



## **CHAPTER 4: DIARY, DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES**

The MTUS contains identifiers (equal to the original survey identifiers wherever possible), as well as harmonised diary, demographic and socio-economic variables. Most original datasets contain a larger number of such variables. In the context of MTUS, we prioritise variables available in a large majority datasets. This section lists the categories of the harmonised variables. Details of the specific conversions appear in the survey-specific (readme) documents.

The harmonised variables cluster into the following five sets:

- Diary, survey and case information
- Household-level variables
- Person-level demographic variables
- Employment and education
- Health

### **4.1 Diary, survey and case information**

- COUNTREG
- COUNTRY
- SURVEY
- SWAVE
- MSAMP
- HLDID
- PERSID
- ID
- PARNTID1
- PARNTID2
- PARTID
- DAY
- MONTH
- YEAR
- DIARY
- BADCASE



### **COUNTREG: Country or region of study**

This variable records the country where the survey was carried out.

Value	Label	Value	Label
1	Argentina	20	Latvia
2	Austria	21	Lithuania
3	Australia	22	Netherlands
4	Belgium	23	New Zealand
5	Brazil	24	Norway
6	Bulgaria	25	Peru
7	Canada	26	Poland
8	China	27	Portugal
9	Denmark	28	Republic of Korea
10	Estonia	29	Romania
11	Finland	30	Russia
12	France	31	Slovak Republic/Czechoslovakia
13	Germany	32	Slovenia/Yugoslavia
14	Hungary	33	South Africa
15	India	34	Spain
16	Ireland	35	Sweden
17	Israel	36	Turkey
18	Italy	37	United Kingdom
19	Japan	38	USA

Two country issues deserve note. The 1965 Szalai survey collected separated studies in what were then East and West Germany. These two surveys are merged in the MTUS, though they are marked separately with the MSAMP variable. Yugoslavia participated in the Szalai study. One element of what was then Yugoslavia, Slovenia, has conducted more recent time use studies included in the MTUS.

### **COUNTRY: Country where study conducted**

This is the old variable that records the country where the survey was carried out. In this old variable, countries were given the next number as they were added to the MTUS. This variable remains solely for those users who may still have code for analysis of older versions of the MTUS.



Value	Label	Value	Label
1	Canada	18	Italy
2	Denmark	19	Australia
3	France	20	Israel
4	Netherlands	21	Sweden
5	Norway	22	Germany
6	UK	23	Austria
7	USA	24	South Africa
8	Hungary	25	Spain
9	Japan	26	Estonia
10	Poland	27	Brazil
11	Belgium	28	Ireland
12	Bulgaria	29	Korea (South)
13	Czechoslovakia	30	Mexico
14	India	31	New Zealand
15	Peru	32	Portugal
16	Russia	33	Romania
17	Finland	34	Slovenia

#### **SURVEY: Year the survey began**

This variable records the 4-digit year in which data collection began.

#### **SWAVE: Longitudinal study wave marker**

This variable is relevant only for surveys that are longitudinal.

Value	Label
0	Not longitudinal
1	Wave 1
2	Wave 2
3	Wave 3
4	Wave 4

Note that in the case of Denmark 1987/2001 (with multiple samples), the code “1” in 1987 and “2” in 2001 indicates a longitudinal case, while the code ‘0’ indicates that that it is not a longitudinal case.



## MSAMP: Multiple samples using the same diary instrument

Value	Label
0	One sample
1	Szalai USA 1965 sample
2	National USA 1965 sample
3	USA 1998-99
4	USA 2000-01
5	Slovenia in Szalai Yugoslavia
6	Serbia in Szalai Yugoslavia
7	UK 1983/84 autumn, winter
8	UK 1987 July
9	East Germany
10	West Germany

## HLDID: Household identifier

This variable uniquely identifies households for those studies where more than one household member completed a diary. For surveys in which only one person per household completed a diary and no household identifier is included in the original data, HLDID=0. For surveys in which only one person per household completed a diary but a household identifier is included, HLDID takes the original value for the corresponding variable. If the household identifier should be combined with a higher level identifier, such as sampling region, then the value of HLDID should combine the larger group identifier and the household identifier so that each HLDID uniquely identifies one household.

In some limited cases, the original survey data does not include a household identifier even though the study collected a diary from more than one person in the household. In these cases, we construct a household identifier using a combination of other variables that enable us to make a unique identification (full details of these cases are explained in the survey conversion files where this was needed).

If the household identifier maps to other data but is not relevant to the time use survey or if the household identifier needs to be computed or adjusted in any way, an explanatory note should be included in the readme documentation file. The household identifier should enable users to match MTUS data back to the original survey.



#### **PERSID: Person/diarist identifier**

This variable uniquely identifies diarists within sampled households. For surveys with only one diarist per household, this identifier should uniquely identify each diarist. Use the original person-level identifier to allow users to match back to the original data. If no identifier was included with the data, construct an identifier from a combination of person and household-level variables that allows the unique identification of diarists.

#### **ID: Diary identifier**

This variable uniquely identifies each diary kept by each diarist. Normally, if the survey collected three diaries per participant, ID would have values between 1 and 3. Keep the original diary identifier if there is one to allow users to match MTUS data back to the original data. If the survey collected only one diary per diarist, ID should = PERSID.

#### **PARNTID1: Person identifier of 1st parent of diarist**

This variable records the person-level identifier of the first parent of the diarist if that parent also completed a diary. In cases where only one person per household completed a diary, this variable is coded as -9. If multiple people completed diaries in the household and the diarist does not live with a parent, this variable takes a value of -7. If the diarist lives with a parent and this parent should have but did not complete a diary or cannot be identified, this variable takes a value of -8. If both parents are in the same household and completed diaries, this variable takes the value of the parent with the lower personal identifier.

As the variable CPHOME marks unmarried children living with parents, cases of married people living with their parents can be identified by PARNTID1=-8 or >-7.

#### **PARNTID2: Person identifier of 2nd parent of diarist**

This variable records the person-level identifier of the second parent of the diarist if the parent also completed a diary. In cases where only one person per household completed a diary, this variable is coded as -9. If multiple people completed diaries in the household and the diarist does not live with a parent or only lives with one parent, this variable takes a value of -7. If the diarist lives with two parents and both parents should have but did not complete a diary or cannot be identified, this variable takes a value of -8. If both parents are in the same



household and completed diaries, this variable takes the value of the parent with the higher personal identifier.

#### **PARTID: Person identifier of spouse or partner**

This variable records the person-level identifier or the spouse or partner of the diarist if the spouse or partner also completed a diary. In cases where only one person per household completed a diary, this variable is coded as -9. If multiple people completed diaries in the household and the diarist does not have a spouse or partner, this variable takes a value of -7. If the diarist has a partner who should have but did not complete a diary or who cannot be identified, this variable takes a value of -8.

#### **DAY: Day of week diary kept**

This variable records the day of the week when the diary was kept. Note that some older surveys only included all week averages or distinguished Saturdays and Sundays from week days, but did not distinguish week days.

<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>
1	Sunday
2	Monday
3	Tuesday
4	Wednesday
5	Thursday
6	Friday
7	Saturday
8	Whole week average
9	Weekday

#### **MONTH: Month diary kept**

This variable records the month when the diary was kept. Some surveys only record the quarter or season when the survey was carried out. In such cases, we assumed that the survey was conducted during the first month of the quarter even though the data collection was actually spread throughout the quarter. Such cases are documented in the relevant README documents.

<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>
1	January



2	February
3	March
4	April
5	May
6	June
7	July
8	August
9	September
10	October
11	November
12	December

#### **YEAR: Year diary kept**

This variable records the year when the diary was kept.

#### **DIARY: Diary order**

When surveys collected more than one diary per person, this variable records order in which diaries were completed. For surveys that collected only one diary per participant, this variable takes the value 1.

Value	Label
1	First diary day
2	Second diary day
3	Third diary day
4	Fourth diary day
5	Fifth diary day
6	Sixth diary day
7	Seventh diary day
8	Weekly average

#### **BADCASE: Marker of low-quality cases**

This variable distinguishes quality diaries from various categories of low-quality diaries. We define quality diaries as those which:

- (a) have valid values for day of the week the diary was kept as well as a significant proportion of basic background variables about the diarist, including age and sex;



- (b) have no more than 90 minutes missing time per 24-hour diary (calculated after diary processing, filling in gaps in main activity with information recorded in other sections of the diary);
- (c) have at least 7 episodes per 24 hours (defined from the original sequence data as a change in main activity, secondary activity or location);
- (d) have at least 3 of the 4 basic activities described in Section 5 above which most people undertake at least once per day (the exception is for people who recorded care of adults, children or pets on their diary day – diaries of people who performed care are counted as good diaries as long as the basic diary and respondent information is present, sufficient time is accounted and enough episodes are reported). The four basic activities include: Sleep and rest; eating and drinking; self care; and travel or exercise.

Value	Label
0	Quality diary
1	Missing age or sex of diarist only
2	Missing day of week diary completed only
3	Missing 91+ minutes only
4	Fewer than 7 episodes only
5	Missing 2-4 of four basic activities
6	Missing diarist's age or sex and day of the week
7	Missing diarist's age or sex and 91+ minutes
8	Missing diarist's age or sex and <7 episodes
9	Missing diarist's age or sex and 2+ basic activities
10	Missing day of week and 91+ minutes
11	Missing day of week and <7 episodes
12	Missing day of week and 2+ basic activities
13	Missing 91+ minutes and <7 episodes
14	Missing 91+ minutes and 2+ basic activities
15	<7 episodes and missing 2+ basic activities
16	Missing age/sex, day of week, & 91+ minutes
17	Missing age/sex, day of week & <7 episodes
18	Missing age/sex, day of week, & 2+ basic acts
19	Missing age/sex, 91+ minutes & <7 episodes
20	Missing age/sex & 91+ minutes and 2+ basic acts
21	Missing age/sex & 2+ basic acts, <7 episodes
22	Missing day of week, 91+ minutes & <7 episodes
23	Missing day of week, 91+ minutes & 2+ basic acts
24	Missing day of week <7 episodes & 2+ basic acts
25	Missing 91+ minutes & 2+ basic acts, <7 episodes



26	Missing age/sex, day of week, 91+ minutes, & <7 episodes
27	Missing age/sex, day of week, 91+ minutes, & 2+ basic acts
28	Missing age/sex, day of week, 2+ basic acts & <7 episodes
29	Missing age/sex, 91+ minutes, <7 episodes, & 2+ basic acts
30	Missing day of week, 91+ minutes, <7 episodes, & 2+ basic acts
31	Low quality on all five measures

## 4.2 Household-level variables

- HHTYPE
- HHLDSIZE
- NCHILD
- AGEKIDX
- AGEKID2
- INCORIG
- INCOME
- OWNHOME
- URBAN
- COMPUTER
- VEHICLE

### HHTYPE: Household type

This variable records the type of household in which the diarist lived at the time of the survey. This variable is computed from a household type variable or a household grid when available, and from a combination of marital status and household size, when no household type classification was available. Where there is inconsistency in the reporting in the survey, the converter should opt for the most logical solution and document the process of coding this variable in the code file.

One person households have only 1 member. In instances where a household size variable suggests that there is only one household member, but the person is also a parent and not in a couple and at least one child also lives in the household, then the household type should be coded as “4”.

Values “2” and “3” mark instances where a household includes a couple (cohabiting or married). If the couple are the only people in the household (and the household size =2, then the appropriate code is category “2”. If a couple lives in the household with at least one other person, then the code is “3”. It does not



matter if the couple are lodgers of the household reference person, or the household is a multi-couple household, or the reference person is a widow/widower or divorced person and has a child who has a partner that lives in the same household, or is a couple and children, the appropriate code is “3”. If two or more people live in the household, and no household member is in a couple, then the appropriate code is “4”. A crosstab of CIVSTAT and HHTYPE should produce no cases of a person with CIVSTAT=1 and HHTYPE=4.

Value	Label
1	One person household
2	Couple alone
3	Couple + others
4	Other household types

In some surveys, we can not identify cohabiting couples, and these people may be miscoded as HHTYPE =4. Some surveys make the identification of single parent households difficult. If there are potential miscodes in this variable, these should be noted in the documentation.

In contrast to FAMSTAT, this variable is a household characteristic and all household members should be coded the same way.

### **HHLDSIZE: Number of people in household**

This variable records the total number of household members. In some surveys, the size of large households is capped, with the value ‘n’ meaning ‘n or more members’. Such cases are documented in the README documents.

There are cases where household size is not presented directly or in full. In such cases, we made the best possible calculation based on what information is available (summing number of income earners + non-income earners, number of people listed on the household matrix, 2 + the number of children for couple households with children, etc.). Any instances where this information is incomplete for a survey should be documented in the readme file for the survey.

### **General notes on 3 household child variables**

If a household member is a dependent child, someone will have a legal responsibility for looking after that child, and the presence of the child in the household will likely have some impact on the behaviour of other household



members (if only in influencing the storage of chemicals, use of language, some late night leisure activity choices, or timing of some forms of housework). NCHILD values 1 and higher, AGEKIDX values 1, 2 & 3, and AGEKID2 values 0 through 17 indicate that a child of this age lives in the household. The relationship of the child to the other household members does not matter. In some cases, a child may also be the household reference person. If a 17-year-old lives alone or a 16 and 17-year-old married couple live alone together, the NCHILD, AGEKIDX and AGEKID2 should have values in the child present range.

When we look at the time use patterns of adults, there are some altered social expectations when the relationship between two adults is that one adult is the parent of the other (or one is the child of the other). We also mark these relationships in the value of AGEKIDX=4 and values of 18 and greater for AGEKID2. AGEKIDX=4 and AGEKID2>17 apply only when the relationship between two people in the household is that one is the child of the other. If no people aged less than 18 live in the household and no household member is the child of another household member, then the appropriate codes are, as follows: NCHILD=0 and AGEKIDX and AGEKID2= -7.

#### **NCHILD: Number of children under 18 in household**

This variable records the total number of children aged under 18 in the household. The children are not necessarily the diarist's own children.

Although this variable is highly comparable across countries, it is affected by four problems. First, in numerous surveys, the original variable used to create NCHILD referred to the number of children under 15 instead of 18. Second, in some surveys the original variables used to create AGEKIDX and NCHILD referred to children of different age groups (for example under 15 for NCHILD, and 13-17 for AGEKID). Third, in most surveys NCHILD refers to the number of children residing in the household, while in others it refers to the number of children of the diarist (without specifying whether or not they reside in the diarist's household). In some surveys the original question about the number of children was only asked to diarists who were over 18 years old therefore leaving diarists less than 18 years old with a missing value. In such cases where the diarist is aged <18, we coded nchild=1 (or = the number of diarists aged <18). In all these cases, we made adjustments and corrections when possible. Users are asked to consult the README documents for more detailed explanations.



### **AGEKIDX: Age of youngest child in household (categories including adults)**

This variable records grouped information on the age of the youngest child in the household. If no household member is the child of another household member, this variable takes the value -7.

<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>
<b>1</b>	Youngest child aged between 0-4
<b>2</b>	Youngest child aged between 5-12
<b>3</b>	Youngest child aged between 13-17
<b>4</b>	Youngest child aged 18+

If the survey has different cut-off points in categories of age of the youngest child, or only report information on the diarist's children rather than children residing in the diarist's household, a note should be recorded in the README document.

### **AGEKID2: Age of youngest child in household**

This variable records the actual age of the youngest child in the household. If a household member is aged less than 18, then this variable has a positive value (unless the exact age is not known). If no household member is aged less than 18 and no household member is the child of another household member, this variable takes the value -7. In the unlikely event that a child in the household is aged older than 80, the age should be top-coded at 80 – that is the value 80 means 80 or older.

### **INCORIG: Original household income**

This variable records the household income as originally recorded in the surveys. This variable is not harmonised (see INCOME for the harmonised variable).

Note that when merging data from different surveys, the original value labels for this variable will be lost since they are survey-specific. Labels should be recorded in the README documents.

### **INCOME: Total household income - grouped**

This variable records the annual household income, recoded in quartiles.



Value	Label
1	lowest 25%
2	middle 50%
3	highest 25%

Income often has a high percentage of cases with missing values. Also, in many surveys, data on household income was collected and/or coded in income groups rather than interval values. As a result, the identification of the cut-off points for the first quartile (lowest 25%) and fourth quartile (highest 25%) may not be precise.

#### **OWNHOME: Whether diarist's household owns or rents home**

This variable marks whether a diarist's household owns or rents accommodation.

Value	Label
1	Own (outright or on mortgage)
2	Rent
3	Other arrangement

#### **URBAN: Urban or rural household**

This variable indicates whether or not the diarist lives in an urban area.

Value	Label
1	Urban/suburban
2	Rural/semi-rural

Survey-specific definition of 'urban' and 'rural' is included in the README file.

#### **COMPUTER: Does household have a computer**

This variable indicates whether the diarist's household has a home computer or internet access at home.

Value	Label
0	No
1	Yes



## **VEHICLE: Does household have a access to a private vehicle**

This variable indicates whether the private transport options of the diarist's household. In most developed countries, the question of access to animal is not asked. In urban areas of many developed country, transport by animal may not be permitted. Most people in most developed countries can afford to purchase a bicycle and are able to ride that bicycle if they chose to do so. Most surveys ask whether the household has a car or the number of cars the household owns. A smaller number of surveys ask whether the household owns a bicycle. Often the number of cars and ownership of a bicycle are separate questions. Unless noted in the documentation to the contrary, for most developed countries only options 0, 3 and 4 will apply. Options 1 and 2 are for those countries where such data are collected, generally also where the affordability of any private transport option is not accessible to all households.

<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>
<b>0</b>	No
<b>1</b>	Animal only
<b>2</b>	Non-motorised vehicle
<b>3</b>	1 car or motorcycle
<b>4</b>	2+ cars or motorcycles

### **4.3 Person-level demographic variables**

- SEX
- AGE
- FAMSTAT
- CPHOME
- SINGPAR
- RELREFP
- CIVSTAT
- COHAB
- CITIZEN



### SEX: Sex

Value	Label
1	Man
2	Woman

### AGE: Age

This variable records the age of respondents (up to 3 digits). For surveys in which age was recorded in categories, we recoded age into a continuous variable by assigning the mid-point of each age group (e.g. 17 for age group 15-19). When surveys only included the year of birth of respondents, we computed AGE by subtracting the year of birth from the year of the survey. To protect the anonymity of the oldest diarists, we top-code age at 80 – that is the value 80 means aged 80 or older.

### FAMSTAT: Individual level family status

This variable is an individual characteristic, which means that not every member of a household would be coded the same way (in the case of multi-member surveys). It records the presence of children in the household (irrespective of whether those children are the diarist's own children).

Value	Label
0	Adult aged 18 to 39 with no co-resident children <18
1	Adult 18+ living with 1+ co-resident children aged <5
2	Adult 18+ living with 1+ co-resident children 5-17, none <5
3	Adult aged 40+ with no co-resident children <18
4	Respondent aged <18 and living with parent(s)/guardian(s)
5	Respondent aged <18, living arrangement other or unknown

### CPHOME: Unmarried child living in parental home

This variable indicates whether or not diarists who are not married or cohabiting live with their parents, regardless of the diarists' age. Note that diarists who are the child of another household member who also are married can be identified using PARNTID1 and PARNTID2.

Value	Label
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<b>0</b>	Not a child in parental home
<b>1</b>	Child in parental home

### **SINGPAR: Whether diarist is a single parent**

This variable records whether or not the diarist is a single-parent (a sole parent living with her or his children).

<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>
<b>0</b>	No
<b>1</b>	Yes

### **RELREFP: Relation to household reference person**

This variable indicates the relationship of the diarist to the household reference person. In the MTUS, the reference person usually is the person who answered the household questionnaire (generally person identifier 1). In some cases, this may be the person the survey designates as the head of the household.

<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>
<b>1</b>	Person 1
<b>2</b>	Spouse/ Common-law partner
<b>3</b>	Child
<b>4</b>	Parent
<b>5</b>	Sibling
<b>6</b>	Son/Daughter-in-law
<b>7</b>	Father/Mother-in-law
<b>8</b>	Brother/Sister-in-law
<b>9</b>	Other Relative
<b>10</b>	Not related

### **CIVSTAT: Civic status**

This variable records the diarist's couple status.

<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>
<b>1</b>	Diarist in couple, lives with spouse/partner
<b>2</b>	Diarist not in a couple



This variable is highly comparable across countries apart from the fact that most of the earlier surveys did not include a separate category for 'cohabiting' or 'common-law'. It is not possible to know how people living in such unions declared their marital status. They could have declared themselves as being married or as being single.

#### **COHAB: Respondent is cohabiting**

This variable indicates whether or not the diarist is cohabiting or legally married. People not in couples are coded as -7.

Value	Label
-7	Not in a couple
0	Married/civil partnership
1	Cohabiting

#### **CITIZEN: Whether the diarist is a citizen of the country**

This variable indicates whether or not the diarist is citizen or national of the country in which she or he completed the diary.

Value	Label
0	No
1	Yes

#### **4.4 Employment and education variables**

- EMPSTAT
- EMP
- UNEMP
- STUDENT
- RETIRED
- EMPSP
- WORKHRS
- EMPINCLM
- OCCUP



- SECTOR
- EDUCA
- EDTRY

### EMPSTAT: Employment status

This variable reflects attachment to the labour market, and people who are retired, students, seeking work or looking after family but who work at least some hours should be coded as working part time. Category 4 should mean no attachment to the labour force, though when it is not possible to make this distinction, this fact is noted in the README file for the survey.

Value	Value Label	Description
1	Employed Full Time	Employed/self-employed (including military service), full-time hours
2	Employed Part Time	Employed/self-employed (including military service), part-time hours
3	Employed, unknown status	Employed/self-employed (including military service), hours of work unknown
4	Not in paid work	Other Unemployed, looking for work Retired Homemaker Currently attending school Currently on maternity leave Disability retirement/leave

### EMP: In paid work

This variable indicates whether or not the diarist was employed or self-employed (i.e. had a paid job) during the week prior to the survey (or whatever the period of reference was in the original questionnaire). The value 1 here means the diarist should have a value of 1 to 3 for EMPSTAT.

Value	Label
0	Not in paid work
1	In paid work



### **UNEMP: Unemployed**

This variable indicates whether or not the diarist was unemployed during the week prior to the survey (or whatever the period of reference was in the original questionnaire). This variable does not differentiate between respondents who were registered as unemployed, who were not working but available for work and actively seeking work, and who reported themselves to be unemployed. People coded as 1 can be working short hours, and work hours variable should reflect these hours if this diarist has some employment.

Value	Label
0	Not-unemployed
1	Unemployed

### **STUDENT: Whether diarist is a student**

This variable indicates whether or not the diarist was a student during the week prior to the survey (or whatever the period of reference was in the original questionnaire). This variable was coded from a question about whether or not the diarist was a student (or was enrolled in school). If such a question was not available in the original survey, use general economic activity status. Ideally, when combined with EMPSTAT, this variable should distinguish working and non-working students.

Value	Label
0	Not a student
1	Student

In surveys where STUDENT is derived from a question about the main activity during the week prior to the survey, students may be miscoded if the survey took place during summer months. For example, a student who is working full-time during summer months and is interviewed during such a month would declare his/her main activity during the week prior to the survey as 'employed' as opposed to 'student'.

### **RETIRED: Whether diarist has retired**

This variable indicates whether or not the diarist had retired. This variable was created from a question about retirement. If the study did not include retirement questions, the receipt of a retirement pension income was used instead. Only



when this information was not available was data regarding the diarist's main activity during the week prior to the survey used to compute this variable. Ideally, when combined with EMPSTAT, this variable should distinguish working and non-working retired people.

Value	Label
0	Not retired
1	Retired

### **EMPSP: Employment status of spouse/partner**

This variable records the employment status of the diarist's spouse or partner. Where the survey collected diaries from both people in the couple, each partner's own self-reported employment status is used to identify the spouse's employment status of her or his partner. Where one partner's employment status is not reported or where only one person in the household completed a diary, we use questions about the employment status of the diarist's spouse during the week prior to the survey (or whatever the period of reference was in the original questionnaire).

Note that if the diarist is not in a couple (CIVSTAT=2), EMPSP is coded as '-7'.

Value	Label
1	Employed full-time
2	Employed part-time
3	Employed, unknown hours
4	Not in paid work

### **WORKHRS: Hours paid work last week including overtime**

This variable records the number of hours of paid work reported during the week prior to the survey including any overtime. Note that the number of hours of paid work during the last week was given priority even if data on the number of hours 'usually worked' was available. If data on the number of paid work last week was not available, then WORKHRS was computed by using usual hours of paid work. When neither question was available, 7-day diaries or work schedules (as used in HETUS) were used to measure hours worked during the diary week. Surveys in which this variable does not represent hours worked last week should be documented in the README documents. The variable includes reported hours of



paid work for any diarist who answered the question, whether or not this person reports being employed.

Values of 0 mean that the diarist reported zero hours of paid work. If diarists were not asked the question, they were given a value of -9 or -7 as appropriate. If diarists did not answer the question, they were coded as -8 for this variable.

### **EMPINCLM: Original monthly income from employment or self-employment**

This variable records the monthly personal income from wages/employment/self-employment during the last month. This variable is not harmonised and is instead recorded in national currency. Note that if data is only available on the personal income from wages/employment/self-employment during the last 12 months, include this variable as presented and add a note the README file.

Note that when merging data from different surveys, the original value labels for this variable will be lost since they are survey-specific. Labels should be recorded in the README document.

### **OCCUP: Occupation**

This variable details the diarist's occupation. If the diarist is not presently employed, but there is information on the diarist's most recent occupation, use this information to code occupation.

<b>Value</b>	<b>Label</b>
1	Management (senior management, not supervisors) Code lower-level managers and self-employed professionals or small firm owners in the other codes below, for instance, include SOC codes 1110 and 1999
2	Finance and legal professionals For instance SOC codes 2411-2424; 3516-3541 or 3544
3	Science and engineering professionals For instance SOC codes 2321 or 2111-2209 or 3111-3119, or 3131 or 3132
4	Civil and social service professionals For instance SOC codes 2431-2443 or 3121-3123 or 3231 or 3232 or 3551-3561 or 3563-4099
5	Education and social science professionals For instance SOC codes 2322 or 2311-2319 or 2451 or 2452
6	Medical professionals For instance SOC codes 2211-2309 or 3210-3229
7	Other professionals For instance SOC codes 2329 or 2444 or 2521-2949 or 3311-3519 or 3542 or 3543 or 3562
8	Health, education, and social care support For instance SOC codes 5501-6209 or 9221



9	Clerical and office support For instance SOC codes 4111-5109 or 9211 or 9219
10	Security and armed forces For instance SOC codes 9241-9249
11	Sales, services, creative support, and cleaning For instance SOC codes 5411-6109 or 6141-8109 or 9222-9239 or 9251 or 9259
12	Farming, forestry, and fishing For instance SOC codes 5111-5209 or 8223 or 9111-9119
13	Construction, assembly & repair, moving goods, transport, extraction For instance SOC codes 5211-5409 or 8111-8222 or 8229-8532 or 9121-9209
14	Self-employed non-professionals

### **SECTOR: Sector of employment**

This variable records if employed people work in the public or the private sector.

Value	Label
1	Public sector
2	Private sector

### **EDUCA: Educational level-original study code**

This variable contains the diarists' education level as originally coded in the surveys. This variable is not harmonised. Note that when merging data from different surveys, the original value labels for this variable will be lost since they are survey-specific. Labels should be recorded in the README document.

### **EDTRY: Harmonised level of education**

This variable contains the harmonised diarists' education level. It is based on the International Classification of Education (ISCED). This variable proved to be one of the most difficult to harmonise.

Value	Label	ISCED equivalent
1	uncompleted secondary or less	Not completed ISCED level 3
2	completed secondary	Completed ISCED level 3 and/or attendance at level 4
3	above secondary education	ISCED level 5 or above



This variable refers to the diarist's highest level of education completed (in the case of '1' and '2') or attended (in the case of '3').

More information regarding the ISEC classification can be found at:

[http://www.unesco.org/education/information/nfsunesco/doc/iscled\\_1997.htm](http://www.unesco.org/education/information/nfsunesco/doc/iscled_1997.htm)

## 4.5 Health variables

- RUSHED
- HEALTH
- CARER
- DISAB

### **RUSHED: Whether diarist generally feels rushed**

This variable indicates self-reported feelings of time pressure. If the scale includes more categories in the original, make the most logical collapse.

Value	Label
0	Almost never
1	Sometimes
2	Often

### **HEALTH: Diarist's general health**

This variable indicates is drawn from a self-reported general health status.

Value	Label
0	Poor
1	Fair
2	Good
3	Very good

### **CARER: Diarist looks after an adult or child with a disability**

This variable indicates whether the diarist provides any level of routine care to an adult who needs regular assistance with daily living or looks after a child whose



disability or health condition requires more than the standard care a child of that age might typically require.

Value	Label
0	No
1	Yes

### **DISAB: Diarist has a disability or long-term limiting health condition**

This variable indicates whether or not the diarist has a disability or long-term health limiting condition.

Value	Label
0	No
1	Yes

It should be noted that the way disability is defined tends to vary across surveys, which may affect the degree of cross-survey comparability. We attempt to ensure consistency in the coding across time in the same country. Also, where possible, we use health variables and not economic activity status to code this variable (thus allowing users to identify working people with disabilities). When such distinctions are not possible, we add a note in the README documentation file.