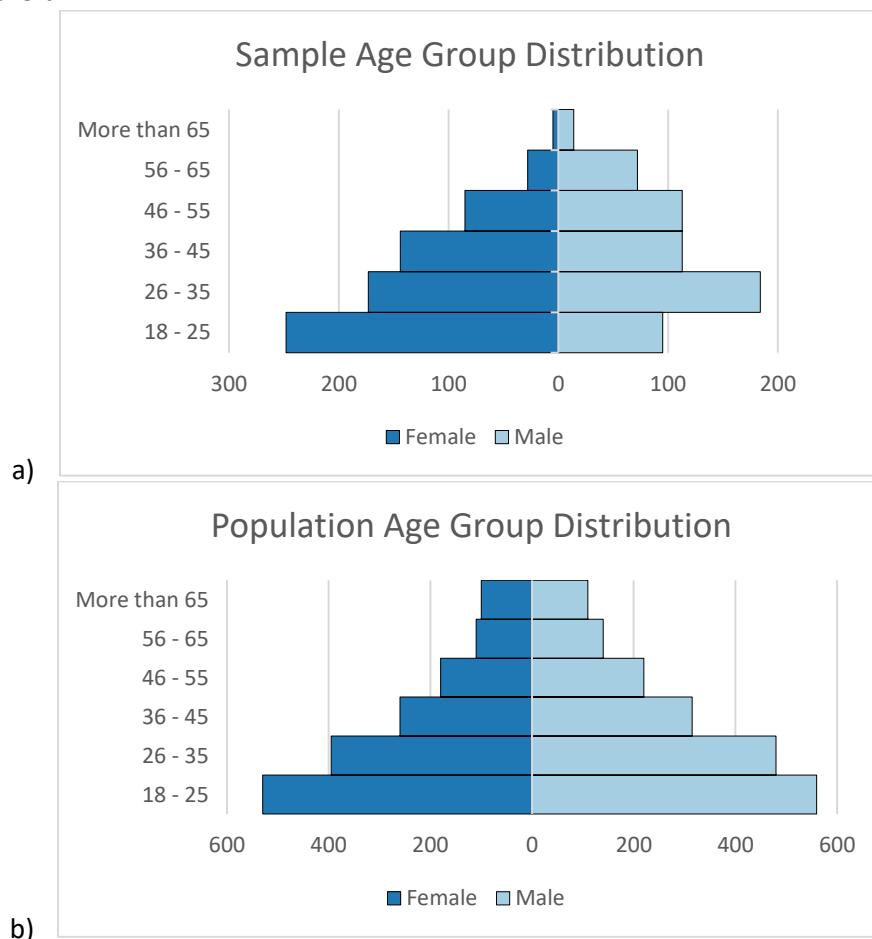


## Supplemental Information 2: Demographic Comparison

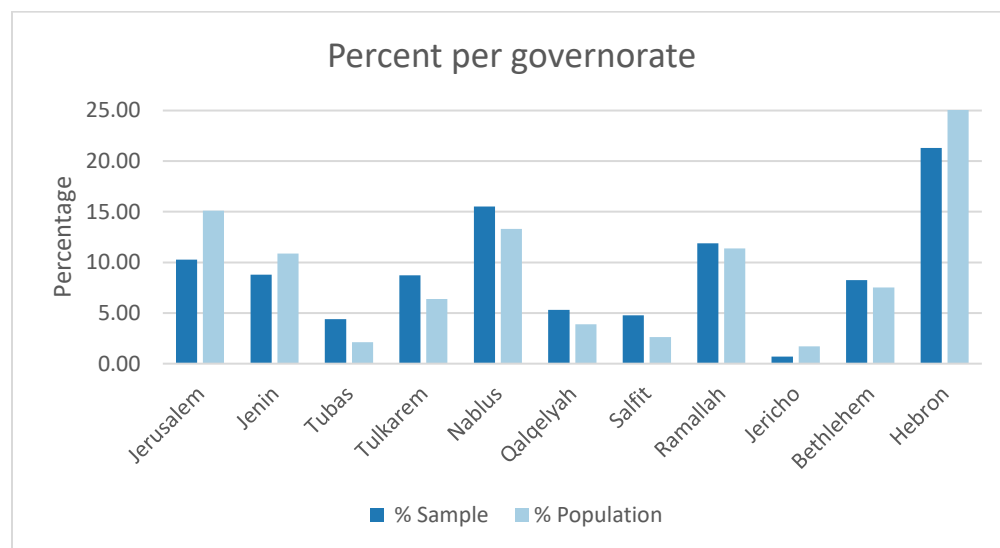
The demographic variables of our sample captured from the online survey are listed in detail in Table S2.1. Although the respondents in our sample were limited to those who have internet with Facebook accounts, most of the demographics show high representativeness with marginal deviation from the population. Detailed demographic comments follow:

- More females (54.2%) were involved in the questionnaire than males (49.2%) with 5% deviation from the population percentages (Figure S2.1).
- Almost there are married participants as twice as single participants with 35.7% of singles and 62.3% of married, which is very close to the population percentages.
- As we targeted only adult participants, all respondents less than 18 year old were excluded from the analysis, and the age of our sample was distributed from 18 year old to over 65 years. There is 55% of the sample aged less than 35 year and as we move up the number dropped dramatically to reach only 1.5% for participants over 65 year old. This distribution, in fact, is very reflective to the Palestinian population as a youth population. Age-sex distribution in Figure S2.1 shows high alignment between the sample and the population. The only exception is the base of the pyramid, where females outnumber males in the first age group and skew the pyramid base to the left.



**Figure S2.1.** Comparison of age group distribution for (a) our sample and (b) the population of Palestine.

- As to the housing type, 64% of the participants live in houses while 36% live in apartments. This is very close with the population housing type with 4% deviation.
- To classify participants by geographic location, we asked them two questions about whether they live in urban areas, rural areas and refugee camps and about the governorate where they live. In order to prevent any confusion from the participants about urban and rural terms, we gave them two choices: cities and towns instead of urban areas and villages instead of rural areas. More than two thirds of the participants live in urban areas , 49.7% in cities and 20.6% in towns. The rest of the participants live in rural areas (villages) and refugee camps with 26.1%, and 3.6%, respectively. These percentages are highly consistent with the population, with differences ranging from -1.4% in the refugee camps residents to 0.7% in the urban areas residents.
- The spatial distribution of the sample on the governorate basis and its comparison with the population distribution is presented in Figure S2.2. Four governorates have less percentage than the population including Jerusalem as the highest difference with 5%, and Jericho with the least difference with 2%. The rest of the governorates, on the other hand, have higher percentages than the population with maximum of 2.5% for Tulkarm and the minimum percentage of less than 1% in Bethlehem.



**Figure 4.** Comparison of the percent of our sample in each Governorate and the percentage of the population of the West Bank in each Governorate.

- Employment and unemployment rates for the sample are 77% and 23%, respectively. These figures are also highly consistent with characteristics of the West Bank population.
- 90.1% of the sample participants are working inside the West Bank while 9.9% work inside the Greenline, which deviates in almost 3% from the population percentages.

- Our sample is highly educated as 83.1% of the participants have at least one degree after high school of which 58% have a bachelor's degree. Unfortunately, we did not find this piece of information for the population of the study area.
- The monthly income group with the most frequency was the second group 2001 – 4000 NIS (\$588 - \$1176) and the least one was the last group with more than 8,000 NIS (\$2,352).

Demographic	Variable		Responses	% Sample		% West Bank (Study Pop'n)
Gender	Male		591	46.4		50.8
	Female		683	53.6		49.2
Marital status	Single		436	34.2		35.3
	Married		814	63.9		60.8
	Other		24	1.9		4.9
Age group	18-25		344	26.9		32.1
	26-35		358	28.0		25.7
	36-45		258	20.2		16.9
	46-55		198	15.5		11.8
	56-65		101	7.8		7.4
	Over 65		19	1.5		6.2
Housing type	Apartment		456	35.7		40.0
	House		820	64.3		60.0
Place of living	Urban	City	636	49.9	70.4	71.0
		Town	262	20.5		
	Rural	Village	333	26.1		24.0
		Refugee camp		44	3.5	
Distribution by governorate	Jerusalem		126	10.0		15.1
	Jenin		111	8.8		10.9
	Tubas		53	4.2		2.1
	Tulkarem		112	8.9		6.4
	Nablus		197	15.6		13.3

Employment <i>For comparison, 214 students were excluded from the calculations</i>	Qalqelyah	68	5.4	3.9
	Salfit	61	4.8	2.6
	Ramallah	154	12.0	11.4
	Jericho	9	0.7	1.7
	Bethlehem	102	8.1	7.5
	Hebron	272	21.6	25.1
	Employed	795	76.1	74.0
Work location	Unemployed	238	23.9	26.0
	Inside the West Bank	927	90.0	86.9
	Inside the Greenline	103	10.0	13.1
Education	High School or Less	187	14.7	---
	Bachelor	755	59.5	---
	Diploma	115	9.1	---
	Masters or more	212	16.7	---
Income before COVID-19	Less than 2000 NIS	136	11.8	14.0
	2001-4000 NIS	375	32.4	---
	4001-6000 NIS	196	17.0	---
	6001-8000 NIS	64	5.5	---
	More than 8,000 NIS	59	5.1	---
	I have no Income	326	28.2	---
	I prefer not to answer	104	<i>Excluded for comparison</i>	

\*Source: Official website of the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS)

## Supplemental Information 3: Detailed Results

### Gardens

#### Do you have a garden?

- 712 Have gardens
- 566 Do not have gardens

#### Of respondents that have a garden, do you spend time in the garden?

- 632 Yes
- 79 No

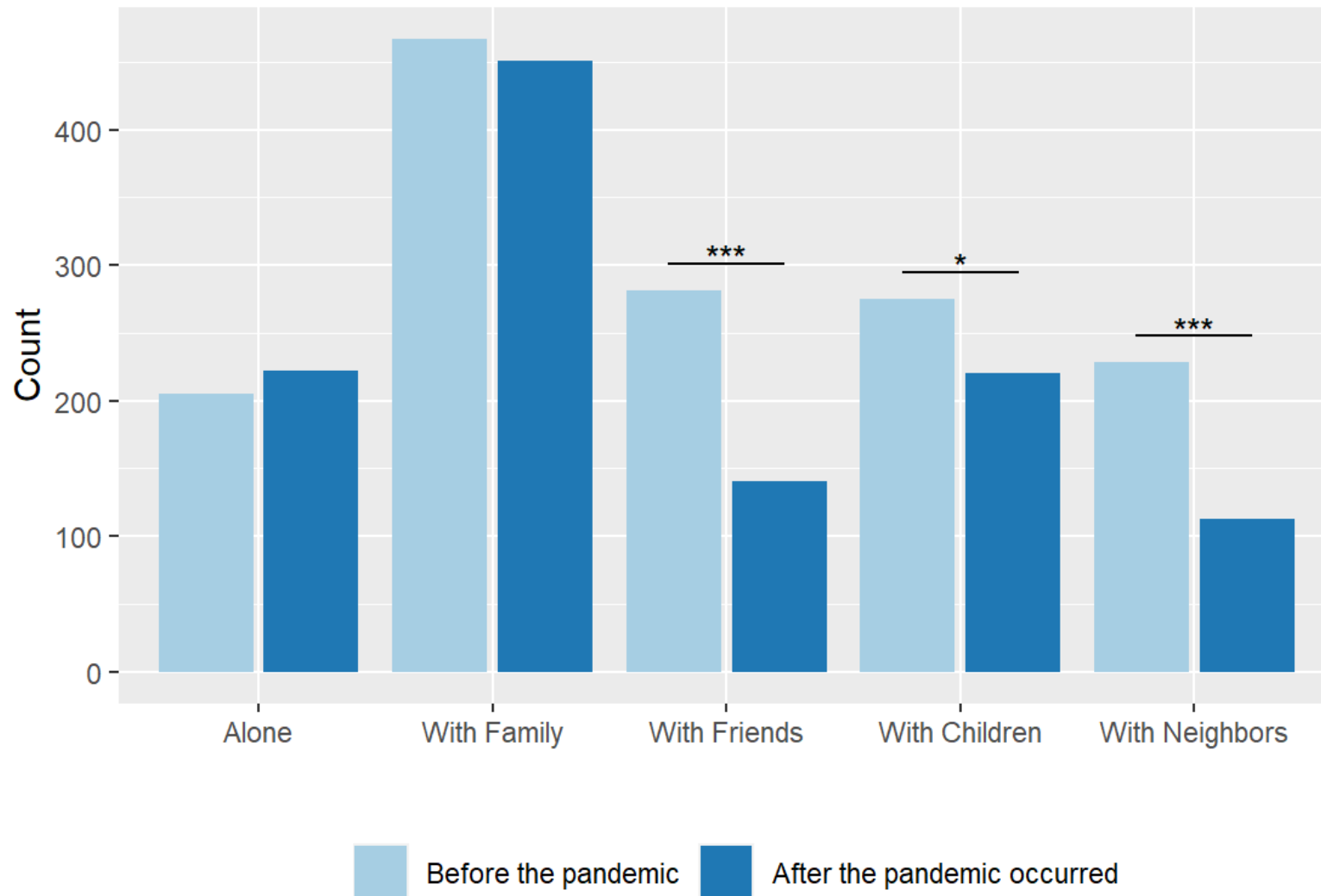
#### Why don't people spend time in the garden?

- 17 Because of lack of privacy
- 29 Because of lack of time
- 7 Because of the noise
- 10 My garden is unsuitable for any activity
- 16 Not one of my interests

#### Who do respondents spend time with in their gardens?

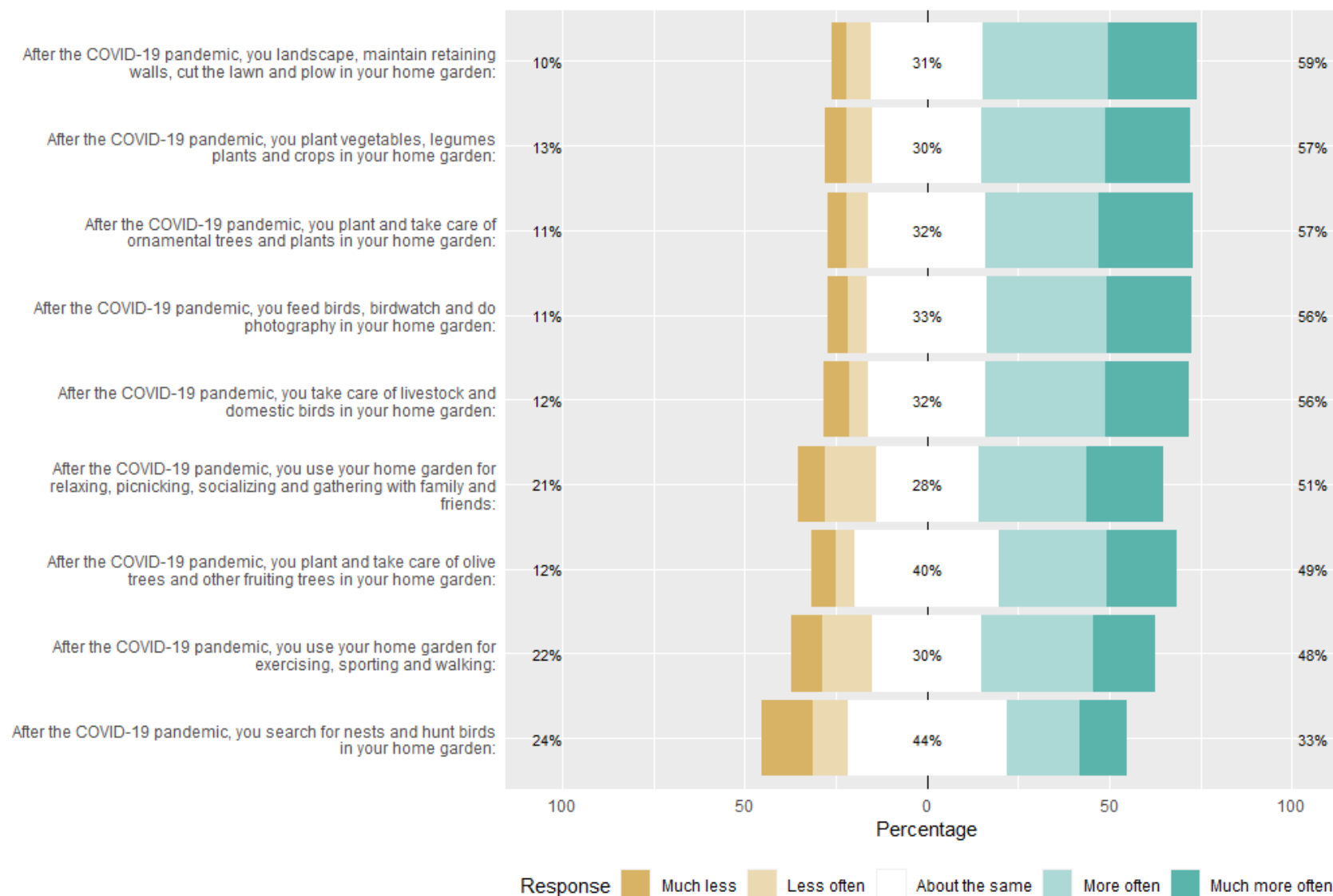
	Alone	Family	Friends	Kids	Neighbors
After the pandemic occurred	222	451	141	220	113
Before the pandemic	205	467	281	275	228
X-squared	0.677	0.279	46.4	6.11	38.8
p-value	0.411	0.597	9.42E-12	0.0134	4.74E-10
Corrected p-value	0.821	0.821	4.71E-11	0.0403	1.89E-09

## Who do respondents spend time with in their garden?



What activities do respondents engage in; what is the relative frequency after covid 19 compared with before?

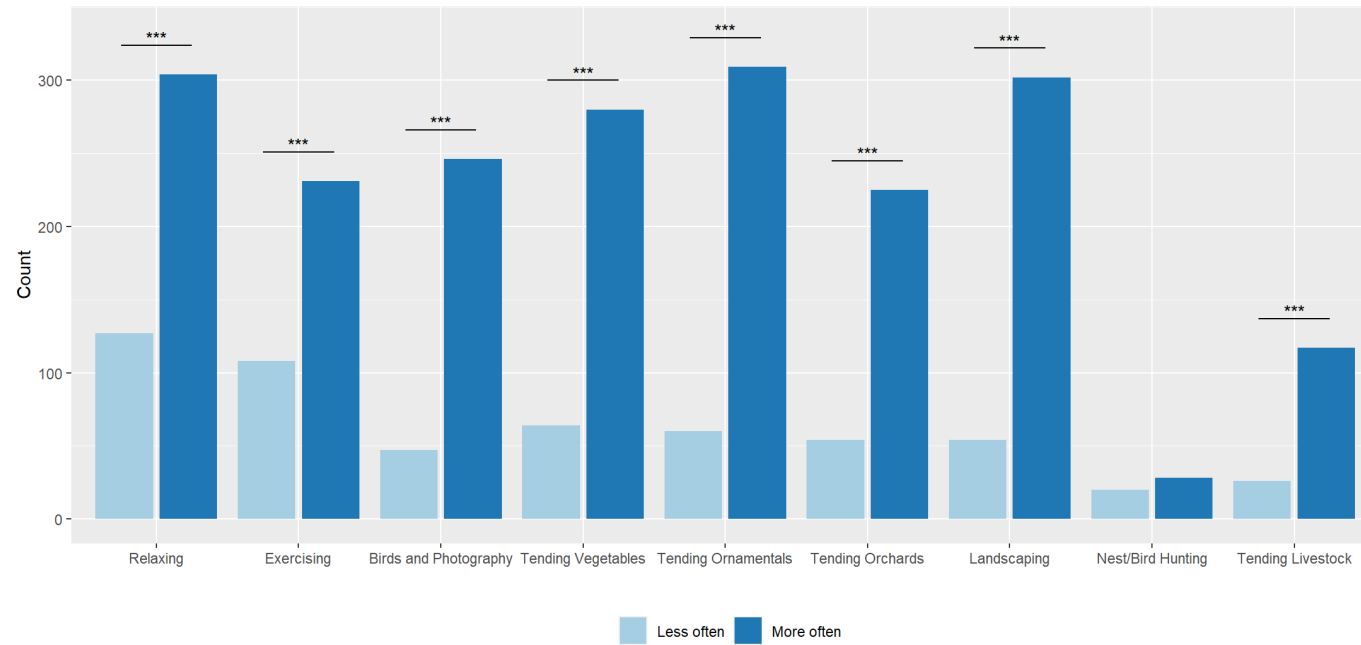
	Birding and Photography	Exercising	Bird nest & other Harvesting	Gardening	Landscaping	Livestock	Ornamentals	Relaxing
Much less	24	42	12	28	20	15	28	43
Less often	23	66	8	36	34	11	32	84
About the same	145	145	37	145	159	67	174	169
More often	144	149	17	167	177	69	169	179
Much more often	102	82	11	113	125	48	140	125
I don't do this activity	190	148	546	142	117	419	87	30





## Do respondents do activities more or less often after the pandemic?

Do respondents perform activities in gardens less or more often after the Covid19 pandemic?



## Urban Parks (Public Greenspace)

### Do you visit Urban Parks?

- 737 Yes
- 541 No

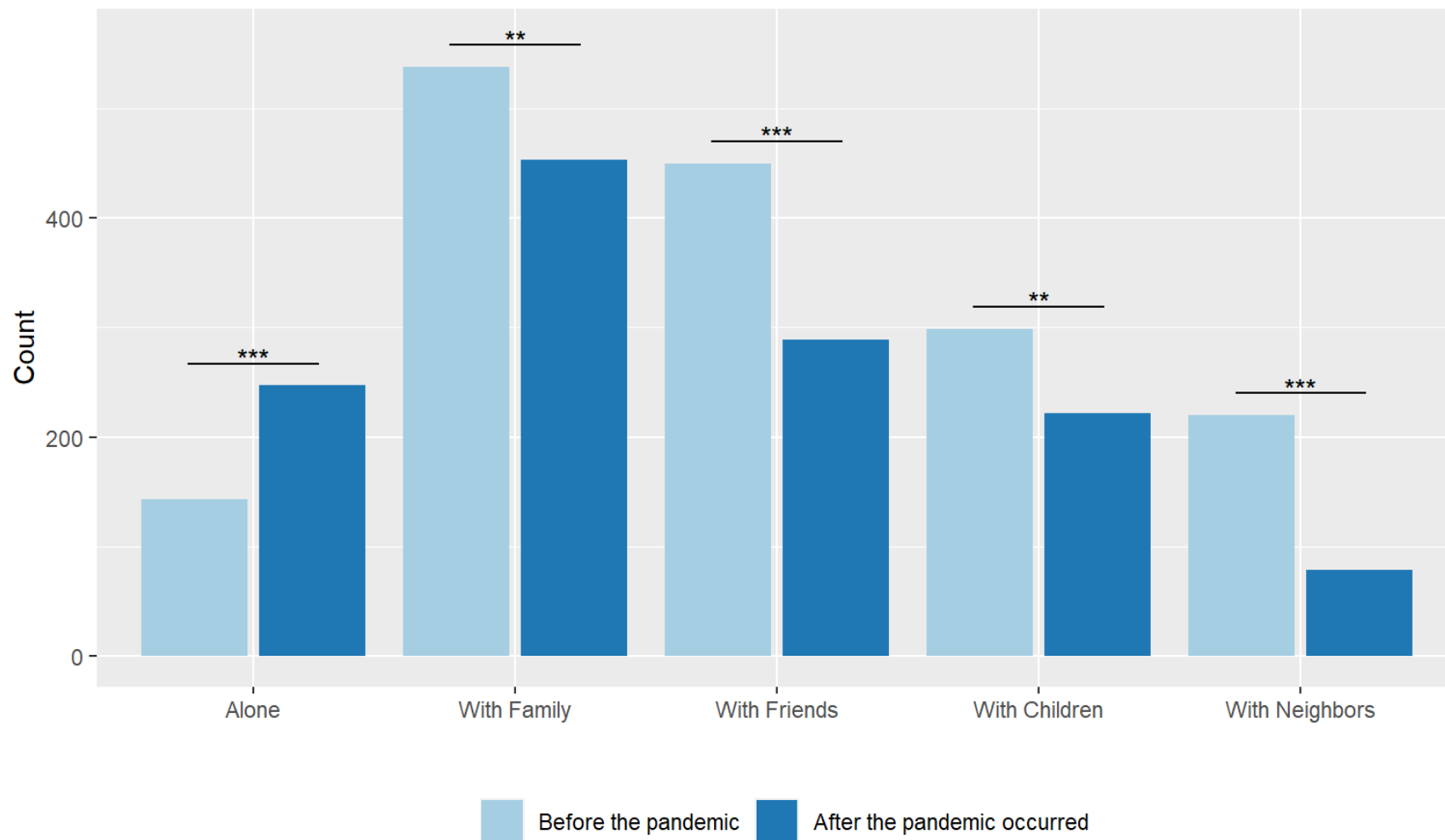
### For those who do NOT visit urban parks, why do you not visit?

- 131 Because of lack of time
- 45 Because of the noise
- 79 Lockdown and COVID-19 pandemic
- 136 Mainly because there is no urban park/green/open spaces in my town
- 68 Mainly for economic reasons
- 38 Not one of my interests
- 42 The available parks and green areas are not appropriate for receiving people.
- 2 non-response

### For those who DO visit urban parks, who do respondents spend time with in urban parks?

	Alone	Family	Friends	Kids	Neighbors
Before the pandemic	143	538	450	299	220
After the pandemic occurred	247	453	289	222	79
X-squared	27.7	7.29	35.1	11.4	66.5
p-value	0.000000139	0.00693	3.17E-09	0.000742	3.51E-16
Corrected p-value	0.000000418	0.00693	1.27E-08	0.00148	1.76E-15

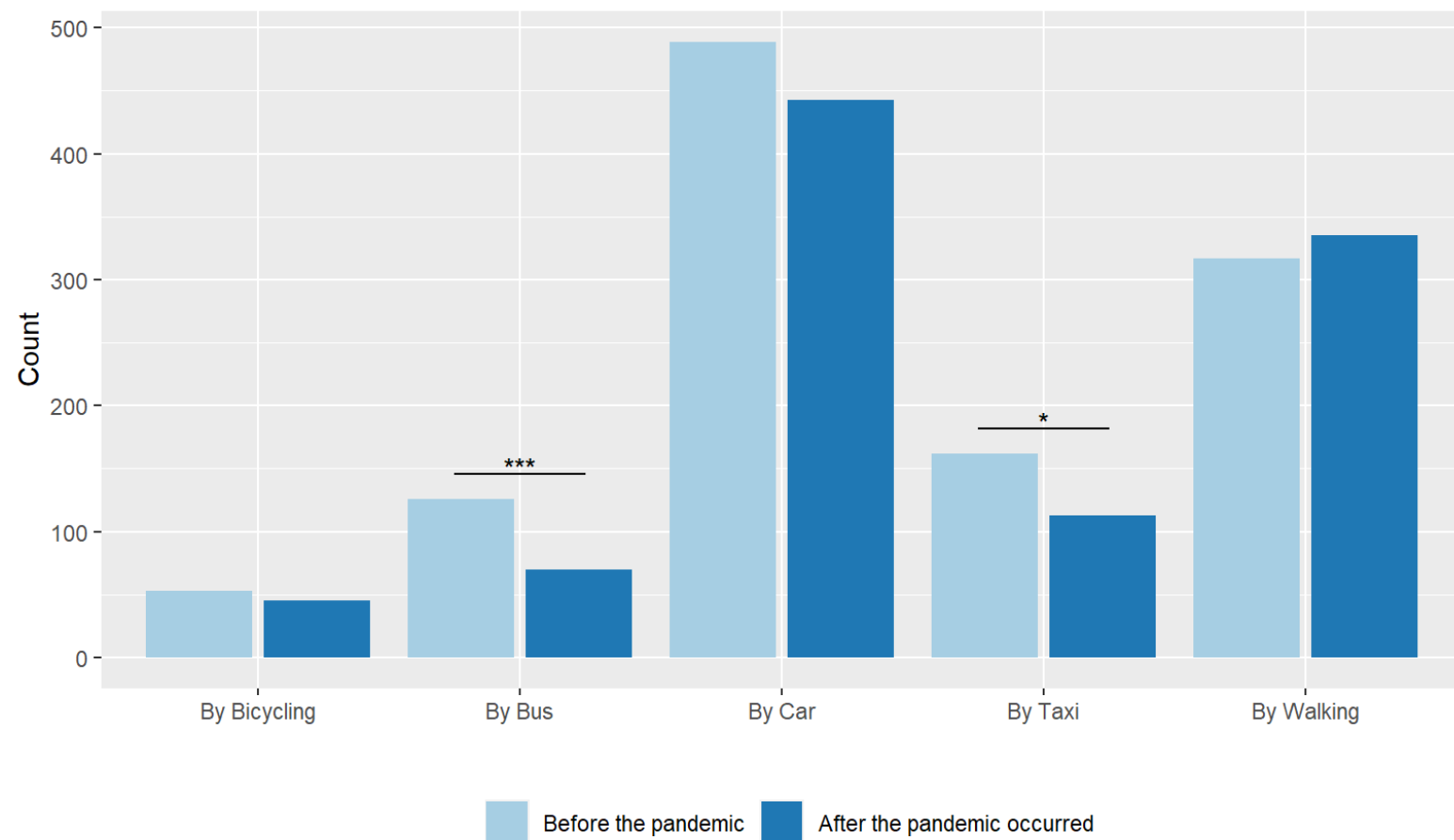
## Who do respondents spend time with in urban parks?



How do respondents travel to urban parks?

	Bicycling	Bus	Car	Taxi	Walking
Before the pandemic	53	126	489	162	317
After the pandemic	45	70	443	113	335
X-squared	0.653	16	2.27	8.73	0.497
p-value	0.419	0.0000633	0.132	0.00313	0.481
Corrected p-value	0.838	0.000317	0.396	0.0125	0.838

How do respondents travel to urban parks?

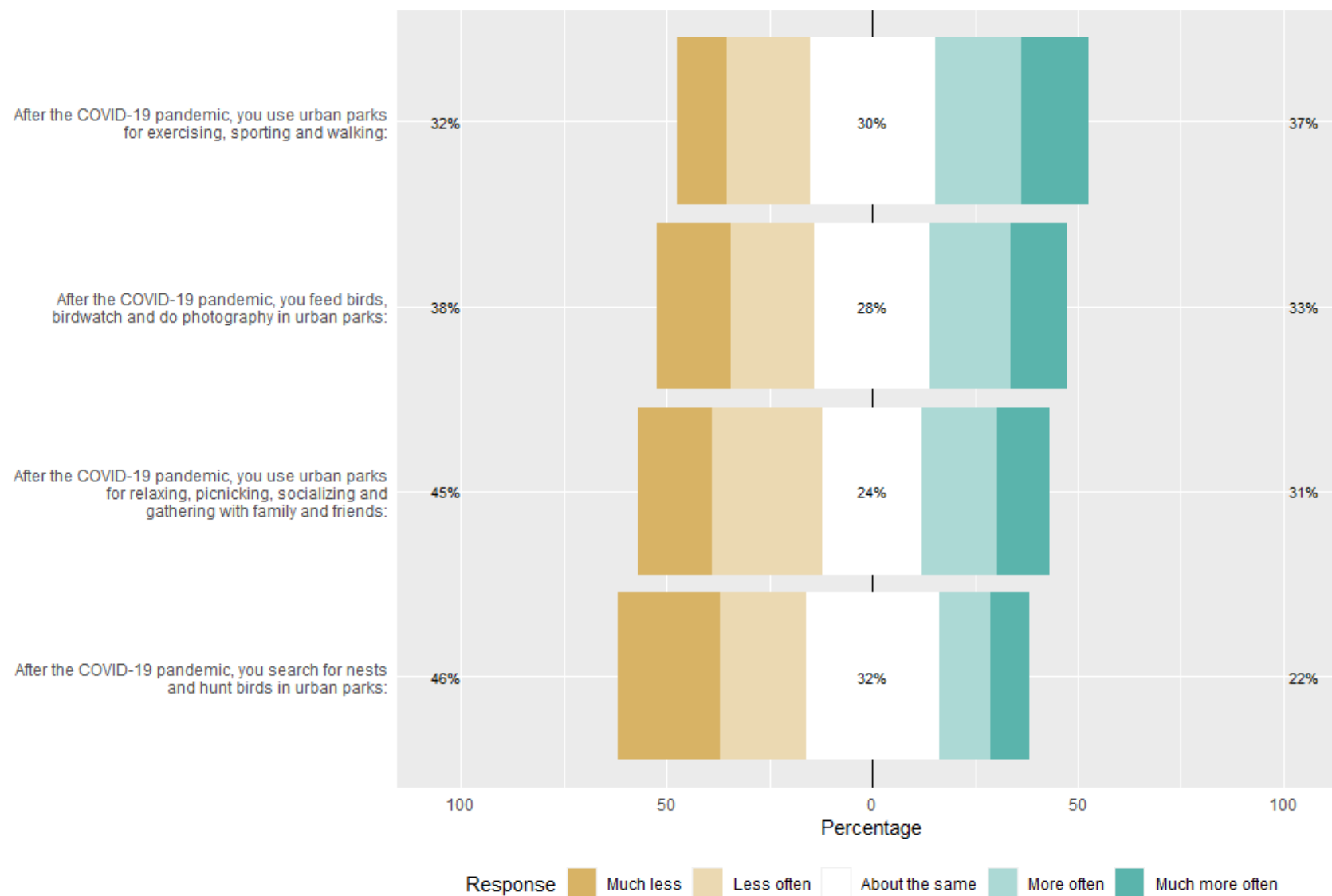


How far do respondents travel to urban parks?

	Under 0.5 km	0.5 to 1 km	1 to 2 km	Over 2 km
Before the pandemic	148	159	186	335
After the pandemic	115	151	160	291
X-squared	4.14	0.206	1.95	3.09
p-value	0.0419	0.65	0.162	0.0786
Corrected p-value	0.167	0.65	0.324	0.236

Have respondents changed the activities they do in urban parks?

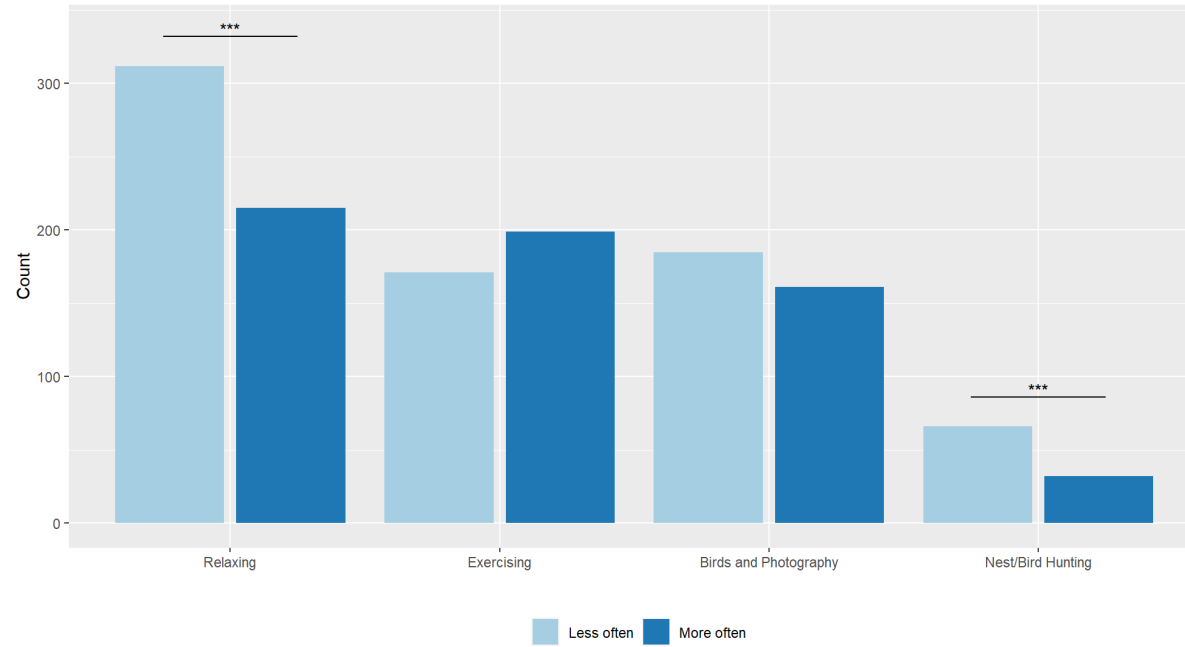
	Relaxing	Exercise	Birds and Photography	Harvesting
Much less	125	64	88	36
Less often	187	107	97	30
About the same	168	162	136	47
More often	128	112	94	18
Much more often	87	87	67	14





## Do respondents do activities more or less after the pandemic?

Do respondents perform activities in urban parks less or more often after the Covid19 pandemic?



## Natural Areas

How many people visit natural areas?

- 959 Yes
- 318 No

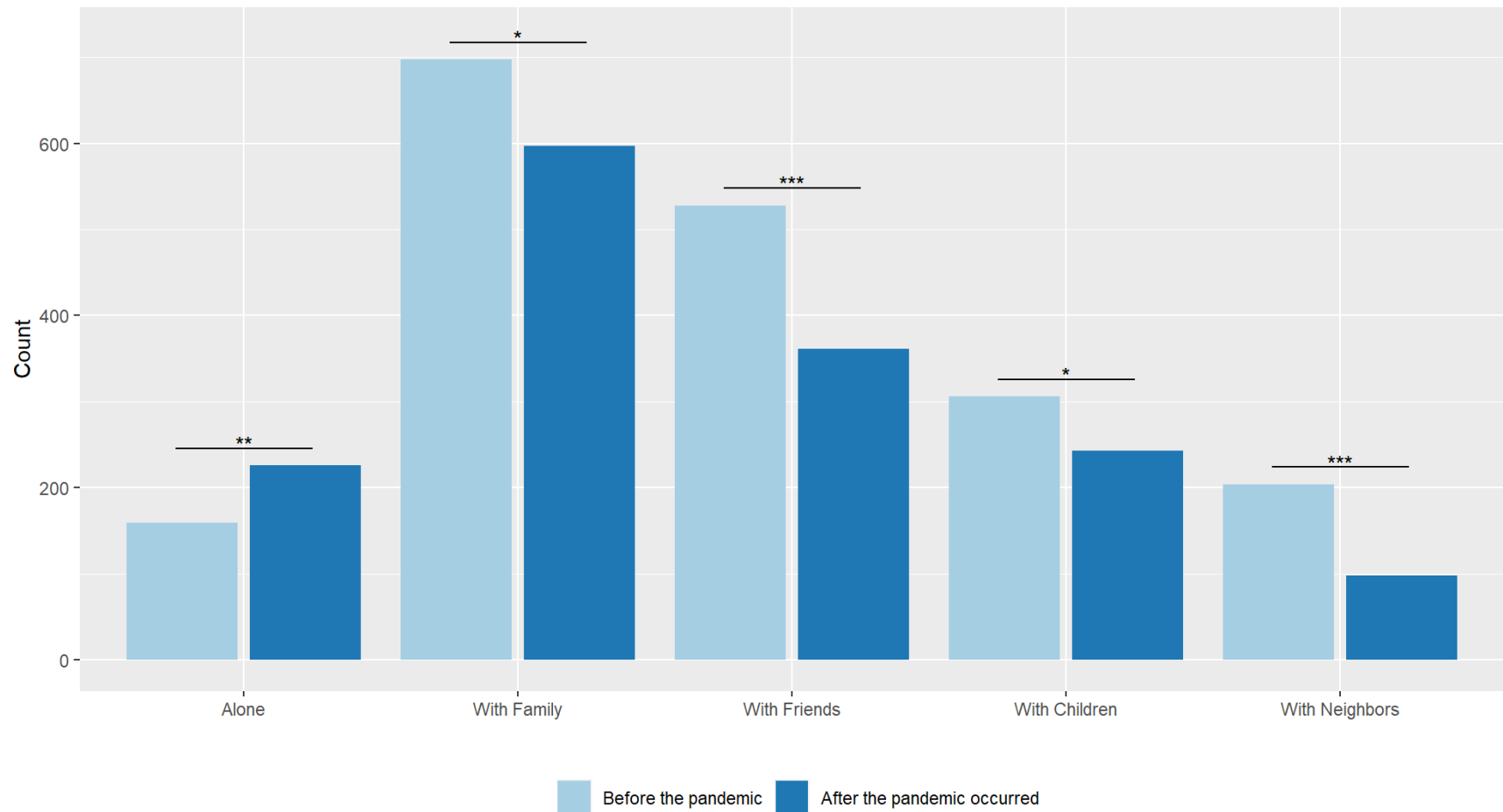
Why don't people visit natural areas?

- 70 Because of lack of time
- 10 Because of the noise
- 34 Lockdown and the COVID-19 pandemic
- 13 Mainly because I feel unsafe and unsecure when being in open nature
- 36 Mainly because of checkpoints and occupation restrictions
- 96 Mainly because there are no open natural areas around and near my town
- 33 Mainly for economic reasons
- 25 Not one of my interests
- 961 non-responses (959 of these are people who do visit natural areas)

For those that do visit natural areas, who do you visit with?

	Alone	Family	Friends	Kids	Neighbors
Before the pandemic	159	697	528	306	204
After the pandemic occurred	226	597	361	243	98
X-squared	11.7	7.73	31.40	7.23	37
p-value	0.000639	0.00544	0.0000000213	0.00717	0.0000000011
Corrected p-value	0.00192	0.0109	0.0000000852	0.0109	0.0000000053

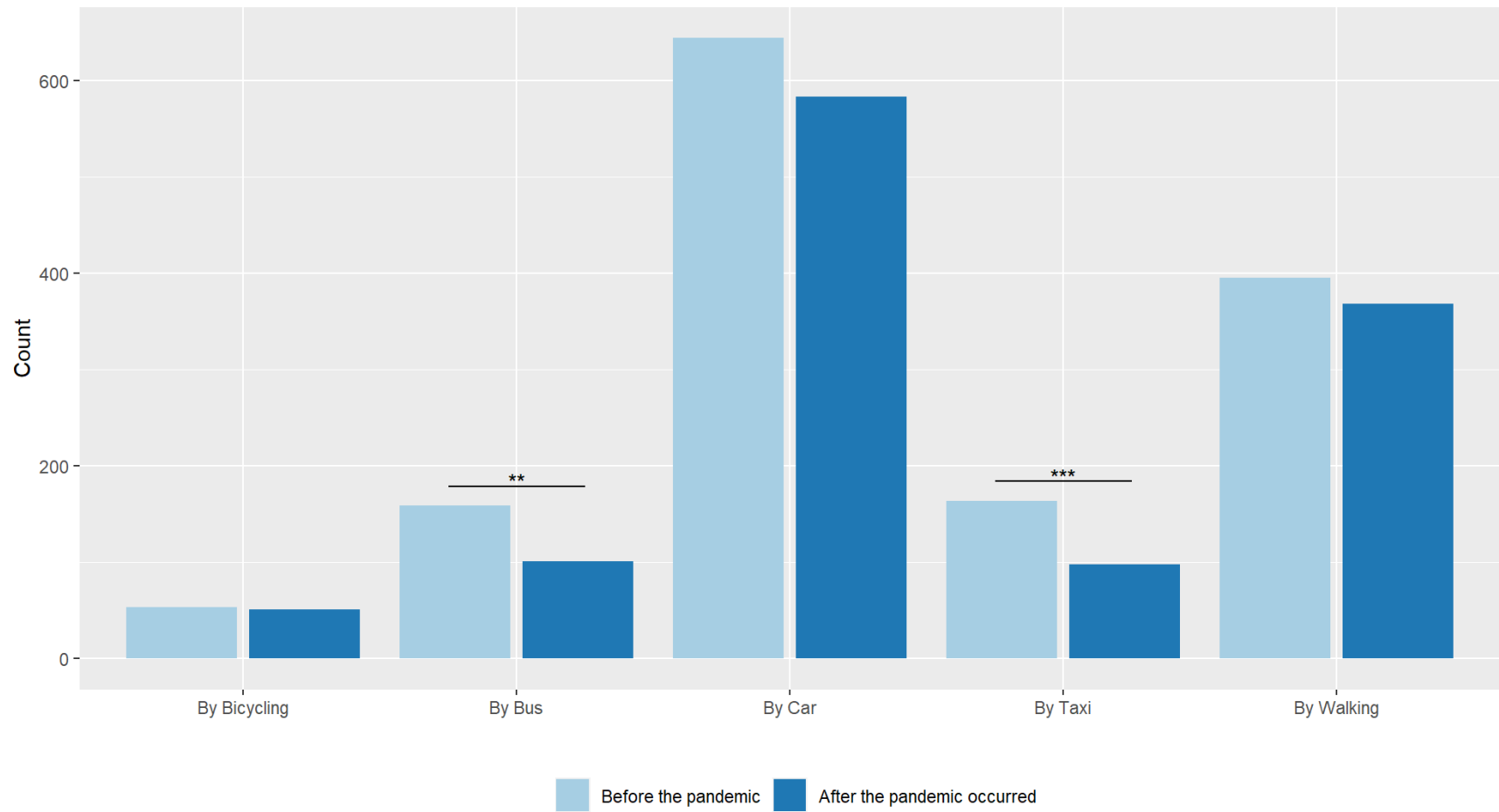
### Who do respondents spend time with in natural areas?



### How do respondents travel to natural areas?

	Bicycling	Bus	Car	Taxi	Walking
Before the pandemic	53	159	644	164	395
After the pandemic occurred	51	101	583	98	368
X-squared	0.0385	12.9	3.03	16.6	0.955
p-value	0.845	0.000322	0.0816	0.0000455	0.328
Corrected p-value	0.845	0.00129	0.245	0.000228	0.657

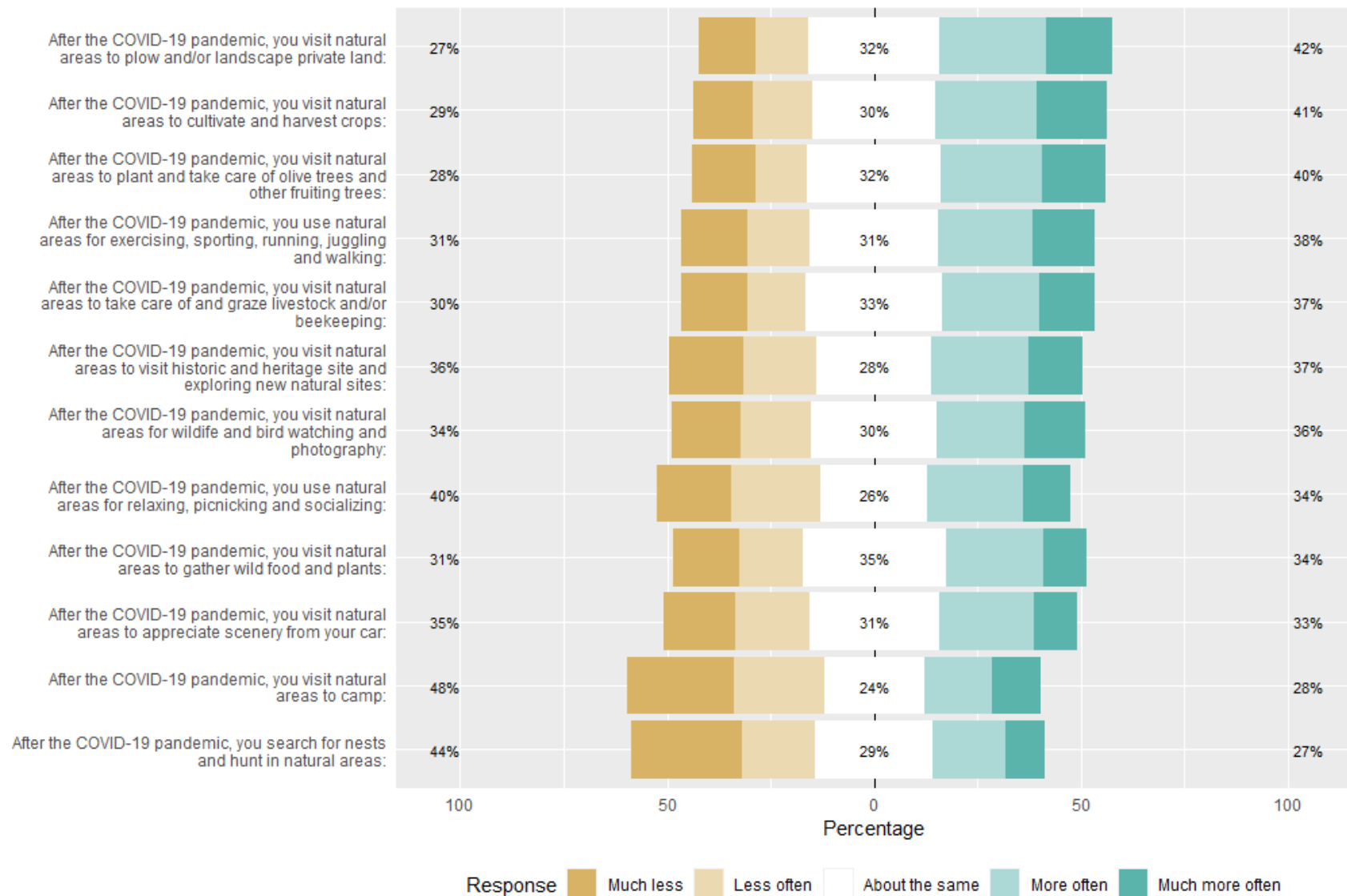
How do respondents travel to natural areas?



How far do respondents travel to natural areas?

	Under 0.5 km	0.5 to 1 km	1 to 2 km	2 to 4 km	Over 4 km
Before the pandemic	173	185	225	216	359
After the pandemic	135	170	195	175	298
X-squared	4.69	0.634	2.14	4.3	5.66
p-value	0.0304	0.426	0.143	0.0381	0.0173
Corrected p-value	0.121	0.426	0.286	0.121	0.0866

## Have respondents changed the activities they do in natural areas?

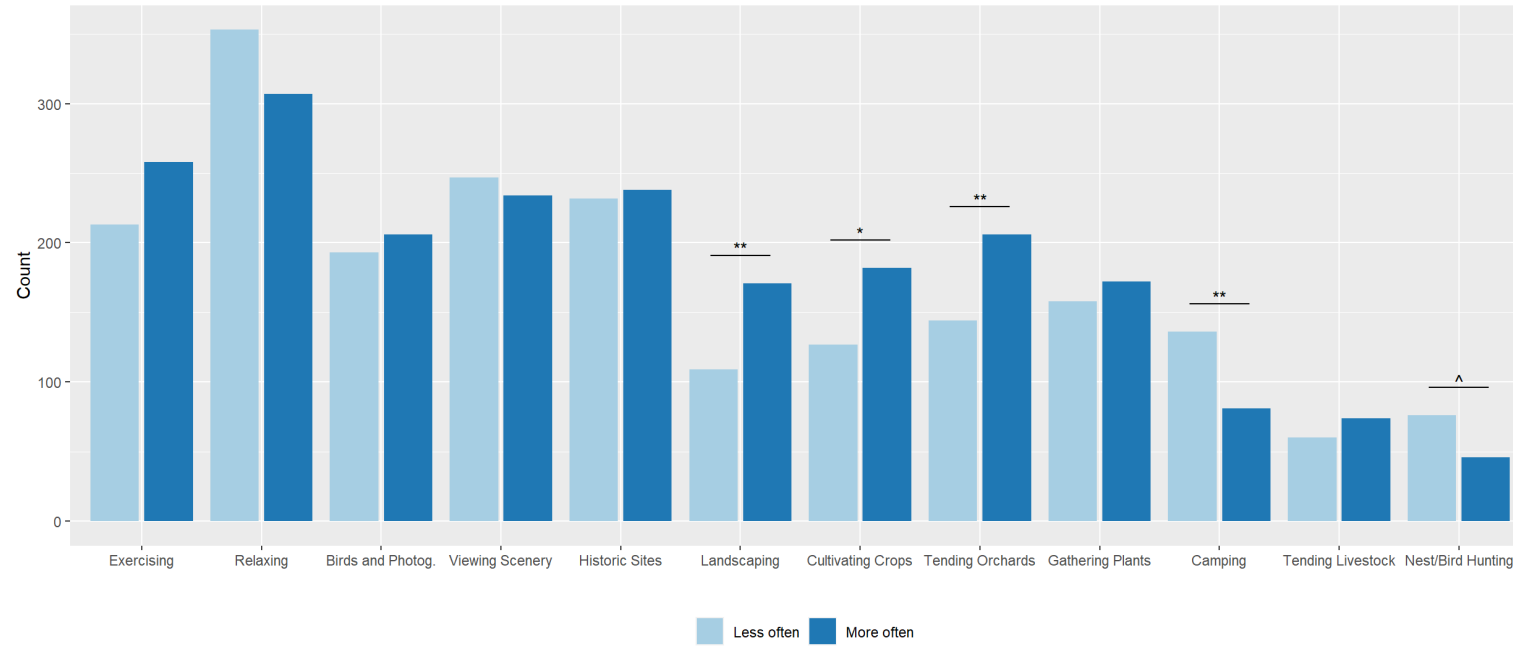


	Bird watching and Photography	Camping	Cultivation	Exercise	Gathering	Harvesting	Historic Sites	Landscapin g	Livestock	Orchards	Relaxing	Scenery
Much less	95	74	63	110	81	46	116	57	32	79	160	123
Less often	98	62	64	103	77	30	116	52	28	65	193	124
About the same	175	69	131	212	175	49	180	131	66	166	230	220
More often	121	47	108	156	119	30	152	106	47	126	206	160
Much more often	85	34	74	102	53	16	86	65	27	80	101	74

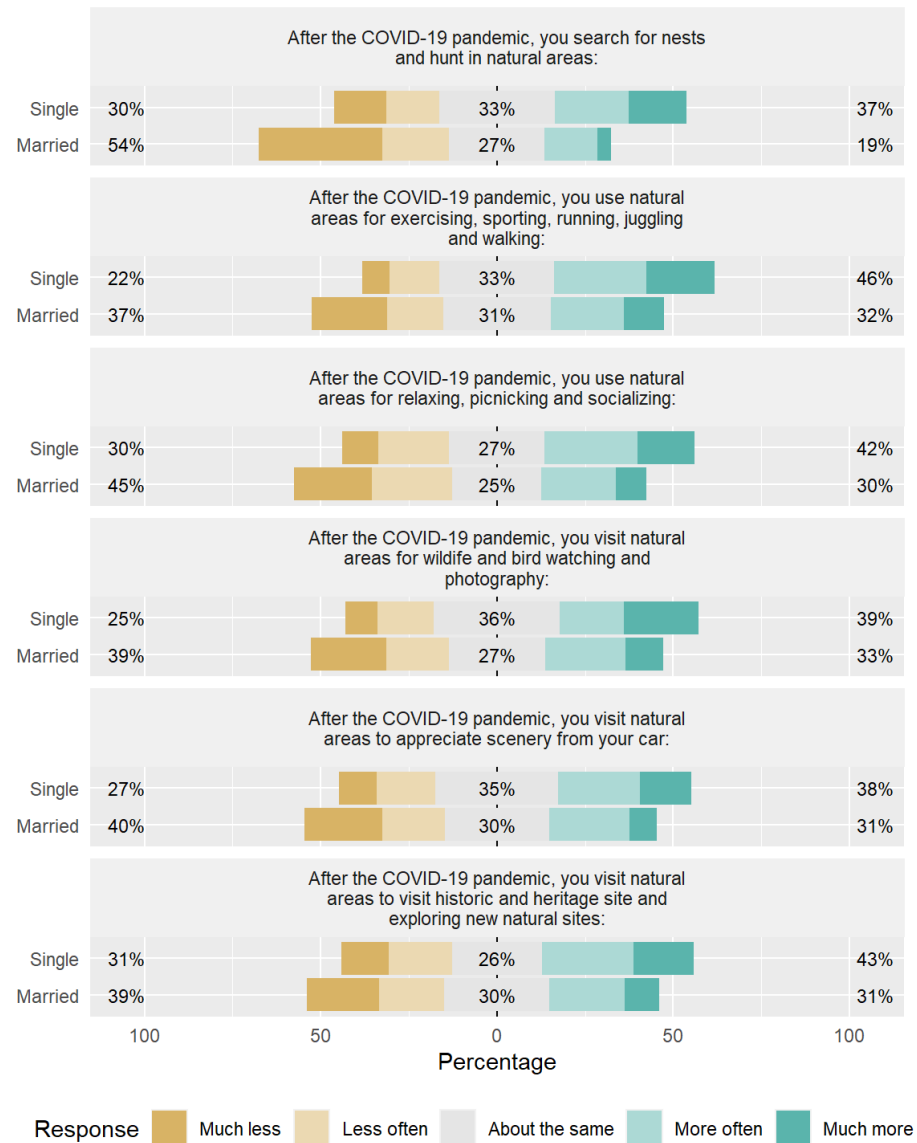


## Do respondents do activities more or less often after the pandemic?

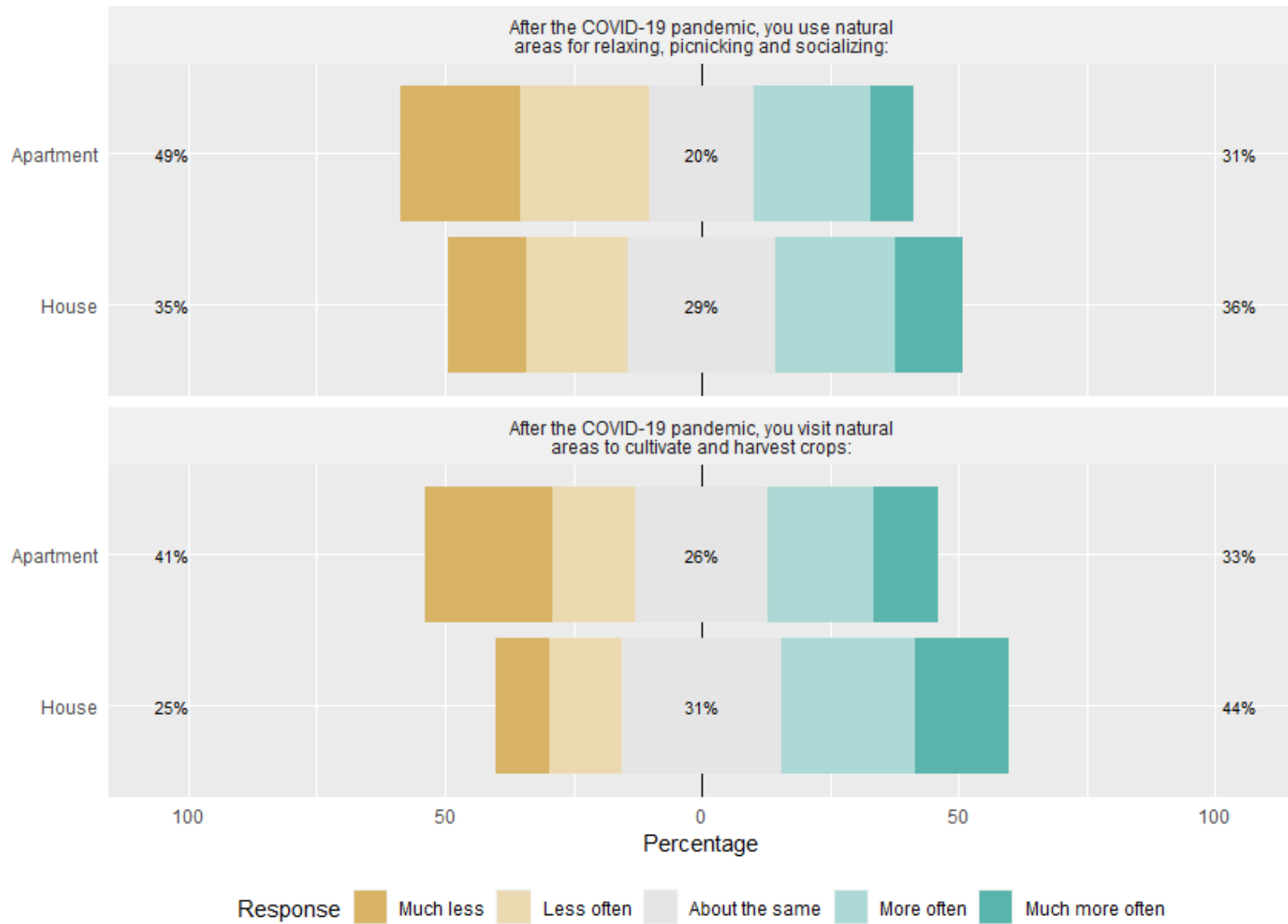
Do respondents perform activities in natural areas less or more often after the Covid19 pandemic?



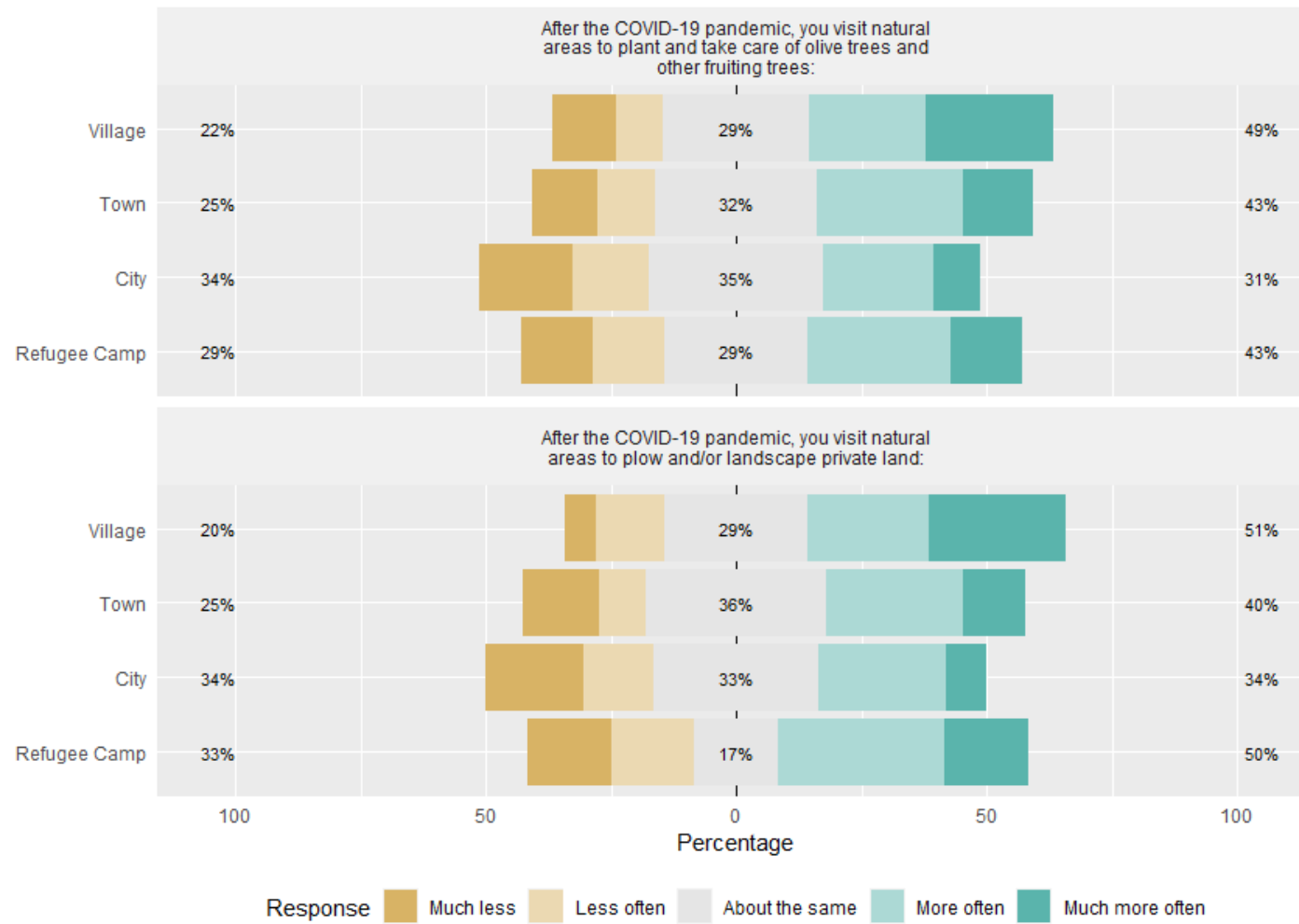
## MARITAL STATUS:



## HOUSING



## TOWN TYPE



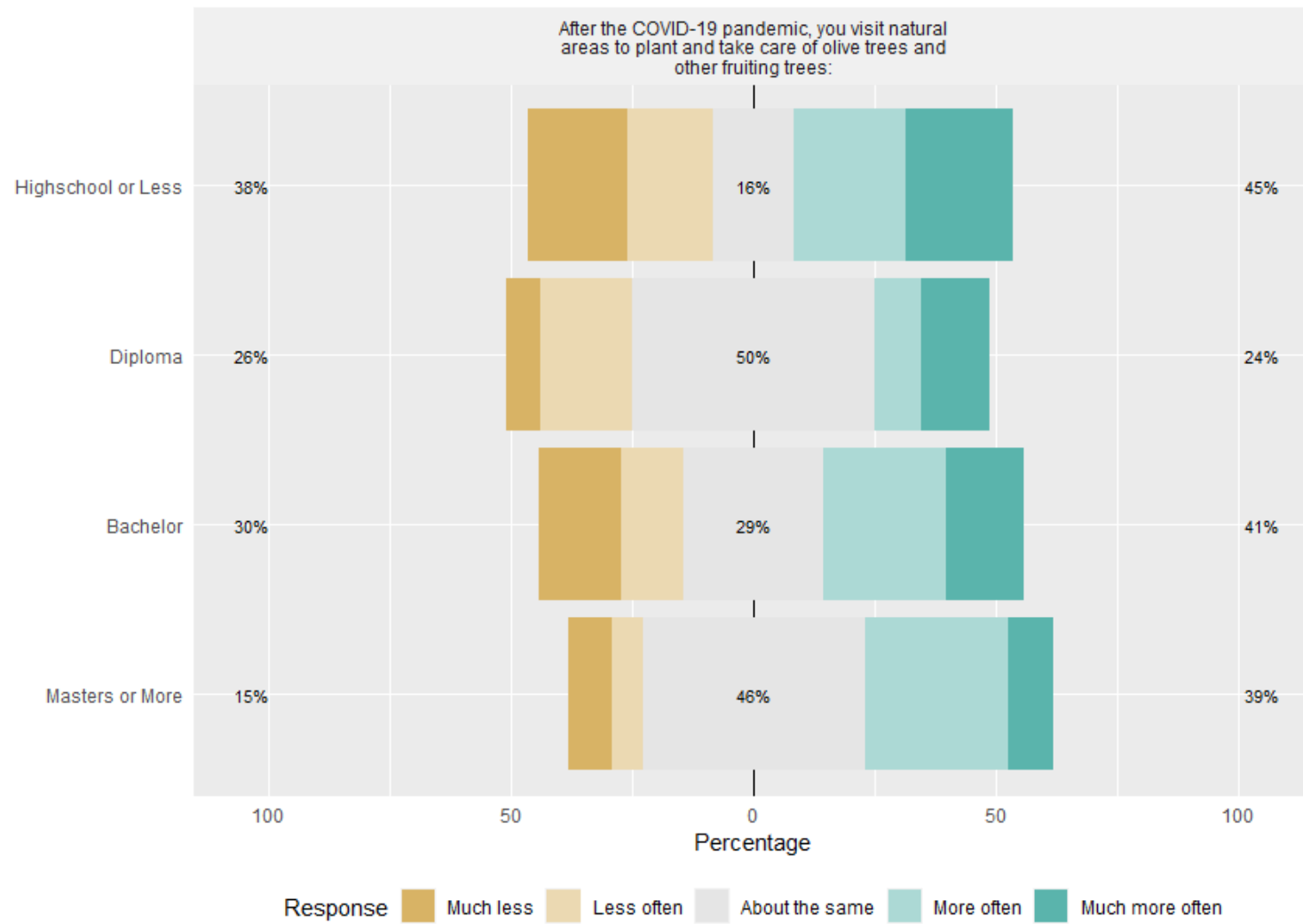
Plant and take care of olive trees and other fruiting trees:

	City	Town	Village
City	NA	0.542	0.000113
Town	NA	NA	0.0225
Village	NA	NA	NA

Plow or landscape private land:

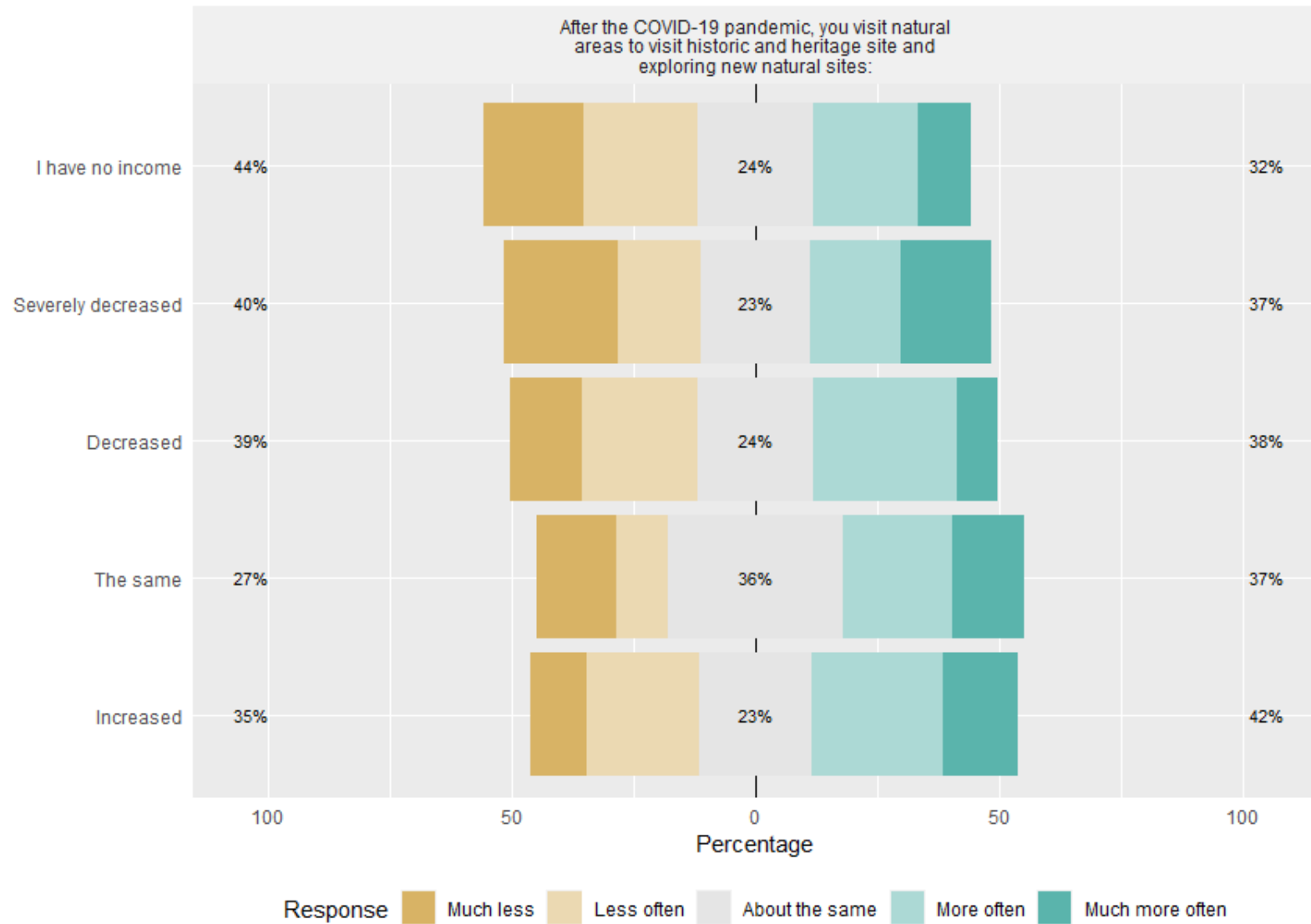
	City	Town	Village
City	NA	0.381	0.00162
Town	NA	NA	0.381
Village	NA	NA	NA

## EDUCATION



	Highschool or Less	Diploma	Bachelor	Masters or More
Highschool or Less	NA	0.00913	0.178	0.000281
Diploma	NA	NA	0.0441	0.0555
Bachelor	NA	NA	NA	0.0172
Masters or More	NA	NA	NA	NA

## AFTER COVID INCOME





	I have no income	Severely decreased	Decreased	The same	Increased
I have no income	NA	1	1	0.0275	1
Severely decreased	NA	NA	0.155	0.241	1
Decreased	NA	NA	NA	0.0177	1
The same	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Increased	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA