# SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

**Supplement 1.** Indexes/indicators related to the Healthy Cities

| Name of index/indicator mentioned by the author | Author (year), country | Type of instrument, no. of items, formula | Subjects | Setting | Purpose of index/indicator | Examples of indicators or domains categorized to define the index |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Walkability Index | Al Shammas et al.[1] (2019), Spain | Questionnaire, 12 items, Madrid City Council open access data | NM | City of Madrid | To measure the walkability of neighborhoods based on the proximity to urban facilities and the density of various urban facilities | - Population Density<br>- Diversity of Activities |
| Green View Index | Li et al.[2] (2018), USA | Google Street View images at six different horizontal directions at view angles of 0°, 60°, 120°, 180°, 240°, and 300° for each sample site. Based on the image classification result and using the formula* $$GVI = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{6} Area_{g-i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{6} Area_{t-i}},$$ | NM | City of Cleveland | To measure the greenness of neighborhoods | - |
| Bicycle safety index | Asadi-Shekari et al.[3] (2014), Malaysia | Formula* $$BSI = \sum_{t=1}^{11} c_t Bl_t$$ | NM | Two streets in Singapore and Malaysia | For assessing the safety of bicycle routes on urban streets | NM |
| Bike Composite Index | Kamel et al.[4] (2020), Canada | Refer to the text of the article to access the formula | NM | 134 Traffic analysis zones in the City of Vancouver | To represent both biking attractiveness and cyclist crash risk | - Bike Attractiveness Index<br>- Bike Safety Index |
| Urban Health Equity Indicators | Corburn et al.[5] (2012), USA | 14 Indicators constructed in 3 equity category | NM | Richmond, California | For evaluating urban health equity in Richmond, California | - Housing<br>- Community safety |

NM, not mentioned.

*See the text of the article for more details on the formula.