

## SUPPORTING STATEMENT – PART B

### B. COLLECTIONS OF INFORMATION EMPLOYING STATISTICAL METHODS

#### 1. Description of the Activity

The purpose of the project is to answer the following two questions:

1. What types of military settings may have unique structural or systemic characteristics that may help or hinder integrated primary prevention (i.e., complex military settings)?
2. How might the structural and systemic enablers, barriers and gaps at these complex military settings impact the effectiveness of integrated primary prevention?

To answer these questions, this project will conduct focus groups to gather qualitative data, described below.

This data collection involves conducting 3 to 4 virtual focus groups with participants from exemplars of the types of complex military settings facing unique structural or systematic barriers (e.g., joint base, remote, isolated) to understand the impact that the barriers and facilitators are having on prevention efforts. The focus groups could include military service members and civilians employed at military installations as an IPP personnel. We anticipate 5-8 participants in each virtual focus group. The focus group will be 60 minutes and be conducted using an online meeting software. Focus group participants will be asked about the occupational, functional structures, geographic or other organizational features that may be associated with barriers/facilitators or gaps in the prevention system or unique needs at their locations; what the most impactful barriers/facilitators; and what are the highest priority barriers/facilitators to address/maintain.

#### 2. Procedures for the Collection of Information

To identify focus group participants, RAND will seek nominations from DoD Services/component POCs as well as work with DoD SAPRO to identify appropriate Service members. We anticipate that nominations could come in two ways: a military *location* (e.g., installation or ship) that is an exemplary of the complex military is nominated and RAND works with DoD SAPRO to identify a POC for that location; or an individual is nominated and RAND works with the nominating person for recruitment. Once the potential focus group participants are identified, we will solicit input on their availability via email. Those who volunteer will be placed into one of the 3-4 focus groups. Virtual 60-minute focus groups will then be conducted using Zoom.gov or Microsoft Teams. During the focus groups, notes will be taken electronically by a RAND staff member.

#### 3. Maximization of Response Rates, Non-response, and Reliability

Non-applicable. This is a qualitative data collection among identified volunteers. As such, it doesn't seek to maximize response rates, non-response, and reliability. Instead, this qualitative data collection focuses on maximizing participation among the volunteers by scheduling the focus groups based on participant availability and sending an email reminder to participants about the focus groups the day before and the day of the focus group.

#### 4. Tests of Procedures

For focus group protocols and questions, we solicited input from DoD SAPRO and from a group of DoD Service/component staff. This feedback enhanced the utility of the focus group protocol and questions.

#### 5. Statistical Consultation and Information Analysis

a. Provide names and telephone number of individual(s) consulted on statistical aspects of the design.

Non-applicable. There are no statistical aspects of this work – it is all qualitative.

b. Provide name and organization of person(s) who will actually collect and analyze the collected information.

No statistical analysis will be performed. Only a qualitative synthesis of the collected information will occur.

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