



**WORLD Policy
Analysis Center**

Constitutions 2024

Public Use Data Dictionary



CONSTITUTIONS 2024 DATA DICTIONARY

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ABOUT THE DATA

OVERVIEW OF ORGANIZATIONS

The WORLD Policy Analysis Center collects and analyzes information on laws and policies relevant to human health, wellbeing, and equality in the following areas: child marriage, education, income, discrimination, work-family, equality, health, disability, child labor, as well as social, economic, civil and political rights.

In creating this dataset, our goal was to ensure the accuracy and timeliness of the data we present. We look forward to receiving feedback from data users if they believe that any individual countries have been placed in the wrong category. If you are aware of an error in our data, please contact us at world@ph.ucla.edu to report the error. Please provide a link to a relevant law that will help us verify the information.

BUILDING THE DATA CENTER

We examine constitutional and legal provisions because they set a foundation for citizens' rights and are a first step toward improving outcomes. Across countries, having laws on paper does make a difference in practice. Laws and constitutional rights lead to change by shaping public attitudes, encouraging government follow-through with inspections and implementation, and enabling court action for enforcement. Even when local enforcement is inadequate, laws may still have an impact by shaping the terms of political debate and providing levers for civil society advocates. Laws are a mechanism by which power can be democratically redistributed, changes in institutions can be created to ensure greater fairness, and a social floor guaranteeing minimum humane conditions can be established.

When determining the laws, rights, and policies that should be included in the data center, we give priority to policies that are supported in two ways: by research evidence on their importance to human development, health, or well-being in a variety of geographic, social, and economic circumstances; and by widespread global consensus on their value. If a policy matters only under a very particular set of circumstances, it is unlikely to make our list.

DATA SOURCES

In selecting data sources to analyze, we have several priorities. Does the source provide primary data on the question we are looking at? For example, if we are looking for information about minimum age of marriage laws, we always prefer to read the laws themselves (a primary source) rather than a secondary summary or description of them. Primary sources allow us to better understand the law or policy and help us avoid errors that might have been introduced in the secondary sources. Working with primary sources also has the advantage of enabling us to provide links to actual legislation and constitutions for those interested in passing new laws or creating reform in their countries. Documents are reviewed in their original language or in a translation into one of the UN's official languages.

When primary legislation is not available, either because it has not been collected or because we are examining areas that are often not legislated, such as education policy, we give priority to country reports on their policies submitted to international organizations. We recognize the limitations of country reports, primarily that countries may claim to be doing more than they in fact are in order to cast a more favorable light on their approach; that said, this limitation is partially mitigated by countries' awareness that nongovernmental organizations and experts will have the opportunity to make recorded comments on the accuracy of these reports that are linked to international agreements. We use official country reports for two reasons. First, as we first reviewed the reports, it became clear that many countries do acknowledge gaps in their laws, policies, and programs. For example, many countries that charge tuition for education acknowledge this in their reports to the International Bureau of Education. Second, we see them as a source for initial mapping that national governments, having filed the reports themselves, would find valid.

Although we use primary data and global sources whenever possible, we also use secondary sources when information is unclear or lacking on particular countries, or when a substantial number of countries are missing even from the most comprehensive sources. In choosing these secondary sources, we give priority to those that are comparable across multiple countries, such as regional sources. When using information sources that covered a limited number of countries, we aim to ensure that the information they contained is consistent with our other sources.

CODING FRAMEWORKS

Conceptually, we develop frameworks that allow the comparison of laws and policies across all the world's countries, even when there is a great deal of variation in the approach taken by individual nations. Questions that may seem simple to answer across all countries rarely are. For instance, countries do not simply prohibit or allow child labor below a certain age; many permit work below the minimum age in certain industries or under specific conditions. Once children are allowed to work, there is a range of legislative approaches addressing when they can work, for how long, and under what conditions. As another example, we originally thought that the minimum wage could be captured by a few currency figures. However, we have found enormous variation in everything from how the minimum wage is set to how it is determined, whether and when it increases, and who was exempted. Despite this complexity, minimum wage information is straightforward compared to analyzing a question about equal rights in constitutions. What domains should constitutions cover in providing equal rights? Does it matter if they have a general equal-protection clause but do not spell out specific groups? Which named groups should be captured, and how can this be done consistently? As well, citizens are rarely simply denied or granted certain rights; these rights are subject to provisions regarding whether they can be denied under certain circumstances, whether the nation guarantees the right or just aspires to it, whether positive action can be taken for certain populations, and whether citizens are permitted to defend the right in court, among others.

In developing analytic approaches for each policy area, we begin with its essential features, based on intrinsic characteristics of the policy or law, on research evidence on important features, and on global agreement if relevant. For example, in the case of child labor, international agreements and the evidence base distinguish light work from general employment and hazardous work. In the case of equal rights in constitutions, international agreements have forged a consensus on the importance of equal rights across a wide range of characteristics, including gender, ethnicity, and disability, among others; they also underscore the importance of equal rights in social and economic, as well as in civil and political, areas.

After determining a set of key features, research analysts read laws and policies from 20 to 30 countries to develop closed-ended categories according to which these features could be coded while capturing the full variety of approaches taken by countries. They then test this coding system on an additional 10 to 20 countries before implementing it for all countries.

Our priority is to ensure that the richness and variety of approaches that different countries took are well captured. At times, research teams can analyze 60 to 80 countries before coming across a single country whose approach to a particular problem is different enough in important ways that it can not be adequately captured within the coding scheme. In these cases, the coding scheme is revised to add the elements necessary to capture new features of legislation and policymaking that had presented themselves. All previously coded nations are reviewed to determine whether the revised coding system would alter how they were analyzed. In other words, the new coding system, better adapted to the full variety of approaches nations around the world take, is applied to all countries in the end.

The data sources available contain systematic information on legislation and policies but not on implementation. To ensure consistent approaches across countries, reports that contained comprehensive information on policies but only limited incidental information on implementation are coded only for policies. Obtaining systematic sources of information on implementation should be a pressing priority for global organizations.

CODING PROCESS

Coding is the process by which an individual researcher takes a piece of information in legislation, policy, or constitutions and translates it into a set of features that can be mapped, quantitatively analyzed, and readily understood and shared. For example, a researcher will review many pieces of labor legislation and use them to answer such questions as the following: At what age can children or youth engage in hazardous work? How many hours are they permitted to work per day or per week? To capture this information as reliably as possible, coding is carried out whenever feasible by team members fluent in the relevant language of the original documents or in the language into which it had been translated.

Although coding is designed to be as straightforward as possible to increase reliability, some questions require judgment calls. To make our approach transparent and consistent, the rules for making these judgments are captured systematically in a codebook used by everyone involved in the particular database.

Policies, laws, constitutions, reports, and secondary sources are coded independently twice, and the results of each coding compared to minimize human error. Where there is disagreement due to human error and the answer is straightforward, the coding is corrected. Where researchers arrive at different conclusions based on judgment, the two researchers discuss the best answer on the basis of coding guidelines and code their consensus answer. If there is no consensus, a team meeting of all coders helps determine the best way to proceed.

ACCURACY, ANALYSIS, AND UPDATING

Nations that are outliers on particular policies are verified using external sources whenever possible. We recognize that even with all the efforts to provide information that is as accurate as possible, errors are nearly inevitable. The UN and other sources we used may not always have the most up-to-date legislation where primary data were used, and any error or omission in national reports that we use will also be reflected in our data. Finally, even with double coding, the research team can make errors. We look forward to receiving feedback from readers if they believe that any individual countries have been placed in the wrong category. We will update country reports in our databases when we receive new primary sources of legislation or policy that indicate that changes should be made.

NATIONAL AND SUBNATIONAL LEVELS

The WORLD Policy Analysis Center databases focus largely on the national level. However, in federal systems, states or provinces may legislate a variety of areas. In some cases, omitting subnational legislation is not a significant omission—in China, for example, laws can be passed by provinces as well as the national government, but most legislation is in fact passed nationally. In other countries, like the United States, legislation may be equally passed by the federal government and by states, but historically, once most states have had guarantees, these have typically become federal. However, in other federal contexts, like Canada, federal and provincial jurisdictions are quite distinct. Many social policies are under the jurisdiction only of provinces. In this case, not having subnational information is a greater omission.

Initial data analysis has focused on national-level law and policy collected by the UN and other global organizations. In the future, we hope that our team will be able to analyze information about state/provincial policies and laws in all federal systems for each area.

THE CONSTITUTIONS 2024 DATABASE

This database relies exclusively on primary constitutional texts in force as of June 2024, in a constitution's original language whenever possible or translated into an official UN language when this was not possible. Additional legislation was included in the database only when the constitution explicitly referenced it. Although the vast majority of countries have codified written constitutions, a few countries (e.g., the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand and Israel) either have no written codified constitution or have a series of constitutional laws rather than a single text. In these cases, those documents or laws that are considered to be constitutional either by the country itself or by the legal community are used.

CASE LAW

Our current database is a reflection of what is explicitly written in constitutions. Litigation can play an important role in creating a body of jurisprudence that can further extend constitutional protections beyond what is contained in the constitutional text itself. Given that the scope of the project includes 193 UN countries, and that the role and strength of case law varies substantially across countries, we are unable to include an analysis of case law relevant to the rights reported. Including case law in future analyses will be important to understanding more fully the extent to which equal rights are protected in different countries.

DATA

While exhaustive methods were used to collect data, comparable information was not always available for all 193 UN member states for every indicator. In these cases, the relevant variable will be blank in the datasets.

COUNTRY IDENTIFIER VARIABLES

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
country		Name of country
iso_2		2-digit ISO country code
iso_3		3-digit ISO country code
region		Country geographical region (World Bank classification) ¹
World Bank Country Income Group (wb_econ)	1: Low-income 2: Middle-income 4: High-income	Country income group classification (World Bank: 2023)

¹ While Malta is classified as part of the Middle East and North Africa by the World Bank (WB), it is also a member of the European Union (EU) and therefore more likely to have legislation reflecting the EU's principles and directives. Thus, we classified Malta as a part of Europe and Central Asia. All other countries retained their WB classifications.

CONSTITUTIONS 2024 DATABASE

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
Year constitution was adopted (const_yr_adopt)		Four-digit year constitution was adopted
Does the constitution explicitly guarantee equality or non-discrimination across sex and/or gender? (const_podeorebl_2)	1: No specific provision 2: Equality guaranteed, not specific to sex or gender 3: Aspirational provision 5: Guaranteed right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit guarantees of equality or non-discrimination across sex and/or gender include prohibitions of discrimination against women, and guarantees of equal rights, guarantees of equality before the law, and guarantees of overall equality for men and women. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to equality or non-discrimination for all men and women. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Equality guaranteed, not specific to sex or gender</i> means the right to equality and/or non-discrimination is guaranteed for all citizens, but not specifically on the basis of gender. • <i>Aspirational provision</i> means that the constitution protects the general right to gender equality and/or non-discrimination but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, constitutions in this category might state that the country aims to protect or promote gender equality. • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution protects the right to gender equality and/or non-discrimination in authoritative language.

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<p>For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to gender equality or make it the State's responsibility to ensure gender equality.</p>
<p>Does the constitution explicitly protect women's right to equality in marriage in all aspects including entering, existing, and within marriage? (const_marry_2)</p>	<p>9: May be limited 1: No specific provision 2: At least one aspect aspirational 3: Only entering is guaranteed 4: Equality within or when entering and exiting 5: Guaranteed equality in entering, exiting, and within</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality in entering marriage means that the constitution guarantees that marriage is not forced, that it is entered into with the free consent of spouses, or that men and women have equal rights to marry. Equality in exiting marriage means that spouses have equal rights to divorce or dissolve a marriage. Equality within marriage means that: spouses have equal rights broadly; or they have equal rights specifically surrounding children and/or property; and/or women do not have to give up their civil and political rights upon marriage. • <i>May be limited</i> means the constitution limits equality within marriage by requiring wives to belong to the community of their husband. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly protect women's equality in marriage. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>At least one aspect aspirational</i> means that the constitution protects at least one aspect of marriage equality for women but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, constitutions in this category might state that the country aims to ensure women's equality in marriage. • <i>Only entering is guaranteed</i> means that the constitution protects equality in entering marriage in authoritative language, but does not explicitly protect equality within or exiting marriage. • <i>Equality within or when entering and exiting</i> means that the constitution protects equality within marriage in authoritative language, or that it explicitly protects equality in entering and exiting marriage in authoritative language. • <i>Guaranteed equality in entering, exiting, and within</i> means that the constitution protects equality at every stage of marriage in authoritative language.

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee equality or non-discrimination across race/ethnicity?</p> <p>(const_podeorebl_3)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 2: Equality guaranteed, not specific to race/ethnicity 3: Aspirational provision 5: Guaranteed right</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit guarantees of equality or non-discrimination across race/ethnicity include prohibitions of discrimination against any particular racial/ethnic group, and guarantees of equal rights, guarantees of equality before the law, and guarantees of overall equality for different racial or ethnic groups in a country. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to equality or non-discrimination based on ethnicity for all citizens. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Equality guaranteed, not specific to race/ethnicity</i> means the right to equality and/or non-discrimination is guaranteed for all citizens, but not specifically on the basis of ethnicity. • <i>Aspirational provision</i> means that the constitution protects the general right to equality and/or non-discrimination based on ethnicity but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, constitutions in this category might state that the country aims to protect or promote equality based on ethnicity. • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution protects the right to equality and/or non-discrimination based on ethnicity in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to equality based on ethnicity or make it the State's responsibility to ensure this right.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee equality or non-discrimination across language?</p> <p>(const_podeorebl_7)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 2: Equality guaranteed, not specific to language 3: Aspirational provision 5: Guaranteed right</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit guarantees of equality or non-discrimination across language include prohibitions of discrimination against any particular linguistic group, guarantees of equal rights, guarantees of equality before the law, and guarantees of overall equality for different linguistic groups in a country. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to equality or non-discrimination based on language for all citizens. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Equality guaranteed, not specific to language</i> means the right to

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<p>equality and/or non-discrimination is guaranteed for all citizens, but not specifically on the basis of language.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aspirational provision</i> means that the constitution protects the general right to equality and/or non-discrimination based on language but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, constitutions in this category might state that the country aims to protect or promote equality based on language. • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution protects the right to equality and/or non-discrimination based on language in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to equality based on language or make it the State's responsibility to ensure this right.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly provide for the right to education in their own language for linguistic minorities? (const_edu_7)</p>	<p>1: Explicitly denied 2: No specific provision 3: Aspirational provision 5: Guaranteed for at least some minority groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to education in their own language means that the constitution includes explicit provisions for students who are part of linguistic minorities to learn in their own language. • <i>Explicitly denied</i> means the constitution explicitly restricts the provision of education in minority languages. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to education in their own language for linguistic minorities. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Aspirational provision</i> means that the constitution protects the right to education in their own language for linguistic minorities but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, constitutions in this category might state that the country aims to promote education in minority languages. • <i>Guaranteed for at least some minority groups</i> means that the constitution protects the right to education in their own language for at least certain minority groups in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' who are national minorities the right to receive instruction in their native language or make it the State's responsibility to ensure this right.

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee equality or non-discrimination for non-citizens?</p> <p>(const_podeorebl_20)</p>	<p>1: Full equality is explicitly reserved for citizens or restrictions permitted</p> <p>2: No specific provision</p> <p>3: Right guaranteed using citizenship language</p> <p>4: Guaranteed right, not specific for non-citizens</p> <p>5: Guaranteed for non-citizens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit guarantees of equality or non-discrimination for non-citizens include prohibitions of discrimination against non-citizens, and guarantees of equal rights, guarantees of equality before the law, and guarantees of overall equality for non-citizens in a country. • <i>Full equality is explicitly reserved for citizens or restrictions permitted</i> means the constitution explicitly reserves full equality for citizens or permits restrictions on the right to equality and/or non-discrimination for non-citizens. For example, the constitution may state that foreign citizens enjoy all rights except those reserved for citizens and separately state that citizens enjoy equality before the law. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to equality or non-discrimination. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Right guaranteed using citizenship language</i> means that the constitution protects the right to equality and/or non-discrimination in authoritative language, but uses the word “citizen” instead of “person” to guarantee the right. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee that citizens have the right to equality before the law. This language may be interpreted to exclude non-citizens from the right to equality. • <i>Guaranteed right, not specific for non-citizens</i> means that the constitution guarantees equality to “everyone”, but does not specifically protect non-citizens’ right to equality or non-discrimination. • <i>Guaranteed for non-citizens</i> means that the constitution guarantees the right to equality and/or non-discrimination for non-citizens in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might prohibit discrimination based on citizenship or guarantee that non-citizens enjoy the same rights as citizens.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee</p>	<p>1: Full equality is explicitly reserved for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit guarantees of equality or non-discrimination for stateless persons include prohibitions of discrimination against stateless

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
<p>equality or non-discrimination for stateless persons?</p> <p>(const_podeorebl_19)</p>	<p>citizens or restrictions permitted</p> <p>2: No specific provision</p> <p>3: Right guaranteed using citizenship language</p> <p>4: Guaranteed right, not specific for stateless persons</p> <p>5: Guaranteed for stateless persons</p>	<p>persons, and guarantees of equal rights, guarantees of equality before the law, and guarantees of overall equality for stateless persons in a country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Full equality is explicitly reserved for citizens or restrictions permitted</i> means the constitution explicitly reserves full equality for citizens or permits restrictions on the right to equality or non-discrimination for stateless persons. For example, the constitution may state that stateless persons enjoy all rights except those reserved for citizens and separately state that citizens enjoy equality before the law. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to equality. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Right guaranteed using citizenship language</i> means that the constitution protects the right to equality and/or non-discrimination in authoritative language, but uses the word “citizen” instead of “person” to guarantee the right. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee that citizens have the right to equality before the law. This language may be interpreted to exclude stateless persons from the right to equality. • <i>Guaranteed right, not specific for stateless persons</i> means that the constitution guarantees equality to “everyone”, but does not specifically protect stateless persons’ right to equality. • <i>Guaranteed for stateless persons</i> means that the constitution guarantees the right to equality and/or non-discrimination for stateless persons in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might prohibit discrimination based on citizenship or guarantee that stateless persons enjoy the same rights as citizens.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee equality or non-discrimination across foreign national origin?</p>	<p>1: No specific provision</p> <p>2: Equality guaranteed, not specific to foreign</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit guarantees of equality or non-discrimination across foreign national origin include prohibitions of discrimination against any particular foreign national origin, and guarantees of equal rights, guarantees of equality before the law, and guarantees of overall equality for foreign national origin in a country.

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
(const_podeorebl_24)	national origin 3: Aspirational provision 5: Guaranteed right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to equality or non-discrimination based on foreign national origin for all citizens. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Equality guaranteed, not specific to foreign national origin</i> means the right to equality and/or non-discrimination is guaranteed for all citizens, but not specifically on the basis of foreign national origin. • <i>Aspirational provision</i> means that the constitution protects the general right to equality and/or non-discrimination based on foreign national origin but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, constitutions in this category might state that the country aims to protect or promote equality based on foreign national origin. • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution protects the right to equality and/or non-discrimination based on foreign national origin in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to equality based on foreign national origin or make it the State's responsibility to ensure this right.
Does the constitution explicitly protect non-citizens' general right to education or specific right to primary education? (const_edu_20)	1: Education rights are explicitly reserved for citizens or restrictions permitted 2: No specific provision 3: Right guaranteed using citizenship language 4: Guaranteed right, not specific for non-citizens 5: Guaranteed for non-citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to education is considered to be explicitly protected for non-citizens when the following are explicitly granted to non-citizens or are granted in general and the constitution states that non-citizens enjoy rights on an equal basis as citizens: the right to education, the right to education at all levels, the right to compulsory education, the right to free education, and the prohibition of discrimination in education. • <i>Education rights are explicitly reserved for citizens or restrictions permitted</i> means the constitution explicitly reserves education rights for citizens or permits restrictions on the right to education for non-citizens. For example, the constitution may state that foreign citizens enjoy all rights except those reserved for citizens and separately state that citizens enjoy the right to education. One country (the Philippines) requires that foreigners comprise less than one-third of enrolment in schools.

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to education. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Right guaranteed using citizenship language</i> means that the constitution protects the right to education in authoritative language, but uses the word “citizen” instead of “person” to guarantee the right. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee that education is free for citizens in public schools. This language may be interpreted to exclude non-citizens from the right to education. • <i>Guaranteed right, not specific for non-citizens</i> means that the constitution guarantees the right to education to “everyone” or “children”, but does not specifically protect non-citizens’ right to education. • <i>Guaranteed for non-citizens</i> means that the constitution guarantees the right to education for non-citizens in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee protection from discrimination in education based on citizenship or guarantee that foreign citizens enjoy the same rights as citizens, including the right to education.
<p>Does the constitution take an explicit approach to protecting non-citizens’ right to equality at work or to decent working conditions?</p> <p>(const_work_20)</p>	<p>1: Work rights are explicitly reserved for citizens or restrictions permitted</p> <p>2: No specific provision</p> <p>3: Right guaranteed using citizenship language</p> <p>4: Guaranteed right, not specific for non-citizens</p> <p>5: Guaranteed for non- citizens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to equality at work or to decent working conditions is considered to be protected for non-citizens when the following are explicitly granted to non-citizens or are granted in general and the constitution states that non-citizens enjoy rights on an equal basis to citizens: the right to work; protection from discrimination at work broadly or specifically in hiring, promotions, working conditions, or terminations; the right to equal pay for equal work; the right to free choice of employment; the right to adequate remuneration; the right to safe working conditions; the right to limited working hours; the right to rest; the right to paid vacation; and the right to strike. • <i>Work rights are explicitly reserved for citizens or restrictions permitted</i> means the constitution explicitly reserves work rights for citizens or permits restrictions on the right to work for non-citizens. For example, the constitution may state that non-citizens enjoy all

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<p>rights except those reserved for citizens and separately state that citizens enjoy the right to work. Provisions that allow for preference to be given to citizens in hiring are captured separately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to work. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Right guaranteed using citizenship language</i> means that the constitution protects the right to work in authoritative language, but uses the word “citizen” instead of “person” to guarantee the right. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee that citizens have the right to work. This language may be interpreted to exclude non-citizens from the right to work. • <i>Guaranteed right, not specific for non-citizens</i> means that the constitution guarantees the work rights to “everyone”, but does not specifically protect non-citizens’ right to work. • <i>Guaranteed for non-citizens</i> means that the constitution guarantees the right to work for non-citizens in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee protection from discrimination at work based on citizenship or guarantee that foreign citizens enjoy the same rights as citizens, including the right to work.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee an approach to non-citizens’ right to health? (const_health_20)</p>	<p>1: Health rights are explicitly reserved for citizens or restrictions permitted 2: No specific provision 3: Right guaranteed using citizenship language 4: Guaranteed right, not specific for non-citizens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to health is considered to be protected for non-citizens when the following are explicitly granted to non-citizens or are granted in general and the constitution states that foreign citizens enjoy rights on an equal basis as citizens: a less broad protection of public health, the right to health, the right to healthcare services, the right to public health, the right to medical care, the right to free preventive health services, the right to free medical care, and the right to free health care services. • <i>Health rights are explicitly reserved for citizens or restrictions permitted</i> means the constitution explicitly reserves health rights for citizens or permits restrictions on the right to health for non-citizens. For example, the constitution may state that foreign citizens enjoy all

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
	5: Guaranteed for non- citizens	<p>rights except those reserved for citizens and separately state that citizens enjoy the right to health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to health. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Right guaranteed using citizenship language</i> means that the constitution protects the right to health in authoritative language, but uses the word “citizen” instead of “person” to guarantee the right. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee that citizens have the right to health. This language may be interpreted to exclude non-citizens from the right to health. • <i>Guaranteed right, not specific for non-citizens</i> means that the constitution guarantees the work rights to “everyone”, but does not specifically protect non-citizens’ right to health. • <i>Guaranteed for non-citizens</i> means that the constitution guarantees the right to health for foreign citizens in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee free medical care regardless of citizenship or guarantee that foreign citizens enjoy the same rights as citizens, including the right to health.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee non-citizens’ right to freedom of movement? (const_move_20)</p>	<p>1: Explicitly reserved for citizens or restrictions permitted 2: No specific provision 3: Right guaranteed using citizenship language 4: Guaranteed right, not specific for non-citizens 5: Guaranteed for non- citizens</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to freedom of movement is considered to be protected for non- citizens when freedom of movement is explicitly granted to non-citizens, or when it is granted in general and the constitution states that non-citizens enjoy rights on an equal basis as citizens. • <i>Explicitly reserved for citizens or restrictions permitted</i> means the constitution explicitly reserves freedom of movement for citizens or permits restrictions on the right to freedom of movement for non-citizens. For example, the constitution may state that foreign citizens enjoy all rights except those reserved for citizens and separately state that citizens enjoy the right to freedom of movement. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to freedom of movement. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<p>it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Right guaranteed using citizenship language</i> means that the constitution protects the right to freedom of movement in authoritative language, but uses the word “citizen” instead of “person” to guarantee the right. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee that citizens have the right to freedom of movement. This language may be interpreted to exclude non-citizens from the right to freedom of movement. • <i>Guaranteed right, not specific for non-citizens</i> means that the constitution guarantees the right to freedom of movement to “everyone”, but does not specifically protect non-citizens’ right to freedom of movement. • <i>Guaranteed for non-citizens</i> means that the constitution guarantees the right to freedom of movement for non-citizens in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee foreign citizens lawfully in the country the right to freedom of movement or guarantee that non-citizens enjoy the same rights as citizens, including the right to freedom of movement.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee equality or non-discrimination across religion? (const_podeorebl_4)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 2: Equality guaranteed, not specific to religion 3: Aspirational provision 5: Guaranteed right</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit guarantees of equality or non-discrimination across religion include prohibitions of discrimination based on religion, and guarantees of equal rights, guarantees of equality before the law, and guarantees of overall equality regardless of religious convictions. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to equality or non-discrimination regardless of religious convictions. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Equality guaranteed, not specific to religion</i> means the right to equality and/or non-discrimination is guaranteed for all citizens, but not specifically on the basis of religion. • <i>Aspirational provision</i> means that the constitution protects the general right to equality and/or non-discrimination across religion but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee.

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<p>For example, constitutions in this category might state that the country aims to protect or promote equality for religious minorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution protects the right to equality and/or non-discrimination across religion in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to religious equality or make it the State's responsibility to ensure equality across religion.
<p>Does the constitution take an explicit approach to protecting freedom of religion?</p> <p>(const_religion)</p>	<p>1: Denied in full or part for at least some religions 2: No specific provision 3: Guaranteed, but strong state religion 4: Guaranteed, but state affiliated with specific religion 5: Guaranteed and no state religion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approaches to freedom of religion include the right to freedom of religion, the right to freedom of belief, the right to adopt or change religion, the right to freedom to manifest religion/belief, and the freedom to proselytize. • <i>Denied in full or part for at least some religions</i> means that the constitution limits freedom of religion for at least some religious groups. The severity of these denials varies, and includes broad prohibitions of religious practice by certain religious groups, distinctions between the rights of members of the state religion and those of other faiths, bans on proselytizing by specific religious groups, and banning the construction of specific religious structures. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to freedom of religion. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Guaranteed, but strong state religion</i> means that the constitution protects the right to freedom of religion in authoritative language, but also establishes a state religion with jurisdictional control over public and/or private life. • <i>Guaranteed, but state affiliated with specific religion</i> means that the constitution protects the right to freedom of religion in authoritative language, but also establishes a state religion with no jurisdictional control or creates a special relationship between a specific religion and the state. • <i>Guaranteed and no state religion</i> that the constitutions protects the right to freedom of religion in authoritative language and also establishes a separation between religion and state or does not

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		explicitly address the relationship between religion and state.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly protect freedom to not believe in religion?</p> <p>(const_notbelieve)</p>	<p>1: Freedom of religion denied to at least some religions</p> <p>2: No specific provision or only freedom of religion</p> <p>3: Guaranteed, but strong state religion</p> <p>4: Guaranteed, but state affiliated with specific religion</p> <p>5: Guaranteed and no state religion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of freedom to not believe in religion includes the right to freedom to not believe, the right to not disclose religious belief, and the right to not manifest religion or belief. • <i>Freedom of religion denied to at least some religions</i> means that the constitution limits freedom of religion for at least some religious groups. • <i>No specific provision or only freedom of religion</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to freedom to not believe. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. The constitution may still protect freedom of religion. • <i>Guaranteed, but strong state religion</i> means that the constitution protects the freedom to not believe in authoritative language, but also establishes a state religion with jurisdictional control over public and/or private life. • <i>Guaranteed, but state affiliated with specific religion</i> means that the constitution protects the freedom to not believe in authoritative language, but also establishes a state religion with no jurisdictional control or creates a special relationship between a specific religion and the state. • <i>Guaranteed and no state religion</i> that the constitutions protects the freedom to not believe in authoritative language and also establishes a separation between religion and state or does not explicitly address the relationship between religion and state.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly protect freedom of religion from infringing on the rights of others?</p> <p>(const_rel_others)</p>	<p>1: No universal guarantee of religious freedom</p> <p>2: No relevant restrictions or right is explicitly inviolable</p> <p>3: Protection of others'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freedom of religion includes the right to freedom of religion, the right to freedom of belief, the right to adopt of change religion, the right to freedom to manifest religion/belief, and the freedom to proselytize. • <i>No universal guarantee of religious freedom</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly address the right to freedom of religion or denies freedom of religion in full or in part for at least some religions.

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
	religious beliefs or the secularism of the state 4: Protection from incitement to hatred 5: Explicit protection of rights of others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No relevant restrictions or right is explicitly inviolable</i> means that the constitution either does not explicitly address restrictions on freedom of religion to protect the rights of others or states that freedom of religion is inviolable. • <i>Protection of others' religious beliefs or the secularism of the state</i> means that the constitution explicitly allows for restrictions on the right to freedom of religion to prevent religion from impinging on others' beliefs, protect individuals from religious conversion, or protect the secular or humanistic nature of the state. • <i>Protection from incitement to hatred</i> means that the constitution explicitly allows for restrictions on the right to freedom of religion to prevent the advocacy of hatred, religious intolerance, or acts that create division between groups of people. • <i>Explicit protection of rights of others</i> means that the constitution explicitly allows for restrictions on freedom of religion to protect the rights or freedoms of others or ensure the respect of the human person.
What is the constitutional role of religion in countries where the state is affiliated to or under the jurisdictional control of a specific religion? (const_est_religion)	1: Religion governs public life as well as private life 2: Religion governs family life 5: No jurisdictional control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries are blank if the constitution does not explicitly establish a state religion or a special relationship with a specific religion. • <i>Religion governs public life as well as private life</i> means that the constitution explicitly establishes a state religion and gives that religion control over public life as well as private life. Jurisdictional control can be established by stating that religious law in the main source of legislation or that legislation cannot contradict religious law, or by requiring individuals to profess a specific religion to be eligible for executive or legislative office. • <i>Religion governs family life</i> means that the constitution establishes a state religion and that religious courts govern family life. The constitution does not state that religion governs public life. • <i>No jurisdictional control</i> means that the constitution establishes a state religion, but does not outline the role of that religion in forming legislation or in determining eligibility for public office, or that the constitution establishes a special relationship with one specific religion. Types of special relationships include referencing a

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<p>traditional religion, acknowledging the historical influence of a specific religion, or stating that the state is founded upon values or principles from a single religious tradition.</p>
<p>How do countries that identify in their constitution as secular treat religion? (const_secular)</p>	<p>1: Special relationship with specific religion 2: Privileges religion over nonbelief 3: God included in oath of office 4: References God in preamble 5: No role for religion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries are blank is the constitution does not explicitly state the country is secular or that religion will be separate from the state. • <i>Special relationship with specific religion</i> means that the constitution explicitly states it is secular, but establishes a special relationship with one specific religion. Types of special relationships include referencing a traditional religion, acknowledging the historical influence of a specific religion, or stating that the state is founded upon values or principles from a single religious tradition • <i>Privileges religion over nonbelief</i> means that the constitution explicitly states it is secular, but includes provisions to support religious practice over non-belief, such as granting tax exemptions to religious organizations, allowing religion in public schools, or recognizing or partnering with religious organizations in certain areas. • <i>God included in oath of office</i> means that the constitution explicitly states it is secular, but has certain officials swear before God in the official oath of office included in the constitution. The constitution does not provide for a further role for religion. • <i>References God in preamble</i> means that the constitution explicitly states it is secular, but references or thanks God in the preamble of the constitution. The constitution does not provide for a further role for religion. • <i>No role for religion</i> means that the constitution explicitly states it is secular and provides no role for religion. The constitution may explicitly place limitations on the role of religion.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee equality or non-discrimination across</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 2: Equality guaranteed, not</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit guarantees of equality or non-discrimination across sexual orientation and gender identity include prohibitions of discrimination against sexual minorities, and guarantees of equal rights, guarantees of equality before the law, and guarantees of overall

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
sexual orientation and gender identity? (const_podeorebl_sogi)	specific to SOGI 3: Aspirational for SOGI 4: Guaranteed for sexual orientation only 5: Guaranteed for sexual orientation and gender identity	<p>equality regardless of sexual orientation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to equality or non-discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity for all citizens. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Equality guaranteed, not specific to SOGI</i> means the right to equality and/or non-discrimination is guaranteed for all citizens, but not specifically on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity. • <i>Aspirational for SOGI</i> means that the constitution protects the general right to equality and/or non-discrimination based on sexual orientation and/or gender identity but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, constitutions in this category might state that the country aims to protect or promote equality based on sexual orientation. • <i>Guaranteed for sexual orientation only</i> means that the constitution protects the right to equality and/or non-discrimination based on sexual orientation in authoritative language, but does not explicitly mention gender identity. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to equality based on sexual orientation or make it the State's responsibility to ensure this right. • <i>Guaranteed for sexual orientation and gender identity</i> means that the constitution protects the right to equality and/or non-discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in authoritative language. No country guarantees equality across gender identity, but not sexual orientation. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to equality based on sexual orientation and gender identity or make it the State's responsibility to ensure this right.
What is the constitutional status of same-sex marriage?	1: Denied or may be denied 2: Marriage is defined as between a man	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Denied or may be denied</i> means that the constitution explicitly denies the right to marry to same-sex couples or allows for legislation to do so. • <i>Marriage is defined as between a man and a woman</i> means that the

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
(const_samesex_marr)	and a woman 3: Constitution does not address same-sex marriage 4: Not explicit, but right to marry is ungendered 5: Explicitly guaranteed	constitution explicitly defines marriage as a union between a man and a woman. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Constitution does not address same-sex marriage</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly address the right of same sex couples to marry. The constitution may guarantee the right of men and women to marry and found a family, but it does not use exclusionary or inclusive language to address the right for same-sex couples. • <i>Not explicit, but right to marry is ungendered</i> means that the guarantees the right to marry to “everyone” using ungendered language. • <i>Explicitly guaranteed</i> means that the constitution explicitly states that individuals can marry a person of their same sex.
Does the constitution explicitly guarantee equality or non-discrimination for persons with disabilities? (const_podeorebl_23)	1: No specific provision 2: Equality guaranteed, not specific to persons with disabilities 3: Aspirational provision 5: Guaranteed right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit guarantees of equality or non-discrimination for persons with disabilities include prohibitions of discrimination against persons with disabilities, and guarantees of equal rights, guarantees of equality before the law, and guarantees of overall equality or equal opportunity for persons with disabilities. • The term ‘disability’ includes both general references to disabilities and specific mentions of mental or physical disabilities. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to equality or non-discrimination for persons with disabilities. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Equality guaranteed, not specific to persons with disabilities</i> means that while the constitution broadly guarantees the right to equality and/or non-discrimination, but it does not specifically do so regardless of disability. • <i>Aspirational provision</i> means that the constitution protects the general right to equality and/or non-discrimination for persons with disabilities but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, constitutions in this category might state that the country aims to protect or promote equality regardless of disability.

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution protects the right to equality and/or non-discrimination for persons with disabilities in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee persons with disabilities' right to equality or make it the State's responsibility to ensure equality regardless of disability.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee the right to education for children with disabilities? (const_priedu_23)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 2: Guaranteed right, not disability-specific 3: Aspirational provision 4: Education rights generally guaranteed and disability discrimination prohibited 5: Guaranteed right</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to education is considered to be protected for children with disabilities when the following are explicitly granted to children with disabilities or are granted in general and the constitution states that individuals enjoy rights on an equal basis regardless of disability: the right to education, the right to compulsory education, the right to free education, and the prohibition of discrimination in education. The right to vocational or other training was not considered equivalent to the right to education. • The term 'disability' includes both general references to disabilities and specific mentions of mental or physical disabilities. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly protect the right to education for children with disabilities. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it for children with disabilities or all persons. • <i>Guaranteed right, not disability-specific</i> means that the constitution broadly guarantees the right to education, but does not specifically protect the right to education for children with disabilities or broadly protect persons with disabilities from discrimination. • <i>Aspirational provision</i> means that the constitution protects the right to education for children with disabilities but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, constitutions in this category might state that the country aims to ensure children with disabilities have the right to education. • <i>Education rights generally guaranteed and disability discrimination prohibited</i> means that the constitution guarantees the right to education broadly and provides general protection against discrimination based on disability, but does not specifically protect the right to education of children with disabilities.

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution guarantees the right to education for children with disabilities or protects against discrimination on the basis of disability specifically in education in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee protection against discrimination in education based on disability or make it the state's responsibility to ensure this right for children with disabilities.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee the right to health for persons with disabilities?</p> <p>(const_health_23)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 2: Right guaranteed, not disability-specific 3: Aspirational provision 4: Health rights generally guaranteed and disability discrimination prohibited 5: Guaranteed right</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to health is considered to be guaranteed for persons with disabilities if the right to health or the right to medical services is guaranteed. The right to health includes the right of persons with disabilities to physical or overall wellbeing, health protection, health security, or a life free of illness or disease. The right to medical services captures references to the state's commitment to cure, restore or rehabilitate health; to ensure adequate health facilities for the population; or to provide access to healthcare services, curative services, medical aid, medical assistance or treatment to persons with disabilities. • The term 'disability' includes both general references to disabilities and specific mentions of mental or physical disabilities. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly protect the right to health for persons with disabilities. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it for persons with disabilities or all persons. • <i>Right guaranteed, not disability-specific</i> means that the constitution broadly guarantees the right to health or the right to medical services, but does not specifically guarantee any of these rights to persons with disabilities or broadly protect persons with disabilities from discrimination. • <i>Aspirational provision</i> means that the constitution protects the right to health or medical services for persons with disabilities but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, the country endeavors to provide the right to health for persons with disabilities or intends to provide medical services

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<p>broadly and persons with disabilities enjoy equal rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Health rights generally guaranteed and disability discrimination prohibited</i> means that the constitution broadly guarantees the right to health or to medical services and also provides general protection against discrimination based on disability, but does not guarantee any approach to health specifically for persons with disabilities. • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution explicitly guarantees health rights to persons with disabilities.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee the right to work for adults with disabilities? (const_work_23)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 2: Guaranteed right, not disability-specific 3: Aspirational provision 4: Work rights generally guaranteed and disability discrimination prohibited 5: Guaranteed right</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to work is considered to be protected for persons with disabilities if the constitution states that persons with disabilities have the right to be employed, the right to labor, the right to secure a means of livelihood, or similar terminology. We also examined prohibitions against discrimination against persons with disabilities in employment. These include general prohibitions of discrimination in work, specific prohibitions of discrimination in hiring, promotions, and terminations, and guarantees of equal pay for equal work. • The term ‘disability’ includes both general references to disabilities and specific mentions of mental or physical disabilities. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly protect the right to work for persons with disabilities, or explicitly limits the right to work to “able-bodied” persons, those “able to work,” or those “capable of working.” • <i>Guaranteed right, not disability-specific</i> means that the constitution explicitly guarantees the right to work broadly, but does not specifically guarantee this right to persons with disabilities or broadly protect persons with disabilities from discrimination. • <i>Aspirational provision</i> means that the constitution protects the right to work persons with disabilities but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, the country endeavors to provide the right to work for persons with disabilities, or intends to protect the right to work broadly and persons with disabilities enjoy equal rights. • <i>Work rights generally guaranteed and disability discrimination</i>

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<p><i>prohibited</i> means that the constitution guarantees the right to work broadly and also prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution explicitly guarantees the right to work to persons with disabilities or prohibits employment discrimination against persons with disabilities.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee equality or non-discrimination across socioeconomic status? (const_podeorebl_5)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 2: Equality guaranteed, not specific to socioeconomic status 3: Aspirational provision 5: Guaranteed right</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit guarantees of equality or non-discrimination across socioeconomic status include prohibitions of discrimination based on social position or caste, and guarantees of equal rights, guarantees of equality before the law, and guarantees of overall equality across education and income levels in a country. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to equality or non-discrimination based on socioeconomic status for all citizens. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Equality guaranteed, not specific to socioeconomic status</i> means the right to equality and/or non-discrimination is guaranteed for all citizens, but not specifically on the basis of socioeconomic status. • <i>Aspirational provision</i> means that the constitution protects the general right to equality and/or non-discrimination based on socioeconomic status but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, constitutions in this category might state that the country aims to protect or promote equality based on socioeconomic status. • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution protects the right to equality and/or non-discrimination based on socioeconomic status in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to equality based on socioeconomic status or make it the State's responsibility to ensure this right.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee some aspect of citizens' right to education?</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 3: Aspirational or to be progressively realized</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some aspect of citizens' right to education include a general right to education or a specific right to primary education in the following areas: right to education, right to free education, right to compulsory education, or the right to education at all levels.

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
(const_rt_edu)	5: Guaranteed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention any aspect of the right to education for all citizens. This does not mean that the constitution denies the right to education, but that it does not explicitly include this right. If the right to education is only guaranteed to specific groups of people, the country will appear as not having a relevant provision on this map. • <i>Aspirational or to be progressively realized</i> means that the constitution protects the right to education, but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee, or specifies that the right will be realized progressively or within a certain time period. For example, constitutions in this category might state that the country aims to protect the right to education or will provide free primary education within five years. • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution protects the right to education in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to education or make it the State's responsibility to provide free and compulsory primary education.
Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to secondary education? (const_rt_secedu)	1: No specific provision 3: Aspirational or to be progressively realized 5: Guaranteed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to secondary education means the constitution explicitly mentions a right to secondary education, a right to education at all levels, or a right to education for at least 11 years or until at least age 16. These provisions may be a general right or provisions specifying secondary education is free or compulsory. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to secondary education for all citizens. This does not mean that the constitution denies the right to secondary education, but that it does not explicitly include this right. If the right to secondary education is only guaranteed to specific groups of people, the country will appear as not having a relevant provision on this map. • <i>Aspirational or to be progressively realized</i> means that the constitution protects the right to secondary education, but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee, or

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<p>specifies that the right will be realized progressively or within a certain time period. For example, constitutions in this category might state that the country aims to protect the right to secondary education or will provide free secondary education within five years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution protects the right to secondary education in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to secondary education or make it the State's responsibility to provide free and compulsory secondary education.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to higher education?</p> <p>(const_rt_highedu)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 3: Aspirational or to be progressively realized 5: Guaranteed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to higher education means the constitution explicitly mentions a right to higher education. These provisions may be a general right or provisions specifying higher education is free. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to higher education for all citizens. This does not mean that the constitution denies the right to higher education, but that it does not explicitly include this right. If the right to higher education is only guaranteed to specific groups of people, the country will appear as not having a relevant provision on this map. • <i>Aspirational or to be progressively realized</i> means that the constitution protects the right to higher education, but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee, or specifies that the right will be realized progressively or within a certain time period. For example, constitutions in this category might state that the country aims to protect the right to higher education or will provide free higher education within five years. • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution protects the right to higher education in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to higher education or make it the State's responsibility to provide free higher education.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee</p>	<p>1: No specific provision</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to free primary education means the constitution explicitly mentions a right to free education, a right to free primary education,

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
citizens' right to free primary education? (const_rt_freepri)	2: Income-dependent or only for specific groups 3: Aspirational provision 4: To be progressively realized 5: Guaranteed right	<p>or a right to free education at all levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention free primary education. This does not mean that the constitution denies the right to free primary education, but that it does not explicitly include this right. • <i>Income-dependent or only for certain groups</i> means that the constitution only explicitly guarantees the right to free primary education for certain groups or allows for contributions to the cost of primary education for higher-income households. • <i>Aspirational provision</i> means that the constitution protects the right to free primary education, but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, constitutions in this category might make it a state policy to promote free primary education. • <i>To be progressively realized</i> means that the constitution specifies that the right to free primary education will be realized progressively or that free primary education will be implemented within a certain time period. • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution protects the right to free primary education in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to free primary education or make it the State's responsibility to provide free primary education.
Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to free secondary education? (const_rt_freesecc)	1: No specific provision 2: Income-dependent or only for specific groups 3: Aspirational provision 4: To be progressively realized 5: Guaranteed right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to free secondary education means the constitution explicitly mentions a right to free education for at least 11 years or until at least age 16, a right to free secondary education, or a right to free education at all levels. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention free secondary education. This does not mean that the constitution denies the right to free secondary education, but that it does not explicitly include this right. • <i>Income-dependent or only for certain groups</i> means that the constitution only explicitly guarantees the right to free secondary

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<p>education for certain groups or allows for contributions to the cost of secondary education for higher-income households.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aspirational provision</i> means that the constitution protects the right to free secondary education, but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, constitutions in this category might make it a state policy to promote free secondary education. • <i>To be progressively realized</i> means that the constitution specifies that the right to free secondary education will be realized progressively or that free secondary education will be implemented within a certain time period. • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution protects the right to free secondary education in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to free secondary education or make it the State's responsibility to provide free secondary education.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to free higher education? (const_rt_freehigh)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 2: Aspirational provision 3: To be progressively realized 4: Scholarships guaranteed 5: Guaranteed right</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to free higher education means the constitution explicitly mentions a right to a right to free higher education or a right to free education at all levels. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention free higher education. This does not mean that the constitution denies the right to free higher education, but that it does not explicitly include this right. • <i>Aspirational provision</i> means that the constitution protects the right to free higher education, but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, constitutions in this category might make it a state policy to promote free higher education. • <i>To be progressively realized</i> means that the constitution specifies that the right to free higher education will be realized progressively or that free higher education will be implemented within a certain time period.

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Scholarships guaranteed</i> means that the constitution guarantees scholarships to students generally, means-tested scholarships, or scholarships to make access possible for talented or deserving students. • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution protects the right to free higher education in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to free higher education or make it the State's responsibility to provide free higher education.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee equal opportunities or non-discrimination in education?</p> <p>(const_equaledu)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 2: On the basis or merit of capabilities 4: Guaranteed for 1 or 2 groups 5: Guaranteed generally or to 3 or more groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to equal opportunities or non-discrimination in education. This does not mean that the constitution denies the right to equal educational opportunities, but that it does not explicitly include this right. • <i>On the basis of merit or capabilities</i> means that the constitution protects the right to equal opportunities based on students' capabilities or merits. • <i>Guaranteed for 1 or 2 groups</i> means that the constitution protects the right to equal opportunities or non-discrimination in education, but only for 1 or 2 groups. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee girls the same educational opportunities as boys or prohibit discrimination in education for children with disabilities. • <i>Guaranteed generally or to 3 or more groups</i> means that the constitution protects the right to equal educational opportunities in authoritative language for all citizens or explicitly for 3 or more groups. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to equal opportunities in education or make it the State's responsibility to ensure non-discrimination in education based on sex, race, religion, and disability.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly provide for</p>	<p>1: No specific provision</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention compulsory education. This does not mean that the

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
compulsory education? (const_compedu)	2: Aspirational provision 3: To be progressively realized 5: At least some compulsory education	<p>constitution denies the right to compulsory education, but that it does not explicitly include this right.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aspirational provision</i> means that the constitution protects the right to compulsory education, but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, constitutions in this category might make it a state policy to promote compulsory education. • <i>To be progressively realized</i> means that the constitution specifies that the right to compulsory education will be realized progressively or that compulsory education will be implemented within a certain time period. • <i>At least some compulsory education</i> means that the constitution protects the right to compulsory education in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might establish that education is compulsory for children ages 6 to 14 or make it the State's responsibility to provide compulsory education.
Does the constitution explicitly guarantee an approach to the right to health? (const_anyhealth)	1: No specific provision 2: Guaranteed for some groups, not universally 3: Aspirational or subject to progressive realization 5: Guaranteed right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approaches to health include the right to health, public health, or medical care. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention health protections. This does not mean that the constitution denies these protections, but that it does not explicitly include them. • <i>Guaranteed for some groups, not universally</i> means the constitution explicitly guarantees the right to health, public health, or medical care to specific groups, but not to all citizens. Specific groups that are named in constitutions include children, the elderly, the poor, persons with disabilities, women, and ethnic minorities. • <i>Aspirational or subject to progressive realization</i> means that the constitution protects the right to health, public health or medical care but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee, or states that these rights will be implemented progressively or within a certain time period. For example, the nation will endeavor to provide the right to health or will provide medical care within three years.

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution explicitly guarantees the right to health, medical care, or public health to citizens in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to health or make it the State's responsibility to ensure the protection of the right to health.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to public health?</p> <p>(const_publichealth)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 3: Aspirational or subject to progressive realization 4: Some aspects guaranteed 5: Guaranteed right</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to public health includes language such as the "defense of public health," "access to preventive services," "illness prevention," "creation of favorable conditions for good health," etc. Each of these can be guaranteed in broad terms, such as the statement of a right to public health, and/or can be phrased more specifically, such as access to immunizations and health education. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to public health. This does not mean that the constitution denies these protections, but that it does not explicitly include them. • <i>Aspirational or subject to progressive realization</i> means that the constitution protects the right to public health but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee, or states that these rights will be implemented progressively or within a certain time period. For example, the nation will endeavor to provide the right to public health or will provide preventive health services within three years. • <i>Some aspects guaranteed</i> means that the constitutional explicitly guarantees aspects of the right to public health, such as access to immunization, but only mentions 1 or 2 areas and does not mention them within the context of protection of public health or disease prevention. • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution explicitly guarantees the right to public health to citizens in authoritative language. Constitutions in this category either broadly guarantee the protection of public health or disease prevention, or enumerate 3 or more areas of health protection that typically constitute public health. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens'

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		right to preventive health care or make it the State's responsibility to ensure the protection of population health and prevention of disease.
Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to a healthy environment? (const_enviro)	1: No specific provision 3: Aspirational or subject to progressive realization 5: Guaranteed right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to a healthy environment is the right to live in a healthy environment, the right to a pollution-free environment, the right to a clean environment, or provisions to protect the environment to preserve people's health. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to a healthy environment. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. Provisions related to preserving or protecting the environment without referencing health are included in this category. • <i>Aspirational or subject to progressive realization</i> means that the constitution protects the right to a healthy environment but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee, or states that this right will be implemented progressively or within a certain time period. For example, the nation will endeavor to provide the right to a healthy environment or will provide environmental protection within three years. • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution explicitly guarantees the right to a healthy environment to citizens in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to a healthy environment or make it the State's responsibility to ensure protection of the environment.
Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to medical care? (const_medcare)	1: No specific provision 2: Guaranteed for some groups, not universally 3: Aspirational or subject to progressive realization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to medical care or services includes language such as "curative services," "health-care services," or "disease treatment," or discussion of the state's responsibility to restore/rehabilitate health. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to medical care. This does not mean that the constitution denies this right, but that it does not explicitly include it. • <i>Granted for some groups, not universally</i> means the constitution explicitly guarantees the right to medical care to some groups, but

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
	4: Guaranteed right 5: Guaranteed free	<p>not to all citizens. Specific groups that are named in constitutions include children, the elderly, the poor, persons with disabilities, women, and ethnic minorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aspirational or subject to progressive realization</i> means that the constitution protects the right to medical care but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee, or states that these rights will be implemented progressively or within a certain time period. For example, the nation will endeavor to provide access to medical care or will provide medical care within three years. • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution explicitly guarantees the right to medical care to citizens in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to medical services or make it the State's responsibility to ensure the protection of the right to medical care. • <i>Guaranteed free</i> means that the constitution explicitly guarantees the right to free medical care to citizens in authoritative language.
Does the constitution explicitly guarantee citizens' right to health? (const_health)	1: No specific provision 3: Aspirational or subject to progressive realization 5: Guaranteed right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to health includes language such as the right to "health," "health security," and overall well-being". • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not explicitly mention the right to health. This does not mean that the constitution denies these protections, but that it does not explicitly include them. • <i>Aspirational or subject to progressive realization</i> means that the constitution protects the right to health but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee, or states that these rights will be implemented progressively or within a certain time period. For example, the nation will endeavor to ensure the right to health or will promote the right to health within three years. • <i>Guaranteed right</i> means that the constitution explicitly guarantees the right to health to citizens in authoritative language. For example, constitutions in this category might guarantee citizens' right to health or make it the State's responsibility to ensure the protection of health.

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
What is the constitutional status of customary law? (const_claw)	1: Customary law can prevail over some or all of the constitution 2: Customary law is a normative source or legislation cannot contradict customary law 3: No specific provision 4: Customary law not explicitly addressed, but constitution is supreme 5: Customary law is explicitly subordinate to the constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Customary law can prevail over some or all of the constitution</i> means that the constitution has specific provisions allowing customary law to override constitutional provisions, which can include anything from one narrowly defined right to the entirety of the constitution depending on the country. • <i>Customary law is a normative source or legislation cannot contradict customary law</i> means that the constitution explicitly identifies customary law as source of legal/normative power within the country, or clarifies that customary law cannot be contradicted by constitutional provisions. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not mention customary law. • <i>Customary law not explicitly addressed, but constitution is supreme</i> means that the constitution does not mention customary law, but does explicitly say that the constitution is that country's supreme legal instrument. • <i>Customary law is explicitly subordinate to the constitution</i> means that the constitution explicitly places customary law below the constitution in the country's legal hierarchy.
What is the constitutional status of religious law? (const_rlaw)	1: Religious law can prevail over some or all of the constitution 2: Religious law is a normative source or legislation cannot contradict religious law 3: No specific provision 4: Religious law not explicitly addressed, but constitution is supreme 5: Religious law is explicitly subordinate to the constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Religious law can prevail over some or all of the constitution</i> means that the constitution has specific provisions allowing religious law to override constitutional provisions, which can include anything from one narrowly defined right to the entirety of the constitution depending on the country. • <i>Religious law is a normative source or legislation cannot contradict religious law</i> means that the constitution explicitly identifies religious law as source of legal/normative power within the country, or clarifies that religious law cannot be contradicted by constitutional provisions. • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not mention religious law. • <i>Religious law not explicitly addressed, but constitution is supreme</i> means that the constitution does not mention religious law, but does explicitly say that the constitution is that country's supreme legal instrument. • <i>Religious law is explicitly subordinate to the constitution</i> means that the constitution explicitly places religious law below the constitution in the country's legal hierarchy.
Does the constitution explicitly guarantee income security for families in	1: No specific provision 2: Aspirational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically mention a guarantee of income security. This does not mean that families in need are denied the right to income security,

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
<p>need? (const_security_family)</p>	<p>3: Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work 4: Not explicit, but broad right to social security 5: Specifically guaranteed</p>	<p>only that they are not explicitly granted the right.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aspirational</i> means that the constitution mentions income security but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, the country might “endeavor” to provide income security, or it might be the “responsibility” of the government to provide it. • <i>Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of income security that is specific to families in need, but the constitution does guarantee income security in situations where the recipient is in need generally or is unable to work. • <i>Not explicit, but broad right to social security</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of income security that is specific to families in need, but the constitution does guarantee a broad right to social security. • <i>Specifically guaranteed</i> means that the constitution guarantees income security explicitly to families in need.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee income security for fathers of infants? (const_security_father)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 2: Aspirational 3: Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work 4: Not explicit, but broad right to social security 5: Specifically guaranteed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically mention a guarantee of income security. This does not mean that fathers of infants are denied the right to income security, only that they are not explicitly granted the right. • <i>Aspirational</i> means that the constitution mentions income security but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, the country might “endeavor” to provide income security, or it might be the “responsibility” of the government to provide it. • <i>Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of income security that is specific to fathers of infants, but the constitution does guarantee income security in situations where the recipient is in need or is unable to work. • <i>Not explicit, but broad right to social security</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of income security for fathers of infants, but the constitution does guarantee a broad right to social security.

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specifically guaranteed</i> means that the constitution guarantees income security explicitly to fathers of infants.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee income security during illness?</p> <p>(const_security_illness)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 2: Aspirational 3: Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work 4: Not explicit, but broad right to social security 5: Specifically guaranteed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically mention a guarantee of income security. This does not mean that income security is denied in case of illness, only that it is not explicitly granted. • <i>Aspirational</i> means that the constitution mentions income security but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, the country might “endeavor” to provide income security, or it might be the “responsibility” of the government to provide it. • <i>Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of income security specifically in case of illness, but the constitution does guarantee income security in situations where the recipient is in need or is generally unable to work. • <i>Not explicit, but broad right to social security</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of specific income security in case of illness, but the constitution does guarantee a broad right to social security. • <i>Specifically guaranteed</i> means that the constitution explicitly guarantees income security in case of illness.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee income security after a work injury?</p> <p>(const_security_injury)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 2: Aspirational 3: Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work 4: Not explicit, but broad right to social security 5: Specifically guaranteed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically mention a guarantee of income security. This does not mean that income security is denied in case of work injury, only that it is not explicitly granted. • <i>Aspirational</i> means that the constitution mentions income security but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, the country might “endeavor” to provide income security, or it might be the “responsibility” of the government to provide it. • <i>Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of income security specifically in case of work injury, but the constitution does guarantee income security in situations where the recipient is in

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
		<p>need or is generally unable to work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Not explicit, but broad right to social security</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of specific income security in case of work injury, but the constitution does guarantee a broad right to social security. • <i>Specifically guaranteed</i> means that the constitution explicitly guarantees income security in case of work injury.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee income security for mothers of infants?</p> <p>(const_security_mother)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 2: Aspirational 3: Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work 4: Not explicit, but broad right to social security 5: Specifically guaranteed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically mention a guarantee of income security. This does not mean that mothers of infants are denied the right to income security, only that it is not explicitly granted. • <i>Aspirational</i> means that the constitution mentions income security but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, the country might “endeavor” to provide income security, or it might be the “responsibility” of the government to provide it. • <i>Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of income security that is specific to mothers of infants, but the constitution does guarantee income security in situations where the recipient is in need or is unable to work. • <i>Not explicit, but broad right to social security</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of income security that is specific to mothers of infants, but the constitution does guarantee a broad right to social security. • <i>Specifically guaranteed</i> means that the constitution guarantees income security explicitly to mothers of infants.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee income security during old age?</p> <p>(const_security_oldage)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 2: Aspirational 3: Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically mention a guarantee of income security. This does not mean that income security is denied in case of old age, only that it is not explicitly granted. • <i>Aspirational</i> means that the constitution mentions income security but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, the country might “endeavor” to provide

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
	4: Not explicit, but broad right to social security 5: Specifically guaranteed	<p>income security, or it might be the “responsibility” of the government to provide it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of income security that is specific to old age, but the constitution does guarantee income security in situations where the recipient is in need or is unable to work. • <i>Not explicit, but broad right to social security</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of income security that is specific to old age, but the constitution does guarantee a broad right to social security. • <i>Specifically guaranteed</i> means that the constitution explicitly guarantees income security in case of old age.
Does the constitution explicitly guarantee income security for persons with disabilities? (const_security_pwd)	1: No specific provision 2: Aspirational 3: Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work 4: Not explicit, but broad right to social security 5: Specifically guaranteed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically mention a guarantee of income security. This does not mean persons with disabilities are denied the right to income security, only that it is not explicitly granted. • <i>Aspirational</i> means that the constitution mentions income security but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, the country might “endeavor” to provide income security, or it might be the “responsibility” of the government to provide it. • <i>Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of income security that is specific to persons with disabilities, but the constitution does guarantee income security in situations where the recipient is in need or is generally unable to work. • <i>Not explicit, but broad right to social security</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of income security that is specific to persons with disabilities, but the constitution does guarantee a broad right to social security. • <i>Specifically guaranteed</i> means that the constitution guarantees income security explicitly to persons with disabilities.
Does the constitution explicitly guarantee income	1: No specific provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically mention a guarantee of income security. This does not

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
security during unemployment? (const_security_unempl)	2: Aspirational 3: Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work 4: Not explicit, but broad right to social security 5: Specifically guaranteed	<p>mean that the unemployed are denied the right to income security, only that it is not explicitly granted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aspirational</i> means that the constitution mentions income security but does not use language strong enough to be considered a guarantee. For example, the country might “endeavor” to provide income security, or it might be the “responsibility” of the government to provide it. • <i>Not explicit, but guaranteed in cases of need or unable to work</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of income security that is specific to being unemployed, but the constitution does guarantee income security in situations where the recipient is in need or is generally unable to work. • <i>Not explicit, but broad right to social security</i> means that there is no concrete guarantee of income security that is specific to being unemployed, but the constitution does guarantee a broad right to social security. • <i>Specifically guaranteed</i> means that the constitution guarantees income security explicitly in case of being unemployed.
Does the constitution guarantee at least one aspect of income security? (const_security_any)	1: No specific protection 2: At least one aspect guaranteed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This variable examines whether the constitution guarantees income security generally, or specifically in at least one of ten scenarios (cases of need, inability to work, families, fatherhood, illness, work injury, motherhood, old age, disability, or unemployment). • <i>No specific protection</i>: means that the constitution does not specifically guarantee income security. This does not mean that it denies it, only that it is not explicitly granted. • <i>At least one aspect guaranteed</i> means that the constitution guarantees income security in at least one of the cases described above.
Does the constitution explicitly guarantee the right to adequate remuneration? (const_qorul_adequatepay)	1: No specific provision 3: Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups 5: Guaranteed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically guarantee the right to adequate remuneration. This does not mean that the right is denied, only that it is not granted. • <i>Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups</i> means that the right to adequate remuneration is either granted in non-authoritative language – the country “endeavors” to provide this right, or it is the

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
	universally	<p>“responsibility” of the government to provide it – or granted only to a specific group – for example, only to women.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Guaranteed universally</i> means that the right to adequate remuneration is explicitly guaranteed to all.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee the equal pay for equal work?</p> <p>(const_qorul_equalpay)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 3: Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups 5: Guaranteed universally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically guarantee equal pay for equal work. This does not mean that this right is denied, only that it is not granted. • <i>Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups</i> means that the right to equal pay for equal work is either granted in non-authoritative language – the country “endeavors” to provide this right, or it is the “responsibility” of the government to provide it – or granted only to a specific group – for example, only to women. • <i>Guaranteed universally</i> means that equal pay for equal work is explicitly guaranteed to all.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee the right to paid leave?</p> <p>(const_qorul_pdleave)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 3: Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups 5: Guaranteed universally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically guarantee the right to paid leave. This does not mean that the right is denied, only that it is not granted. • <i>Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups</i> means that the right to paid leave is either granted in non-authoritative language – the country “endeavors” to provide this right, or it is the “responsibility” of the government to provide it – or granted only to a specific group – for example, only to women. • <i>Guaranteed universally</i> means that the right to paid leave is explicitly guaranteed to all.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee the right to rest?</p> <p>(const_qorul_rest)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 3: Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups 5: Guaranteed universally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically guarantee the right to rest. This does not mean that the right is denied, only that it is not granted. • <i>Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups</i> means that the right to rest is either granted in non-authoritative language – the country “endeavors” to provide this right, or it is the “responsibility” of the government to provide it – or granted only to a specific group – for example, only to women. • <i>Guaranteed universally</i> means that the right to rest is explicitly

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee the right to safe working conditions?</p> <p>(const_qorul_safeconds)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 3: Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups 5: Guaranteed universally</p>	<p>guaranteed to all.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically guarantee the right to safe working conditions. This does not mean that the right is denied, only that it is not granted. • <i>Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups</i> means that the right to safe working conditions is either granted in non-authoritative language – the country “endeavors” to provide this right, or it is the “responsibility” of the government to provide it – or granted only to a specific group – for example, only to women. • <i>Guaranteed universally</i> means that the right to safe working conditions is explicitly guaranteed to all.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee the right to limited working hours?</p> <p>(const_qorul_workhrs)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 3: Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups 5: Guaranteed universally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically guarantee the right to limited working hours. This does not mean that the right is denied, only that it is not granted. • <i>Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups</i> means that the right to limited working hours is either granted in non-authoritative language – the country “endeavors” to provide this right, or it is the “responsibility” of the government to provide it – or granted only to a specific group – for example, only to women. • <i>Guaranteed universally</i> means that the right to limited working hours is explicitly guaranteed to all.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly guarantee at least one aspect of decent work?</p> <p>(const_qorul_decentwork)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 5: At least one aspect guaranteed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This variable examines whether the constitution guarantees at least one of six aspects of decent work (adequate remuneration, equal pay for equal work, paid leave, rest, safe working conditions, limited working hours). • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically guarantee any aspect of decent work. This does not mean that it denies the right to decent work, only that it is not explicitly granted. • <i>At least one aspect guaranteed</i> means that the constitution guarantees the right to at least one of the employment aspects described above.
<p>Does the constitution</p>	<p>1: No specific</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
<p>explicitly prohibit discrimination in working conditions?</p> <p>(const_qorul_discr_conds)</p>	<p>provision 3: Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups 5: Guaranteed universally</p>	<p>specifically prohibit discrimination in working conditions. This does not mean that discrimination in working conditions is permitted, only that it is not explicitly forbidden.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups</i> means that a prohibition of discrimination in working conditions is either granted in non-authoritative language – the country “endeavors” to provide this protection, or it is the “responsibility” of the government to provide it – or granted only to a specific group – for example, only to women. • <i>Guaranteed universally</i> means that discrimination in working conditions is explicitly prohibited.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly prohibit discrimination in hiring?</p> <p>(const_qorul_discr_hir)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 3: Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups 5: Guaranteed universally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically prohibit discrimination in hiring. This does not mean that discrimination in hiring is permitted, only that it is not explicitly forbidden. • <i>Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups</i> means that a prohibition of discrimination in hiring is either granted in non-authoritative language – the country “endeavors” to provide this protection, or it is the “responsibility” of the government to provide it – or granted only to a specific group – for example, only to women. • <i>Guaranteed universally</i> means that discrimination in hiring conditions is explicitly prohibited.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly prohibit discrimination in promotions?</p> <p>(const_qorul_discr_proms)</p>	<p>1: No specific provision 3: Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups 5: Guaranteed universally</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically prohibit discrimination in promotions. This does not mean that discrimination in promotions is permitted, only that it is not explicitly forbidden. • <i>Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups</i> means that a prohibition of discrimination in promotions is either granted in non-authoritative language – the country “endeavors” to provide this protection, or it is the “responsibility” of the government to provide it – or granted only to a specific group – for example, only to women. • <i>Guaranteed universally</i> means that discrimination in promotions is explicitly prohibited.
<p>Does the constitution explicitly prohibit</p>	<p>1: No specific provision</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not

Variable Name	Variable Values	Variable Description
discrimination in terminations? (const_qorul_discr_terms)	3: Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups 5: Guaranteed universally	specifically prohibit discrimination in terminations. This does not mean that discrimination in working conditions is permitted, only that it is not explicitly forbidden. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups</i> means that a prohibition of discrimination in terminations is either granted in non-authoritative language – the country “endeavors” to provide this protection, or it is the “responsibility” of the government to provide it – or granted only to a specific group – for example, only to women. • <i>Guaranteed universally</i> means that discrimination in terminations is explicitly prohibited.
Does the constitution explicitly prohibit discrimination at work? (const_qorul_discr_work)	1: No specific provision 3: Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups 5: Guaranteed universally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically prohibit discrimination at work generally. This does not mean that discrimination at work generally is permitted, only that it is not explicitly forbidden. • <i>Aspirational or guaranteed only to certain groups</i> means that a prohibition of discrimination at work generally is either granted in non-authoritative language – the country “endeavors” to provide this protection, or it is the “responsibility” of the government to provide it – or granted only to a specific group – for example, only to women. • <i>Guaranteed universally</i> means that discrimination at work generally is explicitly prohibited.
Does the constitution explicitly guarantee at least one protection from discrimination in employment? (const_qorul_discr_any)	1: No specific provision 5: At least one aspect guaranteed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This variable examines whether the constitution protects workers from discrimination in at least one aspect of employment (working conditions, hiring, promotions, terminations, and work generally). • <i>No specific provision</i> means that the constitution does not specifically prohibit discrimination in any aspect of employment. This does not mean that discrimination is explicitly permitted, only that it is not prohibited. • <i>At least one aspect guaranteed</i> means that the constitution guarantees protection from discrimination in at least one aspect of employment.