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„Ethnic discrimination in children's sport:

A field experiment"

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Abstract

The present experiment studies ethnic discrimination in the field of children's sport. By using mock email accounts of two fictitious families -one with native and the other with foreign sounding names- I contacted 600 sports clubs in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, asking to participate in a training session for a "mother-child gymnastics" course. The different sounding surnames had no influence on the response rate of the two families, thus no ethnic discrimination in children's sports was found.

Zusammenfassung

Das vorliegende Feldexperiment untersucht ethnische Diskriminierung im Bereich des Kindersports. Mit Hilfe von Schein-E-Mail-Konten zweier fiktiver Familien - eine mit einheimischen und die andere mit ausländisch klingenden Namen - habe ich 600 Sportvereine in Deutschland, Österreich und der Schweiz kontaktiert und um die Teilnahme an einer Trainingseinheit für einen "Mutter-Kind-Turnen"-Kurs gebeten. Die unterschiedlich klingenden Nachnamen hatten keinen Einfluss auf die Rücklaufquote der beiden Familien, so dass keine ethnische Diskriminierung im Bereich des Kindersports festgestellt werden konnte.

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1 Introduction

Since record-keeping began, the world's population has been growing and contemporary societies have become increasingly diverse, as they have hosted different ethnic and cultural groups within their population. In 2015 in Austria, 21.4% of the population had a migration background; by 2021 it had increased to 25.4%[1] (Statistik-Austria, 2022). Nevertheless, the tolerance for diversity does not grow at the same speed, thus social science research examines discrimination among those different ethnic groups. There are multiple types of discrimination, such as direct and indirect discrimination, race discrimination, gender discrimination and many more; in almost any characteristic of an human being there can be discrimination from someone. The discrimination can take place in many social domains, for instance in the job market, the housing market, etc. In this study the focus lies on ethnic discrimination so the therm 'discrimination' in this paper, refers to ethnic discrimination. One of the tools that has established itself in this research area to examine ethnic discrimination is the tool of the field experiment. Gomez-Gonzales et al.(2021) found evidence for discrimination in amateur sports around Europe. This thesis picks up that idea and brings it into the area if children's sports. The experiment in this paper took place in three different German-speaking countries (Austria, Germany and Switzerland). Two fictitious families (one with a foreign- sounding name and one with a German-sounding name) were created and contact was made with over 600 sports providers that offers the so called "Mutter-Kind-Turnen", which translates as Mother-Child-Gymnastics, a gymnastic session that parents attend with their children. The purpose was to answer the main question of this paper:

Is there ethnic discrimination in children's sport, due to foreign-sounding family names?

In addition, I collected data on several sociodemographic factors such as income, population density, share of right-wing voters, etc., to analyse the second question:

[1] https://www.statistik.at/fileadmin/announcement/2022/07/20220725MigrationIntegration2022.pdf

Are there any factors (income, employment rate, population density, share of right-wing voters, etc.) that may have an impact on ethnic discrimination among providers of children's courses?

The inclusion of immigrants into society is a common topic that almost every Western country faces. There are several mechanisms that make this difficult step easier, one of which is sport. Sport is a good tool to make new connections and helps migrant people to be accepted. I think this topic is worth looking at because it would be concerning if the opposite were true and sport became some sort of entry barrier, in particular for innocent children. Such barriers can be really hard to break once they have been established in society. For example, in the United States they introduced strict anti-discrimination measures, such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC[2]), that prohibits any discrimination against an applicant or employee based on that person's race, colour, religion, sex, national origin, age (40 or older), disability or genetic information.

The remainder of the thesis is structured as follows: Section 2 provides a short overview of the related literature that was covered to become familiar with the topic and to get a feeling for the state of the science in this field. In Section 3 I explain how I set up the experiment. Section 4 amplifies how I collected the data and the selection of the different providers. In Section 5, I present the results of the field experiment. Finally, Section 6 covers the conclusion, points out potential weaknesses and starts a discussion.

[2]https://www.eeoc.gov/prohibited-employment-policiespractices

2 Literature

Riach and Rich (2002) give us a good overview on the topic of discrimination using experiments. They collected studies on the topic of discrimination in different areas over a period of 30 years. They pointed out that there are significant, persistent and pervasive levels of discrimination against people of colour and women in the product, housing and labour markets. In 1991 Frey and Eitzen (1991) picked up the idea of ethnic discrimination and explored it in the sport sector. They found that, in some sports, Black people are over-represented and in others they are barley found. The reason for this is due to different opportunities for equal performance. It transpired that Back people had to fulfil higher requirements to get accepted than White applicants.
A more recent experiment on the topic is provided by Nessler et al. (2019). They discovered that the family name has an impact on being chosen for any social activity in Switzerland. When they applied to join amateur football clubs, individuals with foreign names, received significantly fewer responses.

One field experiment was conducted by Bertrand and Mullainathan (2004) who studied race in the labour market in Boston and Chicago. They sent fictitious CVs in response to employment advertisements, which were randomly assigned either African American or White-sounding names. They found that the call back rates differed. White names received 50% more positive answers for interviews than African American names. In both cities they found evidence of discrimination due to names.

Carpusor and Loges (2006) used the tool of laboratory studies to demonstrate that names have the ability to prime for stereotypes. Six weeks prior to the Iraq conflict in March 2003, and for four weeks during the conflict, they sent out 1,115 enquiry emails to apartment rental advertisements in Los Angeles. One of three names that implied either Arab, African American or White ethnicity was randomly assigned to each of the messages sent. The African American and Arab names received significantly fewer positive responses than the White names, and the African American names fared worst of all. This pattern held true in all rental categories, in corporate and privately owned apartment complexes, before and during the war in Iraq.

In 2012 Kaas and Manger (2012) ran an experiment in the German labour market. They sent out 1,000 CVs to apply for student internships. The first names on the CVs varied between German (Dennis and Tobias) and Turkish (Fatith and Serkan) names. They also pointed out in the CVs that the applicants with Turkish-sounding names were immigrants in the second generation. They found a relatively small but still significant difference in the recall rates for the internship. This experiment showed that the first name can have an impact on discrimination in Germany, even in the second generation.

Some of the experiments on discrimination mentioned above are based on the same idea, that names have an impact on getting accepted or rejected. Another experiment was done in the sharing economy by Edelman et al. (2017). Their experiment was built on Airbnb requests, and they found that applications from guests with distinctively African American names are 16% less likely to be accepted, relative to identical guests with distinctively White names. This result is interesting - according to them - in view of the fact that the rental market had achieved a significant reduction in discrimination in the last decades; however, it looks as if Airbnb is not following that trend.

Doleac and Stein (2013) examined the effect of race on market outcomes by selling iPods through advertisements throughout the United States. Each advertisement included a photo of the seller's hand, either a dark-skinned hand, a light-skinned hand or one with a tattoo on the wrist. The received offers differed among sellers, with Black sellers receiving fewer and lower offers than White sellers, which indicates a lower level of trust in Black sellers, which is an indicator for discrimination.

A more recent experiment took place in Switzerland. Auer et al. (2019) found ethnic discrimination in the housing market in Switzerland. The reason why I mention this paper is because they combined the discrimination they found with sociodemographic factors, such as rural-urban areas, proportion of foreigners, etc., which prolong the effect. This issue of the sociodemographic factors is something I want to embed in my thesis.

In my experiment I pick up the approach of creating two fictitious families, who are identical, except for the fact that their names differ. One will have a name that indicates a migration background and the other one will sound like a White name. The novel part

will be that I introduce it into the children's sport sector in Austria, Switzerland and Germany. The first contact will be via email.

3 Methodology

To answer the main question of this thesis, whether there is ethnic discrimination in children's sport, I ran a field experiment based on the idea of a random control trial (RCT). I focused on "Mutter-Kind-Turnen", which are lessons where children between the ages of two to six can do gymnastics together with one of their parents present at the course. I contacted only providers who offer such a course. The first step was to create two fictitious families, which differed only in their names. The native-sounding family was called "Huber", which is a common surname in Austria and Switzerland and in the southern region of Germany. I am aware of the fact that this name is not as common in the North as in the South, but to make it comparable I needed to stick to the same names over all three countries. The foreign-sounding family name is "Bajram", a name that should signal a Balkan background. In Austria and Germany, as well in Switzerland, the Balkan group is widespread and comprises the largest foreign group. So, I chose the Balkan group as representative for the ethnic minority in all three countries. The choice of the names was totally subjective, and I am aware of the fact that the names might not be perfect for every single region where I contacted a club, but were adequate to run the experiment. The composition of both families was the same. The "Bajram family": Mother Fatime with two children, Agim (4) and Aferdita (2) and the "Huber family": mother Sandra, Manuel (4) and Lisa (2). The ages of the children were based on the restrictions in Switzerland, where they had clearly stated that age range for the children. In Austria and Germany there was only a range from two to six years of age, so four and two fit in and I could keep the ages of the children the same in all three countries. To keep the experimental group separate from the control group, all the clubs were contacted by either one of the two families via email, to ensure that I used block randomisation for each country as Gerber and Green (2008) did. Every club was randomly assigned to one of the families and the foreign and native names were used equally often. The text in the emails

was completely identical and differed only in the names. It contained a request that only expressed interest in joining the first session of a "Mutter-Kind Turnen"course, and no further information - such as education, place of residence or any other attributes - was contained in the email (Nesseler et al., 2019). All three countries are German speaking, so the language of the email was German. The original request for the foreign name looks like:

> Betreff: Schnupperstunde
>
> Guten Tag, Ich würde gerne mit meinen Kindern am MuKi-Kurs teilnehmen. Meine Kinder heißen Agim, 5 Jahre und Aferdita, 3 Jahre. Können wir beim nächsten Mal vorbeikommen?
>
> Freundliche Grüsse, Fatime Bajram

In English the original request for the family with the foreign name reads: "Hello, I would like to join the next trial session with my kids. Can we come over?". The same goes for the native family, with only the names replaced. The message in the email was kept very simple and clear so that no further conclusion about a non-native speaking background could be drawn. I used the medium of email to get in contact with the providers for two reasons. The first is beacause of the easy accessibility and the second is because people would be in their comfort zone and could stick to their usual routine, an important factor in getting 'true' answers, because sometimes it can stress participants if they know that they are part of an experiment and so they behave differently, due to the fact that they are under observation. Since the fake email accounts of both families were similar `familiebajram172@gmail.com` and `familiehuber172@gmail.com` the recipient came into contact twice with the name, first in the inbox and second below the body of the message. This should be sufficient to form an opinion about the sender. After the request was sent, I checked the emails on a daily basis for a period of four weeks. The choice of this time period was based on the starting date of the new course that the provider was offering on their webpage. My request was set two to four weeks prior to the start date of the next course, but most of the positive answers invited the families to the next session that was available for a trial. After I got an answer, I messaged the club

using the fictitious names to say I was no longer interested and thanked them for their response.

The core of the experiment will be the answers of the different providers to the request. The difference among providers, if they accepted or rejected the request combined with the different family names, should give us some information about whether there is ethnic discrimination in the children's sport sector. The second step will be to combine the answers to the request with sociodemographic factors such as income, share of right-wing voters, rural-urban location, etc., to check if they may have an impact on the choices among providers. My list of sociodemographic factors is based on Auer et al. (2019), thus I picked some of the factors that had had an impact in their experiment, but the list can be arbitrarily enlarged by factors that potentially influence the outcome of the request. There is more on this in the next section.

4 Data

The experiment took place in three German-speaking countries, Austria, Germany and Switzerland. In Austria and Germany I collected data from all the federal states (Bundesländer) and in Switzerland from the cantons, to have some rough geographical subdivision. The supply is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas and, by choosing at least one provider per district, I tried to split it up as equally as possible. The email addresses were all collected by me from the internet and they were all publicly available. The email addresses led to either the head of the club or the supposed trainer of the course. I did not consider course offers via social media channels (such as Facebook or Instagram) or via phone, since the method of this experiment is to get in touch via email. A phone call or a fake account on the social media platform would not be realisable. The emails were written in January and February 2020, before the first lockdown due to the Covid-19 pandemic, when physical sport courses could still take place. I also took the starting dates of the courses into consideration to avoid rejections along the lines of, "Sorry the course already started a week ago".

I specifically looked for "Mutter-Kind Turnen" courses in the different areas. Each

sports club I contacted had to offer such a course, one where the parents can join the gymnastic session with their children. In Austria and in Switzerland the offer of such courses is handled through an online portal, which provides a link to all the clubs that offer such a course. In Switzerland the online portal is offered by the "Schweizerischer Turnverband (STV)"[3], where they have a specific section only for "Mutter-Kind Turnen" courses. In Austria such a portal is provided by the three biggest umbrella organisations, ASKÖ, ASVÖ and Sport Union[4]. On their webpage there is no separate section for "Mutter-Kind Turnen" courses, but providers that offer such courses can be found using the search function. In Germany I was not able to find such an online portal, thus I had to manually look for courses in the different states. I ended up with more than 600 email addresses, Austria (n = 142), Germany (n = 283) and Switzerland (n = 188) for my empirical analysis. Figure 1 shows a map of all the different clubs which were contacted.

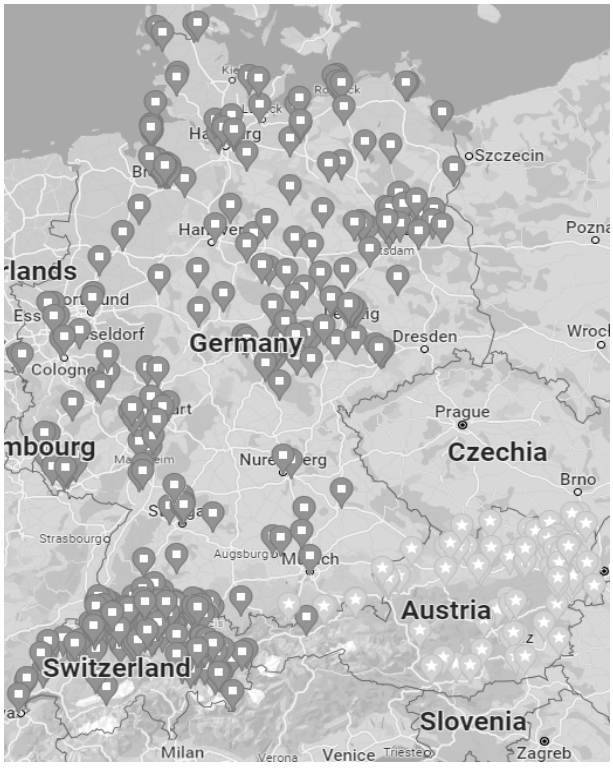

Figure 1: Overview of "Mutter-Kind Turnen" providers

In Switzerland the range of providers is comprehensive all over the German speaking part. In Austria there are more data points in the East than in the West, due to the fact that

[3]https://www.stv-fsg.ch/de/sportarten/turnen-kinder/muki-turnen.html
[4]https://www.fitsportaustria.at

most applications for a course in Vorarlberg, Tyrol and the West of Styria are handled via phone or social media platforms. Germany is also well captured; it looks a little bit loose in the South, but this is because I took 10 providers per state and Bavaria is, by area, the largest state of Germany.

The data I collected include the following information: name, postal address, email address, family name (Bajram or Huber), response time, answer (accept/reject/no answer/answer with further information). The families were randomly selected and equally split among the providers to avoid two identical requests for the same provider. To keep it binary I followed the approach by Gomez-Gonzalez et al.(2021), by combining no response and rejection to (0) negative. This seems reasonable since there were only a few absolute rejections, hence a negative response in my case is either no response at all or a clear declining of the request. The second possible outcome was (1) positive, where I did not distinguish between an invitation to the next practice session and an invitation with further inquiries (i.e., asking for a phone number, previous experience, splitting up both kids into two different courses at different times). In the end what counts was that my mock family was either accepted or rejected by the provider.

In addition, I collected data on the population density, proportion of foreigners, right-wing voters, unemployment rate and average income from the area of the provider. In Table 1 the collected data from Austria can be found. The corresponding data on Germany and Switzerland can be found in the appendix. As mentioned earlier, the list of sociodemographic factors is based on the idea by Auer et al.(2019) in which they had an impact on ethnic discrimination in the housing market in Switzerland. Thus, I will use them to answer the second question of this master's thesis, about whether there are any factors that affects the responses of different providers.

Table 1: Statistic Table: Austria

Federal state	Population density	Share of foreign-ers	Right-wing voters	Gross annual income	Un employ-ment rate
Vienna	4808,9	30,8%	12,8 %	26.714	11.7%
Lower Austria	88,9	10,3%	16,4%	31.330	7,5%
Upper Austria	126,8	13,2%	17,5%	30.935	4,8%
Salzburg	78,9	17,7%	13,7%	27.717	4,6%
Tyrol	60,4	16,4%	14,7%	27.076	4,5%
Vorarlberg	156,3	18,2%	14,7%	30.136	5,3%
Burgenland	77,8	9,2%	17,3%	31.141	7,3%
Styria	76,6	11,5%	18,5%	29.492	6,0%
Carinthia	59,9	10,9%	9,8%	28.921	8,8%

5 Results

This section will present the results of my experiment on ethnic discrimination on children's sport. The first interesting result I want to mention is the overall response rate to the emails, which is high with roughly 84% compared to other experiments in that field. Off all observations I had to drop 26 from my data due to technical issues, where mailing addresses did not exist anymore, but still were posted on the providers webpage. So, my overall count of different providers is 583 and only 94 of them did not response at all to my request for a trial session. If we look at the overall response rates for both families, it is pretty much the same. Family Huber receives slightly more positive responses than family Bajram, (0.842 vs. 0.801) with an average treatment effect (ATE) of 0.041, as shown in Table 2. However, this difference is not statistically significant, both variables follow the same distribution and have no distinction in their means (Mann-Whitney U, p-value = 0.226, n= 583). Figure 2 shows the response rates for both families in all three countries; the green bar represents the positive and the red bar the negative answers by percentage. We can see that in Austria and in Switzerland the foreign-sounding Bajram

Table 2: Overall Response rate

	Bajram	Huber
Positive response	238	241
Negative response	59	45
Overall Response rate	80,1%	84,3%

Table 3: Response rate by country

	AUT		CH		DE	
	Bajram	Huber	Bajram	Huber	Bajram	Huber
Positive response	53	57	73	83	112	101
Negative response	16	8	16	8	27	29
Overall Response rate	76,8%	87,7%	82,0%	91,2%	80,6%	77,7%

family received fewer positive responses than the native-sounding Huber family. However we can observe the opposite in Germany, where the Bajram family received more invitations to trial sessions than Huber family (Bajram - 80%, Huber - 77%).

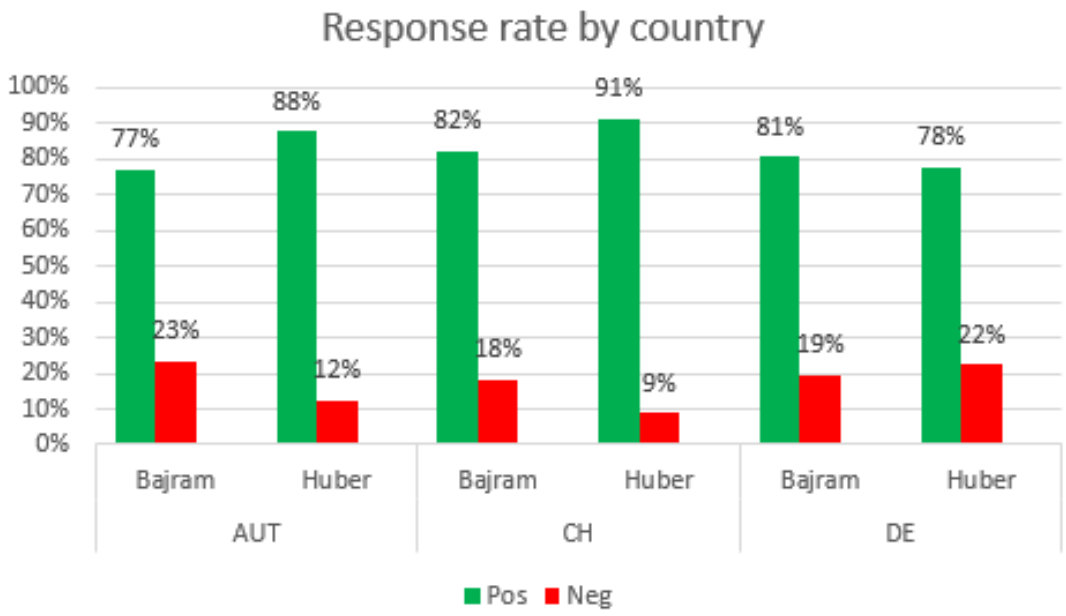

Figure 2: Response rates for foreign-sounding and native-sounding family names

Not only was the overall response rate high, but in addition the average waiting time for an answer was also quite short. The foreign-sounding family waited on average 1.05 days for a response (min: 0 days, max: 22 days). The native-sounding family had to wait a little bit longer on average 1.23 days (min: 0 days, max: 14 days). Around 80% of all emails that received a response were answered on the same day. A response after four weeks was counted as a "No", since I had sent out the request two to four weeks in advance of the next starting date of a course. In total this affected four responses.

In the next step I checked if the family name had an impact on the probability of receiving a response. Table 4 shows us the results. In Model (I) we can see that there is no significant difference between a positive and negative answer, driven by the family name. In Model (II) I controlled for the three different countries and in Model (III) I added the interaction terms but, as one can see, there is no variance in either Switzerland or Germany compared to Austria. In all three countries the family name has no impact on being invited to a trial session for a "Mutter-Kind-Turnen" course, thus there is no ethnic discrimination in children's sport. In my experiment the probability of a positive response is the same for foreign-sounding and for native-sounding family names, both overall and by country.

Table 4: Logistic model

	Dependent variable:		
	Positive response		
	Model I	Model II	Model III
Family name	0.240	0.232	0.766
	(0.216)	(0.216)	(0.473)
CH		0.277	0.334
		(0.309)	(0.397)
DE		−0.186	0.225
		(0.271)	(0.357)
Family name * CH			−0.169
			(0.642)
Family name * DE			−0.941
			(0.561)
Constant	1.399***	1.414***	1.198***
	(0.145)	(0.245)	(0.285)
Observations	587	587	587
Log Likelihood	−276.602	−274.957	−273.021
Akaike Inf. Crit.	557.204	557.914	558.042
Note:			*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Thus, the data provide no evidence for discrimination, so the answer to the first question of this thesis is "No". There is no ethnic discrimination in children's sport due to different sounding family names. Now we can go further, to answer the second question of this study, whether there are any sociodemographic factors that influence the responses of the "Mutter-Kind Turnen" providers. The dependent variable in all four regressions was the positive response to the request. The independent variables, besides the family names, were population density, proportion of foreigners, the share of right-wing voters, average income, unemployment and the corresponding interaction terms. For completeness the results are reported in Table 5 and in Table 6. Like the previous results, none of the sociodemographic factors that were included in the overall regression changes the probability of getting accepted or rejected. Even if we go down to a country level, none of the factors has an impact on the answer of the sports provider. So, there is no difference if one signs up for a "Mutter-Kind-Turnen" trial session as a foreign- or native-sounding family in any of the three German speaking countries, where the experiment took place. Also, none of the interaction terms is statistically significant in any of the regressions. Therefore, the answer to the second question of this thesis is again "No". Average income, unemployment rate, population density, share of right-wing voters and proportion of foreigners - none of these factors has an impact of the sport provider's choice.

Table 5: Regression model I

	Dependent variable:	
	Positive response	
	Overall	AUT
Family name	0.001 (0.184)	−0.233 (3.962)
Population density	−0.00000 (0.00003)	0.0001 (0.0002)
Proportion of foreigners	0.006 (0.004)	0.003 (0.046)
Share of right-wing voters	−0.004 (0.004)	−0.003 (0.045)
Income	−0.00000 (0.00000)	0.00003 (0.0001)
Unemployment	−0.006 (0.012)	−0.097 (0.062)
Name * Density	0.00002 (0.00004)	−0.0002 (0.0003)
Name * Foreigners	−0.003 (0.006)	0.008 (0.067)
Name * Right-wing	0.001 (0.006)	−0.084 (0.066)
Name * Income	0.00000 (0.00000)	0.00003 (0.0001)
Name * Unemployment	−0.006 (0.018)	0.106 (0.092)
Constant	0.839*** (0.127)	0.421 (2.724)
Observations	587	134
R^2	0.025	0.145
Adjusted R^2	0.007	0.068
Residual Std. Error	0.384 (df = 575)	0.372 (df = 122)
F Statistic	1.361 (df = 11; 575)	1.878** (df = 11; 122)

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 6: Regression model II

	Dependent variable:	
	Positive response	
	CH	DE
Family name	0.391 (0.444)	−0.036 (0.385)
Population density	−0.00002 (0.00003)	−0.00002 (0.0001)
Proportion of foreigners	−0.012 (0.020)	−0.002 (0.012)
Share of right-wing voters	−0.008 (0.006)	−0.009 (0.011)
Income	0.00000 (0.00001)	0.00000 (0.00001)
Unemployment	0.147 (0.081)	0.012 (0.026)
Name * Density	0.0001 (0.00005)	0.0001 (0.0002)
Name * Foreigners	−0.006 (0.026)	0.005 (0.017)
Name * Right-wing	0.007 (0.009)	0.006 (0.016)
Name * Income	−0.00000 (0.00001)	−0.00000 (0.00001)
Name * Unemployment	−0.150 (0.111)	−0.024 (0.036)
Constant	0.912*** (0.306)	0.865*** (0.270)
Observations	184	269
R^2	0.094	0.024
Adjusted R^2	0.037	−0.018
Residual Std. Error	0.343 (df = 172)	0.410 (df = 257)
F Statistic	1.630* (df = 11; 172)	0.577 (df = 11; 257)

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

6 Conclusion

Contrary to the results of Gomez (2021), in this experiment there was no difference if a sports provider was contacted using a foreign-sounding or a native-sounding family name. So, at least in Austria, Germany and Switzerland, it seems that families with a migration background do not face an entry barrier in children's sport. This result contributes positively to the long ongoing discussion on ethnic discrimination in various areas, such as labour (Baert, 2017; Lancee, 2019; Pager et al., 2009), housing (Auspurg et al., 2019), Flage, 2018), transportation (Liebe and Beyer, 2020) or the sharing economy (Edelman et al., 2017, Tjaden et al., 2018) that have found evidence for ethnic discrimination. However, the area of children's sport is a very specific one and the results should be treated with caution. This study shows us that there is no significant difference between foreign- and native-sounding family names for an invitation to a trail session; nevertheless, this does not prohibit a rejection after the first trial session.

Considering the fact that most of the emails were answered on the same day, it may be an issue that the receiver did not read the name carefully and wrote the response without taking note of the name. This would violate the outcome of the experiment quite considerably, but it cannot be controlled for. Nevertheless, it was worth a try to use the tool of a field experiment in the children's sport sector. I was able to observe providers in realistic situations and they did not know that they were part of an experiment, so it can be assumed that the answers were given honestly.

Another potential weakness of the experiment is the choice of the family names. The name "Bajram" indicates a migration background in all three countries, but it may not be optimal in all of the areas where I contacted sport providers; the ethnic minorities vary in size in the different districts and so the idiosyncrasies of names can potentially influence the results. So, in future studies I recommend putting more focus on the selection of the names.

Ethnic discrimination has been, is presently and probably will continue to be a relevant topic in society. I attempted to contribute to this research area, by applying the tool of a field experiment on the topic of ethnic discrimination in children's sport. With my thesis, I cannot answer the question of why discrimination takes place. There is still a lot of work to do in this field, but I can contribute something to the discussion about the where. At least I found a very specific area where ethnic discrimination does not appear to be present in the first place. Even though my insights are positive for the children, we should still be concerned by the fact that we face ethnic discrimination in life, and we should ask ourselves what we together can do to combat it.

A Statistic Tables

Table 7: Statistic Table: Germany

Federal state	Population density	Share of foreigners	Right-wing voters	Gross annual income	Un employment rate
Saxony	221	5,3%	25,4%	20.335	5,5%
Brandenburg	85	5,1%	19,4%	20.475	5,8%
Thuringia	132	5,3%	22,5%	19.793	5,3%
Mecklenburg Western Pomerania	69	4,8%	18,2%	19.470	7,1%
Saxony-Anhalt	107	5,3%	16,9%	19.528	7,1%
Baden-Württemberg	311	18,6%	11,5%	24.892	3,2%
Bavaria	186	15,5%	10,5%	25.309	2,8%
Bremen	1.624	22,4%	9,4%	21.481	9,9%
Hamburg	2.446	19,7%	7,3%	25.029	6,1%
Hesse	298	19,6%	11,2%	23.943	4,4%
Lower Saxony	168	10,5%	8,0%	21.988	5,0%
Northrhine-Westphalia	526	15,5%	8,1%	22.294	6,5%
Rhineland Palatinate	206	12,7%	9,5%	23.197	4,3%
Saarland	384	12,7%	9,3%	20.277	6,2%
Schleswig Holstein	184	9,0%	7,5%	22.833	5,1%
Berlin	4.118	23,3%	11,4%	20.972	9,3%

Table 8: Statistic Table: Switzerland

Federal state	Population density	Share of foreign-ers	Right-wing voters	Gross annual income	Un employ-ment rate
Zurich	935,3	27,1%	26,7%	40.679	3,2%
Bern	178,6	16,6%	30%	30.890	2,5%
Lucerne	291,3	18,8%	24,7%	32.683	2,4%
Uri	34,8	13,2%	36,2%	28.709	0,6%
Schwyz	190,5	21,9%	36,9%	52.653	1,5%
Obwalden	79,3	14,7%	37,3%	35.428	1,2%
Nidwalden	180,3	14,8%	64,2%	43.648	1,3%
Glarus	60,0	24,2%	0%	28.629	2,1%
Zug	621,7	28,3%	26,6%	59.721	2,6%
Fribourg	204,6	22,8%	20,2%	29.299	3,4%
Solothurn	351,0	22,9%	25,9%	32.387	2,9%
Basel	5.324,4	29,9%	12,4%	40.583	3,35%
Basel Dis-trict	562,1	23,7%	25,1%	38.556	1,8%
Schaffhausen	278,7	26,1%	39,5%	31.109	3,6%
Appenzell Outer-Rhodes	227,8	13,9%	49,5%	32.639	1,55%
Appenzell Inner-Rhodes	94,5	11,5%	29,1%	34.114	0,5%
St. Gallen	263,7	24,4%	31,3%	29.944	2,6%
Grisons	28,2	18,8%	29,9%	31.794	1,5%
Aargau	497,5	25,3%	31,5%	33.694	3,5%
Thurgau	327,8	25,1%	36,7%	31.872	2,6%
Ticino	128,2	27,8%	11,7%	32.442	2,4%
Vaud	288,8	33,0%	17,4%	34.847	4,6%
Valais	66,8	22,6%	19,8%	28.557	3,4%
Neuchâtel	245,5	25,3%	12,7%	28.710	4,9%
Geneva	2.060,0	39,9%	13,7%	37.615	5,1%
Jura	87,9	15,0%	14,5%	26.371	3,6%

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