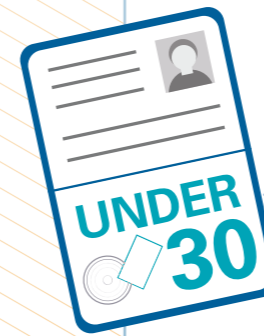




Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy. For everyone.

Youth participation in national parliaments

10 years of empowering youth in parliament



37%

37 per cent of chambers of parliament have no MPs under 30.

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

25%

73%

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

Source: Youth participation in national parliaments 2021

QUOTAS

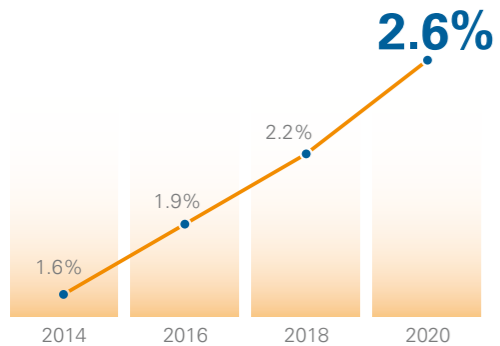
Based on our 2020 surveys, only **9** countries have youth quotas in their legal frameworks, a number that remains unchanged since 2016.



AGE

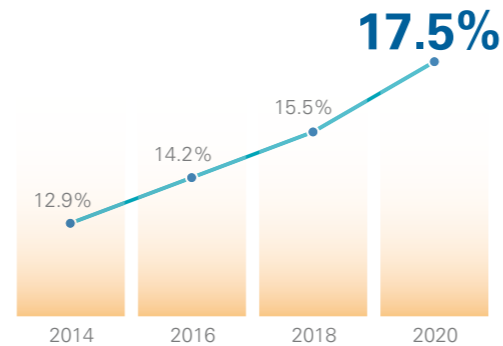
Global percentage of young MPs (men and women) by age category

UNDER 30



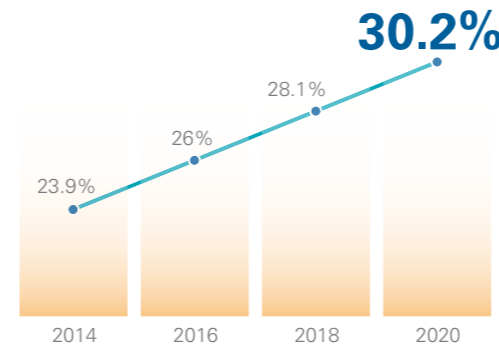
2.6 per cent of the world's MPs are aged under 30 – increase of **1 per cent** since 2014.

UNDER 40



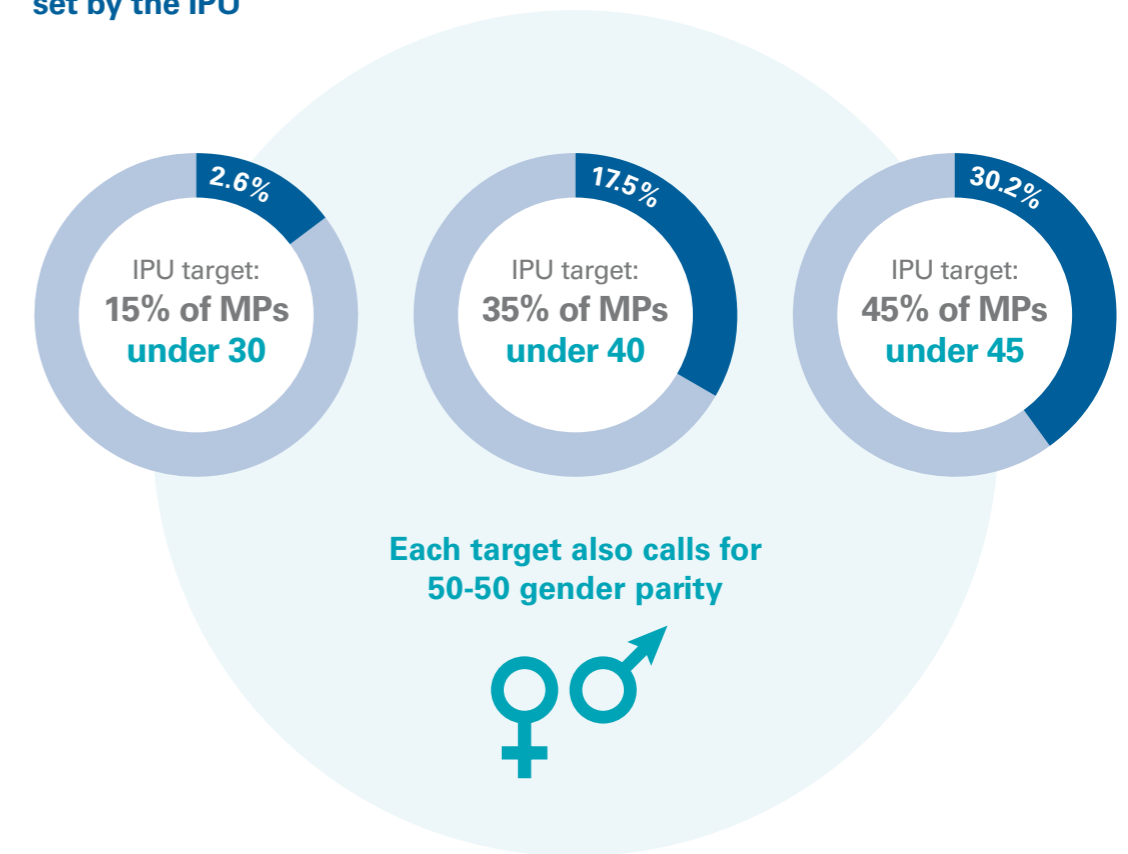
17.5 per cent of the world's MPs are aged under 40 – increase of **4.6 per cent** since 2014.

UNDER 45



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

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



Percentage of women in each age category of young MPs

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%

69 per cent of countries impose a 'waiting time' between voting age and age of eligibility for office.

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



The age requirements for upper chambers range from 18 to 45, with an average of 28.6. **The average waiting time is 10.4 years.**



The age requirements for single and lower chambers range from 17 to 30 with an average of 21.6. **The average waiting time is 3.5 years.**



39%

Only 39 per cent of chambers analysed have a **committee** whose name explicitly refers to "youth".

16%

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