

Figure 1. Selection process in recruiting respondents for the CentERpanel

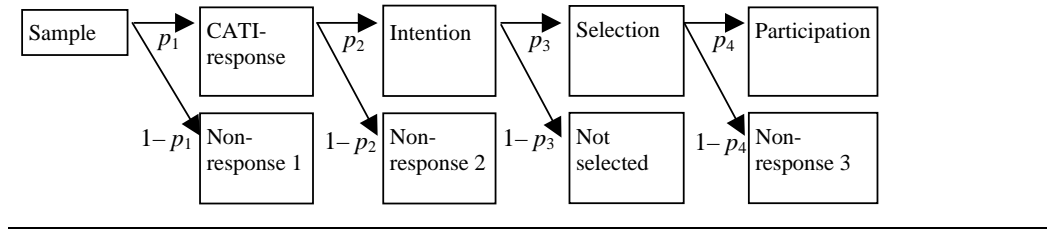


Table 1. Results of the process of recruiting respondents for the CentERpanel

Step	Result of the selection step	<i>n</i>	Source
	Total number of telephone numbers	15,213	
Response	Response to the recruitment survey	9,179	
	Nonresponse due to refusal	5,493	} Nonresponse 1
	Nonresponse due to other reasons than refusal (never reached, problems of language or mental abilities, etc.)	581	
Intention	Intention to participate	3,504	
	Hard refusal on participation request	5,675	Nonresponse 2
Selection	Selected by CentERdata	2,844	
	Not selected by CentERdata	660	Not selected
Participation	Making an appointment to install hardware and software	1,420	
	Late refusal to participate	1,424	Nonresponse 3

Table 2. Six blocks of independent variables in modeling the recruitment process

Block	Source	cat/df*	Description of variables in the block; number of categories within parentheses
1.	Contact time variables	16/14	Time period (hour) during the day (6), Time period (quarter) during the survey period (10)
2.	SSB variables	20/17	Household composition: age by gender (9), Household composition: ethnicity (3), Region (3), Urbanization (2), Income category (3)
3	Recruitment Survey	2/1	PC-ownership (2)
4	Recruitment Survey	28/14	housing: being a house owner (2), having a house with four or more rooms (2), visit cinemas regularly (2), visit theatres regularly (2), being a member of a sports club (2), having a paid job (2), having a relatively long travel time (2), being full time employed (2), were recently ill (2), having chronic complaints (2), high health rating (2), recently a victim of burglary (2), being afraid at home (2), being afraid in the street (2)
5	SSB variables	58/43	Family composition (8), Household size (5), Ethnicity (8), Region (12 provinces, 3 major cities), Urbanization (5), Income category (5), Average house value (7), Percentage non-natives in neighborhood (5)
6	Re-contact variables	7/5	Re-contact with same person (2), Number of weeks between recruitment survey and re-contact (5)

* cat = total number of categories in the block / df = degrees of freedom

Table 3. Success rates at the successive steps of the selection process

	CATI- Response	Intention	Selection	Participation	Total
	p_1	p_2	p_3	p_4	$p_1 \times p_2 \times p_4$
<i>total sample</i>	.60	.38	.81	.50	.12

Table 4. Subgroup deviations of success rates for contact time variables.

	CATI- Response	Intention	Selection	Participa- tion	Total	Proportion
	p_1	p_2	p_3	p_4	$p_1 \times p_2 \times p_4$	
<i>total sample</i>	.60	.38	.81	.50	.12	1.00
<i>time of day of interview</i>						
between 16:00 and 17:00	.14**	.03	.09**	-.06*	.02	.06
between 17:00 and 18:00	.03**	.00	-.01	-.03	.00	.12
between 18:00 and 19:00	.00	.01	.00	.02	.01	.27
between 19:00 and 20:00	-.02*	.01	-.01	.01	.00	.23
between 20:00 and 21:00	-.02**	-.01	.00	.01	-.01	.23
between 21:00 and 22:00	-.03**	-.04**	-.04	.00	-.02*	.09
<i>time of survey period of interview</i>						
first quarter of 2001	-.04**	-.13**	.10**	.02	-.04**	.10
second quarter of 2001	.00	-.08**	.02	-.14**	-.05**	.15
third quarter of 2001	.07**	.06**	.11**	-.11**	.00	.13
fourth quarter of 2001	.13**	.18**	.06**	-.04*	.07**	.10
first quarter of 2002	.03	.14**	-.05	.14*	.10**	.01
second quarter of 2002	.04**	.00	-.13**	.16**	.05**	.06
third quarter of 2002	-.06**	-.02	-.08*	.13**	.01	.06
fourth quarter of 2002	.01	.02	-.13**	.13**	.04**	.10
first quarter of 2003	-.05**	-.04**	-.02	.16**	.01	.11
second quarter of 2003	-.08**	-.02	-.07**	.04	-.01*	.17

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$. Significance levels refer to difference between the rate of the subgroup and the rate of the total sample and were obtained by an application of the bootstrap method. The time in the table refers to the first interview (this also holds for Participation p_4)

Table 5. Subgroup deviations in success rates for SSB variables

	CATI- Response	Intention	Selection	Partici- pation	Total	Proportion
	p_1	p_2	p_3	p_4	$p_1 \times p_2 \times p_4$	
<i>total sample</i>	.60	.38	.81	.50	.12	1.00
<i>household composition: presence of</i>						
child (age ≤ 18)	.06**	.08**	-.03**	.03*	.04**	.29
man between 19 and 29	.07**	.06**	.05**	-.02	.03**	.22
woman between 19 and 29	.08**	.07**	.04**	-.01	.04**	.24
man between 30 and 44	.04**	.06**	-.07**	.06**	.04**	.23
woman between 30 and 44	.06**	.06**	-.07**	.06**	.05**	.21
man between 45 and 64	.00	.01	-.01	.02	.01	.24
woman between 45 and 64	-.01	-.01	.00	.00	-.01	.26
man older than 64	-.08**	-.14**	.08**	-.12**	-.07**	.19
woman older than 64	-.12**	-.18**	.08**	-.18**	-.08**	.24
<i>household composition: presence of</i>						
native person	.00**	.00	.00	.00*	.00**	.95
non-native western person	-.06*	.09*	-.06	-.07	-.01	.13
non-native non-western person	.01	.04**	-.01	-.05*	.00	.02
<i>region</i>						
northern part	-.03**	-.02	.01	-.06*	-.02**	.14
southern part	.04**	.01	.01	.00	.01*	.22
remaining	-.01**	.00	-.01	.01*	.00	.64
<i>urbanization</i>						
urban (≥1000 adresses/km2)	.00	.02**	-.01*	.02**	.01**	.46
rural (<1000 adresses/km2)	.00	-.02**	.02*	-.03**	-.01**	.54
<i>household income</i>						
low (first quintile)	-.09**	-.10**	.04*	-.10**	-.06**	.20
medium	.02**	.00	.01	.00	.00	.60
high (last quintile)	.04**	.06**	-.04**	.05**	.04**	.20

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$. Significance levels refer to difference between the rate of the subgroup and the rate of the total sample and were obtained by an application of the bootstrap method. The categories with respect to household composition may overlap: for instance one household may involve one or more men between 30 and 44 and a woman between 45 and 64.

Table 6. Subgroup deviations of success rates pc-ownership and living conditions

	CATI- Response	Intention	Selection	Partici- pation	Total	Proportion
	p_1	p_2	p_3	p_4	$p_1 \times p_2 \times p_4$	
<i>total sample</i>	.60	.38	.81	.50	.12	1.00
<i>owning a pc[†]</i>						
yes	.02**	.07**	-.02**	.05**	.04**	.66
no	-.03**	-.15**	.06**	-.19**	-.07**	.34
<i>living conditions[†]</i>						
housing: ownership	.01**	.01	-.01*	.01	.01**	.60
housing: four or more rooms	.01**	.01**	.00	-.01	.00**	.70
activities: visit cinema	.02**	.04**	.00	.03**	.03**	.50
activities: visit theatre	.01	.03**	-.01	.01	.01**	.42
activities: sports club member	.01*	.03**	-.02*	.02*	.02**	.48
work: paid job	.02**	.04**	-.02**	.03**	.02**	.48
work: long travel time	.04**	.04**	-.02	.07**	.04**	.21
work: hours employed	.03**	.04**	-.02*	.00	.02**	.36
health: recently ill	.02*	.03**	.01	.00	.01	.19
health: chronic complaints	-.02**	-.03**	.00	-.02	-.02**	.25
health: rating	.01**	.00	.00	.00	.00*	.86
safety: burglary	.00	.01	-.03*	.02	.01	.17
safety: afraid at home	-.02	.03	.01	-.06	-.01	.08
safety: afraid in the street	.00	.01	.00	-.06*	-.01	.14

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$. Significance levels refer to the difference between the rate of the subgroup and the rate of the total sample. These were obtained by an application of the bootstrap method. [†] For PC ownership the model for response was estimated on imputed data; for living conditions all models were estimated on imputed data (see text). For living conditions only the 'yes-part' is shown to save space.

Table 7. Subgroup deviations of participation (p_4) for re-contact variables

	Participation p_4	proportion
<i>total sample</i>	.50	1.00
<i>time between first and second contact</i>		
5 weeks or less	.07**	.26
between 6 and 10 weeks	.10**	.21
between 11 and 15 weeks	.01	.14
between 16 and 25 weeks	-.09**	.19
more than 25 weeks	-.13**	.20
<i>contact with same household member</i>		
yes	.12**	.69
no	-.26**	.31

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, the significance levels refer to the difference between the rate of the subgroup and the rate of total sample. These were obtained by an application of a bootstrap method.

Table 8. Coefficients of model fit and omnibus tests of logistic regression models

		R^2_{CS}	R^2_N	χ^2	<i>model</i>		χ^2	<i>block</i>		
					df	sig		df	sig	
<i>block step 1: CATI -response</i>										
1	Contact time variables	.021	.029	327.9	14	<.001	327.9	14	<.001	
2	SSB variables	.045	.061	704.9	31	<.001	377.0	17	<.001	
3	PC ownership	.046	.062	708.8	32	<.001	3.9	1	.049	
4	Living conditions	.046	.063	723.3	46	<.001	14.4	14	.417	
5	Remaining SSB	.050	.068	783.3	89	<.001	60.7	43	.043	
<i>block step 2: Intention</i>										
1	Contact time variables	.033	.045	306.6	14	<.001	306.6	14	<.001	
2	SSB variables	.065	.088	612.6	31	<.001	306.0	17	<.001	
3	PC ownership	.082	.111	781.7	32	<.001	169.1	1	<.001	
4	Living conditions	.084	.114	808.6	46	<.001	26.9	14	.020	
5	Remaining SSB	.090	.122	866.4	89	<.001	57.8	43	.065	
<i>block step 3: Selection</i>										
1	Contact time variables	.052	.083	185.5	14	<.001	185.5	14	<.001	
2	SSB variables	.067	.108	242.3	31	<.001	56.8	17	<.001	
3	PC ownership	.068	.109	245.6	32	<.001	3.2	1	.072	
4	Living conditions	.072	.115	260.1	46	<.001	14.5	14	.413	
5	Remaining SSB	.083	.135	305.4	89	<.001	45.3	43	.376	
<i>block step 4: Participation</i>										
1	Contact time variables	.047	.063	137.1	14	<.001	137.1	14	<.001	
2	SSB variables	.072	.096	212.9	31	<.001	75.8	17	<.001	
3	PC ownership	.090	.120	267.3	32	<.001	54.4	1	<.001	
4	Living conditions	.095	.127	284.1	46	<.001	16.8	14	.266	
5	Remaining SSB	.110	.146	330.6	89	<.001	46.5	43	.329	
6	Re-contact variables	.204	.272	648.2	95	<.001	317.6	6	<.001	

The coefficients of model fit and omnibus tests concern the logistic regression models that predict the likelihood of making a successful step (CATI-response, intention, selection or participation) in the recruitment process. The results of block *i* show the outcomes of the models that have block 1 up to *i* as explaining variables.

Table 9. Estimated coefficients of logistic regression models

	<i>CATI-Response</i>	<i>Intention</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Participation</i>
<i>time point of interview</i>				
between 16:00 and 17:00	.420**	-.167*	-.001	.080
between 17:00 and 18:00	.130**	-.007	-.057	-.118
between 18:00 and 19:00	-.006	.059	.041	.047
between 19:00 and 20:00	-.021	.110**	.007	-.012
between 20:00 and 21:00	-.085**	-.019	.053	.002
between 21:00 and 22:00	-.154**	-.274**	-.226	-.046
<i>time point of interview</i>				
first quarter of 2001	.001	-.294**	.601*	.294*
second quarter of 2001	.125**	-.124*	-.265	-.407**
third quarter of 2001	.195**	.283**	.867**	-.472**
fourth quarter of 2001	.380**	.603**	.425**	-.209*
first quarter of 2002	-.075	.324	-.361	.448
second quarter of 2002	-.026	-.220*	-.749**	.517**
third quarter of 2002	-.172*	-.120	-.426*	.474*
fourth quarter of 2002	.050	.032	-.737**	.461**
first quarter of 2003	-.206**	-.276**	-.143	.599**
second quarter of 2003	-.307**	-.179**	-.439**	.097
<i>household composition:</i>				
presence of				
child (age ≤ 18)	.027	.103*	-.035	.062
man between 19 and 29	-.058	-.152**	.171	-.085
woman between 19 and 29	.046	-.054	.159	-.194*
man between 30 and 44	-.082	-.103	-.133	-.053
woman between 30 and 44	.053	-.155*	.004	-.292*
man between 45 and 64	-.111*	-.148*	-.048	-.044
woman between 45 and 64	-.149**	-.179**	.149	-.359**
man older than 64	-.107*	-.153*	.433*	-.054
woman older than 64	-.471**	-.543**	.318	-.671**
<i>household composition: presence of</i>				
native person	.016**	.005	-.007	.016
non-native: western person	-.239*	.224	-.395	-.142
non-native : non-western person	.072	.158*	-.073	-.232*
<i>region</i>				
northern part	-.137**	-.044	-.104	-.196
southern part	.185**	.090*	.077	.016
remaining parts	-.033*	-.024	-.008	.034
<i>urbanization</i>				
urban (≥1000 adresses/km2)	.011	.077**	-.091*	.064
rural (<1000 adresses/km2)	-.012	-.089**	.117*	-.079
<i>household income</i>				
low (first quintile)	-.234**	-.135*	.149	-.248*
medium	.030*	-.011	.030	.011
high (last quintile)	.136**	.132**	-.147	-.079
<i>owning a pc[†]</i>				
yes	-.029*	.236**	-.044	.164**
no	.057*	-.501**	.182	.106

	<i>CATI-Response</i>	<i>Intention</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Participation</i>
<i>living conditions</i> [†]				
housing: ownership	-.003	-.022	.005	.003
housing: four or more rooms	.015	.015	-.012	-.016
activities: visit cinema	.009	.042	.065	.060
activities: visit theatre	.013	.055	-.056	-.020
activities: sports club member	-.020	-.004	-.015	-.025
work: paid job	-.021	.030	-.019	.016
work: long travel time	.033	-.043	-.047	.207**
work: hours employed	.005	-.023	-.111	-.058
health: recently ill	.078*	.105*	.048	-.048
health: chronic complaints	-.001	-.024	-.134	.082
health: rating	.012	-.003	-.015	-.006
safety: burglary	.059	.099*	-.088	-.013
safety: afraid at home	-.059	.170*	-.226	-.001
safety: afraid in the street	-.014	.010	-.065	-.191
constant	.441**	-.538**	1.630**	-.012
p_0	.608	.369	.836	.497
R^2 Cox and Snell	.046	.084	.072	.095

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. The logistic regression models predict the likelihood of making a successful step (CATI-response, intention, selection or participation) in the recruitment process. Significance levels are obtained from Wald test statistics on a single predictor. The probability p_0 is the predicted probability evaluated at mean characteristics: $p_0 = 1 / (1 + \exp(-b_0))$, where b_0 is the constant in the model.

[†]For PC ownership the model for response was estimated on imputed data; for living conditions all models were estimated on imputed data (see text)

Table 10. Isolated subgroup deviations of response rates derived from logistic regression models

	<i>CATI-Response</i>	<i>Intention</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Participation</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>total sample</i>	.61	.37	.84	.50	.11
<i>time point of interview</i>					
between 16:00 and 17:00	.09**	-.04*	.00	.02	.01
between 17:00 and 18:00	.03**	.00	-.01	-.03	.00
between 18:00 and 19:00	.00	.01	.01	.01	.01
between 19:00 and 20:00	-.01	.03**	.00	.00	.01
between 20:00 and 21:00	-.02**	.00	.01	.00	-.01
between 21:00 and 22:00	-.04**	-.06**	-.03	-.01	-.03**
<i>time point of interview</i>					
first quarter of 2001	.00	-.07**	.07**	.07	-.01
second quarter of 2001	.03**	-.03*	-.04	-.10**	-.03**
third quarter of 2001	.05**	.07**	.09**	-.12**	.00
fourth quarter of 2001	.09**	.15**	.05**	-.05**	.05**
first quarter of 2002	-.02	.08	-.06	.11	.05
second quarter of 2002	-.01	-.05**	-.13**	.13**	.01
third quarter of 2002	-.04**	-.03	-.07*	.12**	.01
fourth quarter of 2002	.01	.01	-.13**	.11**	.03**
first quarter of 2003	-.05**	-.06**	-.02	.15**	.00
second quarter of 2003	-.08**	-.04**	-.07**	.02	-.02**
<i>household composition:</i>					
<i>presence of</i>					
child (age ≤ 18)	.01	.02*	-.01	.02	.01*
man between 19 and 29	-.01	-.04**	.02	-.02	-.02**
woman between 19 and 29	.01	-.01	.02	-.05*	-.01*
man between 30 and 44	-.02	-.02	-.02	-.01	-.01
woman between 30 and 44	.01	-.04*	.00	-.07*	-.02**
man between 45 and 64	-.03*	-.03*	-.01	-.01	-.02**
woman between 45 and 64	-.04**	-.04**	.02	-.09**	-.04**
man older than 64	-.03*	-.04	.05*	-.01	-.02*
woman older than 64	-.12**	-.12**	.04	-.16**	-.07**
<i>household composition:</i>					
<i>presence of</i>					
native person	.00**	.00	.00	.00	.00*
non-native; western person	-.06*	.05	-.06	-.04	.00
non-native; non-western person	.02	.04	-.01	-.06	.00
<i>region</i>					
northern part	-.03**	-.01	-.02	-.05	-.02**
southern part	.04**	.02*	.01	.00	.02**
remaining parts	-.01**	-.01	.00	.01	.00
<i>urbanization</i>					
urban (≥1000 adresses/km2)	.00	.02*	-.01*	.02	.01**
rural (<1000 adresses/km2)	.00	-.02*	.02*	-.02	-.01**
<i>household income</i>					
low (first quintile)	-.06**	-.03*	.02	-.06*	-.03**
medium	.01*	.00	.00	.00	.00
high (last quintile)	.03**	.03**	-.02	.03	.02**

	<i>CATI- Response</i>	<i>Intention</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Partici- pation</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>total sample</i>	.61	.37	.84	.50	.11
<i>owning a pc[†]</i>					
yes	-.01*	.06**	-.01	.04**	.03**
no	.01*	-.11**	.02	-.15**	-.06**
<i>living conditions[†]</i>					
housing: ownership	.00	-.01	.00	.00	.00
housing: four or more rooms	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
activities: visit cinema	.00	.01	.01	.02	.01*
activities: visit theatre	.00	.01	-.01	-.01	.00
activities: sports club member	-.01	.00	.00	-.01	.00
work: paid job	-.01	.01	.00	.00	.00
work: long travel time	.01	-.01	-.01	.05*	.01
work: hours employed	.00	-.01	-.02	-.02	-.01
health: recently ill	.02*	.03*	.01	-.01	.01
health: chronic complaints	.00	-.01	-.02	.02	.00
health: rating	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
safety: burglary	.01	.02	-.01	.00	.01
safety: afraid at home	-.01	.04*	-.03	.00	.01
safety: afraid in the street	.00	.00	-.01	-.05	-.01

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. Significance levels refer to the difference between the rate of the subgroup and the rate of the total sample. These were obtained by an application of the bootstrap method. [†] For PC ownership the model for response was estimated on imputed data; for living conditions all models were estimated on imputed data (see text)