

## SAMoSA Study Descriptive Statistics Report

The Spatial Accessibility to a Multitude of Services and Amenities (SAMoSA) study examines the influence of the environment on the health and well-being of those who live within the Halifax Regional Municipality (HRM). The SAMoSA study will determine the ease of access to healthy food outlets, green and recreational spaces (i.e., parks), public transit, family doctors, affordable housing, and jobs. Survey results collected by residents within HRM will be used to develop Indicators of Health-enhancing Opportunity Structures (IHOPS).

A total of 626 surveys were filled out as part of the SAMoSA study, including those in paper (n=211) and online (n=415) formats. Depending on the questions filled out by each respondent, the sample size (n) used in each section of the descriptive statistics varies. Many survey respondents opted to not answer every survey question, where 19.5% of surveys had at least one missing answer (n=122). These surveys were not omitted on the grounds of questions being intentionally or unintentionally blank.

### Section 1: Demographic Statistics

General and demographic statistics were collected as part of the SAMoSA study to assist in determining the profile of the participating population. Of the 626 SAMoSA surveys completed, there were 7 records for which the gender could not be determined, or the respondents answered “Other (e.g. transgender, gender variant or non-conforming)” or “Prefer not to say/Refuse to say”, which was an insufficient sample size. Overall, there were 619 surveys used for the descriptive statistics, 203 where the respondent identified as male, and 416 where the respondent identified as female.

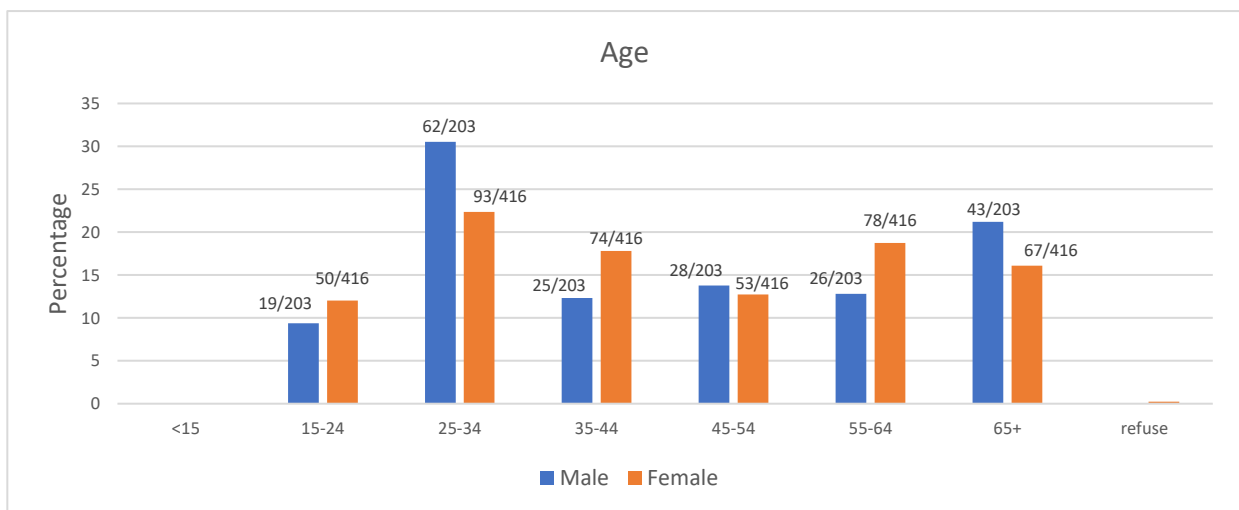


Figure 1. Age groups of SAMoSA study respondents, divided by those who reported as male (blue) and female (orange). The number above the bars indicate the proportion of respondents who selected each option. The numerator indicates the number of respondents that selected each option, and the denominator represents the total number of respondents (divided by gender) who answered question

Figure 1 shows the age groups of respondents. In brief:

- The most prominent age group was aged 25-34 for both males (30.5%) and females (22.4%)



Figure 2. Income groups of SAMoSA survey respondents, divided by those who reported as male (blue) and female (orange).

Figure 2 shows the income groups of respondents. In brief:

- The highest income group self-reported was over \$100,000 per year, for both males (25.1%) and females (23.3%)
- There was a high percentage of respondents who selected “Prefer not to say/Refuse to say” compared to other demographic questions included in the survey for both males (5.4%) and females (9.6%)

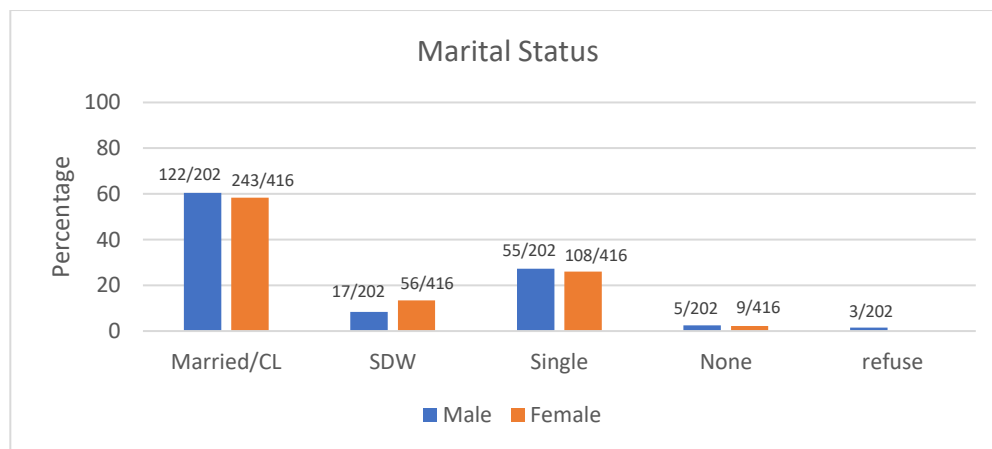


Figure 3. Marital status of SAMoSA survey respondents, divided by those who reported as male (blue) and female (orange). Common law is signified by CL, SDW indicates separated, divorced, and widowed.

Figure 3 shows the marital status of respondents. In brief:

- Proportion of each status were fairly equal among males and females, with the exception of the “SDW” option, where a greater proportion of females (13.5%) identified as this status compared to male (8.4%) respondents
- Only male respondents selected “Prefer not to say/Refuse to say” (1.5%)

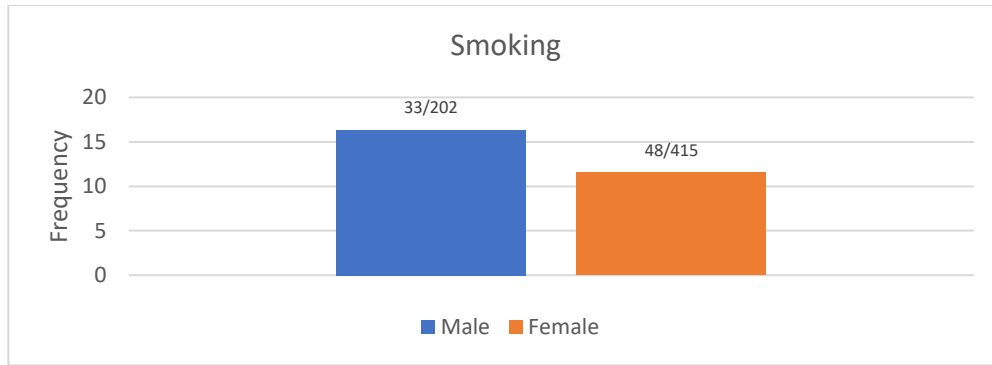


Figure 4. Presence of smoking habits among SAMoSA survey respondents, divided by those who reported as male (blue) and female (orange). Smoking includes those who smoke regularly, and those who smoke occasionally.

Figure 4 shows the smoking habits of respondents. In brief:

- Males have a higher smoking rate than females (16.3% and 11.6%, respectively)

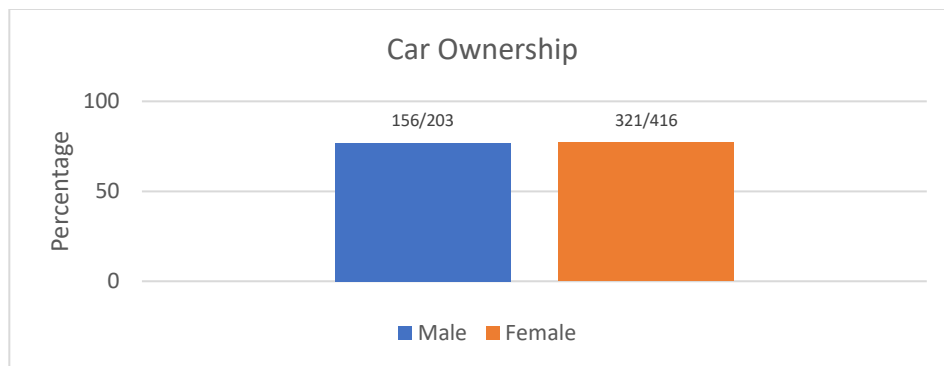


Figure 5. Car ownership status among SAMoSA survey respondents, divided by those who reported as male (blue) and female (orange).

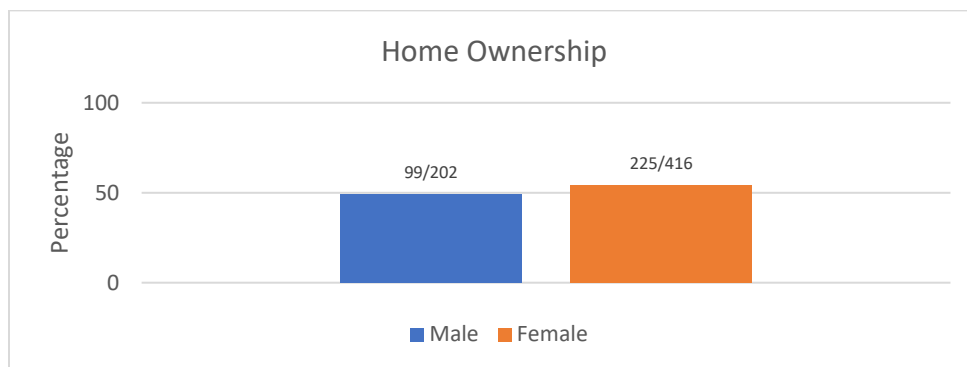


Figure 6. Home ownership rates among SAMoSA survey respondents, divided by those who reported as male (blue) and female (orange).

Figures 5 and 6 show the car and home ownership rates of respondents. In brief:

- Car and home ownership rates are relatively equal amongst male (49.0% homeownership, 76.8% car ownership) and female (54.1% homeownership, 77.2% car ownership) respondents

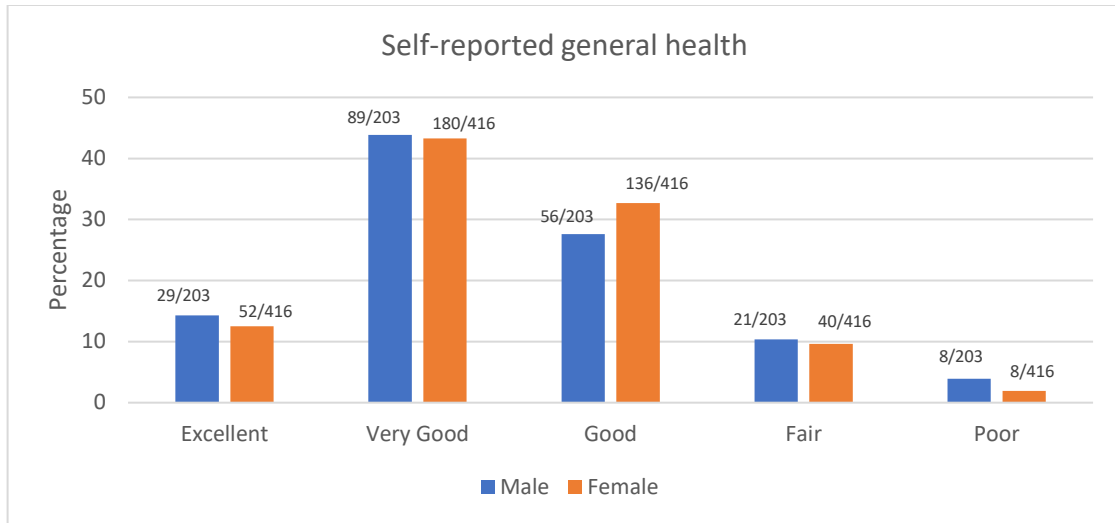


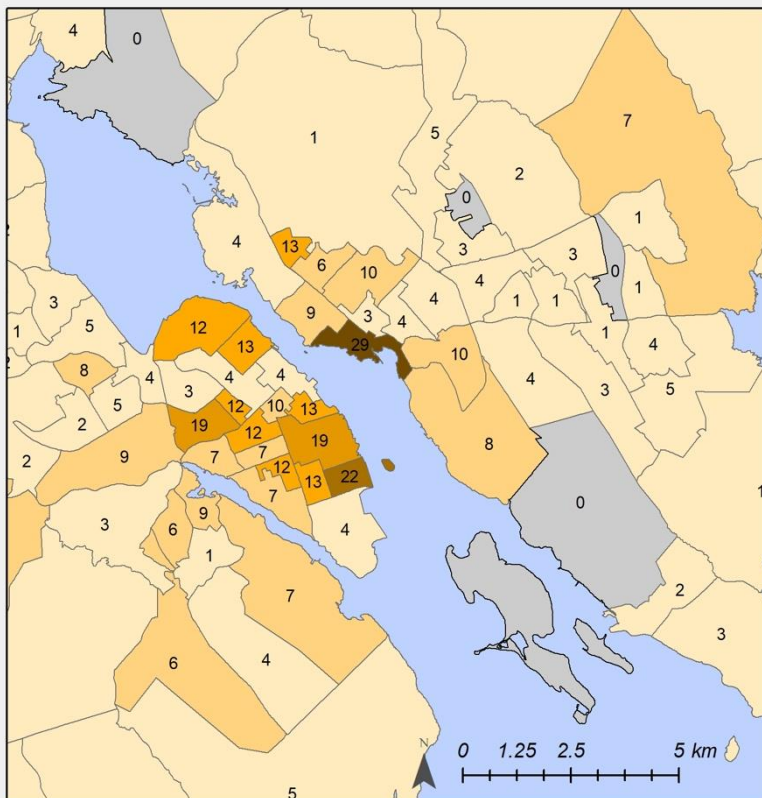
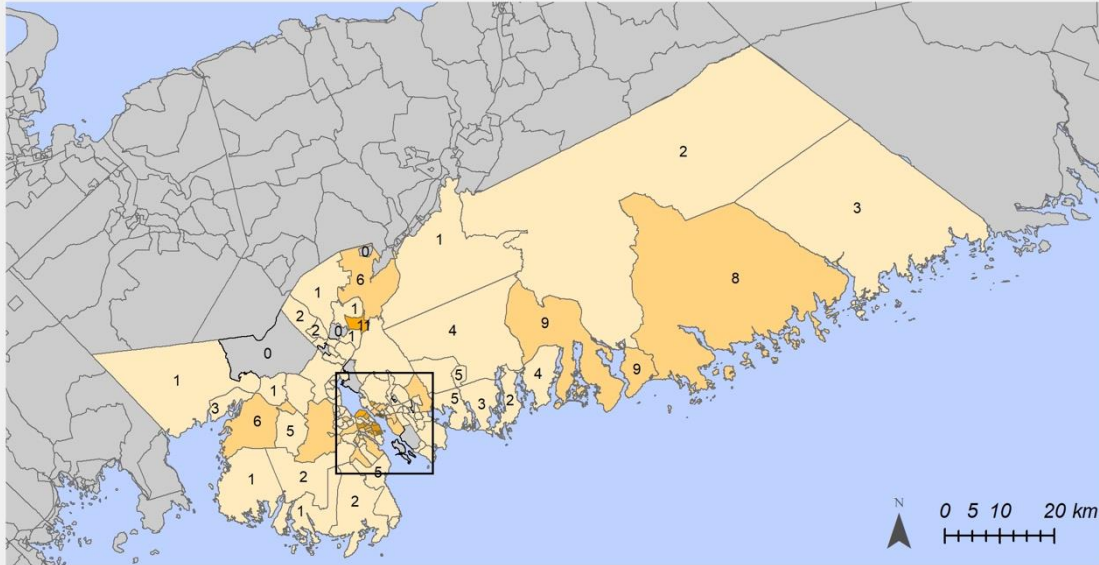
Figure 8. Self-reported general health of SAMoSA survey respondents, divided by those who reported as male (blue) and female (orange).

Figure 8 shows the self-reported general health of respondents. In brief:

- Males are more likely to report their general health as “Excellent” (14.3%, compared to 12.5% of females) or “Poor” (3.9%, compared to 1.9% of females), whereas females are more likely to report their general health as “Good” (32.7%, compared to 27.6% of males)
- The majority of respondents reported their health as intermediates, such as “Very Good” or “Good”, as opposed to extremes, such as “Excellent” or “Poor”

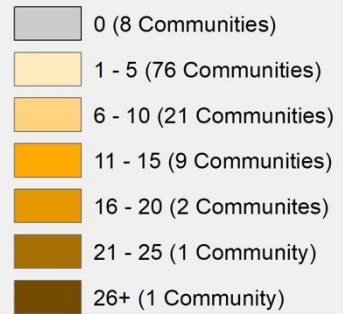
Section 2: Map of Community Environs outlining number of respondents

**Number of Respondents per Community Environ**



**Community Environs**

**Legend**



## Section 3: Tables of Descriptive Statistics

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of respondents by gender (n=619)		
VARIABLE	Male (%)	Female (%)
Self-reported general health		
Excellent	29 (14.2)	52 (12.5)
Very good	89 (43.8)	180 (43.3)
Good	56 (27.6)	136 (32.7)
Fair	21 (10.3)	40 (9.6)
Poor	8 (3.9)	8 (1.9)
Age		
<15	0 (0)	0 (0)
15-24	19 (9.4)	50 (12.0)
25-34	62 (30.5)	93 (22.4)
35-44	25 (12.3)	74 (17.8)
45-54	28 (13.8)	53 (12.7)
55-64	26 (12.8)	78 (18.8)
65+	43 (21.2)	67 (16.1)
Prefer not to say	0 (0)	1 (0.2)
Income (in \$000s)		
<10	14 (6.9)	35 (8.4)
10 to <20	17 (8.4)	34 (8.2)
20 to <40	32 (15.8)	53 (12.7)
40 to <60	26 (12.8)	61 (14.7)
60 to <80	32 (15.8)	53 (12.7)
80 to <100	20 (9.9)	43 (10.3)
>100	51 (25.1)	97 (23.3)
Prefer not to say	11 (5.4)	40 (9.6)
Smoking		
Yes	33 (16.3)	48 (11.6)
No	168 (83.1)	366 (88.2)
Prefer not to say (missing=1)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.2)
Marital Status		
Married or common-law	122 (60.4)	243 (58.4)
Separated, widowed or divorced	17 (8.4)	56 (13.5)
Single	55 (27.2)	108 (26.0)
None of the above	5 (2.4)	9 (2.2)
Prefer not to say (missing=1)	3 (1.5)	0 (0)
Home Ownership		
Own	99 (49.0)	225 (54.1)
Rent	97 (48.0)	184 (44.2)
Prefer not to say (missing=1)	6 (3.0)	7 (1.7)
Car Ownership		
Own	156 (76.8)	321 (77.1)
Rent	47 (23.2)	95 (22.8)
Prefer not to say	0 (0)	0 (0)
Self-reported diagnosed high blood pressure		
Yes	39 (19.2)	69 (16.6)
No	163 (80.3)	345 (83.1)
Prefer not to say (missing=1)	1 (0.5)	1 (0.2)
Self-reported diagnosed heart disease		
Yes	18 (8.7)	25 (6.0)
No	185 (91.1)	391 (94.0)
Prefer not to say	0 (0)	0 (0)

Self-reported diabetes		
Yes	12 (5.9)	18 (4.3)
No	186 (92.1)	398 (95.7)
Prefer not to say (missing=1)	4 (2.0)	0 (0)
Self-reported diagnosed cancer		
Yes	12 (5.9)	20 (4.8)
No	191 (94.1)	396 (95.1)
Prefer not to say	0 (0)	0 (0)
Self-reported diagnosed at least one of the above		
Answers with yes	60 (29.6)	95 (22.8)
Answers without yes	143 (70.4)	321 (77.2)

(Missing data n=5)

#### Section 4: Health Outcomes

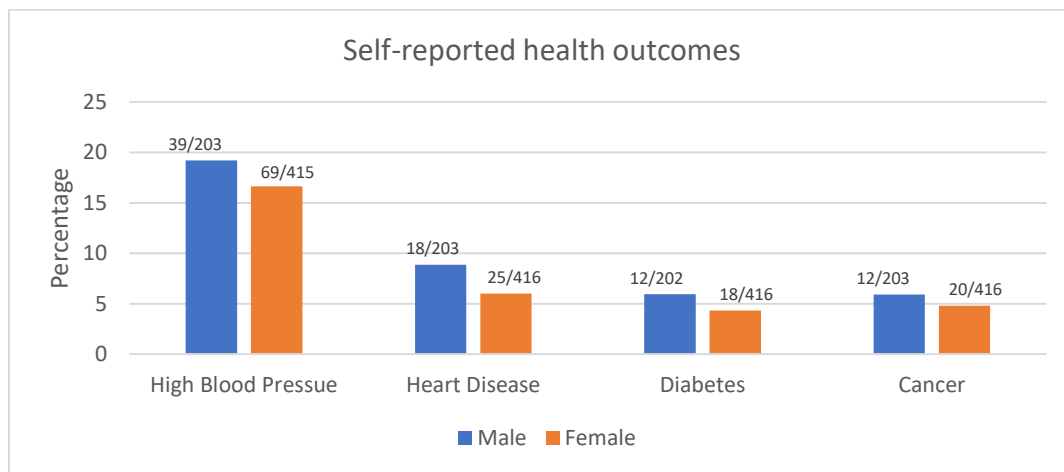


Figure 10. Self-reported health outcomes of SAMoSA survey respondents, divided by those who responded as male (blue), and female (orange). Displays the percentages of respondents who responded “yes” to having a specific health outcome.

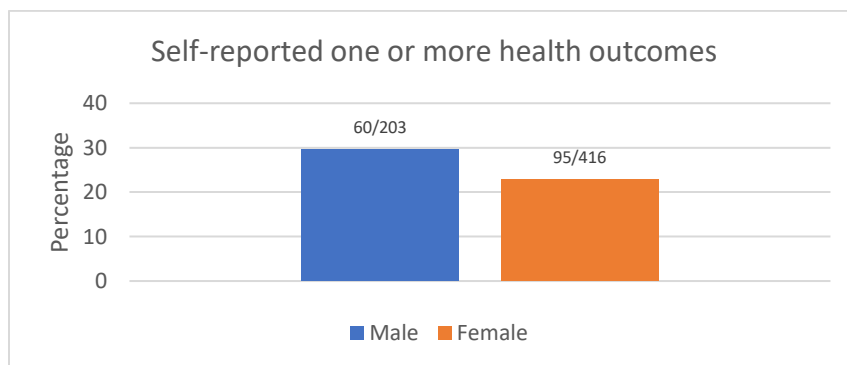


Figure 11. Aggregated self-reported health outcomes of SAMoSA study respondents, divided by those who responded as male (blue), and female (orange). Displays the percentages of respondents who responded “yes” to one or more of the listed health outcomes (high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, cancer).

Figure 10 and 11 show the self-reported health outcomes of respondents. In brief:

- High blood pressure is the most prevalent health outcome for males (19.2%) and females (16.6%)
- The prevalence of diabetes and cancer are identical for males, and differ by 0.5% for females
- Males have a higher prevalence of self-reporting at least one health outcomes (29.6%), compared to females (22.8%)

**Section 5: Differences between Within the Regional Centre and Outside the Regional Centre**

Of the 626 completed SAMoSA surveys, there were 51 records for which the residential location could not be determined. Only surveys where respondents stated their residential location were included.

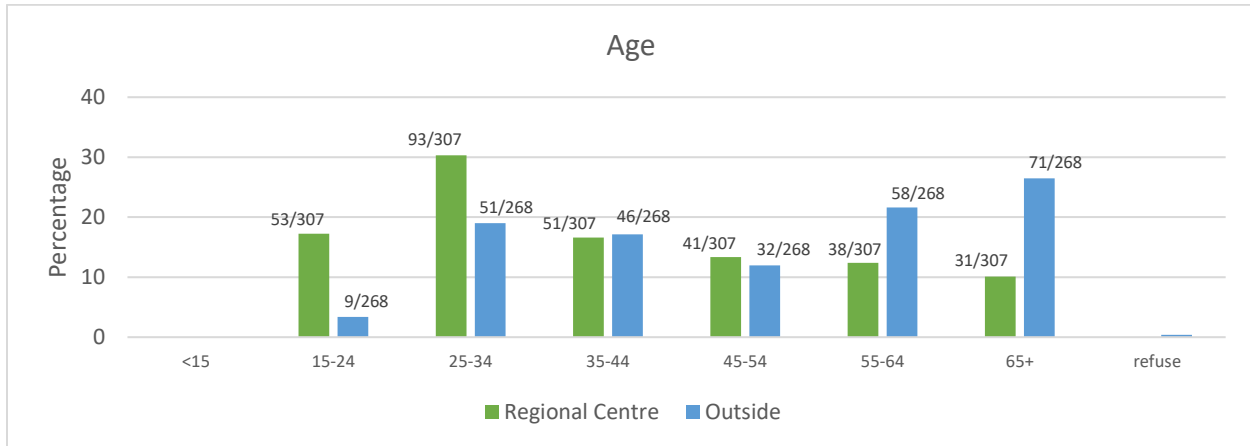


Figure 12. Age groups of SAMoSA study respondents, divided by those who reported as living within the Regional Centre (green) and those who reported as living outside the Regional Centre (blue).

Figure 12 shows the age groups of respondents. In brief:

- The most prevalent age group within the Regional Centre was 25-34 (30.3%), least prevalent being 65+ (10.1%)
- The most prevalent age group outside the Regional Centre was 65+ (26.5%), least prevalent being 15-24 (3.4%)

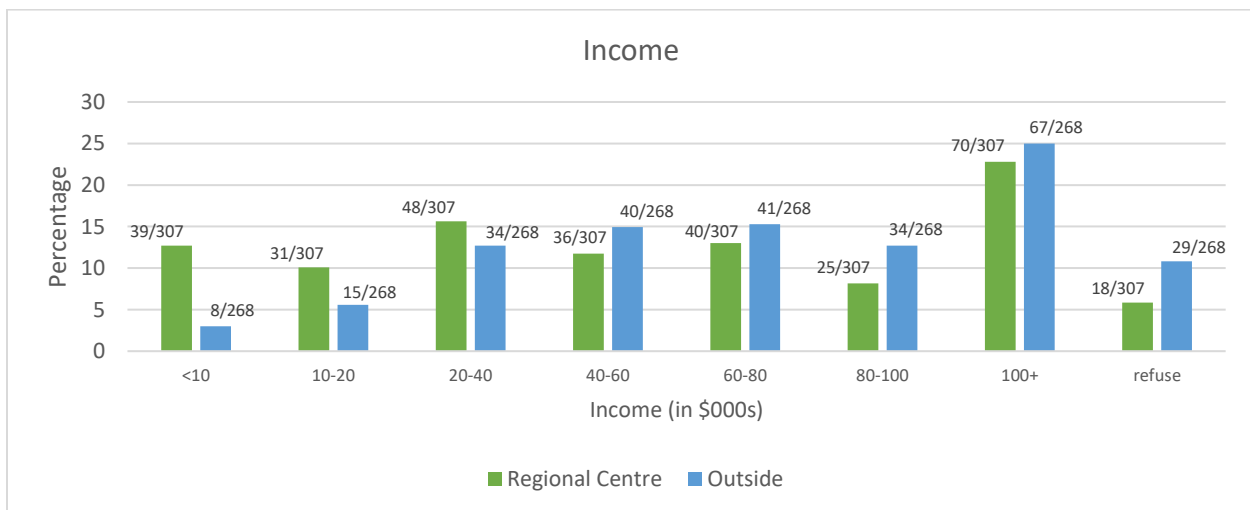




Figure 13. Income groups of SAMoA survey respondents, divided by those who reported as living within the Regional Centre (green) and those living outside the Regional Centre (blue).

Figure 13 shows the income groups of respondents. In brief:

- The highest income group self-reported was over \$100,000 per year, for both those living within the Regional Centre (22.8%) and those living outside the Regional Centre (25.0%)
- There was a high percentage of respondents who selected “Prefer not to say/Refuse to say” both those in the Regional Centre (5.9%) and those outside the Regional Centre (10.8%)

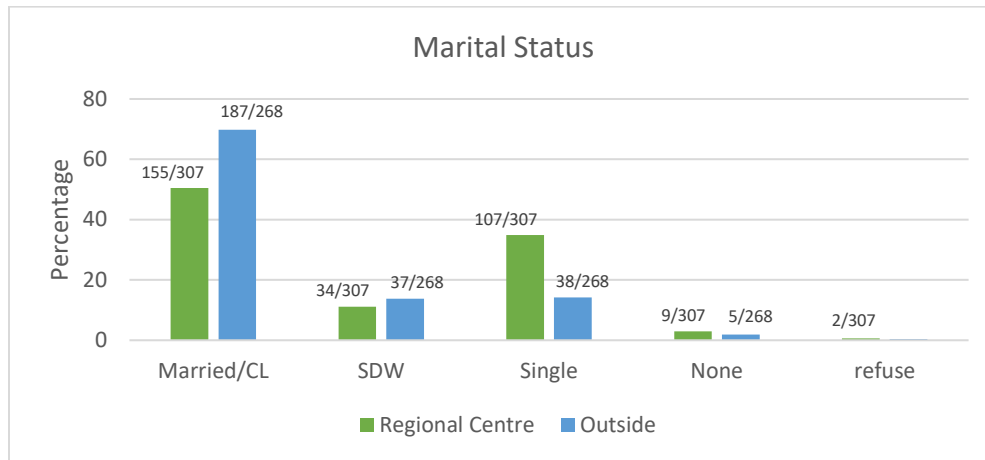


Figure 14. Marital status of SAMoSA survey respondents, divided by those who reported as living within the Regional Centre (green) and those living outside the Regional Centre (blue). Common law is signified by CL, SDW indicates separated, divorced, and widowed.

Figure 14 shows the marital status of respondents. In brief:

- Both the Married/Common Law, and the Single options displayed a sizable difference between those living in the Regional Centre (50.5% and 34.9%, respectively), and those living outside the Regional Centre (69.8% and 14.2%, respectively)

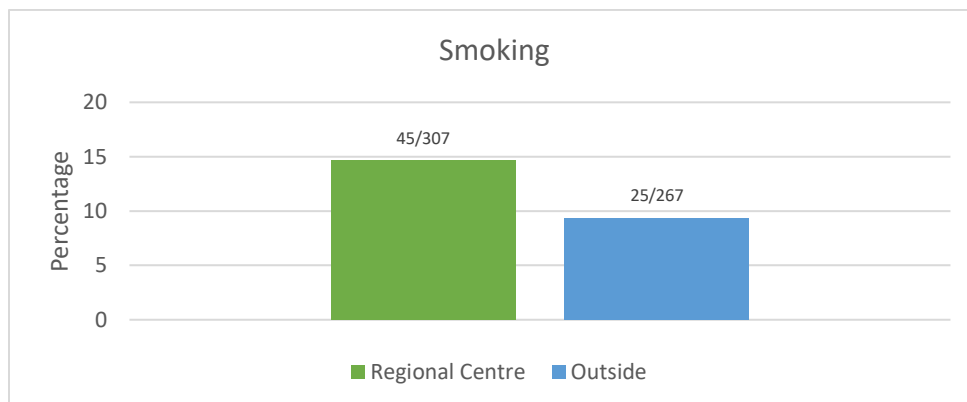


Figure 15. Presence of smoking habits among SAMoSA survey respondents, divided by those who reported living within the Regional Centre (green) and those living outside the Regional Centre (blue). Smoking includes those who smoke regularly, and those who smoke occasionally.

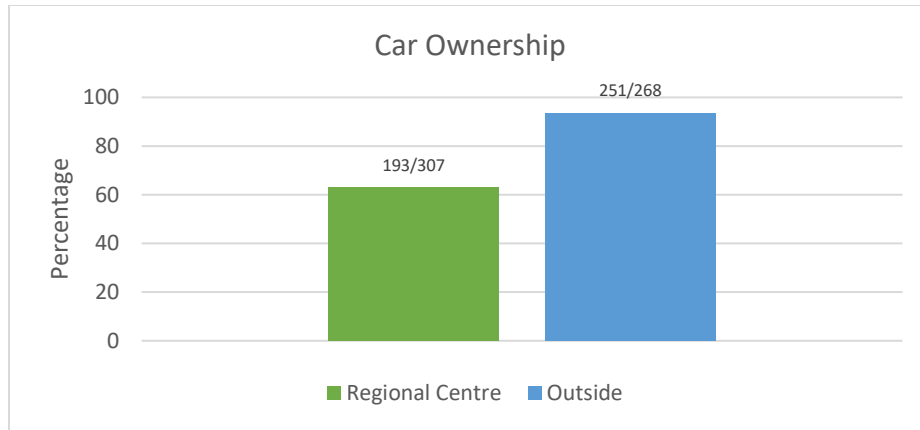


Figure 16. Car owner status among SAMoSA survey respondents, divided by those who reported as living within the Regional Centre (green) and those living outside the Regional Centre (blue)

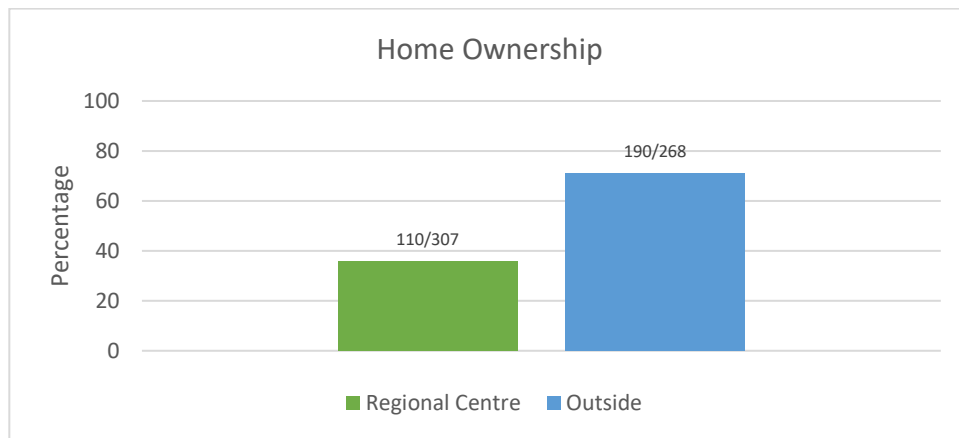


Figure 17. Home ownership rates among SAMoSA survey respondents, divided by those who reported as living within the Regional Centre (green) and those living outside the Regional Centre (blue)

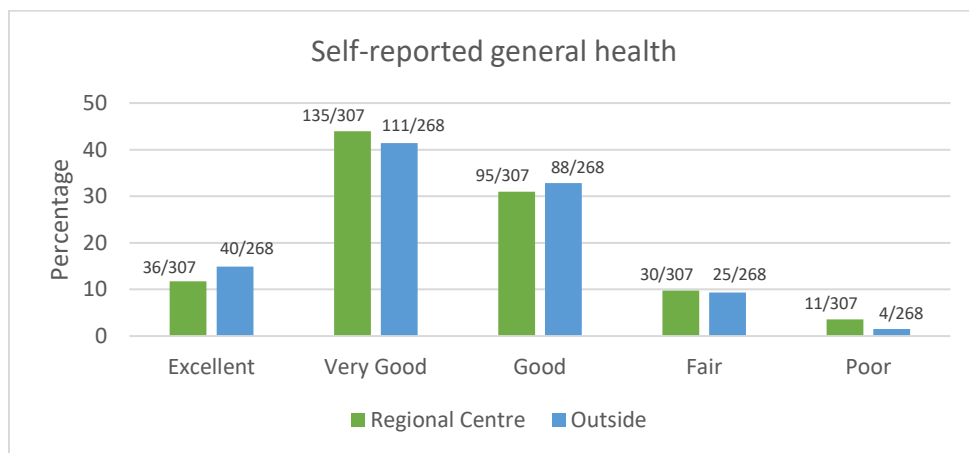


Figure 18. Self-reported general health of SAMoSA survey respondents, divided by those who reported as living within the Regional Centre (green) and those living outside the Regional Centre (blue)

Figure 18 shows the self-reported general health of respondents. In brief:

- Those living outside the Regional Centre are more likely to report their general health as “Excellent” (14.9%, compared to 11.7% of those living within the Regional Centre)
- Those living within the Regional Centre are more likely to report their general health as “Poor” (3.6%, compared to 1.5% of those living outside the Regional Centre)
- The majority of respondents reported their health as intermediates, such as “Very Good” or “Good”, as opposed to more extremes, such as “Excellent” or “Poor”

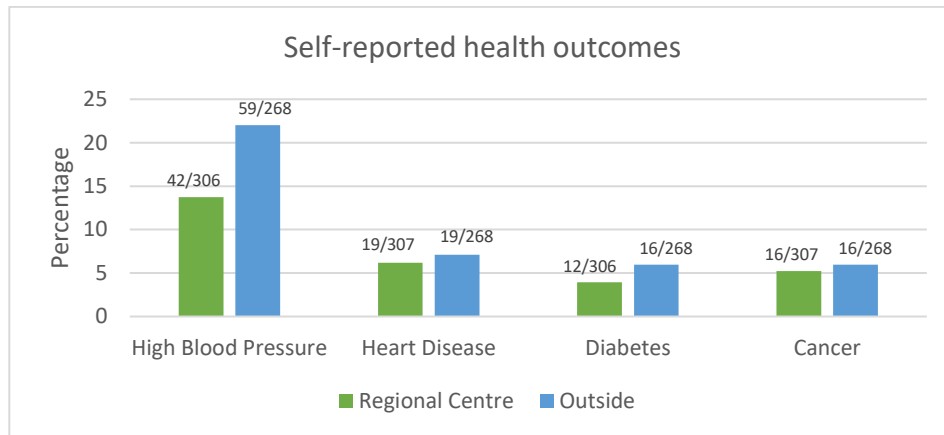


Figure 19. Self-reported health outcomes of SAMoSA survey respondents, divided by those who responded as living within the Regional Centre (green), and those living outside the Regional Centre (blue). Displays the percentages of respondents who responded “yes” to having a specific health outcome.

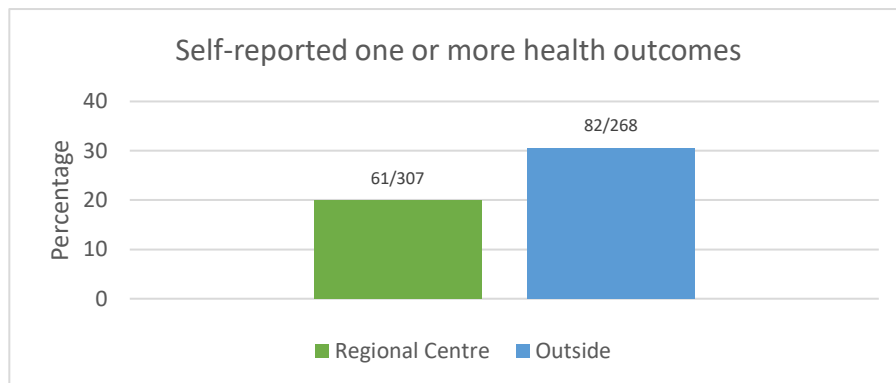


Figure 20. Aggregated self-reported health outcomes of SAMoSA study respondents, divided by those who responded as living within the Regional Centre (green), and those living outside the Regional Centre (blue). Displays the percentages of respondents who responded “yes” to one or more of the listed health outcomes (high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, cancer).

Figures 19 and 20 show the self-reported health outcomes of respondents. In brief:

- High blood pressure is the most prevalent health outcome among those living within the Regional Centre (13.7%) and those living outside the Regional Centre (22.0%)
- The prevalence of diabetes and cancer are identical for those living outside the Regional Centre, and differ by 1.3% for those living within the Regional Centre

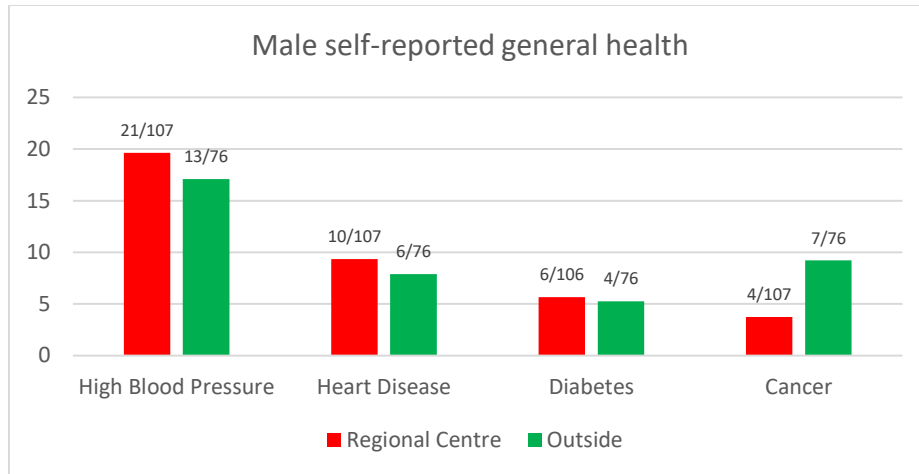


Figure 21. Self-reported health outcomes of SAMoSA survey respondents, divided by males who responded as living within the Regional Centre (green), and males living outside the Regional Centre (blue). Displays the percentages of respondents who responded “yes” to having a specific health outcome.

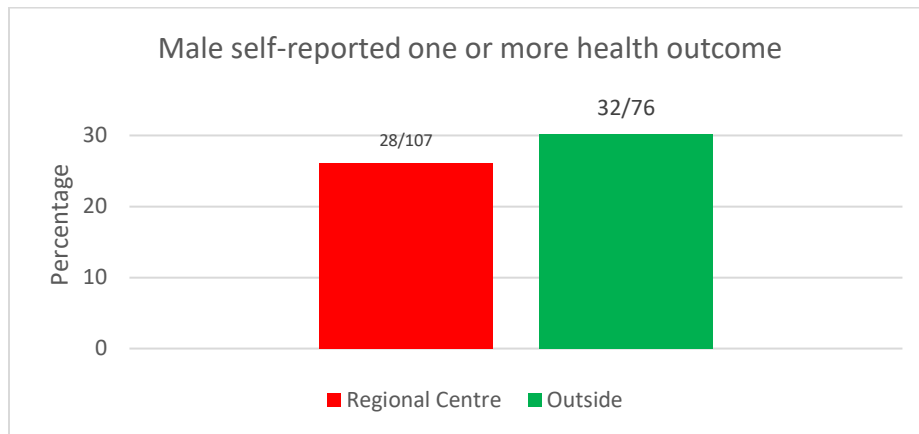


Figure 22. Aggregated self-reported health outcomes of SAMoSA study respondents, divided by those who responded as males living within the Regional Centre (red), and males living outside the Regional Centre (green). Displays the percentages of respondents who responded “yes” to one or more of the listed health outcomes (high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, cancer).

Figures 21 and 22 show the self-reported health outcomes of male respondents. In brief:

- High blood pressure is the most prevalent health outcome for males within (19.6%) and outside (17.1%)
- Cancer was more prevalent for males outside the Regional Centre (9.2%) compared to males within the Regional Centre (3.7%)

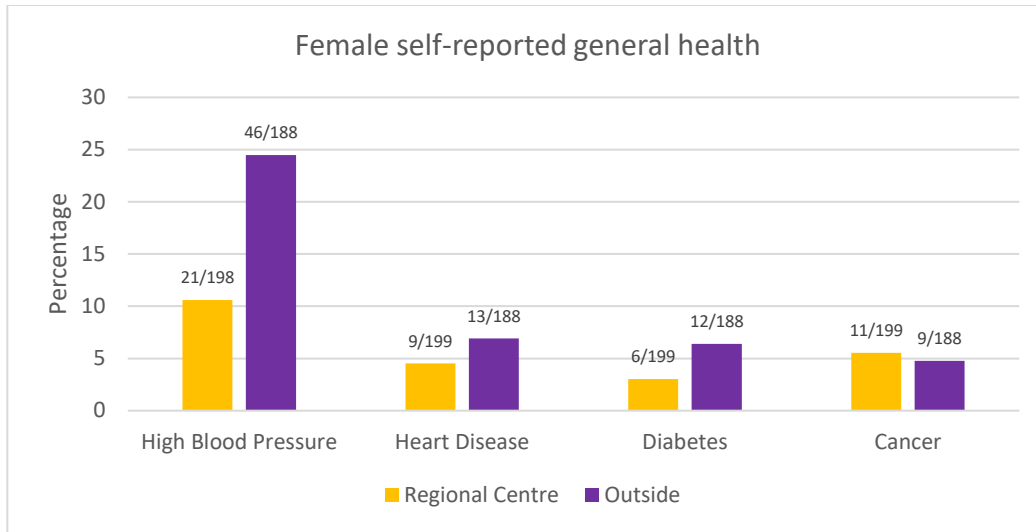


Figure 23. Self-reported health outcomes of SAMoSA survey respondents, divided by females who responded as living within the Regional Centre (yellow), and females living outside the Regional Centre (purple). Displays the percentages of respondents who responded “yes” to having a specific health outcome.

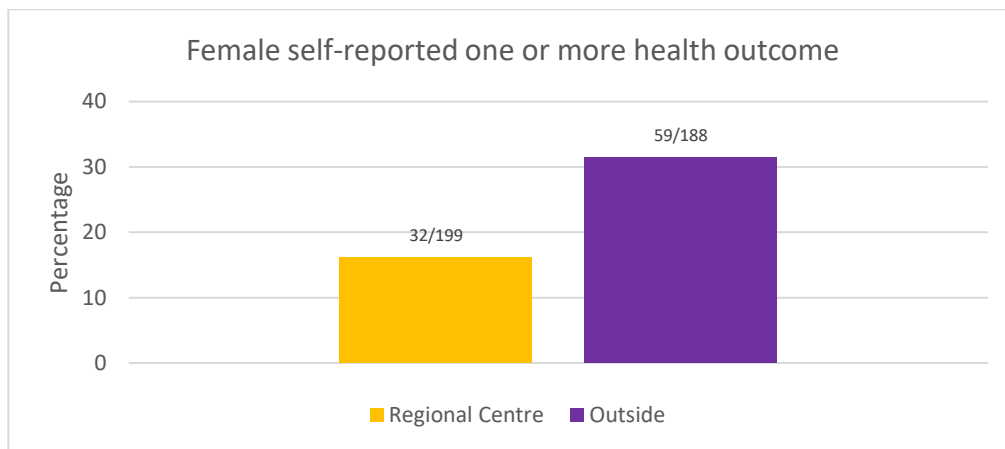


Figure 24. Aggregated self-reported health outcomes of SAMoSA study respondents, divided by those who responded as females living within the Regional Centre (yellow), and females living outside the Regional Centre (purple). Displays the percentages of respondents who responded “yes” to one or more of the listed health outcomes (high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, cancer).

Figures 23 and 24 show the self-reported health outcomes of female respondents. In brief:

- High blood pressure was the most prevalent health outcome for females living within (10.6%) and outside (24.5%) the Regional Centre
- Heart disease and diabetes was more prevalent for females living outside the Regional Centre (6.9% and 6.4%, respectively) compared to those living within the Regional Centre (4.5% and 3.0%, respectively)