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**Healthcare Systems' Generosity:  
Codebook for annotating  
healthcare (system) legislation  
across countries and time**



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## *ABSTRACT*

This codebook provides the conceptual and methodological framework for annotating healthcare legislation, developed within the A04 project in its second phase. Its primary objective is to support the systematic mapping and analysis of developments in healthcare system generosity through the coding of legislative texts from different countries with different timeframes. Drawing on the concept of generosity, the codebook highlights two key dimensions: inclusiveness, which captures the social groups entitled to healthcare benefits, and scope of benefits, which refers to the range and level of in-kind and monetary benefits available to them. The codebook presents the codes, definitions, examples, and Annotation guidelines required to identify and classify information on healthcare entitlements in legal texts. Designed for application across diverse healthcare systems and legal contexts, the codebook facilitates consistent annotation and comparative research, supporting the analysis of variation and change in healthcare system.

**Keywords:** generosity; healthcare entitlements; inclusiveness; scope of benefits; legislation

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# HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS' GENEROSITY: CODEBOOK FOR ANNOTATING HEALTHCARE (SYSTEM) LEGISLATION ACROSS COUNTRIES AND TIME

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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This document presents and details the codebook to annotate healthcare legislation within the A04 project.<sup>1</sup> It introduces essential working concepts and, most importantly, presents, defines, and exemplifies the codes used in the annotation of data<sup>2</sup>. The purpose of this coding framework is to enable the systematic mapping and analysis of developments in the healthcare system generosity by annotating/coding healthcare legislation worldwide. When referring to generosity, this paper adopts the definition provided by de Carvalho et al. (2024)<sup>3</sup> as an overarching concept “comprised of two dimensions: inclusiveness as the personal dimension and scope of benefits as the material dimension. The personal dimension identifies who is entitled or actually receives benefits. The material dimension delineates what and how much are at stake.” Within the healthcare focus of this paper, inclusiveness refer to the societal groups that can access the system (e.g., residents, formal workers, etc.) and scope of benefits point out to the in-kind and monetary health benefits that are available to these groups (e.g., outpatient care, inpatient care, dental care, sick pay, etc.).

Codes function as analytical labels that assign units of meaning to the information/datum compiled, and the creation of these codes is the first step towards analysing text data<sup>4</sup>. In this research, the development of codes was theory-driven (i.e. deductively created), which requires a detailed examination of the existing literature. Following this idea, a codebook is a set of codes, definitions, and examples used to guide the analysis of data<sup>5</sup>, in this case, legal acts. In this research, adapted from DeCuir-Gunby et al. (2011), the codebook structure comprises five elements: the main theme, the code,name/label, the code definition, associated terms, and an example. Examples shown in this codebook are taken from healthcare legislation under investigation in the research.

This document is structured as follows. First, we present the core definitions used in our project. Second, we discuss general considerations for annotating healthcare system legislation. Third, we present the metadata, that is, data that provides information about other data to be collected. Lastly, we introduce the codebook.

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## 2. GLOSSARY

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### 2.1 Generosity of healthcare systems

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**Social Policy Generosity:** “Generosity is comprised of two dimensions: inclusiveness as the personal dimension and scope of benefits as the material dimension. The personal dimension identifies who is entitled or actually receives benefits. The material dimension delineates what and how much are at stake. Essentially, generosity measures the amount and distribution of social benefits at the national or population level.”<sup>6</sup>

- 
- 1 This Codebook has been elaborated under the project “Global Developments in the Health Care System” of the Collaborative Research Centre 1342 (CR1342), “Global Dynamics of Social Policy”, at the University of Bremen.
  - 2 Data annotation is the categorisation and labelling of data for artificial intelligence applications.
  - 3 De Carvalho et al. (2024) provided this definition as a contribution to the Collaborative Research Centre 1342 (CRC1342) generosity-focused research.
  - 4 Miles, Matthew B., and A. Michael Huberman. 1994. *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*. 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE.
  - 5 Fonteyn, M. Elizabeth, Maureen Vettese, Daniel R. Lancaster, and Susan Bauer-Wu. 2008. “Developing a Codebook to Guide Content Analysis of Expressive Writing Transcripts.” *Applied Nursing Research* 21: 165–68.
  - 6 De Carvalho, Gabriela, Johanna Fischer and Heinz Rothgang. 2024. *CRC 1342 Glossary of Terms Social Policy Generosity*, 16 SFB 1342: Bremen, p.8.

Applying the terminology to healthcare, generosity denotes the extent of social protection in case of sickness through entitlements (and access) to healthcare benefits.

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## 2.2 Inclusiveness of healthcare systems

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- » **Inclusiveness:** Refers to the personal dimension of generosity, namely who is granted access to the (healthcare) system (entitlement) and under what conditions (eligibility).
  - » **Entitlement:** By entitlement, we are interested in the social groups given the explicit right to claim benefits. The philosophical assumption is that groups of people have a right to protection and services based on the status or characteristics of the group specified.<sup>7</sup>
  - » **Eligibility:** The conditions under which societal groups may access the healthcare system and its benefits define eligibility, e.g., waiting periods. In related scholarship, the term “eligibility” is often used synonymously with “conditionality” and “selective entitlement.”<sup>8</sup>

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## 2.3 Scope of benefits of healthcare systems

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- » **Scope of benefits:** Refers to “the material dimension of generosity”.<sup>9</sup> Denotes to the range of goods, services, and cash transfers available to the entitled groups, as well as to the volume of resources that cover these, that is, the material dimension of generosity. Two types of benefits are distinguished: in-kind benefits and cash benefits. Further, the scope of benefits has two aspects: **Levels** and **categories** of benefits.
- » **Categories of benefits:**
  - » **In-kind benefits:** In-kind benefits refer to healthcare services provided by qualified personnel and/or medical goods used for preventive, curative, rehabilitative or palliative care. The benefit package may either define healthcare services or goods to be provided to the eligible population or regulate remuneration or reimbursement for healthcare services and goods. For example, health insurance may be organized as a reimbursement system, i.e., the insurance does not remunerate healthcare providers directly but instead reimburses patients for the cost of healthcare. Irrespective of the organization of payments, the defined categories of healthcare services and goods to be provided or reimbursed are referred to as in-kind benefits.
  - » **Cash benefits:** Generally, cash benefits refer to direct monetary transfers, indirect tax credits, and/or price regulation to entitled and/or eligible individuals or social groups to meet their financial needs. Here, we focus on benefits that protect against loss of income in times of reduced capacity to work and earn an income due to sickness, e.g., by employer obligations to continue the wage or wage/income replacement typically through insurance schemes (sickness benefit, sick pay/leave).
- » **Level of benefits:**
  - » **Level of in-kind benefits:** Refer to the costs involved for the patient/beneficiary at the point of care. Additional costs at the point of care explicitly reduce the level of in-kind benefits.

---

7 Pervova, Irina, et al. 2016 “Eligibility for Social Services: Social Policy Development in an International Context.” *Sociologia, Problemas e Práticas* 80. <http://journals.openedition.org/spp/2135>.

8 Budowski, Monica, and Daniel Künzler. 2020. “Universalism in Social Policies: A Multidimensional Concept, Policy Idea or Process.” *Social Inclusion* 8 (1): 86. <https://doi.org/10.17645/si.v8i1.2963>.

9 De Carvalho, Gabriela, Johanna Fischer and Heinz Rothgang. 2024. *CRC 1342 Glossary of Terms Social Policy Generosity*, 16 SFB 1342: Bremen.

- » **Level of cash benefits:** Refers to the duration and size of income/wage replacement. The higher the amount of replaced income, the higher the level of cash benefit.

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### 3. IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR CODING

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#### 3.1 General information

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- » Codes are **not** mutually exclusive: Selecting one code does not mean other codes could not be applied, but that this is the *most specific* code the codebook can offer.
- » In many legislations, the first pages start with a glossary or similarly list all the terms and definitions used in the document. These sections should not generally not be a coded. However, coding may occasionally be necessary when key terms and phrases are defined in the section. In such cases, coding may be applied selectively when the definitions are subsequently used to establish an entitlement.
- » Modal verbs (must, shall, will, should, would, can, could, may, and might) are not considered meaningful for coding purposes. De-jure provisions indicating, for instance, that an authority may provide services are therefore interpreted as such that those services are provided. Technicalities are not considered.
- » Annotations of all codes are conducted on the token level. Coding, thus, focuses on the specific words that denote the entitled social group (e.g. children), or list the benefit category (e.g. hospital care, specialist care). In some cases, particularly when the level of benefit is described through more complex formulations, it may be necessary to annotate a group of words or larger parts of a sentence. As a general principle, annotations should remain as brief and precise as possible.

---

#### 3.2 Information related to the inclusiveness of healthcare systems

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The codes identifying the inclusiveness of healthcare systems refer to the social groups that can (not) access the system. The codebook aims to capture the main categories that legislation may cite. Coding focuses on the terminology used in the legislative piece as closely as possible in order to preserve the original meaning and formulation of entitlements. Particular attention is given to the level of specificity of the legislation. This is particularly important when legislation refers to occupation, as many categories may overlap. The table below provides guidance for the classification of these categories.

The first column shows broad codes, the second column mid-level categories, and the third column specific codes. When the wording of the legislation permits, coding is conducted at the most precise level possible in the classification. For instance, if legislation says that railway workers are covered, this group is coded under “blue-collar workers” – since this is the most specific code related to railway workers. On the other hand, if legislation refers to employees in a general sense, the code “workers” applies.

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#### 3.3 Information related to the scope of in-kind benefits of healthcare systems

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The scope of in-kind benefits refers to the mandatory benefit catalogue, i.e., benefits to which patients are entitled/own a right to access. *Information on voluntary or discretionary benefits are not the focus, thus, such benefits are not annotated.* The codes for the benefit categories aim to capture different ways

Table 1. Coding social groups

	Broad codes	Mid-level codes	Specific codes
Demography	Citizens	Men	Mothers
	Residents	Women	Refugees
	Foreign citizens	Children	Prisoners
	Everyone	Ethnic Group	Dependants
	Others	Adolescents / Young Adults	
		Elderly	
Labour market and economic situation	Workers	Private sector workers	Agricultural workers
		Public sector workers	White collar workers
		Formal workers	Blue collar workers
		Informal workers	Seamen
		Self-employed	Farmers
		Civil servants	Military
		Unemployed	Pensioners
		Poor	Insured
		Economic threshold	Welfare recipients
			Homeless

to define the scope of benefits in the laws. Legislation may take different perspectives when specifying healthcare benefits, including:

- » Institutional perspectives, which define the focus of care (e.g., healthcare in hospitals, in health centres/clinics, in physician practice, in dental clinics/practice, or mental/psychiatric clinics/hospitals);
- » Functional perspectives, which use broader healthcare functions to define healthcare (e.g., preventive care, curative care, rehabilitative care, emergency care, maternity care, vaccination);
- » System-level perspectives, which refer to healthcare systems in tiers/levels of care (e.g., primary care, secondary, and tertiary care);
- » Professional perspectives, which classify healthcare in professional categories (e.g., generalists as general physician services/family doctors/ general practitioners, specialists as specialist physician services/ consultants, or mental healthcare professions, dentists);
- » Modes of service provision, which differ according to the mode of provision (e.g., inpatient services and outpatient services).

The codebook aims to capture the main categories. The law may include more than one of the listed perspectives (e.g., the law mentions primary care and general physician services). All categories mentioned in the law should be identified and annotated. Some laws may also be very detailed, defining specific health services (tuberculosis treatment, hip replacement, coronary stent implantation, etc.). In such cases, *coding focuses on the broader categories rather than the detailed descriptions*. The annotation aims to capture the main types of services. In cases there a benefit does not fit into any of the defined categories, the code "other benefits" may be applied. This code is reserved for essential and/or are often referred to in the legislation. The table below provides guidance in the classification of the codes.

The inclusion of benefits refers to regulations that specify benefits to be provided, covered, or reimbursed by the healthcare system. Healthcare can either be fully or partially covered/reimbursed. The latter is addressed under the level of in-kind benefits.

In some cases, legislation on the scope and level of in-kind or cash benefits is included in laws that also address other policy fields. In particular, social insurance laws may cover not only health insurance but other social risks, such as old age, unemployment, work accidents, or long-term care. Although the annotation focuses on benefits that are mostly within the scope of healthcare system benefits, dealing

Table 2. Coding categories of benefits

	Broad codes	Mid-level codes	Specific codes
Institution	Hospital Care		
	Physician Practice		
Function	Preventive Care	Dental Care	Vaccination
	Curative Care	Mental Care	Emergency Care
	Rehabilitative Care	Pharmaceuticals	Surgery
	Medical Treatment	Maternity Care	Alternative Medicine
	Nursing Services	Medical Appliances	Palliative Care
		Reproductive Care	
		Medical Examination	
Profession	General Physician Service		
	Specialist Physician Service		
	Other Specialist Care		
Mode of Provision	Outpatient Care		Outpatient Specialist Care
	Inpatient Care		
Tiers/Levels	Primary Care		
	Secondary Care		
	Tertiary Care		

with ill health (or maternity care), *health benefits offered by other social policies should still be coded, such as those for work injuries*. In such cases, the analysis focuses specifically on the health benefits provided under the umbrella of social policies other than healthcare. Nonetheless, as healthcare provided solely in case of (work) accidents, occupational disease, invalidity/long-term care, or rehabilitation benefits in pension/unemployment insurance is not defined as part of the scope of benefits of the healthcare system, these are not encompassed within the Social Policy Layer in the annotation to indicate that the described health care benefits are seen to be part of another Field of Social Policy.

### 3.4 Information related to levels of healthcare benefits

The annotation of levels of healthcare benefits focuses on cost-sharing regulations addressed in the laws. Different forms of cost-sharing at the point of care are captured using a single code within the coding framework. Cost-sharing can take the form of deductibles (patient has to pay costs for healthcare up to a specific amount before the insurance/healthcare financing scheme starts to cover the costs), co-insurance (the patient has to pay some percentage of the costs beyond the deductible), co-payments (the patient is subject to a fixed sum payable per service or healthcare item). Cost-sharing requirements can relate to healthcare services in general or specific benefits, such as pharmaceuticals. The coding allows to link information on levels of benefits to the specific benefit (see 4.2).

Furthermore, this code is used to collect information on regulations that protect patients from excessive cost-sharing. This entails limits for patients' out-of-pocket spending or exemptions/waivers for certain social groups or payment exemptions relating to specific health services. The code for cost-sharing is selected and set to "exclusion" and linked to specific benefits (e.g., preventive care is exempt from cost-sharing), specific groups (e.g., children are exempt from cost-sharing), and/or both categories (e.g., pensioners are exempt from cost-sharing for pharmaceuticals prescribed by physicians). Regulations, such as a maximum annual limit to payment by patients (e.g., co-payments to healthcare services are limited to 2 % of the annual income of the patient), are also coded as "cost-sharing" at the point of care.

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## 3.5 Information related to cash benefits

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The data collection of cash benefits focuses on benefits that protect against loss of income in times of reduced capacity to work due to sickness. *The analysis focuses exclusively on mandatory sick pay or sickness benefits. Cash benefits related to other social risks —such as maternity, invalidity, work accidents, or occupational diseases— are not included within the scope of this coding category.* The coding refers to the category of cash-benefit (sick pay by health insurance or government program vs. employer obligation to pay sickness benefits), and the levels of cash benefits: information on the amount to be paid as (a) a flat-rate benefit, or (b) a percentage of wages), the duration of the payment, and regulations on waiting days before the benefits are paid.

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## 3.6 Information related to metadata

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Metadata refers to a set of text attributes that allow for documenting, organising, and processing the data derived from qualitative content analysis (annotation). The **metadata layer** includes descriptive text properties (3.6.1) and relational text properties (3.6.2). Metadata can also be found via internal and external references in the generosity layer (3.6.3)

### 3.6.1 DESCRIPTIVE TEXT PROPERTIES

Descriptive text properties contain information on the document as a whole. For example, they identify the document in a database or provide information about its origin, the time it was published or who created/published it. Accordingly, the following information can be regarded as descriptive text properties: title, law-ID, country, sub-national unit, and the dates of the law's publication, passing, consolidation, and entry into force.

### 3.6.2 RELATIONAL TEXT PROPERTIES

Legal documents sometimes create relationships with other legislative regulations or refer to them. This is often the case when legislation is amended or replaced by another legal act. Especially in such cases, collecting information on the (other) documents being changed or repealed by the given legislation is important. This is necessary to evaluate, e.g., the duration of certain regulations or to track changes in inclusiveness and scope of benefits. Accordingly, the following information can be regarded as relational text properties: replaced legislation, amended legislation, and amended sections. Consolidated documents are also relational because they may contain parts of texts derived from different revisions of the same law.

### 3.6.3 GENEROSITY LAYER

Although legislative texts usually indicate which external text is amended or replaced by it, legislators often use internal and external references to integrate higher-level definitions, descriptions, or regulations (e.g., definitions of groups or entitled persons). Similarly, references are also used to delegate responsibility to other institutions, legal bodies, or documents (e.g., the details of the benefits package are set by ministerial order). In such cases, it is necessary to know where/in which documents the information of interest can be found to reconstruct the inclusiveness or scope of benefit. The following information can be regarded as metadata within the generosity layer feature.

- » **Internal reference:** The legislation includes a social group, benefit category, or benefit level defined in another section of the present document/legislation, and the text refers to this definition (i.e., an article, paragraph, or section of the currently coded document).

- » **External reference:** The legislation includes a social group, benefit category, or benefit level defined in another document, and the text refers to this definition.

## 4. ANNOTATION RULES

### 4.1 General annotation rules

**Level of annotation:** All layers and codes shall be annotated on the **token level**. More precisely, only relevant (key) words shall be highlighted and classified. This, of course, also includes groups of words that constitute a code. *A simple rule of thumb is to highlight as little text as possible but as much as necessary to attribute the regarding code to the highlighted text.*

Compared to less granular approaches (e.g. sentence-level), token-level annotation brings some advantages. Overlapping or multiple annotations for the same text span can be avoided more easily. It allows the training of natural language models on the token level, which promises better performance in classification and distinguishing different codes.

**Exclusiveness of codes:** As mentioned in the previous section (Level of annotation), multiple or overlapping annotations should be avoided because they may negatively impact the ability of Natural Language Models to distinguish between the different codes or categories.

Although the codebook contains many overlapping codes, as described earlier, clear lines of specificity guide which codes to use in these instances. It is also *not intended* to create hybrid categories of two or more codes be in place at the same time.

Unclear cases can be discussed and addressed in the weekly annotation meetings.

### 4.2 Annotation of the generosity layer

#### 4.2.1 LOGICAL OPERATORS OR, AND, WITH, & INCLUDES (LOGICAL – LINK)

Logical operators are words used as conjunctions to combine or exclude words and terms, resulting in more precise results. Logical operators can be found in the “a04\_generosity” layer with the feature for logical operators (x\_logical\_operators). These operators are set to be used as link from one annotation to another. While annotating, the link appears, and then the coder can select the operator. In the annotation process, the scheme includes the operators OR, AND, WITH, and INCLUDES.

**OR:** Connects two or more conditions when **at least one** condition needs to be fulfilled.

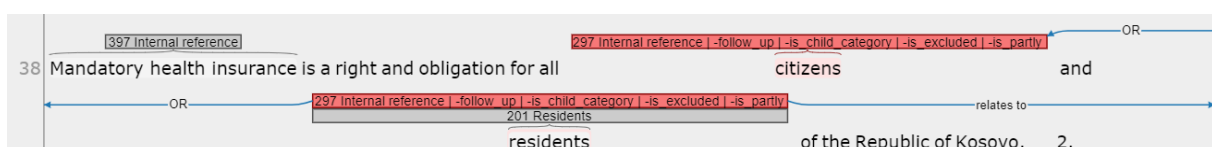
**AND:** Connects two or more conditions when **all** conditions must be fulfilled.

**WITH:** Connects an entitled social group with their dependants.

**INCLUDES:** connects an annotation with a more detailed description of its contents

#### Usage of operators

Example 1 – OR: KOS\_31 (s.38) If medical services are granted to “citizens and residents of the Republic of Kosovo”, this means that each social group, “citizens” OR “residents”, can access the system. If this happens, you need to assign the two different codes and connect them with “OR”:



Example 2 – AND: PRK\_24 (s.6) If the legislation mentions that “persons with disability are citizens who have been caused interference in participating independently in social life”, this means that two conditions need to be fulfilled: “citizens” AND “disabled”. If this happens, you need to assign two different codes and connect them with “AND”:

Article 2 (Definition of persons with disability , principle of guaranteeing the rights of persons with disability )

229 Disabled | -follow\_up | -is\_child\_category | -is\_excluded | -is\_partly | AND | 202 Citizens | -follow\_up | -is\_child\_category | -is\_excluded | -is\_partly

Persons with disability are citizens who have been caused interference in participating independently in social life because of long-term bodily defects and the causes of the surrounding environment.

Example 3 – WITH: UKG\_31 (s.95) If the legislation offers benefits to dependants of insured groups, like “members of the armed forces for their families,” this means that social groups are insured WITH their dependents. In this case, code the two social groups and connect them with “WITH”:

821 Amended legislation

After section 3A of the National Health Service Act 2006 insert— (1)Regulations may require the Board to arrange, to such extent as it considers necessary to meet all reasonable requirements, for the provision as part of the health service of— (a) dental services of a prescribed description; (b)services or facilities for members of the armed forces or their families ; (c)services or facilities for persons who are detained in a prison or in other accommodation of a prescribed description; (d)such other services or facilities as may be prescribed

214 Dental care | -follow\_up | -is\_child\_category | -is\_excluded | -is\_partly | relates to | 223 Dependents | -follow\_up | -is\_child\_category | -is\_excluded | -is\_partly

209 Military | -87 | internal reference | -follow\_up | -is\_child\_category | -is\_excluded | -is\_partly | WITH | 223 Dependents | -follow\_up | -is\_child\_category | -is\_excluded | -is\_partly

250 Other | -follow\_up | -is\_child\_category | -is\_excluded | -is\_partly

Example 4 – INCLUDES: JOR\_10 (s.381) If the legal documents offer benefits to a general group (i.e., families) or offer a general category of benefits and then define more specific social groups or in-kind benefits that make up this broader category, this means the broader category INCLUDES the more specific ones. It is crucial to note that, in such cases, the specific categories within the broad category should be selected as ‘child category’, which will be explained further below. In this case, the customary annotation should be followed and then connect the broader category to the nearest specific one with “INCLUDES”:

A04 Health legislation 1 | set07\_JOR\_10.txt | 1-522 / 682 sentences (doc 13 / 31)

384 Article 52 For the fulfillment of the objectives of this Law, beneficiaries shall mean the members of the family of the insured or the pensioner, as specified below, who satisfy the stipulations and conditions set forth herein: A.

385 His widow

386 B.

387 His children , brothers and sisters whom he supports.

388 C.

223 Dependents | -follow\_up | -is\_child\_category | -is\_excluded | -is\_partly | INCLUDES | the family

290 Other | -follow\_up | +is\_child\_category | -is\_excluded | -is\_partly | OR | His widow

215 Children | -follow\_up | +is\_child\_category | -is\_excluded | -is\_partly | OR | 216 Students

290 Other | -follow\_up | +is\_child\_category | -is\_excluded | -is\_partly | OR | His children

Layer: a04\_generosity

Create a generosity\_relations relation by drawing an arc between annotations of this layer.

Relation: Delete Reverse Clear

the family

To: His widow

x\_generosity\_relation: relates to

x\_logical\_operators: AND, INCLUDES, OR, WITH

Logical operators should only connect codes of the same dimension (e.g., Social Group, Benefit Type, or Benefit Level). In this way, logical code ‘blocks’ or ‘chains’ can be created, which describe the entitled population, the benefits package, or its limitations. These operators increase the level of complexity that the annotation can capture.

Logical operators are applied by pulling a link from one annotation to another and classifying it by using the feature for logical operators (x\_logical\_operators). Through this mechanism, relationships

between annotated elements can be specified. By connecting codes of the same dimension (e.g. inclusiveness, benefit category, benefit level), logical code 'blocks' or 'chains' can be created, which describe the constitution of the entitled population, the benefits package, or its limitations. Thus, operators can be used to account for complex legal constructions.

While **social groups** can be annotated with **any of these three operators**, **benefit types and levels of benefit** can only be coded with the **additive AND operator**, as demonstrated below.

The screenshot shows a legal text editor with annotations. The text is as follows:

1 Section 62.26 An insured person shall be entitled to non - occupational  
 2 injury or sickness benefits when he or she has paid contribution for a period of not less  
 3 than three months during period of fifteen months before the date of receiving medical  
 4 services.  
 5 Section 63. Benefits for non-occupational injury or sickness shall consist of:  
 6 (1) **816 Preventive care | -is excluded | -is partly** medical examination expense;  
 7 (2) **803 Physician practice | -is excluded | -is partly** medical treatment expense;  
 8 (3) **801 Hospital care | -is excluded | -is partly** lodging, meals and treatment expenses in hospital ;  
 9 (4) **812 Pharmaceuticals | -is excluded | -is partly** medicine and medical supplied expenses;  
 10 (5) **810 Emergency care | -is excluded | -is partly** cost of ambulance or transportation for patient;  
 11 (6) **813** other necessary expenses  
 12 The above mentioned expenses shall be in accordance with the rules and  
 13 rates prescribed by the Medical Committee, with the approval of the Committee.  
 14

The right-hand panel shows the 'Annotation' interface with the following fields:

- Annotation: Delete, Reverse, Clear
- Layer: generosity\_relations
- From: medical treatment
- To: medical examination
- x\_generosity\_relation: relates to
- x\_logical\_operators: AND, OR

Note: The coded operator is displayed as the label of each link, and the selected link is highlighted in orange.

#### 4.2.2 GENEROSITY RELATION (STRING – LINK)

As the research project aims to measure healthcare system generosity, which, in simple terms, is the product of inclusiveness, benefit categories, and benefit levels, it becomes evident that these dimensions are related to one another. Or, to put it differently, the information of a social group is not very telling without the knowledge about the healthcare benefits (and their level respectively) to which they are entitled.

In the example below, the codes Hospital care (301) and Residents (201) are related because the law states that “all residents” are “entitled to receive insured hospital services”. This construct can be called a “generosity pair” because it provides secure information about two dimensions of generosity (Inclusiveness and Benefit category).

The screenshot shows a legal text editor with annotations. The text is as follows:

67  
 68 (n) "tariff means a tariff established by the Minister pursuant to Section 13. R.S., c. 197, s. 2; 1992, c. 20,  
 69 s.  
 70 1; 2011, c. 7, s. 33.  
 71 Insured services  
 72  
 73  
 74 3 (1) Subject to this Act and the regulations, **201 Residents | -is excluded | -is partly** all residents of the Province are entitled  
 to receive insured **301 Hospital care | -is excluded | -is partly** hospital services from hospitals upon uniform terms and conditions.  
 75  
 76

The right-hand panel shows the 'Annotation' interface with the following fields:

- Annotation: Delete, Reverse, Clear
- Layer: generosity\_relations
- From: hospital services
- To: all residents
- x\_generosity\_relation: relates to
- x\_logical\_operators: relates to

Additionally, it is possible to link an annotation of the benefit level to a “generosity triplet,” providing secure information about each dimension of the generosity concept. While the direction of links is

secondary, the sequence of linking should always follow the inherent logic of the text, its meaning, and language. Further, *only codes between different dimensions should be linked using the x\_generosity\_relation feature.*

#### 4.2.3 INCLUSION VS EXCLUSION (BOOLEAN – STRING)

Legislative texts differ in language use and logic when defining groups or packages of services. While in some cases, access of groups or services is constructed by an inclusive definition, in other cases, they explicitly exclude specific services or groups. Accordingly, this feature can apply to all annotations of the generosity layer (e.g., groups, benefit categories, and level of benefits). It is implemented as a Boolean feature represented by a slider button (`is_excluded`), which is set to “No” per default since most texts use inclusive definitions.

When an annotated group or a benefit is explicitly excluded, the slider button must be switched to “Yes” to indicate this. For each annotation, the set Boolean feature is displayed in the editor by a “-” for “No” and an “+” for “YES” in front of the `is_excluded` label within the editor.

#### 4.2.4 PARTIAL VS FULL GROUP COVERAGE (BOOLEAN – STRING)

Legislative texts may differ widely in their construction and definitions of the social groups that a health-care scheme targets. This makes it difficult to decide how to code defined groups when definitions point to very specific subgroups within the group categories available for annotation. For that reason, a Boolean feature is available that indicates when the annotated text represents only part of a classified social group. For instance, in the case of “railway workers”, you should code as “blue-collar workers” as this is the most specific code related to this group; however, it is clear that not ALL blue-collar workers are included. In such a case, the button can be set to “Yes” to indicate this partial coverage. For each annotation, the set Boolean feature is displayed in the editor by a “-” for “NO” and an “+” for “YES” in front of the `is_partly` label within the editor.

#### 4.2.5 INCLUSION OF CHILD CATEGORIES

The `is_child` Boolean function is used to signal specific details of a broader “umbrella” category. All specifics under a broader umbrella category should be coded according to the codebook and flagged “`is_child`”. Additionally, the child categories should be related using logical operator rules, but the umbrella category should be linked to the child categories using the “INCLUDES” link. If the list of potential child category groups or benefits seems to be the highlight of the law, the child category flag should be ignored to avoid missing important information. For each annotation, the set Boolean feature is displayed in the editor by a “-” for “NO” and an “+” for “YES” in front of the `is_child` label within the editor.

#### 4.2.6 FOLLOW-UP NOTATION

`Follow_up` is a flag created to ensure any uncertainty in coding can be re-addressed in a group setting. For example, anytime information is coded as “other”, it should be flagged for follow-up. However, the `follow_up` function can also be used in other cases where the annotator would like some additional input. This gives us an opportunity to improve the coding guidelines and streamline the coding process as best as possible. For each annotation, the set Boolean feature is displayed in the editor by a “-” for “No” and an “+” for “YES” in front of the follow-up label within the editor.

#### 4.2.7 “OTHER” CATEGORIES

Every dimension of the generosity layer includes so-called garbage categories (‘other’) to capture information that is not explicitly covered by the codebook but seems essential to judge the healthcare

systems' generosity. Rather, it serves as a mechanism for assessing how well the codebook fits the material and enables the introduction of so far unrecognised but important codes to the codebook and recoding them later in the annotation process. Accordingly, it is not the idea to code as many text spans as possible with 'other'. Instead, it should be used with caution.

*To prevent the extensive use of this category and to detect blind spots in the codebook, each coding as 'other' is subject to discussion within the regular annotation meetings.*

## 5. CODES

### 5.1 Inclusiveness of healthcare systems

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
201	Entitlement	Residents	The healthcare system can be accessed by someone who lives somewhere permanently or long-term in the country.	Search for terms such as residents or inhabitants.	"The provision of this Law shall apply to all citizens, residents, and visitors" <sup>1</sup>
202	Entitlement	Citizens	The healthcare system can be accessed by a legally recognized national of a state or commonwealth, either native or naturalized <sup>2</sup> .	Search for terms such as nationals, citizen/citizenship, and direct references to nationality (e.g. Brazilian, German, etc.).	"Every citizen shall have the right to free medical assistance..." <sup>3</sup>
203	Entitlement	Civil servants	The healthcare system can be accessed by a person employed in the public sector by a government department or agency for public sector undertakings. Civil servants work for and answer to central and state governments, not a political party <sup>4</sup> .	Search for terms such as civil servants, public servants, judges, professors, state/government officials, public officials, public officers, judges, military personnel, tax officials, customs officers, police, ministerial employees, etc.	"The costs of transport, hospitalization, and care of the civil servant or State employee who is the subject of a medical evacuation are, depending on the case, fully or partially covered by the state budget." <sup>5</sup>
204	Entitlement	Workers	The healthcare system can be accessed by an employee in an organization, (not an employer or self-employed person.) Note: Some legislations define the term "worker" as equivalent to blue-collar/manual work. We use the term broadly for any person under the figure of dependent employment.	Search for terms such as worker, employee, labourer, wage earner, breadwinner, salary, etc.	"A health insurance system shall be established for female breadwinners" <sup>6</sup> "The application of this Law to employers and workers shall be compulsory" <sup>7</sup>

1 Bahrain, 2018. "Health Insurance (Law No.23 of 2018)". Art.2.

2 Öngün, Emre. 2022. "Renaming Citizenship: An Evolution from Social Citizenship to Digital Citizenship." In Handbook of Research on Digital Citizenship and Management During Crises, edited by Emre Öngün, Neşe Pembecioğlu, and Ufuk Gündüz, 1-16. Hershey, PA: IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-7998-8421-7.ch001>.

3 Mozambique, 1977. "Law 2/77".

4 "UK Civil Service - Definitions - What is a Civil Servant?" civilservant.org.uk. Archived from the original on October 11, 2019. <https://www.civilservant.org.uk>. "Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service." Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development [OECD], 2005. Archived from the original on August 5, 2019. <https://www.oecd.org>.

5 Cameroon, 1991, "Laying down the Conditions and Procedures for the payment of Expenses Relating to the Medical Evacuation of Civil Servants from the State Budget" (Law No. 30 of 1991). Art.3.

6 Arab Republic of Egypt. 2012. "Health insurance for female breadwinners". (Law No.23 of 2012). Art.1.

7 Bahrain. 1976. "The Decree-law promulgating the Law on Social Insurance". Art.5.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
205	Entitlement	Blue collar workers	The healthcare system can be accessed by a working-class person who performs manual labour. Blue-collar work may involve skilled or unskilled labour. <sup>8</sup>	Search for terms such as manufacturing, warehousing, mining, excavation, electrical work, power plant operations, custodial work, commercial fishing, logging, landscaping, pest control, food processing, oil field work, waste collection and disposal, recycling, construction, maintenance, shipping, driving, trucking and other types of physical work.	“Art. 9 <b>Railway employees</b> referred to in art. 2 of this law, who have contributed to the funds of the fund with the deductions referred to in art. 3, letter a, shall be entitled: 1- to medical assistance in cases of illness for themselves or their family members living under the same roof and with the same economy; 2- to medicines obtained at a special price determined by the Board of Directors; 3- retirement; 4- a pension for his heirs in the event of his death.” <sup>9</sup> Note: Railway workers should be coded in this example as “Blue Collar Workers” and signalled as “is_partly”
206	Entitlement	White collar workers	The healthcare system can be accessed by a person who performs professional, desk, managerial, or administrative work. White-collar work may be performed in an office or other administrative setting. <sup>10</sup>	Search for terms such as employee, clerk, non-manual workers, service industry, consulting, academia, accountancy, business and executive management, design, engineering, finance, human resources, marketing, public relations, information technology, networking, law, healthcare, architecture, and research and development.	“Target groups of health insurance – Persons whose health insurance premiums are paid by themselves and their employers including: a) Laborers working under indefinite-term contracts; [...]; <b>salaried corporate managers</b> ” <sup>11</sup>
207	Entitlement	Agricultural workers	The healthcare system can be accessed by workers who maintain crops and raise livestock. They perform physical labour and operate machinery under the supervision of farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers. <sup>12</sup>	Employees in agriculture, agricultural industries, farmhand, peasant, farmworker, harvest hand, and seasonal workers in agriculture/on a farm Note: Peasant can also refer to an owner of a small farm, but usually refers to employees in agriculture.	“A social security scheme is hereby instituted for the benefit of salaried <b>agricultural workers</b> and cooperators.” <sup>13</sup>

8 Wickman, Forrest. “Working Man’s Blues: Why Do We Call Manual Laborers Blue Collar?” Slate, May 1, 2012. <https://slate.com/business/2012/05/blue-collar-white-collar-why-do-we-use-these-terms.html>.

9 Brazil.1923. “Eloy Chaves Law” (Law No. 4.682 of 1923).

10 Oxford English Dictionary. 3rd ed. “White Collar,” usage 1, first example. Electronically indexed online document. Accessed [date]. <https://www.oed.com>.

11 Vietnam. 2014. Health Insurance Law. (Law No. 46 of 2014).

12 Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Occupational Outlook Handbook: Farmers, Ranchers, and Other Agricultural Managers. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Accessed October 5, 2022. <https://www.bls.gov/ooh/management/farmers-ranchers-and-other-agricultural-managers.htm>.

13 Tunisia. 1981. “Law organizing Social Security Regimes in the Agriculture Sector” (Law No. 6 of 1981). Art.1.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
208	Entitlement	Farmers	The healthcare system can be accessed by a person who owns or manages a farm <sup>14</sup> Please note that there are small farmers who also do the work of agriculture workers such as growing wheat and raising livestock. To avoid confusing the two terms, when there is reference to people who do farming and physical work in the farm, we use the code "agriculture workers" and when there is reference to ownership or management of the farm, we use the code "farmers"	Search for terms such as farm owner, agriculturist, (self-employed) farmer, and <b>cooperators</b> .	"A social security scheme is hereby instituted for the benefit of salaried agricultural workers and <b>cooperators</b> ." <sup>15</sup>
209	Entitlement	Military	The healthcare system can be accessed by members of the state's armed forces.	Search for terms related to military branch (army, navy, marines, air force, space force, and coast guard), rank (officer, soldiers, non-commissioned officer, or enlisted recruit), and status (deployed on operations or exercise, veteran, reservist, etc).	"... the Act shall not apply to <b>active members of the armed forced</b> of Uganda." <sup>16</sup> Note: military are "excluded" here.
210	Entitlement	Self-employed	The healthcare system can be accessed by a person that does not work for a specific employer who pays them a consistent salary or wage. Self-employed individuals, or independent contractors, earn income by contracting with a trade or business directly. <sup>17</sup>	Search for terms such as self-employed, autonomous, freelancer, sole trader, entrepreneur, freelancer, etc.	"The following are included in the insurance: [...] b) <b>self-employed workers</b> included in the National System of Retirement and Pensions." <sup>18</sup>
211	Entitlement	Informal workers	The healthcare system can be accessed by individuals with casual work arrangements or no fixed salary. Workers without employment. <sup>19</sup>	Search for terms such as informal worker, without social security, no formal employment, without work contract, day labourer, hourly worker, seasonal workers, domestic servants, and casual workers	"Transitorily, the following shall not be covered by the Social Security System established by this law, a) <b>seasonal, domestic, and casual workers</b> [...]" <sup>20</sup> Note: in this example, it might be better to code the three categories of workers separately and code each one of them as "informal worker" and signalled as "is_partly" in addition to "excluded"

14 Cambridge Dictionary. "Farmer." Cambridge Dictionary. Accessed November 1, 2024. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/farmer>.

15 Tunisia. 1981. "Law organizing Social Security Regimes in the Agriculture Sector" (Law No. 6 of 1981). Art.1.

16 Uganda. 2000. "Workers' Compensation Act". Part I – Preliminary. This version was revised and consolidated by the Law Reform Commission of Uganda. All subsequent amendments have been researched and applied by Laws. Africa for Ulll

17 Dollarhide, Michael. 2022. "What is Self-Employment?" Investopedia. <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/self-employed.asp>.

18 Argentina. 1989. "National Health Insurance System." (Law No. 23.661 of 1989). Art.5.

19 International Labour Organization. 2016. *Non-Standard Employment Around the World: Understanding Challenges, Shaping Prospects*. 1st ed. Geneva.

20 Mozambique. Social Security Law. (Law No. 5 of 1989). Art.28.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
212	Entitlement	Formal workers	The healthcare system can be accessed by individuals who work for a company that hires them under an established working agreement that includes salary or wages, health benefits, and defined work hours and workdays.	Search for terms such as formal worker, with social security, member/affiliated/contributor of social security, formal employment, work contract, registered worker, and salaried worker.	“Within the framework of the provisions of the present law, this organization provides <b>salaried workers</b> and a social insurance scheme. Decreases may extend the scope of the social security organization to new categories of beneficiaries.” <sup>21</sup>  Note: the “family benefits scheme and a social insurance scheme” should be coded for Social Policy “family policy” and “social security” respectively to specify that they are not part of health policy.
213	Entitlement	Private sector workers	The healthcare system can be accessed by a person who works for a private (non-government) employer and receives regular remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind. <sup>22</sup>	Search for terms such as private worker/employee, private sector, private industries, private economy, etc.	“All persons who perform services or work under a contract of employment or in a post filled by appointment, that is to say, salaried employees in <b>private employment</b> , wage-earning employees, and public employees, shall be liable to compulsory social insurance.” <sup>23</sup>  “The provisions of this law shall apply to Omani workers who <b>work in the private sector</b> under permanent employment contracts, provided that the worker’s age is not less than 15 years and not more than 59 years.” <sup>24</sup>
214	Entitlement	Public sector workers	A person who works for a public employer. Their finance and administration are under the government’s supervision. <sup>25</sup>	Search for terms such as public worker/employee, government worker, state employee, and public industry.	“All persons who perform services or work under a contract of employment or in a post filled by appointment, that is to say, salaried employees in <b>private employment</b> , wage-earning employees, and <b>public employees</b> , shall be liable to compulsory social insurance.” <sup>26</sup>

21 Tunisia. 1960. “Law on the Organization of Social Security Regimes, as amended, modified and completed by subsequent texts” (Act No. 60-30). Art.2.

22 Department of Statistics Malaysia Official Portal. 2022. “Status in Employment”. [https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/uploads/files/4\\_Portal%20Content/3\\_Methods%20%26%20Classifications/3\\_Methods%20%26%20Classifications/3\\_Codes%20%26%20Classifications/2\\_Social\\_Demographic%20Classifications/employment.pdf](https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/uploads/files/4_Portal%20Content/3_Methods%20%26%20Classifications/3_Codes%20%26%20Classifications/2_Social_Demographic%20Classifications/employment.pdf)

23 Ecuador. 1942. “Social Insurance Act.” Part II No.2.

24 Oman. 1991. “Decree establishing the Public Authority for Social Insurance (Decree No. 72 of 1991).” Art.3.

25 Department of Statistics Malaysia Official Portal. 2022. “Status in Employment”. [https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/uploads/files/4\\_Portal%20Content/3\\_Methods%20%26%20Classifications/3\\_Methods%20%26%20Classifications/3\\_Codes%20%26%20Classifications/2\\_Social\\_Demographic%20Classifications/employment.pdf](https://www.dosm.gov.my/v1/uploads/files/4_Portal%20Content/3_Methods%20%26%20Classifications/3_Codes%20%26%20Classifications/2_Social_Demographic%20Classifications/employment.pdf)

26 Ecuador. 1942. “Social Insurance Act.” Part II, Section 2.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
215	Entitlement	Children	The healthcare system can be accessed by children as defined by each country – that is, for one country, children can be considered up to 18 years old, for other countries up to 12 years old, etc.	Search for terms such as children, infant, newborn, etc.	“The health system established in accordance with the provisions of this Decree-Law provides the following services to <b>children</b> : treatment and rehabilitative services.” <sup>27</sup>
216	Entitlement	Students	The healthcare system can be accessed by persons attending primary, secondary, and/or tertiary education or doing an apprenticeship.	Search for terms such as students, pupils, apprentice, etc.	<p>“<b>Students</b> benefiting from the present law are entitled to health care in the event of consultation or hospitalization, and to family allowances.”<sup>28</sup></p> <p>“A health insurance system for students shall be established in accordance with the provisions of this law, and shall include, in particular, the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- Kindergarten children.</li> <li>2- <b>Students of basic education stages.</b></li> <li>3- <b>Students of general and technical secondary education stages.</b></li> <li>4- <b>Students of technical schools in the five-year system.</b></li> <li>5- <b>Students of experimental preparatory secondary schools for teachers.</b></li> <li>6- <b>Students of private schools of various stages and types.</b></li> <li>7- <b>Students of Al-Azhar institutes.</b>”<sup>29</sup></li> </ol> <p>Note: in the latter example, each of these categories of students are coded as ‘Students’ and signalled as “is_partly”</p>
217	Entitlement	Mothers	The healthcare system can be accessed by pregnant women and/or breastfeeding women.	Search for terms such as pregnant, childbearing, gestating, parturient, breastfeeding women, etc.	<p>“Free health care is guaranteed for vulnerable sectors of the population, prioritizing the fulfilment of programs for <b>mothers</b> and children, the elderly and the disabled.”<sup>30</sup></p> <p>“Coverage of Post-delivery follow-up care –if an attending provider, in consultation with the <b>mother</b>, decides to discharge a covered mother or a newborn from an inpatient setting (...).”<sup>31</sup></p>

27 Arab Republic of Egypt. “Decree regarding the health insurance system for children under school age (Decree No. 86 of 2012).” Article IV.

28 Tunisia. 1965. “Social Security Regime for Students (Law No. 65-17 of 1965).” Art.4.

29 Arab Republic of Egypt. 1992. “Law on Student Health Insurance (Law No. 99 of 1992).” Art.1.

30 Nicaragua. 2002. “General Health Law” Law No. 423 of 2002. Art.5.

31 United States of America. 1996. “The Newborns’ and Mothers’ Health Protection Act”. Section 9802.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
218	Entitlement	Elderly (use only if Pensioners does not apply)	The healthcare system can be accessed by an old or ageing person as defined by each country – that is, for one country, the elderly can be considered after 60 years old, for other countries after 65 years old, etc.	Search for terms such as elderly, senior, old age, ageing, etc.	"The National Old Age Insurance is hereby created for the purpose of providing free medical assistance to persons over 65 years of age, residing in the national territory, who are not insured in the Social Security System in the short term" <sup>32</sup> Entitlement to Hospital Insurance Benefit – Sec. 226. (a) Every individual who "(1) has attained the age of 65," <sup>33</sup> "The following persons shall be considered members of the scheme: [...] d) those who are in receipt of a pension derived from any legal pensions system or in receipt of a subsidy for incapacity for work" <sup>35</sup> "The following are subject to the compulsory health insurance scheme insurance scheme instituted by the present law are employees of public administrations and public administrative administrative nature, in particular: [...] - retired public-sector employees in the categories in the present article and in receipt of a pension or annuity regardless of their affiliation scheme" <sup>36</sup> "The health actions and services aimed at serving indigenous populations, throughout the national territory, collectively or individually, shall comply with the provisions of this Law" <sup>38</sup>
219	Entitlement	Pensioners	A pensioner is someone who receives a pension, especially a pension paid by the state to retired people <sup>34</sup> .	Search for terms such as a retired person, retiree, old-age pensioner.	
220	Entitlement	Ethnic Group	The healthcare system can be accessed by a person who belongs to a community or population made up of people who share common attributes, such as sets of traditions, ancestry, language, history, society, culture, nation, religion, or social treatment within their residing area. <sup>37</sup>	Examples are indigenous peoples, race, religion, etc.	

32 Bolivia, 1996. "Supreme Decree No. 24448 of 1996." Art.1.

33 United States of America.1965. "Social Security Amendments of 1965". Sec. 226.

34 Merriam-Webster. "Pensioner." Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary. Accessed October 14, 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/pensioner>.

35 Chile.1985. "The Regulations of Health System Benefits System" (Decree No. 369 of 1985). Art.4.

36 Togo. 2011. "Law instituting Health Insurance Scheme for Public Servants and Assimilated Persons" (Law No. 003 of 2011). Art.3.

37 Chandra, Kanchan. 2012. *Constructivist Theories of Ethnic Politics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012. 69–70. ISBN 978-0-19-989315-7. OCLC 829678440. Archived from the original on July 30, 2022. Accessed September 11, 2020.

38 "ethnicity: definition of ethnicity". Oxford Dictionaries. Oxford University Press. Archived from the original on 5 May 2013. Retrieved 28 December 2013.

Brazil. 1999 "Arouca Law." (Law No. 9.836 of 1999). Art.3.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
221	Entitlement	Women (use this code only if Mothers does not apply)	The healthcare system can be accessed by women.	Search for terms such as woman, female, girl, etc.	"Every <b>woman</b> has the right to health, which means the enjoyment of the highest level of physical, mental, and social well-being, health care, and health care services." <sup>39</sup> Example not yet found.
222	Entitlement	Men (use only if no other category applies)	The healthcare system can be accessed by men.	Search for terms such as man, male, boy, etc.	
223	Entitlement	Dependants	The healthcare system can be accessed by the dependants of the other social groups here listed. For instance, healthcare services can be accessed by a military worker and their children and spouse. In this case, the children and spouse are dependants.	Search for terms such as beneficiaries in addition to the common dependants which include children, spouse, parents, relatives in general, families.	"In addition to the person who is subject to compulsory basic health insurance under the scheme to which he or she belongs, basic compulsory health insurance covers <b>dependent family members</b> , provided they are not personally covered by a similar insurance scheme." <sup>40</sup> "In case of illness, recognized by the medical services of the Fund, the insured and <b>the beneficiaries</b> are entitled to the benefits in kind that such services deem indispensable for the cure, that is to say, to the necessary medical and dental, general and specialized, surgical and hospital care and to the supply of medicines required by the patient's condition." <sup>41</sup>
224	Entitlement	Poor	The healthcare system can be accessed by a person who lacks sufficient money to live at a standard considered comfortable or normal in a given country. This is defined by each country/legislation, and income/wealth standards may vary.	Search for terms such as poor, impoverished, indigent, underprivileged, welfare recipient, etc.	"Free health care is medical treatment provided for low-income patients or <b>poor patients</b> , who are not able to pay for their health care themselves, and who have been certified in accordance with the regulations of the relevant organization." <sup>42</sup>
225	Entitlement	Economic threshold	The healthcare system can be accessed by persons who earn less than a specified threshold.	Search for terms such as earn less, low income etc.	"Free health care is medical treatment provided for <b>low-income patients</b> or poor patients, who are not able to pay for their health care themselves, and who have been certified in accordance with the regulations of the relevant organization." <sup>43</sup>

39 Gambia. 2010. "The Women's Act". Part IV N.19.

40 Morocco. 2002. "Law 65-00 on the basic medical coverage code (Dahir No. 1-02-96 of 2002)". Art.5.

41 Bolivia.1956. "Social Security Code." (Law No.14 of 1956). Chapter I.

42 Lao's People's Democratic Republic. 2005. "Law on Health Care." (Decree No.09 of 2005). Chapter 1, No.9

43 Lao's People's Democratic Republic. 2005. "Law on Health Care (Decree No.09 of 2005)". Chapter 1, No.9

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
226	Entitlement	Welfare recipients	The healthcare system can be accessed by individuals who receive (social) assistance from the state.	Search for terms such as welfare recipient, benefit claimant, dole claimant, public assistance claimant, social security beneficiary, welfare claimant, etc.	"Treatment fees and medication prices are not collected during hospital stays from the subscriber, the incapable, the person receiving regular assistance from the National Aid Fund, the disabled" <sup>44</sup>
227	Entitlement	Refugees	The healthcare system can be accessed by someone unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion <sup>45</sup> .	Search for terms such as refugees, asylum seekers, displaced person, evacuee, exile, expatriate, émigré, stateless person, etc.	"Citizen – Person with citizenship of the Republic of Kosovo according to the Law on Citizenship of Kosovo and person qualified as a refugee in compliance with the law [...] Mandatory health insurance is a right and obligation for all citizens and residents of the Republic of Kosovo" <sup>46</sup>  "Implementation of programs related to health activities for the care of homes for the elderly, people with special needs, refugees, displaced persons, orphans, juveniles, prisons and health supervision of their centers and facilities." <sup>47</sup>
228	Entitlement	Insured (to another law or programme)	The healthcare system can be accessed by individuals who are already beneficiaries of other programmes/systems (e.g. pensions). Insured is the person who is covered against risk, covered by insurance. Please note that there is a huge overlap between this code and external reference. The priority is given to mentions of external reference. Therefore, we use the code 'insured' if the text states that a specific group(s) is/are members, subjects or beneficiaries of other schemes or laws. While, we use external reference if the text refers to social group mentioned or defined in another legislation or in a specific section of this legislation.	Search for terms such as insured, socially protected, covered and search for constructs such as members of medical scheme, persons subject to law 2/2018, beneficiaries of specific laws, etc. <b>IMPORTANT:</b> When using this code, please take note of the original law/ programme the person is insured to.	"Subject to any condition prescribed by the Minister, the State, and clinics and community health centers funded by the State must provide: [...] B) all persons, except members of medical aid schemes and their dependants and persons receiving compensation for compensable occupational diseases, with free primary health care services." <sup>48</sup>  "Beneficiaries of Law 32 of 1975 are exempted from paying the prescribed fees for hospitalization for the duration of their treatment abroad" <sup>49</sup>  "Persons who are subject to another basic compulsory insurance scheme are not eligible to benefit from the basic compulsory sickness insurance scheme for persons unable to bear the contribution duties." <sup>50</sup>

44 Jordan. 2004. "Civil Health Insurance and its amendments (Law No. 83 of 2004)." Art.15.

45 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (1951) 1951 Refugee Convention. <https://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10.html>.

46 Kosovo. 2014. "Health Insurance Law (Law No. 4/L-249 of 2014)." Art.3.

47 Yemen. 2009. "Law on Public Health Law." (Law No.4 of 2009). Art.4.

48 South Africa. 2003. "National Health Act (Law No.61 of 2003)." Chapter 1, Section 3.

49 Arab Republic of Egypt.1979. "Decision to treat the beneficiaries of health insurance abroad (Decision No.240 of 1979)." Art.11.

50 Morocco. 2022. "Decree for the application of law no. 65-00 relating to compulsory basic health insurance, concerning the compulsory basic health insurance scheme for the benefit of persons unable to pay the cost of contributions (Decree No. 2-22-797 of 2022)." Art.2.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
228	Entitlement (continued)	Insured (to another law or programme)	Persons do not use the code for regulations of relations between different insurance schemes, e.g., which insurance scheme is responsible for specific benefits.		Note: since the later example is a negative example, we need to flag this group with the 'is_excluded' flag.
229	Entitlement	Disabled	The healthcare system can be accessed by persons who suffer from disability or invalidity. Disability results from the interaction of factors related to health, environment, and personal life. There are three forms of disability. Firstly, physical disability refers to the impairment in the function of the body. Secondly, disability can also refer to the limitation in performing certain activities such as reading. Finally, it can be the exclusion from participating in social and economic activities such as the exclusion from work or school. Therefore, disabled persons could be the ones who are physically impaired, such as wheelchair users, blind, deaf or those who have an intellectual impairment or those who have disabilities in function due to certain health conditions related to old age, severe mental disorders, multiple sclerosis, or chronic illnesses. <sup>51</sup>	Search for terms such as disability, disabled, invalidity, invalid Please note we code depending on how the law defines disability therefore, in case the law relates disability to mental health, then we can code mental patients as "disabled" and signalled as "is_partly"	"Medical institutions and authorities concerned shall for treatment organizations for <b>person with disability</b> , and ensure that they are smoothly assured the benefits of universal free medical service." <sup>52</sup> "Every <b>disabled person</b> has the right to benefit from health, rehabilitation and support services, all at the expense of the state, represented by the various departments and organizations that provide these services" <sup>53</sup>
230	Entitlement	Adolescents and young adults (use only if children, students, and dependants do not apply)	The healthcare system can be accessed by young persons as defined by the country.	Search for terms such as adolescents, teenagers, juvenile, youngster, youth, etc.	"Health care for women, children, and <b>adolescents</b> shall be in accordance with the Program of Integral Care for Women, Children, and Adolescents of the Ministry of Health." <sup>54</sup>
231	Entitlement	Homeless	The healthcare system can be accessed by persons who suffer from homelessness.	Search for terms such as homeless, without shelter, nomadic, vagrant, etc.	"The following are entitled to full medical assistance: [...]-- homeless people." <sup>55</sup>

51 World Health Organization. 2012. Disability report by the secretary. Sixty-Sixth World Health Assembly. Provisional agenda item 13 [https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf\\_files/WHA66/A66\\_12-en.pdf](https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA66/A66_12-en.pdf).5.

52 South Korea. 2003. "Directive No. 3835".

53 Lebanon. 2000. "Law on the Rights of the Disabled [Law No. 220 of 2000]." Section 3.

54 Nicaragua. 2002. "General Health Law [Law No. 423 of 2002]." Art.32.

55 Morocco. 2002. "Law 65 on the basic medical coverage code [Dahir No. 1-02-96 of 2002]." Art.118.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
232	Entitlement	Unemployed	The healthcare system can be accessed by persons who are (registered) unemployed.	Search for terms such as unemployed, out of work, non-working, not working, looking for work, jobless, without income, etc.	Persons whose utilization is covered by the monthly contribution allowance of the participant, namely: - - A- The non-working wife who does not receive a pension. B- Husband who is not working and does not receive a pension. <sup>56</sup> "The following are entitled to full medical assistance: [...] - prison inmates." <sup>57</sup>
233	Entitlement	Prisoners	The healthcare system can be accessed by persons who are imprisoned.	Search for terms such as prisoners, inmates, convicts, detainees, etc.	
234	Entitlement	Seaman	The healthcare system can be accessed by persons who are working as seaman. Seaman usually are located a most of the time on international waters.	Search for terms such as seaman, or sailors.	"The insured are divided into the following six categories: Second category: [...] (2) Foreign crew members who are members of the Seamen's General Union or the Captains' Association", <sup>58</sup> Note: in this example Foreign should be coded as 'Foreign Citizens' and flagged as 'is_partly' and the rest of the highlighted words as 'seamen' and flagged as "is-partly"
235	Entitlement	Foreign Citizens	The healthcare system explicitly can be accessed by foreign citizens, regardless of their insurance status, occupation, or residence.	Search for terms such as foreigner, aliens, foreign citizens, etc.	"Health/medical services shall be provided to aliens residing in the State under the health insurance and medical security systems in accordance with the provisions of this Law, provided that it is not contradictory to Islamic law provisions." <sup>59</sup> "The Social Security Code is mandatory for all nationals or foreigners, of both sexes, who work in the territory of the Republic and render remunerated service for another natural or juridical person, by means of appointment, work contract or apprenticeship contract, whether of a private or public nature, express or presumed." <sup>60</sup>

56 Jordan. 2022. "Regulation amending the Civil Health Insurance Law (Law No.9 of 2022)." Art.4.

57 Morocco. 2002. "Law 65 on the basic medical coverage code (Dahir No. 1-02-96 of 2002)." Art.118.

58 Taiwan. 1994. "National Health Insurance Act."

59 Kuwait. 1999. "Law on Alien Health Insurance and the Imposition of Fees against Medical Services." (Law No.1 of 1999). Art.1.

60 Bolivia. 1956. "Social Security Code." Chapter II.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
280	Entitlement	Everyone	The healthcare system can be accessed, or health care services are available for literally everyone, regardless of their insurance status, citizenship or residence.	Search for terms such as all people, everyone, regardless of status, etc.	<p>"Regardless of health insurance status there shall be provided: 1. emergency healthcare services; 1.2. healthcare services to children under the age of eighteen (18) years from the List of basic healthcare services; 1.3. essential healthcare services for pregnant woman and woman after childbirth; and 1.4. other essential healthcare services as determined by the Fund."<sup>61</sup></p> <p>"This Act is concerned with the treatment, care and rehabilitation of <b>mentally ill people</b> and the protection of their rights."<sup>62</sup></p> <p>Note: In the second example, since there is a specification of the people and since we do not have another code for this mentally ill people will be coded as 'Everyone' and flagged as 'is_parity'</p>
290	Entitlement	Other	The healthcare system can be accessed by other social groups not pre-defined in this codebook.	Used for relevant mention of social groups that are not pre-defined in this codebook.	N/A
297	Entitlement	Internal reference	The healthcare system can be accessed by a social group defined in another part of the document.	Search for constructs like: "People subject to Section 2 of this act/document are entitled to receive the following health care benefits."	<p>"The basic scheme covers the cost of health care services provided in the public and private sectors, which are necessary to safeguard the health of the persons referred to in article 4 of the present law, with the exception of costs incurred as a result of an accident at work or an occupational disease, which remain subject to current legislation."<sup>63</sup></p>
298	Entitlement	External reference	The healthcare system can be accessed by a social group defined in another document. Please note that there is a huge overlap between this code and external reference. The priority is given to mentions of external reference. Therefore, we use external reference if the text refers to social group mentioned or defined in another legislation or in a specific section of this legislation, while we use the code 'insured' if the text states that a specific group(s) is/are members, subjects or beneficiaries of other schemes or laws	Search for constructs like: "People subject to Section 2 of the Unemployment Act 2002 are entitled to receive the following health care benefits" or "persons stipulated in article 5 of the social insurance law"	<p>"This increase shall be distributed in the event of death to <b>the beneficiaries referred to in Article 82 of the Labor Law promulgated by Law No. 91 of 1959.</b>"<sup>64</sup></p>

61 Kosovo. 2014. "Health Insurance Law." (Law No. 4/L-249 of 2014). Art.7.

62 Lebanon. 1983. "Legislative Decree on the Care and treatment of mental ill patients (Decree law No. 72 of 1983)." Art.1.

63 Tunisia. 2004. "Law establishing a Health Insurance Scheme (Law No. 71 of 2004)." Art.5.

64 Arab Republic of Egypt.1959. "Law on Social Insurance Law (Law No.92 of 1959)."Art.70.

## 5.2 Scope of benefits of healthcare systems

### 5.2.1 CATEGORIES OF IN-KIND BENEFITS

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
301	Scope of benefits – in kind	Hospital care	<p>The benefits package includes healthcare provided in hospitals.</p> <p>"Hospitals comprise licensed establishments primarily engaged in providing medical, diagnostic and treatment services that include physician, nursing, and other health services to inpatients and specialized accommodation services required by inpatients" (p. 131).<sup>65</sup></p> <p>By hospital care, we refer generally to in-patient and/or out-patient care provided in general hospitals. This code does not aim at care provided in facilities specialized in and restricted to, e.g., tuberculosis treatments in sanatorium, mental care, or residential care facilities.</p> <p>Note: There is an overlap between hospital and inpatient care. Hospitals may also provide outpatient care (i.e., health services without admission and overnight stay of patients). When hospitalization and/or overnight stays are particularly addressed, in the meaning of staying at least for one night in the health care service facility, we code in-patient care, instead of hospital care.</p>	<p>Search for terms such as treatment in hospitals, ambulatory treatment in hospitals, hospital care, medical care at hospitals, hospital sector, institutional services, institutional healthcare etc.</p>	<p>"A health authority shall, in accordance with regulations, make available institutional and specialist services for the persons specified in subsection (2) of this section."<sup>66</sup></p> <p>"The services of the system include a set of health insurance services for all diseases provided to insured persons within the Arab Republic of Egypt, whether diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitation, medical or laboratory tests, and the Authority may, based on the presentation of the competent committees, add other services to the aforementioned services, taking into account the preservation of the financial and actuarial balance of the system.</p> <p>These services are provided through [...] 4- Treatment and accommodation in a hospital or center."<sup>67</sup></p>

<sup>65</sup> OECD, Eurostat, WHO. 2017. "A System of Health Accounts 2011: Revised edition." Paris: OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264270985-en>

<sup>66</sup> Republic of Ireland. 1953. "Ireland Health Act 1953 (Act 26 of 1953)". Part III, Section 15.

<sup>67</sup> Arab Republic of Egypt. 2018. "Universal Health Insurance law (Law No. 2 of 2018)". Art. 3.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
302	Scope of benefits – in kind	Inpatient care	<p>The benefit catalogue includes inpatient healthcare. Inpatient care means formal admission and overnight stay for treatment in hospitals and/or other health care facilities. The code inpatient care refers to benefits, including formal admission and accommodation.</p> <p>Note: There is an overlap between hospital and inpatient care since inpatient care is typically provided in hospitals. When hospitalization and/or overnight stays are particularly addressed, in the meaning of staying at least for one night in the health care service facility, we code in-patient care, instead of hospital care. Terms such as “semi-inpatient” should be classified outpatient since such institutions or treatments do not involve admission and overnight stay.</p>	Search for terms such as stationary care, inpatient care, inpatient settings, accommodation, hospitalization, hospital admission, resident in hospital etc.	“Extent of medical care: (1) Medical care shall include— [...] (d) hospitalisation where necessary, including cases of pregnancy and confinement” <sup>68</sup> “(1) No charge may be made under regulations under section 172(1) in respect of— (a) the supply of any drug, medicine or appliance for a patient who is resident in hospital” <sup>69</sup>
303	Scope of benefits – in kind	Physician practice	<p>The benefits package includes services provided in a physician practice or health centre where several physicians provide services collaboratively.</p> <p>Note: There is an overlap between services provided in physician practice and outpatient care, as well as general/specialist physician services</p>	Search for terms such as physician practice, health centre; health services in physician practice, healthcare provided in health centres, etc.	“The health insurance provided for in this law shall cover the following health and basic services” (1) Medical examination and necessary treatment at clinics by physicians [...]”
304	Scope of benefits – in kind	Outpatient care	<p>The benefits package includes outpatient healthcare services. “An outpatient is thus a person who goes to a health care facility for a consultation or treatment, and who leaves the facility within hours of the start of the consultation without being “admitted” to the facility as a patient.” (p. 80).<sup>70</sup> Outpatient care can be provided in physician practice, other outpatient care facilities, in clinics or hospitals, or at home.</p> <p>Note: If homecare is mentioned in the law, please check if this relates to medical services or rather (social) long-term care services. We only refer to medical care.</p>	Search for terms such as outpatient care, ambulatory care, Healthcare provided at home/home medical care; outpatient medical services; semi-inpatient, consultation services etc.	“These services are provided through [...]” 3- Home medical care when required.” <sup>71</sup>

68 Pakistan. 1965. “The Provincial Employees Social Security Ordinance, 1965 (West Pakistan Ordinance No. X of 1965)”. Art. 45.

69 United Kingdom. 2006. “National Health Services Act 2006”. Art. 172.

70 OECD, Eurostat, WHO. 2017. “A System of Health Accounts 2011: Revised edition.” Paris: OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264270985-en>

71 Arab Republic of Egypt. 2012. “Health insurance for female breadwinners (Law No.23 of 2012)”. Art.3.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
305	Scope of benefits – in kind	General physician service	The benefits package includes general physician services or services by general medical practitioners.	Search for terms such as family medicine/ doctor, general internal medicine, general practitioner, (general) medical practitioner, etc.	"(1) A health authority shall, in accordance with regulations, make available, without charge, for the persons specified in subsection (2) of this section, and their dependants, a general practitioner medical and surgical service, medicines, ophthalmic, dental and aural treatment and medical, surgical and dental appliances." <sup>72</sup> "These services are provided through 1 - Family doctor or general practitioner in the designated treatment areas" <sup>73</sup> "A health care provider registered under the Scheme shall, in consideration for a capitation payment in respect of each insured person registered with it, or for payment of approved fees for services rendered and to that extent and in the manner prescribed by this Decree, provide [...] (c) maternity care for up to four live births for every insured person" <sup>74</sup>
306	Scope of benefits – in kind	Maternity care	The benefits package includes medical services related to maternity and childbirth provided by physicians and/or other medical practitioners (nurses, midwives). Note: Maternity care refers to benefits in-kind, i.e. medical services related to birth or health care to new-born. We do not collect data on maternity leave and cash benefits related to maternity. Maternity care is distinct to reproductive care, which involves fertilization, family planning, birth control or abortion	Search for terms such as obstetrics, obstetrician, gynaecology, maternity care, childbirth, (neo-/pre-/ante-) natal care, midwife/wives, etc.	"A health authority shall, in accordance with regulations, make available institutional and specialist services for the persons specified in subsection (2) of this section." <sup>75</sup>
307	Scope of benefits – in kind	Specialist physician service	The benefits package includes specialist medical care or services by specialized medical practitioners. "These services relate to curative care involving a higher level of technology, which are expected to be consumed by selected cases of less frequent and more complex health care needs. ..." (p. 86) <sup>75</sup> Note: The law must indicate "specialist services", not only specific professional fields. For professional fields (e.g., gynaecology, obstetrics), code "maternity care"; for other professions (e.g. ophthalmology, etc.), use the code "other specialist services). An indication of specialist care is the requirement of a referral from a general practitioner. This code refers to the legislation specifying specialist physician services irrespective of the locus of care, e.g. in hospitals or outpatient settings.	Search for terms such as specialist care, consultants, specialist medical services, referral, etc.	"A health authority shall, in accordance with regulations, make available institutional and specialist services for the persons specified in subsection (2) of this section." <sup>76</sup>

72 Republic of Ireland. 1953. "Ireland Health Act 1953 (Act 26 of 1953)." Part III, Section 15.

73 Arab Republic of Egypt. 2012. "Health insurance for female breadwinners (Law No. 23 of 2012)." Art.3.

74 Federal Republic of Nigeria. 1999. "National Health Insurance Decree 35 of 1999." Art. 18

75 OECD, Eurostat, WHO. 2017. A System of Health Accounts 2011: Revised edition. Paris: OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264270985-en>

76 Republic of Ireland. 1953. "Ireland Health Act 1953 (Act 26 of 1953)." Part III, Section 15.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
308	Scope of benefits – in kind	Outpatient specialist care	The benefits package includes specialist medical care or services by specialized medical practitioners in outpatient practice. For a description of specialist care, see code "specialist physician services." Specialist physician services are usually provided in hospitals. The code "outpatient specialist" refers to legislation explicitly listing specialist services in outpatient practice. The latter would indicate healthcare systems that allow the patient to choose between specialists in different settings.	Search for terms such as specialist care, service provided by consultants in outpatient settings/ outpatient practice, etc.	"45. Extent of medical care. – (1) Medical care shall include [...] (b) specialist care in hospitals for in-patients and out-patients and such specialist care as may be available outside hospitals." <sup>77</sup> "These services include, but are not limited to: [...] 3 - Rehabilitation and specialized inpatient and outpatient treatment (physiotherapy, speech-language pathology, psychology...)." <sup>78</sup>
309	Scope of benefits – in kind	Other specialist care	The benefits package lists specific specialist services without referring to the general inclusion of specialist medical care in the benefits package. Note: Please code professions/specialists of alternative medicine (chiropractors, specialists in acupuncture, Chinese Medicine, or homeopathy under "alternative medicine")	Search for terms such as ophthalmology, ophthalmic care, aural specialist services, or other specialities, etc.	"A health authority shall, in accordance with regulations, make available, without charge, for the persons specified in subsection (2) of this section, and their dependants, a general practitioner medical and surgical service, medicines, ophthalmic, dental and aural treatment and medical, surgical and dental appliances." <sup>79</sup>
310	Scope of benefits – in kind	Emergency care	The benefits package includes emergency health care. Emergency care refers to any imminent treatment necessary due to a medical emergency. Note: The inclusion of accidents into the benefit package does not necessarily mean emergency care. It can also refer to the cause of illness. I.e., medical care is provided when the cause of the illness is a (work) accident. Insurance systems tend to include such a reference to organize the responsibilities of health insurance vis-à-vis the accident insurance scheme.	Search for terms such as emergency care/cases/services, emergency ward/room, etc.	"Primary health care provides for the beneficiary of the mandatory health insurance diagnosis, laboratory testing and radiology, treatment and prevention of diseases, maternal and child care services, follow-up treatment of chronic diseases, dental treatment, emergency services, nursing services and other health care benefits, which shall be determined by a Supreme Council of Health decision." <sup>80</sup>

77 Pakistan. 1965. "The Provincial Employees Social Security Ordinance, 1965 [West Pakistan Ordinance No. X of 1965]". Art. 45

78 Lebanon. 2000. "Law on the Rights of the Disabled (Law No. 220 of 2000)". Section 3.

79 Republic of Ireland. 1953. "Ireland Health Act 1953 (Act 26 of 1953)". Part III, Section 15.

80 Bahrain, 2018. "Health Insurance (Law No.23 of 2018)". Art.37.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
311	Scope of benefits – in kind	Medical appliances	The benefits package includes medical appliances. Medical appliances refer to devices used by individuals/patients.	Search for terms such as prosthetic devices, hearing aids, optical aids (glasses, lenses, spectacles), medical or dental prostheses, wheelchairs, orthopaedic shoes, etc.	“2-Medical care includes at least: a. In case of illness case of illness [...] IV. Prothese Delivery Devices and orthopaedic devices contained in the regulations established by the Fund, subject to the approval of the medical supervisor.” <sup>81</sup> “These services are provided through.... Rehabilitation services, physical therapy, and prosthetic devices in accordance with the Rehabilitation basic lists issued by the specialized committees of the Authority.” <sup>82</sup>
312	Scope of benefits – in kind	Pharmaceuticals	The benefits package includes pharmaceuticals. “Medicines and other medical goods are frequently a component of a package of services with a preventive, curative, rehabilitative or long-term care purpose.” (p. 97). The code “pharmaceuticals” refers to “pharmaceutical products and non-durable medical goods intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation or treatment of disease” (p. 97) prescribed by physicians or other qualified health personnel and dispensed in pharmacies. <sup>83</sup> Note: If pharmaceuticals/medicines/drugs etc., are specified as a benefit in the law, code pharmaceuticals, not the institution dispensing the pharmaceuticals	Search for terms such as pharmaceuticals, pharmacies, drugs, prescriptions, medicines, medication, etc.	The health system established in accordance with the provisions of this Decree-Law provides the following services to children: [...] Medication needed for treatment.” <sup>84</sup>
313	Scope of benefits – in kind	Dental care	The benefits package includes dental services in outpatient or inpatient settings. Dental care refers to “(…), curative care services focus on oral health, including teeth, gum and other related disorders. It includes the whole range of services usually performed in an outpatient setting, such as tooth extraction, the fitting of dental prostheses, and dental implants and orthodontics” (p. 86) <sup>85</sup> .	Search for terms such as dental care/treatment, care provided by dentists, oral health, teeth, etc.	“A health authority shall, in accordance with regulations, make available, without charge, for the persons specified in subsection (2) of this section, and their dependants, a general practitioner medical and surgical service, medicines, ophthalmic, dental and aural treatment and medical, surgical and dental appliances.” <sup>86</sup>

81 Lebanon. 2002. “The Lebanese Social Security Law of 1963 as amended in 2002.” Art.17.

82 Arab Republic of Egypt. 2018. “Universal Health Insurance Law (Law No. 2 of 2018).” Art. 3.

83 OECD, Eurostat, WHO. 2017. A System of Health Accounts 2011: Revised edition. Paris: OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264270985-en>

84 Arab Republic of Egypt. 2012. “Law on the Health Insurance System for Children Under School Age (Law No.86 of 2012).” Art.4.

85 OECD, Eurostat, WHO. 2017. A System of Health Accounts 2011: Revised edition. Paris: OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264270985-en>

86 Republic of Ireland. 1953. “Ireland Health Act 1953 (Act 26 of 1953).” Part III, Section 15.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
314	Scope of benefits – in kind	Mental care	The benefits package includes mental health services in outpatient or inpatient settings. This refers to “psychiatric services delivered under the direction of medical doctors (...) aimed at curing or maintaining a patient’s mental health. It also includes pharmaceutical services, nursing services and laboratory and technical services delivered to inpatients.” (OECD System of Health Accounts, p. 496). Mental care also includes services in “establishments of independent mental health practitioners holding the degree of a doctor of medicine with a specialization in mental medicine or a corresponding qualification (p. 136)	Search for terms such as mental care, mental health services, psychological treatment, psychiatric care, psychiatry, care in psychiatric clinics, mental health hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, etc.	“Taking into account the special needs of persons with disabilities and making the necessary facilitating arrangements, the government shall provide regular, integrated and continuous services to persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others in the following areas: 1 - Preventive, medical, rehabilitation, psychological treatment and genetic counselling before marriage, and before and during pregnancy” <sup>87</sup> “This Act is concerned with the treatment, care and rehabilitation of mentally ill people and the protection of their rights.” <sup>88</sup> Please note that as in the example above, mental care might not be used explicitly and instead there could be a reference to treatment in a hospital for mentally ill people
315	Scope of benefits – in kind	Vaccination	The benefits package includes vaccination or vaccination programs. Note: If vaccination/immunization programs are explicitly mentioned to be part of the benefit package, code vaccination and not preventive care as this the more specific code.	Search for terms such as vaccines, vaccination, vaccinated, inoculation, immunization, vaccination programs, etc.	“The child should be vaccinated against infectious diseases, free of charge at health centers of the Ministry of Health, in accordance with the regulations and dates specified in the Executive Regulations and in accordance with the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO)” <sup>89</sup>

87 Kuwait. 2010. “Law 8 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Law No.8 of 2010).” Art.4.

88 Lebanon. 1983. “Legislative Decree on the Care and treatment of mental ill patients (Decree law No. 72 of 1983).” Art.1.

89 Kuwait. 2015. “Law on Child’s Rights (Law No.21 of 2015).” Art.18.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
316	Scope of benefits – in kind	Preventive care	<p>The benefits package includes preventive care. "Prevention is any measure that aims to avoid or reduce the number or the severity of injuries and diseases, their sequelae and complications (...)." <sup>90</sup> (p. 100). In alignment with the SHA, we only refer to primary and secondary prevention. Primary prevention involves specific health measures aimed at avoiding diseases and risk factors to: reduce the onset of a disease, diminish the number of new cases, and anticipate the emergence and lessen the severity of diseases. Primary preventive measures aim to reduce risks before they generate some effect. e.g. via vaccination. Secondary prevention involves specific interventions to detect disease and therapy as early as possible, e.g. via screening. Secondary prevention thereby increases opportunities for less costly and invasive interventions to prevent the progression of the disease and the emergence of symptoms, or the "stock of illness." Examples include screening for diseases such as TB, diabetes and breast cancer." <sup>91</sup> (p. 100)</p> <p>Note: Preventive care as we define it here does not include general health information/education programs, regulations on tobacco use or other harmful substances, food quality regulations, clean water, and general measures to improve hygiene, and environmental health.</p>	<p>Search for terms such as prevention, screening programs, obligatory health checks/health monitoring/health exams; preventive measures/services, early disease detection programs, disease control programs, avoiding disease etc.</p>	<p>"Beneficiaries shall be divided, in relation to their entitlement for health benefits, to the following categories: 1. Health benefits for the category of nationals, including the provision of preventive and therapeutic health services in accordance with what is adopted by the Authority in such concern" <sup>92</sup></p> <p>"Article 47 (Health Check-up) (1) The Corporation shall carry out health check-ups for the insured and their dependants to facilitate early detection of diseases and subsequent health care benefits. (2) Candidates for, frequency of, and procedure of the health check-up referred to in paragraph (1) and other necessary matters shall be prescribed by the Presidential Decree" <sup>93</sup></p>

90 OECD, Eurostat, WHO. 2017. "A System of Health Accounts 2011: Revised edition." Paris: OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264270985-en>

91 OECD, Eurostat, WHO. 2017. "A System of Health Accounts 2011: Revised edition." Paris: OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264270985-en>

92 United Arab Emirates. 2013. "Law Concerning Health Insurance in the Emirate of Dubai (Law No.11)" Art.7.

93 Republic of Korea.2002. "National Health Insurance Act 1999. Act No.5854." Last amended on January 19, 2002, Act No 6618. Art 47.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
317	Scope of benefits – in kind	Curative care	<p>The benefits package includes curative care. "Curative care comprises health care contacts during which the principal intent is to relieve symptoms of illness or injury, to reduce the severity of an illness or injury, or to protect against exacerbation and/or complication of an illness and/or injury that could threaten life or normal function" (p. 86)</p> <p>Curative care can be provided in hospitals or ambulatory settings, as inpatient or outpatient services, and by general physicians or specialists.</p> <p>Note: Health examination should not be coded as curative care and instead "medical examination"</p>	<p>Search for terms such as curative care, curative services, therapeutic procedures, etc.</p>	<p>"18. (1) A health care provider registered under the Scheme shall, in consideration for a capitation payment in respect of each insured person registered with it, or for payment of approved fees for services rendered and to that extent and in the manner prescribed by this Decree, provide - (a) defined elements of curative care"<sup>95</sup></p> <p>"The Directorate shall undertake the following: - Providing therapeutic or preventive service, health and preventive service to the participants, beneficiaries and those approved for treatment for a fee."<sup>96</sup></p>
318	Scope of benefits – in kind	Rehabilitative care	<p>The benefits package includes rehabilitative care. "Rehabilitation is an integrative strategy that aims at empowering persons with health conditions who are experiencing or are likely to experience disability so that they can achieve and maintain optimal functioning, a decent quality of life and inclusion in the community and society."<sup>97</sup> (p. 87-88).</p> <p>Rehabilitative care can be provided in hospitals or ambulatory settings, as inpatient or outpatient services, and by general physicians or specialists.</p> <p>Note: There can be a large overlap to curative care with regards to the services offered. In case of uncertainty, stick to the golden rule and annotate according to the language of the text. Always code based on the purpose of the services.</p>	<p>Search for terms such as rehabilitation, rehabilitative care, recovery, consultation about usage of prosthesis etc.</p>	<p>"Taking into account the special needs of persons with disabilities and making the necessary facilitating arrangements, the government shall provide regular, integrated and continuous services to persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others in the following areas:          1 - Preventive, medical, rehabilitation, psychological treatment and genetic counselling before marriage, and before and during pregnancy"<sup>98</sup></p>

94 OECD, Eurostat, WHO. 2017. "A System of Health Accounts 2011: Revised edition." Paris: OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264270985-en>

95 Federal Republic of Nigeria. 1999. "National Health Insurance Decree 35 of 1999." Art. 18.

96 Jordan. 2000. "Regulation the Health Insurance System in the Jordanian Armed Forces (No.4 of 2000)."<sup>97</sup> on Art.8.

97 OECD, Eurostat, WHO. 2017. "A System of Health Accounts 2011: Revised edition." Paris: OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264270985-en>

98 Kuwait.2010. Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. (Law No.8 of 2010). Art.4.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
319	Scope of benefits – in kind	Primary care	<p>The benefit package includes primary care. Among various definitions of primary care, we focus on the following: "A level of care or setting—an entry point to a system that includes secondary care (by community hospitals) and tertiary care (by medical centres and teaching hospitals) (Fry, 1980) (...)"<sup>99</sup></p> <p>Note: Primary care is the entry point to the system, mainly providing family medicine by general practitioners or even nurse practitioners and physician assistants in an outpatient setting. Therefore, there might be an overlap between outpatient care and general physician services. Code primary care if the law defines health units/posts as the entry point to healthcare benefits.</p>	Search for terms such as primary care, primary health-care services, primary health-care services, primary care clinics; essential medical services, etc.	"Subject to the provisions of Article 2 of the articles of the Issuing Law, primary health services, therapeutic and diagnostic services, reproductive health services, first aid for emergency cases, and referral to higher levels are provided through basic care and family health units, public or private, provided that they hold a certificate from the Accreditation and Control Authority that they meet the conditions and quality standards, and that they are contracted with the Authority, and these units are the first level of health service providers and the first point of contact for users of health services and the care authority", <sup>100</sup>
320	Scope of benefits – in kind	Secondary care	<p>The benefit package includes secondary care. Secondary care is healthcare provided by medical specialists/consultants, typically in community hospitals providing healthcare beyond basic and general medicine.</p> <p>Note: If hospital or inpatient care is listed in the laws, use the code for hospital or inpatient care, respectively. Secondary care refers to services provided in "higher level hospitals/healthcare facilities" Use secondary care only if the legislation defines several tiers of healthcare and refers to the differentiation between primary, secondary, and/or tertiary care.</p>	Search for terms such as secondary care; secondary health services, care in community hospitals, regional hospitals, district hospitals, etc.	"Secondary healthcare services: medical care services provided by public district hospital, Government aided hospital or private-owned hospital which concluded a contract with the public institution whose remit covers community-based health insurance scheme" <sup>101</sup>
321	Scope of benefits – in kind	Tertiary care	<p>The benefit package includes tertiary care. Tertiary care consists of healthcare provided by medical specialists/consultants, typically in university or teaching hospitals, with sophisticated technical support (laboratory, CT diagnostics, etc.)</p> <p>Note: See secondary care. Use the code tertiary care only if the law specifies levels of care and refers to the differentiation between primary, secondary and tertiary care.</p>	Search for terms such as tertiary care hospitals, teaching hospitals, university hospitals, etc.	"Tertiary care: medical services provided by Provincial hospital, university hospital, public referral hospital, Government aided hospital or private-owned hospital which concluded a contract with the public institution whose remit covers community-based health insurance scheme" <sup>102</sup> "Preventive services: Any health and medical activity that leads to the reduction or minimization of ill health from disease or death, and is divided into three levels: primary, secondary, and tertiary" <sup>103</sup>

99 Donaldson, Molla S., Karl D. Yordy, Kathleen N. Lohr, and Neal A. Vanselow. 1996. "Primary Care: America's Health in a New Era." Washington (DC): National Academies Press. P. 27.

100 Arab Republic of Egypt .2018. "Universal Health Insurance law (Law No. 2 of 2018). Art. 20.

101 Republic of Rwanda. 2015. "Governing the Organization of the Community-based Health Insurance Scheme. Law N° 03/2015. Art 13.

102 Republic of Rwanda. 2015. "Governing the Organization of the Community-based Health Insurance Scheme. Law N° 03/2015. Art 13.

103 Arab Republic of Egypt .2018. "Universal Health Insurance law (Law No. 2 of 2018). Art. 1.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
322	Scope of benefits – in kind	Alternative medicine	The benefit package includes alternative and/or traditional medicine. "Alternative medicine is any practice that aims to achieve the healing effects of medicine despite lacking biological plausibility, testability, repeatability, or evidence from clinical trials." (Wikipedia)	Search for terms such as traditional/ alternative medicine; TCM, Herbal m.; Chiropractic; Homeopathy; complementary, holistic, acupuncture, etc.	"Health service' means medical and public health services [...], and the Thai traditional and alternative medicine pursuant to Medical Registration law." <sup>104</sup>
323	Scope of benefits – in kind	Surgery	The benefit package includes surgical treatments or surgical services. Note 1: Specific surgical treatments (brain surgery, dental surgery, laparoscopic surgery, etc.) should be marked "is_partly"	Search for terms such as surgery, surgical (treatment, service, intervention, etc.), operation, etc.	"A health authority shall, in accordance with regulations, make available, without charge, for the persons specified in subsection (2) of this section, and their dependants, a general practitioner medical and surgical service, medicines, ophthalmic, dental and aural treatment and medical, surgical and dental appliances." <sup>105</sup> "The following shall be excluded from fee payment: 1 - Surgical operations for acute cases and injuries caused by accidents" <sup>106</sup>
324	Scope of benefits – in kind	Medical examination	The benefit package includes medical examinations. Medical examinations describe health services which examine the health condition of patients, without following a preventive rational. This is most used in two cases. First, in diagnostic settings, which aim to prepare or facilitate health interventions and/or therapies. Second, it also includes examinations, where the purpose of examination is not clearly defined. Note: Regular health check ups or screenings are part of preventive health care (e.g. health examination for children in schools)	Search for terms such as examination, diagnostic services/ diagnostics, radiology, medical imaging, x-rays, etc.	"The following shall be excluded from fee payment:[...] 4- Medical examinations conducted at the request of the insurance coverage provider" <sup>107</sup> "Preventive and curative care linked to priority programs within the framework of the State's health policy; [...] radiology and medical imaging" <sup>108</sup> "2-Medical care includes at least: a. In case of illness [...] i. Medical examinations, radiographs, laboratory tests and analyzes" <sup>109</sup>

104 Kingdom of Thailand, 2002. "National Health Security Act, B.E. 2545 (2002)". Section 3.

105 Republic of Ireland, 1953. "Ireland Health Act 1953 (Act 26 of 1953)". Part III, Section 15.

106 Bahrain, 2018. "Health insurance (Law No.23 of 2018)". Art.37.

107 Bahrain, 2018. "Health insurance (Law No.23 of 2018)". Art.37.

108 Morocco, 2002. "Law 65-00 on the basic medical coverage code (Dahir No. 1-02-96 of 2002)". Art.7.

109 Lebanon, 2002. "The Lebanese Social Security Law of 1963 as amended in 2002". Art.17.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
325	Scope of benefits – in kind	Medical treatment	The benefit package includes medical treatment. The code medical treatment is meant to capture any mention of unspecified or general health care services. Please, use this code if parts of the population are entitled to medical services and there is no precise information about the medical intervention which points to other (more specific) codes. Examples: medical treatment by specialists = specialist care health services covered by the State = medical treatment medical treatment against an illness = curative care	Search for terms such as medical assistance, medical treatment, health services, medical services, etc.	"Section 3 - The Maternal and Child Health Insurance is hereby created to provide comprehensive and universal medical assistance and social benefits for pregnant women" <sup>110</sup>  Note: this is coded as such because of the explicit descriptors "comprehensive" and "universal". Otherwise, this would refer to maternity care.
326	Scope of benefits – in kind	Reproductive care	The benefit package includes reproductive health care services. Reproductive health care services are a heterogeneous group of services including: family planning (birth control, fertilization, and termination of pregnancy) and sexual health (services related to physical, emotional, mental & social well-being in relation to sexual function and psycho-sexual health) as outlined by the WHO <sup>111</sup> : (i.e. ART or PrEP, treatment for GBV)  Note: Due to the heterogeneity of this category, the "is_partly" flag will be used often. Remember to use this flag to capture instances where a portion of the services described above are included (or excluded).	Search for terms such as reproductive health services, fertilization, family planning, abortion, contraception, etc.	"Subject to the provisions of Article 2 of the articles of the Issuing Law, primary health services, therapeutic and diagnostic services, reproductive health services, first aid for emergency cases, and referral to higher levels are provided through basic care and family health units, public or private, provided that they hold a certificate from the Accreditation and Control Authority that they meet the conditions and quality standards, and that they are contracted with the Authority, and these units are the first level of health service providers and the first point of contact for users of health services and the care authority" <sup>112</sup>

110 Argentina. 2002. "National Health Emergency Law (Decree 2724 of 2002)." Section 3.

111 World Health Organization. 2017. *Sexual health and its linkages to reproductive health: an operational approach*. Geneva: World Health Organization. <https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/258738/9789241512886-eng.pdf>

112 Arab Republic of Egypt. 2018. "Universal Health Insurance law (Law No. 2 of 2018)." Art. 20.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
327	Scope of Benefits – in kind	Palliative Care	<p>The benefit package includes palliative care/services. Palliative care services improve “the quality of life of patients (adults and children) and their families who are facing problems associated with life-threatening illness. It prevents and relieves suffering through the early identification, correct assessment and treatment of pain and other problems, whether physical, psychosocial or spiritual.”<sup>113</sup></p> <p>Note: While there is a large overlap between palliative care and long-term care policies, palliative care is to be coded when it is included as part of the health care system. If it is only mentioned within a larger framework of a law focused on long-term care or occupational disease, these other policies should be flagged appropriately.</p>	Search for terms such as palliative care, End-of-life care, care in hospice, etc.	“Care is not “acute care” if the patient has given an undertaking (or one has been given on the patient’s behalf) to pay for it; nor is any of the following “acute care” [...]— ((c) palliative care” <sup>114</sup>
328	Scope of Benefits – in kind	Nursing Services	<p>The benefit package includes nursing which “encompasses autonomous and collaborative care” which includes “the promotion of health, the prevention of illness, and the care of the ill, disabled, and dying people”<sup>115</sup></p>	Search for terms such as nursing care, treatment by registered nurse; skilled nursing services, etc.	“18. A health authority shall, in accordance with regulations, make available, without charge, at clinics, health centres or similar institutions, medical, surgical and nursing services for children under the age of six years” <sup>116</sup>
390	Scope of benefits – in kind	Other in-kind benefits	<p>The benefit package includes other in-kind benefits not pre-defined in this codebook.</p>	Use for relevant mention of in-kind benefits that are not pre-defined in this codebook.	

113 World Health Organization. 2020. *Palliative care*. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/palliative-care>  
 United Kingdom. 2014. “The Care Act 2014 Chapter 23.” Section 7.

115 World Health Organization. 2024. *Nursing and Midwifery*. [https://www.who.int/health-topics/nursing#tab=tab\\_](https://www.who.int/health-topics/nursing#tab=tab_)

116 Republic of Ireland. 1953. “Ireland Health Act 1953 (Act 26 of 1953).” Part III, Section 15.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
397	Scope of benefits – in kind	Internal reference	Social groups are entitled to healthcare benefits defined in another section of the present document/legislation, and the text refers to it. Additionally, this code is used to refer to terms that are defined throughout the text or in the glossary. In this case, we code the defined term as internal reference from the first time it is mentioned and whenever it is mentioned again in the text.	Search for constructs like: "Insured persons are entitled to receive healthcare benefits which are defined in Section 2 of this document/act"	"In order to receive benefits under the basic scheme, the insured person must be affiliated and registered with one of the schemes mentioned in article 3 of the present law," <sup>117</sup> "Services from paragraph 1. of this Article, including services from Article 7 of this Law are provided in the frame of [...]" <sup>118</sup> "Medical care' means medical, surgical, and hospital treatment, skilled nursing services, dental care, physiotherapy, rehabilitation, and the supply maintenance, repair and renewal of artificial limbs or any other artificial appliances or apparatus" [...]"During the period of temporal total incapacity, the employer shall be liable to the costs of medical care" <sup>119</sup>
398	Scope of benefits – in kind	External reference	Insured people/patients have access to healthcare benefits defined in another document, and the text refers to it. The legislation refers to positive lists (lists of benefits included), negative lists (lists of benefits excluded), institutions responsible for the definition of the benefit package or the regulation of any details related to the benefits through directives, therapeutic guidelines, health technology assessment institutions, etc.	Search for constructs like: "Insured persons/patients are entitled to receive healthcare benefits which are defined in Section 2 of The health care service plan 2002"	"Pursuant to the provisions of Article 116 of the aforementioned Law No. 00-65, any person who meets the threshold set for this system, pursuant to the provisions of Law No. 18-72 on the targeting system for beneficiaries of social support programs and the creation of the National Registry Agency, shall be considered unable to pay the contribution to benefit from the basic compulsory sickness insurance system for persons unable to pay the contribution" <sup>120</sup>

117 Tunisia. 2004. "Law establishing a Health Insurance Scheme (Law No. 71 of 2004)." Art.5.

118 Kosovo. 2014. "Health Insurance law (Law No. 4/L-249 of 2014)." Art.14.

119 Uganda. 2000. "Workers' Compensation Act". Part I – Preliminary. This version was revised and consolidated by the Law Reform Commission of Uganda. All subsequent amendments have been researched and applied by laws. Africa for Ulll

120 Morocco. 2022. "Decree for the application of law no. 65-00 relating to compulsory basic health insurance, concerning the compulsory basic health insurance scheme for the benefit of persons unable to pay the cost of contributions (Decree No. 2-22-797 of 2022)." Art.1.

## 5.2.2 LEVEL OF IN-KIND BENEFITS

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
401	Level of benefits – in kind	Free at the point of care	The law specifies that healthcare is provided for free at the point of care/point of service. There are no co-payments or cost-sharing arrangements involved. Healthcare is fully covered by the healthcare system under public responsibility in place.	Search for terms such as no charge; no fee; full coverage; free care/services; no costs; no billing/ billing prohibited; bearing the costs, and at the expense of	“A - Every disabled person has the right to benefit from health, rehabilitation and support services, all at the expense of the state, represented by the various departments and organizations that provide these services.” <sup>121</sup> “A health authority shall, in accordance with regulations, make available, without charge, for the persons specified in subsection (2) of this section, and their dependants, a general practitioner medical and surgical service, medicines, ophthalmic, dental and aural treatment and medical, surgical and dental appliances.” <sup>122</sup>
402	Level of benefits – in kind	Cost-sharing at the point of care	The law specifies that the patient/ beneficiary must pay for healthcare goods or services included in the benefits package at the point of care/service. I.e., there is some form of cost-sharing in place. <sup>123</sup> Use this code also for regulations that limit the extent of payments for the patient. Note: This does not refer to pre-payments in the form of taxes; insurance contributions, or premiums to finance the healthcare system. It does not refer to the fees paid to healthcare providers by the health insurance or government scheme (as in fee for service remuneration or fee schedules for doctors).	Search for terms such as charge; fee; co-payment; out-of-pocket payments; individual responsibility, medical expenses; prescription fee, cost-sharing, franchise, deductible, bill/billing, retention, franchise, excess	“Article 41 (Co-payment of Expenses) A person who receives health care benefits referred to in Article 39 (1) shall be individually responsible for a part of their costs (hereinafter referred to as “co-payment”) as prescribed by the Presidential Decree.” <sup>124</sup> “A service fee paid by the insured or the pensioner upon requesting the service and determined according to the following.” <sup>125</sup>
490	Level of benefits – in kind	Other in-kind benefits levels	The benefit package includes other in-kind benefits levels not pre-defined in this codebook.	Use for relevant mention of levels of benefits that are not pre-defined in this codebook.	N/A
497	Level of benefits – in kind	Internal reference	The benefit level, e.g. for specific groups is defined in another section of the same document, and the text refers to it.	Search for constructs like: “Co-payments are defined in Section 2 of this document/act”	“The amounts referred to in Article 6 of this decision shall be added to the resources of the fund for the treatment of diseases and work injuries established by the aforementioned Social Insurance Law.” <sup>126</sup>

121 Lebanon. 2000. “Law on the Rights of the disabled (Law No. 220 of 2000).” Art.26, Section 3.

122 Republic of Ireland. 1953. “Ireland Health Act 1953 (Act 26 of 1953).” Part III, Section 15.

123 Cf. Paris et al. 2016, Health care coverage in OECD countries in 2012. OECD Health Working Papers No 88, page 19

124 Republic of Korea.2002. “National Health Insurance Act 1999 (Act No.3854).” Last amended on January 19, 2002, Act No 6618. Art. 41

125 Arab Republic of Egypt.1981. “Prime Minister’s Decree Prime Minister’s regarding the benefit of the families of insured persons and pensioners who are citizens of the governorate of Alexandria governorate with the right to medical treatment and care (Decree No.10 of 1981).” Art.5.

126 Arab Republic of Egypt. 1981. “Prime Minister’s Decree regarding the benefit of the families of insured persons and pensioners who are citizens of the governorate of Alexandria governorate with the right to medical treatment and care (Decree No.10 of 1981).” Art.8.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
498	Level of benefits – in kind	External reference	The benefit level, e.g. for specific groups is defined in another document, and the text refers to it.	Search for constructs like: "Co-payments are defined in Section 2 of the Health Insurance Act 2002"	"Article 41 (Co-payment of Expenses) A person who receives health care benefits referred to in Article 39 (1) shall be individually responsible for a part of their costs (hereinafter referred to as "co-payment") as prescribed by the Presidential Decree." <sup>127</sup>

### 5.2.3 CATEGORY OF CASH BENEFITS

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
350	Type of cash benefits	Sickness benefit	Sickness benefit or sick pay refers to the protection against loss of income in times of incapacity to work due to sickness. Sick pay is usually provided by mandatory health insurance but may also be provided by government programs and paid by general government revenue. Note: This code refers only to benefits in case of incapacity due to sickness, irrespective of the cause of illness. I.e., payments only referring to causes such as work accidents, occupational diseases, or maternity are not considered.	Search for terms such as sick pay, sick leave, sickness benefit,	"Workers whose illness or disability is established shall have the right to sick leave during which they shall receive 50% of their wage for the first sixty days, increasing to 60% for the following one hundred twenty days in one year. The worker's right to this leave shall lapse at the end of the year" <sup>128</sup>
351	Type of cash benefits	Employer obligation sick pay	Employer obligation sick pay refers to regulations which mandate private or public employers to continue the wage (or a defined share of the wage) in times of incapacity to work due to sickness. Note: This code refers only to benefits in case of incapacity due to sickness, irrespective of the cause of illness. I.e., payments only referring to causes such as work accidents, occupational diseases, or maternity are not considered.	Search for terms such as continued remuneration, continued wage, employer obligation, employer responsibility, wage continuation	"(1) If an employee is prevented from working due to incapacity to work as a result of illness for which he is not responsible, he shall be entitled to continued payment of wages in the event of illness by the employer for the period of incapacity to work up to six weeks." <sup>129</sup>
395	Type of cash benefits	Other cash benefits	The benefit package includes other cash benefits, not predefined in this codebook	Use for relevant mention of cash benefits that are not pre-defined in this codebook.	

127 Republic of Korea.2002. "National Health Insurance Act 1999. Act No.5854." Last amended on January 19, 2002, Act No 6618. Art. 41.

128 Libya. 1970. "Labor Code (Law No.58 of 1970)." Art.42.

129 Federal Republic of Germany. 1994. "Continued Payment of Remuneration Act (Gesetz über die Zahlung des Arbeitsentgelts an Feiertagen und im Krankheitsfall)". § 3. Bundesgesetzblatt 1994, Part I, Page 10665

## 5.2.4 LEVEL OF CASH BENEFITS

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
450	Level of cash benefits	Duration of sickness benefit/ sick pay	Duration of sick pay refers to the maximum period of income replacement due to sickness. Sick pay may be unlimited.	Duration, period, days, week, month, limit, maximum	"A secured person shall be entitled to receive sickness benefits throughout the period of sickness. Provided that during a continuous period of three hundred and sixty-five days such benefit shall not be allowed for a period exceeding— (a) three hundred and sixty-five days, in case he has been suffering from Tuberculosis or Cancer which render an employee incapable to earn his livelihood; and (b) one hundred and twenty-one days, in case he has been suffering from any other disease". <sup>130</sup>
451	Level of cash benefits	Waiting days	Waiting days refer to the waiting period between the first day of sickness (usually, the issuing of a sickness certificate by the responsible medical practitioner) and the start of the sickness benefit. Note: There can also be waiting days/periods referring to minimum insurance times or contribution rates paid, but these should not be coded, as they are outside our realm of interest	Waiting day, waiting period	"Section 64. In the case where an insured person suffers from non-occupational injury or sickness, the insured person shall be entitled to income replacement (...). The calculation period for receiving income replacement shall be computed from the first day of work-leave under the instruction of doctor until the last day specified by the doctor or until the last day of work-leave in case insured person has returned to work before the fixed date under the instruction of doctor but not exceeding the periods of time under paragraph one." <sup>131</sup> → This means 0 waiting days since the benefit starts from the first day of sick leave.
452	Level of cash benefits	Wage replacement percentage	The wage replacement level refers to the amount of sick pay. The amount is defined as the percentage of wages or regular remuneration. Metric information: unit = percentage	Amount, wage replacement, calculation, level	"The daily allowance is equal to 50% of the average daily wage set in accordance of the provisions of articles 88 to 90 of the present law". <sup>132</sup>

130 Pakistan. 1965. "The Provincial Employees Social Security Ordinance, 1965 (West Pakistan Ordinance No. X of 1965)". Art. 35

131 Kingdom of Thailand. 1990. "Social Security Act. B.E. 2533 (1990)". Section 64.

132 Tunisia. 1970. Law No. 70-34 amending and supplementing law No.60-30 of December 14, 1960 on the Organization of Social Security Schemes." Art.11.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
453	Level of cash benefits	Wage replacement flat rate	The wage replacement level refers to the amount of sick pay. The amount is defined as a flat rate benefit or flat rates for specific wage bands (or other conditions).	Amount, wage replacement, calculation, level	"Sickness benefit: for men, the sum of 10s. a week throughout the whole period of twenty-six weeks; for women, the sum of 7s. 6d. a week throughout the whole period of twenty-six weeks." <sup>133</sup> [s. = shilling; d. = pennies] "An employee who suffers an occupational disease or injury while performing his work or because of it shall be entitled to sick leave with full salary for the period determined by the competent medical authority until his health condition is resolved, and in this case the provisions of the Insurance and Pensions Law and the regulations issued under this Law shall apply to him." <sup>134</sup>
495	Level of cash benefits	Other cash benefits levels	The benefits package includes other cash benefits levels not predefined in this codebook.	Use for relevant mention of benefit levels that are not pre-defined in this codebook.	N/A

133 United Kingdom. 1912. "National Health Insurance Act, 1911". Edinburgh and London: William Green & Sons Law Publishers. Section 8.

134 Yemen, 1991. "Law 19 on the Civil Service [Law No.19 of 1991]" Art.58.

## 5.3 Social Policy

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
501	Social Policy	Occupational health	<p>“Occupational safety and health (OSH) is generally defined as the science of the anticipation, recognition, evaluation and control of hazards arising in or from the workplace that could impair the health and well-being of workers, taking into account the possible impact on the surrounding communities and the general environment.”<sup>135</sup> (Alli, 2008, p.vii)</p> <p>We use this code to indicate that the generosity annotation is related to occupational health and not ‘health care’</p>	Occupational diseases, work accident insurance, occupational safety, work/occupational injury	<p>Occupational Injury: Injury due to one of the occupational diseases listed in Table No. 1 attached to this law or injury as a result of an accident during the performance of work or because of it or because of what is related to it. Any accident that occurs to the insured person during the time he goes to and returns from his work, regardless of the means of transportation, provided that the trip and return are without stopping, lagging or deviating from the normal route.”<sup>136</sup></p>
502	Social Policy	Old-Age Pension	<p>Old-age pension refers to income security for the elderly (e.g., in the case of retirement) and it can involve a mix of contributory and non-contributory schemes.<sup>137</sup> (ILO, 2021).</p> <p>We use this code to indicate that the generosity annotation is related to another social policy than ‘health care’</p>	Pension, old-age pension insurance	<p>“The insured shall be entitled to an old age pension, dependent upon the contributory period of social insurance, whether such period be continuous or interrupted, from the General Organization in the following instances”<sup>138</sup></p>
503	Social Policy	Long-Term Care	<p>There are different definitions for long-term care. We are guided by the definition provided by De Carvalho and Fischer<sup>139</sup>, defining long term as ‘the sum of all provision, financing and regulatory arrangements within a society aimed at least at the elderly population, dealing specifically with long-term care as an area of social protection.’ (p.12).</p> <p>With this term the focus is on services and the care provided for people who need support in their day-to-day activities due to physical or/and mental impairments (De Carvalho and Fischer, 2020)</p>	Long-term care, disability, elderly care	<p>“The provisions of this Law shall apply to the following two branches of insurance</p> <p>1 - Insurance against old age, disability and death”<sup>140</sup></p>

135 Alli, Benjamin. 2008. “Fundamental principles of occupational health and safety.” International Labour Organization. [https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/%40dgreports/%40dcomm/%40publ/documents/publication/wcms\\_093550.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/%40dgreports/%40dcomm/%40publ/documents/publication/wcms_093550.pdf)

136 Arab Republic of Egypt.1959. “Law on Social Insurance Law (Law No.92 of 1959).” Art.1.

137 ILO. 2021. *World Social Protection Report 2020-22: Social protection at the crossroads - in pursuit of a better future* International Labour Office - Geneva

138 Bahrain. 1976. “The Decree-law promulgating the Law on Social Insurance”. Art.34.

139 De Carvalho, Gabriela and Johanna Fischer. 2020. “Health and long-term care system introduction and reform – concepts and operationalisations for global and historical comparative research” SFB 1342 Technical Paper Series, 3. <https://www.socialpolicydynamics.de/f/7834f99113.pdf>

140 Oman. 1991. “Decree establishing the Public Authority for Social Insurance (Decree No. 72 of 1991).” Art.1.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
503	Social Policy (continued)	Long-Term Care	We use this code to indicate that the generosity annotation is related to long term care and not 'health care'		
504	Social Policy	Social Security	<p>Social security also referred to as social protection is the insurance/protection provided to individuals and families across their life cycles in areas of accessing health care and income security, especially in cases of old age, unemployment, sickness, invalidity, work injury, maternity or loss of a breadwinner (ILO, n.d)<sup>141</sup>.</p> <p>According to the ILO, there are 9 branches of social securities which includes health protection, sickness benefits (wage replacement), unemployment benefits, old age pensions, employment injury benefits, family and child benefits, maternity benefits, disability benefits and survivors' benefits<sup>142</sup>.</p> <p>Please note that as shown, social security encompasses other social policies that we have already have separate code for such as old age pension and family policy and long-term care partly.</p> <p>Therefore, we restrict using this code in case social security is generally referred to or in the case of social policies that we do not have a code for such as 'unemployment benefits' and in this case we should flag them as "is_party".</p> <p>We use this code to indicate that the generosity annotation is related to occupational health and not 'health care'</p>	Unemployment insurance/benefit, social security, social protection, survivors' pension, etc.	<p>"This law includes the following insurances: [...] 6- Insurance against unemployment"<sup>143</sup></p> <p>Note: We should flag the highlighted words in the aforementioned example as "is_party".</p>

141 International Labour organization. n.d. "Facts on Social Security." Retrieved October, 2024. [https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&source=web&rc=i&op=89978449&url=https://www.ilo.org/media/314231/download&ved=2ahUKewi44wO127OJAXW30A1HHal\\_IDYGFmeECBIQA&usq=AOuVaw1QWHPAU0zXD2yI5NcCG4](https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&source=web&rc=i&op=89978449&url=https://www.ilo.org/media/314231/download&ved=2ahUKewi44wO127OJAXW30A1HHal_IDYGFmeECBIQA&usq=AOuVaw1QWHPAU0zXD2yI5NcCG4)

142 International Labour organization. 2024. "Social Protection." Retrieved October 29, 2024. <https://www.ilo.org/topics-and-sectors/social-protection>

143 Jordan. 1978. "Law on Social Security (Law No. 30 of 1978)." Art. 3.

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
505	Social Policy	Family Policy	Contemporary family policy is defined in the lines of government policies that are intended to support families, enhance family members' well-being, and strengthen family relationships (Bogenschneider, 2006) <sup>144</sup> . Nonetheless, the term family policy is a fuzzy term that has involved various debates and controversies especially in the presence of untraditional family structures. Additionally, discussing family policy has been mainly within Western welfare states (Drobníč et al., 2021) <sup>145</sup> We use this code to indicate that the generosity annotation is related to family policy and not 'health care'	Maternity leave, family allowances, cash benefits for families, maternity benefits	"This Law shall be cited as "The Social Insurance Law" and shall include the following branches of Insurance: 7. Family Allowances [...]." <sup>146</sup> "To provide for the establishment, constitution and powers duties and functions of the Social Security Commission; to provide for the payment of maternity leave benefits, sick leave benefits and death benefits to employees and to establish for that purpose the Maternity Leave, Sick Leave and Death Benefit Fund" <sup>147</sup> Note: We should flag the highlighted words in the aforementioned examples as "is_partly".
595	Social Policy	Other social policies	Use in case none of the aforementioned codes fit.	Use for social policies with health care benefits not pre-defined in this code-book. I.e. Car accident insurance	N/A

**Notes:**

- » We do not have to use social policy fields whenever we see them in the legislation. However, we highlight them in case they relate to health benefits
- » Despite coding with the aforementioned social policy fields indicate that it does not refer to healthcare, we still annotate health benefits relates to social policy fields especially medical care provided in the case of work injuries and we relate the health service to the respective social policy field.

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- 144 Bogenschneider, Karen. 2006. *Family policy matters: How policymaking affects families and what professionals can do*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- 145 Drobníč, Sonja; Mandy Kusnierz and Johannes Huinink. 2021. "Cultural underpinning for the development of family policy in a global perspective" SOCIUM SFB 1342, Working Papers, 10. <https://www.socialpolicydynamics.de/f/a57ae4eb16.pdf>
- 146 Bahrain. 1976. "The Decree-law promulgating the Law on Social Insurance". Art.1.
- 147 Namibia. 1994. "Social Security Act (No. 34 of 1994)."

## 5.4 Metadata

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
801	Metadata	Title	The title of the legislation.	The title can usually be found at the top of each document.	"National Health Insurance Act" <sup>148</sup>
802	Metadata	Law-ID	The identification number/code of the law.	The identification code of law can usually be found at the top of each document. It often consists of an ID, date information and a law code	"Act No. 61, 2003" <sup>149</sup>
803	Metadata	Country	The country the legislation refers to.	The country to which the legislation applies.	"REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA" <sup>150</sup>
804	Metadata	Sub-national unit	The sub-national unit the legislation refers to.	The sub-national unit to which the legislation applies.	"We, Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, ruler of Abu Dhabi." <sup>151</sup>
810	Metadata	Date of publication	The date when the legislation was published.	The date the legislation was published f.e. in a governmental gazette.	"GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, 23 JULY 2004" <sup>152</sup>
811	Metadata	Date of law passing	The date when the legislation was passed/signed.	The date the legislation passed the parliament or was signed by the head of state.	"(English text signed by the President.) (Assented to 18 July 2004.)" <sup>153</sup>
812	Metadata	Date of entry into force	The date when the legislation enters into force.	The date when regulations of the legislation enter into force.	"We, Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, ruler of Abu Dhabi." <sup>154</sup>
820	Metadata	Replaced legislation	Legislation which is replaced or repealed by the current documentation	If the Title and/or law code of the replaced document.	"Law No. 3 of 81 AD on the Disabled shall be repealed, and the regulations and decisions issued pursuant to it shall continue to be in force insofar as they do not conflict with the provisions of this law until such time as they are amended or repealed" <sup>155</sup>
821	Metadata	Amended legislation	Legislation which is amended by the current document.	If legislation amends to a former document, highlight the amended document's title and/or law code.	"Section 78 (as amended by the Health (Amendment) Act 2004) Substitute the following subsection for subsection (1): "(1) The Health Service Executive may acquire land either" <sup>156</sup>

148 Taiwan. 1994. "National Health Insurance Act."

149 South Africa. 2003. "National Health Act (Law No.61 of 2003)."

150 South Africa. 2003. "National Health Act (Law No.61 of 2003)."

151 United Arab Emirates. 2005. "Law concerning health insurance in the emirate of Abu Dhabi. (Law no. (23) of 2005)."

152 South Africa. 2003. "National Health Act (Law No.61 of 2003)."

153 South Africa. 2003. "National Health Act (Law No.61 of 2003)."

154 United Arab Emirates. 2005. "Emiri Decree concerning the establishment of the Insurance Company (Decree No.39 of 2005)."

155 Libya. 1987. "Law on the Disabled (Law No.5 of 1987)."

156 Republic of Ireland. 2004. "Health Act."

ID	Main theme	Code	Definition	What to look for	Legislation example
822	Metadata	Amended section	The section or paragraph of the amended document.	If legislation amends to a former document, and the amendment contains relevant information, highlight the title and/or law code and the amended section of the amended document.	"Section 78 (as amended by the Health (Amendment) Act 2004) Substitute the following subsection for subsection (1): "(1) The Health Service Executive may acquire land either" <sup>157</sup>
823	Metadata	related legislation	Legislation to which the current document is related	If legislation relates to other document, highlight the related document's title and law code.	"The General People's Congress Pursuant to The Promotion of Freedom Law No. 20 of 1991 Military Retirement Law No. 43 of 1974, as amended Law No. 55 of 1976 on the Civil Service, as amended The Industrial Security and Occupational Safety Law No. 93 of 1976 Social Security Law No. 13 of 1980 and its amendments" <sup>158</sup>
830	Metadata	Consolidated document	Indicates whether the text is a consolidated version of the legislation.	Annotation on sentence level. Please highlight the sentence / expression that indicates that the document is a consolidated version of the law, if this is the case. If it is not a consolidated documents no action is required at all.	"This document, prepared by the Legislative Counsel Office, is an office consolidation of this Act, current to May 6, 2022." <sup>159</sup>
831	Metadata	Date of consolidation	Indicates the date of consolidation if the text is a consolidated version of the legislation.	Annotation on token-level. Please highlight the date of consolidation if the text is a consolidated version of the legislation	"This document, prepared by the Legislative Counsel Office, is an office consolidation of this Act, current to May 6, 2022" <sup>160</sup>
890	Metadata	Miscellaneous	Use in case you observe a date or any other meta info that cannot be coded by any of the above	N/A	N/A

157 Republic of Ireland.2004. "Health Act."  
158 Libya. 1998. "Law on the Social Welfare Fund (Law No. 20 of 1998)."  
159 Canada. 1988. "Hospital and Diagnostic Services Insurance Act."  
160 Canada. 1988. "Hospital and Diagnostic Services Insurance Act."