





Perceived discrimination among minority adolescents in Ireland: A case-control analysis

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Background and aim

- Perceived discrimination in youth is associated with poor psychosocial adjustment and academic performance (Hood et al., 2017)
- **Grounds** include: sexual orientation, disability or chronic conditions, immigrant status, belonging to ethnic minorities such as Roma
- In Ireland, discrimination among youth under 18 years range from 47% (based on **age**) to 3% (based on belonging to the **Traveller community**) (DCEDIY, 2022)
- Aim: a comprehensive study of discrimination among youth in Ireland, accounting for socio-demographic context (gender, age, socio-economic status)



- A **nationally representative** sample of 6,242 adolescents aged 12–19 (mean age: 15.52 ± 1.22 years)
- Participating in the Irish Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC), a WHO collaborative cross-cultural study conducted in 2018
- Percentage **girls** 54.1%
- Percentage social classes: 55.2% (high), 34.4% (middle), 10.4% (low)
- Including **minority** and **matched non-minority** youth



- Socio-demographic context: gender (boy/girl), age, social class
- **Minority status:** sexual minority (same- or both-gender attraction), living with a disability or chronic condition, first generation immigrant, Traveller
- **Ever been discriminated** based on: place of birth, gender, age, disability, race, sexual orientation, religion, being a member of the Traveller community, other reason

Analytic Approach

- **Case-control matching** based on gender, age group and social class group to eliminate potential confounding effect of socio-demographic differences
- **Chi-square tests** to check whether minority status is associated with ever being discriminated based on different grounds
- Holm-Bonferroni correction to prevent accumulation of Type I Error
- Effect sizes: phi ≤ .09 negligible, .10 ≤ phi ≤ .29 small,
 .30 ≤ phi ≤ .49 medium, phi ≥ .50 large

Levels of matching

	Sexual minority		Disability or chronic cond.		First gen. immigrant		Traveller	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Matching level								
Classroom	422	76.3	1045	76.1	559	61.2	95	72.0
School	65	11.8	167	12.2	152	16.6	17	12.9
County	41	7.4	111	8.1	147	16.1	14	10.6
Health Board	17	3.1	32	2.3	32	3.5	1	0.8
Unmatched	8	1.4	18	1.3	23	2.5	5	3.8
Total	553		1373		913		132	

Discrimination perceived by sexual minority youth

		Ever felt discriminated against (%), based on							
	Place of birth	Gender	Age	Disability	Race	Sexual orientation	Religion	Traveller	Other reason
Minority	32.4	57.9	62.7	13.5	19.0	56.0	20.2	3.8	64.8
Non- minority	23.6	46.0	48.5	8.8	14.8	7.2	12.3	3.0	38.9
ρ	.002	< .001	< .001	ns.	ns.	< .001	.001	ns.	.007
phi	098	119	143	075	056	524	107	022	259

Discrimination perceived by youth with D/CC

		Ever felt discriminated against (%), based on								
	Place of birth	Gender	Age	Disability	Race	Sexual orientation	Religion	Traveller	Other reason	
Minority	28.6	42.5	49.9	18.3	15.4	14.0	15.1	4.1	58.3	
Non- minority	25.0	36.7	45.6	6.8	13.4	10.3	11.6	3.3	30.6	
p	ns.	.002	ns.	<.001	ns.	.004	.008	ns.	<.001	
phi	040	059	043	173	029	056	052	023	280	

Discrimination perceived by immigrant youth

		Ever felt discriminated against (%), based on								
	Place of birth	Gender	Age	Disability	Race	Sexual orientation	Religion	Traveller	Other reason	
Minority	52.2	36.6	45.5	10.9	33.3	13.3	21.1	5.5	58.1	
Non- minority	16.2	38.9	46.0	8.0	6.9	9.0	9.7	3.6	37.8	
p	<.001	ns.	ns.	ns.	<.001	.005	<.001	ns.	ns.	
phi	379	.025	.005	050	330	069	158	046	203	

Discrimination perceived by Traveller youth

		Ever felt discriminated against (%), based on							
	Place of birth	Gender	Age	Disability	Race	Sexual orientation	Religion	Traveller	Other reason
Minority	42.6	42.7	48.7	23.0	38.1	27.0	19.0	51.3	70.6
Non- minority	25.2	34.2	38.3	6.2	14.2	8.7	11.2	5.3	47.1
p	.005	ns.	ns.	<.001	<.001	<.001	ns.	<.001	ns.
phi	184	088	105	238	272	239	108	511	239

Discussion

- Minority adolescents are more likely than their nonminority peers to be discriminated on multiple grounds
- Negative halo effect
- **Complex** and **multi-level**, **multi-site interventions** are needed, tackling educational and other settings
- Explicit anti-discrimination policies, revising school curricula, training of staff etc.

Strengths and limitations

- Nationally representative database and established HBSC methodology
- Not accounting for **multiple minority statuses**
- No questions on the **context of discrimination**: who, why, how?
- Minority youth are more likely to be absent from school underrepresentation
- **Other minority** groups (e.g. young carers, homeless, living in institutional care) are not covered
- **Binary classification of gender** neglecting lived experiences of trans and other gender minority youth

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