Supplementary Material

1. Socio-demographic Characteristics of the Sample

Table 1 displays descriptive statistics of the sample compared to census data for people aged 20 and over living in Saint-Charles-Borromée. Nearly half of Saint-Charles-Borromée's population is 65 years or older. However, this age group represents only 22% of the sample. Overall, the subsample of respondents who live within 400 metres of the redesigned streets better represents the actual population. This is probably due to on-site survey collection.

Table 1 Socio-demographic characteristics of the sample for linear regressions, with a comparison between residents living within 400 meters and those living 400 meters or beyond from the redesigned streets, compared to census data for the City of Saint-Charles-Borromée

	Survey					
	≥ 400 m		**< 400 m**		**Total**	**Census Profile 2021***
Observations (%)	186	(67%)	52	(19%)	278 (100%)	12855
Home location						
0-399 m	0	(0%)	52	(100%)	52 (19%)	-
≥ 400 m	186	(100%)	0	(0%)	186 (67%)	-
Unknown	0	(0%)	0	(0%)	40 (14%)	-
Age						
18-39	56	(30%)	11	(21%)	79 (28%)	(20%)
40-64	97	(52%)	30	(58%)	137 (49%)	(34%)
≥ 65	33	(18%)	11	(21%)	62 (22%)	(46%)
Gender – Female	115	(62%)	31	(60%)	173 (62%)	(56%)
Child in household	90	(48%)	18	(40%)	118 (42%)	-
Household income						
< 60K	39	(21%)	20	(38%)	67 (24%)	(49%)
60-125K	72	(39%)	20	(38%)	105 (38%)	(34%)
≥ 125K	54	(29%)	5	(10%)	66 (24%)	(17%)
Unknown	21	(11%)	7	(13%)	40 (14%)	(0%)
Occupation						
Full time	109	(59%)	26	(50%)	150 (54%)	-
Part time	14	(8%)	4	(8%)	20 (7%)	-
Retired	54	(29%)	15	(29%)	90 (32%)	-
Else	9	(5%)	7	(13%)	18 (6%)	-
Higher educational level						
High school	25	(13%)	11	(21%)	41 (15%)	(47%)
College	76	(41%)	21	(40%)	109 (39%)	(33%)
University	85	(46%)	20	(38%)	128 (46%)	(20%)

*Data extracted from the 2021 Census (Statistics Canada, 2023). The data presented includes the population aged 20 and over.

2. Exploratory Factor Analysis

We hypothesize that individuals' values and lifestyles can influence their satisfaction with different greening scenarios. These attitudes are defined by various factors, including the importance that the person places on the aesthetics of their neighbourhood, their attitude toward composting, their approach to water consumption, and more. We have 13 questions with a 5-point Likert scale to evaluate individuals' attitudes. Considering the limited size of our dataset and the inherent difficulty in directly interpreting the values of these variables, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) is used. This allows us to reduce the number of variables by identifying latent variables (factors) that can be utilized as independent variables in the regression analysis (Yong & Pearce, 2013). EFA accounts for common variance among the input variables (Suhr, 2005). It creates standardized latent variables (z-scores) that can be interpreted with the factor loadings. Three questions are excluded from the analysis as more than 5% of the sample did not respond, or a high percentage of participants provided identical scores (i.e., a score of 5 out of 5). We conduct EFA to group the ten remaining questions into descriptive categories (factors). The resulting latent variables are used as independent variables in the regression analysis.

Table 2 presents the rotated factor matrix of the factor analysis carried with the 10 questions on individuals' values and lifestyles. Based on the Guttman-Kaiser rule, three factors are retained. These factors account for 45.6% of the variance. The numbers in bold in the table are the highest value for each question (row). The three categories are: importance given to the neighbourhood aesthetic (four questions), environmental behaviour (four questions), and respect of traffic laws (two questions).

Table 2 Rotated factor matrix

Questions	Factor 1 Neighbourhood aesthetic	Factor 2 Environmental behaviour	Factor 3 Respect of traffic laws
It's important to me that my neighbourhood is pretty.	**0.867**	0.001	0.026
For me, it's important my neighbours take care of their property.	**0.632**	-0.129	0.240
I think the city should invest more in the aesthetics of the streets in my neighbourhood.	**0.570**	0.021	0.133
I'm concerned about the development of my neighbourhood.*	**0.574**	0.213	-0.067
I compost food scraps.	0.126	**0.478**	-0.181
I recycle the materials that go into the recycling box.	0.002	**0.747**	0.147
I try to limit my water consumption while cooking, washing the dishes, doing laundry, or showering.	0.003	**0.672**	0.148
I try to limit my water consumption for outdoor uses.	-0.016	**0.596**	0.071
When I drive, I respect speed limits.	0.069	0.075	**0.459**
When I cross an intersection with a pedestrian light, I always wait until the pedestrian light comes through.	0.131	0.055	**0.825**
Proportion of variance explained	0.185	0.167	0.105
Cumulative proportion of variance explained	0.185	0.351	0.456

* The question has been asked in the negative and reversed for factor analysis.
Highest value of each line is marked in bold.

References

Statistics Canada. (2023). *Census Profile, 2021 Census of Population* [table]. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2021001.

Suhr, D. D. (2005). Principal component analysis vs. exploratory factor analysis. *SUGI 30 proceedings, 203*, 230.

Yong, A. G., & Pearce, S. (2013). A beginner's guide to factor analysis: Focusing on exploratory factor analysis. *Tutorials in quantitative methods for psychology, 9*(2), 79-94.