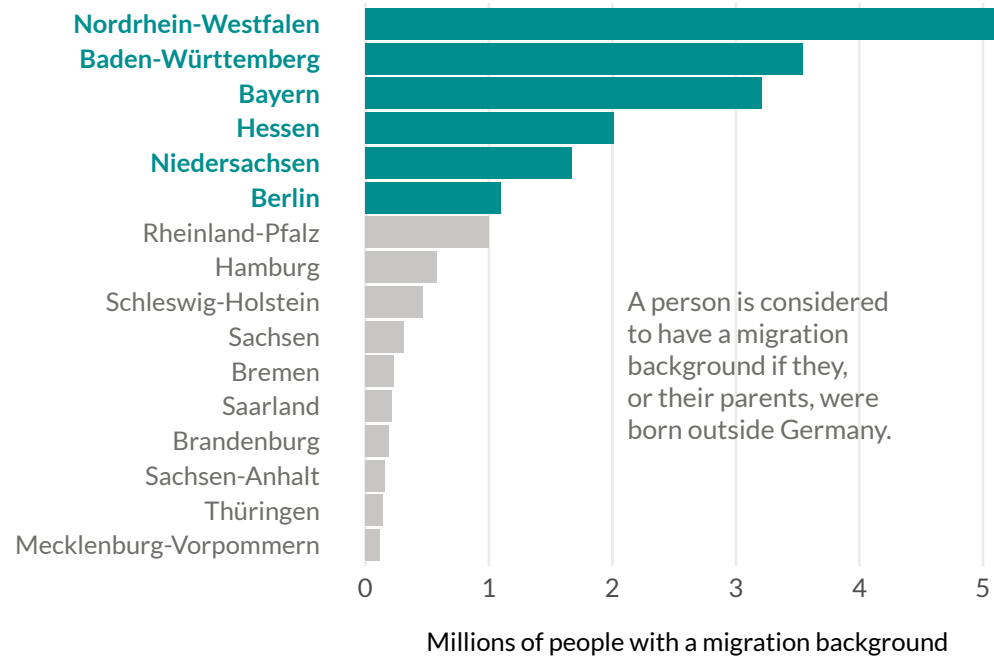


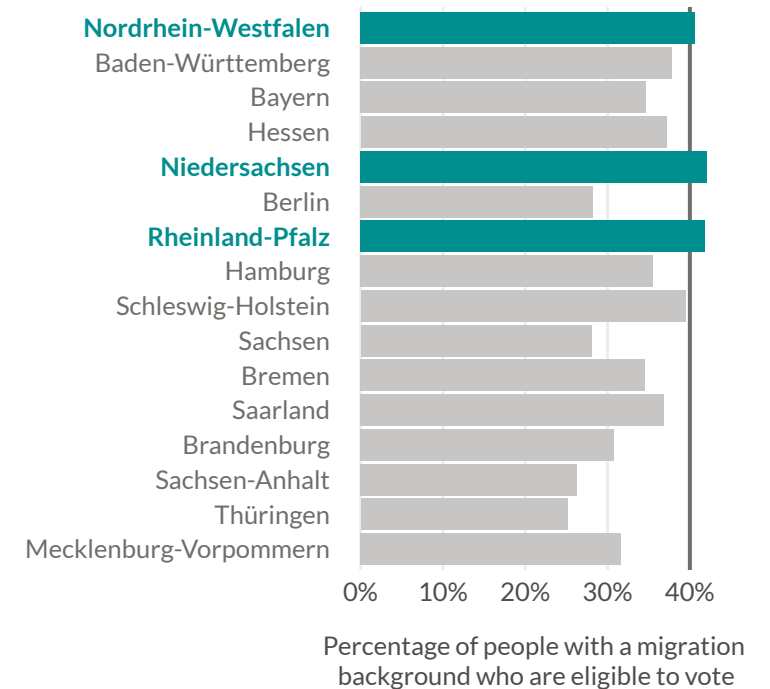
Approximately 20.1 million people with a migration background live in Germany.

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



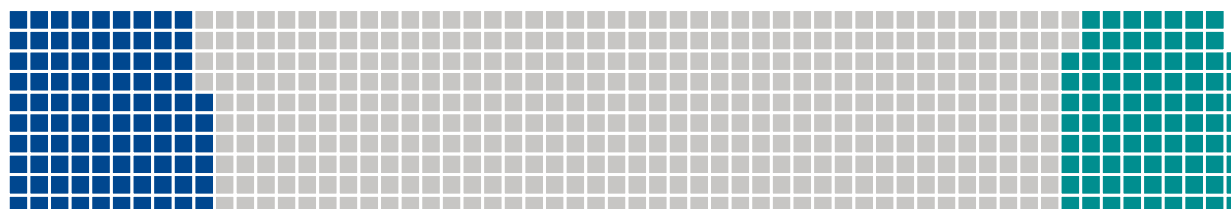
A person is considered to have a migration background if they, or their parents, were born outside Germany.

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.

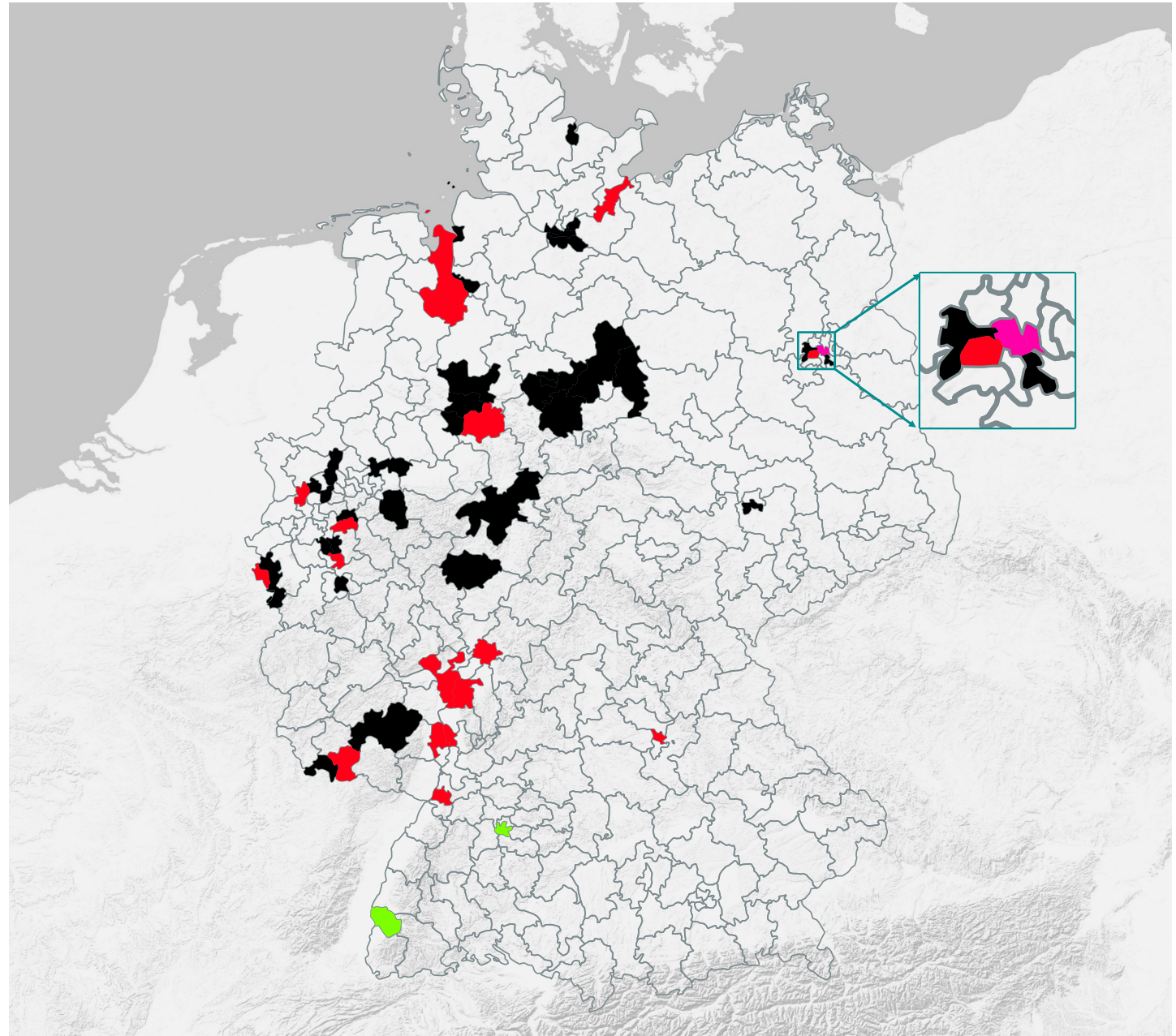


For context the majority of the current government is 85 seats (in a 709 seat Bundestag).

Turning now to the question of where could the votes of people with a migration background (MB) change which district candidates are elected. We estimated the number of voters with a MB who did not vote in the 2017 election in each district. This estimate was based on the assumption the turnout of voters with a migration background is the same the turnout out for the electorate as a whole.

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 in 2017) are shown on the map to the right. Parties are identified using the following colours:

- CDU/CSU
- SPD
- Linke
- Gruene



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.

