

World - WORLD Legislative Repository for Infant Caregiving Laws 2022

WORLD Policy Analysis Center

Report generated on: November 7, 2025

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Identification

SURVEY ID NUMBER
int-world-wlricl-2022-v1

TITLE
WORLD Legislative Repository for Infant Caregiving Laws 2022

ABBREVIATION OR ACRONYM
WLRICL 2022

COUNTRY

Name
World

STUDY TYPE
Other

ABSTRACT
The WORLD Legislative Repository for Infant Caregiving Laws 2022 provides the full-text legislation used to code the WORLD Infant Caregiving Laws 2022 dataset. The collection includes labor legislation, social security legislation, work-family legislation, maternity protection legislation, gender equality legislation, and other relevant pieces of legislation governing paid parental leave and breastfeeding breaks at work. All laws in effect as of January 2022 are included, whether they were recently passed or are decades old laws that are still in force.

KIND OF DATA
Legislation

UNIT OF ANALYSIS
Laws

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
v1: Edited anonymised data for distribution as public access share-alike data

VERSION DATE
2025

VERSION NOTES
v1: Edited anonymised data for distribution as public access share-alike data

Scope

NOTES
Legislation governing paid leave reserved for mothers of infants, paid leave reserved for fathers of infants, shared paid parental leave, and guarantees of breastfeeding breaks at work.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC UNIT
The legislation database is at the level of country and includes legislation of all 193 UN member states

Producers and sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
WORLD Policy Analysis Center	University of California Los Angeles

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Role
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Funding agency
Conrad N. Hilton Foundation	Funding agency
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	Funding agency

Data Collection

DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End
2023	2023

DATA COLLECTION MODE

Other

SUPERVISION

Ethics approval was not required because the database has publicly available legislative texts.

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

WORLD examined constitutional and legal provisions as they set a foundation for 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.

DATA SOURCES

In selecting data sources to analyze, our first priority is to identify sources containing full-text original legislation. To ensure the greatest level of accuracy and comparability across countries, we always aim to read the original laws (primary sources) rather than secondary summaries or policy descriptions. Primary sources allow for more accurate coding across countries, particularly in complex legal areas. Working with primary sources also allows us to provide excerpts or links to actual legislation and constitutions for those interested in passing new laws or creating reform in their countries. We review documents in their original language or in a translation into one of the UN's official languages.

Secondary sources are used when information is unclear or insufficient for particular countries. In choosing these secondary sources, we prioritize those that are comparable across multiple countries, such as global or regional sources. When using information sources that cover a limited number of countries, we aim to ensure that the information they contain can be made consistent with other sources.

This dataset was created through a systematic review of legislation available as of May 31, 2023. The legislation was located primarily through official country websites, the Lexadin World Law Guide, the Foreign Law Guide, the International Labour Organization (ILO)'s NATLEX database, the Pacific Islands Legal Information Institute, the Asian Legal Information Institute, and JaFBase. In some cases, hard copies and electronic copies of legislation were obtained from libraries such as the Swiss Institute for Comparative Law, the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) Law Library, the Harvard Law School Library, and the Northwestern University Library. The database captures national-level legislation. In countries where minimum age of marriage laws are set at the state or provincial level we coded based on the lowest minimum age provisions. Given that the scope of the project includes 193 UN member states, and that the role and strength of case law varies substantially

across countries, we were unable to include an analysis of case law relevant to legal provisions for the minimum age of marriage. Including case law in future analyses will be helpful to better understand the minimum age of marriage permitted by law. When legislation was not available from these sources, analysts reviewed the most recent reports submitted by countries to the monitoring committees of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), as well as the reports detailing the committees' concluding observations.

CODING FRAMEWORKS

In this work, coding refers to the process of translating legislative, policy, or constitutional text into a set of features which can be quantitatively analyzed to provide readily understandable summaries of policy approaches across countries and transformed into data visualizations, such as maps or charts. For example, a researcher reviews many pieces of labor and social security legislation and uses them to answer questions such as: Does a country guarantee paid parental leave? Is it available to all parents, only mothers, or only fathers? How long is paid leave? What is the wage replacement rate? How long do workers need to have been employed to access paid leave?

To answer these questions consistently across countries, we first identify the essential policy features that we want to capture, including intrinsic characteristics, such as coverage; important elements identified in policy research; and minimum standards recognized in global agreements, where they exist. Researchers then read legislative text from 20 to 30 countries to develop an understanding of the approaches countries take in each of these areas. A coding framework consisting of questions and close-ended responses is developed to capture the essential policy features systematically across countries based on the range of approaches identified. Research team members then test whether this coding framework accurately captures approaches on an additional ten to twenty nations.

Once we have a viable framework, we seek feedback from civil society and researchers working in these areas to ensure the questions we are asking will provide the critical answers needed to inform policy debates. Their feedback can lead to more scoping and test coding to determine which questions are feasible to answer with available legislation, recognizing that some important areas aren't always covered by national laws and policies. For example, access to sanitation facilities and safe transportation matters deeply to girls' ability to complete their education but is rarely addressed in a meaningful way in national-level education laws and policies. In other cases, new areas of research might involve going beyond the initial legislation we planned to code, expanding the scale of the project.

Capturing the richness and variety of approaches taken by different countries is our priority throughout the coding process. At times, research teams would have already analyzed 60 to 80 countries before coming across a single country whose approach to a particular problem was different enough in important ways that it could not be adequately captured within the coding scheme. In these cases, the coding scheme was revised to add the elements necessary to capture new features of legislation and policymaking that had presented themselves. All previously coded nations were 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, was applied to all countries in the end.

The data sources available contained 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 were coded only for policies. Obtaining systematic sources of information on implementation should be a pressing priority for global organizations.

CODING PROCESS

Core to ensuring transparency and consistency is developing a codebook that details the rules and examples for coding each question. Researchers rely on this codebook to make decisions on coding policy features. The codebook is designed to be as straightforward as possible, but some questions require judgment calls. To minimize human error, we use a double coding system where two researchers independently code legal text for each country and then meet to compare their results. When two researchers cannot reach consensus based on the existing codebook, they bring these questions to the full coding team and senior analysts. This team meets regularly to discuss any questions or concerns that arise through the coding process. We record detailed minutes of these meetings and update the codebook to reflect any determinations that impact the coding rules.

ACCURACY, ANALYSIS, AND UPDATING

Upon completion of coding, we conduct systematic quality checks. We also carry out targeted checks of countries that appear as outliers globally or for their region or income level.

For each of our data sets, we use the most up-to-date sources available. While this approach is designed to achieve accuracy, it is important to note that when publicly available sources have not been fully updated, the most recent amendments may not be captured in our data sets. Further, our process of coding legislation inevitably involves important

matters of interpretation. For all data sets, we welcome receiving feedback and copies of laws from anyone who believes the data sets may not be fully up-to-date

DATA COLLECTORS

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WORLD Policy Analysis Center	WORLD	University of California, Los Angeles

Access policy

CONTACTS

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ACCESS CONDITIONS

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CITATION REQUIREMENTS

WORLD Policy Analysis Center (WORLD). WORLD Legislative Repository for Infant Caregiving Laws, 2022 [dataset]. Version 1. Los Angeles: WORLD Policy Analysis Center [producer], 2025. Cape Town: DataFirst [distributor], 2025. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25828/04r8-f720>

ACCESS AUTHORITY

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Metadata production

PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
WORLD Policy Analysis Center	WORLD	University of California, Los Angeles	Metadata producer

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2025-11-06

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1

Data Description

Data file	Cases	Variables
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Download related resources

Other materials

[Infant caregiving laws 2022]

Title	[Infant caregiving laws 2022]
Date	2022-01-01
Contributor(s)	This is a zipped folder containing legislation related to infant caregiving
Filename	infant-caregiving-laws 2022.zip
