

# Influence of non-voters on electoral outcomes

## Table for German federal elections since 1949

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*Note:* The Kohler/Rose index is described in Kohler and Rose (2010, 138). All numbers are in percent. *N.P.* (not possible) refers to cases where the Vote share among non-voters that is needed by the 2nd strongest party to become the strongest party is greater than 100 per cent.

Election	Turnout	Vote share actual	Kohler/Rose Index	$D_{\text{abs}}$	$D_{\text{rel}}$
14Aug1949	76.0	29.2	35.2	6.0	20.5
06Sep1953	83.2	28.8	<i>N.P.</i>	–	–
15Sep1957	84.5	31.8	<i>N.P.</i>	–	–
17Sep1961	84.3	36.2	79.8	43.5	120.2
19Sep1965	84.7	39.3	78.9	39.6	100.8
28Sep1969	85.2	42.7	59.6	16.9	39.7
19Nov1972	90.4	44.9	54.1	9.2	20.5
03Oct1976	89.9	42.6	94.5	52.0	122.1
05Oct1980	87.8	42.9	53.8	11.0	25.6
06Mar1983	88.3	38.2	<i>N.P.</i>	–	–
25Jan1987	83.5	37.0	69.7	32.7	88.2
02Dec1990	76.9	33.5	64.8	31.3	93.7
16Oct1994	77.9	36.4	52.6	16.2	44.6
27Sep1998	81.1	35.1	58.1	22.9	65.2
22Sep2002	78.1	38.5	38.5	0.0	0.1
18Sep2005	76.4	34.2	37.2	2.9	8.6
27Sep2009	69.8	23.0	50.4	27.4	118.8
22Sep2013	70.6	25.7	64.1	38.3	148.9
24Sep2017	75.4	20.5	61.4	40.9	199.6

## References

Kohler, U. and R. Rose (2010). Under what circumstances could maximizing turnout alter an election result? *Representation* 46(2), 119–138.