

The work quality and wider circumstances of UK workers: Supplementary information for the ReShare data deposit

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Introduction

This file summarises the data associated with the above data deposit on ReShare.

As noted in the online abstract, the enclosed deposit consists almost exclusively of R syntax. To make use of the data, users will need to download Understanding Society and the Labour Force Survey from the UK Data Service, and place this in the working directory. There are placeholders throughout the code which users will have to substitute for their chosen working directory – these can easily be found by doing a find and replace on `setwd("INSERT UKHLS WORKING DIRECTORY HERE")`.

The only exception is the inclusion of some aggregate-level .csv files on job prospects and health and safety by Standard Industrial Classification 2007, Standard Occupational Classification 2000 and Standard Occupational Classification 2010. These are contained in a folder called 'Aggregate CSVs for Health & Safety and Long-Term Prospects', which can be used to more easily generate the indicators for the three health and safety indicators and the long-term prospects indicator. Without using these, the user will have to generate these from the Labour Force Survey and Working Futures, and then do some work outside of the R environment to manually create these .csv files.

Users starting afresh should first open the R syntax file 'o – Data download.' The opening section briefly explains the order in which they should run the syntax in order to re-create the data – for the most part, the syntax can be run in numerical order (i.e. the same order is set out in the folder), but with a couple of exceptions for cases where data from a wider range of waves of Understanding Society need to be introduced first. Once they have created the indicators, users will then be able to start future sessions by simply opening this first syntax file, setting the working directory, adding required packages to the library and then scrolling to the bottom of 'o – Data download' to simply re-open the Understanding Society datafile.

The data is created in an RDS file called 'Dat', which combines all adult respondents of the survey in Waves 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 of Understanding Society – only a subset of these will be in paid work in a given wave (`QoW_Index_Member = 1`). In practice users interested in analysing work quality in the UK will likely use a smaller dataset, called 'JQ', which filters only to those who are in paid work – the syntax for doing this is contained in the data download file.

The data produced through this syntax is deliberately designed to be in "long" format. This means that individuals who appear across multiple waves of the index will appear as multiple rows in the attached dataset. Usually Understanding Society data is presented in "wide" format, with respondents' answers in each wave prefixed depending on the wave interviewed (`a_` for wave 1, `b_` for wave 2, etc). This is not done for this data release and the wave prefixes have been removed. The long format makes most of the analysis you will want to do using this data release much easier – for example, in Stata or R, a time series of the proportion of people scoring Worst, Middle and Best on a given indicator can simply be computed using a survey design cross-tabulation of the indicator and year – but it should be borne in mind when introducing this data into Understanding Society and conducting some other forms of analysis.

The next three sections of this file briefly talk the reader through the various indicators and variables created using this syntax. The section immediately below describes the data making up the UK Quality of Work Index, which makes up the bulk of the syntax (these are the R syntax files prefixed '1-10'). The second section describes the variables created which are designed to be proxies for the Capability Set (R syntax files prefixed '11a-11f'), whilst the final section describes the variables designed to capture Conversion Factors (the R syntax file prefixed '12').

This note is not designed to talk the reader through the thinking behind the deposited data, or demonstrate the robustness of the indicators created. Users interested in this should consult the publications listed under 'related resources.' I discuss these in the most detail in my PhD thesis.¹ For discussion of the underlying ideas behind these measures, using the Capability Approach, refer to my published article in the *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*.² For discussion of the quantitative findings, refer to a published paper in *Social Indicators Research* which discusses the headline findings from the QoW index specifically.³ An earlier version of the index was also published as a working paper by the LSE's Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion,⁴ but this has been superseded by the academic paper.

R syntax files 1-10 – the UK Quality of Work Index

The UK QoW index comprises 15 indicators, which are grouped into 7 dimensions. These are listed in Figure 1 at the end of this file. Indicator scores are assigned in three different ways, depending on the nature of the indicator.

- **Binary indicators** have two possible values, 2 (Best) and 0 (Worst). These constitute a minority of indicators in the index.
- **Categorical indicators** have a middle score (1) as well as a Worst and Best score. The majority of indicators in the QoW index are categorical.
- **Continuous indicators** are scores on a continuous scale from 0 (the worst score across the population) to 2 (the best score across the population). These are created by standardising the data underlying each of these indicators and assigning scores based on where these standardised scores fit within the distribution.

These scores are aggregated into each dimension by simply adding these scores together within each dimension, with each indicator having an equal weight in each dimension. A range of different types of analysis is possible by comparing scores across each dimension and indicator –

¹ Stephens, T. C. (2024), *Work and Wellbeing in Modern Britain: An Application of the Capability Approach*, PhD Thesis, Department of Social Policy, London School of Economics and Political Science, <https://dx.doi.org/10.21953/lse.00004804>.

² Stephens T. C. (2023), 'The Quality of Work (QoW): Towards a Capability Theory', *Journal of Human Development and Capabilities*, 24(3), pp. 309-335, <https://doi.org/10.1080/19452829.2023.2240738>.

³ Stephens, T.C. (2025), 'What has Happened to Job Quality in Britain? The Effect of Different Weighting Methods on Labour Market Inequalities and Changes Using a UK Quality of Work (QoW) Index, 2012–2021', *Soc Indic Res* 177, pp. 833–861 (2025). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11205-025-03542-9>.

⁴ Stephens, T. C. (2023), *Change, stagnation, and polarisation in UK job quality, 2012-2021: Evidence from a new Quality of Work index*. Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, CasePaper230, <https://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/CASE/NEW/PUBLICATIONS/abstract/?index=10360>.

including comparing changes in job quality over time, or differences in job quality between sub-groups such as region, ethnicity, etc.

These indicator scores are also aggregated into an overall index score, to compare changes and differences in overall job quality. This requires a decision to be made about the relative weights to be assigned to each dimension, or each indicator, when aggregating them. After running the syntax, the user will find pre-set aggregated QoW index scores for four alternative weighting methods:

- A default **QoW Index weight**. This weights the index in the way set out in Figure 1, which is a variation of the Alkire-Foster method used in weighting a number of recent job quality indices. The Earnings dimension is assigned a higher 25% weight, all other dimensions are weighted equally (12.5%), and all indicators within each dimension are weighted equally.
- A **hedonic weight**, which assigns weights based on the effect changes in these indicator scores over time have on peoples' subjective job- and life- satisfaction.
- A **frequency-based weight** which assigns the highest score to indicators which had the best scores as at Wave 4 (2010-11). This is based on the logic that people who experience deprivations which few other people in society experience are felt most acutely by deprived individuals.
- A **data-driven weight** which assigns weights based on a Principal Component Analysis (PCA). Weights are assigned based on the weighted sum of the (positive) factor loadings of the indicators across the first 8 principal components of the index, weighted according to the variance which each of these principal components explain.

As discussed in the online abstract to this data release, the data release contains data from Waves 4 (2012-13), 6, 8, 10 and 12 (2020-21) of Understanding Society, also known as the UK Household Longitudinal Study. The index comprises anyone in these waves who is in paid work (jbhas = 1) or away from a paid job they usually do (jboff = 1) when interviewed. This consists of an unweighted (non-independent) sum of 108,973 observations, ranging from 23,759 independent individual respondents in Wave 4 to 15,636 independent respondents in Wave 12.

After running the syntax, the user will likely find the following variables of the QoW index will be most useful for analysis. I use a system of prefixes and suffixes to make the indicators and dimensions I have created easier to follow:

- Household (**hidp**) and personal (**pidp**) identifiers for each individual in the survey. The pidp is unique within each wave, but not unique across waves. To analyse a specific wave, filter this data release to the wave you're interested in, filter Understanding Society to that wave, and then match by pidp.⁵
- A set of variables to enable analysis using a survey design: the primary sampling unit (**psu**), strata (**strata**) and a weight which may be useful to your analysis (which I have coded **indscubui_xw**).⁶ I advise referring to Understanding Society's documentation to find the

⁵ Note that when you match this data, anyone in Understanding Society who is not a member of the QoW index will have NA returned on all the indicators in the QoW index if you are using R (and its equivalent if you are using Stata). This is deliberate and will ensure anyone who is not in paid work can be excluded from your subsequent analysis, e.g. by using na.rm = T for calculating survey design mean QoW scores.

⁶ This weight is designed to be used when the lowest level of analysis is the self-completion survey, due to the use of self-completion survey data for some of my analysis. It is a merger of the wave 4 weight indscub_xw and the wave 6-onwards weight indscui_xw, with all wave 4 respondents having a weight determined by indscub_xw and everyone in Wave 6-onwards having a weight determined by indscui_xw. For further information, refer to the Understanding Society User Support Forum, [Support Ticket #1868](#), 25 February 2023. This is unlikely to be the weight suited to your specific analysis.

correct weight for your analysis, and then introducing the data from this release into Understanding Society so you can use that weight.

- A set of time variables: wave (**wave**), two-year-wave period (**year**) and calendar year (**calendar_year**) interviewed. I advise conducting time series analysis using the “year” variable, since this keeps people in their wave groupings. I would advise caution in splitting respondents up into their calendar years since this interferes with the survey design, although the Understanding Society User Support Forum does have advice for researchers interested in doing this. Most⁷ individuals in each wave of Understanding Society are interviewed on an annual basis, with each wave spanning two-year period.
- A detailed set of auxiliary variables (prefixed DV_) which may be useful for a range of forms of analysis, such as differences in job quality between sub-groups. Anyone with missing data in these variables is coded NA⁸ in the data release. I include these for ease of reference but in most cases Understanding Society has derived variables which are very similar to these, so I would advise referring to those for your own analysis as they will be easier to tailor to your own specific use:
 - **DV_SelfEmployed**, with self-employed workers coded 1 and employees coded 0 (based on jbsemp);
 - **DV_Sex**, women = 1; men = 0 (from sex_dv);
 - **DV_Ethnicity_All_Label**, 11 labelled ethnic groupings (ethn_dv, but with some small ethnic groupings merged together);
 - **DV_Region_All_Label**, 10 labelled NUTS 1 regions of residences of the UK (gor_dv);
 - **DV_Age_All_Num**, numerical age of respondent (age_dv);
 - **DV_Age_All_Label**, a categorical version of the above, splitting respondents into 6 labelled age groupings;
 - **DV_JbsSize**, number of workers in the employees’ workplace, or if self-employed, the number of staff they hire, if any (based on jbsize, jbsemp, jsboss, jssize);
 - **DV_GigEconomy**, coded 1 if worker either uses zero hours contracts (jbfuse = 9) or reports working in the gig economy (any of gelist 1-5 = 1), 0 otherwise. Only used in Wave 12; NA in all other waves.
- A set of four alternative QoW index scores. These aggregate the indicator scores together in the way described in Table 1. In each case, the scores range from 0 (scoring the lowest possible on all indicators) to 8 (highest possible score on all indicators):
 - **JQ_Index_AF_Score**, individual’s score based on the QoW index weight (Alkire-Foster based);
 - **JQ_Index_HE_Score**, hedonic weight;
 - **JQ_Index_FR_Score**, frequency-based weight;
 - **JQ_Index_PCA_Score**, data-driven weight.
- A set of seven aggregated dimension scores for each individual. These are informed by the Alkire-Foster method; the three other weighting methods do not assign dimensional

⁷ As an aside, it should be noted that a small number are interviewed a third year, meaning each wave is in fact a three-year grouping. These are only a tiny minority of respondents with the vast majority interviewed in the two-year period stated in the “year” variable.

⁸ Data coded as NA has a useful property in R which enables it to be excluded from most subsequent forms of analysis. Where NAs appear in the aggregated scores, such as JQ index scores and dimensional scores, this is because at least one indicator these aggregated scores are based on for that individual are NA. This is an intended feature of the use of NAs.

weights. They are therefore simply sums of the scores of each indicator in each dimension, weighted according to the weight of the dimension in the index. They therefore range from 0-2 for Earnings and 0-1 for the others, thus summing to 8:

- **D1_Earnings_AF**;
 - **D2_Insurance_AF**;
 - **D3_Security_AF**;
 - **D4_AutonomyAndVoice_AF**;
 - **D5_WorkLifeBalance_AF**;
 - **D6_Prospects_AF**;
 - **D7_HealthandSafety_AF**.
- Two sets of the fifteen indicators of the QoW index. These are all prefixed Ind_ but each indicator has two different versions. All indicators have an _NA suffixed version, which deal with missing values through listwise deletion, simply converting missing data in an indicator to NA.⁹ All but four indicators also have an _Imp suffixed version which instead imputes the missing values using multiple imputation using chained equations. For your own analysis, I advise using the _NA suffixed indicator for only the Earnings Sufficiency, Long-term Prospects, Work Fatalities, Work Accidents and Work Illnesses indicators since there is no imputed version of these indicators. I advise using the _Imp version of the 10 other indicators. I also include an _ImpFlag suffixed version of each indicator which is coded 1 for data which is missing and 0 for data which is not, allowing the user to identify differences between imputed and non-imputed data and to filter out imputed responses that way instead. All the versions of each indicator are listed below. The ones I advise using for your analysis are highlighted in bold:
- **Ind_EarningsSufficiency_NAs**, Ind_EarningsSufficiency_ImpFlag;
 - Ind_EarningsEquity_NAs, **Ind_EarningsEquity_Imp**, Ind_EarningsEquity_ImpFlag;
 - Ind_Pension_NAs, **Ind_Pension_Imp**, Ind_Pension_ImpFlag;
 - Ind_ContinuousEmployment_NAs, **Ind_ContinuousEmployment_Imp**, Ind_ContinuousEmployment_ImpFlag;
 - Ind_CompositeSecurity_NAs, **Ind_CompositeSecurity_Imp**, Ind_CompositeSecurity_ImpFlag;
 - Ind_Autonomy_NAs, **Ind_Autonomy_Imp**, Ind_Autonomy_ImpFlag;
 - Ind_CollectiveVoice_NAs, **Ind_CollectiveVoice_Imp**, Ind_CollectiveVoice_ImpFlag;
 - Ind_Flexibility_NAs, **Ind_Flexibility_Imp**, Ind_Flexibility_ImpFlag;
 - Ind_ExcessiveHours_NAs, **Ind_ExcessiveHours_Imp**, Ind_ExcessiveHours_ImpFlag;
 - Ind_ManagerialDuties_NAs, **Ind_ManagerialDuties_Imp**, Ind_ManagerialDuties_ImpFlag;
 - Ind_ShortTermProspects_NAs, **Ind_ShortTermProspects_Imp**, Ind_ShortTermProspects_ImpFlag;
 - **Ind_LongTermProspects_NAs**, Ind_LongTermProspects_ImpFlag;
 - **Ind_WorkFatalities_NAs**, Ind_WorkFatalities_ImpFlag;
 - **Ind_WorkAccidents_NAs**, Ind_WorkAccidents_ImpFlag;
 - **Ind_WorkIllness_NAs**, Ind_WorkIllness_ImpFlag.

⁹ Note that for the Pension indicator, all values not coded Best will be NA in Wave 12. This is deliberate since the personal pensions question was not asked in Wave 12, which necessitates the use of imputation for this data. For all other indicators missingness varies across years, but weighted missingness is usually below 5% and over 70% of respondents in all waves have no missing data on all variables. For a full missing values analysis refer to the appendices for my separate publications using this index.

R syntax files 11a-11f – Proxies for the Capability Set

Alongside data on the QoW index, this syntax will also use data on people's wider circumstances – including their household earnings, assets, work histories, qualifications and social connections – to create a set of measures of workers' economic, social and cultural & human capital.

These are conceptualised as proxies for the Capability Set (the degree of choice workers have over alternative opportunities other than their chosen work activity). These enable us to develop some understanding of the wider circumstances under which people access paid work, and how these differ both by their personal characteristics and their work quality

Table 1 provides a list of these variables and their relation to these forms of capital. Because some of these are only available for Wave 12, both 'Wave 12' and an 'AllWaves' suffixed versions of these data are created.

Three sets of variables will likely be of most use for analysis.

The first set are the indicators themselves – the basic building blocks of the Capability Set. These are prefixed CS_ followed by the form of capital they represent (EC, SC or CC) followed by their number, followed by their variable name. These are as follows. Note that where the data for these is not available in previous waves these will be recorded as 'NA' for respondents in that given wave:

- CS_EC1_EquivHHEarnings
- CS_EC2_ShareHHIncome
- CS_EC3_HousingAssets
- CS_SC1_ParentalNSSEC
- CS_SC2_NeighbourhoodSocCohesion
- CS_SC3_NumNonEmpSpells
- CS_SC4_QoWCapabilitySet
- CS_CC1_HighestQual
- CS_CC2_PerceivedSelfEfficacy
- CS_CC3_CivilParticipation

The second set are the CS scores for each form of capital, which are aggregated from each of the indicators in a given form of capital. Because not all of these indicators exist in all waves, there are two versions of these – one for all waves (suffixed '_AllWaves') and the other for Wave 12 specifically:

- CS1_EconomicCapital_AllWaves
- CS1_EconomicCapital_Wave12
- CS2_SocialCapital_AllWaves
- CS2_SocialCapital_Wave12
- CS3_CulturalandHumanCapital_AllWaves
- CS3_CulturalandHumanCapital_Wave12

The third and final set are the aggregated CS scores. Again there are two versions depending on whether your analysis is for Wave 12 only or for all waves:

- CS_Index_Score (the all waves version)

- CS_Index_Score_Wave12

There are also some additional variables which flag missing values (suffixed ‘_Missing’). Note that imputation is not done for missing values for the Capability Set proxies or for Conversion Factors, so there are no imputed versions of these data like there are with the QoW Index.

R syntax file 12 – Conversion Factors

Finally, the syntax will also create a set of Conversion Factors using data on peoples’ personal health, family circumstances and caregiving responsibilities. These are conceptualised as personal, social and familial circumstances which mean that, all else held equal, the worker may require a job which is of higher quality – such as offering better security, and better worker-oriented flexibility – than a worker without these circumstances.

Table 2 provides a list of Conversion Factors created through the syntax, which are categorised into three groupings: Children and Childcare, Care and Support and Personal Disability and Health. Unlike for the QoW index and proxies for the Capability Set, these are not aggregated into an index score or even aggregated within each of the categories – their use is merely descriptive. There is scope for future analysis to aggregate them by for example equivalising QoW scores based on them.

The variables of use are all prefixed ‘CF_’, and are as follows:

- CF_DependentChildren
- CF_Childcare
- CF_UnpaidCare
- CF_CaringResponsibilities
- CF_NonWorkingHHMembers
- CF_LongStandingIllness
- CF_RecentPhysicalHealth
- CF_RecentMentalHealth

These variables are all rescaled along the same (0-1) scale, with some judgment calls made about categorisation – for example all those with 4 or more dependent children are coded the maximum (1). However there are also more descriptive versions of the variables which are sometimes useful for more intelligible findings – for example giving the actual number of dependent children. These are suffixed ‘_Desc.’

Final disclaimer, and future updates

I have made every effort to avoid errors and omissions in this file, and to make the syntax as user-friendly and intelligible as possible.

I also plan to continually revise and update my dataset as new survey waves are added to Understanding Society and the UK labour market situation changes – likely retiring some indicators, amending others, and exploring different methods of aggregation and weighting.

Partly to facilitate this, you will find that across various parts of the syntax I include dates in square brackets to provide transparency to the reader on when each element of the data was last revised.

Should you notice any errors, or have any suggestions about potential refinements for future updates, please do not hesitate to contact me. At the time of writing, I can be best reached on t.c.stephens@lse.ac.uk.

Figure 1. Dimensions, indicators and percentage weights of the UK Quality of Work index.

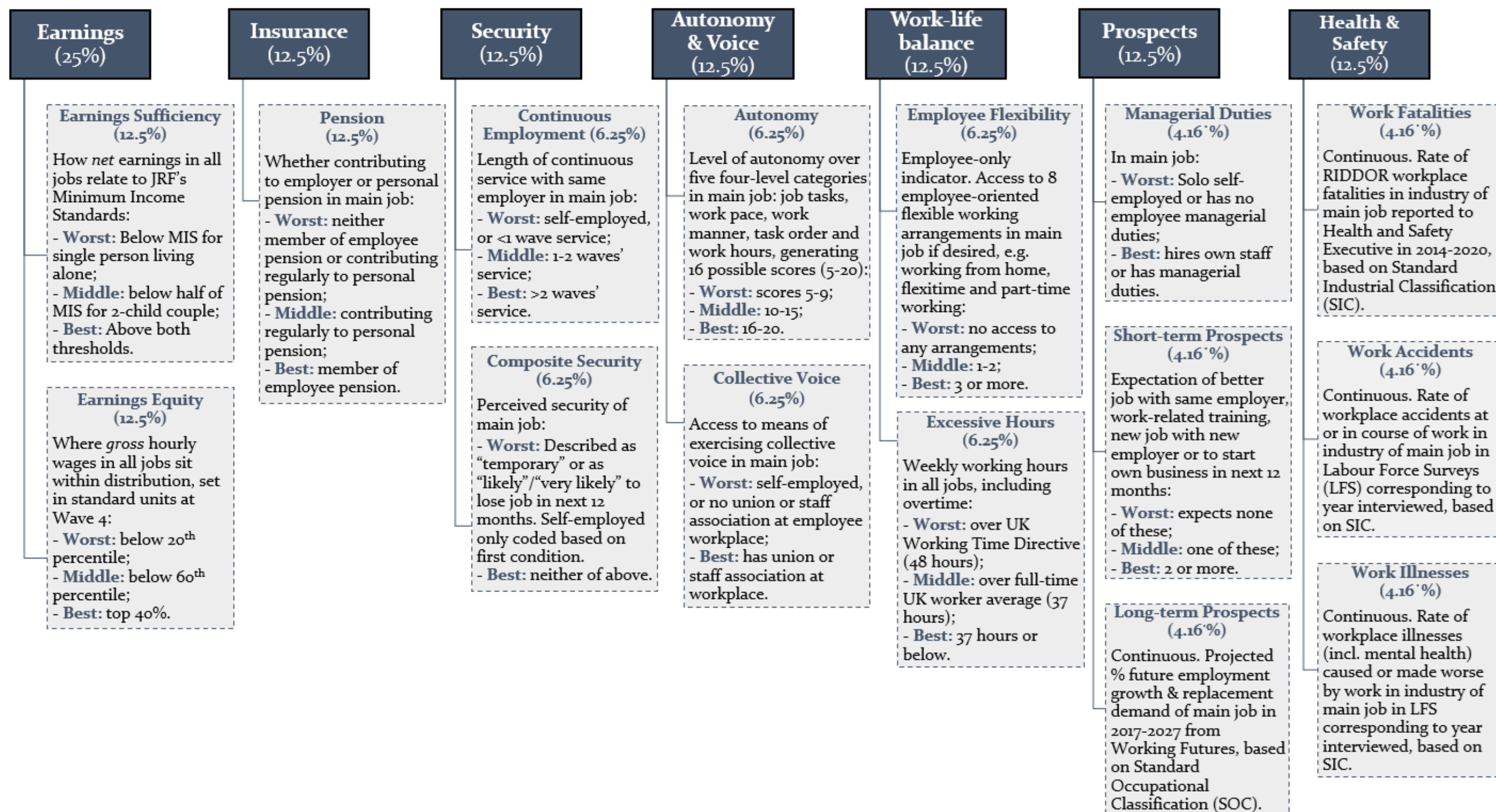


Table 1. Indicators and weights of proxies for the Capability Set, split according to the forms of capital they represent.

Form of capital (weight)	Indicator (weight in wave 12)	Description	Coverage
1 - Economic Capital (33.33%)	EC.1 - Equivalised household income distribution of other household members (excl. benefits) (11.11%)	Continuous. Captures respondent's potential to draw from other household members' resources to achieve different states of wellbeing. Measured using percentile rank of the net income of the rest of the respondent's household, excluding the individual's own labour earnings and welfare benefits. This is equivalised on the OECD scale and then ranked (between 0 and 1) based on its ranked position in the income distribution of all respondents interviewed in that wave. Use of percentile ranks has effect of narrowing difference of those further up the distribution, similar to converting income on a log scale.	All waves
	EC.2 - Individual share of household income (11.11%)	Continuous. Captures individual's own command of household resources, and thus their strength in negotiations over resources and freedoms within their household. Captured using individual's percentage share of net equivalised household income (incl. benefits) using their own net income (comprising labour earnings, investments, private benefits and pension income).	All waves
	EC.3 - Housing assets (11.11%)	Categorical. Tenure of the household the individual lives in, used as a proxy for asset ownership (as a limitation, this includes individuals who do not own the asset but live with family who do). Distinguishes between: 0 = Private rented (incl. social home); 0.5 = Owned with mortgage; 1 = Owned outright.	All waves
2 - Social Capital (33.33%)	SC.1 - Parental or first job NS-SEC (8.33%)	Categorical. Highest National Statistics-Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) of either parent when respondent was aged 14. Where this is missing, the NS-SEC of the individual's first job is used. Has eight categories from higher management (1) to routine (8). Categories are inverted and converted to a 0-1 scale.	All waves
	SC.2 - Neighbourhood social cohesion (8.33%)	Categorical. Social cohesion scale of respondent's household's neighbourhood using items from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighbourhoods (PHDCN). Has 17 levels. Rescaled on a 0-1 scale.	Wave 12 only
	SC.3 - Non-employment spells since last wave (8.33%)	Categorical. The number of reported non-employment spells (including inactivity and unemployment) since the wave immediately prior to the one interviewed. Because of the low number of high values, converted into a categorical variable which distinguishes between: 0 = 0 spells; 0.5 = 1 spell; 1 = 2 or more spells.	All waves
	SC.4 - Quality of Work capabilities (8.33%)	Continuous. A composite of two things from longitudinal data: (a) the highest achieved QoW score from all previous waves and (b) the range of QoW scores (highest minus lowest) from all previous waves. Designed to capture both highest Functioning achievement, but also the freedom to achieve different combinations of Functionings. Both numbers rescaled on the same scale and then added together with equal weighting. Missing for respondents only interviewed in one wave.	Wave 12 only
3 - Cultural & Human Capital (33.33%)	CC.1 - Highest qualification (11.11%)	Categorical. Highest educational qualification achieved. Distinguishes between: 0 = No qualifications; 0.33 = GCSE and "other", or equivalent; 0.66 = A-Level or equivalent; 1 = Degree, other higher degree, equivalent, or higher.	All waves
	CC.2 - Perceived self-efficacy (11.11%)	Categorical. Designed to capture individuals' perception of their own ability to shape their lives and thus exercise their own agency/freedoms. In the absence of any direct measures of self-efficacy in Understanding Society, uses data on distress from the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), which been found to be correlated with self-efficacy. Questions placed on a Likert scale from 0 (the least distressed) to 36 (the most distressed). Scores inverted and converted to a 0-1 scale.	All waves
	CC.3 - Civil and social participation (11.11%)	Categorical. Designed to capture potential connections individuals may have to cultural, civil and social organisations. Uses a set of binary questions on whether respondents "join in the activities" of a set of 16 different organisations "on a regular basis", ranging from political parties to voluntary services groups, sports clubs and religious/church organisations. Responses summed together and, because of the low number of high values, then categorised to distinguish between: 0 = Participates in 0 organisations; 0.5 = Participates in 1 organisation; 1 = Participates in 2 or more organisations.	Waves 6 and 12 only

Table 2. List of Conversion Factors. Note that unlike the Capability Set proxies, data is available for all waves. Further note that unlike the QoW Index and Capability Set, this data is not aggregated into a synthetic index.

Grouping	Conversion Factor	Level	Description
Children and Childcare	CF.1: Dependent children.	Family.	Categorical. Number of own dependent children in household aged 0-15. Distinguishes between: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No dependent children (0)• One dependent child (0.25)• Two dependent children (0.5)• Three dependent children (0.75)• Four or more dependent children (1).
	CF.2: Childcare.	Individual.	Categorical. Distinguishes between: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Has no dependent children in household (0).• Has own dependent children in household, either uses childcare or partner looks after them /children old enough to look after themselves (0.5).• Has own dependent children in household, does <u>not</u> use childcare, and – when asked for the reason they do not use childcare – does <u>not</u> say children either looked after by partner or are old enough to look after themselves (1).
Care and Support	CF.3: Unpaid care.	Individual.	Categorical. Number of hours usually devoted to unpaid care per week for sick, disabled or elderly person inside or outside the household. Distinguishes between: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provides no unpaid care (0)• Provides unpaid care, 0-4 hours/week (0.25)• 5-9 hours/week (0.5)• 10-34 hours (0.75)• 35 or more (1).
	CF.4: Adults with long-standing illness, impairment or disability in household.	Household.	Categorical. Number of adults, other than the respondent, with a long-standing (> 1 year) illness, impairment or disability. Distinguishes between: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• None in household (0)• One (0.5)• Two or more (1).
	CF.5: Non-working adults in household.	Household.	Categorical. Distinguishes between: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No non-working adults in household (0).• One (0.25)• Two (0.5)• Three (0.75)• Four or more (1).
Personal Disability and Health	CF.6: Long-standing illness, impairment or disability.	Individual.	Dummy. Set at 1 if respondent has their own long-standing (> 1 year) illness, impairment, or disability; 0 otherwise.
	CF.7: Recent work-limiting physical health severity.	Individual.	Categorical. Combines two 5-level variables on how regularly physical health affected accomplishments and how carefully worked in last 4 weeks, from “none of the time” (0) to “all of the time” (1). Retains the same categorisations as in the severity questionnaire, without any transformations.
	CF.8: Recent work-limiting mental health severity.	Individual.	Categorical. As above. Combines two 5-level variables on how regularly mental health affected accomplishments and how carefully worked in last 4 weeks.