Table S1. Mismatch metric levels and differences across European regions, neighbourhood types (based on socioeconomic level and residential density) and neighbourhood patterns (perceptions not adjusted for the percent overlap between self- and predefined neighbourhood).

	n	GM (GSD)	Median (P_{25}-P_{75})	*p*-value
All neighbourhoods	59	0.91 (1.75)	0.88 (0.59-1.38)	-
European urban regions				
Ghent region	12	0.95 (1.82)	0.95 (0.66-1.51)	
Greater Paris	12	0.93 (1.59)	0.96 (0.72-1.31)	
Greater Budapest	11	0.90 (1.54)	0.88 (0.59-1.34)	*0.346*
Ransdstad region	12	0.99 (1.89)	1.12 (0.81-1.61)	
Greater London	12	0.65 (1.80)	0.63 (0.51-0.92)	
Neighbourhood residential density				
Low	29	1.05 (1.53)	1.12 (0.86-1.46)	***0.049***
High	30	0.76 (1.84)	0.71 (0.51-1.04)	
Neighbourhood socioeconomic level				
Low	29	0.81 (1.81)	0.86 (0.57-1.16)	*0.358*
High	30	0.94 (1.67)	0.88 (0.68-1.38)	
Neighbourhood patterns				
Green and low density	33	1.06 (1.57)	1.16 (0.86-1.65)[†]	
Active mobility supportive	16	0.82 (1.79)	0.82 (0.61-1.12)	***0.006***
Food and recreational facilities	7	0.48 (1.63)	0.51 (0.30-0.57)[†]	
High residential and low aesthetics	3	0.57 (1.65)	0.64 (0.33-0.89)	

GM: geometric mean
GSD: geometric standard deviation
P_x: x^{th} percentile
p-value of Student's-test or ANOVA on log-transformed mismatch metric
[†]Bonferroni test, p-value=0.010