Attachment 1

Examples of Methodological Studies to Inform the PATH Study

Examples of Methodological Substudies 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	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	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
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