

# Distribution of Seats in the Bundestag 1949 - 2017

## Abstract

The Bundestag election results from 1949 to 2017 illustrate the change in the party system in the Federal Republic of Germany. They show the [decline in voter support for the two major parties](#), the CDU/CSU and SPD, and the simultaneous growth of smaller parties on the fringes of the political spectrum. Voter turnout has been declining since the 1980s but is still high compared to other countries. The table only contains data on second votes (i.e. votes for a party), as these votes form the main basis for the distribution of seats in the Bundestag.

## Source

Year[1]	in total[2]	CDU/CSU	SPD	FDP	GREEN[3]	LEFT[4]	AfD	Other[5]
1949	402	139	131	52	-	-	-	80
1953	487	243	151	48	-	-	-	45
1957	497	270	169	41	-	-	-	17
1961	499	242	190	67	-	-	-	-
1965	496	245	202	49	-	-	-	-
1969	496	242	224	30	-	-	-	-
1972	496	225	230	41	-	-	-	-
1976	496	243	214	39	-	-	-	-
1980	497	226	218	53	-	-	-	-
1983	498	244	193	34	27	-	-	-
1987	497	223	186	46	42	-	-	-
1990	662	319	239	79	8	17	-	-
1994	672	294	252	47	49	30	-	-
1998	669	245	298	43	47	36	-	-
2002	603	248	251	47	55	2	-	-
2005	614	226	222	61	51	54	-	-
2009	622	239	146	93	68	76	-	-
2013	631	311	193	-	63	64	-	-
2017	709	246	153	80	67	69	94	-

## NOTES

[1] <sup>1)</sup> until 1987 only old federal states (without West Berlin deputies)

2002: Reduction of constituencies from 328 to 299

[2] <sup>1)</sup> of which overhang mandates

1949: 2 in total: 1 SPD Bremen, 1 CDU Baden-Württemberg

1953: 3 in total: 2 CDU Schleswig-Holstein, 1 Hamburg bloc (CDU+FDP+DP) Hamburg

1957: total 3: 3 CDU Schleswig-Holstein

1961: 5 in total: 4 CDU Schleswig-Holstein, 1 CDU Saarland

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1965: -  
1969: -  
1972: -  
1976: -  
1980: total 1: 1 SPD Schleswig-Holstein  
1983: 2 in total: 1 SPD Hamburg, 1 SPD Bremen  
1987: total 1: 1 CDU Baden-Württemberg  
1990: 6 in total: 2 CDU Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, 3 CDU Saxony-Anhalt, 1 CDU Thuringia  
1994: 16 in total: 2 CDU Baden-Württemberg, 2 CDU Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, 1 CDU Saxony-Anhalt, 3 CDU Thuringia, 3 CDU Saxony, 1 SPD Bremen, 3 SPD Brandenburg  
1998: 13 in total: 1 SPD Hamburg, 3 SPD Brandenburg, 2 SPD Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, 4 SPD Saxony-Anhalt, 3 SPD Thuringia  
2002: 5 in total: 1 SPD Hamburg, 2 SPD Saxony-Anhalt, 1 SPD Thuringia, 1 CDU Saxony  
2005: 16 in total: 1 SPD Hamburg, 1 SPD Saarland, 3 SPD Brandenburg, 4 SPD Saxony-Anhalt, 3 CDU Baden-Württemberg, 4 CDU Saxony  
2009: 24 in total: 1 CDU Schleswig-Holstein, 2 CDU Rhineland-Palatinate, 10 CDU Baden-Württemberg, 1 CDU Saarland, 1 CDU Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, 4 CDU Saxony, 1 CDU Thuringia, 3 CSU Bavaria  
In 2013, the seat allocation procedure was changed (Federal Election Act of May 3, 2013): any overhang seats are balanced out.  
2013: 4 overhang mandates (CDU); 29 equalizing mandates: 13 CDU, 10 SPD, 4 LINKE 2 GREENS  
2017: 46 overhang mandates (36 CDU, 7 CSU, 3 SPD); 65 compensatory mandates (19 SPD, 10 LEFT, 10 GREENS, 15 FDP, 11 AfD)  
[\[3\]](#) 1990 B90/Greens  
[\[4\]](#) before 17.07.2005 PDS; until 15.06.2007 Linkspartei PDS, on 16.06.2007 merger with theWASG and renaming as DIE LINKE.  
[\[5\]](#) <sup>1</sup> 1949 BP 17; DP 17; KPD 15; WAV 12, Zentrum 10; DRP 5, SSW1, non-party 3  
1953: GB/BHE 27; DP 15; Center 3  
1957: DP 17

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