

10 Environment

Main Findings

Climate change

Over half of adults (55 per cent) view climate change as an immediate and urgent problem, an increase of 5 percentage points compared with 2015 (50 per cent). Concern about climate change has increased in particular among the 16-24 age group, and is lowest among the 75+ age group.

Recycling

More households are now disposing of their food waste in local authority-provided food caddies (56 per cent in 2016 compared with 26 per cent in 2012).

Households in flats are much more likely to dispose of their food waste with their general waste as opposed to those living in houses (63 per cent compared to 39 per cent), while households in rural areas are more likely to use composting to dispose of their food waste than households in urban areas (20 per cent compared to 8 per cent).

Visits to the outdoors and greenspace

Around half of adults (48 per cent) visited the outdoors at least once a week in the last year. This is around the same proportion as in 2015. Adults living in the most deprived areas were more likely not to have made any visits to the outdoors in the past twelve months (19 per cent) compared to those in the least deprived areas (7 per cent).

Those living closer to their nearest greenspace are more likely to use it more frequently. Most adults (65 per cent) live within a five minute walk of their nearest area of greenspace, a similar proportion to 2015.

More than a third of adults (36 per cent) visit their nearest area of greenspace at least once a week, which is around the same proportion since 2013, when comparable figures were first collected.

Most adults (75 per cent) are satisfied or very satisfied with their nearest area of greenspace, a similar proportion to 2015.

10.1 Introduction and Context

The Scottish Government and partners are working towards creating a greener Scotland by improving the natural and built environment, and protecting it for present and future generations. Actions are being taken to reduce local and global environmental impacts, through tackling climate change, moving towards a zero-waste Scotland through the development of a more circular economy, increasing the use of renewable energy and conserving natural resources. The Scottish Government is also committed to promoting the enjoyment of the countryside and of green spaces in and around towns and cities.

There are a number of Scottish Government National Outcomes relating to the environment⁶² including:

- We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations;
- We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production; and
- We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need.

A range of National Indicators⁶³ have been developed to track progress towards environmental outcomes. Two of these indicators, 'increase people's use of Scotland's outdoors' and 'improve access to local greenspace', are monitored using data from the Scottish Household Survey (SHS).

Some local authorities also use the SHS to assess progress towards environmental objectives, including those in their Single Outcome Agreements (a statement of the outcomes that they want to see for their local area).

This chapter begins by exploring attitudes towards climate change and then reports findings on the recycling of waste. It finishes by looking at visits to the outdoors and access to local greenspace.

Responses to questions on litter and dog fouling are found in Chapter 4 - "Neighbourhoods and Communities".

⁶² <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/outcome>

⁶³ <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator>

10.2 Attitudes to Climate Change

10.2.1 Introduction and Context

Action to address climate change is a high priority for the Scottish Government. The Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009⁶⁴ set a target of reducing Scotland's greenhouse gas emissions by 42 per cent by 2020 and 80 per cent by 2050, compared with the 1990 baseline. The Scottish Government's draft Climate Change Plan⁶⁵ sets out how Scotland can deliver these targets over the period 2017–2032. The Scottish Government recognises that all sectors of society will need to contribute to meeting these targets. Its Low Carbon Behaviours Framework sets out a strategic approach to encourage low carbon lifestyles amongst individuals, households, communities and businesses in Scotland⁶⁶.

Public attitudes towards climate change are likely to influence their willingness to support initiatives to address climate change, as well as to take action themselves. For the last four years the SHS has included a question about the immediacy of climate change as a problem, which was first asked in the Scottish Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours Survey (SEABS) in 2008⁶⁷. The SHS results are discussed in relation to the SEABS results, although it is worth noting that there were some differences between the surveys. In the SEABS survey, respondents were asked a more detailed set of questions about the environment compared with the SHS, in which climate change is one of a wide range of topics on which respondents answer questions.

⁶⁴ Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 - <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/climatechange/scotlands-action/climatechangeact>

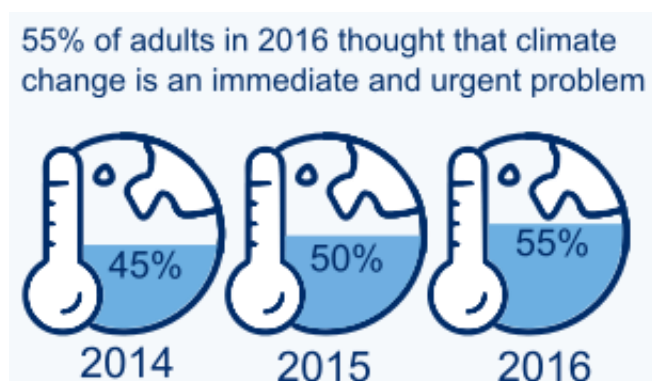
⁶⁵ Scottish Government Draft Climate Change Plan - the draft Third Report on Policies and Proposals 2017-2032 - <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/01/2768/downloads>

⁶⁶ Scottish Government (2013) Low Carbon Scotland: Behaviours Framework <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2013/03/8172>

⁶⁷ Scottish Environmental Attitudes and Behaviours Survey 2008 - <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/funding-and-grants/enviro-attitudes-2008>

10.2.2 Attitudes about the Immediacy and Urgency of Climate Change

- Increase in the proportion of adults who view climate change as an immediate and urgent problem.



Respondents were presented with four different statements about the problem of climate change and asked which, if any, came closest to their own view. Table 10.1 shows an increase in the proportion of adults who view climate change as an immediate and urgent problem, from 50 per cent in 2015 to 55 per cent in 2016. The 2016 finding is now broadly the same as the SEABS finding of 57 per cent in 2008.

Table 10.1: Perceived immediacy of the problem of climate change

Column percentages

Adults	2013	2014	2015	2016
Climate change is an immediate and urgent problem	46	45	50	55
Climate change is more of a problem for the future	25	26	23	23
Climate change is not really a problem	7	8	7	6
I'm still not convinced that climate change is happening	13	11	11	9
No answer	3	3	3	2
Don't know	7	6	7	6
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	9,920	9,800	3,100	3,150

Variation in climate change attitudes: age

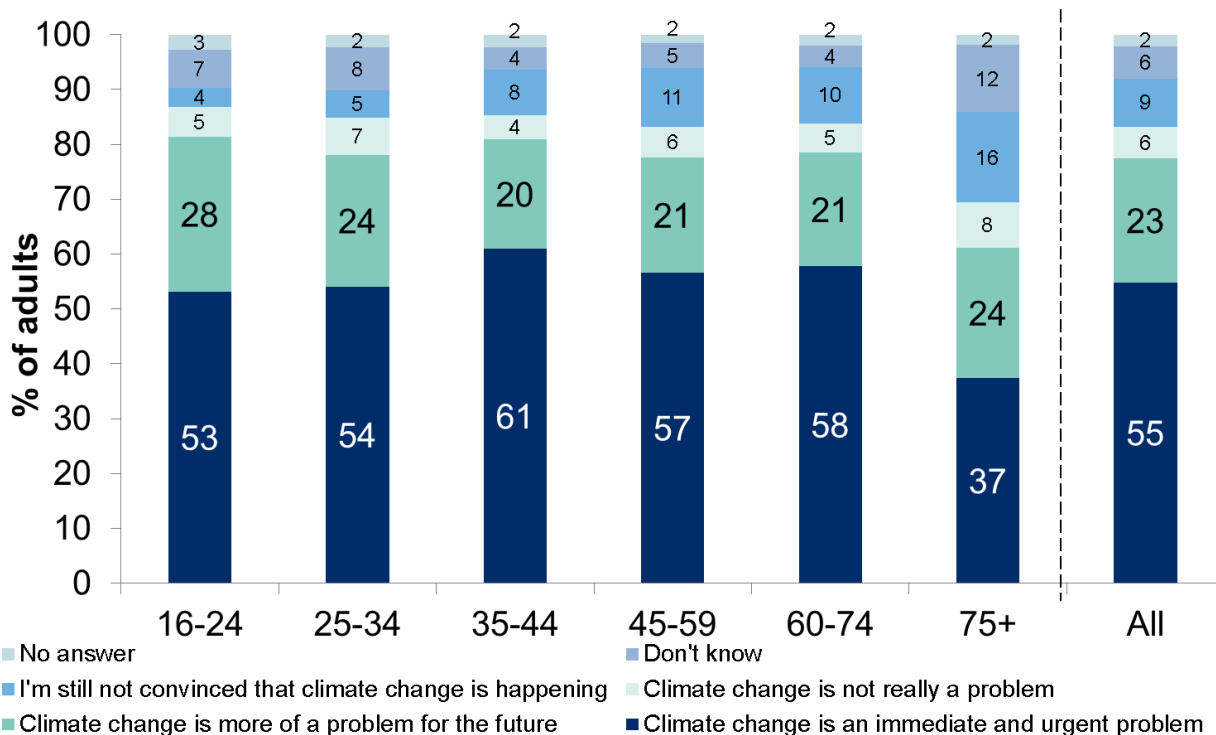
- The lowest level of concern is among adults aged 75+.

Attitudes about the immediacy of climate change as a problem had previously varied by age, with the youngest and oldest age groups least likely to view climate change as an immediate problem. Since 2013, the greatest increase in concern has been among the youngest age group, aged 16-24. Fifty-three per cent of this group now consider climate change to be an immediate and urgent problem, broadly similar to the average across all

age groups (see Figure 10.1), compared with 38 per cent in 2013. The lowest level of concern is among adults aged 75+ (37 per cent).

Figure 10.1: Perceived immediacy of the problem of climate change by age

2016 data, Adults (minimum base: 260)



Percentages may not add exactly to 100 per cent due to rounding.

Variation in climate change attitudes: educational attainment and deprivation

- Adults with a degree or professional qualification are more likely to perceive climate change as an immediate problem.
- Climate change is more likely to be perceived as an immediate problem by adults living in the least deprived quintile.

In 2016, there continues to be a gap in perceptions according to educational attainment and deprivation. Adults with a degree or professional qualification are more likely to perceive climate change as an immediate problem compared with adults with no qualifications. Climate change is more likely to be perceived as an immediate problem by adults living in the least deprived quintile, compared with adults living in the most deprived quintile.

10.3 Recycling

10.3.1 Introduction and Context

Scotland's first circular economy strategy, "Making Things Last"⁶⁸, published in February 2016, sets out the Scottish Government's priorities for moving towards a more circular economy – where products and materials are kept in high value use for as long as possible.

Scottish Government's recycling and landfill targets, as originally set out in its 2010 "Zero Waste Plan"⁶⁹, are as follows:

- 60 per cent of household waste recycled by 2020;
- 70 per cent of all waste recycled by 2025;
- A ban on municipal biodegradable waste going to landfill from 1 January 2021;
- No more than five per cent of all waste going to landfill by 2025.

In addition, a Scottish Food Waste Reduction Target was announced in February 2016 which commits to a 33 per cent reduction by 2025 against a 2013 baseline.

To help achieve Scotland's recycling targets, the Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 require local authorities to provide separate household collections for recyclable materials. Outwith specified rural areas this includes collection of food waste. Food collected for recycling can be processed to produce nutrient-rich fertilisers and biogas - a low carbon energy source. In January 2017, the Scottish Government reported that 80 per cent of Scottish households (1.95 million) had access to a food waste collection service⁷⁰. Zero Waste Scotland (ZWS) and the Scottish Government have also led initiatives to help people reduce unnecessary food waste (e.g. the Love Food Hate Waste, ZWS Volunteer and Community Advocate Programme, and Greener Scotland campaigns), as well as to recycle food waste.

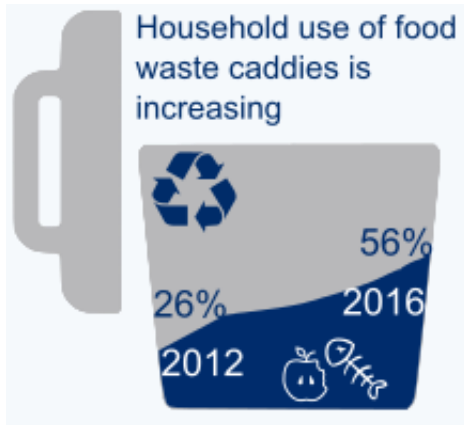
⁶⁸ Scottish Government (2016) Making Things Last - <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0049/00494471.pdf>

⁶⁹ <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/waste-and-pollution/Waste-1/wastestrategy>

⁷⁰ Scottish Government (2017) Draft Climate Change Plan – <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/01/2768>

10.3.2 Food Waste Recycling

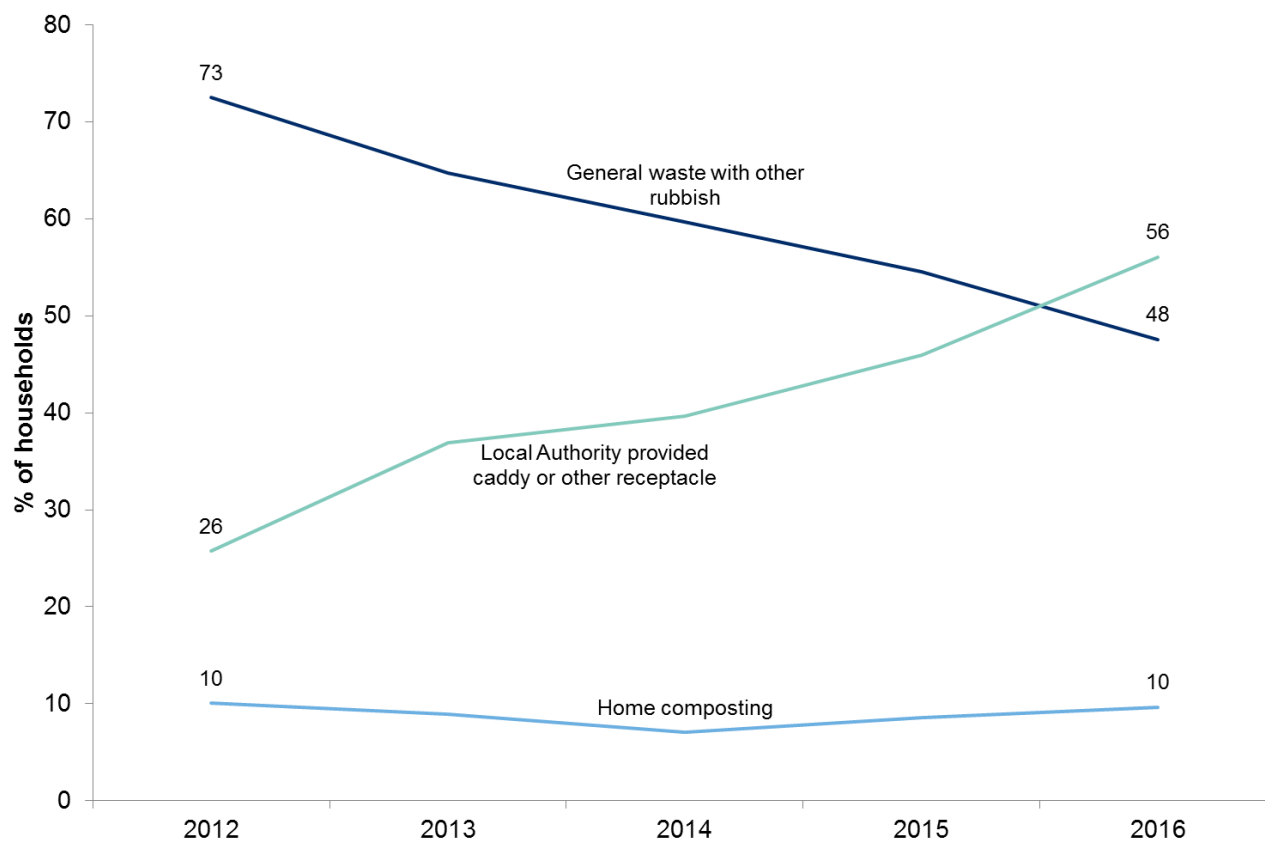
- Steady increase in the number of people using food waste recycling caddies.
- While more people in houses than flats use food waste recycling caddies, the proportion of use in flats is increasing.
- Higher rate of food waste composting in rural areas.



There has been a steady increase in the number of people using food waste recycling caddies, rather than throwing food out with general waste. Less than half (48 per cent) of households now dispose of food waste with their general rubbish (Figure 10.2), a decrease from 55 per cent of households in 2015. There has also been an increase in the proportion of households making use of local authority-provided food caddies between 2015 and 2016, from 46 per cent to 56 per cent. This represents a substantial increase from the 26 per cent of households using food waste recycling caddies in 2012. Ten per cent of households dispose of their food waste by home composting, which is a similar proportion to previous years.

Figure 10.2: Methods used to dispose of food waste in the past week

2016 data, Households (base: 3,430)



Percentages add to more than 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.

Table 10.2 shows that, in 2016, 39 per cent of those living in houses dispose of their food waste with general rubbish, down from 45 per cent in 2015. Whilst a higher proportion of those living in flats dispose of their food waste in this way (63 per cent), this has fallen from 73 per cent in 2015.

Table 10.2: Method used to dispose of food waste by property type

Percentages, 2016 data

Household	House or bungalow	Flat, maisonette or apartment	Scotland
General waste with other rubbish	39	63	48
Local Authority-provided caddy or other receptacle	65	40	56
Home composting e.g. Heap in garden or allotment, green cone	13	4	10
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,340</i>	<i>1,080</i>	<i>3,430</i>

Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.

Consequently, a higher percentage of households living in houses use a food waste caddy (65 per cent) or home composting (13 per cent) to dispose of their food waste compared to households living in flats. This may reflect differences in the amount of space available for food waste caddies and home composting.

Table 10.3 shows that the largest difference between urban and rural households is in the higher rate of food waste composting in rural areas (20 per cent compared to eight per cent in urban areas). This might be due to households in some rural areas being provided with compost bins as opposed to food waste caddies.

Table 10.3: Methods used to dispose of food waste by Urban/Rural classification

Percentages, 2016 data

Household	Urban	Rural	Scotland
General waste with other rubbish	48	46	48
Local Authority-provided caddy or other receptacle	57	52	56
Home composting e.g. Heap in garden or allotment, green cone	8	20	10
<i>Base</i>	<i>2,700</i>	<i>730</i>	<i>3,430</i>

Columns may not add to 100 per cent since multiple responses were allowed.

10.4 Visits to the Outdoors, Greenspace

10.4.1 Introduction and Context

Spending time outdoors has been associated with numerous benefits, with urban green and open spaces having been shown to contribute to public health and wellbeing ⁷¹.

Responsibility for promoting visits to the outdoors is shared between Scottish Natural Heritage, other agencies such as Forestry Commission Scotland, local authorities and the National Park Authorities. Local authorities and National Park Authorities are also responsible for developing core path networks in their areas. People have a right of access to most land and inland water in Scotland, for walking, cycling and other non-motorised activities.

The National Performance Framework includes two National Indicators which aim to measure progress in this area. These are:

- 'Increase people's use of Scotland's outdoors'⁷², and
- 'Improve access to local greenspace'⁷³.

The second indicator was added during the recent National Performance Framework review to reflect the importance of accessibility to greenspace in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP)⁷⁴ and National Planning Framework 3 (NPF3)⁷⁵, which aims to significantly enhance green infrastructure networks, particularly in and around Scotland's cities and towns.

This section starts by looking at key factors and characteristics associated with outdoor visits for leisure and recreation purposes. This is followed by an exploration of the access and use of greenspace for adults in the local neighbourhood and their satisfaction with that greenspace.

⁷¹ James Hutton Institute et al (2014) Contribution of Green and Open Space to Public Health and Wellbeing <http://www.hutton.ac.uk/sites/default/files/files/projects/GreenHealth-InformationNote7-Contribution-of-green-and-open-space-in-public-health-and-wellbeing.pdf>

⁷² <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/outdoors>

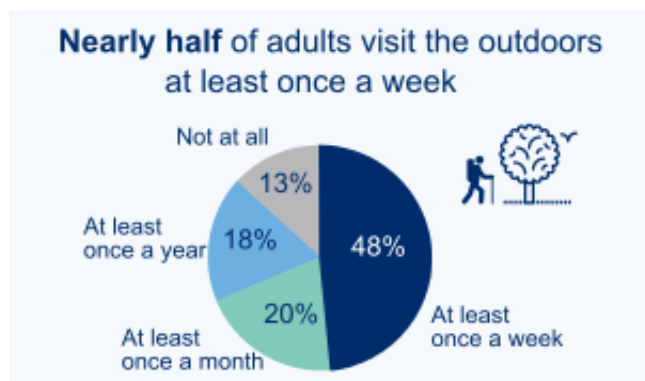
⁷³ <http://www.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/indicator/greenspace>

⁷⁴ Scottish Government (2014) Scottish Planning Policy - <http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0045/00453827.pdf>

⁷⁵ <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Built-Environment/planning/National-Planning-Framework>

Visits to the Outdoors

- Nearly half of Scottish adults visit Scotland's outdoors at least once a week and this figure has been stable in recent years.



Outdoor visits for leisure and recreation purposes include visits to both urban and countryside open spaces (for example, parks, woodland, farmland, paths and beaches) for a range of purposes (such as walking, running, cycling or kayaking). The associated National Indicator is measured by the proportion of adults making one or more visits to the outdoors per week.

The proportion of adults visiting the outdoors at least once a week in 2016 is similar to that in 2015. Forty-eight per cent of Scottish adults visited Scotland's outdoors at least once a week in 2016 compared to 49 per cent in 2015 (see Table 10.4). The figure is stable over time with figures only varying by 1-2 per cent annually since 2013 figure. A further fifth of adults report visiting the outdoors at least once a month while 13 per cent of adults report that they did not visit the outdoors at all in 2016, both similar proportions to 2015.

Table 10.4: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors

Column percentages

Adults	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
One or more times a week	42	46	48	49	48
At least once a month	19	20	19	20	20
At least once a year	20	18	17	17	18
Not at all	20	16	16	14	13
<i>Base</i>	<i>9,890</i>	<i>9,920</i>	<i>9,800</i>	<i>9,410</i>	<i>9,640</i>

Variation in outdoors visits: area deprivation

- Adults in the most deprived areas visit the outdoors less.

There is substantial variation in the proportion of adults making visits to the outdoors by level of area deprivation (Table 10.5). In the most deprived areas of Scotland, 40 per cent of adults visit the outdoors at least once a week, compared to 55 per cent of adults in the

least deprived areas. Adults in the most deprived areas are also more likely not to have visited the outdoors at all in the past twelve months (19 per cent) compared to those in the least deprived areas (7 per cent).

Table 10.5: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2016 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived			20% least deprived →		Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
One or more times per week	40	46	50	52	55	48
At least once a month	19	20	19	21	23	20
At least once a year	21	19	19	16	15	18
Not at all	19	15	13	12	7	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,880	1,990	2,070	1,970	1,730	9,640

Variation in outdoors visits: rural urban classification

- Adults living in rural areas are more likely to visit the outdoors.

Table 10.6 shows that adults living in rural areas are more likely to visit the outdoors at least once a week compared to adults living in urban areas (55 per cent compared to 47 per cent).

Table 10.6: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors in the past twelve months by Urban/Rural classification

Column percentages, 2016 data

Household	Urban	Rural	Scotland
Once or more times a week	47	55	48
At least once a month	21	17	20
At least once a year	19	16	18
Not at all	13	13	13
Total	100	100	100
Base	7,640	2,010	9,640

Variation in outdoors visits: gender and age group

- Younger people are more likely to visit the outdoors.

There was a small difference between men and women in the proportion visiting the outdoors at least once a week in 2016 (Table 10.7).

Thirty-two per cent of the over 75 age group report that they did not visit the outdoors at all in the past twelve months, which may reflect declining mobility and accessibility issues.

Table 10.7: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors in the past twelve months by gender and age group

Column percentages, 2016 data

Adults	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59	60-74	75+	All
One or more times per week	50	47	54	51	53	48	47	32	48
At least once a month	21	20	20	26	24	20	17	14	20
At least once a year	16	20	18	16	16	20	18	20	18
Not at all	13	13	8	8	7	12	17	34	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	4,400	5,240	730	1,270	1,480	2,380	2,450	1,330	9,640

Variation in outdoors visits: health

- Less people with poor health visit the outdoors.

This is further reflected in the high proportion of those adults describing their health as either bad or very bad, who did not visit the outdoors at all in the last year (44 per cent). Conversely, 53 per cent of adults who describe their health as good or very good report that they visit the outdoors at least once a week (Table 10.8).

Table 10.8: Frequency of visits made to the outdoors in the past twelve months by self-perception of health

Column percentages, 2016 data

Adults	Good / Very Good	Fair	Bad / Very Bad	All
Once or more times a week	53	41	23	48
At least once a month	22	19	12	20
At least once a year	17	21	21	18
Not at all	8	20	44	13
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	6,730	2,020	880	9,640

10.4.2 Walking Distance to Local Greenspace

- Nearly two-thirds of adults reported living within a 5 minute walk of their nearest greenspace. This figure has remained relatively stable over time.



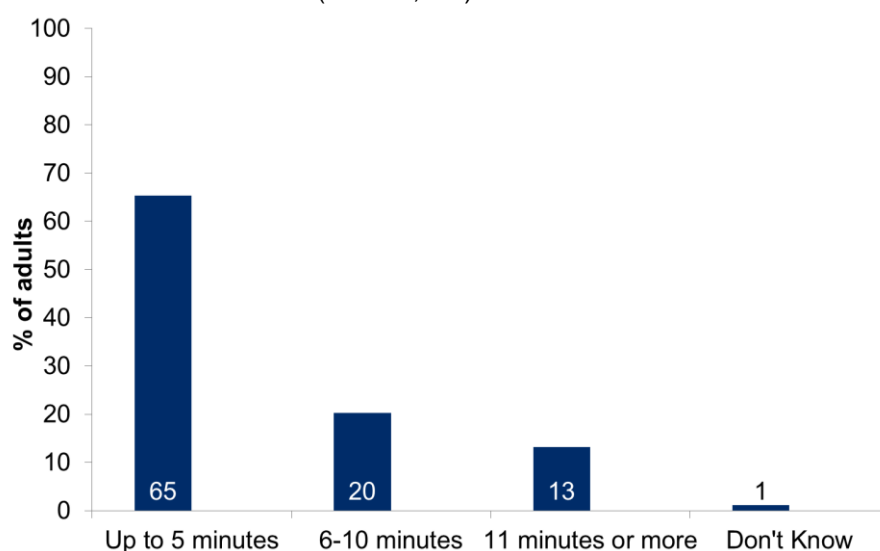
Accessibility of greenspace is an important factor in its use, both in terms of its proximity to people's homes and the ease of physical access. The accessibility standard is taken to be equivalent to a five minute walk to the nearest publicly usable open space, which is the measurement used for the National Indicator. Greenspace is defined in the SHS as public green or open spaces in the local area such as parks, play areas, canal paths and beaches (private gardens are not included).

Respondents are asked how far the nearest greenspace is from their home and how long they think it would take the interviewer to walk there.

In 2016, 65 per cent of adults reported living within a 5 minute walk of their nearest greenspace, down slightly from 67 per cent in 2015 (see Figure 10.3). While it is lower in 2016 there is not sufficient variation to suggest a trend. The earlier figures are 68 per cent in 2013, 69 per cent in 2014.

Figure 10.3: Walking distance to nearest greenspace

2016 data. Random adults (base: 9,640)



10.4.3 Frequency of Use of Local Greenspace

- There has been little change in how often local greenspace is used over time. Variation over the whole time series is no more than 2 per cent for all categories.
- Just over a third of adults visit their nearest green space several times a week.
- Nearly a quarter of adults did not visit their nearest greenspace during a week.
- People who live within 5 minutes of their nearest greenspace use it more frequently than those who live further away.
- Those who feel healthier use their nearest greenspace more frequently.

As shown in Figure 10.4, there has been little change in how often local greenspace is used between 2015 and 2016. The question was added in 2012, and the figures are comparable back to 2013. In both 2015 and 2016, 36 per cent of adults reported visiting their nearest green space several times a week, while 23 per cent of adults reported not visiting their nearest greenspace at all during the same period. The figures are stable over time⁷⁶.

Figure 10.4: Frequency of use of nearest greenspace

2015 and 2016 data. Random adults (minimum base: 9,300)

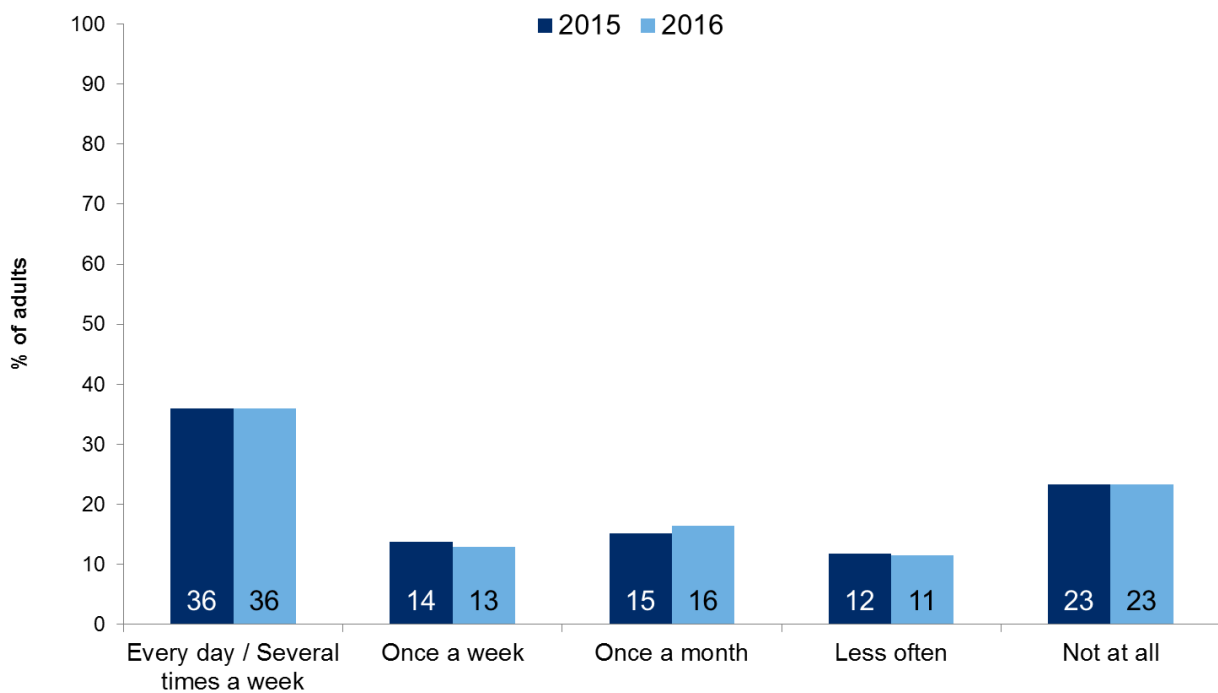


Table 10.9 shows that a higher proportion of people who live within 5 minutes of their nearest greenspace report using it at least once a week compared to people who live a 6-10 minute walk away (45 per cent compared to 23 per cent). The proportion of people who live at least 11 minutes' walk from their nearest greenspace and do not use it (38 per cent) is nearly twice the corresponding proportion of people who live within 5 minutes' walk (20 per cent).

⁷⁶ Figures for those visiting their nearest greenspace at least several times a week are 36 per cent for 2013, 37 per cent for 2014 and 36 per cent for both 2015 and 2016.

Table 10.9: Frequency of use of nearest greenspace by walking distance to nearest greenspace

Column percentages, 2016 data

Adults	A 5 minute walk or less	Within a 6-10 minute walk	An 11 minute walk or more	All
Every day / Several times a week	45	23	13	36
Once a week or less	35	51	50	41
Not at all	20	26	38	23
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	6,260	1,960	1,270	9,490

As shown in Table 10.10, people's perception of their own health has a significant impact on how often they visit their nearest greenspace. A higher proportion of people who describe their health as good or very good report using their nearest greenspace several times a week (39 per cent) than those who describe their health as bad or very bad (20 per cent). Furthermore a higher proportion of people who describe their health as bad or very bad report not visiting their nearest greenspace at all in the last 12 months (50 per cent) than those people describing their health as good or very good (19 per cent).

Table 10.10: Frequency of use of nearest greenspace by self-perception of health

Column percentages, 2016 data

Adults	Good / Very Good	Fair	Bad / Very Bad	All
Every day / Several times a week	39	31	20	36
Once a week or less	42	39	30	41
Not at all	19	30	50	23
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	6,650	1,980	840	9,490

10.4.4 Satisfaction with Local Greenspace

- Three quarters of adults described themselves as satisfied with their nearest greenspace.
- Those who describe their neighbourhood as a fairly good or very good place to live are more satisfied with their local greenspace.
- Satisfaction with greenspace does not have as strong an effect on the frequency of use.

In order to be effective, greenspace needs to be viewed as suitable for use by the local population. If individuals feel that greenspace is unsafe, unclean or otherwise not fit for purpose then they may be less likely to make use of it. Three quarters of adults described themselves as satisfied with their nearest greenspace in 2016, while only nine per cent were dissatisfied (see Figure 10.5).

Figure 10.5: Satisfaction with nearest greenspace

2016 data, Adults (base: 9,490)

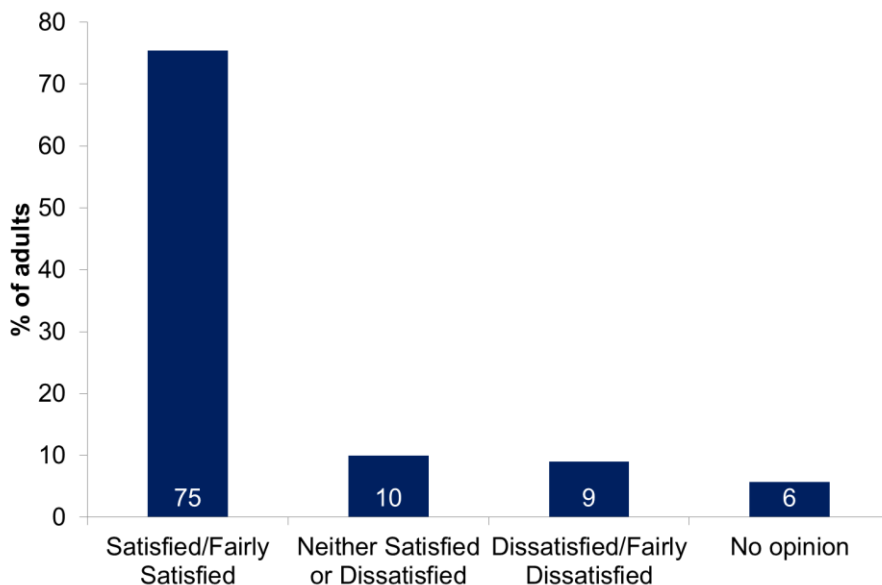


Table 10.11 shows that those who describe their neighbourhood as a fairly good or very good place to live are more satisfied with their local greenspace than those who rate their neighbourhood as a fairly poor or very poor place to live. This may be because higher levels of satisfaction with local greenspace contribute to a more favourable impression of the neighbourhood in general, or vice versa.

Table 10.11: Satisfaction with nearest greenspace by rating of neighbourhood as place to live

Column percentages, 2016 data

Adults	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly poor	Very poor	No opinion	Scotland
Satisfied/Fairly Satisfied	80	72	51	55	*	75
Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied	8	12	21	18	*	10
Dissatisfied/Fairly Dissatisfied	7	11	20	20	*	9
No opinion	6	5	8	7	*	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	5,630	3,400	320	110	20	9,490

While those living closer to their nearest greenspace are more likely to use it more frequently, level of satisfaction with local greenspace does not have an ordinal interaction on the frequency of use (see Table 10.12). The proportion of those satisfied or fairly satisfied who use their greenspace every day or several days a week is higher than for the other satisfaction levels. However a higher proportion of those who are dissatisfied or fairly dissatisfied use their greenspace more frequently than those who are neither satisfied or dissatisfied.

Table 10.12: Use of nearest greenspace by satisfaction with nearest greenspace

Column percentages, 2016 data

Adults	Satisfied/ Fairly Satisfied	Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied/ Fairly Dissatisfied	No opinion	All
Every day / Several times a week	42	18	31	-	36
Once a week or less	43	42	41	4	41
Not at all	15	41	27	95	23
<i>Base</i>	<i>7,190</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>9,490</i>

10.4.5 Greenspace by level of area deprivation

- Adults in the most deprived areas are more likely to live further from their nearest greenspace.
- Adults in the most deprived areas are less likely to be satisfied with their nearest greenspace.
- Adults in more deprived areas are less likely to use their nearest greenspace.

People's distance from their nearest greenspace and their use and satisfaction of that space vary with the level of area deprivation. Table 10.13 shows that a greater proportion of adults in deprived areas live at least an 11 minute walk away from their nearest greenspace compared to adults in the least deprived areas (17 per cent compared to 11 per cent).

Table 10.13: Walking distance to nearest greenspace by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2016 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived		20% least deprived →			Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
A 5 minute walk or less	55	66	68	71	67	65
Within a 6-10 minute walk	26	21	17	15	22	20
11 minute walk or greater	17	12	14	12	11	13
Don't Know	2	2	1	1	-	1
All	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Base</i>	<i>1,880</i>	<i>1,990</i>	<i>2,070</i>	<i>1,970</i>	<i>1,730</i>	<i>9,640</i>

Also, Table 10.14 shows that adults in the most deprived areas are less likely to be satisfied with their nearest greenspace than adults in the least deprived areas. This could lead to fewer people in deprived areas making use of their nearest greenspace, as people are more likely to use greenspace if it is close by and of good quality.

Table 10.14: Satisfaction of nearest greenspace by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2016 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived		20% least deprived →			Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
Satisfied/Fairly Satisfied	65	73	77	80	81	75
Neither Satisfied or Dissatisfied	14	10	10	8	8	10
Dissatisfied/Fairly Dissatisfied	14	12	7	6	6	9
No opinion	7	6	6	6	4	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,840	1,950	2,040	1,940	1,720	9,490

This is supported by the figures in Table 10.15. Adults in the most deprived areas are more likely than adults in the least deprived areas not to have used their nearest greenspace in the past 12 months (31 per cent compared to 17 per cent). Adults in more deprived areas are also less likely to use their nearest greenspace several times a week compared to adults in less deprived areas.

Table 10.15: Frequency of use of nearest greenspace by Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

Column percentages, 2016 data

Adults	← 20% most deprived		20% least deprived →			Scotland
	1	2	3	4	5	
Every day / Several times a week	28	34	39	40	39	36
Once a week or less	41	41	38	39	44	41
Not at all	31	25	23	21	17	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	1,840	1,950	2,040	1,940	1,720	9,490

Conclusion

This chapter has summarised Scottish Household Survey findings on the environment. This has covered climate change, recycling, and visits to the outdoors and greenspace.