Survey examination of resilience, psychological, and relational well-being during COVID-19: A developmental and cross-cultural dataset

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ABSTRACT

The datasets include relevant psychological and demographic variables relating to people's relationships, perceptions, and reactions to the Covid-19 pandemic. Participants were recruited from the United States (N = 396), China (N = 156), and Iran (N = 248). Participants were directed to an online survey that assessed their psychological well-being, affective states, factors related to life satisfaction, and their experiences with the Covid-19 pandemic. For the United States, participants were separated by developmental stage (e.g., young adults between 18 and 35 years old and older adults who were 55 years old or older). Participants from China and Iran were 18 years old or older. Participants from the United States also provided qualitative data in the form of a text-box response where they described their reactions to the Covid-19 pandemic. These data may be relevant for researchers who want to investigate cross-cultural or developmental differences in people's psychological states, percep-

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Specifications Table

| Subject | Psychology. |
| --- | --- |
| Specific subject area | Developmental and Educational Psychology, Social and Personality Psychology, Cross-cultural psychology, positive psychology |
| Type of data | Clean data in .xlsx format |
| How the data were acquired | Data was gathered through self-report surveys administered using Qualtrics (USA and China) or Google Forms (Iran). USA Participants were recruited through Amazon.com’s MTurk. Chinese and Iranian participants were recruited through snowball sampling methods. |
| Data format | Filtered |
| Description of data collection | US participants were recruited from Amazon.com’s MTurk from 4/8/2020 to 4/11/2020. Chinese participants were recruited from 4/17/2020 to 4/22/2020 during April and May, 2020. Iranian participants were recruited from 4/11/2020 to 5/5/2020. Participants had to be 18 years old or older in China or Iran and between 18-35 years old or 55 years old or older in the US Sample. |
| Data source location | Data was collected online in the USA, China, and Iran. |
| Data accessibility | Dataset is uploaded on the Open Science Framework Repository: Open Science Framework Direct url to data: doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/7VZPD. |

Value of the Data

- The datasets investigate psychological factors related to the Covid-19 pandemic.
- The datasets and insights from future analyses can inform how people felt and reacted to the Covid-19 pandemic across developmental stages or countries.
- Researchers in social, developmental, cross-cultural, or positive psychology may benefit from this dataset in developing new research that investigates how or why people responded to the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Policy makers may also benefit from the dataset via the use of descriptive statistics as a snapshot of the psychological state and wellbeing of participants.
- These datasets may help researchers identify relationships between psychological constructs and compare whether similar relationships exist across developmental stages or cultural contexts. These future analyses may be a first step in investigating dynamic psychological processes and how the Covid-19 pandemic may have affected them.

1. Objective

The objective of this dataset is to provide data on relevant psychological and demographic variables relating to people’s relationships, perceptions, and reactions to the Covid-19 pandemic. Data were collected from people in China, Iran, and the United States. Further, recruitment for the United States sample targeted participants from two developmental stages young adults (18-35 years) and older adults (55+). These data may be relevant for researchers who want to investigate cross-cultural or development differences in people’s psychological states, perceptions, and reactions during the Covid-19 pandemic in April of 2020.
2. Data Description

2.1. United States Dataset

This dataset targeted two different developmental stages—young and older adults—to provide opportunities for researchers to answer developmental questions related to psychological factors associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Participants were recruited through Amazon.com’s MTurk. They were paid between $3.00 and $4.50 for their participation in the study. Inclusion criteria included: 1) residing in the United States or having a US-based IP address and 2) aged 18-35 or 55+ years. Participants completed an online Qualtrics questionnaire with randomized presentation of items and scales. To complete the questionnaire participants responded to 23 different sections. Respondents who did not meet eligibility criteria were navigated out of the survey and were removed from the sample. Please see codebook for items and scales specific to this sample.

2.2. Iran Dataset

This sample was recruited via convenience and snowball sampling methods. Participants volunteered their time to complete the online Google form survey, which was presented in Farsi. Participants had to be at least 18 years of age to participate. The ordering of presented scales was not randomized due to limitations of the Google Forms platform. Please see codebook for items and scales specific to this sample.

2.3. China Dataset

This was a convenience sample. Participants volunteered their time to complete the online Qualtrics survey, which was presented in Mandarin. Participants had to be at least 18 years of age to participate. The ordering of presented scales was randomized. Please see codebook for items and scales specific to this sample.

2.4. Codebook

This document is intended as a basic reference for the data found in the COVID-19 & Well-Being 2020 study. There are four datasets containing data from three different countries (China, Iran, and the United States) and an additional dataset that combines all four countries into one file. We provide comprehensive information about the data, including variable descriptions, data collection, and data cleaning procedures.

2.5. A Note about Sample Differences

There are important differences between the samples provided in this dataset that anyone looking to make comparisons between countries should take into consideration.

First, comparisons with the United States sample will be confounded by age as data was collected from specific age groups (18-35 and 55+ years of age). Comparatively, participants in the China and Iran samples only needed to be at least 18 years old. Therefore, there is much more variance in the Chinese and Iranian samples in terms of age.
3. Experimental Design, Materials and Methods

These online cross-sectional survey datasets were collected in April of 2020 during the beginning phases of the Covid-19 pandemic in the United States. Ethical approval was obtained from Claremont Graduate University’s IRB. Participants provided voluntary informed consent prior to participating. Broadly, both datasets included measures in the following areas: 1) psychological capacities and vulnerabilities, 2) promotive factors, 3) resilience, 4) well-being and life satisfaction and 5) physical health, 6) social and relational factors, 7) demographic variables.

Data from each country was collected between April and May, 2020. Participants in the United States (N = 396) were recruited from Amazon.com’s MTurk. Participants from China (N = 156) and Iran (N = 248) were collected through convenience sampling methods. At this time, China had already been executing public health policies to control the virus for about three months. Comparatively, Iran and the United States were just beginning these efforts [1].

Participants were removed from the raw dataset if they had more than 10% missing data. Multiple imputation was used to estimate participant responses for anyone who had 10% or less missing data.

There were differences in how data were collected by country. As previously mentioned, for the United States sample participants who were either young adults (i.e., 18 to 35 years old) or older adults (i.e., 55 years old or older) were targeted. Additionally, the sampling tools themselves (i.e., the electronic questionnaires) differed by country. Although both the China and United States samples used Qualtrics, their randomization procedures were different. The Iran sample was collected using Google Forms that didn’t allow any randomization. Further, the participants from the United States were collected from an online crowd-sourcing tool (MTurk) and were thus paid for their time. Participants from China and Iran volunteered their time and were convenience samples.

Ethics Statements

Participants gave their informed consent before data collection. Data collection and methodological approval was granted by Claremont Graduate University Protocol ID 3715.

CRediT Author Statement

Saida Heshmati: Supervision, Study Design, Conceptualization, Data collection, Investigation, Writing – review & editing; Jeff Ramdass: Conceptualization, Programming, Methodology, Data curation, Formal Analysis; Megan Mansfield: Writing – Original draft preparation, Reviewing and Editing; Jaymes Rombooa: Conceptualization, Codebook preparation; Armin Abazari: Data Collection, Methodology, Formal Analysis; Hosain Heshmati: Data Collection, Data Curation; Olivia Ellis: Data Collection, Writing – review & editing.

Declaration of Competing Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

The authors declare the following financial interests/personal relationships which may be considered as potential competing interests.

Data Availability

Covid-19 and Well-being 2020 (Original data) (OSF).
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Reference

[1] Centers for Disease Control and PreventionCDC Museum COVID-19 Timeline August 16, 2022. https://www.cdc.gov/museum/timeline/covid19.html#.