Attachment 1

Examples of Methodological Studies to Inform the PATH Study

Examples of Methodological Substudies to Inform the PATH Study

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| Example | Background/Purpose | Study Design | Intended Study Outcome(s) |

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| Web-ACASI Comparison  | To examine the equivalence of Web and ACASI data  | Probability sample of adults (non-PATH Study participants) would respond by ACASI at time 1, and be randomly assigned to respond either by Web or ACASI at time 2 | 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  | Probability sample of adults (non-PATH Study respondents) would be randomly assigned to provide a urine specimen in person and send it via the mail  | Brief, cost-efficient, psychometrically sound procedures for gathering urine specimens at follow-up  |
| Psychometric properties of PATH Study Questionnaires  | To examine the psychometric properties, such as test-retest reliability, of PATH Study questionnaires  | Probability sample of adults and youth (non-PATH Study participants) would be interviewed and re-interviewed within 10-14 days of the initial interview  | Brief, cost-efficient, psychometrically sound direct assessment of the psychometric properties 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  | Probability sample of adults (non-PATH Study participants) would be interviewed and 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  |

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