## Age-Friendly assessment of Kfar-Saba

To assess the city's age friendless we used the WHO framework and Geographic Information System (GIS) which is designed to capture, manage, and present spatial and geographic data. The framework considers interrelations between the physical and social environment as determinants of health and wellbeing. Using the model we developed the strategy and action plan (see section X).

1. Measuring the age groups in each neighborhood

The following figure 1 illustrates the percentage of three age groups living in the city between 2015 and 2017 (based on data from the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics, 2016)


The following figure 2 illustrates the percentage of two age groups: aged 0-17 and aged 60 and over living in the city since 2000 (based on the city MMD system, 2017)


The following three maps (in Hebrew and English) demonstrate the concentration of three age groups in the city's neighborhoods:

Map 1: The percentage of age group 55-64 from the total population in each neighborhood. The map shows that $15 \%$ and more of this age group concentrated in the city center neighborhood


Map 2: The percentage of age group 64-75 from the total population in each neighborhood: The map shows that $15 \%$ and more of this age group are concentrated in the city center.


Map 3: The percentage of age group 75 and over from the total population in each neighborhood: The map shows that $15 \%$ and more of this age group are concentrated in the southern part of the city center neighborhood.

2. Measuring the Physical environment through Walkability and Transportation design

Walkability assessment using GIS maps
The walkability measured the average distance between all the buildings in a neighbourhood to two destinations: bus stop and commercial centre.

We measured it using GIS maps in three main neighbourhoods in which the percentage of resident aged 65 and over is high.

## Walkability at the Green neighbourhood:

This map shows that the average distance to the bus stop is 236 meters and the maximal distance is over 1 km .


This map shows the average distance to the commercial center is 389 meters and the maximal distance is over 1 km .


## Walkability at the city centre:

The following map shows that the average distance for the elderly living in the city center to all the commercial centres (marked as the green squares) is 175 meters and the maximal distance is less than 500 meters which makes the city center friendly to walk.


## Walkability in the Eastern neighborhoods:

The following map shows that the maximal distance over 500 meters to the bus station is coloured in red. People who live in the Kaplan northern area have the longest distance to walk to a bus stop in comparison to other areas.


The following map presents all of the bus stops and what line goes to the center of the city, to the western area of the city and bus lines that go to both destinations (center + western areas). We learnt that in order to get to the center of the city, where almost all our services are concentrated (such as social clubs, health care services and commercial centers) residents from Kaplan northern area need to go south to another area for an available line


