

<u>Long-Term Conditions Work Spillover Scale – British-English.</u>

Please indicate how much you agree with the following statements about your health condition(s) and your employment.

	Strongly	Disagree	Do Not Agree	Agree	Strongly
	Disagree		or Disagree		Agree
The demands of my work make it difficult for me to take good care of my condition.					
2. It takes a great deal of my energy and time to manage the demands of my work.					
3. My condition suffers because of the demands of my work.					
4. The impact and management of my condition make it difficult for me to do a good job.					
5. It takes a lot of my energy and time to manage my condition.					
6. My condition impacts the quality of my work.					



Scoring instructions:

items are scored: strongly disagree = 0; disagree = 1; neither agree or disagree = 2; agree = 3; strongly agree = 4. Items are summed, with the score range being 0 to 24. Higher scores indicate greater role balance/ conflict in managing working with the condition.

Missing or non-applicable items: one missing item only is allowed and can be replaced with the mean or median score of the remaining five items (depending on analysis approach).

A Rasch transformation table is available to convert LTCJSS raw scores to interval scores. (Please see supplementary materials in Hammond et al (2023) below.

.

© Hammond A, Tennant A, Prior Y, Gignac M. 2023. DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.13078.32327 CC-BY

References

Hammond A, Tennant A, Ching A, Parker J, Prior Y, Gignac M, Verstappen S, O'Brien R. (2023) Psychometric testing of the British-English Long Term Conditions Job Strain Scale, Arthritis Work Spillover Scale and Work – Health-Personal Life Perceptions Scale in four rheumatic and musculoskeletal conditions. Musculoskeletal Care published online 11.5.23 **DOI: 10.1002/msc.1774**

Note: this scale is called the **Arthritis Work Spillover Scale** in Canada: *Gignac, M.A.M., Sutton, D., Badley, E.M.* (2006). Re-examining the Arthritis-Employment Interface: perceptions of Arthritis-Work Spillover among employed adults. Arthritis Care & Research, 55, 233-240. DOI: 10.1002/art.21848