

Open-Access Dataset from the Wellbeing Multi-Instrument Comparison Study

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BACKGROUND

HOW DO WE ADAPT ECONOMIC EVALUATIONS TO ENSURE RELEVANCE FOR DECISION MAKING IN CONTEXTS BROADER THAN HEALTH?



Economic evaluations advocated to be used in both curative and non-curative settings

Current outcome measures may be limited given their focus on (physical) health

Broader wellbeing instruments available, but limited comparability evidence is available



PROJECT GOALS

1.

to concurrently investigate the properties of wellbeing instruments in different populations

2.

to build a large, comprehensive, open-access dataset of health and wellbeing measures

DESIGN



Large, cross-sectional, online data collection



>7000 participants, including general, older, and individuals with health conditions



In-survey and post-hoc quality checks applied



Follow-up at 2 weeks and 3 months after

MEASURES

• Module A - Demographics (Part 1): Age, gender, social care status

• Module B - Wellbeing instruments:

- ASCOT-STC4
- EQ-HWB-9
- ICECAP-A
- ICECAP-O
- QOL-ACC
- SWB-5D
- WiX
- WOOP

• Module C - Disease-specific:

- PHQ-9
- RAPID-3
- PROMIS Sleep Disturbance 8A
- DLQI
- MacNew

• Module D - General health:

- EQ-5D-5L
- Self-rated health status and satisfaction

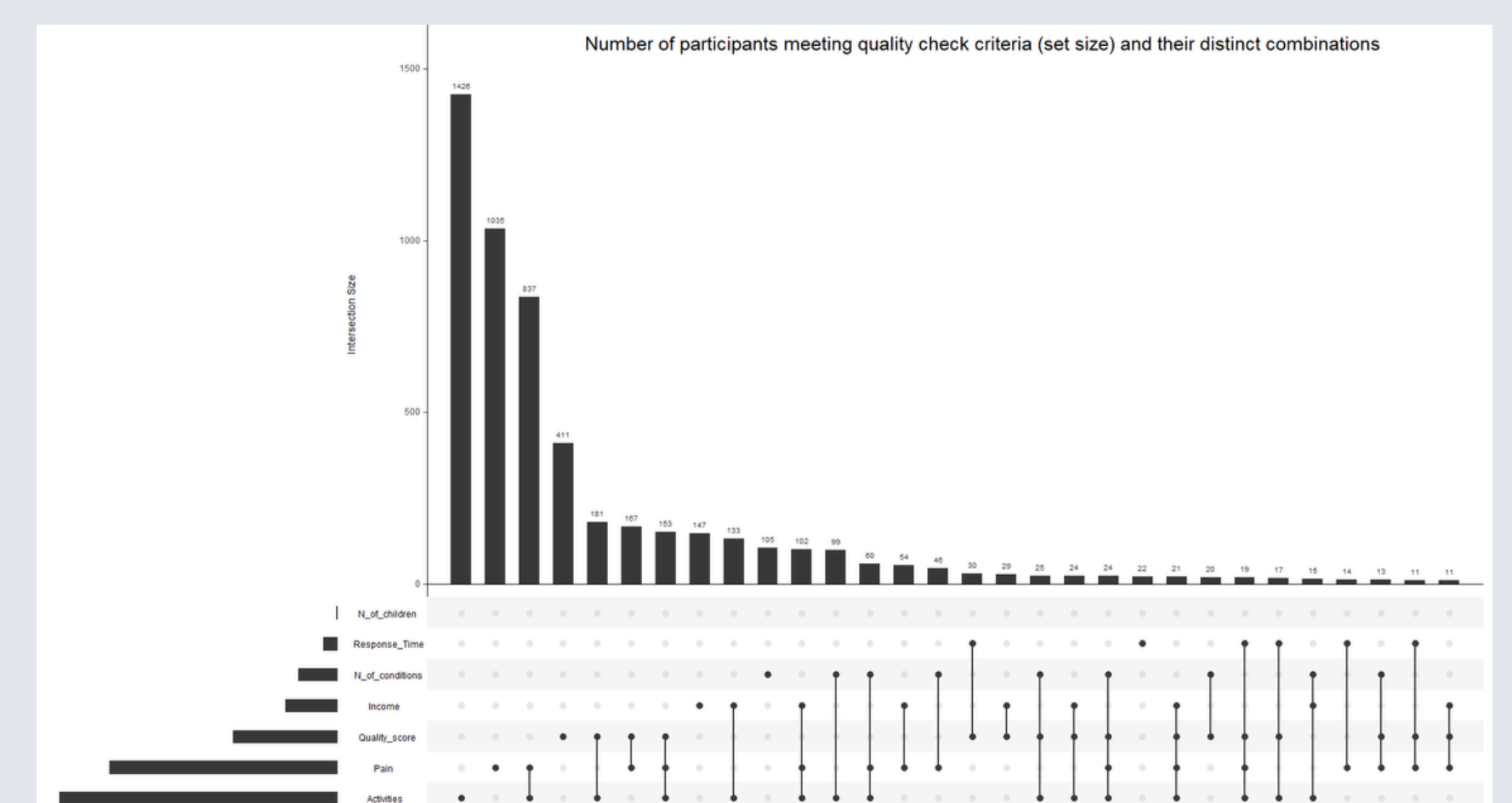
• Module E - General wellbeing:

- SWLS (hedonic)
- OECD questions (eudaimonic)
- SPANE (affective)

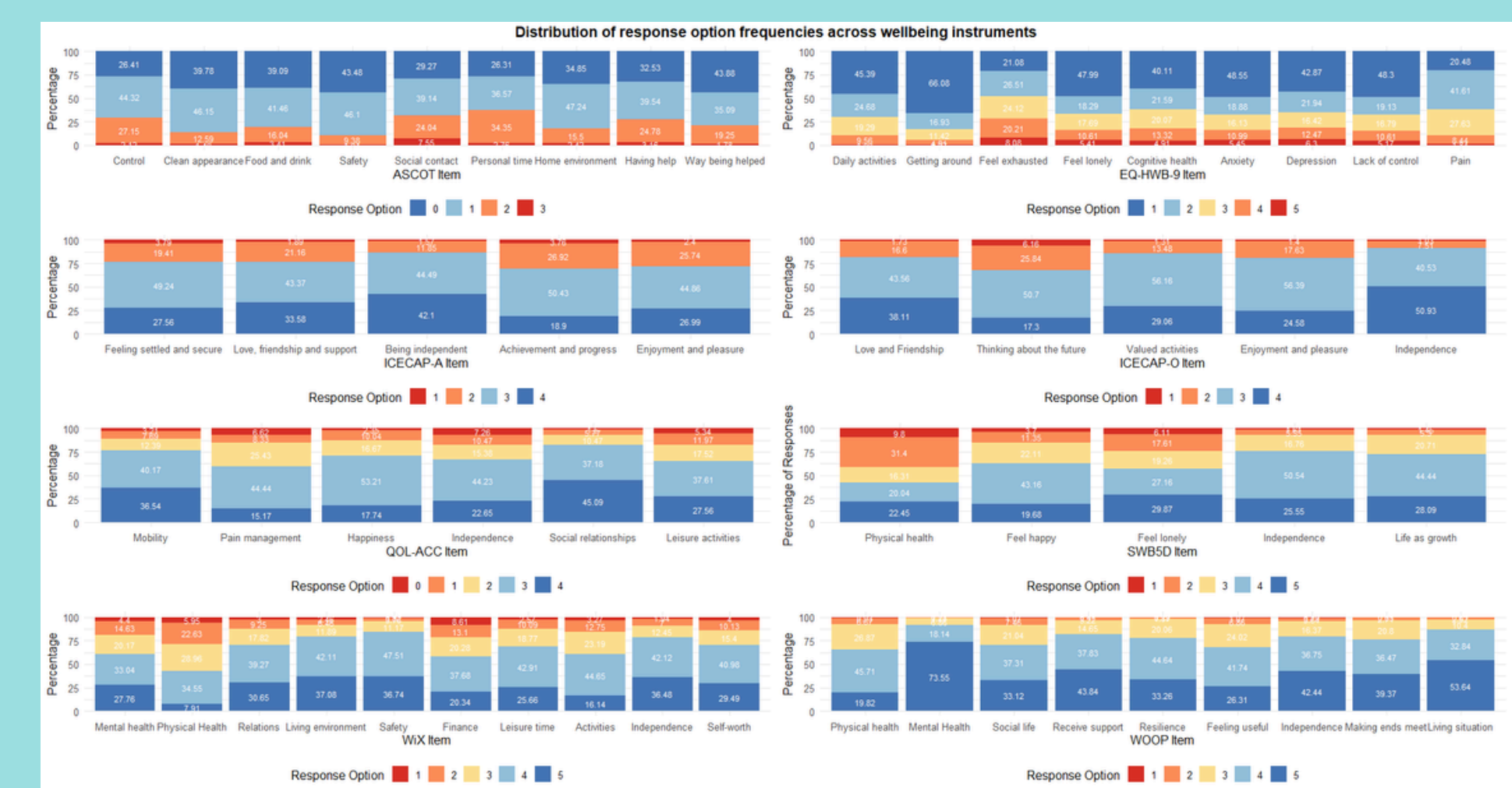
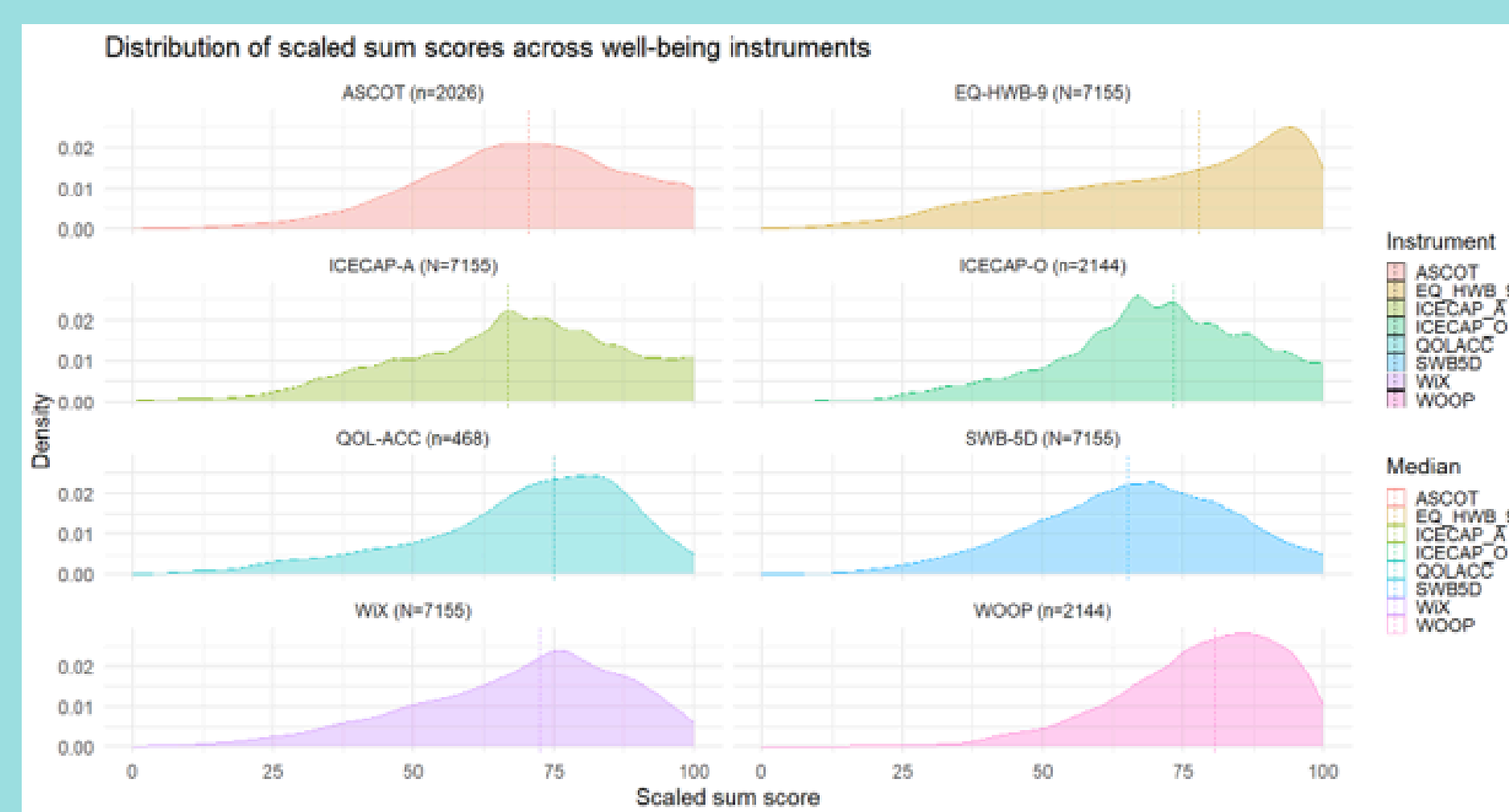
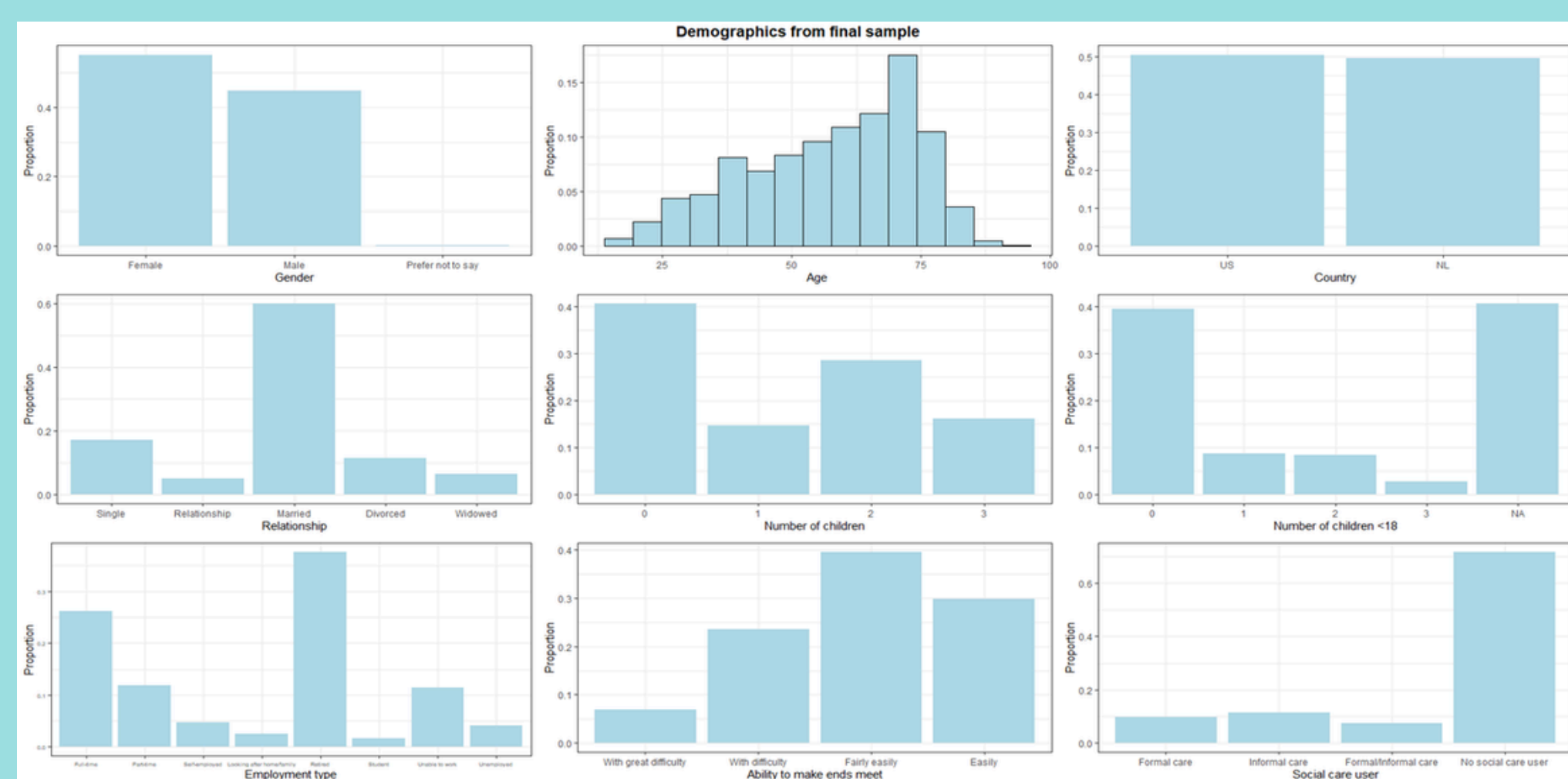
• Module A - Demographics (Part 2): Education, relationship, employment, income, and living situation

QUALITY CHECKS

- 7838 participants completed the survey (US: n=4045, 52%; NL: n=3793, 48%)
- 683 (9%) were excluded after checking for response inconsistencies, quick time completion and low quality score



DATASET OVERVIEW



- 7,155 participants, with a mean age of 57.5 years
- Female (55.1%)
- Married (60.1%)
- Highly educated (44.6% with at least Bachelor's)
- Retired (37.6%) or in full-time job (26.2%)
- Make ends meet at least fairly easily (69.4%)

- Participants generally reported moderate to high levels of well-being/health
- Higher mean scores were observed in older participants
- Variation in score distribution can be observed across instruments

- Response distributions were skewed towards options indicating higher wellbeing
- Reduced skewness in “Feel exhausted” (EQ-HWB-9), “Physical Health” (SWB-5D; WiX), “Financial satisfaction” (WiX), and “Thinking about the future” (ICECAP-O).

RESOURCES



Scan me to access our large, open dataset

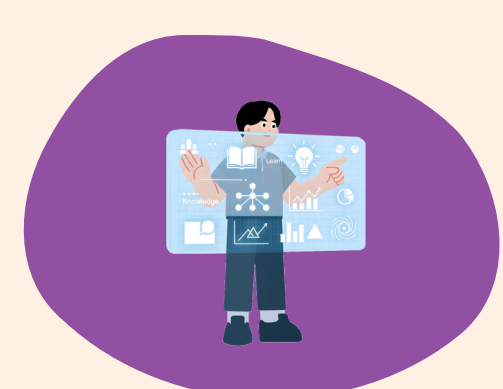


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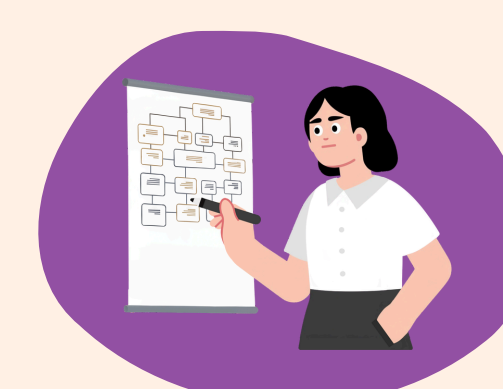
CONCLUSION



Wide variety of health and wellbeing instruments



Large, open-access dataset with high quality data



Repeated assessments for longitudinal investigations

CONTACTS



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