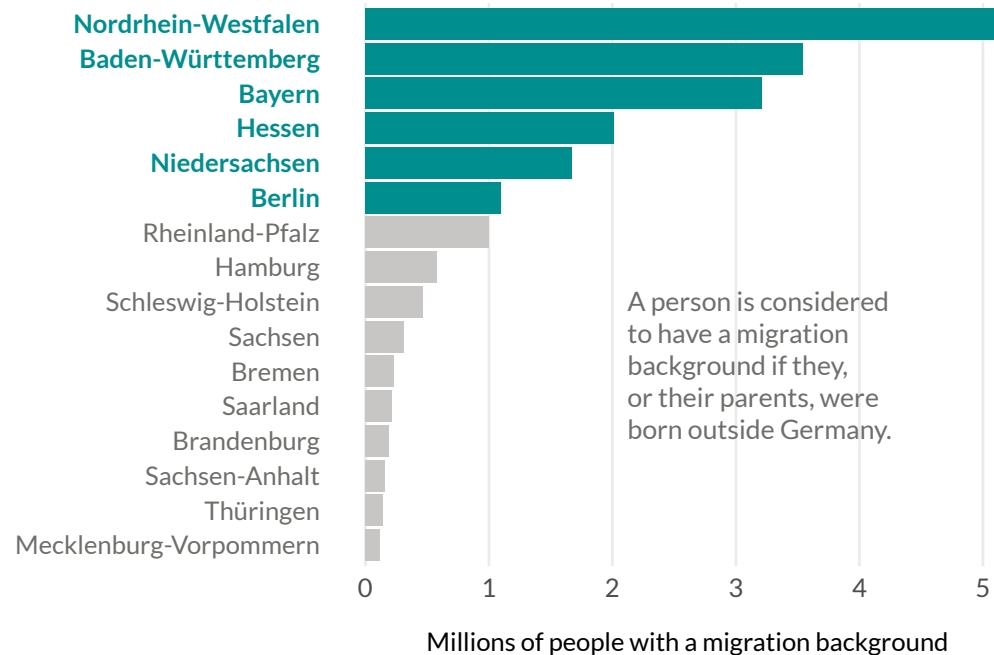
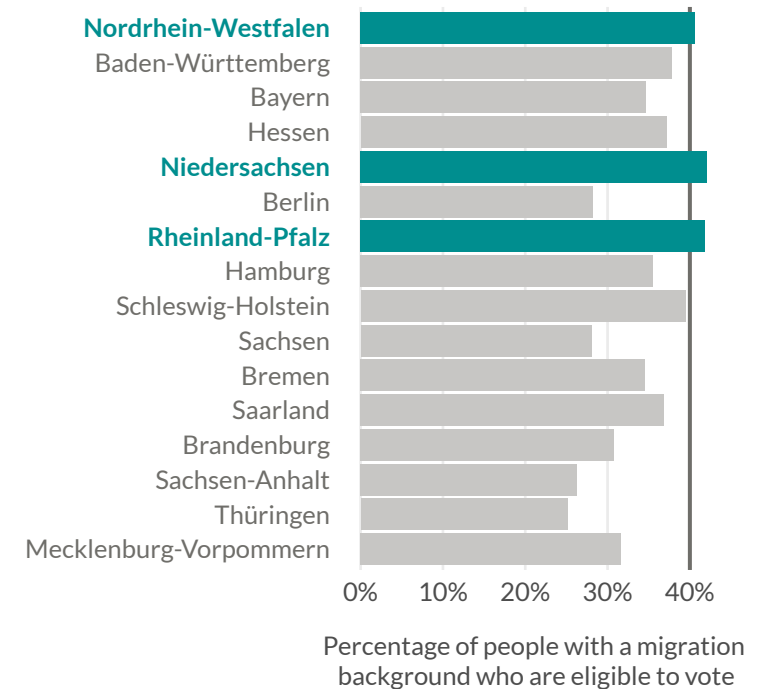


Approximately 20.1 million people with a migration background live in Germany.

83% of people with a migration background live in just six states.

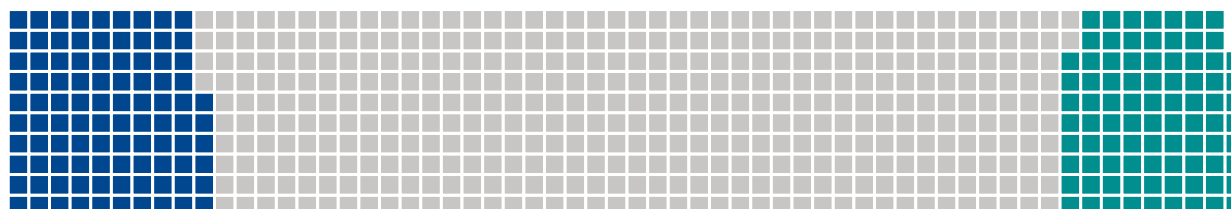


But the majority are not eligible to vote. There are just three states where 40% or more of people with a migration background are eligible.



So, across Germany as a whole approximately 7.6 million people with a migration background are eligible to vote.

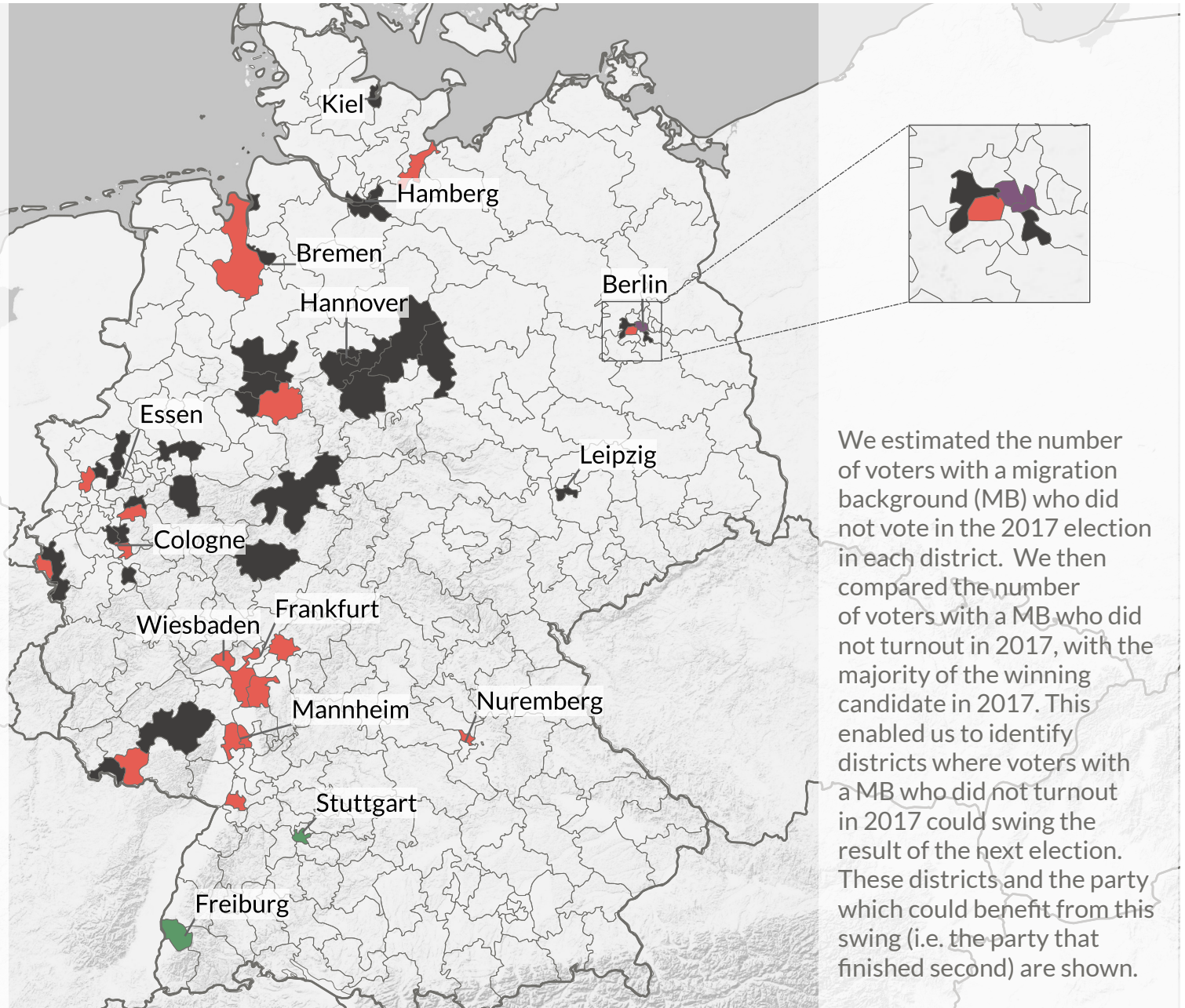
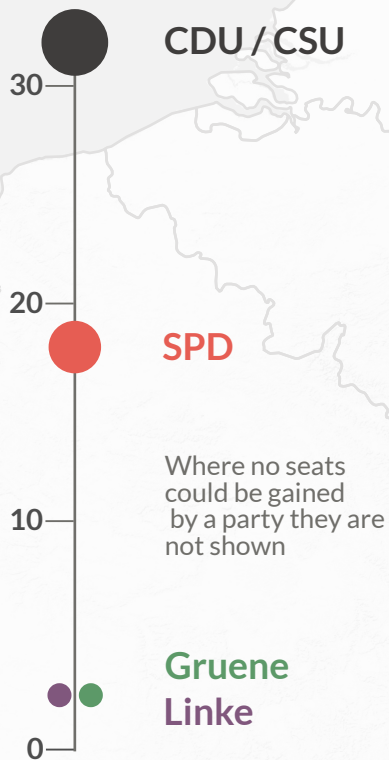
In a 598 seat Bundestag this translates to approximately 96 seats being elected by people with a migration background.



For context the majority of the current government is 85 seats (in a 709 seat Bundestag).

Both the major parties could gain district seats by winning the votes of people with a migrant background who did not vote in the 2017 election.

Number of seats that could be gained



We estimated the number of voters with a migration background (MB) who did not vote in the 2017 election in each district. We then compared the number of voters with a MB who did not turnout in 2017, with the majority of the winning candidate in 2017. This enabled us to identify districts where voters with a MB who did not turnout in 2017 could swing the result of the next election. These districts and the party which could benefit from this swing (i.e. the party that finished second) are shown.