

Military Health and Well-Being Project, United States, 2020 (ICPSR 38304)

Principal Investigator(s): Sarah L. Desmarais, Policy Research Associates; Samantha Cacace, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Project Description:

Alternate Title:

MHWBP

Summary:

The Military Health and Well-Being Project (MHWBP) is an online survey study conducted through Qualtrics Panels. United States military veterans were recruited from various online survey sites from May 2020 through June 2020. The purpose of the study was to collect information regarding psychosocial antecedents of health and wellness, including military identity, self-stigma, daily stress, combat exposure, purpose and value, substance use, traumatic brain injury, moral injury, suicide risk, social integration and contribution, and six of eight Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) dimensions of wellness (social, emotional, spiritual, intellectual, physical, and environmental components for this study).

Participant demographics were also collected, including age, race, gender, marital status, region of residence, duration of military service, employment status, current occupation, income, and housing status.

Respondents must have been 18 years of age, veterans of the United States military post-Vietnam era, and residing in the United States. Data collection was funded by the North Carolina State University 2019 Non-Laboratory Research Scholarship Program.

Citation:

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Funding:

North Carolina State University (2019 NSRP)

Subject Terms:

armed forces, mental health, military service, veterans

Geographic Coverage:

United States

Smallest Geographic Unit: Region

Distributor(s):

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research

Scope of Project:

Time Period(s):

2020

Date of Collection:

2020-05-01 -- 2020-06-30

Methodology:

Study Purpose:

The purpose of the study was to collect information regarding psychosocial antecedents of health and wellness among United States veterans.

Study Design:

Data were collected entirely using Qualtrics online survey software. Participants were screened for military service, included age range, service era, and United States residence. Individuals who did not meet all inclusion criteria were not permitted to complete the survey. Women and those who identified their race as Black were oversampled to contribute to more minoritized identities in military veterans.

A total of 1,863 responses were collected. Qualtrics labeled 1,522 of these responses as "Good Completes," which included individuals who answered all questions, who fell into the required inclusion category (veterans who served post-Vietnam), and who completed the survey within 3 standard deviations of the average time to complete. Of these "Good Completes," 1,495 respondents included their age, and were retained for all further analyses.

Sample:

Qualtrics Panels was used to collect a stratified sample of United States military veterans who served post-Vietnam. Participants were recruited through multiple survey/clickwork websites and managed by Qualtrics Panels to achieve a sample consisting of at nearly 15 percent Black military veterans and one-third women veterans.

Time Method:

Cross-sectional

Universe: Veterans of the United States military who served post-Vietnam, were over the age of 18 years old at the time of data collection, and resided in the United States.

Unit(s) of Observation:

Individual

Data Type(s):

survey data

Mode of Data Collection:

web-based survey

Presence of Common Scales:

The following scales were used in this study:

- CAGE-AID Questionnaire (Brown et al., 1995)
- Combat Exposure Scale (Keane et al., 1989)
- Daily Inventory of Stressful Events (Almeida, et al., 2002)
- Help-Seeking Behaviors Scale (Bowen et al., 2016)
- Moral Injury Symptom Scale - Military Version Short Form (Koenig et al., 2018)
- Norwegian Professional Identity Scale (Johansen, et al., 2013)
- Public Service Motivation Metric (McDonald)

- Pursuing Purpose, Meaning, and Value Scale (CHAMP)
- Social Well-Being: Social Contribution Subscale (Keyes, 1998)
- Social Well-Being: Social Integration Subscale (Keyes, 1998)
- Suicide Behaviors Questionnaire - Revised (Osman et al., 2001)
- Three-Item Loneliness Scale (Hughes et al., 2004)
- Wellness Inventory (Adams et al., 1997)
- WHO Quality of Life (WHOQOL) - Brief (World Health Organization, 1997)
- Additional items measuring self-stigma (Quinn et al., 2014; Paul et al., 2014)

Please see the P.I. Codebook for more details on items for each scale and final calculations for each construct. Stata syntax used in dataset cleaning and scoring is also available for download as a zipped package.

Version(s):

Original Release Date: 2022-02-09

Version History:

2022-02-09 ICPSR data undergo a confidentiality review and are altered when necessary to limit the risk of disclosure. ICPSR also routinely creates ready-to-go data files along with setups in the major statistical software formats as well as standard codebooks to accompany the data. In addition to these procedures, ICPSR performed the following processing steps for this data collection:

- Performed consistency checks.
- Checked for undocumented or out-of-range codes.