

Supplementary Materials

“Environmental justice in the Netherlands: presence and quality of greenspace differ by socioeconomic status of neighbourhoods”

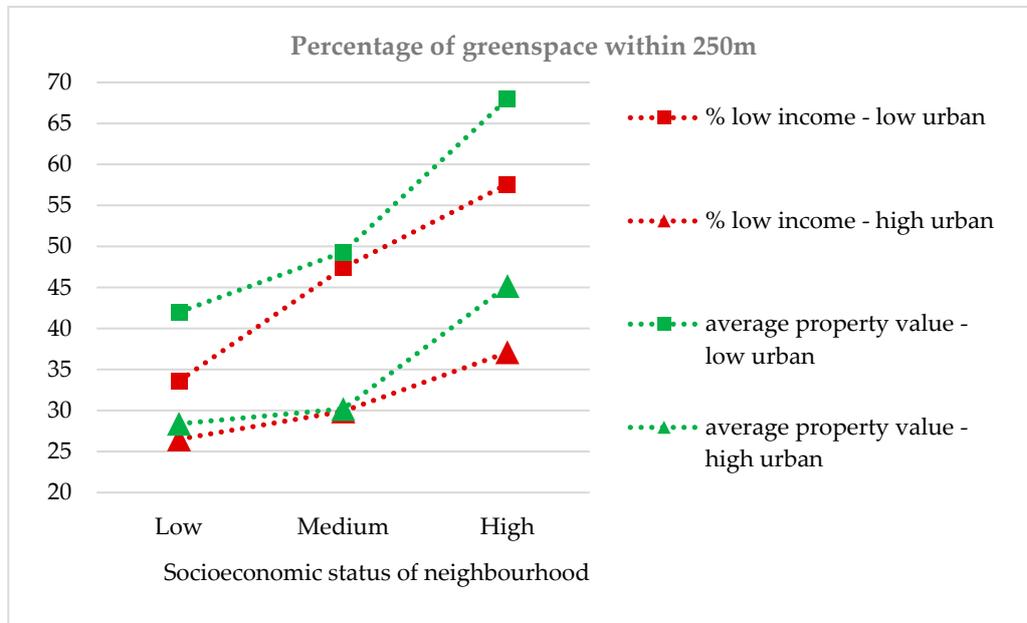


Figure S1. Percentage of greenspace within 250 metres per neighbourhood, by socioeconomic class and level of urbanity, with socioeconomic class based on two different characteristics: percentage of low-income households and average residential property value.

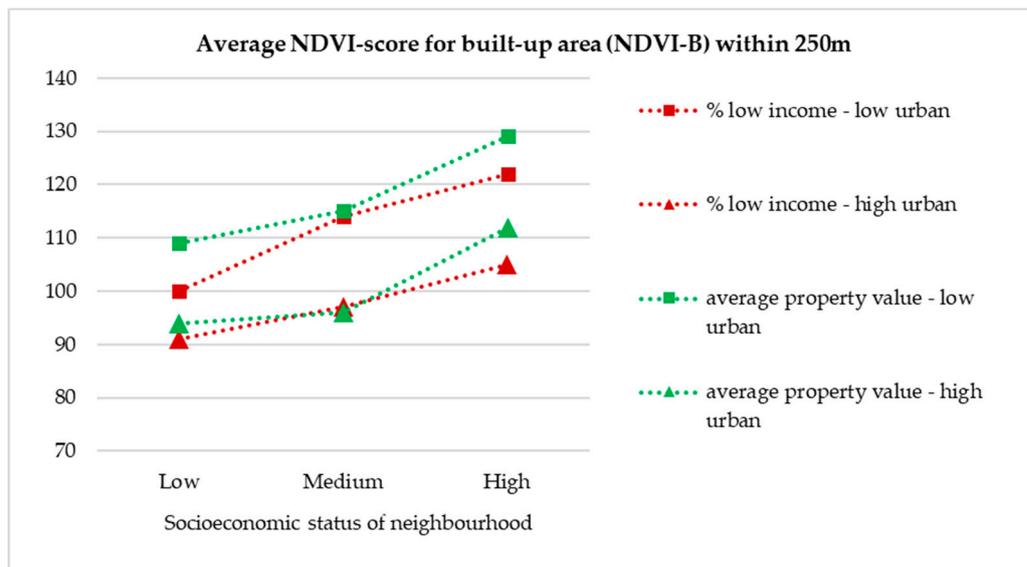


Figure S2. Mean NDVI-score for built-up area within 250 metres per neighbourhood, by socioeconomic class and level of urbanity, with socioeconomic class based on two different characteristics: percentage of low-income households and average residential property value.

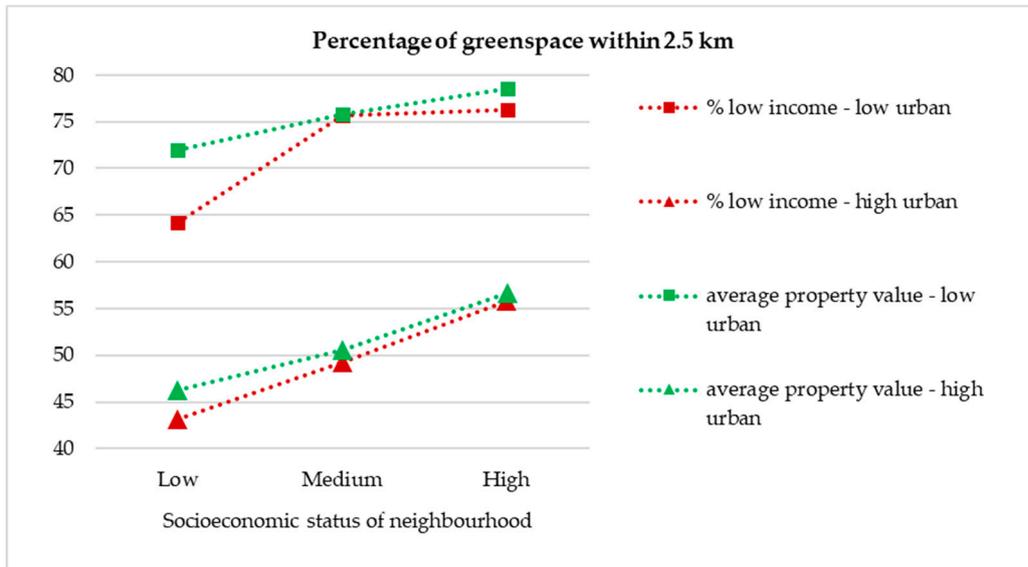


Figure S3. Percentage of greenspace within 2.5 kilometres per neighbourhood, by socioeconomic class and level of urbanity, with socioeconomic class based on two different characteristics: percentage of low-income households and average residential property value.

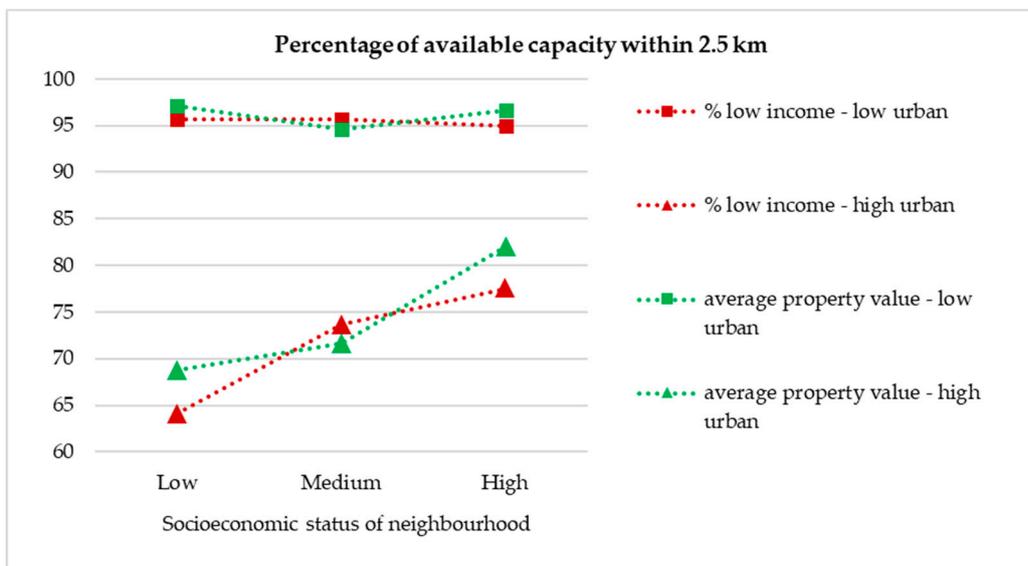


Figure S4. Available capacity for recreational walks in a natural environment within 2.5 kilometres (as percentage of required capacity) per neighbourhood, by socioeconomic class and level of urbanity, with socioeconomic class based on two different characteristics: percentage of low-income households and average residential property value.

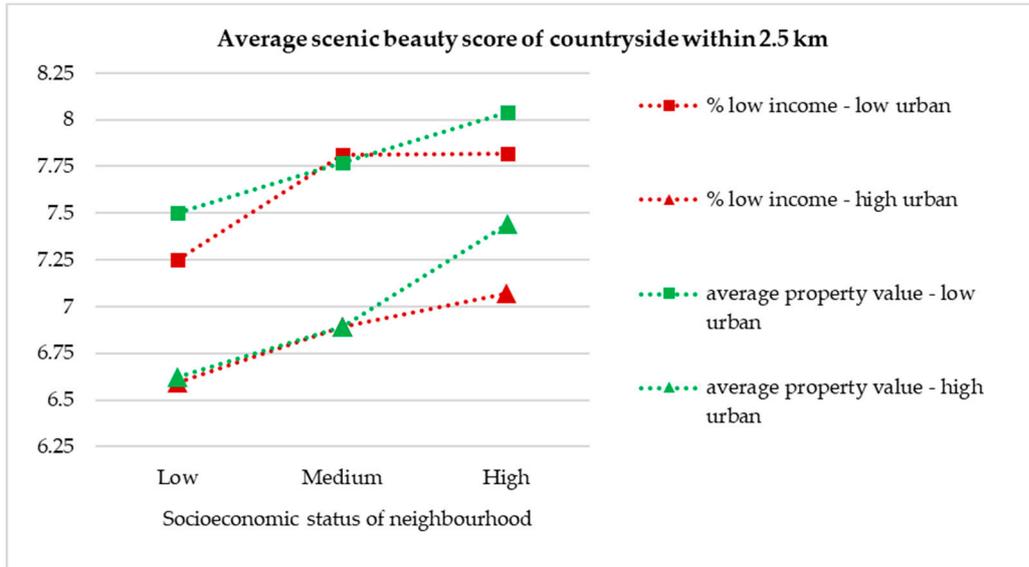


Figure S5. Mean (predicted) scenic beauty scores for countryside within 2.5 kilometres per neighbourhood, by socioeconomic class and level of urbanity, with socioeconomic class based on two different characteristics: percentage of low-income households and average residential property value.