

# Are they living healthy?

Results from **16,699 respondents** across the Air Force, Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Coast Guard

The **Health Related Behaviors Survey (HRBS)** is the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD)'s flagship survey for understanding the health, health-related behaviors, and well-being of active-duty service members.

- It allows leadership to better understand the readiness of the force.
- It is used to facilitate benchmarking in combination with Healthy People benchmarks (designed for the general U.S. population).
- Results are weighted to represent the 2015 active-duty force by service branch, pay grade, and gender.

## Comparison to U.S. General Population

The 2015 HRBS shows that active-duty service members generally have better health and health-related behaviors than the U.S. adult population.

Exceptions include binge and hazardous alcohol use, common mental health conditions, and sleep problems.

Nicotine use is comparable to civilian populations; cigarette use is down, but e-cigarette use has significantly increased since the 2011 HRBS.

Obesity compares favorably to civilian populations and has been largely stable over recent HRBSs; percentage overweight is a possible concern, but measurement method may be an issue.

HIV testing among those at high risk may be an opportunity for improvement.

Currently, there are no military-appropriate benchmarks for comparison purposes.

Development of military-appropriate population benchmarks may facilitate goal-setting, command visibility, and incremental improvements in health-related readiness.

## Limitations

A low overall response rate (8.6%) suggests that the results should be interpreted with caution and in conjunction with other existing data. New ways to improve survey response rates are needed, including focusing survey content, shifting to a confidential rather than anonymous survey, and addressing information technology issues related to use of a non-DoD email address.

The above comparisons to the general adult population do not control for differences in demographic composition.

## Weight and sleep issues



**29.9%**  
were moderately or severely bothered by sleep-related **lack of energy**



**8.6%**  
took **sleep medications** daily or almost daily



**65.7%**  
were **overweight** or **obese** according to body mass index



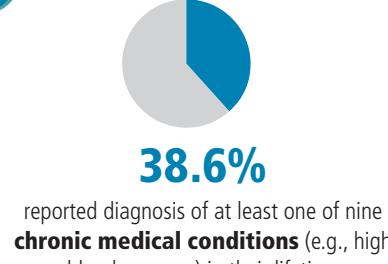
**56.3%**  
reported **less sleep** than needed

## Mental and Emotional Health



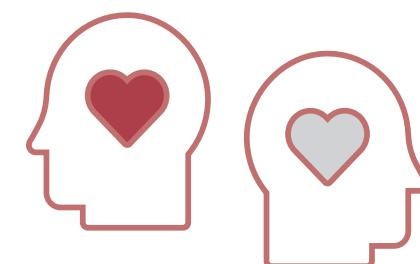
- 9.4%** met survey criteria for **probable depression**
- 14.2%** met survey criteria for **probable generalized anxiety disorder**
- 8.5%** met survey criteria for **probable posttraumatic stress disorder**
- 6.3%** thought about attempting suicide in the past year
- 1.4%** reported a suicide attempt in the past year
- 29.7%** reported a self-perceived need for mental health services in the past year
- 17.4%** reported that someone else told them they **needed mental health treatment** in the past year
- 26.2%** reported **mental health service use** in the past year
- 56.8%** of that care was provided by a **military health system provider**
- 50.0%** of that care was provided by a **mental health specialist**
- 35.0%** said that seeking military mental health **treatment damages one's military career**
- 17.9%** of the sample met criteria for one of **three mental health disorders** (probable depression, probable generalized anxiety disorder, and probable posttraumatic stress disorder)

## Physical Health and Functional Limitations

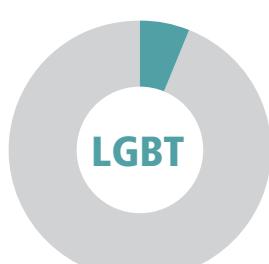


## Sexual Behavior and Health

- 19.4%** had **more than one sex partner** in the past year
- 36.7%** had sex with a new partner **without a condom** in the past year
- 1.7%** reported contracting a **sexually transmitted infection** in the past year
- 20.9%** were at high risk for human immunodeficiency virus (**HIV**)
- 19.4%** of those not expecting or trying to conceive a child had vaginal **sex without using birth control** in the past year
- 2.4%** reported having or causing an **unintended pregnancy** in the past year

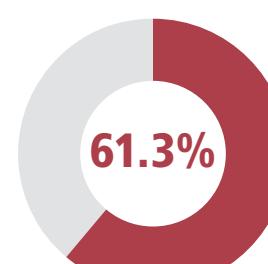


## Sexual Orientation, Transgender Identity, and Health



**LGBT personnel** were more likely than their peers to report moderate and severe depression, self-injury, suicide ideation and attempts, risky sexual behavior, binge drinking, and current cigarette use.

## Deployment Experiences and Health



- Among those who had ever deployed:**
  - 64.9%** reported exposure to **combat trauma**
  - 27.7%** reported a deployment-related **injury**
  - 11.9%** screened positive for deployment-related **mild traumatic brain injury**
  - 8.6%** reported deployment-related **postconcussive symptoms**
  - 67.6%** reported **substance use**, mostly alcohol or cigarettes, during their most-recent deployment
- Among those deployed in the past three years:**
  - 10.4%** met survey criteria for **probable depression**
  - 15.0%** met survey criteria for **probable generalized anxiety disorder**
  - 9.9%** met survey criteria for probable **posttraumatic stress disorder**
  - 37.8%** reported **chronic pain**

Adapted from *2015 Department of Defense Health Related Behaviors Survey (HRBS) of Active-Duty Service Members: Final Report*, by Sarah O. Meadows, Charles C. Engel, Rebecca L. Collins, Robin Beckman, Matthew Cefalu, Jennifer Hawes-Dawson, Molly Doyle, Amii M. Kress, Lisa Sontag-Padilla, Rajeev Ramchand, and Kayla M. Williams, Santa Monica, Calif.: RAND Corporation, RR-1695-OSD, 2018. The RAND Corporation is a research organization that develops solutions to public policy challenges to help make communities throughout the world safer and more secure, healthier and more prosperous. RAND is nonprofit, nonpartisan, and committed to the public interest. For the complete report detailing these and other findings, visit [www.rand.org/t/RR1695](http://www.rand.org/t/RR1695).

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