

<b>SDG Goal 5</b>	<b>Gender equality</b>
<b>SDG Target 5.5</b>	<b>Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 5.5.1</b>	<b>Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Proportion of women in the German Bundestag (Lower chamber)</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 22 January 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/5-5-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of seats held by women in the German Bundestag. The proportion of seats held by women is calculated as the number of seats held by women members as a percentage of all seats. An equal number of women and men results in a value of 50 percent.

The German Bundestag is the national parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany. It is elected every four years by German citizens aged 18 or over. The minimum number of members of the Bundestag is 598. However, due to the system of overhang and leveling seats the number of seats is regularly higher.

- Disaggregation: region

### 2. Comparability with the global metadata

- Date of global metadata: August 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-01a.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the global metadata.

### 3. Data description

- The data is based on the list of members of the German Bundestag as of January 1st of each year.

### 4. Access to data source

- Members:  
<https://www.bundestag.de/en/members>
- Results of earlier elections to the Federal parliaments (only available in German):  
<https://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/en/bundestagswahlen/2021/publikationen.html>

### 5. Metadata on source data

### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 0 months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\text{Proportion of women in the German Bundestag} = \frac{\text{Seats occupied by women [number]}}{\text{Total seats [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

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<b>SDG Indicator 5.5.1</b>	<b>Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Proportion of women in the Bundesrat (upper chamber)</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 22 January 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/5-5-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of seats held by women in the Bundesrat. The proportion of seats held by women is calculated as the number of seats held by women members as a percentage of all seats. An equal number of women and men results in a value of 50 percent.

The Bundesrat is a "parliament of the federal states' governments". Only those who have a seat and a vote in one of the federal state governments can be members of the Bundesrat. Once a new federal state government is elected and in office, it must reappoint its members to the Bundesrat. Depending on the size of its population, each federal state has three to six votes in the Bundesrat. The total number of votes is 69.

- Disaggregation: region

### 2. Comparability with the global metadata

- Date of global metadata: August 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-01a.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the global metadata.

### 3. Data description

- The data is based on the list of members of the Bundesrat as of January 1st of each year.

### 4. Access to data source

- Members:  
<https://www.bundesrat.de/EN/organisation-en/mitglieder-en/mitglieder-en-node.html>

### 5. Metadata on source data

### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 0 months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\text{Proportion of women in the Bundesrat} = \frac{\text{Seats accupied by women [number]}}{\text{Total seats [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

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<b>SDG Indicator 5.5.1</b>	<b>Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Proportion of women in Länder parliaments</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 22 January 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/5-5-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of seats held by women in the Länder parliaments. The proportion of seats held by women is calculated as the number of seats held by women members as a percentage of all seats. An equal number of women and men results in a value of 50 percent.
- Disaggregation: region

### 2. Comparability with the global metadata

- Date of global metadata: August 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-01a.pdf>
- The time series is partly compliant with the global metadata. It provides information for a more detailed regional level (Länder). However, the data does not show the cut-off date January 1st of each year, as required in the global metadata, but rather the respective election result.

### 3. Data description

- The data is based on the election results of the Länder parliaments, for which the Land returning officers are responsible.

### 4. Access to data source

- Results of earlier elections to the Länder parliaments (only available in German):  
<https://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/en/service/landtagswahlen.html>

### 5. Metadata on source data

- Quality Report - General Election Statistics for Federal Elections - Constituency Statistics (only available in German):  
<https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Wahlen/bundestagswahlen.pdf>
- Results of earlier elections to the Länder parliaments (only available in German):  
<https://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/en/service/landtagswahlen.html>

### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: Usually day of elections
- Frequency: Every 4 or 5 years

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\text{Proportion of women in Länder parliaments} = \frac{\text{Seats accupied by women [number]}}{\text{Total seats [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

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<b>SDG Indicator 5.5.1</b>	<b>Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Proportion of women in councils of districts and district-free cities</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 22 January 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/5-5-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of seats held by women in the councils of districts (Landkreise) and district-free cities (kreisfreie Städte). Councillors in cities and municipalities that are part of a district (kreisangehörige Städte and Gemeinden) are not included.

For the city-states (Berlin, Hamburg and Bremen), mandates in the Stadtbürgerschaft of Bremen, the Stadtverordnetenversammlung of Bremenhaven and mandates in the borough council assemblies of Hamburg and Berlin (Bezirksverordnetenversammlung) are shown as an alternative. It includes the representatives elected in the last election. Persons who have assumed parliament membership post hoc after deaths, resignations or removals from office are not being accounted for.

- Disaggregation: region

### 2. Comparability with the global metadata

- Date of global metadata: January 2018
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-01b.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the global metadata, but provides additional information.

### 3. Data description

- The time series is based on data in the Gender Equality Atlas of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ). The digital Gender Equality Atlas gives an extensive overview of the regional differences in the equality of men and women in Germany. The atlas uses 40 indicators to show the percentage of women in leading positions in politics, research and commerce, as well as the gender-specific differences in education and job choices and how men and women share earning and household responsibilities.

Under an administrative agreement, the Federal Statistical Office is responsible for coordinating the compilation of the data.

The data refer to different cut-off dates, reflecting the period in which a query of the data was carried out by the Statistical Offices of the Länder. The data were only requested selectively during an update of the Gender Equality Atlas.

### 4. Access to data source

- Equality Atlas: Percentage of Mandates in Councils of Districts and District-Free Cities Held by Women: <https://www.bmfsfj.de/bmfsfj/meta/en/equality/equalityatlas?view?indikator=Mandates-Administrative-District>

## 5. Metadata on source data

- Equality Atlas: Percentage of Mandates in Councils of Districts and District-Free Cities Held by Women:  
<https://www.bmfsfj.de/bmfsfj/meta/en/equality/equalityatlas?view?indikator=Mandates-Administrative-District>

## 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: Not available.
- Frequency: Irregular

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\text{Proportion of women in local governments} = \frac{\text{Seats occupied by women [number]}}{\text{Total seats [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$