

Supporting Statement A for

Federal COVID Response - Audience Feedback to Inform Ongoing Messaging and Strategies for "Combat
COVID"

OMB# 0925-0769, exp., 12/31/2021

Date: 11/10/21

Check off which applies:

- New
- Revision
- Reinstatement with Change
- Reinstatement without Change
- Extension
- Emergency
- Existing w/o OMB approval

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Attachments (save file names to match what is being referenced: (ex: x.baseline; y.screener)

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Consumer Recruitment Screener

Attachment 2: HCP Recruitment Screener

Attachment 3: Moderators Guide for Discussions with Consumers

Attachment 4: Moderators Guide for Discussions with HCPs

Attachment 5: Audience Feedback Team Sample Online Bulletin Board Prompt

Attachment 6: Custom Web Survey with Consumer and Provider Paths

A. Justification

The Federal COVID Response (FCR) Team is a cross-agency partnership that includes the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), including the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Office of the Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), and the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). The FCR coordinates existing HHS-wide efforts, including the NIH's Accelerating COVID-19 Therapeutic Interventions and Vaccines (ACTIV) partnership, NIH's Rapid Acceleration of Diagnostics (RADx) initiative, and work by BARDA.

A.1 Circumstances Making the Collection of Information Necessary

The Federal COVID Response (FCR) Team oversees the Combat COVID initiative (including the combatcovid.hhs.gov website)—a multifaceted effort to provide the general public and healthcare providers with the latest evidence-based information on COVID-19 treatments and the Accelerating COVID-19 Therapeutic Interventions and Vaccines (ACTIV) clinical trials. Together with their contractor, the FCR Team is working to:

- Address participation barriers and raise awareness of ACTIV clinical trials, and
- Ensure the general public's and health care provider's needs are met as it pertains to evidence-based information on these trials.

Because the COVID-19 treatment landscape continues to evolve, new evidence-based information continues to come to the forefront, and audience needs continue to change, it is critical for the FCR Team to collect routine audience feedback from the general public (especially from groups who have not historically been well-represented in clinical trials) and healthcare providers to identify these evolving needs. By understanding target audience needs, the FCR team will be able to properly develop and broadly disseminate relevant COVID-19 treatment and ACTIV clinical trial resources.

In a previous submission (OMB Control No. 0925-0769, ICR Reference No. 202105-0925-001), the FCR team requested emergency clearance to collect timely data on audience feedback in support of efforts to mitigate the pandemic. This request is to extend that data collection for 1 year beyond the 6-month emergency clearance approval period (which ends on December 31, 2021).

A.2 Purpose and Use of the Information Collection

The purpose of the information collection is to collect routine feedback from the Combat COVID Initiative's two target audiences (the general public and healthcare providers) to identify evolving needs and better disseminate relevant information as it relates to COVID-19 treatment and ACTIV clinical trial resources.

Data collected through this effort will be used to inform the development and broad dissemination of Combat COVID resources, including new or enhanced messages, materials, communications strategies, and/or web pages (combatcovid.hhs.gov). This data collection will continue from June 2021 through

December 2022; the 1-year approval requested will cover the 12 months following the emergency clearance approval (which ends December 2021). This will allow us to continue gathering feedback over the life of the Combat COVID effort and to develop and test messages for advances in COVID-19 treatment (such as antiviral treatments currently seeking authorization).

The team will employ two strategies to collect this routine audience feedback:

- DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY 1: Monthly 60-minute virtual audience feedback teams' sessions (through focus groups, in-depth interviews, online bulletin boards) for rapid qualitative testing of new Combat COVID messages, concepts, ideas, resources, webpages, and materials.
- DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY 2: 15-minute custom web surveys to quantitatively understand target audience needs, awareness of Combat COVID over time, and inform ongoing messages and strategies.

Submitting for Non-Substantial Changes

Because the COVID-19 landscape continues to evolve, we would like to request that we submit to OMB relevant new stimuli (e.g., social media ad concepts, out-of-home ad concepts, digital display ad concepts, webpage mockups) on a rolling basis for non-substantive change reviews. While our team has carefully crafted the questions needed to be asked via DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY 1 and DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY 2 above, the team cannot confirm all stimuli beyond the first data collection endeavor of DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY 1 and 2 at the time of this initial submission given the quick-changing nature of COVID-19 and the messaging that may be needed in the future as it relates to clinical trials for treatments. In terms of submitting non-substantial changes, the team will plan to prepare and deliver new stimuli to OMB no later than 10 business days prior to any data collection effort. Should OMB have feedback to the new stimuli being tested, the team will integrate feedback and will not move forward with the data collection until approved by OMB.

For DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY 2 (the two surveys), there may be a need to slightly adjust question wording depending on the stimuli that we are asking respondents to react to. For example, "Have you seen this webpage before today?" might need to be replaced with "Have you seen this ad before today?" Changes such as this will not impact the length of the survey or estimated burden. We will, however, plan to submit these relevant changes to OMB as non-substantial change requests and will not proceed with the data collection until the non-substantial change requests are reviewed and approved by OMB.

A non-substantive change request for updated stimuli and questions for the custom web survey was submitted on 11/9/21 and approved on 11/23/2021. Attachment 6 (Custom Web Survey with Consumer and Provider Paths) and the Federal COVID Response Consumer and HCP Suppl Materials reflects these changes.

Audience Feedback Teams Sessions: The FCR team will use a market research firm and their participant opt-in database to recruit for four Combat COVID audience feedback teams. These feedback teams will participate in routine qualitative sessions (i.e., online bulletin boards, focus groups, and in-depth interviews). Three audience feedback teams will include representation from the general public and include a mix of age, ethnicity/race, gender, geography, and education (n=60 total participants). The fourth feedback team will include health care providers who represent a mix of years in practice, geography,

gender, and specialty type (n=20 participants). By recruiting a cohort of participants at the outset, in lieu of a new cohort of participants for each session, recruitment-related costs and participant recruitment screening burdens are minimized. Participants will be expected to participate in up to 12 qualitative sessions, each no longer than 60 minutes in length.

Custom Web Survey: The team will use a market research/survey panel firm to field two custom online surveys (one for consumers, one for HCPs). Surveys will be approximately 15 minutes in length each, fielded at baseline and at four “checkpoints” based on the creation and dissemination of new Combat COVID resources:

- One survey with a nationally representative sample of the general public panel members (n = 2,000).
- One survey with healthcare providers panel members who directly treat COVID-19 positive patients (n = 300).

Following the conclusion of each data collection activity, the contractor will submit topline summary presentations to the FCR Team, along with actionable recommendations for the development and/or enhancement of ongoing Combat COVID resources.

A.3 Use of Information Technology and Burden Reduction

Each of those modes will be deployed using online collaboration tools:

DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY 1 will consist of live discussions held via online video- or audio-conferencing (e.g., Zoom) or online bulletin boards for asynchronous discussions. Participants in virtual qualitative data collection efforts have been found to be no less and often more diverse in terms of geography, education level, and racial and ethnic identity than in-person data collection efforts.^{1,2} Although participants in virtual data collection tended to have higher overall internet use, virtual modes still successfully recruited participants reporting lower rates of internet use.³ Holding sessions remotely across target audiences helps to minimize participant burden overall (i.e., time it would take for a participant to drive to a research facility). For HCPs especially, the use of virtual data collection and asynchronous collection methods reduces the impact of participation on busy professional schedules.⁴

DATA COLLECTION STRATEGY 2 will recruit from an opt-in web survey research panel maintained by a market research/survey panel firm. This will allow users to participate on their own time using any device with a web browser. Pages are succinct and easy to navigate. Respondents only see questions that apply to them (i.e., a healthcare provider would not see the questions intended for a consumer).

¹ Rupert D, Poehlman J, Hayes J, Ray S, Moultrie R. Virtual Versus In-Person Focus Groups: Comparison of Costs, Recruitment, and Participant Logistics. *J Med Internet Res* 2017;19(3):e80. DOI: 10.2196/jmir.6980

² Namey E, Guest G, O'Regan A, Godwin CL, Taylor J, Martinez A. How Does Mode of Qualitative Data Collection Affect Data and Cost? Findings from a Quasi-experimental Study. *Field Methods*. 2020;32(1):58-74. doi:10.1177/1525822X19886839.

³ Rupert et al., 2017.

⁴ Daniels N, Gillen P, Casson K, Wilson I. STEER: Factors to Consider When Designing Online Focus Groups Using Audiovisual Technology in Health Research. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*. January 2019. doi:10.1177/1609406919885786

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

No similar data are gathered or maintained by the agency or available from other sources known to the agency.

A.5 Impact on Small Businesses or Other Small Entities

All data collection efforts will be conducted with individuals; thus, this will not impact small businesses.

A.6 Consequences of Collecting the Information Less Frequently

Collecting routine information from the general public and healthcare providers will ensure the federal government stays abreast of changing target audience needs as they relate to COVID-19 treatments and ACTIV clinical trials. This ensures needed resources are developed and broadly disseminated, thus maximizing the return on taxpayer dollars. All data collection efforts however, are voluntary and all participants are free to respond, or not respond, to questions posed at any point during this endeavor. If data are collected less frequently, Combat COVID message development will not be able to respond to rapidly evolving information needs from the target audiences on a topic critical to the public's health

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

This survey will be implemented in a manner that fully complies with 5 C.F.R. 1320.5.

A.8.1 Comments in Response to the Federal Register Notice

The 60-Day Federal Register notice was published on September 7, 2021, (86 FR 50143) No public comments were received.

A.8.2 Efforts to Consult Outside Agency

Federal employee representatives from the FCR Team reviewed the attachments to this package.

A.9 Explanation of Any Payment of Gift to Respondents

Research has shown improved participation in qualitative interviews with adults in the general United States population when given a monetary incentive in comparison to a nonmonetary incentive or no incentive.⁵

Feedback team participants will receive a token of appreciate of \$75 for each feedback team activity in which they participate (individual discussion, group discussion, or online bulletin board post prompt). The proposed incentive amount has been shown to be effective by Federal agencies for focus group activities,

⁵ Kelly, B., Margolis, M., McCormack, L., LeBaron, P. A., & Chowdhury, D. (2017). What Affects People's Willingness to Participate in Qualitative Research? An Experimental Comparison of Five Incentives. *Field Methods*, 29(4), 333–350. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1525822X17698958>

offsetting the challenges for these audiences to participate in a focus group. This incentive amount was chosen based on potential expenses occurred for the average participant, such as:

- 1) childcare for both participating in the pre-discussion homework (such as reviewing the online bulletin board prompt or setting up the video-conferencing technology) and the focus group or response writing (60 minutes), estimated at \$16.20 per hour;⁶
- 2) any loss of income to participants (e.g., if a participant has to take time off work to participate).

This amount is consistent with amounts offered for similar research efforts (virtual qualitative research participation).^{7,8}

Consumer respondents and HCP respondents will receive \$3 and \$20, respectively, for a complete web survey. The consumer incentive amount is consistent incentives found to increase response rates.⁹ The difference in incentives for HCPs consistent with studies showing higher response rates from HCP respondents with increased incentives, especially looking for a subset of HCPs who have treated patients with COVID-19.¹⁰

A.10 Assurance of Confidentiality Provided to Respondents

No personally identifiable information will be collected. All respondent information will be kept private to the extent permitted by law. The FCR Team (including NIH, BARDA, CDC, FDA, and DoD) will not have access to any personally identifiable participant/respondent data for neither the audience feedback teams, nor the surveys, at any time during or after this data collection endeavor.

A.11 Justification for Sensitive Questions

To identify which messages are clear, relevant, and actionable for different audiences, this data collection will ask questions about experience with COVID-19 prevention and treatment. Audience feedback team respondents and survey respondents are alerted of this prior to each data collection effort and are assured that their responses are entirely voluntary. If a question makes a participant/respondent uncomfortable, they are free to “skip” it. Participants/respondents may also choose to stop participation at any time. For demographic reporting purposes, the team also collects information on age, gender, ethnicity and race, employment status, income range, state of residence, education, and political affiliation. These questions are voluntary, and participants are free to decline a response. A person’s first name will never be connected to their demographic information, including race and ethnicity. The information will only ever be reported in summary form.

A.12.1 Estimates of Hour Burden Including Annualized Hourly Costs

⁶ Care.com 2020 Cost of Care Survey, retrieved 4/29/21 from <https://www.care.com/c/stories/10278/what-to-charge-for-child-care-jobs-child-care-job-guide/>.

⁷ Rupert D et al., 2017.

⁸ Kelley et al., 2017.

⁹ Smith, M.G., Witte, M., Rocha, S. et al. Effectiveness of incentives and follow-up on increasing survey response rates and participation in field studies. *BMC Med Res Methodol* 19, 230 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12874-019-0868-8>

¹⁰ Noel H, Huang AR. The Effect of Varying Incentive Amounts on Physician Survey Response. *Evaluation & the Health Professions*. 2019;42(1):71-81. doi:10.1177/0163278718809844

In order to successfully recruit for audience feedback teams, it may be necessary to contact up to 120 members of the general public and 40 HCPs. Screening takes 5 minutes, for a total of 13.33 hours. Each audience feedback team activity (focus group, individual interview, or online bulletin board post) will take 60 minutes. The 80 audience feedback team members (60 general public, 20 HCP) will participate in up to 8 activities over the project time period for a total of 960 hours. (The entire project period runs from June 2021 through December 2022; the requested 1-year extension will cover the period between the expiration of the emergency clearance on 12/31/21 and the close of the Combat COVID project in December 2022.) 2,000 general public survey respondents and 300 HCP respondents will complete each 15-minute survey. Surveys will be fielded at five times over the project period (one benchmark and four follow-up), for a total of 1,725 hours.

Table 12-1 Estimated Annualized Burden Hours

Type of Collection	No. of Respondents	No. of Responses per Respondent	Time per Response (in hours)	Total Hours
Consumer Audience Feedback Team Screener (Attachment 1)	120	1	5/60	10
HCP Audience Feedback Team Screener (Attachment 2)	40	1	5/60	3
Consumer Audience Feedback Activity (Attachments 3 & 5)	60	8	1	480
HCP Audience Feedback Activity (Attachments 4 & 5)	20	8	1	160
Benchmark & Follow-Up Web Surveys – Consumer Audience (Attachment 6)	2,000	5	15/60	2,500
Benchmark & Follow-Up Web Survey – HCP Audience (Attachment 6)	300	5	15/60	375
Total	2,540	12,300	3,528

A.12-2 ANNUAL COST TO RESPONDENT

Table 12-2 Annualized Cost to Respondents

Type of Respondents	Total Annual Burden Hours	Hourly Respondent Mean Wage Rate*	Respondent Cost
General Public	2,990	\$27.07	\$80,939.30
Health Care Providers	538	\$41.30	\$22,219.40
TOTAL	3,528		\$103,158.70

*The General Public and HCP hourly rates were obtained from https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm

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

No other cost burden is expected.

A.14 Annualized Cost to the Federal Government

Staff	Grade/Step	Salary*	% of Effort	Fringe (if applicable)	Total Cost to Gov't
Federal Oversight	LTC/GS14	\$111,330	5%		\$5,567
Contractor Cost					\$360,600
Travel					\$0
Other Cost					\$0
Total					\$366,167

*the Salary in table above is cited from <https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/salaries-wages/salary-tables/20Tables/html/DCB.aspx>

A.15 Explanation for Program Changes or Adjustments

No changes to data collection instruments have been made after the non-substantive change request approved on 11/23/2021.

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

Results from this data collection will to be published. Data will be use internally for the development and/or enhancement of ongoing Combat COVID resources.

A.16 - 1 Project Time Schedule	
Activity	Time Schedule
Field Wave 2 of Survey & Analyze Results	November 2021 - January 2022
Audience Feedback Team Recruitment Update	January 2022
Conduct Message Testing with Audience Feedback Team & Analyze Results	January - March 2022
Update (as Needed) & Field Wave 3 of Survey & Analyze Results	March 2022 - June 2022
Updated Message Testing & Analysis (Audience Feedback Teams	June 2022 - September 2022
Final Analysis	September 2022 - November 2022

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

We are not requesting an exemption to the display of the OMB Expiration date. All data collection instruments will display the OMB number and expiration date.

A.18 Exceptions to Certification for Paperwork Reduction Act Submissions

This survey will comply with the requirements in 5 CFR 1320.9.