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Practice of Epidemiology

When Epidemiology Meets the Internet: Web-based Surveys in the Millennium Cohort Study

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Almost 60% of American households were connected to the Internet in 2001, when the Millennium Cohort Study, the largest longitudinal study ever undertaken by the Department of Defense, was launched. To facilitate survey completion, increase data integrity, and encourage cohort retention while maintaining the highest standards of participant privacy, an online questionnaire was made available on the World Wide Web in addition to a traditional paper questionnaire sent via US mail. Over 50% of 77,047 participants chose to enroll in the study via the Web, affording substantial cost savings to the project. Using multivariable logistic regression, the authors compared the demographic and health characteristics of Web responders with those of paper responders. Web responders were slightly more likely to be male, to be younger, to have a high school diploma or college degree, and to work in information technology or another technical occupation. Web responders were more likely to be obese and to smoke more cigarettes and were less likely to be problem alcohol drinkers and to report occupational exposures. Question completion rates were 98.3%, on average, for both Web and paper responders. Web responders provided more complete contact information, including their e-mail addresses. These results demonstrate the value of survey research conducted over the Internet in concert with traditional mail survey strategies.

data collection; epidemiologic methods; health surveys; Internet; longitudinal studies; military personnel; questionnaires

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; OR, odds ratio.

Researchers interested in data collection through survey implementation have exciting new and unique opportunities to conduct research using the World Wide Web. This new medium for data collection has become available through an explosion in both the growth of the Web and the use of personal computers. Almost 60 percent of US households were connected to the Internet in 2001 (1), with this number jumping to 75 percent by 2004 (2). In light of this growth, it is evident that researchers will begin to use and investigate the Web as a tool, learning the benefits as well as pitfalls of using the Web for data collection. It is highly anticipated that these methods will become a more viable way of im-

plementing future surveys, providing a number of advantages over traditional methods, including convenience for the participant, potentially large cost savings for the researcher, efficiency in data collection, higher data quality, a degree of perceived anonymity for the participant, and the ability to increase response rates (3–9).

A cautious tone is apparent in the literature, however, when addressing survey implementation on the Web. There are many unknowns regarding survey construction, implementation, and Web security, prompting some authors to express concerns associated with Web-based surveys (3, 6, 8, 10). These concerns include sampling problems, lack of

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participant access to computers with Internet connections, Internet privacy concerns, and response inconsistency across different media. Still, others maintain that the bias associated with collecting information over the Web is no greater than that introduced by traditional paper methods (11). More research is necessary to better quantify the risks and benefits of conducting survey research over the Internet.

In 2001, the largest Department of Defense longitudinal study to date was launched. The Millennium Cohort Study, a prospective study of more than 100,000 military personnel, will survey participants every 3 years over a 21-year period (12, 13). Originally, the cohort was to receive the survey in traditional paper form via the US Postal Service. However, the initial steering committee and focus groups encouraged investigators to additionally offer submission of the survey via the Web. A mixed-mode strategy was developed to facilitate survey completion and increase data integrity, while continuing to maintain the highest level of participant privacy.

The combination of Web and paper data submission presented an opportunity to investigate and compare demographic, occupational, and self-reported exposure and health characteristics between participants choosing Web survey submission and those choosing paper survey submission. Our objective in this analysis was to evaluate the use of a mixed-mode survey approach in a large 21-year prospective study. We tested the hypothesis that there were no differences in demographic, military, and occupational characteristics or in self-reported behavioral, health, and exposure characteristics between Web and paper responders.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study population

The methods used for the Millennium Cohort Study have been described in detail elsewhere (13). In brief, persons invited to participate in the Millennium Cohort Study were derived from a stratified random sample of US military personnel representing approximately 11.3 percent of the 2.2 million men and women on active service rosters as of October 1, 2000. To ensure adequate power in small subgroups, Reserve and National Guard members, women, and past deployers were oversampled. Using a modified Dillman approach (14, 15), Web and US mail-based enrollment began in July 2001. All invitees were contacted by traditional US mail with postcard reminders and survey instruments. For those from whom an e-mail address could be obtained, an e-mail invitation was also sent. Participants were allowed to submit a survey by paper or online via the Web site, according to their preference. All correspondence, paper or electronic, invited potential respondents to complete the survey via the Web site. Because of the potential to increase data quality and reduce study costs, a nominal cost-savings initiative was offered to persons who completed the survey online. Enrollment ended on June 30, 2003, with 77,047 consenting participants (a 37 percent response rate). Previous analyses have demonstrated that Millennium Cohort Study participants well represent the

US military, as measured by demographic and health characteristics and reliable health and exposure reporting (13, 16–19).

Demographic, occupational, and military-specific data included date of birth, marital status, gender, race/ethnicity, occupation, service branch (Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Air Force, or Marine Corps), service component (active duty or Reserve/National Guard), highest educational level, pay grade, and past deployment to Southwest Asia, Bosnia, or Kosovo (between January 1, 1998 and September 1, 2000). For this study, missing demographic data for marital status, occupation, education, and pay grade were supplemented with self-reported data from the survey when possible.

Survey instrument

The Millennium Cohort Study questionnaire consists of more than 450 questions regarding diagnosed medical conditions, reported symptoms, psychosocial history, physical status, functional status, problem alcohol use, tobacco use, occupation, and basic demographic and contact data (12, 13). Contact information was obtained to assist in participant tracking in this 21-year longitudinal effort. Standardized scoring instruments were used for established reliability and validity and for the ability to compare results with those from other populations. They included the PRIME-MD Patient Health Questionnaire (20–22), the Medical Outcomes Study 36-Item Short Form Health Survey for Veterans (23), a Department of Veterans Affairs Gulf War survey (24, 25), the Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptom Checklist–Civilian Version (26, 27), and the CAGE questionnaire for the detection of problem drinking behavior (28). Additionally, free-text fields were available to allow participants to report conditions, problems, concerns, and exposures not listed on the survey. The paper survey was created, scanned, and verified using mark-sense TeleForm Elite software (Cardiff Software, Inc., Vista, California).

Web site

The Web site was originally designed as a place for participants to learn more about the study and to obtain research findings as they became available. Informational Web pages, including useful links, study contact information, documentation of annual study review processes, and displays of signed endorsements from leaders in the military community were all important components included to establish a personal relationship with each and every participant and to emphasize the legitimacy and need for the study. During pilot testing, however, the importance of including the opportunity to submit the questionnaire via the Internet became apparent.

Web metrics

Web-based submission also presented us with information not available in traditional paper survey research. Time stamps allowed establishment of the exact dates and times at which participants began and completed their surveys; therefore, the average time to completion of the questionnaire

could be calculated in comparison with estimates initially made on the basis of focus groups. Time stamps were also logged to reflect time of modification for persons who elected to save their responses and return later to complete the survey. Additionally, Web metrics allowed for the exploration of individual page submissions to identify lengthy or difficult-to-answer questions for future survey redesign. Finally, by evaluating time stamps for days of the week and times of the day in which participants most frequently submitted their online surveys, we were able to develop optimal mailing schedules to disseminate invitations.

Statistical analyses of Web responders versus paper responders

Initial investigation of population characteristics included univariate analyses with chi-square tests of association to assess significant differences in the demographic, military, behavioral, and health characteristics of persons submitting the survey via the Web when compared with those submitting paper surveys. We conducted a multivariable exploratory model analysis to assess multicollinearity, significant associations, and possible confounding, while simultaneously adjusting for all other covariates in the model. We used multivariable logistic regression to compare the differences in adjusted odds of Web submission while controlling for possible confounders.

A graphical investigation of question completion rates was conducted for assessment of differences in mode of survey submission and differences in fatigue between the Web and paper surveys. All analyses were completed using SAS software (version 9.1; SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, North Carolina).

This research was approved by the institutional review board at the Naval Health Research Center and was conducted in compliance with all applicable federal regulations governing the protection of human subjects in research.

RESULTS

Of the 77,047 persons who responded during 2001–2003, 42,168 (54.7 percent) completed the questionnaire online, while 34,879 (45.3 percent) completed a paper questionnaire. Demographic data were missing for 87 persons, leaving 76,960 (99.9 percent) for further statistical analyses. Table 1 shows proportional differences by method of response, as well as adjusted odds ratios and 95 percent confidence intervals calculated by multivariable logistic regression. After adjustment for age, education, marital status, race/ethnicity, past deployment history, military rank, service component, service branch, and occupation, men were 1.4 times more likely to complete the survey online than were women (odds ratio (OR) = 1.37, 95 percent confidence interval (CI): 1.32, 1.42). Participants in middle age ranges and middle educational levels were more likely to fill out the questionnaire on the Web. Web responders were also more likely to be married (OR = 1.18, 95 percent CI: 1.14, 1.22), to be on active duty (OR = 1.73, 95 percent CI: 1.67, 1.79), and to have an occupation related to information technology

or another technical specialty. Finally, Army (OR = 1.39, 95 percent CI: 1.33, 1.45) and Air Force (OR = 1.39, 95 percent CI: 1.33, 1.46) personnel were individually 1.4 times more likely to respond using the Web than were Navy and Coast Guard personnel.

Potentially traumatic exposures, including knowledge of or witnessing physical abuse, dead and/or decomposing bodies, prisoners of war/refugees, chemical or biological warfare agents, other medical countermeasures for exposure to a chemical or biological warfare agent, and alarms necessitating the wearing of protective gear, were self-reported significantly less often by Web responders than by paper responders, after adjustment for sex, age, education, marital status, race/ethnicity, deployment status, military pay grade, service component, service branch, and occupation (table 2). Only anthrax vaccination was reported more often among Web responders (OR = 1.05, 95 percent CI: 1.02, 1.09). Web responders also self-reported less exposure to occupational hazards requiring protective equipment and less routine contact with paint/solvents, microwaves, and pesticides.

Self-reported behavioral health characteristics are displayed in table 3 by mode of survey response. After adjustment for sex, age, education, marital status, race/ethnicity, deployment history, military rank, service component, service branch, and occupation, Web responders were more likely to self-report their health as fair, good, or very good, were 1.2 times more likely to be overweight (OR = 1.17, 95 percent CI: 1.13, 1.21) or obese (OR = 1.20, 95 percent CI: 1.14, 1.26), and were less likely to be classified as problem drinkers (OR = 0.81, 95 percent CI: 0.78, 0.84). Web responders were less likely to report smoking cigars (OR = 0.88, 95 percent CI: 0.85, 0.92) but slightly more likely to report smoking cigarettes (OR = 1.08, 95 percent CI: 1.04, 1.10). Among participants who reported smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime, Web responders also had a slightly higher mean number of pack-years than paper responders (5.1 and 4.9, respectively; $p = 0.04$).

Figure 1 shows the overall completion percentages for individual questions, which were found to be similar by mode of response, although some questions were found to have a higher percentage of completion by Web responders. Of the 42,127 Web participants, the average completion percentage for all survey questions was 98.3, with a maximum of 100 and a minimum of 87.6. Among Web responders, 87 percent provided a personal e-mail address, 68 percent provided a personal telephone number, and 51 percent provided a phone number for an alternative contact. Of the 34,833 paper survey participants, the average completion percentage was 98.3, with a maximum of 99.7 and a minimum of 79.0. Among paper responders, 32 percent provided a personal e-mail address, 36 percent provided a personal phone number, and 26 percent provided a phone number for an alternative contact.

There were 48,958 persons who logged onto the Web survey at some point during enrollment and, of those, 87.3 percent ($n = 42,747$) submitted their survey via the Web. Of the 6,211 who logged on but did not submit a survey, 814 (13 percent) ultimately submitted a paper copy of the survey. The average number of days from initial Web log-on to

TABLE 1. Characteristics of participants† by mode of survey response (World Wide Web or mailed questionnaire), Millennium Cohort Study, 2001–2003

Characteristic‡	Web (n = 42,127)		Paper (n = 34,833)		Adjusted odds ratio§	95% confidence interval
	No.	%	No.	%		
Sex						
Female¶	10,051	23.9	10,550	30.3	1.00	
Male	32,076	76.1	24,283	69.7	1.37*	1.32, 1.42
Birth cohort						
Pre-1960¶	7,217	17.1	9,420	27.0	1.00	
1960–1969	16,806	39.9	12,332	35.4	1.53*	1.47, 1.60
1970–1979	15,834	37.6	10,817	31.1	1.66*	1.58, 1.74
1980 or later	2,270	5.4	2,264	6.5	1.37*	1.27, 1.49
Education						
Master's or doctoral degree¶	3,359	8.0	3,610	10.4	1.00	
Bachelor's degree	6,695	15.9	6,002	17.2	1.18*	1.10, 1.25
Some college	11,353	27.0	8,294	23.8	1.33*	1.23, 1.43
High school diploma/equivalent	18,498	43.9	14,430	41.4	1.32*	1.22, 1.43
No high school diploma	2,222	5.3	2,497	7.2	1.18*	1.07, 1.30
Marital status						
Single¶	12,214	29.0	10,930	31.4	1.00	
Married	27,215	64.6	21,333	61.2	1.18*	1.14, 1.22
Divorced	2,698	6.4	2,570	7.4	1.13*	1.06, 1.21
Race/ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic¶	29,047	70.0	24,520	70.4	1.00	
Black, non-Hispanic	5,782	13.7	4,817	13.8	0.96	0.92, 1.01
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,615	8.6	2,464	7.1	1.04	0.98, 1.11
Hispanic	2,687	6.4	2,258	6.5	0.96	0.90, 1.02
Other	996	2.4	774	2.2	1.00	0.91, 1.10
Deployment history#						
Non-deployed¶	28,011	66.5	25,724	73.9	1.00	
Deployed	14,116	33.5	9,109	26.2	1.05*	1.01, 1.09

Table continues

survey submission was 7 (standard deviation, 40.6); however, 89 percent of Web participants completed the survey the same day they initially logged on. Among those who submitted a survey the same day that they logged on, the median amount of time it took to complete the survey was 29 minutes (interquartile range, 16.0).

DISCUSSION

Cohort study investigators often rely heavily on survey data to evaluate exposures and outcomes at multiple points in time. Sophisticated methods of manual and electronic data collection in such studies continue to evolve. The dramatic advances in the development of Web-based data collection methods are an important part of this evolution. In this study, the benefits and feasibility of employing both Web- and paper-based data collection techniques were investigated. In this report, we have described the consistency

of question reporting as well as a lack of survey-length fatigue bias among both paper and Web responders. Further demographic, behavioral, and health characteristics that distinguished Web and paper responders in a large population-based cohort have been reported and discussed.

The hybrid data submission system, using both postal and Internet capabilities, provided more opportunities for participants to take the survey and easier access for those who may have been on deployment or stationed abroad. Offering the survey both via the Web and on paper provided respondents with a choice as to how to participate, appealing both to those who may have been concerned about informational privacy on the Internet and to those concerned about sending personal information by US mail. The majority of persons who went to the survey on the Internet completed the survey and submitted it online (87 percent). Web responders represented more than half of the cohort (55 percent) when enrollment closed. In the current study, the median amount of

TABLE 1. Continued

Characteristic‡	Web (n = 42,127)		Paper (n = 34,833)		Adjusted odds ratio§	95% confidence interval
	No.	%	No.	%		
Military rank						
Enlisted¶	32,934	78.2	26,338	75.6	1.00	
Officer	9,193	21.8	8,495	24.4	1.06	1.00, 1.13
Service component						
Reserve/National Guard¶	15,140	35.9	17,971	51.6	1.00	
Active duty	26,987	64.1	16,862	48.4	1.73*	1.67, 1.79
Branch of service						
Navy/Coast Guard¶	7,262	17.2	6,945	19.9	1.00	
Army	19,912	47.3	16,559	47.5	1.39*	1.33, 1.45
Air Force	12,734	30.2	9,623	27.6	1.39*	1.33, 1.46
Marines	2,219	5.3	1,706	4.9	1.11*	1.03, 1.20
Occupational category						
Health care¶	3,821	9.1	4,176	12.0	1.00	
Combat specialists	8,378	19.9	7,031	20.2	1.00	0.95, 1.06
Electronic equipment repair	4,207	10.0	2,574	7.4	1.41*	1.31, 1.51
Communications/intelligence	3,175	7.5	2,252	6.5	1.20*	1.11, 1.29
Other technical specialties	1,123	2.7	849	2.4	1.16*	1.05, 1.29
Functional support specialists	8,604	20.4	6,797	19.5	1.30*	1.23, 1.38
Electrical/mechanical repair	6,354	15.1	5,028	14.4	1.04	0.97, 1.11
Craft workers	1,165	2.8	1,221	3.5	0.91	0.83, 1.00
Service support	3,564	8.5	3,120	9.0	1.07	1.00, 1.15
Trainees, other	1,736	4.1	1,785	5.1	1.04	0.96, 1.14

* $p < 0.05$.

† Only participants with complete data on covariates (99.6%) were used in the analyses.

‡ All univariate analyses based on Pearson chi-square statistics were statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).

§ Odds of Web response versus paper response based on multivariable logistic regression, adjusted for sex, age, education, marital status, race/ethnicity, deployment status, military pay grade, service component, service branch, and occupation.

¶ Reference category.

Deployed to Southwest Asia, Bosnia, or Kosovo during 1998–2000.

time it took Web responders to complete the questionnaire online (29 minutes) accurately reflected the 30-minute estimate included in the instructions of the questionnaire based on focus group testing.

There are benefits and drawbacks to both means of submission. Online survey submission included electronic consent as part of the Web site log-on process. This allowed for easy documentation of consent and mitigated the need for subsequent participant contact, as is necessary when obtaining missing consent forms for paper responders. Data quality can be enhanced by electronic skip patterns that automatically skip irrelevant questions on the Web survey. However, these techniques rely on more advanced computer resources for the responder, and their absence may preclude some persons from accessing the electronic questionnaire. Paper surveys cannot prevent a respondent from entering multiple responses to a single-response question. This can actually provide researchers with unsolicited yet useful ad-

ditional information. However, deciding on the most appropriate answer when a participant selects multiple answers can be complex and burdensome, quite often resulting in a loss of data. Certain programming techniques in Web-based questionnaires can permit only one answer to be selected, thereby preventing misinterpretation of multiple answers and reducing missing data. Electronic free-text fields offer keystroke survey responses instead of the handwritten responses given on paper surveys, which can be difficult to decipher and costly to transfer to a database. Finally, though one might hypothesize that individual question completion rates and survey fatigue might differ by mode of response, we found comparable results (figure 1).

The cost-effectiveness of Web submission can be measured in terms of data quality as well as direct financial savings. In the Millennium Cohort Study, there were significant initial costs of establishing the Web capability, such as purchasing identical servers to run simultaneously in the

TABLE 2. Self-reported exposures of participants† by mode of survey response (World Wide Web or mailed questionnaire), Millennium Cohort Study, 2001–2003

Exposure	Web (n = 42,127)		Paper (n = 34,833)		Adjusted odds ratio‡	95% confidence interval
	No.	%	No.	%		
Marked “yes” for ever having been exposed to:						
Witnessing a person’s death due to war, disaster, or tragic event	10,612	25.5	8,985	26.0	0.97	0.94, 1.01
Having knowledge of or witnessing instances of physical abuse (torture, beating, rape)	8,054	19.4	7,096	20.5	0.96	0.93, 1.00
Dead and/or decomposing bodies	13,591	32.7	12,357	35.7	0.89*	0.86, 0.92
Maimed soldiers/civilians	7,258	17.5	6,099	17.7	0.99	0.95, 1.03
Prisoners of war/refugees	4,690	11.3	3,951	11.4	0.91*	0.87, 0.95
Chemical or biological warfare agents	2,184	5.3	1,988	5.8	0.93*	0.87, 0.99
Other medical countermeasures for exposure to a chemical or biological warfare agent	2,642	6.4	2,414	7.0	0.86*	0.81, 0.92
Alarms necessitating the wearing of chemical/biological warfare protective gear	6,600	15.9	5,748	16.7	0.88*	0.85, 0.92
Anthrax vaccine	14,608	35.0	10,080	29.4	1.05*	1.02, 1.09
Marked “yes” for having been exposed within the past 3 years to:						
Occupational hazards requiring protective equipment, such as respirators or hearing protection	22,466	53.9	18,932	54.7	0.81*	0.78, 0.84
Routine skin contact with paints, solvents, and other similar substances	11,149	26.9	9,958	28.8	0.81*	0.78, 0.84
Depleted uranium	1,636	4.0	1,187	3.5	0.94	0.87, 1.02
Microwaves (excluding small microwave ovens)	7,132	17.2	7,107	20.6	0.73*	0.70, 0.75
Pesticides, including creams, sprays, or uniform treatments	10,666	25.8	9,073	26.4	0.92*	0.89, 0.95
Pesticides applied in the environment or around living facilities	11,370	27.5	10,349	30.0	0.87*	0.84, 0.90
Any exposure, physical or psychological, during a military deployment that had a significant impact on health	2,771	6.7	2,406	7.1	0.90*	0.85, 0.95

* $p < 0.05$.

† Only participants with complete data on covariates (99.6%) were used in the analyses. Analyses were based on different sample sizes because of missing exposure data.

‡ Odds of Web response versus paper response based on multivariable logistic regression, adjusted for sex, age, education, marital status, race/ethnicity, military pay grade, service component, service branch, occupation, and deployment to Southwest Asia, Bosnia, or Kosovo during 1998–2000.

event of a primary failure. Gaining team expertise in the form of hiring and training for Web site and database construction, data transfer techniques, and implementation, which included significant understanding of security certificates, was necessary for the online survey. After the initial start-up costs, money for sustaining team expertise and periodic Web site maintenance and security upgrades was budgeted as an ongoing expense, even for non-survey-cycle years. However, these costs are much lower than the labor-intensive costs of compiling, scanning, verifying, sorting, and filing thousands of paper submissions. Additional costs associated with mailed surveys include the logistic and financial challenges associated with securely storing thousands of surveys and consent forms as required by human subjects guidelines. Unforeseen expenses included costs involved in remailing potential participants when several thousand surveys were returned without signed consent statements. These extra costs associated with mailed surveys, in addition to the significant mailing costs of outgoing and return postage for survey packets, resulted in substantial

cost savings associated with Web-based submission. For this reason, a modest incentive (a T-shirt or a 60-minute phone card valued at approximately \$5.00) was offered to persons choosing to complete the questionnaire online. Even after factoring in the free gift, it was conservatively estimated that each participant who elected to complete the questionnaire online rather than by paper saved the study approximately \$50.00. The cost savings to the project, to date, have been estimated to be as high as \$2 million. Given that the current project is expected to continue for more than 20 years and the costs of Web surveys and traditional mail surveys are not static, the full savings of using Web-based technology have yet to be realized.

The finding that age influenced the mode of submission has been reported previously (29). In this case, persons in the birth cohort of 1960–1969 and subsequent cohorts were more likely to use the Web than older participants, and this may reflect greater technological savvy among recent generations. Persons with high school diplomas or college degrees were more likely to use the Web than those with lower

TABLE 3. Self-reported health characteristics of participants† by mode of survey response (World Wide Web or mailed questionnaire), Millennium Cohort Study, 2001–2003

Characteristic	Web (n = 42,127)		Paper (n = 34,833)		Adjusted odds ratio‡	95% confidence interval
	No.	%	No.	%		
General health						
Poor	268	0.6	292	0.8	1.00	
Fair	2,911	6.9	2,411	6.9	1.37*	1.14, 1.63
Good	13,223	31.4	10,133	29.1	1.48*	1.25, 1.75
Very good	16,410	39.0	13,992	40.2	1.38*	1.16, 1.63
Excellent	7,377	17.5	7,647	22.0	1.18	1.00, 1.41
Body mass index§						
Underweight (<18.5)	256	0.6	379	1.1	0.67*	0.57, 0.79
Normal weight (18.5–24.9)	14,358	34.1	13,361	38.4	1.00	
Overweight (25.0–29.9)	22,235	52.8	16,921	48.6	1.17*	1.13, 1.21
Obese (≥30.0)	4,737	11.2	3,651	10.5	1.20*	1.14, 1.26
Unknown	541	1.3	521	1.5		
Problem drinking¶						
No	34,884	82.8	27,831	79.9	1.00	
Yes	7,243	17.2	7,002	20.1	0.81*	0.78, 0.84
Smoking#						
Cigarette smoker	18,007	42.7	13,423	38.5	1.08*	1.04, 1.10
Cigar smoker	7,360	17.5	6,353	18.2	0.88*	0.85, 0.92
Pipe smoker	816	1.9	666	1.9	0.98	0.88, 1.08
Smokeless tobacco user	5,446	12.9	4,031	11.6	0.97	0.93, 1.02
Average pack-years** for cigarette smokers	5.1		4.9		p = 0.0379	

* $p < 0.05$.

† Only participants with complete data on covariates (99.6%) were used in the analyses. Analyses were based on different sample sizes because of missing data on health characteristics.

‡ Odds of Web response versus paper response based on multivariable logistic regression, adjusted for sex, age, education, marital status, race/ethnicity, military pay grade, service component, service branch, occupation, and deployment to Southwest Asia, Bosnia, or Kosovo during 1998–2000.

§ Weight (kg)/height (m)².

¶ Problem drinkers were defined as those who responded “Yes” to any one of the CAGE screening questions (felt the need to cut back (C), felt annoyed (A) at anyone suggesting you cut back, felt guilty (G) about drinking, or felt the need for an eye-opener (E) or early-morning drink).

Cigarette smoking was defined as having smoked at least 100 cigarettes (five packs) in one's lifetime. Cigar, pipe, and smokeless tobacco use were defined as any use in the past year.

** Adjusted mean value ($n = 18,007$ Web responders; $n = 13,423$ paper responders).

or higher educational levels. Age and education, however, appeared to be independent in multivariable adjusted models. The paradoxical education relation (i.e., the middle-educated differing from persons with lower or higher educational levels) has been suggested in other studies of Web use (30, 31).

The finding that men enroll via the Web more often than women is interesting and has been noted previously (32); however, this may be a population-specific occurrence, as another study has suggested that women enroll via the Web with higher frequency (11). Married and previously married participants used the Web more often than unmarried participants, suggesting that computer use may be related to family environment. The increased adjusted odds of Web

response among persons in occupations related to information technology and other technical specialties may have been due to increased computer access and/or familiarity and comfort with computer use. Additionally, less Web response among Navy and Coast Guard members may have reflected differential access to computers while at sea.

Of particular concern to researchers who base exposure measurement on self-reports was the relatively consistent lower reporting of occupational exposures among Web responders. Because these measures are adjusted for the differences in population composition, it is difficult to surmise why Web responders were at lower odds for these self-reported exposures, with the exception of having received the anthrax vaccine. With the growing concerns about

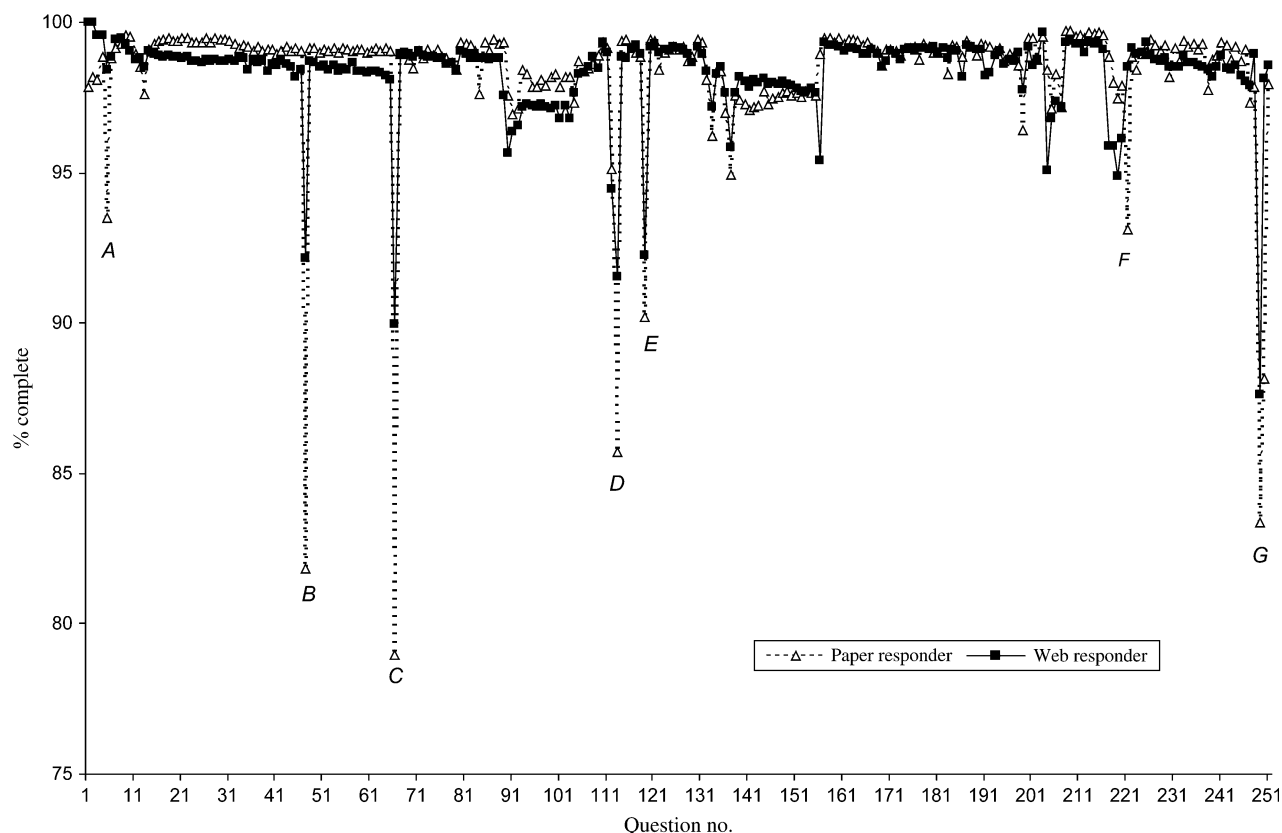


FIGURE 1. Percentage complete for each individual question in the Millennium Cohort Study survey, by mode of response (World Wide Web or mailed questionnaire). Percentages shown incorporate skip patterns. *A*: 6% of paper responders and 2% of Web responders skipped the question, "Are you a twin?" *B*: 18% of paper responders and 8% of Web responders skipped "other" on the question, "Has your doctor or other health professional ever told you that you have any of the following conditions?" *C*: 21% of paper responders and 10% of Web responders skipped "other" on the question, "During the last 12 months, have you had persistent or recurring problems with any of the following conditions?" *D*: Of persons indicating a possible eating disorder, 14% of paper responders and 8% of Web responders skipped the frequency question. *E*: Of persons who indicated functional health problems, 10% of paper responders and 8% of Web responders skipped a query quantifying the degree of challenge in "doing work, taking care of things at home, or getting along with other people." *F*: 7% of paper responders and 2% of Web responders skipped a query quantifying their degree of limitation in "bending, kneeling, or stooping." *G*: 17% of paper responders and 12% of Web responders skipped a query on military occupational coding.

compromised electronic data, as well as identity theft, some people may feel that their data are not as secure via submission on the Web. While the Millennium Cohort Study team has taken extraordinary care to ensure the protection of these data and to convey our dedication to the privacy protection to our members, feelings of insecurity may persist. More research into these findings is warranted.

The finding that Web responders were more likely to report a weight in the overweight or obese range is interesting. This may reflect subtle occupational differences, such as being employed in a sedentary work environment. However, all military members are required to meet standards for weight and physical fitness, regardless of occupation. Outside of work, these findings may indicate a more inactive personal lifestyle among Web responders, with more individual time being allocated to computer use. Interpretation of health outcome results may need to be met with caution in research where only one survey mode, traditional paper or

the Web, is utilized. Given that excess weight is so strongly associated with many long-term health problems, this finding is important and may highlight the need to offer both traditional paper surveys and Web surveys in any study of chronic health outcomes.

Web responders were significantly less likely to be classified as problem drinkers, but they were significantly more likely to report smoking cigarettes. These were surprising results given that tobacco and alcohol use are often closely associated (33, 34). Although differences in these behaviors were small, the finding may be consistent with other characteristics of technologically savvy persons and underscores the importance of exploring all differences between study participants who opt for different modes of participation.

Limitations of this study should be noted. The rate of response to the Millennium Cohort Study enrollment invitation was 37 percent, and therefore participants may not be

representative of the US military in general (13). However, investigation of possible biases suggested a representative sample of military personnel as measured by demographic and health characteristics and reliable health and exposure reporting (13, 16–19). With the robust sample size and the unique and abundant characteristics available for study, these data suggest subpopulations that may be more or less inclined to respond to a Web-based survey when both Web and traditional paper modes are offered.

In summary, the Millennium Cohort Study has demonstrated successful implementation of multimodal survey data collection using the Web in concert with postal mailed questionnaires. Web response was associated with more complete data and marked cost savings at a minimal risk of enrolling a nonrepresentative group. Web responders were very comparable to paper responders with regard to most demographic and health metrics, but subtle differences were observed. These differences may be consistent with important health challenges, such as obesity, that distinguish a growing generation of computer users. Such differences may become less distinct as Internet use becomes more global over time. Only a large, prospective study like the 21-year Millennium Cohort Study will be able to fully assess changing demographic and health characteristics over time. In the meantime, it remains important to offer multiple modes of participation when a diverse population is sought, and equally important to understand response biases and differences among cohort study participants.

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14. ABSTRACT (maximum 200 words)

Almost 60 percent of American households were connected to the Internet in 2001 when the Millennium Cohort Study, the largest longitudinal study undertaken by the Department of Defense, was launched. To facilitate survey completion, increase data integrity, and encourage cohort retention while maintaining the highest standards of participant privacy, an online questionnaire was made available on the World Wide Web in addition to traditional paper via US mail. Over 50 percent of 77,000 participants chose enrollment in the study via the Web. Using multivariable logistic regression, demographic and health characteristics of Web and paper responders were compared. Web responders were slightly more likely to be men, younger, have a high school diploma or college degree, be Army or Air Force personnel, active duty, and work in information technology and other technical occupations. Web responders were more likely to be obese and to smoke more cigarettes, and less likely to be problem alcohol drinkers and report occupational exposures. Both Web and paper responder question completion rates were 98.3 percent on average. Web responders provided more complete contact information, including their e-mail addresses. These results demonstrate the value of survey research conducted over the Internet in concert with traditional mail survey strategies.

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longitudinal studies, internet, questionnaires, epidemiology, military, surveys

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