

SDG Goal 5 Gender equality

SDG Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

SDG Indicator 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments

1. Name of data series	
Seats held by women in national parliaments	
Compliant with SDG metadata: yes, but not at cut-off date	SDG Metadata

2. Definition of indicator	
The proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.	
3. Comparison with SDG metadata (02/02/2018)	
The time series provided shows the proportion of women in the national parliament based on the results of the election. In comparison the UN metadata calls for the time period 2013 till present the proportion as at 1 February of reporting year.	

4. Data description	
<p>The indicator measures the degree to which women have equal access to parliamentary decision making. Women's participation in parliaments is a key aspect of women's opportunities in political and public life, and is therefore linked to women's empowerment. Equal numbers of women and men in lower chambers would give an indicator value of 50 per cent. A stronger presence of women in parliament allows new concerns to be highlighted on political agendas, and new priorities to be put into practice through the adoption and implementation of policies and laws. The inclusion of the perspectives and interests of women is a prerequisite for democracy and gender equality, and contributes to good governance. A representative parliament also allows the different experiences of men and women to affect the social, political and economic future of societies. Changes in the indicator have been tracked over time. Although the international community has supported and promoted women's participation in political decision-making structures for several decades, improvement in women's access to parliament has been slow. This has led to the introduction of special policy measures to increase women's shares of parliamentary seats in several countries. Those countries that have adopted special measures generally have greater representation of women in parliament than countries without special measures.</p>	
5. Calculation method	
$\text{Women in national parliament} = \frac{\text{Seats occupied by women (number)}}{\text{Seats in national parliament (number)}}$	
6. Unit of measure	%

7. Timeliness	8. Frequency
Usually day of elections	In general every four years (legislative period)
9. Last regular revision	10. Revised period
Not applicable	Not applicable

11. Accessibility of source data
Data for the election in 2013: https://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/en/bundestagswahlen/2013/publikationen.html Date for the election in 2017: https://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/en/bundestagswahlen/2017/publikationen.html
12. Metadata on source data
Election statistics (Only available in German): https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Wahlen/einfuehrung.html
13. Related SDG data series (duplicate indicators or sub-indicators to same indicator)
5.5.1 Seats held by women in regional parliaments

For more information please contact:

<https://www.destatis.de/EN/Service/Contact/Contact.html>

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SDG Indicator 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments

1. Name of data series	
Seats held by women in regional parliaments	
Compliant with SDG metadata: no	SDG Metadata

2. Definition of indicator
The proportion of seats held by women in (a) regional parliaments, is currently measured as the number of seats held by women members in single or lower chambers of regional parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats.
3. Comparison with SDG metadata (02/02/2018)
On the one hand side the time series provided show the proportion of women in the regional parliaments instead of the national parliament. On the other hand the time series is based on the results of the elections in comparison to the UN metadata, which calls for the proportion as at 1 February of the reporting year. Therefore the time series provided can only serve as additional information.

4. Data description
The indicator measures the degree to which women have equal access to parliamentary decision making. Women's participation in parliaments is a key aspect of women's opportunities in political and public life, and is therefore linked to women's empowerment. Equal numbers of women and men in lower chambers would give an indicator value of 50 per cent. A stronger presence of women in parliament allows new concerns to be highlighted on political agendas, and new priorities to be put into practice through the adoption and implementation of policies and laws. The inclusion of the perspectives and interests of women is a prerequisite for democracy and gender equality, and contributes to good governance. A representative parliament also allows the different experiences of men and women to affect the social, political and economic future of societies. Changes in the indicator have been tracked over time. Although the international community has supported and promoted women's participation in political decision-making structures for several decades, improvement in women's access to parliament has been slow. This has led to the introduction of special policy measures to increase women's shares of parliamentary seats in several countries. Those countries that have adopted special measures generally have greater representation of women in parliament than countries without special measures.
5. Calculation method
$\text{Women in regional parliament} = \frac{\text{Seats occupied by women (number)}}{\text{Seats in the respective parliament (number)}}$
6. Unit of measure
%

7. Timeliness	8. Frequency
Usually day of elections	Irregular
9. Last regular revision	10. Revised period
Not applicable	Not applicable

11. Accessibility of source data
<p>Election statistics:</p> <p>https://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/en/service/landtagswahlen.html</p>
12. Metadata on source data
<p>As the Federal Returning Officer is responsible for Bundestag and European Elections only, these merely are results at “Länder” level. If you require more detailed results or additional information, please contact the respective “Länder” returning officers.</p>
13. Related SDG data series (duplicate indicators or sub-indicators to same indicator)
5.5.1 Seats held by women in national parliaments

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