

Original Paper

Participant Profiles According to Recruitment Source in a Large Web-Based Prospective Study: Experience From the Nutrinet-Santé Study

Emmanuelle Kesse-Guyot¹, PhD; Valentina Andreeva¹, PhD; Katia Castetbon², PhD; Michel Vernay², PhD; Mathilde Touvier¹, PhD; Caroline Méjean¹, PhD; Chantal Julia^{1,3}, MD; Pilar Galan¹, PhD; Serge Hercberg^{1,3}, PhD

¹Université Paris 13, Sorbonne Paris Cité, UREN, Inserm (U557); Inra (U1125), Cnam, Bobigny, France

²Université Paris 13, Sorbonne Paris Cité, USEN, Institut de Veille Sanitaire, Bobigny, France

³Département de Santé Publique, Hôpital Avicenne (AP-HP), Bobigny, France

Corresponding Author:

Emmanuelle Kesse-Guyot, PhD

Université Paris 13, Sorbonne Paris Cité, UREN, Inserm (U557); Inra (U1125), Cnam

UREN, SMBH Paris 13, SMBH

74 rue Marcel Cachin

Bobigny, 93017

France

Phone: 33 1 48 38 89 79

Fax: 33 1 48 38 89 31

Email: e.kesse@uren.smbh.univ-paris13.fr

Abstract

Background: Interest in Internet-based epidemiologic research is growing given the logistic and cost advantages. Cohort recruitment to maximally diversify the sociodemographic profiles of participants, however, remains a contentious issue.

Objective: The aim of the study was to characterize the sociodemographic profiles according to the recruitment mode of adult volunteers enrolled in a Web-based cohort.

Methods: The French NutriNet-Santé Web-based cohort was launched in 2009. Recruitment is ongoing and largely relies on recurrent multimedia campaigns. One month after enrollment, participants are asked how they learned about the study (eg, general newscast or a health program on television, radio newscast, newspaper articles, Internet, personal advice, leaflet/flyers) The sociodemographic profiles of participants recruited through operative communication channels (radio, print media, Internet, advice) were compared with the profiles of those informed through television by using polytomous logistic regression.

Results: Among the 88,238 participants enrolled through the end of 2011, 30,401 (34.45%), 16,751 (18.98%), and 14,309 (16.22%) learned about the study from television, Internet, and radio newscasts, respectively. Sociodemographic profiles were various, with 14,541 (16.5%) aged ≥ 60 years, 20,166 (22.9%) aged < 30 years, 27,766 (32.1%) without postsecondary education, 15,397 (19.7%) with household income $< \text{€}1200/\text{month}$, and 8258 (10.6%) with household income $\text{€}3700/\text{month}$. Compared to employed individuals, unemployed and retired participants were less likely to be informed about the study through other sources than through television (adjusted ORs 0.56-0.83, $P < .001$). Participants reporting up to secondary education were also less likely to have learned about the study through radio newscasts, newspaper articles, Internet, and advice than through television (adjusted ORs 0.60-0.77, $P < .001$).

Conclusions: Television broadcasts appear to permit the recruitment of e-cohort participants with diverse sociodemographic backgrounds, including socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals who are usually difficult to reach and retain in long-term epidemiologic studies. These findings could inform future Web-based studies regarding the development of promising targeted or general population recruitment strategies.

(*J Med Internet Res* 2013;15(9):e205) doi:[10.2196/jmir.2488](https://doi.org/10.2196/jmir.2488)

KEYWORDS

cohort study; Internet; selection bias; population characteristics

Introduction

Prospective epidemiological studies are invaluable in advancing scientific knowledge; however, they require very large samples when dealing with rare outcomes or when aiming to accurately establish small-scale associations [1]. In addition, traditional large population-based studies require material logistic and operational resources for survey printing and mailing, recruitment and training of interviewers, data entry and cleaning, and follow-up management. In addition, in such volunteer-based studies, certain subgroups of the population (eg, the socioeconomically disadvantaged, the elderly, and rural area residents) are often underrepresented which restricts the range of available exposure and confounder measures and may limit the internal validity of the findings.

The inherent financial burden and the steadily declining participation rates in telephone- or mail-based data collection surveys [2] argue for the need for innovative and attractive recruitment and data collection strategies for epidemiological studies.

In recent decades, the expansion of the Internet for personal and professional use has underscored important changes in the field of mass communication and has presented unique opportunities to enroll and follow individuals while collecting a wide range of epidemiological data [3]. Indeed, these innovative technologies have rapidly evidenced valuable advantages for epidemiologic research, including substantial savings in logistic and financial resources, greater convenience to the participants regarding the time/place of survey completion, and potentially superior data quality in specific domains [4]. Use of the Internet in epidemiology is now commonly referred to as *e-epidemiology* and represents the science of epidemiological assessment using Internet-enabled digital media (eg, personal computers, tablets, and smartphones) [3]. Also, e-epidemiology has the potential of lowering social desirability effects because of guaranteed greater levels of privacy and anonymity compared with traditional in-person data collection strategies, thus limiting potential prevarication bias [5]. Over the past decade, the Internet has been used to implement intervention trials for smoking cessation, physical activity promotion, alcohol abstinence, healthy eating promotion [6-8], and medication adherence [9]. In addition, these novel technologies have been advanced as an alternative follow-up method in preexisting cohorts, such as the Black Women's Health Study [10] and the Millennium Cohort Study [11]. However, few prospective cohort studies have used such innovative methods as the primary medium of contact, recruitment, and follow-up [12-15], and none has provided information about the profiles of enrollees according to the information source used.

Mass media campaigns, which are complementary to other outlets for the dissemination of public health messages, have shown promising results [16-18] and may be a feasible option for the recruitment of volunteers. In addition, the employment of multiple communication channels may help diversify participant backgrounds.

The NutriNet-Santé Study is a Web-based prospective cohort study launched in France in May 2009. With almost 40 million

Web users older than 11 years (71% of the population), France provides an excellent context for Web-based scientific studies [19]. Unlike traditional epidemiological studies that often rely on recruitment through targeted postal mailings, telephone calls, or hospital/health insurance rosters, the NutriNet-Santé Study relies on a wide range of free-of-charge communication channels for disseminating the call for volunteers.

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the degree to which the sociodemographic profiles of the participants enrolled in the NutriNet-Santé Study on a voluntary basis varied across the communication source used. In particular, we expected that television, as a wide-reaching medium (99% of French households possess a television set), may aid in recruiting typically understudied population subgroups. Henceforth, we use the term *recruitment* in reference to the information channel by which the participants learned about the study before deciding to enroll in it.

Methods

Population

The present analysis was performed on data from participants in the NutriNet-Santé Study enrolled from May 10, 2009 through December 31, 2011. The rationale, design, and implementation of the study has been reported elsewhere [20]. Briefly, the NutriNet-Santé Study is an ongoing, large, Web-based prospective cohort study launched in France in May 2009. Its primary aim is to investigate the associations between nutritional factors and health outcomes and to elucidate the role of various determinants (eg, demographic, socioeconomic, cultural, and cognitive) of dietary patterns and nutritional status.

In the NutriNet-Santé Study, adult participants aged 18 years and older are recruited from the general population on a voluntary basis. All data are collected through a dedicated website [21] via adapted questionnaires using a secure and user-friendly HyperText Markup Language (HTML) interface. Individuals who fill out all baseline questionnaires (pertaining to sociodemographics, dietary behaviors, physical activity, anthropometrics, lifestyle, and health status) are included in the cohort [20]. All baseline questionnaires were first pilot-tested and compared with the traditional modalities (paper versions or dietitian interviews) [22-24]. Health events are monitored via questionnaires about hospitalizations and medication use as well as via a linkage with the national vital statistics database. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the French Institute for Health and Medical Research (IRB Inserm no: 0000388FWA00005831) and the Comité National Informatique et Liberté (CNIL no: 908450 and 909216).

Recruitment is scheduled for 5 years with an additional follow-up planned at 10 years. The call for volunteers is based on a vast, biannual, multimedia campaign (including print media, Internet websites and networks, and television and radio broadcasts).

At the launch of the study, the first campaign contained general information about the study and was carried out under the auspices of the Health Minister. Subsequent campaigns have

been built around specific findings from the study (eg, calls for reduction in salt consumption, increase in fiber intake, adherence to nutritional guidelines). Before each campaign, a press conference is organized and a press release is widely disseminated within a 72-hour period. Aspects related to academic endeavor, public health interest, scientific progress, confidentiality, and convenience regarding participation (ie, ≤ 20 min each month) are emphasized.

Additional dissemination strategies have also been used, such as short message service (SMS) text messaging for the initial mass media campaign especially ($n=400,000$ recipients), leaflets/flyers ($n=50,000$ recipients), and a nonpaid advertising display. For example, the SMS text messages were sent by a French mobile service provider to a random sample of their customers. Nonpaid advertising displays included postings in doctor's offices, health centers, worksites, public transportation, and on billboards, as well as video clips shown in post offices.

Data Collection

The baseline set of questionnaires includes information about date of birth, sex, area of residence, education, employment status, household composition, occupational category, and income. At 1-month follow-up, participants are asked to provide information about how they heard about the NutriNet-Santé Study and are given 18 response options including "I don't remember" or "other." Each participant is allowed to select only 1 response to this question. For the present analyses, these responses have been grouped into the following 9 recruitment sources: (1) general newscast or a health program on television, (2) radio newscast, (3) newspaper article, (4) Internet website or network, (5) SMS text message sent by a service provider, (6) advice from a friend/family member/health care provider, (7) leaflet/flyer, (8) nonpaid advertising display, and (9) other (including "I don't remember").

Statistical Analysis

For the present analysis, we focused on participants included in the NutriNet-Santé Study between May 10, 2009 and December 31, 2011. From the 104,020 participants meeting that criterion, we selected 88,238 individuals who provided information at 1-month follow-up on how they had learned about the study.

Income per household unit was first calculated and then divided by the number of household members (eg, 1 unit for the first adult in the household, 0.5 units for the other persons aged 14 years or older, and 0.3 units for children under 14 years of age) [25]. The occupation category for retired and unemployed people was defined as the last job held.

Sociodemographic characteristics of the sample, including age (<30 years, 30-45 years, 45-60 years, ≥ 60 years), education (primary/secondary, postsecondary $<$ bachelor's degree, \geq bachelor's degree), current employment status (employed, unemployed, homemaker, retired, student), occupational category (never employed, farmer, manual worker, employees/medium-skilled labor, intermediate professions/skilled labor, self-employed, managerial/professional staff), type of area of residence (rural, urban $<200,000$ inhabitants, urban $\geq 200,000$ inhabitants), and monthly household

income ($<€1200$, $€1200-€2700$, $€2700-€3700$, $>€3700$ per household unit), are presented in a frequency/percent format for the entire sample and by recruitment source.

To better understand the selected sample, we compared the characteristics of included and excluded NutriNet-Santé Study participants using chi-square tests and Student *t* tests, as appropriate.

Crude and adjusted associations between the sociodemographic characteristics and the recruitment source were estimated using polytomous logistic regression (reference=television). Polytomous logistic regression generalizes the binary logistic regression model, allowing the dependent (outcome) variable to have more than 2 categories [26]. The multivariate model included the following covariates: age, sex, education, employment status, occupational category, area of residence, and monthly household income. Additionally, the model was adjusted for the interval between the most recent press release and the completion of the first follow-up questionnaire that included information about the recruitment source. Odds ratios (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) are reported. We also performed a sensitivity analysis after exclusion of participants for which the most recent press release occurred between baseline and the first follow-up questionnaire. Tests of statistical significance were 2-sided and the type I error was set at 5%. Statistical analyses were performed using SAS software (version 9.2, SAS Institute Inc, Cary, NC, USA).

Results

Compared to included participants, those participants excluded because of missing data from the first follow-up questionnaire were younger (39.64 years vs 43.01 years), less often retired (11.35% vs 17.62%, $P<.001$), more often students (11.37% vs 7.69%, $P<.001$), and they were more likely to report a low ($<€1200$) monthly income (27.90% vs 19.70%, $P<.001$).

The sociodemographic characteristics of the sample and recruitment sources and the corresponding national estimates are presented in Table 1. In all, 22.40% (19,764/88,238) of the participants were men; the mean age was 43.0 years (SD 14.5). Approximately two-thirds (58,776/86,542, 67.92%) of the sample had postsecondary education; 31.64% (22,464/70,995) were employed in managerial/executive or professional positions, and 32.20% (22,857/70,995) were employees engaged in medium-skilled work. The sample included 7.80% currently unemployed individuals (6751/86,542) and approximately one-fifth of the sample reported monthly income $<€1200$ euros per household unit (19.69%, 15,397/78,171). Over one-fifth of the participants lived in rural areas (21.24%, 18,741/88,238). The use of various dissemination channels allowed the recruitment of a wide range of sociodemographic profiles with a sizeable portion of older people aged 60 years or older (16.48%, 14,541/88,238), individuals with low levels of formal education without postsecondary education (32.08%, 27,766/86,542), and with low income defined as $<€1200$ /month (19.69%, 15,397/78,171).

Television was the most common source of information about the study; 34.47% (30414/88,238) of the participants reported

learning about it through a general newscast or a health-related broadcast on television. Meanwhile, very few participants learned about the study from a noncommercial advertising display (0.61%, 542/88,238), SMS text messaging (0.86%, 760/88,238), or leaflets (1.69%, 1,494/88,238).

The number of participants enrolling over time is presented in Figure 1. There were recruitment peaks following each mass media campaign. The actual number of inclusions after each media campaign varied greatly according to the key scientific message of the campaign, the breaking news at the time, and the scope of the relay by the media. The highest peak was achieved after the first multimedia campaign that introduced the study to the public and was widely disseminated.

Crude and adjusted associations between participants' characteristics and the principal recruitment source are presented in Tables 2 and 3. In the multivariate models, compared to participants aged 30 to 45 years, older individuals (≥ 60 years) were more likely to be informed about the cohort through

channels other than television (adjusted ORs ranging from 1.40 for radio newscast to 2.26 for personal advice). Compared to participants with postsecondary education, those with only primary/secondary education were less likely to be recruited through channels other than television (adjusted ORs ranging from 0.60 for newspaper articles to 0.77 for personal advice). Compared to employed individuals, participants who were unemployed or retired were most likely to be informed about the study through television (adjusted ORs ranging from 0.56 for newspaper articles to 0.71 for personal advice, and from 0.57 for Internet to 0.94 for newspaper articles). Compared to participants with monthly household unit income ranging from €1200 to €2299, those with low income ($<€1200$ /month) were less likely to be informed through channels other than television (crude ORs ranging from 0.62 for radio to 0.80 for advice from a relative), but the differences did not remain significant in the multivariate model except for radio newscasts (adjusted OR 0.87, 95% CI 0.81-0.93, global P value for the income variable $<.001$).

Figure 1. Participant enrollment per month in the NutriNet-Santé Study from March 2009 to December 2011 in relation to mass media campaigns (N=88,238).

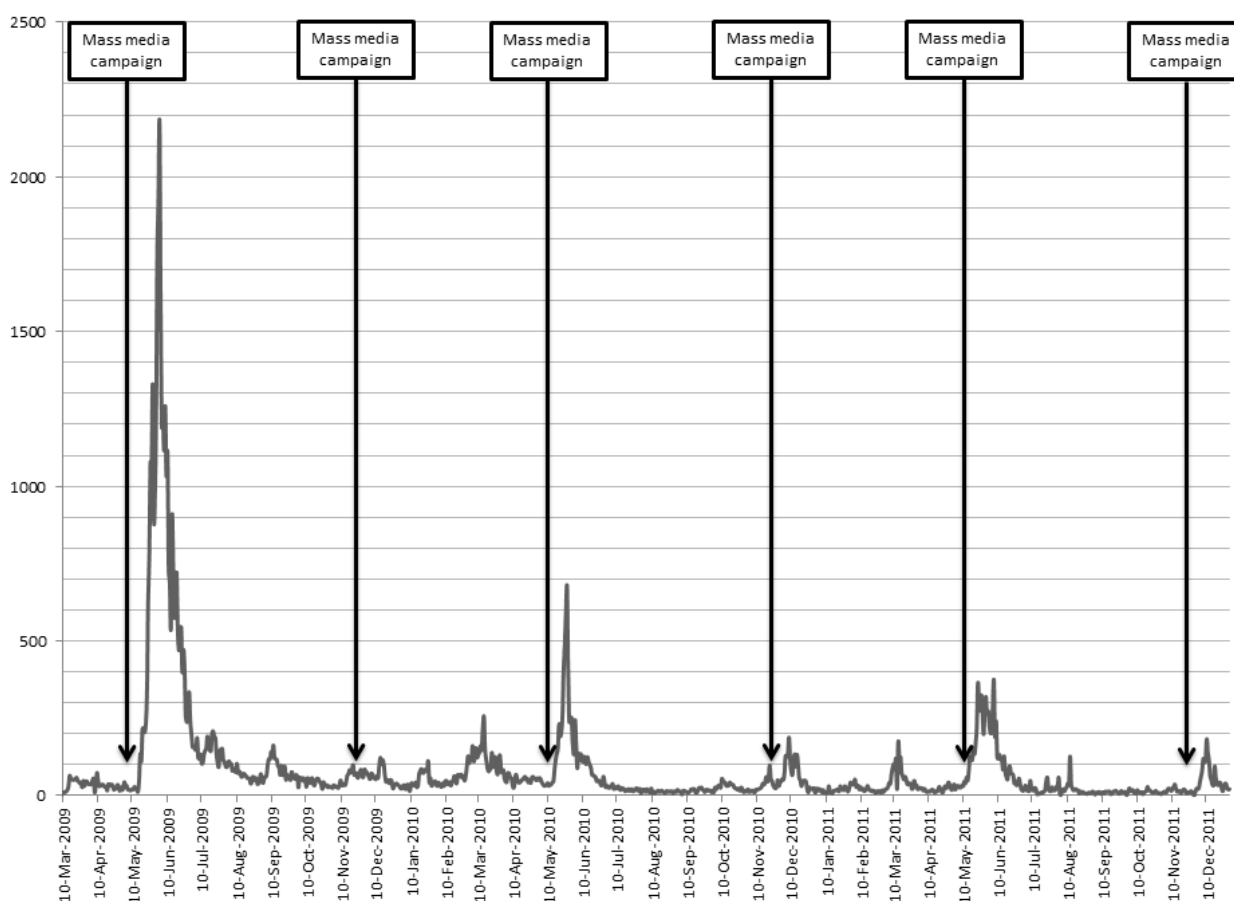


Table 1. Sociodemographic characteristics of the NutriNet-Santé Study sample (N=88,238) in comparison to the general population of France [30,31].

Sociodemographic characteristic	NutriNet-Santé, n (%)	France, %
Sex		
Male	19,764 (22.40)	47.6
Female	68,474 (77.60)	52.4
Age categories (years)		
<30	20,166 (22.85)	22.8
30-44	27,372 (31.02)	24.8
45-59	26,159 (29.65)	24.8
≥60	14,541 (16.48)	27.6
Education among people older than 20 years (n=86,542)		
Primary/secondary	27,766 (32.08)	75.3
Some college, associate degree	26,324 (30.2)	11.9
≥Bachelor's degree	32,452 (37.50)	12.6
Occupational category among nonretired people older than 20 years (n=70,995)^a		
Never employed	3401 (4.79)	18.7
Farmers	272 (0.38)	1.1
Manual workers	2118 (2.98)	14.7
Employees/medium-skilled labor	22,857 (32.20)	18.1
Intermediate professions/skilled office work	17,966 (25.31)	14.9
Self-employed	1917 (2.70)	3.6
Managerial/professional positions	22,464 (31.64)	9.3
Current employment status (n=86,542)^b		
Employed	55,168 (63.75)	55.1
Homemakers	3896 (4.50)	4.6
Unemployed	6751 (7.80)	11.3
Retired	15,547 (17.96)	28.7
Students	5180 (5.99)	2.5
Monthly income (€ per household unit)^c (n=78171)		
< 1200	15,397 (19.69)	
1200-2299	34,764 (44.47)	
2300-3699	19,752 (25.27)	
> 3700	8258 (10.56)	
Area of residence		
Rural	18,741 (21.24)	
Urban (population <200,000)	29,619 (33.57)	
Urban (population >200,000)	39,878 (45.19)	
Recruitment source		
Television (general newscast or a health program)	30,414 (34.47)	
Radio newscast	14,309 (16.22)	
Newspaper articles	9613 (10.89)	
Nonpaid advertising display	542 (0.61)	
Internet websites	16,807 (19.05)	

Sociodemographic characteristic	NutriNet-Santé, n (%)	France, %
SMS text message sent by a service provider	760 (0.86)	
Leaflet/flyers	1494 (1.69)	
Advice from a friend/family member/health care provider	10,172 (11.53)	
Other	4127 (4.68)	

^aOccupational category for unemployed people was defined as the most recent type of job held. For comparison purposes, occupational categories are shown for people who are not retired and are older than 20 years.

^bFor comparison purposes, employment status is shown for people older than 20 years.

Table 2. Crude associations between sociodemographic profiles and recruitment source using television as reference (n=72,264).

Sociodemographic characteristic	Recruitment source, OR (95% CI) ^{a,b}			
	Advice from a friend/family member/health care provider (n=10,172)	Internet websites and networks n=(16,807)	Newspaper articles (n=9613)	Radio newscast (n=14,309)
Sex				
Men	1.31 (1.24-1.39)	1.19 (1.13-1.24)	1.26 (1.19-1.34)	1.46 (1.39-1.53)
Women	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Age categories (years)				
<30	1.44 (1.35-1.53)	0.93 (0.88-0.98)	0.85 (0.79-0.91)	0.54 (0.51-0.58)
30-44	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
45-59	1.19 (1.11-1.27)	1.19 (1.13-1.25)	1.27 (1.20-1.35)	1.13 (1.07-1.19)
≥60	1.86 (1.73-2.00)	1.18 (1.11-1.25)	1.55 (1.44-1.66)	0.90 (0.84-0.96)
Education				
Primary/secondary	0.71 (0.67-0.76)	0.69 (0.65-0.72)	0.67 (0.64-0.72)	0.54 (0.52-0.57)
Some college, associate degree	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
≥Bachelor's degree	1.88 (1.76-2.00)	1.72 (1.63-1.81)	1.69 (1.59-1.80)	1.81 (1.72-1.91)
Occupational category^c				
Never employed	2.24 (2.00-2.50)	1.30 (1.17-1.45)	1.09 (0.95-1.26)	0.99 (0.87-1.13)
Farmers	1.27 (0.85-1.89)	0.69 (0.47-1.03)	1.00 (0.65-1.55)	2.12 (1.57-2.86)
Manual workers	0.70 (0.59-0.83)	0.77 (0.68-0.87)	0.69 (0.58-0.82)	0.87 (0.75-1.00)
Employees/medium-skilled labor	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Intermediate professions/skilled office work	1.79 (1.68-1.91)	1.65 (1.56-1.74)	1.75 (1.64-1.87)	2.11 (1.99-2.24)
Self-employed	1.11 (0.95-1.30)	0.96 (0.85-1.10)	0.98 (0.83-1.15)	1.67 (1.48-1.89)
Managerial/professional positions	2.78 (2.61-2.96)	2.49 (2.36-2.62)	2.65 (2.49-2.82)	3.43 (3.25-3.63)
Current employment status				
Employed	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Homemakers	0.47 (0.41-0.54)	0.43 (0.38-0.48)	0.54 (0.47-0.61)	0.63 (0.57-0.70)
Unemployed	0.58 (0.53-0.64)	0.60 (0.56-0.65)	0.46 (0.41-0.51)	0.46 (0.42-0.50)
Retired	1.30 (1.22-1.38)	0.86 (0.81-0.91)	1.23 (1.16-1.31)	0.78 (0.73-0.82)
Students	1.46 (1.34-1.60)	0.78 (0.72-0.85)	0.65 (0.58-0.73)	0.46 (0.41-0.51)
Income (€ /month per household unit)				
<1200	0.80 (0.75-0.86)	0.79 (0.75-0.83)	0.67 (0.63-0.72)	0.62 (0.58-0.65)
1200-2,299	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
2300-3699	1.55 (1.46-1.65)	1.37 (1.30-1.44)	1.58 (1.49-1.68)	1.60 (1.52-1.69)
>3700	2.05 (1.89-2.22)	1.68 (1.56-1.80)	1.85 (1.70-2.01)	2.03 (1.89-2.18)
Area of residence				
Rural	0.94 (0.88-1.01)	1.00 (0.94-1.06)	0.90 (0.84-0.96)	1.11 (1.05-1.18)
Urban (population <200,000)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Urban (population >200,000)	1.53 (1.45-1.62)	1.43 (1.37-1.50)	1.27 (1.20-1.34)	1.22 (1.16-1.28)

^aReference=television; for example, compared to participants aged 30-45 years, participants <30 years were less often informed about the study through the radio than through television (OR 0.54).

^bAll *P* values for the association between each sociodemographic variable and recruitment source (*P*<.001).

^cOccupational category for retired and unemployed people defined as the most recent type of job held.

Table 3. Multivariate associations between the participant sociodemographic profiles and recruitment source using television as reference (n=72,264).

Sociodemographic characteristic	Reference source, adjusted OR ^a (95% CI) ^{b,c}			
	Advice from a friend/family member/health care provider (n=10,172)	Internet websites and networks (n=16,807)	Newspaper articles (n=9613)	Radio newscast (n=14,309)
Sex				
Men	1.10 (1.03-1.17)	1.04 (0.99-1.10)	1.05 (0.99-1.12)	1.25 (1.19-1.32)
Women	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Age categories (years)				
<30	1.31 (1.22-1.41)	0.94 (0.88-1.00)	0.89 (0.82-0.96)	0.60 (0.56-0.64)
30-44	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
45-59	1.39 (1.30-1.49)	1.46 (1.38-1.54)	1.49 (1.39-1.59)	1.41 (1.34-1.50)
≥60	2.26 (2.00-2.57)	2.07 (1.86-2.30)	1.73 (1.53-1.96)	1.40 (1.25-1.57)
Education				
Primary/secondary	0.77 (0.72-0.82)	0.71 (0.66-0.75)	0.60 (0.57-0.64)	0.75 (0.71-0.80)
Some college, associate degree	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
≥Bachelor's degree	1.54 (1.44-1.65)	1.48 (1.38-1.58)	1.53 (1.44-1.62)	1.47 (1.38-1.56)
Occupational category^d				
Never employed	1.33 (1.15-1.54)	1.31 (1.14-1.50)	1.25 (1.04-1.50)	1.26 (1.06-1.49)
Farmers	1.25 (0.83-1.87)	0.60 (0.40-0.89)	0.87 (0.56-1.36)	1.62 (1.19-2.20)
Manual workers	0.80 (0.67-0.95)	0.88 (0.77-1.01)	0.84 (0.70-1.00)	1.01 (0.88-1.17)
Employees/medium-skilled labor	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Intermediate professions/skilled office work	1.43 (1.33-1.54)	1.35 (1.28-1.44)	1.30 (1.21-1.39)	1.50 (1.41-1.60)
Self-employed	0.97 (0.82-1.13)	0.84 (0.74-0.96)	0.80 (0.68-0.94)	1.31 (1.15-1.49)
Managerial/professional positions	1.58 (1.46-1.71)	1.58 (1.48-1.69)	1.46 (1.35-1.59)	1.73 (1.62-1.86)
Current employment status				
Employed	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Homemakers	0.60 (0.52-0.70)	0.50 (0.45-0.56)	0.66 (0.57-0.75)	0.84 (0.76-0.94)
Unemployed	0.71 (0.65-0.79)	0.69 (0.64-0.75)	0.56 (0.50-0.62)	0.60 (0.55-0.66)
Retired	0.83 (0.74-0.93)	0.57 (0.51-0.63)	0.94 (0.84-1.05)	0.63 (0.57-0.70)
Students	1.64 (1.44-1.88)	1.02 (0.91-1.16)	0.98 (0.83-1.15)	1.09 (0.94-1.27)
Income (€ /month per household unit)				
<1200	0.94 (0.87-1.01)	1.04 (0.98-1.10)	0.94 (0.87-1.01)	0.87 (0.81-0.93)
1200-2299	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
2300-3699	1.16 (1.09-1.23)	1.02 (0.97-1.08)	1.16 (1.09-1.23)	1.15 (1.09-1.22)
>3700	1.25 (1.14-1.37)	1.00 (0.92-1.08)	1.08 (0.99-1.19)	1.12 (1.03-1.21)
Area of residence				
Rural	1.01 (0.94-1.09)	1.05 (0.99-1.12)	0.95 (0.88-1.02)	1.17 (1.11-1.24)
Urban (population <200,000)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)	1 (ref)
Urban (population >200,000)	1.30 (1.22-1.37)	1.25 (1.19-1.31)	1.11 (1.05-1.18)	1.02 (0.97-1.08)

^aFor each predictor, the respective OR is adjusted for the remaining variables and for the interval (in days) between the most recent press release (days) and the survey completion.

^bReference=television; for example: compared to participants aged 30-45 years, participants <30 years were less often informed about the study through the radio than through television (OR 0.60).

^cAll *P* values for the association between each sociodemographic variable and recruitment source (*P*<.001).

^dOccupational category for retired and unemployed people defined as the most recent type of job held.

Discussion

Principal Results

We examined how the sociodemographic profiles of participants in a large, Internet-based cohort differed according to the recruitment source used. The use of a number of different dissemination channels allowed the recruitment of a sizeable and diverse cohort. As expected, most participants enrolled after hearing about the study on television because this medium has the widest reach. In particular, television announcements permitted the recruitment of a larger proportion of members of population subgroups (eg, those belonging to lower socioeconomic strata) that are not typically well represented in population-based epidemiologic research. However, the elderly were more likely to be informed about the cohort through channels other than television suggesting that television did not necessarily represent the best information medium for all population subgroups. In turn, radio, newspapers, Internet, and personal advice also proved to be substantial means of disseminating information about this epidemiologic study to encourage participation.

Overall, the recruitment of participants from a wide range of sociodemographic backgrounds provides the study with a broader range of exposures and confounders than does a more homogeneous sample. This is of important concern when the overarching aim is to estimate associations between certain exposures and health/disease outcomes, as in the NutriNet-Santé Study [1,13,27,28].

Comparison With Prior Work

Among the initial efforts to recruit Web-based cohorts, in examining the literature we identified 1 study calling for participation in a cohort of smokers intending to quit, by using existing Internet panels intended for market research [12]. Another study recruited nurses and midwives through targeted email distribution [14]. A birth cohort study employed hospital advertising [15] and a pregnancy planning study made recruitment announcements on a health-related website [13]. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study pertaining to the quantitative description of participant profiles according to the recruitment source.

Limitations

The main limitation of this analysis was the lack of information on participation/refusal rates because the call for participation was not delivered to a predefined and exhaustive list of randomly selected individuals. In turn, the results need to be interpreted in light of the fact that the actual effectiveness of the media channels cannot be estimated. Second, misclassification of recruitment source is also possible because the question about information source was asked 1 month after baseline. Additional misclassification about the recruitment source cannot be ruled out because participants may have been exposed to several information sources. For example, if a press release occurred during the interval between baseline and the completion of the first follow-up questionnaire, this may have led to an overreporting of the related information channels. However,

the sensitivity analysis performed after removing these participants did not substantially modify the findings.

Cohort Profile and Aspects Related to Future Analyses of the NutriNet-Santé Data

Concerns have been raised regarding the selection bias potentially inherent in cohorts followed via the Internet. Web users may present particular sociodemographic profiles, especially regarding sex, age, and education [3,10,29]. Our findings suggest that vast media campaigns coupled with expanding Internet access permit reaching individuals from a wide range of sociodemographic backgrounds.

As compared with national estimates [30-32], the NutriNet-Santé Study sample included proportionally more women (77.60% vs 52%) and individuals of relatively high socioeconomic status (managerial/professional staff excluding retired people: 31.64% vs 9.3% nationally; postsecondary education: 67.92% vs 24.3% nationally). This is consistent with existing knowledge regarding the characteristics of participants in volunteer-based studies dealing with health and nutrition [1]. Any additional selection bias is likely negligible given the wide range of recruitment channels used and the widespread access to the Internet in France, with a current penetration rate of 77% [33]. For example, 27% of the Web users in France are older than 50 years, which is relatively close to the respective proportion of individuals in that age range in the NutriNet-Santé Study (36%).

As suggested in the literature [28], the response rate and the related potential lack of representativeness, as observed in our study, is not critical in an etiologic context. However, this remains a key issue when descriptive information is provided. In the present study, 1 of the most important aspects pertained to the sizeable and heterogeneous cohort, including a wide range of sociodemographically diverse profiles, thus ensuring material variability in exposure factors. The use of various recruitment channels allowed meeting this objective by including specific subgroups of the population, such as those older than 60 years, those with low income, and/or with low levels of formal education.

It has also been recently postulated that in the context of a Web-based cohort of volunteers, the generalizability of etiologic findings depends on whether the studied associations might differ between those with and without Internet access, which seems unlikely [13].

Along with being geographically unrestricted, Web-based prospective cohorts present with many logistic and cost advantages compared to traditional samples [3,4,11,22,34,35]. Furthermore, use of the Internet entails lower social desirability effects, which could also facilitate the recruitment of participants exhibiting unhealthy behaviors or those with socially undesirable/stigmatizing backgrounds.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the present findings fill gaps in current knowledge about cohort recruitment by providing new insights about the sociodemographic profiles of adult volunteers. Our Web-based cohort study uses recurrent mass media campaigns and numerous

public outlets for encouraging participation. The various information channels allow the inclusion of individuals with diverse sociodemographic profiles. As expected, television appeared to be the most promising channel for reaching potential participants representing a wide range of sociodemographic

backgrounds, including subgroups that are usually difficult to involve in long-term epidemiologic studies. Our findings could inform future Web-based studies regarding the development of operative targeted or general population recruitment strategies.

Acknowledgments

We thank all the scientists who help carry out the NutriNet-Santé Study, especially Gwenaél Monot, Mohand Aït-Oufella, Paul Flanzy, Yasmina Chelghoum, Soizic Gueho, and Anne-Sylvie Monot-Berroyer. The NutriNet-Santé Study is supported by the French Ministry of Health (DGS), the Institut de Veille Sanitaire (InVS), the Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (Inserm), the Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (Inra), the Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers (CNAM), the Institut National de Prévention et d'Éducation pour la Santé (INPES), the Fondation pour la Recherche Médicale (FRM), and the Université Paris 13.

Conflicts of Interest

None declared.

References

1. Rothman KJ, Greenland S, Lash TL. *Modern Epidemiology*. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott-Raven; 2008.
2. Galea S, Tracy M. Participation rates in epidemiologic studies. *Ann Epidemiol* 2007 Sep;17(9):643-653. [doi: [10.1016/j.annepidem.2007.03.013](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annepidem.2007.03.013)] [Medline: [17553702](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17553702/)]
3. Ekman A, Litton JE. New times, new needs; e-epidemiology. *Eur J Epidemiol* 2007;22(5):285-292. [doi: [10.1007/s10654-007-9119-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10654-007-9119-0)] [Medline: [17505896](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17505896/)]
4. van Gelder MM, Breveld RW, Roeleveld N. Web-based questionnaires: the future in epidemiology? *Am J Epidemiol* 2010 Dec 1;172(11):1292-1298 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1093/aje/kwq291](https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwq291)] [Medline: [20880962](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20880962/)]
5. Joinson A. Social desirability, anonymity, and Internet-based questionnaires. *Behav Res Methods Instrum Comput* 1999 Aug;31(3):433-438. [Medline: [10502866](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/10502866/)]
6. Webb TL, Joseph J, Yardley L, Michie S. Using the internet to promote health behavior change: a systematic review and meta-analysis of the impact of theoretical basis, use of behavior change techniques, and mode of delivery on efficacy. *J Med Internet Res* 2010;12(1):e4 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.2196/jmir.1376](https://doi.org/10.2196/jmir.1376)] [Medline: [20164043](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20164043/)]
7. Civljak M, Sheikh A, Stead LF, Car J. Internet-based interventions for smoking cessation. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2010(9):CD007078. [doi: [10.1002/14651858.CD007078.pub3](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD007078.pub3)] [Medline: [20824856](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20824856/)]
8. McNeill LH, Viswanath K, Bennett GG, Puleo E, Emmons KM. Feasibility of using a web-based nutrition intervention among residents of multiethnic working-class neighborhoods. *Prev Chronic Dis* 2007 Jul;4(3):A55 [FREE Full text] [Medline: [17572959](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17572959/)]
9. Linn AJ, Vervloet M, van Dijk L, Smit EG, Van Weert JC. Effects of eHealth interventions on medication adherence: a systematic review of the literature. *J Med Internet Res* 2011;13(4):e103 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.2196/jmir.1738](https://doi.org/10.2196/jmir.1738)] [Medline: [22138112](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22138112/)]
10. Russell CW, Boggs DA, Palmer JR, Rosenberg L. Use of a web-based questionnaire in the Black Women's Health Study. *Am J Epidemiol* 2010 Dec 1;172(11):1286-1291 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1093/aje/kwq310](https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwq310)] [Medline: [20937635](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20937635/)]
11. Smith B, Smith TC, Gray GC, Ryan MA, Millennium Cohort Study Team. When epidemiology meets the Internet: Web-based surveys in the Millennium Cohort Study. *Am J Epidemiol* 2007 Dec 1;166(11):1345-1354 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1093/aje/kwm212](https://doi.org/10.1093/aje/kwm212)] [Medline: [17728269](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17728269/)]
12. West R, Gilsean A, Coste F, Zhou X, Brouard R, Nonnemaker J, et al. The ATTEMPT cohort: a multi-national longitudinal study of predictors, patterns and consequences of smoking cessation; introduction and evaluation of internet recruitment and data collection methods. *Addiction* 2006 Sep;101(9):1352-1361. [doi: [10.1111/j.1360-0443.2006.01534.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1360-0443.2006.01534.x)] [Medline: [16911736](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16911736/)]
13. Huybrechts KF, Mikkelsen EM, Christensen T, Riis AH, Hatch EE, Wise LA, et al. A successful implementation of e-epidemiology: the Danish pregnancy planning study 'Smart-Gravid'. *Eur J Epidemiol* 2010 May;25(5):297-304 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1007/s10654-010-9431-y](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10654-010-9431-y)] [Medline: [20148289](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20148289/)]
14. Turner C, Bain C, Schluter PJ, Yorkston E, Bogossian F, McClure R, NursesMidwives e-cohort Group. Cohort Profile: The Nurses and Midwives e-Cohort Study--a novel electronic longitudinal study. *Int J Epidemiol* 2009 Feb;38(1):53-60 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1093/ije/dym294](https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dym294)] [Medline: [18202083](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/18202083/)]
15. Richiardi L, Baussano I, Vizzini L, Douwes J, Pearce N, Merletti F, NINFEA cohort. Feasibility of recruiting a birth cohort through the Internet: the experience of the NINFEA cohort. *Eur J Epidemiol* 2007;22(12):831-837. [doi: [10.1007/s10654-007-9194-2](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10654-007-9194-2)] [Medline: [17955333](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17955333/)]

16. Wakefield MA, Loken B, Hornik RC. Use of mass media campaigns to change health behaviour. *Lancet* 2010 Oct 9;376(9748):1261-1271. [doi: [10.1016/S0140-6736\(10\)60809-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(10)60809-4)] [Medline: [20933263](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20933263/)]
17. Durkin S, Brennan E, Wakefield M. Mass media campaigns to promote smoking cessation among adults: an integrative review. *Tob Control* 2012 Mar;21(2):127-138. [doi: [10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2011-050345](https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2011-050345)] [Medline: [22345235](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22345235/)]
18. Hornik R, Kelly B. Communication and diet: an overview of experience and principles. *J Nutr Educ Behav* 2007;39(2 Suppl):S5-12. [doi: [10.1016/j.jneb.2006.08.020](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jneb.2006.08.020)] [Medline: [17336806](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17336806/)]
19. Médiamétrie, Nielsen Online. 8ème baromètre des comportements d'achats multicanaux des internautes: Méthodologie & contenu. 2012 Jun 07. URL: http://www.fevad.com/uploads/files/Etudes/baro/Baro_FEVAD_MediametrieNetRatings_2012_plaquette.pdf [accessed 2013-09-03] [WebCite Cache ID 6CjCSocBI]
20. Hercberg S, Castetbon K, Czernichow S, Malon A, Mejean C, Kesse E, et al. The Nutrinet-Santé Study: a web-based prospective study on the relationship between nutrition and health and determinants of dietary patterns and nutritional status. *BMC Public Health* 2010;10:242 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1186/1471-2458-10-242](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-10-242)] [Medline: [20459807](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20459807/)]
21. Étude Nutrinet-Santé. URL: <http://etude-nutrinet-sante.fr> [accessed 2013-09-06]
22. Touvier M, Kesse-Guyot E, Méjean C, Pollet C, Malon A, Castetbon K, et al. Comparison between an interactive web-based self-administered 24 h dietary record and an interview by a dietitian for large-scale epidemiological studies. *Br J Nutr* 2011 Apr;105(7):1055-1064. [doi: [10.1017/S0007114510004617](https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007114510004617)] [Medline: [21080983](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21080983/)]
23. Vergnaud AC, Touvier M, Méjean C, Kesse-Guyot E, Pollet C, Malon A, et al. Agreement between web-based and paper versions of a socio-demographic questionnaire in the NutriNet-Santé study. *Int J Public Health* 2011 Aug;56(4):407-417. [doi: [10.1007/s00038-011-0257-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00038-011-0257-5)] [Medline: [21538094](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21538094/)]
24. Touvier M, Méjean C, Kesse-Guyot E, Pollet C, Malon A, Castetbon K, et al. Comparison between web-based and paper versions of a self-administered anthropometric questionnaire. *Eur J Epidemiol* 2010 May;25(5):287-296. [doi: [10.1007/s10654-010-9433-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10654-010-9433-9)] [Medline: [20191377](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20191377/)]
25. INSEE (Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques). Definitions and methods URL: <http://www.insee.fr/en/methodes/> [accessed 2013-09-06] [WebCite Cache ID 6CiNeyPAX]
26. Hosmer DW, Lemeshow S. *Applied Logistic Regression*. New York: Wiley; 2000.
27. Szklo M. Population-based cohort studies. *Epidemiol Rev* 1998;20(1):81-90 [FREE Full text] [Medline: [9762511](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9762511/)]
28. Nohr EA, Frydenberg M, Henriksen TB, Olsen J. Does low participation in cohort studies induce bias? *Epidemiology* 2006 Jul;17(4):413-418. [doi: [10.1097/01.ede.0000220549.14177.60](https://doi.org/10.1097/01.ede.0000220549.14177.60)] [Medline: [16755269](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/16755269/)]
29. Klovning A, Sandvik H, Hunskaar S. Web-based survey attracted age-biased sample with more severe illness than paper-based survey. *J Clin Epidemiol* 2009 Oct;62(10):1068-1074. [doi: [10.1016/j.jclinepi.2008.10.015](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2008.10.015)] [Medline: [19246177](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19246177/)]
30. INSEE (Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques). Gender distribution in French adults URL: <http://www.recensement-2009.insee.fr/tableauxDetailles.action?zoneSearchField=FRANCE&codeZone=1-FE&idTheme=7&idTableauDetaille=23&niveauDetail=1> [accessed 2013-09-06] [WebCite Cache ID 6CjJCL9yw]
31. INSEE (Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques). Occupational category distribution in French adults URL: <http://www.recensement-2009.insee.fr/tableauxDetailles.action?zoneSearchField=FRANCE&codeZone=1-FE&idTheme=9&idTableauDetaille=24&niveauDetail=1> [accessed 2013-09-06] [WebCite Cache ID 6CjJlhJ4Q]
32. INSEE (Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques). Educational level distribution in French adults URL: <http://www.recensement-2009.insee.fr/tableauxDetailles.action?zoneSearchField=FRANCE&codeZone=1-FE&idTheme=15&idTableauDetaille=5&niveauDetail=2> [accessed 2013-09-03] [WebCite Cache ID 6CjJ1DXL1]
33. Internet World Stats. 2012 Jun 30. Internet users in Europe URL: <http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats4.htm#europe> [accessed 2013-09-03] [WebCite Cache ID 6CjFvk3zz]
34. Schatzkin A, Subar AF, Moore S, Park Y, Potischman N, Thompson FE, et al. Observational epidemiologic studies of nutrition and cancer: the next generation (with better observation). *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev* 2009 Apr;18(4):1026-1032 [FREE Full text] [doi: [10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-08-1129](https://doi.org/10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-08-1129)] [Medline: [19336550](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19336550/)]
35. Ekman A, Klint A, Dickman PW, Adami HO, Litton JE. Optimizing the design of web-based questionnaires--experience from a population-based study among 50,000 women. *Eur J Epidemiol* 2007;22(5):293-300. [doi: [10.1007/s10654-006-9091-0](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10654-006-9091-0)] [Medline: [17206467](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17206467/)]

Abbreviations

HTML: HyperText Markup Language

IRB: Institutional Review Board

SMS: short message service

Edited by G Eysenbach; submitted 14.12.12; peer-reviewed by J Gallacher, EA Mikkelsen, E Hatch; comments to author 18.01.13; revised version received 07.03.13; accepted 24.04.13; published 13.09.13

Please cite as:

Kesse-Guyot E, Andreeva V, Castetbon K, Vernay M, Touvier M, Méjean C, Julia C, Galan P, Hercberg S

Participant Profiles According to Recruitment Source in a Large Web-Based Prospective Study: Experience From the Nutrinet-Santé Study

J Med Internet Res 2013;15(9):e205

URL: <http://www.jmir.org/2013/9/e205/>

doi: [10.2196/jmir.2488](https://doi.org/10.2196/jmir.2488)

PMID: [24036068](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/24036068/)

©Emmanuelle Kesse-Guyot, Valentina Andreeva, Katia Castetbon, Michel Vernay, Mathilde Touvier, Caroline Méjean, Chantal Julia, Pilar Galan, Serge Hercberg. Originally published in the Journal of Medical Internet Research (<http://www.jmir.org>), 13.09.2013. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work, first published in the Journal of Medical Internet Research, is properly cited. The complete bibliographic information, a link to the original publication on <http://www.jmir.org/>, as well as this copyright and license information must be included.