

<b>SDG Goal 16</b>	<b>Peace, justice and strong institutions</b>
<b>SDG Target 16.7</b>	<b>Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</b>
<b>SDG Indicator 16.7.1</b>	<b>Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups</b>
<b>Time series</b>	<b>Working-age population</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 15 February 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/16-7-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the share of the female population at working-age in the total working-age population (as of 31 December of the reference year). An equal number of women and men results in a value of 50 percent.

The working-age is defined with the age of eligibility for the position as lower boundary and the mandatory age of retirement as upper boundary. For this time series the age range 18 to 66 years is used. The results for the age range 15 to 66 years do not differ very much.

- Disaggregation: Not available.

### 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: December 2023
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01a.pdf>  
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01b.pdf>  
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01c.pdf>
- The time series is denominator for the calculation of the SDG indicator.

### 3. Data description

- The data on working-age population comes from the intercensal population updates, the basis of which is the last census conducted in 2011. The population data is rolled forward using statistical results on natural population change (births, deaths) and migrations. For 2010, the population was calculated backwards using the 2011 census and migration, birth and death statistics.

### 4. Access to data source

- Population: reference date – GENESIS online 12411-0006:  
<https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis//online?operation=table&code=12411-0006&bypass=true&language=en>

### 5. Metadata on source data

- Quality Report – Intercensal population updates:  
<https://www.destatis.de/EN/Methods/Quality/QualityReports/Population/einfuehrung.html>

### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 9 months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\text{Female working-age population} = \frac{\text{Female working-age population [number]}}{\text{Total working-age population [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

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<b>Time series</b>	<b>German Bundestag (lower chamber)</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 25 January 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/16-7-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of seats held by women in the German Bundestag (as of 1 January of the reference year), and assesses how this proportion corresponds to the proportion in the female working-age population as a whole (as of 31 December of the previous reference year).

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: Not available.

### 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: December 2023
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01a.pdf>
- The ratio (no unit) is compliant with the UN metadata. The proportion in the German Bundestag (percentage) is numerator for the calculation of the ratio.

### 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

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

### 5. Metadata on source data

- Not available.

### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 0 months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: No unit; Percentage
- Calculation:

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

$$\text{Female working-age population} = \frac{\text{Female working-age population [number]}}{\text{Total working-age population [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Proportion of women in the German Bundestag} [\%]}{\text{Female working-age population} [\%]}$$

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<b>Time series</b>	<b>Bundesrat (upper chamber)</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 25 January 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/16-7-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of seats held by women in the Bundesrat (as of 1 January of the reference year), and assesses how this proportion corresponds to the proportion in the female working-age population as a whole (as of 31 December of the previous reference year).

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: Not available.

### 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: December 2023
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01a.pdf>
- The ratio (no unit) is compliant with the UN metadata. The proportion in the Bundesrat (percentage) is numerator for the calculation of the ratio.

### 3. Data description

- The data is based on the list of members of the Bundesrat as of January 1s 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

- Not available.

### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 0 months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: No unit; Percentage
- Calculation:

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

$$\text{Female working-age population} = \frac{\text{Female working-age population [number]}}{\text{Total working-age population [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Proportion of women in the Bundesrat} [\%]}{\text{Female working-age population} [\%]}$$

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<b>Time series</b>	<b>Public service</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 25 January 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/16-7-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of women in the public service at the federal and Länder levels (as of 30 June of the reference year), and assesses how this proportion corresponds to the proportion in the female working-age population as a whole (as of 30 June of the reference year). Excluded are the public service personnel of local government units, military and public corporations.
- Disaggregation: fields of work

### 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: March 2022
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01b.pdf>
- The ratio (no unit) is compliant with the UN metadata. The proportion in the public service (percentage) is numerator for the calculation of the ratio. However, the data is not as of 31 December of each year, as required by the UN metadata.

### 3. Data description

- The data is based on the statistics of public service personnel. The results refer to the reporting date of June 30 of a year.

### 4. Access to data source

- Statistical report – Civil service personnel (only available in German): [https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Staat/Oeffentlicher-Dienst/\\_inhalt.html](https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Staat/Oeffentlicher-Dienst/_inhalt.html)
- Police personnel in the core budgets of the Federation and the Länder – GENESIS online 74111-0010: <https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis//online/data?operation=table&code=74111-0010&bypass=true&language=en>

### 5. Metadata on source data

- Quality Report – Public service (only available in German): <https://www.destatis.de/DE/Methoden/Qualitaet/Qualitaetsberichte/Oeffentlicher-Dienst/einfuehrung.html>

### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 12 months
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: No unit; Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\text{Proportion of women in the public service} = \frac{\text{Jobs filled by women [number]}}{\text{Total jobs [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

$$\text{Female working-age population} = \frac{\text{Female working-age population [number]}}{\text{Total working-age population [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Proportion of women in the public service} [\%]}{\text{Female working-age population} [\%]}$$



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<b>Time series</b>	<b>Judiciary</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 25 January 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/16-7-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of women in the judiciary (as of 31 December of the reference year), and assesses how this proportion corresponds to the proportion in the female working-age population as a whole (as of 31 December of the reference year). Counted are only judges and not registrars, prosecutors, etc.
- Disaggregation: level of court

### 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: March 2022
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-07-01c.pdf>
- The ratio (no unit) is compliant with the UN metadata. The proportion in the judiciary (percentage) is numerator for the calculation of the ratio.

### 3. Data description

- The data is based on the judge statistics and the number of staff of the branches of jurisdiction. The judge statistics is only compiled every two years with a reporting date of December 31; whereas the data on staff of the branches of jurisdiction is available annually. The personnel figures are only available in full-time equivalents.

### 4. Access to data source

- Judge statistics and number of staff of the branches of jurisdiction (only available in German): [https://www.bundesjustizamt.de/DE/Service/Justizstatistiken/Justizstatistiken\\_node.html](https://www.bundesjustizamt.de/DE/Service/Justizstatistiken/Justizstatistiken_node.html)

### 5. Metadata on source data

- Not available.

### 6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: Not applicable.
- Frequency: Annual

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: No unit; Percentage
- Calculation:

$$\text{Proportion of women in the judiciary} = \frac{\text{Jobs filled by women [number]}}{\text{Total jobs [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

$$\text{Female working-age population} = \frac{\text{Female working-age population [number]}}{\text{Total working-age population [number]}} \cdot 100 [\%]$$

$$\text{Ratio} = \frac{\text{Proportion of women in the judiciary} [\%]}{\text{Female working-age population} [\%]}$$