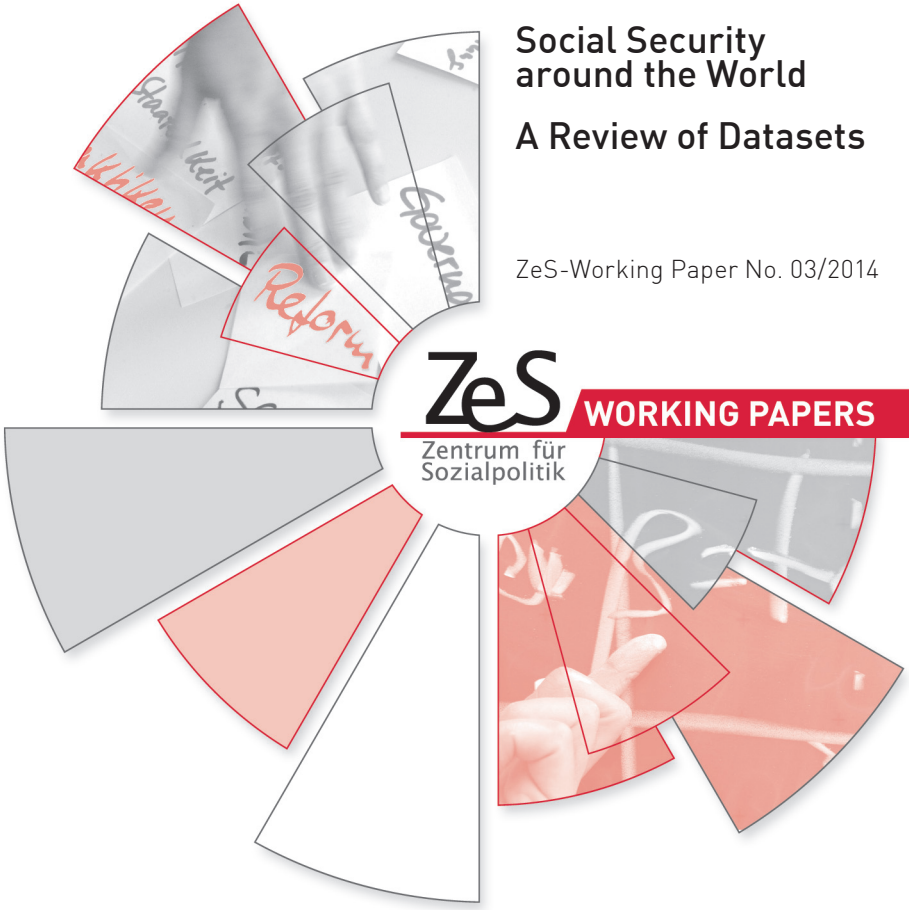
Aline Grünewald

Social Security around the World

A Review of Datasets

ZeS-Working Paper No. 03/2014



ZeS
Zentrum für Sozialpolitik
WORKING PAPERS

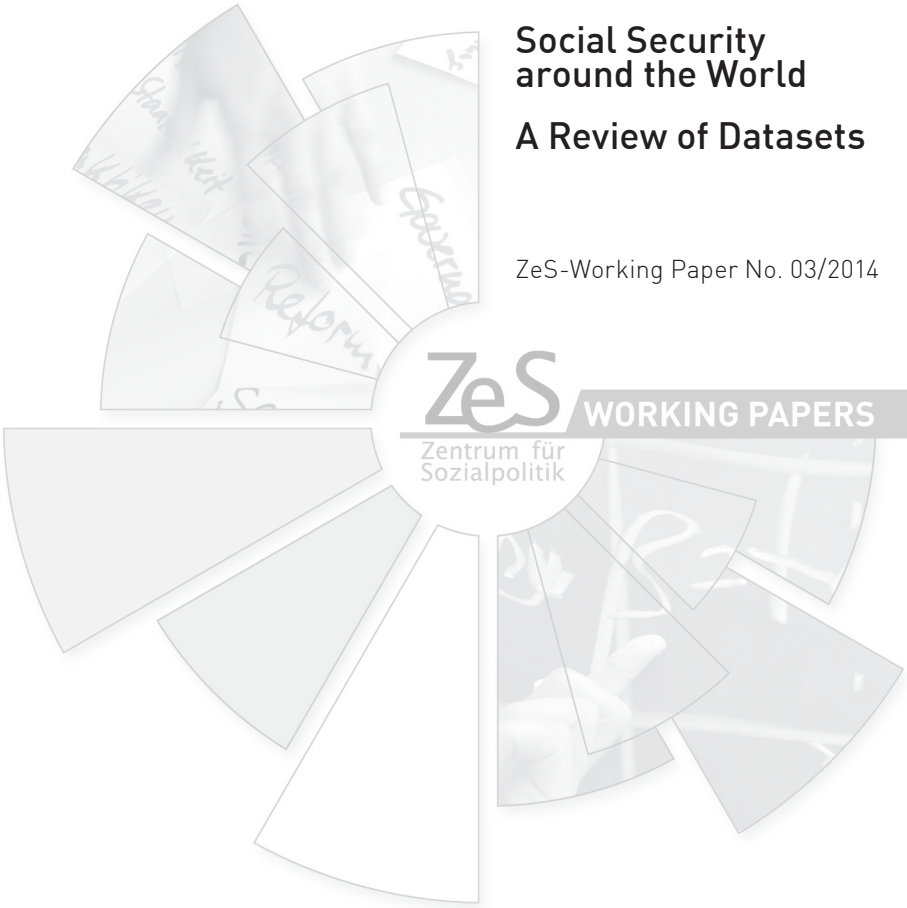
Universität Bremen

ZeS WORKING PAPERS

Zentrum für Sozialpolitik
Universität Bremen
Postfach 33 04 40
28334 Bremen
Phone: 0421/218-58500
Fax: 0421/218-58622
E-mail: srose@uni-bremen.de
Editor: Kristin Bothur

http://www.zes.uni-bremen.de
Design: cappovision, Frau Wild
ZeS-Arbeitspapiere
ISSN 1436-7203

Aline Grünewald



Social Security around the World

A Review of Datasets

ZeS-Working Paper No. 03/2014

ZeS WORKING PAPERS

Zentrum für Sozialpolitik

Aline Grünewald
University of Bremen
Centre for Social Policy Research (ZeS)
aline.gruenewald@uni-bremen.de

SUMMARY

Due to increasing scholarly interest in social policy reforms and processes of policy diffusion, comprehensive datasets on social security systems are all the more necessary. As such, this paper provides an overview of existing datasets on social security and discusses their strengths and shortcomings. The projects presented are appropriate for empirical analyses, including both event history analyses and multivariate regressions. As much of the research on social security systems thus far has mainly focused on OECD countries, this paper takes a closer look on data of the Non-OECD world, which can be used to supplement existing data projects and for the analysis of global social security dynamics.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Mit zunehmendem wissenschaftlichen Interesse an sozialpolitischen Reformen sowie an Prozessen der Politikdiffusion werden umfassende Datensätze zu sozialen Sicherungssystemen umso mehr benötigt. Daher stellt dieses Arbeitspapier einen Überblick über die bestehenden Datensätze zur sozialen Sicherung zur Verfügung und diskutiert deren Stärken und Schwächen. Die präsentierten Projekte eignen sich sowohl für Ereignisdatenanalysen als auch für multivariate Regressionen. Da sich ein Großteil der Forschung bisher hauptsächlich mit OECD Ländern beschäftigt hat, widmet sich dieses Arbeitspapier insbesondere Daten jenseits der OECD Welt, die somit für die weitere Vervollständigung bestehender Datenprojekte und die Analyse von globalen Dynamiken der sozialen Sicherung genutzt werden können.

CONTENT

1.	**Introduction**	**9**
2.	**Event Data on Social Security Systems**	**10**
2.1	International Social Security Association and Social Security Programs Throughout the World	10
2.2	Database of National Labour, Social Security and Related Human Rights Legislation and Information System on International Labour Standards	11
2.3	World Treaty Index	13
3.	**Global Data on Social Security**	**16**
3.1	World Bank	16
3.2	International Labour Organization	17
3.3	United Nations	19
4.	**Regional Data – Non-OECD Countries**	**20**
4.1	Asian Development Bank	20
4.2	ASEAN Social Security Association	21
4.3	Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean	21
4.4	Social Policy in Latin America and the Caribbean Dataset	21
4.5	Caribbean Community Secretariat	22
4.6	Federation of Pension Funds Administrators	22
4.7	Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database	22
5.	**OECD Welfare State Datasets**	**23**
5.1	Comparative Welfare States Dataset	23
5.2	Comparative Welfare Reform Dataset	23
5.3	Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset	23
5.4	Social Citizenship Indicator Project	24
5.5	Quality of Government – Social Policy Dataset	24

6.	**Further Datasets – Europe and the OECD World**	**24**
6.1	General Government and Taxation Data	25
6.2	Comparative Family Policy Database	25
6.3	Comparative Political Datasets I and III	25
6.4	Social Assistance and Minimum Income Protection Interim Data-Set	26
6.5	Unemployment Replacement Rates Dataset	26
6.6	European Commission	26
6.7	OECD	27
6.8	European Data Centre of Work and Welfare	27
7.	**National Statistics Agencies and Social Security Boards**	**28**
8.	**List of Abbreviations**	**45**
9.	**References**	**47**

1. Introduction

As scholarly interest in processes of policy diffusion and outcomes of policy reforms grows, the demand for comprehensive datasets on social security systems does as well. In the past, several research projects have compiled comprehensive datasets on social security systems. However, most of these only cover European countries and the OECD world (e.g. Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset (CWED), Comparative Welfare States Dataset (CWSD), Social Citizenship Indicator Project (SCIP)) and were often based on data provided by the European Commission or the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) itself. Comprehensive datasets on non-OECD countries are still sparse despite attempts of international organizations such as the World Bank or the International Labour Organization (ILO) to close this gap. Moreover, many sources (e.g. the International Social Security Association (ISSA), Social Security Programs throughout the World (provided by the United States Social Security Administration (USSSA)), the Database of National Labour, Social Security and Related Human Rights Legislation (NATLEX), the Information System on International Labour Standards (NORMLEX) or the World Treaty Index) only provide qualitative data on social security laws and treaties, which must then be transformed into quantitative data.

Subsequently, this working paper provides an encompassing review of social security datasets, which to date have been widely used in comparative welfare state research. In addition to discussing their strengths and shortcomings, I will present data on non-OECD countries that supplement existing projects. Given the fact that only a few comprehensive datasets focus on non-OECD countries (e.g. Social Protection Index (SPI), Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAC), Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database), data from national statistics agencies and social security boards are taken into account as well. Overall, this paper aims to shed light on existing social security data projects and to present data from non-OECD countries that can be used for the analysis of global social security dynamics.

In the following, I provide an overview of social security datasets that can be employed for event history analyses. After that, I will focus on data projects of international organizations such as the World Bank, the ILO and the United Nations (UN), specifically those that entail data on social security expenditures, social security contributions, social security coverage, duration of benefit receipt, the amount of benefits or qualifying conditions. Furthermore, regional datasets on non-OECD countries, OECD welfare state datasets and data projects with a specific focus on social security are discussed as well. Finally, I will conclude with an overview of social security data from national statistics agencies and social security boards for those countries which are not sufficiently represented in the aforementioned datasets.

2. Event Data on Social Security Systems

In recent years, welfare state research has been criticized for its nation-centred focus in explaining public policy outcomes. As a result of globalization and the integration of countries within supranational organizations such as the European Union (EU), national policies can no longer be analysed in isolation. Moreover, "inter- and supranational influences as well as relations *between* nation-states" (Obinger et al. 2013: 112, emphasis in the original) have to be taken into account. In light of a growing interconnectedness of states, current research increasingly focuses on analysing processes of policy diffusion. Thereby, policy diffusion occurs if a government's policy decision systematically depends on policy decisions made in other countries (Simmons et al. 2006: 787). In order to analyse the diffusion of social security systems in global perspective, event datasets that code the implementation of social security laws and treaties are required. With regard to this goal, five data projects entail valuable information for the construction of event datasets: (1) the International Social Security Association (ISSA); (2) Social Security Programs Throughout the World (provided by USSSA); (3) the Database of National Labour, Social Security and Related Human Rights Legislation (NATLEX, ILO); (4) the Information System on International Labour Standards (NORMLEX, ILO); and (5) the World Treaty Index. In the following, I will discuss the strengths and shortcomings of the mentioned datasets and visualize their commonalities and differences in coding social security legislation.

2.1 INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY ASSOCIATION AND SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

The International Social Security Association (ISSA) provides data on social security legislation in 176 countries and distinguishes between five domains of social security: (1) Family benefits; (2) old age, disability and survivors; (3) sickness and maternity; (4) unemployment; and (5) work injury. This information is available on the ISSA website but has to be transformed into quantitative data. Beyond the domains of social security, ISSA distinguishes between different social security systems which are subdivided into the following ten categories: (1) Social insurance; (2) social assistance; (3) employment-related; (4) universal; (5) means-tested; (6) individual account; (7) mandatory occupational pension; (8) mandatory private insurance; (9) provident funds; and (10) employer-liability system. Under each category, 'coverage' lists persons eligible for receiving the given cash or in kind benefits. Furthermore, the ISSA provides information on the payments of contributions and distinguishes between four kinds of contributors: (1) Insured person; (2) self-employed person; (3) em-

ployer; and (4) government. The ISSA also refers to the qualifying conditions that have to be met in order to be eligible for social security benefits. For example, this may comprise a percentage constraint in workforce to qualify for occupational invalidity benefits or a minimum period of contributions to be eligible for unemployment benefit. Lastly, the amount of benefits that can be received from each of the social security programmes is added according to national currency.

One problematic issue with the information provided by the ISSA is the presentation of the data. For each of the mentioned domains of social security, the ISSA lists the law which has been passed first ('first law') and the laws which are currently in force ('current laws'). However, the presentation of the data alongside the mentioned scheme makes it impossible to identify which part of a regulation still refers to the first law and which parts have been reformed. Due to this shortcoming, change over time and breaks cannot be documented. Nevertheless, it is possible to simply code the passage of laws on a given issue without focusing on its exact content.

The Social Security Programs Throughout the World project provided by the United States Social Security Administration (USSSA) entails the same data as ISSA but slightly differs with regard to the data presentation. On the one hand, the USSSA mainly refers to the core laws that have been passed on social security, only partially mentioning amendments. In addition, the exact description of the laws and their identification number are not listed but short keywords on the content of a law are provided. In contrast to the ISSA, the USSSA updates its data every two years but still provides the older versions on the website (see for example the data on Europe: 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012). Therefore, it is possible to document change over time for at least eight to ten years. In sum, the data presented by the ISSA and the USSSA are especially useful for coding the passage of social security laws, their topical context as well as the kind of social security system to which they belong to without taking a too narrow focus on specific differences of the social security systems or on change over time with regard to the content of social security laws.

2.2 DATABASE OF NATIONAL LABOUR, SOCIAL SECURITY AND RELATED HUMAN RIGHTS LEGISLATION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM ON INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS

The Database of National Labour, Social Security and Related Human Rights Legislation (NATLEX) mainly provides data on social security legislation at the national level and distinguishes between the following categories of social security: (1) Social security (general standards); (2) medical care and sickness benefit; (3) old-age, invalidity and survivors benefit; (4) employment accident and occupational disease benefit; (5) unemployment benefit; (6) social assistance and services; (7) administration and financing; and (8) maternity protection (this category does

not belong to social security but serves as a category on its own). In addition to this, specific laws for seafarers are listed in the category 'Seafarers – Social Security', whereas international agreements are subsumed under the category 'international social security agreements'. With regard to the kind of laws, NATLEX distinguishes between (1) constitution; (2) law, act; (3) regulation, decree, ordinance; (4) miscellaneous (circular, directive, legal notice, instruction, etc.); (5) international agreement; (6) EU directive; (7) EU regulation; (8) EU decision, 9) EU recommendation; (10) collective agreement; and (11) case law. Furthermore, NATLEX provides information on the scope of social security laws and refers to the following five categories: (1) European Union; (2) international; (3) national; (4) non-metropolitan territories; and (5) state or province. On the website, countries and categories can be selected for which laws are displayed with information on their date of passage as well as on their date of implementation. The names of the laws are listed in the national language, often with a keyword or a short summary in English. Moreover, the original legal text is also available as a pdf-sheet. For every law, which has been passed, additional links to amendments and repeals are listed within a grey box from which the following forms can be distinguished: (1) Repealed text(s); (2) amending text(s); (3) related text(s); (4) implementing text(s); and (5) basic text(s). The last category refers to the original law that has been passed in relation to a given domain of social security. Due to the fact that NATLEX provides a lot of information, a very precise dataset on social security legislation could be established. However, it is also difficult to handle with the preciseness of NATLEX as for every law there exist further amendments and subcategories of the amendments so that coding all these laws would be very fine-grained.

In comparison to NATLEX, the Information System on International Labour Standards (NORMLEX) mainly refers to the content of international agreements of the ILO and distinguishes between the following kinds of agreements: (1) Conventions; (2) protocols; and (3) recommendations. Especially interesting are conventions on which protocols and recommendations are based.

The category 'status' on the website lists whether conventions are still in force. For repealed conventions, NORMLEX sometimes provides links to their revisions from which one can derive information on the exact date of repeal. Another way to retrieve information on repeals is selecting the category 'conventions and recommendations by subject and status', which entails specific information on the status of a convention and is displayed in the following manner: (1) Up-to-date instrument; (2) instrument with interim status; (3) withdrawn instrument; (4) instrument to be revised; (5) out-dated instrument; and (6) shelved convention. Furthermore, the category 'up-to-date conventions' comprises all conventions that are currently in force. Concerning the topical domains, NORMLEX distinguishes, inter alia, between: (1) Social security; (2) maternity protection; and (3) seafarers. The third category exclusively refers to job-related regulations for seafarers

that are in general concerned with social security as well as with pensions and health insurance. To conclude, the dataset is especially useful for analysing temporal variance with regard to the introduction of conventions.

2.3 WORLD TREATY INDEX

The World Treaty Index project focuses on international agreements on social security as well as on the contracting parties and distinguishes between 28 forms of international agreements. Whereas information on bilateral treaties can be found on the website, information on multilateral treaties is presented within an Excel-sheet that is available in two forms. The first sheet entails data wherein every treaty is listed once with the respective treaty parties. The second sheet lists every treaty with the treaty partners displayed in dyadic form. In addition, more specific information is provided on (1) the treaty number; (2) the edition of the volume in which the treaty has been published; (3) the page number on which the treaty can be found; (4) the date when the treaty came into force; (5) the place or organization where the treaty has been ratified; as well as (6) the place where the treaty has been registered. Treaties on social security are listed within the category '2SECUR', which covers the following issues: (1) Social security (entails all treaties, which are generally concerned with social security); (2) retirements; (3) old age benefits; (4) disability; and (5) unemployment compensation. The dataset does not distinguish between these forms but only reports that the treaty belongs to the category '2SECUR'. Nevertheless, the titles of the laws are listed in a way that the treaties can be allocated to one of the issues.

Beyond the category on social security, there also exists the category '2LABOR', which among other things focuses on maternity leave and on workers' health of safety. The advantage of the World Treaty Index is that it is a good display of bilateral and multilateral treaties, which can be used to accomplish the data on national social security legislation with an international perspective. The differences and commonalities between all datasets are listed in *Table 1*.

Table 1: Visualization of event data

Dataset	International Social Security Association (ISSA) and Social Security Programs Throughout the World (USSSA)	NATLEX (ILO)
Countries	176 (ISSA), 176 (USSSA)	196
Domain of social security	1. Family benefits 2. Old age, disability and survivors 3. Sickness and maternity 4. Unemployment 5. Work injury	1. Social security (general standards) 2. Old age, invalidity and survivors benefits 3. Medical care and sickness benefit 4. Unemployment benefit 5. Employment accident and occupational disease benefit 6. Maternity protection 7. Social assistance and services 8. Administration and financing
Social security system	1. Social insurance 2. Social assistance 3. Employment-related 4. Universal 5. Means-tested 6. Individual account 7. Mandatory occupational pension 8. Mandatory private insurance 9. Provident funds 10. Employer-Liability system	No categorization!
Kind of law or treaty	Law	1. Law, act 2. Constitution 3. Regulation, decree, ordinance 4. Miscellaneous (circular, directive, legal notice, instruction, etc.) 5. International agreement 6. EU directive 7. EU regulation 8. EU decision 9. EU recommendation 10. Collective agreement 11. Case law
Laterality of laws and treaties	1. Unilateral	1. Unilateral

Table1 continued

Dataset	NORMLEX (ILO)	World Treaty Index
Countries	185	~ 200
Domain of social security	1. Social security (comprises sickness, old age, survivors, invalidity, unemployment) 2. Maternity protection 3. Seafarers (occupational specific regulations)	1. Social security (comprises retirements, old age benefits, disability, employment compensation) 2. Maternity protection
Social security system	No categorization!	No categorization!
Kind of law or treaty	1. Convention 2. Protocols 3. Recommendations	1. Convention 2. Agreement 3. Protocol 4. Constitution 5. Memorandum 6. Supplement 7. Act 8. Regulation 9. Exchange 10. Treaty 11. Statute 12. Declaration 13. Charter 14. Terms of reference 15. Pact 16. Instrument 17. Covenant 18. Modification 19. Article 20. Arrangement 21. Code 22. Contract 23. Letter 24. Decision 25. Understanding 26. Minute 27. Framework 28. Programme
Laterality of laws and treaties	1. Multilateral	1. Unilateral (this category can be chosen, however, no information on social security is available) 2. Bilateral 3. Multilateral

3. Global Data on Social Security

In comparison to the aforementioned event-based data sources, there exist far more datasets on social security revenues and expenditures as well as on the design of social security systems. These comprise information on the coverage of social security systems, benefit generosity and the duration or the waiting period for receiving benefits. In the following, I will first discuss datasets with a global focus, as provided by international organizations such as the World Bank, the ILO and the UN. Then, I will refer to datasets with a regional focus on non-OECD countries, before turning to common welfare state datasets and projects on specific issues of social security for the OECD world and the European Union.

3.1 WORLD BANK

The World Bank offers four datasets that cover social security: (1) The Atlas of Social Protection – Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE, 2005-2010); (2) World Development Indicators (WDI, 1960-2013); (3) Global Financial Development (1960-2011); and (4) Spending on Social Safety Nets (1996-2006).

The first project, ASPIRE, focuses on 59 countries, which mainly do not belong to the OECD or the EU. With regard to social security, they address four domains: (1) Social insurance; (2) labour market; (3) social assistance; and (4) remittances. These are further subdivided into smaller categories. Thereby, the category 'social insurance' comprises (1) old age contributory pensions (including old age, survivors, disability); and (2) social security/health insurance (including occupational injury benefits, paid sick leave, health insurance, maternity and other forms of social insurance). The second category focuses on labour market programmes and includes the following issues: (1) Unemployment compensation; (2) severance pay; (3) early retirement due to labour market reasons; (4) labour market services (intermediation); (5) training (vocational, life, skills, cash for training); (6) job rotation and job sharing; (7) employment incentives/wages subsidies; (8) supported employment and rehabilitation; as well as (9) employment measures for the disabled. The category social assistance comprises (1) cash transfers/last resort programmes; (2) social pension; (3) other cash transfers programmes; (4) conditional cash transfers; (5) in kind food transfers; (6) school feeding; (7) other social assistance programmes; and (8) public works. Last but not least, the category remittances distinguishes between (1) domestic remittances; (2) remittances from abroad; (3) income and support from charity; and (4) other private transfers. These categories are displayed by one of the following indicators: (1) Average per capita transfer; (2) coverage; (3) benefit incidence; (4) beneficiary incidence; (5) generosity; (6) gini inequality reduction; (7) poverty headcount reduction; (8) poverty gap reduction; (9) cost benefit ratio; or (10) social protection overlap. Due to

its display with ten indicators, this dataset has a high compatibility and therefore is a valuable source for extending existing data projects. However, the covered period is too short for analysing major changes in social security systems.

Secondly, the World Development Indicators (WDI) project covers roughly 200 countries and focuses on benefits, the generosity of social security systems, programme participation as well as social exclusion equity and social protection ratings ranging from low (1) to high (6). With regard to benefits, WDI reports the benefits received by the first twenty per cent of the population concerning all social insurance, all social protection, all safety nets or unemployment benefits and active labour market policies. The level of generosity and programme participation are additionally listed for all domains of social security given.

In contrast, the Global Financial Development dataset only provides information on pension fund assets in relation to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 197 countries, territories and islands.

Lastly, the Spending on Social Safety Nets dataset has compiled social expenditure data measured as a percentage of GDP, including items such as: (1) Social insurance; (2) social assistance; (3) total social protection; (4) education; (5) health; (6) total social spending; and (7) total government spending. Furthermore, the dataset provides useful qualitative information on the design of social security systems such as on coverage, benefits or contributions. The problem of the expenditure data is that for each country the data is only available for one point in time during the period from 1996 to 2006. Hence, few countries refer to the same year and thus reduces the comparability of the dataset.

In sum, the World Bank offers some interesting data projects, which cover a broad range of countries. However, one shortcoming is that ASPIRE and Spending on Social Safety Nets focus on a too short time span.

3.2 INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The ILO provides five datasets which focus on social security: (1) Cost of Social Security (1990-1996); (2) Cost of Social Security in collaboration with the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES) (1949-1993); (3) Social Security Inquiry (SECSOC, 2000-2009); (4) Social Security Database (1989-2012); and (5) Conditions of Work and Employment Programme (TRAVAIL, ~1945-2013).

The Cost of Social Security dataset focuses on social protection expenditure and social protection receipts, which can be displayed in national currency and as a percentage of GDP. With regard to the expenditures on social protection benefits, the dataset distinguishes between cash and in kind benefits for the following domains: (1) Old age; (2) survivors; (3) invalidity; (4) employment injury; (5) sickness and health; (6) family benefits; (7) unemployment; (8) housing; (9) social assistance and others; (10) administrative costs; (11) other expenditure; and (12) transfers to reserves. Concerning social security receipts, however, the dataset re-

fers to a different category scheme. The six categories comprise (1) old-age, invalidity and survivors' programme; (2) employment injury programme; (3) sickness and health programme; (4) unemployment programme; (5) family programme; and (6) housing and social assistance programme. For each domain, information on protected persons and employers' contributions are available as well as on taxes and transfers from reserves. The advantage of this project is that it covers 112 countries. However, the data is presented separately for each country, which must first be merged for comparative quantitative analyses. The disadvantage of this project is that the data presentation on expenditures and receipts varies over time and with regard to the given country so that it is not always comparable. This is especially true for the years before 1994, which have a completely different coding scheme.

In collaboration with the ILO, the MZES extended the Cost of Social Security data under the direction of Peter Flora and Franz Kraus. Their project covers 23 European countries over the period from 1949 to 1993. While providing the original data for each of the countries separately, they also proposed a coding scheme for merging the data and to counter the problem of comparability of the different sources. Their coding scheme comprises the following variables: (1) Agency (referring to the kind of social security system); (2) body (referring to the institution responsible for social security); (3) eligibility criterion for coverage; (4) scope; (5) contingency; (6) risk/need; (7) contractual basis of the establishment of the scheme; (8) form of establishment of entitlement; (9) mode of apportionment of financing; (10) type of receipts; and (11) type of intervention. To conclude, this dataset is a valuable source for gaining an in-depth understanding of social security systems and their financing in European countries.

Another data project of the ILO is the Social Security Inquiry (SECSOC). This dataset covers a variety of social security issues such as short- and long-term benefits, the requirements for receiving means-tested benefits, guaranteed minimum benefits, social security coverage and their duration as well as social security expenditure and benefit receipt ratios. The advantage of this dataset is that it comprises 97 countries and so also entails non-European and non-OECD countries. Furthermore, it refers to the social risks and needs of (1) old age; (2) disability; (3) survivorship; (4) sickness; (5) maternity; and (6) unemployment. However, only the period from 2000 to 2012 is covered.

The Social Security Database includes 125 countries and is subdivided into two parts: (1) Social Security Database – Programmes and Mechanisms; and (2) Social Security Expenditure Database. The first dataset provides qualitative information on the social security systems in the given countries including: (1) Sickness; (2) maternity; (3) old age; (4) invalidity (also called disability); (5) sickness (also called death); (6) family allowances; (7) work injury; and (8) unemployment. Furthermore, the first dataset also offers data on the financing, the conditionality as well as the coverage of social security. Even though this part comprises valuable information on the design of social security systems,

the majority of its information is based on data provided by the USSSA. In contrast, the Social Security Expenditure Database focuses on all kinds of expenditure associated with (1) health care; (2) sickness; (3) maternity; (4) old age; (5) invalidity; (6) survivors; (7) family allowances; (8) work injury; and (9) unemployment. This comprises public, mandatory as well as private expenditure and is available for the period from 1989 to 2005.

The last project, Conditions of Work and Employment Program (TRAVAIL), offers qualitative information on regulations for (1) working time; (2) minimum wages; and (3) maternity protection. With regard to social security, the last category is of particular interest. It focuses on the following issues: (1) Scope; (2) qualifying conditions; (3) duration; (4) and the leave due to illness or complications during pregnancy. Furthermore, the regulations on parental leave, paternity leave and adoption leave are listed as well as information on the amount of cash benefits and their duration. In addition, the TRAVAIL project covers topics such as medical benefits, health protection and non-discrimination as well as employment security for the parents. One of the interesting aspects of this project is the interactive data selection on its website. Here, users can select the relevant categories and countries so that information on the regulations is displayed.

Beyond qualitative information on the content of maternity protection regulations, the data project also entails historical information on the general duration of maternity leave and the amount of benefits. The data is available for the years 1994, 1998, 2004 and 2009. Additionally, one can derive information on the financing institutions of maternity leave for the years covered. The dataset is regularly updated and therefore displays current regulations on maternity protection. As the information on which paragraph a regulation refers to is listed as well, it is further possible to identify when a regulation was introduced and to code events on social security legislation, accordingly.

3.3 UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations offer data on social security within its regional departments such as the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Region (ESCAP) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). The Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe Statistics (CEPALSTAT) of ECLAC covers 15 Latin American and Caribbean countries over the period from 1989 to 2005 and entails data on (1) wage earners who contribute to social security; (2) employees covered by social security; (3) employed persons, who contribute to social security; as well as (4) health and social public expenditure.

Similarly, ESCWA focuses on Middle Eastern countries, comprising Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Syria and the United Arab Emirates. In comparison to ECLAC, information on health expenditure and on prenatal care coverage can

only be derived for different points in time (1999, 2000, 2005 and 2010).

The ESCAP project comprises 53 countries in the Asian and the Pacific region offering data on the old-age support ratio, various forms of health expenditure (e.g. private or out-of pocket expenditure), the number of physicians and hospital beds as well as data on prenatal care coverage. Although the old-age support ratio is estimated for the period from 1980 to 2050, the remaining data is only available for the period from 1990 to 2012.

Lastly, the UNECE department provides data on the prenatal care coverage for sixty European countries during the period from 1988 to 2012.

To conclude, the departments of the United Nations entail virtually every country but cover only few social security issues and short time spans.

4. Regional Data – Non-OECD Countries

In this section, regional datasets on non-OECD countries are reviewed, which serve as a valuable supplement to the aforementioned data projects. The most comprehensive datasets are available for Latin America and the Caribbean as well as for the Asian and Pacific region. Thus, information is particularly lacking for the African continent.

4.1 ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) provides data for 42 countries in the Asian and the Pacific region. Its Social Protection Index (SPI) project offers an index that comparatively measures the scope and depth of different social security programmes, including social insurance, social assistance and active labour market policies. In addition, an overall indicator is calculated for all social security programmes. Even though these indices are useful for comparing the extent of social protection among Asian and Pacific countries, they are not suitable to compare countries on a global scale. Furthermore, the Social Protection Index project comprises information on the number of beneficiaries covered by the social security system and on social security expenditure. Beyond the Social Protection Index project, the ADB statistical database system also entails data on social security and welfare expenditure for 48 countries during the period from 1988 to 2012.

4.2 ASEAN SOCIAL SECURITY ASSOCIATION

The ASEAN Social Security Association (ASSA) offers country specific information on the social security systems of nine of its ten member states: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Comprehensive reports for each country can be obtained, which are regularly updated, covering years from 2005 to 2013. Moreover, the ASSA has published three books entitled "Social Security Profiles", two of which are available on their website. The first edition mainly includes quantitative data for the years 1995 to 1997 for the following issues: (1) Rates of contributions as percentage of wages; (2) contributions in millions of Rupiah; (3) social security membership; (4) benefits; and (5) other financial statistics. These categories focus on different domains of social security such as pension schemes. However, only five countries are covered in this edition, namely Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines. The third edition revises the previous two editions so that it provides a well-structured overview of social security legislation, related schemes as well as the extent of coverage. In comparison to the first edition, Brunei Darussalam and Vietnam are also included. Thus, the ASSA is a valuable source for obtaining in-depth information on the structure and organization of social security systems as well as on their legislative context.

4.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATABASE FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The Centre for Distributional, Labour and Social Studies (CEDLAS) of the National University de la Plata offers the Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean (SEDLAC) in collaboration with the World Bank. The project covers 16 Latin American and Caribbean countries especially during the period from 1990 to 2011 and includes data on the share of salaried workers with the right to pensions or health insurance for different age groups and education levels. Even though the dataset provides useful information, the split into different age groups and education levels reduces the comparability with other datasets. The covered time spans vary depending on the country context.

4.4 SOCIAL POLICY IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN DATASET

The Social Policy in Latin America and the Caribbean Dataset compiled by Evelyne Huber, John D. Stephens, Thomas Mustillo and Jennifer Pribble at the University of North Carolina, focuses on 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries between 1960 to 2006. The dataset solely comprises expenditure data with regard to (1) social expenditure; (2) social security expenditure; and (3) social security and welfare expenditure. The data is available as a percentage of overall expenditure or in relation to GDP.

4.5 CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY SECRETARIAT

The Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) provides qualitative data on contribution periods and qualifying conditions for 17 Caribbean islands, specifically focusing on the following social risks: (1) Invalidity; (2) industrial disablement/occupational disease; (3) old age/retirement; (4) survivors; and (5) industrial death. The main shortcoming is that the data on e.g. contribution periods or qualifying conditions is not provided with reference to a particular law or point in time. Additionally, the qualitative information has to be transformed for quantitative data analyses. However, the CARICOM is a valuable source for capturing different patterns of social security welfare in the Caribbean region.

4.6 FEDERATION OF PENSION FUNDS ADMINISTRATORS

The Federation of Pension Funds Administrators (FIAP) collects information associated with different kinds of pensions and provides data on (1) affiliates to pension funds; (2) total number of pensions; (3) pension contributions; (4) number of contributors; or (5) insurance premiums. With regard to the regional focus, the dataset refers to Latin America, Asia and Europe and covers 15 countries between 1981 to 2006 or again from 1999 to 2005.

4.7 SOCIAL ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES DATABASE

The Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database compiled by Armando Barrientos, Miguel Niño-Zarazúa and Mathilde Maitrot from the Chronic Poverty Research Centre and the Brooks World Poverty Institute at the University of Manchester provides qualitative information on social assistance programmes in 52 developing countries in Latin America, Africa and the Asian and Pacific region. The dataset covers social assistance programmes since 1945 but mainly refers to programmes adopted during the past twenty years. The information primarily covers programme objectives, transfers, the targeted population and coverage, the selection criteria of beneficiaries, costs, programme start date as well as additional issues related to implementing social assistance programmes. Moreover, the database distinguishes between the following three forms of social assistance programmes: (1) Pure income transfers; (2) transfers plus interventions with the focus on human, financial or physical asset accumulation; and (3) integrated poverty reduction programmes.

5. OECD Welfare State Datasets

In the following, I will discuss five of the best known and most comprehensive welfare state datasets for the European and OECD context: (1) Comparative Welfare States Dataset (CWSD); (2) Comparative Welfare Reform Dataset Version II (CWRDii); (3) Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset (CWED); (4) Social Citizenship Indicator Project (SCIP); and (5) Quality of Government (QoG) – Social Policy Dataset. After, I present additional data projects with a more narrow focus on specific social security issues and refer to the data provided by the European Commission, the OECD and the European Data Centre for Work and Welfare (EDAC).

5.1 COMPARATIVE WELFARE STATES DATASET

The Comparative Welfare States Dataset (CWSD) established by David Brady (Berlin Social Science Center, WZB), Evelyne Huber and John D. Stephens (both from the University of North Carolina) comprises 22 Western European countries and entails variables for the years 1960 to 2011. The dataset covers issues such as benefit generosity, social security benefit expenditure as well as in- and out-patient medical coverage through public programmes and medical care.

5.2 COMPARATIVE WELFARE REFORM DATASET

In comparison to the Comparative Welfare State Dataset, the Comparative Welfare Reform Dataset Version 2 (C*W*RD*ii*) of Stefan Kühner from the University of York ranges from 1960 to 2010 and focuses on 23 OECD countries. Data covers year to year changes in social expenditure, public net social expenditure, social security benefit expenditure, social security generosity indices, net replacement rates for the short and long-term unemployed, strictness of employment protection as well as data on the waiting days and duration of benefits.

5.3 COMPARATIVE WELFARE ENTITLEMENTS DATASET

Following these examples, Lyle Scruggs, Kati Kuitto and Detlef Jahn, however, extend both datasets to focus more entirely on the design of social security systems. Their Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset (CWED) covers the period from 1970 to 2011 and comprises 32 OECD countries and Taiwan. The dataset centres on (1) unemployment; (2) sickness; and (3) pensions. Whereas data on single and family replacement rates is provided as well as on the duration, waiting days and coverage of benefits for the first two categories, the category of pensions solely refers to single and family replacement rates as well as to coverage. Ad-

ditionally, it entails information on minimum and standard replacement rates, the ratio of employee pension contributions to employer and employee pension contributions, years of earnings used in the pensionable wage calculation, male and female retirement age and the life expectancy at age 65.

5.4 SOCIAL CITIZENSHIP INDICATOR PROJECT

The Social Citizenship Indicator Project (SCIP) provided by the Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI) at University of Stockholm entails similar data than the Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset (CWED). It focuses on (1) pensions; (2) unemployment; (3) sickness; and (4) accidents and offers data on minimum, maximum and standard benefits as well as on replacement rates, social security coverage, waiting days and take-up ratios. The data is available every three or five years since 1930, covering the longest period of all welfare state datasets. However, it only comprises 18 OECD member states.

5.5 QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT – SOCIAL POLICY DATASET

The Quality of Government (QoG) – Social Policy Dataset is a synthesis of the aforementioned datasets and additional data from related projects, such as the Iversen and Cusack data on the consequences and causes of welfare state expansion (Iversen/Cusack 2000 a, b, c). Some of the data is available in time-series format between 1946 to 2009, whereas other variables are only available as cross-sectional data, mainly for the year 2002. The advantage of the QoG – Social Policy Dataset is that it covers a broad range of variables and entails data from all major welfare state datasets. Moreover, its cross-sectional data refers to 194 countries and is therefore not limited to the OECD world. Its main disadvantage, however, is that the many gaps in the data over time renders it unsuitable for multivariate regressions with a focus on longer time spans. Furthermore, recent years are not sufficiently covered.

6. Further Datasets – Europe and the OECD World

The following datasets also focus on the European Union or the OECD world but refer to specific domains of social security, including: (1) General Government and Taxation Data; (2) Comparative Family Database; (3) Comparative Political Dataset I and III; (4) Social Assistance and Minimum Income Protection Interim Dataset (SaMip); and (5) Unemployment Replacement Rates Database. To conclude my

data review on social security in Europe and the OECD world, I will additionally present those organisations and projects from which many of the aforementioned datasets derive their information. This comprises (1) the European Commission; (2) the OECD; and (3) the European Data Centre for Work and Welfare (EDAC).

6.1 GENERAL GOVERNMENT AND TAXATION DATA

The General Government and Taxation Data, which was established by Thomas R. Cusack at the Berlin Social Science Center (WZB), refers to twenty OECD countries and comprises the years from 1950 to 1995. With regard to social security, data on social security contributions as a percentage share of GDP can be obtained.

6.2 COMPARATIVE FAMILY POLICY DATABASE

The Comparative Family Policy Database compiled by Anna Gauthier from the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI) in The Hague focuses on those parts of social security concerned with families. Her project consists of the following two datasets: (1) Comparative Family Cash Database; and (2) Comparative Maternity, Parental, and Childcare Leave and Benefits Database. The first one provides data on (1) family allowances expenditure; (2) monthly family allowances for the first, second or third child; as well as (3) an index of disposable income; and (4) the value of tax and benefit transfers to a two-child family. The data is available for the period from 1960 to 2008, for which 22 OECD countries are covered. The Comparative Maternity, Parental, and Childcare Leave and Benefits Database in turn focuses on information such as (1) the total number of weeks of maternity or parental leave; (2) the number of weeks of maternity leave prior and after childbirth; and (3) the cash benefits paid during parental leave or childcare leave. Additionally, this dataset includes qualitative information for when the first regulation on maternity protection was introduced, making it further suitable for event history analyses. In contrast to the Comparative Family Cash Database, this dataset covers two more years, ranging from 1960 to 2010.

6.3 COMPARATIVE POLITICAL DATASETS I AND III

The Comparative Political Datasets I and III provided by the University of Bern under the direction of Klaus Armingeon mainly focus on features of the political system, but also offer data on social security. The Comparative Political Dataset I covers the period from 1960 to 2011 and refers to 23 OECD countries, whereas the Comparative Political Dataset III only ranges from 1990 to 2011 but comprises 35 OECD countries.

Furthermore, the Comparative Political Datasets I includes data on (1) social security transfers; (2) public and mandatory private social expenditure in cash or in kind as percentage of GDP for various forms of social security (e.g. old age, survivors, incapacity health, family, active labour market programmes etc.); and (3)

unemployment compensation. In contrast, the Comparative Political Dataset III provides data on (1) social security receipts; (2) tax revenue of social security funds; as well as on (3) Social benefits and therefore can be used for a completion of the Comparative Political Dataset I.

6.4 SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND MINIMUM INCOME PROTECTION INTERIM DATA-SET

The Social Assistance and Minimum Income Protection Interim Data-Set (SaMip) provided by the Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI) at the University of Stockholm refers to 34 OECD countries and covers the years from 1990 to 2009. It comprises data on means-tested social benefits for the following issues: (1) Social assistance; (2) children's allowances; (3) household surcharges; (4) single-parents benefits; and (5) family aid.

6.5 UNEMPLOYMENT REPLACEMENT RATES DATASET

The Unemployment Replacement Rates Dataset established by Olaf van Vliet and Koen Caminada at the University of Leiden focuses on 34 OECD countries during the period from 1971 to 2009. The dataset is an update of the Comparative Welfare State Entitlements Dataset (CWED) and comprises extended and modified data. Unemployment replacement rates are available in various forms as net, gross and average replacement rates. In addition, data is provided on (1) taxes; (2) the benefit rate for single persons with no children; (3) social security contributions; and (4) allowances for one earner families with two children.

6.6 EUROPEAN COMMISSION

The European Commission offers data on social protection within the European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS) as well as within the Mutual Information System on Social Protection (MISSOC). The ESSPROS project entailed in Eurostat, is mainly concerned with (1) social protection expenditure in general and in particular with the social risks of (2) sickness; (3) invalidity; (4) old age; (5) survivors; (6) family/children; (7) unemployment; (8) housing; and (9) social exclusion. The data can either be displayed as percentage of GDP or Euro (in millions) and mainly covers the period from 1999 to 2010.

In addition, MISSOC provides more specific data on the design of social security systems. Included are information on the (1) financing of social security systems; (2) in kind sickness benefits; (3) cash sickness benefits; (4) maternity and paternity; (5) invalidity; (6) age; (7) survivors; (8) work injury and occupational disease; (9) family allowances; (10) unemployment; (11) minimum collateral; and (12) long-term care. The data appears twice a year since 2006 and once in the first two years (i.e. 2004 and 2005).

6.7 OECD

Similarly to the European Commission, the OECD offers various data on social security. First, the OECD.StatExtracts website entails the Social Expenditure Database (SOCX), providing data related to social security expenditure, including: (1) Old age; (2) survivors; (3) incapacity related; (4) health; (5) family; (6) active labour market programmes; (7) unemployment; (8) housing; and (9) other social policy areas. The expenditure data is further subdivided into cash benefits and in kind benefits. Moreover, it can be distinguished between different forms of social security expenditure: (1) Public; (2) mandatory private; (3) public and mandatory private; (4) voluntary private; (5) net public; and (6) net private. For each kind of social security expenditure, further information can be derived. For example, old age expenditure is subdivided into pension, early retirement pension and other types of old age expenditure. Beyond data on social security expenditure, the OECD also provides data on (1) pension replacement rates (gross and net); (2) pension wealth (gross and net); as well as on (3) taxes and benefits for different family and labour market constellations. The data is available for all OECD member states mainly during the period from 1980 to 2013 and thus can be used for multivariate regression analyses. Moreover, the annual OECD Factbooks are further sources for obtaining social security data.

6.8 EUROPEAN DATA CENTRE OF WORK AND WELFARE

The EDAC which is part of the Reconciling Work and Welfare (RECWOWE) project comprises more than 500 datasets associated with work, care and welfare. EDAC offers many of the previously mentioned datasets like the Comparative Family Policy Database, the Comparative Welfare Reform Dataset, the Comparative Welfare States Data Set or the Social Citizenship Indicator Project. Moreover, various EU reports are listed with data on social security expenditure and social security contributions as well as additional OECD data projects on social indicators, pension systems or benefits and wages. EDAC also comprises links to national statistics agencies and to global statistical data banks and so is one of the most comprehensive databases for searching social security data, especially for European and OECD countries.

7. National Statistics Agencies and Social Security Boards

As many of the existing datasets provide limited coverage of non-OECD countries (and also some European and OECD countries), it is further necessary to account for data of national statistics agencies and social security boards. Such information can add important data to existing projects. In the following, I will list countries with poor coverage in the aforementioned datasets and the main indicators available on social security. Most extensive data, however, is only available for recent years. With regard to Africa, many statistics agencies use the same standardized websites and therefore encompass the same data, which are mainly concerned with issues such as malnutrition, access to water and HIV prevalence. Information on the design of social security systems is only available for a few countries. Compared to Africa, Latin America, the former communist countries of the Eastern Bloc as well as many Asian countries and Pacific islands are more comprehensive.

Table 2: Social security data from national statistics agencies and social security boards

Country	Indicators
Albania	• Total family protection fund (1998-2012) • Income from contributions of social insurance (1995-2009) • Old-age pensions amount (1998-2012) • Rural pensions in social insurance schemes by gender and type (1998-2012) • Urban pensions in social insurance schemes by gender and type (1998-2012) • Unemployment benefit (1998-2012)
Algeria	• Social insurance receipts/spending/current balance (2003-2009) • Pensions receipts/spending/current balance (2003-2009) • Social security receipts/spending/current balance (2003/2009) • Unemployment insurance receipts/spending/current balance (2003/2009) • Leave and unemployment receipts/spending/current balance (2003/2009) • Evolution of assured people by insurance type – contributions, pensioners, associated employers/employees, provided services (2002-2009)
Andorra	• Number of social benefits by function (2007/09-2012) • Total expenditure on social benefits by function (2007/09-2012) • Mean expenditure on social benefits by function (2007/09-2012) • Number of households benefited (2007/09-2012) • Number of persons benefited (2007/09-2012) • Social benefits threshold by equivalent member (2007-2011) • Compensation of employees total or by activity (Level 2) (1966-2013) • Compensation of employees by age (1966-2013) • Compensation of employees by sex (1966-2013) • Compensation of employees by origin (1966-2013)
Argentina	• Distribution of national social security benefits by sex, age and type of benefits (2002) • National benefits by type of benefits and region (2003-2009) • Non-contributory pensions – benefit by type of benefits and average receipts (2007-2011) • Distribution of national social security benefits by sex, age and type of benefits (2002)

Country	Indicators
	• National benefits by type of benefits and region (2003-2009) • Non-contributory pensions – benefit by type of benefits and average receipts (2007-2011) • Beneficiaries by type of benefits, sex and age group (2000-2009) • Members and contributors to the Argentine Integrated System, total (various years from 2000-2011) • Public expenditure on social security, health or welfare (2001, 2010, 2011) • Unemployment insurance beneficiaries by sex (2005-2011) • Unemployment insurance beneficiaries by region (2007-2011)
Armenia	• Number of pensioners (2000-2012) • Average pension size (2000-2012) • Number of families receiving family poverty benefits (2002-2012) • Number of families receiving lump sum financial assistance (2002-2012)
Aruba	• Social contributions and benefits as expenditure % of GDP (1997-2006)
Azerbaijan	• Amount of minimum pensions allocated in the country (1995, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2006, 2007, 2007, 2008, 2008, 2010) • Number of pensioners (1990-2012) • Average amount of fixed monthly pensions (1995-2011) • Number of employed and unemployed pensioners (2009-2012) • Average amount of fixed monthly pensions of employed and unemployed pensioners (2009-2012) • Number of pensioners by sex (2009-2012) • Number of persons receiving social benefits (2007-2012) • Average amount of per capita monthly benefits (2007-2012) • Different benefits provided by the government to population (2006-2011) • Addressed public social aid granted to poor families (2007-2012) • Number of persons receiving a grant (2009-2012) • Average monthly amount per capita, grants (2009-2012) • Expenditure on health, social protection and social security (2011) • Disability among population – Number of invalids receiving pensions and benefits (2000, 2005, 2007-2012) • Unemployed receiving fixed social benefits by economic and administrative regions and towns (2010)

Country	Indicators
	• Number of persons receiving compensation according to unemployment by economic regions (2000, 2003, 2005-2012) • Distributions of persons receiving unemployment status by sex (2000, 2005-2012)
Bahamas	• Number of short-term benefit claims awarded by kind of social insurance programme • Number of short-term benefit weeks paid by kind of social insurance programme • Value of short-term claims paid by kind of social insurance programme • Contributions paid to the National Insurance Board (employers, employees, self-employed, total) • National Insurance Benefit Payments (short-term, industrial, long-term, total benefits) (2010-2013, available for each quarter)
Bahrain	• Beneficiaries of social welfare by gender (2008-2011) • Lump sum payments paid to service-terminated employees (2005-2011) • New pensioners according to the type of pension claim (2000-2011) • Pension salaries paid for pensioners and beneficiaries (2006-2011) • Pensioners due to age (2005-2011) • Value of receipts for different social security programmes (2005-2011) • Number of families by social risk (2005-2011) • Number of individuals by social risk (2005-2011) • Reason for social security assistance (2005-2011)
Bermuda	• Social contributions – weekly contribution rate (1969-2013)
Bolivia	• Members of pension funds, dependents (1998-2011) • Member of pension funds, independents (1998-2011)
Bosnia & Herzegovina	• Minor beneficiaries by categories and sex (2001-2006) • Adult beneficiaries by category and sex (2001-2006) • Forms and services of social welfare – minor beneficiaries (2001-2006) • Forms and services of social welfare – adult beneficiaries (2001-2006)

Country	Indicators
Brazil	• Accumulated value of social security benefits (1993-2012) • Average value of social security benefits (1993-2012) • Cash transfer programme for poor people – number of beneficiary family (2004-2011) • Continuous cash benefit for disabled people or the elderly (1996-2011) • Contributors to social security (1982-2009) • Pensioners (1982-2009) • Retirees (1982-2009) • Lifetime monthly income for elderly or disabled people (1993-2011) • Social security benefits (1993-2012) • Social security direct or indirect coverage for different age groups (1982-2009) • Cash transfer programme for poor people – total amount of benefits (2004-2011)
Bulgaria	• Social benefits by family children (2005-2011) • Social benefits by old age function (2005-2011) • Social benefits by survivors function (2005-2011) • Social benefits by unemployment function (2005-2011) • Social benefits by disability function (2005-2011) • Social benefits by sickness/health care function (2005-2011) • Social protection expenditure (2005-2011) • Social protection receipts (2005-2011) *Each category entails the following sub-categories:* • Non-means-tested benefits • Lump sum benefits • Benefits in kind • Means-tested benefits
Burkina Faso	• Social security, total (1980, 1985, 1990, 1995-2008) • Social security pensions (1995-2007) • Social security, pensions in kind (1999-2007) • Contributions being paid to the autonomous pension fund for officers – CARFO (1999-2007)

Country	Indicators
Costa Rica	• Health insurance – insured (1991-2013) • Health insurance – direct, active insured by institutional sector, province, canton (2000-2013) • Health insurance – insured by branch of economic activity (1990-2013) • Health insurance – active insured by branch of economic activity and age (2000-2013) • Health insurance by institutional sector employers, province and canton (2000-2013) • Health insurance – direct and active insured, mass contributions and (average) salary income by economic activity and sex (2000-2013) • Health insurance – direct and active insured by age group and sex (2000-2013) • Health insurance – direct and active insured by economic activity and wage scale (income) (2000-2013) • Health insurance – employers, direct and active insured, mass contributions by year and institutional sector (1991-2013) • Health insurance – insured workers by economic activity and monthly salary scale (2000-2013) • Health insurance – external consultations and emergency consultation by type of consultation, region and medical centre (2000-2013) • Health insurance – external consultations for the first time and average per person – consultation by type, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – contracted hours and queries per hour contracted, consultation by type, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – emergency cases treated by ranking, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – dental clinics actions by type of action, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – orders and average days given by order, institution, regime and medical centre (2000-2013) • Health insurance – orders and days of disability by sex, regime and focal area (2000-2013) • Health insurance – drugs declared by focal area, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – clinical laboratory tests by focal area, region and medical centre (2000-2012)

Country	Indicators
	• Health insurance – radio diagnostic studies by focal area, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – fluoroscopy by focal area, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – blood transfusion by focal area, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – grams per transfused patient by focal area, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – images and axial tomography studies by focal area, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – realized mammograms by region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – studies and images of ultrasound gynaecological and obstetric by focal area, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – biopsies, cytology and autopsy (2000-2012) • Health insurance – transfused patients by focal area, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – births, fetal and mother deaths (2000-2012) • Health insurance – patient days, day bed, beds average, occupancy rate and rotation beds by region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – patient days for service by region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – beds by average service, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Heath insurance – bed days by service, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – revenues, expenses, stays, average stay, mortality rate by region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – expenses for services by region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – expenses by average service, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – service revenues by region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – births, abortions and C-sections by region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – summary indicators of health services (2000-2012)

Country	Indicators
	• Health insurance – summary of revenue and expenses indicators (2000-2012) • Health insurance – analysis of revenues and expenses indicators (2000-2012) • Health insurance – cost of health care programme by issue (2000-2012) • Health insurance – workers for health insurance by sex and years of service and amount of total salaries (2000-2012) • Health insurance – workers for health insurance, relative and absolute changes (2000-2011) • Health insurance – technical staff and assistant health care services by occupational group, region and labour centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – general service by occupational group, region and labour centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – administrative services staff by occupational group, region and labour centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – cost for consultation by year and programme unit (1991-2012) • Health insurance – people served by home visiting, technical assistant primary care (ATAP) by age group, region and medical centre (2000-2012) • Health insurance – served emergencies by accident or violence, hospitalized and deceased patients (2000-2012) • Non-contributory pension scheme – pensioner movement by risk (2000-2012) • Non-contributory pension scheme – pensioner movement by region (2000-2012) • Non-contributory pension scheme – pension beneficiaries by sex and type of benefit (2000-2009) • Non-contributory pension scheme products and expenditure period by item (2000-2012) • Pension insurance – direct insured by condition of insurance (1991-2013) • Pension insurance – direct and active insured by institutional sector, province and canton (2000-2013) • Pension insurance – direct and active insured by economic activity (1990-2013) • Pension insurance – direct and active insured by wage level (income) and economic activity (2000-2013) • Pension insurance – direct and active insured by age and sex (2000-2013)

Country	Indicators
	• Pension insurance – employers, insured workers and mass contribution (1991-2013) • Pension insurance – pensioners and monthly amount paid (1993-2013) • Pension insurance – movement of pensioners by risk (2000-2013) • Pension insurance – instigator and beneficiary of death pension by risk and sex of the instigator (2000-2013) • Invalidity, old age and death pension – pension and monthly amount by sex, risk and age group (2000-2012) • Pension insurance – analysis of income and revenue (2000-2012) • Investment in securities by type of investment (2000-2012) • Pension insurance – reserve fund by destination (2001-2004) • Pension insurance – investment in securities by type of investment (2000-2004)
Cuba	• Main indicators on social assistance (2006-2011) • Current number of social security beneficiaries, average pension and discharges granted (2006-2011) • Social security expenditure in each province (2006-2011 or 2011)
Curaçao	• Maximum welfare benefits per month (2007-2012) • Number of persons receiving free medical assistance (2009-2012) • Number of persons receiving social securities (2008-2012) • Social securities – general old age insurance, general widows and orphans insurance, accident insurance, illness insurance (2008-2012) • Welfare benefits, relief (2007-2012)
Dominican Republic	• Contributors to pension funds charged by number of minimum wages (2003-2012) • Contributors to pension funds by age (2003-2012) • Contributors to the pension scheme by scheme (2003-2012) • Members and contributors to the pension scheme (2003-2012) • Pensions granted (2003-2012)

Country	Indicators
Fiji	• Central government final consumption expenditure on health (2005-2012) • Central government final consumption expenditure on social protection (2005-2012) • Central government gross fixed capital formation by type of service, health (2005-2012) • Central government gross fixed capital formation by type of service, social protection (2005-2012)
Georgia	• Number of helpless families registered in the unified database (2008-2012) • Number of helpless families receiving subsistence allowances (2008-2012) • Number of household allowance recipients by categories (2002-2011) • Number of pensioners registered with social security authorities (1995-2006) • Persons receiving pension and social packages by region and gender (2007-2012) • Persons receiving pension and social packages, total (2007-2012) • Amount of the sum transferred for the household benefit (2002-2009)
Honduras	• Insured people of the IHSS (Instituto Hondureño de Seguridad Social) – beneficiaries, contributors, paid subsidies, annuities and pensions (2003-2004 or 2005-2012)
Hong Kong	• Number of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) cases by category (2001-2011) • Number of CSSA recipients by age group (2001-2011) • Average monthly CSSA payments by number of eligible members (2001/2002- 2011/2012)
India	• Workmen's compensation – death, permanent disability, temporary disability, total (2000-2007) • Expenditure incurred on pay and allowances of civilian employees by the central ministries/departments, health and family welfare (2007-2008) • Total expenditure on incurred pay and allowances (2005-2008) • Employment in insurance – employment in life insurance, employment in general insurance, total employment (life and general insurance) (2000-2009)

Country	Indicators
Israel	• Benefit payments and collection from the public (1980, 1985, 1990, 1995-2000) • Number of benefit recipients in main insurance branches, monthly average (1985, 1990, 1995-2000) • Old-age and survivors' pension and the minimum income guaranteed to pension recipients, monthly average (1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995-2000) • Income support benefit to the working-age population (1985, 1990, 1995-2000) • Child-allowance point and child allowances, monthly average (1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995-2000) • National insurance benefit payments (1995-2000) • National insurance contributions (1998-2000 or 1998-1999) • Sources of financing of national insurance branches (1985, 1990, 1995-2000) • Surpluses/deficit in national insurance branches (1998-2000) • National insurance institute – financial reserves and coverage levels by insurance branch (1998-2000)
Jordan	• Socially insured employees by nationality (2008-2012) • Socially insured employees by economic activity (2008-2012) • Socially insured employees by nationality, sex, total wages, monthly average wage (2012) • Socially insured employees by age group, nationality and sex (2012)
Republic of Kazakhstan	• Number of pensions recipients, person (1990-2008) • Average monthly rate of the granted pension (1999-2008) • Average monthly rate of granted government social allowance (1999-2008) • Minimum rate of pension (1996-2008)

Country	Indicators
Lebanon	• Distribution of residents according to whether benefiting from health insurance (2007) • Distribution of residents according to whether benefiting from health insurance and age (2007) • Percentage distribution residence according to whether benefiting from health insurance and age (2007) • Distributions of residents benefiting from any type of health insurance according to type of health insurance and age (2007) • Percentage distribution of residents benefiting from any type of health insurance according to type of health insurance and age (2007) • Distributions of residents benefiting from any type of health insurance and sex (2007) • Percentage distribution of residents benefiting from any type of health insurance according to type of health insurance and sex (2007) • Distribution of residents benefiting from any type of health insurance according to type of health insurance and primary status in economic activity (2007) • Percentage distribution or residents benefiting from any type of health insurance according to type of health insurance and primary status in economic activity (2007) • Distribution of residents benefiting from any type of health insurance according to source of health insurance (2007) • Distribution of residents benefiting from any type of health insurance according to type of health insurance and marital status (2007) • Percentage distribution of residents benefiting from any type of health insurance according to type of health insurance and marital status (2007) • Distribution of households according to the receipt of in kind aid during the war (2007) • Distribution of households who received in kind aid during the war according to the principal part, who provided this aid (2007)

Country	Indicators
Malaysia	• Number of registered employees/employers with the Social Security Organisation SOCSO (2000-2011) • Number of accident cases receiving medical benefits (2000-2011) • Cash benefits for temporary invalids (2000-2011) • Number of beneficiaries of SOCSO by social risk (2000-2011) • Total cash paid for social risk by SOCSO (2000-2011) • Number of contributors to Employees Provident Fund by age group (2000-2011) • Number of contributors' (active and inactive accounts) to Employees Provident Fund by age group (2000-2011) • Number of persons receiving aid by type of aid (2002-2011)
Mauritius	• Various forms of allowances, monthly (1983/84, 1988/89, 1993/94, 1998/99, 2003/04, 2008/09) • Unemployment hardship relief (1983/84, 1993/94, 1998/99, 2003/04, 2008/09) • Basic retirement pension rates per month by age group (1950-1952, 1953-1956, 1957-1971, 1972-2009) • Basic social benefits by type and sex (1991-2009) • Beneficiaries of basic invalid pension (BIP) by age group, amount disbursed and rate per month (1990/91-2008/09) • Beneficiaries of basic orphan's pension by age group, island and amount disbursed (1990/91-2008/09) • Beneficiaries of basic retirement pension (BRP) by age group and amount paid (1982/83 to 2008/09) • Beneficiaries of basic widows pension (BWP) by age group, amount disbursed and rate per month (1990/91-2008/09) • Beneficiaries of carer's allowance ABIP (1999-2009) • Beneficiaries of Enhanced Basic Retirement Pension (BRP/SH) by age group and island (1991-2009) • Number of cases of social aid paid by island (1978-2009) • Number of beneficiaries of basic pensions and amount paid (2006, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011, various months) • Amount paid by pension type (2005-2011) • Number of beneficiaries by type of benefit 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010) • Amount paid by type of benefit for financial year (2005/06-2008/09 and calendar year 2010/2011)

Country	Indicators
	• Contributions to the National Pensions Fund (2005/06-2008/09 and calendar year 2010/2011) • Contributions to the National Savings Fund (2005/06-2008/09 and calendar year 2010/2011) • Number of beneficiaries of contributory pensions (June 2006-2009 and December 2010-2011) • Amount paid to beneficiaries of contributory pensions by financial year (2005/06-2008/09 and calendar year 2010/2011) • Number of cases receiving assistance from the National Solidarity Fund by type (2005/06-2008/09 and calendar year 2010-2011) • Amount disbursed by the National Solidarity Fund (2005/06-2008/09 and calendar year 2010-2011) • Non-contributory benefits by type and amount payable (2005/06-2008/09 and calendar year 2010-2011) • Total Enhanced Basic Retirement Pension rates by age group (1985-2009)
Mexico	• Contributors to the Mexican system of social security (IMSS) by economic sector (2000-2002) • Insured population of the IMSS by insurance type (2000-2012) • Insured workers by sex (2000-2012) • Percentage distribution of the pensioner population by age group for each sex (2009) • IMSS pension granted by type of pension and insurance class (2000-2012) • Insured population of the ISSSTE (Institute for Social Security and services for State Workers) by insurance type (2000-2011)
Moldova	• Average amount of allowance for children (2005-2012) • Average monthly size of awarded monthly pension of the pensioners registered at the organs of social security of population (2006-2013) • Correlation between the allowances for children and the subsistence level for children (2005-2012) • Expenditure on health care from consolidated budget by indicators and years (1998-2011) • Material aid beneficiaries (2005-2012) • Number of persons receiving pensions (2005-2012) • Social security to solitary old and disabled people (2005-2012)

Country	Indicators
Mozambique	• Social security benefits paid – sickness, death, hospital, subsistence allowance, old age allowance, old age pension, disability pension (2003-2011)
New Caledonia	• Solidarity family allowances beneficiaries (2006-2011) • CAFAT (Compensation Fund for Family Benefits, Workmen's Compensation and the Welfare of Employees) spending and revenue by regime (2010-2011) • CAFAT contribution rates in effect at January 1 (2012) • Beneficiaries of the aid scheme in favour of persons with handicap and dependence situation (2010-2011) • Contributions received and benefits paid by CLR to New Caledonia's civil servants (2000-2011) • CAFAT general pension regime revenue and spending (2010-2011) • Number of pensioners and amounts paid under the various regimes (2006-2011) • Beneficiaries of partial unemployment (2000 and 2005-2011) • Total unemployment beneficiaries, annual average (2008-2011)
Panama	• Total protected population by social security (2012) • Insured contributors, total (2012) • Dependents, total (2012)
Peru	• Central government spending for health sector (1994-2011) • Male and female population affiliated with any health insurance (2007-2012) • Insured population in the social security system "Salud es Salud" (2005-2012) • Affiliated with any health insurance, percentage of total population (2003-2012) • Social spending priority of social programmes (2003-2012)
Russian Federation	• Average pension (1992, 2000, 2005, 2007-2012) • Real pension (1992, 2000, 2005, 2007-2012) • Subsistence minimum level of a pensioner for the purpose of receiving an additional social support (1992, 2000, 2005, 2007-2012) • Social transfers (1992, 2000, 2005, 2007-2012) • Provision of dwellings to population (1992, 2000, 2005, 2007-2011)

Country	Indicators
Senegal	• Health budget • Personnel budget – health budget • National budget – health budget • Public expenditure on health/health benefit trust in FCFA (1970-2004)
Serbia	• Number of adult beneficiaries of social welfare (2001-2009) • Recipients of social care (2011)
Singapore	• Number of public assistance cases by category (2005-2008) • Number of social assistance cases by various schemes (2005-2008) • Number of social assistance cases by schemes (2007-2012) • Number of ComCare long term assistance (public assistance) cases by category (2009-2012) • Social assistance and support, ComCare long term assistance (2011-2012)
South Africa	• Total number of social grants by grant type and region (various months in 2012 and 2013) • Total number of social security grants – number of grants (various months in 2012 and 2013) • Total number of social security grants – number of beneficiaries (various months in 2012 and 2013)
Sri Lanka	• Central social security contribution (2005-2010) • Employees' Provident Fund (1986-2010) • Receipt and payment of Employees' Trust Fund (1990-2010) • Expenditure under the pension payments (2003-2010) • Number of contributors under the widows and orphans and widowers and orphans pensions (2004-2010) • Industrial accidents settled and compensation paid (2003-2010) • Social conditions – public health (2003-2009) • Total number of new pensioners (2009-2010)
Taiwan	• Social security expenditure (2000-2005) • Social insurance (2000-2012) • Social relief (2000-2012)
Tajikistan	• Monthly average amount of pensions (1998-2012) • Number of pensioners (1998-2012)

Country	Indicators
Thailand	• Number of population who have health insurance by type of health insurance, sex, area and region (2007, 2011) • Type of health insurance, coverage (2007, 2011)
Turkey	• Health expenditure, total (1999-2012) • Social security health expenditure (1999-2012)
Tuvalu	• Business, employees, normal and voluntary contributions for the National Provident Fund (2006-2007)
Ukraine	• Monthly average pensions (1991-2013) • Amount of pensioners (1991-2013)
United Arab Emirates	• Number of social assistance cases and social assistance value (1996-2011) • Social assistance cases, values and number of beneficiaries by sex (1996-2011) • Total payments of social assistance by type of case (1996-2011)
Uruguay	• Total members of the AFAP (Fund Administrator and Savings) system (1996-2012) • Total amounts being transferred to AFAP (1996-2012) • Beneficiaries of family allowances by year and education level (1982-2012) • Consolidated income and expenditure of the social security system by type of risks (1990-2012) • Consolidated income and expenditure of the social security systems (1990-2012) • Number of benefits and social security beneficiaries by year (1986-2012) • Number of pensioners of the Bank of Social Welfare by year and by age group (1989-2012) • Number of retired of the social security bank (1989-2012)
Yemen	• Number of cash assistance and benefits of the Social Regards Fund by governorate (2000-2003) • Total number of insured by sex and governorate (2000-2003) • Insurance and pensions expenditure of the Public Authority (1991-2001) • Social welfare and youth indicators (2003-2004) • Statistical indicators of social welfare (2002-2003)

8. List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ASSA	ASEAN Social Security Association
ASPIRE	Atlas of Social Protection – Indicators of Resilience and Equity
CARICOM	Caribbean Community Secretariat
CEDLAS	Centre for Distributional, Labour and Social Studies
CEPALSTAT	Comisíon Económica para América Latina y el Caribe – Statistics
CWED	Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset
C*W*RD*ii*	Comparative Welfare Reform Dataset Version II
CWSD	Comparative Welfare States Dataset
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EDAC	European Data Centre for Work and Welfare
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Region
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
ESSPROS	European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics
EU	European Union
FIAP	Federation of Pension Funds Administrators
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISSA	International Social Security Association
MISSOC	Mutual Information System on Social Protection

MZES	Mannheim Centre for European Social Research
NATLEX	Database of National Labour, Social Security and Related Human Rights Legislation
NIDI	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute
NORMLEX	Information System on International Labour Standards
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
QoG	Quality of Government
RECWOWE	Reconciling Work and Welfare
SaMip	Social Assistance and Minimum Income Protection Interim Data-Set
SCIP	Social Citizenship Indicator Project
SECSOC	Social Security Inquiry
SEDLAC	Socio-Economic Database for Latin America and the Caribbean
SOFI	Swedish Institute for Social Research
SPI	Social Protection Index
TRAVAIL	Conditions of Work and Employment Programme
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
USSSA	United States Social Security Administration
WDI	World Development Indicators
WZB	Berlin Social Science Center

9. References

Agency for Statistics, 2014: *Bosnia and Herzegovina*. http://www.bhas.ba; accessed August 01, 2014.

Agency of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2014: *Kazakhstan*. http://www.stat.gov.kz; accessed August 01, 2014.

Agency on Statistics under President of the Republic of Tajikistan, 2014: *Tajikistan*. http://www.stat.tj; accessed August 01, 2014.

ANSD – Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie, 2014: *Senegal*. http://www.ansd.sn; accessed August 01, 2014.

Armingeon, Klaus; Knöpfle, Laura; Weisstanner, David; Engerl, Sarah; Potolidis, Panajotis; Gerber, Marlène, 2013: *Comparative Political Dataset I 1960-2011*. Bern: Institute of Political Science, University of Bern.

Armingeon, Klaus; Careja, Romana; Knöpfle, Laura; Weisstanner, David; Engler, Sarah; Potolidis, Panajotis; Gerber, Marlène, 2013: *Comparative Political Dataset III 1960-2011*. Bern: Institute of Political Science, University of Bern.

Asian Development Bank, 2014: *Asian Development Bank – Statistical Database System Online*. http://www.adb.org/data/statistics; accessed July 31, 2014.

Asian Development Bank, 2011: *Asian Development Bank – Social Protection Index*. http://spi.adb.org/spidmz/index.jsp; accessed July 31, 2014.

ASEAN Social Security Association, 2014: *Profiles of ASSA Member Organisations*. http://www.asean-ssa.org/publications/published-compilations-publications; accessed July 31, 2014.

Barrientos, Armando; Niño-Zarazúa, Miguel; Maitrot, Mathilde, 2010: *Social Assistance in Developing Countries Database (Version 5.0)*. Manchester: Chronic Poverty Research Centre; Brooks World Poverty Institute, University of Manchester.

Bommarito, Michael J.; Katz, Daniel M.; Poast, Paul D., 2010: *World Treaty Index*. East Lansing, New Brunswick: Michigan State University – College of Law; Rutgers – School of Arts and Sciences.

Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, 2014: *Costa Rica*. http://www.ccss.sa.cr; accessed August 01, 2014.

CARICOM – Caribbean Community Secretariat, 2011: *Needed Contribution Period for Entitlement to Social Security Benefits*. http://www.caricom.org; accessed August 01, 2014.

CBS – Central Bureau of Statistics Aruba, 2014: *Aruba*. http://www.cbs.aw; accessed August 01, 2014.

CBS – Central Bureau of Statistics Curaçao, 2014: *Curaçao*. http://www.cbs.cw; accessed August 01, 2014.

Census and Statistics Department, 2014: *Hong Kong*. http://www.censtatd.gov.hk; accessed August 01, 2014.

Central Administration of Statistics, 2014: *Lebanon*. http://www.cas.gov.lb; accessed August 01, 2014.

Central Bureau of Statistics – Israel, 2014: *Israel*. http://www1.cbs.gov.il; accessed August 01, 2014.

Centre for Distributional, Labour and Social Studies (CEDLAS); World Bank, 2014: *SEDLAC – Socio-Economic Data-*

base for Latin America and the Caribbean. http://sedlac.econo.unlp.edu.ar; accessed July 31, 2014.

Corporate Services Department of the Employees Provident Fund, 1998: *Social Security Schemes of ASSA Member Countries*. Kuala Lumpur: Corporate Services Department of the Employees Provident Fund, Malaysia.

CSO – Central Statistical Organisation, 2014: *Yemen*. http://www.cso-yemen.org; accessed August 01, 2014.

Cusack, Thomas R., 2003: G*eneral Government Taxation Data Set*. Berlin: WZB Berlin Social Science Center.

Data Portal Mozambique – National Institute of Statistics, 2014: *Mozambique*. http://www.ine.gov.mz; accessed August 01, 2014.

Department of Census and Statistics – Sri Lanka, 2014: *Sri Lanka*. http://www.Statistics.gov.lk; accessed August 01, 2014.

Department d'Estadística, 2014: *Andorra*. http://www.estadistica.ad; accessed August 01, 2014.

Department of Statistics of the Bahamas, 2014. *Bahamas*. http://statistics.bahamas.gov.bs; accessed August 01, 2014.

Djamin, Awaloedin; Kertonegoro, Sentanoe, no date: *Social Security Profiles in ASEAN Countries (1st edition)*. Jakarta: Indonesian Human Resource Foundation.

Djamin, Awaloedin; Kertonegoro, Sentanoe, no date: *Social Security Profiles in ASEAN Countries (3rd edition)*. Jakarta: The Employees' Social Security (Jamsostek); The Indonesian Human Resources Foundation (YTKI).

DOS – Department of Statistics, 2014: *Jordan*. http://www.dos.gov.jo; accessed August 01, 2014.

ECLAC – Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2014: *CEPALSTAT. Databases and Statistical Publications*. http://estadisticas.cepal.org; accessed July 31, 2014.

EDAC – European Data Center for Work and Welfare, 2014: http://www.edac.eu; accessed July 31, 2014.

ESCAP – Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2014: *ESCAP Online Statistical Database*. http://www.unescap.org; accessed July 31, 2014.

ESCWA – Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, 2014: *Statistics Division (SD)*. http://www.escwa.un.org; accessed July 31, 2014.

European Commission, 2013a: *Eurostat – European System of Integrated Social Protection Statistics (ESSPROS)*. http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/social_protection/introduction; accessed July 31, 2014.

European Commission, 2013b: *Social Protection Systems - Mutual Information System of Social Protection (MISSOC)*. http://www.missoc.org; accessed July 31, 2014.

FIAP – International Federation of Pension Funds Administrators, 2014: *Historical Statistics*. http://www.fiap.cl; accessed July 31, 2014.

Fiji Bureau of Statistics, 2014: *Fiji*. http://www.statsfiji.gov.fj; accessed August 01, 2014.

Flora, Peter; Kraus, Franz, 2001: *Cost of Social Security 1949-1993*. Mannheim, Geneva: Mannheim Centre for European Social Research; ILO.

Gauthier, Anna H., 2011: *Comparative Family Policy Database, Version 3*. The Hague, Rostock: Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute; Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research.

GEOSTAT – National Statistics Office of Georgia, 2014: *Georgia*. http://www.geostat.ge; accessed August 01, 2014.

Government of Bermuda, 2014: *Social Insurance*. http://www.gov.bm; accessed August 01, 2014.

Huber, Evelyne; Ragin, Charles; Stephens, John D.; Brady, David; Beckfield, Jason, 2014: *Comparative Welfare States Data Set*. Chapel Hill, Berlin: University of North Carolina; WZB Berlin Social Science Center.

Huber, Evelyne; Stephens, John D.; Mustillo, Thomas; Pribble, Jennifer, 2008: Social Policy in Latin America and the Caribbean Dataset. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina.

IHSS – Instituto Hondureño de Seguridad Social, 2014: *Honduras*. http://www.ihss.hn; accessed August 01, 2014.

INDEC – Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, 2014: *Argentina*. http://www.indec.mecon.ar; accessed August 01, 2014.

INE – Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 2014. *Bolivia*. http://www.ine.gob.bo; accessed August 01, 2014.

INE Uruguay – Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 2014: *Uruguay*. http://www.ine.gub.uy; accessed August 01, 2014.

INEI – Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informatica, 2014: *Peru*. http://www.inei.gob.pe; accessed August 01, 2014.

INEC Panamá – Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo, 2014: *Panama*. http://www.contraloria.gob.pa/inec; accessed August 01, 2014.

INEGI – Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, 2014: *Mexico*. http://www.inegi.org.mx; accessed August 01, 2014.

INSD – Institut National de la Statistique et de la Démographie, 2014. *Burkina Faso*. http://www.insd.bf; accessed August 01, 2014.

INSTAT – Instituti i Statistikave, 2014: *Albania*. http://www.instat.gov.al; accessed August 01, 2014.

ISEE – Institut de la statistique et des études économiques, 2014: *New Caledonia*. http://www.isee.nc; accessed August 01, 2014.

International Labour Organization, 2013a: *NATLEX*. http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home; accessed July 31, 2014.

International Labour Organization, 2013b: *NORMLEX*. http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:1:0; accessed July 31, 2014.

International Labour Organization, 2013c: *Conditions of Work and Employment Programme - TRAVAIL*. http://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail; accessed July 31, 2014.

International Labour Organization, 2013d: *Cost of Social Security 1990-1996*. http://www.social-protection.org; accessed July 31, 2014.

International Labour Organization, 2013e: *Social Security Inquiry - SECSOC*. http://www.ilo.org/dyn/ilossi/ssimain.home; accessed July 31, 2014.

International Labour Organization, 2013f: *Social Security Database*. http://www.ilo.org/dyn/sesame/IFPSES.SocialDatabase; accessed July 31, 2014.

International Social Security Association, 2013: *Social Security Country Profiles*. http://www.issa.int; accessed July 31, 2014.

Ipeadata, 2014: *Brazil*. http://www.ipeadata.gov.br; accessed August 01, 2014.

Iversen, Torben; Cusack, Thomas, 2000a: *Consequences data*. http://www.people.fas. harvard.edu/~iversen/data/deindustrialization.htm; accessed July 31, 2014.

Iversen, Torben; Cusack, Thomas, 2000b: *Causes data*. http://www.people.fas. harvard.edu/~iversen/data/deindustrialization.htm; accessed July 31, 2014.

Iversen, Torben; Cusack, Thomas, 2000c: "The Causes of Welfare State Expansion: Deindustrialization or Globalization?", *World Politics* 52 (3): 313-349.

Kingdom of Bahrain – Central Informatics Organisation, 2014: *Bahrain*. http://www.cio.gov.bh; accessed August 01, 2014.

Korpi, Walter; Palme, Joakim, 2007: *The Social Citizenship Indicator Program (SCIP)*. Stockholm: Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI), University of Stockholm.

Kühner, Stefan, 2014: *Comparative Welfare Reform Dataset*. York: University of York.

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2014: *India*. http://mospi.nic.in; accessed August 01, 2014.

MSF – Ministry of Social and Family Development, 2014: *Singapore*. http://app.msf.gov.sg; accessed August 01, 2014.

MysIDC – Malaysia Informative Data Centre, 2014: *Malaysia*. http://mysidc.statistics.gov.my; accessed August 01, 2014.

National Statistical Office – Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, 2014: *Thailand*. http://web.nso.go.th; accessed August 01, 2014.

National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia, 2014: *Armenia*. http://www.armstat.am; accessed August 01, 2014.

National Statistics – Republic of China (Taiwan), 2014: *Taiwan*. http://eng.stat.gov.tw; accessed August 01, 2014.

Nelson, Kenneth, 2009: *The Social Assistance and Minimum Income Protection Interim Data-Set – "SaMip"*. Stockholm: Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI), University of Stockholm.

Obinger, Herbert; Schmitt, Carina; Starke, Peter, 2013: "Policy Diffusion and Policy Transfer in Comparative Welfare State Research", *Social Policy & Administration* 47 (1): 111-129.

OECD, 2014a: *OECD.StatExtracts – Social Protection and Well-being*. http://stats.oecd.org; accessed July 31, 2014.

OECD, 2014b: *OECD Factbook*. http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/oecd-factbook_18147364; accessed July 31, 2014.

OECD, 2014c: *Social Expenditure Database (SOCX)*. http://stats.oecd.org; accessed July 31, 2014.

ONS – National Office Of Statistics, 2014: Algeria. http://www.ons.dz; accessed August 01, 2014.

ONE – Oficina Nacional de Estadística. El Portal de las Estadísticas Dominicanas, 2014: *Dominican Republic*. http://www.one.gob.do; accessed August 01, 2014.

ONEI – Oficina Nacional de Estadística e Informacion. República de Cuba, 2014: *Cuba*. http://www.one.cu; accessed August 01, 2014.

Republic of Bulgaria – National statistical institute, 2014: *Bulgaria*. http://www.nsi.bg; accessed August 01, 2014.

Russian Federation – Federal State Statistics Service, 2014: *Russian Federation*. http://www.gks.ru; accessed August 01, 2014.

Samanni, Marcus; Teorell, Jan; Kumlin, Staffan; Dahlberg, Stefan; Rothstein, Bo; Holmberg, Sören; Svensson, Richard, 2012: *The QoG Social Policy Dataset, version 4Apr12*. Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, University of Gothenburg.

SASSA – South African Social Security Agency, 2014: *South Africa*. http://www.sassa.gov.za; accessed August 01, 2014.

Scruggs, Lyle; Jahn, Detlef; Kuitto, Kati, 2014: *Comparative Welfare Entitlements Dataset 2. Version 2014-03*. Storrs, Greifswald: University of Connecticut; University of Greifswald.

State Statistics Service of Ukraine, 2014: *Ukraine*. http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua; last access August 01, 2014.

Statistica Moldovei – National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova, 2014: *Moldova*. http://www.statistica.md; accessed August 01, 2014.

Statistics Mauritius, 2014: *Mauritius*. http://statsmauritius.gov.mu; accessed August 01, 2014.

Simmons, Beth; Dobbin, Frank; Garrett Geoffrey, 2006: "Introduction: The International Diffusion of Liberalism", *International Organization* 60 (4): 781-810.

SORS – Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, 2014: *Serbia*. http://webrzs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/Default.aspx; accessed August 01, 2014.

The State Statistical Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2014: *Azerbaijan*. http://www.stat.gov.az; accessed August 01, 2014.

TUIK – Turkish Statistical Institute, 2014: *Turkey*. http://www.turkstat.gov.tr; last access August 01, 2014.

Tuvalu Central Statistics Division, 2014: *Tuvalu*. http://www.spc.int/prism/tuvalu; accessed August 01, 2014.

UNECE – United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2014: *Social and demographic statistics*. http://www.unece.org; accessed July 31, 2014.

UN-ESCWA Statistics e-Publications, 2013: "A Compendium of Social Statistics, 2012-2013", *Arab Society* 11: 1-71. http://www.escwa.un.org/divisions/sd/pubs; accessed July 31, 2014.

UN-ESCWA Statistics e-Publications, 2011: "Compendium of Social Statistics and Indicators, 2010-2011", *Arab Society* 10: 1-45. http://www.escwa.un.org/divisions/sd/pubs; accessed July 31, 2014.

United Arab Emirates National Bureau of Statistics, 2014: *United Arab Emirates*. http://www.uaestatistics.gov.ae; accessed August 01, 2014.

USSSA – United States Social Security Administration, 2013: *Social Security Programs Throughout the World*. http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw; accessed July 31, 2014.

van Vliet, Olaf; Caminada, Koen, 2012: *Unemployment replacement rates dataset among 34 welfare states 1971-2009. An update, extension and modification of the Scruggs' Welfare State Entitlements Dataset*, NEUJOBS Special Report No. 2. Leiden: University of Leiden.

World Bank, 2013: *Global Financial Development*. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/global-financial-development; accessed July 31, 2014.

World Bank, 2014a: *ASPIRE: The Atlas of Social Protection – Indicators of Resilience and Equity*. http://datatopics.worldbank.org/aspire; accessed July 31, 2014.

World Bank, 2014b: *World Development Indicators*. http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators; accessed July 31, 2014.

World Bank, 2014c: *Spending on Social Safety Nets: Comparative Data compiled from World Bank Analytic Work*. http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTSOCIALPROTECTION/0,,contentMDK:21795024~menuPK:5078967~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:282637,00.html; accessed July 31, 2014.

- 2014 ERSCHIENEN -

Frank Nullmeier

Out of the Public Eye - The International Labour Organisation in die Media

ZeS-Arbeitspapier Nr. 01/2014

Politics takes place in public communication and is part of public communication. Today, public communication is substantially determined by the media. This is also the case for the field of global social policy. The following study addresses the question of how global social policy and, in particular, the International Labour Organization (ILO) as the key player in global social policy, is discussed in the media. Are global social policy and the ILO visible at all in the media? To what extent is the organisation visible? How do the media report about the ILO and on what exactly does media coverage of the ILO focus?

Herbert Obinger/Klaus Petersen

Mass Warfare and the Welfare State
Causal Mechanisms and Effects

ZeS-Arbeitspapier 02/2014

The question whether and how warfare has influenced the development of advanced Western welfare states is contested. So far, scholarly work either focused on the trade-off between military and social spending or on case studies of individual countries. What is missing, however, is a systematic comparative approach that is informed by an explicit consideration of the underlying causal mechanisms. This paper outlines an agenda for a comparative analysis of the warfare-welfare state nexus. By distinguishing between three different phases (war preparation, warfare, and post-war period) it provides a comprehensive analysis of possible causal mechanisms linking war and the welfare state and provides preliminary empirical evidence for war waging, occupied and neutral countries in the age of mass warfare stretching from ca. the 1860s to the 1960s.

ZeS WORKING PAPERS