**Perceived major experiences of discrimination, ethnic group, and risk of psychosis in a six-country case-control study**

**Individual Types Of Major Discrimination**

The most common types of major discrimination were unfair treatment by the police (11.2%), not getting hired (10.4%), being fired (9.7%), and from neighbors and family (9.1%). These four types of discrimination were also the most common ones among cases and minority ethnic groups, and all were more common in cases except not getting hired, and more common in minority ethnic groups except being fired. For minority ethnic groups, the most frequent types of major discrimination were receiving worse services (10.4%) and negative treatment on public transport (6.8%), whereas the least frequent types were for getting a loan (1.8%), securing housing (2.6%) and in the court system (3.2%).

*Supplemental Table 1. Twelve types of major discrimination in the EU-GEI case-control sample by case status and minority status*

|  | **All**  **(N = 2507)** | |  | **Case vs. control**  **(N = 1040 cases)** | | |  | **Minority vs. majority**  **(N =310 minorities)** | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Total n** | **Total**  **%** |  | **Case**  **%** | **Control**  **%** | ***p*-value** |  | **Min-ority %** | **Maj-ority %** | ***p*-value** |
| Fired | 241 | 9.7 |  | 12.1 | 7.9 | .001 |  | 6.8 | 8.3 | .402 |
| Not hired | 257 | 10.4 |  | 10.1 | 10.6 | .692 |  | 16.2 | 9.0 | <.001 |
| Promotion | 116 | 4.7 |  | 4.8 | 4.6 | .874 |  | 5.5 | 4.4 | 399 |
| Police | 279 | 11.2 |  | 15.2 | 8.4 | <.001 |  | 17.8 | 5.8 | <.001 |
| Court system | 79 | 3.2 |  | 4.8 | 2.1 | <.001 |  | 4.2 | 1.5 | .003 |
| Education | 125 | 5.0 |  | 6.3 | 4.1 | .015 |  | 6.8 | 3.4 | .008 |
| Housing | 64 | 2.6 |  | 2.5 | 2.6 | .881 |  | 4.5 | 2.1 | .018 |
| Neighbors, family | 226 | 9.1 |  | 13.9 | 5.7 | <.001 |  | 8.4 | 5.0 | .022 |
| Loan | 45 | 1.8 |  | 2.1 | 1.6 | .312 |  | 1.3 | 1.7 | .642 |
| Service | 160 | 6.5 |  | 7.4 | 5.8 | .109 |  | 10.4 | 4.6 | <.001 |
| Medical care | 86 | 3.5 |  | 5.2 | 2.3 | <.001 |  | 1.9 | 2.4 | .656 |
| Public transport | 83 | 3.4 |  | 4.2 | 2.8 | .054 |  | 6.8 | 1.7 | <.001 |

*Comparison by minority status restricted to controls; due to missing data, n may not add up to sample totals; p-value was calculated using Pearson’s chi-square test*

**Perceived Reason for Experiences of Major Discrimination**

In the total sample, 10.5% of participants reported experiences of major discrimination that they attributed to race or ethnicity, while 26.8% had experienced major discrimination that they attributed to factors not related to race or ethnicity (age, gender, mental illness, religion, sexuality, other). Discrimination attributed to race or ethnicity was higher among cases (12.5% vs. 9.1% in controls, χ2(2)=16.6, p<0.001) and minority ethnic groups (32.3% vs. 2.9% in ethnic majority, χ2(2)=261.8, p<0.001, restricted to controls). Discrimination attributed to the category of “other” (i.e. self-reported reasons such as nationality, immigration status, language ability, education level, social class, physical appearance, physical illness, disability, ideology), was also higher among cases (29.3% vs. 25.1% in controls, χ2(2)=16.6, p<0.001), but lower among minority ethnic groups (13.6% vs. 28.1% in ethnic majority, χ2(2)=261.8, p<0.001, restricted to controls). Among controls who experienced any major discrimination (N=936), most attributions for discrimination differed between minority ethnic groups and the ethnic majority.

*Supplemental Figure 1. Reasons for major discrimination among N=936 who experienced discrimination by minority status restricted to the EU-GEI control sample*

