

APPENDIX B

The Social Policy around the World (SPaW) Database

Codebook version 1.0 (alpha version)

1 Introduction

This dataset provides summary information about social policy for a total of 154 countries in all regions of the world starting with the first major welfare state legislation enacted in 1871.

The dataset is in the country-year format. The scoring reflects the statutory policies in force that year. Whenever a new welfare law is put into effect (legislation is enacted in the parliament or decreed by head of state), the scoring is changed that year independently of when the legislative change took place during the year.

The dataset includes measures on four different aspects.¹ First, it includes measures on the presence of a Major welfare state law for several policies following a simple and precise baseline criterion. This measure can be used to track the growth of the welfare state, as the presence of a major welfare program for a specific risk indicates a clear break with previous tendencies of either only small occupational programs or no regulation at all.

Second, [ANONYMIZED AUTHOR] has coded the dominant principle of eligibility. That is, by what criteria claimants are granted benefits: by necessity and need (means-testing), by right of citizenship (universalism), or by membership in an occupational, ethnic or social group (segmentation). Two indices are created on the basis of this, one measuring the degree of universalism or the degree to which benefits are accrued to all citizens independent of their status, the other capturing segmentation, the degree to which benefits are targeted to one or a few set of groups. Together, both indices are used to create a third index capturing means-testing. These new indices provide a unified metric to track developments in the dominant principle of eligibility within and between countries, not only in OECD-countries.

¹ For additional factors covered in the dataset see the variable summary in part 3.

Third, [ANONYMIZED AUTHOR] has coded the generosity of the enacted welfare programs. These include data on how long a claimant can receive benefits, how long she must wait before receiving benefits and how long she must work before being eligible for benefits etc. These measures can help us answer questions such as how much more/less generous the existing social policies are in Africa or Latin America compared to what benefits existed there 80 years ago, and it enables us to compare them directly to OECD-countries.

Fourth, on the SPaW dataset includes novel data on union administered unemployment insurance (Ghent-systems). Trade union administered systems have been particularly highlighted as important for their ability to increase the power-base of organized labor. Several studies that focus on the post-war period have therefore investigated the effect of Ghent-systems on trade union organization after the 1970s (Böckerman and Uusitalo 2006; Lind 2009; Rothstein 1992; Scruggs 2002; Van Rie, Marx, and Horemans 2011; Western 1997). Unfortunately, data on Ghent-systems before the post-war period, when most Ghent-systems originated, have been scarce. SPaW remedies this by providing three conceptualization and empirical measures of Ghent-systems with extensive time series. These are further discussed below.

This codebook proceeds as follows. First it outlines the coverage in space and time. Second it elaborates on what kinds of policies are coded and which are excluded. Third, it lists the variables included, their precise measurement, and give summary statistics for all measures. Fourth, it provides the acknowledgments for those who have assisted in the data collection [REMOVED FOR ANONYMITY REASONS]. Fifth, it lists the recommended citation of the dataset [REMOVED FOR ANONYMITY REASONS]. Sixth, it outlines the coding-procedures and various problems and choices that had to be made during the classification of cases. It is important that any user of this dataset carefully reads this part, as it is fundamental to understanding what the data actually can tell us and where they may be problematic. This is particularly important for those who are primarily interested in the generosity measures, as the data in SPaW diverge from the set-up used by SCIP or CEWD. Seventh, here the sources for the dataset are presented, along with a short discussion of data-quality. Finally, the last section discusses some differences between SPaW and the major alternatives (SCIP and CEWD).

2 Coverage

The following countries are included in SPaW: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, [Angola], Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, [Barbados], Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin (Dahomey), Bermuda, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso (Upper Volta), Burundi (Ruanda-Urundi), Cambodia (Khmer Republic), Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo), Democratic Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, Zaïre), Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica (Commonwealth of Dominica), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt (United Arab Republic), El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon (Gabonese Republic), Gambia, Georgia, German Democratic Republic, Imperial and united Germany, Federal Republic of Germany (West-Germany), Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India (British India), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland (The Irish free state, Eire), Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast (Côte d'Ivoire), Jamaica, Japan, [Jersey], Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan (Kyrgyz Republic), Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar (Malagasy republic), Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, [Marshall Islands], Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, [Micronesia (federated states of)], Moldova, [Monaco], Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, [Naru], Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, [Oman], Pakistan, [Palau], Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia (Soviet Union), Rwanda, Sa'udi Arabia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro (Great Serbia, Yugoslavia), Seychelles, [Sierra Leone], Singapore, [Solomon Islands], [Somalia], Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea (Korea), Spain, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), St. Vincent, Sudan, [Swaziland], Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Taiwan (Nationalist China), Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam (North Vietnam), [(Western) Samoa], Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia), Vanuatu.

Countries within square brackets are countries for which data has been coded but has (so far) not been included in the Stata-version of the dataset. In total, the Stata dataset covers 154 countries.

For colonial states with an independent bureaucracy and separate legal development from the colonizing state, [ANONYMIZED] have coded laws before their formal independence. This means that SPaW treat as independent units' legislation in mandate areas, (crown) colonies, and states within dual-monarchies. In reference to the latter, the Austro-Hungarian Empire is treated as separate entity as no unified social legislation existed throughout the empire. In the empire, all laws, including the Poor Laws and later social policies were enacted and administered on a state by state basis.

The dataset has no formal starting point as it attempts to track all major welfare laws enacted. For countries that were independent before 1870, the time series on some variables go as far back as the late 18th century. One informal starting point can be 1871, as this was the first year a *major* welfare program was enacted anywhere in the world. All legislation previous to this points was either restricted to small occupational categories such as civil servants (or groups within), politicians, or the military. The first observation for such a special pension system is the French Civil Servant Pension of 1790.

What kind of social policies are covered? SPaW includes data on what is commonly considered the 6 main transfer programs that cover both labor market risks and life-course risks or child-birth related risks. These are old-age pensions, accident-insurance (disability benefits for work-related accidents and not to be confused with disability pensions), sickness benefits, maternity benefits, unemployment benefits, and finally family allowances. This excludes some forms of social insurance that has become more prevalent in recent years, such as parental and paternity leave type of programs. At the same time, these programs are almost exclusively restricted to the western OECD world after the 1970s (Gauthier 1996). By focusing on social entitlements legislation such as labor market regulation (working time or severance pay) are also excluded.

SPaW makes an important distinction between major and special (separate) programs. Major welfare programs are classified as statutory entitlements that cover at least one historically important social group². These policies are contrasted to smaller, less decisive, special programs, such as old-age pensions for miners, (parts of) civil service, soldiers, sailors, electricians, or as in Greece, newspaper salesmen. Contrary to other treatments on the rise of social entitlements (Abbott and DeViney 1992; Collier and Messick 1975; A. Hicks, Misra, and Ng 1995; Mares and

² A) Agricultural workers, B) Industrial/production workers, C) Small firms (workers in), D) Self-Employed, E) Students, F) Employers, G) Temporary and/or casual workers, H) Family workers and/or domestic workers. See section "Social groups" below for more information.

Carnes 2009), this is therefore the first dataset that uses a clearly specified criterion for ascertaining what constitutes a major social policy law.

Further, SPaW only codes a welfare entitlement if it is a transfer program. That is, programs where a claimant receives a sum of money paid out to him or her (in addition the claimant might receive special services and so on, but this must only be in addition to the payment). This excludes programs where benefits only come in the form of services or access to work. This means that for maternity benefits where recipients only get in hours-care or coverage of hospital expenses, and so on, are excluded. In addition, all unemployment relief programs are excluded because these trade relief work for food or housing. Note that programs where benefits are not paid out over a period of time, but instead as a lump-sum at the onset of some risk are *included*. At the same time, the duration of benefits has in these cases been set to zero.

Further, benefits that have been enacted for a specific event (or for a clearly restricted period of time) have been excluded. For example, emergency benefits in relation to a specific war or veteran benefits related to such a war (such as for the Civil War in the United States) are therefore not coded (Orloff and Skocpol 1984). Given that these programs were short-term solutions, or directly tied to a major event, the causes for their enactment and their consequences on the labor market could very likely be substantially different from the more major programs (arguably, these later programs usually demanded a stronger commitment from policy-makers and greater administrative capacity to launch and maintain over-time).

The aim of this dataset has been to capture statutory social programs. This means that private welfare programs that “have [not] been set up by legislation which attributes specified individual rights to, or which imposes specified obligations on, a public, semi-public or autonomous body” (International Labour Organization 1978, 140) are excluded. In addition, programs which are enforced through general labor law are typically excluded. This means that policies such as severance benefits, which is an alternative way of insuring workers against unemployment, are left out of SPaW.

One exception to this rule is accident insurance and provident funds. For accident-insurance, several of the early programs developed as employer liability programs under labor law before they became working man compensation programs and later disability insurance programs. Similarly, provident funds were sometimes set up under labor law and later developed into social insurance programs.

The dataset only covers legislation enacted at the federal or national level. This decision was taken out of pragmatic concerns, given the lack of sources on local welfare initiatives. At the same time, it has implications for authors wishing to test specific hypotheses connected to federalism. For example, many Canadian, Australian, and American states had enacted extensive networks of pensions and workman's compensation programs before they enacted federal legislation. One might therefore suspect that this coding-rule has the effect that federal states appear to have less generous welfare systems than they actually have. At the same time, social policy experimentation at the local level (municipalities) was prevalent in many unitary states that did not enact an old-age pension program before 1936, but allowed municipalities to enact their own pension systems, with Norway being one example (Seip 1994). The exclusion of local arrangements does therefore not unequivocally bias descriptive inferences for federal states, but users of the data should take care when interpreting the data in this particular regard.

3 Variables

Ccodecow : Country code classification

Name: Country name

Year – self-explanatory: 1795-2010

Program types: *oldage*, data for old-age programs. *mater*, data for maternity programs. *sick*, data for sickness programs. *unemp*, data for unemployment programs. *working*, data for work accident programs. *family*, data for family allowance programs.

Major Laws:

Question: Has a country enacted a statutory social program that covers one major social group?
Yes = 1 no = 0.

Note: Ignores special or separate welfare programs.

oldage_yearlaw: Major Law for the risk of old-age.

Mean 0.53 Standard-Deviation 0.49, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 13 851, countries 154, average time-series 89.9

mater_yearlaw: Major Law for the risk of Maternity.

Mean 0.46 Standard-Deviation .49, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 13 606 , countries 153, average time-series 88.9

sick_yearlaw: Major Law for the risk of Sickness.

Mean 0.40 Standard-Deviation 0.49, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 13 704 , countries 153, average time-series 89.5

unemp_law: Major Law for the risk of Unemployment.

Mean 0.23 Standard-Deviation 0.42, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 13 738, countries 153 , average time-series 89.79

working_yearlaw: Major Law for the risk of Work Accidents.

Mean 0.65 Standard-Deviation 0.47 , Min 0 Max 1. Observations 13 505 , countries 153 , average time-series 88.26

family_yearlaw: Major Law for the risk of Child-Rearing.

Mean 0.29 Standard-Deviation 0.45, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 13 610, countries 152, average time-series 89.53

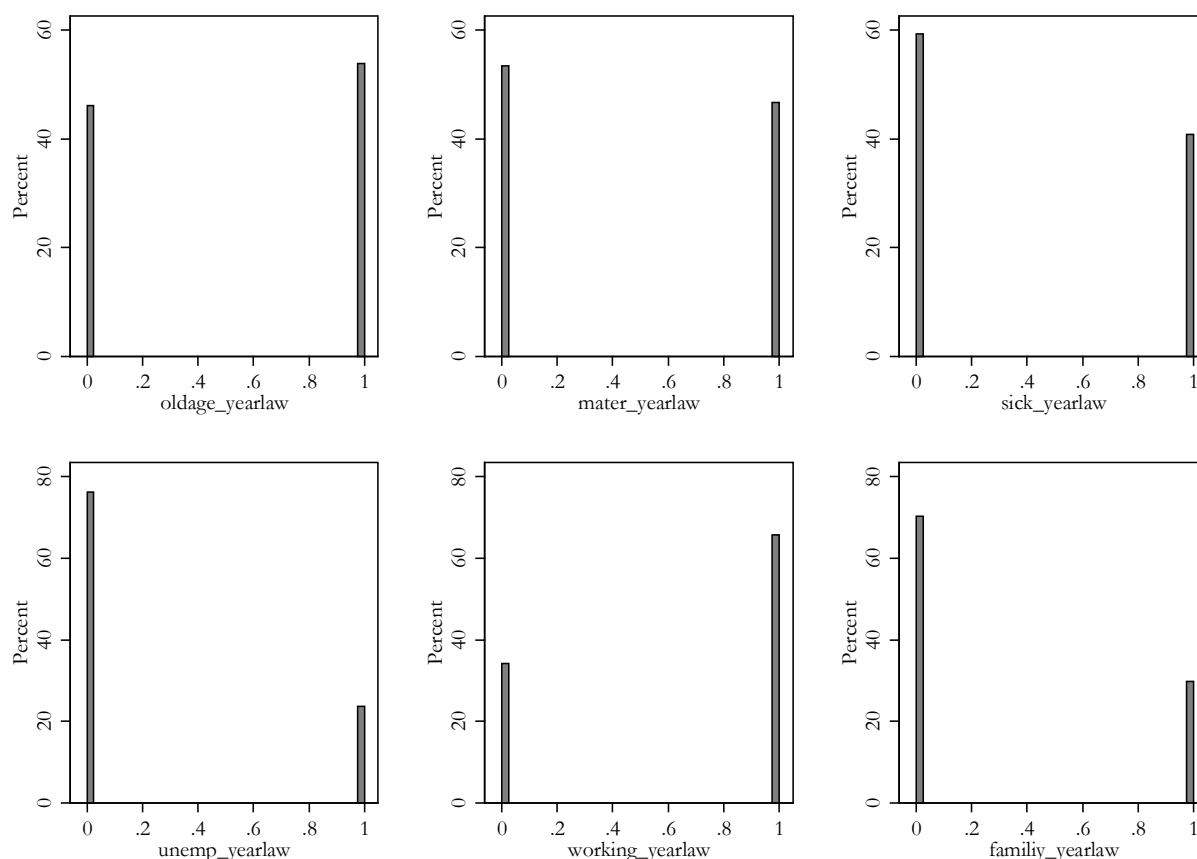


Figure 1 Histogram showing the distribution of observations for major welfare laws

Universalism index variables: The degree to which all citizens are eligible for a benefit independent of their labor market status

Question: See section 7.

univers_oldageprog: Universality of major Old-Age Programs.

Mean 2.03, Standard-Deviation 2.46, Min 0 Max 9. Observations 12 525, countries 154 , average time-series 81.33

univers_mater_prog: Universality of major Maternity benefit Programs.

Mean 1.71, Standard-Deviation 2.31, Min 0 Max 9. Observations 11 762, countries 152, average time-series 77.38

univers_sick_prog: Universality of major Sickness insurance Programs.

Mean 1.5, Standard-Deviation 2.24, Min 0 Max 9. Observations 11 729, countries 153, average time-series 76.66

univers_working_prog: Universality of major Work Accident Programs.

Mean 2.30, Standard-Deviation 2.11, Min 0 Max 9. Observations 10 496, countries 148, average time-series 70.91

univers_unemp_prog: Universality of major Unemployment insurance programs.

Mean 0.76, Standard-Deviation 1.69, Min 0 Max 9. Observations 12 611, countries 149, average time-series 84.637

univers_family_prog: Universality of major Family Allowance programs.

Mean 1.28 Standard-Deviation 2.55, Min 0, Max 9, Observations 12 369, countries 150, average time-series 82.46

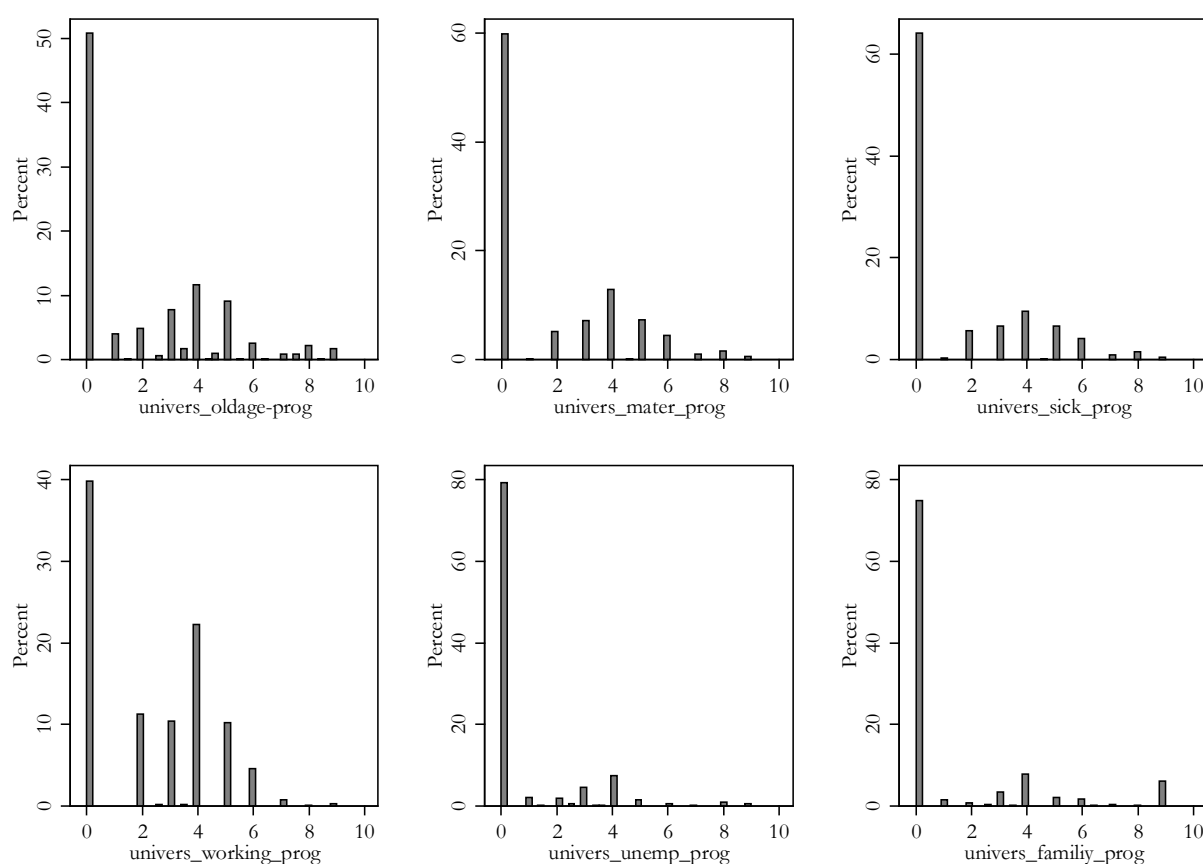


Figure 2 Histogram showing the distribution of observations for the degree of universalism for each major program. Note, all observations (including no-program) included

Segmentation index variables: To what degree are benefits targeted to a specific set of groups or groups?

Question: See section 7.

segmentation_oldageprog: Segmentation of major Old-Age programs.

Mean 2.33, Standard-Deviation 2.81, Min 0 Max 8. Observations 12 557, countries 153, average time-series 80.11

segmentation_mater_prog: Segmentation of major Maternity programs.

Mean 2.24, Standard-Deviation 2.94, Min 0 Max 8. Observations 11 750, countries 152, average time-series 77.30

segmentation_sick_prog: Segmentation of major Sickness insurance programs.

Mean 1.95, Standard-Deviation 2.87, Min 0 Max 8. Observations 11 882, countries 153, average time-series 77.66

segmentation_unemp_prog: Segmentation of major Unemployment insurance programs.

Mean 1.06, Standard-Deviation 2.32, Min 0 Max 8.5. Observations 12 712, countries 152, average time-series 83.63

segmentation_working_prog: Segmentation of major Work Accident programs.

Mean 3.63, Standard-Deviation 3.18, Min 0 Max 8. Observations 10 721, countries 148, average time-series 72.43

segmentation_family_prog: Segmentation of major Family Allowance programs.

Mean 1.09, Standard-Deviation 2.15, Min 0 Max 8. Observations 12 502, countries 150, average time-series 83.34

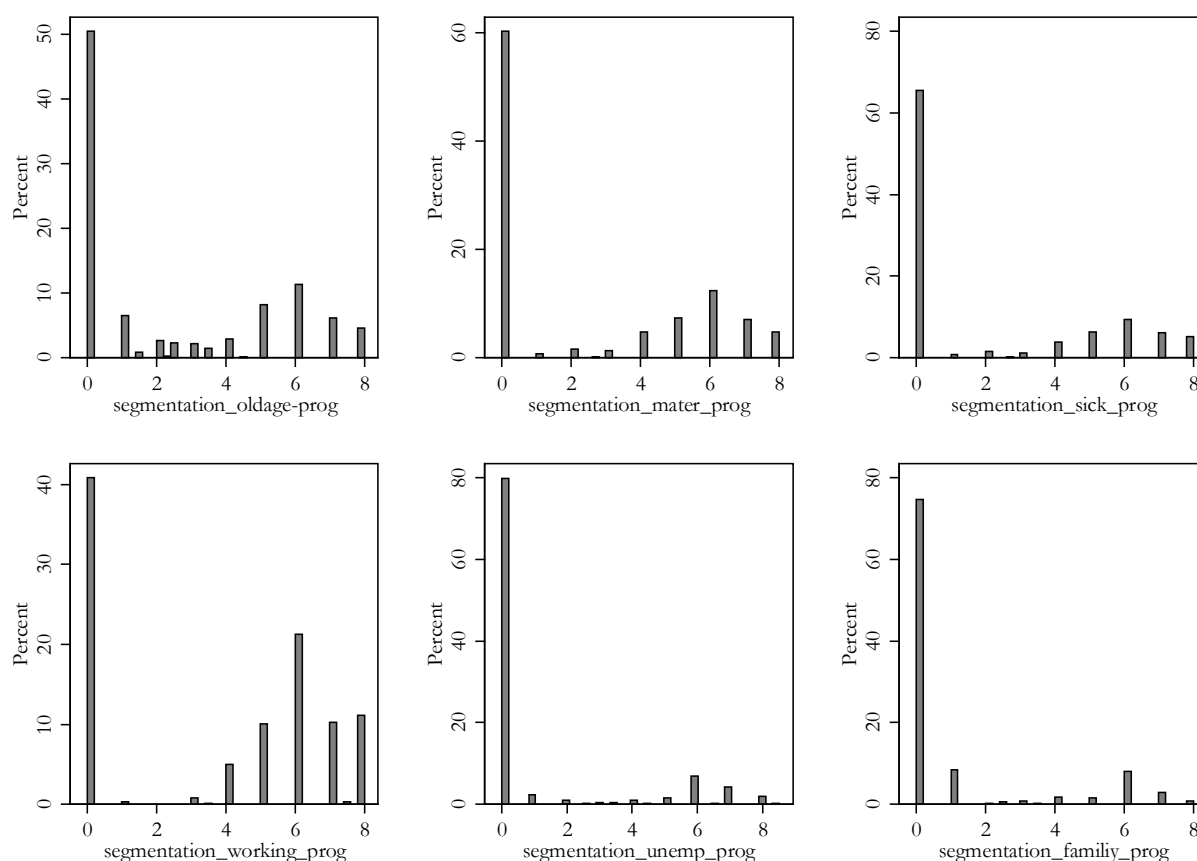


Figure 3 Histogram showing the distribution of observations for the degree of segmentation for each major program. Note, all observations (including no-program) included

Exclusions:

Question: How many groups are specifically excluded in the major program? If no major program exists, code 0.

exclusion_oldageprog: exclusions for the major Old-Age program.

Mean 1.05 Standard-Deviation 1.6, Min 0 Max 7. Observations 5 869, countries 112, average time-series 52

exclusion_mater_prog: exclusions for the major Maternity insurance program

Mean 0.80 Standard-Deviation 1.5, Min 0 Max 8. Observations 4349, countries 82, average time-series 53

exclusion_sick_prog: exclusions for the major Sickness insurance program

Mean 0.89 Standard-Deviation 1.6, Min 0 Max 8. Observations 4251, countries 77, average time-series 55.

exclusion_unemp_prog: exclusions for the major Unemployment insurance program

Mean 1.2 Standard-Deviation 2.3, Min 0 Max 11. Observations 3349, countries 69, average time-series 48.5

exclusion_working_prog: exclusions for the major Work Accident program

Mean 1.3 Standard-Deviation 1.9, Min 0 Max 8. Observations 4823, countries 94, average time-series 51

exclusion_familiy_prog: exclusions for the major Family Allowance program.

Mean 0.05 Standard-Deviation 0.30, Min 0 Max 2. Observations 3747, countries 74, average time-series 51

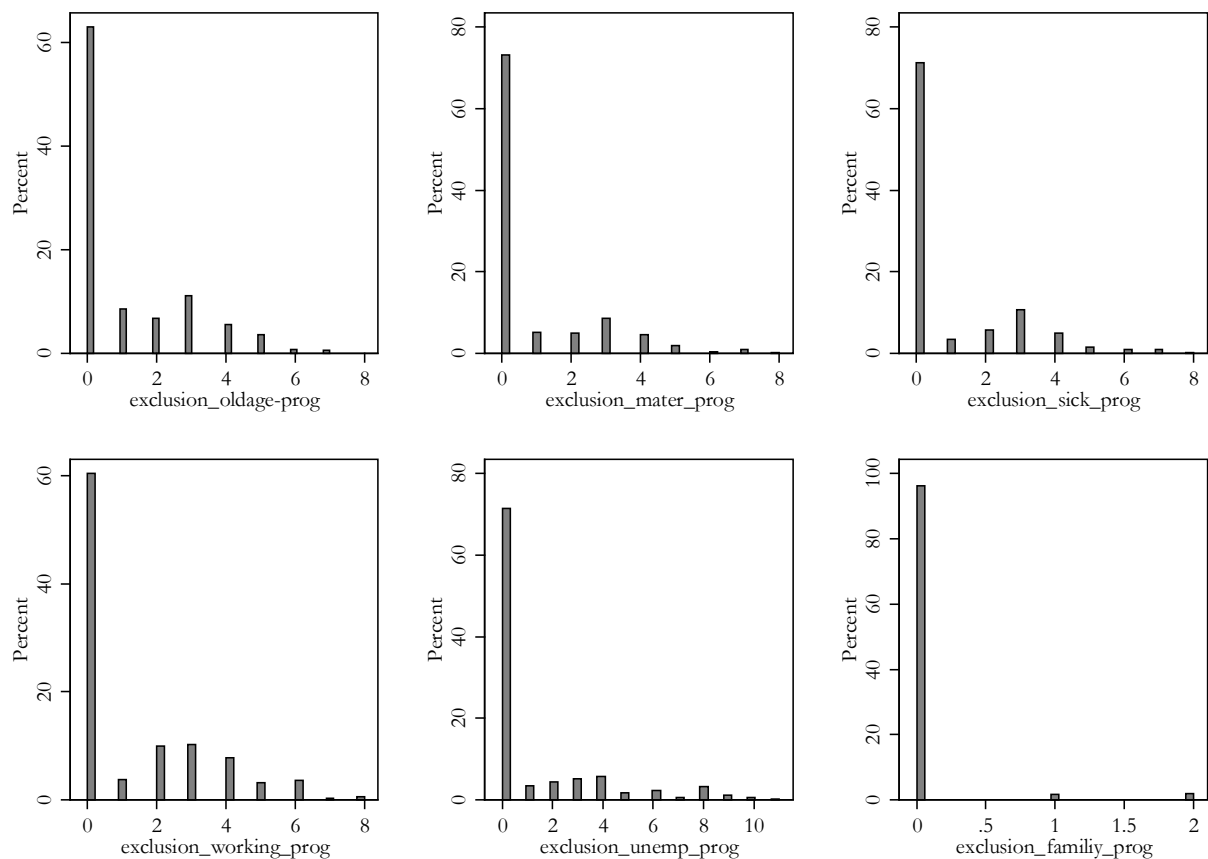


Figure 4 Histogram showing the distribution of observations for the number of groups explicitly excluded for each major program. Note, all observations (including no-program) included

Separate or Special programs:

Question: How many statutory occupational programs or major social programs in addition to the above mentioned major program is currently in existence? Code the specific number of programs for each social policy type:

`seperateprogr_oldage_prog`: The number of special programs for the risk of Old-Age.
Mean 2.2 Standard-Deviation 5.7, Min 0 Max 63. Observations 8424, countries 140, average time-series 60.

`seperateprogr_mater_prog`: The number of special programs for the risk of maternity.
Mean 0.72 Standard-Deviation 2.61, Min 0 Max 41. Observations 7414, countries 129, average time-series 57.

`seperateprogr_sick_prog`: The number of special programs for the risk of sickness.
Mean 0.76 Standard-Deviation 2.61, Min 0 Max 41. Observations 7833, countries 131, average time-series 60.

`seperateprogr_unemp_prog`: The number of special programs for the risk of unemployment.
xi

Mean 0.15 Standard-Deviation 0.72, Min 0 Max 8. Observations 9804, countries 137, average time-series 71.5

seperateprogr_working_prog: The number of special programs for the risk of work accidents.
Mean 0.5 Standard-Deviation 1.1, Min 0 Max 8. Observations 7439, countries 127, average time-series 60.

seperateprogr_family_prog: The number of special programs for the risk of child rearing.
Mean 0.25 Standard-Deviation 0.86, Min 0 Max 10. Observations 9104, countries 133, average time-series 68.5.

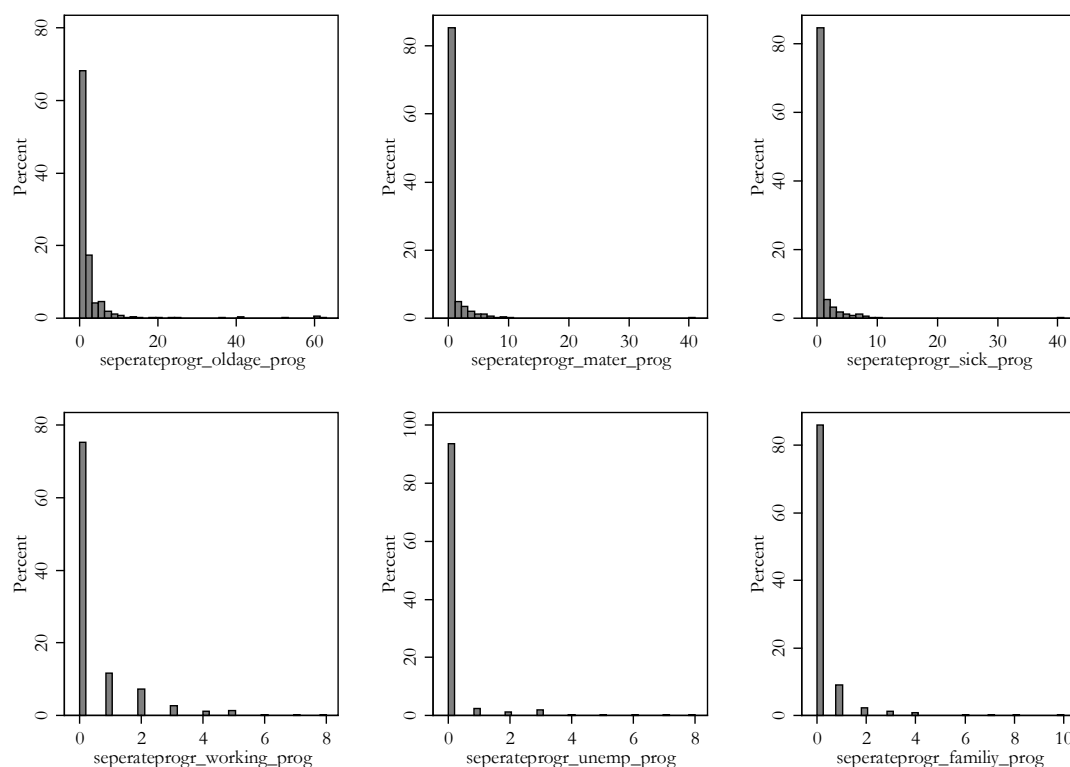


Figure 5 Histogram showing the distribution of observations for the number of separate (special) programs for each major risk. Note, all observations (including no-program) included

Private programs:

Question: Is the major welfare program a private mandatory account program or a private provident fund? If the major program consists of several additional tiers, are any of these programs private?

Yes = 1 No = 0.

private_oldageprog: The presence of a private mandatory or provident fund program for the risk of Old-Age.

Mean 0.1 Standard-Deviation 0.30, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 6805, countries 140, average time-series 48.6

private_mater_prog: The presence of a private mandatory or provident fund program for the risk of child-birth.

Mean 0.02 Standard-Deviation 0.16, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 5987, countries 114, average time-series 52

private_sick_prog: The presence of a private mandatory or provident fund program for the risk of sickness.

Mean 0.03 Standard-Deviation 0.17, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 5558, countries 103, average time-series 54

private_unemp_prog: The presence of a private mandatory or provident fund program for the risk of unemployment.

Mean 0.03 Standard-Deviation 0.17, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 4310, countries 83, average time-series 52

private_working_prog: The presence of a private mandatory or provident fund program for the risk of work accident.

Mean 0.31 Standard-Deviation 0.46, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 7390, countries 138, average time-series 53.5

private_family_prog: The presence of a private mandatory or provident fund program for the risk of child rearing.

Mean 0.002 Standard-Deviation 0.04, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 4651, countries 93, average time-series 50.

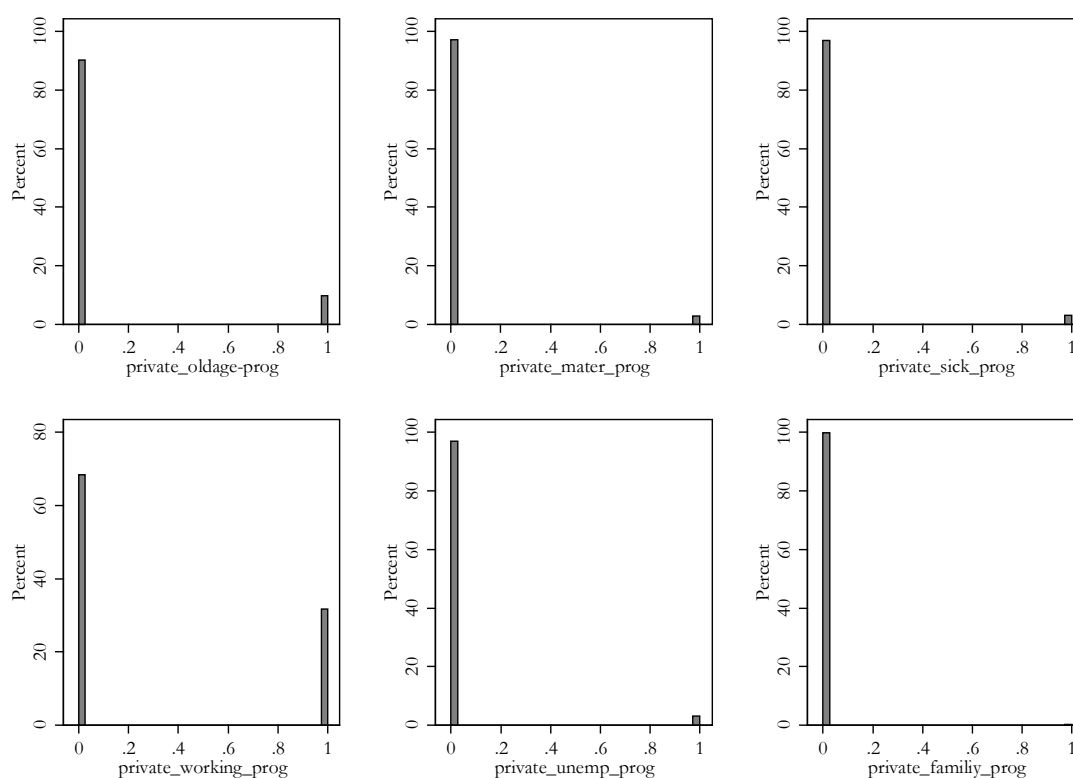


Figure 6 Histogram showing the distribution of observations for the presence of a private program for each major risk. Note, all observations (including no-program) included

Waiting days:

Question: How many days must the claimant wait before he or she can receive benefits? Code the requirements for the minimum benefit for the major program, for a first time claimant.

Note: If no program exists, code zero. Ignore considerations of special programs.

waiting_sick: how many days a claimant must wait before receiving sickness benefits.

Mean 2.32 Standard-Deviation 3.7, Min 0 Max 84. Observations 4602, countries 94, average time-series 49

waiting_unemp: how many days a claimant must wait before receiving unemployment benefits.

Mean 3.2 Standard-Deviation 6.7, Min 0 Max 60. Observations 3333, countries 74, average time-series 45

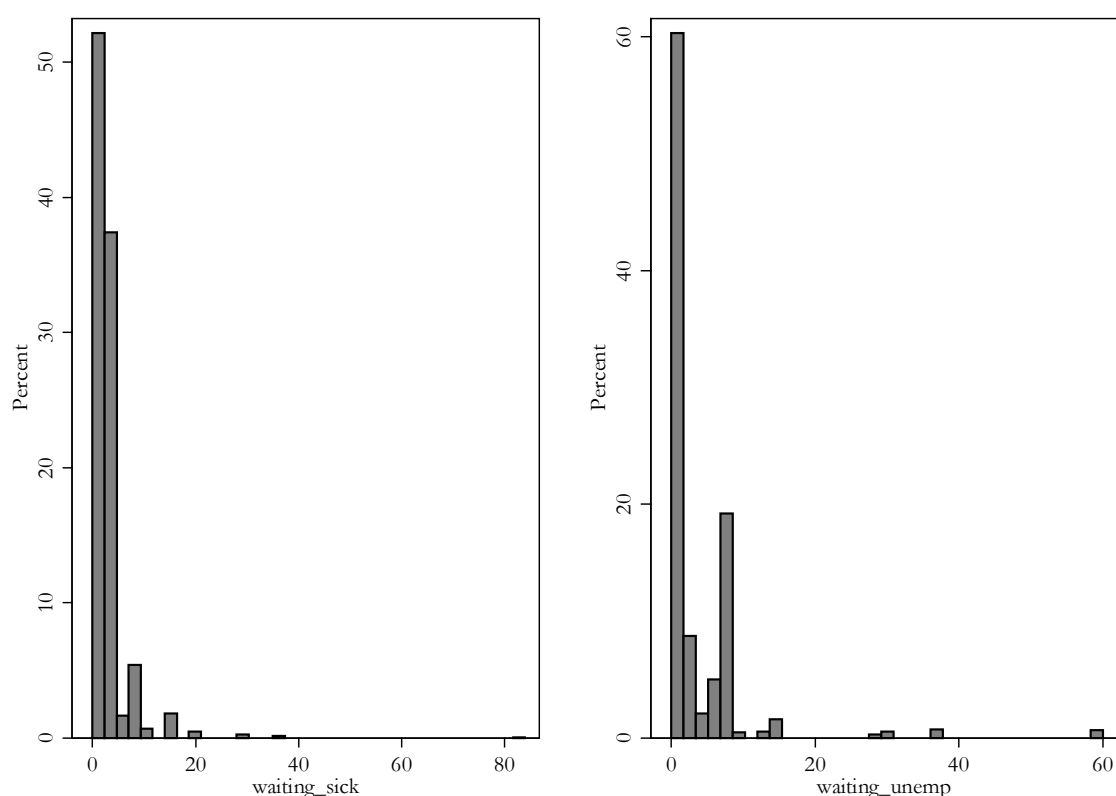


Figure 7 Histogram showing the distribution of observations for the number of waiting days for sickness and unemployment programs. Note, all observations (including no-program) included

Contributions

Question: How many weeks must the claimant be employed or pay contributions before he or she becomes eligible for benefits? Code the requirements for the minimum benefit for the major program, for a first time claimant.

Notes: If no program exists code 0. If program is non-contributory, code residential requirement. Ignore considerations of special programs.

contribution_employment_oldage: how many weeks a claimant must work or pay contributions before becoming eligible for old-age benefits.

Mean 614 Standard-Deviation 439, Min 0 Max 2600. Observations 5608, countries 132, average time-series 42

contribution_employment_mater: how many weeks a claimant must work or pay contributions before becoming eligible for Maternity benefits.

Mean 17.6 Standard-Deviation 20, Min 0 Max 156. Observations 5084, countries 113, average time-series 45

contribution_employment_sick: how many weeks a claimant must work or pay contributions before becoming eligible for sickness benefits.

Mean 11 Standard-Deviation 16, Min 0 Max 104. Observations 4568, countries 98, average time-series 46.6

contribution_employment_unemp: how many weeks a claimant must work or pay contributions before becoming eligible for unemployment benefits.

Mean 25 Standard-Deviation 33, Min 0 Max 192. Observations 3210, countries 74, average time-series 43

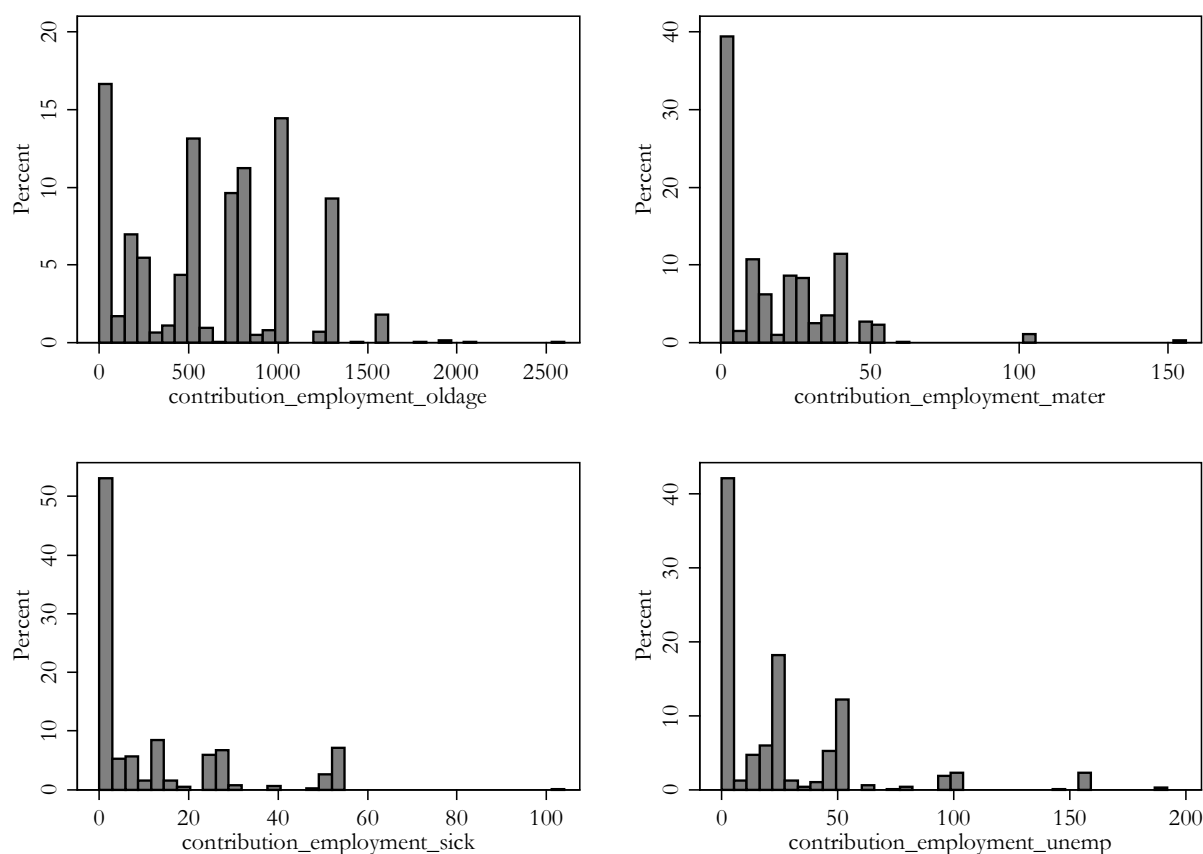


Figure 8 Histogram showing the distribution of observations for the number of weeks paid contributions or paid employment for old-age, maternity, sickness, and unemployment programs. Note, all observations (including no-program) included

Retirement age:

Question: At what age can a worker claim his or her pension?

Notes: Early-retirement age pensions are not to be coded. If different for males and females I code the male retirement age. No program is coded 999. A provident program without a specific retirement age is coded 0.

retage_oldage: the retirement age for a male worker under the major old-age program.
Mean 60.5 Standard-Deviation 7, Min 0 Max 70. Observations 5764, countries 143, average time-series 40 – excluded 999 values observations.

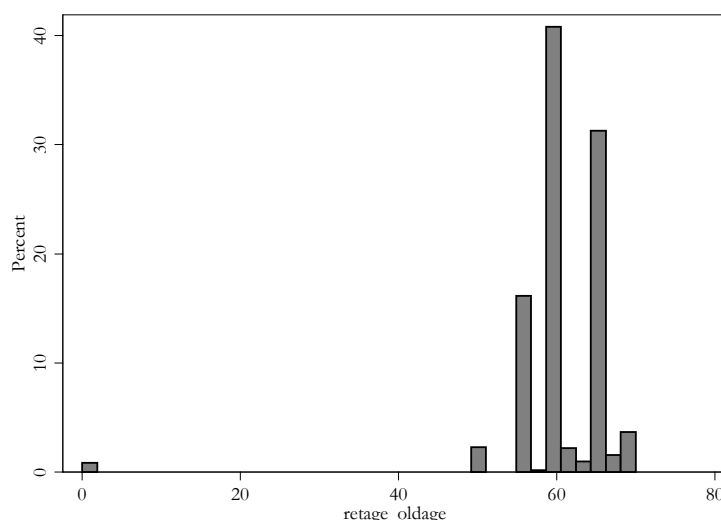


Figure 9 Histogram showing the distribution of observations for old-age retirement age (male). Note, no program observations excluded (999).

Duration of Benefits:

Question: For how many weeks is the claimant entitled to benefits.

Notes: If benefits are not time-restricted, code 999. Ignore conditions for special programs. If no major system is in place code 0.

duration_mater: how many weekly payments (minimum) an eligible claimant is eligible to receive before and after child birth.

Mean 17 Standard-Deviation 83, Min 0 Max 999. Observations 5093, countries 110, average time-series 46

duration_sick : how many weekly payments (minimum) an eligible claimant is eligible to receive during a single sickness spell – waiting days not taken into account.

Mean 120 Standard-Deviation 291, Min 0 Max 999. Observations 4432, countries 94, average time-series 47

duration_unemp: how many weekly payments (minimum) an eligible claimant is eligible to receive upon becoming unemployed – waiting days not taken into account.

Mean 62 Standard-Deviation 212, Min 0 Max 999. Observations 3019, countries 73, average time-series 41

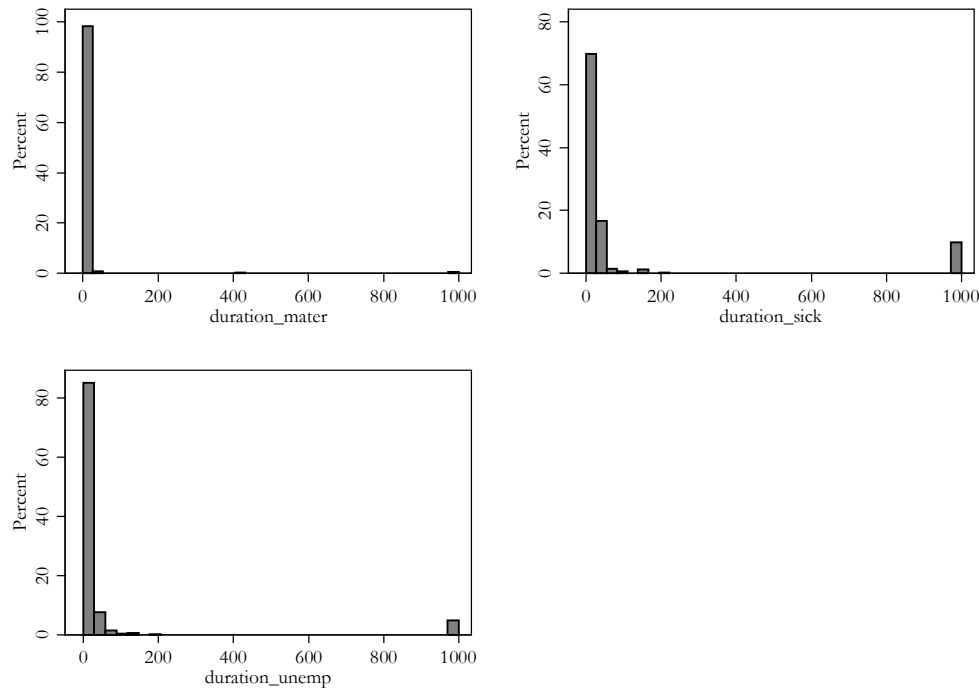


Figure 10 Histogram showing the distribution of observations for the number of weeks benefits are paid. Note, all observations (including no-program) included. Indefinitely payments are coded 999.

Income Restrictions:

Question: is eligibility to benefits determined by the claimant's income?

Yes 1, No 0.

Note: If no program exists code 0.

income_oldage: Is eligibility to the major old-age program restricted by income? Both in the form of means-testing and income ceilings (claimant above a certain income cannot insure).

Mean 0.31 Standard-Deviation X, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 6644, countries 135, average time-series 50

income_mater: Is eligibility to the major maternity program restricted by income? Both in the form of means-testing and income ceilings (claimant above a certain income cannot insure).

Mean 0.17 Standard-Deviation X, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 5409, countries 103, average time-series 52.5

income_sick: Is eligibility to the major sickness program restricted by income? Both in the form of means-testing and income ceilings (claimant above a certain income cannot insure).

Mean 0.2 Standard-Deviation X, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 4991, countries 98, average time-series 50.9

income_unemp: Is eligibility to the major unemployment program restricted by income? Both in the form of means-testing and income ceilings (claimant above a certain income cannot insure).

Mean 0.25 Standard-Deviation X, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 3713, countries 75, average time-series 49.5

income_working: Is eligibility to the major work accident program restricted by income? Both in the form of means-testing and income ceilings (claimant above a certain income cannot insure). Mean 0.18 Standard-Deviation X, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 5269, countries 111, average time-series 47.4

income_family: Is eligibility to the major family allowance program restricted by income? Both in the form of means-testing and income ceilings (claimant above a certain income cannot insure). Mean 0.16 Standard-Deviation 0.36, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 4340, countries 89, average time-series 48.7

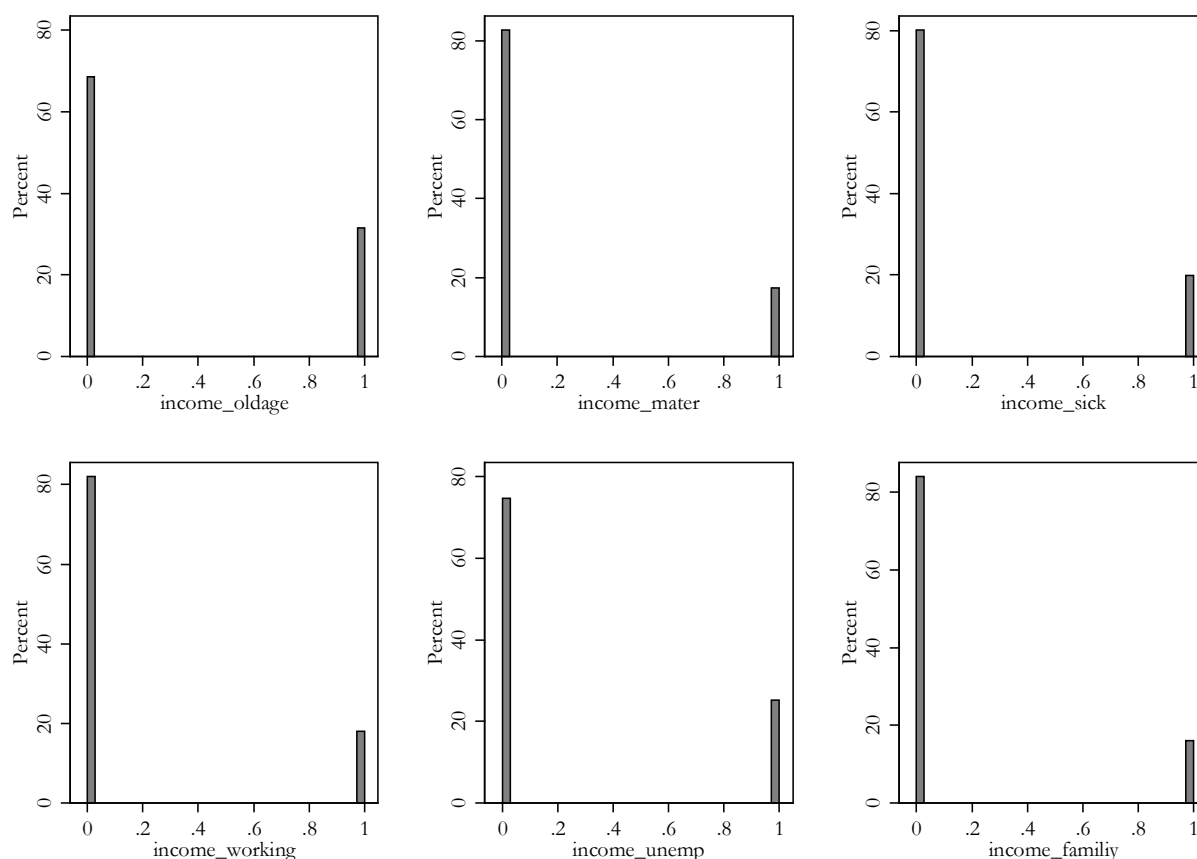


Figure 11 Histogram showing the distribution of observations for income restrictions for all the major programs. Note, all observations (including no-program) included.

State subsidies:

Question: does the state subsidize parts of the costs or guarantee for the financial security of the existence of the major welfare program?

No = 0 Yes 1.

Note: If no program exists, code 0. Ignore state subsidies of special programs.

statesubsidy_oldage: does the state partake in the subsidy - by direct matching contributions or covering deficits – of the major old-age program?

Mean 0.52 Standard-Deviation 0.50, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 6655, countries 136, average time-series 49

statesubsidy_mater: does the state partake in the subsidy - by direct matching contributions or covering deficits – of the major maternity program?

Mean 0.43 Standard-Deviation 0.50, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 5147, countries 102, average time-series 50

statesubsidy_sick: does the state partake in the subsidy - by direct matching contributions or covering deficits – of the major sickness insurance program?

Mean 0.45 Standard-Deviation 0.50, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 4855, countries 94, average time-series 51

statesubsidy_unemp: does the state partake in the subsidy - by direct matching contributions or covering deficits – of the major unemployment insurance program?

Mean 0.47 Standard-Deviation 0.50, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 3663, countries 76, average time-series 48

statesubsidy_working: does the state partake in the subsidy - by direct matching contributions or covering deficits – of the major work accident program?

Mean 0.15 Standard-Deviation 0.36, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 5719, countries 121, average time-series 47

statesubsidy_family: does the state partake in the subsidy - by direct matching contributions or covering deficits – of the major family allowance program?

Mean 0.37 Standard-Deviation 0.48, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 4305, countries 90, average time-series 47

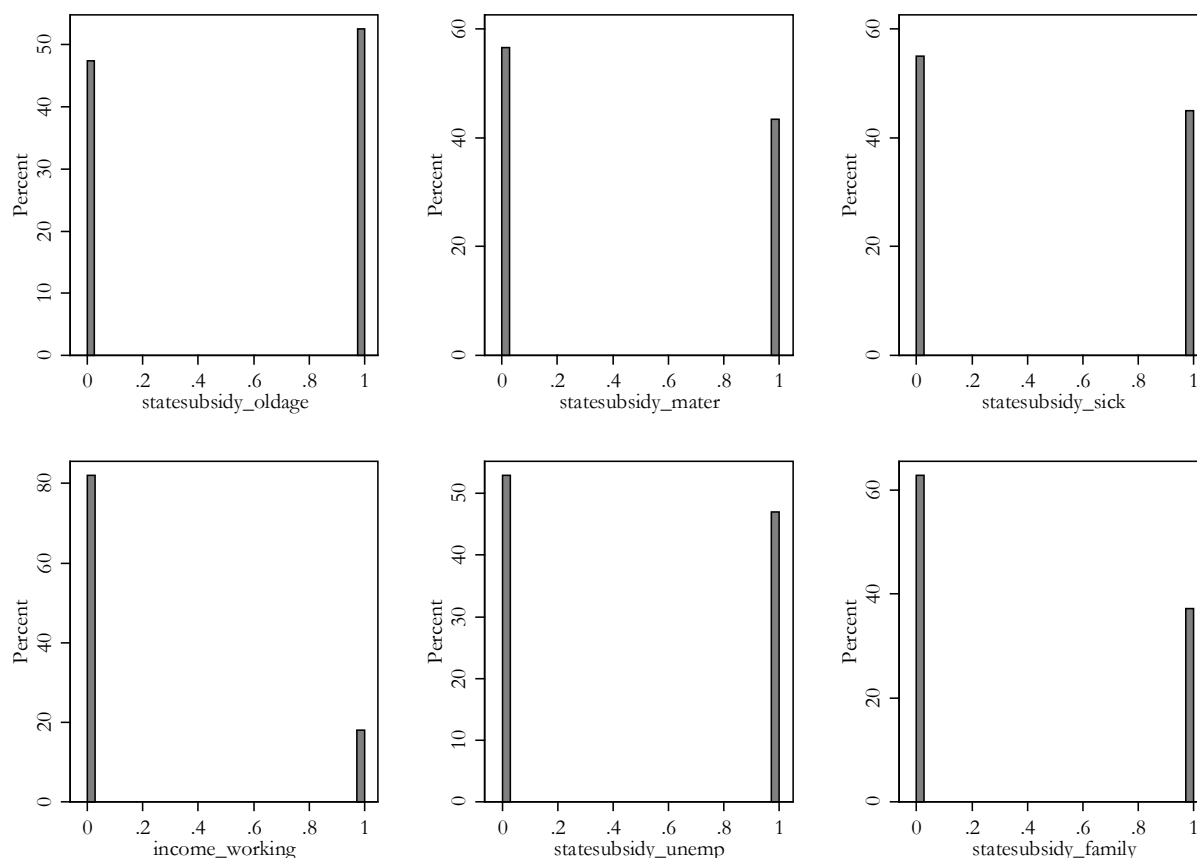


Figure 12 Histogram showing the distribution of observations for state subsidy for all the major programs. Note, all observations (including no-program) included.

Ghent-systems:

Question: is the major unemployment program administered by the unions independently of whether it is voluntary or compulsory? Or are unions allowed to opt out of the public scheme and administer their own schemes with state subsidies? If Yes on either one is true = 1, if neither is present = 0.

Note: If no program exists, code 0.

Ghent_all: is there a Ghent-system in place?

Mean 0.04 Standard-Deviation 0.21, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 13782, countries 153, average time-series 90

Voluntary Ghent-systems:

Question: Is the major social policy program a voluntary unemployment program administered by the unions?

Yes = 1 No = 0.

Note: If no program exist code 0.

Ghent_volunt: is there a voluntary Ghent-system in place?

Mean 0.03 Standard-Deviation 0.18, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 13765, countries 153, average time-series 90

Dual Ghent-systems:

Question: Is the major social policy program a compulsory unemployment administered by the unions? Or are unions allowed to opt out of the public scheme and administer their own schemes with state subsidies? If Yes on either one is true = 1, if neither is present = 0.

Note: If no program exist code 0.

Ghent _dual: Is there a voluntary Ghent-system in place?

Mean 0.01 Standard-Deviation 0.10, Min 0 Max 1. Observations 13280, countries 153, average time-series 86.7

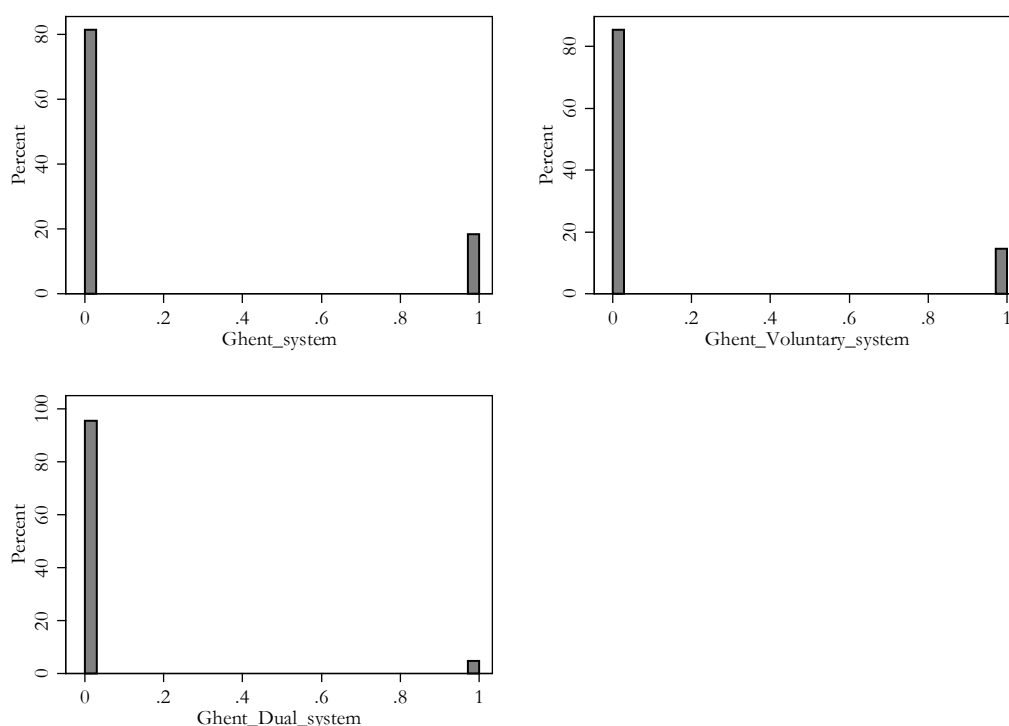


Figure 13 Histogram showing the distribution of observations for the various types of Ghent-systems. Note, only data for those countries with an unemployment system included.

4 Acknowledgments

REMOVED

5 Recommended citation

REMOVED

6 The Coding Process

This section provides an account of the coding procedures followed for identifying and coding the major laws, the universalism and segmentation index. The section also provides a discussion of more general issues relevant for the coding of SPaW.

Major social policy laws

Regarding the presence of a major social policy, these are dichotomous measures of whether a social policy program – passing a minimum threshold – exists or not. This minimum threshold is operationalized as the program covering one or more of the following 8 major social/occupational groups: agricultural workers; industrial/production workers; small-firm workers; self-employed; students; employers; temporary/casual workers; family/domestic workers.

The starting point for the coding of major welfare laws was to first use several ILO reports (especially the M-series), published between 1922 and 1939 and two SSPTW reports (1937 and 1939) to code the first year of legislation for all countries or colonies covered in these reports.

Having first established which countries had enacted what kinds of policies, if any, before 1939 the coding proceeded in the following manner:

- 1) For the countries that had laws before 1939 the Legislative Series for the time period between 1919 up to 1939 was used. For the countries that had legislation even further back in time different sources were then employed. One source was the labor monthly published by the American labor department and their individual reports on accident insurance programs (workingman compensation programs). For legislation even further back individual studies by historians, political scientists were used as sources, or – when available online – English and Scandinavian law databases and statistical yearbooks with summaries of major legislative acts for the year in question.

- 2) Having first coded the introduction of the major law for a country, regional ILO reports and the bi-annual SSPTW reports were used to track whether a law was still in place or had been removed. This was rarely the case for any policies except unemployment laws. These tended to be removed or suspended indefinitely in African countries (French-colonies), or in Eastern-European countries under soviet-influence.

3) Regarding the countries that did not have laws prior to 1939 (or did not have laws either as an independent country or as a colony or mandate-area), the coding started out with the country list from SSPTW 1999 and as a first rough cut used the bi-annual SSPTW reports to track the introduction of major laws. In addition, regional reports from the ILO were employed in order to track developments in Africa and Latin America especially. After 1970 and 1980 ILOs SECSOC, NATLEX, and TRAVAIL were employed together with the EU's MISSOC and CISSTAT databases to track more recent events. Thereafter, the legislative series were subsequently used to check whether the identified laws did or did not fit the criteria of a major law, as prescribed above.

4) The resulting classifications were then, when possible, compared to those already reported major welfare laws databases or major studies for validation purposes. Several extant databases were used (e.g. Aleksynska and Schindler 2011; Carnes and Mares 2014; Flora, Alber, and others 1983; Flora and Heidenheimer 1981; Gauthier 1996; descriptions in Haggard and Kaufman 2008; A. M. Hicks 1999; A. Hicks, Misra, and Ng 1995; Huberman and Lewchuk 2003; The country specific notes from Korpi and Palme 2007; Mares 1997; Mesa-Lago 1978; Rama and Artecona 2002). When conflicting classifications were found, the legislative series were consulted to see if the law in question was indeed a major law under the classification here used or whether it was instead the result of previous authors using different criteria for what constituted a major welfare law. In most instances, differences in coding resulted from one of two factors: the first was that previous databases had relied on recent SSPTW reports for coding backward in time. Reports in which classification of what constituted 'a major law' also changed within countries over time within the reports – increasing misclassifications. This is a result of the SSPTW-reports being based on surveys of labor departments in the countries in question. With changing personnel and regimes (colonies becoming independent for example) the replies from the labor departments could change quite drastically even when the legislation was the same as before. The second factor was that, for some extant datasets, the principles as to what constituted a major welfare state program were either different from that used here, or not clarified sufficiently.

Social groups

In order for a welfare law to be coded as a major welfare law, and not a special program, it must cover one of the following social groups: A) Agricultural workers, B) Industrial/production workers, C) Small firms (workers in), D) Self-Employed, E) Students, F) Employers, G)

Temporary and/or casual workers, H) Family workers and/or domestic workers. If none of these groups are covered, the law is instead coded as a separate program.

These groups were chosen based on their historical importance in the advent of the industrial economy or as major groups of the labor force. But, the exact categorization of these groups were partly also based on pilot tests on the extent to which groups are explicitly mentioned as covered or excluded from eligibility in the social policy laws themselves.

There is also precedence for using these groups to capture the degree of universalism or coverage in the literature. These groups were also the social groups chosen by, for example, Rama and Artecona (2002) for their dataset on welfare state coverage, and three of them were also pertinent in the index from Mares (2005, 648) on universalism in social insurance programs.³

Universalism and Segmentation Scoring

REMOVED, SINCE NOT EMPLOYED IN PAPER

Coverage in separate programs

REMOVED, SINCE NOT EMPLOYED IN PAPER

State sector programs

REMOVED, SINCE NOT EMPLOYED IN PAPER

Wage-and salary workers

REMOVED, SINCE NOT EMPLOYED IN PAPER

Means-testing

REMOVED, SINCE NOT EMPLOYED IN PAPER

Dual-systems

REMOVED, SINCE NOT EMPLOYED IN PAPER

.

³ The three groups are (a) agricultural workers, (b) the self-employed, and (c) small firms.

Transfer Benefits and In-kind Programs

REMOVED, SINCE NOT EMPLOYED IN PAPER

Voluntary or Compulsory Coverage

REMOVED, SINCE NOT EMPLOYED IN PAPER

Generosity

REMOVED, SINCE NOT EMPLOYED IN PAPER

Ghent-systems

REMOVED, SINCE NOT EMPLOYED IN PAPER

8 Sources

The primary source for the coding of SPaW has been Legislative Series published by the International Labour Organization (Various) between 1919 up to 1980. As already noted, the Legislative Series is an impressive collection of all the major labor laws in this time period, translated into French, Spanish and English. In order to do a first test of how accurate these translations are ANONYMIZED first compared the English text of the COUNTRY OF LAW REMOVED TO PRESERVE ANONYMITY pension law to its original in LANGUAGE REMOVED. The translation quality was surprisingly high. Of course, this might be an outlier, but further more cursory checks did suggest the general quality of the translation appears to be consistently good.

The M-series (social insurance) reports by the International Labour Organization, starting in 1925 with the (excellent) “General Problems of Social Insurance”, provided invaluable documentation of previous legislative development in all member states (prior to the legislative series), and was also decisive in tracking later developments up to the 1940s and even later . For example, the 1955 report on unemployment is both an amazing collection of summaries and statistics on current legislative arrangements (in 1955), but also a historical treatise tracking legislative developments in all countries with an unemployment law up to the 50s (International Labour Organization 1955b). For family allowances, the D-series (Wages and Hours) were also used to track early legislative developments (International Labour Organization Various) and the I series

(Employment of Women and Children) for maternity legislation (International Labour Organization 1932).

In addition, the ILO published report series such as the *International Survey of Social Services* (summarizing social policies in 1930, 1933, and 1950), which proved an invaluable information on the state of social legislation and the operation of these schemes at the specific dates along with recent legislative development (International Labour Organization Various). For developments during the late 1980s and 1990s, the World Labor Report and Conditions of Work Digest also provided additional information on aspects such as maternity and family benefits (International Labour Organization Various). Furthermore, major regional reports such as the Labor Survey of North Africa by the International Labour Office (1960), the report on social policy in all dependent states of 1944 (International Labour Office 1944), and the cost of social security reports between 1947 and 1996 (International Labour Organization Various) were used for cross-checking previous classifications.

In addition to these overarching sources from the ILO, the coding of SPaW has also drawn on several *individual publications* from the ILO. For example, to track coal-miners' social entitlements the coding efforts drew information from various reports from ILO agencies and actors (International Labour Organization 1922a, 1931, 1935, 1939, 1947, 1959, 1975, 1976, 1982). Likewise, specific sources have been used to track (in no particular order) social insurance in Greece (International Labour Organization 1949c), early Soviet Russia (International Labour Organization 1922b, 1924), the Caribbean states (International Labour Organisation 1977), the West Indies (Matthews Coj and International Labour Organisation 1952), African states generally (Ejuba and International Labour Organization 1980; Grieve 1973; International Labour Office 1977; Mouton and International Labour Organization 1975; Musiga and International Labour Organisation 1980), Botswana (Woodall et al. 1997), Cambodia (International Labour Office 2012), coverage of agricultural workers (International Labour Office 1952; International Labour Organization 1921b; Savy and International Labour Organization 1972), unemployment insurance (International Labour Office 1968; International Labour Organization 1920, 1921a, 1933b, 1955b), health coverage in developing countries (International Social Security Association 1982; Roemer and International Labour Organization 1969), Cyprus (Matthews and International Labour Organization 1967), the inter-war period (Woytinsky and International Labour Organization 1936), maternity benefits generally (International Labour Organization 1984),

maternity benefits in Finland (International Labour Organisation 1975), and finally old-age pensions (International Labour Organization 1989)

In addition, an extensive number of country and subject reports published in the *International Labour Review*, starting from 1920 running up to 2010 (International Labour Organization Various) were employed. These reports were invaluable on hard cases such as British India (International Labour Organization 1949a), Latin America (Altmeyer 1945; International Labour Organization 1958; Moisés 1928, 1934; Roemer 1973; Stack 1941; Tixier 1935), Brazil (Cardoso and Moacyr 1961), Uruguay (Sanguinetti Freire A 1949), early Chilean legislation (International Labour Organization 1934), Colombia (Herrnstadt 1943) Ceylon/Sri-Lanka (International Labour Organization 1949b), Burma (Sein 1957), Singapore (Brocklehurst and International Labour Organization 1957), Indonesia (Craig and International Labour Organisation 1958), The Philippines (International Labour Organisation 1974), Asia generally (International Labour Organization 1960, 1966; Thompson and International Labour Organization 1974), early up to the 1970s Japan (Ayusawa and International Labour Organization 1926; International Labour Organization 1921d, 1922a, 1933a, 1949e, 1950a, 1961b; Kikuchi 1959; Kitaoka 1934), early Chinese legislation (Chan 1929; Djang 1945), early Thai legislation (Dulyachinda 1949), Algeria (International Labour Organization 1955a), Austria (Lederer 1921), Hungary (Kovrig 1929), Czechoslovakia (International Labour Organization 1921c, 1938b, 1948, 1954), the Eastern-European Socialist States (Tomes 1967), on Africa (Gruat 1990; International Labour Organization 1944, 1961a; Maccabe and International Labour Organization 1973; Mouton and Voirin 1979), early family allowances (Biagi 1937; Hoffner 1935), early maternity laws (International Labour Organization 1929) especially in Spain (Severino 1929), the Franco-Spain reforms (International Labour Organization 1965), for early Yugoslavian (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes) legislation (International Labour Organization 1923), the 1925 British pension act (International Labour Organization 1926), Soviet Union (International Labour Organization 1938a; Lantsev 1962), coverage of agricultural labor (International Labour Organization 1950b), early finish legislation (Mannio 1948), early post-war developments (International Labour Organization 1949d), and early pension developments in American states (Stack 1931).

For Africa, the African Social Security Series by the ISSA (International Social Security Association Various) provided in depth information on legislative changes in Africa from 1967-1977. In addition, the ISSA report “Pensions insurance of self-employed persons other than

xxvii

farmers” was decisive to correct several coding mistakes (David and International Social Security Association 1973) together with a report on development in family allowances (Hochard and International Social Security Association 1977) and administrative structures (Idri and International Social Security Association 1986), as well as a number of special occupational pension programs in Europe in the 1980s (International Social Security Association 1987). Several reports collected and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (e.g. Larson, Ethel Y. and United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics 1930; Meeker, Royal and United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics 1916; United States. Bureau of Labor 1912; United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics 1914; United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics et al. 1913; United States: Department of Labor 1929) were also employed, as were, finally, several reports usually compiled for general assemblies by the International Social Security Association (Various)

In addition to the above, the coding on different SPaW variables has relied on descriptions, tables and general insights from a host of previous undertaken studies by eminent scholars (Alber 1981; Andreas Sagner 2000; Ashford 1987; Bjørnson 2001; Blaisdell Jr 1938; Briggs 1961; Carnes and Mares 2014; Edling 2006; Erna Magnus 1944; Esping-Andersen and Korpi 1986; Estevez-Abe 2008; Fishback 2010; Flora and Heidenheimer 1981; Hagen 2013; Haggard and Kaufman 2008; Harris 1984; A. Hicks, Misra, and Ng 1995; Inglot 2008; Jonsson 2001; Kim 2008; Kofi Kumado and Augustine Fritz Gockel 2003; Kuhnle 1983; Lundberg and Aamark 2001; Mares 1997; de Mesa and Mesa-Lago 2006; Mesa-Lago 1978, 2007, 2008; Mesa-Lago and Müller 2002; Nørgaard 1997; Packer and others 2011; Pérez 1998; Petmesidou 1991; Rimlinger 1961, 1968, 1971; Rothstein 1992; Rubinow 1911; Seip 1984, 1994; Stephen Devereux 2007; Stewart and Yermo 2009; Toft 1995; Tzannatos and Roddis 1998; Wadhawan 1972; Western 1997; Whiteside 1980).

Finally, the following law or statistical databases have been consulted:

ILO SEC SOC : http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home?p_lang=en

ILO database: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/crisis-inventory/f?p=17030:2:321742103553269>

MISSOC

http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/socialpolicies/socialsecurity/missceo/tables_EN.asp?#2000

ILO EPLEX Employment protection rights: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/eplex/termmain.home>

OECD family database: <http://www.oecd.org/els/familiesandchildren/oecdfamilydatabase.htm>

OECD benefits and wages: <http://www.oecd.org/els/benefitsandwagespolicies.htm>

ILO LINKS TO LABUR SORVEYS:

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/lfsurvey/lfsurvey.home?p_lang=en

ILO TRAVAIL database (maternity + parental leave)

<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/travmain.home>

CISSTAT (Coverage data old-soviet union republics) <http://www.cisstat.com/0base/index-en.htm>

World Bank Pension database:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/EXTPENSIONS/0,,contentMDK:23231994~menuPK:8874064~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:396253,00.html>

9 Some Differences between SPAW, SCIP and CEWD

REMOVED

References

Abbott, Andrew, and Stanley DeViney. 1992. "The Welfare State as Transnational Event: Evidence from Sequences of Policy Adoption." *Social Science History*: 245–74.

Alber, Jens. 1981. "Government Responses to the Challenge of Unemployment: The Development of Unemployment Insurance in Western Europe." In *The Development of*

- Welfare States in Europe and America*, eds. Peter Flora and Arnold J. Heidenheimer. New Brunswick: Transaction Books, 151–83.
- Aleksynska, Mariya, and Martin Schindler. 2011. “Labor Market Regulations in Low-, Middle-and High-Income Countries: A New Panel Database.” *IMF Working Papers*: 1–76.
- Altmeyer, A., J. 1945. “Progress of Social Security in the Americas in 1944.” *International Labour Review* 51(6): 699–721.
- Andreas Sagner. 2000. “Ageing and Social Policy in South Africa: Historical Perspectives with Particular Reference to the Eastern Cape.” *Journal of Southern African Studies* 26(3): 523–53.
- Ashford, Douglas E. 1987. *The Emergence of the Welfare States*. Blackwell.
- Ayusawa, I., F., and International Labour Organization. 1926. *Industrial Conditions and Labour Legislation in Japan*. Geneva.
- Biagi, Bruno. 1937. “Family Allowances in Italy.” *International Labour Review* 36(4): 457–87.
- Bjørnson, Øyvind. 2001. “The Social Democrats and the Norwegian Welfare State: Some Perspectives.” *Scandinavian Journal of History* 26(3): 197–223.
- Blaisdell Jr, Thomas C. 1938. “Old-Age Insurance for Agricultural Workers in Western Europe.” *Soc. Sec. Bull.* 1: 19.
- Böckerman, Petri, and Roope Uusitalo. 2006. “Erosion of the Ghent System and Union Membership Decline: Lessons from Finland.” *British Journal of Industrial Relations* 44(2): 283–303.
- Briggs, Asa. 1961. “The Welfare State in Historical Perspective.” *European Journal of Sociology / Archives Européennes de Sociologie* 2(02): 221–58.
- Brocklehurst, G., J., and International Labour Organization. 1957. *Report to the Government of Singapore on Social Security Measures*. Geneva.
- Bureau of Labor Statistics. Various. *Bulletin of the United States*. Washington, D.C: BLS.

- Cardoso, De Oliveira MV, and Velloso Moacyr. 1961. "Social Security in Brazil." *International Labour Review* 84(5): 376–93.
- Carnes, Matthew E., and Isabela Mares. 2014. "Coalitional Realignment and the Adoption of Non-Contributory Social Insurance Programmes in Latin America." *Socio-Economic Review* 12(4): 695–722.
- Chan, Chung Sing. 1929. "Social Legislation in China under the Nationalist Government." *International Labour Review* 19(1): 60–75.
- Collier, David, and Richard E. Messick. 1975. "Prerequisites versus Diffusion: Testing Alternative Explanations of Social Security Adoption." *American political science review* 69(04): 1299–1315.
- Craig, I., and International Labour Organisation. 1958. *Report to the Government of Indonesia on Social Security*.
- David, A. M., and International Social Security Association. 1973. "Pensions Insurance of Self-Employed Persons Other than Farmers." In Abidjan and Geneva.
- Djang, T., K. 1945. "Social Policy in China." *International Labour Review* 52(5): 465–78.
- Dulyachinda, M. 1949. "Development of Labour Legislation in Thailand." *International Labour Review* 60(5): 467–86.
- Edling, Nils. 2006. "Limited Universalism: Unemployment Insurance in Northern Europe 1900–2000." *The Nordic Model of Welfare*: 99–143.
- Ejuba, E.J., and International Labour Organization. 1980. "Social Security Development in French-Speaking African Countries South of the Sahara: Trends since 1970." In Nairbobii and Geneva: ILO Publications, 17.
- Erna Magnus. 1944. "Social Insurance in Nazi-Controlled Countries." *Political Science Quarterly* 59(3): 388–419.
- Esping-Andersen, Gøsta. 1990. *The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

- Esping-Andersen, Gøsta, and Walter Korpi. 1986. "From Poor Relief to Institutional Welfare States: The Development of Scandinavian Social Policy." *International Journal of sociology*: 39–74.
- Estevez-Abe, Margarita. 2008. *Welfare and Capitalism in Postwar Japan: Party, Bureaucracy, and Business*. Cambridge ; New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Fishback, Price V. 2010. *Social Welfare Expenditures in the United States and the Nordic Countries: 1900-2003*. National Bureau of Economic Research. <http://www.nber.org/papers/w15982> (February 3, 2016).
- Flora, Peter, Jens Alber, and others. 1983. 1 *State, Economy, and Society in Western Europe 1815-1975: A Data Handbook in Two Volumes*. Frankfurt/Main: Campus Verlag.
- Flora, Peter, and Arnold Joseph Heidenheimer. 1981. *The Development of Welfare States in Europe and America*. Transaction Publishers.
- Gauthier, A.H. 1996. *The State and the Family; A Comparative Analysis of Family Policies in Industrialized Countries*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Grieve, J. 1973. "Workmen's Compensation Schemes in East Africa." In Dar es Salaam and Geneva: ILO Publications.
- Gruat, Jean-Victor. 1990. "Social Security Schemes in Africa: Current Trends and Problems." *International Labour Review* 129(4): 405–21.
- Hagen, Johannes. 2013. "A History of the Swedish Pension System." <http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2:621560> (February 3, 2016).
- Haggard, Stephan, and Robert R. Kaufman. 2008. *Development, Democracy, and Welfare States: Latin America, East Asia, and Eastern Europe*. Princeton University Press.
- Harris, Josée. 1984. *Unemployment and Politics: A Study in English Social Policy 1886-1914*. Oxford: Oxford University press.

- Herrnstadt, Ernesto. 1943. "The Problem of Social Security in Colombia." *International Labour Review* 47(4): 426–49.
- Hicks, Alexander M. 1999. *Social Democracy & Welfare Capitalism: A Century of Income Security Politics*. Cornell University Press.
- Hicks, Alexander, Joya Misra, and Tang Nah Ng. 1995. "The Programmatic Emergence of the Social Security State." *American Sociological Review* 329–49.
- Hochard, J., and International Social Security Association. 1977. "Trends in Family Benefits Legislation between 1964 and 1974." In Madrid: ILO Publications.
- Hoffner, Claire. 1935. "The Compulsory Payment of Family Allowances in Belgium, France, and Italy." *International Labour Review* 32(4): 463–91.
- Huberman, Michael, and Wayne Lewchuk. 2003. "European Economic Integration and the Labour Compact, 1850–1913." *European Review of Economic History* 7(1): 3–41.
- Idri, M., and International Social Security Association. 1986. *Administrative Decentralisation of National Social Security Schemes*. Geneva: ILO.
- Inglot, Tomasz. 2008. *Welfare States in East Central Europe, 1919-2004*. New York, N.Y.: Cambridge University Press.
- International Labour Office. 1944. *Social Policy In the Dependent Territories*. Montreal: ILO.
- . 1952. "Application and Supervision of Labour Legislation in Agriculture: Report I." In Rio De Janeiro and Geneva: ILO Publications, 56.
- . 1960. *Labour Survey of North Africa*. Geneva: ILO.
- . 1968. "Income Security in the Light of Structural Changes: Third Item on the Agenda." In Geneva: ILO Publications.
- . 1977. "Summary Tables of Social Security Legislation in Africa: Prepared by the Social Security Department." In Geneva: ILO Publications, 15.

- . 2012. “Cambodia: Social Security for the Formal Economy Outlook and Challenges Ahead.” In Geneva.
- International Labour Organisation. 1974. *Philippines. New Labour Code Adopted*. GENEVA: ILO Publications.
- . 1975. *Finland. Extension of the Period of Maternity Cash Benefits*. ILO Publications.
- . 1977. *Social Security Trends and Future Outlook; the Caribbean Experience*. Antigua and Geneva: International Labour Office.
- International Labour Organization. Various. *Costs Of Social Security Reports 1947-1996*. Geneva: ILO Publications.
- . Various. *Family Allowances*. Geneva: ILO.
- . Various. *International Labour Review*. Geneva: ILO Publications.
- . Various. *International Survey of Social Services (series)*. Geneva: ILO.
- . Various. *Legislative Series*. Geneva: ILO.
- . Various. *World Labour Report*. Geneva: ILO.
- . 1920. *British Legislation on Unemployment Insurance*. Geneva,; ILO Publications. Studies and reports, series c.
- . 1921a. *Organisation of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges in France*. Geneva,.
- . 1921b. “Report on Special Measures for the Protection of Agricultural Workers.” In Geneva: ILO Publications, 105.
- . 1921c. “Social Insurance in Czecho-Slovakia: Social Insurance.” *International Labour Review* 3(3): 132–45.
- . 1921d. “Social Welfare in Japan: Labour and Industrial Legislation.” *International Labour Review* 1(3): 32–47.
- . 1922a. “Labour Conditions in Japanese Coal Mines.” *International labour review* Vol.5 , no.2 (1922): 251–64.

- . 1922b. *Organisation of Industry and Labour Conditions in Soviet Russia*. Geneva.
- . 1923. “Work of the Ministry of Social Policy in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.” 8(4): 485–502.
- . 1924. *Industrial Life in Soviet Russia, 1917-1923*. Geneva: ILO.
- . 1925. *General Problems of Social Insurance*. Geneva.
- . 1926. “The New British Pensions Act: 1 and 2.” *International Labour Review* 13(3-4): 361–81 and 506–22.
- . 1929. *Protection of Women in Industry and Commerce before and after Childbirth; a Comparative Study of Legislation*. Geneva: ILO Publications.
- . 1931. Vol. 24, no. 5 (1931) *The International Regulation of Hours of Work in Coal Mines*.
- . 1932. *Women’s Work under Labour Law: A Survey of Protective Legislation*. Geneva: ILO.
- . 1933a. *Industrial Labour in Japan*. Geneva: ILO.
- . 1933b. “Unemployment Insurance and Various Forms of Relief for the Unemployed.” In Geneva: ILO Publications, 299.
- . 1934. “Social Services in Chile.” *International Labour Review* 29(6): 823–44.
- . 1935. *Reduction of Hours of Work: Coal Mines*. Geneva: ILO.
- . 1938a. “Social Insurance in the U.S.S.R., 1933-1937.” 38: 226–42.
- . 1938b. “Workers’ Compulsory Sickness Insurance in Czechoslovakia, 1926-1937.” *International Labour Review* 38: 243–53.
- . 1939. *Safety Provisions for Underground Work in Coal Mines: Report*. Geneva.
- . 1944. “A Social Security Plan for South Africa.” *International Labour Review* 49: 683–85.
- . 1947. “Coal Mines Committee, Second Session, Geneva, 1947: General Report, First Item on the Agenda.” In Geneva, 83.
- . 1948. “Social Security in Czechoslovakia.” *International Labour Review* 58(2): 151–86.

- . 1949a. “Decade of Labour Legislation in India, 1937-1948: Two Parts.” *International Labour Review* LIX(4): 394–424.
- . 1949b. “Labour Conditions in Ceylon.” *International labour review* 60(6);61(1),(1949-50): 572–616;1–20.
- . 1949c. *Labour Problems in Greece: Report of the Mission of the International Labour Office to Greece (october-November 1947)*. Geneva: ILO.
- . 1949d. “Post-War Trends in Social Security.” *International Labour Review* 59-60(6 and 1-3): 668–83; 28–47,111–31, 238–61.
- . 1949e. “Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Japan.” *International Labour Review* 60(1): 1–27.
- . 1950a. “Labour Conditions in Japan in 1950.” *International Labour Review* 62(1): 31–43.
- . 1950b. “Social Security in Agriculture.” *International Labour Review* 61(2-3): 153–78 and 274–300.
- . 1954. “The Development of Social Security in Czechoslovakia, 1948-53.” *International Labour Review* 69(5): 494–512.
- . 1955a. “Financial Results of the Application of Social Security Legislation in Algeria.” *International Labour Review* 72(1): 92–101.
- . 1955b. *Unemployment Insurance Schemes*. Geneva: ILO Publications.
- . 1958. “The Gradual Extension of Social Insurance Schemes in Latin American Countries.” *International Labour Review* 78(3): 257–83.
- . 1959. “Coal Mines Committee, Seventh Session, Geneva, 1959: General Report, Recent Events and Developments in the Coal Mining Industry, First Item on the Agenda.” In Geneva: ILO Publications, 78.
- . 1960. “Social Security in Asia: Part 1-2.” *International Labour Review* 82(1-2): 70–87 and 163–83.

- . 1961a. “Social Security in Africa South of the Sahara.” *International Labour Review* 84(3): 144–74.
- . 1961b. “Social Security Policy in Japan.” *International Labour Review* 84(4): 292–301.
- . 1965. “New Basis for Social Security in Spain.” *International Labour Review* 91(3): 232–43.
- . 1966. “Social Security in Asia - Trends and Problems.” In Singapore and Geneva.
- . 1975. “Welfare of Workers in Mines Other than Coal Mines.”
- . 1976. “Safety and Health in Coal Mines.”
- . 1978. *Cost of Social Security*. Geneva: ILO Publications.
- . 1982. “Age of Retirement and Retirement Benefits in Coal Mines.” In Geneva: ILO Publications, 19.
- . 1984. *Maternity Benefits in the Eighties; an ILO Global Survey (1964-84)*. Geneva: ILO.
- . 1989. “Social Security Protection in Old-Age: General Survey.” In Report III (Part 4B), Geneva: ILO Publications, 163.
- International Social Security Association. Various. *African Social Security Series*. Geneva: ILO Publications.
- . Various. *Reports to the General Assembly (Various)*. Geneva: ISSA.
- . 1982. *Medical Care under Social Security in Developing Countries*. Geneva.
- . 1987. “Relationship between Pensions and Occupations.” In Social security documentation., Geneva: ILO Publications, 126.
- Jonsson, Gudmundur. 2001. “The Icelandic Welfare State in the Twentieth Century.” *Scandinavian Journal of History* 26(3): 249–67.
- Kikuchi, I. 1959. “Industrial Relations in Japan.” *International Labour Review* 80(2): 150–72.
- Kim, Wonik. 2008. “Enfranchisement and the Welfare State: Institutional Design of Unemployment Compensation.” *The Journal of Socio-Economics* 37(4): 1660–78.

- Kitaoka, Juitsu. 1934. "The New Japanese Act on Retirement Allowances." *International Labour Review* 34(6): 719–32.
- Kofi Kumado, and Augustine Fritz Gockel. 2003. "A Study on Social Security in Ghana." Ghana.
- Korpi, Walter, and Joakim Palme. 2007. "The Social Citizenship Indicator Program (SCIP)." *Swedish Institute for Social Research, Stockholm University*.
- Kovrig, B. 1929. "The Reform of Social Insurance in Hungary." *International Labour Review* 20(5): 641–65.
- Kuhnle, Stein. 1983. *Velferdsstatens Utvikling: Norge I Komparativt Perspektiv*. Universitetsforlaget.
- Lantsev, M., S. 1962. "Social Security in the U.S.S.R." *International Labour Review* 86(5): 453–66.
- Larson, Ethel Y., and United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1930. *Workmen's Compensation Legislation of the Latin American Countries*. Washington: U.S. G.P.O.
https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/scribd/?title_id=4082&filepath=/docs/publications/bls/bls_0529_1930.pdf (February 3, 2016).
- Lederer, Max. 1921. "Social Legislation in the Republic of Austria." *International Labour Review* 2(2-3): 3–29.
- Lijphart, Arend. 1989. "From the Politics of Accommodation to Adversarial Politics in the Netherlands: A Reassessment." *West European Politics* 12(1): 139–53.
- Lind, Jens. 2009. "The End of the Ghent System as Trade Union Recruitment Machinery?" *Industrial Relations Journal* 40(6): 510–23.
- Lundberg, Urban K., and Klas Aamark. 2001. "Social Rights and Social Security: The Swedish Welfare State, 1900-2000." *Scandinavian Journal of History* 26(3): 157–76.
- Maccabe, N., and International Labour Organization. 1973. "Review of Social Security in East Africa; Survey of Existing Schemes." In Dar es Salaam and Geneva: ILO Publications.
- Mannio, N., A. 1948. "Recent Social Developments in Finland." *International Labour Review* 57(1-2): 1–14.

- Mares, Isabela. 1997. "Is Unemployment Insurable? Employers and the Development of Unemployment Insurance." *Journal of Public Policy* 17(03): 299–327.
- . 2005. "Social Protection Around the World External Insecurity, State Capacity, and Domestic Political Cleavages." *Comparative Political Studies* 38(6): 623–51.
- Mares, Isabela, and Matthew E. Carnes. 2009. "Social Policy in Developing Countries." *Annual Review of Political Science* 12: 93–113.
- Matthews Coj, and International Labour Organisation. 1952. *Labour Policies in the West Indies*. Geneva: ILO.
- Matthews, F., B., and International Labour Organization. 1967. *Report to the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on Social Security and Related Schemes*. Geneva: ILO.
- Meeker, Royal, and United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1916. *Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries*. Washington: U.S. G.P.O.
https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/scribd/?title_id=3845&filepath=/docs/publications/bls/bls_0203_1917.pdf (February 3, 2016).
- de Mesa, Alberto Arenas, and Carmelo Mesa-Lago. 2006. "The Structural Pension Reform in Chile: Effects, Comparisons with Other Latin American Reforms, and Lessons." *Oxford Review of Economic Policy* 22(1): 149–67.
- Mesa-Lago, Carmelo. 1978. *Social Security in Latin America: Pressure Groups, Stratification, and Inequality*. University of Pittsburgh Pre.
- . 2007. "Social Security in Latin America: Pension and Health Care Reforms in the Last Quarter Century." *Latin American Research Review* 42(2): 181–201.
- . 2008. *Reassembling Social Security: A Survey of Pensions and Health Care Reforms in Latin America: A Survey of Pensions and Health Care Reforms in Latin America*. Oxford University Press.

- Mesa-Lago, Carmelo, and Katharina Müller. 2002. "The Politics of Pension Reform in Latin America." *Journal of Latin American Studies* 34(03): 687–715.
- Moisés, Poblete Troncoso. 1928. "Labour Legislation in Latin America: Part 1 and 2." *International Labour Review* 17(1-2): 51–67 and 204–30.
- . 1934. "Recent Advances in Labour Legislation in Latin America (1928-1934)." *International Labour Review* 30(1): 58–80.
- Mouton, P., and International Labour Organization. 1975. *Social Security in Africa: Trends, Problems and Prospects*. Geneva: ILO.
- Mouton, P., and M. Voirin. 1979. "Employment Injury Prevention and Compensation in Africa: Problems and Gaps." *International Labour Review* 118(4): 473–86.
- Musiga, L.O., and International Labour Organisation. 1980. "Principles and Specific Problems of Management and Administration of Social Security in African Countries." In Nairobi and Geneva: ILO Publications, 18.
- Nørgaard, Asbjørn Sonne. 1997. *The Politics of Institutional Control: Corporatism in Danish Occupational Safety and Health Regulation & Unemployment Insurance, 1870-1995*. Forlaget Politica, Institut for Statskundskab, Universitetsparken.
- Orloff, Ann Shola, and Theda Skocpol. 1984. "Why Not Equal Protection? Explaining the Politics of Public Social Spending in Britain, 1900-1911, and the United States, 1880s-1920." *American Sociological Review*. 726–50.
- Packer, Ian, and others. 2011. "The Liberals, the Land Question and Fiscal Policy, 1906-1924." *Cercles: Revue Pluridisciplinaire du Monde Anglophone* 21: 11–26.
- Pérez, Lorenzo L. 1998. "The Pension System of Cuba: The Current Situation and Implications of International Pension Reform Experiences for Addressing Cuba's Problems." <http://www.ascecuba.org/c/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/v08-53perez.pdf> (February 3, 2016).

- Petmesidou, M. 1991. "Statism, Social Policy and the Middle Classes in Greece." *Journal of European Social Policy* 1(1): 31–48.
- Rama, Martin, and Raquel Artecona. 2002. "A Database of Labor Market Indicators across Countries." *Washington, DC, World Bank*.
- Rimlinger, Gaston V. 1961. "The Trade Union in Soviet Social Insurance: Historical Development and Present Functions." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*: 397–418.
- . 1968. "Social Change and Social Security in Germany." *The Journal of Human Resources* 3(4): 409.
- . 1971. *Welfare Policy and Industrialization in Europe, America, and Russia*. Wiley New York.
- Roemer, M., I., and International Labour Organization. 1969. *The Organisation of Medical Care under Social Security - a Study Based on the Experience of Eight Countries*. Geneva: ILO Publications.
- Roemer, M., J. 1973. "Development of Medical Services under Social Security in Latin America." *International Labour Review* 108(1): 1–23.
- Rothstein, Bo. 1992. "Labor-Market Institutions and Working-Class Strength." In *Structuring Politics: Historical Institutionalism in Comparative Analysis*, eds. Sven Steinmo, Kathleen Thelen, and Frank Longstreth. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 33–56.
- Rubinow, I. M. 1911. "Compulsory Old-Age Insurance in France." *Political Science Quarterly* 26(3): 500–529.
- Sanguinetti Freire A. 1949. "Social Legislation in Uruguay." *International Labour Review* 59,(3),(MAR 1949,): 271–96.
- Savy, R., and International Labour Organization. 1972. *Social Security in Agriculture and Rural Areas*. Geneva: ILO. Studies and Reports: New Series.
- Scruggs, Lyle. 2002. "The Ghent System and Union Membership in Europe, 1970-1996." *Political Research Quarterly* 55(2): 275–97.

- . 2006. “The Generosity of Social Insurance, 1971–2002.” *Oxford Review of Economic Policy* 22(3): 349–64.
- Sein, M. 1957. “Development of Social Security in Burma, 1954–57.” *International Labour Review* 76(1): 47–60.
- Seip, Anne-Lise. 1984. *Sosialhjelpstaten Blir Til: Norsk Sosialpolitikk Fra 1740 Til 1920*. Gyldendal.
- . 1994. *Veiene Til Velferdsstaten: Norsk Sosialpolitikk 1920–1975*. Gyldendal.
- Severino, Aznary Embid. 1929. “The Introduction of Maternity Insurance in Spain.” *International Labour Review* 20(2): 185–206.
- Stack, Maurice. 1931. “Old-Age Pensions in the United States.” *International Labour Review* 23(2): 203–26.
- . 1941. “Social Insurance in Latin America: Its States and Standards.” *International Labour Review* 44(1): 1–29.
- Stephen Devereux. 2007. “Social Pensions in Southern Africa in the Twentieth Century.” *Journal of Southern African Studies* 33(3): 539–60.
- Stewart, Fiona, and Juan Yermo. 2009. “Pensions in Africa.” http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/finance-and-investment/pensions-in-africa_227444006716 (February 3, 2016).
- Thompson, K., and International Labour Organization. 1974. “Social Security in Asia.” In Quezon City and Geneva: ILO Publications.
- Tixier, Adrien. 1935. “The Development of Social Insurance in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay: I–[III].” *International Labour Review* 32(5): 610–38.
- Toft, Christian. 1995. “State Action, Trade Unions and Voluntary Unemployment Insurance in Great Britain, Germany, and Scandinavia, 1900–1934.” *European Economic Review* 39(3): 565–74.

- Tomes, I. 1967. "Basic Features of Sickness Insurance in European Socialist Countries." *International labour review* 95(3): 202–14.
- Tzannatos, Zafiris, and Suzanne Roddis. 1998. *Unemployment Benefits*. Washington: Social Protection, World Bank.
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Labor-Market-DP/9813.pdf> (February 3, 2016).
- United States. Bureau of Labor. 1912. *Sickness and Accident Insurance Law of Switzerland*: G.P.O.
https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/scribd/?title_id=3946&filepath=/docs/publications/bls/bls_0103_1912.pdf (February 3, 2016).
- United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1914. "Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Series." <https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/series/?id=3789> (February 3, 2016).
- United States. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Meeker, Royal, Clark, Lindley D., and Verrill, Charles H. 1913. *Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries*. Washington: U.S. G.P.O.
https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/scribd/?title_id=3800&filepath=/docs/publications/bls/bls_0126_1914.pdf (February 3, 2016).
- United States: Department of Labor. 1929. *Care of Aged Persons in the United States*. Washington: Department of Labor.
- Van Rie, Tim, Ive Marx, and Jeroen Horemans. 2011. "Ghent Revisited: Unemployment Insurance and Union Membership in Belgium and the Nordic Countries." *European Journal of Industrial Relations* 17(2): 125–39.
- Wadhawan, S. K. 1972. "Development of Social Security in Asia and Oceania." *International Social Security Review* 25(4): 395–424.
- Western, Bruce. 1997. *Between Class and Market: Postwar Unionization in the Capitalist Democracies*. Cambridge Univ Press.

Whiteside, Noelle. 1980. "Welfare Legislation and the Unions during the First World War."

Historical Journal: 857–74.

Woodall, J., R. Beattie, L. Ellwood, and International Labour Organization. 1997. *Republic of*

Botswana: Review of Social Protection. Geneva: ILO.

Woytinsky, W., and International Labour Organization. 1936. *Social Consequences of the Economic*

Depression. Geneva: ILO.