

vaccination can use these adapted tools to monitor vaccine coverage over time. From in-depth interviews we expect to encounter a mix of support and hesitation to promote early HPV vaccination, based on personal beliefs on safety and effectiveness of HPV vaccination, perceptions of adolescent HPV risk, perceptions of parental acceptability of HPV vaccination, and perceived burden of changing current clinic protocols. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** This feasibility study's findings will help determine clinic readiness to recommend early HPV vaccination, and intervention components that maximize staff acceptability of early HPV vaccination. A subsequent randomized effectiveness study will evaluate early HPV vaccination as a method to increase rural adolescent vaccination coverage.

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“It’s okay with our culture but were in a different place and we have to show respect”: Marshallese migration and the impact on exclusive breastfeeding initiation

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Pacific Islanders have some of the lowest rates of initiation and duration of exclusive breastfeeding compared to other racial women once they migrate to the United States. The purpose of this study is to identify infant feeding initiation, beliefs, and experiences of Marshallese women living in the United States soon after delivery. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** This study used an exploratory, descriptive qualitative design with 36 Marshallese women residing in the United States from July 2019 to July 2020. A Community Based Participatory Research Approach was used to design and implement the study. This approach enables the respect and integration of Marshallese cultural values and practices into every aspect of the research. All study plans and documents – including recruitment plans and forms, consent plans and forms, retention plans, quantitative surveys, and qualitative interview guides – were developed in partnership with Marshallese research team members. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Two themes emerged: 1) Infant Feeding Initiation and Practices; and 2) Concerns of Breastfeeding in Public. Within the first theme, two subthemes emerged: 1) Breast and Formula-Feeding; and 2) Return to Work. Within the second theme, two subthemes emerged: 1) Personal Beliefs about Breastfeeding in Public; and 2) Acculturation and Breastfeeding in Public. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** This is the first study to document beliefs about exclusive breastfeeding initiation among Marshallese women living in the United States. Findings from this study can be used to develop health education programs to improve exclusive breastfeeding and can be used to stimulate future research in the area of breastfeeding among Pacific Islander women.

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Enhancing Inclusion of Older Adults in Research: What do Older Adults Think?

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: Older adults are included in clinical research infrequently compared to their burden of chronic illness. The goal for this study is to learn from older adults about their lived experiences with research and use this knowledge to develop tools and solutions aimed at increasing their inclusion. **METHODS/STUDY POPULATION:** This study utilized the 5T Model (developed by Duke CTSA) and Community Engagement Studio (CES) (developed by Vanderbilt CTSA) to connect and engage with community experts (older adults and those who work with older adults) in Oregon. Two CES were completed with 14 community experts and 4 investigators interested in including older adults in their studies. Participants took part in a 2-hour facilitated discussion to gain insight from their perspectives on research. The 5T Model was shared with participants and used to guide the discussion and elicit feedback on the model and identify gaps in resources and training needed for investigators to enhance inclusion of older adults in research. **RESULTS/ANTICIPATED RESULTS:** Trust, relationships, education, and diversity were themes identified across all of the 5Ts. Participants discussed the need for inclusion and diversity within research, with an emphasis on those at the oldest ages, rural populations, and lower socioeconomic status. Participants acknowledged both investigators and participants require more education, with a great need for improving health literacy for research participants. Participants saw trust and relationships as an integral part of older adult inclusion in research, with the relationship being not only that between investigator and participant, but between them and the communities that support older adults, including family members. **DISCUSSION/SIGNIFICANCE:** This study highlighted the voices of older adult research participants, allowing for participant-informed findings and solution development. Future directions will focus on developing and refining tools and resources for investigators and expanding to other underrepresented populations.

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Galveston County Youth Risk Survey: A Glimpse into Our Children’s Health and Wellbeing

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OBJECTIVES/GOALS: The 2020-2021 Galveston County Youth Risk Survey continues past efforts to characterize behavioral risks for local youth, identify disproportionate risks among groups, and provide the data needed for action and intervention to improve the health and safety of our youth in Galveston, Texas. **METHODS/**