

<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>Women in a) national parliaments</b>

## 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 19 July 2023
- National data: <http://sdg-indicators.de/5-5-1/>
- Definition: The time series measures the proportion of women in the German Bundestag, the Bundesrat and the state parliaments of the German Länder. The respective shares of women are calculated as the percentage of seats held by female members out of all seats. The German Bundestag is the national parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany. It is elected every four years by German citizens aged 18 and over. The minimum number of members of the Bundestag is 598, but due to the system of overhang and compensatory mandates, the number of seats is regularly higher. The Bundesrat is another of the five permanent constitutional bodies of the Federal Republic of Germany and, as the representative of the Länder, represents the federal body. In total, the Bundesrat has 69 ordinary members (3 to 6 per Land). State parliaments are Landtage (state parliaments) in the Flächenländer and Abgeordnetenhaus (Berlin) and Bürgerschaften (Hamburg and Bremen) in the city states. No consideration is given to substitutes.
- Disaggregation: political institution

## 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: December 2023
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-01a.pdf>
- The time series is compliant with the UN metadata. The disaggregation by Länder provides information for a more detailed regional level (federal states). However, these data do not show the cut-off date of January 1 of a year - as required in the UN metadata - but the respective election year.

## 3. Data description

- The data is based on the list of members of the German Bundestag and Bundesrat as of January 1 of each year and on the election results of the state parliaments for which the state election administrations are responsible.

## 4. Access to data source

- Members:  
<https://www.bundestag.de/en/members>
- Members:  
<https://www.bundesrat.de/EN/organisation-en/mitglieder-en/mitglieder-en-node.html>
- 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:  
Federal Government: t + 0 months;  
Länder parliaments: t + 0 to 6 months
- Frequency:  
Federal Government: Annual;  
Länder parliaments: Every 4 or 5 years

## 7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Percentage
- Calculation:

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

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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>Women in b) local governments</b>

### 1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 19 July 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: political institution

### 2. Comparability with the UN metadata

- Date of UN metadata: July 2024
- UN metadata: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-01b.pdf>
- The time series is not compliant with the UN metadata, but provides additional information.

### 3. Data description

- The time series is based on data in the Equality Atlas of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ). The digital Equality Atlas provides a comprehensive overview of regional differences in gender equality in Germany. Based on 40 indicators, it shows how high the share of women in leadership positions in politics, science and business is, what gender-specific differences there are in education and career choices, or how men and women divide up gainful employment and care work.

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 at the statistical offices of the federal states took place. The data were only queried selectively during an update of the 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:

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