

Flexible resources and experiences of racism among a multiethnic adolescent population in Aotearoa, New Zealand: an intersectional analysis of health and socioeconomic inequities using survey data

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1 The study



Participants: 20 410 high school students aged 13-17 from Māori, Pasifika, European, ethnic minority* and migrant origins.



Data: Youth2000 surveys from 2001, 2007, 2012, and 2019.



Outcome: socioeconomic and health inequity, and interpersonal discrimination as indicators of racism.

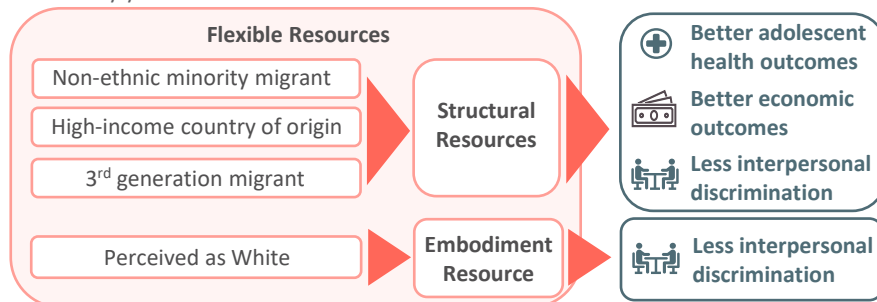
*Asian, Middle Eastern, Latin American or African



Key limitation: A proof-of-concept analysis as survey data were not collected specifically for this study.

2 Findings

- > Structural resources, but more substantially embodiment resources, reduce experiences of racism for minorities and migrant youth.
- > Indigenous Māori experience persistent historical disadvantage.
- > Disadvantage continues for at least three 'migrant-generations' for Pasifika and ethnic minority youth.



3 Research context

Before the study

Racism generally seen as asymmetrical relationship between privileged/white and minority/racialised groups.

Added value

We examined racism using the concept of **structural** (wealth) and **embodiment** (perceived Whiteness) **flexible resources**.

Implications

Flexible resources give minorities differential protection against racism. Antiracism interventions must be tailored accordingly.