5-10 minute walk	30	29	30	30	25	29	30	35	31
Within an 11-20 minute walk	13	11	13	12	12	13	11	12	13
Within a 21-30 minute walk	6	8	6	5	5	5	3	4	4
More than a 30 minute walk	4	5	6	4	4	4	5	9	6
Don't know	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	2	1
<b>Base</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>880</b>

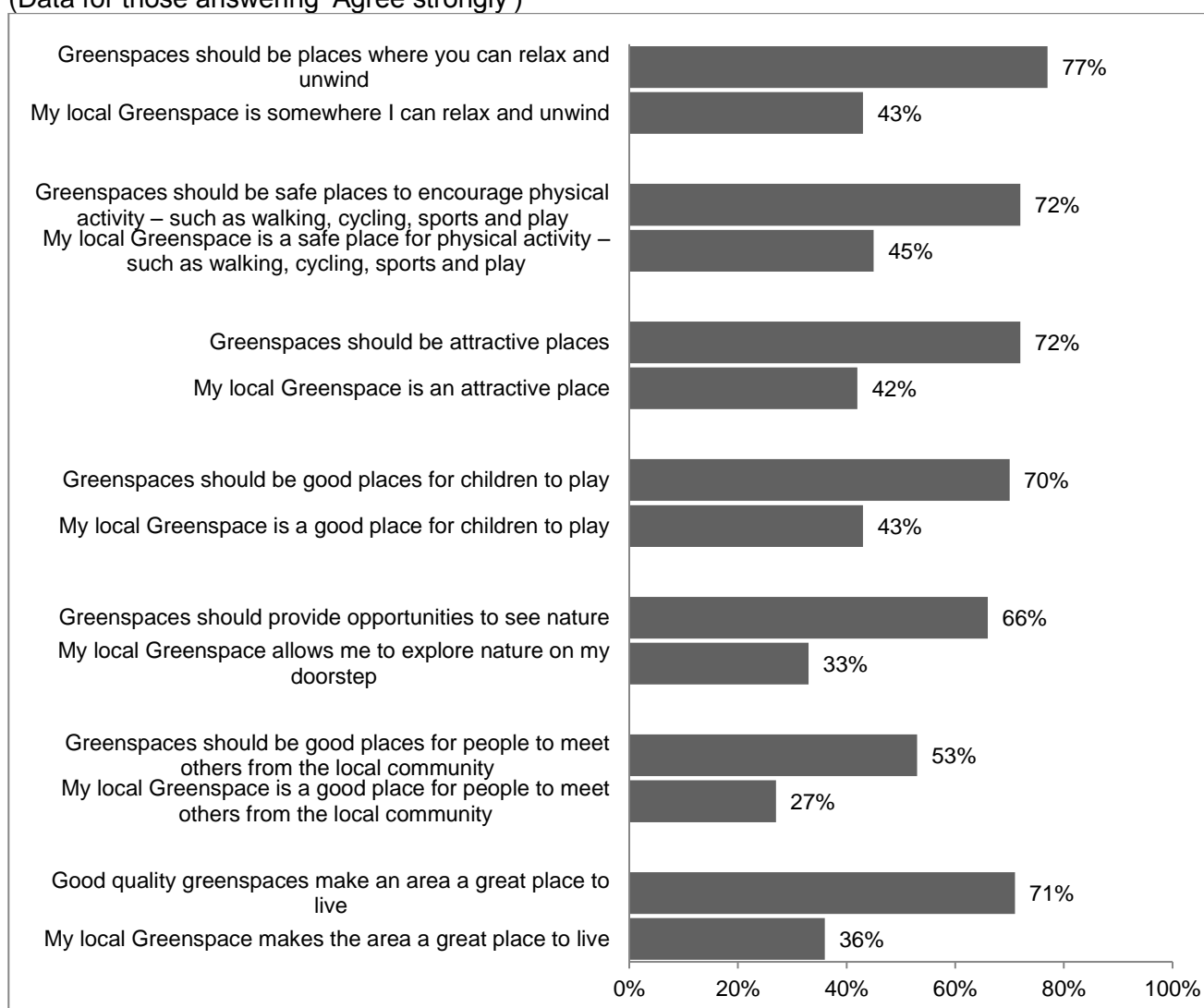
### 3. Expectations and perceptions of greenspace

Respondents were asked to respond to a number of statements about their expectations of greenspaces in general and then about their experience or perceptions of how well local greenspaces met these expectations. This allowed us to determine what gaps exist between respondents' expectations and experience.

#### 3.1 2017 results

The following chart shows the gap between respondents' expectations of greenspaces generally and their perceptions or experience of their local greenspaces for all of the statements. Appendix 3 provides the full results for the total urban Scotland sample, 15% most deprived areas and CSGN sub-samples.

**Chart 5: 2017 data: Expectations and perceptions statements**  
(Data for those answering 'Agree strongly')



Sources: Questions 3 and 4 (Base: 1,000)

In the sections that follow, the 2017 data for the total urban Scotland sample, the 15% most deprived areas and the CSGN area for each of the statements is presented in chart format.

This is followed by a line graph showing the proportion of the 2017 respondents 'Agreeing strongly' with each statement alongside relevant data, where available, from earlier surveys. Data for the CSGN area is available for the 2011 Public Attitudes Survey only and is not shown on the line graph because the results are similar to the full urban Scotland sample.

## 3.2 Places to relax and unwind

### Statements:

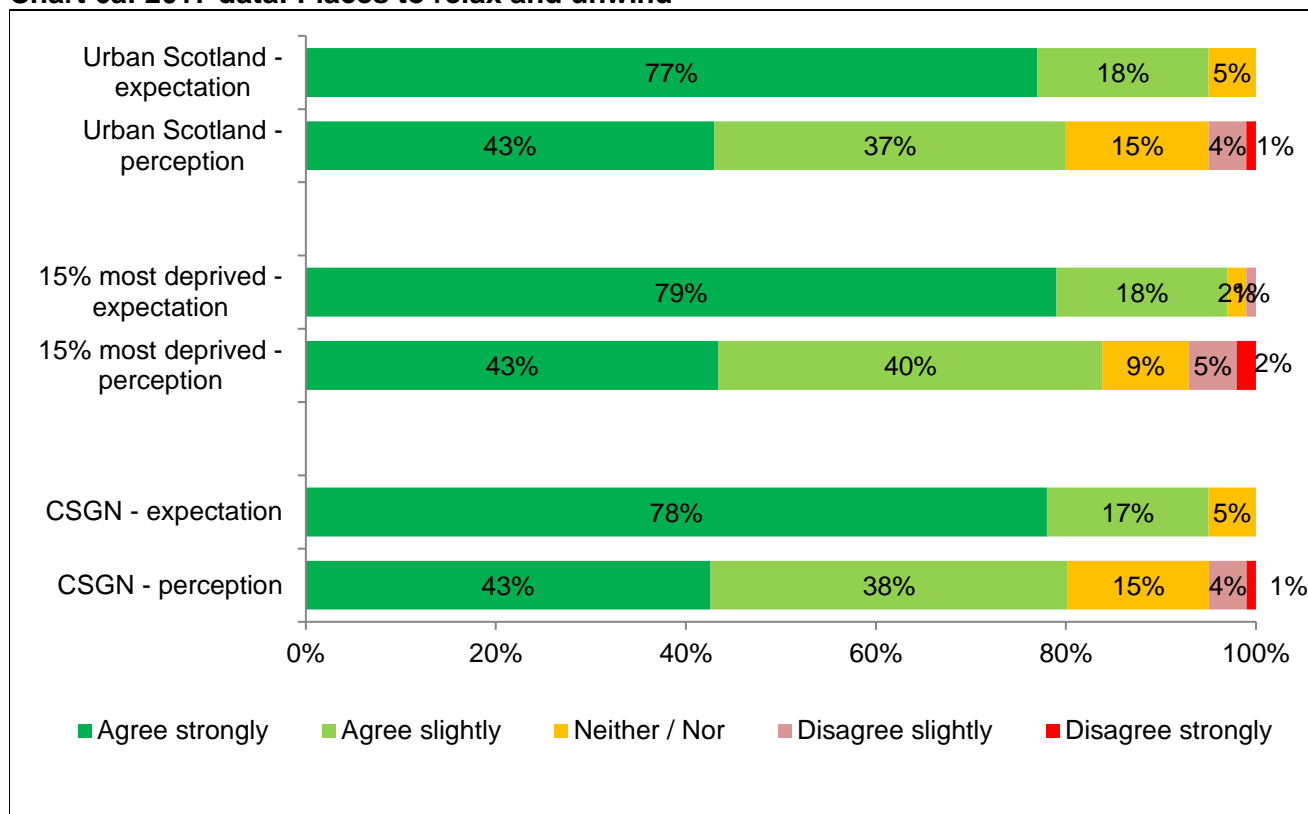
Expectation: *Greenspaces should be places where you can relax and unwind*

Perception: *My local Greenspace is somewhere I can relax and unwind*

### 3.2.1 2017 results

As can be seen in the chart below, there is a gap between respondents' expectations of greenspace and their experience or perceptions of local greenspace as a place to relax and unwind.

**Chart 6a: 2017 data: Places to relax and unwind**



Sources: Questions 3 and 4 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 1,000, 15% most deprived areas: 130, CSGN: 800)

There were a small number of statistically significant differences within the data:

**Expectations** that greenspaces in general should be good place to relax and unwind were...

- Higher amongst older respondents: 80% or more of those aged 45 or over said they 'Agreed strongly' with this statement compared to 72% of 16-24 year olds and 67% of 25 to 34 year olds; this compares to 77% overall.
- Higher amongst those from the Glasgow & Clyde Valley area of the CSGN (80%) than those from Edinburgh, Lothians and Fife area (72%).
- Higher amongst those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (84%) compared to those who visit less frequently (73%).
- Higher amongst those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (82%), particularly in comparison to those who live between 5 and 10 minutes walk from local greenspace (75%).



- Higher amongst those who say their local greenspace meets their needs (82%) than those who do not (70%).
- Higher amongst those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (92%) than those who are less satisfied (79%) or quite dissatisfied (67%).

Turning to respondents' experiences of their local greenspaces, **perceptions** that local greenspaces were places to relax and unwind were...

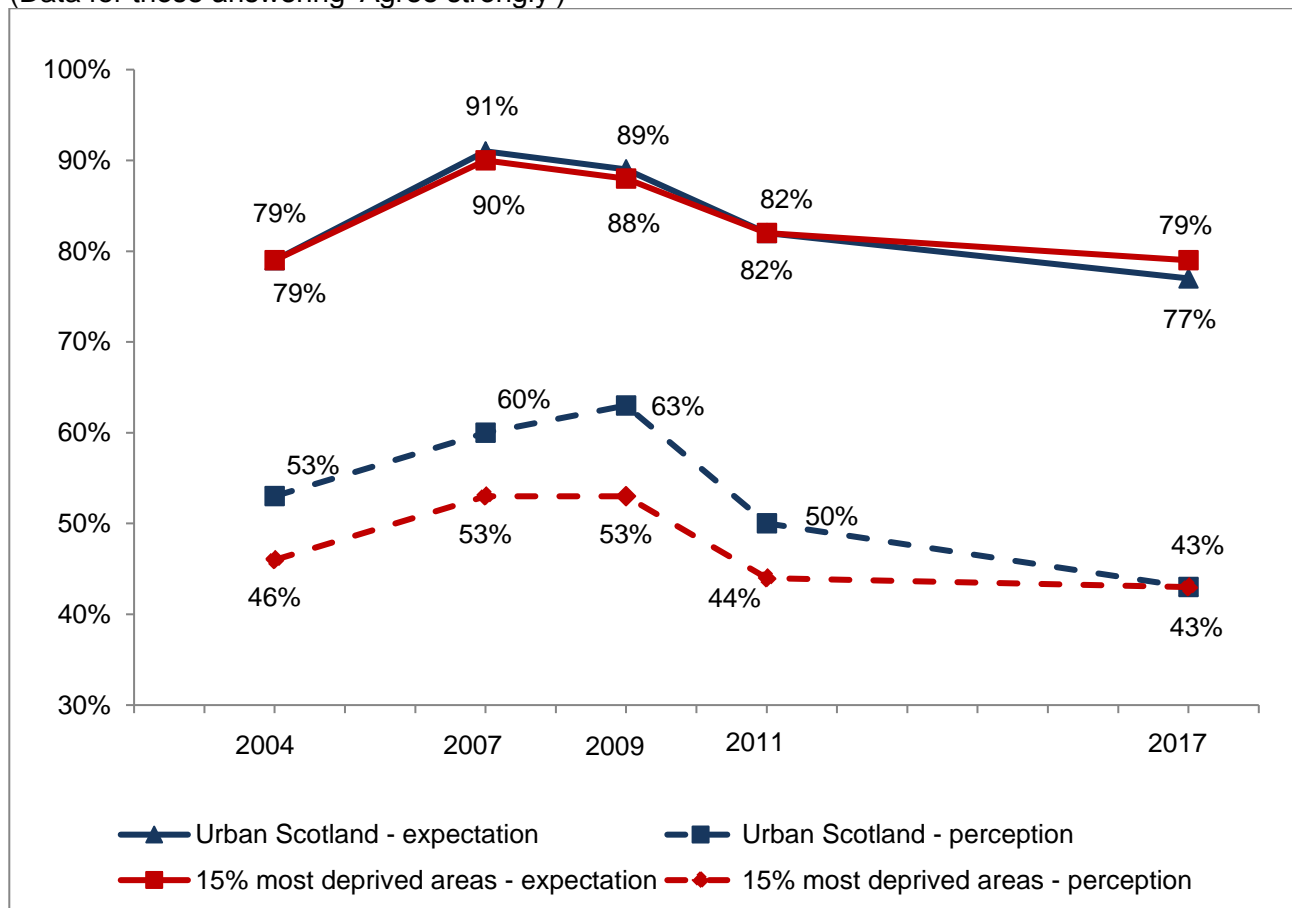
- Lower amongst those with an illness or disability (37% said they 'Agreed strongly' compared to 46% without a disability and 43% overall).
- Lower amongst those in the C1 socio-economic grouping (38% said they 'Agreed strongly') compared to the C2 grouping (49%) and 43% overall.
- Higher amongst those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (59%) compared to those who visit less frequently (33%).
- Higher amongst those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (51%), particularly in comparison to those who live between 5 and 10 minutes from local greenspace (39%) or 11 to 20 minutes away (39%).
- Higher amongst those who say their local greenspace meets their needs (53%) than those who do not (16%).
- Higher amongst those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (82%) than those who are quite satisfied (42%) or dissatisfied (13% quite dissatisfied; 20% very dissatisfied).

### 3.2.2 Data trends

The following chart compares the proportion of those 'agreeing strongly' that greenspaces should be places to relax and unwind, with the proportion 'agreeing strongly' that their local greenspace is somewhere to relax and unwind in the 2017 survey and in previous surveys.

**Chart 6b: Trend data: Places to relax and unwind**

(Data for those answering 'Agree strongly')



There has been a downward trend in both expectations and perceptions from 2009 and 2011, to 2017. The decreases in both expectation and perception in the urban Scotland data (and CSGN area data) from 2011 to 2017 are statistically significant.

Looking at the gap between expectation and perception shows that this has increased slightly for the urban Scotland sample (from 32% in 2011 to 34% in 2017) and the CSGN area (from 31% in 2011 to 35% in 2017).

The gap has narrowed slightly for the 15% most deprived area sample (from 38% in 2011 to 36% in 2017).

### 3.3 Safe places to encourage physical activity

**Statements:**

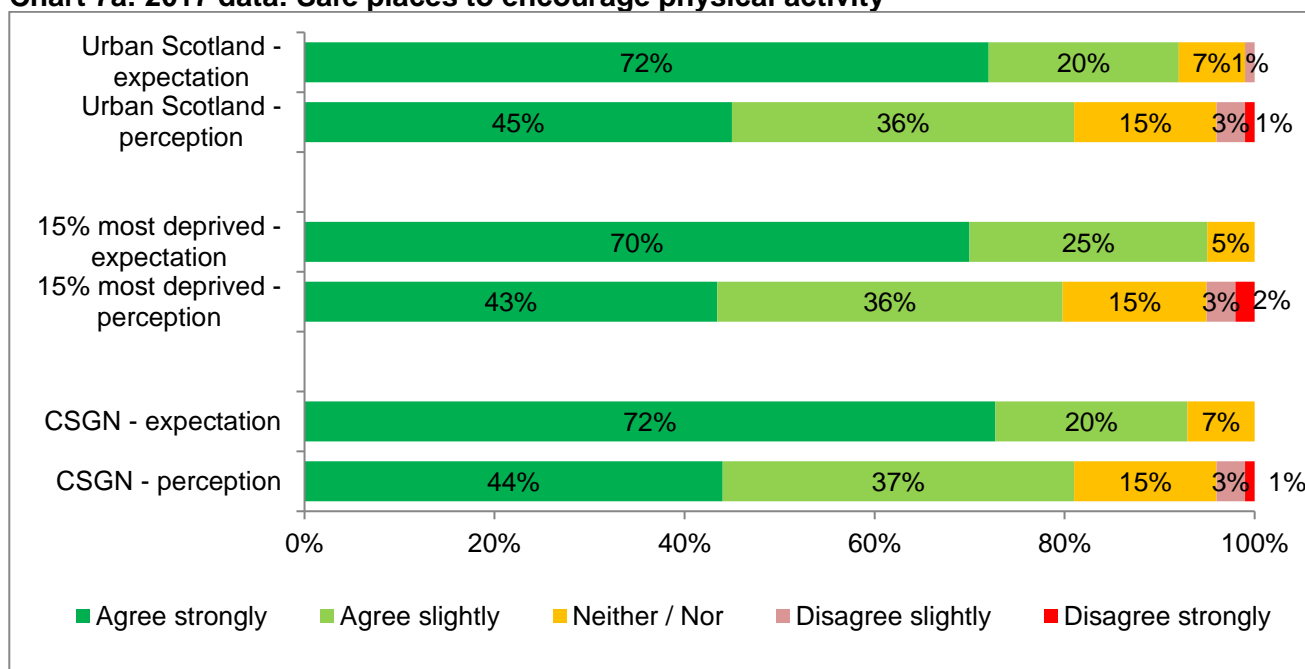
Expectation: *Greenspaces should be safe places to encourage physical activity – such as walking, cycling, sports and play*

Perception: *My local Greenspace is a safe place for physical activity – such as walking, cycling, sports and play*

#### 3.3.1 2017 results

As can be seen in the chart below, there is a gap between respondents' expectations of greenspace and their experience or perception of local greenspace as a safe place to encourage physical activity.

**Chart 7a: 2017 data: Safe places to encourage physical activity**



Sources: Questions 3 and 4 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 1,000, 15% most deprived areas: 130, CSGN: 800)

A small number of statistically significant differences were evident within the data:

**Expectations** that greenspaces should be safe places to encourage physical activity were...

- Lower amongst those with a long-term illness or disability (67% said they 'Agreed strongly' compared to 74% without a long-term illness or disability and 72% overall)
- Lower amongst those from the 25-34 age group (64%) compared to some of the older respondents (74% of those aged 65+ and 79% of those aged 45-54).
- Higher amongst those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (79% agreed strongly) and 3-4 times per month (76%) compared to some of those who visit less frequently (66% or less).
- Higher amongst those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (78%), particularly in comparison to those who live further away (72% or less).
- Higher amongst those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (84%) than those who are quite satisfied (75%) or quite dissatisfied (60%).

Turning to respondents' experiences of their local greenspaces, **perceptions** that local greenspaces were safe places to encourage physical activity were...

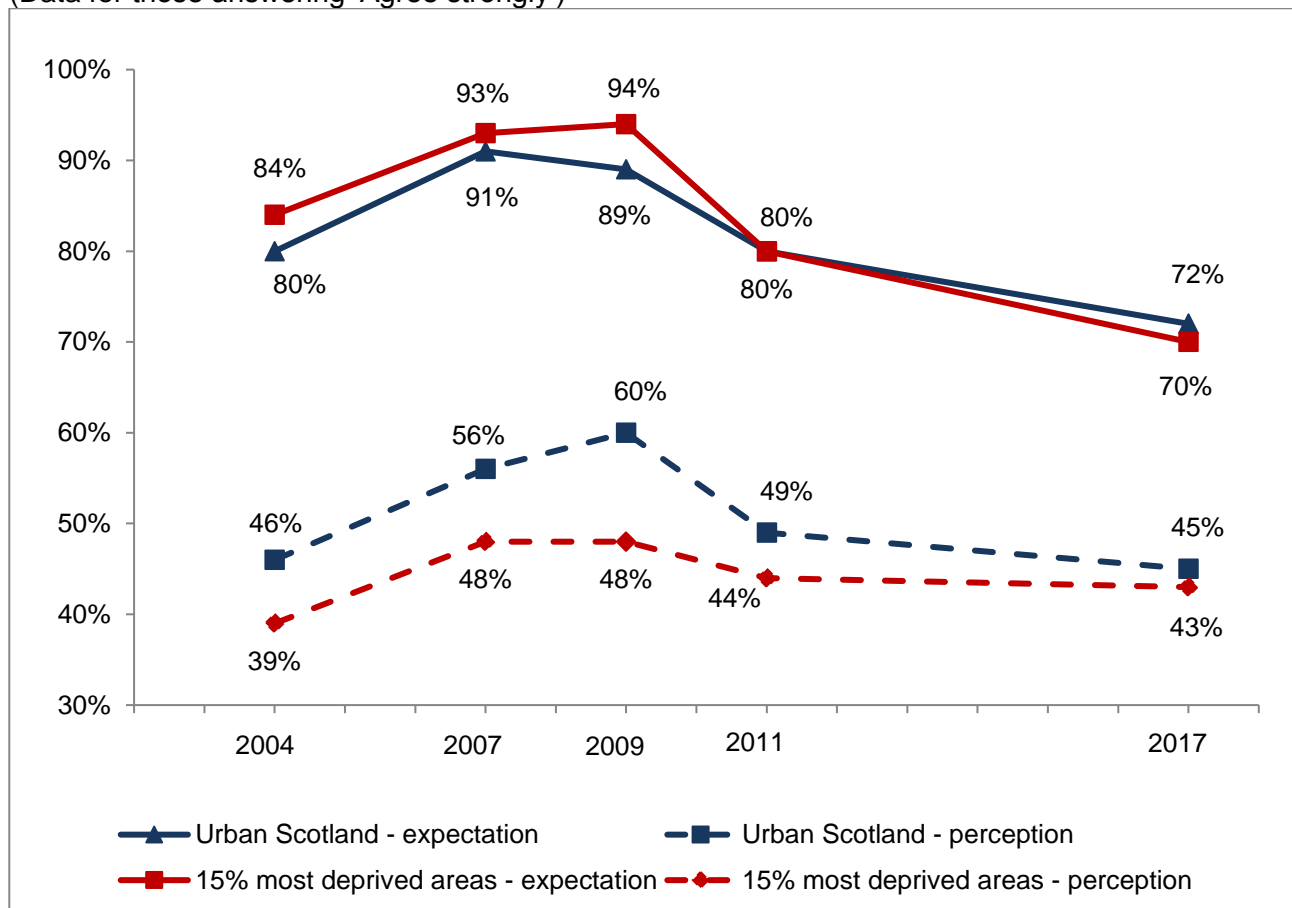
- Lower amongst those with a long-term illness or disability (38% said they 'Agreed strongly' compared to 47% without a disability and 45% overall).
- Higher amongst those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (57%) compared to those who visit less frequently.
- Higher amongst those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (51%) particularly in comparison to those who live between 5 and 10 minutes from local greenspace (42%) or 21 to 30 minutes away (35%).
- Higher amongst those who say their local greenspace meets their needs (53%) than those who do not (20%).
- Higher amongst those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (83%) than those who are quite satisfied (43%) or dissatisfied (18% quite dissatisfied; 30% very dissatisfied).

### 3.3.2 Data trends

The following chart compares the proportion of those 'Agreeing strongly' that greenspaces should be safe places to encourage physical activity with the proportion 'agreeing strongly' that their local greenspace is a safe place for physical activity in the 2017 survey and in previous surveys.

**Chart 7b: Trend data: Safe places to encourage physical activity**

(Data for those answering 'Agree strongly')



There has been a downward trend in both expectations and perceptions from 2009 and 2011, to 2017. The decreases in both expectation and perception in the urban Scotland data (and CSGN area data) from 2011 to 2017 are statistically significant

The gap between expectation and perception has narrowed across all samples:

- urban Scotland (from 31% in 2011 to 27% in 2017).
- 15% most deprived area sample (from 36% in 2011 to 27% in 2017).
- CSGN area (from 32% in 2011 to 28% in 2017).

### 3.4 Attractive places

**Statements:**

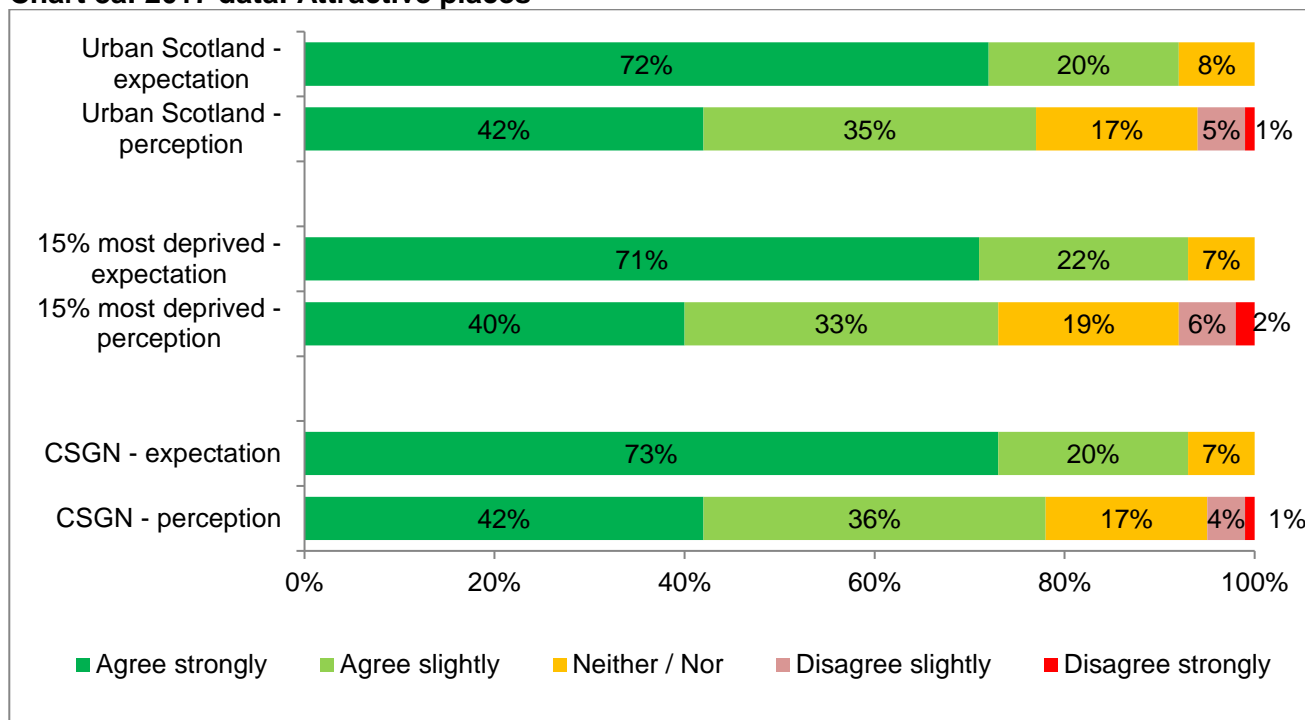
Expectation: *Greenspaces should be attractive places*

Perception: *My local Greenspace is an attractive place*

#### 3.4.1 2017 results

As can be seen in the chart below, there is a gap between respondents' expectations and their experience or perceptions of their local greenspace as an attractive place.

**Chart 8a: 2017 data: Attractive places**



Sources: Questions 3 and 4 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 1,000, 15% most deprived areas: 130, CSGN: 800)

A small number of statistically significant differences were evident within the data:

**Expectations** that greenspaces should be attractive places were...

- Higher amongst older groups of respondents (76% of those aged over 45 years), particularly in comparison to those aged 34 and younger (63% of those aged 16 to 24 and 65% of those aged 25 to 34); this compares to 72% overall.
- Higher amongst those from the Glasgow & Clyde Valley area of the CSGN (76% agreed strongly) compared to those from Ayrshire (66%) or Edinburgh, Lothians and Fife (68%).
- Higher amongst those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (79%) compared to those who visit less frequently (68%).
- Higher amongst those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (77%), particularly in comparison to those who live between 11 and 20 minutes from local greenspace (68%).
- Higher amongst those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (81%) than those who are quite satisfied (73%) or quite dissatisfied (63%).



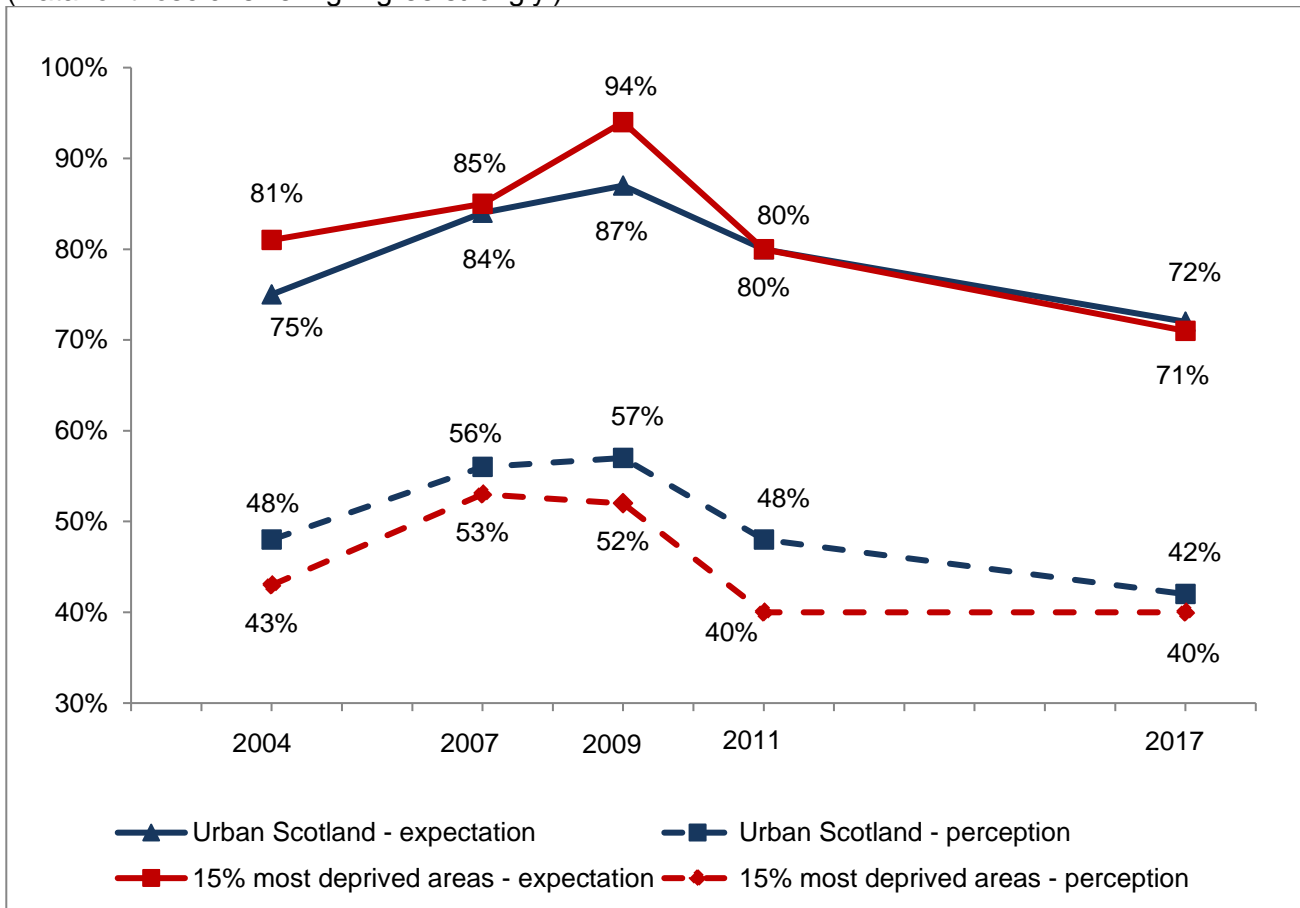
Turning to respondents' experiences of their local greenspaces, **perceptions** that their local greenspace was an attractive place were...

- Lower amongst those with a long-term illness or disability (36% 'Agreed strongly' compared to 44% without a disability and 42% overall).
- Lower amongst the 25-34 age group (34% agreed strongly) than those aged 65+ (45%) and the overall sample (42%).
- Higher amongst those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (53%) compared to those who visit less frequently (35%).
- Higher amongst those who say their local greenspace meets their needs (52%) than those who do not (14%).
- Higher amongst those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (85%) than those who are quite satisfied (40%) or dissatisfied (10% quite dissatisfied; 10% very dissatisfied).

### 3.4.2 Data trends

The following chart compares the proportion of those 'agreeing strongly' that greenspaces should be attractive places with the proportion 'agreeing strongly' that their local greenspace is an attractive place in the 2017 survey and in previous surveys.

**Chart 8b: Trend data: Attractive places**  
(Data for those answering 'Agree strongly')



There has been a downward trend in both expectations and perceptions from 2009 and 2011, to 2017, although perception figures for respondents living in the 15% most deprived areas have remained the same in 2011 and 2017. The decreases in both expectation and perception in the urban Scotland data (and CSGN area data) from 2011 to 2017 are statistically significant.

Looking at the gap between expectation and perception shows that this has decreased slightly for the urban Scotland sample (from 32% in 2011 to 30% in 2017) and to a much larger extent for the 15% most deprived area sample (from 40% in 2011 to 31% in 2017). The gap has increased slightly for the CSGN area sample (from 30% in 2011 to 31% in 2017).

### 3.5 Good places for children to play

**Statements:**

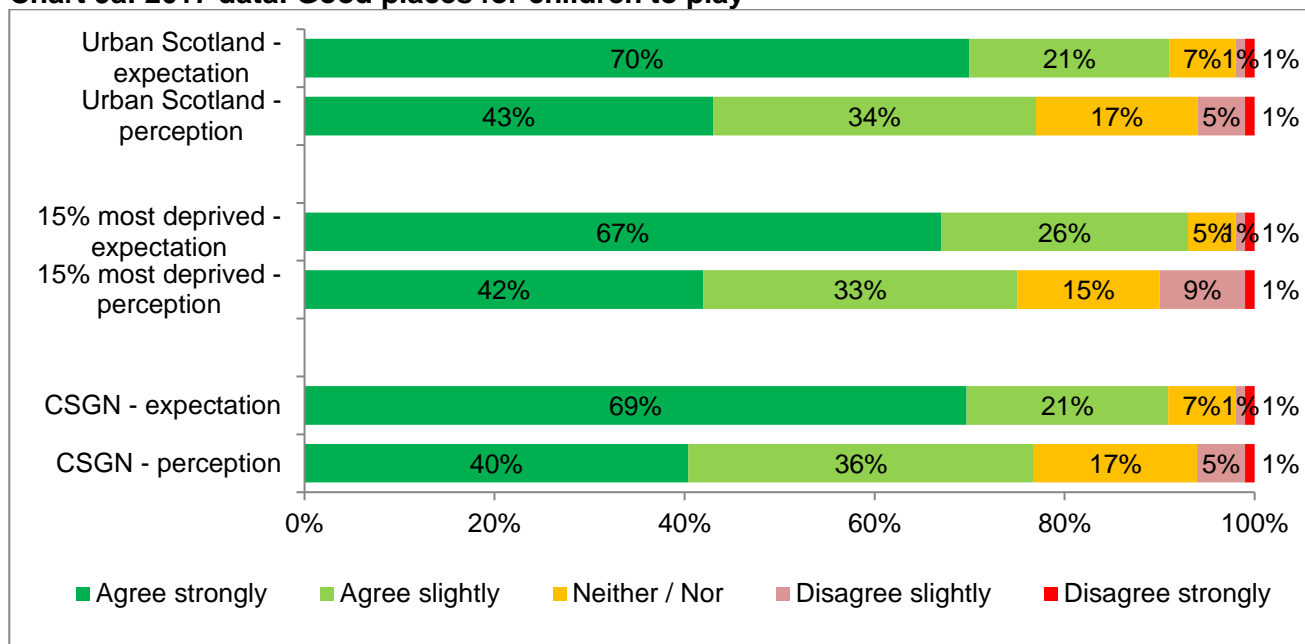
Expectation: *Greenspaces should be good places for children to play*

Perception: *My local Greenspace is a good place for children to play*

#### 3.5.1 2017 results

As can be seen in the chart below, there is a gap between respondents' expectations of greenspace and their experience or perceptions of local greenspace as a good place for children to play.

**Chart 9a: 2017 data: Good places for children to play**



Sources: Questions 3 and 4 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 1,000, 15% most deprived areas: 130, CSGN: 800)

There were several statistically significant differences evident within the data.

**Expectations** that greenspaces should be good places for children to play were...

- Highest among those in the C1 socio-economic grouping (77% 'Agreed strongly') and, to a lesser extent, in the DE grouping (73%). These figures compare to 64% in the AB grouping, 66% in the C2 grouping and 70% overall.
- Highest amongst the oldest age group (65+) with 81% 'Agreeing strongly'. The age groups 45-54 (71%) and 55-64 (71%) also saw higher proportions of respondents 'Agreeing strongly' than the 25-34 age group which saw the lowest proportion 'Agreeing strongly' (59%).
- Higher amongst those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (75%) particularly in comparison to those who live between 21 and 30 minutes from local greenspace (60%).
- Higher amongst those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (79%) than those who are quite satisfied (72%) or quite dissatisfied (65%).

Turning to respondents' experiences of their local greenspaces, **perceptions** that their local greenspace was a good place for children to play were...

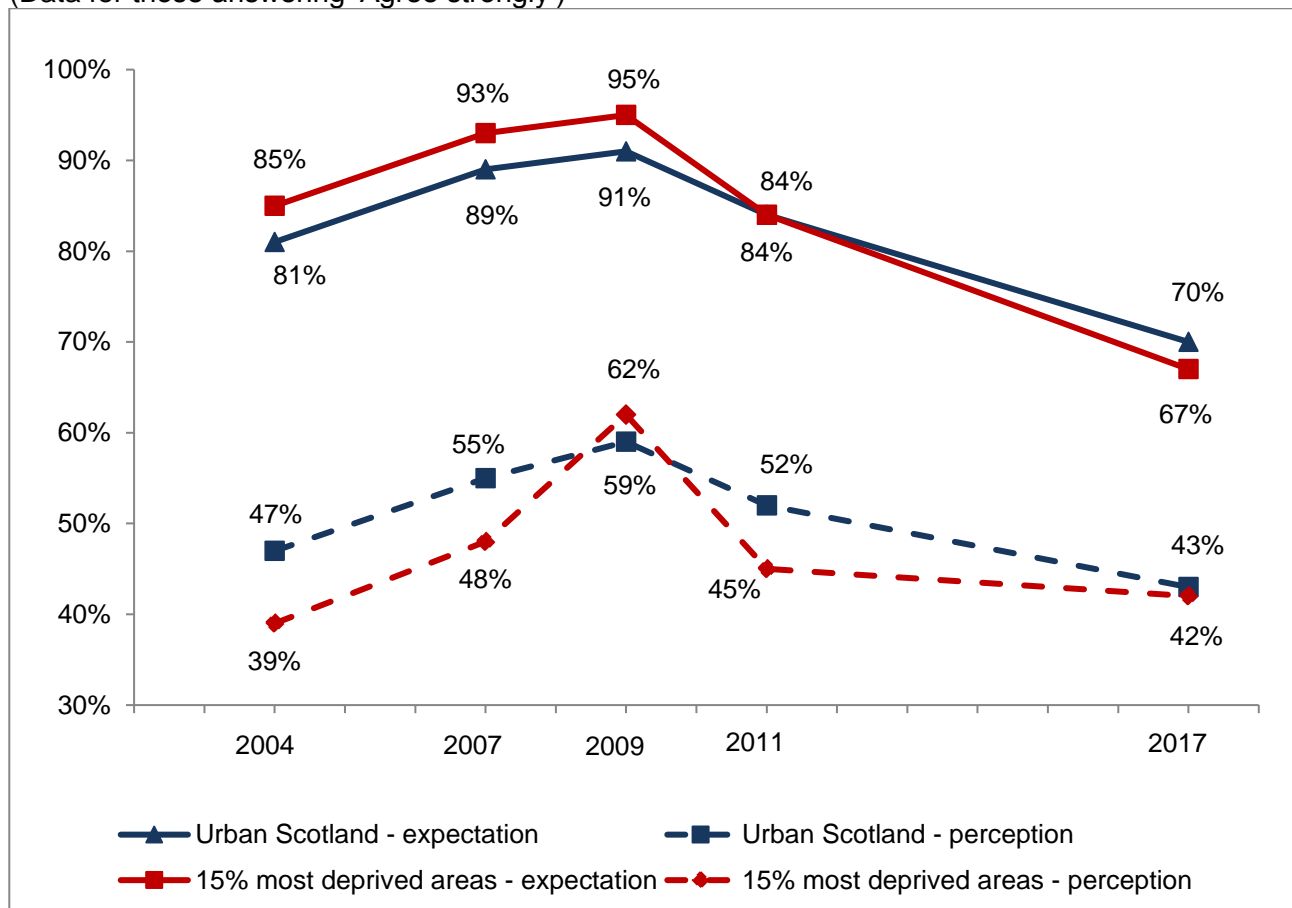
- Higher among those living outside the CSGN area (52% 'Agreed strongly') than within the area (40%); this compares to 43% overall.
  - Amongst the CSGN sub-areas, residents of the Glasgow & Clyde Valley (42% agreed strongly), the Edinburgh, Lothians and Fife (40%) and the Forth Valley areas (33%) are less likely to 'Agree strongly' than those from outside the CSGN area (52%).
- Lower amongst those with a long-term illness or disability (37% agreed strongly) than those in good health (45%).
- Lower amongst those from the 25-34 age group (37% agreed strongly) compared to those aged 65+ (50%).
- Higher amongst those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (52%) compared to those who visit less frequently (37%).
- Higher amongst those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (49%), particularly in comparison to those who live between 5 and 10 minutes from local greenspace (38%) or 11 to 20 minutes away (38%).
- Higher amongst those who say their local greenspace meets their needs (52%) than those who do not (15%).
- Higher amongst those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (81%) than those who are quite satisfied (41%) or dissatisfied (13% quite dissatisfied; 10% very dissatisfied).

### 3.5.2 Data trends

The following chart compares the proportion of those 'agreeing strongly' that greenspaces should be good places for children to play with the proportion 'agreeing strongly' that their local greenspace is a good place for children to play in the 2017 survey and in previous surveys.

**Chart 9b: Trend data: Good places for children to play**

(Data for those answering 'Agree strongly')



There has been a marked downward trend in expectations and a downward trend in perceptions from 2009 and 2011, to 2017. The decreases in both expectation and perception in the urban Scotland data (and CSGN area data) from 2011 to 2017 are statistically significant. The decrease in expectation in the 15% most deprived areas data from 2011 to 2017 is statistically significant.

Looking at the gap between expectation and perception shows that this has narrowed across all samples:

- urban Scotland (from 32% in 2011 to 27% in 2017).
- 15% most deprived area sample (from 39% in 2011 to 25% in 2017).
- CSGN area (from 33% in 2011 to 29% in 2017).

### 3.6 Opportunities to see nature

*Statements:*

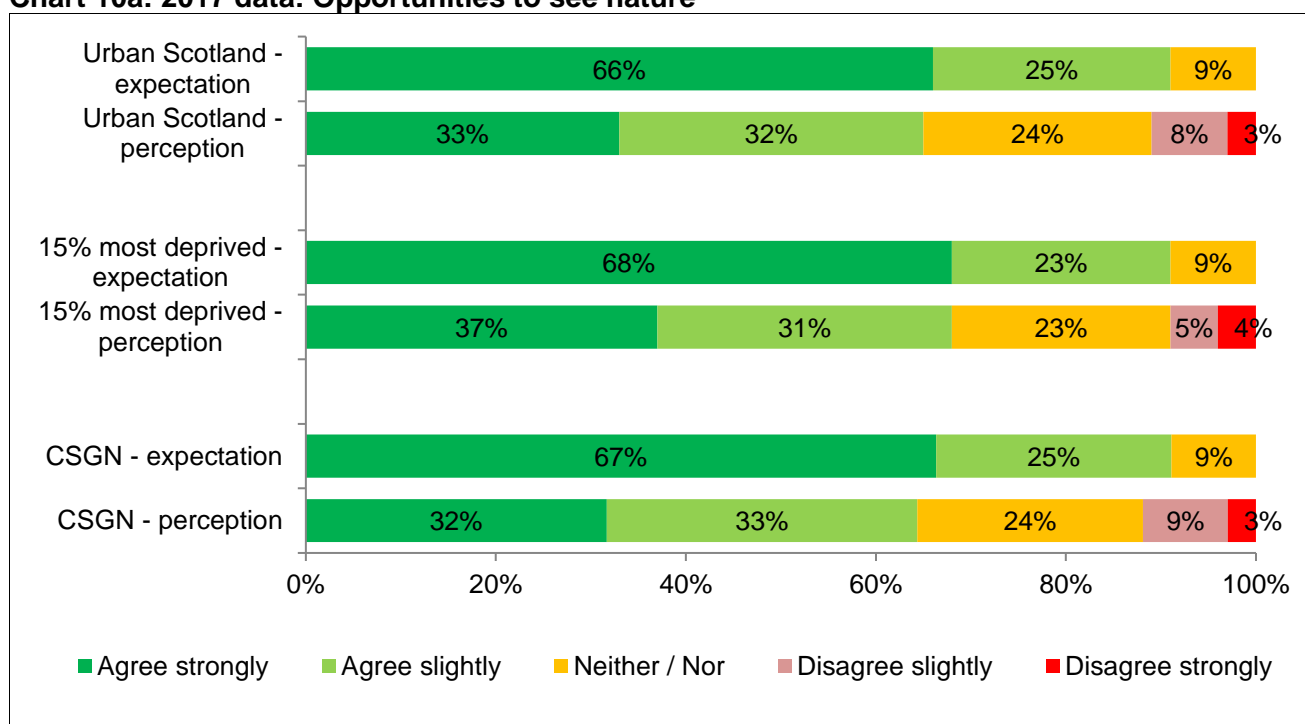
Expectation: *Greenspaces should provide opportunities to see nature*

Perception: *My local Greenspace allows me to explore nature on my doorstep*

#### 3.6.1 2017 results

As can be seen in the chart below, there is a gap between respondents' expectations of greenspace and their experience or perceptions of local greenspace as a place providing opportunities to see nature.

**Chart 10a: 2017 data: Opportunities to see nature**



Sources: Questions 3 and 4 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 1,000, 15% most deprived areas: 130, CSGN: 800)

Looking at statistically significant differences within the data:

**Expectations** that greenspace should provide opportunities to see nature were...

- Highest among those in the DE socio-economic grouping (71% said 'Agreed strongly') and the C1 grouping (71%). These figures compare to 61% in the AB grouping, 61% in the C2 grouping and 66% overall.
- Higher amongst the oldest age groups (70% or more of those aged 45 and over) than the 16-34 age group (57% of those aged 16 to 24 and 59% of those aged 25 to 34).
- Higher amongst those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (74%) compared to some of those who visit less frequently (61%).
- Higher amongst those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (71%), particularly in comparison to those who live between 11 and 20 minutes from local greenspace (57%).

- Higher amongst those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (85%) than those who are quite satisfied (66%) or quite dissatisfied (62%).

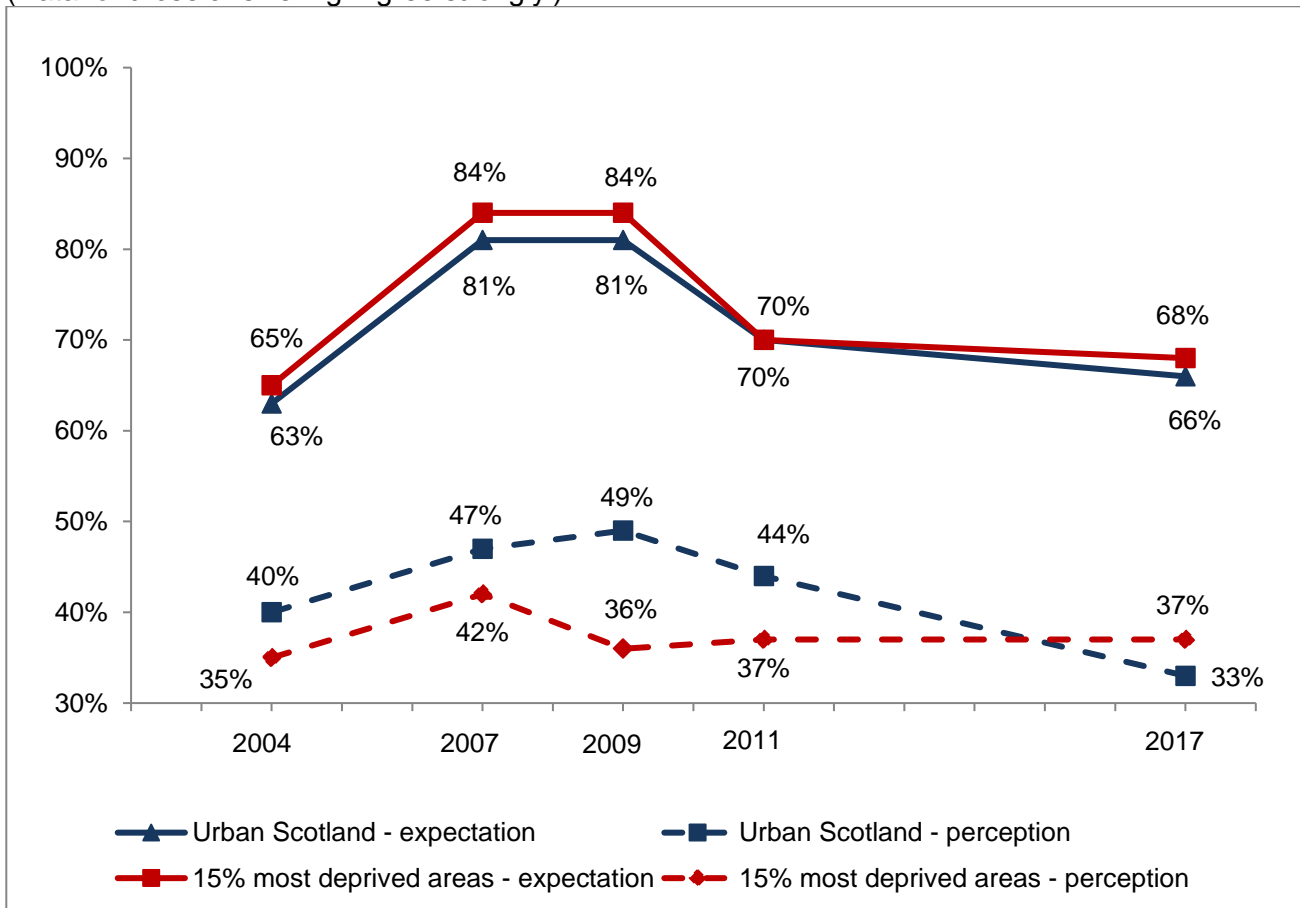
Turning to respondents' experiences of their local greenspaces, **perceptions** that their local greenspace allowed them to explore nature on their doorstep were...

- Lower in the Glasgow & Clyde Valley area of the CSGN (30% 'Agreed strongly') than outside the CSGN area (39%); this compares to 33% overall.
- Higher amongst those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (43%) compared to those who visit less frequently (26%).
- Higher amongst those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (39%), particularly in comparison to those who live between 5 and 10 minutes from local greenspace (31%) or 11 to 20 minutes away (25%).
- Higher amongst those who say their local greenspace meets their needs (40%) than those who do not (11%).
- Higher amongst those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (72%) than those who are quite satisfied (28%) or dissatisfied (12% quite dissatisfied; 10% very dissatisfied).

### 3.6.2 Data trends

The following chart compares the proportion of those 'Agreeing strongly' that greenspaces should provide opportunities to see nature with the proportion agreeing strongly that their local greenspace provides opportunities to see nature in the 2017 survey and in previous surveys.

**Chart 10b: Trend data: Opportunities to see nature**  
(Data for those answering 'Agree strongly')



There has been a slight downward trend in expectations from 2011 to 2017. Looking at perceptions data shows a downward trend within the urban Scotland and CSGN samples while the data from respondents living in the 15% most deprived areas has remained the same in both 2011 and 2017. The decreases in both expectation and perception in the urban Scotland data (and CSGN area) from 2011 to 2017 are statistically significant.

Looking at the gap between expectation and perception shows that this has increased for the urban Scotland sample (from 26% in 2011 to 33% in 2017) and the CSGN area (from 28% in 2011 to 35% in 2017). The gap has narrowed slightly for the 15% most deprived area sample (from 33% in 2011 to 31% in 2017).



### 3.7 Good places for people to meet others from the local community

**Statements:**

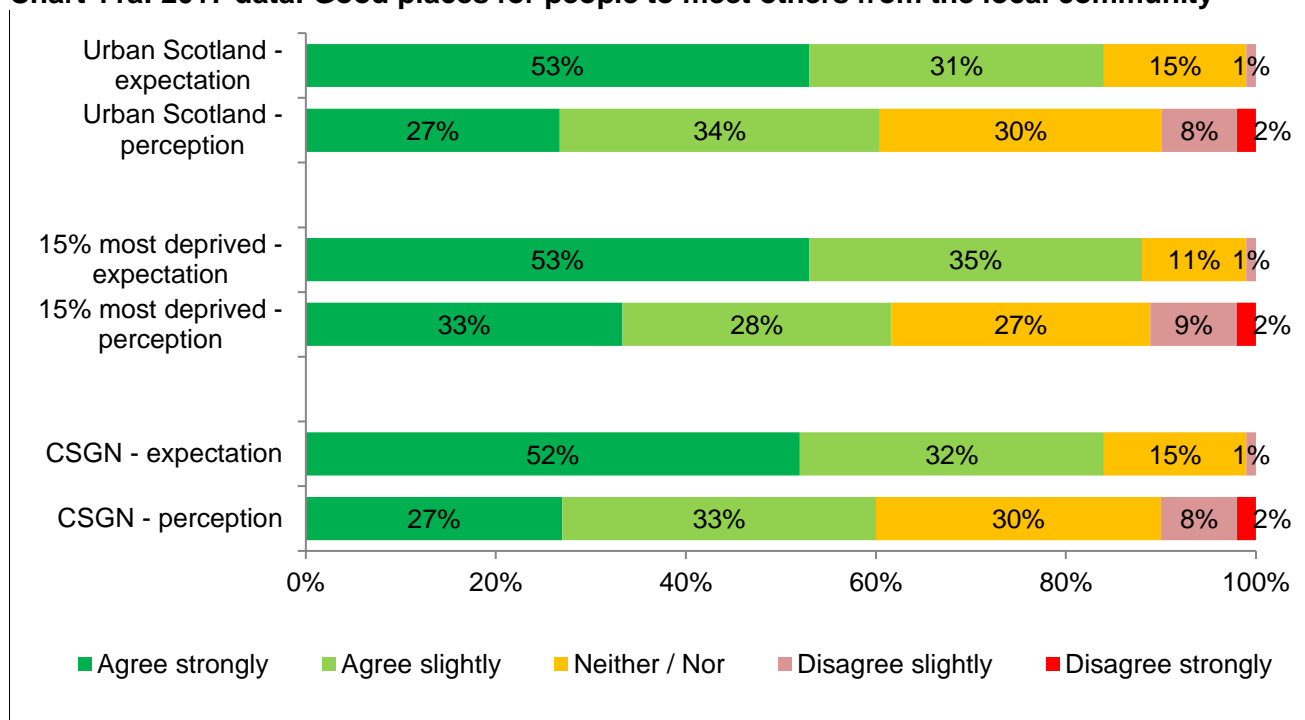
Expectation: *Greenspaces should be good places for people to meet others from the local community*

Perception: *My local Greenspace is a good place for people to meet others from the local community*

#### 3.7.1 2017 results

As can be seen in the chart below, there is a gap between respondents' expectations of greenspace and their experience or perceptions of local greenspace as a place for people to meet others from the local community.

**Chart 11a: 2017 data: Good places for people to meet others from the local community**



Sources: Questions 3 and 4 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 1,000, 15% most deprived areas: 130, CSGN: 800)

In terms of statistically significant differences within the data:

**Expectations** that greenspaces should be good places for people to meet others from the local community were...

- Higher among those in the DE socio-economic grouping (57% 'Agreed strongly') than the AB grouping (47%) and the overall sample (53%).
- Higher amongst the oldest (65+) age group (59% agreed strongly) than the 25-34 age group (47%).
- Higher amongst those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (59%) compared to some of those who visit less frequently (49%).
- Higher amongst those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (57%), particularly in comparison to those who live between 5 and 10 minutes from local greenspace (49%).

- Higher amongst those who say their local greenspace meets their needs (56%) than those who do not (45%).
- Higher amongst those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (72%) than those who are quite satisfied (51%) or quite dissatisfied (32%).

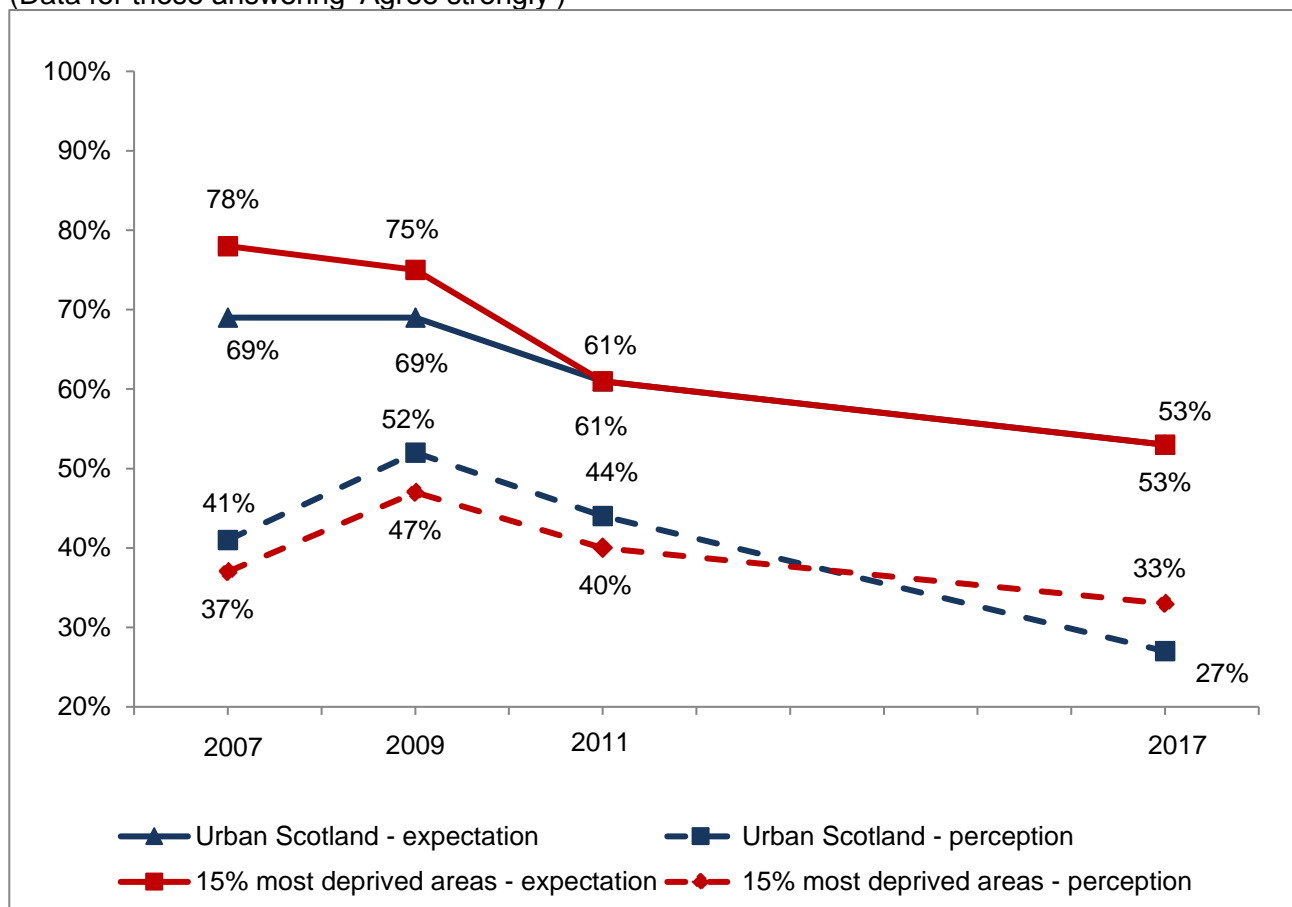
Turning to respondents' experiences of their local greenspaces, **perceptions** that their local greenspace was a good place to meet others from the local community were...

- Lower among the C1 socio-economic grouping (22% 'Agreed strongly') than in the C2 grouping (32%) and the overall sample (27%).
- Higher amongst those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (36%) compared to some of those who visit less frequently (22%).
- Higher amongst those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (32%), particularly in comparison to those who live 11 to 20 minutes away (19%).
- Higher amongst those who say their local greenspace meets their needs (34%) than those who do not (9%).
- Higher amongst those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (59%) than those who are quite satisfied (24%) or dissatisfied (12% quite dissatisfied; 20% very dissatisfied).

### 3.7.2 Data trends

The following chart compares the proportion of those 'agreeing strongly' that greenspaces should be good places for people to meet others from the local community with the proportion 'agreeing strongly' that their local greenspace is a good place to meet others from the local community in the 2017 and in previous surveys.

**Chart 11b: Trend data: Good places for people to meet others from the local community**  
(Data for those answering 'Agree strongly')



There has been a downward trend in expectations and perceptions. The decreases in both expectation and perception in the urban Scotland data (and the CSGN area data) from 2011 to 2017 are statistically significant.

Looking at the gap between expectation and perception shows that this has increased for the urban Scotland sample (from 17% in 2011 to 26% in 2017) and the CSGN area (from 21% in 2011 to 25% in 2017). The gap has narrowed slightly for the 15% most deprived area sample (from 21% in 2011 to 20% in 2017).

### 3.8 Make an area a great place to live

*Statements:*

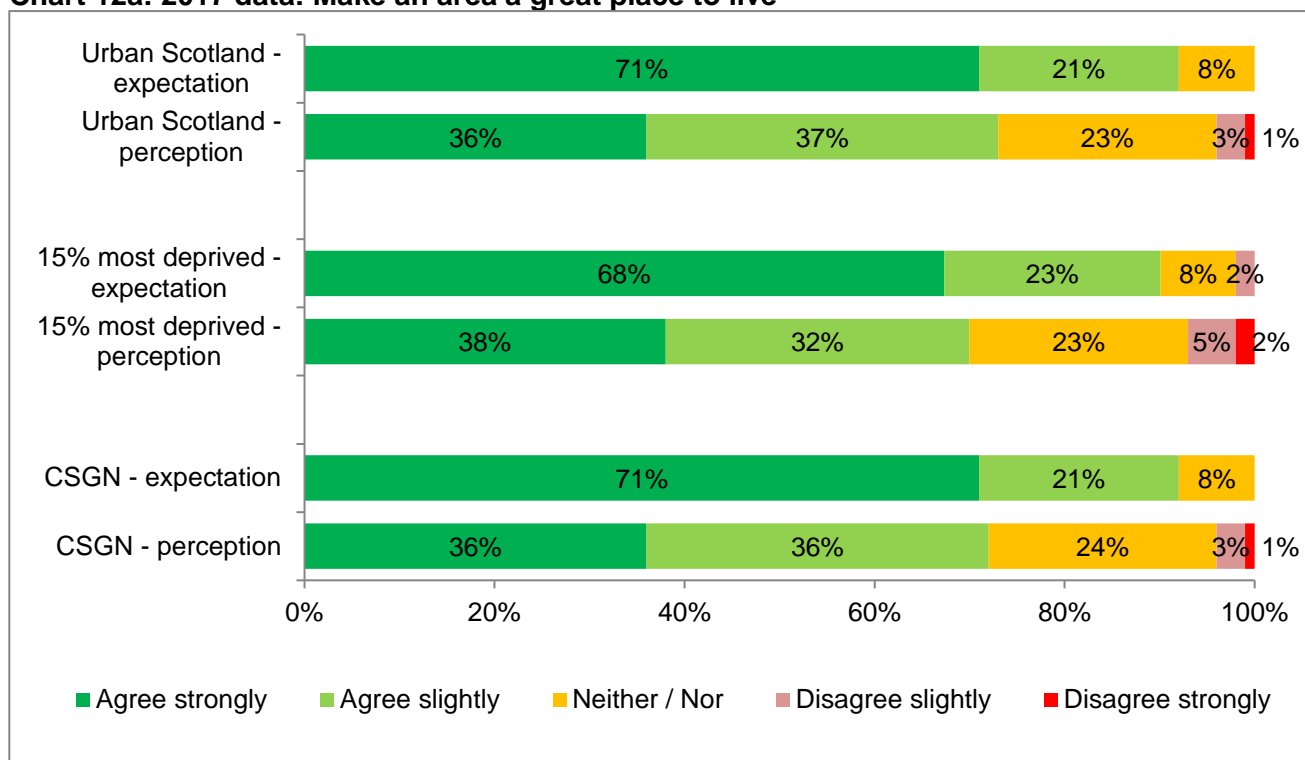
Expectation: *Good quality greenspaces make an area a great place to live*

Perception: *My local Greenspace makes the area a great place to live*

#### 3.8.1 2017 results

As can be seen in the chart below, there is a gap between respondents' expectations of greenspace and their experience or perceptions of their local greenspace as a place that makes an area a great place to live.

**Chart 12a: 2017 data: Make an area a great place to live**



Sources: Questions 3 and 4 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 1,000, 15% most deprived areas: 130, CSGN: 800)

Statistically significant differences within the data included:

**Expectations** that good quality greenspaces make an area a great place to live were...

- Higher amongst the oldest age groups (74% or more of those aged 45 and over) than among the younger age groups (62% of those aged 16 to 24 and 62% of those aged 25 to 34); this compares to 71% overall.
- Higher amongst those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (80%) compared to those who visit less frequently (65%).
- Higher amongst those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (78%) in comparison to those who live further away (68%).
- Higher amongst those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (88%) than those who are quite satisfied (71%) or quite dissatisfied (65%).

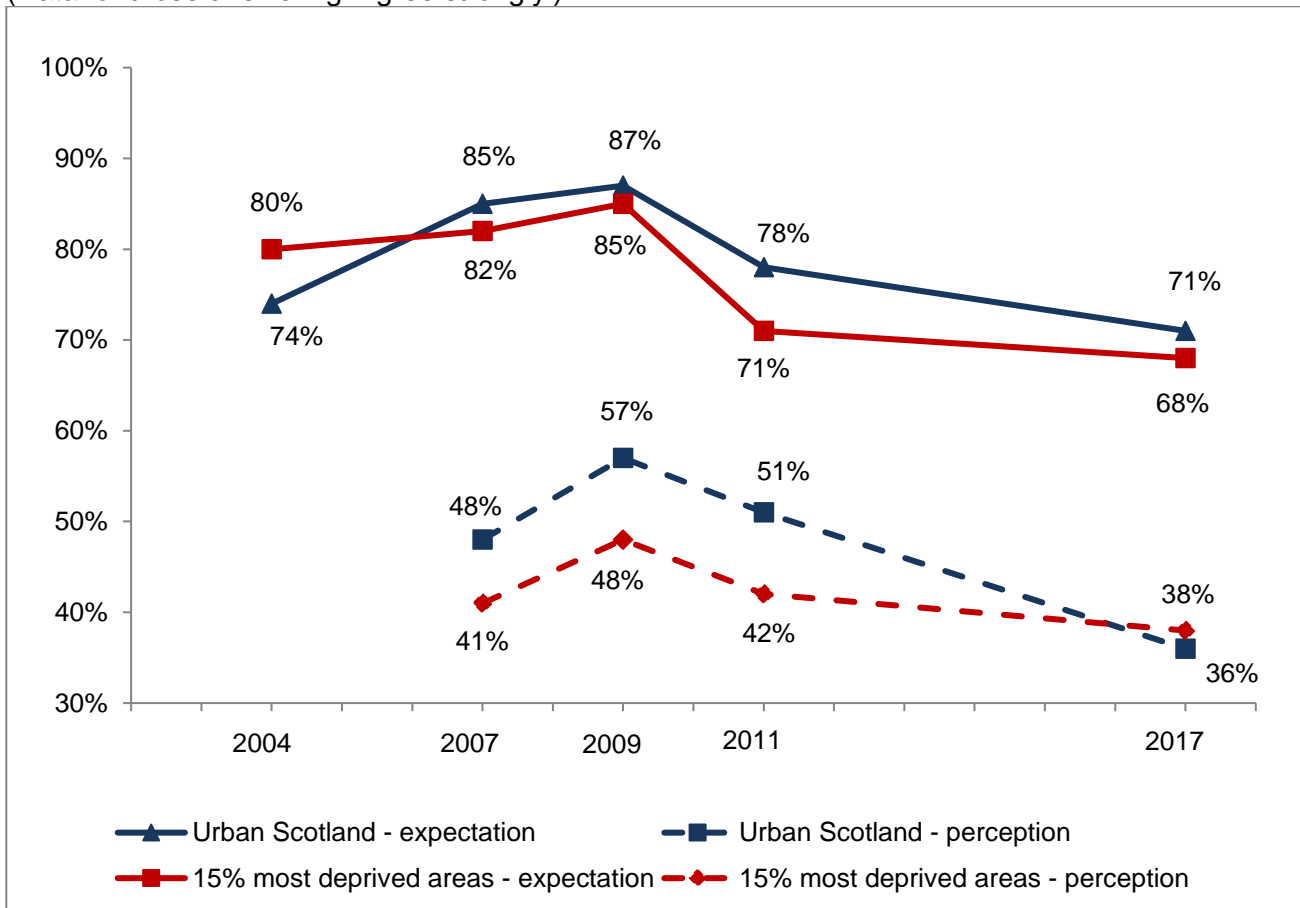
Turning to respondents' experiences of their local greenspaces, **perceptions** that their local greenspace makes the area a great place to live were...

- Lower amongst those with a long-term disability or illness (28%) than among those without (38%) and the overall sample (36%).
- Lower amongst male respondents (32%) than female (39%).
- Higher amongst those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (47%) compared to those who visit less frequently (29%).
- Higher amongst those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (41%) particularly in comparison to those who live 11 to 20 minutes away (28%).
- Higher amongst those who say their local greenspace meets their needs (43%) than those who do not (13%).
- Higher amongst those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (77%) than those who are quite satisfied (31%) or dissatisfied (13% quite dissatisfied; 20% very dissatisfied).

### 3.8.2 Data trends

The following chart compares the proportion of those 'agreeing strongly' that greenspaces make an area a great place to live with the proportion 'agreeing strongly' that their local greenspace makes the area a great place to live in the 2017 and previous surveys.

**Chart 12b: Trend data: Make an area a great place to live**  
(Data for those answering 'Agree strongly')



There has been a downward trend in expectations and perceptions. The decreases in both expectation and perception in the urban Scotland data (and CSGN area data) from 2011 to 2017 are statistically significant

Looking at the gap between expectation and perception shows that this has increased across all samples:

- urban Scotland (from 27% in 2011 to 35% in 2017).
- 15% most deprived area sample (from 29% in 2011 to 30% in 2017).
- CSGN area (from 27% in 2011 to 35% in 2017).

# 4. Views on local greenspace

Respondents were also asked a number of questions about the quality, management and importance of their local greenspace

Trend data for this series of questions is mainly available for the full urban Scotland sample and the sub-sample of respondents living in the 15% most deprived areas.

## 4.1 Quality of local Greenspace

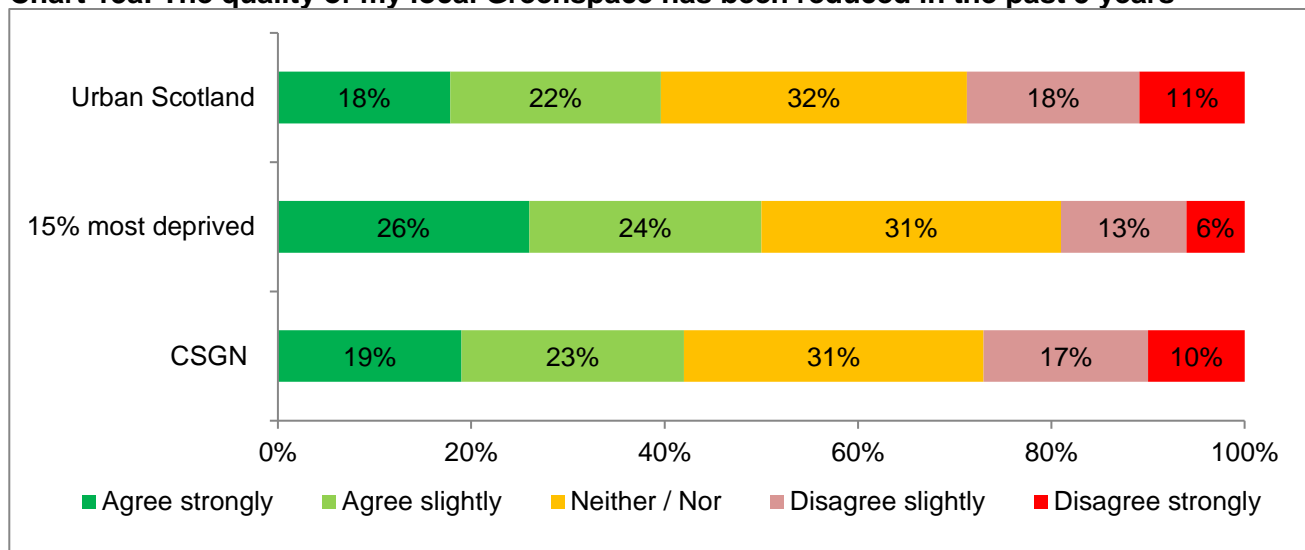
Statement: *The quality of my local Greenspace has been reduced in the past 5 years.*

### 4.1.1 2017 results

As can be seen in the chart below, more respondents agreed to some extent (40%) than disagreed (29%) that the quality of their local Greenspace has been reduced in the past 5 years.

One-quarter (26%) of those from the 15% most deprived areas ‘Agree strongly’ that the quality of their local Greenspace has been reduced in the past 5 years; this is significantly higher than in other areas (17%) and in the overall data sample (18%).

**Chart 13a: The quality of my local Greenspace has been reduced in the past 5 years**



Source: Question 4 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 1,000, 15% most deprived areas: 130, CSGN: 800)

Other statistically significant differences within the urban Scotland data included:

- A larger proportion of respondents in the C2 socio-economic grouping ‘Agreed strongly’ that the quality of their local greenspace had reduced over the last 5 years (25%) than in the DE grouping (14%); this compares to 18% overall.
- A smaller proportion of those aged 65+ said they ‘Agree strongly’ (8%) than those in other age groups (from 14% of those aged 55 to 64, to 28% of those aged 16 to 24).
- Higher proportions of those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (21%) or 3-4 times per month (20%) said they ‘Agree strongly’ compared to those who visit once every 2-3 months (9%).

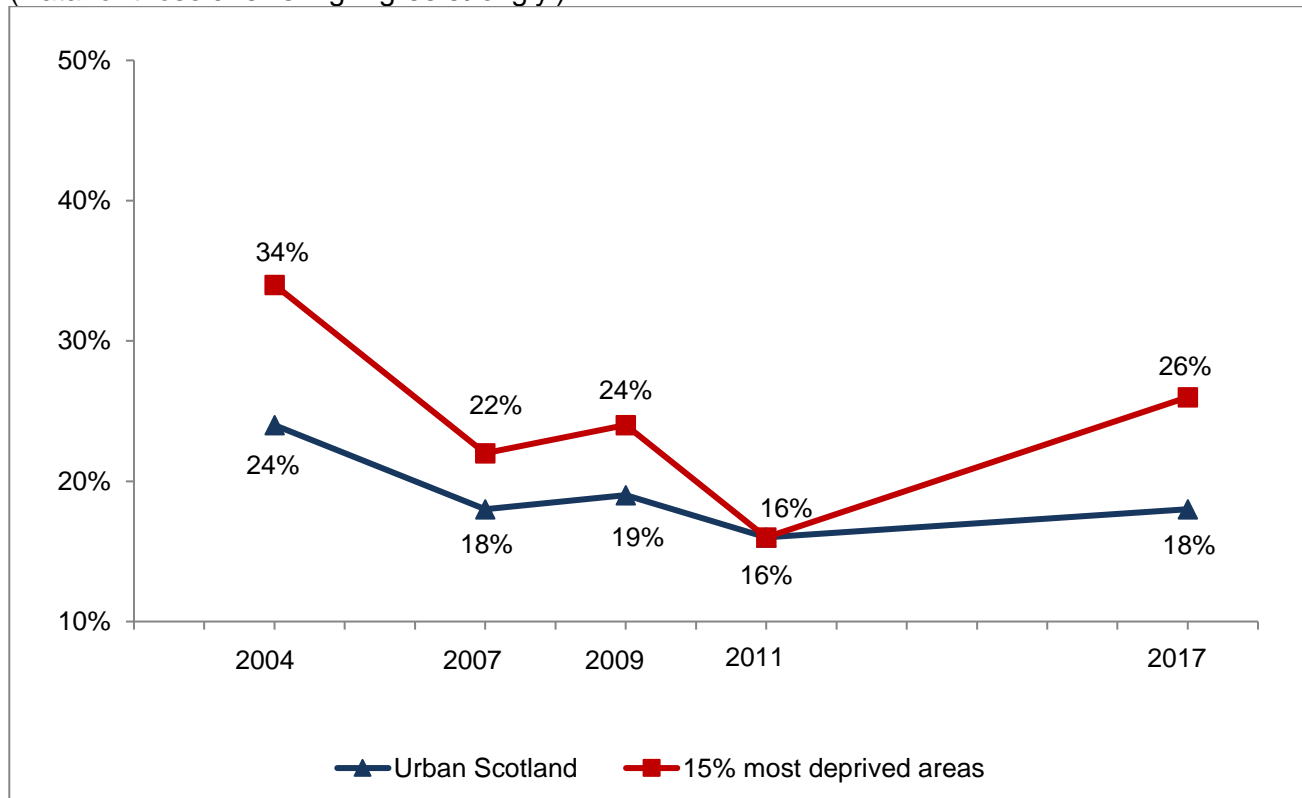
- A higher proportion of those who say their local greenspace does not meet their needs (27%) said they 'Agree strongly' that the quality of their local greenspace had reduced over the last 5 years compared to those who feel it does meet their needs (17%).

#### 4.1.2 Data trends

The following chart shows the proportion of those 'Agreeing strongly' that the quality of their local Greenspace has been reduced in the past 5 years.

**Chart 13b: Trend data: The quality of my local Greenspace has been reduced in the past 5 years**

(Data for those answering 'Agree strongly')



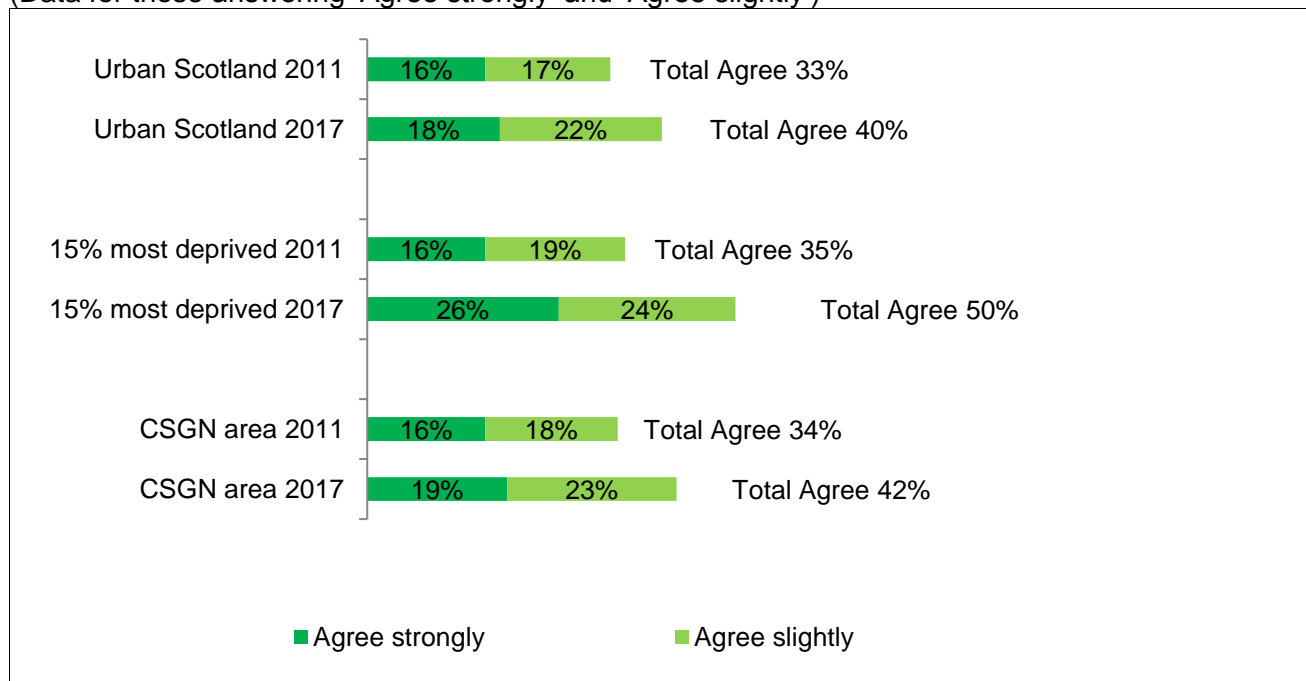
The differences for the proportions saying they 'Agree strongly' between the 2011 and 2017 results are not statistically significant.

The following chart shows the data when 'Agree strongly' and 'Agree' are combined.



**Chart 13c: Agreement: The quality of my local Greenspace has been reduced in the past 5 years**

(Data for those answering 'Agree strongly' and 'Agree slightly')



As shown in the chart above:

- 40% of all respondents agreed or agreed strongly that 'the quality of their local Greenspace has been reduced in the past 5 years'; in 2011, this figure was 33%.
- Half (50%) of the respondents in the 15% most deprived areas agreed or agreed strongly that 'the quality of their local Greenspace has been reduced in the past 5 years'; in 2011, this figure was 35%.
- 42% of the respondents in the CSGN area agreed or agreed strongly that 'the quality of their local Greenspace has been reduced in the past 5 years'; in 2011, this figure was 34%.

All of these differences are statistically significant.

## 4.2 Involvement in how local greenspace is managed

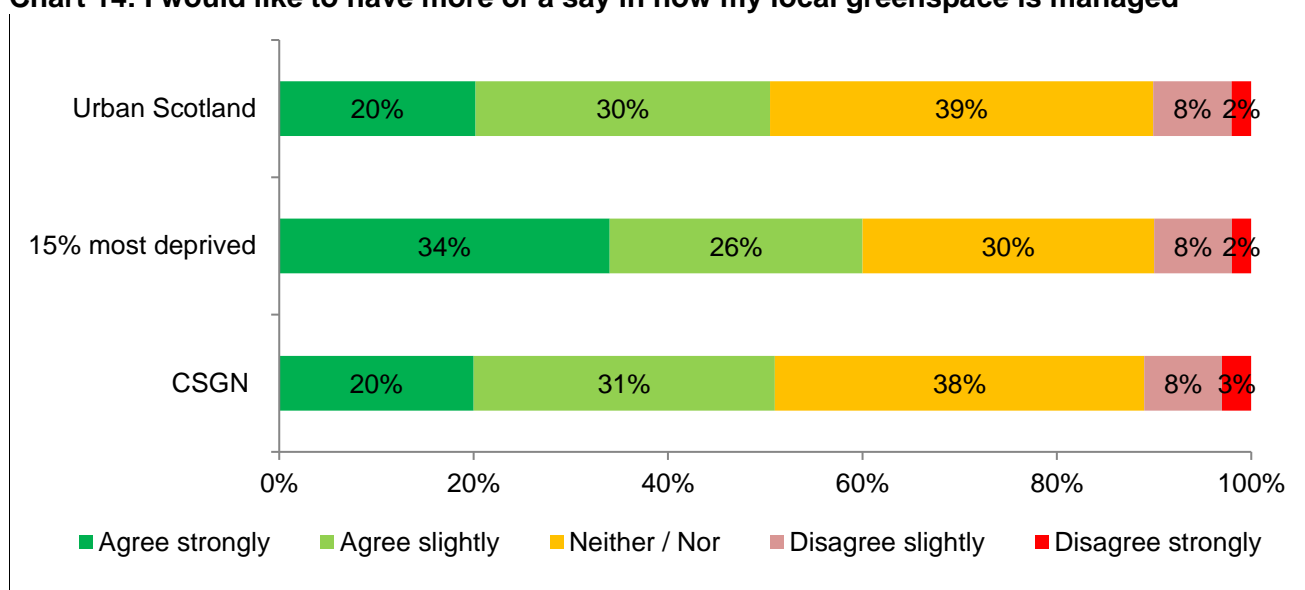
Statement: *I would like to have more of a say in how my local greenspace is managed.*

### 4.2.1 2017 results

As can be seen in the chart below, half of all respondents agreed to some extent (50%) that they would like to have more of a say in how their local greenspace is managed; 10% disagreed to some extent.

One-third (34%) of those living in the 15% most deprived areas 'Agree strongly' that they would like to have more of a say in how local greenspace is managed; this is significantly higher than in other areas (18%) or in the overall sample (20%). For respondents from the 15% most deprived areas this figure rises to nearly two-thirds (60%) when looking at agree and agree strongly responses combined, compared to 50% in the overall sample.

**Chart 14: I would like to have more of a say in how my local greenspace is managed**



Source: Question 4 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 1,000, 15% most deprived areas: 130, CSGN: 800)

Other statistically significant differences within the overall urban Scotland data included:

- Younger age groups (31% of those aged 16 to 24 and 22% of those aged 24-34) were more likely to 'Agree strongly' than older age groups (21% of those aged 35-44, 21% of those aged 45-54, 17% of those aged 55-64 and 13% of those aged 65 and over); this compares to 20% overall.
- Higher proportions of those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (26%) said they 'Agree strongly' that they would like to have more of a say in how their local greenspace is managed, compared to those who visit less frequently (16%).

#### 4.2.2 Data trends

Data for this question are also available from the 2011 Public Attitudes survey and, as can be seen in the table below, this shows:

- **Urban Scotland:** 20% said they 'Agree strongly' in both 2011 and 2017.
- **15% most deprived areas:** 20% said they 'Agree strongly' in 2011 and this increased to 34% in 2017; this is a statistically significant difference.
- **CSGN area:** 20% said they 'Agree strongly' in both 2011 and 2017.

**Table 4: I would like to have more of a say in how my local greenspace is managed**  
(Data for those answering 'Agree strongly')

	<b>Agree strongly %</b>
Urban Scotland 2011	20
Urban Scotland 2017	20
15% most deprived areas 2011	20
15% most deprived areas 2017	34
CSGN area 2011	20
CSGN area 2017	20

Looking at total responses for both agree and agree strongly, there has been an increase across the board in people wanting to have more of a say in how their local greenspaces are managed [(2011) / 2017: Urban Scotland 43% / 50%, CSGN area 42% / 51%, 15% most deprived areas 46% / 60%].

### 4.3 Getting involved in improving local greenspace

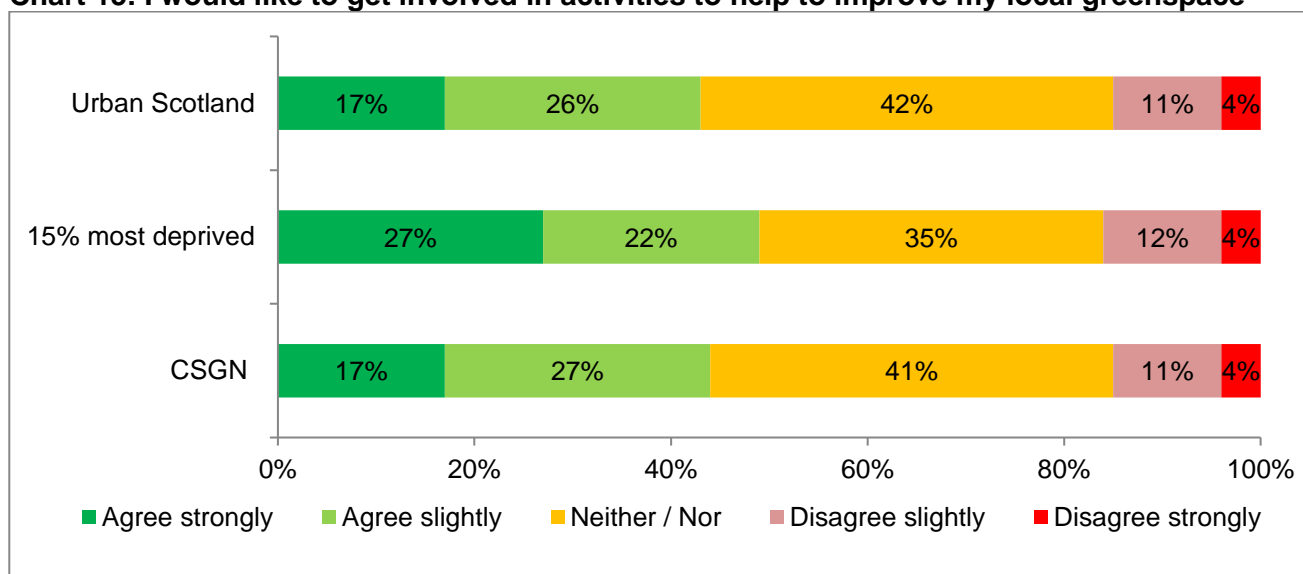
Statement: *I would like to get involved in activities to help to improve my local greenspace.*

#### 4.3.1 2017 results

As can be seen in the chart below, more respondents agreed to some extent (43%) that they would like to get involved in activities to help to improve their local greenspace than disagreed (15%).

Over one-quarter (27%) of those from the 15% most deprived areas 'Agree strongly' that they would like to get involved in activities to help improve their local greenspace; this is significantly higher than in other areas (16%) or the sample overall (17%). When 'agree strongly' and 'agree' responses are combined, these figures rise to 49% of respondents from the 15% most deprived areas compared to 43% overall.

**Chart 15: I would like to get involved in activities to help to improve my local greenspace**



Source: Question 4 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 1,000, 15% most deprived areas: 130, CSGN: 800)

Other statistically significant differences within the data included:

- A larger proportion of respondents in the C2 socio-economic grouping (25%) said they 'Agree strongly' than those in the AB (15%) and DE (13%) groupings; this compares to 17% overall.
- A smaller proportion of those aged 55+ said they 'Agree strongly' (7% of those aged 55-64 and 7% of those aged 65+) than those in other age groups (from 16% of those aged 45 to 54, to 30% of those aged 16 to 24).
- 23% of those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often said they 'Agree strongly' that they would like to get involved in activities to help to improve their local greenspace; this is significantly higher than those who visit monthly or less frequently (13%).
- A higher proportion of those who are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (27%) said they 'Agree strongly' compared to those who are quite satisfied (16%).

### 4.3.2 Data trends

Data for this question are also available from the 2011 Public Attitudes survey and, as can be seen in the table below, this shows:

- **Urban Scotland:** 14% said they 'Agreed strongly' in 2011; this increased to 17% in 2017.
- **15% most deprived areas:** 11% said they 'Agreed strongly' in 2011 and this increased to 27% in 2017; this is a statistically significant difference.
- **CSGN area:** 14% said they 'Agreed strongly' in 2011; this increased to 17% in 2017.

**Table 5: I would like to get involved in activities to help to improve my local greenspace**  
(Data for those answering 'Agree strongly')

	<b>Agree strongly %</b>
Urban Scotland 2011	14
Urban Scotland 2017	17
15% most deprived areas 2011	11
15% most deprived areas 2017	27
CSGN area 2011	14
CSGN area 2017	17

Looking at total responses for both agree and agree strongly, there has been an increase across the board in people wanting to get involved in activities to help to improve local greenspaces [2011 / 2017: Urban Scotland 34% / 43%, CSGN area 33% / 44%, 15% most deprived areas 34% / 49%].

## 4.4 Satisfaction with local greenspace

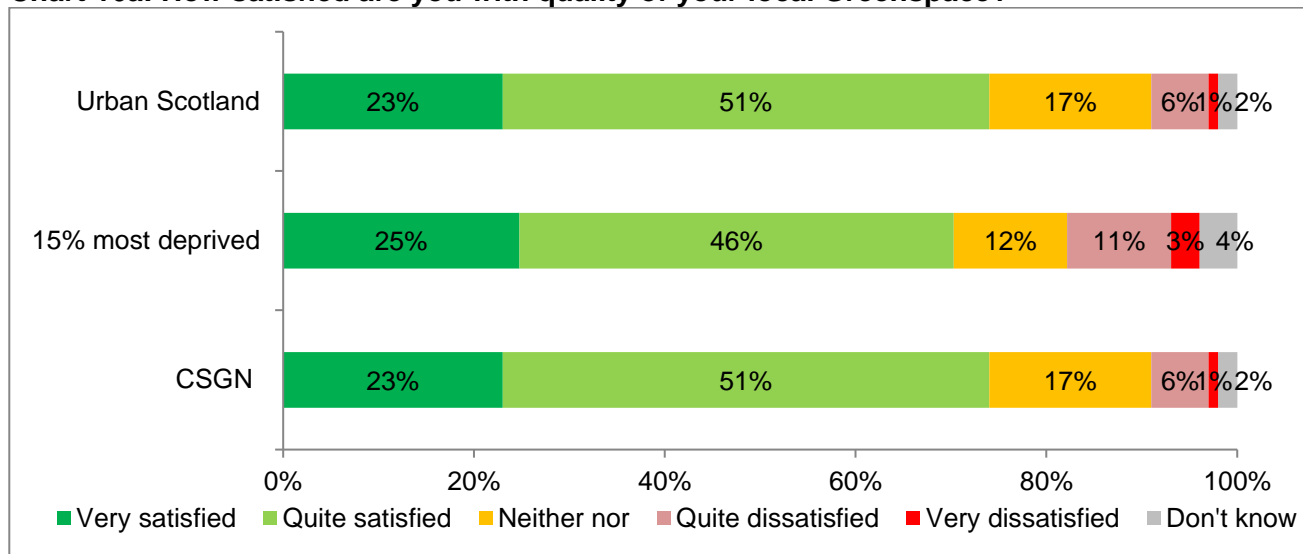
Statement: How satisfied are you with quality of your local Greenspace?

### 4.4.1 2017 results

As can be seen in the chart below, most respondents said they were satisfied some extent (74%) with the quality of their local greenspace; 7% said they were dissatisfied.

Findings from the 15% most deprived areas show a significantly higher proportion of respondents saying they are dissatisfied to some extent when compared to the other data sets. 14% of those from the 15% most deprived areas say they are very or quite dissatisfied with the quality of their local greenspace, compared to 6% of those outwith these areas and 7% of total respondents. However, it should be noted that the 14% figure represents a small number of respondents (18).

Chart 16a: How satisfied are you with quality of your local Greenspace?



Source: Question 5 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 1,000, 15% most deprived areas: 130, CSGN: 800)

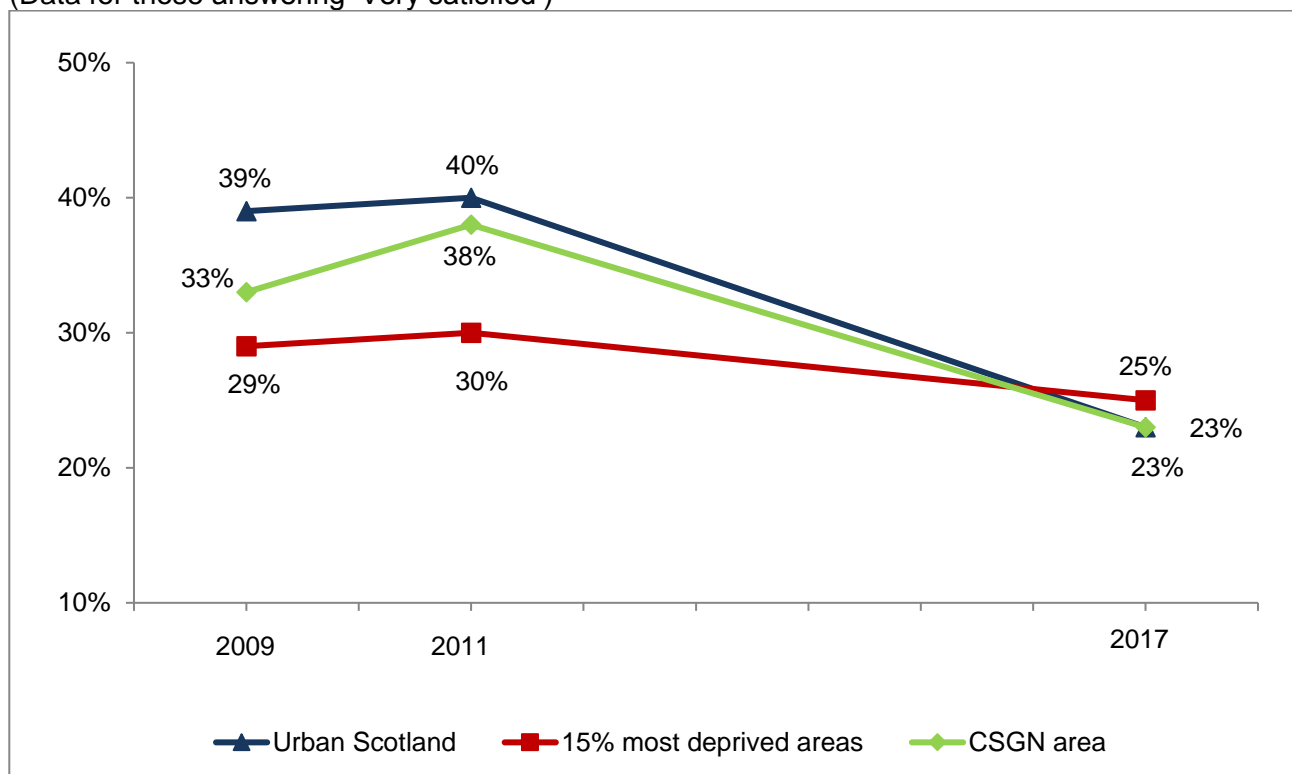
Other statistically significant differences within the data included:

- A higher proportion of those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (29%) said they were very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace compared to those who visit monthly or less frequently (16%).
- A higher proportion of those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (29%) said they were very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace compared to those who live a 5 to 10 minutes walk away (20%) or a 11 to 20 minutes walk away (18%).
- A higher proportion of those who say their local greenspace meets their needs (30%) said they were very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace compared to those who feel it does not (1%).

#### 4.4.2 Data trends

The following chart shows the proportion of those saying they are 'Very satisfied' with the quality of their local Greenspace in the 2017 survey and in previous surveys.

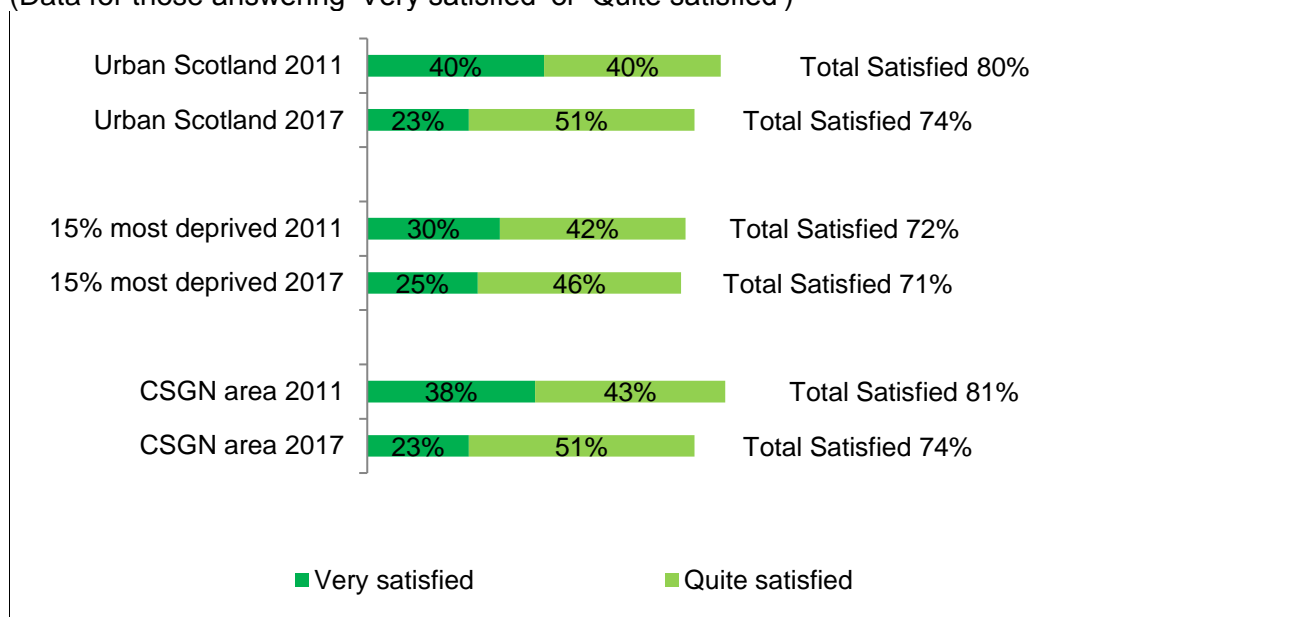
**Chart 16b: How satisfied are you with quality of your local Greenspace?**  
(Data for those answering 'Very satisfied')



The decreases in the proportion of respondents saying 'Very satisfied', as well as the decrease in overall satisfaction in the full urban Scotland and the CSGN area samples from 2011 to 2017, are statistically significant.

The following chart shows the data when 'Very satisfied' and 'Quite satisfied' are combined.

**Chart 16c: Satisfaction: How satisfied are you with quality of your local Greenspace?**  
(Data for those answering 'Very satisfied' or 'Quite satisfied')



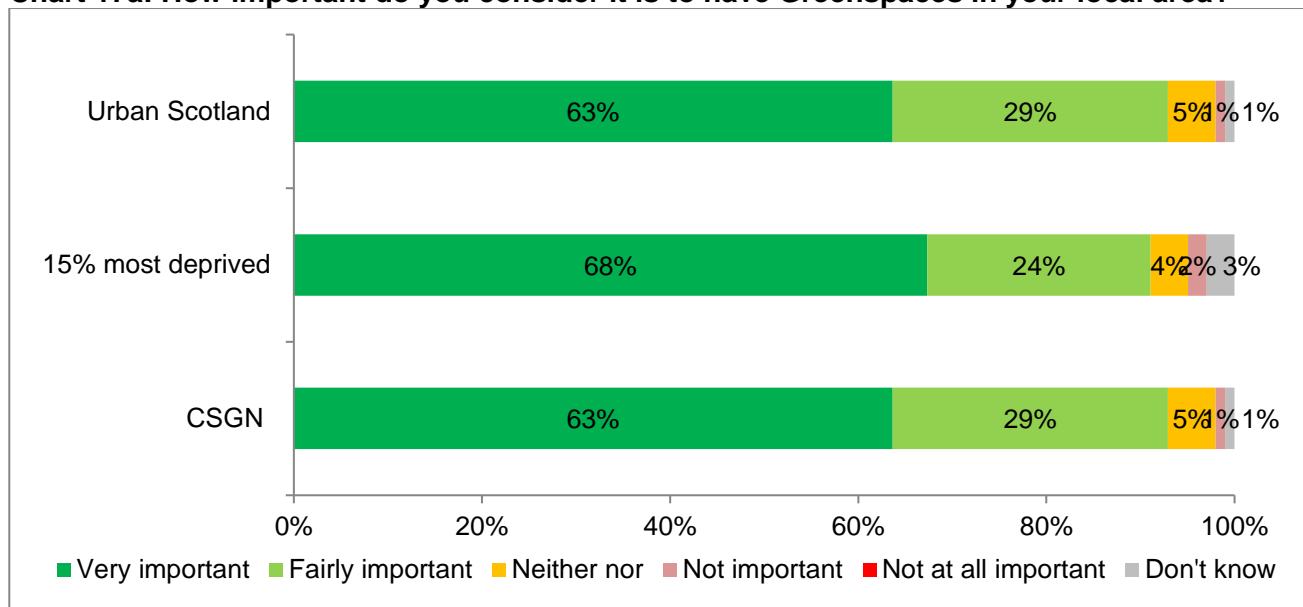
## 4.5 Importance of local greenspace

Statement: *How important do you consider it is to have Greenspaces in your local area?*

### 4.5.1 2017 results

As can be seen in the chart below, almost all respondents thought it important to some extent (92%) to have Greenspaces in their local area; only 1% did not think it important.

**Chart 17a: How important do you consider it is to have Greenspaces in your local area?**



Source: Question 6 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 1,000, 15% most deprived areas: 130, CSGN: 800)

There were a small number of statistically significant differences within the data:

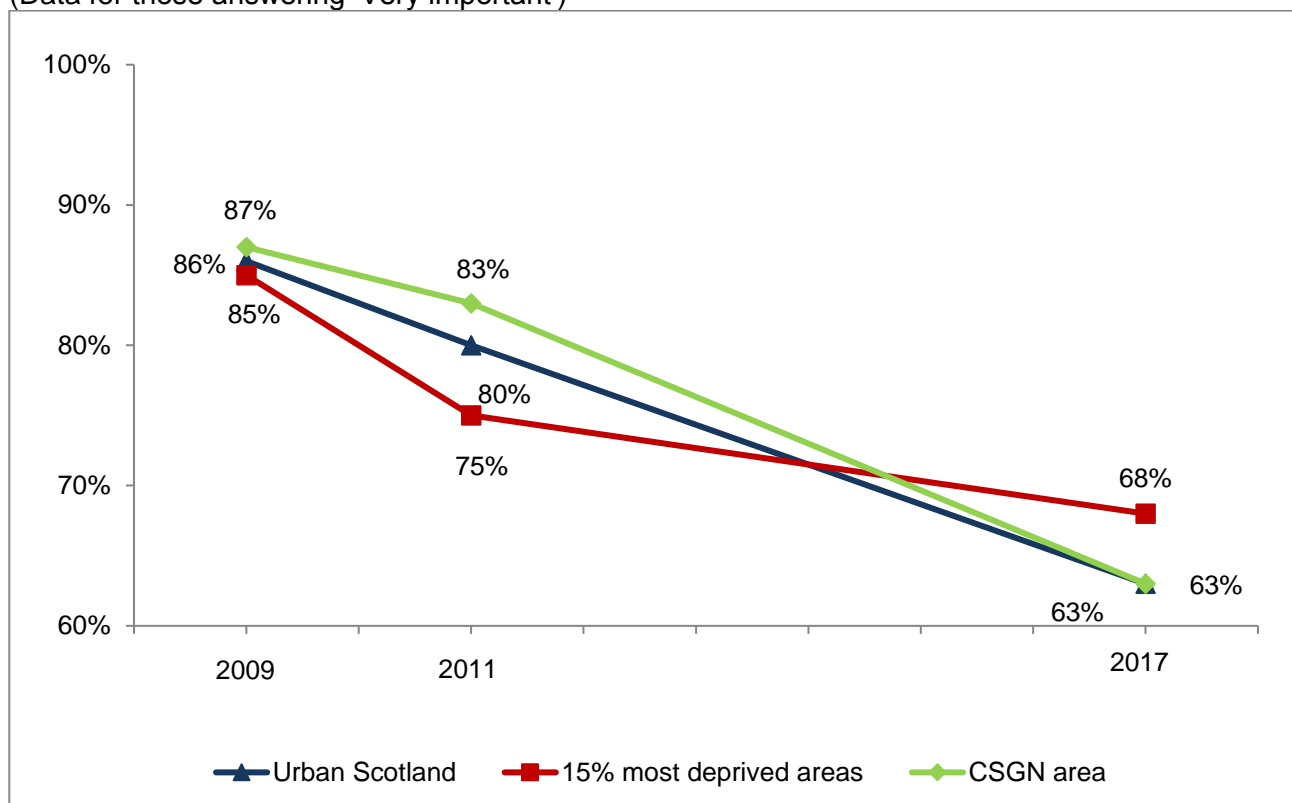
- More female respondents (67%) than male (60%) answered 'Very important'; this compares to 63% overall.
- Some older age groups were more likely to think it is 'Very important' to have local greenspace (67% of those aged 65 and over and 69% of those aged 45-54) compared to the younger age groups (55% of 16 to 24 year olds and 58% of those aged 25-34).
- A higher proportion of those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often (77%) said it was very important compared to those who visit less frequently (55%).
- A higher proportion of those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace (71%) said it was very important compared to those who live a 5 to 10 minutes walk away (63%) or an 11 to 20 minutes walk away (50%).
- A higher proportion of those who say their local greenspace meets their needs (68%) said it was very important compared to those who feel it does not (58%).
- A higher proportion of those who say they are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (91%) said it was very important compared to those who were quite satisfied (65%) or quite dissatisfied (58%).



### 4.5.2 Data trends

The following chart shows the proportion of those saying they consider it 'Very important' to have greenspaces in their local area in the 2017 and in previous surveys.

**Chart 17b: How important do you consider it is to have Greenspaces in your local area?**  
(Data for those answering 'Very important')



The chart above shows that there have been marked decreases in those answering 'Very important' between 2011 and 2017. However, the overall level of importance attributed to local greenspace (i.e. those saying 'very' or 'fairly' important combined), has declined more gradually from 98% in 2009, 97% in 2011 and 92% in 2017.

The decrease in those saying 'Very important' in the urban Scotland data (and CSGN area data) from 2011 to 2017 is statistically significant.

## 4.6 Whether local greenspace meets needs

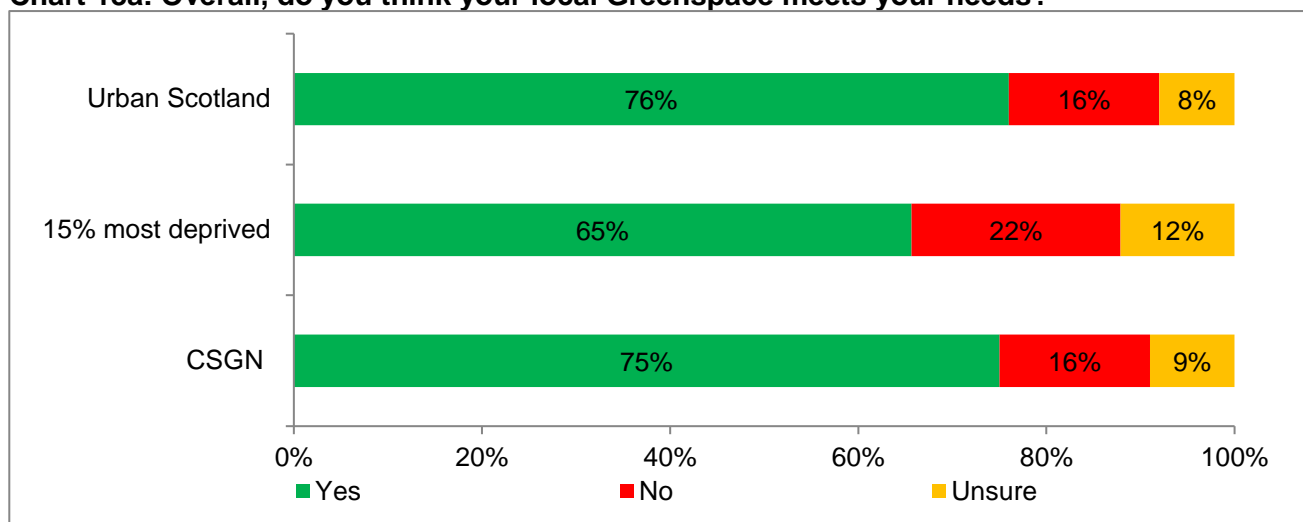
Statement: Overall, do you think your local Greenspace meets your needs?

### 4.6.1 2017 results

As can be seen in the chart below, most respondents said that their local greenspace meets their needs (76%); 16% said it did not.

Findings from the 15% most deprived areas show significantly fewer respondents saying that their local greenspace meets their needs (65%) compared to those living outwith these areas (77%) and to the overall urban Scotland sample (76%).

**Chart 18a: Overall, do you think your local Greenspace meets your needs?**



Source: Question 7 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 1,000, 15% most deprived areas: 130, CSGN: 800)

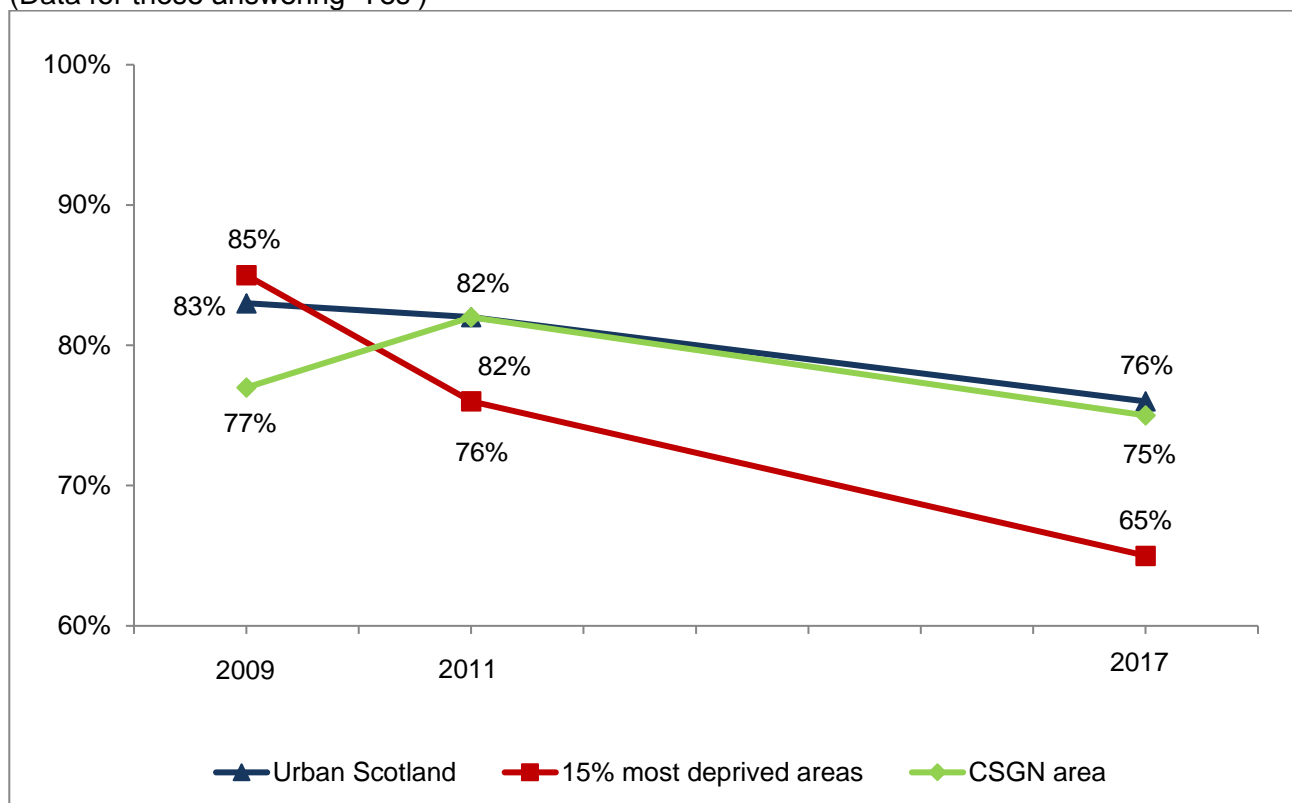
Other statistically significant difference within the data included:

- Fewer of those with a long-term disability or illness feel their local greenspace meets their needs (71%) than those in good health (78%); this compares to 76% overall.
- 87% of those who visit their local greenspace once a week or more often said that it meets their needs; this proportion is significantly higher than those who visit less frequently (71%).
- 83% of those who live less than a 5 minute walk from their local greenspace said that it meets their needs; this proportion is significantly higher than those who live a 5 to 10 minutes walk away (77%), a 11 to 20 minutes walk away (67%) or a 21 to 30 minutes walk away (67%).
- Almost all of those who say they are very satisfied with the quality of their local greenspace (98%) say that it meets their needs; this proportion is significantly higher than those who are quite satisfied (89%), quite dissatisfied (17%) or very dissatisfied (0%).

### 4.6.2 Data trends

The following chart shows the proportion of those saying their local greenspace meets their needs in the 2017 and in previous surveys.

**Chart 18b: Trend data: Overall, do you think your local Greenspace meets your needs?**  
(Data for those answering 'Yes')



The decrease in those saying 'yes' in the urban Scotland data (and CSGN area data) from 2011 to 2017 is statistically significant.

# 5. Grow your own

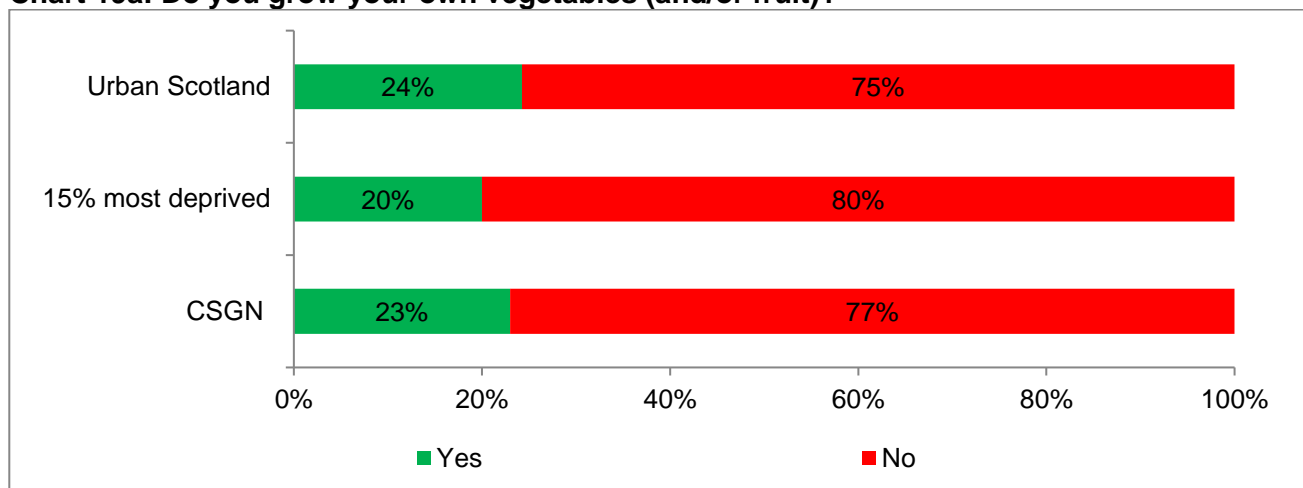
## 5.1 Do you grow your own?

Respondents were asked 'Do you grow your own vegetables (and/or fruit)?'

### 5.1.1 2017 results

The chart below shows that just under a quarter (24%) of respondents do grow their own vegetables or fruit.

**Chart 19a: Do you grow your own vegetables (and/or fruit)?**



Source: Question 8 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 1,000, 15% most deprived areas: 130, CSGN: 800)

There were a small number of statistically significant differences within the data and these included:

- A larger proportion of the AB socio-economic grouping (31%) said they 'grow their own' than those in the other groupings (21% of C2s and 22% of C1s and DEs); this compares to 24% overall.
- A smaller proportion of respondents in the CSGN Glasgow & Clyde Valley area said they grow their own (21%) than those living outside the CSGN area (29%).

### 5.1.2 Data trends

Data for this question are also available from the 2011 Public Attitudes survey and are shown in the table below:

**Table 6: Do you grow your own vegetables (and/or fruit)?**

(Data for those answering 'Yes')

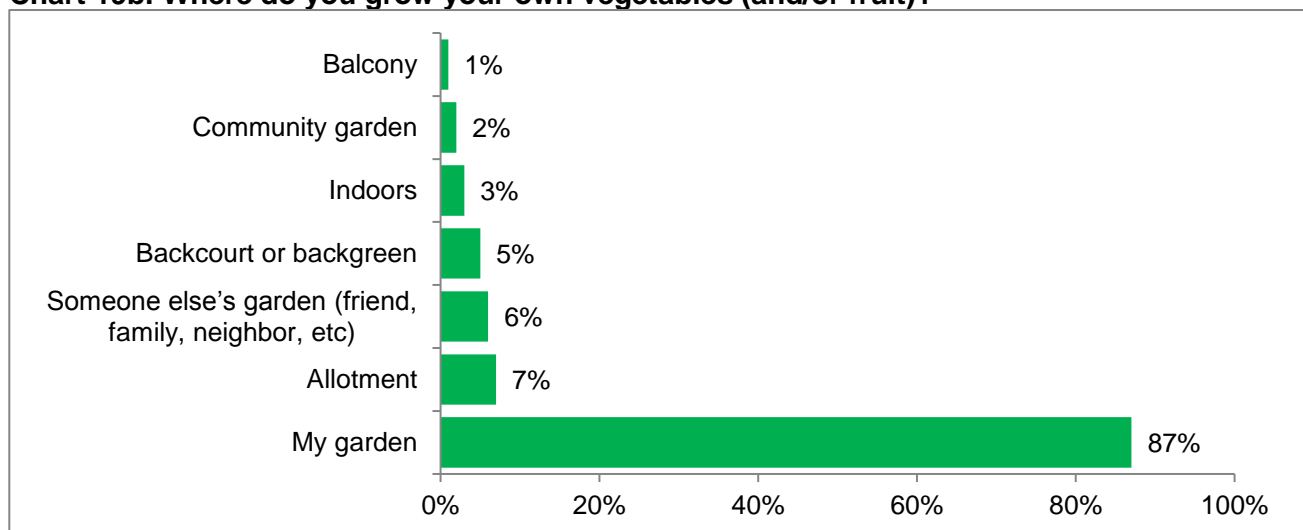
	Yes %
Urban Scotland 2011	32
Urban Scotland 2017	24
15% most deprived areas 2011	14
15% most deprived areas 2017	20
CSGN area 2011	30
CSGN area 2017	23

## 5.2 Where do you grow your own?

Those respondents who said that they do grow their own were asked: *Where do you grow your own vegetables (and/or fruit)?*

As shown in the following chart, the majority of respondents (87%) grow their fruit and vegetables in their own garden. This proportion is the same as that found in the 2011 survey (87%).

**Chart 19b: Where do you grow your own vegetables (and/or fruit)?**



Source: Q9 (Base: Those who answered 'Yes' at Q8: 243)

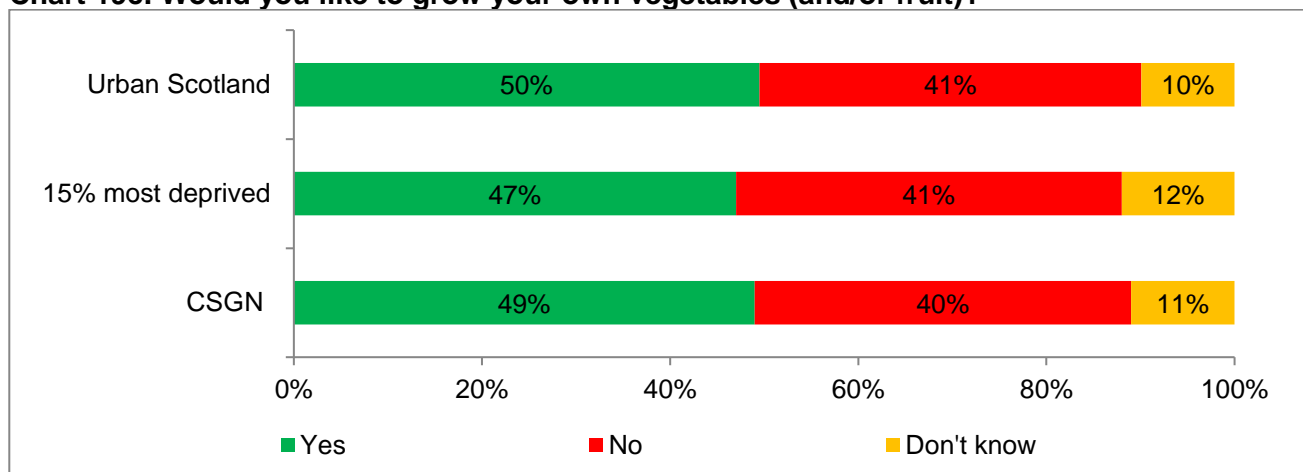
## 5.3 Would you like to grow your own?

Those respondents who said that they do not grow their own were asked: *Would you like to grow your own vegetables (and/or fruit)?*

### 5.3.1 2017 results

The chart below shows that half of these respondents would like to grow their own.

**Chart 19c: Would you like to grow your own vegetables (and/or fruit)?**



Source: Q10 (Bases: Those who answered 'No' at Q8: Urban Scotland: 754, 15% most deprived areas: 104, CSGN: 614)

There were a small number of statistically significant differences within the data:

- Fewer of those in the oldest age group (65+) said they would like to grow their own (32%) than those in other age groups (from 45% of those aged 55-64 to 61% of those aged 16 to 24); this compares to 50% overall

- More of those in the C1 (57%) and C2 (60%) socio-economic groupings said yes, they would like to grow their own, than in the AB (45%) or DE (43%) groups.

### 5.3.2 Data trends

Data for this question are also available from the 2011 Public Attitudes survey and are shown in the table below:

**Table 7: Would you like to grow your own vegetables (and/or fruit)?**  
(Data for those answering 'Yes')

	Yes %
Urban Scotland 2011	26
Urban Scotland 2017	50
15% most deprived areas 2011	27
15% most deprived areas 2017	47
CSGN area 2011	27
CSGN area 2017	49

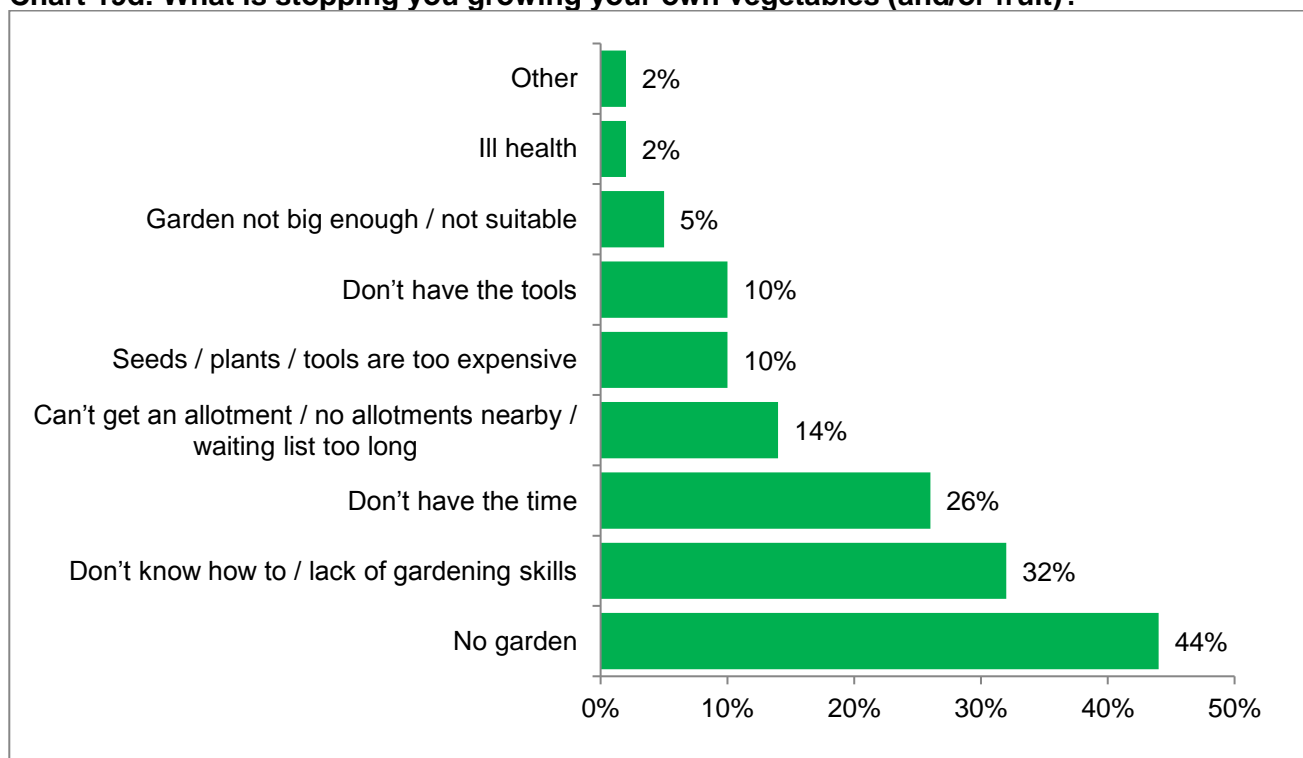
## 5.4 What is stopping you growing your own?

Those respondents who would like to grow their own were asked: 'What is stopping you growing your own vegetables (and fruit)?'

### 5.4.1 2017 results

As can be seen in the chart below, almost half (44%) said they do not have a garden. Around a third said they do not know how to or cited a lack of skills (32%). Just over a quarter (26%) said they do not have time.

**Chart 19d: What is stopping you growing your own vegetables (and/or fruit)?**



Source: Q11 (Base: Those who answered 'Yes' at Q10: 374)

### 5.4.2 Data trends

While the lack of garden and lack of time were also top answers in 2011 (when 39% said no garden and 35% no time), the proportion citing a lack of skills or knowledge has risen from 5% in 2011 to 32% in 2017; a statistically significant difference.

## 6. John Muir Way

Two questions relating to the John Muir Way were added to the 2017 survey:

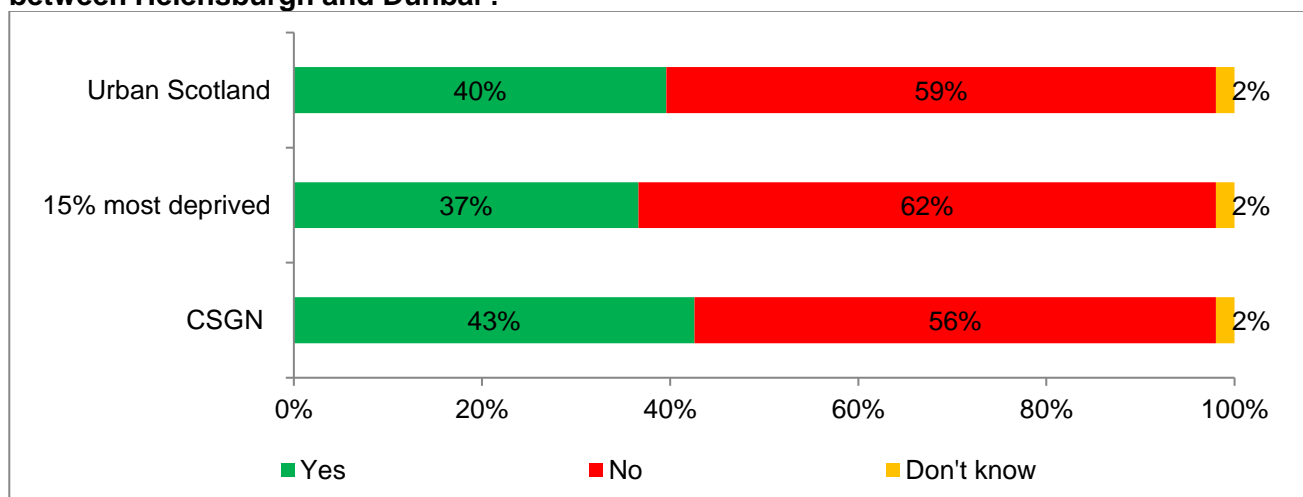
- *Are you aware of the John Muir Way - a long distance route across the central belt between Helensburgh and Dunbar?*
- *As far as you are aware, have you ever been on the John Muir Way?*

### 6.1 Awareness of the John Muir Way

Recently recognised as one of Scotland's Great Trails, the John Muir Way was only officially launched in 2014 and so awareness of the route is in its early stages. This question therefore serves as a useful baseline estimate of awareness as the CSGNT and partners move forward with promotional and development activities.

As can be seen in the chart below, 40% of respondents said they were aware of the route. This figure is significantly higher amongst those living in the CSGN area (43%) compared to those from outwith the area (26%) and respondents living in the 15% most deprived areas (37%).

**Chart 20a: Are you aware of the John Muir Way - a long distance route across the central belt between Helensburgh and Dunbar?**



Source: Question 12 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 1,000, 15% most deprived areas: 130, CSGN: 800)

To a large extent the awareness by location results reflect the geographic imprint of the route across East Lothian, West Lothian, Edinburgh, Falkirk, North Lanarkshire, East Dunbartonshire, Stirling, West Dunbartonshire and Argyll & Bute. Consequently, awareness was lowest amongst respondents from the Ayrshire area of the CSGN (22%) and outside the CSGN area (26%). Awareness was highest amongst those from the Forth Valley area (54%) and from Edinburgh, Lothians and Fife (61%).

It should also be noted that only a few areas within the 15% SIMD are located within close proximity to the route and this may explain why awareness is lower in these areas at 37% (although this figure is not significantly different to the overall figure of 40%).

Other significant differences within the data included:

- Male respondents were more aware of the route (45%) than female respondents (35%).
- Respondents from the AB socio-economic grouping were more aware (48%) than those from the C2 (31%) and DE (35%) groups; those from the C1 group were more aware (42%) than those from the C2 group (31%).



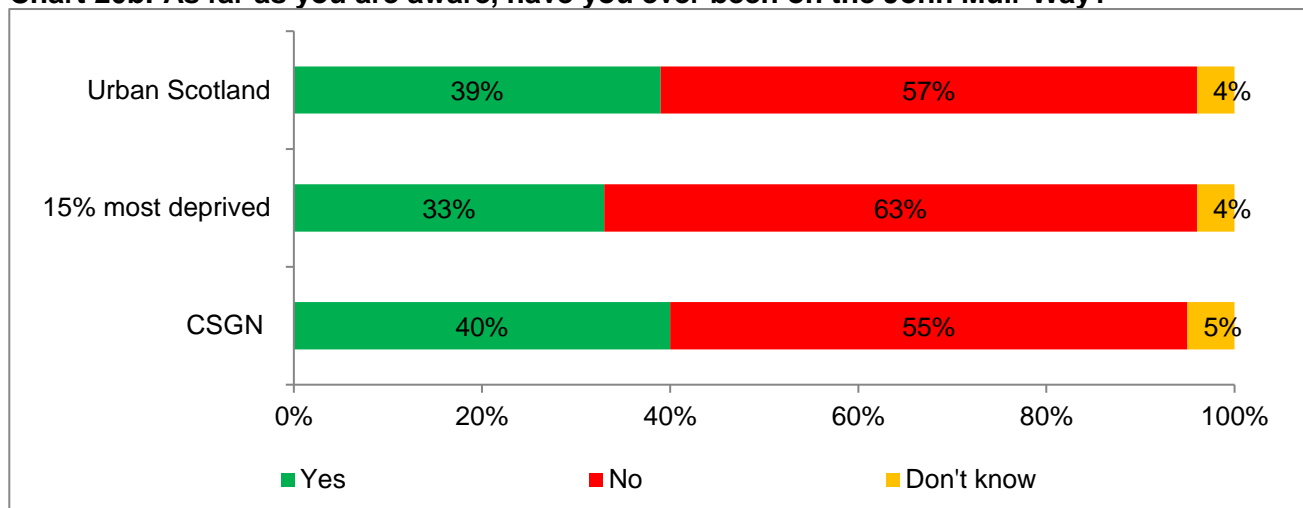
- Older respondents from the 65+ group (52%) were more aware than those from the younger age groups (from 47% of those aged 55-64 to 28% of those aged 16 to 24).

## 6.2 Use of the John Muir Way

Those who said they are aware of the route were asked whether they had ever been on the John Muir Way. As can be seen in the chart below, 39% said that they had.

Again responses to this question appear to be a reflection of geographic proximity to the route as the percentage of those who had been on it was slightly higher amongst CSGN area respondents (40%) and lower amongst respondents from the 15% most deprived areas (33%).

**Chart 20b: As far as you are aware, have you ever been on the John Muir Way?**



Source: Q13 (Bases: Urban Scotland: 395, 15% most deprived areas: 48, CSGN: 344)

Other significant differences within the data included:

- More respondents from the Edinburgh, Lothians and Fife CSGN area (52%) had been on the route than those from most other areas; this compares to 39% overall.
- More younger respondents, particularly those from the 16-24 (58%) and 25-34 (55%) age groups, said they had been on the route, compared to some other age groups (29% of 55 to 64 year olds and 29% of those aged 65+).

# Appendix 1: 2017 survey questions

## Classification / quota questions

### C1. Which of the following best describes the area where you live?

- Rural settlement (a village with less than 3,000 people)
- Small town (approximately 3,000 to 10,000 people)
- Urban area (a larger town with approximately 10,000 to 125,000 people)
- Large urban area (a city with over 125,000 people)

Only those living in a small town or larger continued to the main survey.

### C2. Local authority area

### C3. Postcode

### C4. Age

### C5. Gender

### C6. Occupational group

### C7. General health

### C8. Long-term illness, health problem or disability

## Greenspace questions

### Q1. In the last 12 months, how often on average have you visited your local greenspace areas?

By greenspace, we mean public green or open spaces and water in urban areas, for example, parks, playing fields, play areas, allotments and community gardens, woodland and more natural areas, canal paths and riversides.

- Once a week or more often
- 3-4 times per month
- 1-2 times per month
- Once every 2 to 3 months
- Once or twice per year
- Less often
- Never

### Q2. How far away from your home is your nearest greenspace area?

- Less than a 5 minute walk
- Within a 5-10 minute walk
- Within an 11-20 minute walk
- Within a 21-30 minute walk
- More than a 30 minute walk
- Don't know

**Q3. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements relating to greenspaces generally?**

(Scale: Agree strongly, Agree slightly, Neither Agree nor disagree, Disagree slightly, Disagree strongly)

- Greenspaces should be places where you can relax and unwind
- Greenspaces should be safe places to encourage physical activity – such as walking, cycling, sports and play
- Greenspaces should be attractive places
- Greenspaces should be good places for children to play
- Greenspaces should provide opportunities to see nature
- Greenspaces should be good places for people to meet others from the local community
- Good quality greenspaces make an area a great place to live

**Q4. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements relating to your local greenspace...?**

(Scale: Agree strongly, Agree slightly, Neither Agree nor disagree, Disagree slightly, Disagree strongly)

- My local Greenspace is somewhere I can relax and unwind
- My local Greenspace is a safe place for physical activity – such as walking, cycling, sports and play
- My local Greenspace is an attractive place
- My local Greenspace is a good place for children to play
- The quality of my local Greenspace has been reduced in the past 5 years
- My local Greenspace allows me to explore nature on my doorstep
- My local Greenspace is a good place for people to meet others from the local community
- I would like to have more of a say in how my local greenspace is managed
- I would like to get involved in activities to help to improve my local greenspace
- My local Greenspace makes the area a great place to live

**Q5. How satisfied are you with quality of your local Greenspace?**

- Very satisfied
- Quite satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Quite dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Don't know

**Q6. How important do you consider it is to have Greenspaces in your local area?**

- Very important
- Quite important
- Neither nor
- Not important
- Not at all important
- Don't know

**Q7. Overall, do you think your local Greenspace meets your needs?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

**'Grow your own' questions**

**Q8. Do you grow your own vegetables (and/or fruit)?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

**THOSE WHO ANSWERED YES AT Q8:**

**Q9. Where do you grow your own vegetables (and/or fruit)?**

Multicode

- My garden
- Someone else's garden (friend, family, neighbor, etc)
- Allotment
- Backcourt or backgreen
- Community garden
- Other (specify)

**THOSE WHO ANSWERED NO AT Q8:**

**Q10. Would you like to grow your own vegetables (and/or fruit)?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

**THOSE WHO ANSWERED YES AT Q10:**

**Q11. What is stopping you growing your own vegetables (and/or fruit)?**

Multicode

- No garden
- Can't get an allotment / no allotments nearby / waiting list too long
- Don't know how to / lack of gardening skills
- Don't have the time
- Don't have the tools
- Seeds / plants / tools are too expensive
- Other (specify)

**John Muir Way questions**

**Q12. Are you aware of the John Muir Way - a long distance route across the central belt between Helensburgh and Dunbar?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

**THOSE WHO ANSWERED YES AT Q12:**

**Q13. As far as you are aware, have you ever been on the John Muir Way?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

## Appendix 2: Technical Summary

### Methodology

The data was collected using an online survey conducted via a panel provided by Research Now.

The target group was representative of the Scottish population in terms of gender, age and socio-economic grouping.

The overall sample size was 1,000, with two main sub-samples:

- CSGN area: 800.
- 15% most deprived areas of Scotland: 130.

The survey period ran from 21<sup>st</sup> June until 11<sup>th</sup> July 2017.

### Margins of error

The overall sample size of 1,000 provides a dataset with a margin of error of between  $\pm 1.4\%$  and  $\pm 3.1$ , calculated at the 95% confidence level (market research industry standard).

Margins of error for the main sub sample groups are shown in the following table.

Frequency of occurrence (percentages giving particular answer)										
Sample Size	5% 95%	10% 90%	15% 85%	20% 80%	25% 75%	30% 70%	35% 65%	40% 60%	45% 55%	50% 50%
100	4.3	5.9	7.0	7.8	8.5	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.8
130	3.8	5.2	6.1	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.6
200	3.0	4.2	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9
800	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
1,000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1

The margin of error table above shows the error rates for various sample sizes out of a total sample of 1,000:

For example: For a sample of 800 interviews, the margin of error for a response given by 50% of the sample is  $\pm 3.5\%$  (so the actual answer would be between 46.5% and 53.5%).

## Appendix 3: Expectations and perceptions of greenspace - 2017 results

**Table A: Expectations and Perceptions: Urban Scotland sample (Base: 1,000)**

	<b>Agree strongly</b>	<b>Agree slightly</b>	<b>Neither agree nor disagree</b>	<b>Disagree slightly</b>	<b>Disagree strongly</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Greenspaces should be places where you can relax and unwind	77	18	5	*	-
My local Greenspace is somewhere I can relax and unwind	43	37	15	4	1
Greenspaces should be safe places to encourage physical activity – such as walking, cycling, sports and play	72	20	7	1	*
My local Greenspace is a safe place for physical activity – such as walking, cycling, sports and play	45	36	15	3	1
Greenspaces should be attractive places	72	20	8	*	*
My local Greenspace is an attractive place	42	35	17	5	1
Greenspaces should be good places for children to play	70	21	7	1	1
My local Greenspace is a good place for children to play	43	34	17	5	1
Greenspaces should provide opportunities to see nature	66	25	9	*	*
My local Greenspace allows me to explore nature on my doorstep	33	32	24	8	3
Greenspaces should be good places for people to meet others from the local community	53	31	15	1	-
My local Greenspace is a good place for people to meet others from the local community	27	34	30	8	2
Good quality greenspaces make an area a great place to live	71	21	8	*	*
My local Greenspace makes the area a great place to live	36	37	23	3	1

\* denotes less than 1%

**Table B: Expectations and Perceptions: 15% most deprived areas (Base: 130)**

	<b>Agree strongly</b>	<b>Agree slightly</b>	<b>Neither agree nor disagree</b>	<b>Disagree slightly</b>	<b>Disagree strongly</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Greenspaces should be places where you can relax and unwind	79	18	2	1	-
My local Greenspace is somewhere I can relax and unwind	43	40	9	5	2
Greenspaces should be safe places to encourage physical activity – such as walking, cycling, sports and play	70	25	5	-	-
My local Greenspace is a safe place for physical activity – such as walking, cycling, sports and play	43	36	15	3	2
Greenspaces should be attractive places	71	22	7	-	-
My local Greenspace is an attractive place	40	33	19	6	2
Greenspaces should be good places for children to play	67	26	5	1	1
My local Greenspace is a good place for children to play	42	33	15	9	1
Greenspaces should provide opportunities to see nature	68	23	9	-	-
My local Greenspace allows me to explore nature on my doorstep	37	31	23	5	4
Greenspaces should be good places for people to meet others from the local community	53	35	11	1	-
My local Greenspace is a good place for people to meet others from the local community	33	28	27	9	2
Good quality greenspaces make an area a great place to live	68	23	8	2	-
My local Greenspace makes the area a great place to live	38	32	23	5	2

\* denotes less than 1%



**Table C: Expectations and Perceptions: CSGN area (Base: 800)**

	<b>Agree strongly</b>	<b>Agree slightly</b>	<b>Neither agree nor disagree</b>	<b>Disagree slightly</b>	<b>Disagree strongly</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Greenspaces should be places where you can relax and unwind	78	17	5	*	-
My local Greenspace is somewhere I can relax and unwind	43	38	15	4	1
Greenspaces should be safe places to encourage physical activity – such as walking, cycling, sports and play	72	20	7	*	*
My local Greenspace is a safe place for physical activity – such as walking, cycling, sports and play	44	37	15	3	1
Greenspaces should be attractive places	73	20	7	*	*
My local Greenspace is an attractive place	42	36	17	4	1
Greenspaces should be good places for children to play	69	21	7	1	1
My local Greenspace is a good place for children to play	40	36	17	5	1
Greenspaces should provide opportunities to see nature	67	25	9	*	*
My local Greenspace allows me to explore nature on my doorstep	32	33	24	9	3
Greenspaces should be good places for people to meet others from the local community	52	32	16	1	-
My local Greenspace is a good place for people to meet others from the local community	27	33	30	8	2
Good quality greenspaces make an area a great place to live	71	21	8	*	*
My local Greenspace makes the area a great place to live	36	36	24	3	1

\* denotes less than 1%

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