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Nate Breznau
Felix Lanver

Global Work-Injury Policy Database (GWIP): Project Overview and Codebook

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Nate Breznau, Felix Lanver
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Nate Breznau and Felix Lanver[1]

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Summary

The Global Work-Injury Policy Database (GWIP) provides data on the introduction and development of work-injury policy in 186 independent nation states. Work-injury policies are also historically known as "workmen's compensation" and sometimes "accident insurance". This paper provides the codebook for the GWIP. Several aspects of this research are confounded by terminology, therefore we provide theoretical definitions and justifications of coding decisions in addition to the hard codes. This document accompanies the first public release of the data, gwip_v1.csv (Breznau and Lanver 2020), but also provides codebook materials for planned future releases.

The data are available via Harvard Dataverse https://doi.org/doi:10.7910/DVN/IVKYIE

1 Both Collaborative Research Centre 1342, University of Bremen. Contact: breznau.nate@gmail.com, felix.lanver@icloud.com.

1. Basic Information

We generated these data as part of a larger collaborative research center located at the University of Bremen focusing on the history of social security programs and the welfare state around the globe[2]. The data start with the development of the first national work-injury laws and the development of nation states as geo-political sovereign units starting around the mid-1800s.

1.1 Unit of Analysis: Nation State

Although many social welfare policies were made at the local and supranational levels, the nation state is the container that human society as a whole currently accepts as the highest order of sovereignty and thus policy-making power. Therefore, it is the unit of analysis in these data. Interestingly, there is no autonomous nation state on Earth that did not erect some form of welfare state policies at some point between the mid-1800s and early 2000s.

The development of the nation state in the form coded in these data arose as part of the shift from agricultural to industrial forms of work. In this process, events took place leading workers to obtain citizenship and social rights. This happened at different times in different places and to different degrees, but in general it represents a dramatic change in the history of human social organization. Whereas before, laborers – peasants, serfs, servants and etc. – had few if any rights, and were mostly dependent on a paternalistic or lord-vassal type relationship to secure their welfare and well-being. Except for the special case of soldiers, the 'working masses' had almost had no protections against social risks save charities. In some skilled occupations, workers formed their own collective risk pooling as members of guilds, but this covered only a fraction of the population. The first instance of large-scale worker risk pooling came via national legislation.

The nation state emerged as the main sovereign container of societies around the same time as workers were obtaining new rights in societies. Thus, the genesis of worker social rights is coterminous with the codification of nation states. It appears that without workers' having some degree of social rights, a 'nation' cannot exist. The counterfactual logic here is that the workers are not part of the nation without social rights; in other words, neither do they have nationally granted entitlements nor are they likely to feel a part of a society that offers them little or nothing. When workers gained political and eventually social rights they were now part of a centralized system of risk-pooling. These systems today achieve a basic level of security and welfare for workers in many societies around the globe as of 2020. The power of nations resides in their workers' allegiance to that nation in addition to the nation's economic and political resources.

The strategy of enlisting allegiance to the nation for workers is similar to that of recruiting soldiers to fight for the nation. By offering the opportunity for benefits on top of wages, such as family compensation in the event of death, soldiers were more willing to fight for the nation. This phenomenon extends to workers who are likely more productive and cooperative when they feel an allegiance to a nation, or feel that the state is providing them with risk protections and improving their welfare.

2 Carina Schmitt, Herbert Obinger and Laura Seelkopf, "A02 Constituting the Welfare State in a Global Perspective. Determinants of Social Security Programmes" at the Collaborative Research Center (SFB 1342), University of Bremen ('CRC').

Given the goal of measuring the introduction of work-injury from a global perspective we selected all possible nation states and quasi-nation states. At first we focused on those with a population over 500,000; however, we are adding those will less over time. Release v1.0 contains 186, but we hope to add all remaining small countries in future iterations. The main criterion for selection is sovereignty. Thus, our target population are all independent nation states at the time of writing this. The caveat is that we include previous versions or sub-sections of those states. For example, the countries that comprise the former Yugoslavia have legal codes that refer to Yugoslavian law in some cases. Sovereignty operates somewhat on a sliding scale, so we include "territories" that maintain mostly full self-rule even if they have a federal state-like status or the land on which they are sovereign is not technically owned by their nation (e.g., Puerto Rico, Guiana and Taiwan). We refer to all of them as "nation states" for the sake of simplicity.

1.2 Data Coverage: 1838-2020

These data only offer a sliver of the whole story of work-injury policy. Like any coding scheme they require defining a starting point, and here this point could be understood in a number of different ways. The first national work-injury laws we are aware of are in Germany (1838), France (1852) and Austria (1854), but these only covered specific occupational segments, mostly mining and railroad construction. The first known system legally designed for all blue-collar industrial workers in an entire nation state was the introduction of German social insurance in 1884, even though this law took many years and adjustments before it covered all workers. Most scholars mark this as the genesis of the welfare state. However, there is a clear path dependency of earlier laws with later laws, as social insurance follows a kind of evolutionary process from early working conditions and wage laws, to certain segments covered, to full blown social insurance (Abbott and DeViney 1992; Flora and Alber 2009). Thus, our timespan starts in the pre-work-injury phase with the 1838 German law and spans through 2019. The idea of a pre-phase is critical to the understanding of the development of work-injury law. The forms of labor, how they were organized, the extent of petty bourgeoisie, the wealth of a society, the strength and forms of labor movements, urbanization, wars and so many factors played a role in shaping how and when work-injury policy and other welfare state polices came into being. For whatever myriad reasons, 53% (100 out of 186) of nation states' first work-injury laws were formed in pre-nation state times and then carried over through national formation, for example as colonies, members of the Soviet Union or kingdoms that would later become nation states.

1.3 Definitions of "Work-Injury" Laws and Relevant Terminology

Here we focus only on legal forms, thus it is possible for a country to have a law on paper that covers all workers, but in practice to cover none of them. Future iterations of these data will include variables related to coverage and effectiveness of policies.

First law. The year a law was passed. This does not necessarily mean the year the law comes into force and says nothing about how successfully implemented the law was. If there is no year set for implementation of the law written in the law or made simultaneously by decree, then we do not consider it a first law. To be a "first" law, the law must be the first instance of our object of inquiry and it must apply to an entire country or a substantial portion thereof. Further details are available under "First Work-Injury Law" in Section 2.1

Employer liability. This is the earliest and crudest form of work-injury protection. These laws deem that employers are responsible for compensating workers for their injuries sustained while at work. The laws sometimes prescribe schedules of specific payments per injury type and other times are vague in terms of amounts or durations. The key difference between these laws and risk-pooling laws is that the burden of proof is on the worker. Under employer liability, the worker must go to court or file a claim with the appropriate administration to obtain compensation and there is no agency or fund with capital at hand to provide such compensation. Court proceedings often proved to be insurmountable challenges to workers due to their costs or legal jargon and paperwork. Employer liability laws were not much improvement over civil or common laws that specified general fault compensation. What was new with these laws was that they specifically targeted workers and usually added some kind of schedule or baseline conditions. Although they did not do much in practice to alleviate the risk of work-injury, they are important because they appear to be 'stepping stones' in the path dependent development of risk-pooling and social insurance.

Risk-pooling. This is the underlying concept of a welfare state. The burden of a social risk such as work-injury, in addition to aging, health, unemployment and family formation, is shared across individuals and various labor market actors – usually workers, firms and the state. In other words, society takes on the burden of risks that face all individuals, or all individuals in a certain segment of society. Having an employer liability law that demands compensation is not risk-pooling as the fault falls onto the employer and the burden of proof often on the worker, and the employer may or may not have a security or insurance system in place to safeguard against this fault; or may fight to prove not being at fault in court. Therefore, risk-pooling means that some kind of fund or insurance system is set up to pool resources from the many to allocate them to the few when they fall victim to social risks.

Social insurance. This is when insurance for workers is mandatory and regulated by the state. Usually this term refers to having all basic social risks covered; here we use it only in the narrow form referencing work-injury. The worker is entitled to compensation for work-injury unless otherwise proven, i.e., the burden of proof that the worker is not entitled to compensation is on the employer or insurance company. This is a no fault concept, that relieves the employee and employer from seeking compensation or legal action. Insurance means that a firm, organization or branch of the state collects premiums and distributes funds. It might be organized publicly or privately and there may be many insurance providers or only one. When workers and employers have no choice, but must have or provide insurance, then it fits the definition of social insurance.

Blue-collar workers. These are defined as industrial workers. They work in a production process involving mechanization. They are mostly manual laborers and machine operators. They vary from entirely unskilled through highly skilled workers. They are usually employed in private industry but may be employed by the state in cases where the state runs industries such as railroads. This class excludes agricultural and domestic workers, so long as they are not working with mechanized tools regularly.

Civil servants. These are bureaucratic and elected employees of the state. These exclude state run industries' blue-collar workers and exclude any form of manual laborer.

1.4 Pre-Work-Injury National Policies

In addition to voluntary insurance schemes or those set up among guilds and employee associations, work-injury law evolved in a larger progression of laws to protect workers. In many nation states laws against child labor, regulation of the materials that workers worked

with (such as phosphorous), laws preventing or protecting female workers and providing the right to organize often came before or during the passage of work-injury laws. There was a massive global movement taking place of workers, in particular in industrialized nation states and sectors such as mining and matchstick making. Much of this was fueled by the Communist movement, but took on a variety of formats. Therefore, we are careful not to argue that our "first law" codes the absolute inception of worker protection against work-injury, as this arguably goes back much further.

2. Variables

2.1 Variables in v1.0

In the *following* we list each substantive variable with a title (e.g., "Year of National Independence" and a variable label that users will find in the datafile (e.g., "*independence*"). The variable labels refer to the headers of the downloaded dataset. The sources for our coding are listed by country in the Appendix.

Empty cells indicate missing data. It means that there is no law according to our research, as of 08-Sep-2020.

Country Code
variable label: *cow_code*

These are the codes used by the Correlates of War (CoW) Project (https://correlatesofwar.org/) to identify countries. They are also consistent with the CRC's internal designations. They modify or update the original CoW codes in the following ways:

- Puerto Rico: gets its own code of 6.
- Serbia: is coded 345 and includes all prior versions of Serbia, Montenegro and Yugoslavia for practical reasons.

Country Name
variable label: *country_name*

The current English name of the country.

Year of National Independence
variable label: *independence*

This variable gives information on the year a nation state becomes independent whether this arises out of association or end of colonial rule. If there were periods where the country lost independence but returned to its present or similar form (world wars or temporary annexation), then this code reflects the first instance except for cases of prolonged colonization, and having no work-injury laws prior to that colonization, for example Morocco is coded independent only after the long period of French colonization. This variable mostly follows recognition by the UN but deviates in some cases for countries that existed prior to the formation of the UN.

First Work-Injury Law
variable label: *labor_workinjury_firstlaw*

The year of introduction of the first law of any kind. It is the year the law is passed, not the moment it comes into force, so long as a timing of the law coming into force is written in the law or decided upon prior to its passing. For example, in Gambia their first written law had no time of implementation specified, so this does not count as a first law in our coding. Any law covering occupational segments should be coded, ideally it should apply to the entire country but geographic exceptions may occur as with federal systems and nation states with shifting boundaries. The first law is only coded if it is a notable extension of common or civil law. This means it has special provisions through which workers get due process, insurance or some other form of claims beyond an abstract principle of employer

liability that is generally unenforceable, for example institutionalized 'forma pauperis' or legal requirement to report all accidents to authorities.

A 'first law' covers industrial workers in some way. Thus, a first law must include segments other than civil servants, military or seamen. However, a first law is coded if it covers industrial workers working for the federal government, for example the blue-collar railroad workers in the United States. In cases of colonialism, colonial laws count as first laws. The first law should apply to the same geographic territory as it was at the time of the law as exists today, with small exceptions for shifts in official borders, for example Poland has ever shifting borders prior to WWII. Exceptions are made for cases where societies were one and then split due to the Cold War such as Korea, where the first law is the same law from the pre-Cold War single Korea for both North and South Korea of present day.

First Work-Injury Law according to SSPW
variable label: *labor_workinjury_firstlaw_sspw*

Taken from the SSPW's 2017 country-specific html files using a text mining routine.

Until now, most scholars obtained data on work-injury introduction from the SSPW (Social Security Programs Throughout the World Data from the U.S. Social Security Administration). In our investigation of each country we often find different years than what is in the SSPW data. We include the SSPW data as of 2017 here for user's reference as a variable. We do not argue that the SSPW is incorrect. They simply do not have a strict coding scheme as reported in an email exchange of October, 2016. We tried here to follow stricter coding guidelines and as a result have removed some theoretically impossible values in the SSPW, such as Poland's first law in 1883, which appears to be recorded from the ILO's 1935 *Report on Social Insurance*. In this ILO report, the 1883 code refers to the same law as Germany's 1884 code, so the year is one year off, and the law covered only a fraction of Poland at that time so this does not suffice to be Poland's first law according to our coding scheme.

First Work-Injury Risk-Pooling Law
variable label: *labor_workinjury_firstins*

This is the year of the first law providing insurance against work-related injury. "Insurance" here refers to the common definition, not the legal definition, as providing some form of shared protection against risk. That is why we refer to this as "risk-pooling" not "insurance" in the variable name. This variable indicates the first instance of mandatory social risk pooling. A provident fund, for example, counts as risk-pooling because workers have a shared pool of resources to protect them in case of an accident; again this is only by law and says nothing about the effectiveness or implementation of the law. Simply having a law requiring employer liability is not risk-pooling in our definition, because there is no insurance (fund, insurance policy, etc.) backing up the legal liability. If the first law of any form in a country was a risk-pooling law, then this variable is identical to *labor_workinjury_firstlaw*. If only a single occupation is covered but the state makes insurance mandatory for the entire single occupation (e.g., railroad workers or miners), then this would also count as the first risk-pooling law.

First Work-Injury Provident Fund
variable label: *labor_workinjury_first_fund*

First instance of risk pooling as a provident fund. It is missing if the country went directly from no law or employer liability without a fund to social insurance. Coding rules otherwise follow *labor_workinjury_firstins*. Provident fund means that paying money into a centralized fund is mandatory. This fund has the purpose of paying compensation. These funds vary greatly in nature, from occupation and industry specific to one fund for the entire workforce. Also, the amount contained in these funds, how much employees pay in, and what the fund managers do with the fund such as investing it or not also varies. For example, we code Uruguay's 1920 law as the first instance of a 'provident fund' because employers must pay in to a temporary fund in the event of an accident, and then after the claim is made the worker either gets the money or the employer is found to be not liable and gets the money returned (ILO LS 1920, Uruguay Workmen's Compensation, paragraph 47), a kind of mandatory 'pay-as-you-go' fund for the employer.

First Work-Injury Social Insurance Law
variable label: *labor_workinjury_first_socins*

First instance of social insurance for any blue-collar worker segment as defined in *labor_workinjury_firstins*. It must be mandatory that employees get private or associational firm insurance policies, or the government itself is the insurer. The key difference in social insurance as a form of risk-pooling is that fault is no longer on the burden of the employee. The employee is automatically entitled to accident compensation unless otherwise disproven by the insurer or other interested party - this shifts fault away from the employee by default.

First Work-Injury National Law
variable label: *labor_workinjury_firstnat*

The year of the first law when the country exists as an independent political entity. Many first laws were implemented under colonial or foreign rule. If the law was simply carried over from a previous law before independence then the year is identical to the year of independence. In cases where the first national law is passed within 2 years prior to independence, we code the year of the passing of the law rather than the year of independence and code *labor_workinjury_firstnat_carriedover* = "no", as in Grenada, Bulgaria, Iceland, Benin, Cameroon and Samoa.

First Work-Injury National Law Carried Over
variable label: *labor_workinjury_firstnat_carriedover*

This variable indicates, whether a law from colonial, foreign or imperial rule is carried over after independence. The exceptions are states that became nation states and carried the law over and did not have a geopolitical change (i.e., boundaries stayed the same); for these cases the first national law could come while not a fully autonomous nation state (e.g., Austria in 1852, but not Prussia in 1838 because Prussia did not become a nation state after being part of the German Empire).

First Work-Injury Law: Program Type
variable label: *labor_workinjury_firstlaw_programtype*

The program type of a work-injury law can either be "Risk-Pooling", meaning that there is some kind of mandatory risk pooling or "Employer liability" meaning that there is no

involvement of the state in financing and risk pooling, only an obligation for the employers to compensate in the case of work accidents. In this version of the variable, "Risk-Pooling" refers to either provident funds set up by the state or made mandatory by the state or actual social insurance with a private or state carrier (as with the coding of labor_workinjury_firstins). "Employer liability" is not the same as common or civil law codes that assign fault in case of injury. "Employer liability" means that there is a specific law targeting employers in industrial accidents and deaths as something more than basic common and civil codes.

This is a variable constructed from a combination of *labor_workinjury_firstlaw*, *labor_workinjury_first_fund,* and *labor_workinjury_first_socins*.

First Work-Injury Full Coverage Law: Blue-Collar Workers
variable label: *labor_workinjury_firstlaw_bluecollar_fullcoverage*

This is the year of full coverage for all blue-collar groups: manual labor; excluding agriculture and domestic workers. "All" means at least two-thirds, or all the major sectors of industry; exceptions should not be occupation or industry-specific. We code this as covering "all" as long as all enterprises with at least 5 or more employees are covered. This was a somewhat inferential undertaking because data were not always available. We will refine these measures over time and have taken notes by country (see Appendix). Note that coverage can be "full" in this variable, even if certain groups are excluded like women, ethnic or religious groups. We use the definition of a worker at the time of the passing of the law in that country. The logic is that the labor market was segmented, and citizenship was hierarchical in the early stages of work-injury law. Many groups were excluded as 'second class citizens' by law, thus there is no chance for them to be covered. Does not include prisoners or detainees; does not include 'casual workers'. This variable only accounts for *de jure* coverage. As a "first law" the coding otherwise follows *labor_workinjury_firstnat*. In future iterations we will code the types of blue-collar full coverage laws.

De facto coverage and measures of which groups were covered by each law that we code are planned for later versions. Also, first year of full-coverage of social insurance is planned for later versions.

2.2. Variables planned for future versions

2.2.1 General

labor_workinjury_generosity

Following the coding of the Comparative Welfare Entitlements Database 2 (Scruggs and Allan 2006) and the concept of "decommodification" made popular by Esping-Andersen, we will code the replacement rate for work-injury for each country.

labor_workinjury_socins_fullcoverage

The year of the first law for countries that enact universal work-injury coverage as social insurance - defined by *labor_workinjury_first_socins* but applying to at least 80% of the work force. The same will be done for blue-collar workers - defined by *labor_workinjury_firstlaw*.

labor_free_native

The year that all native born workers in a colonial setting are free to sell their labor. This means that slavery, servitude and any other forms of legal forced work without pay are abolished.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_benefit_cash

Coded "Yes" if cash benefits, normally either in the form of wage replacement or a lump sum, are granted with the first law. So far all cases are "Yes" therefore we may drop this variable from our plans.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_benefit_inkind_health

If there are health services, most commonly provisions that health insurance covers but are paid for or recouped from employers rather than insurers, then this is coded "Yes". This variable will be useful in future research to link health systems to work-injury and welfare state systems more generally.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_benefit_inkind_other

If there are other services, such as job-related amenities or contract provisions/extensions this is coded "Yes". In all cases "funeral services" are at least partly covered in case of death, thus we exclude funeral services from this variable.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_duration

This is coded in months. It codes the maximum duration of sick pay for standard sickness or injury (i.e., the cash benefit). There are many exceptions and conditions depending on the type of injury. Our goal is to code a common injury such as a broken bone, physical damage or poisoning. Also note that if work-related permanent disability puts the worker into the pension system, this is outside the scope of this law and is part of the pension law, not counted here.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_benefit_family

Coded "Yes" if the families get any cash or in-kind benefits in the case of permanent disability or death.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_groupdiff

Coded "Yes" if there are any group-based differences in the application of the first law to workers based on group membership whether declared, imposed or inherent, for example race, ethnicity, migration status or religion. There must be a difference in benefit levels or certain groups excluded. This variable does not include individuals outside of the labor market consistent with the *labor_workinjury_firstlaw* variable. Thus, slaves and those not legally allowed to work do not count.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_genddiff

Coded "Yes" if women were not covered by the first law, or if women received less than men in any way.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_details

This is a string variable (open-ended) that gives details on the law, e.g., the *labor_workinjury_firstlaw_benefit_inkind_other* variable or *labor_workinjury_firstlaw_groupdiff*.

2.2.1 Occupational Groups

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_civilservants

The first law for white-collar employees of the nation state. This might be only certain segments of the white-collar occupations such as legislators or judges.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_civilservants_coverage

This variable = "all" if *labor_workinjury_firstlaw_civilservants = labor_workinjury_firstlaw_civilservants_fullcoverage*. Otherwise it lists the occupations covered by the first law.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_civilservants_fullcoverage

This is the year that all segments of the civil servant occupations are covered. This means all white-collar jobs employed directly under contract with the nation state.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_military

In many cases soldiers are some of the first 'workers' to receive work-injury protection. This is the first year that any segments of the military are covered. It may be earlier than *labor_workinjury_firstlaw*, because we do not consider soldiers as industrial or blue-collar workers. However, this variable is important in the path dependent development of work-injury law and welfare states.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_military_coverage

This variable = "all" if *labor_workinjury_firstlaw_military = labor_workinjury_firstlaw_military_fullcoverage*. Otherwise it lists the occupations covered. "All" are considered covered by the first law if it covers the soldiers and the civil servant law covers the officers. Open-ended string variable.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_military_fullcoverage

First year that all military workers are covered.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_whitecollar

First year that any law is introduced to cover white-collar workers, e.g., clerks or managers, plus the same other coding rules for *labor_workinjury_firstlaw*. Excludes military, self-employed and civil servants.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_whitecollar_coverage

This variable = "all" if *labor_workinjury_firstlaw_whitecollar = labor_workinjury_firstlaw_whitecollar_fullcoverage*. Otherwise it lists the specific professions and/or industries covered. Open-ended string variable.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_whitecollar_fullcoverage

First year that all white-collar workers are covered. Excludes military, self-employed and civil servants.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_bluecollar

First year that any segment of the blue-collar labor force is covered plus the same coding rules for *labor_workinjury_firstlaw*. Excludes military, self-employed and civil servants.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_bluecollar_coverage

This variable = "all" if *labor_workinjury_firstlaw_bluecollar = labor_workinjury_firstins_bluecollar_fullcoverage*. Otherwise it lists the specific professions and/or industries covered. Open-ended string variable.

labor_workinjury_firstins_bluecollar_fullcoverage

The first year of a provident fund or social insurance, consistent with the variable *labor_workinjury_firstins*. We code this as covering "all" as long as all enterprises with at least 5 or more employees are covered.

labor_workinjury_firstsocins_bluecollar_fullcoverage.

The first year that all workers as defined by *labor_workinjury_firstins_bluecollar_fullcoverage* have social insurance as defined by *labor_workinjury_first_socins*.

labor_workinjury_firslaw_farmers

First year that any farmers - the owners and managers of agricultural enterprises - are covered.

labor_workinjury_firstlaw_farmers_coverage

Open-ended string variable.

labor_workinjury_firstins_farmers_fullcoverage

Similar to variables with the same label as "…*_bluecollar_*…", but applicable to the self-employed.

labor_workinjury_firstins_selfemp

Similar to variables with the same label as "…*_bluecollar_*…", but applicable to the self-employed.

labor_workinjury_firstins_selfemp_coverage

Open-ended string variable.

labor_workinjury_firstins_selfemp_fullcoverage

Similar to variables with the same label as "…*_bluecollar_*…", but applicable to the self-employed.

labor_workinjury_firstins_agriworkers

Similar to variables with the same label as "…_*bluecollar*_…", but applicable to non-machine using agricultural workers.

labor_workinjury_firstins_agriworkers_coverage

Open-ended string variable.

labor_workinjury_firstins_agriworkers_fullcoverage

Similar to variables with the same label as "…_*bluecollar*_…", but applicable to non-machine using agricultural workers.

Appendix

All sources listed in this document are available as a publicly shared Zotero library (https://www.zotero.org/groups/2557302/gwip).

Abbreviations

CRC	Collaborative Research Center, "The Global Dynamics of Social Policy" at the University of Bremen (SFB 1342)
ILO	International Labour Office
ILO LS	ILO Legislative Series
ILR	International Labour Review, following the year should be X(X) issue(volume)
NATLEX	The ILO's database of labor law (https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.home)
SSPW	US Social Security Administration's Social Security Programs Throughout the World Series
[country]	When the name of a country is used as a source it refers to the original text, or a translation thereof, for that country's law

Country-Specific Notes and Sources

We discuss unique coding rules we used for each country, plus we provide information about the first laws in given countries with respect to blue-collar industrial workers. We list all sources used in our research.

For some countries we list "inferred" as a source. This means we do not have a concrete citation and instead inferred this value based on all available information or a specific citation that suggested but did not directly provide the code. Although we took great pains to identify primary sources for all 186 countries in the GWIP, there are occasions where we could not find or have not yet found a direct reference for a law. In these cases, we infer the data using all available evidence. Sometimes this means we rely on older versions of the SSPW data. For example, in the Federated States of Micronesia we do not have access to the original 1968 work-injury law, thus we cannot deduce that it is an employer liability law or one that involves some type of risk-pooling. However, the SSPW suggests that social insurance first appeared in 1982. As three are no entries in NATLEX, we are left with the inference of the nature of the 1968 law. Future iterations will hopefully procure the primary data to verify this.

Afghanistan — cow code: 700

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.
SSPW 2017

Albania — cow code: 339

Farman, Carl F., and Veronica Marren Hale. 1949. 'Social Security Legislation throughout the World'. 16. Bureau Reports. US Social Security Administration.

Algeria — cow code: 615

Besson, Maurice. 1927. 'Labour Legislation in the French Colonies'. *International Labour Review* 16 (4): 487–511.
ILO LS 1949

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics', No. 90.

Andorra cow code: 232

Inferred first blue-collar full coverage law.
SSPW 2017

Angola cow code: 540

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

Angola 1990

Muchena, Israel. 2019. *Development of Insurance in Angola*. Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse UK.

Antigua & Barbuda cow code: 58

Inferred first blue-collar full coverage law.

Antigua and Barbuda. 2020. 'National Provident Fund Act'. Social Security Board. http://www.socialsecurity.gov.ag/about/our-history.

ILO LS 1955

Palmer, Colin A. 2014. *Freedom's Children: The 1938 Labor Rebellion and the Birth of Modern Jamaica*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press.

Argentina cow code: 160

The first federal law only applied to the capital city Buenos Aires and National territories. The Provinces issued their own decrees (BLO 1930, p. 956). The enforcement of the first law was left up to the provinces to mediate in case of non-resolution (BLO 1930).

Argentina. 1996. *Employment Accident and Occupational Disease Benefit. 24557*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=44137&p_country=ARG&p_count=1348.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1930. 'Labor Legislation of Argentina'. *Monthly Labor Review* 30 (5): 1–8.

Armenia cow code: 371

Law coded as part of Soviet Russia.

Abramson, A. 1929. 'Social Insurance in Soviet Russia'. *Journal of Political Economy* 37 (4): 377–99.

Australia cow code: 900

S. Australia had a law in 1900, Queensland 1905, and N.S. Wales in 1910. We therefore code the last of the first laws in Australia's first territories (1910), as the "first law" even though there was no federal law (similar to Canada).

Tasmania adops compulsory accident insurance in 1934, at which point all territories have it, thus we code this as the first social insurance law (ILO 1935).

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

Austria cow code: 305

Sherman, P. Tecumseh. 1915. 'The Jurisprudence of the Workmen's Compensation Laws'. *University of Pennsylvania Law Review and American Law Register* 63 (9): 823–75. https://doi.org/10.2307/3313245.

Youngman, E.B. 1931. 'Austrian Miner Compensation Law 1854'. US Bureau of Mines. Mining Laws of Austria, Pamphlet. US Dept. of Commerce. https://books.google.de/books?id=NFY_xWnFSF4C&lpg=RA5-PA1&ots=Dx_iKOfwtR&dq=austria%20miners%20law%201854&pg=RA5-PP1#v=onepage&q=austria%20miners%20law%201854&f=false.

Azerbaijan cow code: 373

Law coded as part of Soviet Russia.

Abramson, A. 1929. 'Social Insurance in Soviet Russia'. *Journal of Political Economy* 37 (4): 377–99.

Bahamas cow code: 31

Former colony of the United Kingdom. Independence in 1973. The first law was introduced in 1943 under colonial rule.

Mesa-Lago, Carmelo. 1988. 'Social Insurance: The Experience of Three Countries in the English-Speaking Caribbean'. *International Labour Review* 127 (4): 479–96.

Bahrain cow code: 692

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

Bahrain. 1976. Ministerial Order (Insurance) Respecting the Effective Application of the Law on Social Insurance in Its First Stage. Code No. 3. NATLEX

Dixon, John. 1987. *Social Welfare in The Middle East*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315670560.

Bangladesh cow code: 771

While Bangladesh was part of Pakistan, a provident fund form of insurance was set up in 1962 but only seemed to apply to 'East Pakistan', so not to Bangladesh, therefore we do not code this as a first social insurance law (Andersen et al 1991). Moreover, in the Legislative Series guidebook there are many laws listed under "Bangladesh" but they are Indian laws, and it is unclear that they applied. Therefore we code the first social insurance as 2006 from NATLEX which seems to have compulsory insurance for enterprises with at least 100 workers, so still not full blue collar insurance coverage

Bangladesh. 2006. *Bangladesh Labour Act 2006*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=76402.

ILO LS 1923

Barbados cow code: 53

Former colony of the United Kingdom. Independence in 1966. The first law is introduced 1916 under colonial law.

SSPW 2017

ILR 1943:48(4)

Belarus cow code: 370

Not the entire modern Belarus was the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. Nonetheless, it was the main part of the country and we code it as though it was the 'same' geopolitical area; however, this only comes into existence in 1922. Thus, we code the first law as 1922 as part of the Soviet system.

ILO LS 1922

Belgium cow code: 211

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

Meeker,Royal. 1914. *Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries*. Senate Documents 4.

Belize cow code: 80

Ueber, Susan, Raymond Lewis, Paul Meissner, and Jeremiah Norris. 1987. 'Financing and Costs of Health Services in Belize'.

Benin cow code: 434

There is a social security fund mentioned in the 1998 law, therefore we code this as the first insurance.

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

Benin. 1998. *Benin Labor Code*.

Benin. 2003. *Benin Social Security Code*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/64370/108622/F-871055909/BEN64370.pdf.

SSPW 2017

Bhutan cow code: 760

The 1994 Wage Rate, Recruitment Agencies and Workermen's Compensation Act clearly defines benefits and coverage. However, it claims that the first adopted resolution on workmen's compensation was in 1979 and it references a "workmen's compensation provision" that was already in place and that this act amends or replaces the benefits in certain areas. This suggests that the first law was then, but we have been unable to find a link to the approved "Ministry of Development" draft regulations that were approved (Bhutan 1979, Res. 33). We code this as the first law for now, but seek further information.

Bhutan. 1979. *Resolutions Adopted by the 50th Session of the National Assembly 1979*. https://www.nab.gov.bt/assets/uploads/docs/resolution/2014/50th_Sessions.pdf.

Bhutan. 2007. *Labour and Employment Act 2007*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/80218/86462/F1162145166/BTN80218%20English.pdf.

Bolivia cow code: 145

The 1935 law is just a provident fund managed by the government, so this does not qualify as social insurance.

ILO LS 1924

ILO LS 1935

ILO LS 1939

ILO LS 1956

Botswana cow code: 571

Botswana. 1998. *Workmen's Compensation 1998*. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_125673.pdf.

ILO LS 1936

Suter, Ann C. 1968. *Labor Law and Practice in Botswana*. US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Brazil cow code: 140

Employers who do not take out voluntary insurance against work-injury are required to deposit into a provident fund under the 1934 law, thus it is coded as "fund".

ILO LS 1944

Tixier, A. 1935. 'The Development of Social Insurance in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay: I Special Article (Part I)'. *International Labour Review* 32 (5): 610–36.

Brunei cow code: 835

Brunei. 1957. *Workmen's Compensation Subsidiarity Regulations 1957*. Vol. S.40/57. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/107512/132377/F-1249154435/BRN107512.pdf.

Singapore. 1932. 'Straits Settlements Government Gazette'. volume 67, no 48–64. Singapore: National Library Board. https://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/printheritage/detail/007afc1d-993f-4b59-9ca8-8c1933b02d8c.aspx.

Bulgaria cow code: 355

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

ILO LS 1949

Yanouloff, Ilia. 1924. 'Labour Legislation in Bulgaria'. *International Labour Review* 10 (3): 435–51.

Burkina Faso cow code: 439

ILO LS 1926

SSPW 2017

Burundi cow code: 516

ILO LS 1949

SSPW 2017

Cambodia cow code: 811

French citizen blue-collar workers were first covered in 1934, and then native Cambodians in 1936. We code this as first law in 1936.

Cambodia. 1997. *Labor Law 1997*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/701/labour.

US Army. 1943. *Civil Affairs Handbook: French Indo-China: Labor*. US Army Service Forces.

Cameroon cow code: 471

Cameroon was part French and part English controlled prior to 1960, therefore we only code the first law at 1959, because it didn't exist as a country in this form. But, this first 1959 law simply extended to the English-speaking part in 1960 so it stays 1959 as first law.

Mvodo, Victor Ayissi, and Rene Le Faou. 1973. 'Influence of International Labour Standards on the Legislation of Cameroon'. International Labour Review 108 (Issues 2-3): 163–86.

Njikam, Martha Simo. 1986. 'Insurance Law in England an Cameroon, A Comparative Study - with Specific Reference to Motor Vehicle Insurance'. Sheffield, UK: University of Sheffield.

SSPW2017

Canada cow code: 20

Federal system, there is no overall national legislation. It is by province. Ontario was the first in 1886 with an employer liability act and then 1914 with a workman's comp act. Nova Scotia (1915), BC (1916), Alberta (1918) and New Brunswick (1918). Prince Edward Island was the last to enact legislation in 1949 (not counting Newfoundland which was not a Canadian province at first). Therefore we could say that there is both the first 'national' law and national coverage starting in this year. However, there was a Federal law in 1918 that covered Federal Railroad employees. As most railroads were public at that time, this meant a large segment of blue-collar workers were covered so we will now code the first law as 1918. The 1918 law was a centralized program, without any employee contributions, and the government was fully responsible. This is not social insurance because there is no insurance agency set up by the government, thus it is coded as a "fund". We code 1949 as the first "social insurance" because all provinces by that year (that existed in that year) had set up workmen's compensation that more or less was social insurance in nature.

Greene, George C. 1960. "Government Employees' Compensation Act (Federal). Administration of Compensation Claims by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards." in *Workman's Compensation Problems. Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions*. Washington D.C.: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

SSPW 1949

Cape Verde cow code: 402

Inferred first law program type and blue-collar first full coverage.

SSPW 2017

Central African Republic cow code: 482

SSPW 2017

Chad cow code: 483

We could not find the original source for the first law. But as SSPW 2017 states that the first insurance law was 1966, we infer that the first law 1935 was employer liability.

SSPW 2017

Chile cow code: 155

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1917. 'Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries'. Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Series. Washington D.C.

ILO LS 1968

China cow code: 710

China. 1951. 'Labour Insurance Regulations of the People's Republic of China'. Feb. 23rd. 73rd Government Administrative Meeting: International Labor Organization (English translation). https://www.ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/817/Labour%20Insurance%20Regulations%201951.pdf.

Guthrie, Robert, and Mariyam Zulfa. 2008. 'Occupational Accident Insurance for All Workers: The New Challenges for China'. *East Asia Law Review* 3 (1): 1.

Colombia cow code: 100

1949 employee sickness insurance covers work injury for all blue-collar workers, but there might have been laws previously that involved compulsory insurance for certain workers (like miners), but we haven't found any yet.

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

ILO LS 1949

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1917. 'Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries'. Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Series. Washington D.C.

Comoros cow code: 581

We infer the first law from Madagascar as 1946 because if was a French colony after WWII. Then we also infer 2006 as the introduction of social insurance based on adoption of the "Multilateral Convention on Social Security of the Inter-African Conference on Social Welfare (CIPRES)".

Inferred all data thus far.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics', No. 90.

Comoros. 2006. 'Multilateral Convention on Social Security of the Inter-African Conference on Social Welfare (CIPRES)'

Congo cow code: 484

ILO LS 1928

ILO LS 1957

Costa Rica cow code: 94

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

ILO LS 1925

Croatia cow code: 344

Farman, Carl F., and Veronica Marren Hale. 1949. *Social Security Legislation throughout the World*. Edited by United States. Social Security Administration. Vol. 16. Bureau Reports. U.S. Government Printing Office.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1943. 'Labor Conditions in Yugoslavia'. *Monthly Labor Review* 57 (5): 895–910.

Cuba cow code: 40

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

Steinhaus, Henry W. 1949. *Social Security Abroad*. Chicago: Research Council for Economic Security.

Cyprus cow code: 352

ILO LS 1925
ILO LS 1953
ILO LS 1964

Czech Republic cow code: 316

Although Czechia and Slovakia only came into existence with their current borders in 1993, we treat Czechoslovakia as a special case. We code the laws of 1918 which were carried over from the Austro-Hungarian system, as the first national laws. Our justification for this is that we are trying to trace the global development of work-injury law and this was a central area for its development. If we only code 1993 as the first 'national law' it presents the data in a way that is terribly misleading. As we do not expect to have both Czechosloviakia and Czechia and Slovakia as separate entities in our database, we make reference to the shared Czech history via this coding.

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

ILR 1962: 85(5)

Democratic Republic of the Congo cow code: 490

ILO LS 1949
SSPW 2003

Denmark cow code: 390

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics', No. 90.

Djibouti cow code: 522

Inferred first law program type and blue-collar full coverage.

SSPW 2013
SSPW 2017

Dominica cow code: 54

Former colony of the United Kingdom. Independence in 1967. The first law is introduced 1938 under colonial rule. In the 1961 Wages Act, payments into a provident fund or insurance are not compulsory, therefore we infer that there is no compulsory risk-pooling at this point.

Dominica. 1938. *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=&p_isn=55293.

Dominica. 1985. *Social Security (Employment Injury and Occupational Diseases Appointed Day) Order*. Vol. 3. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=55253&p_country=DMA&p_count=223.

Dominica. 1995. *Social Security Acts and Amendments*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/55256/134920/F171897703/DMA55256.pdf.

Dominican Republic cow code: 42

ILO LS 1932

Steinhaus, Henry W. 1949. *Social Security Abroad*. Chicago: Research Council for Economic Security.

Dominica. 1985. *Social Security (Employment Injury and Occupational Diseases Appointed Day) Order*. Vol. 3.

Ecuador cow code: 130

ILO LS 1938
SSPW 2019

Egypt cow code: 651

Farman, Carl F., and Veronica Marren Hale. 1949. 'Social Security Legislation throughout the World'. 16. Bureau Reports. US Social Security Administration.

ILO LS 1936

El Salvador cow code: 92

Although some sources suggest 1996 was the first "social insurance", in the case of work-injury, according to Franzoni (2013), the 1996 law was only pensions; the disability/worker compensation component was optional.

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1917. 'Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries'. Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Series. Washington D.C.

Franzoni, Juliana Martínez. 2013. *Social Protection Systems in Latin America and the Caribbean: El Salvador*. United Nations.

Equatorial Guinea cow code: 411

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

ILO LS 1965

SSPW 2017

Estonia cow code: 366

ILO 1935 data suggests that in Estonia (as well as in Latvia) the first accident insurance was 1912. However, Pihlamägi (2008) states that russian legislation has been adopted in Estonia (in 1903). Also, Norkus et al. (2020, p. 7) state that in the case of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia "all three Baltic countries were parts of Russian empire before the First World War, inheriting its social legislation and building their national welfare institutions on this received ground"

Norkus, Zenonas, Vaidas Morkevičius, and Jurgita Markevičiūtė. 2020. 'From Warfare to Welfare States? Social and Military Spending in the Baltic States 1918–1940'. *Scandinavian Economic History Review* 0 (0): 1–21. https://doi.org/10.1080/03585522.2020.1716060.

Pihlamägi, Maie. 2008. 'Estonian Industrial Workers' Demands in The 1905 Revolution'. *Acta Historica Tallinnensia* 12 (1): 3. https://doi.org/10.3176/hist.2008.1.01.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics'. 90.

Ethiopia cow code: 530

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

ILO LS 1962

Shiferaw, Admasu, Arjun S. Bedi, Mans Söderbom, and Getnet Alemu. 2017. 'Social Insurance Reform and Labor Market Outcomes in Sub-Saharan Africa: Evidence from Ethiopia'. https://www.iza.org/publications/dp/10903/social-insurance-reform-and-labor-market-outcomes-in-sub-saharan-africa-evidence-from-ethiopia.

SSPW 2017

Federated States of Micronesia cow code: 987

Inferred first law type and blue-collar full coverage.

SSPW 2017

Fiji cow code: 950

Chand, Ganesh. 2016. 'Labour Market Deregulation in Fiji'. In *Confronting Fiji Futures*, by A. Haroon Akram-Lodhi. Acton, A.C.T.: ANU eView.

ILO LS 1940

ILR. 1940. 'Social Insurance and Assistance Industrial and Labour Information'. *International Labour Review* 42 (6): 408–12.

Finland cow code: 375

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

Meeker, Royal. 1914. *Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries*. Senate Documents 4.

France cow code: 220

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics', No. 90.

Gabon cow code: 481

SSPW 2017

Gambia cow code: 420

Workmen's Compensation law was written and passed in written form in 1940, but in the law was a stipulation that it would not come into force and that only another directive would bring the law into force at a later date. So we do not code this year as the first law, even though our 'rule' is to code a year a law is passed.

Gambia. 1990. *Injuries Compensation, 1990*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/55934/49432/F1913400804/GMB55934.pdf.

ILR 1941:44(6)

Georgia cow code: 372

Abramson, A. 1929. 'Social Insurance in Soviet Russia'. *Journal of Political Economy* 37 (4): 377–99.

Germany cow code: 255

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

Sherman, P. Tecumseh. 1915. 'The Jurisprudence of the Workmen's Compensation Laws'. *University of Pennsylvania Law Review and American Law Register* 63 (9): 823–75. https://doi.org/10.2307/3313245.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics', No. 90.

Ghana cow code: 452

ILR 1941:43(3)

Ishmael, Norman D, Leslie London, Moses Aikins, and Fred N Binka. 2014. 'The Delaying of Workmen's Compensation in Ghana: Review Article'. *Occupational Medicine & Health Affairs* 2 (2). https://doi.org/10.4172/2329-6879.1000155.

Greece cow code: 350

Greece. 1951. *Social Insurance. Law No. 1846*. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/P/09607/09607(1951).pdf.

Meeker,Royal. 1914. *Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries*. Senate Documents 4.

Venieris, Dimitrios N. 1994. 'The Development of Social Security in Greece, 1920-1990: Postponed Decisions'. London: London School of Economics and Political Science.

Grenada cow code: 55

Inferred blue-collar first full coverage law.

Mesa-Lago, Carmelo. 1988. 'Social Insurance: The Experience of Three Countries in the English-Speaking Caribbean'. *International Labour Review* 127 (4): 479–96.

Guatemala cow code: 90

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

Guinea cow code: 438

The 1960 NATLEX entry does not have original source material, so we infer first social insurance using the title and metadata.

ILO LS 1926
ILO LS 1929
NATLEX 1960

Guinea-Bissau cow code: 404

Portuguese colony, but mostly they traded off shore. The interior was mostly run by natives. Therefore, no foothold established. Then independence came. One of the few colonies that did not have a colonial workmen's compensation act introduced.

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

SSPW 2017

Guyana cow code: 110

Goolsarran, Samuel J. 2005. *The System of Industrial Relations in Guyana*. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago: International Labour Office - Caribbean.

SSPW 2017

Haiti cow code: 41

The first work injury law is part of a broader social insurance program covering sickness, maternity and employment injury. Coverage of this insurance scheme implies State employees, domestic workers as well as "wage and salary earners employed by agricultural, industrial and commercial undertakings, and all manual and nonmanual employees giving their services to an employer for remuneration under an express or implied contract of employment". This law therefore legally covers all blue collar workers and is coded as such.

ILO LS 1951

Honduras cow code: 91

First law program type and blue-collar full coverage inferred.

SSPW 2017

Hungary cow code: 310

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

Oliver, Thomas. 1911. 'The National Sickness And Accident Insurance Law Of Hungary'. *The British Medical Journal* 2 (2642): 394–96.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics', No. 90.

Iceland cow code: 395

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

India cow code: 750

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

ILO LS 1923

ILO LS 1948

Indonesia cow code: 850

ILO LS 1939

ILO LS 1951

SSPW 2018

Iran cow code: 630

Farman, Carl F., and Veronica Marren Hale. 1949. 'Social Security Legislation throughout the World'. 16. Bureau Reports. US Social Security Administration.

ILO LS 1936

Iraq cow code: 645

ILO LS 1936

ILO LS 1964

NATLEX 2020

Ireland cow code: 205

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

Ireland. 1934. *Workmen's Compensation*.

Packer, Launcelot. 1912. 'History and Operation of Workmen's Compensation in Great Britain'. 618. Washington D.C.: US Senate. https://phw03.newsbank.com/cache/serial2/display_bitonal_pdf/ra_117675C6332E99A0_1_71.pdf.

United Kingdom. 1880. Employer's Liability Act.

Israel cow code: 666

ILO LS 1953

Italy cow code: 325

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

Quine, Maria Sophia. 2002. *Italy's Social Revolution: Charity and Welfare from Liberalism to Fascism*. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire ; New York: Palgrave.

Simons, Thomas. 1983. "Italien Als Sozialstaat — Ein Abriß des Italienischen Systems der Sozialen Sicherheit —." *Sozialer Fortschritt* 32(9):202–10.

Ivory Coast cow code: 437

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

Buell, Raymond Leslie. 1928. *The Native Problem in Africa*. Vol. II. Bureau of International Research of Harvard University and Radcliffe College. New York: Macmillan. //catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/001606896.

ILR 1964 90(6)

Jamaica cow code: 51

Jamaica. 1947. *The Provident Fund Act*. https://moj.gov.jm/sites/default/files/laws/Provident%20Fund%20Act.pdf.

Mesa-Lago, Carmelo. 1988. 'Social Insurance: The Experience of Three Countries in the English-Speaking Caribbean'. *International Labour Review* 127 (4): 479–96.

SSPW 1965

SSPW 2017

Japan cow code: 740

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

ILO LS 1924

Reubens, Beatrice G. 1949. 'Social Legislation in Japan'. *Far Eastern Survey* 18 (23): 269–75. https://doi.org/10.2307/3024229.

Jordan cow code: 663

Dixon, John. 1987. *Social Welfare in The Middle East*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315670560.

Kazakhstan cow code: 705

Inferred first law type and blue-collar full coverage.

SSPW 2018

Kenya cow code: 501

ILR 1941:43(3)

Kenya. 1974. *The Workmen's Compensation (Compulsory Insurance) Order, 1974*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=14920.

Kiribati cow code: 946

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

Gilbert Islands 1977. 1977. *Workmen's Compensation 1977. Kiribati*. Vol. 102. http://www.paclii.org/ki/legis/consol_act/wco316.pdf.

ILO LS 1949

SSPW 2002

Kuwait cow code: 690

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

Dixon, John. 1987. *Social Welfare in The Middle East*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315670560.

Kyrgyzstan cow code: 703

Goldberg, Arthur J. 1962. *Principal Current Soviet Labor Legislation*. Edited by US Bureau of Labor Statistics. Washington, D.C. https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=tNc0r687VigC&rdid=book-tNc0r687VigC&rdot=1.

Laos cow code: 812

Like all French-Indochina colonies, 1936 labor law covered native workers and technically all of them. But in practice very few received anything. Nonetheless we code 1936 as the year of blue-collar full coverage. The 1994 law is sufficiently vague, it seems that workers must contribute to social security but employers have optional contributions to a fund or insurance, thus we only code 1999 as first insurance

Laos. 1999. *Decree No. 207/PM Regarding the Social Security Regime for Employees in Enterprises*. Vol. 207. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=57823&p_country=LAO&p_count=60.

US Army. 1943. *Civil Affairs Handbook: French Indo-China: Labor*. US Army Service Forces.

Latvia cow code: 367

See Estonia for further information.

Norkus, Zenonas, Vaidas Morkevičius, and Jurgita Markevičiūtė. 2020. 'From Warfare to Welfare States? Social and Military Spending in the Baltic States 1918–1940'. *Scandinavian Economic History Review* 0 (0): 1–21. https://doi.org/10.1080/03585522.2020.1716060.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics'. 90.

Lebanon cow code: 660

Clarke, Joan. 1966. *Labor Law and Practice in Lebanon*. US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Lesotho cow code: 570

Fultz, Elaine, and Bodhi Pieris. 1999. 'Compensation for Employment Injuries in Southern Africa: An Overview of Schemes and Proposals for Reform'. *International Labour Review* 138 (2): 171–94.

SSPW 2017

Liberia cow code: 450

ILR 1963:87(2)

SSPW 2003

Webster, Donald George. 1958. 'A Historical Study of the Republic of Liberia with Special Emphasis on Its Econmic Growth Potentials'. Atlanta, Georgia, USA: Atlanta University. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/17046422.pdf.

Libya cow code: 620

Italy introduced work-injury law in 1923 but only for the northern provinces of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. These were not all of modern Libya but the most populous parts, so we still code this as a first law (see Moses 2018 and ILO LS 1923).

ILO LS 1923

ILO LS 1957

Moses, Julia. 2018. *The First Modern Risk: Workplace Accidents and the Origins of European Social States*. Studies in Legal History. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108657853.

SSPW 2017

Liechtenstein cow code: 223

Liechtenstein. 1931. *Accident Insurance*. https://www.gesetze.li/chrono/pdf/1931002000.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1917. 'Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries'. 8. Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Series. Washington D.C.

ILO LS 1931

Lithuania cow code: 368

See Estonia for further information

Norkus, Zenonas, Vaidas Morkevičius, and Jurgita Markevičiūtė. 2020. 'From Warfare to Welfare States? Social and Military Spending in the Baltic States 1918–1940'. *Scandinavian Economic History Review* 0 (0): 1–21. https://doi.org/10.1080/03585522.2020.1716060.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics'. 90.

Luxembourg cow code: 212

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

Meeker,Royal. 1914. *Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries*. Senate Documents 4.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics', No. 90.

Madagascar cow code: 580

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

Goudal, Jean. 1939. 'Agricultural Development and Indigenous Labour in the French Colonies of Tropical Africa Special Article'. *International Labour Review* 40 (2): 209–32.

Madagascar. 1968. *Loi N° 68-23 Du 17 Décembre 1968 Instituant Un Régime de Retraites et Créant La Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=18316&p_country=MDG&p_count=537.

SSPW 2017

Malawi cow code: 553

Nyasaland merged with Rhodesia in 1953, thus as one protectorate the laws of Rhodesia would apply, meaning the 1946 British social insurance for work-injury law becomes the first social insurance law of 1953, including full coverage.

ILO LS 1946

ILR 1944:50(4)

Malaysia cow code: 820

Malaysia. 1952. Workmen's Compensation Act 1952. NATLEX. English translation. https://asean.org/storage/2016/06/MA4_Workmes-Compensation-Act-1952-Act-273.pdf

Singapore. 1932. 'Straits Settlements Government Gazette'. volume 67, no 48–64. Singapore: National Library Board. https://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/printheritage/detail/007afc1d-993f-4b59-9ca8-8c1933b02d8c.aspx.

Mali cow code: 432

ILO LS 1926

ILO LS 1963

Malta cow code: 338

ILO LS 1929

Malta. 2019. 'National Insurance Act - History from Malta Social Security Administration'. Malta: Social Security Administration. https://socialsecurity.gov.mt/en/Documents/The%20History%20of%20Social%20Security%20in%20MaltaEN.pdf.

Marshall Islands cow code: 983

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

SSPW 2017

Mauritania cow code: 435

ILO LS 1926

ILO LS 1928

ILO LS 1967

Mauritius cow code: 590

An exceptional country of Africa because it was almost entirely constructed as sugar plantations in the early colonial years. Social insurance only came in the form of pensions. Workmen's compensation does not appear to even have a provident fund until after independence in 1993.

Mauritius. 1931. *Workmen's Compensation Act 1931*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=45338.

Mauritius. 1976. *National Pensions Act 1976*. https://www.mra.mu/download/TheNationalPensionsAct1976.pdf.

Mexico cow code: 70

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1932. 'Labour Legislation of Mexico'. 569. Bulletin of the US Bureau of Labour Statistics Foreign Labour Law Series. Washington D.C.

Moldova (Republic of) cow code: 359

We code 1973 as a "fund" because it was the Soviet Labor Law where the state centralized everything and then (ideally) provided for work-injuries and other forms of social welfare. Without a specific institution or protocol, this better resembles a "fund" for all parts of the Soviet Union other than Russia itself. (1973 law translated from Romanian using Google Translate).

Moldova. 1993. *Labor Code of 1973 with 1993 Amendment. Translated from Romanian w/Google Translate*. http://www.law-moldova.com/eng/legislation_republic_moldova.html.

SSPW 2017

Monaco cow code: 221

ILO LS 1930

Mongolia cow code: 712

Gained independence from China in 1911. The former Mongolian territory includes "Inner Mongolia" which is part of China. The country of Mongolia today is what was formerly "Outer Mongolia" and was a satellite Soviet republic 1924-1992. Repeated searches have not produced any information about Mongolia's socialist period in terms of worker protections. The economy was 'centrally planned' but most of it was pastoral and informal. Unless we encounter more information we can only code labor laws in the post-socialist era. The 1977 book Social Security Programs throughout the World states that Mongolia has either no social security program or data are lacking. Thus, we find the first law in 1994. It has compulsory insurance but there are no minimums so it seems like the choice of insurance company would determine the benefits.

Mongolia. 1994. *Law of Mongolia on Social Insurance*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=79733.

Morocco cow code: 600

ILO LS 1927

Mozambique cow code: 541

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

SSPW 2017

Myanmar cow code: 775

ILO LS 1923

Myanmar. 1954. *Social Security Act 1954*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=88686&p_country=MMR&p_count=86&p_classification=15&p_classcount=3.

Namibia cow code: 565

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

ILR 1925:12(3)

Namibia. 1941. *Employee's Compensation Act of 1941*. Vol. 30. https://www.lac.org.na/laws/annoSTAT/Employees'%20Compensation%20Act%2030%20of%201941.pdf.

Namibia. 1994. *Social Security Act, 1994*. Vol. 34. http://www.oit.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/40040/96187/F924649808/NAM40040.pdf.

Nepal cow code: 790

Harris, George Lawrence. 1973. *Area Handbook for Nepal, Bhutan, and Sikkim*. U.S. Government Printing Office.

Maharjan, Uttam. 2017. 'An Overview Of Social Security Act'. *The Rising Nepal*, 14 August 2017, Online edition. http://therisingnepal.org.np/news/20573.

Netherlands cow code: 210

ILO LS 1922

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1901. 'July 1901: Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor, No. 35'. *Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor*. https://fraser.stlouisfed.org/title/3943/item/477591.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics'. 90.

New Zealand cow code: 920

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

ILO LS 1956

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics', No. 90.

Nicaragua cow code: 93

ILO LS 1930

Niger cow code: 436

Inferred first law type and blue-collar full coverage.

SSPW 2017

Nigeria cow code: 475

We have not found a copy of the 1950 amendment to workmen's compensation therefore we cannot say if it involved a provident fund, so we have inferred that it did not.

ILR 1960: 82(1)

Nigeria. 1987. *Workmen's Compensation Act 1987*.

North Korea cow code: 731

Kim, Jang Gi, and Yoon Ju Duk. 2012. 'Development and Operation of Workers' Compensation Insurance Scheme in S. Korea'. Seoul: Ministry of Employment and Labor.

Lee, Kyung-Hee. 2009. 'Guide for Korea's the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act and Its Practices'. Korea Legislation Research Institute.

Norway cow code: 385

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics', No. 90.

Oman cow code: 698

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

Mallat, Hyam. 1997. 'Social Security and Social Insurance Law: A Survey of Nine Arab States'.

Yearbook of Islamic and Middle Eastern Law Online 4 (1): 210–45. https://doi.org/10.1163/221129898X00107.

SSPW 1977

Pakistan cow code: 770

Anderson, Kathryn H, Najmul Hossain, and Gian S Sahota. 1991. 'The Effect of Labor Laws and Labor Practices on Employment and Industrialization in Bangladesh'. *The Bangladesh Development Studies* 19 (1/2): 131–56.

ILO LS 1923

Palau cow code: 986

SSPW 2018

Panama cow code: 95

Ricord, Humberto E. 1953. 'Reseña sobre la historia del derecho del trabajo en Panamá'. *Boletín del Instituto de Derecho Comparado de México* 1 (16). https://revistas-colaboracion.juridicas.unam.mx/index.php/boletin-derecho-comparado/article/view/8880.

Papua New Guinea cow code: 910

ILO LS 1947
SSPW 2018

Paraguay cow code: 150

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

ILO LS 1927
ILO LS 1943

Peru cow code: 135

ILO LS 1936

Meeker,Royal. 1914. *Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries*. Senate Documents 4.

Philippines cow code: 840

Farman, Carl F., and Veronica Marren Hale. 1949. *Social Security Legislation throughout the World*. Edited by United States. Social Security Administration. Vol. 16. Bureau Reports. U.S. Government Printing Office.

San Agustin, Moises. 1929. 'The Philippine Workmen's Compensation Act'. *Philippine Law Journal* 9 (5): 167–84.

Poland cow code: 290

Chylak, Karol. 2015. 'Social Insurance in the Second Republic of Poland. Social Advantage or the Policy of Caution'. *Studia Historiae Oeconomicae* 33 (December). https://doi.org/10.1515/sho-2015-0003.

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

Poland. 1924. *Act on the Compulsory Insurance of Workers against Accidents Jan 30, 1924*. https://www.infor.pl/akt-prawny/DZU.1924.016.0000148,metryka,ustawa-w-przedmiocie-rozciagniecia-obowiazujacych-na-obszarze-wojewodztw-krakowskiego-lwowskiego-stanislawowskiego-tarnopolskiego-i-cieszynskiej-czesci-wojewodztwa-slaskiego-ustaw-o-obowiazkowem-ubezp.html

Portugal cow code: 235

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

Meeker,Royal. 1914. *Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries*. Senate Documents 4.

Puerto Rico cow code: 6

Unincorporated island that is property of the United States. UN removed it from the list of non-self-governing states in 1953. It is functionally independent.

Inferred first blue-collar full coverage law using US BLS (1934).

Hopgood-Jovet, Alfredo. 2018. 'An Overview of Puerto Rico Employment Law'. Society for Human Resource Management. https://www.shrm.org/resourcesandtools/legal-and-compliance/state-and-local-updates/pages/overview-puerto-rico-law.aspx.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1934. *Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics*. Washington D.C.

Qatar cow code: 694

SSPW 2017

Romania cow code: 360

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

Meeker,Royal. 1914. *Workmen's Compensation Laws of the United States and Foreign Countries*. Senate Documents 4.

Russia cow code: 365

Clark, Lindley D. 1910. 'Recent Action Relating to Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation'. 90. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor. Washington, D.C.; Government Printing Office: Dept. of Commerce and Labor.

Giffin, Frederick C. 1975. 'The "First Russian Labor Code": The Law of June 3, 1886'. *Russian History* 2 (2): 83–100.

Goldberg, Arthur J. 1962. *Principal Current Soviet Labor Legislation*. Edited by US Bureau of Labor Statistics. Washington, D.C. https://play.google.com/store/books/details?id=tNc0r687VigC&rdid=book-tNc0r687VigC&rdot=1.

Rwanda cow code: 517

ILO LS 1949
ILO LS 1950
SSPW 2017

Samoa cow code: 990

SSPW 2018

San Marino cow code: 331

Inferred first blue-collar full coverage law.
SSPW 2017

Sao Tome and Principe cow code: 403

SSPW 2017

Saudi Arabia cow code: 670

Al-Zaid, Ibrahim A. 1975. 'Social Insurance in Saudi Arabia'. *International Social Security Review* 28 (3): 256–61. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-246X.1975.tb00926.x.

Senegal cow code: 433

ILO LS 1926
ILO LS 1927
ILO LS 1973

Serbia cow code: 345

Farman, Carl F., and Veronica Marren Hale. 1949. *Social Security Legislation throughout the World*. Edited by United States. Social Security Administration. Vol. 16. Bureau Reports. U.S. Government Printing Office.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1943. 'Labor Conditions in Yugoslavia'. *Monthly Labor Review* 57 (5): 895–910.

Seychelles cow code: 591

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

SSPW 2003
SSPW 2017

Sierra Leone cow code: 451

ILO LS 1940
ILR 1941:43(3)

Sierra Leone. 2001. *The National Social Security and Insurance Trust Act, 2001*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/60146/70548/F147757784/SLE60146.pdf.

Singapore cow code: 830

Singapore. 1932. 'Straits Settlements Government Gazette'. volume 67, no 48–64. Singapore: National Library Board. https://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/printheritage/detail/007afc1d-993f-4b59-9ca8-8c1933b02d8c.aspx.

Singapore. 1975. *Workmen's Compensation Bill 1975*. Vol. 5/1975.

Slovakia cow code: 317

See Czech Republic for further information.

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

ILR 1962: 85(5)

Slovenia cow code: 349

Farman, Carl F., and Veronica Marren Hale. 1949. *Social Security Legislation throughout the World*. Edited by United States. Social Security Administration. Vol. 16. Bureau Reports. U.S. Government Printing Office.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1943. 'Labor Conditions in Yugoslavia'. *Monthly Labor Review* 57 (5): 895–910.

Solomon Islands cow code: 940

Angelini, John. 2006. *Social Protection for All Men and Women: A Sourcebook for Extending Social Security Coverage in Solomon Islands – Options and Plans*. Suva, Fiji: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---soc_sec/documents/instructionalmaterial/wcms_secsoc_8606.pdf.

SSPW 2017

Somalia cow code: 520

Inferred first law and details from NATLEX.

Somalia 1972

ILO 2007

South Africa cow code: 560

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

Simons, H.J. 1961. 'Death in South African Mines'. *Africa South* 5 (4): 41–55.

South Africa. 2007. 'The Compensation Fund Preliminary Report 2nd Draft'. Workshops on Social Security, Dec. 11-13th. Department of Treasury. http://www.treasury.gov.za/publications/other/ssrr/Session%20One%20Papers/Compensation%20Fund%20Project%202nd%20draft.pdf.

South Korea cow code: 732

Kim, Jang Gi, and Yoon Ju Duk. 2012. 'Development and Operation of Workers' Compensation Insurance Scheme in S. Korea'. Seoul: Ministry of Employment and Labor.

Lee, Kyung-Hee. 2009. 'Guide for Korea's the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act and Its Practices'. Korea Legislation Research Institute.

South Sudan cow code: 626

Cookson, John A., Howard J. John, Archibald G. MacArthur, Jean McEwen, Wyatt MacGaffey, and Mildred C. Vreeland. 1960. *Area Handbook for the Republic of the Sudan*. Vol. American University (Washington, D. C.) Foreign Areas Studies. U.S. Government Printing Office.

ILO LS 1932

SSPW 1981

Warburg, Gabriel. 2013. *Sudan Under Wingate: Administration in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (1899-1916)*. Routledge.

Spain cow code: 230

ILO LS 1947

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics', No. 90.

Sri Lanka cow code: 780

ILO LS 1923

Myanmar. 1954. *Social Security Act 1954*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=88686&p_country=MMR&p_count=86&p_classification=15&p_classcount=3.

St. Kitts and Nevis cow code: 60

Inferred first blue-collar full coverage law.

ILO LS 1955
ILO LS 1968
Palmer, Colin A. 2014. *Freedom's Children: The 1938 Labor Rebellion and the Birth of Modern Jamaica*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press.
SSPW 2019

St. Lucia cow code: 56

Inferred first law type.

ILO LS 1978
SSPW 2017

St. Vincent and the Grenadines cow code: 57

Inferred first law type.

Degazon, F. E. 1941. 'West Indies'. *Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law* 23 (2/3): 158–63.
St. Vincent. 1970. *National Provident Fund Act*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=17655&p_country=VCT&p_count=88.

Sudan cow code: 625

1956 the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (ruled jointly by Egypt and Britain) became independent. Then in 2011 it split into Sudan and South Sudan. Laws applying to Anglo-Egyptian Sudan apply to both.

Cookson, John A., Howard J. John, Archibald G. MacArthur, Jean McEwen, Wyatt MacGaffey, and Mildred C. Vreeland. 1960. *Area Handbook for the Republic of the Sudan*. Vol. American University (Washington, D. C.) Foreign Areas Studies. U.S. Government Printing Office.
ILO LS 1932
SSPW 1981
Warburg, Gabriel. 2013. *Sudan Under Wingate: Administration in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (1899-1916)*. Routledge.

Suriname cow code: 115

ILR 1948:57(4)

Swaziland cow code: 572

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

Swaziland. 1983. *Workmen's Compensation Act, 1983*. Vol. 7. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/27203/127269/F-1634665203/SWZ27203.pdf.
SSPW 2017

Sweden cow code: 380

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics', No. 90.

Switzerland cow code: 225

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1912. 'Sickness and Accident Insurance Law of Switzerland'. 3. Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Series.

Syria cow code: 652

ILO LS 1946

ILO LS 1959

SSPW 1958

Taiwan cow code: 713

Taiwan is recognized as part of China by the most states but has de-facto been self-governing since 1912. We treat it as a country.

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

Taiwan. 1958. 'Labor Insurance Act'. Law and Regulations Database of the Republic of China. https://law.moj.gov.tw/ENG/LawClass/LawAll.aspx?pcode=N0050001.

Tajikistan cow code: 702

Adopted the 1973 Soviet Laws in 1989.

Tajikistan. 1989. Labour Code of the Soviet Republic of Tajikistan of 1989.

Tajikistan. 1997. Law No. 517 of 13 December 1997 on State Social Insurance.

Tanzania cow code: 510

ILO LS 1948

Marobhe, Muroba Godfrey. 2013. 'Compensation of Workers Affected by Occupational Diseases in Tanzania: A Call for Review'. BA Law, Dar Es Salaam: Tumaini University Makumira. https://www.academia.edu/36710707/GODFREY_RESEARCH.

Tanzania. 1966. *An Act to Amend the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1966*. Vol. 60. https://tanzlii.org/node/14589.

Thailand cow code: 800

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1972. 'Labor Law and Practice in Thailand'. 405. BLS Reports. https://books.google.de/books?id=FyT0AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA29&lpg=PA29&dq=compensation+thailand+fund+1972+law&source=bl&ots=1Sh1EIg2wt&sig=ACfU3U3DKExxRiDAP-6ItK-syQooRtVbfA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjQu5-L87XoAhWsw6YKHb9_CfUQ6AEwCHoECAgQAQ.

Thailand. 1998. *Labor Protection Act of 1998*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/49727/65119/E98THA01.htm#c2.

Togo cow code: 461

We were unable to locate the original text of the 1973 Social Security (general standards) law that is reported on the ILO's NATLEX database. It appears to be social insurance, but it also appears to include the operation of a fund. We code it as social insurance, consistent with the SSPW coding. Further investigation is necessary to determine if this coding is correct.

ILO LS 1964

Togo. 1973. *Social Security (General Standards)*. Vol. 39. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=30402&p_country=TGO&

Trinidad and Tobago cow code: 52

Former colony of the United Kingdom. Independence in 1962. The first law is introduced 1926 under colonial rule.

SSPW 2017

Teelucksingh, Jerome. 2015. *Labour and the Decolonization Struggle in Trinidad and Tobago*. Cambridge Imperial and Post-Colonial Studies Series. Palgrave Macmillan UK. https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137462336.

Tunisia cow code: 616

There is a reference to France having employer liability in 1908 in Moses (2018); however, we have found no such record of this law being applied in Tunisia.

Besson, Maurice. 1927. 'Labour Legislation in the French Colonies'. *International Labour Review* 16 (4): 487–511.

ILO LS 1957

US Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1910. 'Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics', No. 90.

Turkey cow code: 640

Farman, Carl F., and Veronica Marren Hale. 1949. 'Social Security Legislation throughout the World'. 16. Bureau Reports. US Social Security Administration.

ILO LS 1923

ILO LS 1936

Turkmenistan cow code: 701

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

Turkmenistan. 1995. *Insurance Law of Turkmenistan*.

Uganda cow code: 500

Cotran, E., and N. N. Rubin. 2014. *Annual Survey of African Law Cb: Volume Three : 1969*. Routledge.

ILO LS 1946

Ukraine cow code: 369

Abramson, A. 1929. 'Social Insurance in Soviet Russia'. *Journal of Political Economy* 37 (4): 377–99.

United Arab Emirates cow code: 696

Inferred blue-collar full coverage.

United Arab Emirates. 1980. *Federal Labor Law*. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/11956/69376/F417089305/ARE11956.pdf.

United Kingdom cow code: 200

Although many studies cite 1897 as the first "social insurance" law for work-injury, this is false. Upon careful reading of the law there is no compulosry insurance nor provident fund set up. In 1934 a coal miner's compulsory insurance scheme is introduced, but it is not until Beveridge (1946) that social insurance comes to cover work-injury. Part of the confusion comes because in the UK prior to Beveridge, there was social insurance set up for unemployment and health care and at this time the UK would be classified as having "social insurance" generally speaking.

Packer, Launcelot. 1912. 'History and Operation of Workmen's Compensation in Great Britain'. 618. Washington D.C.: US Senate. https://phw03.newsbank.com/cache/serial2/display_bitonal_pdf/ra_117675C6332E99A0_1_71.pdf.

United Kingdom. 1880. Employer's Liability Act.

ILO. 1935. 'Report on Social Insurance'. 1. Conference of American States Members of the International Labour Organisation. Santiago de Chile: International Labor Organization. https://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1935/35B09_22_engl.pdf.

United States of America cow code: 2

Federal system. No full coverage federal law, only for blue-collar federal employees. By 1949 it seems that every state had some form of work-injury law but the coverage and provisions vary widely. Work disability compensation was omitted from the 1935 Social Security Act. In 1956 a disability benefit for older workers was introduced, thus marking the first social insurance law. There has not been a comprehensive social insurance law in the United States, each state regulates this on its own and not all employees are covered.

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Uruguay cow code: 165

In the 1920 law, paragraph 47 reads, "Any employer who has failed to make use of the permission to free himself of the responsibility arising from occupational risks by means of

insurance in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall deposit with the State Insurance Bank a capital amount corresponding to the pension or pensiOns due from him, within the ten days following the agreement of the parties before the justice of the peace or the final verdict. The deposition of the said capital amount may be demanded either by the interested person or by the State in pursuance of the judicial proceedings."

This means that a fund is set up in case of an accident, this is like a provident fund but happens 'on the fly', sort of like a fund-as-you-go fund for employers. We code this as a "fund" as it creates a safety net that is much stronger than simple employer liability; although technically not exactly "risk-pooling" because it only impacts employers after an accident. This decision was helped along by the fact that most large employers go through the state insurance company by 1920.

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Uzbekistan — cow code: 704

SSPW 2018

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SSPW 2017

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Zimbabwe cow code: 552

Inferred first social insurance.

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ILO LS 1935

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