

**Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices related to a Domestic Readiness Initiative on
Zika Virus Disease**

Request for OMB approval of an Emergency ICR

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Supporting Statement B

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SECTION B – COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

This is an emergency request for a new information collection for six months. This ICR includes a telephone survey, which is part of CDC's ongoing response in Puerto Rico and the domestic U.S. to the Zika virus outbreak. Information collection is expected to begin once approved, Since data collection is planned to exceed six months, a formal ICR will be submitted to OMB in order to continue information collection beyond that time frame.

1. Respondent Universe and Sampling Methods

The respondent universe will be participants in areas most likely to be affected by Zika including 20 U.S. states (AL, AR, AZ, CA, FL, GA, HI, IL, LA, MD, MA, MS, NJ, NM, NY, NC, SC, TN, TX, and VA), Washington D.C., and Puerto Rico based on evolving epidemiological data and historical presence of *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes.

The sample designs proposed are for 1,200 completed interviews in the U.S. domestic sample and 1,200 interviews in Puerto Rico (PR). Both samples are stratified into two strata: adults ages 18-44 and adults ages 45 and older. The purpose of the stratification is to allow for a purposive oversample of the younger stratum so that 900 cases or 75% of the completed interviews ($1,200 \times 0.75 = 900$) are below age 45, leaving the balance of 300 interviews with older adults. Since younger adults naturally make up 47% and 46% of the targeted domestic and Puerto Rico adult population, respectively (2014 American Community Survey estimates), a statistical design effect (Deff) will result when this stratified design is correctly weighted to compensate for the oversample. For the domestic sample, the Deff is 1.31 and for Puerto Rico it is 1.35 (note: when there is no oversample and only a simple random sample is used, Deff = 1.0). Thus, the effective samples sizes (n/Deff) are 915 U.S. and 889 PR. These effective sample sizes will have a precision of ± 3.2 U.S. and ± 3.3 PR percentage points. With the same sample size and stratification design proposed for each of the three waves, a comparison of proportional estimates between waves will be able to detect differences of 6.6 U.S. and 6.7 P.R. percentage points with 80% power at an alpha level of 0.05 for a proportion of 50%.

There are fundamentally two segments and these are the age-specific strata. For estimates about the young adult oversample stratum of 900 cases in both the U.S. and PR samples, there will be a proportional sample precision of ± 3.3 percentage points. Sub-analyses comparing this stratum between waves will be able to detect differences of 6.7 percentage points with 80% power at an alpha level of 0.05 for a proportion of 50%. For the smaller, older adult stratum of 300 cases, the precision of proportional estimates is ± 5.6 percentage points. Sub-analyses comparing this stratum between waves will be able to detect differences of 11.7 percentage points with 80% power at an alpha level of 0.05 for a proportion of 50%.

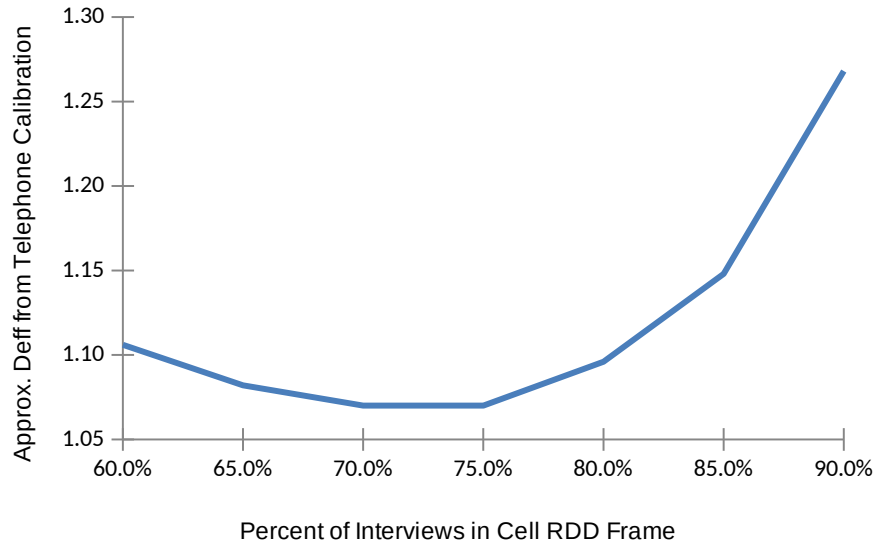
The sample has been designed to optimize available resources for making the most precise estimates for younger adults (ages 18-44) and overall for the total area-defined domestic sample and the island of Puerto Rico. There are limitations, however, when this particular optimized design is used. In the U.S. sample, it will not be optimal to make state-level comparisons since the sample will distribute itself in a similar pattern as the natural population. Locations with more population will have more sample than areas with less population. This assumes the state to

be a meaningful administrative unit for public health intervention although the virus and the mosquito vector are agnostic to such boundaries. For sub-areas of Puerto Rico, administrative units, the same limitation applies. Aggregating sub-geographic areas may help toward a solution. Another limitation will be the likely less than adequate sample capture of women who are currently pregnant (this is about 4% of all women) and those who say they are planning to get pregnant (a percent likely larger than those who are pregnant). These are rare groups for which this sample and its approach will not support meaningful estimates. An assist to a solution may be to include husbands/partners of currently pregnant women and those planning to get pregnant as offering some insight into the knowledge, attitudes and behaviors being investigated. Other limitations are that persons without any telephone service (about 2% of U.S. adults) and those living in institutional settings will be not be represented.

Random-digit dial samples will be drawn from a cellular and landline telephone frame in 75% and 25% respective proportions. The optimal allocation of interviews between the landline and cell frames is a function of the cost per interview (CPI), coverage and non-response properties of each frame. With current landline and cell CPIs nearly identical (cell is slightly higher by about 10%-15%), the deciding factor is which allocation will reduce the amount of weighting required and, in turn, provide the best precision.

Exhibit 1 below plots the estimated partial design effect (Deff) from calibrating the U.S. domestic survey sample to the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) population benchmark for phone use under varying levels of allocation to the cell RDD frame. Lower Deff values are more desirable because the y-axis represents the loss in precision (a higher Deff) associated with the telephone service calibration weighting adjustment. The value of 1.0 corresponds to the simple random sample from the general population that cannot be implemented with any RDD design. Exhibit 1 shows that by allocating 75% of the sample to the cell RDD frame, we achieve the best possible precision (lowest Deff) for a dual-frame sample. If less of the sample is allocated to the cell RDD frame, say 60% cell/40% landline, the Deff increases from about 1.07 to 1.11 and the effective sample size ($n/Deff$) decreases by approximately 40 cases $[(1,200/1.07) - (1,200/1.11) = 40]$.

Exhibit 1. Design Effect (*Deff*) due to Telephone-Use Calibration for Varying Allocations to the Cell RDD Frame



While the design effect from telephone service calibration is just one component of the overall design, it is noteworthy because it is directly affected by the allocation choice. Improving the representativeness of sample demographics is another important reason to increase cell allocation. For example, young adults are significantly underrepresented in landline RDD samples but well represented in cell samples. Therefore, an allocation of 75% of interviews to the cell sample will both reduce the Deff and greatly assist in achieving the target oversample of adults aged 18-44 years.

2. Procedures for the Collection of Information

Once IRB and OMB approvals are received, a random probability telephone survey will be conducted in the geographic target areas for the campaign.

Independent general population samples will be drawn for each of the three survey waves and separately for the U.S. domestic surveys and Puerto Rico surveys. For each survey, samples will be drawn from both the landline and cellular random digit dial (RDD) frames to represent people with access to either a landline or cell phone. All samples will be provided by Survey Sampling International, LLC.

Landline RDD Sampling Frame

The landline RDD frame for the U.S. domestic survey is constructed by compiling all telephone exchanges in the 20 target states (AL, AR, AZ, CA, FL, GA, HI, IL, LA, MD, MA, MS, NJ, NM, NY, NC, SC, TN, TX, and VA) and the District Columbia. The frame is referred to as “list-assisted” because a complete file of directory-listed residential numbers is used to remove 100-banks from the frame if they contain zero residential listings [note: a “bank” consists of the numbers from 00 to 99 as the last two digits (xx) in a 10-digit telephone number including area code and exchange, i.e., (123) 456-78xx]. The remaining 100-banks are “working” and used to enumerate all the telephone numbers within the bank from which a sample is drawn. All landline numbers (directory-listed and unlisted) in the working banks are eligible to be randomly selected.

The landline sample is drawn proportional to the share of landline telephone numbers in each of the 20 target states and the District of Columbia.

For the Puerto Rico surveys, the landline RDD telephone frame is constructed by compiling all landline telephone exchanges in Puerto Rico and then drawing a random sample of telephone numbers from 1000-blocks that are known to be in service and residential [note: a 1000-blocks consists of the numbers from 0000 to 9999 as the last four digits (xxxx) in a 10-digit telephone number including area code and exchange, i.e., (123) 456-xxxx]. Every working residential landline telephone number in Puerto Rico will have an equal chance of being selected in the landline sample.

Cellular RDD Sampling Frame

For the U.S. domestic surveys, the cellular RDD telephone frame begins with 1,000-blocks constructed from exchanges that provide cellular telephone service in the 20 target states and the District of Columbia. The frame of 1,000-blocks is then expanded to the 100-block level to identify and remove shared or “mixed use” 100-blocks and those that include landline numbers. The result is a systematic sampling of cellular 100-blocks that is mutually exclusive of the list-assisted RDD sampling frame described above. The cellular sample is then drawn proportional to the share of cellular telephone numbers in each of the 20 target states and the District of Columbia.

The cellular RDD frame in Puerto Rico consists of 1000-blocks constructed from exchanges that provide cellular telephone service. The frame of 1,000-blocks is then expanded to the 100-block level to identify and remove unassigned 100-blocks and those that include landline numbers. The remaining cellular 100-blocks are then systematically sampled to provide a random sample of all “working” cellular telephone numbers in Puerto Rico.

Data will be collected at three points in time using the Zika Readiness Initiative Survey (Attachment D (English) and Attachment E (Spanish)) – during the initial launch of CDC’s new Zika Readiness communication and education initiative, 3 months post-launch to assess short term outcomes of the initiative and 12 months post-launch to assess longer term outcomes of these initiatives.

Twenty four hundred questionnaires will be implemented during each point in time (1,200 in Puerto Rico; 1,200 in U.S.) for a total of 3,600 surveys in Puerto Rico and 3,600 surveys in the U.S., for a grand total of 7,200 questionnaires. Interviewing will be conducted by telephone utilizing a computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) software in English and Spanish, based on respondent preference. Interviews will average approximately 12 minutes.

During recruiting, telephone numbers of potential and actual participants will be collected via the random digit dialing system to facilitate participation. These data will be maintained locally in the secure online scheduler of which only local research staff will have access. This system will not be linked to the screening or individual interview data in any way that could connect a participant’s identity to his/her responses. The number of staff with access to this information will be kept at the minimum necessary. Contact information for study participants will be destroyed after recruitment is completed. Participants that are not reached by phone will be left a

voice mail message (Attachment F) and there is a script for interviewers when incoming calls are received (Attachment G).

As discussed in more detail above, at least 75% of the completed interviews (n=5,400) will come from persons in the 18-44 year old age group, considered reproductive ages for women and equal-age partners. Survey data will be weighted to make results representative and generalizable to the two target areas, adjusting for the dual-frame and oversample design.

3. Methods to Maximize Response Rates and Deal with Non-Response

As our data collection methodology involves random digit dialing, the pool of potential participants that we can draw from is large. The questionnaire was developed with focus on the length of the questionnaire and the amount of time required to complete the survey over the phone. We kept the timing to a maximum of 12 minutes to keep the burden low as well as to keep response rates high.

The current science of dual-frame telephone survey methodology is challenged to obtain double-digit response rates as calculated using the rigorous computational standards set by the American Association for Public Opinion Research. General population surveys are more likely to obtain response rates in the range of 9% to 20% depending on sponsor recognition, salience of the topic, the use of cash incentives, extended follow-up efforts and in some cases, where possible, the use of mailed advance notice. With all the recent press about Zika virus, including in the recent media buildup to the Olympic Games in Brazil and the images of infected babies born with microcephaly, public recognition and concern should help the planned survey with cooperation rates and ultimately, completion rates. This raises optimism for a response rate at the higher end of the achievable range, that is, closer to 20%.

The following methodology and best practices will be employed to obtain the best possible response rate:

- (1) Informing respondents of what the study is asking and why it is being asked
- (2) Using bilingual and bicultural interviewers and culturally and linguistically appropriate data collection instruments
- (3) Providing easy access to research instruments by calling over the phone and completing the interview with the participant
- (4) Addressing confidentiality and anonymity with respondents: since respondents who know their answers will not be linked to them in any way will be more likely to respond and more likely to provide truthful responses
- (5) Minimizing study length while maximizing the richness of data that can be obtained. Respondents will be told how much time the questionnaire will take to complete so they know what to expect.

Once all the data are collected, weights are used to rebalance the sample across multiple geographic and demographic categories to reflect more accurately those same dimensions of the target population. The target benchmarks are derived from official U.S. Census data sources that also cover Puerto Rico. Using a raking procedure, these survey data will be calibrated to control totals that represent the corresponding domestic adult population for the pre-defined U.S. sample

area and the Puerto Rico adult population for the Puerto Rico sample. Depending on what the final data will support, the sample will be weighted to controls within stratum on such dimensions as gender by age groupings, level of education by age group, race/ethnicity, marital status, telephone device usage (cellular, landline or both), metropolitan area or not, and a broad geographic location dimension. These weights also account for households with multiple landlines (in the landline sample) and selection within households. A compositing weight is also used to account for the proportional usage of two sample frames (cellular and landline). All these adjustments together are designed to minimize non-response bias and produced unbiased estimates from the collected data for each of the two samples.

4. Test of Procedures or Methods to be Undertaken

The data collection tool was initially tested in-person with internal study staff to assess the question wording and time to complete the survey. After incorporating feedback from study staff, the survey was pretested with 9 participants by phone. One of the overarching goals of this stage of pretest was to field the comprehension of the questions and the ease with which participants had in answering them. Another goal of this stage of the pretesting was to determine the length of time required to complete the survey interview within the study population.

Based on pre-testing, no changes were identified to the wording of individual items. Many of the items used in the survey instrument were adapted from CDC's Health Message Testing System (HTMS) so no additional cognitive testing of items was conducted. The pre-testing findings indicated that the length of time required to complete the interviews exceeded expectations. As a result, several questions were removed to maintain the maximum time frame of 12 minutes.

5. Individuals Consulted on Statistical Aspects and Individuals Collecting and/or Analyzing Data

The following individuals, including contractors, provided advice about the protocol design, sampling methods, and data collection tools:

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ATTACHMENTS

Note: Attachments are included as separate files.

Attachment F - Voicemail Message

Attachment G - Incoming Call Script