Youth participation in national parliaments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Category</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 AND UNDER</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 AND UNDER</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 AND UNDER</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>30.2%</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each target also calls for 50-50 gender parity

Based on our 2023 surveys, only 13 countries have youth quotas in their legal frameworks, up from 9 countries in 2021.

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

- 30% of chambers of parliament have a committee that deals with youth issues.
- 18% of chambers of parliament have a caucus of young MPs.
- 70% of chambers of parliament impose a “waiting time” between voting age and age of eligibility for office.
- 74% of the world’s upper chambers of parliament have no MPs aged 30 years of age and under.
- 65% of chambers of parliament have no MPs aged 30 years of age and under.
- 39% of parliaments have no MPs 30 years of age and under.
- 25% of the world’s single and lower chambers of parliament have no MPs aged 30 years of age and under.

ENCOURAGING SIGN

The gender imbalance is less pronounced among younger MPs where the ratio is: 60:40 MALE:FEMALE

For democracy. For everyone.

Inter-Parliamentary Union
Infographic  Infographic