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Black and Latino Perspectives on COVID-19 Vaccines: A Mixed-methods Examination

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: COVID-19 vaccines were met with both public excitement and concern. Our goal was to understand individual's attitudes about COVID-19 vaccines within Black and Latino communities deeply impacted by COVID-19, in an effort to highlight their potential similarities and differences. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Using a community-based participatory approach, we partnered with 16 leaders from community-based organizations to conduct a mixed-methods study examining the perspectives of Black and Latino communities regarding their vaccine acceptance or hesitancy. We focused on Michigan counties highly impacted by COVID-19 infection and deaths. In 2021, we interviewed 24 Black and 16 Latino residents in English or Spanish. We combined this with survey data on vaccine attitudes and behavior from the Detroit Metro Area Communities Study (n=1,800). This research is part of the NIH Community Engagement Alliance Against COVID-19. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Qualitative and quantitative analysis highlight that Black participants expressed greater mistrust and hesitance around vaccines and less willingness to get vaccinated, often citing historical mistreatment as a contributing factor. The desire to keep themselves, their families and community safe was cited as the most important factor shaping vaccine decisions among both groups. Trust in information and in science was rated as a stronger reason for vaccination among Latinx participants; however, they also appeared to highlight the issue of vaccine access more often than Black participants. Fear of side effects and risks were equally cited as factors that influenced their vaccine hesitancy. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Despite being labeled as minority communities, these two groups have important differences regarding their perspective of COVID-19 vaccines. Our results suggest that public health interventions must be tailored to address the concerns, differences in attitudes, and beliefs among Blacks and Latinos.

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Building a Pandemic-Responsive, Community-Engaged Research Program to Advance Health Equity for Persons with Diabetes

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Diabetes mellitus and COVID-19 have converged to form a syndemic. Our team sought to identify and respond

to the evolving needs of patients and communities affected by diabetes amid the COVID-19 pandemic and to engage community partners and student leaders in the advancement of health equity research and practice in the state of Iowa. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** A team of faculty, staff, students, and community partners was assembled to facilitate, design, and implement mixed methods research related to diabetes care in collaboration with more than five sites in Eastern and Western Iowa during the pandemic, with a focus on potentially preventable complications such as diabetes-related foot ulcers and amputations in adult patients. Attention was directed towards the experiences of rural residents, persons working in frontline occupations during the pandemic, persons from minoritized racial or ethnic groups, and persons who speak Spanish. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** A semi-structured interview study about diabetes care revealed themes in the experiences of persons with diabetes during the pandemic. A pilot study of an educational tool called the Foot Book among patients and providers demonstrated the potential for use of this tool in health care and community settings to reduce gaps in diabetes foot care. All study materials and activities were offered in English and Spanish. Study results were combined with input from community partners to develop ongoing interventions to improve care in Iowa communities. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** Amid the syndemic of COVID-19 and diabetes, urgent action is needed to mitigate health inequities and prevent further acceleration of these inequities. Our team developed a community-engaged, patient-centered, and student-led research program that can respond to the needs of patients and communities in the pandemic era.

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Building a Supportive Community-Engaged Research (CEnR) Infrastructure: Assessing and Addressing the Interests and Educational Needs of Researchers and Community Partners

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Identify ways surveys capture the needs of researchers and community partners (CPs) to build a supportive community-engaged research (CEnR) infrastructure Identify strategies to match existing CEnR researchers and CPs who are interested in future CEnR projects Address educational needs of CPs and researchers for sustainable partnerships **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** The Penn State Community Health Equity & Engagement Research (CHEER) Initiative team developed and implemented surveys to capture the unique interests of Penn State researchers and community partners (CPs) in an effort to build a supportive community-engaged research (CEnR) infrastructure. CPs and researchers were identified from the Penn State Clinical and Translational Science CEnR Core, prior engagement in research studies, and through tracking systems of individuals interested in research. The researcher and CP surveys ascertained detailed information of existing CEnR projects and interests in future community-academic partnerships. These results guided six workshops including an Introduction to Community-Engaged Research, Community-Facing Grant Writing, and Research Ethics Training for CPs. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** A total of 99 PSU researchers and 119 community partners (CPs) throughout PA communities completed the baseline surveys. From the data collected, the CHEER Initiative cataloged over 100 CEnR projects, researcher

interests, resources/support needed to jumpstart future CEnR projects, types of CPs, PA regions represented by CPs and researchers, and training resources needed to prepare CPs to engage in research efforts. Heat maps illuminating researcher/CP engagement were generated from survey results. While CEnR research projects spanned all 67 PA counties, several studies were in concentrated areas, and thus allow for opportunities to target CEnR outreach in less engaged areas. Data analysis from follow-up surveys will continue to serve as a foundation to best support existing and future CEnR projects. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** The CHEER Initiative's purpose is to reduce health disparities and increase wellness throughout underrepresented PA communities by promoting community-engaged research (CEnR). Surveys used to capture both CEnR interests of Penn State researchers and community partners built a successful and sustainable infrastructure for meeting this goal.

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Characterizing Aging-Related Health in Women who have Criminal-Legal System Involvement (CHARMS)

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: To build a multi-function health profile for older adult (>50 years) women with a history of incarceration; explore group differences by age [45-54, 55-64, 65+], race, and length of incarceration; compare with age-matched control with no history of incarceration; and identify relative contribution of life course risk and asset factors. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** We will analyze data from the Health and Retirement Survey (HRS) (UMichigan Institute of Social Research). The sample: women >50 years who took the leave-behind psychosocial questionnaire. The sample includes women with history of incarceration (n = 118; 2.93%) and (n = 115; 2.55%), respectively, and in the control n = 4,021 women (2012) and n = 4,114 women (2014). We will use descriptive statistics to profile physical, functional, cognitive, and social health; bivariable tests to compare groups on age-related morbidity, multimorbidity, frailty, and 4-year mortality risk; measure within group differences by age strata and race; estimate GLMs for effects of life course risk on dependent variables in and between groups; and if data permit, test direct mediation by life course risks and indirect by life course assets. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Our results will characterize health in 4 health domains of women over 50 who have a history of incarceration. In bivariable analysis, we expect significant differences between groups on the dependent variables. Based on previous study using this data set, life course and accumulated stress theory, and our own previous research, we hypothesize that women with incarceration history will have more and earlier cardiovascular disease, stroke, and multimorbidity, higher 4-year mortality risk, and more and earlier cognitive impairment. We anticipate significant contributors to aging-related health outcomes to include childhood challenge and trauma history and, for Black women, perceived racial discrimination. We anticipate education and social support will partially mediate relationships. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** The CHARMS findings, based on large-sample, representative, longitudinal HRS survey data, will contribute a profile of multi-function health status, risk, and assets in older women with CLS involvement. The much-needed characterization of aging in the group will set the stage for future interventional study to guide shifts in clinical practice.

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Colorado Immersion Training: Ten years of lessons learned and accomplishments

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The Colorado Immersion Training in Community Engagement (CIT) provides experiential training in community-based participatory research (CBPR). We summarized evaluations from the first ten years on program outcomes and lessons learned to inform future programming and the field of community research. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** CIT is a six-month program that includes didactic sessions, group readings and reflections and a one week immersion experience in a Colorado community experiencing health disparities. The Evaluation Center - University of Colorado Denver provides external evaluation services to the Colorado Clinical and Translational Science Institute (CCTSI). Evaluators used three primary methods to collect data to evaluate the program; Document review, interviews, and surveys. Evaluation data were analyzed using the framework of CBPR Principles and the CBPR conceptual logic model to understand potential shifts in researchers' thinking and actions, as well as to identify the potential for longer-term impact. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** As of 2020, CIT trained 122 researchers. 25 CIT alumni went on to receive 33 CCTSI Pilot Grants. Out of these 33 grants, an additional \$8,723,000 of external grant funding was awarded to continue projects. Community Research Liaisons are a crucial component of the program through their efforts to bridge academic researchers and communities. Survey results indicated that community partners reported high levels of satisfactions with the program and shared stories about the impact they have seen in their community. Common challenges for researchers remain 1) protected time and institutional value and, 2) funding opportunities. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** CIT has grown CBPR researchers. Similar programs should consider contributing factors: establishing institutional value and funding for CBPR initiatives with protected time for developing and maintaining community relationships. CIT offers a crucial connection between academia and community.

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Community Driven Research Day: Addressing Community Needs in Rural Pennsylvania

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Describe the community of Northern Dauphin County, PA and increase awareness of this community's health related needs. Establish partnerships between Penn State faculty and Northern Dauphin County community-based organizations to develop an optimal approach to address identified health related needs. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** Northern Dauphin is located in the rural Northern Tier of Dauphin County, PA and has roughly 30,000 residents within 272 square miles. Of those residents, approximately 1 in 4 families live below the poverty level. Although over 6,000 residents receive Medical Assistance (MA), only one local provider accepts MA covered patients. Residents have limited access to health care due to the rurality of the area when paired with a lack of public transportation. The Penn State Clinical and Translational Science Institute (CTSI) Community Engaged Research Core (CERC) has partnered with Northern Dauphin County community-based organizations