

Attachment 1

Examples of Potential Methodological Studies to Inform the PATH Study

January 29, 2013

Examples of potential methodological studies to inform the PATH Study

Example	Background/Purpose	Study Design	Intended Study Outcome(s)
Web-ACASI Comparison	To examine the equivalence of Web and ACASI data	At follow-up, PATH Study respondents would be randomly assigned to answer the same questions either via the Web or ACASI	Brief, cost-efficient, psychometrically sound mode of data collection at follow-up
Collection of biospecimens via the mail and in-person	To examine the equivalence of urine specimens gathered via the mail and in-person	At follow-up, PATH Study respondents who provided a urine specimen at baseline would be randomly assigned to provide a urine specimen either via the mail or in-person	Brief, cost-efficient, psychometrically sound procedures for gathering urine specimens at follow-up
Reliability of PATH Study Questionnaires	To examine the test-retest reliability of PATH Study questionnaires	PATH Study respondents would be reinterviewed and asked the same set of questions within 10-14 days of an initial interview	Brief, cost-efficient, psychometrically sound direct assessment of the reliability of data gathered with the PATH Study questionnaires
Comparison of self-reports with CO or Cotinine	To examine the validity of self-reported tobacco use among PATH Study respondents	PATH Study respondents would be asked to provide a urine sample or breathe into a mechanism to obtain biomarkers of tobacco use	Brief, cost-efficient, psychometrically sound assessment of the validity of data gathered with the PATH Study questionnaires