## Team Science

16322

Post-hurricane community health assessment through newspaper stories and interprofessional community engagement Kathleen R. Stevens<sup>1</sup>, Mary Judson<sup>2</sup>, Dan Parker<sup>2</sup>, Bridgett Piernik-Yoder<sup>1</sup>, Wendy Lee<sup>1</sup>, Timothy Reistetter<sup>1</sup> and David Vasquez<sup>3</sup> <sup>1</sup>University of Texas Health San Antonio, <sup>2</sup>South Jetty Newspaper, Port Aransas, TX and <sup>3</sup>Texas Department of Health and Human Services, San Antonio, TX

ABSTRACT IMPACT: Working alongside news staff as community partners is feasible for community engagement to co-create a posthurricane health assessment and connect it to our academic health center's disaster response capacity. OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Successful academic-community partnership in post-disaster response depends on shared understanding of impact. Community newspapers could provide valuable insight into health needs and inform strategic recovery plans. Our objective was to determine methodological feasibility of using newspaper stories to identify post-disaster needs. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Community-Based Participatory Research principles were applied to engage newspaper staff and conduct qualitative analysis of stories published in the weekly Port Aransas South Jetty newspaper, serving this small rural coastal community. Using directed content analysis, the team derived and validated constructs from Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and Phases of Disaster models to create a codebook. Scientists and newspaper staff examined the codebook for congruency regarding interpretation and themes. With copyright permission to access online newspaper files, NVivo software was used to search for Hurricane Harvey-related terms (e.g., 'Harvey, tropical storm, flood, damage, volunteer'). Stories from 3 days post-Harvey to 6 months post-Harvey were examined and again at anniversary date. RESULTS/ ANTICIPATED RESULTS: The weekly South Jetty newspaper was published continuously from August 31, 2017, through the date our study ended, February 22, 2018. Analysis showed themes of the storm and community response to disaster at multiple levels. Harvey caused catastrophic flooding, destruction, on par with 2005 Hurricane Katrina as the costliest storm on record. In Port Aransas, 130 mph winds and a 12-foot storm surge damaged 90% of the buildings. Stories reflected Phases of Response: Pre-disaster, Impact, Heroic, Honeymoon, Disillusionment, and initial phases of Reconstruction and Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. Story: 'It's not just the physical part of Port Aransas that was hurt by the hurricane. Harvey also wounded the town's collective psyche. We've wept for our losses, then counted our blessings, then wept for our losses again.' DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS: Newspapers were a rich source of post-disaster data. Text and pictures were poignant. Thematic analysis identified stages of recovery. Working alongside news staff as community partners is feasible for community engagement to co-create a post-hurricane health assessment and connect it to our academic health center's disaster response capacity.

25012

Expanding Community Knowledge and Relationships for Congregation-Neighbor Health Connections and Advocacy in Indianapolis through a #HealthyMe Learning Community David Craig<sup>1</sup>, Shonda Gladden<sup>2</sup>, Jacob Christenson<sup>3</sup>, Dustin Lynch<sup>3</sup>, Meredith Campbell<sup>4</sup>, Emily Hardwick<sup>3</sup> and Sarah Wiehe<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>IUPUI Liberal Arts - Religious Studies, <sup>2</sup>Good to the Soul, <sup>3</sup>IU School of Medicine - Indiana Clinical & Translational Sciences Institute, <sup>4</sup>IU School of Medicine

ABSTRACT IMPACT: Congregations' support for social, emotional, mental and spiritual wellness is foundational to human health and

their community knowledge and presence can improve resilience and health in socially vulnerable neighborhoods. OBJECTIVES/ GOALS: The Indiana CTSI Monon Collaborative is listening and understanding the most pressing health issues in the community and are working together to design and deliver community health solutions. We worked with our community ambassador to launch a health and wellness learning community for ten congregations seeking to build a health-connector network. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Study team used qualitative (interviews, focus groups, listening sessions, learning management system, participatory-design research) and quantitative (surveys) data collection methods in the development and ongoing implementation of the learning community. Study Population: Based on initial assessment of health and social vulnerability data within the Marion County neighborhoods in Indianapolis, community ambassador engaged congregations in more vulnerable neighborhoods to seek participation in learning community. Ten congregations signed a covenant of participation; learning community includes 10 clergy and 8 health advocates. RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS: Since the inception of the Learning Community in May 2020, we have developed a better understanding of the assets and barriers of LC participants around health and well-being. Through ongoing virtual gatherings (facilitated by community ambassador Good to the Soul), sharing of resources through our online modules on Canvas (LMS), and synthesis of data captured throughout our time together, LC participants have developed SMART goals which will inform priority setting for congregations to assist them in identifying the resources and connections necessary to drive forward solutions together as they seek out funding opportunities to support health improvement. DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE OF FINDINGS: The learning community has provided a space and structure for congregations to align around a shared goal focused on health and wellness. Through regular gatherings we were able to connect people, organizations, and systems who were all eager to learn and work across boundaries leading to greater resilience in vulnerable communities.

46213

Florida Community-Engaged Research Alliance Against COVID-19 in Disproportionately Affected Communities (FL-CEAL): addressing education, awareness, access, and inclusion of underserved communities in COVID-19 research

Olveen Carrasquillo<sup>1</sup>, Erin Kobetz-Kerman<sup>1</sup>, Victoria Behar-Zusman<sup>1</sup>, Sheela Dominguez<sup>1</sup>, Mario DeLa Rosa<sup>2</sup>, Elena Bastida<sup>2</sup>, Eric Wagner<sup>2</sup>, Adrianna Campa<sup>2</sup>, Folakemi Odedina<sup>3</sup>, Elizabeth Shenkman<sup>3</sup>, Cynthia Harris<sup>4</sup>, Katherine Chung-Bridges<sup>5</sup> and Timothy Long<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Miami, <sup>2</sup>Florida International University, <sup>3</sup>University of Florida, <sup>4</sup>Florida A&M University and <sup>5</sup>Health Choice Network

ABSTRACT IMPACT: Understanding the needs and barriers or facilitators to participation in research, especially among minority communities is critical not only for COVID-19 research but also for future clinical and translational research and health disparities studies. OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The overall goal of this project is to enhance education, awareness, access, and inclusion of underserved communities across Florida in COVID-19 research, especially among Black and Hispanic minority groups that are disproportionately affected by COVID-19. METHODS/STUDY POPULATION: Through strategic partnership among five academic institutions and community-based organizations across the state of Florida, the FL-CEAL team will implement focus groups and surveys in