Supplementary Materials: Mitigating Stress and Supporting Health in Deprived Urban Communities: The Importance of Green Space and the Social Environment

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In the following sections Correlated Component Regression (CCR) data is shown for each of the Community groups in relation to either perceived stress or general health.

In each case, the first table or tables give the model accuracy for both training and cross validation, followed by the standardized regression coefficients and their breakdown by components, and the Pratt Co-efficient.

Subsequent tables show the chi-squared tests for accuracy of prediction of any green space variables shown to be significant.

Cross-Validation
0.75 (standard error = 0.02)
0.62 (standard error = 0.03)
Standardised Coefficient
2.69
Out of sample frequency (n = 3000)
2967
Contribution to Model (Pratt)
100% as only one predictor

Table S1. CCR Logistic regression model predicting PSS for Community 1.

Note: a 1 = yes, 2 = no.

Table S2. Chi-squared test showing relationship between PSS and having a garden or allotment,Community 1.

30	70	73
4	96	28
		101
	30 4	4 96

 $\chi^2 = 10.39$, df = 1, p < 0.0013.

Table S3. CCR Logistic regression model predicting PSS for Communities 2, 3 and 4.

Model Fit	Cross-Validation		
Accuracy	0.72 (standard error = 0.01)		
AUC (Area under curve)	0.69 (standard error = 0.02)		
Predictor Variable	Standardised Coefficient	Out of Sample Frequency (<i>n</i> = 2000 Runs)	Contribution to Model (Pratt) %
In full-time employment ^a	1.09	2000	28%
Place belonging	-0.70	2000	23%
Social isolation ^b	-0.75	1990	30%
Car access ^a	0.82	1960	19%

Notes: ^a1 = yes, 2 = no; ^b1 = often, 2 = sometimes, 3 = never.

Model Fit	Cross-Validation		
Accuracy	0.62 (s.e. = 0.01)		
AUC (Area under curve)	0.63 (s.e. = 0.01)		
	Standardised	Out of Sample Frequency	Contribution to
Predictor Variables	Coefficient	(n = 3000 Runs)	Model (Pratt) %
% green space area	-0.59	3000	20
Have a garden or allotment ^a	0.42	3000	5
Age	-0.43	3000	7
Children <16 in household ^a	-0.38	3000	6
Car access ^a	-0.37	3000	28
In full-time employment ^a	0.25	2894	24
Carstairs index	-0.20	2449	4
Frequency green space visit in winter	0.19	2333	1
Sex $(0 = male, 1 = female)$	0.19	2308	4

Table S4. CCR Logistic regression model predicting PSS for Communities 2, 3 and 4.

Notes: *place belonging* and *social isolation* have been removed as predictor variables, ^a 1 = yes, 2 = no.

Table S5. Chi-squared test showing relationship between PSS and % green space area, Communities 2, 3 and 4 combined.

Variable	Lower Stress (PSS) %	Higher Stress (PSS) %	Row Freq (n)
% green space area (before)			
24.4–43.7	39.53	60.47	43
44.4–54.0	42.86	57.14	49
54.4–59.3	42.31	57.69	52
60.6–67.5	56.10	43.90	41
69.6–76.3	73.91	26.09	46
Total			231

 $[\]chi^2 = 15.77$, df = 4, p < 0.005.

Table S6. Chi-squared test showing relationship between PSS and access to garden/allotment, Communities 2, 3 and 4.

Variable	Lower Stress (PSS) %	Higher Stress (PSS) %	Row Freq (n)
Access to garden/allotment (before)			
yes	74.14	25.86	58
no	51.82	48.18	110
Total			168

 $\chi^2 = 8.11$, df = 1 p < 0.01.

Model Fit	Cross-Validation		
Accuracy	0.82 (s.e. = 0.01)		
AUC (Area under curve)	0.87 (s.e. = 0.02)		
Predictor Variables	Standardised	Out of Sample Frequency	Contribution to
redictor variables	Coefficient	(n = 3000 Runs)	Model (Pratt) %
Physical activity (days/month)	1.78	2000	20
Social isolation ^a	1.65	2000	19
Education level	1.34	2000	12
Place belonging	1.30	2000	14
Age	-1.13	2000	10
Children <16 in household ^b	-1.09	2000	10
Carstairs index	-1.22	1996	4
Relationship status ^c	0.75	1979	5
A view of green space/hills from home	0.65	1954	3
In full-time employment ^a	-0.60	1834	3

Table S7. CCR Logistic regression model	predicting general health for Community 1.
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Notes: a 1 = often, 2 = sometimes, 3 = never; b 1 = yes, 2 = no; c 1 = single, 2 = married/partnered/cohabiting, 3 = divorced/separated or widowed.

Table S8. Chi-squared test showing relationship between general health and view of green space/hills from home, Community 1.

Variable	Very Poor, Poor or Neutral (neither Poor nor Good) Health %	Good and Very Good Health %	Row Freq (n)
View of green space or hills from home (before)			
no	56.60	43.4	53
yes	33.33	66.6	48
Total			101

$$\chi^2$$
 = 5.62, df = 1, $p < 0.03.$

Table S9. CCR Logistic regression model predicting general health for Community 3.

Model fit	Cross-Validation		
Accuracy	0.73 (s.e. = 0.01)		
AUC (Area under curve)	0.58 (s.e. = 0.04)		
Predictor Variable	Standardised Coefficient	Out of Sample Frequency (<i>n</i> = 1200 Runs)	Contribution to Model (Pratt) %
Frequency of green space visits in winter	1.49	1740	100

Table S10. Chi-squared test showing relationship between general health and frequency of green space visits in winter, for Community 3.

Variable	Very Poor, Poor or Neutral (neither Poor nor Good) Health %	Good & Very Good Health%	Row Freq (n)
Frequency of green space visits in winter (before)			
Never or at least once/year	90	10	31
At least once/month, once/week or daily	65	35	67
Total			98

 $\chi^2 = 6.58$, df = 1, p < 0.02.

Model Fit	Cross-Validation		
Accuracy	0.70 (s.e. = 0.01)		
AUC (Area under curve)	0.77 (s.e. = 0.01)		
D 11 / 37 1 1	Standardised	Out of Sample Frequency	Contribution to
Predictor Variable	Coefficient	(n = 2000 Runs)	Model (Pratt) %
Physical activity level	1.40	2000	44
Age	-1.17	2000	34
Relationship status ^a	-0.92	1470	22

Table S11. CCR Logistic regression model predicting general health for Communities 2 and 4.

Notes: ^a1 = single; 2 = married/partnered/cohabiting; 3 = divorced/separated or widowed.

Table S12. Significant intercorrelations (Spearman's rho) between PSS, green space measures and social wellbeing variables, Communities 2, 3 and 4.

Variable	Statistic	PSS	% Green Space Area	Have a Garden or Allotment	Place Belonging	Social Isolation
	Corr coeff	1.000	-0.220 **	0.154 **	-0.250 **	-0.300 **
PSS	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.001	0.007	0.000	0.000
	N	305	231	304	301	303
% green space area	Corr coeff	-0.220 **	1.000	-0.434 **	0.213 **	0.003
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001		0.000	0.001	0.962
	\overline{N}	231	231	231	229	230
Have a garden or allotment	Corr coeff	0.154 **	-0.434 **	1.000	-0.338 **	-0.118 *
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.007	0.000		0.000	0.041
	N	304	231	304	301	302
Place belonging	Corr coeff	-0.250 **	0.213 **	-0.338 **	1.000	0.090
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.001	0.000		0.118
	\overline{N}	301	229	301	301	300
Social isolation	Corr coeff	-0.300 **	0.003	-0.118 *	0.090	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.962	0.041	0.118	
	N	303	230	302	300	303

* correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed); ** correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table S13. Partial correlation of place belonging with stress, controlling for percentage green space area, Communities 2, 3 and 4.

Control Variable	Variable	Correlations	PSS	Place Belonging
% green space area		Correlation	1.000	-0.185
	PSS	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.005
		df	0	226
		Correlation	-0.185	1.000
	Place belonging	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.005	
		df	226	0

Control Variable	Variables	Correlations	PSS	Place Belonging
I I and a second and		Correlation	1.000	-0.22
Have a garden or allotment	PSS	Sig (2-tailed)		0.001
		df	0	298
		Correlation	-0.22	1.000
	Place belonging	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001	
		df	298	0
Control Variable	Variables	Correlations	PSS	Social isolation ^a
		Correlation	1.000	-0.285
	PSS	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.001
Have a garden		df	0	299
or allotment		Correlation	-0.285	1.000
	Social isolation ^a	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001	
		df	299	0

Table S14. Partial correlations of place belonging and social isolation with stress, controlling for having a garden or allotment, Communities 2, 3 and 4.

^a a higher score means less social isolation.



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