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| **Title of Innovation in policy and practice presentation** (Sentence case) Development and implementation of a public health action plan to inform policies to promote air quality, health and well-being in urban communities |
| **Maximum 2500 characters (including spaces but excluding title)****Setting/problem**Exposure to ambient air pollution is associated with increased risk of multiple adverse health outcomes, including cardiovascular mortality, asthma exacerbation, and preterm delivery. There is substantial evidence in the United States that African American and Latino communities, and those with low to moderate incomes, are disproportionately likely to be exposed to air pollutants. Research conducted in Detroit, Michigan and other urban communities, documents increased vulnerability of residents of low to moderate income areas, and areas with greater race-based residential segregation, to air pollution and associated health risks. Developing public health action plans to inform policies to reduce air pollution and mitigate their adverse effects, with particular attention to vulnerable communities, is essential to making urban habitats safe, sustainable and conducive to health and well-being.**Intervention**Community Action to Promote Healthy Environments (CAPHE) uses a community-based participatory research (CBPR) approach that engages community, academic and governmental partners to build an evidence base for recommendations to reduce air pollutants in Detroit. For the past four years, the CAPHE partnership has worked to increase knowledge about factors influencing exposure to air pollution and their health effects, translated findings into a public health action plan, and implemented innovative policy and practice solutions to reduce pollutant exposure and mitigate adverse health impacts in Detroit. **Outcomes**We will describe: the collaborative development of a resource manual based on research evidence designed to inform the action planning process; community engagement strategies to promote equitable involvement and to facilitate identification and prioritization of community needs; results from quantitative health impact assessments conducted to inform recommendations; recommendations that emerged from the process; and examples of implementation efforts and outcomes (e.g., air filters in schools, city ordinance related to renewable energy). We will discuss lessons learned in this process and recommendations for community-academic partnerships working to address environmental health problems in urban communities.**Implications**CBPR partnerships that equitably engage community, academic and practice partners bring multiple resources together to create unique and innovative policy and practice solutions to make urban habitats inclusive, safe, sustainable, and health promotive. **Preferred presentation format: Oral**  |