

DATA FOR RACIAL JUSTICE

CONCEPT
NOTE

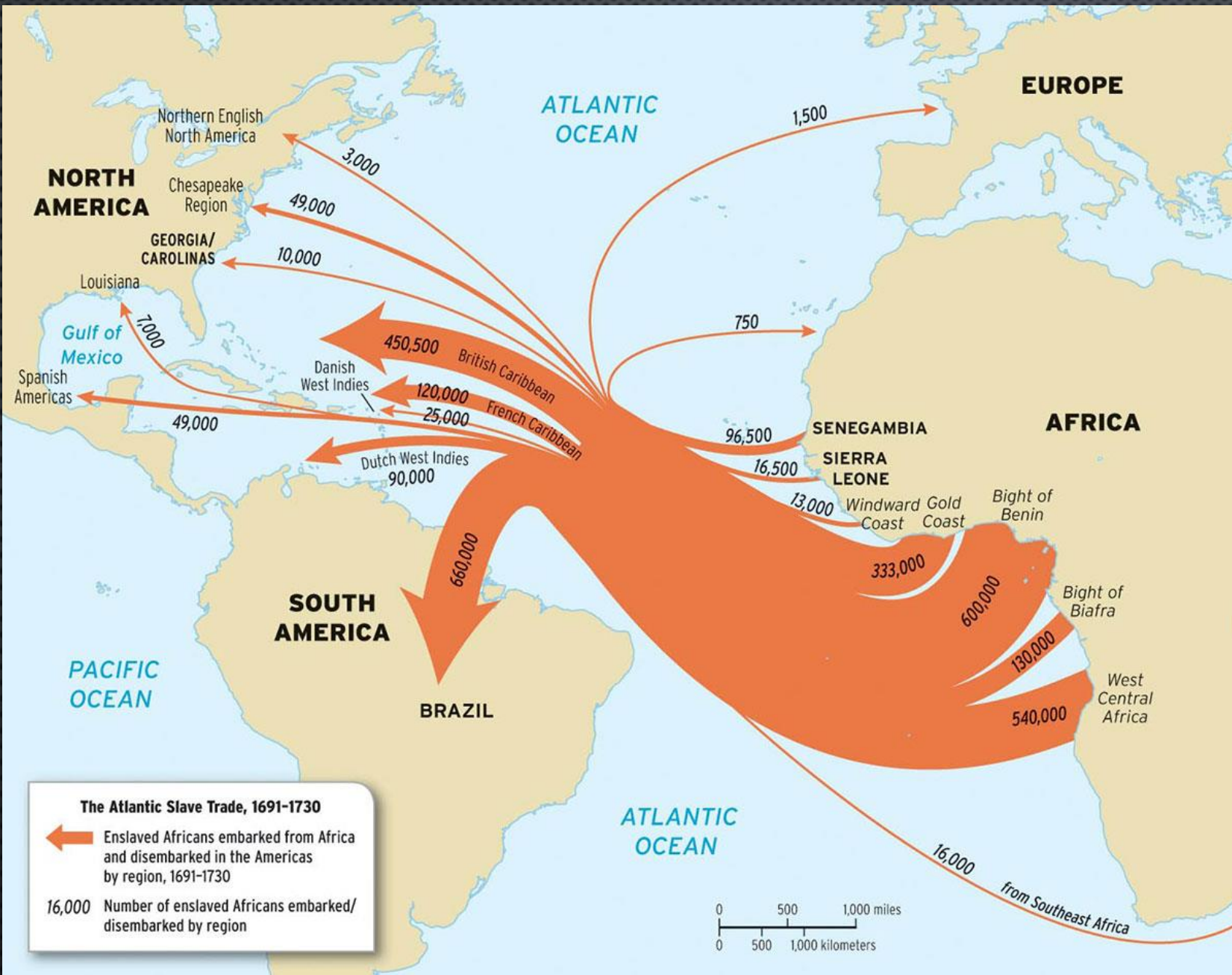
2018-19 REQUEST FOR DATA + MAPPING EXERCISE

SUBMISSIONS

SYNOPSIS OF SUBMISSIONS FROM MEMBER STATES + CIVIL SOCIETY, WITH ADDITIONS

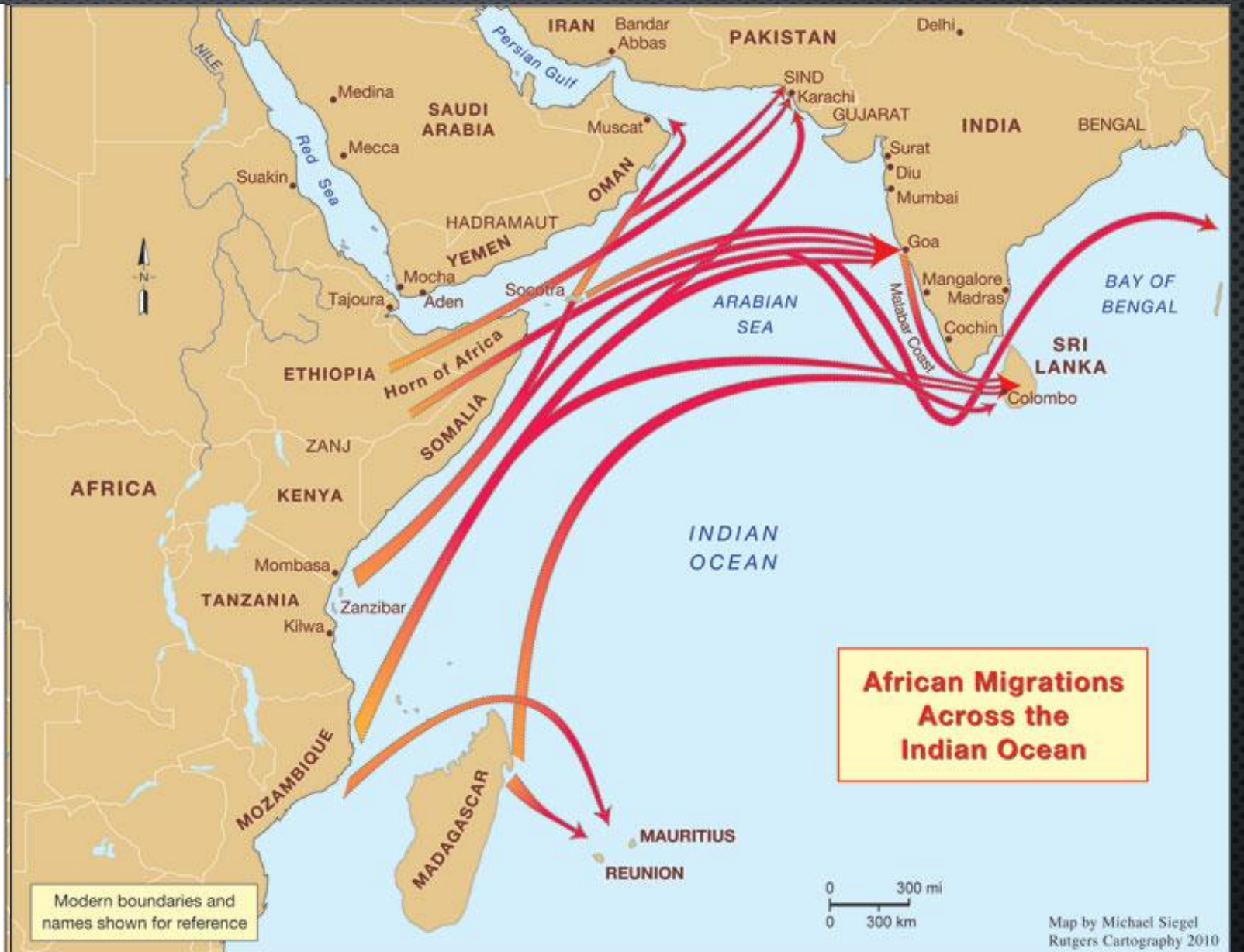
THE WORKING GROUP ENCOURAGES FURTHER SUBMISSIONS +
COMMENTS FROM MEMBER STATES AND CIVIL SOCIETY.

REQUEST
FOR DATA



Trans-Atlantic Trafficking + Trade in Enslaved African

African Captives Taken to the Arabian Peninsula & the Persian Gulf



**African Migrations
Across the
Indian Ocean**

0 300 mi
0 300 km





BOAC

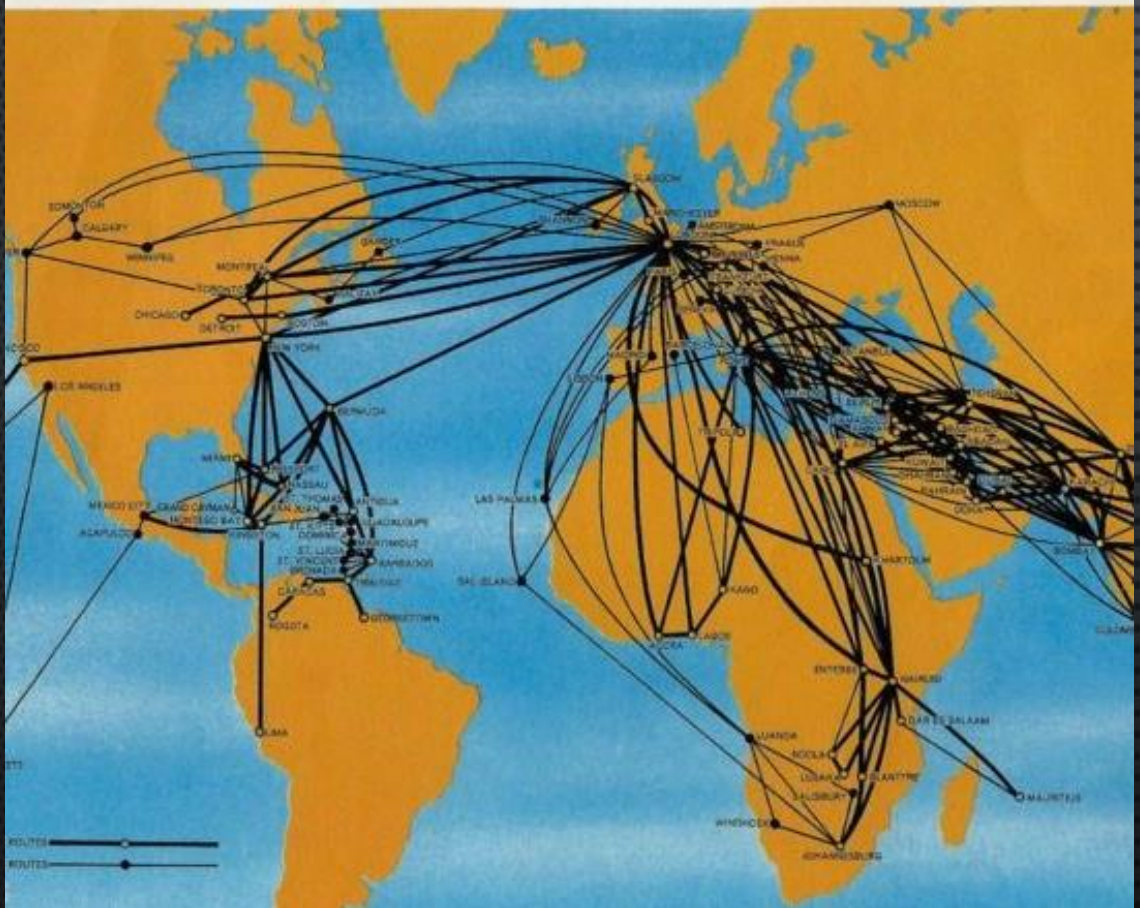
WORLD-WIDE ROUTES

BOAC OPERATES WORLD WIDE WITH AIR CANADA, AIR NEW ZEALAND, BAHAMAS AIRWAYS LTD., BRITISH EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION, MALAYSIAN-MIDDLE EAST AIRLINES, NIGERIA AIRWAYS, PAKISTAN AIRWAYS LTD., SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS LTD., SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS LTD.

THE WORLD'S FINEST AIRLINERS

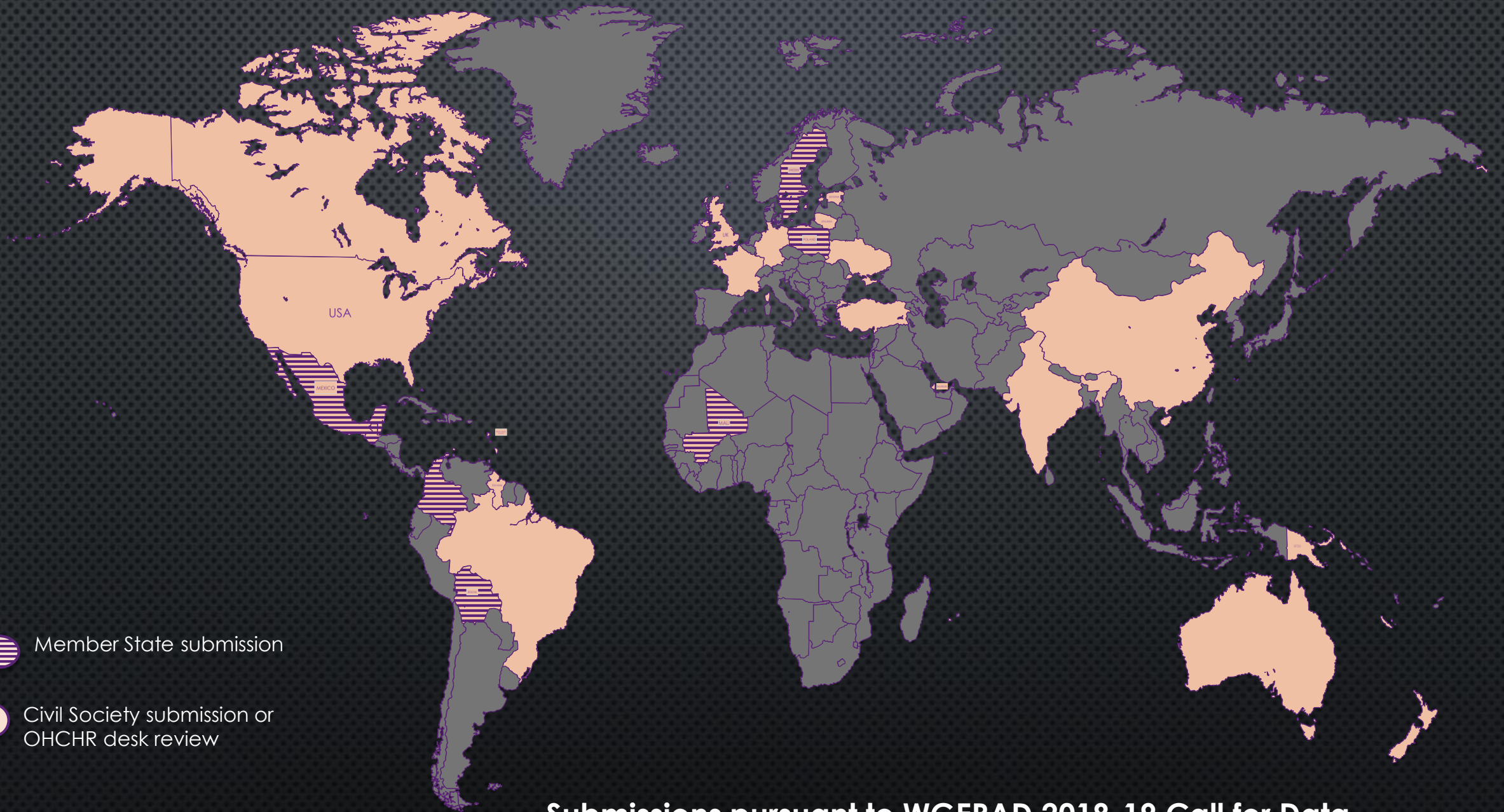
The BOAC Jet Fleet of VC10s and Rolls-Royce 707s operate an intercontinental network radiating from Europe to all parts of the world.

BEA are General Sales Agents



The AIR FRANCE KLM Network





Member State submission



Civil Society submission or
OHCHR desk review

Submissions pursuant to WGEPAD 2018-19 Call for Data

MEASURING EQUALITY

WE VALUE EQUALITY...

- "In Sweden, data on damages and criminal injuries compensation is not gathered in relation to ethnicity, citizenship or cultural background. The system applies to all victims of crime. Consequently, ethnicity or country of origin is irrelevant."

- In the USA, on average, the total money earnings of white Americans who had completed only high school, an associated degree, or bachelor's degree or more was, respectively: \$36,826; \$44,984 and \$73,682.

BUT WHO EXPERIENCES IT?

- "[Afro-Swedes] have asserted the need for steps to be taken against Afrophobic hate crime, that awareness-raising measures should be taken in partnership with representatives of Afro-Swedes, and that the 9th of October should be commemorated as the anniversary of the abolition of Sweden's participation in the transatlantic slave trade.."

- In the USA, on average, the total money earnings of African American who had completed only high school, an associated degree, or bachelor's degree or more was, respectively: \$28,439; \$35,399; \$59,027.

In the US, Black women are nearly four times more likely to die than white women, and are twice as likely as white women to suffer severe maternal morbidity or a life-threatening pregnancy complication. These disparities have been documented and sustained for at least six decades. **While low-income Black women face the highest maternal health risks of all, the Black/white disparity in maternal mortality persists across all income and education levels**

CONCEPT

NOTE

CONCEPT NOTE (EXCERPT)

...Pervasive institutional racism impacting people of African descent is well-documented globally, including in education, employment, criminal justice, child welfare, access to credit, access to public goods and services, access to capital, and other opportunities. **The link from historical colonialism and the trafficking in enslaved Africans to the modern-day circumstances of people of African descent in diaspora populations remains apparent** in our work.

...[T]he Working Group has repeatedly encountered a lack of disaggregated data pertaining to people of African descent. This raises difficulties in ensuring diaspora populations of African descent are visible and counted, in documenting a unique experience of racism, and in measuring the exercise and enjoyment (or lack thereof) of their human rights. **In the age of big data, a lack of data on people of African descent is a form of erasure.**

Without question, where data exists, data analytics have helped highlight institutional racism and racial disparity. Insights and visualizations of racial injustice that were unavailable before the rise of big data analytics have become common.

These analytical tools have offered evidence of the intractability of structural racism and provided new understandings of bias and discrimination. Big data has uncovered how policy and law may disproportionately impact the free exercise of human rights by people of African descent. Among other things, **big data tools offer evidence that racism against people of African descent has been transformed rather than eliminated**, presenting new and sometimes more subtle manifestations over time.

On the other hand, **data systems and algorithms often incorporate, mask, and perpetuate racism in their design and operation**—this is considered an acceptable cost for convenient data solutions. The ongoing concern for “algorithmic justice” recognizes that the political and economic decisions made about data systems reflects the way society values certain communities.

Thus, whether big data will be a tool for justice or oppression heavily relies on political decisions, not scientific ones.

REQUEST

FOR DATA

REQUEST FOR DATA

A. Data, analysis and statistics on composition of the population.

1. Please provide data on people of African descent disaggregated by sex, age, economic and social situation, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability, health status, nationality, marital and family status, sexual orientation and gender identity, place of residence, and other status.
2. Please provide the total number of people of African descent living in the country.
3. Please provide data on locations where persons of African descent live (e.g., specific cities/towns, or broad designations (urban, rural, specific regions/locations).
4. Please provide information on how data on people of African descent is collected;

5. Please provide data on race or ethnicity based on voluntary self-identification, for example, as a person of African Descent, Black, or relating to national origin or other relevant classifications;
6. Please provide data on people of African Descent in this country, classified under the following categories:
 - a. Numbers or percentages relating to the status of persons of African Descent (i.e., citizen, resident, migrant, refugee, asylum-seeker, internally displaced, stateless and undocumented persons, etc.)
 - b. The number of people of African descent of the first generation, of the second generation, of the third generation and so forth.
7. If no data exists specific to persons of African Descent; please explain why disaggregated data is not collected?

REQUEST FOR DATA

B. Data, analysis and studies on the human rights situation of people of African descent.

8. Please provide data on whether the economic, social and cultural rights of people of African descent, are being realized and/or racial disparity in the realization of these rights, specifically but not limited to the areas of: a. education; b. health ; c. employment; d. housing

9. Please provide data on the protection of civil and political rights of people of African descent and/or disparities, including but not limited to: a. Non-discrimination; b. Access to justice; c. Self-determination; d. Protections for childhood and the family; e. Enjoyment of own culture, religion, and language

10. Please provide data on any contact and/or racial disparities of people of African descent within the criminal justice system, including but not limited to stops, searches, seizures, arrests, detentions, prosecutions, convictions, sentencing, solitary confinement, capital punishment, access to legal aid and representation by counsel, appeals, etc.

11. Please provide data on the use of force, injuries, and/or deaths of persons of African descent in state custody and/or committed by law enforcement officials, accountability and remedies.

12. Please provide data on racially motivated acts of violence and hate crimes and hate speech, accountability and remedies.

14. Please provide data on the situation of youth and children; and women and girls, including information on racial disparities among children, youth, women, and girls, and multiple /intersecting/intersectional forms of discrimination ...

15. Please provide data on representation and participation in public affairs (elections and public appointments), law enforcement and judicial institutions.

16. Please provide data on the protection of human rights of migrants and refugees of African descent.

REQUEST FOR DATA

C. Information on measures to address disparities

17. Please provide data on measures (including but not limited to laws, policies, action plans, special projects, special measures (affirmative action, quotas, etc.), programmes or other initiatives) and the effectiveness thereof to: a. address racial disparities and existing gaps; b. prevent racial discrimination; a. protect victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, Afrophobia and related intolerance; c. improve the human rights situation of people of African descent; d. redress and remedy, including through reparatory justice...

18. Please provide data on activities related to the implementation of the Programme of Activities of the International Decade for people of African descent.

SUBMISSIONS

DATA FOR RACIAL JUSTICE: SUBMISSIONS

MEMBER STATE SUBMISSIONS

- BOLIVIA
- POLAND
- SWEDEN
- GUYANA
- MEXICO
- MALI
- COLOMBIA
- GUATEMALA

CIVIL SOCIETY + OTHER SUBMISSIONS

- EU FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AGENCY
- CENTER FOR REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS
- LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE EDUCATION FUND
- FRIENDS OF THE AFRICAN UNION
- SAMUEL DEWITT PROCTOR
- ACTION ON SMOKING AND HEALTH (ASH)
- AFRICAN AMERICAN TOBACCO CONTROL LEADERSHIP COUNCIL (AATCLC)
- HUMAN RIGHTS FOR WEST PAPUA PEOPLES PROTECTION ASSOCIATION INC. (HRWPPPA)
- BLACK SOUTH WEST NETWORK (BSWN)
- THE CRITICAL RACE AND ETHNICITY RESEARCH CLUSTER, MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY
- LUIZ VALERIO P. TRINDADE, PH.D
- DEWAN ADAT PAPUA
- FIGHT RACISM NOW NETWORK
- AVENUES TO ZERO TRANSMISSION
- AT-SIK-HATA, YAMASSE-MOORS
- AGING PEOPLE IN PRISON HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN
- ADE OLAIYA
- GLOBAL NETWORK OF BLACK PEOPLE WORKING IN HIV (GNBPH)

DATA FOR RACIAL JUSTICE: SUBMISSIONS

SUBMISSIONS + SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION HAVE GLOBAL SCOPE

- BOLIVIA
- POLAND
- SWEDEN
- GUYANA
- MEXICO
- MALI
- COLOMBIA
- GUATEMALA

- CANADA
- ARUBA
- AUSTRALIA
- BAHRAIN
- BARBADOS
- BARBADOS
- BELIZE
- BRAZIL
- BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
- UK
- UKRAINE

- USA
- CHINA
- ESTONIA
- FRANCE
- GERMANY
- INDIA
- LITHUANIA
- TURKEY
- NZ
- EUROPE
- W. PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SWEDEN

RECENT STUDIES

- *Anti-Black Racism and discrimination in the labour market* (2018, Centre for Multidisciplinary Studies on Racism on behalf of the County Administrative Board of Stockholm County)
- *Afrophobia – A research review of the situation of Afro-Swedes in contemporary Sweden* (2014, Multicultural Centre)

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- Basic divisions are country of birth, citizenship, foreign / Swedish background. Available data on people from Africa includes:
 - foreign-born with two foreign-born parents (native-born adoptive parents are excluded)
 - descendants (native-born with two foreign-born parents).
- No compiled data or statistics regularly + specifically addresses people of African descent in Sweden
- in the Nordic Statistics Database (<https://www.Nordicstatistics.Org>), funded by the Nordic Council of Ministers, certain data based on persons country background or region, such as Africa, can be found.

SWEDEN

KEY LEGISLATION, POLICY, + PRACTICE

- *Discrimination Act* (protection for seven grounds of discrimination; ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, religion, disability, age and transgender identity or expression), supervised by Equality Ombudsman
- *National plan to combat racism, similar forms of hostility and hate crime*
- *Equal treatment plan for 2017–2021* (Swedish Police Authority).
- *Action plan 2019–2020 for equal treatment* (Swedish Migration Agency)
- *Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society* → annual funding under Ordinance on government grants for activities to combat racism and similar forms of intolerance.

RECENT EVENTS

- Of the police-recorded hate crime in 2016, ~908 had an Afrophobic motive, 15% were violent crimes.
- In the 2014 Riksdag (parliamentary) election, 72% African-born vs. 89% Swedish-born persons voted.
- 9% foreign-born employees in Police.
- 19 % foreign born employees at Prison + Probation Service
- 11% foreign born employees in Courts

BUT

- “Afro-Swedes have spoken of their exposure to racist bullying + harassment at school, discrimination in different areas of society + hate crime.”
- *Equality Ombudsman*: quantitative + qualitative investigation + data on Afrophobia + Afro-Swedes’ access to equal rights + opportunities → may be a need for equality data but no further proposals

GUYANA

CIVIL SOCIETY RESPONSE USING OFFICIAL DATA

- African Guyanese are 218,483 (29.2%) of the total population of 746,955. In addition, many People of African Descent are classified as "Mixed Race"
- Significant data or statistics unavailable because information collected does not specify ethnicity. Private institutions, which conduct race-specific research, lack funding to conduct this research.
- in the Nordic Statistics Database (<https://www.Nordicstatistics.Org>), funded by the Nordic Council of Ministers, certain data based on persons country background or region, such as Africa, can be found.

USA

KEY LEGISLATION, POLICY, + PRACTICE

- *14th Amendment, US Constitution*
- *Justice for Victims of Lynching Act of 2018,*

classifies acts that “willfully cause bodily injury to any other person, because of the actual or perceived race, color, religion, or national origin of any person” as a federal hate crime.

- *Shelby County v. Holder* (invalidates Section 4 preclearance of the Voting Rights Act), facilitates restrictive voting provisions.
- *Civil Rights Act of 1968, Voting Rights Act of 1965*
- local human rights instruments: e.g., *New York City Human Rights Law*
- *UDHR, ICCPR*

RACIAL DISPARITY

- Individual states with the widest racial disparities in criminal justice included Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. African Americans were admitted to prison at higher rates than Whites in every state reporting data, with a range of relative rate indices of 2.2 in Hawaii to 16.7 in Wisconsin

- NO black governors in office today. Only 4 in U.S. history + 3 black candidates ran for office in 2018 (Georgia, Florida and Maryland) and were electorally defeated (with Qs).
- 3 black Senators (out of 100) (Tim Scott - South Carolina; Cory Booker - New Jersey; Kamala Harris – California)
- 52 Black members of U.S. House of Representatives (~ proportionate).

USA

CIVIL SOCIETY REPORTING USING OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE RESEARCH + DATA:

- 14% of the US population identifies as Black (in 2017), 45,789,188. Detroit is 85% Black. NY has the most (3.8M) people of African descent but 55% of PAD live in the South.
- Among people of African descent in the U.S:
 - 25.4% live below the poverty
 - 11.1 million voted in the 2014 Presidential Election
 - 45.1% of households are headed by a married couple
 - 1.3 million black grandparents live with their grandchildren.
 - 37.3-45.7% are 20-44 years of age, mostly married
 - 8.7% immigrants (Jamaicans are the largest)
- Unemployment rate remains twice as high for Blacks in the US
- As likely to complete high school, same relative likelihood re: college.
- Only 4.8% of all lawyers in the US are Black

WEALTH GAP:

- Black households have 10% of the wealth held by white households (\$170,000 and \$17,000 respectively) .
- 73% of White families and 45% Black families own a home, disparity value of \$85,800.00 for White families + \$50,000.00 for Black families.
- Data sources: United States Census Bureau, PEW Research Center, UNHRC, Black Mamas Matter Alliance, NAACP, Equal Justice Initiative, Yale Law School, The Marshall Project , Southern Poverty Law Center

KEY DATA

- White students average \$55,869 return on investment for higher education, while Black students average \$4,846 + graduate with more debt.
- 51% percent of African-Americans live in high poverty areas (72% of poor Blacks).
- In 2013-2014, African-Americans = 5% of all full-time college teachers, ↑ 1% since 1993. (74% white)

- 81% of Blacks college experience report discrimination or unfair treatment because of their race or ethnicity, compared with 59% of Blacks who never attended college.
- 55% of Blacks with some college say that in the past 12 months someone has acted as if they were suspicious of them because of their race or ethnicity, while a similar share (52%) they were treated as if they weren't smart. For Blacks with a high school diploma or less, those shares are lower, 38% and 37% respectively

USA

HEALTH: Racial disparities exist across income and education levels

- Health disparities persist and may be increasing for chronic conditions such as obesity, cardiovascular disease, and cancer.
- 2004 David and Collins study in the American Journal of Public Health: "It turned out that as a predictor of a very low birth weight outcome, these racial discrimination questions were more powerful than asking a woman whether or not she smoked cigarettes"
- Black women are 4X more likely to die from pregnancy-related complications
- Black women are 2X more likely to have severe maternal morbidity (heart attack, shock, blood clot, or hysterectomy)
- Black infants more likely to be stillborn and die in their first year of life.
- Black Americans are three times more likely to die from exposure to air pollutants than their white counterparts, more likely to live near landfills
- Cancer treatment is equally successful for all races. Yet black men have a 40% higher cancer death rate than white men. African-American women have a 20% higher cancer death rate than white women

KEY DATA

- In Baltimore, 20-year gap in life expectancy between the city's poor, African American neighborhoods + wealthier, whiter areas.
- In the year 2000, racial segregation caused 176,000 deaths—about as many as were caused by strokes.
- Dr. Arline Geronimus found African Americans have more stress-related wear and tear, + the difference widens with age. Telomere length in women showed Black women to be 7 ½ years biologically older than same-age white women.

“The stress of dealing with racial discrimination can lead to chronic stress, which can put people at risk of numerous health problems, including anxiety, depression, digestive issues, headaches, heart disease, weight gain and memory and concentration impairment, according to the Mayo Clinic.”

USA

CRIMINAL JUSTICE: Racial disparity defines the system

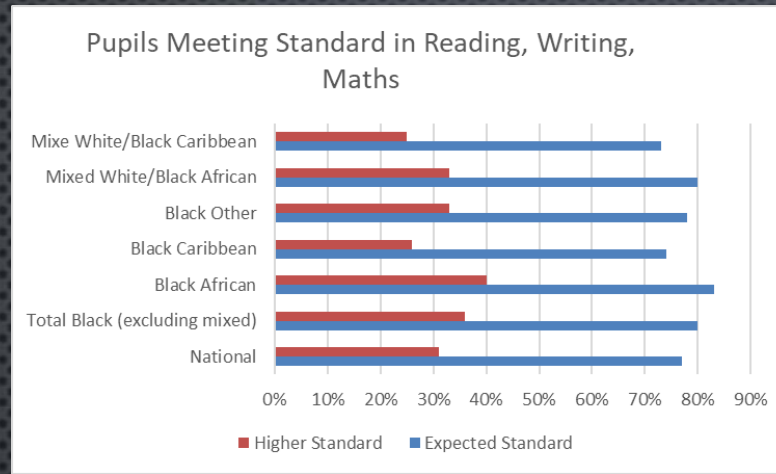
- Arrested 2.5X more than whites
- Incarcerated > 5X the rate of whites.
- Incarceration rate of Black women is 2X their white counterparts.
- Black people in the United States are imprisoned for drug offenses six times the rate of White citizen- despite data that shows both population use at similar rates. Incarceration
- According to Child Trends, Black children 2X as likely to have experienced parental incarceration (not including non-residential parents)
- Blacks were overrepresented in solitary confinement, and whites were underrepresented in solitary confinement- proving that Black and Brown offenders are more likely to be perceived as a threat. (2015 Yale Law School study)
- *Black Girls Matter: Pushed Out, Overpoliced and Under-Protected* attests Black girls are the fastest growing population in the juvenile system.
- Young Black children face disproportionate detention, suspension, and arrest in schools.

KEY DATA

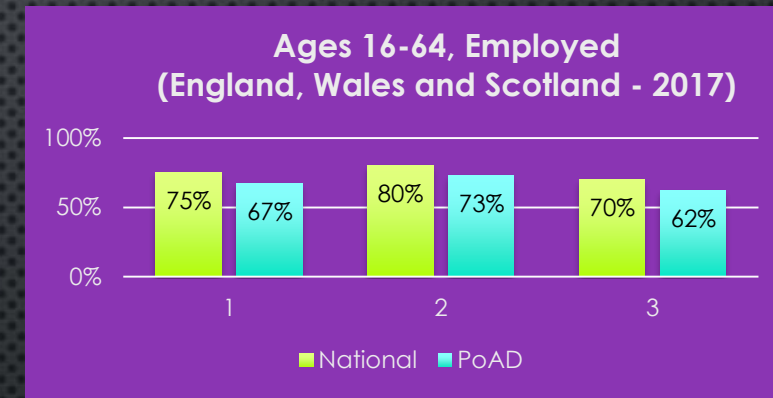
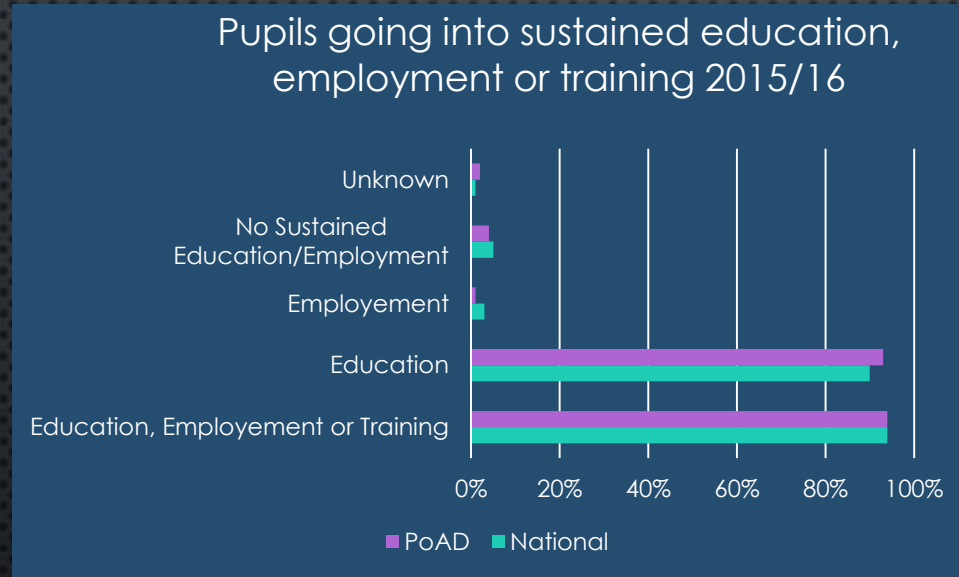
- 292 anti-Black hate crimes in 2016, including nooses hung on/near school property (SPLC)
- African Americans were incarcerated in state prison at 6 times the rate for Whites and in local jails at almost 5 times the rate for Whites

- In 2015, young black men were nine times more likely than other American to be killed by police (1,134 deaths that year).
- From 2010 to 2014, police in LA county shot 375 people, about one person every five days. Black residents make up 9% of the population, but represented 24% of deaths...Since 2000, there have been no charges for the more than 1,500 shootings by police in the county.

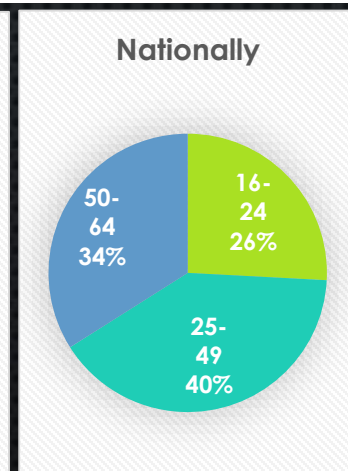
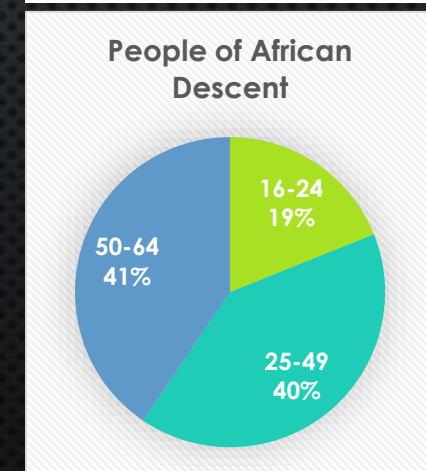
UK



	ENGLAND	WALES	SCOTLAND	NORTHERN IRELAND
National	53,012,456	3,063,456	5,295,403	1,810,863
PoAD	1,846,614	18,276	36,178	3,616



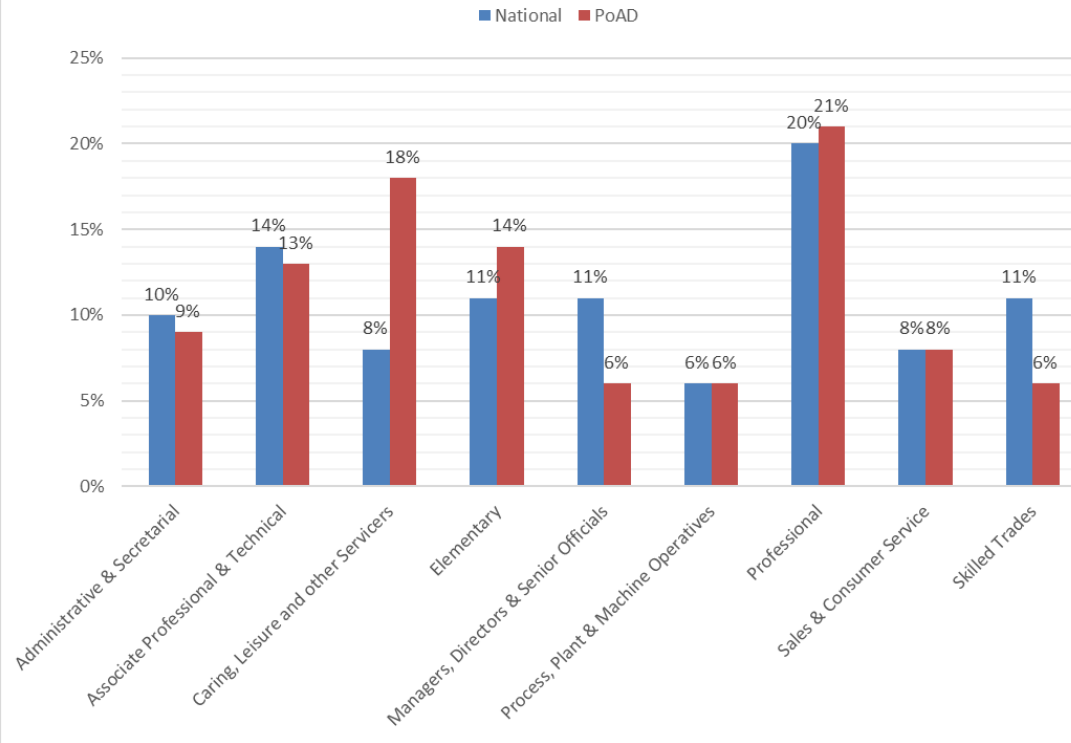
Employed by Age Grouping (England, Wales and Scotland - 2017)



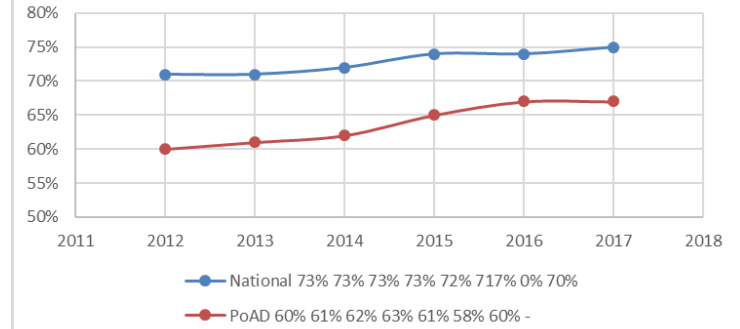
- From 2005-2017, the percentage of youth cautions given to White young people decreased from 90% to 84%, and the percentage given to Black young people increased from 6% to 11%

UK

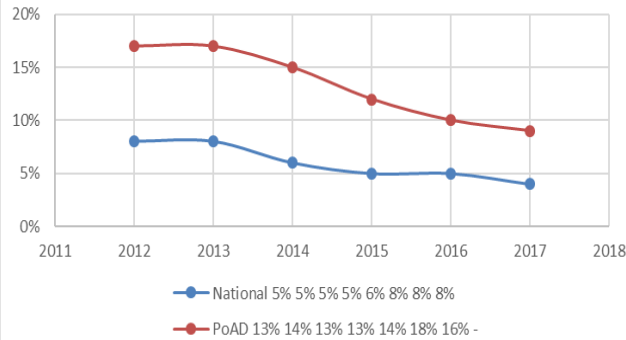
Employment by type of occupation (UK - 2017)



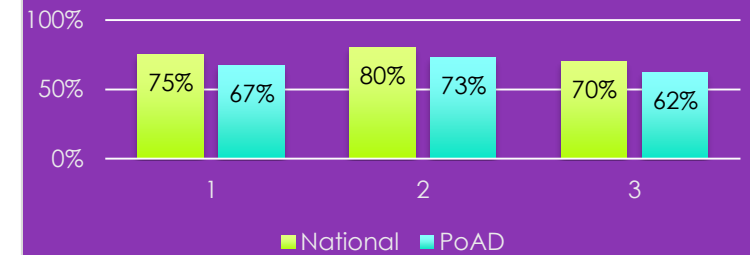
% employed, 16 to 64 years old (England, Wales, Scotland 2004 - 2017)



Unemployment by ethnicity over time (England, Wales and Scotland - 2011 to 2017)



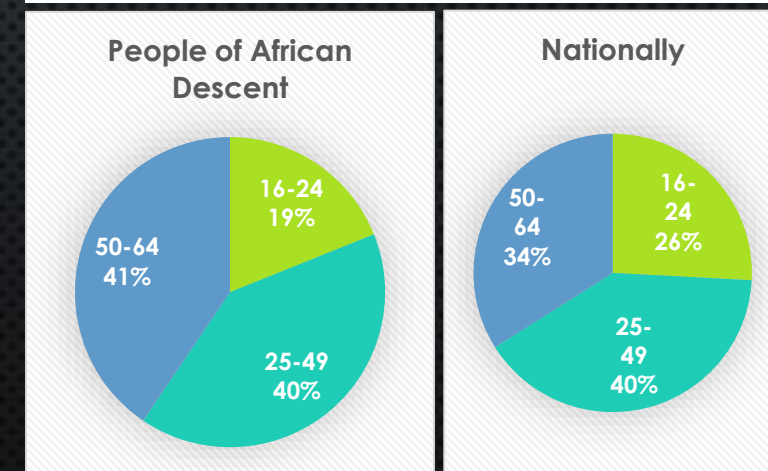
Ages 16-64, Employed (England, Wales and Scotland - 2017)



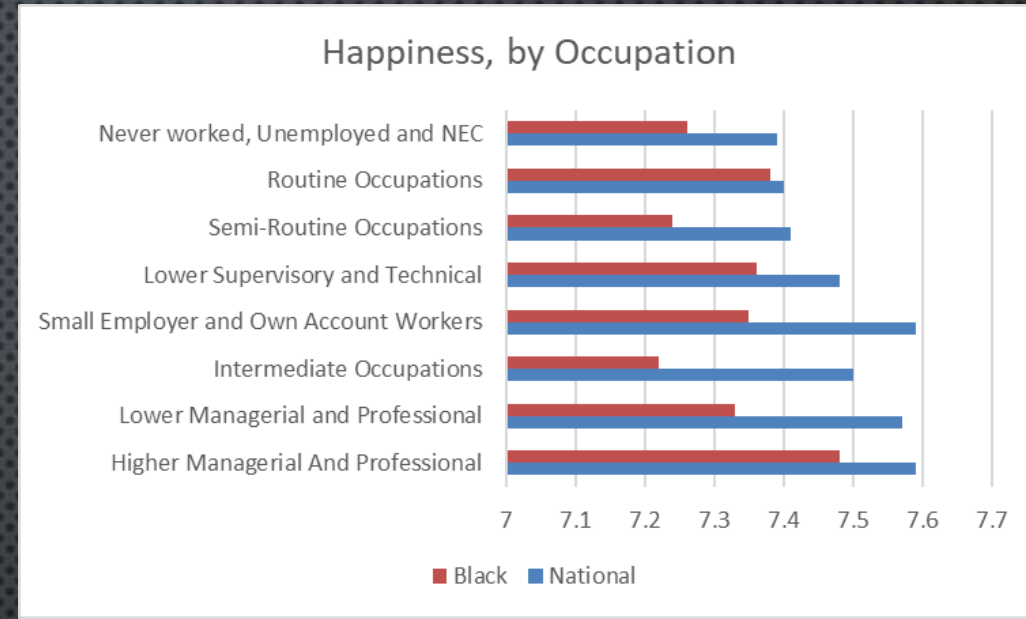
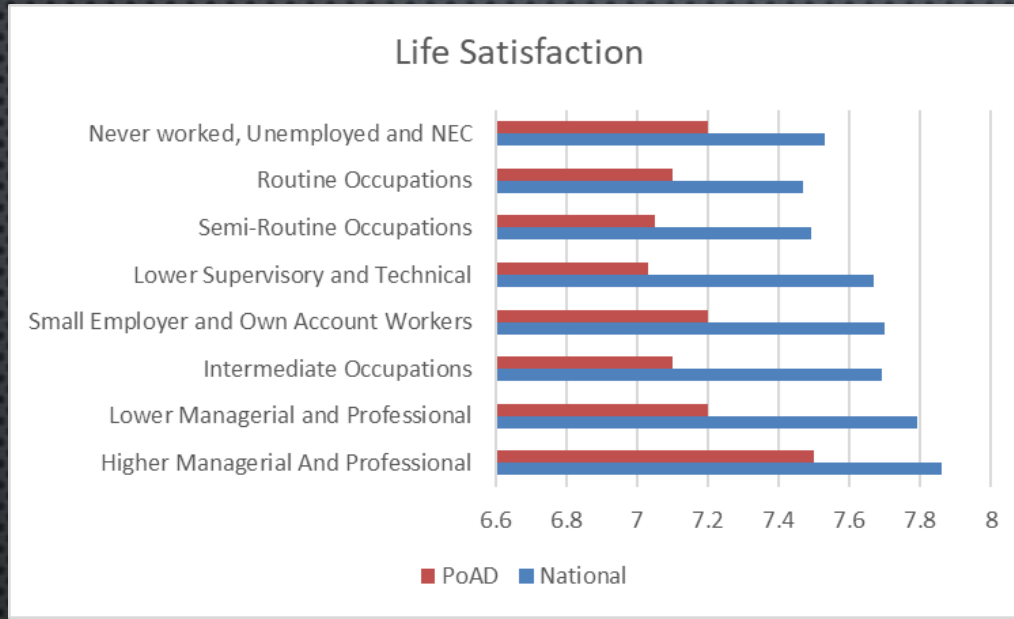
EMPLOYMENT

- White women had lower unemployment (2%) compared with Black women (7%); similarly, at level 3, White women had lower unemployment (3%) compared with Black women (8%)
- Mixed, Black, + Other had HIGHER representation in elementary occupations
- 18% of Black workers employed in 'caring, leisure and other services' jobs, highest percentage of all ethnic groups in this type of occupation
- Black and Mixed ethnic groups had LOWER representation as 'managers, directors and senior officials', at 6% and 8% respectively.
- Black workers had the highest percentage of any ethnic group in public administration, education + health (42.8%)
- Weekly Income < £400 in 33% of Mixed households + 35% of Black households

Employed by Age Grouping (England, Wales and Scotland - 2017)

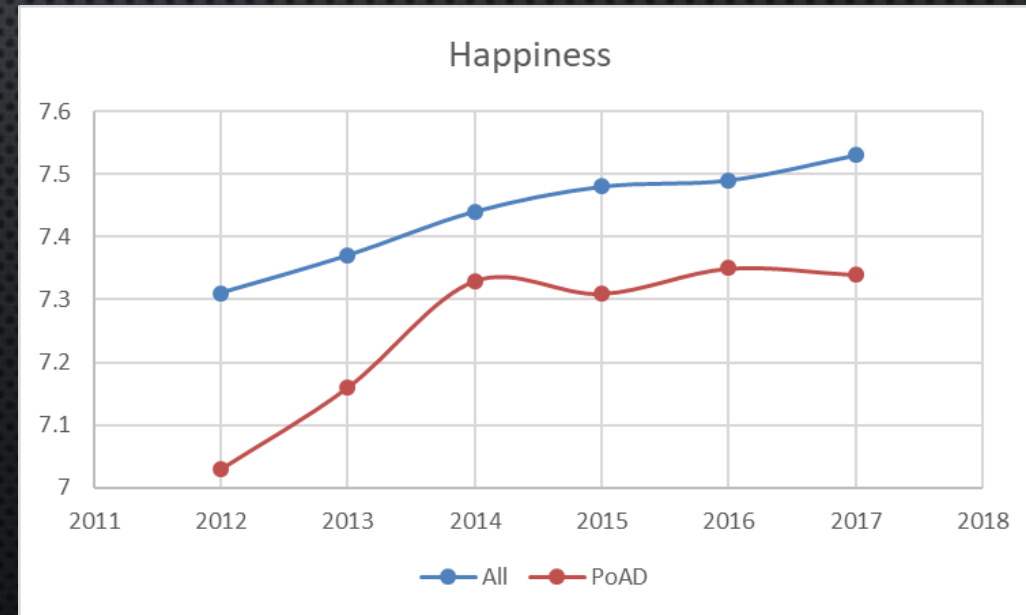


UK



KEY METRICS

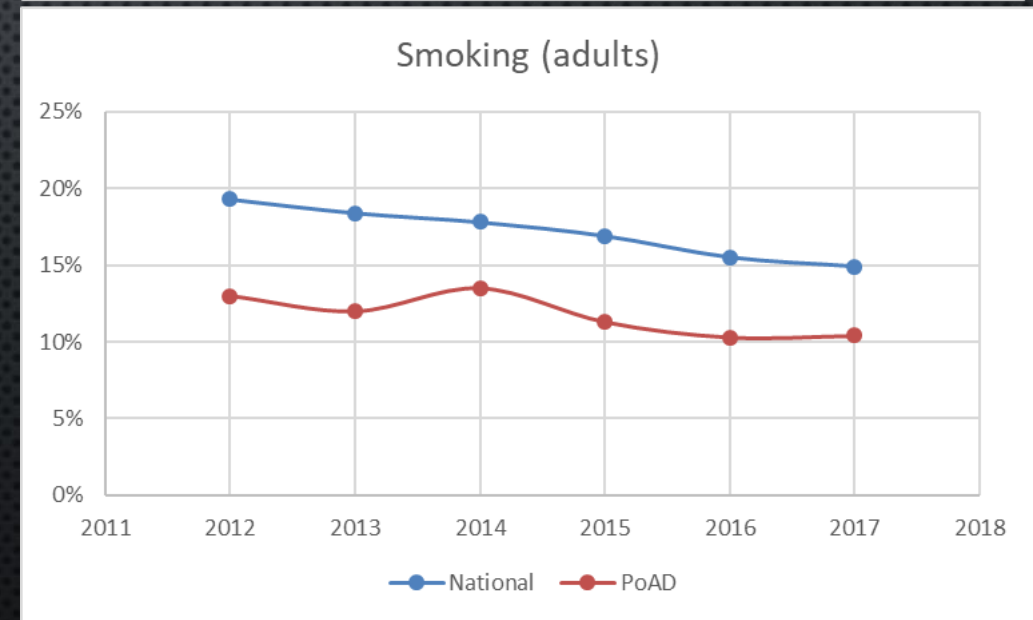
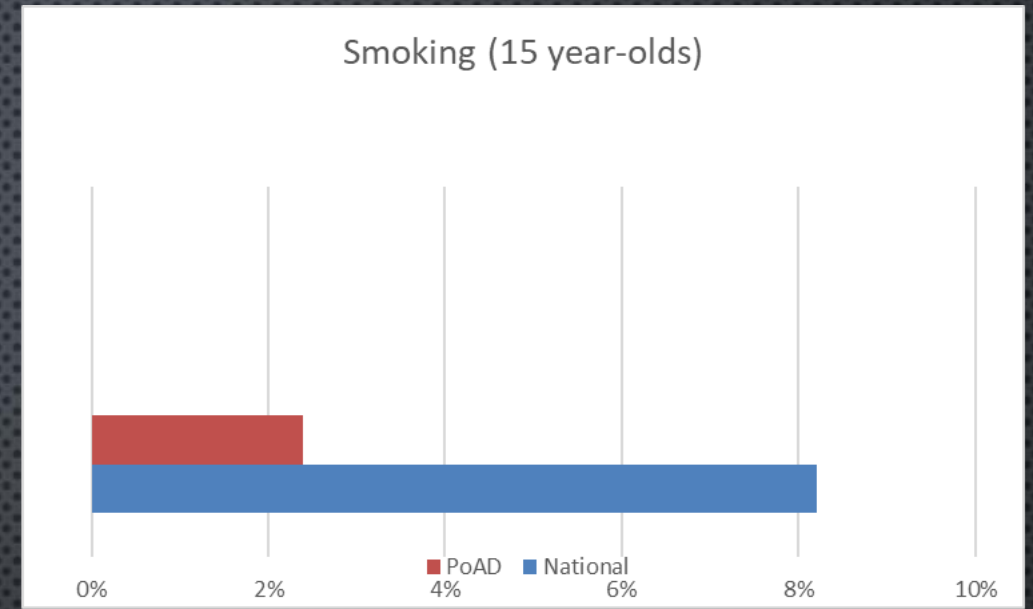
- average happiness scores < UK average (7.53) for people from Black ethnic groups (7.34)
- 25.18% of UK Blacks reported 'very high satisfaction' with their life, less than UK on average (30.12%)



UK

KEY PRACTICE

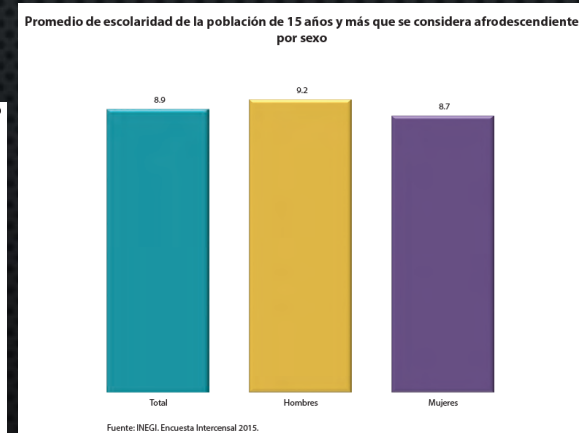
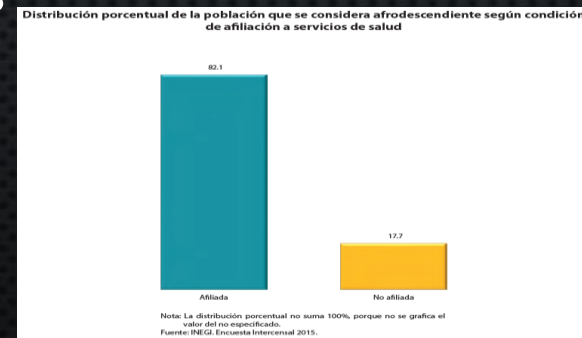
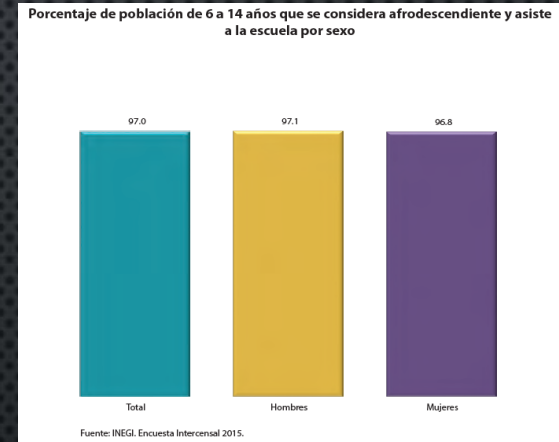
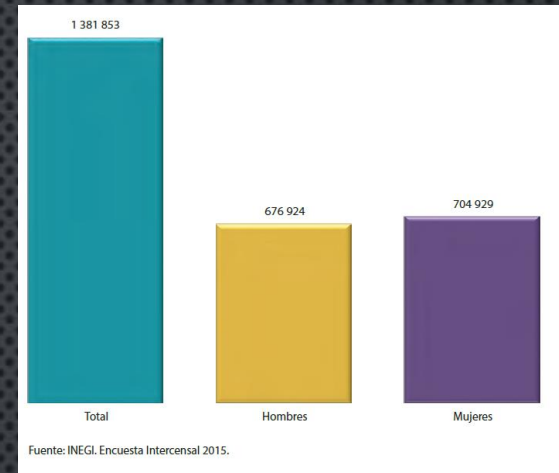
- % of late-stage HIV diagnoses significantly higher than national average among Black Africans (55.2%), Other Blacks (51.3%), + Black Caribbeans (48.5%)(BUT between 2009/11 + 2015/17, late stage HIV diagnoses dropped for Black African people (from 64.0% to 55.2%)
- 69% of Black adults (most likely of all ethnic groups) overweight or obese → twice as likely as Chinese adults (32%)
- ~1/3 of Black African children aged 4 - 5 overweight (= most likely overweight in 2016/17)
- At ages 10 - 11, Black African (46.2%), Black Caribbean (45.4%), and Other Black (43.9%) children were overweight
- *Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society* → annual funding under Ordinance on government grants for activities to combat racism and similar forms of intolerance.



MEXICO

KEY FACTS

- In December 2015, the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) published the data allowing Mexico to provide statistical information on the Afro-descendant population in the country for the first time.
- Those who consider themselves to be of African descent number 1,381,853 inhabitants and represent 1.2% of the national population. A total of 704,929 women who declare themselves as Afro-descendants and 676,924 men were registered.
- 97% of people aged 6 to 14 who identify themselves as Afro-descendants attend school.
- School attendance of 18 to 24 year-olds is lower among dark-skinned people (19.9%) than for those who identify as intermediate (32.5%) and lighter skinned (44.6%).



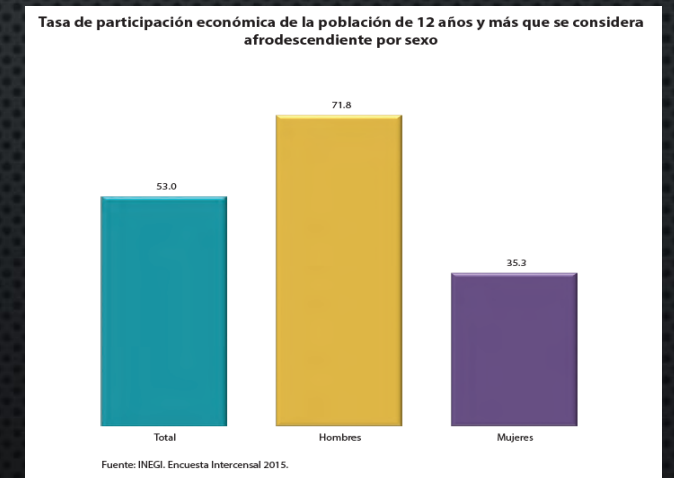
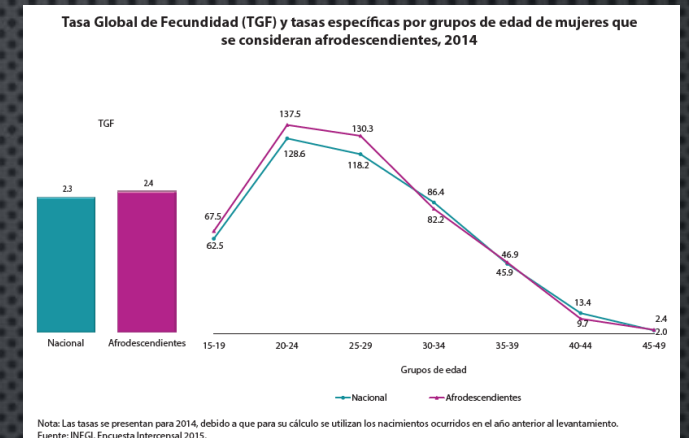
MEXICO

KEY LEGISLATION

- Constitution, Article 1, contains an anti-discrimination clause (and 32 states have an anti-discrimination law, while 28 states have an anti-discrimination clause in their local Constitutions.)
- CONAPRED published the first National Program for Equality and Non-Discrimination (hereinafter PRONAIND) 2014-2018 (National Action Plan, 13 lines of effort for PAD)
- 29 federal entities include the causes related to racial discrimination from article 1 of ICERD
- National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination (CONAPRED) + National Electoral Institute (INE) published the Public Action Guide to prevent discrimination in elections.
- In 2012, within the framework of the International Year of People of African Descent, CONAPRED + Movement for Cultural Diversity of Mexico, published the Guide for public action against discrimination and for the promotion of equality and inclusion of the Afro-descendant population
- In 2017, CONAPRED prepared a guide on protection of refugees and migrants, including of African descent

KEY FACTS

- 53% of Afrodescendants participate in economic activities, that is, work or job-seeking. This includes $\frac{3}{4}$ of men and $\frac{1}{3}$ of women.
- The Afro-descendant population reports that 17.7% of the men and women are not affiliated with any health service.
- Afrodescendant women have lower fertility rates.



BOLIVIA

KEY LEGISLATION, POLICY, + PRACTICE

- Law #45: 8 October 2010 – created National Committee Against Racism
 - Composed of 70 government institutions

Se cuenta con un Plan de Trabajo del Decenio Afrodescendiente, trabajado y coordinado entre el Consejo Nacional Afroboliviano (CONAFRO), el Comité Nacional Contra el Racismo y Toda Forma de Discriminación y la Defensoría del Pueblo, en cumplimiento a la resolución emitida por la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas a través de la Resolución 68/237 del 23 de diciembre de 2013, que declara el Decenio Internacional de los Afrodescendientes 2015-2024.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DATA

POPULATION

- Total population of people of African descent = 27,317 persons (76.3% of 35,802).
(not including mixed race populations)

LOCATIONS

- island of Virgin Gorda is 80.3 per cent black.
- municipality of Road Town, found on the island of Tortola, has the largest population of African descendants in the BVI (capital of the BVI). Tortola is the most populous island in the territory.

WEST PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Afrodescendant population faces considerable inequality and discrimination.

BAHRAIN

PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DATA

POPULATION

- Total population of people of African descent = 23,083

POLAND

CITIZENSHIP	PERMANENT RESIDENCE	LONG-TERM RESIDENT'S EU RESIDENCE	TEMPORARY STAY	RIGHT OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE FOR THE FAMILY MEMBER OF AN EU CITIZEN	RIGHT OF RESIDENCE FOR THE FAMILY MEMBER OF AN EU CITIZEN	REFUGEE STATUS	SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION	TOLERATED STAY	STAY FOR HUMANITARIAN REASONS	TOTAL
Angola	15	2	73	0	0	0	0	0	7	97
Benin	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Botswana	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Burkina Faso	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Burundi	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Chad	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	7	2	21	0	1	3	2	0	2	38
Djibouti	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eritrea	1	0	3	0	0	0	10	0	0	14
Ethiopia	17	3	31	0	0	4	0	0	0	55
Gabon	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Gambia	12	2	15	0	0	0	0	1	1	31

POLAND

CITIZENSHIP	PERMANENT RESIDENCE	LONG-TERM RESIDENT'S EU RESIDENCE	TEMPORARY STAY	RIGHT OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE FOR THE FAMILY MEMBER OF AN EU CITIZEN	RIGHT OF RESIDENCE FOR THE FAMILY MEMBER OF AN EU CITIZEN	REFUGEE STATUS	SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION	TOLERATED STAY	STAY FOR HUMANITARIAN REASONS	TOTAL
Ghana	18	3	50	0	2	0	0	0	1	74
Guinea	12	2	18	0	0	0	0	1	4	37
Guinea-Bissau	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cameroon	43	27	117	0	1	3	1	0	3	195
Kenya	24	5	80	0	2	0	1	0	4	116
Comoros	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Congo	22	5	100	0	0	6	0	0	1	134
Lesotho	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liberia	1	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	8
Libya	66	3	306	0	4	5	19	0	2	405
Madagascar	6	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	5	27
Malawi	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mali	8	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	18
Mauritius	15	2	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Mozambique	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Namibia	2	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Niger	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Nigeria	307	22	392	1	4	1	1	1	19	748
South Africa	61	9	129	2	13	0	0	0	0	214

POLAND

CITIZENSHIP	PERMANENT RESIDENCE	LONG-TERM RESIDENT'S EU RESIDENCE	TEMPORARY STAY	RIGHT OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE FOR THE FAMILY MEMBER OF AN EU CITIZEN	RIGHT OF RESIDENCE FOR THE FAMILY MEMBER OF AN EU CITIZEN	REFUGEE STATUS	SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION	TOLERATED STAY	STAY FOR HUMANITARIAN REASONS	TOTAL
Central African Republic	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	5
Cape Verde	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Rwanda	1	2	66	0	0	4	0	0	3	76
Senegal	19	4	32	0	1	0	6	0	1	63
Seychelles	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sierra Leone	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	11
Central African Republic	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	5
Cape Verde	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Rwanda	1	2	66	0	0	4	0	0	3	76
Somalia	10	0	5	0	1	9	6	0	0	31
Swaziland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sudan	11	1	27	0	1	3	1	0	2	46
South Sudan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
United Republic of Tanzania	21	2	15	0	1	0	0	1	2	42
Togo	5	3	7	0	0	0	1	0	2	18
Uganda	11	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	26
Côte d'Ivoire	3	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Sao Tome and Principe	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zambia	2	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	1	20
Zimbabwe	9	4	139	0	0	1	0	0	0	153

LITHUANIA

PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DATA

POPULATION

- Total population of people of African descent = 120 (0.3% of the population; 81 men, 36 women)

STATUS

- Citizens of Lithuania = 52
- Foreigners = 68

ESTONIA

PUBLICLY AVAILABLE DATA

POPULATION

- Total population of people of African descent = 109

News coverage suggests racial discrimination exists despite the low population.

- Black NATO troops stationed in Estonia are facing violent acts of racism and have been verbally abused as a result of their race. (<https://observer.com/2016/02/estonia-wants-more-nato-troops-but-only-if-they-arent-black/>)
- Similar acts have also been perpetrated against black US embassy staff which led to an article in an Estonian news paper titled "Racism Concerns Us All", by the Embassy's Charge d'Affaires Chever Voltmer.

MALI

Nombre de femmes aux postes de décision	Femmes	Hommes
Députés	14	147
Maires	11	690
Conseillers municipaux	281	8134
Ministres	4	25
Membres du conseil économique et social	3	4
Cour Constitutionnelle	3	6
Ambassadeurs	3	19
Hauts Commissaires	0	9
Préfets	0	56
Sous-préfets	0	280

POPULATION

- Total population: 18,54 million (2017),
- le Mali est le plus vaste Etat d'Afrique de l'ouest après le Niger.
- Sa population est composée essentiellement de bambaras (25,1%), Sénoufo (12,2%), peulh (8,5%), songaï (8%), maninka (7,9%), soninké (7,9), dogon (5,5%), arabe (5%), bozo (4,6%), tamasheq (2,8%), tamajaq (2,1%), poular (2%), bomou (1,5%), khasonké (1,3%), tadaksahak (0,8%), dioula (0,5%), wolof (0,3%), marka (0,2%), mossi (0,2%), kagoro (0,2%), siamou (0,1%).