

English Version

Appendix

Afrozensus

2020

This is the appendix to the Afrozensus 2021. The report is available to download free of charge at www.afrozensus.de. We provide further statistics and analyses in the appendix.



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Imprint

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The Afrozensus could only be produced as a collective work. Because we emphasise the collective, it is important to us that all authors are named in citations. We name the Afrozensus core team first in the citation proposal – in alphabetical order by gender.

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Notes

What does significance mean in our appendix?

In order to check whether differences between subgroups of a diversity dimension (e.g. respondents with a low income compared to respondents with a high income in the diversity dimension "income") in our data set are **not random**, i.e. that the differences are not due to deviations or distortions in the data, we tested whether they are "significant". Two-sample t-tests were carried out to calculate the significance. The respective sizes of the subgroups were taken into account to ensure that the size of the respective subgroup did not influence a significant difference in the responses. A significant difference between the respective subgroups was found for all values of p less than 0.1. Due to the N (number of cases) of this survey, the significance level $p \leq 0.1$ (probability of error less than or equal to 10%) was used. However, at least the significance level $p \leq 0.01$ was achieved for almost all tests. Probability of error less than or equal to 10% means that the probability that the difference is not significant after all, contrary to the result, is 10% (in the case of $p \leq 0.01$, this probability is 1% or less).

What does per cent (persons) mean in our appendix?

Education

You have stated that you have been discriminated against in the area of education. Please indicate the characteristics in relation to which you were discriminated against in the area of education. These can also be ascribed characteristics, i.e. characteristics from which other people conclude that you belong to a certain group, although you do not feel that you belong to this group at all. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible.

Answer (multiple answers possible)	Number of entries	Per cent (persons)
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	2.181	88,5 %
Skin colour	1.966	79,8 %
Name	819	33,2 %

The percentages in our tables refer to the relative frequency of people who saw and answered the question, i.e. who made a statement. For example (see figure): 88.5% of Afro-census respondents (persons) stated that they had been discriminated against in education on racist grounds or with regard to "ethnic origin", among other things. "Among other things" because multiple answers were possible, i.e. respondents could state several characteristics for which they believe they have been discriminated against. In our example, 79.8% of respondents stated that they had been discriminated against in relation to skin colour and 33.2% in relation to their name. This is why all the percentages in the rows add up to over 100%. The percentages were calculated using the number of people who actually responded to the question. People who did not provide any information or did not see the question were not taken into account. "Number of mentions" in the table indicates how often the statement was made, i.e. how many respondents made the statement in absolute numbers. As mentioned, multiple answers were possible, which is why the number of responses **cannot** be totalled in order to calculate a total N .

Chapter 3

Appendix 1: How many Black, African and Afro-diasporic people are living in Germany?

As no statistics are collected on the number of Black, African and Afro-diasporic people in Germany, the best available approximation is the number of people with an African migration background.

According to the Federal Statistical Office, the micro-census shows that 985,000 people had an African migration background in 2020 (Federal Statistical Office (Destatis), 2021, p.62), who were 25.7 years old on average (Federal Statistical Office (Destatis), 2021, p.65). However, this only includes the first and second generations. The formal definition states:

"A person has a migration background if they themselves or at least one of their parents do not have German citizenship by birth." The definition includes the following persons in detail:

1. **Immigrant and non-immigrant foreigners**
2. **Immigrant and non-immigrant naturalised citizens**
3. **Ethnic German (re)settlers**
4. **Persons who have obtained German citizenship through adoption by a German parent**
5. **Children born with German citizenship in the four groups mentioned above." (Federal Statistical Office (Destatis), 2021, p.5)**

As a result, many Black people are not covered by this definition, e.g.

- ◆ **Black, African and Afro-diasporic people living in Germany in the 3rd/4th/5th etc. generation living in Germany;**
- ◆ **Black, African and Afro-diasporic people who, for a variety of reasons, neither themselves nor their parents have or had African citizenship (e.g. African Americans or Black people from France/UK living in Germany)**

Due to these distortions, we assume that "over one million people of African origin live in Germany".

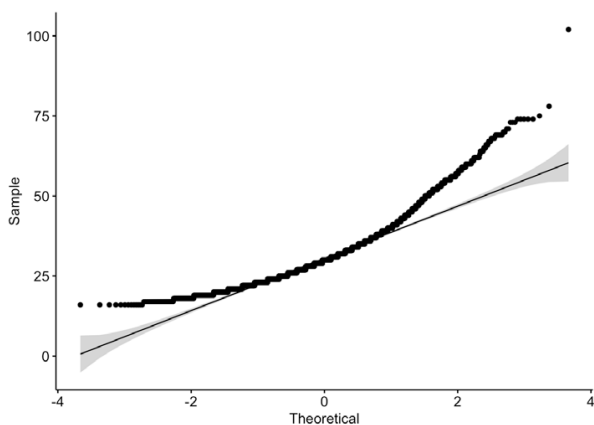
Chapter 4

Appendix 2: Statistical analysis of the age distribution

In most cases, numerical questions were tested for their distribution in order to determine further adjustment and evaluation steps.

In the case of age, the age of the respondents was calculated first, as they only provided their date of birth. It was then checked whether the age data was normally distributed, which we did not assume. In the case of non-normally distributed data, our analysis would visually examine in the next step where there are major deviations and whether the data needs further adjustment (e.g. in the case that a person would have given a year of birth of, for example, 1850 or 2030). In this step, we also checked that all respondents had reached the minimum age of 16.

As already mentioned, the normal distribution was initially analysed visually using a so-called Q-Q plot. The Q-Q plot provides an initial impression of the distribution of the data and can indicate the direction of the distortion(s) – in comparison to a so-called normal distribution.



Normally distributed data would result in a straight line. This is not the case with the age data. Distortions exist on the left ("skewed left") and right ("skewed right"). In practice, this means that there is a disproportionately large number of respondents who have reached either a low or a high age. The skew is more prominent in the left tail of the distribution, suggesting that it is larger among young respondents than older respondents.

To finalise our visual analysis, we also perform a Shapiro-Wilk test, the result of which is a so-called p-value. It is generally assumed that if this value is below 0.05, the hypothesis that the tested data is not normally distributed can be confirmed. If this value is above 0.05 (the so-called significance level), this hypothesis cannot be ruled out.

$W = 0.91435$, $p\text{-value} < 2.2e-16$

The p-value is less than 0.05, confirming that the age data are not normally distributed.

Appendix 3: Countries of birth of Afrozensus respondents

Geburtsort	Anzahl	Prozent ohne NA
Germany	2.822	71,0%
United States of America	111	2,8%
Nigeria	81	2,0%
Ghana	76	1,9%
Kenya	62	1,6%
Eritrea	56	1,4%
Ethiopia	54	1,4%
Cameroon	49	1,2%
Brazil	47	1,2%
France	35	0,9%
South Africa	35	0,9%
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	34	0,9%
Rwanda	32	0,8%
Togo	29	0,7%
United Kingdom	29	0,7%
Zimbabwe	24	0,6%
Senegal	21	0,5%
Sudan	< 20	n.a.
Great Britain	< 20	n.a.

Uganda	< 20	n.a.
Tanzania	< 20	n.a.
Angola	< 20	n.a.
Ivory Coast	< 20	n.a.
Benin	< 20	n.a.
Gambia	< 20	n.a.
Dominican Republic	< 20	n.a.
Jamaica	< 20	n.a.
Cuba	< 20	n.a.
The Netherlands	< 20	n.a.
Austria	< 20	n.a.
Portugal	< 20	n.a.
Switzerland	< 20	n.a.
Haiti	< 20	n.a.
Poland	< 20	n.a.
Zambia	< 20	n.a.
Botswana	< 20	n.a.
Burkina Faso	< 20	n.a.
Guinea	< 20	n.a.
Mozambique	< 20	n.a.
Sierra Leone	< 20	n.a.

Somalia	< 20	n.a.
Belgium	< 20	n.a.
Colombia	< 20	n.a.
Morocco	< 20	n.a.
Namibia	< 20	n.a.
I do not know	< 20	n.a.
Barbados	< 20	n.a.
Italy	< 20	n.a.
Congo (Republic of)	< 20	n.a.
Burundi	< 20	n.a.
Liberia	< 20	n.a.
Madagascar	< 20	n.a.
Mali	< 20	n.a.
Niger	< 20	n.a.
Egypt	< 20	n.a.
Canada	< 20	n.a.
Cape Verde	< 20	n.a.
Saudi Arabia	< 20	n.a.
South Sudan	< 20	n.a.
Sweden	< 20	n.a.
Trinidad and Tobago	< 20	n.a.
Ukraine	< 20	n.a.

Ecuador	< 20	n.a.
Guyana	< 20	n.a.
Lesotho	< 20	n.a.
Norway	< 20	n.a.
Russia	< 20	n.a.
Spain	< 20	n.a.
Chad	< 20	n.a.
Algeria	< 20	n.a.
Bolivia	< 20	n.a.
Bulgaria	< 20	n.a.
Chile	< 20	n.a.
China	< 20	n.a.
Denmark	< 20	n.a.
Djibouti	< 20	n.a.
Gabon	< 20	n.a.
Greece	< 20	n.a.
Guatemala	< 20	n.a.
Guinea-Bissau	< 20	n.a.
Honduras	< 20	n.a.
Indonesia	< 20	n.a.
Israel	< 20	n.a.
Japan	< 20	n.a.
Qatar	< 20	n.a.
Comoros	< 20	n.a.

Kuwait	< 20	n.a.
Lithuania	< 20	n.a.
Luxembourg	< 20	n.a.
Malawi	< 20	n.a.
Malaysia	< 20	n.a.
Panama	< 20	n.a.
Peru	< 20	n.a.
Romania	< 20	n.a.
Saint Lucia	< 20	n.a.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	< 20	n.a.
Solomon Islands	< 20	n.a.
Serbia	< 20	n.a.
Slovenia	< 20	n.a.
Suriname	< 20	n.a.
Swaziland	< 20	n.a.
Czech Republic	< 20	n.a.
Tunisia	< 20	n.a.
Venezuela	< 20	n.a.
United Arab Emirates	< 20	n.a.
Afghanistan	< 20	n.a.
Albania	< 20	n.a.
Andorra	< 20	n.a.

Antarctica	< 20	n.a.
Antigua and Barbuda	< 20	n.a.
Equatorial Guinea	< 20	n.a.
Argentina	< 20	n.a.
Armenia	< 20	n.a.
Azerbaijan	< 20	n.a.
Australia	< 20	n.a.
Bahamas	< 20	n.a.
Bahrain	< 20	n.a.
Bangladesh	< 20	n.a.
Belize	< 20	n.a.
Bhutan	< 20	n.a.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	< 20	n.a.
Brunei	< 20	n.a.
Burma	< 20	n.a.
Cook Islands	< 20	n.a.
Costa Rica (cta)	< 20	n.a.
Dominica	< 20	n.a.
El Salvador	< 20	n.a.
Estonia	< 20	n.a.
Falkland Islands	< 20	n.a.

Fiji	< 20	n.a.
Finland	< 20	n.a.
Federated States of Micronesia	< 20	n.a.
French Guiana	< 20	n.a.
Georgia	< 20	n.a.
Grenada	< 20	n.a.
India	< 20	n.a.
Iraq	< 20	n.a.
Iran	< 20	n.a.
Ireland	< 20	n.a.
Iceland	< 20	n.a.
Yemen	< 20	n.a.
Jordan	< 20	n.a.
Cambodia	< 20	n.a.
Kazakhstan	< 20	n.a.

Chapter 5

Appendix 4: Significant differences in volunteering by subgroups

Subgroup	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)
Subgroups of the diversity dimension of migration background	0,019 (Yes)
Subgroups of the diversity dimension of experience of flight	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups of the diversity dimension of sexual orientation	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups of the diversity dimension of impairment	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups 'Cis-woman' & 'TIN*' of the diversity dimension gender identity(ies)	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups 'Cis-Male' & 'TIN*' of the diversity dimension gender identity(ies)	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups 'low' & 'high' of the diversity dimension net income	0,003 (Yes)
Subgroups of the diversity dimension Number of Afr. parents	0,033 (Yes)

Appendix 5: Significant differences in volunteering tasks and activities by subgroups

Answer option	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)		
	Gender identity(ies) (cis woman vs. TIN*)	Gender identity(ies) (cis man vs. TIN*)	Gender identity(ies) (cis-woman vs. cis-man)
Organisation and implementation of events	0,321 (No)	0,197 (No)	0,452 (No)

Organisation and implementation of aid projects	0,241 (No)	0,049 (Yes)	0,101 (No)
Practical work	0,423 (No)	0,488 (No)	0,880 (No)
Political education	0,009 (Yes)	0,006 (Yes)	0,612 (No)
Personal assistance	0,024 (Yes)	0,062 (Yes)	0,461 (No)
Fundraising	0,307 (No)	0,162 (No)	0,304 (No)
Public relations	0,020 (Yes)	0,089 (Yes)	0,205 (No)
Networking	0,001 (Yes)	0,001 (Yes)	0,981 (No)
Representation of interests and co-determination	0,149 (No)	0,177 (No)	0,937 (No)
Administrative activities	0,463 (No)	0,370 (No)	0,647 (No)
Educational support and group management	0,648 (No)	0,940 (No)	0,276 (No)
Counselling	0,020 (Yes)	0,095 (Yes)	0,147 (No)
Political activism	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,281 (No)
Board work	0,900 (No)	0,134 (No)	0,008 (Yes)
Empowerment work	0,071 (Yes)	0,005 (Yes)	0,010 (Yes)
Personnel responsibility	0,584 (No)	0,892 (No)	0,157 (No)
Cultural offer	0,054 (Yes)	0,039 (Yes)	0,603 (No)
Social services (homework help etc.)	0,100 (Yes)	0,076 (Yes)	0,635 (No)
Sum of the sig. statements (10%)	9	10	2

Appendix 6: Significant differences in support from relatives and/or acquaintances abroad by subgroups

Answer option	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)		
	Educational qualification (low vs. high)	Income (low vs. high)	Number of Afr. Parents
Yes, material	0,715 (No)	0,037 (Yes)	0,030 (Yes)
Yes, financially	0,779 (No)	0,502 (No)	0,000 (Yes)
No	0,639 (No)	0,717 (No)	0,000 (Yes)
Sum of the sig. statements (10%)	0	1	3

Chapter 6

Appendix 7: Frequency of the discrimination characteristics mentioned summarised across all 14 areas of life

The respondents were asked the following question for each area of life in which they had previously stated that they had had contact and been discriminated against in the last two years: *You have stated that you have been discriminated against in area X. Please indicate in relation to which characteristics you were discriminated against in area X. These can also be ascribed characteristics, i.e. characteristics from which*

other people conclude that you belong to a certain group, although you do not feel that you belong to this group at all. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible.

The table summarises the results across all 14 areas of life.

Feature (multiple answers possible)	Number (mentioned at least once per respondent)	Per cent (persons)
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	4.695	94,1%
Skin colour	4.568	91,5%
Gender	2.625	52,6%
Name	2.240	44,9%
Hair / beard	1.906	38,2%
Social status / social background	1.677	33,6%
Language	1.395	28,0%
Citizenship	1.076	21,6%
Low age	1.064	21,3%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	933	18,7%
Body weight	873	17,5%
Accent	650	13,0%
Clothing	574	11,5%

Sexual orientation / identity	505	10,1%
Residence status	475	9,5%
Chronic illness	255	5,1%
Gender identity	255	5,1%
Single parent	244	4,9%
Advanced age	160	3,2%
Impairment / disability	149	3,0%
East German socialisation	138	2,8%

Appendix 8: Frequency of the discrimination characteristics mentioned across areas of life, summarised by subgroups

The previous table (Appendix 7) was used for the analysis of ABR specifics in Chapter 6.4 of the Afrozensus for the subgroups "Respondents with one African/Afro-diasporic parent", "Respondents with two African/Afro-diasporic parents" and "Respondents who stated, among other things, 'African' as their self-positioning" as well as the subgroups "Cis women", "Cis men" and "Trans*, inter*, non-binary respondents

(TIN*)".African' as self-positioning" as well as the subgroups "Cis women", "Cis men" and "trans*, inter*, non-binary respondents (TIN*)" were analysed. The order of the characteristics in the first table is based on the most frequent responses from people with two African/Afro-diasporic parents. The order of the characteristics in the second table is based on the most frequent responses from cis women.

Ranking of discrimination characteristics: Respondents with one African/Afro-diasporic parent, respondents with two African/Afro-diasporic parents and respondents who indicated 'African' as one of their self-positioning characteristics

Feature (multiple answers possible)	One parent (number, 1x per respondent)	One parent, % (pers.)	Two parents (number, 1x per respondent)	Two parents, % (pers.)	African (number, 1x per respondent)	African, % (pers.)
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	2.157	95,1%	1.107	95,3%	743	95,7%
Skin colour	2.099	92,5%	1.082	93,2%	715	92,1%
Name	1.027	45,3%	579	49,9%	386	49,7%

Gender	1.346	59,3%	566	48,8%	356	45,9%
Social status / social background	759	33,5%	436	37,6%	290	37,4%
Language	458	20,2%	422	36,3%	325	41,9%
Hair / beard	988	43,6%	367	31,6%	270	34,8%
Citizenship	370	16,3%	313	27,0%	250	32,2%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	391	17,2%	264	22,7%	202	26,0%
Low age	616	27,2%	211	18,2%	140	18,0%
Accent	157	6,9%	198	17,1%	172	22,2%
Body weight	449	19,8%	190	16,4%	122	15,7%
Residence status	115	5,1%	152	13,1%	134	17,3%
Clothing	268	11,8%	141	12,1%	114	14,7%
Sexual orientation / identity	293	12,9%	83	7,1%	62	8,0%
Chronic illness	149	6,6%	55	4,7%	47	6,1%
Advanced age	51	2,2%	51	4,4%	31	4,0%
Gender identity	129	5,7%	47	4,0%	37	4,8%
Single parent	123	5,4%	43	3,7%	33	4,3%
Impairment/ disability	82	3,6%	31	2,7%	24	3,1%
East German socialisation	94	4,1%	12	1,0%	12	1,5%

Ranking of discrimination characteristics: Cis-women, cis-men and TIN* respondents

Feature	Cis-woman (number, 1x per respon- dent)	Cis- woman, % (pers.)	Cis-man (number, 1x per respon- dent)	Cis- man,% (pers.)	TIN* (number, 1x per respon- dent)	TIN*, % (pers.)
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	2.564	95,1%	937	93,9%	121	96,0%
Skin colour	2.498	92,6%	907	90,9%	120	95,2%
Gender	1.815	67,3%	160	16,0%	89	70,6%
Name	1.244	46,1%	436	43,7%	73	57,9%
Hair / beard	1.097	40,7%	313	31,4%	67	53,2%
Social status / social background	942	34,9%	297	29,8%	70	55,6%
Language	716	26,5%	319	32,0%	43	34,1%
Low age	695	25,8%	122	12,2%	43	34,1%
Body weight	559	20,7%	92	9,2%	31	24,6%
Citizenship	527	19,5%	290	29,1%	35	27,8%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	469	17,4%	211	21,1%	41	32,5%
Clothing	288	10,7%	131	13,1%	32	25,4%
Accent	280	10,4%	193	19,3%	21	16,7%
Sexual orientation / identity	240	8,9%	97	9,7%	61	48,4%
Residence status	199	7,4%	148	14,8%	15	11,9%
Single parent	159	5,9%	21	2,1%	7	5,6%
Chronic illness	157	5,8%	33	3,3%	26	20,6%

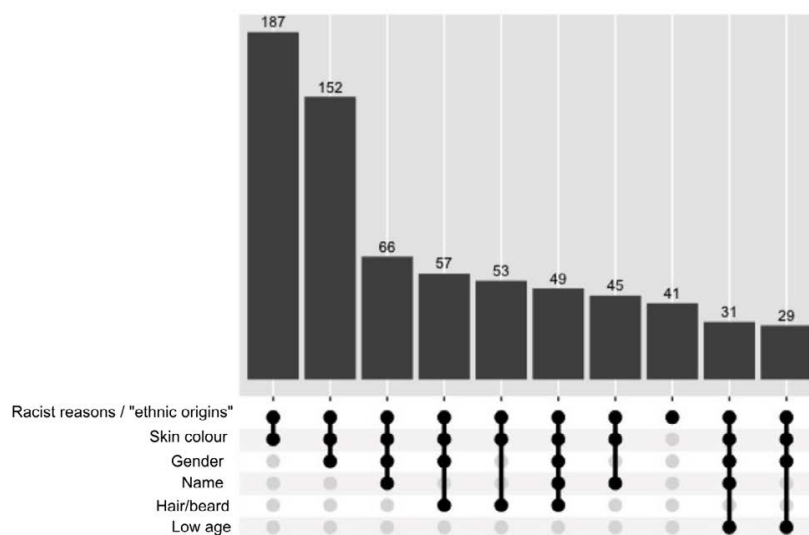
Gender identityidentität	109	4,0%	24	2,4%	60	47,6%
Impairment / disability	79	2,9%	20	2,0%	20	15,9%
Advanced age	75	2,8%	42	4,2%	12	9,5%
East German socialisation	74	2,7%	27	2,7%	7	5,6%

Appendix 9: The ten most common combinations of characteristics according to gender identity(ies)

The two up-set diagrams¹ show the ten most frequent combinations of characteristics with regard to which cis-women and cis-men in the Afrozensus assess that they have experienced discrimination in the last two years across all areas of life. Combinations were only counted once per interviewee for the analysis, even if

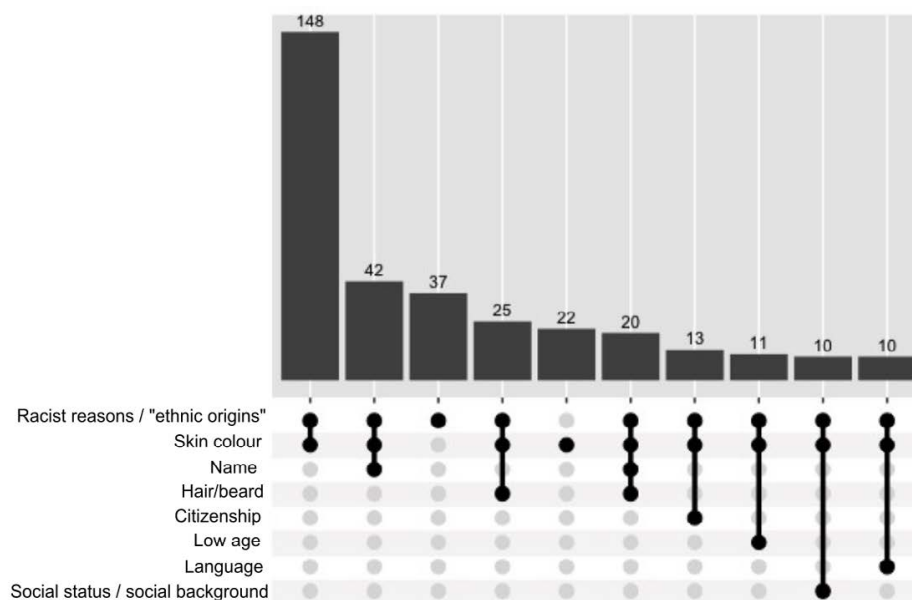
they were mentioned several times. Example: The combination of the characteristics "racist reasons / 'ethnic origin'" and "skin colour" is the most common combination of characteristics for both subgroups. This combination was mentioned 187 times for cis-women and 148 times for cis-men.

UpSet diagram for the subgroup "Cis-women"



¹ An UpSet diagram represents the intersections (here: combinations of characteristics) of different rows (here: characteristics) in the form of a matrix. Each column corresponds to a set. The bar charts show the size of the set at the top. In the UpSet diagrams shown, each column corresponds to a possible intersection: The filled cells show which row is part of an intersection. The UpSet diagrams shown were created with UpSetR (Conway et al., 2017).

UpSet diagram for the subgroup "Cis men"



Appendix 10: Frequencies of discrimination characteristics mentioned per area of life

Education

You have stated that you have been discriminated against in the area of education. Please indicate the characteristics in relation to which you were discriminated against in the area of education. These can also

be ascribed characteristics, i.e. characteristics from which other people conclude that you belong to a certain group, although you do not feel that you belong to this group at all. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible.

Answer (multiple answers possible)	Number of entries	Per cent (persons)
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	2.181	88,5%
Skin colour	1.966	79,8%
Name	819	33,2%
Gender	750	30,4%
Hair / beard	738	29,9%
Social status / social background	592	24,0%
Language	360	14,6%

Body weight	275	11,2%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	251	10,2%
Citizenship	236	9,6%
Low age	219	8,9%
Accent	163	6,6%
Sexual orientation / identity	112	4,5%
Clothing	109	4,4%
Single parent	89	3,6%
Residence status	88	3,6%
Gender identity	69	2,8%
Chronic illness	68	2,8%
Impairment / disability	41	1,7%
East German socialisation	30	1,2%
Advanced age	29	1,2%

Working life

You have stated that you have been discriminated against in the area of working life. Please indicate the characteristics in relation to which you have been discriminated against in the area of working life. These

can also be ascribed characteristics, i.e. characteristics from which other people conclude that you belong to a certain group, although you do not feel that you belong to this group at all. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible.

Antwort (Mehrfachantworten möglich)	Anzahl der Nennungen	Prozent (Personen)
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	2.662	80,5%
Skin colour	2.506	75,8%
Gender	1.214	36,7%
Name	948	28,7%
Hair / beard	867	26,2%
Low age	488	14,8%
Language	483	14,6%
Social status / social background	469	14,2%
Citizenship	346	10,5%
Accent	267	8,1%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	260	7,9%
Body weight	198	6,0%
Clothing	130	3,9%
Residence status	126	3,8%
Sexual orientation / identity	122	3,7%
Single parent	92	2,8%
Chronic illness	82	2,5%
Advanced age	73	2,2%
Gender identity	62	1,9%
East German socialisation	51	1,5%
Impairment / disability	50	1,5%

Shops and services

You have stated that you have been discriminated against in the area of shops and services. Please indicate the characteristics in relation to which you have been discriminated against in the area of shops and services.

These can also be ascribed characteristics, i.e. characteristics from which other people infer that you belong to a certain group, even though you do not feel that you belong to this group. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible.

Answer (multiple answers possible)	Number of entries	Per cent (persons)
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	2.958	82,8%
Skin colour	2.925	81,9%
Gender	774	21,7%
Hair / beard	691	19,3%
Language	441	12,3%
Name	351	9,8%
Social status / social background	332	9,3%
Accent	217	6,1%
Low age	188	5,3%
Body weight	183	5,1%
Citizenship	169	4,7%
Clothing	158	4,4%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	136	3,8%
Sexual orientation / identity	83	2,3%
Residence status	68	1,9%
Gender identity	68	1,9%
Single parent	39	1,1%
Impairment / disability	29	0,8%
Chronic illness	22	0,6%
Advanced age	17	0,5%
East German socialisation	17	0,5%

Banks and insurance companies

You have stated that you have been discriminated against in the area of banking and insurance. Please indicate the characteristics in relation to which you have been discriminated against in the area of banking and insurance. These can also be ascribed characteristics,

i.e. characteristics from which other people conclude that you belong to a certain group, although you do not feel that you belong to this group at all. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible.

Answer (multiple answers possible)	Number of entries	Per cent (persons)
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	551	58,3%
Skin colour	533	56,4%
Name	278	29,4%
Social status / social background	217	23,0%
Gender	146	15,4%
Citizenship	130	13,8%
Language	121	12,8%
Low age	103	10,9%
Hair / beard	89	9,4%
Residence status	81	8,6%
Accent	67	7,1%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	32	3,4%
Clothing	28	3,0%
Single parent	22	2,3%
Body weight	19	2,0%
Sexual orientation / identity	14	1,5%
Chronic illness	13	1,4%
Gender identity	12	1,3%
Advanced age	10	1,1%
Impairment / disability	8	0,8%
East German socialisation	3	0,3%

Housing market

You have stated that you have been discriminated against in the area of the housing market. Please indicate the characteristics in relation to which you were discriminated against in the area of the housing market. These can also be ascribed characteristics, i.e. cha-

racteristics from which other people conclude that you belong to a certain group, although you do not feel that you belong to this group at all. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible.

Answer (multiple answers possible)	Number of entries	Per cent (persons)
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	1.217	74,7%
Skin colour	1.142	70,1%
Name	778	47,7%
Social status / social background	387	23,7%
Citizenship	216	13,3%
Gender	210	12,9%
Low age	198	12,1%
Hair / beard	176	10,8%
Language	176	10,8%
Accent	114	7,0%
Residence status	110	6,7%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	85	5,2%
Single parent	75	4,6%
Clothing	42	2,6%
Sexual orientation / identity	30	1,8%
Body weight	20	1,2%
Gender identity	17	1,0%
Impairment / disability	9	0,6%
Chronic illness	6	0,4%
Advanced age	6	0,4%
East German socialisation	4	0,2%

Public and leisure

You have stated that you have been discriminated against in the public sphere. Please indicate the characteristics in relation to which you have been discriminated against in the area of public and leisure time. These

can also be ascribed characteristics, i.e. characteristics from which other people conclude that you belong to a certain group, although you do not feel that you belong to this group at all. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible.

Answer (multiple answers possible)	Number of entries	Per cent (persons)
Skin colour	3.645	86,3%
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	3.606	85,3%
Gender	1.446	34,2%
Hair / beard	1.085	25,7%
Language	532	12,6%
Name	507	12,0%
Social status / social background	352	8,3%
Citizenship	274	6,5%
Body weight	271	6,4%
Clothing	261	6,2%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	255	6,0%
Low age	226	5,3%
Accent	225	5,3%
Sexual orientation / identity	201	4,8%
Residence status	136	3,2%
Gender identity	96	2,3%
Single parent	55	1,3%
Impairment / disability	37	0,9%
Chronic illness	32	0,8%
East German socialisation	24	0,6%
Advanced age	16	0,4%

Art and culture

You have stated that you have been discriminated against in the field of art and culture. Please indicate the characteristics in relation to which you have been discriminated against in the field of art and culture. These can also be ascribed characteristics, i.e. charac-

teristics from which other people conclude that you belong to a certain group, although you do not feel that you belong to this group at all. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible.

Answer (multiple answers possible)	Number of entries	Per cent (persons)
Skin colour	1.133	76,1%
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	1.118	75,1%
Hair / beard	304	20,4%
Gender	287	19,3%
Social status / social background	220	14,8%
Name	155	10,4%
Language	152	10,2%
Low age	89	6,0%
Clothing	80	5,4%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	78	5,2%
Accent	70	4,7%
Citizenship	69	4,6%
Body weight	62	4,2%
Sexual orientation / identity	48	3,2%
Gender identity	41	2,8%
Residence status	27	1,8%
Chronic illness	17	1,1%
Impairment / disability	16	1,1%
Advanced age	10	0,7%
East German socialisation	9	0,6%
Single parent	3	0,2%

Health and care

You have stated that you have been discriminated against in the area of health and care. Please indicate the characteristics in relation to which you have been discriminated against in the area of health and care. These

can also be ascribed characteristics, i.e. characteristics from which other people conclude that you belong to a certain group, although you do not feel that you belong to this group at all. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible.

Answer (multiple answers possible)	Number of entries	Per cent (persons)
Skin colour	1.526	74,4%
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	1.492	72,7%
Name	583	28,4%
Gender	465	22,7%
Hair / beard	320	15,6%
Language	267	13,0%
Social status / social background	236	11,5%
Body weight	194	9,5%
Low age	185	9,0%
Citizenship	136	6,6%
Accent	115	5,6%
Chronic illness	113	5,5%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	88	4,3%
Residence status	64	3,1%
Clothing	62	3,0%
Sexual orientation / identity	62	3,0%
Gender identity	56	2,7%
Impairment / disability	48	2,3%
Single parent	20	1,0%
Advanced age	19	0,9%
East German socialisation	5	0,2%

Offices and authorities

You have stated that you have been discriminated against in the area of offices and authorities. Please indicate the characteristics in relation to which you were discriminated against in the area of offices and authorities. These can also be ascribed characteristics,

i.e. characteristics from which other people conclude that you belong to a certain group, although you do not feel that you belong to this group at all. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible.

Answer (multiple answers possible)	Number of entries	Per cent (persons)
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	1.340	72,9%
Skin colour	1.313	71,4%
Name	683	37,2%
Social status / social background	344	18,7%
Citizenship	326	17,7%
Language	323	17,6%
Gender	258	14,0%
Hair / beard	252	13,7%
Residence status	173	9,4%
Accent	153	8,3%
Low age	122	6,6%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	77	4,2%
Single parent	73	4,0%
Clothing	61	3,3%
Body weight	36	2,0%
Chronic illness	32	1,7%
Gender identity	30	1,6%
Sexual orientation / identity	30	1,6%
Impairment / disability	24	1,3%
Advanced age	17	0,9%
East German socialisation	11	0,6%

Justice

You have stated that you have been discriminated against in the area of justice. Please indicate the characteristics in relation to which you were discriminated against in the area of justice. These can also be ascribed

characteristics, i.e. characteristics from which other people conclude that you belong to a certain group, although you do not feel that you belong to this group at all. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible.

Answer (multiple answers possible)	Number of entries	Per cent (persons)
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	238	75,1%
Skin colour	218	68,8%
Name	92	29,0%
Social status / social background	71	22,4%
Gender	59	18,6%
Language	48	15,1%
Hair / beard	44	13,9%
Citizenship	36	11,4%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	28	8,8%
Residence status	24	7,6%
Low age	23	7,3%
Accent	21	6,6%
Clothing	19	6,0%
Single parent	17	5,4%
Chronic illness	8	2,5%
Gender identity	8	2,5%
Body weight	6	1,9%
Impairment / disability	5	1,6%
Advanced age	4	1,3%
Sexual orientation / identity	4	1,3%

Police

You have stated that you have been discriminated against in the police force. Please indicate the characteristics in relation to which you were discriminated against in the police sector. These can also be ascribed

characteristics, i.e. characteristics from which other people conclude that you belong to a certain group, although you do not feel that you belong to this group at all. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible

Answer (multiple answers possible)	Number of entries	Per cent (persons)
Skin colour	1.059	85,1%
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	998	80,2%
Name	296	23,8%
Gender	271	21,8%
Hair / beard	241	19,4%
Citizenship	173	13,9%
Social status / social background	161	12,9%
Language	146	11,7%
Residence status	105	8,4%
Clothing	104	8,4%
Low age	97	7,8%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	76	6,1%
Accent	68	5,5%
Body weight	23	1,8%
Sexual orientation / identity	21	1,7%
Gender identity	19	1,5%
Impairment / disability	12	1,0%
Chronic illness	12	1,0%
Single parent	11	0,9%
Advanced age	4	0,3%
East German socialisation	4	0,3%

Security personnel

You have stated that you have been discriminated against in the area of security personnel. Please indicate the characteristics in relation to which you were discriminated against in the area of security personnel. These can also be ascribed characteristics, i.e. charac-

teristics from which other people conclude that you belong to a certain group, although you do not feel that you belong to this group at all. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible.

Answer (multiple answers possible)	Number of entries	Per cent (persons)
Skin colour	1.020	85,2%
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	960	80,2%
Gender	345	28,8%
Hair / beard	279	23,3%
Name	144	12,0%
Clothing	105	8,8%
Language	98	8,2%
Social status / social background	97	8,1%
Citizenship	79	6,6%
Low age	62	5,2%
Accent	57	4,8%
Body weight	49	4,1%
Residence status	47	3,9%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	43	3,6%
Sexual orientation / identity	34	2,8%
Gender identity	29	2,4%
Impairment / disability	11	0,9%
Advanced age	7	0,6%
Chronic illness	5	0,4%
Single parent	4	0,3%
East German socialisation	1	0,1%

Media and Internet

You have stated that you have been discriminated against in the area of media and the internet. Please indicate the characteristics in relation to which you have been discriminated against in the area of media and the internet. These can also be ascribed charac-

teristics, i.e. characteristics from which other people conclude that you belong to a certain group, although you do not feel that you belong to this group at all. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible.

Answer (multiple answers possible)	Number of entries	Per cent (persons)
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	2.504	88,3%
Skin colour	2.177	76,7%
Gender	1.291	45,5%
Hair / beard	633	22,3%
Name	522	18,4%
Social status / social background	410	14,5%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	361	12,7%
Language	327	11,5%
Citizenship	281	9,9%
Body weight	274	9,7%
Sexual orientation / identity	252	8,9%
Clothing	149	5,3%
Low age	140	4,9%
Gender identity	125	4,4%
Accent	124	4,4%
Residence status	118	4,2%
Single parent	63	2,2%
Chronic illness	63	2,2%
Impairment / disability	53	1,9%
East German socialisation	44	1,6%
Advanced age	29	1,0%

Private life

You have stated that you have been discriminated against in the area of private life. Please indicate the characteristics in relation to which you have been discriminated against in your private life. These can also

be ascribed characteristics, i.e. characteristics from which other people conclude that you belong to a certain group, although you do not feel that you belong to this group at all. The list of characteristics does not claim to be exhaustive. Multiple answers are possible.

Answer (multiple answers possible)	Number of entries	Per cent (persons)
Racist reasons / "ethnic origin"	2.694	77,5%
Skin colour	2.687	77,3%
Gender	1.165	33,5%
Hair / beard	1.097	31,5%
Name	814	23,4%
Social status / social background	577	16,6%
Body weight	483	13,9%
Language	480	13,8%
Religion / world view / ascribed religion	425	12,2%
Low age	292	8,4%
Sexual orientation / identity	285	8,2%
Citizenship	257	7,4%
Accent	234	6,7%
Clothing	226	6,5%
Chronic illness	111	3,2%
Gender identity	99	2,8%
Residence status	93	2,7%
Single parent	91	2,6%
Impairment / disability	55	1,6%
East German socialisation	51	1,5%
Advanced age	42	1,2%

Appendix II: Significant differences in the experience of discrimination in 14 areas of life by subgroups

Respondents were asked for all areas of life with which they had previously stated that they had had contact in the last two years: *You have stated that you have had contact with the following areas in Germany in the last two years. Please indicate how often you were discriminated against there.* You could rate this on a scale of "never", "rarely", "sometimes", "often" and "very often". For the analysis, the scale was summarised as

no ("never") and yes ("rarely", "sometimes", "often", "very often"). In the next step, we used the descriptive analysis to analyse whether there were significant differences in the frequency of the statements made (discrimination experienced yes/no) between selected diversity dimensions presented in Chapter 3.3. The t-tests for all 14 areas of life are shown in the table.

Significant differences in the experience of discrimination in 14 areas of life according to subgroups, Part 1

Response possibility	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)					
	Migration Background	Impairment	Disability	Number Af. Parent parts	Income (low vs. high)	Refugee experience
Education	0,088 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,002 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
Health and care	0,970 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,001 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
Working life	0,085 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,076 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,002 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
Offices, authorities	0,286 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,018 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
Business and services	0,066 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,263 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
Justice	0,577 (No)	0,001 (Yes)	0,026 (Yes)	0,476 (No)	0,002 (Yes)	0,004 (Yes)
Banks and insurance companies	0,299 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,071 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,004 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
Police	0,527 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,005 (Yes)	0,010 (Yes)	0,006 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
Housing market	0,167 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,099 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,001 (Yes)

Security personnel	0,052 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,012 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,070 (Yes)	0,001 (Yes)
The public	0,712 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,665 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
Media and Internet	0,313 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,001 (Yes)	0,003 (Yes)	0,026 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
Art and culture	0,163 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,353 (No)	0,001 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
Private life	0,880 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,625 (No)	0,002 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,001 (Yes)
Sum of sig. statements (10 %)	4	14	10	13	14	14

Significant differences in the experience of discrimination in 14 areas of life according to subgroups, Part 2

Response possibility	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)					
	Gender identity (ies) (cis man vs. TIN*)	Gender identity (ies) (cis-woman vs. TIN*)	Gender identity (ies) (cis-woman vs. cis-man)	Single parent	Muslim (yes vs. no)	Educational level (low vs. high)
Education	0,000 (Yes)	0,001 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,062 (Yes)	0,017 (Yes)	0,002 (Yes)
Health and care	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,971 (No)	0,001 (Yes)	0,129 (No)
Working life	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,214 (No)	0,172 (No)	0,003 (Yes)	0,130 (No)
Offices, authorities	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,594 (No)	0,002 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,008 (Yes)

Shops and services	0,283 (No)	0,065 (Yes)	0,093 (Yes)	0,242 (No)	0,042 (Yes)	0,864 (No)
Justice	0,067 (Yes)	0,015 (Yes)	0,117 (No)	0,402 (No)	0,362 (No)	0,363 (No)
Banks and insurance companies	0,048 (Yes)	0,020 (Yes)	0,380 (No)	0,502 (No)	0,022 (Yes)	0,754 (No)
Police	0,096 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,720 (No)	0,001 (Yes)	0,979 (No)
Housing market	0,012 (Yes)	0,001 (Yes)	0,038 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,034 (Yes)
Security personnel	0,864 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,067 (Yes)	0,007 (Yes)	0,307 (No)
The public	0,001 (Yes)	0,005 (Yes)	0,031 (Yes)	0,070 (Yes)	0,044 (Yes)	0,182 (No)
Media and Internet	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,128 (No)	0,198 (No)	0,094 (Yes)	0,974 (No)
Art and culture	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,016 (Yes)	0,683 (No)	0,270 (No)	0,574 (No)
Private life	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,517 (No)	0,893 (No)	0,920 (No)
Sum of sig. statements (10 %)	12	14	9	5	11	3

Significant differences in the experience of discrimination in 14 areas of life according to subgroups, Part 3

Response possibility	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)			
	German / EU state affiliation	Sexual orientation	Age (Generation Z vs. Boomer generation)	Age (Millennials vs. boomer generation)
Education	0,773 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,375 (No)	0,871 (No)
Health and care	0,290 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,581 (No)	0,250 (No)
Working life	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,849 (No)	0,040 (Yes)
Offices, authorities	0,000 (Yes)	0,049 (Yes)	0,049 (Yes)	0,824 (No)
Shops and services	0,001 (Yes)	0,040 (Yes)	0,218 (No)	0,012 (Yes)
Justice	0,998 (No)	0,610 (No)	0,057 (Yes)	0,072 (Yes)
Banks and insurance companies	0,001 (Yes)	0,077 (Yes)	0,889 (No)	0,420 (No)
Police	0,991 (No)	0,002 (Yes)	0,080 (Yes)	0,512 (No)
Housing market	0,000 (Yes)	0,081 (Yes)	0,345 (No)	0,969 (No)
Security personnel	0,001 (Yes)	0,846 (No)	0,130 (No)	0,388 (No)
The public	0,051 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
Media and Internet	0,204 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,407 (No)	0,017 (Yes)
Art and culture	0,213 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,951 (No)	0,293 (No)
Private life	0,034 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
Sum of sig. statements (10 %)	8	12	5	6

Appendix 12: Experiencing discrimination situations

In the questionnaire section on experiences of discrimination, respondents were asked, among other things, two sets of 23 statements each on discriminatory situations. The respondents received either Set 1 or Set 2. Four of the 23 statements were included in both sets due to their increased relevance for the Black communities. These are the four questions marked with an * in the table. For the analysis, the answer categories "does not apply" and no information shown in the table were excluded and the scale was summar-

sed as no ("never") and yes ("rarely", "sometimes", "often", "very often"). This is why the percentages in the table differ from the percentages in the report.

Below you will find a list of discrimination situations. Please indicate your assessment on a scale from 1 = never to 5 = very often. Please indicate "does not apply" if the situation cannot affect you, e.g. if the question is asked about your child but you do not have any children.

Situation description	1 = never	rare	sometimes	often	5 = very often	Does not apply	Total
Other people just touch my hair without asking first.	9% (227)	17% (414)	23% (563)	20% (485)	28% (670)	3% (71)	100% (2430)
Other black people are labelled with the N-word.	6% (140)	17% (407)	32% (757)	24% (564)	19% (461)	2% (47)	100% (2376)
On dating apps, I get sexualised comments about my appearance / my "origin".	14% (268)	9% (170)	14% (269)	13% (253)	19% (372)	32% (641)	100% (1973)
In psychotherapy, my experiences of racism are not taken seriously and are questioned.	19% (311)	6% (96)	8% (130)	7% (117)	10% (165)	50% (822)	100% (1641)
When travelling, I avoid certain destinations because they could be dangerous for me for racist reasons.	6% (142)	10% (243)	20% (493)	21% (520)	40% (978)	3% (64)	100% (2440)
My child's behaviour is described as too wild and too loud.	16% (245)	7% (106)	7% (115)	5% (81)	6% (98)	58% (906)	100% (1551)

The seats next to me remain free, even if the train, bus or coach is full.	15% (365)	26% (611)	29% (696)	15% (348)	12% (279)	3% (83)	100% (2382)
Due to racist attributions at school/university, I get worse grades than other classmates/ fellow students with the same performance.	25% (509)	16% (316)	21% (414)	10% (200)	7% (134)	22% (445)	100% (2018)
I don't get a flat for racist reasons.	25% (502)	15% (294)	18% (353)	12% (238)	10% (191)	20% (395)	100% (1973)
I don't get a job for racist reasons.	27% (523)	20% (389)	22% (418)	8% (147)	6% (122)	17% (334)	100% (1933)
I am confronted with degrading images of Black people in the media.	3% (79)	6% (148)	16% (398)	27% (642)	46% (1107)	2% (43)	100% (2417)
I experience police violence.	59% (1317)	16% (368)	8% (178)	2% (53)	1% (29)	13% (297)	100% (2242)
I am mistaken for an intern at work.	33% (709)	14% (297)	14% (297)	10% (219)	8% (175)	21% (448)	100% (2145)
I get insulted at work in a racist way.	37% (850)	27% (613)	17% (394)	4% (96)	3% (58)	11% (260)	100% (2271)
I am insulted on the street / on public transport in a racist way.	18% (430)	40% (953)	30% (723)	7% (163)	3% (77)	3% (64)	100% (2410)
I am insulted on social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube etc.) in a racist way.	41% (1835)	23% (1025)	14% (606)	5% (232)	4% (162)	14% (605)	100% (4465)
I don't get promoted at work for racist reasons.	32% (585)	10% (187)	10% (182)	6% (116)	5% (98)	36% (648)	100% (1816)
I am physically attacked for racist reasons.	61% (1410)	22% (519)	6% (144)	1% (23)	1% (16)	9% (213)	100% (2325)

I am automatically mistaken for a service employee, salesperson or cleaner.	27% (619)	22% (515)	23% (528)	10% (240)	8% (179)	9% (213)	100% (2294)
I am mistaken for a sex worker and of course addressed as such.	52% (1149)	16% (350)	7% (157)	2% (54)	1% (22)	21% (462)	100% (2194)
I am praised for my "good German", even though I am a native speaker / speak fluent German.	8% (197)	13% (310)	19% (451)	18% (442)	34% (819)	8% (183)	100% (2402)
I am asked if I sell drugs.	40% (948)	20% (475)	18% (421)	7% (174)	7% (160)	8% (193)	100% (2371)
I am watched by security staff in shops.	9% (217)	19% (458)	28% (671)	21% (495)	19% (457)	3% (60)	100% (2358)
I am labelled with the N-word.	18% (873)	41% (1980)	27% (1280)	7% (326)	5% (221)	3% (123)	100% (4803)
I am stopped by the police for no recognisable reason.	40% (1853)	25% (1148)	15% (715)	7% (311)	5% (254)	8% (373)	100% (4654)
I am insulted by teachers/lecturers in a racist way.	38% (835)	24% (541)	14% (316)	4% (78)	2% (46)	18% (403)	100% (2219)
I am being insulted by classmates/ fellow students in a racist way.	27% (587)	27% (590)	18% (385)	5% (113)	4% (84)	19% (415)	100% (2174)
I can't find the right cosmetics for my skin colour or hair texture in the drugstore.	5% (107)	6% (137)	9% (206)	22% (514)	54% (1278)	5% (107)	100% (2349)

At school, I am told that I should do an apprenticeship or work in sport and entertainment instead of doing A-levels or going to university.	34% (730)	10% (217)	9% (203)	9% (191)	10% (209)	28% (589)	100% (2139)
I am not taken seriously by the people who work in the refugee centre.	16% (228)	2% (22)	3% (40)	1% (21)	2% (26)	77% (1121)	100% (1458)
In courses for refugees, I am not taken seriously by the teacher.	16% (224)	2% (25)	2% (28)	1% (21)	1% (15)	78% (1130)	100% (1443)
My child gets lower grades at school than other children with the same performance due to racist attributions.	16% (228)	3% (51)	6% (85)	3% (49)	3% (50)	68% (1003)	100% (1466)
My child is being insulted in a racist way.	15% (229)	11% (168)	11% (166)	3% (51)	2% (34)	58% (913)	100% (1561)
My doctor doesn't take my complaints seriously.	31% (702)	20% (450)	20% (455)	13% (300)	9% (201)	8% (191)	100% (2299)
My ticket on the bus / train is checked more carefully than that of other passengers.	19% (447)	20% (457)	24% (559)	17% (403)	14% (322)	6% (138)	100% (2326)
People ask me where I really come from and how long I've been living in Germany.	1% (23)	5% (121)	13% (333)	24% (591)	56% (1384)	1% (23)	100% (2475)

I am randomly asked questions about my origin in situations where it is not relevant (visit to the doctor, visit to the hairdresser, at a party).	4% (105)	8% (186)	17% (403)	24% (581)	47% (1138)	1% (27)	100% (2440)
I am told to go back to where I come from.	21% (499)	32% (769)	26% (620)	10% (236)	9% (210)	3% (70)	100% (2404)
I am refused entry to the discotheque for no apparent reason.	39% (860)	21% (458)	13% (281)	5% (111)	6% (123)	17% (367)	100% (2200)
If I mention a racist incident, I am not believed or told that I am too sensitive.	6% (311)	11% (538)	22% (1033)	25% (1197)	33% (1579)	3% (145)	100% (4803)
When I express criticism, I am accused of being angry.	13% (316)	13% (321)	22% (521)	22% (516)	26% (620)	4% (87)	100% (2381)
When I do theatre, sing in a choir, make music, etc., I am always supposed to play certain roles or instruments.	18% (335)	11% (210)	13% (251)	12% (223)	9% (172)	37% (688)	100% (1879)

Appendix 13: Significant differences in the experience of discrimination situations by subgroups

In a further step, we analysed the frequencies given in the previous table for significant differences between subgroups. We carried out the t-tests on the basis of the significance of the descriptive analysis for

the subgroups of the diversity dimensions "gender identity(ies)", "number of African parents" and "sexual orientation". "parents" and "sexual orientation".

Answer option	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)				
	Gender identity(ies) (cis-woman vs. TIN*)	Gender identity(ies) (cis man vs. TIN*)	Gender identity(ies) (cis man vs. cis woman)	Number of Afr. Parents	Sexual orientation
I am stopped by the police for no recognisable reason.	0,001 (Yes)	0,002 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,062 (Yes)	0,527 (No)
I am labelled with the N-word.	0,528 (No)	0,952 (No)	0,168 (No)	0,513 (No)	0,116 (No)
If I mention a racist incident, I am not believed or told that I am too sensitive.	0,600 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,440 (No)	0,091 (Yes)
I am insulted on social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube etc.) in a racist way.	0,000 (Yes)	0,001 (Yes)	0,190 (No)	0,481 (No)	0,000 (Yes)
On dating apps, I get sexualised comments about my appearance / my "origin".	0,554 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,576 (No)	0,000 (Yes)

My doctor doesn't take my complaints seriously.	0,005 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,204 (No)	0,000 (Yes)
Other people just touch my hair without asking first.	0,291 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,044 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
When I express criticism, I am accused of being angry.	0,041 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,666 (No)	0,000 (Yes)
I am watched by security staff in shops.	0,097 (Yes)	0,437 (No)	0,065 (Yes)	0,008 (Yes)	0,415 (No)
I am refused entry to the discotheque for no apparent reason.	0,006 (Yes)	0,007 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,194 (No)
I am praised for my "good German", even though I am a native speaker / speak fluent German.	0,843 (No)	0,105 (No)	0,002 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,880 (No)
Other black people are labelled with the N-word.	0,073 (Yes)	0,042 (Yes)	0,487 (No)	0,141 (No)	0,286 (No)
I don't get a job for racist reasons.	0,001 (Yes)	0,001 (Yes)	0,612 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,008 (Yes)
I don't get a flat for racist reasons.	0,103 (No)	0,210 (No)	0,415 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,380 (No)

I am insulted by teachers / lecturers in a racist way.	0,058 (Yes)	0,003 (Yes)	0,005 (Yes)	0,813 (No)	0,004 (Yes)
My child gets lower grades at school than other children with the same performance due to racist attributions.	0,825 (No)	0,659 (No)	0,396 (No)	0,256 (No)	0,517 (No)
I am mistaken for an intern at work.	0,805 (No)	0,144 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,119 (No)	0,034 (Yes)
My child is being insulted in a racist way.	0,488 (No)	0,389 (No)	0,503 (No)	0,028 (Yes)	0,044 (Yes)
At school, I am told that I should do an apprenticeship or work in sport and entertainment instead of doing A-levels or going to university.	0,187 (No)	0,128 (No)	0,520 (No)	0,014 (Yes)	0,740 (No)
When travelling, I avoid certain destinations because they could be dangerous for me for racist reasons.	0,495 (No)	0,204 (No)	0,186 (No)	0,646 (No)	0,644 (No)
I am told to go back to where I come from.	0,674 (No)	0,642 (No)	0,023 (Yes)	0,002 (Yes)	0,428 (No)

In courses for refugees, I am not taken seriously by the teacher.	0,183 (No)	0,358 (No)	0,038 (Yes)	0,042 (Yes)	0,842 (No)
I am physically attacked for racist reasons.	0,051 (Yes)	0,155 (No)	0,187 (No)	0,024 (Yes)	0,012 (Yes)
I am mistaken for a sex worker and of course addressed as such.	0,389 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,581 (No)	0,000 (Yes)
In psychotherapy, my experiences of racism are not taken seriously and are questioned.	0,005 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,001 (Yes)	0,090 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
I am randomly asked questions about my origin in situations where it is not relevant (visit to the doctor, visit to the hairdresser, at a party).	0,381 (No)	0,001 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,058 (Yes)	0,067 (Yes)
I can't find the right cosmetics for my skin colour or hair texture in the drugstore.	0,598 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,147 (No)	0,002 (Yes)

My ticket on the bus/train is checked more carefully than that of other passengers.	0,662 (No)	0,652 (No)	0,028 (Yes)	0,065 (Yes)	0,714 (No)
I am asked if I sell drugs.	0,014 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,744 (No)	0,000 (Yes)
People ask me where I really come from and how long I've been living in Germany.	0,008 (Yes)	0,003 (Yes)	0,038 (Yes)	0,583 (No)	0,553 (No)
I am insulted on the street / on public transport in a racist way.	0,783 (No)	0,496 (No)	0,024 (Yes)	0,216 (No)	0,179 (No)
I don't get promoted at work for racist reasons.	0,233 (No)	0,323 (No)	0,642 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,051 (Yes)
I get insulted at work in a racist way.	0,295 (No)	0,144 (No)	0,269 (No)	0,887 (No)	0,047 (Yes)
Due to racist attributions at school / university, I get worse grades than other classmates/ fellow students with the same performance.	0,952 (No)	0,452 (No)	0,114 (No)	0,002 (Yes)	0,532 (No)

I am being insulted by classmates / fellow students in a racist way.	0,798 (No)	0,532 (No)	0,374 (No)	0,201 (No)	0,481 (No)
I am automatically mistaken for a service employee, salesperson or cleaner.	0,720 (No)	0,595 (No)	0,035 (Yes)	0,001 (Yes)	0,354 (No)
My child's behaviour is described as too wild and too loud.	0,288 (No)	0,963 (No)	0,014 (Yes)	0,427 (No)	0,386 (No)
When I do theatre, sing in a choir, make music, etc., I am always supposed to play certain roles or instruments.	0,867 (No)	0,432 (No)	0,157 (No)	0,641 (No)	0,076 (Yes)
The seats next to me remain free, even if the train, bus or coach is full.	0,067 (Yes)	0,637 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,002 (Yes)	0,172 (No)
I am confronted with degrading images of Black people in the media.	0,303 (No)	0,060 (Yes)	0,109 (No)	0,675 (No)	0,000 (Yes)
I am not taken seriously by the people who work in the refugee centre.	0,991 (No)	0,542 (No)	0,075 (Yes)	0,004 (Yes)	0,618 (No)

I experience police violence.	0,000 (Yes)	0,069 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,263 (No)	0,000 (Yes)
Sum of sig. statements (10 %)	15	19	26	20	21

Appendix 14: Significant differences in the perception of safety by subgroups

Participants were asked to assess the question *"When you are out and about in public spaces in Germany, i.e. in public squares, streets, parks or on public transport: Overall, do you feel very unsafe, rather unsafe, rather safe or very safe there?"*.

We analysed the frequencies of the responses for significant differences between subgroups. To do this, we recoded the response scale into certain ("rather certain", "very certain") and uncertain ("rather uncertain", "very uncertain"). We carried out the t-tests on the basis of the significance of the descriptive analysis for the subgroups of the diversity dimensions "gender identity(ies)", "impairment" and "sexual orientation".

Subgroup	p-value of the t-test (significant yes / no)
Subgroups 'Cis-woman' & 'TIN*' of the diversity dimension gender identity(ies)	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups 'Cis-Male' & 'TIN*' of the diversity dimension gender identity(ies)	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups 'cis-man' & 'cis-woman' of the diversity dimension gender identity(ies)	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups of the diversity dimension of sexual orientation	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups of the diversity dimension of impairment	0,000 (Yes)

Appendix 15: Significant differences in forms of discrimination in public spaces by subgroups

Participants were asked to assess the question *"When you move around in public spaces in Germany, i.e. in public squares, streets, parks or use public transport: How often do you have the fear that ..."*. The response scale included: never, rarely, sometimes, often, very often.

We analysed the frequencies of the responses with regard to significant differences between subgroups. To do this, we recoded the response scale into no ("never") and yes ("rarely", "sometimes", "often", "very often"). We carried out the t-tests on the basis of the significance of the descriptive analysis for the subgroups of the diversity dimensions "gender identity(ies)", "impairment" and "sexual orientation".

Response possibility	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)				
	Gender identity(ies) (cis woman vs. TIN*)	Gender identity(ies) (cis man vs. TIN*)	Gender identity(ies) (cis-woman vs. cis-man)	Impairment	Sexual Orientation
You are being insulted?	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
You are beaten and injured?	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,103 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
You are being sexually harassed?	0,690 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
You are discriminated against in any other way?	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
Sum of sig. statements (10 %)	3	4	3	4	4

Appendix 16: Personal experience of ABR

Respondents were asked to indicate how often they personally experience anti-Black racism. The response scale included "never", "rarely", "sometimes", "often" and "very often".

We analysed the frequencies of the responses with regard to significant differences between subgroups. To do this, we recoded the response scale into "1" ("never", "rarely", "sometimes") and "2" ("often", "very often"). We conducted the t-tests on the basis of theory and the significance of the descriptive analysis for the subgroups of the diversity dimension "number of African/Afro-diasporic parents".

Subgroup	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)
Subgroups of the diversity dimension Number of Afr. parents	0,000 (Yes)

Appendix 17: Significant differences in the experience of racist discrimination due to the coronavirus pandemic by subgroups

Respondents were asked for the following assessment: *The coronavirus pandemic is currently changing everyday life, but also the world of work, politics and society in Germany and worldwide. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? "I am experiencing increased racist discrimination due to the coronavirus pandemic."* The response scale included "strongly disagree", "somewhat disagree", "undecided", "somewhat agree" and "strongly agree".

We analysed the frequencies of the responses for significant differences between subgroups. To do this, we recoded the response scale into disagree ("strongly disagree", "somewhat disagree"), undecided and agree ("somewhat agree", "strongly agree"). We carried out the t-tests on the basis of the significance of the descriptive analysis for the subgroups of the diversity dimensions "Religious affiliation in relation to anti-Muslim racism", "Number of African/Afro-diasporic parents", "Income" and "Gender identity(ies)"; they relate to agree/disagree.

Subgroup	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)
Subgroups of the diversity dimension Muslim	0,019 (Yes)
Subgroups of the diversity dimension Number of Afr. parents	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups 'low' & 'high' of the diversity dimension net income	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups 'TIN*' & 'Cis-woman' of the diversity dimension gender identity(ies)	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups 'TIN*' & 'Cis-Male' of the diversity dimension gender identity(ies)	0,000 (Yes)

Appendix 18: Significant differences in the extent to which subgroups are affected by the economic consequences of the coronavirus pandemic

Respondents were asked for the following assessment: *The coronavirus pandemic is currently changing everyday life, but also the world of work, politics and society in Germany and worldwide. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? "As a Black / African / Afro-diasporic person in Germany, I am particularly affected by the economic consequences of the coronavirus pandemic."* The response scale included "strongly disagree", "somewhat disagree", "undecided", "somewhat agree" and "strongly agree".

We analysed the frequencies of the responses for significant differences between subgroups. To do this, we recoded the response scale into disagree ("strongly disagree", "somewhat disagree"), undecided and agree ("somewhat agree", "strongly agree"). We carried out the t-tests on the basis of the significance of the descriptive analysis for the subgroups of the diversity dimensions "number of African/Afro-diasporic parents", "German/EU citizenship", "gender identity(ies)", "sexual orientation", "educational qualification" and "income"; they relate to agree/disagree.

Subgroup	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)
Subgroups of the diversity dimension Number of Afr. parents	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups of the diversity dimension German / EU citizenship	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups 'Cis-woman' & 'TIN*' of the diversity dimension gender identity(ies)	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups 'Cis-Male' & 'TIN*' of the diversity dimension gender identity(ies)	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups of the diversity dimension of sexual orientation	0,000 (Yes)
Subgroups 'low' & 'high' of the diversity dimension educational level	0,012 (Yes)
Subgroups 'low' & 'high' of the diversity dimension net income	0,000 (Yes)

Appendix 19: Significant differences in dealing with discrimination by subgroups

Respondents were asked to indicate how they had dealt with the most significant discrimination they had experienced in the last two years.

We analysed the frequencies of the responses with regard to significant differences between subgroups. We carried out the t-tests on the basis of the significance of the descriptive analysis for the subgroups of the diversity dimension "gender identity(ies)".

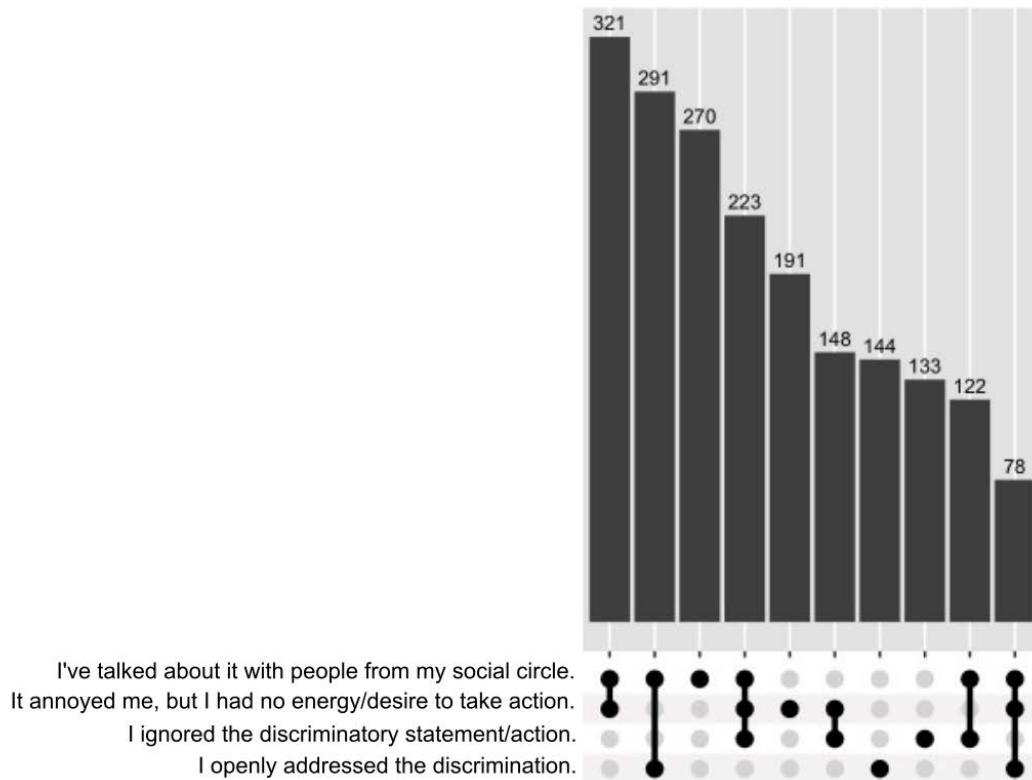
Answer option	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)		
	Gender identity(ies) (cis woman vs. TIN*)	Gender identity(ies) (cis-man vs. cis-woman)	Gender identity(ies) (cis man vs. TIN*)
I now try to avoid such situations	0,000 (Yes)	0,713 (No)	0,000 (Yes)
I ignored the discriminatory statement / action	0,412 (No)	0,415 (No)	0,264 (No)
I have chosen an exit strategy	0,001 (Yes)	0,159 (No)	0,000 (Yes)
I have sought legal advice	0,360 (No)	0,004 (Yes)	0,821 (No)
I went to a registration and counselling centre	0,003 (Yes)	0,917 (No)	0,004 (Yes)
I have filed a complaint	0,276 (No)	0,760 (No)	0,342 (No)
I have taken legal action	0,182 (No)	0,254 (No)	0,348 (No)
I asked others present for help	0,078 (Yes)	0,413 (No)	0,048 (Yes)
I openly addressed the discrimination	0,093 (Yes)	0,439 (No)	0,056 (Yes)

I sought psychological counselling	0,003 (Yes)	0,004 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
I've talked about it with people from my social circle	0,141 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
I have carried out an action	0,209 (No)	0,027 (Yes)	0,636 (No)
I have networked with others	0,013 (Yes)	0,125 (No)	0,004 (Yes)
It annoyed me, but I had no energy/desire to take action	0,658 (No)	0,828 (No)	0,732 (No)
Sum of sig. statements (10 %)	7	4	8

Appendix 20: The ten most common combinations of handling strategies

The UpSet diagram² shows the ten most common combinations of coping strategies used by Afrozensus respondents in response to the most significant discrimination situation for them in the last two years. Example: The combination of the coping strategies "I

have talked about it with people from my social environment" and "I have openly addressed the discrimination" is the second most common combination of different coping strategies. This combination was mentioned 291 times



² An UpSet diagram represents the intersections (here: combinations of handling strategies) of different rows (here: handling strategies) in the form of a matrix. Each column corresponds to a set. The bar charts show the size of the set at the top. In the UpSet diagrams shown, each column corresponds to a possible intersection: The filled cells show which row is part of an intersection. The UpSet diagrams shown were created with UpSetR (Conway et al., 2017).

Appendix 21: Significant differences in reporting discrimination by subgroups

Respondents were asked to indicate where they had reported or sought advice on the most significant discrimination they had experienced in the last two years.

We analysed the frequencies of the responses with regard to significant differences between subgroups. We carried out the t-tests on the basis of the significance of the descriptive analysis for the subgroups of the diversity dimension "Age (generations)".

Answer option	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)	
	Age (Generation Z vs. boomer generation)	Age (Millennials vs. boomer generation)
I have not reported / reported the incident.	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
Trade union/staff representatives	0,294 (No)	0,562 (No)
Police	0,742 (No)	0,691 (No)
Non-governmental organisation/association	0,184 (No)	0,961 (No)
School management/principal	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
Lawyer, legal advice	0,011 (Yes)	0,141 (No)
Employer	0,319 (No)	0,366 (No)
Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency	0,322 (No)	0,273 (No)
Church/faith community	0,158 (No)	0,083 (Yes)
Politician, member of the Bundestag, local councillor, etc.	0,322 (No)	0,792 (No)
Self-organisation / community organisation	0,601 (No)	0,541 (No)
Media	0,136 (No)	0,774 (No)
Anti-discrimination advice centre	0,248 (No)	0,541 (No)
Sum of sig. statements (10 %)	3	3

Appendix 22: Significant differences in the reasons for not reporting discrimination by subgroups

Respondents were asked to state why they had not reported or reported the most significant discrimination situation for them in the last two years.

We analysed the frequencies of the responses with regard to significant differences between subgroups. We carried out the t-tests on the basis of the significance of the descriptive analysis for the subgroups of the diversity dimension "income", "gender identity(ies)", "education" and "impairment".

Answer option	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)					
	Income (low vs. high)	Gender identity(ies) (cis-woman vs. TIN*)	Gender identity(ies) (cis-woman vs. cis-man)	Gender identity(ies) (cis man vs. TIN*)	Educational level (low vs. high)	Impairment
I was afraid of retaliation / afraid of being treated badly.	0,092 (Yes)	0,146 (No)	0,086 (Yes)	0,053 (Yes)	0,094 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)
I didn't know how to file a complaint / where to report such incidents.	0,025 (Yes)	0,247 (No)	0,781 (No)	0,223 (No)	0,479 (No)	0,355 (No)
Nothing would have happened / nothing would have changed by reporting the discrimination.	0,059 (Yes)	0,817 (No)	0,128 (No)	0,722 (No)	0,707 (No)	0,000 (Yes)
It was too insignificant / not worth reporting.	0,342 (No)	0,330 (No)	0,017 (Yes)	0,069 (Yes)	0,200 (No)	0,004 (Yes)
It happens all the time.	0,882 (No)	0,378 (No)	0,024 (Yes)	0,095 (Yes)	0,748 (No)	0,022 (Yes)
The process is lengthy/it costs time and money.	0,001 (Yes)	0,012 (Yes)	0,039 (Yes)	0,068 (Yes)	0,598 (No)	0,009 (Yes)

I took care of the problem myself / with the help of family / with the help of friends.	0,047 (Yes)	0,135 (No)	0,049 (Yes)	0,431 (No)	0,236 (No)	0,156 (No)
Because of language difficulties / uncertainty due to the language.	0,753 (No)	0,988 (No)	0,029 (Yes)	0,331 (No)	0,870 (No)	0,105 (No)
I didn't know my rights / the laws.	0,690 (No)	0,978 (No)	0,497 (No)	0,822 (No)	0,059 (Yes)	0,478 (No)
I was ashamed / I felt bad.	0,400 (No)	0,741 (No)	0,000 (Yes)	0,230 (No)	0,073 (Yes)	0,009 (Yes)
I didn't want to cause any trouble.	0,371 (No)	0,983 (No)	0,044 (Yes)	0,476 (No)	0,263 (No)	0,239 (No)
I had no proof.	0,198 (No)	0,387 (No)	0,903 (No)	0,427 (No)	0,741 (No)	0,001 (Yes)
I didn't want to go to court.	0,026 (Yes)	0,154 (No)	0,027 (Yes)	0,497 (No)	0,477 (No)	0,022 (Yes)
I don't know.	0,222 (No)	0,334 (No)	0,001 (Yes)	0,060 (Yes)	0,739 (No)	0,944 (No)
Sum of sig- statements (10 %)	6	1	10	5	3	8

Appendix 23: Significant differences for consequences of reporting discrimination by subgroups

Respondents were asked to indicate the consequences of reporting/reporting the most significant discrimination they had experienced in the last two years.

We analysed the frequencies of the responses with regard to significant differences between subgroups. We carried out the t-tests on the basis of the significance of the descriptive analysis for the subgroups of the diversity dimension "gender identity(ies)" and "impairment".

Response possibility	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)			
	Gender identity(ies) (cis-woman vs. TIN*)	Gender identity(ies) (cis-woman vs. cis-man)	Gender identity(ies) (cis man vs. TIN*)	Impairment
There were no consequences.	0,162 (No)	0,584 (No)	0,267 (No)	0,940 (No)
Discrimination has once again taken place in this way.	0,481 (No)	0,671 (No)	0,397 (No)	0,071 (Yes)
Discrimination has increased.	0,972 (No)	0,344 (No)	0,614 (No)	0,078 (Yes)
I have received an apology.	0,003 (Yes)	0,382 (No)	0,022 (Yes)	0,187 (No)
The person who caused the offence has been punished.	0,627 (No)	0,884 (No)	0,699 (No)	0,976 (No)
The discrimination has not been repeated.	0,596 (No)	0,989 (No)	0,614 (No)	0,638 (No)
Sum of sig. statements (10 %)	1	0	1	2

Chapter 8

Appendix 24: Significant differences in the assessment of medical care for the communities by subgroups

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they perceive a number of social problems for the Black, African and Afro-diasporic communities. The response scale included "no problem", "rather minor problem", "medium problem", "rather major problem" and "major problem".

We analysed the frequencies of the responses with regard to significant differences between subgroups. To do this, we recoded the response scale into "no problem" ("no problem", "rather minor problem") and "problem" ("medium problem", "rather major problem", "major problem"). We carried out the t-tests on the basis of the results of the qualitative analysis and the significance of the descriptive analysis for the subgroups of the diversity dimension "gender identity(ies)" and "income" for the response option "poor medical care".

Answer option	p-value of the t-test (significant yes/no)				
	Gender identity(ies) (cis-woman vs. TIN*)	Gender identity(ies) (cis man vs. TIN*)	Gender identity(ies) (cis-woman vs. cis-man)	Income (low vs. high)	Income (low vs. medium)
Poor medical care	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,000 (Yes)	0,002 (Yes)

Literature

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