Youth participation in national parliaments

10 years of empowering youth in parliament

AGE

Global percentage of young MPs (men and women) by age category

UNDER 30

2.6% of the world's MPs are aged under 30 – increase of 1 per cent since 2014.

UNDER 40

17.5% of the world's MPs are aged under 40 – increase of 4.6 per cent since 2014.

UNDER 45

30.2% of the world's MPs are aged under 45 – increase of 6.3 per cent since 2014.

Percentage of women in each age category of young MPs

UNDER 30

1.1%

6.1%

9.8%

ELIGIBILITY

The age at which citizens are eligible to run for parliamentary office rarely coincides with the legal voting age

69% of countries impose a ‘waiting time’ between voting age and age of eligibility for office.

The average waiting time is generally longer for upper than for single or lower chambers.

The average age requirements for upper chambers range from 18 to 45, with an average of 28.6.

The age requirements for single and lower chambers range from 17 to 30 with an average of 21.6.

The waiting time is 3.5 years.

Each target also calls for 50-50 gender parity

IPU target: 15% of MPs under 30

IPU target: 45% of MPs under 45

IPU target: 15% of MPs under 45

Progression of number of young MPs towards the respective targets set by the IPU

QUOTAS

Based on our 2020 surveys, only 9 countries have youth quotas in their legal frameworks, a number that remains unchanged since 2016.

Some 25 per cent of the world’s single and lower chambers have no MPs aged under 30.

73 per cent of the world’s upper chambers have no MPs aged under 30.

37% of chambers of parliament have no MPs under 30.

16 per cent of parliaments have a caucus of young MPs.

39% of chambers analysed have a committee whose name explicitly refers to “youth.”