

ENCHIA Public Infrastructure Group							
		Indicator	Land Use Impacts	Health Impacts	Data Source	Spatial Disaggregation	Demographic Disaggregation
Objectives							
1. Childcare							
Every child/family has access to safe, affordable, high quality child care in their neighborhood.		# of Licensed Center, Family Care & Licensed Exempt Centers	Childcare care policies are an integral part of the communities long range planning. Childcare services are frequently elements in addressing public facilities, zoning, land-use and services components of a community. Development and planning can play a key role in the facilitation of new child care services.	The health of children in early childhood has a direct bearing on school readiness and a strong correlation with health in adulthood. Access to good quality childcare can help to ensure positive outcomes in children's lives.	SF Child Care Planning & Advisory Council	SF Zip Code	All
Child care is located in healthy, non-toxic environments.		Total Child Care Subsidies			SF Child Care Planning & Advisory Council	SF Zip Code	All
		Unmet Childcare Need			SF Child Care Planning & Advisory Council	SF Zip Code	All
		Child Care, Family care, & Head Start locations in EN			SFSU, Low Income Investment	Eastern Neighborhoods	All
		Language in Child Care/Family Care			Low Income Investment	Eastern Neighborhoods	All
2. Education							
Maintain or improve quality of schools		Student Enrollment by Race/Enthcity	Long-range land use plans are central to the educational stability, safe schools, and reasonable class size and play a role in providing adequate education.	Low educational attainment is associated with lower levels of people's access to health care and other resources such as healthy food and quality schools. Poor education also leads to poor health related behavior and is associated with excess risk of being overweight and obese, poor diet, lack of exercise, and low self-esteem. Studies have also concluded that people with less education were at higher risk of all mortality and of heart disease mortality.	SFUSD	SF	Race/Enthcity
		Survial Rates by Enthicty			SFUSD	SF	Race/Enthcity
Prevent school closings		Housing & Student Enrollment Enrollment forecast			SFUSD	SF	All
		Number of Children			SFUSD	SF	Race/Enthcity
Enable student to go on to higher levels of education		Location of Schools			SFUSD	Eastern Neighborhoods	All
		Class Size			SFUSD	Eastern Neighborhoods	All
Encourage the development of multiuse neighborhood schools		Drop Out Rate			SFUSD	Eastern Neighborhoods	All
		Student/Teacher Ratio			SFUSD	Eastern Neighborhoods	All
Enable children to walk or bike to school		Test Scores			SFUSD	Eastern Neighborhoods	All

ENCHIA Public Infrastructure Group							
		Indicator	Land Use Impacts	Health Impacts	Data Source	Spatial Disaggregation	Demographic Disaggregation
Objectives							
3. Park, Recreation & Open Space							
<p>Ensure variety of parks and recreational facilities that encourage both active and passive activities.</p> <p>Increase acreage of park and open space recreational opportunities in Eastern Neighborhoods.</p> <p>Prevent closings of Recreation Centers.</p> <p>Develop urban trail system linking parks and open spaces and creating a green network.</p>	Location of parks, open space and recreational facilities in EN	<p>Open Space relates to land use in that it mitigates air pollution, noise and other environmental stressors. Open space can act as a buffer between industrial areas and residential neighborhoods</p>	<p>Open space provides a location for both active and passive activities. Parks, recreation centers and sport facilities provides a medium for exercise, which protects against many forms of chronic disease. Open space in an urban area creates 'oasis' which can relieve psychological and physiological stress.</p>	SFRP	SF & Eastern Neighborhoods	N/A	
	Park Acres per residents in SF and EN			SFRP	SF & Eastern Neighborhoods	N/A	
	Programs available and hours of availability			SFRP	Eastern Neighborhoods	N/A	
	Cultural events permits issued			SFRP	Eastern Neighborhoods	N/A	
4. Transportation							
<p>Provide a variety of transit options for different needs and abilities</p> <p>Transportation should be affordable, safe, environmental and sustainable</p> <p>Increase "off-peak" public transportation to provide better for low income communities and provide for youth services</p>	Location of public transit route	<p>Good Land use means creating infrastructure around transit centers. When public transportation is more convenient and reliable, more people will utilize it, thus making the population less dependant on cars and that will in turn reduce our dependency on fossil fuels.</p>	<p>The use of public transportation provides exercise, reduces fatal accidents, increases social contacts and reduces air pollution. Walking provides exercise, which protects against chronic diseases and has mental health benefits . Reduced traffic makes streets more neighborly and increases safer. Social connectiveness influences health and overall mortality, socially isolated people die at two or three times the rate of people with a network of social relationships. Car exhaust has a number of pathogens, which increase respiratory diseases, clinical anemia, are related to the development of leukemia and lymphoma, heighten cardiovascular disease, increase of hypertension and ischemic heart disease, can effect neurological and immune system.</p>	Muni	Eastern Neighborhoods	All	
	Commute methods to work			2000 Census	SF & Eastern Neighborhoods	All	
	Commute times			2000 Census	SF & Eastern Neighborhoods	All	
	Vehicle Miles Traveled			ABAG	San Francisco	All	
	Sidewalks, Trails & Bikelanes			CCSF	Eastern Neighborhoods	All	

ENCHIA Public Infrastructure Group							
		Indicator	Land Use Impacts	Health Impacts	Data Source	Spatial Disaggregation	Demographic Disaggregation
Objectives							
5. Energy							
Maximize Energy Efficiency Develop Renewable Power Support Affordable Electric Bills Improve Air Quality and Prevent Other Environmental Impacts Support Environmental Justice Increase Local Control Over Energy Resources	Location of Power Plants	Current energy consumption is directly tied to the future condition of the environmental, health of the economy and quality of life. . Energy consumption is a considerable land use issue from multiple perspectives which include energy generation and transmission facilities, renewable energy, natural resource extraction, transportation policy, resource conservation, industrial development and waste management.	The connection between energy policy and increased levels of respiratory and heart disease has become clearer in the past few years. People living in cities with high levels of pollution have a higher risk of mortality than those living in less polluted cities. The pollutants most directly linked to increased morbidity and mortality include ozone, particulates, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, volatile organic compounds, and oxides of nitrogen.	SFDPH	San Francisco	All	
	Energy Demand			CCSF	San Francisco	All	
	Source of Electricity			CCSF	San Francisco	All	
	Energy Usage			CCSF	San Francisco	All	
6. Public Arts							
Provide museums, performing arts, concerts and festivals in the community which are used for personal enjoyment, educational advancement or cultural enrichment Preserve historic or cultural sites which are important to preserving the communities past.	Location of Major Public Arts	There is a growing link between health and good design. The arts offer opportunities to maximize the value of investment in building sustainable communities for the future. Artists can provide creative input to planning and consultation to making neighborhoods more comfortable and beautiful.	Arts are an increasingly important contributor to health. Feeling good about yourself is an essential part of health as is the confidence to participate in various forms of participatory art, leisure activities that increase social contact and arts that provide enjoyment and relaxation which improves general health and well being.	CCSF	San Francisco	All	
7. Public Health							
Provide diverse types of programs and facilities to enable people to increase control over and to improve their health.	Location of Public Health Facilities	Land Use choices influence the causal determinants of community and environmental health, such as sustainable transportation, education, open space, and neighborhood design. It is critical to plan neighborhoods with lucid strategies that integrate public health.	The Institute of Medicine (1988) defines public health as "what we as a society do collectively to assure the conditions in which people can be healthy". The overarching goal of public health is to assess, protect and improve the health status of the entire population. A central role in improving health is the elimination of disparities.	SFDPH	San Francisco	N/A	
	Diversity of Patients			SFDPH	San Francisco	Race/Enthcity	
	% of Neighborhood residents treated at SF General			SFDPH	Eastern Neighborhoods	All	
	Health Outcomes as measured by premature death			SFDHP	Zip Code	All	