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Appendices

Appendix 1: Questionnaire



The University
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Department
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Landscape.

Sheffield Gardens 2006

Many thanks for taking the time to fill in this questionnaire. It should be quite quick, the questions are split into sections and most answers just need a box ticked. Where you might have more than one answer tick as many boxes as you need. If you don't have any family members living with you, just skip those bits. Your views are really important to me so there is also some space for more detailed answers. All the information you provide will be kept strictly confidential.

A. Your Home

1. Is your home? (Please TICK one)

- Owner Occupied ₁
- Rented from Council ₂
- Privately Rented ₃
- Rented Housing Assoc ₄

2. Is your home?

- Flat/Maisonette ₁
- Terraced ₂
- Semi-detached ₃
- Detached ₄
- Bungalow ₅

3. How long have you lived here?

- Less than 1 year ₁
- 1-5 years ₂
- 6-10 years ₃
- 10+ years ₄

4. Do you have?

- No outdoor space ₁

(If no outdoor space please go to Question 19)

- Own garden ₂
- Shared garden ₃
- Backyard ₄
- Balcony ₅
- Roof garden ₆

5. Have you had a garden before? (In any homes before this one)

- Always ₁
- Nearly always ₂
- Sometimes ₃
- Never ₄

B. Your Garden

6. Which of these activities do you (and your family) do in your back garden? (Please tick as many as apply)

- | Gardening | Me | Family |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Growing plants from seed | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ |
| Growing flowers/shrubs | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ |
| Growing fruit and veg | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ |
| Looking after the garden | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ |
| Composting | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ |
| Any other gardening? | _____ | |

Recreation

- | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Sitting Out/Relaxing | <input type="checkbox"/> ₉ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₉ |
| Watching wildlife | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀ |
| Childrens play | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁ |
| Adult/Family Play | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂ |
| Cooking/eating outside | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₃ |
| Any other recreation? | _____ | |

Household

- | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Storage | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₇ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₇ |
| Car parking | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₈ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₈ |
| Bins | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₉ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁₉ |
| Keeping pets | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂₀ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂₀ |
| Any other household? | _____ | |

7. At this time of year how often do you use the back garden for these activities? (Tick one box for each activity)

- | | Gardening | Sitting out/
Relaxing | Playing |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Daily | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₁ |
| Once a week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₂ |
| Twice a week | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₃ |
| Fortnightly | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₄ |
| Once a month | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₅ |
| Once a year | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₆ |
| Never | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ | <input type="checkbox"/> ₇ |

8. Do you have a **FRONT** garden?

Yes ₁ No ₂

(If you do not have a front garden please go to Question 10)

C. Your FRONT Garden

9. In this section can you tell me **what** was in your FRONT garden when you **FIRST MOVED IN** and what you have in your garden **NOW?** (Please tick as many as apply)

There is also space to tell me in more detail how your front garden has changed e.g. any areas made smaller or bigger, or things added or removed, and the reasons for the changes.

What was in the garden when you FIRST moved in?	FRONT GARDEN	What have you got in your garden NOW?	Please tell me more about the changes that have been made and the reasons for any changes
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	Lawn	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	Flower beds	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	Patio	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	Vegetable patch	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	Concreted garden area	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	Paved/ gravel garden area	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	Wild area	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	Trees	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	Hedges	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	Shrubs	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁	Fruit tree/bush	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂	Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₃	Cold frame	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₃	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₄	Compost heap	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₄	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₅	Compost bin	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₅	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₆	Water butt	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₆	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₇	Bird table	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₇	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₈	Green house	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₈	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₉	Washing Line	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₉	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₀	Garage	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₀	

Anything else?

10. Do you have a **BACK** garden?

Yes ₁ No ₂

(If you do not have a BACK garden please go to Question 12)

D. Your Back Garden

11. In this section can you tell me **what** was in your BACK garden when you **FIRST MOVED IN** and what you have in your garden **NOW?** (Please tick as many as apply)

There is also space to tell me in more detail how your back garden has changed e.g. any areas made smaller or bigger, or things added or removed, and the reasons for the changes.

What was in the garden when you FIRST moved in?	BACK GARDEN	What have you got in your garden NOW?	Please tell me more about the changes that have been made and the reasons for any changes
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	Lawn	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	Flower beds	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	Patio	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	Vegetable patch	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	Concreted garden area	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	Paved/ gravel garden area	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	Wild area	<input type="checkbox"/> ₇	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	Trees	<input type="checkbox"/> ₈	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	Hedges	<input type="checkbox"/> ₉	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	Shrubs	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₀	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁	Fruit tree/bush	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₁	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂	Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₂	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₃	Cold frame	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₃	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₄	Compost heap	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₄	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₅	Compost bin	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₅	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₆	Water butt	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₆	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₇	Bird table	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₇	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₈	Green house	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₈	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₉	Washing Line	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁₉	
<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₀	Shed/Garage	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂₀	
Anything else?.....			

19. In your free time how often do you (and your family) use other types of outdoor space, and how do you usually get there?

(Please tick 1 for yourself (and 1 for family if needed) for each outdoor space)

		Other people's gardens (a)		Local Park (b)		Allotment (c)		Botanical Gardens (d)		Peak District (e)		Seaside (f)	
		Me	Family	Me	Family	Me	Family	Me	Family	Me	Family	Me	Family
How Often	Daily	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
	Weekly	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
	Monthly	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
	Twice a year	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
	Once a year	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
	Never	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆
Getting there	Walk	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁	<input type="checkbox"/> ₁
	Cycle	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂	<input type="checkbox"/> ₂
	Bus	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃	<input type="checkbox"/> ₃
	Tram	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄	<input type="checkbox"/> ₄
	Car	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅	<input type="checkbox"/> ₅
	Train	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆	<input type="checkbox"/> ₆

F. About You

20. Are you?

Male ₁ Female ₂

21. How old are you ?

18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅ ₆

22. Are you?

Retired ₁
 Employed full-time ₂
 Employed part-time ₃
 Receiving Sick/Invalidity Benefit ₄
 Self-employed ₅
 Looking for work ₆
 Student ₇
 Home-maker ₈

23. How many adults live in your house?

₁

**24. How many children live in your house?
 (please give numbers in each box)**

None 0-4 yrs 5-9 yrs 10-15 yrs 16-18 yrs
₁ ₂ ₃ ₄ ₅

Thank you for sparing the time to fill out this questionnaire. It is much appreciated.

This questionnaire is part of a wider study in Sheffield on peoples attitudes and use of open space, from gardens to local parks and further afield. The second part of the work involves visiting people at home to talk about some of the things covered in the questionnaire in more detail. If you would be interested in taking part in the next stage of the study it would be great. I just need about one hour of your time. It doesn't matter if you have a garden or not, or how big or small your garden is.

No I am not interested in taking part ₁
Yes I am interested in taking part ₂

(If yes please provide contact details below)

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

PLEASE REMEMBER ALL INFORMATION WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



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Appendix 2: Characteristics of Questionnaire

Respondents

Tenure and House Type

The sample encapsulated a good mix of house types and tenure broadly in line with the mix found in the research area (see Table a. below for a summary), with the exception of private renters. This is a difficult group to target as you cannot tell whether a house is privately owned or rented just by looking at it and this is reflected in their low numbers in the sample.

Sample Area	Tenure		Owner Occupied		Public Rented		Private Rented	
		All	Units	%	Units	%	Units	%
House Type	Detached	961	769	80	75	8	114	12
	Semi	2992	2103	70	535	18	354	12
	Terrace	7496	4621	62	850	11	2025	27
	Total	11449	7493	65	1460	13	2493	22
Sample	Detached	42	40	95	2	5	0	0
	Semi	114	95	83	12	11	7	6
	Terrace	249	177	71	29	12	43	17
	Total	405	312	77	43	11	50	12

Table a: Comparison of Sample Tenure and House-type with Research Area

Garden Size

In contrast to the garden size characteristics of the samples used in Qasim's (1997) and Tucker and Speirs (2001) research, this sample is similar to that used in Cook's (1968) study in that it contains predominantly smaller gardens i.e. up to 50m² (examples are shown in Figure a), however all garden size categories are covered in the sample (for a summary please see Table a).

House type	Garden size					Total
	up to 50 sqms	51-100 sqms	101-150 sqms	151-200 sqms	201 sqms+	
terraced	139	44	14	1	3	201
	43%	13%	4%	0%	1%	62%
semi-detached	29	29	28	7	6	99
	9%	9%	9%	2%	2%	30%
detached	2	3	4	4	13	26
	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%	8%
Total	170	76	46	12	22	326
% of Total	52%	23%	14%	4%	7%	100%

Table a: Relationship between House Type and Garden Size

Age of Respondents

All age groups were encapsulated in the sample (please see **Table b** below).

Age	Frequency	%
18-24	27	7
25-34	84	21
35-44	67	17
45-54	74	18
55-64	71	18
65+	80	20
Total	403	100
No response	2	0
Total	405	100

Table b: Age of Respondents

Household Type of Respondents

The sample includes a mix of single and multi-person households, and households with and without children (see **Table c** for a summary).

Household Type	Frequency	%
One person pensioner	32	8
One person other	71	18
Family/ no children	140	35
Family /children	84	21
Shared household	29	7
Family/ pensioner	49	12
Total	405	100

Work Status

Again the sample encapsulates a mix of householders with differing levels of economic activity (see Table d for a summary).

Work Status	Frequency	%
Retired	99	24
Full time	173	43
Part time	53	13
Receiving benefit	21	5
Self employed	23	6
Student	19	5
Home-maker	15	4
Total	403	100
Missing System	2	0
Total	405	100

Table d: Work Status of Respondents

Appendix 3: Summary of Statistical Associations between Demographic, Situational and Garden Practices

Demographic/Situational Associations and Garden Practice: Growing Fruit and Vegetables

Tenure

There is a highly significant association between householders growing fruit and vegetables and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = 13.31, p < .001$. Householders growing fruit and vegetables increases as tenure changes from private rented (8%) to public rented (16%) to owner occupiers (30%).

House Type

There is a significant association between householders growing fruit and vegetables and house type $\chi^2 (2) = 9.16, p < .05$. With householders living in detached houses being the largest group growing fruit and vegetables (45%) and householders in terraced and detached houses having very similar levels (24% and 23%).

Garden History

There is no significant association between householders growing fruit and vegetables and whether or not householders have had a garden before $\chi^2 (3) = 3.71, p > .05$.

Household Type

There is no significant association between householders growing fruit and vegetables and household type $\chi^2 (5) = 6.73, p > .05$.

Household Type: Single Versus Multi

There is no significant association between householders growing fruit and vegetables and whether households are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (1) = .201, p > .05$.

Economic Activity

There is no significant association between householders growing fruit and vegetables and whether households are economically active or not $\chi^2 (4) = 1.77, p > .05$

Age

There is no significant association between householders growing fruit and vegetables and age $\chi^2 (5) = 2.14, p > .05$.

Young Children

There is no significant association between householders growing fruit and vegetables and whether households have young children or not $\chi^2 (1) = .176, p > .05$.

Garden Size

There is a highly significant association between householders growing fruit and vegetables and households garden size $\chi^2 (2) = 9.72, p < .01$. As garden size increases householders growing fruit and vegetables increase.

Associations with Other Garden Practices: Growing Fruit and Vegetables**Home composting**

There is a highly significant association between householders growing fruit and vegetables and whether or not householders are composting $\chi^2 (1) = 61.49, p < .000$.

Collecting and reusing water

The assumptions for the chi-squared test were not met.

Outdoor drying

There is a highly significant association between householders growing fruit and vegetables and whether or not householders have a washing line $\chi^2 (1) = 7.84, p < .01$.

Growing from seed

There is a highly significant association between householders growing fruit and vegetables and whether or not householders are growing from seed $\chi^2 (1) = 77.71, p < .000$.

Growing flowers

There is a highly significant association between householders growing fruit and vegetables and whether or not householders are growing flowers and shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 38.13, p < .000$.

Looking after garden

There is a highly significant association between householders growing fruit and vegetables and whether or not householders are looking after the garden $\chi^2 (1) = 22.28, p < .000$.

Frequency of gardening

There is a highly significant association between householders growing fruit and vegetables and frequency of gardening $\chi^2 (6) = 29.22, p < .000$. As frequency of gardening increases from 'once a year' to 'daily' the percentage of householders growing fruit and vegetables increases from 10% to 44%.

Demographic/Situational Associations and Garden Practice: Composting**Tenure**

There is a highly significant association between householders composting and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = 18.10, p < .001$. With owner occupiers having the largest proportion of composters (90%) followed by public renters (7%) and lastly private renters (3%).
(Insufficient data to control for garden size)

House Type

There is no significant association between householders composting and house type $\chi^2 (2) = 1.65, p > .05$.

Garden History

There is a significant association between householders composting and whether or not householders have had a garden before $\chi^2 (2) = 8.41, p < .05$.

As the frequency of householder's having had a garden before increases from 'never' to 'nearly always' to 'always' composting increases from 14% to 34% to 52%.

Household Type

There is no significant association between householders composting and household type $\chi^2 (5) = 4.90, p > .05$.

Household Type: Single versus Multi

There is no significant association between householders composting and whether households are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (1) = .525, p > .05$.

Economic Activity

There is no significant association between householders composting and whether or not householders are economically active $\chi^2 (6) = 10.95, p > .05$.

Age

There is no significant association between householders composting and householders age $\chi^2 (5) = 8.85, p > .05$.

Householders with Younger Children

There is no significant association between householders composting and whether or not householders have younger children $\chi^2 (1) = .05, p > .05$.

Garden Size

There is a highly significant association between households composting and size of garden $\chi^2 (4) = 13.6, p < .01$. The relationship is linear with numbers of households composting increasing as garden size increases.

Associations with Other Garden Practices: Composting**Growing fruit and Vegetables**

See associations for growing fruit and vegetables

Collecting and reusing water

The assumptions for the chi-squared test were not met.

Outdoor drying

There is a significant association between households composting and whether or not householders are outdoor drying $\chi^2 (1) = 7.38, p < .01$.

Growing from seed

There is a highly significant association between householders composting and whether or not householders are growing from seed $\chi^2 (1) = 40.87, p < .000$

Growing flowers

There is a highly significant association between householders composting and whether or not householders are growing flowers and shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 29.91, p < .000$.

Looking after garden

There is a highly significant association between householders composting and whether or not householders are looking after their garden $\chi^2 (1) = 42.24, p < .000$.

Frequency of gardening

There is a highly significant association between householders composting and how often they garden $\chi^2 (1) = 40.87, p < .000$. Here as frequency of gardening increases percentage of householders composting increases, from 0% for those who garden only 'once a year' to 42% for those who garden 'daily'.

Demographic/Situational Associations and Garden Practice: Collecting/Reusing Water

Tenure

There is a highly significant association between householders collecting and reusing water and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = 17.73, p < .001$. With owner occupiers most likely to be collecting and reusing water (19%) compared to 2% of privately rented and no public rented householders.

House Type

There is a significant association between householders collecting and reusing water and house type $\chi^2 (2) = 10.01, p < .01$. With householders living in detached houses most likely to be collecting and reusing water (26%), followed by semi-detached (19%) and terraced (10%).

Garden History

There is no significant association between householders collecting and reusing water in their garden and whether or not householders have had a garden before $\chi^2 (3) = 3.56, p > .05$.

Household Type

There is no significant association between householders collecting and reusing water in their garden and household type $\chi^2 (5) = 10.71, p > .05$.

Household Type: Single versus Multi

There is no significant association between householders collecting and reusing water in their garden and household type $\chi^2 (1) = .455, p > .05$.

Economic Activity

Insufficient data to meet requirements for chi-squared test.

Age

There is a significant association between householders collecting and reusing water and age of householder $\chi^2 (5) = 13.32, p < .05$.

With householders over 65 being most likely to be collecting and reusing water (20%) closely followed by householders aged 35-54. Householders aged under 34 years old were much less likely to be collecting and reusing water (5%) dropping further for householders under 24 (4%).

Householders with Younger Children

There is no significant association between householders collecting and reusing water in their garden and whether or not they have young children $\chi^2 (1) = 1.56, p > .05$.

Garden Size

There is a highly significant association between householders collecting and reusing water and garden size $\chi^2 (3) = 20.00, p < .001$. As householders collecting and reusing water increases garden size increases.

Associations with Other Garden Practices: Collecting and Reusing Water

Insufficient data was available to meet assumptions for chi-squared test for all practices.

Demographic/Situational Associations and Garden Practice: Drying Clothes

Tenure

There is no significant association between householders drying clothes in their garden and tenure $\chi^2 (1) = 2.28, p > .05$.

House Type

There is no significant association between householders drying clothes in their garden and house type $\chi^2 (2) = .252, p > .05$.

Garden History

There is no significant association between householders drying clothes in their garden and whether or not householders have had a garden before $\chi^2 (2) = 1.83, p > .05$.

Household Type

Assumptions for chi-squared test are not met.

Household Type: Single versus Multi

There is no significant association between householders drying clothes in their garden and whether households are single or multi-person households $\chi^2 (1) = 1.06, p > .05$.

Economic activity

Assumptions for chi-squared test are not met.

Age

There is no significant association between householders drying clothes in their garden and age of householder $\chi^2 (5) = 6.06, p > .05$.

Households with Younger Children

Assumptions for chi-squared test are not met.

Garden Size

There is no significant association between householders drying clothes in their garden and size of garden $\chi^2 (2) = 2.66, p > .05$.

Associations with other Garden Practices: Outdoor Drying

Growing fruit and vegetables

Please see associations for growing fruit and vegetables.

Home composting

Please see associations for home composting

Collecting and reusing water

Assumptions for chi-squared test are not met.

Growing from seed

There is no significant association between householders drying clothes in their garden and whether or not they are growing from seed $\chi^2 (1) = .31, p > .05$.

Growing flowers

There is a significant association between householders drying clothes in their garden and whether or not they are growing flowers and shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 4.78, p < .05$.

Looking after garden

There is no significant association between householders drying clothes in their garden and whether or not they are looking after the garden $\chi^2 (1) = .05, p > .05$.

Frequency of gardening

There is a no significant association between householders drying clothes in their garden and frequency of gardening $\chi^2 (3) = 3.91, p > .05$.

Demographic/Situational Associations and Garden Practices: Growing Plants from Seed

Tenure

There is a significant association between householders growing plants from seed and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = 6.85, p < .05$. With private renters being least likely to be growing plants from seed (16%) followed by public renters (32%) and owner occupiers who are most likely to be growing plants from seed (34%).

House Type

There is a significant association between householders growing plants from seed and house type $\chi^2 (2) = 6.92, p < .05$. As house type changes from terraced and semi-detached to detached householders growing plants from seed increases from 30% to 50%.

N.B. Insufficient data to control for garden size.

Garden History

There is no significant association between householders growing plants from seed and whether or not they have had a garden before $\chi^2 (2) = 2.24, p > .05$.

Household Type

There is no significant association between householders growing plants from seed and household type $\chi^2 (5) = 3.98, p > .05$.

Household Type: Single versus Multi-person

There is no significant association between householders growing plants from seed and whether households are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (1) = .15, p > .05$

Economic Activity

There is no significant association between householders growing plants from seed and whether or not householders are economically active $\chi^2 (6) = 5.77, p > .05$.

Age

There is no significant association between householders growing plants from seed and age $\chi^2 (5) = 10.62, p > .05$.

Householders with Younger Children

There is no significant association between householders growing plants from seed and whether or not they have younger children $\chi^2 (1) = 1.84, p > .05$.

Garden Size

There is a significant association between householders growing plants from seed and garden size $\chi^2 (2) = 10.18, p < .01$. As garden size increases householders growing plants from seed increases.

Associations with other Garden Practices: Growing Plants from Seed

Growing fruit and vegetables

Please see associations for growing fruit and vegetables.

Home composting

Please see associations for home composting.

Collecting and reusing water

Insufficient data to meet assumptions for chi-squared test.

Outdoor Drying

Please see associations for outdoor drying.

Growing flowers

There is a highly significant association between householders growing plants from seed and whether or not householders are growing flowers and shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 63.17$, $p < .000$.

Looking after garden

There is a highly significant association between householders growing plants from seed and whether or not householders are looking after their garden $\chi^2 (1) = 33.83$, $p < .000$.

Frequency of gardening

There is a highly significant association between householders growing plants from seed and frequency of gardening $\chi^2 (6) = 62.11$, $p < .000$, and the relationship is linear.

Demographic/Situational Associations and Garden Practice: Growing Flowers/Shrubs

Tenure

There is a highly significant association between householders growing flowers/shrubs and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = 20.47$, $p < .001$. With owner occupiers being most likely to be growing flowers/shrubs (71%) followed by public renters (58%) and lastly private renters (39%).

House Type

There is a significant association between householders growing flowers/shrubs and house type $\chi^2 (2) = 8.76, p < .05$. With householders living in detached houses being most likely to be growing flowers/shrubs (81%) followed by semi-detached (71%) and lastly terraced (60%).

Garden History

There is a significant association between householders growing flowers/shrubs and whether or not householders have had a garden before $\chi^2 (2) = 8.49, p = .05$. As frequency of householder's having a garden before increases householders growing flowers increases.

Household Type

There is no significant association between householders growing plants flowers/shrubs and household type $\chi^2 (5) = 8.70, p > .05$.

Household Type: Single versus Multi-Person

There is no significant association between householders growing plants flowers/shrubs and whether or not households are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (1) = .271, p > .05$.

Economic Activity

There is no significant association between householders growing plants flowers/shrubs and whether or not householders are economically active $\chi^2 (6) = 9.09, p > .05$.

Age

There is a highly significant association between householders growing flowers/shrubs and householders age $\chi^2 (5) = 21.69, p \leq .001$. As age group moves from '18-24' to '55-64' householders growing flowers and shrubs increases from 44% to 77%. Thereafter it decreases.

Householders with Young Children

There is no significant association between householders growing plants flowers/shrubs and whether or not householders have young children $\chi^2 (1) = .854, p > .05$.

Garden Size

There is no significant association between householders growing plants flowers/shrubs and garden size $\chi^2 (3) = 2.41, p > .05$.

Associations with other Garden Practices: Growing Flowers and Shrubs**Growing fruit and vegetables**

Please see associations for growing fruit and vegetables.

Home composting

Please see associations for home composting.

Collecting and reusing water

Insufficient data to meet assumptions for chi-squared test are not met.

Outdoor drying

Please see associations for outdoor drying.

Growing from seed

Please see associations for growing from seed.

Looking after garden

There is a highly significant association between householders growing flowers and shrubs and whether or not householders are looking after the garden $\chi^2 (1) = 86.85, p < .000$.

Frequency of gardening

There is a highly significant association between householders growing flowers and shrubs and frequency of gardening $\chi^2 (6) = 40.84, p < .000$.

Demographic/Situational Associations and Gardening Activity: Garden Maintenance

Tenure

There is a highly significant association between householders undertaking garden maintenance and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = 22.96, p < .001$. With publicly rented householders having the highest level of garden maintenance (86%) followed by owner occupiers (75%) and private renters having the lowest levels (46%).

House Type

There is no significant association between householders undertaking garden maintenance and house type $\chi^2 (2) = 2.15, p > .05$.

Garden History

There is no significant association between householders undertaking garden maintenance and whether or not householders have had a garden before $\chi^2 (3) = 3.56, p > .05$.

Household Type

There is no significant association between householders undertaking garden maintenance and household type $\chi^2 (5) = 7.19, p > .05$.

Household Type: Single versus Multi-Person

There is no significant association between householders undertaking garden maintenance and whether or not households are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (1) = .523, p > .05$.

Economic Activity

There is no significant association between householders undertaking garden maintenance and whether or not householders are economically active $\chi^2 (4) = 6.44, p > .05$.

Age

There is no significant association between householders undertaking garden maintenance and age $\chi^2 (5) = 10.73, p > .05$.

Householders with Young Children

There is no significant association between householders undertaking garden maintenance and household type $\chi^2 (1) = .185, p>.05$.

Garden Size

There is no significant association between householders undertaking garden maintenance and garden size $\chi^2 (3) = 1.17, p>.05$.

Associations with other Garden Practices: Garden Maintenance**Growing fruit and vegetables**

Please see associations for growing fruit and vegetables.

Home composting

Please see associations for home composting.

Collecting and reusing water

The assumptions for the chi-squared test are not met.

Outdoor drying

Please see associations for outdoor drying.

Growing from seed

Please see associations for growing from seed.

Growing flowers

Please see associations for growing flowers and shrubs.

Frequency of gardening

There is a highly significant association between householders undertaking garden maintenance and frequency of gardening $\chi^2 (6) = 47.74, p<.000$.

Demographic Associations and Gardening Practices: Frequency of Gardening

Tenure

There is a significant association between householders frequency of gardening and tenure $\chi^2 (6) = 18.03, p < .01$. With public renters having the highest daily gardening activity (19%), followed by owner occupiers (14%) and both having very similar levels of 'weekly' and 'monthly' gardening activity. Private renters have the lowest level of daily gardening activity and highest level of 'never' gardening (28%).

House Type

There is no significant association between householders frequency of gardening activity and house type $\chi^2 (6) = 10.22, p > .05$.

Garden History

There is no significant association between householders frequency of gardening and whether or not householders have had a garden before $\chi^2 (1) = 6.46, p > .05$.

Household Type

Assumptions for chi-squared test are not met.

Household Type: Single versus Multi-person

There is no significant association between householders frequency of gardening and whether or not households are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (3) = 3.87, p > .05$.

Economic Activity

There is a highly significant association between householders frequency of gardening and whether or not they are economically active $\chi^2 (6) = 34.38, p < .001$. With householders who are economically inactive having the highest daily frequency of gardening. Householders in part-time work the highest weekly gardening activity and householders in full-time work having the highest monthly gardening activity

Age

There is a highly significant association between householders frequency of gardening and householders age $\chi^2 (15) = 76.36, p < .001$. With the exception of the 35-44 age group, daily gardening activity increases with age of householder. With exception of the 65+ age group weekly gardening activity increases with age. With the exception of 18-

24 age group less frequent gardening activity (monthly) decreases with age of householder. With householders in the 18-24 age group making up the highest proportion of non-gardeners (37%).

Householders with Young Children

There is no significant association between householders frequency of gardening and whether or not householders have young children $\chi^2 (3) = 4.69, p > .05$.

Garden Size

There is no significant association between householders frequency of gardening and garden size $\chi^2 (9) = 10.84, p > .05$.

Appendix 4: Summary of Associations between Environmental and Social Practices

Environmental Garden Practices and Social: Sitting Out/Relaxing

Growing from Seed

There is a highly significant association between householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and whether or not they are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (1) = 13.37$, $p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 3.16 times more likely to be using their garden for sitting out/relaxing if growing from seed than if not.

Growing Flowers and Shrubs

There is a highly significant association between householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and whether or not they are growing flowers/shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 45.67$, $p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 6.14 times more likely to be using their garden for sitting out/relaxing if growing flowers and shrubs than if not.

Growing Fruit and Vegetables

There is a highly significant association between householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and whether or not they are growing fruit and vegetables $\chi^2 (1) = 19.33$, $p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 5 times more likely to be using their garden for sitting out/relaxing if growing fruit and vegetables than if not.

Garden Maintenance

There is a highly significant association between householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and whether or not they are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (1) = 93.13$, $p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 10.54 times more likely to be using their garden for sitting out/relaxing if undertaking garden maintenance than if not.

Composting

There is a highly significant association between householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and whether or not they are composting $\chi^2 (1) = 16.77$, $p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 3.85 times more likely to be using their garden for sitting out/relaxing if composting than if not.

Collect/ Reuse Water

There is no significant association between householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and whether or not they are collecting and reusing water $\chi^2 (1) = .808$, $p > .05$.

Drying Clothes

There is no significant association between householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and whether or not they are line drying $\chi^2 (1) = 2.14$, $p > .05$.

Frequency of Gardening

There is a highly significant association between householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and how often they garden $\chi^2 (3) = 28.38$, $p < .001$. With the highest level of sitting out/relaxing (88%) corresponding to 'daily' gardening activity and the second highest level (83%) corresponding with 'monthly' gardening activity.

Environmental Garden Practices and Social: Frequency of Sitting Out/Relaxing**Growing from Seed**

There is a highly significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and whether or not they are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (3) = 11.70$, $p < .01$.

Growing Flowers and Shrubs

There is a significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and whether or not they are growing flowers and shrubs $\chi^2 (3) = 8.96$, $p < .05$. The largest group of householders growing flowers and shrubs (38%) use their garden on a weekly basis for sitting out/relaxing with the smallest group (17%) being more likely to be using their garden on a daily basis for sitting out and relaxing and 25% of those that never use their garden for sitting out and relaxing growing flowers and shrubs.

Growing Fruit and Vegetables

There is no significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and whether or not householders are growing fruit and vegetables $\chi^2 (6) = 8.22, p > .05$.

Garden Maintenance

There is a significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and whether or not householders are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (3) = 10.03, p < .05$. The largest group of householders undertaking garden maintenance (37%) use their garden on a weekly basis for sitting out/relaxing with the smallest group (18%) being more likely to be using their garden on a daily basis for sitting out and relaxing and 25% of those that never use their garden for sitting out and relaxing are undertaking garden maintenance.

Composting

There is no significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and whether or not householders are composting $\chi^2 (3) = 2.35, p > .05$.

Collect/ Reuse Water

There is no significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and whether or not householders are collecting/reusing water $\chi^2 (3) = 3.93, p > .05$.

Drying Clothes

There is no significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and whether or not householders are line drying $\chi^2 (3) = 1.24, p > .05$.

Frequency of Gardening

There is a highly significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for sitting out/relaxing and frequency of gardening $\chi^2 (9) = 116, p < .001$. As frequency of sitting out/relaxing increases from monthly through weekly to daily respectively frequency of gardening increases (38% -58%).

Environmental Garden Practices and Social: 'Watching wildlife'

Growing from Seed

There is a highly significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for watching wildlife and whether or not householders are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (1) = 41.21, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 4.94 times more likely to be watching wildlife if growing from seed than if not.

Growing Flowers and Shrubs

There is a highly significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for watching wildlife and whether or not householders are growing flowers/shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 44.89, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 5.97 times more likely to be watching wildlife if growing flowers/shrubs than if not.

Growing Fruit and Vegetables

There is a highly significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for watching wildlife and whether or not householders are growing fruit and vegetables $\chi^2 (1) = 26.55, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 3.35 times more likely to be watching wildlife if growing from seed than if not.

Garden Maintenance

There is a highly significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for watching wildlife and whether or not householders are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (1) = 41.17, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 4.88 times more likely to be watching wildlife if undertaking garden maintenance than if not.

Composting

There is a highly significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for watching wildlife and whether or not householders are composting $\chi^2 (1) = 32.68, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 3.74 times more likely to be watching wildlife if composting than if not.

Collect/ Reuse Water

There is a highly significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for watching wildlife and whether or not householders are collecting/reusing water $\chi^2 (1) = 10.95, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 2.6 times more likely to be watching wildlife if collecting/reusing water than if not.

Drying Clothes

There is no significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for watching wildlife whether or not householders are line drying $\chi^2 (1) = 1.11$, $p > .05$.

Frequency of Gardening

There is a highly significant association between frequency of householders using their garden for watching wildlife and frequency of gardening $\chi^2 (3) = 33.31$, $p < .001$. As watching wildlife increases frequency of gardening increases.

Environmental Garden Practices and Social: 'Children's Play'

Growing from Seed

There is highly significant association between householders using their garden for children's play and whether or not householders are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (1) = 7.33$, $p < .01$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 2.34 times as likely to be using their garden for play if growing plants from seed than if not.

Growing Flowers and Shrubs

There is highly significant association between householders using their garden for children's play and whether or not householders are growing flowers and shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 9.14$, $p < .01$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 3.36 times as likely to be using their garden for play if growing plants flowers and shrubs than if not.

Growing Fruit and Vegetables

There is no significant association between householders using their garden children's play and whether or not householders are growing fruit and vegetables $\chi^2 (1) = .88$, $p > .05$.

Garden Maintenance

There is highly significant association between householders using their garden for children's play and whether or not householders are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (1) = 8.37$, $p < .01$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 2.85 times as likely to be using their garden for play if undertaking garden maintenance than if not.

Composting

There is significant association between householders using their garden for children's play and whether or not householders are composting $\chi^2 (1) = 6.07, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 1.94 times more likely to be using their garden for play if composting than if not.

Collect/ Reuse Water

There is no significant association between householders using their garden children's play and whether or not householders are collecting/reusing water $\chi^2 (1) = .53, p > .05$.

Drying Clothes

There is no significant association between householders using their garden children's play and whether or not householders are line drying $\chi^2 (1) = 1.55, p > .05$.

Frequency of Gardening

There is significant association between householders using their garden for children's play and how often householders are gardening $\chi^2 (3) = 11.02, p < .05$. With 'daily' gardeners having the highest level of children's play (32%) and 'weekly' and 'monthly' gardeners having similar but lower levels (16%) and those that 'never' garden having the lowest level of children's play (10%).

Environmental Garden Practices and Social: 'Family Play'**Growing from Seed**

There is no significant association between householders using their garden for adult/family play and whether or not householders are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (1) = .01, p > .05$.

Growing Flowers and Shrubs

There is no significant association between householders using their garden for adult/family play and whether or not householders are growing flowers /shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 2.81, p > .05$.

Growing Fruit and Vegetables

There is no significant association between householders using their garden for adult/family play and whether or not householders are growing fruit and vegetables $\chi^2 (1) = 3.61, p > .05$.

Garden Maintenance

There is highly significant association between householders using their garden for adult/family play and whether or not householders are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (1) = 20.46, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 6.03 times more likely to be using their garden for adult/family play if they are undertaking garden maintenance than if not.

Composting

There is highly significant association between householders using their garden for adult/family play and whether or not householders are composting $\chi^2 (1) = 8.63, p < .01$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 2.12 times more likely to be using their garden for adult/family play if they are composting than if not.

Collect/ Reuse Water

There is no significant association between householders using their garden for adult/family play and whether or not householders are collecting/reusing water $\chi^2 (1) = 3.13, p > .05$.

Drying Clothes

There is a significant association between householders using their garden for adult/family play and whether or not householders are line drying $\chi^2 (1) = 5.05, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 3.6 times more likely to be using their garden for adult/family play if they are line drying than if not.

Frequency of Gardening

There is a significant association between householders using their garden for adult/family play and how often householders garden $\chi^2 (3) = 9.64, p < .05$. As frequency of gardening increases level of adult/family play increases (8% to 28%).

Growing from Seed

There is no significant association between frequency of gardens being used for play and whether or not householders are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (3) = 1.42, p > .05$.

Growing Flowers and Shrubs

There is no significant association between frequency of gardens being used for play and whether or not householders are growing flowers and shrubs $\chi^2 (3) = 2.037, p > .05$.

Growing Fruit and Vegetables

There is no significant association between frequency of gardens being used for play and garden size $\chi^2 (6) = 6.07, p > .05$.

Garden Maintenance

There is no significant association between frequency of gardens being used for play and whether or not householders are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (3) = 1.98, p > .05$.

Composting

There is no significant association between frequency of gardens being used for play and whether or not householders are composting $\chi^2 (3) = 4.05, p > .05$.

Collect/ Reuse Water

There is no significant association between frequency of gardens being used for play and whether or not householders are collecting/reusing water $\chi^2 (3) = 2.45, p > .05$.

Drying Clothes

There is no significant association between frequency of gardens being used for play and whether or not householders are line drying $\chi^2 (3) = 5.06, p > .05$.

Frequency of Gardening

Assumptions for chi-squared test not met.

Environmental Garden Practices and Social: 'Cooking and eating'

Growing from Seed

There is a significant association between householders cooking and eating in their garden and whether householders are growing from seed $\chi^2 (1) = 6.45, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 1.83 times more likely to be using their garden for cooking and eating outside if they are growing plants from seed than if not.

Growing Flowers and Shrubs

There is a highly significant association between householders cooking and eating in their garden and whether householders are growing flowers and shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 13.36, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 2.48 times more likely to be using their garden for cooking and eating outside if they are growing flowers and shrubs than if not.

Growing Fruit and Vegetables

There is a significant association between householders cooking and eating in their garden and whether householders are growing fruit and vegetables $\chi^2 (1) = 13.78, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 2.42 times more likely to be using their garden for cooking and eating outside if they are growing fruit and vegetables than if not.

Garden Maintenance

There is a significant association between householders cooking and eating in their garden and whether householders are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (1) = 36.76, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 4.28 times more likely to be using their garden for cooking and eating outside if they are undertaking garden maintenance than if not.

Composting

There is a significant association between householders cooking and eating in their garden and whether householders are composting $\chi^2 (1) = 14.63, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders are 2.41 times more likely to be using their garden for cooking and eating outside if they are composting than if not.

Collect/ Reuse Water

There is no significant association between householders cooking and eating in their garden and whether or not householders are collecting and reusing water $\chi^2 (1) = 1.55$, $p > .05$.

Drying Clothes

There is no significant association between householders cooking and eating in their garden and whether or not householders are line drying $\chi^2 (1) = 1.81$, $p > .05$.

Frequency of Gardening

There is a significant association between householders cooking and eating in their garden and how often householders garden $\chi^2 (3) = 17.14$, $p < .001$. However the relationship is not clear relationship.

Appendix 5: Summary of Statistical Associations and Odds Ratio for Benefits of Having a Garden to Use

Demographic/Situational Associations and Benefit of Garden Use: Fresh Fruit/Vegetables

Tenure

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = 10.02, p > .01$. With 'owner occupiers' being most likely to cite this benefit (28%) compared to 'private renters' (14%) and 'public renters' (9%).

House type

There is no significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and house type $\chi^2 (2) = 3.67, p > .05$.

Garden History

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they have had a garden before $\chi^2 (3) = 6.04, p > .05$. With most householders citing this benefit (34%) only 'sometimes' having a garden before compared to 20% of householders who have 'always' had a garden before.

Household type

There is no significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and house type $\chi^2 (5) = 5.53, p > .05$.

Household type: Single versus Multi

There is no significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and whether households are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (1) = .008, p > .05$.

Economic Activity

There is no significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and 'economic activity' $\chi^2 (6) = 9.60, p > .05$.

Age

There is no significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and 'age' of respondent $\chi^2 (5) = 4.32, p > .05$.

Households with Younger Children

There is no significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and whether householders have younger children $\chi^2 (1) = .008, p > .05$.

Garden Size

There is a significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and garden size $\chi^2 (4) = 10.95, p < .05$. With householders citing this benefit increasing from garden size category '0-50m²' (18%) to '101-150m²' (35%), with the highest levels being cited by householders with gardens in the '202m²+' category (41%).

Associations between Garden Practices and Benefit of Garden Use: Fresh fruit and vegetables**Growing from Seed**

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (1) = 34.7, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 5 times more likely to cite 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit if growing from seed than if not.

Growing Flowers/Shrubs

There is a significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing flowers/shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 4.72, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2 times more likely to cite 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit if growing flowers/shrubs than if not.

Growing Fruit and Veg

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing fruit and vegetables $\chi^2 (1) = 142.00, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 4.6 times more likely to cite 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit if growing from seed than if not.

Composting

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are composting $\chi^2 (1) = 46.66, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 5 times more likely to cite 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit if composting than if not.

Outdoor Drying

There is no significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they are undertaking outdoor drying $\chi^2 (1) = 1.95, p > .05$.

Garden Maintenance

There is no significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (1) = 1.95, p > .05$.

Frequency of Gardening

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and frequency of gardening $\chi^2 (6) = 30.41, p < .001$. With householders citing this benefit increasing as frequency of gardening increases.

Sitting out/Relaxing

There is no significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they are using their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (1) = 1.55, p > .05$.

Children's Play

There is no significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they are using their garden for children's play $\chi^2 (1) = 1.15, p > .05$.

Watching wildlife

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are watching wildlife $\chi^2 (1) = 11.47, p = .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.22 times more likely to cite 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit if watching wildlife than if not.

Frequency of Sitting out/Relaxing

There is no significant association between householders citing 'fresh fruit/vegetables' as a benefit of using their garden and frequency of using gardens for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (6) = 10.45, p < .05$.

Frequency of Playing

Assumptions for chi-squared not met.

Demographic/Situational Associations and Benefits of Garden Use:**Cheers me up****Tenure**

There is no significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = .769, p > .05$.

House type

There is no significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and house type $\chi^2 (2) = .308, p > .05$.

Garden History

There is no significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they have had a garden before $\chi^2 (3) = 3.43, p > .05$.

Household type

There is no significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and household type $\chi^2 (5) = 8.53, p > .05$.

Household type: Single versus Multi

There is no significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (1) = 3.64, p > .05$.

Economic Activity

There is no significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are economically active $\chi^2 (6) = 10.10, p > .05$.

Age

There is no significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and age $\chi^2 (5) = 9.467, p > .05$.

Households with Younger Children

There is no significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they have younger children $\chi^2 (1) = .006, p > .05$.

Garden Size

There is no significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and garden size $\chi^2 (4) = 2.57, p > .05$.

Associations between Garden Practices and Benefit of Garden Use:**'Cheers me up'.****Growing from Seed**

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (1) = 33.41, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 4.86 times more likely to cite 'cheers me up' as a benefit if growing from seed than if not.

Growing Flowers/Shrubs

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing flowers/shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 19.01, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.95 times more likely to cite 'cheers me up' as a benefit if growing flowers/shrubs than if not.

Growing Fruit and Veg

There is a significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing fruit and veg $\chi^2 (1) = 6.02, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 1.86 times more likely to cite 'cheers me up' as a benefit if growing fruit and veg than if not.

Composting

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are composting $\chi^2 (1) = 16.92, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.9 times more likely to cite 'cheers me up' as a benefit if composting than if not.

Outdoor drying

There is no significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are outdoor drying $\chi^2 (1) = 0.57, p > .05$.

Garden Maintenance

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (1) = 24.27, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 3.05 times more likely to cite 'cheers me up' as a benefit if undertaking garden maintenance than if not.

Frequency of Gardening

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden how often they garden $\chi^2 (3) = 28.29, p < .001$. As householders citing the benefit 'cheers me up' increases frequency of gardening increases

Sitting out/Relaxing

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (1) = 20.97, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.96 times more likely to cite 'cheers me up' as a benefit if using their garden for sitting out/relaxing than if not.

Children's Play

There is a significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for children's play $\chi^2 (1) = 6.05, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.12 times more likely to cite 'cheers me up' as a benefit if using their garden for children's play than if not.

Watching wildlife

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are watching wildlife $\chi^2 (1) = 32.03, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 3.45 times more likely to cite 'cheers me up' as a benefit if watching wildlife than if not.

Frequency of Sitting out/Relaxing

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and how often householders are using their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (3) = 21.34, p < .001$. As householders citing the benefit 'cheers me up' increases frequency of sitting out/relaxing increases

Frequency of Playing

There is no significant association between householders citing 'cheers me up' as a benefit of using their garden and how often householders are using their garden for playing $\chi^2 (3) = 7.65, p > .05$.

Demographic/Situational Associations and Benefit of Garden Use: 'Helps Unwind'

Tenure

There is no significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = .76, p > .05$.

House type

There is no significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and house type $\chi^2 (2) = .30, p > .05$.

Garden History

There is no significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they have had a garden before $\chi^2 (3) = 3.43, p > .05$.

Household type

There is no significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and household type $\chi^2 (5) = 8.53, p > .05$.

Household type: Single versus Multi

There is no significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (1) = 3.64, p > .05$.

Economic Activity

There is no significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are economically active $\chi^2 (6) = 10.10, p > .05$.

Age

There is no significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and age $\chi^2 (5) = 9.46, p > .05$.

Households with Younger Children

There is no significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they have younger children $\chi^2 (1) = .006, p > .05$.

Garden Size

There is no significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and garden size $\chi^2 (4) = 2.57, p > .05$.

Associations between Garden Practices and Benefit of Garden Use: 'Helps me Unwind'.

Growing from Seed

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (1) = 33.41, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 4.88 times more likely to cite 'helps me unwind' as a benefit if growing from seed than if not.

Growing Flowers/Shrubs

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing flowers/shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 19.01, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.95 times more likely to cite 'helps me unwind' as a benefit if growing flowers/shrubs than if not.

Growing Fruit and Veg

There is a significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing fruit and veg $\chi^2 (1) = 6.02, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 1.85 times more likely to cite 'helps me unwind' as a benefit if growing fruit and veg than if not.

Composting

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are composting $\chi^2 (1) = 16.92, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.9 times more likely to cite 'helps me unwind' as a benefit if composting than if not.

Outdoor Drying

There is no significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are outdoor drying $\chi^2 (1) = 0.57, p > .05$.

Garden Maintenance

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (1) = 24.27, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 3.05 times more likely to cite 'helps me unwind' as a benefit if undertaking garden maintenance than if not.

Frequency of Gardening

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden how often they garden $\chi^2 (3) = 28.29, p < .001$. As householders citing the benefit 'helps me unwind' increases frequency of gardening increases

Sitting out/Relaxing

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (1) = 20.97, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.96 times more likely to cite 'helps me unwind' as a benefit if using their garden for sitting out/relaxing than if not.

Children's Play

There is a significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for children's play $\chi^2 (1) = 6.05, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.12 times more likely to cite 'helps me unwind' as a benefit if using their garden for children's play than if not.

Watching wildlife

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are watching wildlife $\chi^2 (1) = 32.03, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 3.45 times more likely to cite 'helps me unwind' as a benefit if watching wildlife than if not.

Frequency of Sitting out/Relaxing

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and how often householders are using their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (3) = 21.34, p < .001$. As householders citing the benefit 'helps me unwind' increases frequency of sitting out/relaxing increases

Frequency of Playing

There is no significant association between householders citing 'helps me unwind' as a benefit of using their garden and how often householders are using their garden for playing $\chi^2 (3) = 7.65, p > .05$.

Demographic/Situational Associations and Benefit of Garden Use: 'Gets me Outdoors'**Tenure**

There is no significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = 2.07, p > .05$.

House type

There is no significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and house type $\chi^2 (2) = 3.08, p > .05$.

Garden History

There is a significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they have had a garden before $\chi^2 (3) = 7.86, p < .05$. However the relationship is not clear.

Household type

There is a significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and household type $\chi^2 (5) = 11.6, p < .05$. With pensioner families most likely to cite this benefit (75%) followed by families with children (62%) and shared households least likely (45%).

Household type: Single versus Multi

There is no significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (1) = 1.47, p > .05$.

Economic Activity

There is no significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are economically active $\chi^2 (6) = 8.84, p > .05$.

Age

There is no significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and age $\chi^2 (5) = 6.58, p > .05$.

Households with Younger Children

There is no significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they have younger children $\chi^2 (1) = .96, p > .05$.

Garden Size

There is no significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and garden size $\chi^2 (4) = 3.24, p > .05$.

Associations between Garden Practices and Benefit of Garden Use: 'Get's me outdoors'.**Growing from Seed**

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (1) = 30.85, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 4.05 times more likely to cite 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit if growing from seed than if not.

Growing Flowers/Shrubs

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing flowers/shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 26.8, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 3.59 times more likely to cite 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit if growing flowers/shrubs than if not.

Growing Fruit and Veg

There is a significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing fruit and veg $\chi^2 (1) = 6.02, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.28 times more likely to cite 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit if growing fruit and veg than if not.

Composting

There is a significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are composting $\chi^2 (1) = 5.08, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 1.68 times more likely to cite 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit if composting than if not.

Outdoor Drying

There is no significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are outdoor drying $\chi^2 (1) = 2.73, p > .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.05 times more likely to cite 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit if using their garden for children's play than if not.

Garden Maintenance

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (1) = 14.76, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.38 times more likely to cite 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit if undertaking garden maintenance than if not.

Frequency of Gardening

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden how often they garden $\chi^2 (3) = 52.78, p < .001$. As householders citing the benefit 'gets me outdoors' increases frequency of gardening increases

Sitting out/Relaxing

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (1) = 14.21, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.45 times more likely to cite 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit if using their garden for sitting out/relaxing than if not.

Children's Play

There is a significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for children's play $\chi^2 (1) = 6.40, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.05 times more likely to cite 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit if using their garden for children's play than if not.

Watching wildlife

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are watching wildlife $\chi^2 (1) = 19.33, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.48 times more likely to cite 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit if watching wildlife than if not.

Frequency of Sitting out/Relaxing

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and how often householders are using their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (3) = 25.95, p < .001$. As householders citing the benefit 'gets me outdoors' increases frequency of sitting out/relaxing increases

Frequency of Playing

There is a significant association between householders citing 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit of using their garden and how often householders are using their garden for playing $\chi^2 (3) = 9.82, p < .05$. As householders citing the benefit 'gets me outdoors' increases how often their garden is used for play increases.

Demographic/Situational Associations and Benefit of Garden Use: 'Provides Exercise'

Tenure

There is no significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = 5.75, p > .05$.

House type

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and house type $\chi^2 (2) = 10.88, p < .01$. As householders citing the benefit 'provides exercise' increases house type changes from terraced to semi-detached to detached..

Garden History

There is no significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they have had a garden before $\chi^2 (3) = 3.05, p > .05$.

Household type

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and household type $\chi^2 (5) = 19.89, p < .001$. With pensioner families most likely to cite the benefit 'provides exercise' (76%) followed by families with no children (57%) and shared households least likely (28%).

Household type: Single versus Multi

There is no significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (1) = 1.61, p > .05$.

Economic Activity

There is a significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are economically active $\chi^2 (6) = 15.55, p < .05$. With retired people most likely to cite the benefit 'provides exercise' (69%) followed by the self-employed (65%) and those employed part-time being least likely (45%).

Age

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and age $\chi^2 (5) = 27.29, p < .001$. From age categories '18-24' up until '55-64' householders citing the benefit 'provides exercise' increases to it's highest level (33% -70%) and then decreases for age category '65+' (64%).

Households with Younger Children

There is a significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they have younger children $\chi^2 (1) = 4.82, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.05 times more likely to cite 'gets me outdoors' as a benefit if using their garden for children's play than if not. This seems to represent the fact that based on the odds ratio householders were 2 times more likely to cite 'provides exercise' as a benefit if not having young children than if.

Garden Size

There is a significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and garden size $\chi^2 (4) = 12.84, p < .05$. However the relationship is not clear.

Associations between Garden Practices and Benefit of Garden Use: 'Provides Exercise'

Growing from Seed

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (1) = 56.04, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 7.25 times more likely to cite 'provides exercise' as a benefit if growing from seed than if not.

Growing Flowers/Shrubs

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing flowers/shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 45.01, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 5.62 times more likely to cite 'provides exercise' as a benefit if growing flowers/shrubs than if not.

Growing Fruit and Veg

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing fruit and veg $\chi^2 (1) = 14.92, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.55 times more likely to cite 'provides exercise' as a benefit if growing fruit and veg than if not.

Composting

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are composting $\chi^2 (1) = 29.68, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 3.64 times more likely to cite 'provides exercise' as a benefit if composting than if not.

Outdoor Drying

There is a significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are outdoor drying $\chi^2 (1) = 4.47, p < .05$.

Garden Maintenance

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (1) = 35.65, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 4.04 times more likely to cite 'provides exercise' as a benefit if undertaking garden maintenance than if not.

Frequency of Gardening

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden how often they garden $\chi^2 (3) = 86.04, p < .001$. As householders citing the benefit 'provides exercise' increases, frequency of gardening increases.

Sitting out/Relaxing

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (1) = 8.19, p < .01$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 1.97 times more likely to cite 'provides exercise' as a benefit if using their garden for sitting out/relaxing than if not.

Children's Play

There is a significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for children's play $\chi^2 (1) = 8.80, p < .01$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.28 times more likely to cite 'provides exercise' as a benefit if using their garden for children's play than if not.

Watching wildlife

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are watching wildlife $\chi^2 (1) = 44.70, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 4.02 times more likely to cite 'provides exercise' as a benefit if watching wildlife than if not.

Frequency of Sitting out/Relaxing

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and how often householders are using their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (3) = 24.80, p < .001$. With householders using their garden 'daily' for sitting out and relaxing being most likely to cite the benefit 'provides exercise' (77%) and those using their garden 'monthly' least likely (38%).

Frequency of Playing

There is no significant association between householders citing 'provides exercise' as a benefit of using their garden and how often householders are using their garden for playing $\chi^2 (3) = 6.14, p > .05$.

Demographic/Situational Associations and Benefit of Garden Use: 'Provides Interest'

Tenure

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = 13.25, p < .001$. With owner-occupiers being most likely to cite the benefit 'provides interest' and public (37%) and private renters (36%) having similar but lower levels.

House type

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and house type $\chi^2 (2) = 11.20, p < .01$. As householders citing the benefit 'provides interest' increases, house type changes from terraced to semi-detached to detached..

Garden History

There is a significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they have had a garden before $\chi^2 (3) = 10.06, p < .05$.

With householders citing the benefit 'provides interest' nearly doubling from those who have never had a garden to those who have either sometimes or nearly always had a garden (32%-52%) then increasing to the highest level for householders who have always had a garden (60%).

Household type

There is no significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden household type $\chi^2 (1) = .66, p > .05$.

Household type: Single versus Multi

There is no significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (1) = .029, p > .05$.

Economic Activity

There is no significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are economically active $\chi^2 (6) = 10.01, p > .05$.

Age

There is no significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and age $\chi^2 (5) = 7.92, p > .05$.

Households with Younger Children

There is no significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders have younger children $\chi^2 (1) = .89, p > .05$.

Garden Size

There is no significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and garden size $\chi^2 (4) = 3.45, p > .05$.

Associations between Garden Practices and Benefit of Garden Use: 'Provides Interest'

Growing from Seed

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (1) = 41.69, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 5.07 times more likely to cite 'provides interest' as a benefit if growing from seed than if not.

Growing Flowers/Shrubs

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing flowers/shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 41.49, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 5.25 times more likely to cite 'provides interest' as a benefit if growing flowers/shrubs than if not.

Growing Fruit and Veg

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing fruit and veg $\chi^2 (1) = 12.02, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.27 times more likely to cite 'provides interest' as a benefit if growing fruit and veg than if not.

Composting

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are composting $\chi^2 (1) = 30.35, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 3.7 times more likely to cite 'provides interest' as a benefit if composting than if not.

Outdoor Drying

There is no significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are outdoor drying $\chi^2 (1) = 0.17, p > .05$.

Garden Maintenance

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (1) = 27.42, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders

were 3.35 times more likely to cite 'provides interest' as a benefit if undertaking garden maintenance than if not.

Frequency of Gardening

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden how often they garden $\chi^2 (3) = 45.33, p < .001$. As householders citing the benefit 'provides interest' increases, frequency of gardening increases.

Sitting out/Relaxing

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (1) = 12.35, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.31 times more likely to cite 'provides interest' as a benefit if using their garden for sitting out/relaxing than if not.

Children's Play

There is no significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for children's play $\chi^2 (1) = 3.81, p > .05$.

Watching wildlife

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are watching wildlife $\chi^2 (1) = 33.43, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 3.28 times more likely to cite 'provides interest' as a benefit if watching wildlife than if not.

Frequency of Sitting out/Relaxing

There is no significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and how often householders are using their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (3) = 7.67, p > .05$.

Frequency of Playing

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'provides interest' as a benefit of using their garden and how often householders are using their garden for playing $\chi^2 (3) = 18.39, p < .001$. With householders most likely to cite the benefit

'provides interest' using their garden daily for playing (86%) and those being the least likely to using their garden monthly for playing (50%).

Demographic/Situational Associations and Benefits of Garden Use: 'Contact with Nature'

Tenure

There is no significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = 5.08, p > .05$.

House type

There is a significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and house type $\chi^2 (2) = 8.54, p < .05$. As householders citing the benefit 'contact with nature' increases, house type changes from 'terraced' to 'semi-detached' to 'detached'.

Garden History

There is no significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they have had a garden before $\chi^2 (3) = 5.83, p > .05$.

Household type

There is a significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and household type $\chi^2 (1) = 13.80, p < .05$. With families with no children being most likely to cite the benefit 'contact with nature' (60%) and single pensioner households being least likely (38%).

Household type: Single versus Multi

There is a significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (1) = 4.98, p < .05$. With householders from multi-person households being most likely to cite the benefit 'contact with nature' (56%) and those from single households least likely (43%).

Economic Activity

There is no significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are economically active $\chi^2 (6) = 3.33, p > .05$.

Age

There is no significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and age $\chi^2 (5) = 5.05, p > .05$.

Households with Younger Children

There is no significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders have younger children $\chi^2 (1) = 1.96, p > .05$.

Garden Size

There is no significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and garden size $\chi^2 (4) = 6.98, p > .05$.

Associations between Garden Practices and Benefit of Garden Use:**'Contact with nature'****Growing from Seed**

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (1) = 31.86, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 4.05 times more likely to cite 'contact with nature' as a benefit if growing from seed than if not.

Growing Flowers/Shrubs

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing flowers/shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 23.47, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 3.37 times more likely to cite 'contact with nature' as a benefit if growing flowers/shrubs than if not.

Growing Fruit and Veg

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing fruit and veg $\chi^2 (1) = 19.18, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.84 times more likely to cite 'contact with nature' as a benefit if growing fruit and veg than if not.

Composting

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are composting $\chi^2 (1) = 15.91, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.49 times more likely to cite 'contact with nature' as a benefit if composting than if not.

Outdoor Drying

There is no significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are line drying $\chi^2 (1) = 1.11, p > .05$.

Garden Maintenance

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (1) = 24.88, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 3.17 times more likely to cite 'contact with nature' as a benefit if undertaking garden maintenance than if not.

Frequency of Gardening

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden how often they garden $\chi^2 (3) = 45.21, p < .001$. As householders citing the benefit 'contact with nature' increases frequency of gardening increases.

Sitting out/Relaxing

There is a significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (1) = 6.68, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 1.85 times more likely to cite 'contact with nature' as a benefit if using their garden for sitting out/relaxing than if not.

Children's Play

There is a significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for children's play $\chi^2 (1) = 5.73, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 1.93 times more likely to cite 'contact with nature' as a benefit if using their garden for children's play than if not.

Watching wildlife

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are watching wildlife $\chi^2 (1) = 60.08, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 5.11 times more likely to cite 'contact with nature' as a benefit if watching wildlife than if not.

Frequency of Sitting out/Relaxing

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden how often they use their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (3) = 17.49, p < .001$. As householders citing the benefit 'contact with nature' increases frequency of sitting out/relaxing increases.

Frequency of Playing

There is no significant association between householders citing 'contact with nature' as a benefit of using their garden and how often householders are using their garden for playing $\chi^2 (3) = 6.01, p > .05$.

Demographic/Situational Associations and Benefit of Garden Use: 'Peace and Quiet'**Tenure**

There is no significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = 2.00, p > .05$.

House type

There is no significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and house type $\chi^2 (2) = 5.23, p > .05$.

Garden History

There is no significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' 'as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they have had a garden before $\chi^2 (3) = 3.09, p > .05$.

Household type

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and household type $\chi^2 (1) = 24.33, p < .001$. With 'families with children' being most likely to cite the benefit 'peace and quiet' (63%) and 'single pensioner households' being least likely (25%).

Household type: Single versus Multi

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (1) = 11.64, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.26 times more likely to cite 'peace and quiet' as a benefit if living in multi-person households than single person households.

Economic Activity

There is no significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are economically active $\chi^2 (6) = 9.32, p > .05$.

Age

There is a significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and age $\chi^2 (5) = 13.58, p < .05$. With levels increasing with age up until the '55-64' age group (30%-60%) and then decreasing for the '55-64' and '65+' age group categories (56%-41%).

Households with Younger Children

There is no significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders have younger children $\chi^2 (1) = 1.38, p > .05$.

Garden Size

There is no significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and garden size $\chi^2 (4) = 7.42, p > .05$.

Garden Associations and Benefits of Garden Use: 'Peace and Quiet'**Growing from Seed**

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (1) = 17.36, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.58 times more likely to cite 'peace and quiet' as a benefit if growing from seed than if not.

Growing Flowers/Shrubs

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing flowers/shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 21.92, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 3.29 times more likely to cite 'peace and quiet' as a benefit if growing flowers/shrubs than if not.

Growing Fruit and Veg

There is no significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing fruit and veg $\chi^2 (1) = 1.36, p > .05$.

Composting

There is no significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are composting $\chi^2 (1) = 1.87, p > .05$.

Outdoor Drying

There is no significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are outdoor drying $\chi^2 (1) = 0.34, p > .05$.

Garden Maintenance

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (1) = 20.61, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.87 times more likely to cite 'peace and quiet' as a benefit if undertaking garden maintenance than if not.

Frequency of Gardening

There is a highly significant association between householders citing "peace and quiet" as a benefit of using their garden how often they garden $\chi^2 (3) = 39.67, p < .001$. As householders citing the benefit 'peace and quiet' increases frequency of gardening increases.

Sitting out/Relaxing

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (1) = 11.52, p = .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.28 times more likely to cite 'peace and quiet' as a benefit if using their garden for sitting out/relaxing than if not.

Children's Play

There is a significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for children's play $\chi^2 (1) = 4.39, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 1.75 times more likely to cite 'peace and quiet' as a benefit if using their garden for children's play than if not.

Watching wildlife

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are watching wildlife $\chi^2 (1) = 19.50, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.43 times more likely to cite 'peace and quiet' as a benefit if watching wildlife than if not.

Frequency of Sitting out/Relaxing

There is a highly significant association between householders 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden how often they use their garden for sitting out/relaxing

$\chi^2 (3) = 26.29, p < .001$. As householders citing the benefit 'peace and quiet' increases frequency of sitting out/relaxing increases.

Frequency of Playing

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'peace and quiet' as a benefit of using their garden and how often householders are using their garden for playing $\chi^2 (3) = 22.84, p < .001$. However the relationship is not clear.

Demographic/Situational Associations and Benefit of Garden Use: 'Care for Things'

Tenure

There is no significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = 3.56, p > .05$.

House type

There is a significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and house type $\chi^2 (2) = 6.97, p < .05$. Householders citing the benefit 'care for things' increases as house type changes from 'terraced' to 'semi-detached' to 'detached'.

Garden History

There is no significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they have had a garden before $\chi^2 (3) = 2.71, p > .05$.

Household type

There is no significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and household type $\chi^2 (1) = 5.83, p > .05$.

Household type: Single versus Multi

There is no significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (1) = .017, p > .05$.

Economic Activity

There is a significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are economically active $\chi^2 (6) = 10.44, p < .05$. With those who are self-employed being most likely to cite the benefit 'care for things' (52%) and those who employed fulltime are least likely (26%).

Age

There is no significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and age $\chi^2 (5) = 6.30, p > .05$.

Households with Younger Children

There is no significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders have younger children $\chi^2 (1) = .081, p > .05$.

Garden Size

There is no significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and garden size $\chi^2 (4) = 1.04, p > .05$

Associations between Garden Practices and Benefit of Garden Use: 'Care for Things'

Growing from Seed

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (1) = 12.65, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.44 times more likely to cite 'care for things' as a benefit if growing from seed than if not.

Growing Flowers/Shrubs

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing flowers/shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 14.66, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 3.07 times more likely to cite 'care for things' as a benefit if growing flowers/shrubs than if not.

Growing Fruit and Veg

There is a significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing fruit and veg $\chi^2 (1) = 5.73, p < .05$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 1.75 times more likely to cite 'care for things' as a benefit if growing flowers/shrubs than if not.

Composting

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are undertaking composting $\chi^2 (1) = 10.47, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.09 times more likely to cite 'care for things' as a benefit if composting than if not.

Outdoor Drying

There is no significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are outdoor drying $\chi^2 (1) = 0.05, p > .05$.

Garden Maintenance

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (1) = 6.69, p < .01$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 1.95 times more likely to cite 'care for things' as a benefit if undertaking garden maintenance than if not.

Frequency of Gardening

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden how often they garden $\chi^2 (3) = 35.32, p < .001$, as householders citing the benefit 'care for things' increases frequency of gardening increases.

Sitting out/Relaxing

There is no significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (1) = 3.80, p > .05$.

Children's Play

There is a significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for children's play $\chi^2 (1) = 6.82, p < .01$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2 times more likely to cite 'care for things' as a benefit if using their garden for children's play than if not.

Watching wildlife

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are watching wildlife $\chi^2 (1) = 17.73, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 2.5 times more likely to cite 'care for things' as a benefit if watching wildlife than if not.

Frequency of Sitting out/Relaxing

There is a highly significant association between householders 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden how often they use their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (3) = 27.73, p < .001$. Householders citing the benefit 'care for things' increases frequency of sitting out/relaxing increases.

Frequency of Playing

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'care for things' as a benefit of using their garden and how often householders are using their garden for playing $\chi^2 (3) = 18.39, p < .001$. However the relationship is not clear.

Demographic Associations and Benefits of Garden Use: 'Safe Play'

Tenure

There is a significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and tenure $\chi^2 (2) = 6.13, p < .05$. With public renters being most likely to cite the benefit 'safe play' (35%) followed by owner occupiers (33%) and private renters being the least likely (16%).

House type

There is a significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and house type $\chi^2 (2) = 11.58, p < .01$. As householders citing the benefit 'safe play' increases house type changes from terraced to semi-detached to detached house.

Garden History

There is no significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not they have had a garden before $\chi^2 (3) = 2.02$, $p > .05$.

Household type

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and household type $\chi^2 (1) = 87.27$, $p < .001$. As might be expected families with children are the most likely to cite 'safe play' as a benefit (70%) followed by pensioner families (35%) showing the importance of being able to provide safe play for visiting grandchildren.

Household type: Single versus Multi

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are single or multi-person $\chi^2 (1) = 21.46$, $p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 4.45 times more likely to cite 'safe play' as a benefit if in a multi-person household than if not.

Economic Activity

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not households are economically active $\chi^2 (6) = 33.49$, $p < .001$. With householders who are employed 'part-time' being most likely to cite the benefit 'safe play' (64%) and those who are 'self-employed' being least likely (26%).

Age

There is a significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and age $\chi^2 (5) = 11.47$, $p < .05$. As age group rises up to and including '45-54' householders citing 'safe play' rises (11%-40%) then decreases for the age groups '55-64' and '65+' (23%).

Households with Younger Children

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders have younger children $\chi^2 (1) = 72.33$, $p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 1.86 times more likely to cite 'safe play' as a benefit if they had younger children than if not.

Garden Size

There is no significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and garden size $\chi^2 (4) = 6.23, p > .05$.

Associations between Garden Practices and Benefit of Garden Use: 'Safe Play'**Growing from Seed**

There is no significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing plants from seed $\chi^2 (1) = .616, p > .05$.

Growing Flowers/Shrubs

There is no significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing flowers/shrubs $\chi^2 (1) = 1.62, p > .05$.

Growing Fruit and Veg

There is no significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are growing fruit and veg $\chi^2 (1) = .167, p > .05$.

Composting

There is no significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are composting $\chi^2 (1) = 1.01, p > .05$.

Outdoor Drying

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are outdoor drying $\chi^2 (1) = 9.23, p < .01$.

Garden Maintenance

There is no significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are undertaking garden maintenance $\chi^2 (1) = 1.03, p > .05$.

Frequency of Gardening

There is no significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and how often householders are gardening $\chi^2 (1) = 5.62, p > .05$.

Sitting out/Relaxing

There is no significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (1) = .32, p > .05$.

Children's Play

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for children's play $\chi^2 (1) = 86.27, p < .001$. Based on the odds ratio householders were 13.39 times more likely to cite 'safe play' as a benefit if using their garden for children's play than if not.

Watching wildlife

There is no significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and whether or not householders are using their garden for watching wildlife $\chi^2 (1) = .32, p > .05$.

Frequency of Sitting out/Relaxing

There is a significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden how often they use their garden for sitting out/relaxing $\chi^2 (3) = 12.93, p < .01$. As householders citing the benefit 'safe play' increases frequency of sitting out/relaxing increases.

Frequency of Playing

There is a highly significant association between householders citing 'safe play' as a benefit of using their garden and how often householders are using their garden for playing $\chi^2 (3) = 1152.84, p < .001$. As householders citing the benefit 'safe play' increases frequency of playing in the garden increases.