

## **SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS – MILITARY**

**MilServ = Branch of military service**

**MilRank = Military rank**

**MilMOS = Military occupational specialty**

<b>1. CDE Variable</b>	MilServ = branch of military service MilRank = Military rank MilMOS = Military occupational service
<b>2. CDE Definition</b>	Branch of service and military rank: designate the branch of service and rank at which the respondent is currently serving or branch of service and highest rank attained prior to separation from the military.
<b>3. Recommended instrument for assessment</b>	N/A
<b>4. Description of measure</b>	Categorical; unique entry.
<b>5. Permissible values</b>	<u>Branch of service:</u> - airforce - army - marine corps - navy - other <u>Military rank:</u> - Junior Enlisted - NCO* (Non-Commissioned Officer) - Warrant Officer - Officer <u>Military occupation:</u> - combat - non-combat * Equivalent to 'petty officer', 'underofficer', 'corporal', 'sergeant'.
<b>6. Classification: Basic/Intermediate/Advanced</b>	Identical
<b>7. Procedure</b>	Self report, interview subject or relatives
<b>8. Comments/Special instructions:</b>	Much greater specificity on military rank is possible within each branch of service, but these groupings are commonly used and will be familiar to all respondents. NATO rank specifications could be used instead, but military personnel are typically unfamiliar with these ranks (i.e., they do not know their own NATO rank specification), unless they are directly involved in joint operations with NATO forces. Great differentiation is possible concerning military occupational specialty. For TBI studies however the most relevant information is whether the occupational specialty is designated as combat or non-combat.
<b>9. Rationale/justification:</b>	Ranks generally reflect level of responsibility and type of activities engaged in while in theatre – information that may correlate with risk/severity/type of injury. Risk of injury, and type/cause of injury are likely to vary by MOS (military occupation) with the greatest risks incurred by those with a combat MOS.
<b>10. References:</b>	

## SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS – MILITARY

**MilDepl = Military deployment**

**MilDeplNo = Number of deployments**

**MilDeplInj = Current injury during deployment**

**MilDeplTim = Time since most recent deployment**

<b>1. CDE Variable</b>	MilDepl = specific combat operations in which the respondent officially participated MilDeplNo = number of specific combat operations in which the respondent officially participated MilDeplInj = describes whether the current injury occurred during deployment MilDeplTim = time since most recent deployment
<b>2. CDE Definition</b>	Combat military operations are given specific names. Use of these names allows specification of a specific geographic region and time frame. The number of deployments indicates how many times an individual was deployed in combat operations.
<b>3. Recommended instrument for assessment</b>	N/A
<b>4. Description of measure</b>	Categorical (unique entry) and single digit figure for number of employments
<b>5. Permissible values</b>	<u>Deployment:</u> The five most recent major deployments are listed: Desert Storm, Desert Shield, Joint Endeavour, OEF, OIF, – as well as an “other” category. <u>Number of deployments:</u> 0-98, 99 = unknown <u>Current injury during deployment:</u> no/yes/unknown <u>Time since most recent deployment:</u> - < 3 months - 3-6 months - 6-12 months - > 1 year
<b>6. Classification: Basic/Intermediate/Advanced</b>	Identical
<b>7. Procedure</b>	Self report, interview, subject or relatives
<b>8. Comments/Special instructions:</b>	Use of operation names allows specification of a specific geographic region and time frame of deployment. We have only listed the 5 most recent major deployments. The ‘other’ category offers possibilities for documenting other deployments. This variable can be updated with new operations in the future.
<b>9. Rationale/justification:</b>	Risk of injury and type/cause of injury are likely to vary by the nature of the conflict and the type of weapons/tactics encountered. This factor also provides potentially useful information regarding the timing combat experiences and related injuries. Severity of psychological problems has been shown to correlate with the number and length of combat deployments, the time between deployments, and ‘severity’ of combat experiences.
<b>10. References:</b>	<i>Schell TL, Marshall GN. (2008). Survey of individuals previously deployed for OEF/OIF. In T. Tanielian and L. H. Jaycox (Eds.), Invisible wounds of war: Psychological and cognitive injuries, their consequences, and services to assist recovery, (pp 87-115) Santa Monica,</i>

Ca: RAND Center for Military Health Policy Research.