

## Erratum

# Where do Women Stand? New Evidence on the Presence and Absence of Gender Equality in the World's Constitutions

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We regret that the originally published paper (Cassola, 2014) did not contain the author's corrections to the [Tables 2, 3, and 4](#).

We apologize for this oversight and reproduce the author's correct tables below:

### THE CORRECTION

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Table 2. Constitutional protection of gender equality and nondiscrimination by year of constitutions' adoption

<i>Level of Protection</i>	<i>All Years</i>	<i>Before 1960</i>	<i>1960– 1969</i>	<i>1970– 1979</i>	<i>1980– 1989</i>	<i>1990– 1999</i>	<i>2000– 2011</i>
Constitution does not include any relevant provision	10 (5%)	4 (13%)	3 (27%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)
Constitution guarantees equality generally, but not specifically to women	22 (12%)	9 (29%)	3 (27%)	3 (10%)	2 (9%)	5 (8%)	0 (0%)
Constitution aspires to grant women equality	3 (2%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Constitution protects women's equality, but permits exceptions	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Constitution guarantees equality to women	155 (81%)	16 (52%)	5 (45%)	25 (81%)	20 (87%)	56 (90%)	33 (100%)
Constitution allows for affirmative measures to promote equality	47 (25%)	8 (26%)	2 (18%)	10 (32%)	6 (26%)	12 (19%)	9 (27%)

*Table 3.* Constitutional protection of gender equality and nondiscrimination by year of constitutions' most recent amendment

<i>Level of Protection</i>	<i>Before 1980</i>	<i>1980– 1989</i>	<i>1990– 1999</i>	<i>2000– 2011</i>
Constitution does not include any relevant provision	3 (43%)	0 (0%)	3 (11%)	4 (3%)
Constitution guarantees equality generally, but not specifically to women	1 (14%)	2 (18%)	2 (7%)	17 (12%)
Constitution aspires to grant women equality	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	2 (1%)
Constitution protects women's equality, but permits exceptions	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Constitution guarantees equality to women	3 (43%)	9 (82%)	22 (79%)	121 (83%)

Table 4. Constitutional protection of gender equality in political life by year of constitutions' adoption

<i>Level of Protection</i>	<i>All Years</i>	<i>Before 1960</i>	<i>1960– 1969</i>	<i>1970– 1979</i>	<i>1980– 1989</i>	<i>1990– 1999</i>	<i>2000– 2011</i>
No universal suffrage or elected legislature and executive	3 (2%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (3%)	0 (0%)
Gender not explicitly mentioned when determining eligibility for voting and holding office	108 (57%)	17 (55%)	8 (73%)	19 (66%)	19 (83%)	34 (55%)	11 (34%)
Constitution aspires to equality for women in voting or holding office	15 (8%)	2 (6%)	1 (9%)	4 (14%)	1 (4%)	3 (5%)	4 (13%)
Constitution guarantees equality for women in voting, holding office, or both	62 (32%)	11 (36%)	2 (18%)	6 (21%)	3 (13%)	23 (37%)	17 (53%)
Constitution allows for affirmative measures to promote equality	21 (11%)	3 (10%)	0 (0%)	2 (7%)	0 (0%)	3 (5%)	13 (39%)
Country reserves a specific number of seats for women in legislature	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	1 (3%)
Constitution reserves a minimum number of seats for women in legislature	7 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	4 (12%)

Note: Results by date of last amendment are available at <http://worldpolicyforum.org/public/gendertables.pdf>.