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| <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 parliaments</b>   |

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 1 September 2022
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/5-5-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of women in the parliament. The proportion of seats held by women in 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 seats.
- 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 shows the proportion of women in the national parliament based on the results of the election, and not at a cut-off date as requested by the global metadata.

### 3. Data description

- The time series 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 a 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 time series 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.

### 4. Access to data source

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

$$\text{Women in national parliament} = \frac{\text{Seats occupied by women [number]}}{\text{Seats in national parliament [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

## 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 and (b) local governments

### Time series

Proportion of women in councils of districts and district-free cities

## 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 1 September 2022
- 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: August 2021
- Global metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-01a.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:

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