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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