OMB Information Collection Request

Supporting Statement

for

Youth Advice & Feedback to Inform Choose Respect Implementation

June 2009

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A. JUSTIFICATION

A. 1. Circumstances Making the Collection of Information Necessary

Background

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is seeking OMB approval to conduct a new information collection for a study entitled, "Youth Advice & Feedback to Inform Choose Respect Implementation," over a period of three years. The proposed participants are youth, ages 1l to 14, representing diversity in race/ethnicity, geography, and family income.

Dating abuse is defined as physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence within a dating relationship, and it often starts at an early age. One in 11 high school students reports that they have suffered physical dating violence within the past 12 months, and psychological and physical abuse occurs in as many as one in three adolescent relationships (O'Keefe, 2005). In addition to the mental and physical consequences, dating abuse is a problem because of its association with other risky adolescent behaviors (e.g., fighting, binge drinking, sexual activity, and suicide attempts) (Black, Noonan, Legg, Eaton, & Breiding, 2006) and negative long-term health outcomes for women (e.g., chronic pain, gastrointestinal disorders, poorer pregnancy outcomes, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder) (Campbell, 2002; Plichta, 2004).

All too often, dating abuse becomes a pattern. Evidence indicates an association between a history of dating abuse and the likelihood of current dating violence (Cano, Avery-Leaf, Cascardi, & O'Leary, 1998). Youth who report perpetrating physical violence against their partners are likely to perpetrate violence with the same partner again (O'Leary & Slep, 2003). In addition, abused teens often carry the patterns of violence into future relationships. Physically abused teens are three times more likely than their non-abused peers to experience violence during college. In adulthood, they are more likely to be involved in intimate partner violence (Smith, 2003). An estimated 5.3 million incidents of intimate partner violence occur among adult women in the U.S. each year, resulting in approximately 2 million injuries and 1,300 deaths (CDC, 2003).

Focusing on youth who are beginning to initiate dating may be warranted to prevent the establishment of abusive beliefs, attitudes, and behavioral patterns of abusive interactions (Magdol, Moffitt, Caspi, & Silva, 1998). Evidence suggests that adolescents who develop skills such as negation, compromise, and conflict resolution may be better prepared to establish healthy, nonviolent relationships with others (Wolfe and Wekerle 1997). Considering that the National Crime Victimization Survey found that females age 16 to 24 experienced the highest rates of intimate partner violence (IPV) (Rennison & Welchans, 2000), and evidence suggests that dating relationships have been initiated by about 25 percent of 12 year-olds (Carver, Joyner, & Udry, 2003), up to 50 percent of 15 year-olds (Feiring, 1996), and nearly 75 percent of 8th and 9th graders (Foshee et al., 1996), early adolescents appear to be an appropriate, and strategic, audience for prevention efforts.

As the nation's premier prevention agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has included among its top research priorities efforts aimed at preventing intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child

maltreatment. Section 301 of the Public Health Services Act (42 USC 241) authorizes CDC to conduct research relating to the prevention and control of disease. A copy of this legislation is provided in Attachment A, "Section 301 of the Public Health Services Act (42 USC 241)."

CDC priorities in the area of violence prevention include the following:

- Evaluating programs and policies that intervene with perpetrators and potential perpetrators before violence occurs, focusing on programs and policies that address multiple types of violence, and
- Identifying attitudes that support intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and child maltreatment, and evaluate strategies to change them, as has been done with such problems as smoking and risky behaviors.

Congruent with these priorities, in May 2006, the CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) introduced the *Choose Respect* initiative to help adolescents (ages 11 to 14) form healthy relationships to prevent dating abuse before it starts. The initiative is designed to do the following: provide effective messages for adolescents, parents, caregivers, and teachers that encourage them to treat themselves and others with respect; create opportunities for adolescents and parents to learn about positive relationship behaviors; increase adolescents' ability to recognize and prevent unhealthy, violent relationships; and promote ways for a variety of audiences to get information and other tools to prevent dating abuse. To date, *Choose Respect* has focused on strategies and tactics to reach and engage influencer audiences, such as parents, in messages about dating abuse prevention. Moving forward, CDC's priority is to target and engage youth directly in the campaign.

Research conducted in 2002 (which included a youth, an omnibus survey, information obtained from experts in the field of IPV, and a literature review) indicated that the *Choose Respect* initiative and its associated materials should: target adolescents early before unhealthy habits are already formed; speak to settings where youth spend time; contain content that addressed realistic situations and scenarios; represent and reflect phrases and words that real teens would use; contain adolescents from diverse backgrounds; and contain messages to change social norms around healthy/unhealthy relationship behaviors. This research also recommended that *Choose Respect* messages be credible and thought-provoking, and the executions of the campaign be relevant, age-appropriate, meaningful, and appealing.

However, since the original *Choose Respect* research was conducted, adolescents have changed. The cohort of youth with whom CDC conducted testing and research in 2002 has aged out of the campaign's target audience of 11-14 year olds, and an entirely new cohort of youth now takes their place. Furthermore, the ways adolescents today spend their time, access information, and interpret messages has changed. Fueled by new technologies, Web sites, and social network domains, such as Facebook and MySpace, large numbers of adolescents today share and create materials online (Olsen, 2007). For example, 64 percent of online adolescents ages 12 to 17 engage in at least one type of content creation for Web sites or blogs, up 57 percent from online teens in 2004 (Lenhart and Madden, 2007). Forty-one percent of the adolescents who use MySpace, Facebook, or other social network sites say they send messages to friends via those sites every day (TRU, 2008). In addition, more than 16 million 13-17 year olds (approximately 60 percent) use mobile phones in the U.S. today, and the numbers continue to grow (YPluse, 2006).

These new communication tools, techniques, and practices affect teens' lives in other ways beyond providing an outlet for communication. For many teens, these new communication mechanisms are now an integral part of the system of communication that they use to carry out daily activities. Adolescents use these communication mechanisms to get information on everything from health topics to complete homework assignments. Adolescents are also increasingly using their social networks to learn about new products and ideas, and unlike older generations, young people see the digital space as just another place to interact with their friends (TRU, 2008). Their interactions online are categorized by an expanded sense of "community" and a desire to make their online interactions reflect personal feelings, thoughts, and desires (Olsen, 2007).

While youth endorse and engage in more interactive communication, their attitudes towards traditionally-used health message dissemination channels, such as public service announcements, educational videos, and advertisements, are deteriorating. Only 6 percent of adolescents think advertisements tell the truth, 11 percent believe what famous people say about products is true, and 3 percent trust what someone in a chat room says about a product. The majority think it is inappropriate to be contacted for advertising purposes through IMing (97 percent), text messaging (94 percent), and social-networking sites (91 percent) (TRU, 2008). This suggests that in order to continue to be effective and reach today's adolescents, *Choose Respect* must better understand current adolescent motivations, habits, communication tools, and preferences. This information can then be used to inform the update of communication strategies, subsequent messages, and delivery channels.

The development of effective materials and communication strategies depends on a deep understanding of the audience. Supported by Ogilvy Public Relations Worldwide (Ogilvy), the contractor awarded the communications task order, CDC is seeking to conduct additional audience research to test *Choose Respect* creative concepts, messages, materials, and planned communication strategies and tactics. The feedback gained through this process will be used to revise and enhance content, materials, and communication approaches to ensure that the campaign effectively reaches 11 to 14 year olds.

Ogilvy has conducted limited informal background research to inform initial campaign planning, including a series of interviews with experts in the field of youth risk behavior change (see Section A.4). All of experts emphasized the importance of gathering feedback and input directly from adolescents themselves in order to create an authentic youth voice for the campaign. They reinforced how the youth communications environment is rapidly changing, making it critical for the campaign to be nimble and able to implement changes quickly with respect to communication channels and campaign messages.

In order to reflect and express an authentic voice through relevant channels and realistic messages, it is essential for the *Choose Respect* initiative to tap the audience at frequent time points to gather feedback on possible channels, messages, and materials. For example, the experts suggested that youth ages 11 to 12 may require different messages than those ages 13 to 14, in order for the campaign to appeal to them. If this recommendation is supported through the campaign's other audience research, individual youth will age out of their audience segment every one to two years. Given the rapidly changing communication landscape in which today's youth operate, what tested well one year likely will be irrelevant or downright "uncool" the next.

The proposed research approach will allow *Choose Respect* to integrate current, relevant youth feedback into campaign planning and decision-making on an ongoing basis. In order to base planning for the *Choose Respect* initiative on a deep understanding of 11 to 14 year olds from the earliest stages of program development, it is essential to conduct this research as soon as possible.

Privacy Impact Assessment

The proposed research will be conducted through up to four online surveys per year (with up to 200 respondents per fielded survey) and two rounds of in-person focus groups with 12 groups per round, for a total of up to 24 focus groups per year (with groups consisting of no more than 12 youth per group).

This data collection will be limited to: 1) feedback on draft creative concepts, messages, and materials the campaign is developing; and 2) feedback on possible communication channels the campaign is considering using to reach 11 to14 year olds. We will collect last names and any other personally identifiable information.

The online surveys will be conducted through a secure Web site that will be viewed by youth ages 11 to 14.

Please see below for additional information related to the Privacy Impact Assessment.

Overview of the Data Collection System

The process by which audiences endorse, engage, and relate to a message or ideal can be understood through social marketing theory and a branding approach (Andreasen, 1995). Social marketing, which uses commercial marketing techniques and principals to influence an audience to voluntarily change their attitudes and behaviors for the sake of improving health and preventing injury (Kotler, Roberto, and Lee, 2002), has been applied to a number of public health issues including increasing fruit and vegetable consumption, promoting breastfeeding, decreasing fat consumption, promoting physical activity, and influencing a wide variety of other preventive health behaviors (Coreil, Bryant, and Henderson, 2000). Like commercial marketing, the primary focus is on the consumer—on learning what people want and need rather than trying to persuade them to buy what we happen to be producing. The widespread adoption of social marketing in public health has garnered important successes. Among these is VERB, a national, multicultural, social marketing program coordinated by CDC (Asbury, Wong, Price, and Nolin, 2008).

The defining features of social marketing emanate from marketing's conceptual framework and include exchange theory, audience segmentation, competition, "the marketing mix," consumer orientation, and continuous monitoring. Although social marketing shares many features with other related public health planning processes, it is distinguished by the systematic emphasis marketers place on the strategic integration of the elements in marketing's conceptual framework (Grier and Bryant, 2005).

Based on what is known about the relationship between the target audience, youth ages 11 to 14, and interactive communication—as well as what is known about the social marketing research process, and the use of marketing to design and implement programs to promote socially beneficial behavior change—three interrelated research questions emerge and will be addressed:

- What messages and materials can be used to facilitate behavior change?
- Where and when will the target market acquire these messages and materials?
- What communication channels have the greatest credibility and use among the target market?

To answer these multilayered and theory-based questions, a type of mixed methods research design known as concurrent nested strategy of inquiry will be employed (Creswell, 2003; Creswell, Plano Clark, Gutmann, & Hanson, 2003). According to Creswell's typology of mixed methods, concurrent studies have simultaneous qualitative and quantitative data collections and the findings from each method provide elaboration and confirmation for the findings from the other method. Concurrent studies can be contrasted with sequential studies, which are two-stage procedures in which the second method provides elaboration of the first.

Using a concurrent nested strategy, both qualitative and quantitative data are collected during a single phase of data collection and, unlike some other concurrent approaches; there is a predominant method (either qualitative or quantitative). The method with lower priority (qualitative or quantitative) is embedded within the dominant method (qualitative or quantitative) (Creswell, 2003).

For the proposed study, we will conduct both qualitative-dominant and quantitative-dominant phases of research. Focus group research will employ a social marketing theory-based qualitative exploration of how draft campaign materials and communication channels are interpreted by youth ages 11 to 14, but will also include some quantitative questions to enrich our description of participants' reactions to proposed channels. These quantitative questions will be administered via a waiting room survey that participants complete once they arrive at the focus group facility, while they are waiting for their group to begin. In contrast, online survey research will rapidly provide predominantly quantitative data to assess audience feedback and reactions to proposed communication channels, draft materials, and sample content and messaging, but will also include some qualitative questions to yield data on questions that cannot be answered quantitatively.

Both qualitative- and quantitative-dominant approaches are necessary for the proposed study because different types of data will be needed to answer different questions about audience reactions to proposed channels and tactics. For example, quantitative surveys will be useful for gathering feedback quickly to learn what types of online widgets or materials would be useful to youth who want to communicate campaign-related information to their friends and peers. And research demonstrates that, online survey research is as valid as research collected via other widely-accepted methods, including telephone surveys (Taylor, 2007). Online surveys, however, cannot reveal how youth make meaning from the sample materials. Focus groups, on the other hand, while more time-consuming to plan and implement, are ideal for understanding audience perceptions because they can explore "the fluid and dialogic aspects of opinion formation" (Delli Carpini & Williams, 1994). The open-ended nature of focus group interaction helps to "provide insights into why people believe what they do, how they perceive verbal and nonverbal messages…, and what they consider important information and why" (Carlin & McKinney, 1994). Qualitative focus group research also allows researchers to note group dynamics and interpersonal factors that play a role in how materials and channels are received, which is particularly relevant for this campaign since

early research suggests that social media will be important for reaching the youth audience.

As described by Creswell (2003), this mixed methods model has several strengths. This approach provides the advantages of both quantitative and qualitative data and, by using the two methods in this fashion, researchers can gain perspectives from the different types of data (Creswell 2003). Plus, collecting two types of data in a single data collection is time-efficient.

CDC will work with the Ogilvy-contracted research firm Harris Interactive to conduct the online surveys. To organize and facilitate the in-person focus groups, CDC will work with the Ogilvy-contracted independent moderators Sonya Schroeder and Pat Marzi. These qualitative research experts will subcontract with focus group facilities in local markets to recruit the participants.

Harris Interactive will store the survey data for four weeks following the data collection process, to allow sufficient time for the data to be tabulated and reviewed.

The focus group facilities will destroy the records collected during the screening process once the in-person focus groups have been held, which will be approximately two weeks following the start of the recruitment process. The focus group data and participant responses to questions in the moderator's guide only will be recorded on audiotapes and the corresponding transcripts. The transcripts will exclude participant names and any other identifying participant information. The audiotapes will be destroyed once Ogilvy delivers the final focus group report to CDC.

Items of Information to be Collected

All data collection activities will be conducted in full compliance with the CDC regulations to maintain the privacy of data obtained on persons and to protect the rights and welfare of human assessment subjects, as contained in Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 22 and 46.

No individually identifiable information is being collected. The data collection will be limited to: 1) feedback on possible communication channels the campaign is considering using to reach 11 to 14 year olds; and 2) feedback on draft creative concepts, messages, and materials the campaign is developing. Examples of possible topics that will be covered during the data collection include:

- Feedback on specific events where *Choose Respect* materials could be displayed (e.g., music concerts for particular bands or musicians)
- Which potential business/organization partners are highly used/respected/recognized by youth ages 11 to 14
- Where *Choose Respect* should distribute information (e.g., Boys & Girls Clubs, specific social networking sites)
- What types of materials would be useful to youth who wanted to communicate campaign-related materials to their friends and peers
- Feedback on specific ways in which the campaign could engage the target audience to promote messages (e.g., poster contests, T-shirt design contests)
- Draft content developed for *Choose Respect* campaign materials
- Draft designs developed for *Choose Respect* campaign materials

Sample online survey and moderator's guide are provided in Attachment C, "Online Survey," and Attachment D, "Focus Group Moderator's Guide," respectively.

The source for information collected through the proposed research will be youth ages 11 to 14, who are recruited to participate in either online surveys or in-person focus groups.

Online Survey
As a matter of policy, Harris Interactive, the research partner for the online survey research, does not store any Information in Identifiable Form (IIF) on youth participants. Youth participants in the online research will be recruited through their parents or legal guardians.[1] Harris Interactive maintains an existing database of participants rigorously recruited and maintained to represent demographic characteristics comparable to the U.S. population. *One hundred percent of the database participants have confirmed through a two-step process that they want to be part of the database and to be offered opportunities to participate in any/all of online research conducted by Harris* (Harris, 2008). Note: This confirmation process conducted by Harris does not constitute an additional burden placed on the public due to the proposed research.

- Parents who are part of Harris Interactive's existing database of participants will receive an email explaining the general topic of the survey (See Attachment E, "Online Survey Email Invitation") and containing a link to a secure Web site where they will complete a short screener (See Attachment F, "Online Survey Screening Instrument for Parents") (Harris, 2008).
    - The screener will be used to determine whether there are any children in the household who qualify for the survey, and to collect demographic information to confirm youth participant eligibility.
    - Parents also will receive information about the purpose of the survey and will be asked to indicate whether they provide parental permission for their child to participate in the survey (see Attachment G, "Online Survey Parental Permission Form").
- If a parent gives permission for their child to participate, and if the child is determined to be eligible based on the parent's responses to the screener questions, the parent either will be asked to bring their child to the computer at that time to complete the youth screener and the survey, or given instructions for having their child resume at a later time.
- Children then will complete a short screener (see Attachment H, "Online Survey Screening Instrument for Youth") that requests their grade, age, and gender to confirm their qualification and that this is the child for whom the parent provided permission. As part of the screening, the child will be provided with a brief description of the project and asked for their assent to participate (See Attachment I, "Online Survey Youth Assent Form").
    - Upon obtaining assent, the Web site will direct the youth to another page within the secure site to complete the actual survey (See Attachment C, "Online Survey," for *sample* survey). The child will not be able to return to the parent portion of the survey.

[1]Please note: Throughout the information collection request, all references to parents refer to parents or legal guardians.

- All data collected will be submitted to CDC in the aggregate, without any names or other identifiers associated with the respondents or their parents. Please see Section B. 2 for a more detailed description of procedures for recruitment and obtaining permission and assent.

Focus Groups
In-person focus groups will be recruited following standard market research procedures, as outlined and described by numerous authors (Stewart and Shamdasani, 1990; NCI, 2002). For example, following the approach outlined in the National Cancer Institute's (NCI) planner's guide *Making Health Communication Programs Work,* recruitment will take place by telephone approximately one to three weeks prior to the focus group sessions. Each Ogilvy-contracted focus group facility will identify parents in the proprietary databases that they own and maintain.

- Upon identification of candidates, the recruiters will administer a short screener (see Attachment M, "Focus Group Screening Instrument for Parents and Youth") to the parent over the telephone to determine whether they have any children of the appropriate age and background to participate in a focus group. If the child meets the criteria for participating in a focus group (in terms of their gender, age, etc.), the recruiter will briefly explain the purpose of the project and request the parents' verbal permission to speak with their child over the telephone.
- The recruiter will then continue administering the short screener (Attachment M) to the child to confirm his or her eligibility and ability to express himself or herself in a focus group discussion. The recruiter will then invite the child to participate in a focus group discussion and provide the parent with information about the date and location of the group, as well as other logistical details. The NCI (2002) emphasizes the importance of following the screener closely; Ogilvy will work with our research partners and the facilities to ensure that the screener is followed precisely and that the final pool of participants includes only those individuals who qualify for participation. Please see Section B. 2 for a detailed description of procedures for recruitment and obtaining permission and assent.

After the focus groups are completed, all transcripts will be submitted to CDC "anonymously" (e.g., no names will be associated with quotes). All data will be reported in the aggregate. The final transcripts, aggregate findings, and conclusions will be reported collectively. Upon completion of the larger project, the transcripts will be destroyed. Please see Section A.10 for a more detailed description of the process for de-identifying data.

Identification of Web site(s) and Web site Content Directed at Children Under 13 Years of Age

The in-person focus groups will not involve any Web sites or Web site content directed at children under the age of 13.

For the online focus groups, youth participants will complete surveys located on a secure Web site that can only be accessed by authorized Harris Interactive personnel. No cookies or other persistent identifiers, such as respondent ID, will be used.

A. 2. Purpose and Use of Information Collection

The information gathered under the proposed data collection will be used to:

- Ensure quality and prevent waste in the dissemination of health information by CDC to the public
- Determine the most effective and efficient outreach tactics, channels, and dissemination strategies
- Refine message concepts and test draft materials for clarity, salience, appeal, and persuasiveness to target audiences
- Determine whether particular types of materials should be developed

The results will be a critical component of the campaign's development, driving its tactics, communication channels, and implementation. The findings from this information collection will be used to revise and improve *Choose Respect* materials before they are distributed to target audiences and to select communication outreach tactics and channels. Research and evaluation of ongoing health communications programs have affirmed the value of developing and pretesting communication concepts, messages, materials, and approaches with representatives of the target audiences (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989). Pretesting methods can help determine which of several alternative executions of an item may be most effective, or it can identify strengths and weaknesses in a single execution (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1980). This testing and refinement process is one of the essential elements of a social marketing program. Without this formative research, CDC and Ogilvy would be at risk of expending scarce resources on a campaign that is likely to be ineffective due to lacking data on the types of messages, materials, and channels that truly resonate among the target audience.

The proposed data collection methods are focus groups and online surveys.

Focus Groups

Focus group data will be collected in person, working closely with our research partners Sonya Schroeder and Pat Marzi. The planned approach calls for up to 24 focus groups per year. Please note that the audience will be segmented by age, gender, and geographic setting. As such, any single segment will only be recruited for two focus groups per year. Please see Section A.12 for a table detailing the audience segments for the proposed research.

Participants will be recruited for the focus groups using convenience driven (Salganik, M.J. and D.D. Heckathorn, 2004; D.D. Heckathorn, 2002; D.D. Heckathorn, 1997) sampling techniques, a commonly-used method for focus group recruitment (Stewart and Shamdasani, 1990).

Online Surveys

Survey data will be collected online, working closely with our research partners Harris Interactive. The planned approach calls for up to four online surveys per year. Please see Section A.12 for a table detailing the audience segments for the proposed research.

Participants will be recruited for the surveys using convenience-driven (Salganik, M.J. and D.D. Heckathorn, 2004; D.D. Heckathorn, 2002; D.D. Heckathorn, 1997) sampling techniques, a method that has been shown to successfully recruit difficult-to-identify populations for survey research.

Privacy Impact Assessment Information

No IIF is being collected.

The proposed data collection will have no effect on respondents' privacy as no sensitive information is being collected.

Data obtained from this program improvement research will inform CDC of critical elements of the draft messages and materials to either include or not include in the final versions. It will also provide CDC with information about the types of proposed communication outreach tactics and channels that offer the greatest chance of success in communicating with target audiences about healthy relationships (e.g., music concert vs. community organization signage). CDC and Ogilvy will use the research findings to make decisions about how draft materials and planned communication strategies should be enhanced. Multiple data collection points allow the project the ability to test draft materials and communication strategies at multiple points during campaign planning and implementation, thus providing a critical assessment to help prevent *Choose Respect* from expending considerable resources on an approach before gathering feedback on whether it is likely to be an effective communication method. This approach also allows the campaign to be nimble and to incorporate new directions and channels quickly, which will be critical for reaching the youth audience.

A. 3. Use of Improved Information Technology and Burden Reduction

The in-person focus groups will not involve any automated, electronic, or technological collection techniques. Participant responses to focus group questions will be recorded on audiotape and in observer notes. To minimize respondent burden, the moderator's guide (Attachment D, "Focus Group Moderator's Guide") is structured to ensure that the discussion is limited to 90 minutes in length, and that the questions are well-organized, flow well together, and are easy to understand and address.

In order to maximize efficiency and reduce burden, an online survey design is proposed for a portion of the data collection (see Attachment C for a *sample* survey). Completed at a secure Web site, the survey will be structured for easy respondent use, allowing the automatic administration of skip patterns while maintaining a simple, seamless navigation. The use of a Web-based survey offers many advantages, including:

- All responses are automatically recorded, allowing for rapid tabulation and analysis of findings.
- Online surveys create time and cost efficiencies because respondents complete them during a much shorter window of time than other survey methods, and at a substantially reduced cost (e.g., less labor is

involved than in the case of telephone or in-person surveys, and because no postage is required as would be the case for mail-based surveys).
- Online surveys allow for a great deal of geographic and regional diversity.
- Respondents potentially have the option of answering questions in a setting where they feel comfortable and at ease (e.g., at home).
- In many cases, respondents do not have to travel or make an extra trip to a specific location, such as a focus group facility, in order to participate in the research.
- Preliminary campaign research suggests that providing information in an online format is convenient and consistent with the way the target audience communicates and spends leisure time.

While online surveys will be essential for providing rapid feedback from a geographically diverse sample of our target audience, traditional in-person focus groups will complement the online data collection by generating additional qualitative input. In-person focus groups provide the opportunity to note body language, facial expressions, and other non-verbal reactions to draft materials and proposed outreach strategies, as well as to observe how group dynamics influence individuals' preferences and reactions. Together, these two methodologies will provide *Choose Respect* with the rapid, rich, and detailed feedback from a geographically diverse sample of participants that the initiative needs to implement effective outreach.

A. 4. Efforts to Identify Duplication and Use of Similar Information

In designing the proposed data collection activities, we have taken several steps to ensure that the proposed data collection effort does not duplicate ongoing efforts and that no existing data sets would address the proposed study questions.

We conducted an extensive review of the literature by examining several large periodical journal databases. We identified published articles or books containing the keywords "adolescent or youth," "dating violence," and "prevention or intervention." Findings from this literature review confirmed the importance of focusing prevention efforts on younger youth and adolescents, rather than on young adults, as well as the powerful influence played by peer groups on young people's attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors related to intimate partner relationships. Pressure to conform to peer group norms is particularly strong during adolescence, and peers may exert even more influence than the adolescent's family (Silverman & Williamson, 1997). Based on these findings, researchers recommend that IPV communication efforts tap the powerful influence of peer groups and seek to diminish the peer group's support for violent behavior. Researchers also recommend addressing the social processes through which young people learn that aggressive behavior is an acceptable, even expected part of intimate partner relationships. Specifically, communication efforts may aim to support the positive role that peer groups can play by withholding support for dating violence (Sugarman & Hotaling, 1989). The literature review also showed consistent findings across studies that males and females perpetrate intimate partner violence at similar rates. Based on these findings, researchers recommend that interventions target couples rather than just males (or just females) (Bowman & Morgan, 1998; Sugarman & Hotaling, 1989). At the same time, however, communication efforts should reflect gender differences in underlying motivations. For example, females tend to perpetrate IPV as a result of anger, jealousy, and in self-defense, while males tend to perpetrate IPV to dominate and intimidate.

In addition to the published information we reviewed, we conducted additional research to inform program planning and implementation. This additional research included one-on-one interviews with the following four well-known youth culture experts in the areas of academic research, communications, and marketing: Susannah Stern, PhD, from the University of San Diego; Nicole Dorrler and Mary Sullivan from the American Legacy Foundation; and Peter Picard from Teen Research Unlimited (TRU).

We also completed an environmental scan to identify existing programs and campaigns that promote messages related to healthy relationships and teen dating violence awareness and prevention. The environmental scan encompassed initiatives targeting youth as a primary audience, as well as those that primarily target influencer audiences, and included efforts at the international, national, and state levels.

We are also currently finalizing a comprehensive audience analysis of youth ages 11-14. This analysis uses publicly available data, research, and trend reports to profile the youth audience in terms of: demographics; dating violence risk and protective factors; knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors; lifestyle and psychographic factors; and communications channels and media use.

Internet searches were also performed on several Internet search engines, including Google, Yahoo, AltaVista, Medline, and Science Direct, using search terms “adolescent,” “dating violence,” and “prevention.” “tween/teen,” “teen dating,” “tween/teen relationships,” and “tween/teen friendships.” We have also reviewed program announcements, requests for applications (RFAs), and requests for proposals (RFPs) from other federal agencies. To date, no duplication of effort has been identified.

The results of the literature search, expert interviews, environmental scan, audience analysis, and consultation with experts in the field revealed that although a small amount of research has been conducted on adolescents as an audience segment, the research does not exist in relationship to promoting healthy relationships and preventing dating violence. In addition, the previous research and data collection efforts have been formative/exploratory in nature, rather than tactical. Thus, there are no similar or duplicate data available to use or adapt for the purpose of this research.

The proposed research will gather data to inform CDC’s tactical planning, development, and implementation of a youth-focused initiative to promote healthy relationships and prevent dating violence. Given that this is a new direction for the *Choose Respect* campaign, which is slated to be launched during winter/spring 2009, the data collected will be critical for ensuring the campaign’s success.

A. 5. Impact on Small Businesses or Other Small Entities

No small businesses will be involved in this data collection.

A. 6. Consequences of Collecting the Information Less Frequently

There are no legal obstacles to reduce the burden.

The research design and nature of the objectives are such that implementation of these data collection methods will be required to gather feedback on tactical campaign elements from the target audience of males and females who are 11 to 14 years of age, during the campaign's implementation phase. Without conducting the data collection at the stated frequency, we will be unable to gather feedback on the various components that will be developed and implemented on an ongoing basis throughout the life of the campaign. In addition, the data collection is structured to ensure that feedback is collected from all members of the target audience, including groups segmented by age, gender, geography, language, and culture/race/ethnicity. Without the stated frequency of research, the tactical components may fail to effectively communicate the campaign message, or fail to appeal to the entire target audience. The campaign's overall success likely will suffer if data are collected less frequently. Again, as described above, no individual respondent will participate in more than one focus group or more than one survey.

A. 7. Special Circumstances Relating to the Guidelines of 5 CFR 1320.5

There are no special circumstances involved in this data collection. This request fully complies with the regulation 5 CFR 1320.5.

A. 8. Comments in Response to the Federal Register Notice and Efforts to Consult Outside the Agency

A. A 60-day Notice (See Attachment B, "60-day Federal Register Notice") to solicit public comments was published in the *Federal Register* (Volume 73, Number 29; Tuesday, February 12, 2008). There was one public comment received in response to the 60-day Federal Register Notice, but it was non-substantive in nature (See Attachment O).

B. In 2008, several individuals outside the CDC were consulted with regarding the proposed information collection. They include the following *Choose Respect* initiative staff, research partners, and youth culture experts:

- Jennifer Wayman, M.H.S., Ogilvy Public Relations Worldwide
  202-729-4161; Jennifer.wayman@ogilvypr.com
- Michael Briggs., Ogilvy Public Relations Worldwide
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- Susannah Stern, PhD, University of San Diego

- Nicole Dorrler, American Legacy Foundation

- Mary Sullivan, American Legacy Foundation

- Peter Picard, Teen Research Unlimited (TRU)

These individuals will be consulted with, as needed, during the study period.

A. 9. Explanation of Any Payment or Gift to Respondents

Participants in the focus groups and online surveys will receive incentives as described in detail below.

Our conversations with several moderators who regularly conduct focus groups across the country indicate that the proposed incentives are consistent with current rates for participation in focus group research studies. Incentives will take the form of cash, gift certificates, and information. As described at the end of this section, online panel surveys use an incentive program to improve response rates and maintain membership.

Reviewed literature revealed that payment of incentives can provide significant advantages to the government in terms of direct cost savings and improved data quality. It also should be noted that message testing is a marketing technique, and it is standard practice among commercial market researchers to offer incentives as part of respondent recruitment.

Jennifer Scott, Ph.D., [212-880-5260], Managing Director of Insights and Research at Ogilvy and an expert in health communication research and the methodologies proposed for this study, explained, “Social and behavioral science studies inevitably compete with commercial marketing research for study participants. Because standard practice among commercial research is to provide incentives, health communication research projects have little choice but to provide incentives as well in order to successfully recruit participants. I also recommend incentives for all studies because it generally results in respondents being more involved in the research as well as respondents feeling respected and appreciated.”

Background on the Use of Response Incentives

A review of survey methodologists and practitioners in October, 1992[2] recommended that OMB "seriously consider the use of incentives" for surveys that: target difficult-to-engage respondent populations; are long or time-consuming; have items that are potentially sensitive or require detailed record keeping; have relatives serve as gatekeepers to respondent access; and are part of longitudinal panels.

In fact, as Kulka (1994) noted, "The greatest potential effectiveness of monetary incentives appears to be in surveys that place unusual demands upon the respondent [or] require continued cooperation over an extended period of time."

Other studies agreed with Kulka's assessment on the effectiveness of incentives. Singer and her colleagues expanded his argument to include other groups. They noted, "... paying an incentive is effective in increasing response rates in telephone and face-to-face surveys, as has been demonstrated consistently in mail surveys. This is true in all types of surveys, not merely those involving high burden for the respondent…it appears to be true for panel respondents, fresh respondents, and those who have refused to respond." (Singer, Gebler, Raghunathan, VanHoewyk, and McGonagle, K. (in press).

Payments vs. Non-monetary Incentives

Cash incentives have been shown to be most effective in increasing survey response rates for one-time surveys of panel members. For example, Singer and her colleagues noted that, following a series of experiments on the impacts of incentives on various types of survey data collection, "...gifts in this study were less effective in increasing response rates than cash, even with the value of the incentive controlled."

Research on participation in consumer research indicates that, without providing minimal levels of compensation, insufficient numbers of individuals will participate and results will not be useful (Kruegar, 1994; Berlin, 1992).

This finding replicates previous research on the effectiveness of incentives, including a meta-analysis of 38 experiments and quasi-experiments conducted by Church (1993) in which gifts were significantly less effective than cash in generating survey response, and noted that offering prepaid monetary incentives yielded an average increase of 19.1 percentage points over comparison groups. Moreover, the impacts of monetary incentives seem greater than the impacts of promised charitable donations, lotteries for cash prizes, and other non-monetary rewards.

Level of Incentive Payment

Despite its apparent logic, simply increasing the size of cash incentives to non-respondents does not always result in proportional increases in response rates. In fact, there is some evidence of diminishing returns as incentive levels increase. However, Findlay and Schaible (1980) found that increasing the incentive payments from $10 to $20 was successful in increasing overall

[2] The "Symposium on Providing Incentives to Survey Respondents," sponsored jointly by OMB and the Council of Professional Associations on Federal Statistics (COPAFS), considered a number of incentive-related issues, including the impacts on response rates, biases, and incentive types.

response rates. This incentive was often supported in the literature. Meta-analyses conducted by Church noted incentives provided with initial mailings (e.g., not conditionally linked to the completion of the survey) were the most effective in encouraging increased response.

Reduced Bias

The most important aspect of an incentive plan may be its potential for reducing response bias, underreporting bias, and similar sources of error. Findings from the National Survey of Family Growth (a study in which highly sensitive and personal information is collected from young adults) demonstrated that incentives not only had positive effects on response rates, but they also increased the accuracy of reporting. Incentives are necessary for message testing in order to ensure that those who are willing to participate are as representative as possible of the wider public. Failure to provide a basic incentive is likely to bias samples in the direction of well-educated individuals, who are generally predisposed to be helpful (Findlay and Shaible, 1980).

Incentives

Incentive amounts for the proposed in-person focus groups will vary slightly across groups, based on local cost of living differences, ranging from roughly $50 - $60 per person.

Online Survey

For the online surveys, youth participants and their parents through whom they are recruited will receive different incentives. All parents who will be contacted about the online surveys are existing members of Harris Poll Online℠, an online panel of over 6 million cooperative respondents. Since parents are already members of the panel they will be awarded the standard HIpoints℠ they would normally receive for completing a survey of similar length. HIpoints are incentive points that are issued and tracked by Harris Interactive. They cannot be redeemed for cash. Instead, once a critical mass of points has been earned, the panelist can redeem the points for a variety of rewards. The number of high points that a respondent receives for participating in online research is determined by the length of the survey they complete. For example, a two-minute survey typically awards 30 HIpoints, while a 10-minute survey typically awards 100 HIpoints. To estimate the value of the 30 HIpoints earned by a parent who completes the online screener for the *Choose Respect* project, a $5 Pizza Hut gift card requires 800 HIpoints. In addition, all panelists who qualify and complete a survey in a given month are automatically entered into Harris Interactive's bi-monthly (e.g., six times per year) $10,000 sweepstakes, HIstakes℠.

Youth participants in the online surveys, on the other hand, will not receive HIpoints. Instead, their only incentive will be that, upon completing the survey, they will be able to view a Web page in which they can see how his/her responses to three to five nonproprietary questions compare to the aggregate respondent base.

These incentive levels were recommended by independent consultants and senior analysts employed by our research partners.

A. 10. Assurance of Confidentiality Provided to Respondents

All data collection activities will be conducted in full compliance with the CDC regulations to maintain the privacy of data obtained on persons and to protect the rights and welfare of human assessment subjects, as contained in Title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 22 and 46. Data will be treated in a secure manner, unless otherwise compelled by law.

Although the research partners, Harris Interactive and the focus group facilities, will use identifiable information, such as phone numbers, to facilitate the collection of response data, procedures will be followed to limit the linkage of this information to response data. Furthermore, no identifiable information about participants will be included in the data provided to Ogilvy or CDC.

As a matter of policy, Harris Interactive, the research partner for the online survey research, does not store any IIF on youth participants. Youth participants in the online research will be recruited through their parents. Harris Interactive maintains an existing database of participants rigorously recruited and maintained to represent demographic characteristics comparable to the U.S. population. One hundred percent of the database participants have confirmed through a two-step process that they want to be part of the database and to be offered opportunities to participate in online research (Harris, 2008). Parents who are part of Harris Interactive's existing database of participants (Harris Poll Online) will receive an invitation email (Attachment E) explaining the general topic of the survey and containing a link to a secure Web site where they will complete a short screener.

The screener (Attachment F) will be used to determine if there are any children in the household who would qualify for the survey and to collect demographic information about the potential youth participants to confirm eligibility. After completing the screener, parents will be provided with additional information about the purpose of the survey and given the opportunity to indicate that they are providing their parental permission for their child to participate in the survey (Attachment G). While the parents will be retained as part of the parental permission process, their IIF will be stored on a separate server from both the parents' and youths' responses, and only authorized staff will be able to access the information. If a parent gives permission for their child to participate, and if the child is determined to be eligible based on the parent's responses to the screener questions, the parent will be directed to either bring their child to the computer at that time or given instructions on how to have their child resume the survey at a later time. Children will then complete a short screener (Attachment H) asking grade, age, and gender to confirm their qualification and that this is the child for whom the parent provided permission. The child will then be provided with a brief description of the project and allowed the opportunity to assent to the project (Attachment I). Upon obtaining assent, the Web site will direct the youth to another page in the secure site to complete the survey (See Attachment C for sample survey). The child will not be able to return to the parent portion of the survey. No cookies or other persistent identifiers, such as respondent ID, will be used.

With respect to the in-person focus groups, the focus group facilities will destroy the records collected during the screening process once the focus groups have been conducted, which will be approximately three weeks following the start of the recruitment process. Focus group data and participant

responses to questions in the moderator's guide will only be recorded on audiotapes and the corresponding transcripts, and in observer notes. Transcripts will be stripped of any names or other identifying information before they are delivered to Ogilvy and CDC. The audiotapes and observer notes will be destroyed once the final focus group report is delivered by Ogilvy to CDC, approximately four weeks following the completion of the focus groups.

IRB Approval

This data collection has been reviewed and approved by CDC's IRB (See Attachment J, "IRB Approval Letter."). CDC plans to submit an updated research protocol for continuation review and approval by the IRB at least six weeks before the protocol's expiration date of 7/22/2009.

Privacy Impact Assessment

This submission has been reviewed by ICRO, who determined that the Privacy Act does not apply.

A. Project paperwork maintained by each focus group facility and by Harris Interactive will never be submitted to CDC and will remain in a locked, secure location, available only to a minimum number of local project staff. It will not be reused or disclosed to any other person or entity except as required by law, for authorized oversight of the research project. Research partners will destroy identifiers at the earliest opportunity, unless there is a public health or research justification for retaining the identifiers or they are required to by law.

   No IIF will be collected during this data collection, although use of some IIF will be necessary during the recruitment process to screen and schedule potential participants. The following safeguards (controls) will be in place to minimize the possibility of unauthorized access, use, or dissemination of IIF used during recruitment, as well as of the information that is collected:

   Technical Controls
   - User Identification
   - Passwords
   - Firewall
   - Encryption
   - Intrusion Detection System (IDS)

   Physical Controls
   - Identification Badges
   - Key Cards

   Administrative Controls
   - File Back-up
   - Least Privilege Access to the Data (access is "role based" on a "need to know" basis)

B. For both online and in-person research, parental permission and youth assent will be collected.

Youth participants in the online research will be recruited through their parents. As described above, parents will be emailed a link to a secure Web site where they will read the parental permission form (see Attachment G) and indicate whether they provide parental permission for their child to participate in the survey. While the parents will be retained as part of the parental permission process, their IIF will be stored on a separate server from both the parents' and youths' responses, and only authorized staff will be able to access the information. The permission form will detail the purpose of the data collection, expected length of time to complete the survey, security of the information provided, and contact information for a project staff person who can address any questions about the data collection. Once parental permission has been provided, the parent will be asked to bring their child to the computer at that time or given instructions on how to have their child resume the survey at a later time. Via the secure Web site, youth participants will read the youth assent form (see Attachment I) and indicate whether they assent to participate in the study, prior to being directed to another page in the secure site to complete the survey.

For the in-person focus groups, upon successful recruitment, the parent or guardian of each youth participant will receive a confirmation letter from the facility. The letter will contain the information about the purpose of the data collection effort, the expected length of time to complete the data collection, security of the information provided, and contact information for a CDC representative who can address questions about the data collection effort. Additionally, the letter will include logistics information (e.g., address and directions to the focus group facility, reminder about the date and time) and an informed permission form for the parent (See Attachment K, "Focus Group Parental Permission Form."). Each parent or guardian will be required to return the signed permission form prior to their youth's participation in the focus group. In addition, the youth will also be read and asked to sign an assent form prior to the beginning of the focus group (See Attachment L, "Focus Group Youth Assent Form."). Both the permission and assent form have been tested for comprehension using the Fry Readability Scale. The permission form readability registers approximately at the 10th grade level, while the assent form readability registers approximately at the 7th grade level.

Through the permission process, respondents will be informed that their responses will be treated in a secure manner and will not be disclosed, unless otherwise compelled by law. Respondents also will be informed that CDC plans to release all project results in aggregate report formats that do not identify individual respondents. Information describing the provisions for safeguarding privacy will be provided in writing on the permission form, and also will be reviewed verbally by the moderator prior to initiating the focus groups.

All participants will be given notice about the study, including information on the purpose of the data collection effort, the expected length of time to complete the data collection, security of the information provided, name and telephone number of a project staff person for respondents to contact if they have questions about the data collection effort. The CDC will be provided with non-aggregated data; however, only summary data will be published.

Immediately prior to the conduct of each survey, the following points will be made regarding privacy of the respondent's answers:

- Participation in the survey is voluntary and will have no effect on any benefits for which the adolescent would otherwise be eligible.
- Identifying information such as respondent's name will not be collected on the surveys.
- The participant may choose not to respond to any question.
- All data collected by Ogilvy is for CDC use and will be kept in a secure manner, unless compelled by law. Neither the CDC nor Ogilvy will release or publish non-aggregated data directly to the public.
- CDC will retain ownership of all data collected. When these data are submitted to the CDC, no identifying information will appear.

C. Respondents will be advised of the nature of the activity, the length of time it will require, and that participation is purely voluntary. Respondents will be assured that failure to participate, lack of response to any specific question (probe), or withdrawal of permission will not result in any penalty or loss of benefits to which the subjects are otherwise entitled. This information will be reflected in both the parental permission and the youth assent forms.

A. 11. Justification for Sensitive Questions

Despite the sensitive nature of the campaign's topics of healthy relationships and dating violence prevention, neither the online surveys, nor the focus group moderator guides, nor the focus group waiting room survey will contain sensitive questions. For example, no questions will ask about personal experiences, beliefs, attitudes, or behaviors related to dating abuse. Because the research is intended to inform only the tactical enhancement and implementation of the campaign, all questions will be limited to preferred communication messages, vehicles, partnerships, and material formats.

In addition to avoiding sensitive questions, the surveys and moderator guides will not ask for any identifying information from respondents, such as social security numbers. The recruitment process will collect race and ethnicity data to ensure that we are recruiting and collecting feedback from a broad cross-section of the target audience. However, the recruitment methodology will ensure that CDC and Ogilvy employees do not have access to these data.

For the in-person focus groups, the recruiters will need to collect some personal information, such as telephone numbers and mailing addresses. However, this information only will be used for recruitment and scheduling purposes, and Ogilvy and CDC will not have access to it. For the online focus groups, Harris Interactive will collect some personal information, such as email addresses, from parents only. However, this information will be kept separate from the response data. No personal information will be collected from the youth respondents.

Lastly, all youth parents will be required to complete a permission form and all youth respondents will be required to complete an assent form before participating in data collection. The permission and assent forms will outline the extent of data collected.

A. 12. Estimates of Annualized Burden Hours and Costs

A. 12. A. Estimates of Annualized Burden Hours

Table 1 (see below) presents burden hour estimates for the data collection methods to be utilized in this information collection. These estimates encompass data collection in up to 24 in-person focus groups with 12 respondents per group annually (288 youth ages 11 to 14 as seen in rows three and four), as well as up to four online surveys with 200 respondents per survey annually (200 youth ages 11 to 14 as seen in row 7).

Focus Groups
Each recruiting phone call (with use of the screener, Attachment M, "Focus Group Screening Instrument for Parents and Youth") for the in-person focus groups is expected to last five minutes with both a parent and prospective youth participant, as seen in row two. (Note: Because every household will not agree to participate, we estimate that the facilities will successfully recruit one participant for every two people they contact. Therefore, 576 parents will be screened to successfully recruit 288 youth over a study year, as seen in row two).) Each in-person focus group will 90 minutes, as seen in row four. No child will participate in more than one focus group; however, the table displays "2" for the number of responses per respondent to reflect the number of times we expect to carry out the screening/focus group process with parents and youth. In other words, two is the number of times we may conduct focus groups in a given year.

Online Survey
To recruit youth ages 11 to 14 for the online surveys, parents will receive information and permission forms via email (See Attachments E and F.). Upon providing permission for a child to participate in the study, a follow-up email with the invitation and child assent form will be sent for completion. We estimate that the recruitment process for the online surveys will take five minutes for parents and three minutes for youth, as seen in rows five and six. (Note: Again, we estimate that two of Harris's households will participate in the screening process to successfully recruit one participant.) Each online survey will last 10 minutes, as seen in row seven. It is unlikely that any child will participate in more than one online survey; however, the table displays "4" as the number of responses per respondent to show the number of times we may field an online survey in a given year

The estimated burden for the proposed information collection is based on Ogilvy and CDC staff experience and expertise, as well as on internal instrument pretests conducted by Ogilvy with less than nine individuals.

The total annual burden hour request for this data collection is 1354 hours.

TABLE 1: ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN HOURS

Type of Respondents	Form Name	No. of Respondent	No. of Responses per Respondent	Average Burden per Response (in hours)	Total Burden Hours
Parents of boys and girls, ages 11 to 14 and youth ages 11 to 14	Focus Group Screening Instrument for Parents and Youth (Attachment M)	576	2	5/60	96
Youths ages 11 to 14	Focus Group Survey (Attachment N)	288	2	5/60	48
Youths ages 11 to 14	Focus Group Moderator's Guide (Attachment D)	288	2	1.5	864
Parents of boys and girls, ages 11 to 14	Online Survey Email Invitation AND Online Survey Screening Instrument for Parents (Attachments E and F)	400	4	5/60	133
Youths ages 11 to 14	Online Survey Screening Instrument for Youth (Attachment H)	400	4	3/60	80
Youths ages 11 to 14	Online Survey (Attachment C)	200	4	10/60	133
Total					1354

A. 12. B. Estimates of Annualized Burden Costs

Table 2 presents the annualized cost to parents based on the most current available average U.S. hourly wage rate, which is $17.80, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (DOL, 2008). To minimize the likelihood that youth participation in the in-person focus groups will entail a loss of regular parent income, recruitment calls will be made during evening hours. The cost to parents ($4,076) was calculated by multiplying the burden hours from Table 1 by the hourly rate. To estimate the annualized cost to youth, the average hourly rate of $7.00 is used (Bloomberg.com). The cost to youths ($7,875) was calculated by multiplying the burden hours from Table 1 by the hourly rate. The estimated burden cost to parents and youths, per study year, is $11,951.

TABLE 2: ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED BURDEN COSTS

Type of Respondent	Total Burden Hours	Hourly Wage Rate	Total Respondent Costs
Parents of boys and girls, ages 11 to 14	229	$17.80	$4,076
Youths ages 11 to 14	1125	$7.00	$7,875
			Total $11,951

A. 13. Estimates of Other Total Annual Cost Burden to Respondents or Record Keepers

There are no capital or start-up costs associated with this project for respondents.

A. 14. Annualized Cost to the Government

The *Choose Respect* campaign is seeking approval to conduct up to four online surveys and up to 24 in-person focus groups each year for three years. Table 3 presents the estimated annualized cost to the Federal government for each of these years. As this information collection will be conducted under a contract awarded to Ogilvy, the estimated costs reflect Ogilvy's costs and 10% of a CDC FTE's (Grade 13) time for oversight and supervision of the data collection. While the scope of work will remain the same each year, Ogilvy's estimated costs for Years 2 and 3 reflect an average annual escalation of 3.5 percent to account for increases in the cost of living, inflation, and wage increases. Estimated Ogilvy labor costs are $228,420 for Year 1. These labor costs were budgeted by estimating the number of hours of staff at the various wage levels that are required, multiplying by the applicable wage rates, and multiplying the results subtotals by factors to cover fringe benefits, overhead, and fee. Wage levels for the labor categories expected to contribute to this project range from $28.85 per hour for Senior Account Executive labor to $91.97 per hour for Senior Management labor. The basis for estimating other direct costs varies with the type of cost being estimated. During Year 1, direct costs associated with the in-person focus groups are estimated to be $120,000, while direct costs for the online surveys are estimated to be $91,000 during the first year. Annual Ogilvy telephone costs are estimated to be $500 per year. Additionally, Ogilvy travel costs related to this data collection are estimated to be $11,791 for Year 1 for travel to three markets twice per year. All direct costs were multiplied by a factor to cover fee, as well as by the average annual escalation of 3.5 percent. The 10% of a CDC FTE's time for oversight and supervision is estimated to be $10,991.

TABLE 3: ESTIMATED ANNUALIZED COST TO THE GOVERNMENT

Year	Ogilvy				CDC	Total
	Direct Costs	Labor	Travel	Ogilvy Total		
Year 1	$228,420	$120,684	$11,791	$360,895	$10,991	$371,886
Year 2	$236,415	$124,908	$12,204	$373,527	$10,991	$384,518
Year 3	$244,689	$129,279	$12,631	$386,599	$10,991	$397,590
Total	$709,524	$374,871	$36,626	$1,121,021	$32,973	$1,153,994

Annual cost to the federal government, calculated by dividing the total cost of the project by the time period (3 years), is estimated to be $384,665.

A. 15. Explanation for Program Changes or Adjustments

There is no change in burden requested, as this is a new information collection.

A. 16. Plans for Tabulation and Publication and Project Time Schedule

The below table (Table 4) outlines the project time schedule for the data collection. CDC and Ogilvy envision collecting data over three years through online surveys up to four times per year, and through traditional in-person focus groups twice per year (up to 24 total per year). The research will be limited to data collection for program improvement purposes, including: 1) feedback on possible campaign creative concepts, messages, and communication channels for reaching 11 to 14 year olds; and 2) feedback on draft campaign materials. The data will be collected for program improvement purposes only.

TABLE 4: PROJECT TIME SCHEDULE

Activity	Time Schedule
Year 1	
Round 1 online survey questionnaire design	2 weeks after OMB approval
Round 1 online survey programming, quality assurance review, and testing	3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 1 online survey data collection	1 month & 1 week after OMB approval
Round 1 online survey analysis	1 month & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 1 online survey report to CDC	2 months after OMB approval
Round 2 online survey questionnaire design	3 months after OMB approval

Round 2 online survey programming, quality assurance review, and testing	3 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 2 online survey data collection	4 months & 1 week after OMB approval
Round 2 online survey analysis	4 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 2 online survey report to CDC	5 months after OMB approval
Round 1 focus group screening	5 months after OMB approval
Round 1 focus group testing	5 months & 2 weeks after OMB approval
Round 1 focus group analysis	6 months after OMB approval
Round 1 focus group report to CDC	6 months & 2 weeks after OMB approval
Round 3 online survey questionnaire design	6 months after OMB approval
Round 3 online survey programming, quality assurance review, and testing	6 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 3 online survey data collection	7 months & 1 week after OMB approval
Round 3 online survey analysis	7 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 3 online survey report to CDC	8 months after OMB approval
Round 4 online survey questionnaire design	9 months after OMB approval
Round 4 online survey programming, quality assurance review, and testing	9 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 4 online survey data collection	10 months & 1 week after OMB approval
Round 4 online survey analysis	10 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 4 online survey report to CDC	11 months after OMB approval
Round 2 focus group screening	10 months after OMB approval
Round 2 focus group testing	10 months & 2 weeks after OMB approval

Round 2 focus group analysis	11 months after OMB approval
Round 2 focus group report to CDC	11 months & 2 weeks after OMB approval
Year 2	
Round 1 online survey questionnaire design	14 weeks after OMB approval
Round 1 online survey programming, quality assurance review, and testing	15 weeks after OMB approval
Round 1 online survey data collection	13 month & 1 week after OMB approval
Round 1 online survey analysis	13 month & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 1 online survey report to CDC	14 months after OMB approval
Round 2 online survey questionnaire design	15 months after OMB approval
Round 2 online survey programming, quality assurance review, and testing	15 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 2 online survey data collection	19 months & 1 week after OMB approval
Round 2 online survey analysis	19 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 2 online survey report to CDC	17 months after OMB approval
Round 1 focus group screening	17 months after OMB approval
Round 1 focus group testing	17 months & 2 weeks after OMB approval
Round 1 focus group analysis	18 months after OMB approval
Round 1 focus group report to CDC	18 months & 2 weeks after OMB approval
Round 3 online survey questionnaire design	18 months after OMB approval
Round 3 online survey programming, quality assurance review, and testing	18 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 3 online survey data collection	19 months & 1 week after OMB approval

Round 3 online survey analysis	19 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 3 online survey report to CDC	20 months after OMB approval
Round 4 online survey questionnaire design	21 months after OMB approval
Round 4 online survey programming, quality assurance review, and testing	21 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 4 online survey data collection	22 months & 1 week after OMB approval
Round 4 online survey analysis	22 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 4 online survey report to CDC	23 months after OMB approval
Round 2 focus group screening	22 months after OMB approval
Round 2 focus group testing	22 months & 2 weeks after OMB approval
Round 2 focus group analysis	23 months after OMB approval
Round 2 focus group report to CDC	23 months & 2 weeks after OMB approval
Year 3	
Round 1 online survey questionnaire design	26 weeks after OMB approval
Round 1 online survey programming, quality assurance review, and testing	27 weeks after OMB approval
Round 1 online survey data collection	25 month & 1 week after OMB approval
Round 1 online survey analysis	25 month & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 1 online survey report to CDC	26 months after OMB approval
Round 2 online survey questionnaire design	27 months after OMB approval
Round 2 online survey programming, quality assurance review, and testing	27 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 2 online survey data collection	28 months & 1 week after OMB approval

Round 2 online survey analysis	28 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 2 online survey report to CDC	29 months after OMB approval
Round 1 focus group screening	29 months after OMB approval
Round 1 focus group testing	29 months & 2 weeks after OMB approval
Round 1 focus group analysis	30 months after OMB approval
Round 1 focus group report to CDC	30 months & 2 weeks after OMB approval
Round 3 online survey questionnaire design	30 months after OMB approval
Round 3 online survey programming, quality assurance review, and testing	30 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 3 online survey data collection	31 months & 1 week after OMB approval
Round 3 online survey analysis	31 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 3 online survey report to CDC	32 months after OMB approval
Round 4 online survey questionnaire design	33 months after OMB approval
Round 4 online survey programming, quality assurance review, and testing	33 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 4 online survey data collection	34 months & 1 week after OMB approval
Round 4 online survey analysis	34 months & 3 weeks after OMB approval
Round 4 online survey report to CDC	35 months after OMB approval
Round 2 focus group screening	34 months after OMB approval
Round 2 focus group testing	34 months & 2 weeks after OMB approval
Round 2 focus group analysis	35 months after OMB approval
Round 2 focus group report to CDC	35 months & 2 weeks after OMB

	approval

The CDC also will prepare a paper for publication in a scholarly journal. A potential title is "Using focus groups and online surveys to test communication channels for a healthy relationships campaign targeting youth." Table 5 outlines publication dates and other activities. Please see the "Analysis Plan" section below for a description of data analysis procedures.

TABLE 5: PUBLICATION TIME SCHEDULE

Activity	Time Schedule
Year 2	
Manuscript finalized for submission to journal	16 months after OMB approval
Receive reviewers' feedback/comments and questions	17 months & 2 weeks after OMB approval
Respond to reviewer questions and revise manuscript revised per feedback/comments	21 months after OMB approval
Resubmit revised manuscript to journal	21 months after OMB approval
Receive additional feedback/comments from reviewers	25 months after OMB approval
Revise manuscript per feedback/comments	27 months after OMB approval
Resubmit revised manuscript to journal	27 months after OMB approval
Receive notification of acceptance from journal	29 months after OMB approval
Review of article proof	30 months after OMB approval
Publication	32 months after OMB approval

Analysis Plan

Under the guidance and direction of CDC, Ogilvy will conduct quantitative and qualitative analyses of the various data collected. Given that the purpose of the proposed research is to gather feedback to assess quickly the value of implementing tactical campaign elements, only top line reports outlining major themes will be prepared as the data are collected.

Focus Groups

The in-person focus groups will provide opportunities to explore youth participant reactions and responses to possible campaign creative concepts, messages, materials, and channels in detail and to observe the effect of group dynamics on participant perceptions and reactions to draft materials and approaches (Krueger, 1988). Ogilvy and its research partners will use a

variety of documentation and assessment methods to analyze and summarize findings.

For this effort, the focus groups will be audiotaped and transcribed. In addition, at least one observer of each focus group will take notes. Conducting transcription and note-taking is described by numerous researchers as common focus group research practices (Stewart and Shamdasani, 1990; Krueger, 1988; Morgan, 1988). Data from the waiting room surveys will be tallied.

Ogilvy and CDC will determine the final focus group findings through the following steps:

Part 1: Analysis of Qualitative Data:

- Pre-Analysis: Debriefings with observers who attended focus groups will be conducted immediately after each focus group session. As described by Krueger (1988) and Morgan (1988), these debriefing sessions will include the moderator walking through the guide to review the trends, questions, and comments for each topic.
- Analysis: Systematic review of each transcript by at least two to three people—independently from one another—to identify common themes and unusual perceptions and comments relevant to each topic. Each reviewer will code responses within a qualitative framework that follows the research questions as guides, coding responses for relevant themes (Stewart and Shamdasani, 1990; Morgan, 1988). As themes are developed, the researcher will assign a working definition to each code. This process, called constant comparison (Glaser and Strauss, 1967), will be continually used to compare the categories and codes of the transcript with existing categories and codes in order to more fully develop the properties of the overarching categories for the individual codes. This process will continue until saturation is reached.
- Subsequent discussion about areas of agreement and conflict with respect to themes and perceptions, followed by additional transcript review until a general consensus is achieved. This "notes-based" analysis is a commonly accepted process for qualitative research assessment. Morgan (1988), for example, describes this analysis procedure and states that “there is likely to be a cycling back and forth between the raw material in the transcripts and the more abstract determination of what topics will go into the ultimate report.”

Part 2: Analysis of Quantitative Data:
As described by Creswell (2003), when using a concurrent nested mixed methods research strategy, data from the embedded research approach must undergo a process of data transformation before it can be integrated in the analysis phase of the research. In the case of the proposed focus groups, the dominant method is qualitative, and the embedded method is quantitative. As a result, the quantitative data that are collected by the waiting room surveys must be qualified. Unfortunately, Creswell (2003) points out that little has been written at this point to guide researchers in the process of transforming data and integrating findings from two different research methods into a single phase of analysis. CDC and Ogilvy will conduct data transformation and integration of findings through the following steps, which are based on Creswell’s outlined approach:

- Development of Descriptive Statistics: Computation of simple descriptive statistics for the data collected from each question on the survey (e.g., mean, median, mode, frequency of each response).

- Development of Qualitative Themes: Systematic review of the descriptive statistics by at least two to three people—independently from one another—to identify potential patterns and themes based on the numerical data. Each reviewer will develop their own set of findings and possible themes.
- Subsequent discussion about areas of agreement and conflict with respect to themes, followed by additional review of the numeric data until a general consensus is achieved on a single set of survey themes.

Part 3: Integration of Qualitative and Quantitative Themes and Findings:

- At least two to three people will independently review all of the themes identified through examination of the quantitative survey data and the themes identified through the qualitative analysis of the focus group discussions. Based on their reviews, they will identify areas of agreement and conflict between the two sets of themes.
- Subsequent discussion about areas of agreement and conflict with respect to themes, followed by additional review of the numeric data and transcripts until a general consensus is achieved. As Creswell (2003) emphasizes, however, the purpose of the quantitative data in a concurrent nested strategy such as this is to supplement and enhance findings from the dominant approach (qualitative). Therefore, our focus will be on identifying how the themes developed from the quantitative data can be used to enrich the understanding of audience perceptions that we gain from the qualitative analysis.

Online Surveys

As described earlier, the purpose of the online surveys is to gather directional, largely descriptive data to aid planners in making decisions about whether or not to implement tested communication tactics. The project will not analyze the data using any tests of statistical significance.

For this effort, responses to each survey question will be tallied. Ogilvy, CDC, and Harris Interactive will then determine the final survey research findings through the following steps:

Step 1: Analysis of Quantitative Data

- Examination of Data: Researchers will examine the data collected in response to the quantitative (close-ended) questions in the surveys. We will compute simple descriptive statistics for the data collected from each question on the survey (e.g., mean, median, mode, frequency of each response), reviewing the total number of positive and negative responses received by each tested concept, message, and channel to determine which approaches were most favored by members of the target audience. Researchers also will assess whether the top-rated approaches received a significantly greater number of positive responses, or whether there were other approaches that were also highly rated.

Step 2: Analysis of Qualitative Data

While the majority of data collected via the online surveys will be quantitative, some open-ended questions will be included as well to collect qualitative data. As described above, Creswell (2003) explains that data from the embedded strategy must undergo a process of data transformation before it can be integrated into the analysis. In the case of the proposed online surveys, the dominant method is quantitative (since most questions will be close-ended), and the embedded method is qualitative (represented by the open-ended questions). As a result, the qualitative data that are collected using

open-ended questions in the survey must be quantified. Unfortunately, little has been written at this point to guide researchers in the process of transforming data and integrating findings from two different research methods into a single phase of analysis (Creswell, 2003). However, CDC and Ogilvy will follow an approach outlined by Creswell to conduct data transformation and integration of findings:

- Qualitative Analysis: Systematic review of all written comments received in response to open-ended questions by at least two to three people—independently from one another—to identify common themes and unusual perceptions and comments relevant to each topic. Each reviewer will code responses within a qualitative framework that follows the research questions as guides, coding responses for relevant themes (Stewart and Shamdasani, 1990; Morgan, 1988). As themes are developed, the researcher will assign a working definition to each code. This process, called constant comparison (Glaser and Strauss, 1967), will be continually used to compare the categories and codes of the written comments with existing categories and codes in order to more fully develop the properties of the overarching categories for the individual codes. This process will continue until saturation is reached.
- Identification of Qualitative Themes: Subsequent discussion about areas of agreement and conflict with respect to themes and perceptions, followed by additional review of the written comments until a general consensus is achieved. This "notes-based" analysis is a commonly accepted process for qualitative research assessment (Morgan, 1988; Krueger, 1988).
- Quantification of the Qualitative Data: Once a final set of themes are developed, researchers will count the number of times that each theme occurs to arrive at a numeric value for the frequency of each theme (Creswell, 2003).

Step 3: Integration of Quantitative and Qualitative Findings and Themes

- Researchers will review both sets of quantitative data to identify areas of agreement and conflict between the two sets. As Creswell (2003) emphasizes, however, the purpose of the qualitative data in a concurrent nested strategy such as this is to supplement and enhance findings from the dominant approach (quantitative). Therefore, our focus will be on identifying how the qualitative data can be used to add depth and richness to the quantitative findings, such as by providing detail about aspects of the target audiences' reactions to tested messages and channels that cannot be measured quantitatively, or by providing possible explanations for why particular channels and approaches tested better than others.

A. 17. Reason(s) Display of OMB Expiration Date is Inappropriate

This evaluation does not seek approval to be exempted from displaying the expiration date for OMB approval of the information collected.

A. 18. Exceptions to Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions

There are no exceptions to the certification.