

Torkil Løwe

Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin

Young people who have grown up in Norway with parents from Pakistan, Turkey or Vietnam

Reports This series contains statistical analyses and method and model descriptions from the different research and statistics areas. Results of various single surveys are also published here, usually with supplementary comments and analyses.

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Summary

This report is based on interviews with 870 young people aged 16-25 who were either born in Norway or immigrated to Norway before the age of six, and both of whose parents were born in Pakistan, Turkey or Vietnam. Three out of four youth of the interviewees were born in Norway, while the rest immigrated before the age of six.

The report identifies differences in living conditions by national origin and by gender in the sample group, and compares the latter's living conditions with those of other youth in Norway and of older (first-generation) immigrants.

Youth of immigrant origin live with their parents to a greater degree than other young people, especially the oldest ones. Youth of Pakistani origin have the biggest households, but they also live in the largest dwellings. Cramped housing - although prevalent - is seldom perceived as a problem since only one out of ten thinks his or her home is too small. Only a minority would like to have many people of the same national origin as themselves in their neighbourhood, and three out of ten think that "a few people" would be ideal.

The percentage of married couples is higher – and the percentage of cohabitants is significantly lower – than among other youth. Almost one out of four youth of Turkish origin is married, compared with barely one out of eight of Pakistani origin and just one out of one hundred of Vietnamese origin. Two out of three of those who were married had a great deal of influence on their decision to marry. One out of five married youth has a spouse living abroad.

Youth of immigrant origin are just as active in jobs and/or education as other youth. Close to two out of three attend school or are students, women slightly outnumbering men, as is the case among other youth. The percentage of immigration origin youth who work is just as high as the percentage of other youth. The percentage who work is particularly high among youth of Turkish origin. There is a considerable gender disparity among working youth of Pakistani origin.

Youth of immigrant origin have fewer problems with household finances than other youth.

Youth of immigrant origin have just slightly poorer self-assessed health than other youth, but are more bothered by nervousness and melancholy. Older youth of immigrant origin are more likely to smoke than other young people, while the youngest are less likely to smoke.

Three out of ten have no good friends of Norwegian origin, and the percentage is lower among younger than older youth of immigrant origin. Fewer youth of immigrant origin lack friends of Norwegian origin than older immigrants. Loneliness is also less prevalent among young people of immigrant origin than among the parental generation. Youth of immigrant origin are neither more nor less lonely than other youth.

One out of three youth of immigrant origin watches a film or TV in his or her parents' mother tongue every day. When they read, the vast majority of them choose Norwegian books and newspapers.

Almost half say that religion is "extremely important in life". Among youth of Pakistani or Turkish origin, religion is at least as important for young people as it is for older immigrants. Young men of Pakistani origin are even more religiously active than older male Pakistani immigrants.

Two out of three young people of immigrant origin think they speak very good Norwegian. Most of them have a good command of their parents' mother tongue and some of them have a *better* command of the mother tongue than of Norwegian. Those who have spent long periods of time in the parental home country have poorer Norwegian language skills than others.

Almost half of the interviewees have felt that they were treated badly on account of their foreign origin in one area of society or another. On the whole, fewer youth of Vietnamese origin feel that they have been treated badly than youth of Pakistani or Turkish origin. Fewer women feel that they have been badly treated than men. More youth of Turkish origin feel discriminated against in the housing market than youth of Pakistani or Vietnamese origin. One out of four was of the opinion that discriminatory attitudes were one of the reasons for their not having a job. This is exactly the same percentage as among the rest of the immigrant population. Fewer youth of immigrant origin say that they have experienced differential treatment in the housing market than older immigrants.

A clear majority of youth of immigrant origin feel a considerable sense of belonging to Norway as a country. However, they do not feel any stronger sense of belonging to Norway than their parents' generation, and the sense of belonging is no stronger among older youth than among younger girls and boys. More than half of all young people of Pakistani origin have attended school in Pakistan, and one out of five has had at least one year of schooling there. One out of three is considering moving to his or her country of origin in the long term. The percentage is considerably lower than among older immigrants.

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Foreword

This report provides a broad overview of the living conditions of youth of non-Western immigrant origin, who were either born in Norway or have spent most of their childhood and adolescence in Norway. The report is a follow-up of the Survey of Living Conditions of Immigrants 2005/2006 (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009), and is based on a supplementary sample to the survey.

The report offers an initial summary of the young people's responses to the questions asked in the Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006. The report identifies the differences between youth originating from the three countries covered by the survey; Pakistan, Vietnam and Turkey, and compares their living conditions with those of other youth and of older (first-generation) immigrants. Throughout this process emphasis has been placed on describing gender differences and taking account of age differences.

Within the confines of this report it has not been possible to cover absolutely every topic and question asked in the Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006. Nor have analyses been carried out to determine causal relationships. Subsequent analyses and publications will be able to explore these interesting data in greater depth. The questionnaire is included in the documentation report (Gulløy 2008b).

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Thanks to Maidie Kloster and Peter Thomas who have done an excellent job of translating this report (Løwe 2008) to English! In this process some of the key terms were modified to conform to Statistics Norway's recently revised Standard for classification of persons by immigration background (from September 2008). The term "second-generation immigrants" (etterkommere) is, for instance, not used in this report and the group has been called "youth born in Norway to immigrant parents". Most terms and group designations have not been altered and some are not in accordance with the new standard (i.e. "non-Western immigrant population"). This is due to the fact that this is only a translated version of a publication written before the revision.

1. Introduction

This report provides a broad overview of living conditions among youth of non-Western immigrant origin. The report follows up the report on the main sample from the Survey of Living Conditions of Immigrants 2005/2006 (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). While the main survey covered a large part of the non-Western immigrant population, the follow-up report is based on a supplementary sample of 16-25 year olds who have grown up in Norway with parents from Pakistan, Turkey and Vietnam. An important reason for limiting the sample group is that it is primarily immigrants from these three countries who have children who are now young adults and who constitute a group of sufficient size (while relatively few of them are over the age of 25). The report focuses on differences and similarities between young people with an origin in these three countries, between genders and between the youngest and oldest youth. The report also compares living conditions among youth in the supplementary sample with those of older (first-generation) immigrants and other youth in the general population.

1.1. Background and issues

1.1.1. Background

A great deal of attention is focused on *youth born in Norway to immigrant parents* in public debate, in the media and in politics, and there is a considerable need for knowledge of and insight into their lives and living conditions. A key issue is the degree to which this group is – and will be – more closely integrated into Norwegian society than their parents. To what degree have they been influenced by and “adapted to” the country and culture to which their parents immigrated? To what degree has Norwegian society adapted to individuals born in Norway to immigrant parents, who after all in some cases differ only in appearance from other members of the Norwegian population?

A question that has often been asked is whether young immigrants and youth born in Norway to immigrant parents are excluded to varying degrees from arenas such as employment and education (Henriksen and Østby 2007). Official statistics have indicated that this is not the case at least for *children born in Norway to immigrant parents*, as both the percentages who are employed and enrolled in education are very similar to the percentages among other young people – in sharp contrast to young (first-generation) immigrants (Olsen 2006). Another focus in the debate on immigrants and integration is on marital and family patterns. Do youth of immigrant origin marry as early as their parents did, and what influence do they themselves have on their decision to marry? To what extent do they continue to adhere to their origin and the culture of their parents’ country of origin? To what extent do young people of immigrant origin feel “Norwegian”? Are they discriminated against and if so, in which ways and in which areas? All these questions - and many more - are addressed in this report.

A living conditions survey in which a representative sample of youth of immigrant origin provide firsthand information on these and other aspects of their life, in full confidentiality, affords a valuable insight into matters about which information is totally or partially lacking in official registers. Even when register data do exist on certain matters, the situation can be examined from a different angle through interviews, thereby obtaining important new knowledge.

The reason for interviewing a supplementary sample in the interview survey of Living Conditions of Immigrants 2005/2006 (LKI 2005/2006) was to be able to analyse living conditions among youth in particular with greater certainty than was possible in the main sample. The number of youth born in Norway to immigrant parents in the main sample is small, increasing the statistical uncertainty and reducing the possibility of focusing on sub-groups. The aim was also to obtain an insight into whether and in which ways integration and various living conditions change

from one generation to the next. By interviewing a supplementary sample, certain questions of little interest to the target group could be replaced by more relevant questions relating to such matters as marriage, travel to the country of origin and multilingualism in the family. The supplementary sample also amplifies the value of results obtained from the main sample, and makes it possible to identify differences between youth born in Norway to immigrant parents and youth who immigrated before they reached school age (Løwe, Mathisen and Sandbu 2009).

1.1.2. Issues

The report deals with living conditions among youth of non-Western immigrant origin who have grown up in Norway. More specifically, it focuses on *youth aged 16-25 who were either born in Norway or immigrated to Norway before the age of six, and both of whose parents were born in Pakistan, Turkey or Vietnam*. The report provides a comprehensive overview of the interviewees' responses to the questions in the Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006. The main topics covered are family, marriage and housing, personal finances, school, education, work, health and social contact. Other habitual leisure activities, perceived discrimination and other aspects of the life and everyday activities of young people are also described. The report also indicates how many young people have been, or have spent large parts of their childhood, in the country of origin.

Considerable importance is attached in the report to shedding light on possible differences in living conditions within the sample, and primarily between the three countries of origin (Pakistan, Turkey and Vietnam). These represent very different origins in terms of such factors as reason for immigration, culture, religion, marriage and family norms and possibilities for travel to the home country. The report also focuses on any differences between men and women and between young and older youth. Where relevant, the report addresses the questions of whether there are differences between those who live with their parents and those who have their own household and between those born in Norway and those who immigrated at an early age.

In addition to identifying internal patterns, the report views the living conditions of youth of immigrant origin in relation to immigrants in general and in particular *older (first-generation) immigrants* in the main sample (LKI 2005/2006), as well as in relation to youth in the population as a whole as represented by Statistics Norway's ordinary level of living surveys. This makes it possible to identify differences and similarities that *may* have implications for integration policy and other important issues. The reference groups and their usefulness are discussed in further detail on page 12.

This report offers only limited opportunity to elaborate on or explain possible differences (and similarities), or to combine the responses to different questions in order to shed light on issues that were not specifically addressed in the questionnaire. However, readers are given ample opportunity to make their own interpretations and assessments. The issue of integration processes, for instance, is dealt with superficially in the report. In this and other areas, the report merely suggests links and processes and will serve as a basis for further analyses and studies.

1.2. Data and definitions

1.2.1. A brief description of the body of data

The report is based on a survey supplementing the Survey of Living Conditions of Immigrants 2005/2006 (LKI 2005/2006) called the Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006. The survey was based on a revised version of the questionnaire used in the LKI 2005/2006 survey, which was presented to a *supplementary sample* in connection with the LKI 2005/2006 survey. The supplementary sample comprises 870 interviewees aged 16-25 who were either born in Norway, or have immigrated to Norway before the age of six (called *child immigrants*), and both of whose parents were born in – or immigrated to Norway from – Pakistan, Vietnam or Turkey. These persons are intended to be representative of the part of the population (originating in the three countries) referred to in the report as *youth of immigrant origin* and who total over 7,000 persons in Norway today (Table 1.1).

1.2.2. Further information regarding sampling, weighting and representativity

Pakistan, Vietnam and Turkey are the three main countries of origin of persons born in Norway to immigrant parents. This is partly due to the fact that immigrants from these countries were among the first to establish a new home for themselves in Norway (Kjelstadli 2003). Furthermore, the percentage who came to Norway before the age of six (child immigrants) is highest from two of the countries included in the supplementary sample, i.e. Pakistan and Vietnam (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). However, in Norway there are many youth born in Norway to immigrant parents and child immigrants with an origin in other countries, such as India, Morocco, Chile and Iran (Henriksen 2007, Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). Since these countries are not included the sample is not representative of *all* youth of immigrant origin.

For the interview survey (the gross sample) a total of 500 potential interviewees originating from each of the three countries were selected, in total 1,500 individuals (Gulløy 2008b). Interviews were conducted with 870 of these persons, of whom 231 were of Pakistani origin, 362 of Vietnamese origin and 277 of Turkish origin. This constitutes the sample size (N) on which most of the tables and figures in the report are based. The sample size for sub-groups broken down by national origin, gender and age is shown, *inter alia*, in Annex table 4. The percentage of persons actually interviewed (response rate) for the sample as a whole is 61 percent, and 50, 74 and 58 per cent, respectively, for respondents of Pakistani, Vietnamese and Turkish origin. The structure of non-response is described in greater detail by Gulløy (2008b).

Table 1.1. Sample size, non-response rate and weighting, by national origin. Number and percentage

	All interviewees	National origin		
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
Gross sample (number of persons selected as interviewees)	1 500	500	500	500
Net sample (number of completed interviews, N) ¹	870	231	362	277
Of which number of immigrants who immigrated before the age of six (child immigrants)	243	44	130	69
Non-response (100 minus response percentage)	39	50	26	42
Percentage of net sample	100	27	42	32
Total target population (registered as of 31.12.2005) ²	7 025	4136	1697	1192
Real percentage of the national groups included in the target group, of the same age	100	59	24	17
Weight to compensate for stratification and non-response ..	100	2.217387	0.580559	0.532929

¹ The difference between the net sample and the gross sample is primarily ascribable to non-response, because the persons selected refused to reply or were unavailable for interview for other reasons. A further cause is ineligibility, i.e. persons who after the sample had been selected proved not to be part of the target group for the survey because they were dead or resident abroad or in an institution. A total of 71 persons were ineligible in this survey

² The total target population differs from the selection base for the survey, which consists of the number of young people with a background from the three countries in selected municipalities. In principle, all municipalities comprising more than 1 per cent of the target population were included in the selection base, but this was modified to minimise costs and facilitate implementation. A total of 81 per cent of the total population live in the municipalities from which the sample was selected (see Gulløy 2008b)

Table 1.1 shows the sample and the total target population. Because the goal was to obtain a sufficient basis for also analysing youth of Turkish or Vietnamese origin, an equal number of potential interviewees from each country was initially selected. This, combined with the differing rate of ineligibility, means that the countries' respective representation in the net sample differs quite considerably from the real distribution of interviewees from each country in the sample. Consequently, in the analyses in this report, *the three nationalities have been weighted to ensure that their respective representation is correct*. The weighting is used in all the analyses in this report and affects *all percentages and figures in which the countries are considered collectively*, unless otherwise specified. The weighting in Table 1.1 compensates exclusively for differences in selection probability and ineligibility between the three countries.¹ It does not compensate for differences in representation between child immigrants and youth born in Norway to immigrant parents, or for gender or age distribution and other background variables. Nor does the weighting compensate for differences in relation to youth in the general population.

1.2.3. Non-response as a possible source of error

A certain reservation is made to the effect that the young people who were interviewed on certain relevant topics *may* differ from those with whom no interview was obtained (Gulløy 2008b). If some groups are under- or overrepresented (and this is not known or taken into account), the results of this report will provide an inaccurate picture of the actual situation. Since the non-response rate in this interview survey is relatively high (39 per cent), this source of error is particularly relevant and potentially significant. The chance of skewness is especially high among young people of Pakistani origin given the high rate of non-response among this group. There is reason to believe that those who failed to respond are mainly the most marginalized, least integrated interviewees in terms of schooling, work, finances, language, etc., but this is not a known fact (Gulløy 2008b, Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). If the *correlations* between variables (characteristics of and responses from interviewees) are examined, non-response and skewness will have less impact on conclusions and the reliability of the results than if the distribution of characteristics and responses alone are considered.

1.2.4. Reference groups

The main basis of comparison consists of all other immigrants, in part represented by the immigrant population as defined in the main survey, also called the *main sample* (LKI 2005/2006, see Gulløy 2008, Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). The reference group is partly limited to immigrants from Pakistan, Turkey and Vietnam, who were 25-70 years old at the end of 2005 and who came to Norway *after the age of six*. Thus youth of immigrant origin are compared with older (first-generation) immigrants with the same national background, or what might be called the *parental generation*, which affords interesting perspectives on issues such as integration.

Any differences between the supplementary sample and the main sample will in part be a natural result of the fact that two different age groups are being compared, and thus persons (and households) at different stages of life. Naturally we do not know what kind of living conditions the interviewees will have or how "integrated" they will be in the future, when they are older. No comparisons can be made with what might be the most logical reference group, *young (first-generation) immigrants* from Pakistan, Turkey and Vietnam who came to Norway as school-age children and youth, because there are too few of them in the main sample for this to be statistically sound.

¹ The weights, and the real percentage of the national groups and age groups included in the sample, are based on the total population that is presented, broken down by age, in Annex table 1 – Annex table 3. Since the selection base was based on the interviewees' age as of 31 December 2005, many of the interviewees were a year older when the interviews were conducted.

The living conditions of youth of immigrant origin are also seen in relation to those of young people in the rest of the population based on Statistics Norway's general level of living surveys. On the whole, the cross-section survey conducted in 2005 is used as the basis where this is possible and appropriate, but depending on the questions, wordings and response alternatives (which vary from one survey to another) the cross-section surveys from 2004, 2002 and 1998 are also used as a reference. The source in question is specified, and in all cases the analyses are limited to the 16-25 age group.

These sources are not weighted in the sense that certain population subsets are accorded greater importance (inflated) to make them proportionate to their respective subsets in the immigrant population, as was done in the report on the main survey where the usefulness of, and need for, such weighting was greater (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). Nor was the main sample weighted, apart from the limitations specified above.

The reason for not weighting the reference groups is partly that age and gender differences are minor on the whole since the ages are defined, and partly that weighting will not eliminate the need to discuss and explain differences in living conditions. To find statistical explanations for differences or similarities between various groups of youth of immigrant origin and between youth of immigrant origin and other immigrants or the general population, multivariate analyses must be carried out. There is little scope in this report for such analyses where simultaneous account is taken of many factors (age, gender, residence, education, marital status, etc.)

However, it is worthwhile bearing in mind that demographic and other factors characteristic of youth of immigrant origin will largely serve as an explanation for (or may be the "cause of") differences in living conditions and more or less apparent similarities in living conditions compared with those of the rest of the population. Despite the closely defined age group, for instance, the age profile in the Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006 will differ slightly from the almost completely flat age distribution in the ordinary level of living surveys (Figure 1.2). Even though comparisons in many cases are therefore carried out within even more narrowly defined age groups, the possibility that what at first glance appears to be "differences in living conditions" between the groups may partly be related to age differences cannot be ruled out entirely, except where specific ages have been compared.

1.2.5. Questionnaire and interview methods

The interviews were conducted during the period from February 2006 to April 2007, the majority (700) being carried out in 2006. The participants were interviewed personally. This procedure reduces the likelihood of frivolous responses, errors and misunderstandings, but where certain types of question are concerned, interviewees tend to be tempted to give more *socially* acceptable responses than if they were filling out a questionnaire and/or responding to an anonymous questionnaire. In any event, there is of course no guarantee that the interviewees' responses are honest and correct. The questionnaire comprised over 250 questions, but not all the interviewees were asked all the questions. For more detailed documentation, see the documentation report (Gulløy 2008b).

1.2.6. Definitions

It is worth noting that the following terms are used in this report, some of which have been defined specifically for this report:

- *Youth of immigrant origin* (or *youth of non-Western immigrant origin* or *young people of immigrant origin*) in this report are persons aged 16-25 who were either born in Norway, or who immigrated to Norway before the age of six, and both of whose parents were born in Pakistan, Turkey or Vietnam.

- *Youth born in Norway to immigrant parents* are persons born in Norway to two parents who were born in another country (in this report Pakistan, Turkey or Vietnam).
- *Child immigrants* are persons who immigrated to Norway (in this report from Pakistan, Turkey or Vietnam) before the age of six. Given the age limitations in the sample, these persons have been in Norway between 10 and 20 years minus any time they may have spent in their country of origin.
- *Older immigrants* or "*the parental generation*" or "*parents' generation*" in this report are (first-generation) immigrants, aged 25-70 (at the end of 2005), from Pakistan, Turkey or Vietnam who came to Norway *after the age of six*.
- *(First-generation) immigrants* are (in general) persons who were born outside Norway to two foreign-born parents and who have immigrated to Norway.
- *The main sample* refers to the Survey of Living Conditions of Immigrants 2005/2006 (LKI 2005/2006), which covers the immigrant population from ten national groups (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009).
- *The supplementary sample* comprises persons who were interviewed in the Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006 and who constitute the body of data on which the figures and the definition of youth of immigrant origin are based. The term "supplementary survey" is used (in this report) synonymously with the dataset on which the Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006 is based.
- *The (non-Western) immigrant population* refers to persons who are resident in Norway and were born outside Norway to two foreign-born parents (and four foreign-born grandparents), and children born to immigrant couples after the latter's arrival in Norway. In this report the term usually refers to the main sample. The term "Non-Western" is no longer used by Statistics Norway from a revision implemented on September 1. 2008, but this report was originally published before the revision.
- *The population in general* or *youth in general/all youth* are represented through the general Level of Living Surveys, which also cover immigrants (who account for only a modest percentage).
- *National origin* or *country of origin* is the country where the interviewees' parents or they themselves were born.
- *Older youth* (or *the oldest*) are 20-25 years old, while *younger youth/the youngest* are 16-19 years old.

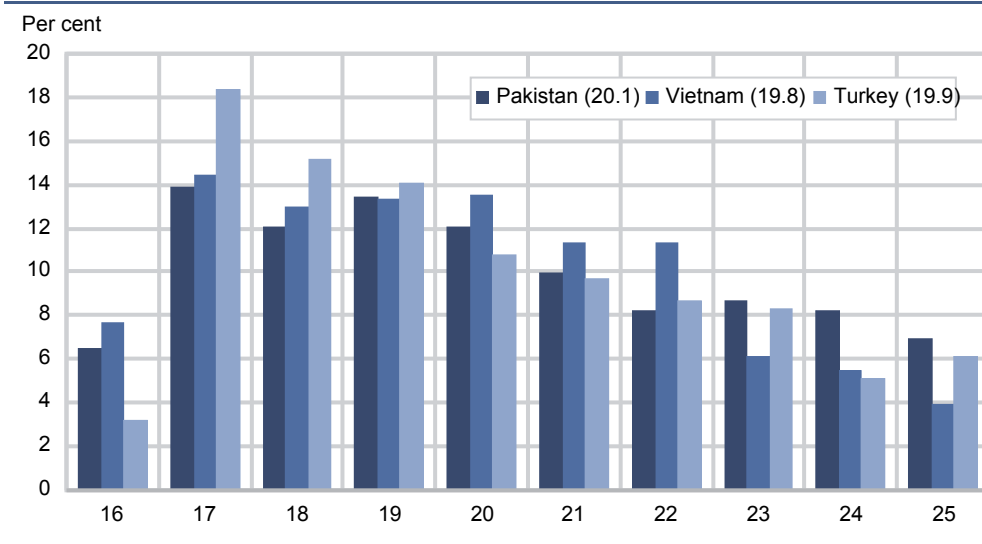
1.3. Age and gender distribution in the sample

1.3.1. The youngest youth in the majority

Based on the date of birth, age (in a statistical context) can be defined in different ways depending on the reference date that is used. In this report the interviewees' age in *full years on the day the interview took place* is used. Based on this definition, the interviewees are between 16 and 25 years old². As Figure 1.1 shows, *considerably more younger than older* youth – irrespective of national origin – were interviewed. The age profile partly reflects the real age distribution in the national groups included in the sample, where the number of persons decreases as the age increases (See Annex table 1, Annex table 2 and Annex table 3). This pattern is related to the fact that immigration to Norway did not begin until the late 1960s, after which the number of immigrants gradually increased (Kjelstadli 2003, Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). But the decline in the number of youth of immigrant origin as their age increases is not quite as marked in the population as in the (net) sample, possibly indicating that it was relatively more difficult to get interviews with older youth.

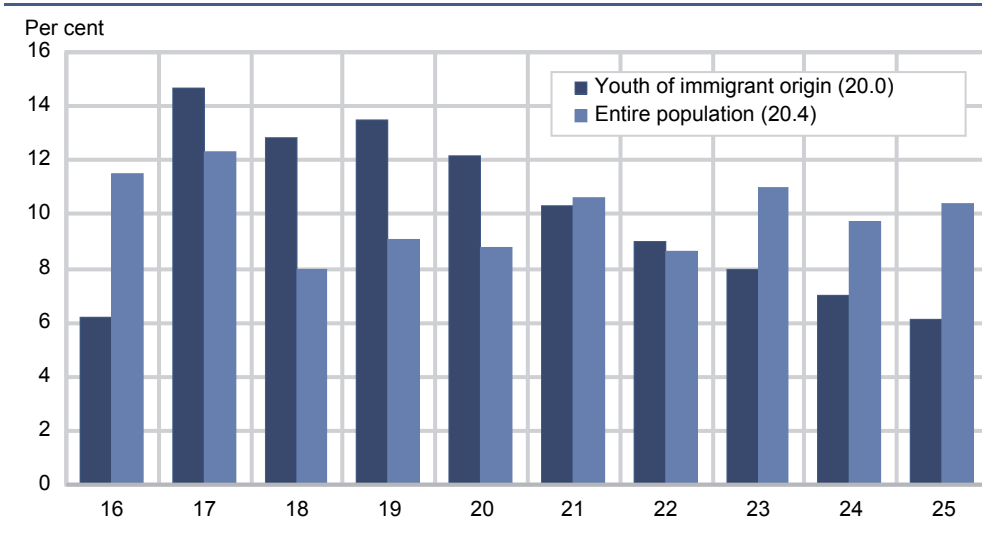
² The age range was predefined in the sample plan, and the number of persons at the extremes of the age range (16 and 25 years) is contingent on how age has been defined at the various stages of the survey (Gulløy 2008b). One person was 26 years old at the time of the interview, but is included in the 25-year-olds in the analyses.

Figure 1.1. Age distribution among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin. Average age in years (in parentheses) and percentage of each age group



Regardless of the non-response rate, age is a key variable which must be taken into account to avoid hasty conclusions as regards differences in living conditions between groups when the dissimilarities may simply be due to differences in age. This applies even – and not least – within the delimited age range on which this report focuses, and where many aspects of living conditions are highly contingent on age. In the report, the distribution of responses is shown partly on an age-contingent basis, and a distinction is often made between young people aged 16-19 and those aged 20-25 in the analyses that follows. It should be noted that 16-year-olds are heavily *underrepresented*, which rises the mean age for the youngest group. In the oldest group and the sample as a whole, there is a certain majority of younger interviewees. This is a relevant point when comparing living conditions with the ordinary Level of Living Surveys, where the age distribution is relatively flat (Figure 1.2 and Table 1.2). There is no significant age difference between child immigrants (20.4 years old) and youth born in Norway to immigrant parents (19.9 years old), or between men (20.2 years old) and women (19.8 years old) in the sample. On the other hand, in the other background categories used in this report, i.e. whether interviewees live with their parents, whether they are married or live alone, there are naturally significant differences in mean age. In many contexts, it is important to bear this in mind.

Figure 1.2. Age distribution among youth of immigrant origin and in the general population. Percentage of each age group



Source entire population/all youth: Level of Living Survey 2004 (cross-section).

Table 1.2. Average age among youth of immigrant origin and in the general population. Years

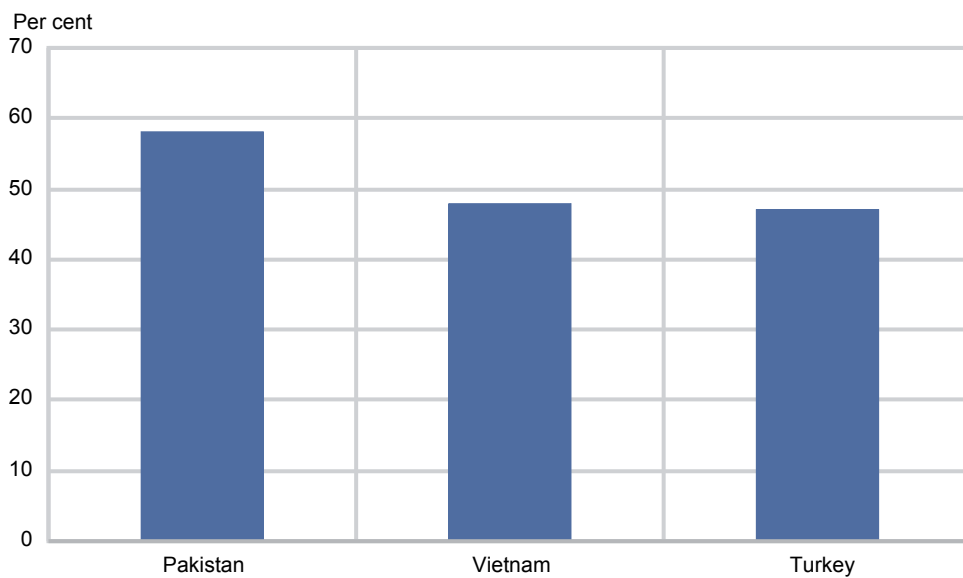
	All	Age	
		16-19	20-25
Youth of immigrant origin	20.0	17.7	22.1
Entire population (all youth)	20.4	17.3	22.6

Source entire population/all youth: Level of Living Survey 2004 (cross-section).

1.3.2. Many Pakistani young men

Among youth of immigrant origin, men are in the majority (54 per cent).³ This is ascribable to the high percentage of men (58 per cent) among youth of Pakistani origin, in any event among the older youth (Annex table 5). Girls are marginally in the majority among both youth of Turkish origin and those of Vietnamese origin (Figure 1.3), irrespective of age. This should be borne in mind when comparing the living conditions of the respective national groups. To the extent that there are gender differences, comparisons between national groups could mislead the reader into believing that the national origin is the “cause” of something that might be related to gender differences. For the same reason, the gender distribution must be borne in mind when the sample is compared with other youth. Admittedly, men are also slightly in the majority in Statistics Norway’s regular level of living surveys, and in cases where this could have a significant impact, separate comparisons are made for men and women.

Figure 1.3. Percentage of men among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin



³ In absolute terms, the number of boys and girls interviewed was approximately equal (50.3 /49.7 per cent, unweighted).

2. Background, family and marriage

This chapter offers an insight into the interviewees' background and family and marriage situation. It shows how many of the interviewees were born in and outside Norway and why those who immigrated did so. The chapter further examines how many have parents or siblings in Norway, how often the interviewees see them, and how much education the interviewees have. It also covers the prevalence of marriage, cohabitation, engagements and even girl/boyfriend relationships, and the degree to which the partners chosen by the interviewees have a Norwegian or foreign origin and whether they live in Norway.

2.1. Reason for immigration

2.1.1. Three out of four were born in Norway, most of the others came to Norway through family reunification.

Table 2.1 shows that one out of four interviewees immigrated to Norway before the age of six. The percentage of those born abroad is highest among youth of Vietnamese origin (36 per cent), and lowest among youth of Pakistani origin (19 per cent). A total of seven out of ten of those born abroad came to Norway to be reunited with their families, while just over one in ten is a resettlement (quota) refugee. Four out of ten of the Vietnamese child immigrants in the sample are resettlement refugees, and all the resettlement refugees are of Vietnamese origin.

Table 2.1. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin born outside Norway who immigrated before the age of six (child immigrants) and their grounds for residence in Norway, by national origin

	National origin			All
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	
Immigrated before the age of six (child immigrant)	19	36	25	25
Reason for immigration:				
-reunification with family	86	40	86	71
-asylum	0	13	0	5
-residence on humanitarian grounds	2	6	6	4
-resettlement refugee (quota refugee)	0	39	0	13
-born a Norwegian national	7	0	3	4
-other	4	2	6	4

2.2. Parents and siblings

2.2.1. Nine out of ten have two living parents, almost all of whom live in Norway

A good nine out of ten young people of immigrant origin have two living parents, while 4 per cent have lost their father (only their mother is alive), 1 per cent have lost their mother and only 1 per cent have no living parents. In this respect there are no appreciable differences between national origin groups (Table 2.2), nor between age groups nor between child immigrants and youth born in Norway to immigrant parents. Virtually all the parents live in Norway, and only 3-4 per cent of the parents live in the country of origin. There are no differences between the various national origin groups in this respect either. This means that more than nine out of ten youth of Pakistani, Vietnamese or Turkish origin have a mother or father living in Norway, while in the case of almost nine out of ten of all youth of immigrant origin, both their mother and their father (are alive) and reside in Norway. The percentage of child immigrants with both parents alive and in Norway is only slightly lower than the corresponding percentage among youth born in Norway to immigrant parents (83 and 90 per cent respectively).

Table 2.2. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin with living parents, and percentage with both mother and father alive and resident in Norway and percentage with at least one such parent, by national origin

	National origin			
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	All interviewees
Both parents alive	94	95	96	94
Only father alive	1	2	1	1
Only mother alive	5	3	3	4
No living parents	0	1	1	1
Both mother and father in Norway	88	88	90	88
Mother and/or father in Norway	96	97	96	96

2.2.2. Youth of Turkish origin have fathers with a relatively low level of education

The interviewees were asked to provide some basic information about their parents' education and the occupation they had had in their home country. A total of 16 per cent stated that their father had a university-level education. Youth of Turkish origin differ from the rest of the sample in that their fathers have a low level of education on average, while youth of Pakistani origin have fathers with a relatively high level of education on average. At the same time, half of the interviewees of Pakistani origin stated that their fathers had no occupation in his home country. Just over half of the young people of Pakistani origin stated that their mother was a housewife. (The data on which this section is based may be found in Annex table 6-9.)

2.2.3. Many see their parents every day

The interviewees were asked how often they see their parents ("Approximately how often do you see your parents/your father/your mother?"), with the response alternatives shown in Table 2.3. "Lives with parents" and "almost every day" were originally two separate response alternatives⁴, which have been combined. The survey shows that as many as eight out of ten youth of immigrant origin see their parents on a daily basis. The fact that this percentage is so high must be seen in light of the fact that many of them live with their parents. Among youth of immigrant origin who do *not* live with their parents, more than one out of three says they see their parents every day (Table 2.4). Among youth in the population as a whole, this is the case for only one out of six (Level of Living Survey 2002). Youth of immigrant origin thus have far more frequent contact with their parents than other youth. The percentage who live with or who *share a household with* their parents – and how this percentage varies according to national origin, gender and age, and between youth of immigrant origin and other youth – will be covered in the chapter on housing conditions.

Table 2.3. How often youth of immigrant origin with living parents see their parents (father and/or mother), by national origin. Per cent

Approximately how often do you see your parents/father/mother?	National origin			
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	All interviewees
Lives with parents or sees them approximately every day ..	91	68	77	83
Approximately every week, but not every day	5	11	17	9
Approximately every month, but not every week	0	10	3	3
Several times a year, but not every month	2	10	2	4
Less often than every year	2	1	2	2

⁴ About seven out of ten stated that they live with their parents. In addition, one out of ten stated that they see their parents every day, even though they do not live together.

Table 2.4. How often youth of immigrant origin with living parents, with whom they do not live, see their father and/or mother, by national origin. Per cent

Approximately how often do you see your parents/father/mother?	National origin			All interviewees
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	
Sees parents approximately every day	51	21	36	37
Approximately every week, but not every day	28	27	45	32
Approximately every month, but not every week	2	24	8	11
Several times a year, but not every month	9	25	6	14
Less often than every year	9	2	6	6

2.2.4. Youth of Pakistani origin see their parents most often

There are distinct differences between national groups with regard to contact with parents. Youth of Pakistani origin are more likely to see their parents every day than youth of Vietnamese or Turkish origin. As many as one out of two young people of Pakistani origin who do not live with their parents see them every day, compared with one out of three young people of Turkish origin and just one out of five young people of Vietnamese origin. The impression that youth of Pakistani origin have close contact with their parents also applies if those who live with their parents are included in the comparison.

2.2.5. Almost all immigrant origin youth have siblings in Norway – and see them often

Virtually all youth of immigrant origin, except for about 2 per cent, have siblings. This percentage is the same regardless of national origin. Furthermore, only 2 per cent of those who have siblings do not have any siblings resident in Norway. In other words, as many as 96 per cent of the sample have siblings who live in Norway. Table 2.5 shows that eight out of ten youth of immigrant origin live with or see their siblings approximately every day. In this respect, too, there are distinct differences depending on national origin, and the same pattern applies as for contact with parents. Youth of Pakistani origin have more frequent contact with their siblings than youth of Vietnamese or Turkish origin, and this is also the case if those who live with their siblings are excluded (Table 2.6).

Table 2.5. How often youth of immigrant origin with siblings see their siblings, by national origin. Per cent.

Approximately how often do you see any of your siblings?	National origin			All interviewees
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	
Lives with or sees siblings approximately every day ..	86	64	78	79
Approximately every week, but not every day	9	13	16	11
Approximately every month, but not every week	2	12	4	5
Less often than every month	3	10	2	5

2.2.6. Have more contact with siblings than other youth

Youth of immigrant origin are just a little more likely to have siblings than youth in the population as a whole, but they have *far more frequent contact with their siblings than other youth* (Table 2.6). The proportion who have daily contact with their siblings (live with or see their siblings every day) is twice as high among youth of immigrant origin as among youth in the general population (42 per cent). Among those who have siblings, but who do not live with any of them, as many as 36 per cent of youth of immigrant origin stated that they have daily contact with them, compared with just 13 per cent of youth in general. The percentage who have weekly contact is about the same, and the percentage who see their siblings on a monthly or yearly basis is lower among youth of immigrant origin than among other youth. The fact that youth of immigrant origin live at home longer and are more likely to live in "extended families" is discussed in further detail in the chapter on housing conditions.

Table 2.6. Frequency of contact with siblings. Youth of immigrant origin and all youth aged 16-25. Calculations were made for all youth and for those who have no siblings in their household. Per cent

Approximately how often do you see any of your siblings?	Youth of immigrant origin		All youth	
	All	Not living with siblings	All	Not living with siblings
Live with siblings ⁵	68	-	34	-
Approximately every day	11	36	8	13
Approximately every week, but not every day	11	36	25	38
Approximately every month, but not every week	5	14	18	27
Several times a year, but not every month	4	11	14	21
Less often than every year	1	3	1	2

Source entire population/all youth: Level of Living Survey 2002 (cross-section).

2.3. Marriage and couple relationships

2.3.1. Marriage most prevalent among youth of Turkish origin – and almost no marriages among youth of Vietnamese origin

Statistics Norway's population statistics show that the percentage of married couples is higher in the non-Western immigrant population than in the population as a whole, but that (first-generation) immigrants married earlier in life than youth born in Norway to immigrant parents appear to do (Daugstad 2006). In this survey's sample of youth of immigrant origin, a total of 12 per cent are married. The proportion varies considerably depending on national origin. Among those of Turkish origin, almost one out of four is married, compared with barely one out of eight among interviewees of Pakistani origin, and only one out of one hundred among those with Vietnamese origin (Table 2.7). The likelihood of young people being married naturally increases as they get older. In the 16-19 age group 3 per cent are married, as opposed to 20 per cent in the 20-25 age group. Moreover, the proportion of married persons is far higher among women (17 per cent) than among men (7 per cent). This must be seen in conjunction with the fact that married women are often slightly younger than their spouse, and that the analysis is limited to youth aged 16-25.

Table 2.7. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who are married, by national origin, gender and age

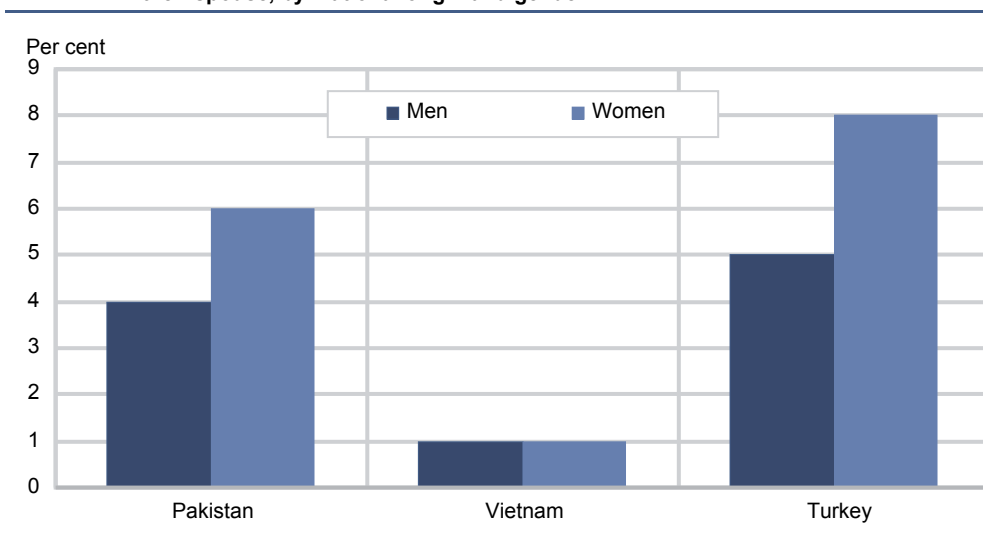
Percentage of married youth:	National origin			All interviewees
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	
All interviewees	13	1	23	12
Aged 16-19	4	1	2	3
Aged 20-25	21	2	45	20
Men	8	1	13	7
Women	19	2	32	17
Men aged 16-19	0	1	0	0
Men aged 20-25	14	1	27	13
Women aged 16-19	8	0	4	5
Women aged 20-25	31	3	59	29

⁵ The percentage of those who stated that they "live with their siblings" differs slightly from the percentage who *share a household* with siblings, which will be examined more closely in the chapter on housing conditions (page 26).

2.3.2. One out of three married youth does not live with his/her spouse, and spouses often live abroad

When data regarding members of the interviewee’s household are collated with responses to the question as to whether the interviewee is married, the survey shows that as many as one out of three married youth of immigrant origin does *not* live with his/her spouse. Subject to registration error, it can therefore be calculated that a total of one out of twenty youth of immigrant origin (regardless of whether they are married) is married but does not live with their spouse. The proportion of married youth who do not live with their spouse is highest among youth of Turkish origin and clearly lowest among youth of Vietnamese origin (Figure 2.1). These differences are naturally linked in part to corresponding differences in the percentage of married persons (Table 2.7). Unfortunately, the sample comprises too few married persons who do not live together to be able to draw any certain conclusions concerning differences, by country origin, gender or age, in the likelihood of married youth not living together. Subject to a certain statistical uncertainty, it may nonetheless be said that not living with the spouse seems to be most common among the youngest married youth and that there does not seem to be any significant difference between genders or between national origins. Subject to the same reservation, it appears that the majority of the spouses who do not live with the married interviewees live abroad. All in all, the spouse of one out of five married youth of immigrant origin lives abroad.

Figure 2.1. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who are married but who do not live with their spouse, by national origin and gender



2.3.3. Only two per cent have a cohabitant

All in all, only two per cent of the sample have a cohabitant (Table 2.8). Youth of Vietnamese origin (6 per cent) are more likely to have a cohabitant than their counterparts of Pakistani or Turkish origin (1 per cent each). The proportion of cohabiting and married youth is naturally contingent on both age and gender. In the 16-19 age group, barely 1 per cent of both boys and girls are cohabitants. In the 20-25 age group, 2 per cent of the men and 5 per cent of the women are cohabitants. By way of comparison, 13 per cent of the men and 29 per cent of the women in the same age group are married.

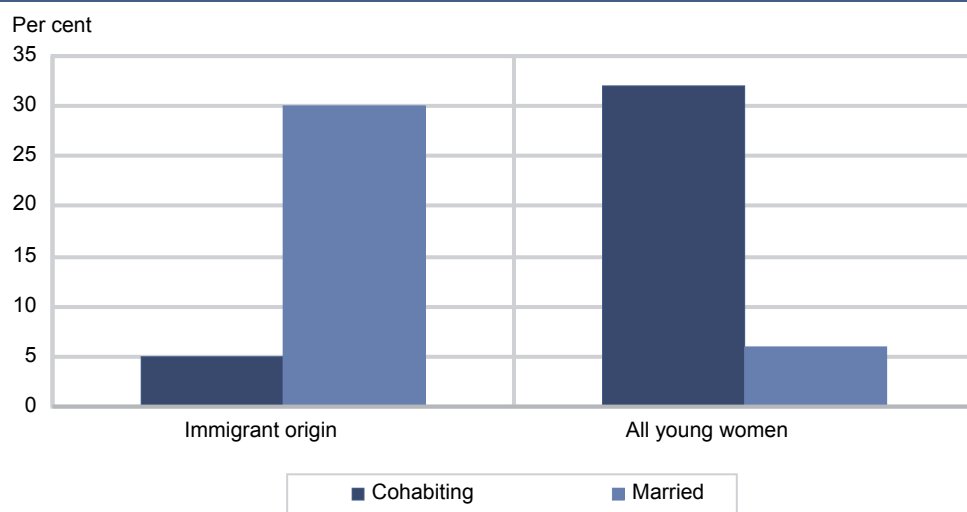
Table 2.8. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who are married, cohabiting or neither married nor cohabiting, by national origin, gender and age.

	All	Age and gender						
		National origin			Age and gender			
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	16-19		20-25	
				Men	Women	Men	Women	
Married/registered partner ...	12	13	1	23	1	5	13	29
Cohabiting	2	0	6	1	1	1	2	5
Neither married nor cohabiting	86	87	92	75	99	94	84	68

2.3.4. More are married and fewer are cohabitants than in the rest of the population

Youth of immigrant origin are far more likely to be married than to be cohabitants and in this respect they differ from youth in the general population. Moreover, they are less likely to be cohabitants than other youth in the general population. In the population as a whole, as represented by the general Level of Living Survey 2005, 18 per cent of youth aged 16-25 are cohabitants, while only 3 per cent are married. The corresponding figures among youth of immigrant origin, as the table above shows, are 2 per cent cohabitants and 12 per cent married (Table 2.8). Figure 2.2 illustrates the converse relationship between cohabitants and married persons among youth of immigrant origin and among youth in general. In this figure the analysis has been limited to women aged 20-25 to eliminate any disturbance by gender or age differences. Although the percentage of married youth is relatively high, the percentage of those living in couple relationships (either married or cohabiting) is slightly lower among youth of immigrant origin than among youth in the general population. This must be seen in conjunction with the percentage of youth who live with their parents, a topic that will be covered in the chapter on housing conditions.

Figure 2.2. Percentage of cohabiting and married persons among young women aged 20-25 of immigrant origin and among all young women aged 20-25



Source entire population/all youth: Level of Living Survey 2005 (cross-section).

2.3.5. Two out of three have very much – and few have little – influence on their marriage

The interviewees were asked how much influence they had on both the decision to get married and the choice of spouse. The questions were worded as follows: "How much influence did you have on the decision to get married?" and "How much influence did you have on the choice of spouse?" The response alternatives were *very much*, *much*, *moderate*, *little* and *very little influence*. Two out of three of the married interviewees felt they had very much influence on the decision to marry, and

almost as many had very much influence on the choice of whom to marry (Table 2.9). About two out of ten had much influence and one out of ten moderate influence. Very few of the respondents, 3 per cent, say they had little or very little influence on the decision to marry, while 1 per cent had little or very little influence on the choice of spouse. It should also be noted that some of the interviewees (4 and 11 per cent) did not answer the question of how much influence they had, even though “No reply” was not an (explicit) response alternative.

Table 2.9. How much influence *married* youth of immigrant origin had on the decision to marry and the choice of spouse. Per cent (N=99)

How much influence did you have on:	-the decision to marry?	-the choice of spouse?
Very much	66	58
Much	16	20
Moderate	12	10
Little	1	0
Very little	2	1
Did not wish to reply	4	11

2.3.6. One out of ten had known his or her spouse for less than one year

Married interviewees were asked how long they had known their spouse before they were married. The responses show that most of them had known their spouse for less than four years on their wedding day. One out of ten had known his or her spouse for less than one year. There are too few married persons in the sample to be able to draw any certain conclusion as regards differences relating to national origin, age group or gender when it comes to influence on whether to get married, or how long the spouses had known each other prior to the wedding. Subject to some uncertainty, it is nonetheless worth mentioning that the distribution of responses for women and men is fairly equal when it comes to the questions about influence on the marriage. Naturally, the interviewees were not asked whether the marriage was contracted *against* their will, so nothing certain can be said in that respect. Nor is it known how much influence *the spouses* had on the contraction of the marriage.

2.3.7. Three out of ten married to a cousin

Married interviewees were also asked whether their spouse was a relative, more specifically a first, second or third cousin. A great many confirmed that this is the case. A total of three out of ten married youth of immigrant origin stated that their spouse is their first cousin (30 per cent). Another one out of six is married to his or her second or third cousin (6 and 9 per cent). It should be pointed out that a minority of the interviewees are married, and it is possible that these persons, who were married at a young age, are more prone to marry a relative than those who wait until later to get married. No certain conclusion can be drawn in this connection on the basis of this survey.

2.3.8. Few spouses are of Norwegian origin

Most of the married interviewees have found a partner of foreign origin. One out of 20 spouses (5 per cent) has parents who were born in Norway.

2.3.9. Six per cent of the unmarried interviewees are engaged

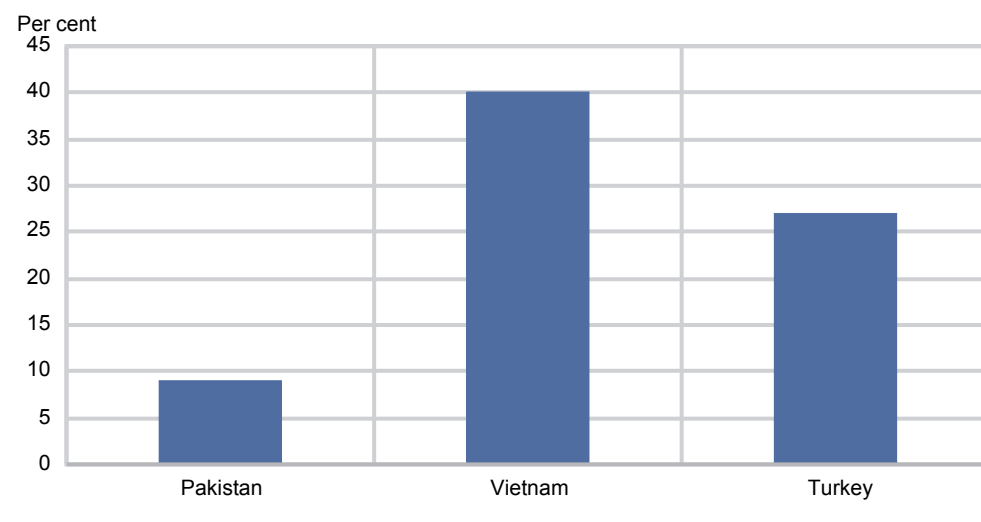
More than one out of 20 unmarried youth of immigrant origin is engaged (Annex table 10). The percentage is a little uncertain since 3 per cent of the interviewees (unmarried) did not know how to respond to the question as to whether they were engaged. The percentage is based on those who did respond. The percentage of engaged persons is highest among unmarried youth of Pakistani origin, i.e. one out of 10, and within this group the percentage is considerably higher among young Pakistani women (16 per cent) than among young Pakistani men (5 per cent).

Among youth of Turkish origin, on the other hand, more unmarried men than women are engaged.

2.3.10. Youth of Vietnamese origin often have a girlfriend or boyfriend

Those who are not married, cohabiting or engaged were asked whether they have a girlfriend or boyfriend. One out of five confirmed that this is the case, and in this respect, too, there are distinct differences between the three national groups. Almost one out of two youth of Vietnamese origin who is not married, cohabiting or engaged has a girlfriend/boyfriend (40 per cent), compared with over one out of four youth of Turkish origin and one out of ten youth of Pakistani origin (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who are not married, cohabiting or engaged who have a girlfriend/boyfriend, by national origin



3. Households and housing conditions

In this chapter, a closer look is taken at housing conditions among youth of immigrant origin, i.e. characteristics of the household, the dwelling and the household and dwelling in relation to one another. The term 'household' means all persons who are permanent residents in the dwelling and who share meals. The report examines how many young people – and who – share a household with their parents, children and other relatives. It is particularly interesting in this respect to take a closer look at the prevalence of extended households and multi-generational households. When assessing and comparing housing conditions, it must be remembered that the age group that is the subject of this survey naturally enough often lives with their parents, and that they thus by definition are part of – and share the dwelling with – established immigrant families with at least one child over 16 years of age (the interviewee himself/herself). When comparing dwelling size and type of ownership in the main sample and among youth in the general population, moreover, it must be borne in mind that these factors are closely associated with age and stage of family life. Young people who have moved away from home and single persons or couples with no children live in smaller dwellings, and are more likely to rent, than other persons (Løwe 2001, 2002b). Furthermore, large dwellings are generally far more common in sparsely populated areas (Løwe 2002c), in which relatively fewer persons of immigrant origin live than in urban areas (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009).

3.1. Households: Who do young people live with?

3.1.1. Pakistani youth – particularly the oldest and women – often live with their parents

In total, two out of three youth of immigrant origin live with their parents, in the sense that they share a household with them (Annex table 11).⁶ This percentage drops steadily as the young people get older, from 88 per cent for 16-17 year olds to 39 per cent for 24-25 year olds (Annex table 12). On the whole, youth of Pakistani origin are more likely to live with their parents than youth of Vietnamese or Turkish origin. Admittedly, the difference between youth of Pakistani origin and youth of Turkish origin is negligible among the youngest youth, but all the greater among the oldest youth (Figure 3.1). Among youth of Pakistani origin, it is more or less equally common for women to share a household with their parents as it is for men (Figure 3.2), at least where older Pakistani youth are concerned (Annex table 13). Among youth of Vietnamese or Turkish origin, on the other hand, it is more common for men to live with their parents than among youth in the general population (Figure 3.2, Annex table 13 and Annex table 14). The gender disparity is particularly pronounced among older Turkish youth, where almost half of the men and only one-fifth of the women live with their parents (Annex table 13).

⁶ The percentage who live with their parents is based partly on the response alternative "live with parents" in reply to the question about how often they see them. As many as 72 per cent replied that this was the case. Another criterion in the analysis is that they *share a household with* at least one of their parents or parents-in-law. More specifically, the "*parents/parents-in-law*" must be *part of the interviewee's household*. Sharing a household means residing in the same dwelling and sharing meals. The fact that the percentage here is lower than the percentage who say that they "live with parents" may be ascribable to the fact that some do not share meals or – and more interestingly – that some consider that they live "with their parents" because they live in the same building or neighbourhood. Unfortunately, it is not possible to discuss this in greater depth here. The term "lives with" is herein-after used synonymously with "shares a household with".

Figure 3.1. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who share a household with their parents, by age and national origin. Average by national origin in parentheses

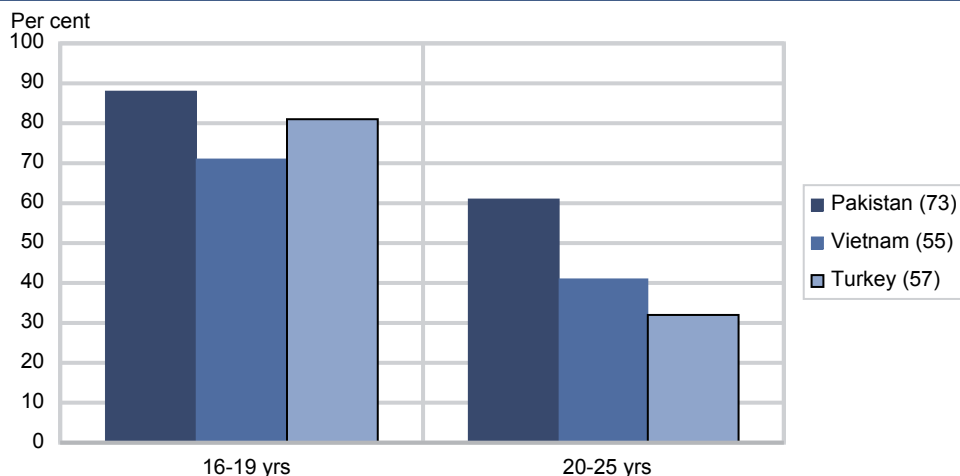
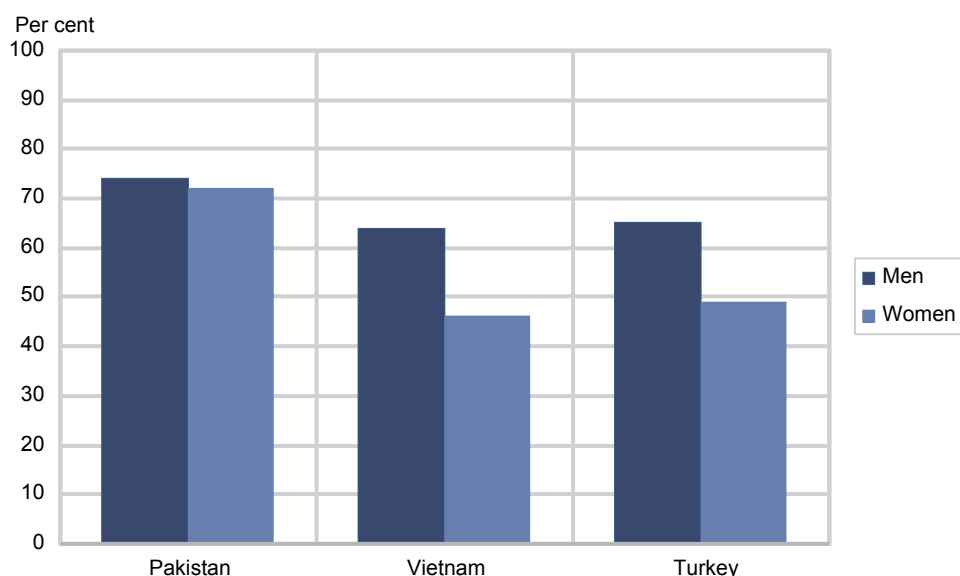
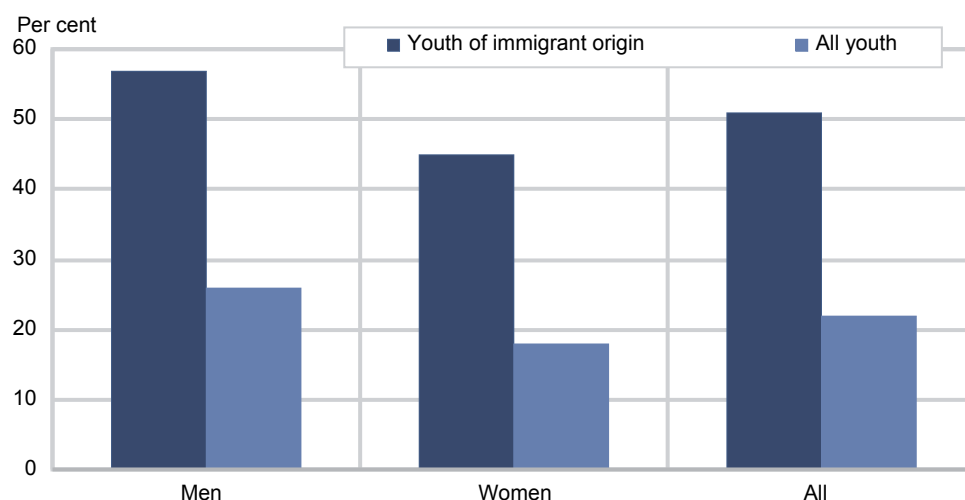


Figure 3.2. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who share a household with their parents, by gender and national origin



3.1.2. Live with their parents to a greater extent than other youth

Among youth aged 16-25 in the population as a whole, only about 46 per cent live with their parents. Only 22 per cent of the oldest age group, the 20-25 year olds, in the population as a whole live with their parents, compared with as many as 51 per cent of youth of immigrant origin (Figure 3.3, Annex table 13 and Annex table 14). As pointed out earlier, youth of immigrant origin are on average a little younger than other youth in these age groups as well (Figure 1.2 and Table 1.2). Moreover, the percentage of immigrants who live with their parents has declined in recent years (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). Nevertheless, there is reason to state that youth of immigrant origin have moved away from home and into a dwelling of their own to a far lesser extent than other youth. This is important to bear in mind when considering and comparing other aspects of housing conditions and other living conditions, particularly financial conditions, with those of the rest of the population.

Figure 3.3. Percentage of 20-25 age group who share a household with their parents among youth of immigrant origin and among all youth, by gender

Source entire population/all youth: Level of Living Survey 2004 (cross-section).

3.1.3. Youth of Pakistani origin live with most siblings

A total of seven out of ten youth of immigrant origin share a household with siblings (Table 3.1), and even in the group aged 20-25, more than half live with siblings. The percentage who live with siblings is highest among youth of Pakistani origin, who on average also live with *more* siblings than their Vietnamese or Turkish counterparts. Admittedly, among the oldest youth the number of siblings is the same for youth of Pakistani and Turkish origin (Annex table 15). Almost one out of four youth of Pakistani origin lives with *at least three siblings*, compared with just one out of ten young people of Vietnamese origin. Of course, the high percentage of youth who share a household with siblings, and the number of siblings, is related to the fact that the majority of the interviewees live with their parents.

Table 3.1. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who share a household with siblings and the average number of siblings in the household in addition to the interviewee, by national origin, gender and age, among all interviewees and among those living with their parents

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
All interviewees:								
At least one sibling	69	76	60	58	72	66	83	56
At least three siblings	27	37	16	11	30	24	33	22
Average number of siblings ...	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.3
Those living with parents:								
At least one sibling	92	95	88	87	91	94	92	92
At least three siblings	38	46	26	17	41	33	37	40
Average number of siblings ...	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2

3.1.4. More likely to live with their siblings than other youth

It is far more common among youth of immigrant origin to live with siblings than is the case among youth in the general population, where the incidence is one out of three (Annex table 16). Among those who live with their parents, 92 per cent of all youth of immigrant origin live with siblings, compared with 68 per cent of all youth. Youth of immigrant origin also live – not surprisingly – with *more* siblings than do youth in general. For instance, 38 per cent of immigrant origin youth share a household with three or more siblings, compared with just 9 per cent of all youth (Annex table 17).

3.1.5. One per cent live in households with three generations

If the entire sample is seen as a whole, one out of 20 lives with his or her own children. If the analysis is limited to the 20-25 age group, one out of ten lives with his or her own children (Table 3.2). Regardless of age, the incidence of those of Turkish origin who live with their own children is greatest. Of the 20-25 age group, the percentages of persons living with their own children are 10 per cent for Pakistan, 4 per cent for Vietnam and 18 per cent for Turkey. One per cent have children *outside the household*. Just 1 per cent have grandparents in their household and 7 per cent have relatives other than parents, grandparents and siblings in their household. One out of 10 young people of Pakistani origin shares a household with his or her grandparents *or* (most often) other relatives, compared with just under 4 per cent of youth of Vietnamese or Turkish origin. One per cent of youth of immigrant origin live in households comprising three generations, i.e. their own children *and* parents *or* parents *and* grandparents (Table 3.2). Among youth in the entire population, 4 per cent share a household with their grandparents, and 1 per cent have another relative in their household (Level of Living Survey 2004). Households with many generations are thus not as common among youth of immigrant origin as might be believed.

Table 3.2. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who live with their own children, parents, grandparents or other relatives¹, by national origin, gender and age

	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Own children	5	5	2	9	4	7	0	10
Grandparents	1	2	0	1	0	2	2	1
Relatives other than parents, grandparents, siblings and children	7	9	4	3	6	7	4	9
Grandparents or other relatives ²	8	10	4	3	7	9	6	9
Own children and parents	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Parents and grandparents	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1

¹ The categories are not mutually exclusive

² Other relatives are relatives other than parents, siblings and own children

3.1.6. Only one per cent live alone with their own children

Table 3.3 provides an overview of how the interviewees are distributed over a defined set of mutually exclusive types of household. Just under one out of ten lives with a spouse or cohabitant, and half of them have children. The percentage living with a spouse or cohabitant is much higher among youth of Turkish origin than among youth of Vietnamese or Pakistani origin. Very few young people of immigrant origin – one per cent – live alone with their own children. The same percentage applies among the oldest youth, and is equally low irrespective of national origin (among youth of Pakistani origin the percentage is almost zero). One out of seven youth of immigrant origin (15 per cent) lives in other types of multi-person households than those mentioned so far, i.e. without parents, spouse, cohabitant or children.

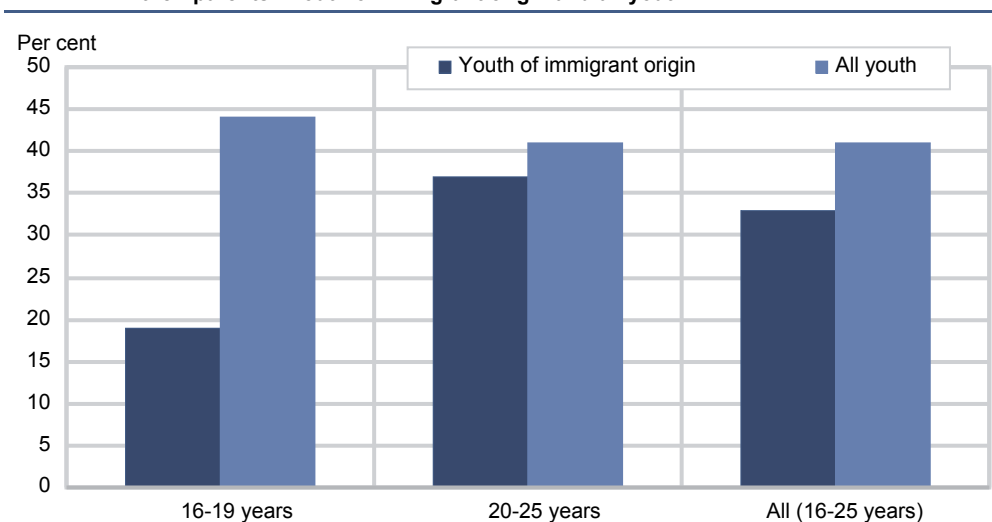
Table 3.3. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who live in different types of household, by national origin, gender and age. Mutually exclusive categories

	All	Paki- stan	Vietnam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19 yrs	20-25 yrs
Lives with parents	66	73	55	57	70	61	82	52
Lives with spouse or cohabi- tant, but no children	4	2	4	9	1	7	0	7
Lives with spouse or cohabi- tant and children	4	4	1	8	3	5	0	7
Lives alone with children	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
Lives with other people	15	12	20	17	15	15	14	16
Lives all alone	11	8	19	9	10	12	3	18

3.1.7. Less likely to live alone than other youth

Table 3.3 shows that just one out of ten (11 per cent) youth of immigrant origin lives all alone, or 3 per cent of the 16-19 age group and 18 per cent of those aged 20-25. There is no difference between men and women. Youth of Vietnamese origin are more likely to live alone than their Pakistani or Turkish counterparts. Among youth of immigrant origin who do not share a household with their parents, one out of three lives alone (Table 3.4). Youth of immigrant origin thus relatively rarely live alone compared with youth in general. This is also true of those who do not live with their parents, but the main differences are seen in the youngest age group. Among those aged 16-19, the percentage of youth of immigrant origin who live alone is less than half the percentage for all youth (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4. Percentage who live alone, by age, of those who do not share a household with their parents. Youth of immigrant origin and all youth



Source entire population/all youth: Level of Living Survey 2004, cross-section.

Table 3.4. Percentage who live alone, by national origin, of all youth of immigrant origin and of youth in the entire population, of all interviewees and of those who do not share a household with their parents

Percentage of	Youth of immigrant origin				All youth aged 16-25
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	All	
-all interviewees	8	20	9	11	22
-those who do not live with their parents ..	31	43	20	33	41

Source entire population/all youth: Level of Living Survey 2004, cross-section.

3.1.8. Youth of Pakistani origin live in the largest households

The number of persons with whom interviewees share a household (household size) provides important information regarding social networks and housing condi-

tions.⁷ As mentioned earlier, the interviewee’s household is defined as all those who are permanently resident in the dwelling, and who share meals. Youth of immigrant origin share a household with an average of 3.4 persons, but these statistics vary significantly depending on national origin (Figure 3.6, Annex table 18). On average, youth of Pakistani origin share a household with as many as 3.9 other persons, compared with 2.8 persons for youth of Turkish origin and 2.7 persons for youth of Vietnamese origin. Thus youth of Pakistani origin share their dwelling with over one person more than the rest of the sample. As Figure 3.5 shows, there is a marked difference among the oldest youth between those of Pakistani origin and those of the other two national origins, the greatest difference being between those of Pakistani and Turkish origin. The young people’s households are naturally larger than the average for immigrants over 25 years old. (Annex table 19). This must be seen in light of the fact that youth of immigrant origin are at a stage of life where many share a household with their parents and with other siblings. The households of those who do not live with their parents are smaller, consisting of an average of two persons besides the interviewee, compared with 4.2 persons in the households of those who share a household with their parents (Annex table 20).

Figure 3.5. Number of other persons with whom youth of immigrant origin share a household, by national origin and age. Average

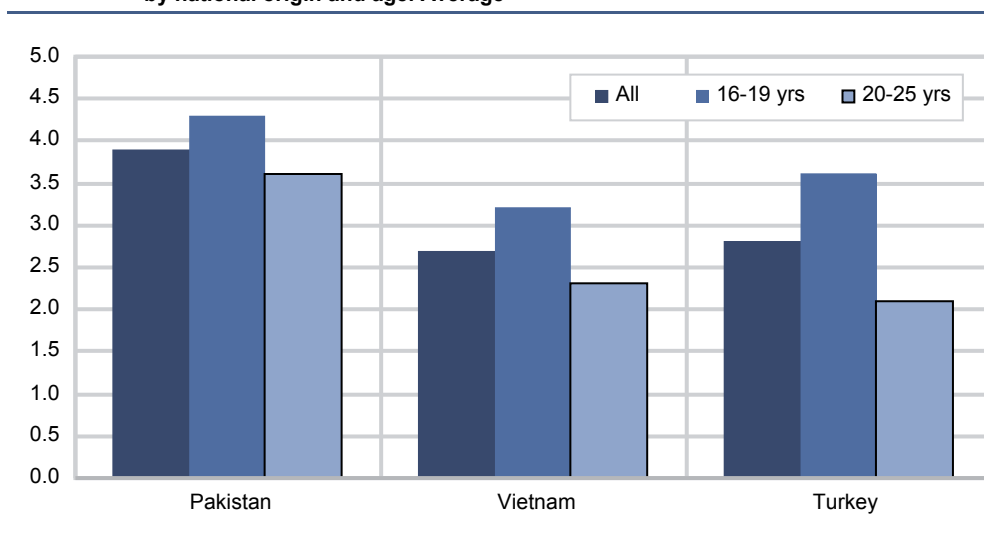
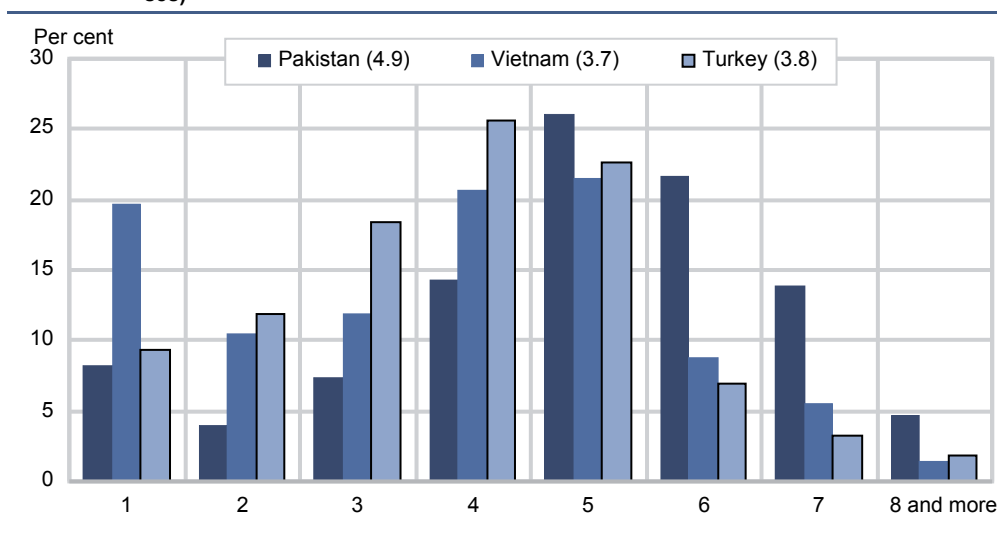


Figure 3.6. Household size among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin. Number of persons in the household including the interviewee. Per cent (average in parentheses)

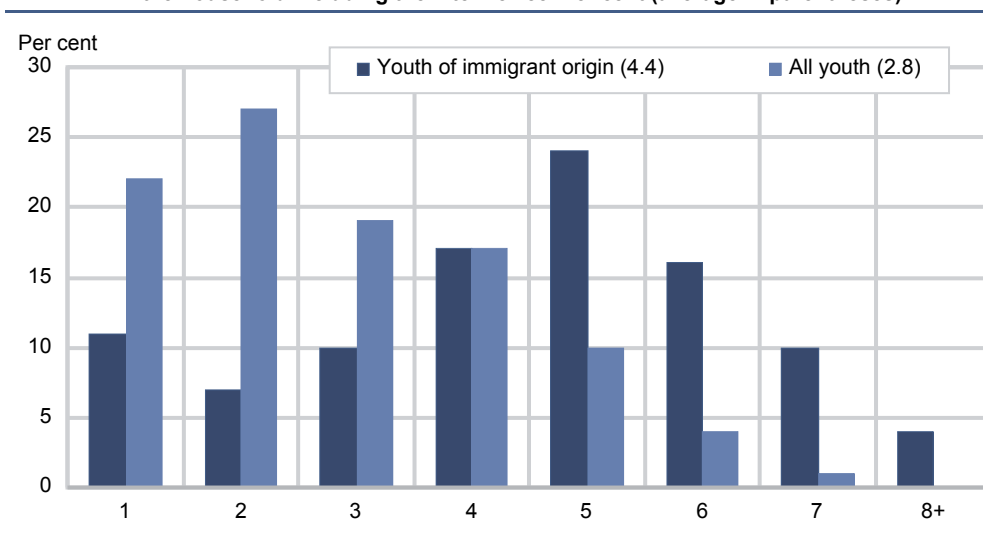


⁷ When discussing housing conditions, it is customary to look at the household’s overall size, but when the focus is on the living conditions of individuals, it may be just as relevant to consider how many (other) people the household is shared with.

3.1.9. Share their dwelling with almost twice as many people as other youth

Because youth of immigrant origin relatively often live in their parents' household and seldom live alone, there are significant differences in the average size of the households of youth of immigrant origin and those of youth in general (Figure 3.7). For example, as many as 54 per cent of all immigrant origin youth share their household with at least four other persons, compared with just 15 per cent of youth in general. Moreover, while 16-25 year olds in the population at large share their dwelling with an average of only 1.8 other persons, youth of immigrant origin share their dwelling with as many as 3.4 persons, i.e. almost twice as many.

Figure 3.7. Household size among youth of immigrant origin and among youth in the general population represented by the Level of Living Survey 2004. Number of persons in the household including the interviewee. Per cent (average in parentheses)



Source entire population/all youth: Level of Living Survey 2004, cross-section.

3.2. Dwelling size and cramped conditions

3.2.1. Youth of Pakistani origin live in the largest dwellings

A key aspect of housing conditions is the size of the dwelling. The dwellings of youth of immigrant origin have an average of 4.5 rooms⁸. The situation differs markedly by national origin (Table 3.5 and Annex table 21). Youth of Pakistani origin live in the largest dwellings, which average 4.8 rooms, compared with 4.2 rooms for youth of Vietnamese origin and only 3.7 rooms for youth of Turkish origin. Some youth of immigrant origin live in larger dwellings than older immigrants, and the distribution in this respect is approximately the same as for youth in general (Annex table 22 and Annex table 23). Differences and similarities must be seen in conjunction with the need for space, and the size of the dwelling should therefore be seen in relation to the number of people living in it. It is only when the household size and the dwelling size are seen in conjunction with one another that an impression can be gained as to the "spaciousness" of the interviewees' dwellings.

⁸ The number of rooms is based on the responses to the following questions: "How many rooms does the household have for its own use? Include habitable rooms of 6 sq.m in size or more. Do not include the kitchen, bathroom, WC, entry hall, laundry room, etc."

Table 3.5. Average number of habitable rooms in the dwelling (besides the kitchen, bathroom, WC, hallway, entry hall, laundry room and miscellaneous small rooms) among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin and by whether they share the household with their parents

Interviewees	Live with parents	Do not live with parents	All
Pakistan	5.0	4.5	4.8
Vietnam	4.9	3.4	4.2
Turkey	4.2	2.9	3.7
All	4.9	3.8	4.5

3.2.2. Four out of ten youth of immigrant origin live in cramped conditions

Just how big a dwelling a household must have to be able to say that its members live in satisfactory – or cramped – conditions is debatable and, not least, will vary depending on time and geography (Løwe 2002b). A few decades ago, space requirements – and norms – in Norwegian dwellings were far more modest than is the case at present (Løwe 2001)⁹, and are so in many parts of the world today. A definition very frequently used when assessing housing conditions in modern-day Norway is that the household lives in cramped conditions if it has fewer habitable rooms (in addition to miscellaneous small rooms and the kitchen) than the number of persons in the household, while single persons (in one-person households) are considered to live in cramped quarters when they have one room (Løwe 2002b).¹⁰ Over four out of ten youth of immigrant origin live in cramped conditions according to this definition (Table 3.6).

3.2.3. Fewest youth of Vietnamese origin living in cramped conditions

Table 3.6 shows substantial variations in the percentage of youth living in cramped conditions by national origin and according to whether they live in the same household as their parents. While almost half of youth of Pakistani and Turkish origin live in cramped housing, this applies to barely one out of three youth of Vietnamese origin. Youth of Pakistani and Turkish origin who do not live with their parents are far less likely to live in cramped conditions than those who live with their parents. Among youth who do not live with their parents, youth of Pakistani origin are as well off as their Vietnamese counterparts, with one out of three living in cramped housing.

Table 3.6. Percentage of persons living in cramped conditions (fewer rooms than persons, or one room for single-dwellers) among various groups

	Youth of immigrant origin			Immigrants 25 years or older	All youth aged 16-25
	Living with parents	Not living with parents	All		
Pakistan	53	32	47	55	-
Vietnam	31	31	31	27	-
Turkey	52	38	46	41	-
All	48	33	43	41	16

Source entire population/all youth: Level of Living Survey 2004, cross-section.

⁹ For example, single persons were not allowed to own one-bedroom flats until 1965, and then on condition that there was only room for one person in the bedroom (D2, Dagens Næringsliv, 16/11 2007).

¹⁰ When comparing different types of household, this definition is preferable to considering *rooms per person*, which does not take account of the fact that the need for space does not increase proportionately with the number of household members. However, to say that one person in a one-room apartment lives in “cramped” accommodations, while two persons in two rooms or three persons in three rooms (who in addition must share the kitchen and bathroom) do not live in cramped quarters may seem unfair. In such cases the definition underestimates the housing conditions of those who live alone, and thus groups of many single-dwellers, in relation to those who live in larger households.

3.2.4. Fewer youth of Pakistani origin live in cramped conditions than older Pakistani immigrants

Table 3.6 also shows that, all in all, the percentage of youth of immigrant origin living in cramped housing is the same as that of immigrants over 25 years old from Pakistan, Turkey and Vietnam. In so far as it is meaningful to compare the generations, however, it may be noted that fewer youth of Pakistani origin – at least among those who do not live in their parents' household – live in cramped conditions than older Pakistani immigrants (Table 3.6).

3.2.5. Youth of immigrant origin far more likely to live in cramped conditions than other youth

Among youth in general, only one out of six lives in cramped conditions, which is far fewer than among youth of immigrant origin. The difference is particularly pronounced among those who share a household with their parents, which in the case of the immigrant population means that they also share the household with up to several siblings (Annex table 17). Among youth in general, one out of four (23 per cent) of those who do not live with their parents and only one out of ten (9 per cent) of those who live with their parents lives in cramped conditions, compared with one out of three and one out of two (33 and 48 per cent) of youth of immigrant origin.

3.3. Satisfaction with the dwelling and with the proportion of immigrants in their neighbourhood

3.3.1. Only one out of ten thinks his or her dwelling is too small

If the more objective criteria for dwelling size and cramped conditions are set aside and the young people themselves are asked what they think of their dwelling, they do not give the impression that cramped housing is as big a problem as the statistics cited so far might suggest. The question as to how they assess the size of their dwelling was worded as follows: *How does the size of your dwelling suit you, do you think it is big enough, is it too small or is it too big?* Just over one out of ten young people of immigrant origin said that they think their dwelling is too small (Table 3.7). The same tendency towards “undemandingness” can be seen among both older immigrants, one out of five (19 per cent) of whom said that their dwelling is too small, as well as among immigrants and youth born in Norway to immigrant parents in general (Annex table 24 and Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). The percentage who think their dwelling is too small is highest among youth of Turkish origin and lowest among youth of Pakistani origin (despite the fact that the latter group has the highest percentage of persons living in cramped conditions), but the differences are minor. Among those who live in cramped conditions according to objective criteria, one out of five replied that they think the dwelling is too small, while as many as three out of four stated that it is big enough (Table 3.7). Among youth in the entire population, 12 per cent stated that they think their dwelling is too small. (This percentage is the same as among youth of immigrant origin, but the percentage actually living in cramped housing is a lot lower among youth in the entire population, see table 3.6)

Table 3.7. Percentage who think their dwelling is big enough, too small or too big for their household among all interviewees and among interviewees living in cramped conditions. Youth of immigrant origin, by national origin

	All interviewees	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
Big enough	81	83	80	77
Too small	12	9	14	17
Too big	7	7	6	6
In cramped conditions:				
Big enough	77	80	70	72
Too small	20	17	27	24
Too big	3	3	3	5

3.3.2. A minority would like to have many people of the same national origin in their neighbourhood

In many cases, youth of immigrant origin are likely to live in areas with a relatively high proportion of immigrants. A certain insight into their own views on this subject can be gained by asking questions about how many immigrants *with the same national origin as themselves* the young people think would be *ideal in their own neighbourhood*, and about whether there should be fewer or more such immigrants than there are at present. Three out of ten thought the ideal situation would be “a few”, one out of ten said “less than half”, one out of ten said “half” and just under one out of ten said “more than half”. However, one out of three young people of immigrant origin said that the proportion is of no importance to them, while one out of ten had no opinion on this issue (Table 3.8). Two out of three youth of immigrant origin appear to be satisfied with the number of immigrants in their own housing neighbourhood today. Among the remainder, as many youth said that there are too many immigrants as those who said that there are too few (Table 3.9). The highest percentage of those who did not think the proportion had any importance was among youth of Vietnamese origin (who to a lesser degree live in urban centres than other immigrants), but otherwise there were no clear differences by national origin. It must be emphasised that the questions only concerned immigrants *with the same national origin as the interviewees themselves*. This means that the distribution of responses cannot be inverted and interpreted as reflecting preferences as regards the proportion of ethnic Norwegians in the neighbourhood.

Table 3.8. How many immigrants of the same national origin as themselves do youth of immigrant origin think would be ideal in their own neighbourhood, by national origin. Per cent

	All interviewees	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
A few	29	32	30	21
Less than half	12	15	8	6
About half	9	13	3	5
More than half	7	9	4	7
Is of no importance	33	26	41	44
Does not know or does not wish to respond	10	6	15	19

Table 3.9. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who think there should be more or fewer immigrants of the same national origin as themselves in their own housing neighbourhood, by national origin

	All interviewees	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
More	15	18	9	12
Fewer	14	16	9	15
About the same as at present	45	52	37	33
Is of no importance	19	10	34	30
Does not know or does not wish to reply	7	4	11	10

3.4. Own or rent?

3.4.1. Far fewer immigrant origin youth live in a rented dwelling than among youth in general

Whether the family owns or rents its dwelling is an important aspect of housing consumption. The type of tenure denotes the extent to which the family has entered the housing market, and its prospects of being able to live in the dwelling as long as it wishes. Looking at the supplementary sample as a whole, 60 per cent live in an owner-occupied dwelling, while 24 per cent own their dwelling through a housing cooperative (Table 3.10). In both cases this might be a dwelling which they themselves or (as a rule) other household members own. The remaining 16 per cent live in a rented dwelling, or they have another type of tenure of their dwelling. There are clear differences in type of tenure between youth of different national origins. Youth of Vietnamese origin are far more likely to live in a rented dwelling than youth of Pakistani origin, and compared with youth of Turkish or Pakistani origin they seldom live in a cooperatively owned dwelling. Naturally a far higher proportion, 39 per cent, of those who do *not* live in their parents' household live in a rented dwelling than among those who do. However, the percentage of those who rent is *very much lower among youth of immigrant origin than among youth in general*. This applies regardless of whether the comparison is limited to those who do not live with their parents (Table 3.10). The reasons for these differences must be sought in differences in household structure (percentage of single persons, percentage with children, household size) and geographical settlement patterns (percentage living in urban centres, etc.).

Table 3.10. Percentage living in owner-occupied, cooperatively owned or rented dwellings. Youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, gender and age and all youth aged 16-25

	Youth of immigrant origin								All youth aged 16-25
	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25	
Owner-occupied	60	63	59	50	66	53	62	58	49
Cooperatively owned	24	27	14	30	21	28	26	23	8
Rental + other	16	10	28	21	13	20	12	20	43
Does not live with parents:									
Owner-occupied	49	59	42	39	54	45	47	50	19
Cooperatively owned	18	18	12	27	15	21	27	15	8
Rental + other	33	23	46	34	32	34	26	35	73

Source entire population/all youth: Level of Living Survey 2004, cross-section

3.4.2. More immigrant origin youth live in an owned dwelling than older immigrants

The percentage of youth of immigrant origin who live in a rented dwelling is lower than the corresponding percentage of older immigrants (24 per cent, see Annex table 25). Furthermore, the percentage who live in a dwelling they own themselves is lower among older immigrants, 51 per cent. Of the general population (all ages), 68 per cent live in a dwelling they own themselves, while 13 per cent live in housing cooperatives and 19 per cent rent or have other tenure of their dwelling, according to the Level of Living Survey 2004. The differences between immigrants and other persons must to some extent be seen in the light of the fact that immigrants as a rule live in cities and apartment buildings (Annex table 26), where the proportion of rental dwellings and housing cooperatives is high.

4. School and work

This chapter covers the information provided by the Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006 as regards how active this group is in work and education. The survey shows how the percentage of those attending school, pursuing studies or working varies according to national origin, age and gender. There is focus on how many young people and which of them neither work nor are enrolled in education, and whether this percentage of non-active immigrant origin youth differs from the corresponding percentage of youth in general. There is also focus on the type of education the interviewees have, and whether they have completed an education abroad. Given the significant rate of non-response in the Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006 (Table 1.1), official register-based statistics will provide more reliable data on young people's schooling and employment. However, the questionnaire survey provides information from a slightly different perspective than the registered data, since the information comes straight from the young people (and not from employers or education institutions as is the case in public registers). The Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006 will thus serve as a relevant and interesting *supplement* to register-based statistics.

Official statistics based on registers have shown that the percentage of immigrant origin youth who are enrolled in education is just as high as that of other youth, while the percentage of employed immigrant origin youth is close to the percentages for other youth. On the other hand, the statistics show that young (first-generation) immigrants, except for those who immigrated at a very young age, compare much more poorly measured by both the percentage of those employed and the percentage of those in education (Olsen 2006, Olsen 2006b, Henriksen 2006).

It is worth bearing in mind that youth of immigrant origin have a characteristic sharply declining age profile (see page 14), which could have an impact on comparisons with other groups along such age-sensitive variables as work and education. In this chapter, therefore, some comparisons will be made between youth of immigrant origin and youth in the entire population at specific ages rather than for (broader) age groups. It must also be remembered that the percentage of youth living with their parents is high, particularly among certain groups of immigrant origin, with the result that paid work does not necessarily have the same significance for these groups' financial living conditions as for others.

4.1. School and higher education

4.1.1. Two out of three attend school or college/university at least 10 hours per week

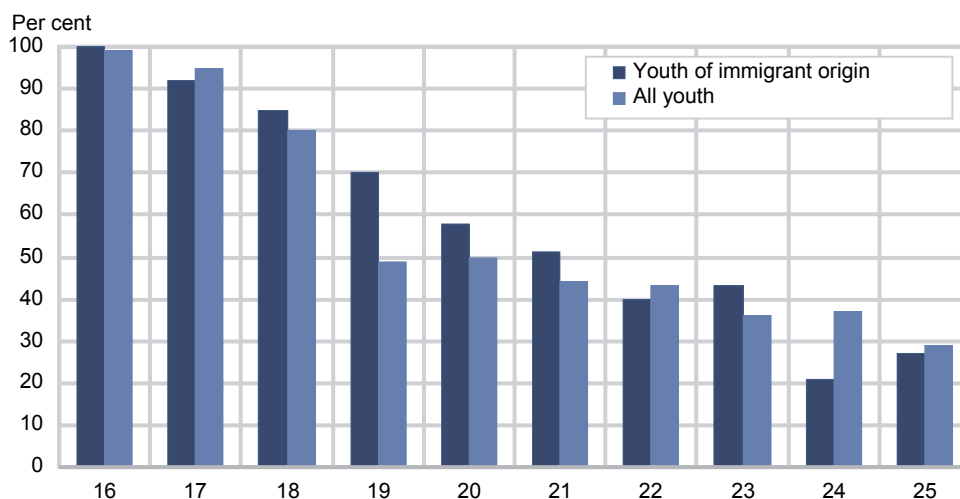
Due to the fact that primary and lower secondary education is compulsory, the proportion of youth in school is, as must be expected, extremely high among the youngest persons in the sample, i.e. the 16-year olds. The older youth are a subject of greater interest, as are possible differences between genders and the three national groups. All in all, almost two out of three (63 per cent) of youth of immigrant origin state that they "*attend school or college/university at least 10 hours per week*" (Annex table 27). A reservation must be made for the possibility that this percentage may be too high in the sense that young people who attend school/college are over-represented in the survey (due to systematically skewed non-response, cf. page 11). The percentage varies significantly with age (Figure 4.1), of course, and is 85 per cent on average among those under 20 years old, and 43 per cent among those who are over 20. It should be emphasised that any youth who also work have *not* been excluded from these percentages, and the percentages

are therefore higher than the otherwise ordinary “enrolled in education” category (where employed youth are excluded).¹¹

4.1.2. As many immigrant origin youth are enrolled in education as youth in the rest of the population

Statistics Norway’s register-based education statistics have shown that the percentage of persons enrolled in education is much higher among non-Western youth born in Norway to immigrant parents than among non-Western (first-generation) immigrants of the same age, and just as high as the corresponding percentage in the general population (Henriksen 2006). According to these statistics, as of October 2005, 32 per cent of all youth aged 19-24 born in Norway to immigrant parents are participating in higher education, compared with just under 18 per cent of non-Western (first-generation) immigrants and 31 per cent of the entire population aged 19-24. The Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006 confirms that youth born in Norway to immigrant parents are just as likely to be in school as the rest of the population, and this is also the case when the fact that they are younger on average is taken in account. Except for a few specific ages (where the opposite seems to apply, possibly due to coincidence), youth of immigrant origin are just as likely to be enrolled in education as other youth (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1. Percentage who attend school/college at least 10 hours per week. Youth of immigrant origin and youth in the entire population



Source entire population/all youth: Level of Living Survey 2005, cross-section

4.1.3. Youth of Turkish origin less likely to attend school – and they choose vocational education

The proportion of youth who attend school/college/university differs clearly by national origin. Youth of Turkish origin are less likely to be enrolled in school/college/university than youth of Pakistani origin, while youth of Vietnamese origin are most active in this respect (Annex table 27). If only the 20-25-year olds are considered, the percentage of those in school/college/university among youth of Turkish origin is particularly low, 24 per cent, compared with 43 per cent of youth of Pakistani origin and 54 per cent of youth of Vietnamese origin. The percentage of pupils/students among older youth of immigrant origin is thus twice as high among youth of Vietnamese origin as among youth of Turkish origin. When asked whether they have a general or vocational education, one out of two young people

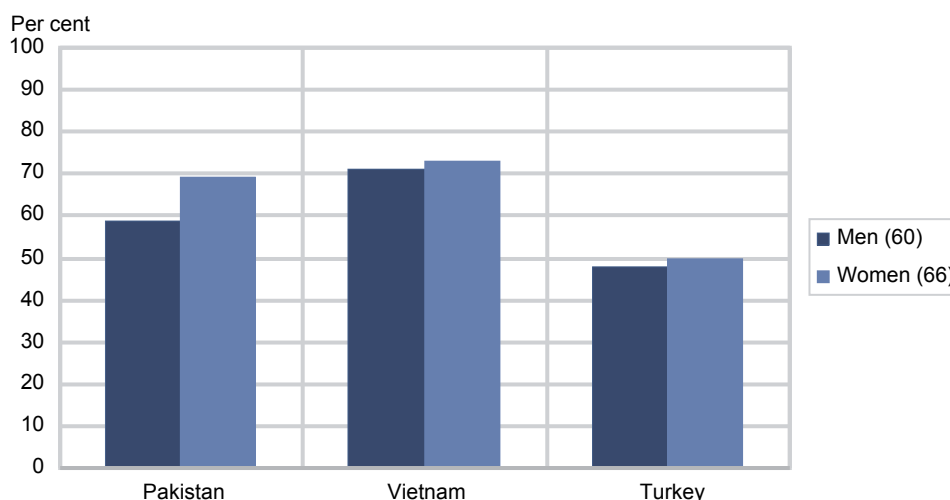
¹¹ The percentages are therefore far higher than the percentages in the category “enrolled in education” according to Olsen (2006). In Olsen’s study, which is based on register data, 55 per cent of the 16-19 age group is “enrolled in education” while this is the case for only 14 per cent of 20-24-year-olds, because many work in addition to studying. “Enrolment in education” in Olsen’s study only includes persons (who are registered as) currently enrolled in education and who *have no registered employment* in addition to studies.

of Turkish origin (49 per cent) stated that they have a vocational education, compared with three out of ten youth of Pakistani or Vietnamese origin.

4.1.4. Gender disparities in the percentage of youth in school only found among youth of Pakistani origin

In the immigrant population in general – as in the rest of the population - slightly more women are enrolled in education than men (Henriksen 2006). Among youth of immigrant origin, the living conditions survey suggests that the gender disparity primarily applies to youth of Pakistani origin, where there is a difference of 10 percentage-points (Figure 4.2). When the analysis is limited to the 20-25-year age group, men are seen to be equally eager to obtain an education as women, both among youth of Turkish origin and their Vietnamese counterparts, there is still an evident gender disparity among youth of Pakistani origin (Annex table 27).

Figure 4.2. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who attend school/college at least 10 hours per week, by gender and national origin. Average in parentheses



4.2. Labour market participation

4.2.1. Three out of four 20-25 year olds have paid work

The interviewees were asked the following questions concerning paid work: *Did you do any paid work of at least one hour's duration last week? Paid work also means work as a family member without agreed regular pay in a business or family company.* Those who replied in the negative were asked: *Do you have any paid work from which you were temporarily absent or had time off last week?* Well over half of all the young people in the sample (57 per cent) replied affirmatively to at least one of these questions. It is worthwhile emphasising that this percentage covers all interviewees who work even as little as one hour per week, for which they are paid. 63 per cent of the men and 50 per cent of the women have such work. The percentage of working youth naturally increases with age. An average of 76 per cent of 20-25 year olds have paid work, compared with 36 per cent of 16-19 year olds (Annex table 28 and Figure 4.3)

4.2.2. The percentage with paid work is higher than in register-based statistics

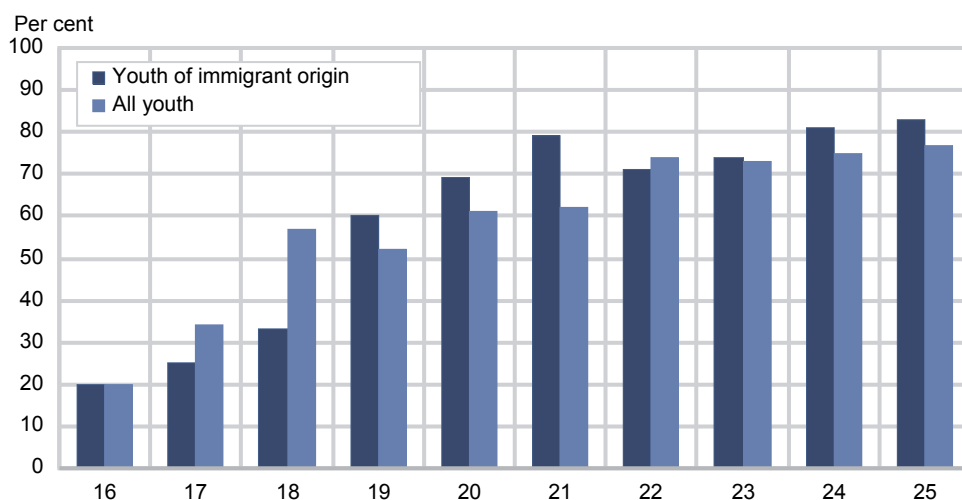
Register-based employment statistics show that 66 per cent of non-Western immigrants aged 20-24 have paid work (at least one hour a week) (Olsen 2006). This is 9 percentage-points lower than for the corresponding age group in the Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006 (75 per cent). This difference may partly be ascribable to variances in the composition of countries covered by the survey (the register data covers other countries besides Pakistan, Vietnam

and Turkey), and to the fact that not absolutely all paid work is reported to the registers. It must also be emphasised that the percentage of interviewees who work according to the living condition survey may be disproportionately high if a large number of marginalized young people did not respond, with the result that those who work are overrepresented in the sample.

4.2.3. Work as much as youth in the rest of the population

Official register-based statistics have concluded that the percentage of employment among youth born in Norway to immigrant parents and child immigrants is slightly lower than that among other youth, particularly among the youngest (Olsen 2006). A slightly different impression is given if we compare the Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006 to the general Level of Living Survey 2005 (Figure 4.3). Then the general picture is that youth of immigrant origin are just as active in the labour market as other youth of the same age. (The impression is the same if the general Level of Living Survey 2004 is used as the basis of comparison.) When compared to these data the reservation as regards skewed non-response does not apply to the same degree as in comparisons with register-based statistics, since non-response by marginal youth may also be high in the general level of living survey. It is beyond the scope of this report to go into this matter in further depth.

Figure 4.3. Percentage with paid work (at least one hour a week) among youth of immigrant origin and the entire population



Source entire population/all youth: Level of Living Survey 2005, cross-section.

4.2.4. More youth work than older immigrants

The percentage with paid work (at least one hour a week) is higher among youth of immigrant origin aged 20-25 (76 per cent), than among older immigrants. Only 59 per cent of immigrants aged 25-70 work. This applies to 64 per cent of immigrants from Vietnam and Turkey and 50 per cent of immigrants from Pakistan. The difference is particularly pronounced between generations of Pakistani women, where 65 per cent of youth aged 20-25 work compared with 35 per cent of older (first-generation) immigrants. Much of this difference is naturally ascribable to age (approximately one out of ten older immigrants is over 55 years old).

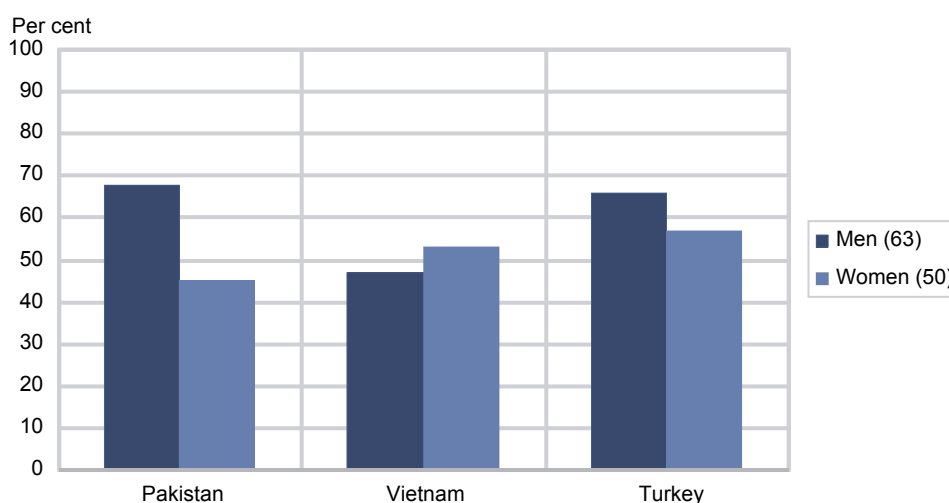
4.2.5. Youth of Vietnamese origin work the least

There are only moderate overall differences between the three national groups as regards the percentage with paid work. Youth of Vietnamese origin are less likely to work (50 per cent) than youth of Turkish (61 per cent) or Pakistani (58 per cent) origin. Among women, however, those of Pakistani origin are most weakly represented on the labour market.

4.2.6. Considerable difference between young men and women of Pakistani origin

The Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006 shows that there are certain gender disparities in the percentage of youth who work. It has already been seen that women of Pakistani origin to a relatively limited degree have paid work, and it is primarily in this national group that a traditional gender disparity becomes apparent (Figure 4.4). While as many as 68 per cent of men of Pakistani origin aged 16-25 work, only 45 per cent of the women work. The corresponding proportions for the 20-25 age group are 87 and 65 per cent (Annex table 28). The gender disparity is smaller among youth of Turkish origin, whereas among youth of Vietnamese origin the girls seem to be the most active on the labour market, but the gender disparity is modest.

Figure 4.4. Percentage with paid work (at least one hour per week) among youth of immigrant origin, by gender and national origin. Average in parentheses



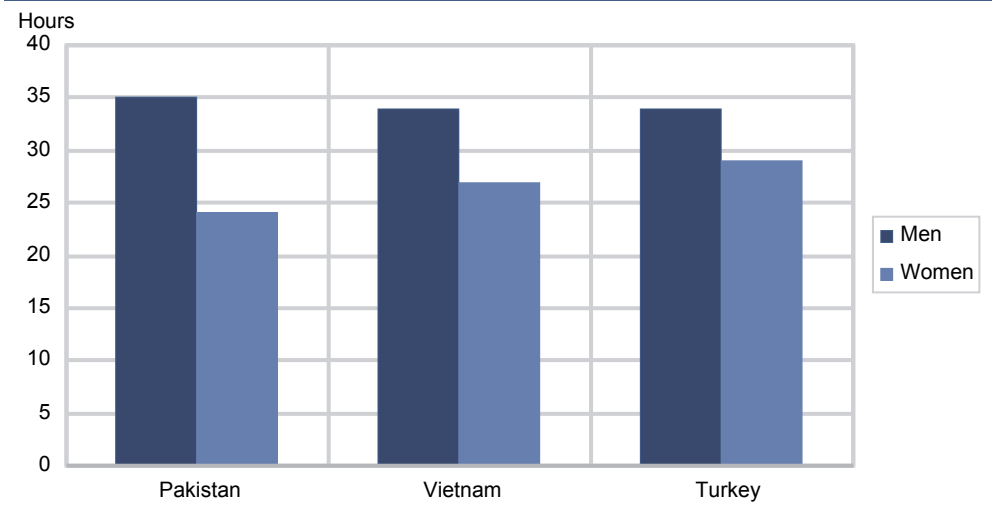
4.2.7. Three out of four youth of immigrant origin who have work full time

One out of five of those who work says that he/she has a side income, i.e. at least two jobs. Among all youth of immigrant origin (regardless of whether or not they work) around one out of ten has at least two jobs. Among 20-25 year olds this is the case for one out of six. The young people were asked how many hours a week they usually work. Their responses show that working youth of immigrant origin work an average of 31 hours, while one out of ten works 55 hours or more per week. Three out of four working youth of immigrant origin work full time (at least 38 hours a week), regardless of national origin.

4.2.8. Women work fewer hours than men, particularly among youth of Pakistani origin

Women – depending on their national origin – work fewer hours than men (Figure 4.5). The difference in working hours is greatest among youth of Pakistani origin, where women work an average of 24 hours per week and men 35 hours. The average difference is thus 11 hours per week. Among youth of Vietnamese origin the difference is seven hours, while it is five hours among youth of Turkish origin. The differences in average working hours between youth of Pakistani origin and the rest of the sample would have been far greater if those who do not work had been included in the comparison. The average number of hours worked by men is almost identical for youth of all three national origins.

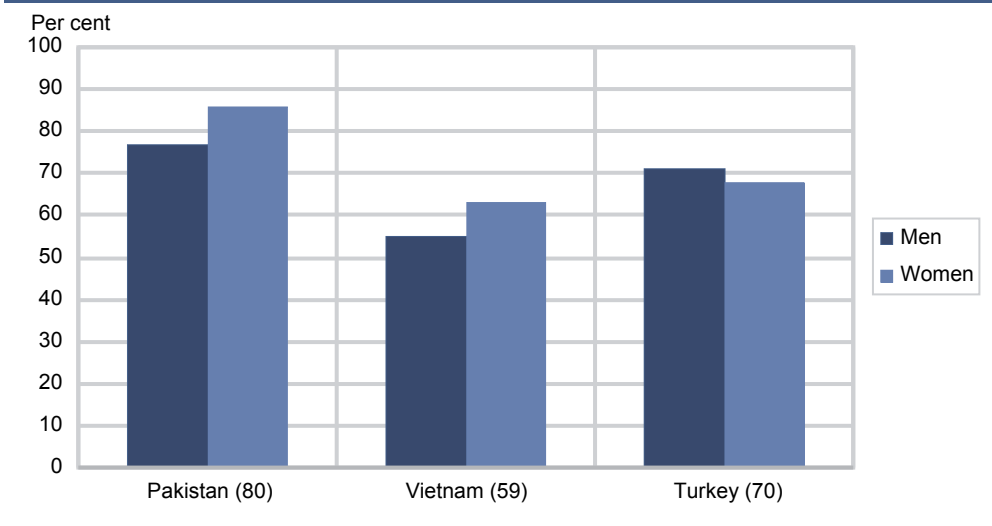
Figure 4.5. Weekly working hours for youth of immigrant origin who have paid work (at least one hour per week). Average by national origin and gender. Per cent



4.2.9. Pakistani women are often permanently employed

Among youth of immigrant origin with paid work, three out of four (74 per cent) are permanently employed, and the rest have temporary positions. The incidence of permanent employment is highest among youth of Pakistani origin and lowest among youth of Vietnamese origin (Figure 4.6). The percentage of permanent employees is actually highest among employed women of Pakistani origin (86 per cent) and lowest among employed men of Vietnamese origin (55 per cent). Among youth of both Pakistani and Vietnamese origin, women are more likely to be permanently employed than men.

Figure 4.6. Percentage with permanent employment (not time-limited employment) among youth of immigrant origin who have paid work, by national origin and gender. Average for each country in parentheses



4.2.10. One out of three has been unemployed

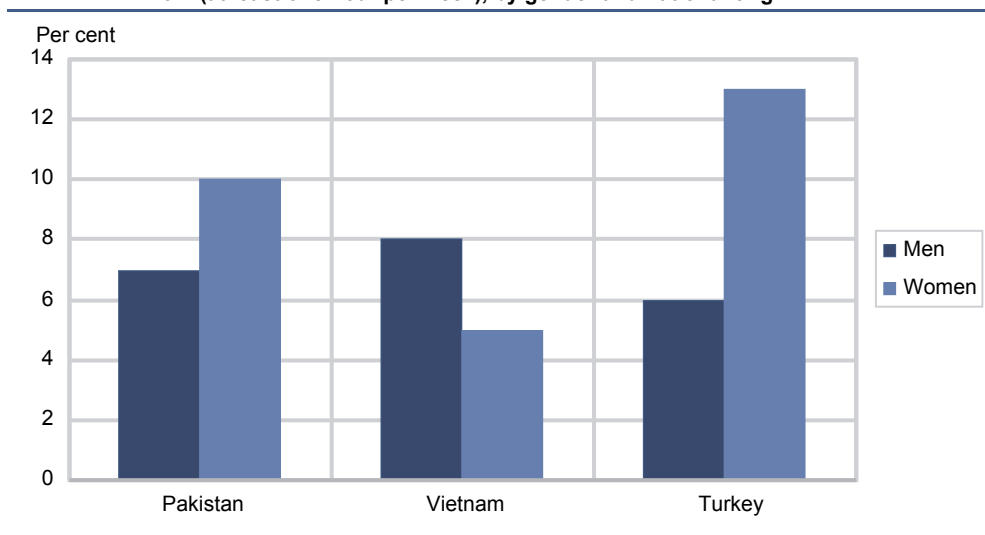
One out of three (31 per cent) among both young men and young women of immigrant origin stated that they had been unemployed for all or parts of the last year while they were actively looking for work “for example by contacting an employment office, reading advertisements or applying for a job”. The percentage is highest among those of Pakistani origin (36 per cent), and lowest among those of Vietnamese origin (21 per cent). Among youth of Turkish origin, 29 per cent said that they had been unemployed, while 4 per cent did not answer this question.

4.3. Outside both the education system and the labour market?

4.3.1. Just under one out of ten is neither employed nor enrolled in education

The differences in the percentage of employed youth by national origin, gender and age must be seen in conjunction with the corresponding, approximately opposite, differences in the percentage who are in school. As a rule, the groups with the lowest rate of labour market participation are as a rule all the more actively pursuing an education and vice versa. A key question is how many, and who, are neither participating in education nor working. Just under one out of ten (8 per cent) of all youth of immigrant origin stated that they neither have a job nor are enrolled in education. There are minor differences by national origin, but all in all youth of Vietnamese origin are most active (work or school), and youth of Turkish origin are least active. The youngest are just as likely to be active as the oldest youth (Table 4.1). The gender disparities are also negligible, except for youth of Turkish origin, where women are less active than men (Figure 4.7). Looking at youth 20-25 years old, the percentage who are neither in school nor working is relatively high – 14 and 17 per cent – among women of Pakistani and Turkish origin. The differences by national origin, gender and age must in this respect be seen in the light of the largely corresponding differences in the percentage who have children and their own family (see Chapter 3).

Figure 4.7. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who are neither in school nor have paid work (at least one hour per week), by gender and national origin



4.3.2. Participate just as actively either in the labour market or in education as other youth, seen as a whole

Table 4.1 provides an overview of the percentage who have paid work or who are in school/college, by gender and age, among youth of immigrant origin and all youth. According to the level of living surveys on which the table is based, youth of immigrant origin are just as likely to be active *either* in a job or in school/college as other youth, seen as a whole.

Table 4.1. Percentage who have paid work (at least 1 hour per week) or who are in school/college (at least 10 hours per week), by gender and age, among youth of immigrant origin and all youth

	All (aged 16-25)			Aged 16-19			Aged 20-25		
	Works	Is in school/college	At least one of the two	Works	Is in school/college	At least one of the two	Works	Is in school/college	At least one of the two
All youth of immigrant origin	57	63	92	36	85	93	76	43	91
Men	63	60	93	40	84	92	82	39	94
Women	50	66	91	33	86	94	67	47	88
All youth	58	58	91	40	82	94	71	40	89
Men	54	55	90	34	79	91	70	37	89
Women	61	60	93	47	86	97	71	42	89

Source entire population/all youth: Level of Living Survey 2005 cross-section

4.3.3. Percentage who *either* work or are enrolled in education is the same for men and women

The percentage who *either* work or are enrolled in education is the same for men and women, both among youth of immigrant origin and other youth, and applies in all cases to more than nine persons out of ten. However, Table 4.1 shows that fewer young women of immigrant origin have paid work than young men of immigrant origin. The male/female ratio is the opposite where education is concerned, as it is in the rest of the population. In both groups, the percentage of women who are in school or studying is a little higher than the percentage of men. In the general population, *fewer* men than women among the youngest youth have work, while there is no gender difference among older youth. This differs from the situation among youth of immigrant origin, where men are more likely to have work than women, regardless of age group (Table 4.1). Thus there seem to be more traditional gender disparities among youth of immigrant origin with regard to work – contingent on national origin (Annex table 28 and Figure 4.4) – than among other youth.

4.3.4. Child immigrants just as likely to have a job or be enrolled in education as youth born in Norway to immigrant parents

As regards the 16-19-year age group, those who immigrated to Norway before the age of six are a little more likely to have a job – but a little less likely to be enrolled in education – than youth of the same age born in Norway to immigrant parents. All in all, there is no difference between child immigrants and youth born in Norway to immigrant parents in terms of the percentage who *either* are enrolled in education or have a job. Among 20-25 year olds, the likelihood of their having a job and of their being enrolled in education is more or less independent of whether the person was born in Norway or immigrated at an early age (Annex table 30).

5. Financial situation and income

This chapter provides an insight into the financial living conditions of youth of immigrant origin. Factors such as income (including any public benefits received), payment problems and financial reserves are considered. Many of the questions in the interview survey refer to the *household*. Since almost three out of four interviewees share a household with their parents, the insight afforded by the survey is into the financial situation of *immigrant households with relatively adult children who have lived in Norway for at least 10 years*. Due to the fact that most of the interviewees live with their parents, it is also relevant to consider the parents' labour market participation. In this chapter, the analysis has largely been limited to comparing youth from the three countries of origin. It must be emphasised that the data are uncertain because the young people, especially the youngest, probably have limited knowledge of the household's (*their parents'*) financial situation.

In the past few years, Statistics Norway has increasingly chosen to base income data in living condition and other interview-based surveys on linked register data. The advantages of doing this are greater precision and flexibility as regards the definition of income, and the statistics for small groups are more accurate than those obtained by interview. Not least, the data on other household members are more accurate. Nevertheless, it may be expedient to ask questions about income in an interview-based survey, both because not all types of income are reported to official registers, and because there are a couple of years' lag in updating the registers. Even though the level of accuracy is low, the data obtained can be used to draw a rough distinction between (rank) the groups. The register data regarding income had not been linked when this report was written, and the presentation is therefore based exclusively on interview questions.

5.1. Income and receipt of public benefits

5.1.1. Income not a precise concept

Income describes a person's possibilities of consumption. Income is often defined as a measure of potential consumption assuming no change in total net worth or, in other words, the sum of consumption expenditure and *savings*. There is no precise empirical definition of income. Work income, capital income and income transfers are obvious positive contributions to income while taxes, interest expenses and any other fixed expenses are possible deductibles. What is to be added and subtracted depends on the reasons for measuring income, and the data available. A common measurement of income in Statistics Norway's income and asset surveys is "income after tax" (Epland 1998, Epland and Kirkeberg 2001). If the aim is to arrive at an expression of real consumption potential, interest expenses and other fixed expenditures (rent, loan instalments, insurance, transport) may be deducted, but this means taking into account personal consumption and priorities. This will be of decisive importance when comparing younger persons (who have high interest expenses) with older and other persons who are settled in life. In the case of young people, who are the subject of this report, both student loans and assistance from parents could be relevant means of subsistence (Løwe and Sæther 2007). Through a variety of methods, income can be calculated at household level and thus measured and compared in several ways, which can result in very different numerical quantities - and different rankings between groups.

In the Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006, the following questions were asked concerning the interviewee's income: "*What was your gross personal income last year (2005)? Gross income means income before deductions and tax.*" The interviewees were given response alternatives in the form of predefined intervals (which unfortunately limits the possibilities of analysis

compared with free responses and a continuous variable.¹² They were also asked questions about the household's income, but these data will not be considered here. Even though it was emphasised that the question concerned *income before deductions and tax*, the exact definition of income on which the individual interviewees have based their responses (cf. the discussion in the preceding paragraph) is not known. As a rule, tax has been pre-deducted on pay slips - and from the wage account - which for many people is no doubt the most obvious information on which to base their responses. Nor is it known to what extent the interviewees include income transfers - which are an important source of subsistence for many immigrants (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009) - when they report their income in the survey.

5.1.2. Two out of three have personal income – youth of Vietnamese origin have the lowest income

Just under one out of three youth of immigrant origin say that they have no personal income, and this applies irrespective of national origin (Table 5.1). This must be seen in light of the fact that the majority live in their parents' households. The likelihood of their having a personal income naturally increases with age, and is lower among women than among men. Youth of Vietnamese origin differ in that they have slightly lower income than their Pakistani or Turkish counterparts. While one out of three youth of Vietnamese origin has an income in the "NOK 1-49 000" range, this is the case for one out of four youth of Pakistani or Turkish origin. Only one out of twenty youth of Vietnamese origin estimates his or her income to be NOK 250,000 or more, compared with one out of ten among youth of Pakistani or Turkish origin. This must be seen in conjunction with the fact that the percentage of youth of Vietnamese origin who are enrolled in education is relatively high, and the percentage who have paid work is relatively low (cf. chapter 4). When assessing living conditions, other household members must be taken into consideration, both as contributors to and consumers of the household's aggregate income, particularly when different groups are compared.¹³ No priority will be given to further analysing this aspect in this report, but such analyses may be made in future publications based on register data on the household's income.

Table 5.1. Income last year among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin. Per cent

	National origin			
	All inter- viewees	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
No personal income	31	31	31	32
NOK 1 - 49 000	28	26	33	24
50 000 - 149 000	21	21	21	19
150 000 - 249 000	11	11	9	13
250 000 and higher	10	11	5	12

5.1.3. Among those who live alone 7 per cent receive housing support and three out of five receive educational support

The interviewees were asked whether any member of their household had received various types of public benefits in the past year (Annex table 31). In this respect, too, the percentages will be heavily contingent on what other household members receive, and on the number of household members, and there is therefore little point in comparing groups. In the case of those who live alone (and thus are not

¹² Grouped responses exclude the possibility of analysing averages, medians, quartiles, etc. and household equivalent income.

¹³ A common approach is to calculate 'equivalent income', by dividing the household income between the household members according to a specific ratio. Account is taken of various factors, i.e. the fact that several people share the income, that money can be saved by living and owning things collectively (economies of scale), that not all household members need the same amount of money to enjoy the same economic welfare, e.g. children do not "cost" as much as adults. This type of analysis requires a continuous income variable and not a grouped variable of the kind used here.

affected by the receipt of benefits by their parents or other household members), percentages are naturally consistently lower than percentages for all youth of immigrant origin (their households). Of those living alone, 7 per cent receive housing support and three out of five receive educational support. Youth of Turkish origin are less likely to receive educational support than youth of Pakistani or Vietnamese origin, which tallies with the percentage who are enrolled in education. The interviewees were also asked whether *they themselves* receive a disability or survivor's pension. This applied to less than one per cent, irrespective of national origin. The same percentage (themselves) receive a transitional benefit as single parent.

5.2. Payment problems and household finances

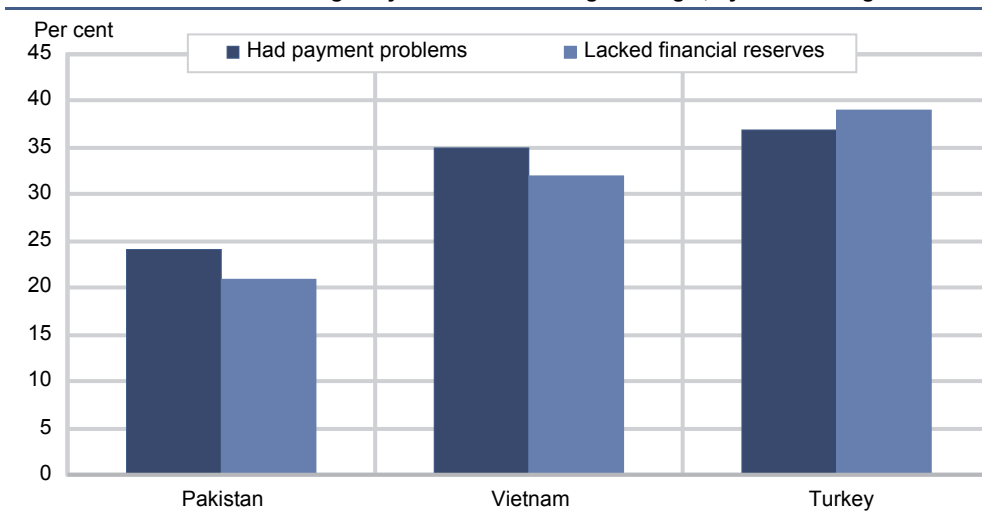
5.2.1. The interviewees were asked about real and potential payment problems

The interviewees were asked two questions about how they cope with their financial obligations. The questions are shown below and are, with minor adjustments, those regularly used in Statistics Norway's level of living surveys. One question concerns how they/the household copes with *current* expenses, while the other focuses on households' financial leeway in the event of *unforeseen* expenses. The questions refer to the preceding year.

1. In the course of the last 12 months have you/your household ever had difficulty in meeting current expenses related to food, transport, housing, etc.? Did this happen often, occasionally, rarely, or never?
2. Was your financial situation such that you/your household would have been able, for most of the year, to pay an unexpected bill of NOK 5 000 for the dentist or repairs, etc.?

5.2.2. Youth of Pakistani origin seldom experience payment problems

The responses indicate that youth of Pakistani immigrant origin are less likely to have payment problems than those of Turkish or Vietnamese origin. Youth of Turkish origin are worst off in terms of both real and potential payment problems (Figure 5.1). One out of four young people of Pakistani origin stated that his or her household has had problems paying current expenses in the past year, compared with one out of three young people of Vietnamese or Turkish origin. Furthermore, 9 per cent of the Turkish families *often* have such problems, compared with 5 per cent of the Vietnamese and 4 per cent of the Pakistani families (Annex table 32). The differences between the national origin groups are confirmed and underscored by the responses to the question regarding the household's ability to pay a large unforeseen bill. 79 per cent of Pakistani, 68 per cent of Vietnamese and 61 per cent of Turkish youth (73 per cent of all interviewees seen as a whole) reported that their household finances could manage an unforeseen bill of NOK 5 000. These differences should be seen in the light of differences in household structure (cf. Chapter 3).

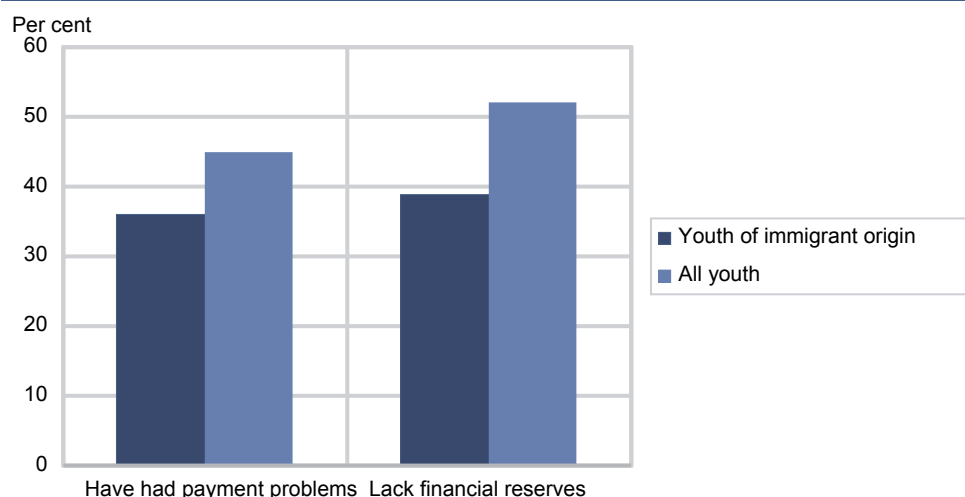
Figure 5.1. Percentage of youth whose household has had payment problems or lacked financial reserves during the year. Youth of immigrant origin, by national origin

5.2.3. Youth of immigrant origin have better household finances than other youth

Based on the two questions regarding payment problems and financial reserves - which were also included in the general Level of Living Survey 2004 - youth of immigrant origin on the whole seem to have fewer problems with their household finances than youth in the general population. Certainly, it should be borne in mind that youth in general are far more likely to have moved away from home than youth of immigrant origin, with the result that the comparisons mainly are between well-settled immigrant families and Norwegian youth in their first home. However, if the comparison is limited to youth aged 20-25 *who have left home*, youth of immigrant origin still seem to be better off than the average for youth in general (Figure 5.2). This can be seen in conjunction with the fact that a higher percentage of youth of immigrant origin are settled and have a family, and a smaller percentage live alone (33 per cent) than among other youth (41 per cent).

In this survey it is impossible to ascertain whether there are other relevant differences, or to what degree the fact that youth of immigrant origin have better household finances than other youth is ascribable to high income or moderate consumption. It is worth remembering that limited financial resources, or a limited income, do not necessarily lead to payment problems - for a person with a realistic level of consumption. Surveys have shown that there is not necessarily any correlation between household finances and income (Løwe and Sæther 2007), and that a "sense of economy" or "payment morals" may be just as strong a determinant as income size for whether payment obligations are fulfilled (Gulbrandsen 1999).

Figure 5.2. Percentage whose household has had payment problems or lacked financial reserves during the year. Youth of immigrant origin and all youth, who (in both cases) are 20-25 years old and have left home



Source entire population/all youth: Level of Living Survey 2004, cross-section

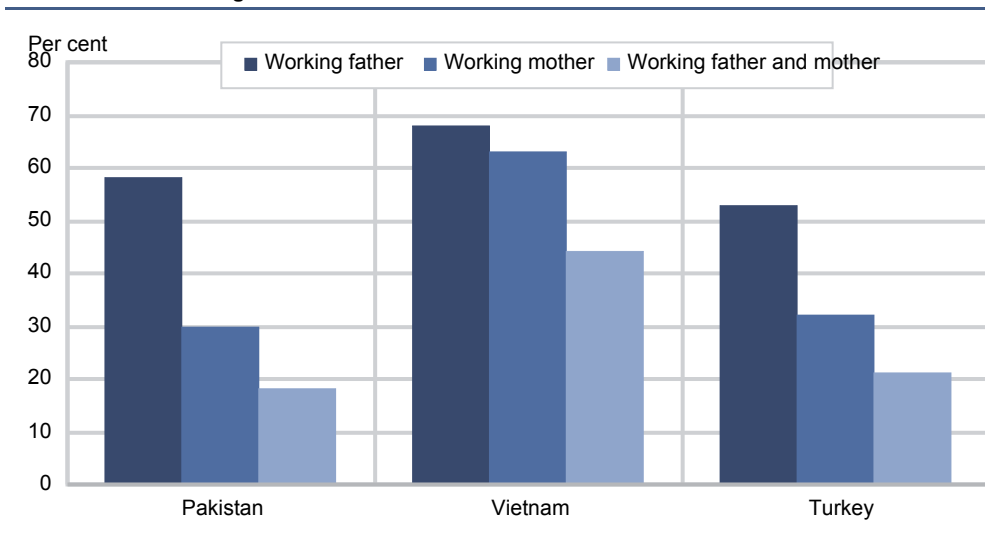
5.2.4. Vietnamese parents, especially mothers, are most likely to have work

Parents’ financial situation will be decisive for young people’s own financial living conditions, especially for those who live at home, but probably also for those who have (recently) moved out of their home. In this connection, the labour force participation of parents is a relevant factor. Table 5.2 shows that one out of four young people of immigrant origin has no working parents, while one out of two has one working parent and one out of four has two working parents. Youth of Vietnamese origin are most likely to have working parents, and especially both parents who work. Youth of Vietnamese origin are most likely to have a working father, while youth of Turkish origin are least likely (Figure 5.3). However, the differences as regards fathers’ labour force participation are not as great. The differences between national origin groups are far more pronounced when it comes to mothers’ labour force participation. Vietnamese mothers are twice as likely to work as Pakistani or Turkish mothers. The difference between mothers’ and fathers’ labour force participation is greatest among youth of Pakistani origin and least among youth of Vietnamese origin (Figure 5.3).

Table 5.2. Number of working parents among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin. Per cent

	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	All interviewees
None	30	14	35	27
One	52	42	44	48
Two	18	44	21	25

Figure 5.3. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin with a working father or mother, by national origin



6. Health and lifestyle

The interviewees were asked a number of questions about their physical and mental health. This chapter provides an overview of the breakdown of responses to a selection of these questions. It focuses on how youth of immigrant origin assess their own overall health, and it provides an insight into their mental health. The chapter also describes to what degree the interviewees are physically active and whether they smoke. In all respects, there is focus on differences by national origin, gender and age. The question of whether youth of immigrant origin differ from other youth is also addressed.

6.1. Self-assessed health

6.1.1. Youth of Vietnamese origin have the best subjective health

The interviewees were asked how they assess their “own health in general”, and were given the response alternatives a) very good, b) good, c) neither good nor bad, d) bad and e) very bad. On the whole, there is no one-to-one correlation between a person’s view of his or her own health and the person’s “actual” state of health. A person can feel ill without being ill – and more ill than he or she actually is – and vice versa. From the point of view of living conditions, particularly in relation to quality of life, a person’s subjective *perception* of his or her own health in many ways is as important as the person’s objective medical condition. Health and age are closely interlinked. Younger people are generally in much better physical health than middle-aged or elderly people. It is therefore not surprising that our sample of 16-25 year olds seldom chose the three most negative response values. Only 4 per cent replied that their health was very bad or bad, and here there are no differences by national origin. Among the percentage who consider their health to be good or very good, on the other hand, youth of Vietnamese origin score highest and youth of Pakistani origin lowest (Table 6.1). There are no differences between men and women.

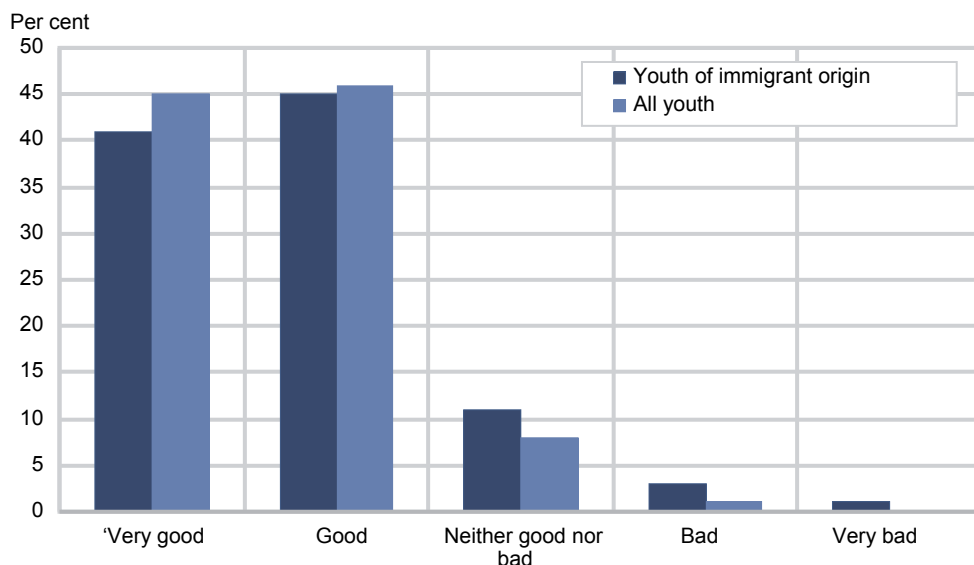
Table 6.1. Assessment of own health among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, gender and age. Per cent

Consider their health to be:	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
-good or very good	84	82	94	88	84	84	87	82
-very good	41	38	43	49	42	40	43	39
-good	45	44	51	39	44	47	45	46
-neither good nor bad	11	14	4	9	10	11	9	12
-bad	3	3	1	3	4	2	2	3
-very bad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

6.1.2. About as good subjective health as youth in general

In Figure 6.1 the breakdown of responses is compared with the breakdown of responses to the same question in the general Level of Living Survey 2005. While 14 per cent of all youth of immigrant origin do not consider their health to be either good or very good, 9 per cent of youth in general express the same opinion. Youth of immigrant origin can thus be said to have *slightly* poorer subjective health than youth in general, but the main impression is that the breakdown of responses is fairly similar.

Figure 6.1. Assessment of own health. Youth of immigrant origin and youth aged 16-25 in the entire population. Per cent



Source for all youth: Level of Living Survey 2005, cross-section

6.2. Physical activity

6.2.1. Many young people of Turkish origin – and many women – are not physically active

Being physically active is both an indicator of, and a prerequisite for, good health. In response to the question of whether they work out or do exercise, two out of three young people of immigrant origin state that they do so weekly or more often, while 17 per cent say they never do (Table 6.2). As many as one out of four young people of Turkish origin say they never work out or do exercise, compared to just one out of ten among those of Vietnamese origin. Women work out or do exercise far less than men, and older youth less than younger youth.

Table 6.2. Percentage who do exercise or work out among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, gender and age

Do exercise/work out:	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
-never	17	18	11	25	12	24	13	21
-less than once a week	21	22	20	19	20	22	21	22
-once a week or more	62	60	69	56	68	54	65	58

6.2.2. Youth of immigrant origin are less physically active than other youth, especially women

Compared with other youth, youth of immigrant origin are generally less physically active, the difference being particularly great where girls are concerned (Table 6.3). While a little over half of all young women of immigrant origin work out at least once a week, this applies to a little over three out of four young women in the population as a whole. And while one in four young women of immigrant origin *never* works out, this is the case for only one in ten young women in the population as a whole.

Table 6.3. Percentage who do exercise or work out among youth of immigrant origin and youth in the entire population, by gender and age

Do exercise/work out:	Youth of immigrant origin				Youth in the entire population			
	Men	Women	16-19 yrs	20-25 yrs	Men	Women	16-19 yrs	20-25 yrs
-never	12	24	13	21	12	9	7	12
-less than once a week	20	22	21	22	12	15	9	17
-once a week or more	68	54	65	58	76	77	84	71

Source all youth: Level of Living Survey 2005, cross-section.

6.3. Mental health

6.3.1. Measuring mental health

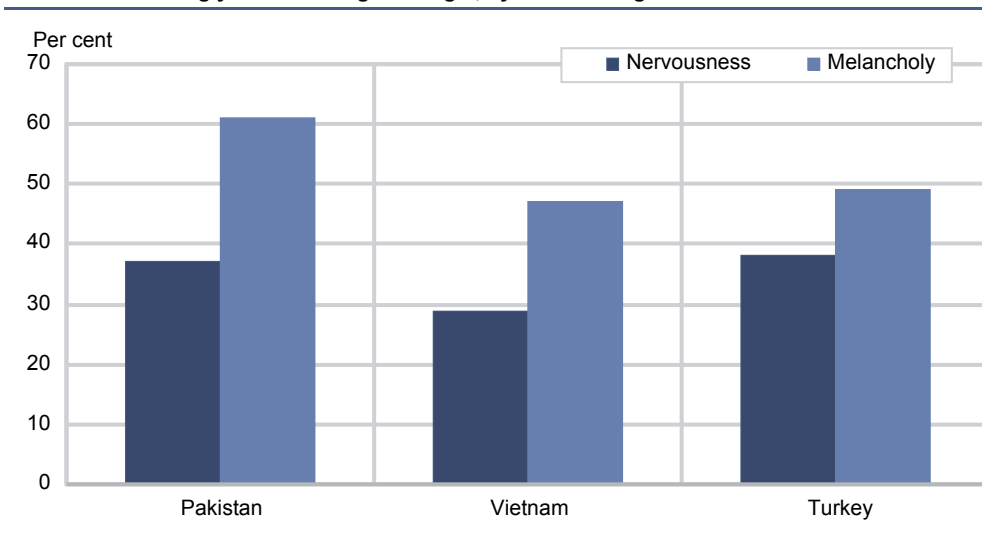
The Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006 contains an abbreviated version of the Hopkins Symptom Checklist, which consists of 5 questions (SCL-5) designed to assess mental health. The interviewees were asked whether in the course of the preceding two weeks they had been bothered by *a) nervousness and inner unrest, b) constant fearfulness or anxiety, c) a feeling of hopelessness when thinking about the future, d) depression and melancholy or e) often being worried or agitated*. The response alternatives were *not bothered, a little bothered, quite bothered and extremely bothered*. The first two questions a) and b) are primarily designed to detect symptoms of nervousness and anxiety, and the last three to a greater degree to reveal depression and melancholy.¹⁴ The five questions are in no way mutually exclusive. Nevertheless, a careful analytical distinction is made between the two categories of symptoms. This report is primarily limited to indicating how many interviewees stated that they were bothered, and emphasises that the symptoms are not necessarily related to anxiety or depression (and far less *diagnoses*) in a medical sense.

6.3.2. Youth of Vietnamese origin have the best mental health

Among youth of immigrant origin, three out of five report distress related to anxiety and/or depression (Annex table 33). To be sure, the vast majority were just a *little* bothered. Only one per cent state that they were *extremely bothered* by at least one symptom. One out of three has to a greater or (as a rule) lesser degree been bothered by nervousness and inner unrest, or have constantly been anxious. Moreover, almost half had been very worried or uneasy, while one out of three has felt a sense of hopelessness about the future, and one out of five has felt depressed and melancholic. Youth of Pakistani origin are more likely to be bothered than youth of Turkish origin, while youth of Vietnamese origin are least bothered on the whole. (Figure 6.2). Women are more likely to be bothered than men (Annex table 33 and Table 6.4).

¹⁴ There are conventions for whether respondents can be diagnosed as suffering from anxiety and/or depression based on specific replies to the various questions. Assessing such questions is beyond the scope of this report.

Figure 6.2. Percentage who have been bothered to varying degrees by nervousness/inner unrest/anxiety or by melancholy/worries/hopelessness in the past two weeks among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin



6.3.3. Are more likely to be nervous or worried than other youth

The report addresses positive responses to questions a) and b) as indicators of nervous ailments (anxiety), and positive responses to questions c), d) and e) as indicators of despondency and melancholy (depression). It is worth mentioning that the breakdown between the response alternatives *a little bothered*, *quite bothered* or *extremely bothered* is approximately the same between youth of immigrant origin and youth in the rest of the population. In the light of this, Table 6.4 gives the impression that more youth of immigrant origin are nervous or depressed and thus may have poorer mental health than other youth. This applies to both men and women, irrespective of age. However, the difference is most pronounced with regard to signs of depression, and it is particularly among the oldest youth that those of immigrant origin have greater problems than others. Most of the studies done in this field show that depression is more prevalent among youth born in Norway to immigrant parents than among other youth (Næss et. al., 2007: 42). However, a survey recently conducted in Oslo (Øia 2007) found no significant differences in the mental health of youth of Norwegian origin compared with that of youth of immigrant origin born in Norway.

Table 6.4. Percentage who have experienced indications of nervousness and melancholy in the past two weeks among youth of immigrant origin and youth in the entire population, by gender and age

	Youth of immigrant origin					Youth in the entire population				
	All	Men	Women	16-19 yrs	20-25 yrs	All	Men	Women	16-19 yrs	20-25 yrs
Have had at least one mental ailment ¹	61	55	68	58	64	42	36	47	41	42
including:										
-indications of <i>nervousness</i> ...	35	30	41	32	38	25	20	29	22	26
-indications of <i>melancholy</i>	56	50	62	52	59	37	32	43	39	36

¹ Have as a minimum been a little bothered by either nervousness or inner unrest, constant fear or anxiety, a feeling of hopelessness about the future, depression or melancholy or considerable worry or unease
Source all youth: Level of Living Survey 2002, cross-section

6.4. Smoking and overweight

6.4.1. Men are more likely to smoke than women – youth of Turkish origin smoke most

Smoking is a major health risk. It is therefore interesting to examine the smoking habits of youth of immigrant origin. A total of 28 per cent of all youth of immigrant origin stated that they smoke. Of these, 11 per cent smoke *occasionally*, and 17 per cent smoke *every day*. The proportion of smokers is clearly highest among youth of Turkish origin, 36 per cent of whom smoke, 28 per cent daily. Naturally, far more older youth smoke than younger youth. Consequently, the percentage of daily smokers is particularly high among youth aged 20-25 of Turkish origin (44 per cent). It is interesting to note that among youth of immigrant origin, many more men smoke than women.

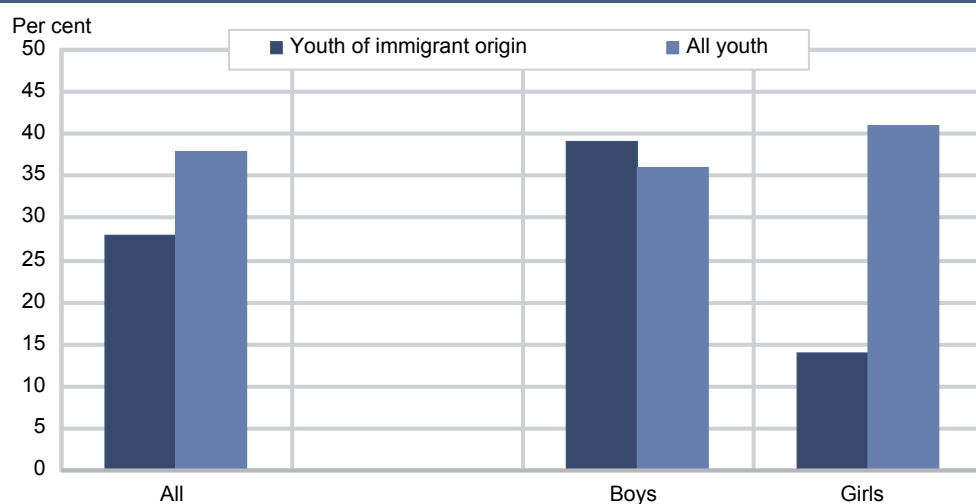
Table 6.5. Percentage who smoke occasionally or daily, and the percentage who smoke daily and do not do exercise among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, gender and age

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Smoke, of which	28	26	25	36	39	14	16	38
-occasionally	11	11	11	8	14	6	6	15
-daily	17	15	14	28	25	8	10	23
Smoke daily and never work out/do exercise	4	3	3	9	3	4	1	6

6.4.2. Very few young women of immigrant origin smoke

Figure 6.3 shows that, on average, fewer youth of immigrant origin (28 per cent) smoke than other youth (38 per cent) of the same age. However, this only applies to girls. There are *far fewer* smokers among young women of immigrant origin (14 per cent) than among young women in general (41 per cent). With regard to men, the proportion of smokers among youth of immigrant origin is approximately the same as among youth in the population as a whole.

Figure 6.3. Percentage who smoke occasionally or daily, by gender among youth of immigrant origin and youth in the entire population

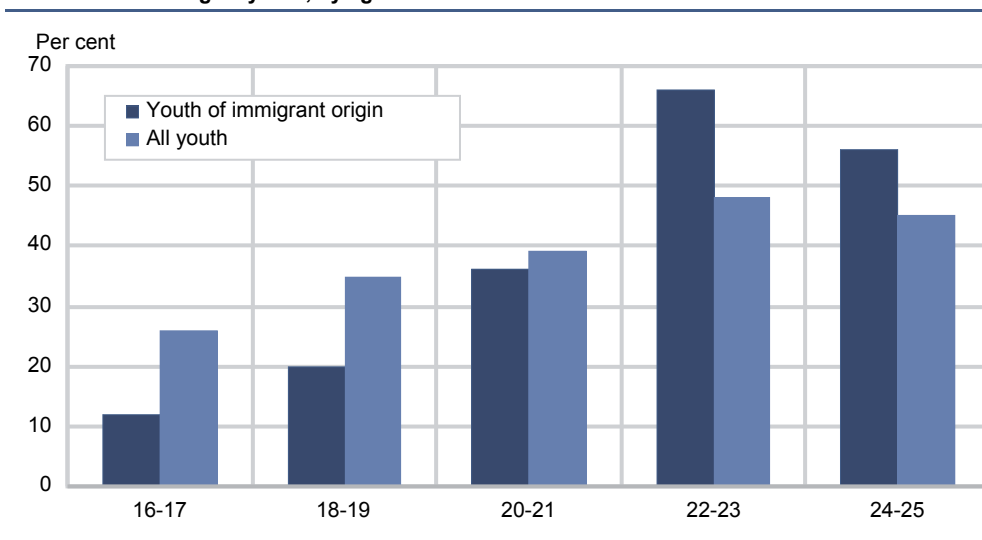


Source all youth: Level of Living Survey 2005, cross-section.

6.4.3. More older youth of immigrant origin smoke than other youth

The proportion of youth of immigrant origin who smoke is far lower than among youth in general. But Figure 6.4 shows that only youth under 22 years old of immigrant origin are less likely to smoke than other youth of the same age. Among the older youth, considerably more youth of immigrant origin smoke than among youth in the general population.

Figure 6.4. Percentage who smoke occasionally or daily among youth of immigrant origin and among all youth, by age

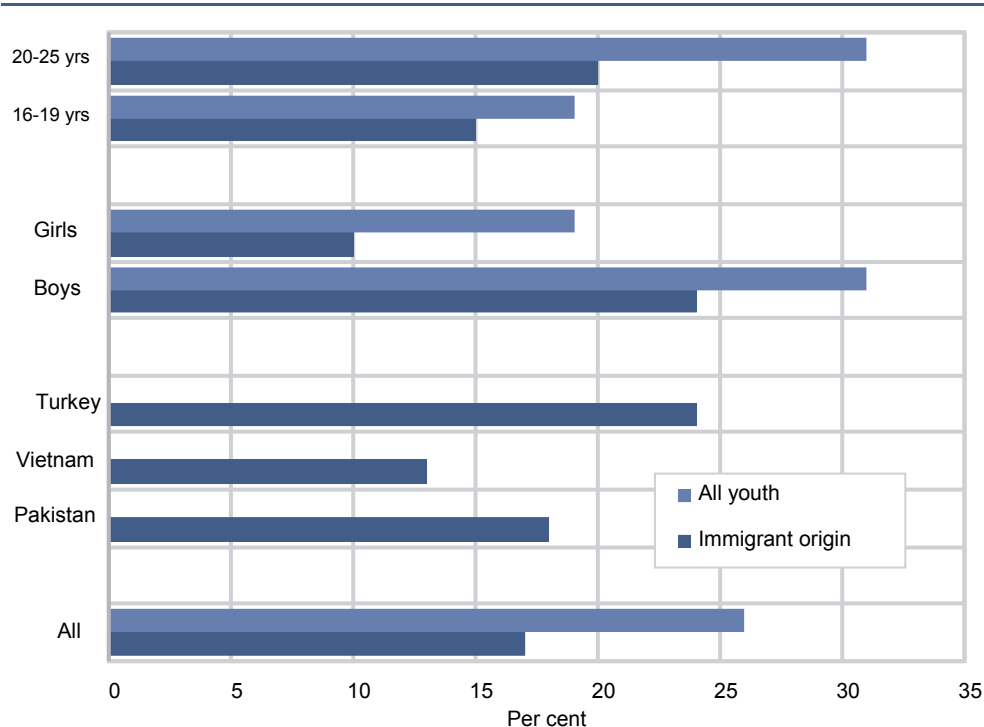


Source all youth: Level of Living Survey 2005 (cross-section).

6.4.4. Many men of Turkish origin are overweight

Whether or not a person is overweight is pivotal to his or her health, well being and lifestyle. The World Health Organisation (WHO) usually measures underweight, overweight and obesity on the basis of the Body Mass Index (BMI). The index is based on a function of weight and height, i.e. a person’s body weight divided by the square of his or her height. Everyone with a BMI of 25 or over, regardless of gender or age, is considered to be overweight. By this definition, 17 per cent of all youth of immigrant origin are overweight. The percentage of overweight is highest among youth of Turkish origin (24 per cent) and lowest among youth of Vietnamese origin (13 per cent), and is generally extremely low among women (Figure 6.5). As many as 38 per cent of young men of Turkish origin are overweight.

Figure 6.5. Percentage of overweight persons (BMI=25+) among youth of immigrant origin and among all youth, by national origin, gender and age



Source: Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006 and Level of Living Survey 2005 (cross-section).

6.4.5. Fewer overweight than among other youth

The percentage of overweight persons (with a BMI = 25+) is lower among youth of immigrant origin than among youth in the general population, represented by the ordinary Level of Living Survey 2005. This applies irrespective of age and gender, but the difference is greatest among older youth and among girls (Figure 6.5).

6.4.6. All in all, youth of Vietnamese origin have the best health and lifestyle

The survey has shown that youth of Turkish origin are less likely to work out or exercise and more likely to smoke and be overweight, and thus have a less healthy lifestyle than other youth of immigrant origin. Youth of Vietnamese origin have the best overall health and lifestyle, as measured by the questions in this survey.

7. Social network

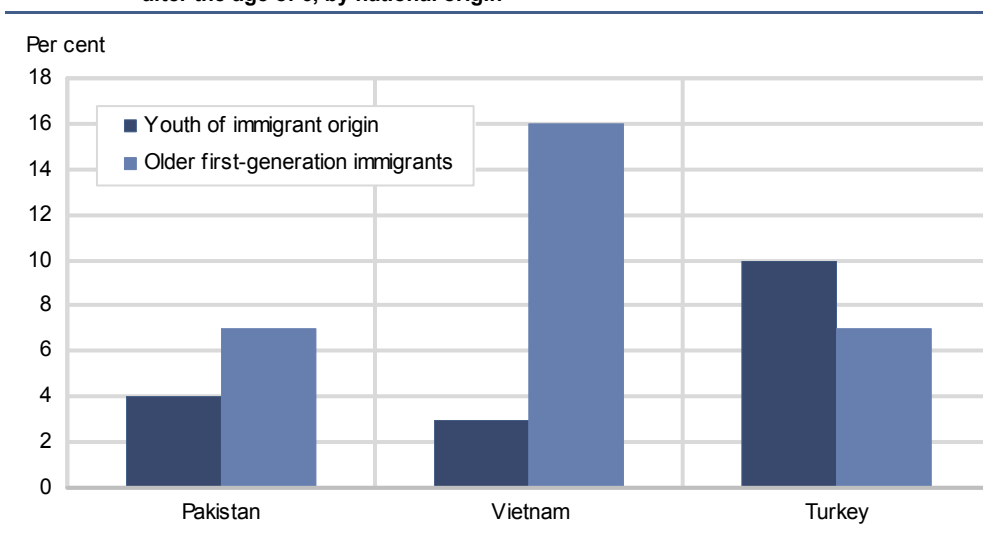
This chapter provides an insight into the interviewees’ social networks other than the close family relations (spouse, cohabitant, parents, siblings and other relatives) described in Chapters 2 and 3. Having friends, confidants and workmates is crucial to well-being and a sense of self. In this connection, the question of whether the interviewee has contact with – or has good friends among – youth of Norwegian origin is particularly interesting, as it refers to the degree to which the interviewee is integrated into Norwegian society. On the basis of two interview surveys conducted among Oslo youth, Norwegian Social Research (NOVA) concluded that youth of immigrant origin do not isolate themselves in circles of friends where everyone has the same origin as they themselves. Between 1996 and 2006, the number of “Norwegian friends” rose among youth with immigrant parents, and most young people with two Norwegian-born parents in Oslo now say that they have friends of immigrant origin (Øia and Vestel 2007). The subject of integration into Norwegian society, as reflected in the interviewee’s perception of belonging and discrimination, will be covered in Chapter 11.

7.1. Friends in Norway

7.1.1. 95 per cent have good friends in Norway

Among immigrants in general, nine out of ten (89 per cent) have good friends in Norway (Blom and Henriksen 2008). The same percentage also applies to immigrants over 25 years of age from Pakistan, Vietnam and Turkey. It should be specified that family members are not included and that the friends may originate from countries other than Norway. Among youth of immigrant origin, even more have good friends in Norway. More specifically, only 5 per cent do not have good friends in Norway. The proportion of those without friends in Norway is highest among youth of Turkish origin (Figure 7.1). But even among this group, nine out of ten have good friends in Norway. When the criterion that friends must *live in the place where the interviewee lives* is added, the percentages who have no such local friends is far higher, i.e. 22 per cent for all youth of immigrant origin and 28, 12 and 15 per cent, respectively, for youth of Pakistani, Vietnamese and Turkish origin.

Figure 7.1. Percentage who do not have good friends in Norway (locally or elsewhere) among youth of immigrant origin and among immigrants aged 25-70 who came to Norway after the age of 6, by national origin



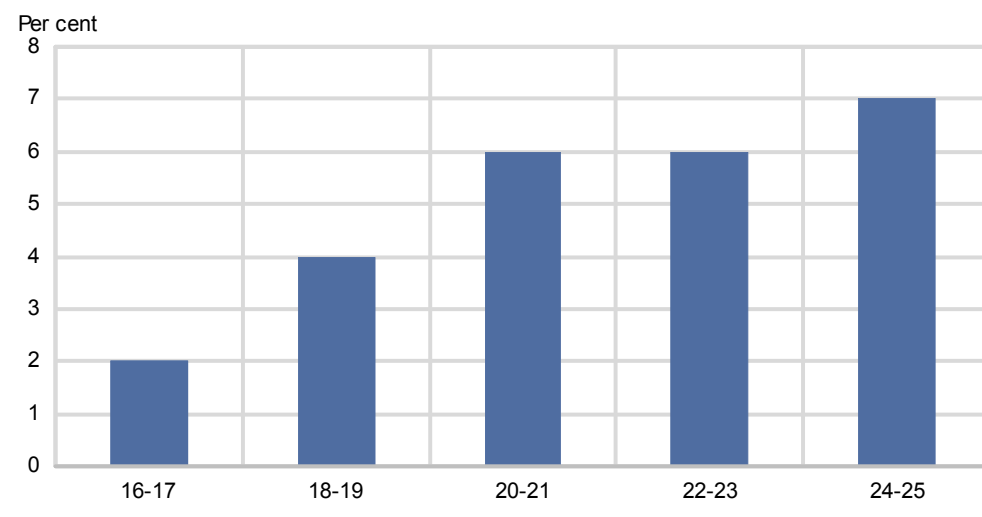
7.1.2. Youth of Vietnamese origin much more likely to have friends in Norway than their parents' generation

If youth of immigrant origin are compared with older immigrants from the three countries, characteristic patterns are seen in the percentages of those who have good friends in Norway. Only in the Vietnamese part of the immigrant population is there a significant difference between the generations. The percentage without good friends in Norway is much higher among older immigrants from Vietnam aged 25-70 who arrived in Norway after the age of six (16 per cent) than among youth of Vietnamese origin (3 per cent). For the other national groups, there is no clear difference.

7.1.3. The percentage with good friends declines with age

The percentage who have good friends is lower among the older youth than among the younger youth. The percentage who do not have friends increases until the young people reach their twenties (Figure 7.2). Among 16-17-year old youth of immigrant origin, only 2 per cent lack good friends in Norway, compared with 7 per cent of 24-25 year olds. This pattern must be seen in conjunction with the percentage of youth who are in school, which is the case for almost all 16-17 year olds compared with only one out of four 24-25 year olds (Figure 4.1). There is no difference between the percentages of men and women with good friends in Norway.

Figure 7.2. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin without good friends in Norway, by age



7.1.4. Daily contact with friends most common among youth of Pakistani origin

Of interviewees with good friends in Norway, almost half say they see some of them on a daily basis. Daily contact with friends is most common among youth of Pakistani origin (Table 7.1). The proportion who see good friends on a daily basis is lower among women (38 per cent) than among men (49 per cent), and is far lower among older youth (34 per cent) than their younger counterparts (55 per cent). Very few say they see good friends they have in Norway less than once a month (2-3 per cent).

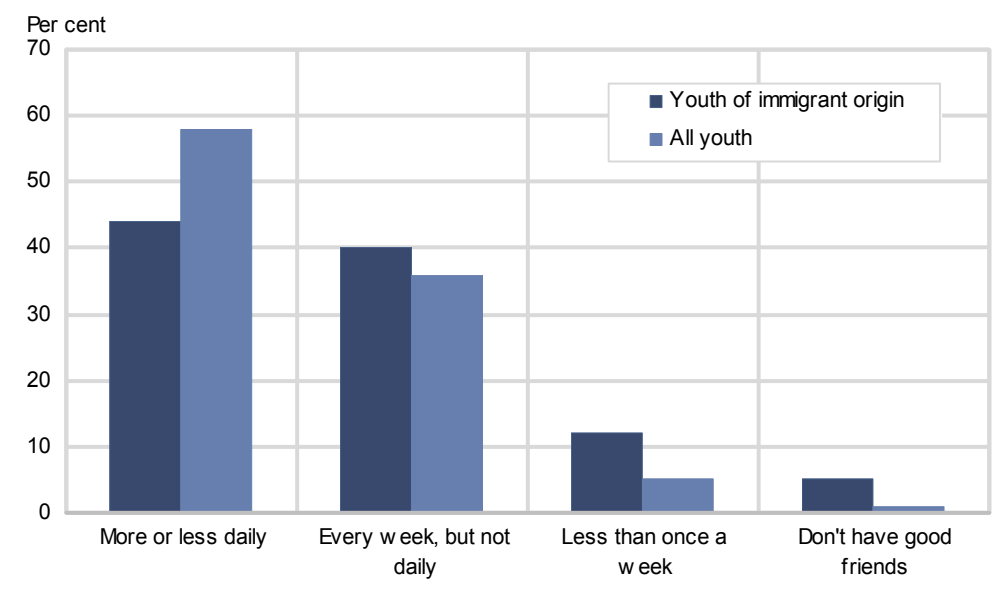
Table 7.1 Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who see good friends, by national origin, gender and age

Approx. how often do you see good friends?	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
More or less daily	44	47	39	41	49	38	55	34
Each week, but not daily	40	36	51	39	41	40	36	43
Less than once a week	12	13	7	11	6	18	6	16
Don't have good friends	5	4	3	9	4	5	3	6

7.1.5. More youth of immigrant origin lack friends – and fewer of them see friends on a daily basis – than is the case among other young people

Figure 7.3 shows that the percentage of young people without good friends in Norway is higher among youth of immigrant origin than among other youth. Further, they are less likely to see friends on a daily basis, although, on the other hand, a *slightly* larger percentage of them say they see friends on a weekly basis, and a larger percentage see friends less than once a week (Figure 7.3). Although the differences here can be said to be moderate, and the reservation is made that the interviewees say nothing about the *quality or strength* of their friendship relationships, youth of immigrant origin appear all in all to have a somewhat flimsier network of friends than youth in general.

Figure 7.3. How often youth of immigrant origin and all youth see good friends. Per cent

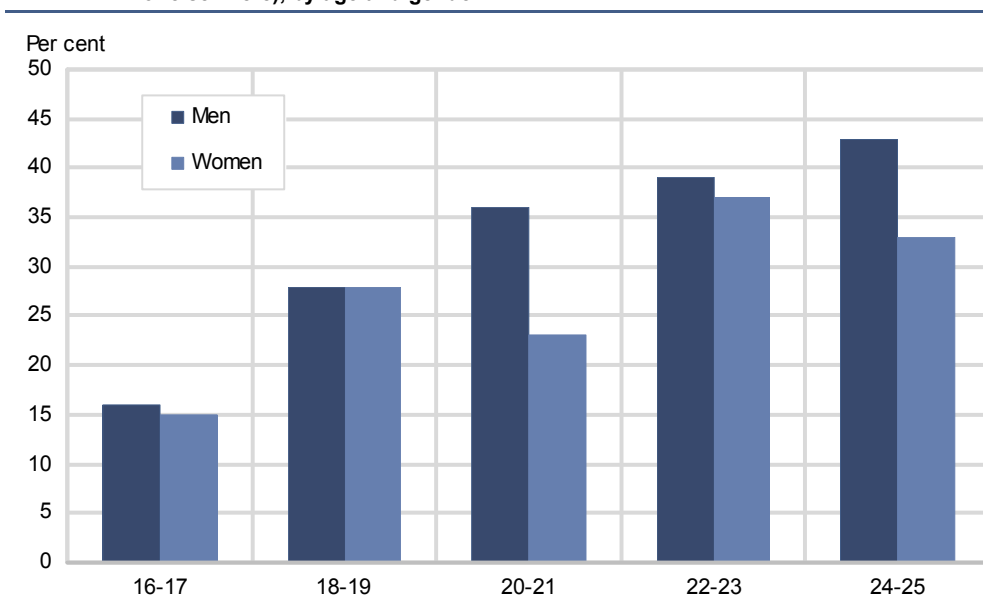


7.2. Friends of Norwegian origin

7.2.1. Three out of ten youth of immigrant origin lack friends of Norwegian origin, and the proportion rises with age

It has been seen that almost all youth of immigrant origin have good friends in Norway, but these friends are not necessarily of Norwegian origin. Based on the question “Are any of your good friends Norwegian?”, where the interviewer specifies that “Norwegian” means someone of “Norwegian origin”, we can work out that seven out of ten youth of immigrant origin have at least one good friend of Norwegian origin. Or, put differently: three out of ten have *no* good friends of Norwegian origin. The proportion of youth of immigrant origin without good Norwegian friends *rises sharply with age*, particularly in the case of men (Figure 7.4).

Figure 7.4. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who lack good Norwegian friends (locally or elsewhere), by age and gender



7.2.2. More youth of immigrant origin have friends of Norwegian origin than do older immigrants

The proportion of youth of immigrant origin without good Norwegian friends is slightly lower among those of Pakistani, Vietnamese and Turkish origin than among immigrants in general, where this applies to four out of ten (Blom and Henriksen 2008). Indeed, the proportion is *far* lower than in the case of (first-generation) immigrants from Pakistan, Turkey or Vietnam aged 25-70 where the figure is six out of ten (Table 7.2). This difference should be viewed in light of the fact that youth born in Norway to immigrant parents have grown up in Norway and attend or have attended school here, and that the percentage lacking good Norwegian friends rises sharply with age (Figure 7.4). It may be noted that the difference between older Vietnamese immigrants and youth of *Vietnamese* origin is conspicuously large in that the younger generation are very likely to have good Norwegian friends in the locality (Table 7.2). At the same time the intergenerational difference for those of Turkish origin is modest.

It is not certain whether the difference between young people of immigrant origin and older immigrants in terms of the proportion which *as of today* have Norwegian friends (many of whom are probably school friends) can be interpreted as a sign that youth born in Norway to immigrant parents will be more integrated in Norwegian society than (first-generation) immigrants. This question is discussed further in Chapter 11.

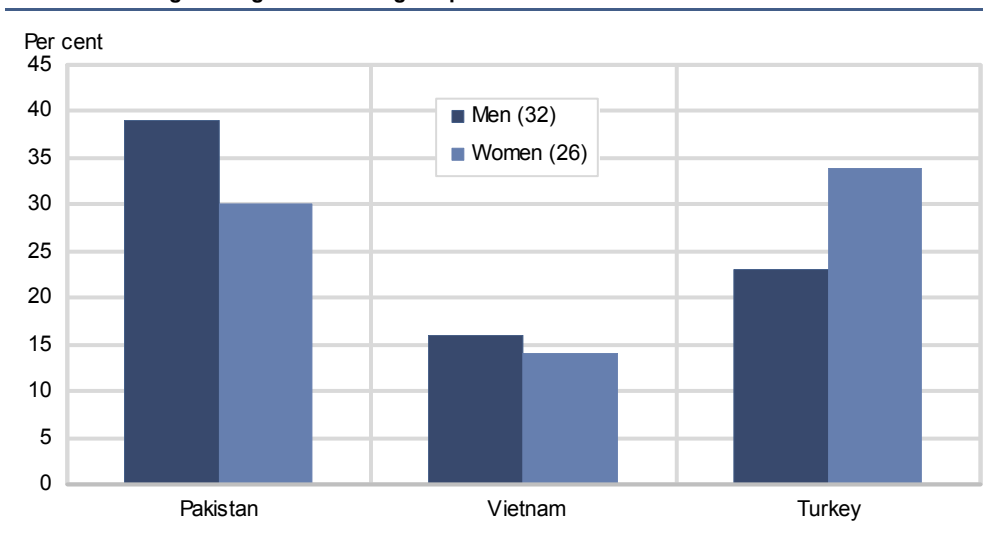
Table 7.2. Percentage who lack good Norwegian friends (locally or elsewhere) among youth of immigrant origin and immigrants from Pakistan, Turkey or Vietnam aged 25-70 who came to Norway after the age of six, by national origin, gender and age

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Youth of immigrant origin	29	35	15	29	32	26	23	35
Older immigrants	60	66	62	49	51	69	-	-

7.2.3. Pakistani men and Turkish women most likely to lack a good Norwegian friend

The proportion without Norwegian friends varies a good deal according to national origin. Whereas only 15 per cent of youth of Vietnamese origin lack good Norwegian friends, this is true of 29 per cent of those of Turkish origin and 35 per cent of those of Pakistani origin (Table 7.2). The proportion without Norwegian friends is generally slightly higher among men (32 per cent) than among women (26 per cent), although the gender difference in men’s disfavour only applies among youth of Pakistani origin and is in contrast to the opposite gender difference among the parental generation. Among older immigrants from Pakistan, only three out of ten women have Norwegian friends compared with one out of two men (Table 7.2). Looking exclusively at Pakistani, older immigrants, only one out of five women have good Norwegian friends compared with one out of two men (Annex table 34).

Figure 7.5. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who lack a Norwegian friend, by national origin and gender. Average in parentheses



7.2.4. Four out of five see work colleagues or school friends in their leisure time

To the question of whether they are ever together with work colleagues or school friends in their leisure time, just over three out of four youth of immigrant origin who work with others or attend school answer in the affirmative (Table 7.3). Here too, youth of Vietnamese background are slightly more social than other youth of immigrant origin. The youngest of the youth see work colleagues or school friends in their leisure time somewhat more often than their older counterparts. The age difference is related to the fact that 85 per cent of the youngest age group attend school or are working. Of those attending school or college/university, nine out of ten (87 per cent) say they see school friends in their leisure time.

Table 7.3. Percentage who report seeing work colleagues or school friends in their leisure time among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, gender and age

See work colleagues or school friends in their leisure time	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Yes	78	76	85	74	79	78	83	73
No	18	20	14	19	18	19	15	22
Not attending school, not working, or working alone	3	4	1	6	3	4	2	5

7.3. Intimate friends and loneliness

7.3.1. Nine out of ten interviewees have a confidant outside the family – compared with two out of three in the parental generation

Nine out of ten youth of immigrant origin say they have someone close to them who they can talk to confidentially *besides members of their own family*. There are no clear differences here based on national origin, and only small differences in terms of gender (or age). The proportion with a confidant outside the family is generally higher than among older immigrants where only two out three have such a confidant (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4. Percentage with a confidant among youth of immigrant origin and immigrants from Pakistan, Turkey or Vietnam aged 25-70 who came to the country after reaching the age of six, by national origin, gender and age.

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Youth of immigrant origin	89	88	92	89	87	92	92	86
Older immigrants	62	65	59	62	63	60	-	-

7.3.2. Fewer lonely interviewees than among older immigrants

After answering the questions on social contact the interviewees were asked the following question: *Do you often, occasionally, rarely or never feel lonely?* Two out of ten youth of immigrant origin replied that they often or occasionally feel lonely (Table 7.5). This compares with a slightly higher proportion – three out of ten – among the immigrant population in general (Blom and Henriksen 2008), and an even slightly higher proportion still (35 per cent) among immigrants from Pakistan, Turkey or Vietnam aged 25 to 70. That said, the proportion of lonely persons among the *oldest* youth is seen to be not much lower than among older immigrants (Table 7.6). The difference between the generations – which in any case is modest – may therefore partly be an age effect and cannot be interpreted as a clear sign that youth born in Norway to immigrant parents will be more integrated in Norwegian society than the parental generation.

Table 7.5. Percentage who report that they often, occasionally, rarely or never feel lonely among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, age and gender.

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Often lonely	4	3	5	6	3	5	2	5
Occasionally	16	15	19	16	15	18	11	21
Rarely	30	29	31	30	25	36	33	27
Never	50	53	44	48	58	41	54	46

Table 7.6. Percentage who often or occasionally feel lonely among youth of immigrant origin and immigrants aged 25-70 who immigrated after reaching the age of six, by national origin, age and gender.

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Youth of immigrant origin	20	17	24	21	17	22	13	26
Older immigrants	35	26	36	37	29	42	-	-

7.3.3. Neither more nor less lonely than other young people

Youth of Vietnamese origin appear to be the most, and youth of Pakistani origin to be the least, lonely, but the differences between the countries are modest. Loneliness is more widespread among young women of immigrant origin than among men. The same systematic difference between the sexes is also found in the population in general (Table 7.7). Comparison of young people in the general population produces no clear indications that youth of immigrant origin are more likely to be lonely than youth in the general population (Table 7.7). This contrasts with the situation among immigrants in general (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). The proportion of persons who report that they are *never* lonely is clearly greater among young people of immigrant origin (50 per cent) than among other youth (38 per cent), whereas the proportion who are *often or occasionally lonely* is slightly lower than among other youth. The difference in the proportion who report that they are *never* lonely is particularly large between young *men* of immigrant origin and other young men (Table 7.7).

Table 7.7. Percentage who report that they often or occasionally feel lonely among youth of immigrant origin and young people in general.

	Youth of immigrant origin			All youth 16-25		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Often lonely	3	5	4	1	3	2
Occasionally	15	18	16	13	28	22
Rarely	25	36	30	44	34	38
Never	58	41	50	42	35	38

Source all youth: Level of Living Survey 1998, cross-section.

8. Leisure pursuits and use of the media

This chapter gives an insight into how youth of immigrant origin spend their time when not at school or at work. The chapter covers predefined questions on selected leisure pursuits and media use. In mind here are pursuits such as sports, dancing, organised activities, watching mother-tongue TV programmes, going to concerts and the cinema, using library facilities, housework and assistance given to relatives and friends. The chapter also looks into the proportion who experience insecurity and who have fallen victim to criminality. Social relations are dealt with in Chapters 2 and 7.

8.1. Sports, culture and participation in organised activities

8.1.1. The majority participate in sports in their leisure time, particularly men

Table 8.1 gives an overview of interviewees who report activities such as sports, music, dancing or theatre in their leisure time. The great majority of youth of immigrant origin - regardless of national origin - are engaged in sports. Men are clearly the most active gender in this respect. One out of four young people of immigrant origin are involved with music in their leisure time. Women, youth of Vietnamese origin and younger interviewees are most active in this regard. One out of five engage in dancing and, not surprisingly, girls are the most active gender here. Only 2 per cent of youth of immigrant origin are engaged in theatre.

Table 8.1. Percentage who carry on dancing, theatre, music or other form of sports in their leisure time among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, age and gender.

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Sports	59	58	62	58	74	41	61	57
Music	26	23	34	27	22	31	30	22
Dancing	18	14	23	23	12	24	20	15
Theatre	2	1	4	3	2	3	2	2

8.1.2. One out of two youth of Pakistani origin belong to a religious association

The main survey showed that immigrants are far more likely to be members of a religious association or community than is the population as a whole, and that the proportion who are members of a Muslim religious community is probably even higher than the responses indicate since many interviewees forget that they are members of such a community (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). Almost one out of two young people of immigrant origin say they are members of a religious association, and youth of Pakistani origin are more likely to be such members than youth of Vietnamese or Turkish origin (Table 8.2). It is particularly noticeable that the percentage of youth of Pakistani origin who are members of a religious association is twice as high as among youth of Turkish origin - whose membership proportion is also somewhat lower than young people of Vietnamese origin. Men are somewhat more likely to be members than women (49 as against 39 per cent). Among youth of Pakistani origin 60 per cent of men are members compared with 47 per cent of women. Differences in, and the extent of, religious involvement are dealt with more closely in Chapter 9.

Table 8.2. Percentage who are members of various associations among youth of immigrant background, by national origin, age and gender.

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Congregation or religious association	45	55	32	28	49	39	44	46
Sports club or sports association	20	19	24	21	31	9	24	17
Trade union or worker organisation	16	16	15	21	18	15	8	24
Norwegian political party etc.	6	8	4	4	8	5	7	6
Immigrant or refugee association	3	1	4	8	3	3	3	3

8.1.3. One out of three men participate in organised sports

One out of five youth of immigrant origin belong to a sports club or sports association (Table 8.2). Men are far more likely than women to be a member of a sports association, and the youngest are slightly more likely to participate in organised sports than their older counterparts. The main survey showed that immigrants are less likely to participate in organised sports than others (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009).

8.1.4. One out of four 20-25 year olds is unionised

All in all, fewer interviewees are members of a trade union or employee organisation than of a sports club. In this respect membership figures are naturally higher among the employed, and thus among older youth (aged 20-25) where one out of four is a member – and three out of four are in employment. Six per cent are members of a Norwegian political party, party political youth organisation or women's policy group, while 3 per cent are members of an immigrant or refugee association.

8.1.5. Youth of immigrant origin visit a library ten times per year

The interviewees were asked how many times they had been to a public library, cinema, theatre/amateur performance, sports event or concert in the past 12 months. Surveys have shown that immigrants in general are – and have long been – diligent library users (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). On average, youth of immigrant origin have paid 10 visits to a library in the course of a year (Table 8.3). Two out of three have been to a library at least once, while one in 10 has been to a library more than 22 times and two out of ten more than 10 times. Women are more diligent library goers than men, and the proportion of library goers is higher among the younger interviewees than their older counterparts.

Table 8.3. Number of visits to public library, cinema, theatre (incl. amateur performances), sports events or concerts, and percentage who have paid at least one visit, in the last 12 months among youth of immigrant origin. Average number among all interviewees and per cent

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Library	10	11	11	8	7	14	11	9
- at least one visit	63	65	60	59	52	76	74	52
Cinema	8	8	10	10	10	6	8	9
- at least one visit	84	82	90	87	87	82	89	81
Theatre etc.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
- at least one visit	32	28	42	31	29	36	41	24
Sports event	4	3	4	4	5	2	4	4
- at least one visit	44	38	55	47	56	30	45	42
Concert	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
- at least one visit	51	57	43	42	51	50	51	51

8.1.6. Youth of immigrant origin go to the cinema eight times a year and to the theatre once a year

Youth of immigrant origin go to the cinema on average eight times, theatre once, sports events four times and to concerts twice a year. Apart from the fact that men are more likely than women to go to sports events and the cinema, there are small differences between the genders, between age groups and national origins where these activities are concerned (Table 8.3). A somewhat larger proportion of younger youth have been to the theatre than their older counterparts.

8.2. Use of the media

8.2.1. Much TV watching in the parental mother tongue – particularly among women and youth of Turkish origin

The main survey showed that many immigrants watch TV and read newspapers, books and internet content in the language of their country of origin (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). A majority (59 per cent) of youth of immigrant origin report having a TV satellite dish, and one out of three watch films or TV in the parental mother tongue¹⁵ on a daily basis and almost two out of three on a weekly basis. Here the proportion is highest among youth of Turkish and Pakistani origin, while the proportion who frequently watch films or TV in the mother tongue is clearly lowest among youth of Vietnamese origin (Table 8.4). Women are slightly more likely to watch films or TV in the mother tongue than men, and younger youth somewhat more often than their older counterparts.

Table 8.4. Percentage with a satellite dish who watch films or TV in the parental mother tongue on a daily or at least weekly basis among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, age and gender. Per cent

Percentage who:	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Have a satellite dish	59	60	50	71	59	60	64	55
Watch films or TV in the mother tongue daily	30	34	13	44	22	40	34	27
Watch films or TV in the mother tongue at least weekly	60	70	29	69	56	64	63	57

8.2.2. The majority opt for Norwegian books and newspapers

One out of three have read a book in the last seven days in addition to school, non-fiction or children’s books, and in two out of three cases the book is in Norwegian (Table 8.5). Women read more often, and are more likely than men to choose Norwegian content. However, men are slightly more likely than women to read newspapers, which in at least nine cases out of ten are Norwegian. One out of ten read a newspaper or book in the parental mother tongue on a weekly basis. A large majority - three out of four - report having read the news on the internet in the past 24 hours. This is in most cases an (entirely) Norwegian website. Youth of Turkish origin are more likely to opt for Norwegian-language books - but for a website in the mother tongue - than youth of Vietnamese or Pakistani origin. Further, it will be seen that just over one out of ten youth of immigrant origin read books in the mother tongue on a weekly basis. Youth of Vietnamese origin do this only by way of exception, whereas one out of four youth of Turkish origin read books in the mother tongue on a weekly basis, making them the most diligent such readers.

¹⁵ All mention of ‘mother tongue’ in this report refers to the *parents’* mother tongue.

Table 8.5. Percentage who have read various types of text, and the percentage of texts that were in Norwegian, among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, age and gender.

Percentage who:	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Have read a book in the last 7 days, not a non-fiction/children's book	34	32	41	30	25	44	35	32
- of which in Norwegian	65	63	62	74	53	72	65	65
Read a newspaper yesterday, not on the internet	59	57	63	58	64	53	56	61
- of which in Norwegian	95	94	98	93	95	94	97	92
Read the news on the internet yesterday ..	64	62	74	57	71	56	67	62
- of which in Norwegian	84	88	84	68	82	86	83	85
Read a newspaper/book in the mother tongue weekly	13	14	3	23	11	14	13	12

8.3. Assistance given to relatives, friends and neighbours

8.3.1. Two out of three help their parents, relations, friends or neighbours - Pakistani young people and men help out the most

To the question of whether they ever give assistance to their parents, relations, friends or neighbours, either various forms of practical assistance or supervision of the sick and elderly, two out of three reply in the affirmative. As would be expected, helping out parents is most common (Table 8.6). Youth of Pakistani origin single themselves out as the most active in that three out of four give some or other form of assistance, whereas youth of Turkish origin are least likely to do so. Somewhat fewer women than men give assistance, and this applies regardless of whether it is a matter of assistance given to parents, relations, friends or neighbours. Younger youth do not differ appreciably from their older counterparts in terms of the proportion who help out, regardless of who is the recipient.

Table 8.6. Percentage who from time to time give assistance (practical, and supervision of the sick and elderly) to parents, relations, friends or neighbours among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, age and gender.

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Help their parents	62	70	56	42	67	56	60	63
Help relations	42	49	41	20	49	34	39	45
Help neighbours or friends (not relations)	35	42	29	18	42	28	36	34
Do <i>not</i> give such help	33	25	38	52	29	37	34	31

8.4. Housework

8.4.1. Vietnamese men do most housework - Pakistani men do least

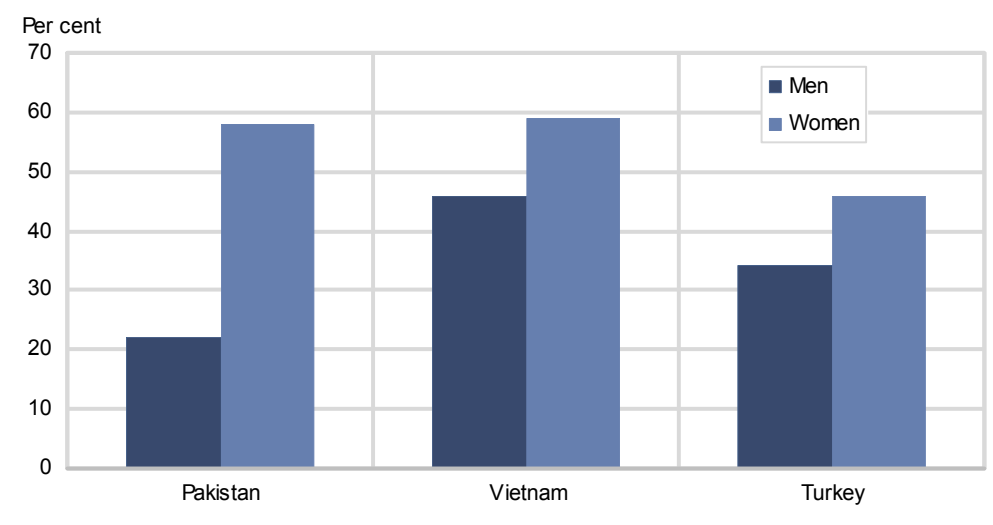
The interviewees were asked how many hours of housework they do each week. It is made clear that housework includes cooking, cleaning, washing and care of clothes but *not* caring for children and the sick. The responses were to be given in predefined intervals, which restricts analyses to simple comparisons based on the intervals or simplified versions thereof. It is nonetheless clear that youth of Vietnamese origin single themselves out by doing a lot of housework, and it turns out that it is the *men* who are relatively much more active than men of Turkish and especially Pakistani origin (Table 8.7 and Figure 8.1). This pattern is particularly clear when looking at the proportion that spends ten hours or more per week on

housework. Here too, traditional gender roles appear to be most strongly reflected among those of Pakistani origin.

Table 8.7. Hours spent on housework per week, excluding caring for children and the sick among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, gender and age. Per cent

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Less than 5 hours	59	63	46	61	71	44	63	55
5-9 hours	27	25	31	25	20	34	26	27
10 or more hours	16	11	23	15	9	22	12	19

Figure 8.1. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who spend at least five hours per week on housework, by national origin and gender



8.5. Violence, theft and insecurity

8.5.1. One in three experience criminality or insecurity

An aspect of living conditions which is relevant to look into in the context of leisure is whether interviewees experience insecurity in the form of violence or other criminality. Just over one out of ten (13 per cent) of all youth of immigrant origin have been victim to theft or vandalism in the course of the past 12 months (Table 8.8). In this regard, differences in terms of national origin are small or non-existent and the same is true of gender and age. Barely one out of ten (8 per cent) report having been exposed to violence in the course of the past year, young people of Vietnamese origin slightly less frequently than their counterparts of Turkish or Pakistani origin, and men much more often than women. Far lower proportions (4 per cent) confirm having received threats sufficiently serious to cause fear, but the same differences between men and women apply. Further, just under one out of ten (8 per cent) report “problems with crime, violence or vandalism in the neighbourhood”. About the same proportion (7 per cent) have “recently been concerned about being exposed to violence or threats” while walking alone in their neighbourhood. Altogether one out of three (35 per cent) have been exposed to at least one of the criminality problems mentioned in this section, the largest proportion being among young people of Pakistani origin.

Table 8.8. Percentage who have fallen victim to violence, threats or theft/vandalism in the last 12 months, or who have had problems with criminality, violence or vandalism in the neighbourhood among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, gender and age.

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Violence	8	9	5	8	12	3	8	8
Threats	4	4	3	5	7	2	4	5
Theft/vandalism	13	16	12	11	16	12	12	15
Concerned about falling victim to violence or threats in the neighbourhood	7	6	8	9	6	9	8	6
Unsafe neighbourhood	8	9	6	9	8	7	7	9
At least one of the above five problems ...	35	39	27	32	42	26	33	36

8.5.2. Young men of immigrant origin are as exposed to violence as other young men

In keeping with previous research, the figures suggest that young men of immigrant origin may be somewhat more exposed to violence than other young people (Gundersen et al. 2000). Viewed in light of (inter alia) the fact that boys of immigrant origin to a fairly large extent frequent the town centre at night at weekends (Øia and Vestel 2007), this is not unexpected. However, the differences in exposure to violence are so small that they may be due to statistical randomness (Table 8.9). The possibly surprisingly small differences in exposure to violence should be seen in relation to the fact that fewer and less detailed questions on violence were asked in the survey than in the general Level of Living Survey.¹⁶

Table 8.9. Percentage who have fallen victim to violence, threats or theft/vandalism in the last 12 months, or who have had problems with criminality, violence or vandalism in the neighbourhood, among youth of immigrant origin and all youth aged 16-25.

	All	All youth aged 16-25		Youth of immigrant origin	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Violence	7	8	6	12	3
Threats	8	6	10	7	2
Theft/vandalism	18	19	18	16	12
Concerned about falling victim to violence or threats in the neighbourhood	10	2	19	6	9

Source all young people: Level of Living Survey 2004, cross-section.

8.5.3. Young women of immigrant origin less exposed to violence than other young women

The opposite is true in the case of women; they are less exposed, particularly to threats of violence. Whereas unease about being exposed to violence or threats in their residential area is slightly greater among men of immigrant origin, it is clearly less among women of immigrant origin than the average for all young people. Irrespective of gender, youth of immigrant origin are less exposed to theft/vandalism than is the norm among young people. The same difference between immigrants and the overall population is true of the main sample (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009).

¹⁶ Youth of immigrant origin were asked only one question on violence whereas two were asked in the general Level of Living Survey: whether the person had been exposed to violence resulting in visible marks or bodily injury and whether the person had been exposed to violence not resulting in visible marks/injury. Interviewees in the latter survey were also asked how many times they had been exposed to these two types of violence. Hence, to the extent that violent incidents are likely to be forgotten, there is reason to believe that exposure to violence is somewhat understated in the survey of youth of immigrant origin compared with the general population.

9. Religion and practice of religion

In chapter 8 it was seen that one out of two youth of immigrant origin belong to a religious association. This chapter elaborates on the interviewees' religious commitment. The analysis is largely confined to simple comparisons in terms of national origin, gender and age within the group of youth of immigrant origin. Since no comparable questions are included in Statistics Norway's general level of living surveys, direct comparisons with other young people cannot be made. Other surveys show that Norwegians in general are not very religious (European Social Survey, ESS). The Survey of Living Conditions among Immigrants, 2005/2006 (LKI 2005/2006) suggested that religion plays a far more important role among (non-Western) immigrants (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). Viewed in light of the strong religious commitment revealed among young people of immigrant origin in this chapter, particularly among young Pakistani men, there is every reason to believe that the contrast with the wider population is at least equally marked among young people.

9.1. Religious affiliation

9.1.1. Seven out of ten youth of immigrant origin are Muslims

Three out of four of the entire sample, and all interviewees of Pakistani or Turkish origin, report being brought up in the Islamic faith. Of youth of Vietnamese origin, half were brought up in the Buddhist faith and two out of five in the Catholic faith (Table 9.1). To the question of whether they personally subscribe to this religion today, almost all answer in the affirmative. Only one out of 20 answer 'no', and of the latter only a certain proportion (one out of five) of youth of Vietnamese origin have lost their childhood faith. These interviewees were not asked what faith, if any, they subscribe to today. It is seen that virtually all young people of Pakistani or Turkish origin, 99 and 97 per cent, subscribe to their childhood faith (Islam). This means that in all seven out of ten young people of immigrant origin are Muslims. There are no gender differences in the proportion belonging to any denomination, and the proportion is about the same for older young people as for their younger counterparts (and among those living with their parents and those who do not).

Table 9.1. Percentage brought up in various religions and percentage subscribing to the same religion today among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin

Brought up in:	National origin			
	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
Protestant Christianity	1	0	4	0
Catholic Christianity	9	0	39	0
Islam	76	100	0	100
Hinduism	0	0	0	0
Buddhism	12	0	48	0
Other religion	0	0	1	0
Not brought up in any religious faith	2	0	9	0
Subscribe to the same religion today	94	99	80	97

9.2. How important is religion in the life of the individual?

9.2.1. Religion is highly important for most young people of Pakistani or Turkish origin

The interviewees were asked to estimate the importance of religion in their own life (*how important would you say religion is in your life?*) on a 1-to-10 scale ranging from 'unimportant' to 'very important'. Apart from a small peak at 5, the values most chosen are 7 and over (Annex table 35, page xxx). As much as 46 per

cent of the sample stated that religion is ‘very important’, the highest value on the scale. The answers naturally vary a good deal with national origin, and hence with type of religion. Religion is most important – and especially so – for youth of Pakistani origin. As much as 59 per cent of youth of Pakistani origin and 49 per cent of youth of Turkish origin state that religion is ‘very important’. Only 10 per cent of youth of Vietnamese origin make the same statement. Even so, just over four out of ten (42 per cent) of interviewees of Vietnamese origin say that religion plays a substantial role in their lives inasmuch as they place themselves in the upper half of the scale (6 and over). Almost all youth of Pakistani origin (94 per cent) say the same (Table 9.2).

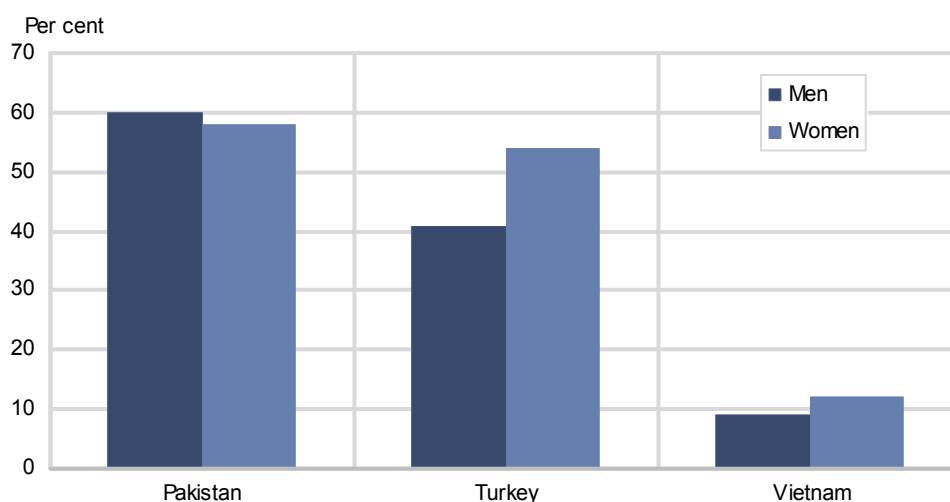
Table 9.2. Importance of religion in life among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin. Extract of responses on a ten point scale. Per cent and average

Religion has/is:	All	National origin		
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
1- No importance	4	0	15	3
10- Very important	46	59	10	49
6-10 (relatively important)	79	94	42	80
Average 1-10	7.9	9.0	5.2	8.1

9.2.2. Religion is equally important for men and women and for older and younger youth

With the exception of Turkey where women appear to hold a greater belief than men in the importance of religion in life, there are no clear differences between the genders as regards the importance of religion in the life of the individual (Figure 9.1 and Annex table 36). This is in contrast to the marked gender difference in the proportion belonging to a congregation or other religious association. Men are somewhat more likely to be members of such an association than women, 49 per cent and 39 per cent respectively (Table 8.2). Among young people of Pakistani origin, 60 per cent of the men are members compared with 47 per cent of the women. As will be seen, the absence of difference between the genders as regards the importance of religion for the life of the individual contrasts starkly with the substantial gender difference in religious practice. Religion is just as important for older as for younger youth (Annex table 36), and thus does not appear to gain or diminish in importance with increasing age. However, the ‘importance of religion in life’ is not necessarily equivalent to the individual’s level of religious activity in various areas, for example whether and how often he or she prays and whether this takes place at home, at work or at religious meetings.

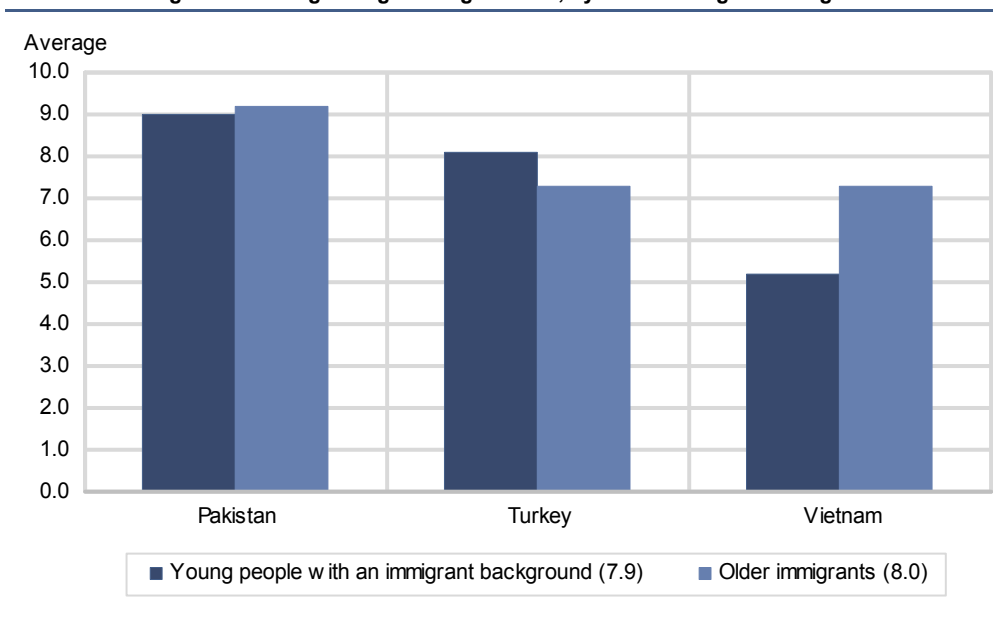
Figure 9.1. Percentage who state that religion is very important in life among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin and gender



9.2.3. Religion is just as important in life as for older immigrants - with the exception of the Vietnamese

Figure 9.2 shows that religion is just as important in the lives of youth of Pakistani origin and slightly *more* important for youth of Turkish origin than for the parental generation. For persons of Vietnamese origin, on the other hand, religion is clearly less important for the younger generation. Here the figures are based on average scores on the 10 point scale. The conclusions are almost identical if a basis taken in the proportion who believe that religion is highly important or more than averagely important (Annex table 37, page 114). Nonetheless the proportion who believe religion to be *very important* is substantially higher among older pakistani immigrants (73 per cent) than among youth of Pakistani origin.

Figure 9.2. Importance of religion in life on a scale from 1 to 10 among youth of immigrant origin and among immigrants aged 25-70, by national origin. Average



9.3. Religious practice

9.3.1. Youth of immigrant origin attend an average of 35 religious meetings per year

After the question on the importance of religion in life, the interviewees were asked the following question: *"How many times in the course of the past 12 months have you attended religious meetings or prayers arranged by a religious community or a belief system community? Do not include baptisms, confirmations, weddings or funerals."* Table 9.3 shows that seven out of ten say they have attended at least one meeting. For the sample as a whole the average number of meetings attended is 35 when those attending no meetings are included, and 49 among those who have attended at least one meeting. The great majority are active irrespective of national origin, although the highest proportion of attendees - and number of meetings - is to be found among youth of Pakistani origin. Youth of Turkish origin attend conspicuously fewer meetings. Some youth of immigrant origin are extremely active, and one out of five have attended more than 50 meetings in the past year.

Table 9.3. Percentage who have attended religious meetings in the last 12 months and average number of meetings among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, gender and age

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Percentage having attended at least one meeting	71	79	60	57	80	59	73	68
No. of meetings among all	35	49	17	11	53	14	40	30
No. of meetings among (active) attendees	49	62	28	13	66	24	55	45

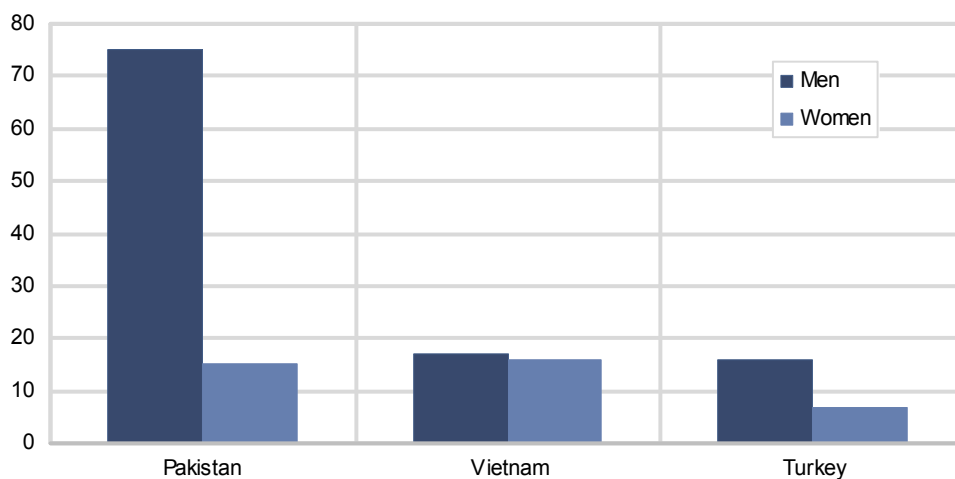
9.3.2. Youth of Pakistani origin attend most religious meetings

Youth of Pakistani origin have on average attended 49 religious meetings or prayers arranged by a religious community in the past year compared with 17 young people of Vietnamese origin and 11 of Turkish origin. The average number of meetings attended by the group that actually attend such meetings is naturally somewhat higher (Table 9.3). While interviewees were not asked what kind of meetings were involved, youth of Pakistani origin clearly attend religious meetings approximately once a week on average, which is most likely to be Friday prayers at the mosque.

9.3.3. Men are far more active than women, but only among Muslims

The main survey revealed clear gender differences in terms of attendance at religious meetings (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). This clear-cut phenomenon is also found in the supplementary sample (Table 9.3). On average men attend as many as 53 religious meetings and women 14. Gender differences are however confined to young people of Pakistani and Turkish origin (Muslims). As Figure 9.3 shows, young Pakistani men attend meetings *far* more often than young Pakistani women, respectively 75 and 15 times a year on average.

Figure 9.3. Average number of religious meetings attended in the past 12 months among youth of immigrant origin, by gender and national origin

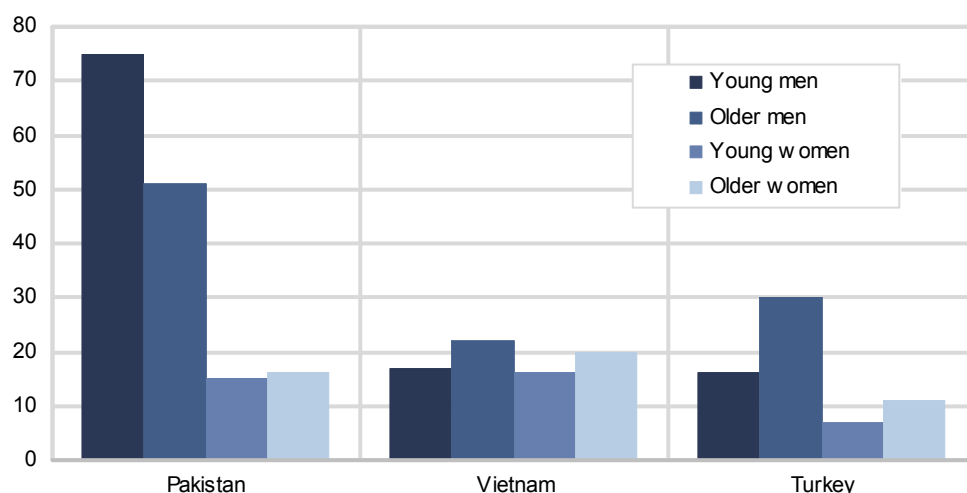


9.3.4. Young men of Pakistani origin are more religiously active than the parental generation

As seen, religion is approximately equally important in the lives of young people of immigrant origin as it is for older immigrants, with the exception of Vietnam. And while youth of Vietnamese origin are slightly less likely to be members of a religious congregation or organisation than Vietnamese immigrants in general (32 per cent compared with 40 per cent), the membership proportion among youth of Pakistani origin is the same as among Pakistani immigrants in general (55 per cent compared with 54 per cent). Where attendance at religious meetings is concerned,

young men of Pakistani origin report attending such meetings more often than (other) Pakistani male immigrants. Among Pakistani men as a whole the average number of meetings attended is 50 (Blom and Henriksen), or 51 among immigrants aged 25-70, compared with 75 among young Pakistanis. Among persons of Turkish origin, on the other hand, the opposite holds true: young men attend meetings far less frequently than older male immigrants (Figure 9.4). For women regardless of national origin, and for Vietnamese men, intergenerational differences are small, although all in all there is a tendency for somewhat lower participation among young people.

Figure 9.4. Average number of religious meetings attended in the past year among young people of immigrant origin and among older immigrants from Pakistan, Turkey or Vietnam (aged 25-70), who came to Norway after reaching the age of 6



Source: Survey of living conditions of immigrants (2005/2006), main and supplementary sample.

9.3.5. Older youth are slightly less active than younger youth, but living with parents is of little significance

Age differences in the proportion of youth of immigrant origin who are religiously active are small, although in general older youth participate in slightly fewer meetings than their younger counterparts (Table 9.3). This may suggest that religious activity decreases with age among young people, but only moderately so. Among both older and younger youth there is a slight difference between those who live with their parents and those who do not. Among 20-25 year olds, those living with their parents attend 39 meetings (60 among attendees), compared with 27 (50 among attendees) meetings among those who do not live with their parents. While it is conceivable that the parents play a part here, the fact of living at home or not doing so evidently has no clear-cut significance for meeting activity, at any rate for youth of Pakistani origin. Among 20-25 year olds of Pakistani origin the contrary is in fact the case; i.e. it is those who do not live with their parents who most frequently attend religious meetings.

9.3.6. One out of two find it easy - and one out of five find it difficult - to practise their religion in Norway

Is adapting relatively strong religiosity to a thoroughly secularised society such as Norway a problem? In all, one out of two young people of immigrant origin consider it easy to practise their religion in Norway, while one out of five say it is difficult (Table 9.4). Youth of Vietnamese origin are somewhat more positive than youth of Pakistani or Turkish origin. Men generally appear to find it slightly easier to practise their religion in Norway than women. However, the gender difference is not large, and cannot on its own explain women's relatively modest attendance at religious meetings. Tradition and norms - which are probably largely shared by men and women - naturally play a decisive role here. A relevant question which cannot be looked into more closely here is *why* some individuals feel it is difficult

to practise their religion in a country of religious freedom. A lack of mosques and prayer times, and the fact that there are plainly few opportunities to pray at school or at work, may play a part here.

Table 9.4. How youth of immigrant origin view the opportunity to practise their religion in Norway, by national origin and gender. Per cent

	All	Gender		National origin		
		Men	Women	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
Very easy	16	17	14	14	26	9
Easy	43	45	41	42	44	45
Neither easy nor difficult	20	21	20	20	20	20
Difficult	19	16	21	21	9	22
Very difficult	2	1	5	3	1	3

10. Language skills and language use

The Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin 2006 posed a number of questions on skills in – and use of – both Norwegian and the parental mother tongue. This chapter is based on a sample of these questions, and shows how many and which groups master Norwegian well or less well, have a good knowledge of the parental mother tongue and use it at home. It also looks into parental skills and the correlation between Norwegian language skills and relevant factors such as long stays in the home country. We must presume that youth born in Norway to immigrant parents have a reasonably good command of Norwegian, both written and oral, compared with people born abroad. Acquiring a mastery of the language of the country in which one has grown up and gone to school is natural. On the other hand, the linguistic influence of parents and relatives who use the language of the country of origin may be substantial. Many watch television and read newspapers, books and internet content in the language of their country of origin (see page xx); some persons in the sample have lived in Norway for only ten years or so, and a number have spent long periods in the parents' home country (see page xx).

This chapter is based on the interviewees' personal assessments of their own and their parents' language skills, and includes no objective measures. It is not known if some groups (country, gender etc.) overstate or understate language skills more than others. This *may* give an erroneous impression both of language mastery levels and of group rankings.

10.1. Norwegian language skills

10.1.1. Knowledge of Norwegian as a measure of integration

Mastery of Norwegian is a good measure of integration. Having good Norwegian language skills will primarily be a *means* of integration in other areas. For example, proficiency in Norwegian is an important premise for entry to the labour market. Such skills may also be seen as a measure in their own right, reflecting the integration process up to the present. Interviewees who have a good knowledge of Norwegian today can be expected to retain that knowledge with increasing age, provided they continue living in Norway. Hence language mastery is a *stable* and robust indicator of integration which can fairly straightforwardly be used for *intergenerational comparisons*. Norwegian language skills are probably better suited than other measures in the two surveys of living conditions of immigrants if the object is to compare integration of one generation (first generation) with that of their children.

10.1.2. Two out of three believe they speak Norwegian very well – one out of 20 lack good Norwegian language skills

When the interviewees were asked to judge their own skills in Norwegian, two out of three stated that they speak 'very good' Norwegian, while just over one out of four said they speak it 'good' (Table 10.1). Hence, even though 95 per cent report having very good or good oral skills in Norwegian, the figures show that growing up in Norway is no guarantee of good Norwegian language skills. One out of 20 believe they speak averagely well and just under 1 per cent said they had poor Norwegian language skills (Table 10.1). No one chose the response alternative 'very poor' language skills. It should be kept in mind that it is the interviewees' own assessments that are used, and that these may be influenced by the yardstick or *reference* that the interviewees apply to the question. The reference group - those they compare themselves with - may be their parents and family or persons with a Norwegian background. Varying Norwegian language skills in the young people's reference groups may therefore mean that the ranking between countries, genders and age groups is not, for the young people's part, completely representative of more 'objective' differences in the level of their spoken Norwegian.

Table 10.1. Self-assessed oral skills in Norwegian among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, gender and age. Per cent.

Own skills in spoken Norwegian:	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Very good	67	60	78	77	62	73	67	67
Good	27	32	21	21	29	25	30	25
Average	5	8	2	3	8	2	3	7
Poor	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Very poor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

10.1.3. Youth of Vietnamese and Turkish origin speak Norwegian best

Young people of Pakistani origin report poorer Norwegian language skills than young people of Vietnamese and Turkish origin (Table 10.1). Whereas six out of ten youth of Pakistani origin believe they have *very good* Norwegian language skills, this applies to almost eight out of ten young people of Vietnamese and Turkish origin. As mentioned, mastering the language of the country in which one has grown up and gone to school is quite natural. However, not everyone has spent all their school years in Norway (page xx) and, as we shall see, those who have spent long periods in the parental home country often have poorer Norwegian language skills than others (page xx).

10.1.4. Women speak slightly better Norwegian than men

The main survey showed that immigrant women, far more often than immigrant men, reported poor language skills (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). This needs to be seen in light of large differences in their participation in the world of work and community life. Among youth of immigrant origin the balance between the genders is reversed. Here it is the girls who have the best - and rarely poor - language skills (Table 10.1). Whereas two out of three men report having very good Norwegian language skills, this applies to three out of four women. The proportion with average or poor skills is also highest among men. Why women feel they master Norwegian better than men is something we will not speculate on here, but the difference persists even when national origin is controlled for. Hence the difference is not attributable to the high proportion of men among those of Pakistani origin (see Figure 1.3).

10.2. Skills in the parental mother tongue

10.2.1. Three out of four speak the mother tongue well

What then are young people's skills in the *parental mother tongue*¹⁷ (the language of their country of origin)? Table 10.2 shows that as many as three out of four youth of immigrant origin believe they have a good command of the mother tongue, most of them very good. Youth of Vietnamese origin stand out in terms of a relatively low proportion with *very good* skills in the mother tongue, and a high proportion with average or poor skills in the mother tongue. Women report slightly more often than men that they speak the mother tongue very well. There are no clear age-based differences.

¹⁷ Where the term 'mother tongue' is used in some contexts below, it is invariably the *parental* mother tongue that is referred to.

Table 10.2. Self-assessed oral skills in parental mother tongue among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, gender and age. Per cent

Own oral skills in mother tongue:	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Very good	42	50	22	45	39	46	42	43
Good	33	31	36	35	36	30	31	35
Average	21	16	33	18	21	20	22	19
Poor	4	3	7	2	5	3	5	3
Very poor	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1

10.2.2. No differences in mother tongue or Norwegian language skills between child immigrants and youth born in Norway to immigrant parents

It is natural to consider whether those in our sample of youth of immigrant origin who immigrated to Norway before reaching the age of six have better skills in their mother tongue and poorer skills in Norwegian than youth born in Norway to immigrant parents. The breakdown of responses in Table 10.3 shows that all in all there are no differences between child immigrants and youth born in Norway to immigrant parents in terms of their self-assessed mastery of the mother tongue or Norwegian. It is worth recalling that both groups had after all spent all or almost all their school years in Norway. Moreover, we have not controlled for national origin or other background variables and relevant factors which could possibly moderate the impression that being born in Norway is of little consequence for language skills.

Table 10.3. Self-assessed oral skills in parental mother tongue and in Norwegian among child immigrants and youth born in Norway to immigrant parents. Per cent

Own skills in:	Child immigrants		Youth born in Norway to immigrant parents	
	Mother tongue	Norwegian	Mother tongue	Norwegian
Very good	40	65	43	68
Good	36	31	32	26
Average	21	5	20	6
Poor	4	0	4	1
Very poor	0	0	1	0

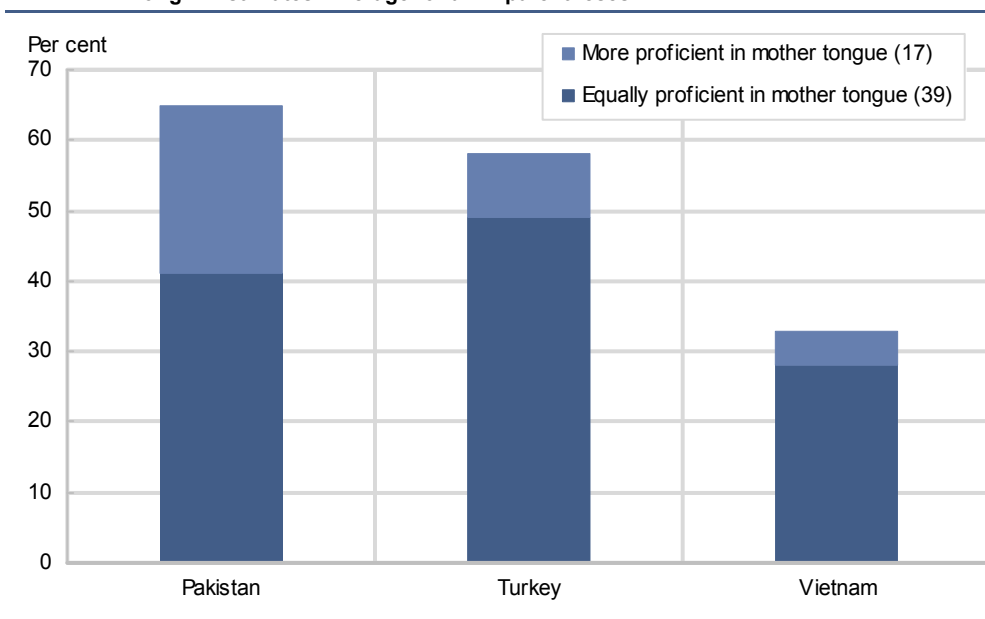
10.2.3. A majority master the parental mother tongue at least as well as Norwegian

When the breakdown of responses in regard to the questions of skills in Norwegian and in the parental mother tongue are collated, youth of immigrant origin are seen overall to have greater skills in Norwegian than in the parental mother tongue (Table 10.2 and Table 10.1). But this is not true of all groups, and the distributions (the proportions that master the two languages to a greater or lesser degree) are not as uniformly in favour of Norwegian as many might expect. The conclusions depend in part on expectations of young people's skills in the two languages.¹⁸ A majority (56 per cent) master the mother tongue at least as well as Norwegian, and a not insignificant proportion (17 per cent) have a *better* command of the mother tongue than Norwegian. Here the differences between national origins are substantial, and coincident with tendencies noted hitherto (Figure 10.1). As many as two out of three young people of Pakistani origin master the mother tongue at least as well as Norwegian, and one out of four better than Norwegian. That only one out of three young people of Vietnamese origin are equally proficient in or

¹⁸ Mention could for example be made of the fact that the proportion of youth of immigrant origin who consider they speak *very good* Norwegian (67 per cent) is lower than the proportion who consider that they speak the mother tongue *well or very well* (75 per cent). However, this tendency applies only to youth of Pakistani origin (60 per cent compared with 81 per cent), whereas there is no significant difference among youth of Turkish origin (77 per cent compared with 80 per cent).

better at the mother tongue than Norwegian is attributable to the fact that these interviewees view themselves as relatively unskilled in the mother tongue (Table 10.2).

Figure 10.1. Percentage whose proficiency in the parental mother tongue is equal to or better than their proficiency in Norwegian among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin. Estimates. Average for all in parentheses



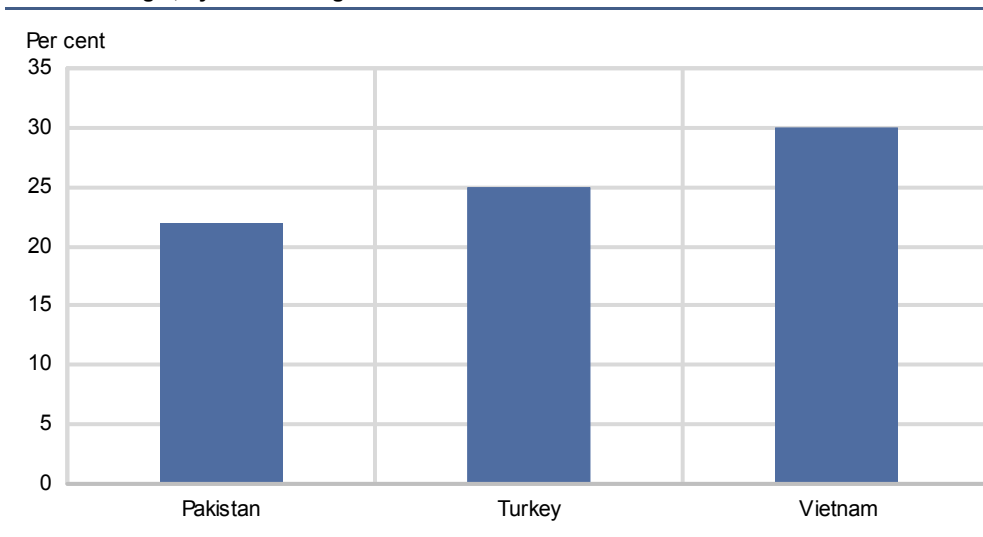
10.3. Language spoken at home

10.3.1. One out of four speak mostly Norwegian at home

To the question "which language do you mostly speak at home?", one out of four (24 per cent) answered Norwegian. The remainder use the language of their country of origin (74 per cent), while 2 per cent reported Kurdish, English or another language. Figure 10.2 shows that youth of Vietnamese origin are the most likely to speak Norwegian at home, while youth of Pakistani origin do so least. It should be emphasised that the language in question is the one that the interviewees themselves speak with those they in the event live together with. The reader should keep in mind that youth of Pakistani origin are more likely than others to live with their parents. For this reason the response distributions and the country rankings do not necessarily show the proportion of immigrant households where Norwegian is the dominant language at home¹⁹. There are no significant differences between age groups, between men and women or between child immigrants and children born in Norway to immigrant parents in the proportion that speak Norwegian at home.

¹⁹ This proportion is probably somewhat lower since many live with first-generation immigrants (who speak to each other in the language of their country of origin).

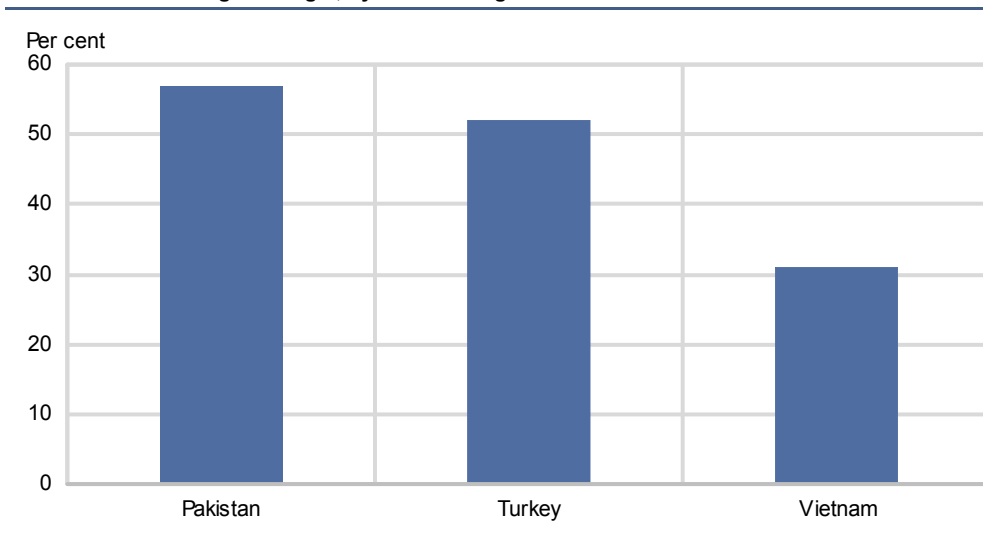
Figure 10.2. Percentage who speak mostly Norwegian at home among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin



10.3.2. Pakistani parents are the best Norwegian speakers, Vietnamese the poorest

It has already been suggested that a person’s language skills cannot be viewed entirely detached from those of their parents. Youth of immigrant origin whose parents are in Norway (true in virtually all cases) were asked how well the latter speak Norwegian. Based on the proportion reporting that father or mother speaks *good or very good* Norwegian, young people of Pakistani and Turkish origin are found to be far more likely to have parents with a good command of Norwegian than are youth of Vietnamese origin (Figure 10.3).

Figure 10.3. Percentage who believe that mother or father speaks good Norwegian among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin



10.3.3. Fathers better at Norwegian than mothers

The main survey showed that substantially more immigrant women than immigrant men view their knowledge of Norwegian as poor (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). In keeping with this finding, the Survey of Living Conditions of Youth of Immigrant Origin shows that interviewees' fathers are far better Norwegian speakers than their mothers. While only one out of ten consider that father speaks poor or very poor Norwegian, the proportion who feel that mother speaks equally poorly is as much as three times higher (Table 10.4). The difference between mother and father is smallest for those of Vietnamese origin and largest for those of

Pakistani origin. Discussing and explaining these differences is beyond the scope of this report (see Chapter 16 in Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009).

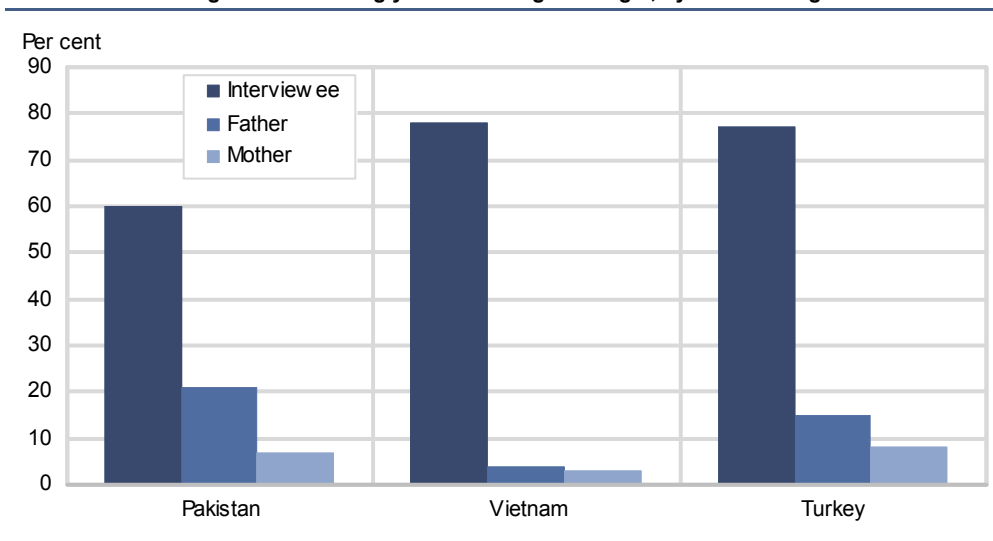
Table 10.4. Assessment of mother's and father's oral Norwegian skills among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin. Per cent

Oral Norwegian skills:	Mother's skills				Father's skills			
	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
Very good	6	7	3	8	16	21	4	15
Good	19	19	22	19	31	35	18	36
Average	44	44	47	42	43	40	52	42
Poor	22	20	25	23	8	4	21	5
Very poor	8	9	3	8	2	1	4	2

10.3.4. Far better at Norwegian than their parents

Since the interviewees were asked about their parents' Norwegian language skills, with the same response alternatives as for the young people themselves, the difference between youth of immigrant origin and the parental generation can be computed in a simple and direct manner²⁰. As should be expected, youth of immigrant origin are far better Norwegian speakers than their parents. Where the proportion with very good Norwegian language skills are concerned, the difference in percentage points between the proportion who consider themselves to have very good oral skills and the average of mother/father is respectively 46 for Pakistan, 74 for Vietnam and 69 for Turkey (Figure 10.4). Hence the difference between the generations is largest in the case of those of Vietnamese origin and clearly smallest among those of Pakistani origin.

Figure 10.4. Percentage who believe they personally and their father and mother have very good Norwegian skills among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin



10.3.5. Weak correlation between parental and interviewees' knowledge of Norwegian

Let us take a closer look at the correlation between interviewees' own Norwegian language skills and those of their parents. Table 10.5 shows that where *father or mother speaks Norwegian well or very well*, the proportion of interviewees who *speak Norwegian very well* is only slightly larger than where neither mother nor father speaks Norwegian well or very well. Whereas six out of ten of those whose father or mother speaks Norwegian well or very well speak Norwegian very well

²⁰ Whereas in this case the children can be linked directly to their parents, elsewhere in the report we allow the 'parental generation' to be represented by the main survey with the category *first-generation immigrants from Pakistani, Turkey or Vietnam's in the age range 25-70 (who came to Norway after reaching the age of six)*.

themselves, this applies to seven out of ten of those having neither a mother nor a father who speak Norwegian well or very well. As may be expected (since Pakistani young people have parents with a good command of Norwegian, at the same time as they themselves have a relatively poor command of Norwegian), the correlation is strengthened somewhat when national origin is controlled for. There is incidentally no bivariate correlation between having *two parents who speak poor or very poor Norwegian* and the likelihood that the interviewee speaks very good Norwegian.

Table 10.5. Percentage who speak or do not speak very good Norwegian by whether father or mother speaks good/very good Norwegian among youth of immigrant origin

	Father or mother speaks good/very good Norwegian	Neither parent speaks good Norwegian	All
Interviewee speaks very good Norwegian	71	61	66
Interviewee does not speak very good Norwegian	29	39	34
All (100 per cent)	50	50	100

10.4. Background for Norwegian language skills

10.4.1. No correlation between command of the parental mother tongue and being good in Norwegian

While it is outside the scope of this report to explain (statistically) why some immigrants speak better/poorer Norwegian than others, some comments can be made. Not surprisingly, those who speak Norwegian at home are found to speak Norwegian best. But this correlation alone does not indicate how far one leads to the other or vice versa. The same applies to other relations. However, analyses controlling inter alia for national origin and gender give no indication of any clear correlation between mastering the mother tongue and mastering Norwegian. Illuminating this issue more closely would go beyond the scope of the present report. No significant difference is found in Norwegian language skills between child immigrants and young people born in Norway to immigrant parents.

10.4.2. Moderate correlation between having gone to a day care centre and being good in Norwegian

One out of four youth of immigrant origin (24 per cent) has not attended a day care centre in Norway. Are these individuals less proficient in Norwegian than those of their counterparts who have attended a day care centre? Table 10.6 shows that the difference in language mastery between these two groups seen as a whole is not as large as might be thought, at any rate not for women. This impression does not change appreciably when national origin is controlled for. Many factors may conceivably have a bearing, for example the question of what characterises children who are sent to a day care centre, or what characterises their parents. Another problem is that a substantial proportion of the sample (27 per cent) did not answer the question of whether they had attended a day care centre in Norway, which adds further uncertainty to the figures. The question of whether those who have attended a day care centre have better Norwegian skills, or are more integrated, *all else being equal*, requires more extensive analyses - and better data.

Table 10.6. Self-assessed oral Norwegian skills among youth of immigrant origin, by day care centre attendance and gender. Per cent

Oral Norwegian skills	All		Men		Women	
	Have attended day care centre	Have not attended day care centre	Have attended day care centre	Have not attended day care centre	Have attended day care centre	Have not attended day care centre
Very good	66	60	64	49	69	72
Good	30	27	32	28	28	25
Average	4	10	4	20	4	0
Poor	0	3	9	3	0	3

10.4.3. Those who have spent long periods in the home country have a poorer knowledge of Norwegian

Periods spent in the parental home country may be thought to have a negative bearing on the Norwegian language skills of youth of immigrant origin. The Survey of Living Conditions among Immigrants, 2005/2006, confirms that youth of immigrant origin who have spent at least one such period of at least one year's duration in the parental home country have better skills in the parental mother tongue and are *far poorer in Norwegian* than those who have not done so (Table 10.7). This is not in itself evidence that the likelihood of acquiring a good knowledge of Norwegian will be weakened by visiting the home country and going to school there. There are many possible explanations for the (negative) correlation between stays in the home country and Norwegian language skills. For example, the correlation weakens slightly when national origin is controlled for. And, conversely, the negative correlation between language skills and having a Pakistani origin weakens but, here too only slightly, if stays in the country are controlled for. Many factors have not been taken into consideration, and it is *conceivable* that knowledge of Norwegian influences the likelihood of going to the country for a period. This problem requires more extensive analyses than allowed by the scope of the present report.

Table 10.7. Skills in the parental mother tongue and in Norwegian by having spent or not spent at least one period of one year or more in the parents' home country, among youth of immigrant origin. Per cent

	Mother tongue skills		Norwegian skills	
	Period spent in home country	No period spent in home country	Period spent in home country	No period spent in home country
Very good	59	41	42	71
Good	31	33	35	25
Average	6	22	20	3
Poor	3	4	3	0

11. Sense of discrimination and of belonging to Norway

It has been seen that youth of immigrant origin participate to the full in education and the labour market (Chapter 4). This is often regarded as an important measure of integration in Norwegian society. Further, it has been seen that 95 per cent have good or very good Norwegian language skills. In Chapter 7 it is seen that seven out of ten youth of immigrant origin had at least one good friend of Norwegian origin. It has also been seen that on average every fifth spouse, cohabitant, fiancé or boyfriend/girlfriend is of Norwegian origin (chapter 2). This chapter will take a look at other central aspects of the adaptation of immigrants in relation to Norwegian society, namely the experience of discrimination, the sense of belonging to Norway and any plans to move to the country of origin. It also investigates how many, and who, have spent a long period(s) and attended school in the home country.

The interviewees were asked if they had felt that they had been badly treated in the housing market, at nightspots, at work, by credit institutions, by the police, at school or the like, on account of their immigrant origin (see the actual wording below). None of these questions refer explicitly to 'discrimination'. Nor has any attempt been made to uncover the extent to which the interviewees actually have been discriminated against since this goes far beyond the scope of the present investigation. The report is based on the interviewees' interpretations and employs the term 'perceived discrimination' synonymously with the feeling or suspicion of discrimination.

Questions regarding discriminatory treatment included in Table 11.1:

- a) *Do you believe you have ever been denied renting or buying a dwelling on account of your immigrant origin?*
- b) *Have you, in the course of the past year, been refused entry to a restaurant, pub, nightclub or other nightspot on account of your foreign origin?*
- c) *Have you, in the course of the past 12 months, experienced harassment or bad treatment by the police or other official in connection with a street patrol, ID check or the like?*
- d) *Have you ever, in the course of the past five years, been badly treated at school or at any other education institution in Norway on account of your foreign origin?*
- e) *Have you, in the course of the past 12 months, ever been the victim of molestation or harassment at work on account of your foreign origin?*
- f) *Have you, in the course of the past five years, not got a job you had applied for and were qualified for, on account of your foreign origin?*
- g) *Have you, in the course of the past year, been badly treated or given poor assistance by the employment service, on account of your foreign origin?*
- h) *Have you, in the course of the past year, been prevented from renting or buying an item on credit or by deferred payment plan, for example a car, DVD player or the like, or from borrowing money from a bank on account of your foreign origin?*
- i) *Do you believe that you have received poorer, equal or better treatment as regards public health services than someone of Norwegian origin would have received?*

11.1. Experience of discrimination in various areas of society

11.1.1. A number of interviewees feel discriminated against in the labour market, by schools, the police or nightspots

Table 11.1 gives an overview of how many and who believe they have, or may have, been badly treated on the housing market, at nightspots, by the police, by an education institution, at work, on the labour market, by the employment service or in the health system, or have been refused credit on account of their immigrant origin. Most widespread is the feeling of discrimination in the labour market and bad treatment by schools, the police or nightspots where respectively 17, 17, 15 and 12 per cent were affected. On the other questions only 2-7 per cent answer in the affirmative. These percentages are calculated on the basis of all answers regardless of whether the question appeared to be relevant. This means that the percentages - depending on the intention - can be said to be artificially low and not representative of those who have been in a relevant situation in the period concerned (house purchase, contact with police etc). It may be noted that the interviewees were in most cases asked to restrict the events to a certain period, usually the past year. In that way we ensure that older people, who have a longer life from which to report such experiences, do not appear to suffer more discrimination than their younger counterparts (cumulative effects). Whereas the questions in Table 11.1 refer to the past year or past five years, the reference period is unconstrained in relation to questions a) and i). In addition to the questions in Table 11.1, young people who had been unemployed in the course of the past year were asked if they believed that "discriminatory attitudes on the part of employers against immigrants" were among the reasons why they had remained unemployed. This question (which is also covered by question f)) is dealt with in a separate section.

Table 11.1. Percentage who believe that in some contexts they have been or may have been discriminated against because of their origin among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, gender and age. See wording of questions in a separate list. Refers to last year, or see comment

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
a) Housing market ¹	6	3	7	14	5	7	4	8
b) Nightspot (refused admission)	12	13	9	9	21	1	7	15
c) Police etc. (harassment)	15	18	6	14	24	3	12	17
d) Poor treatment by school ²	17	19	13	16	19	15	19	15
e) Harassment at work	5	6	2	4	8	2	1	9
f) Not given work ²	17	21	7	16	19	14	12	22
g) Employment service	7	8	2	8	9	4	4	9
h) Not given credit	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	2
i) Health services ¹	6	7	2	9	8	4	5	7
At least one of the above ³	45	48	36	47	54	34	36	53

¹ at some point (cumulative; the proportion will necessarily rise with age), ² last five years, ³ this summation is not comparable with the equivalent summation in the main survey since the number of questions/indicators here was lower.

11.1.2. Almost half the interviewees have felt discriminated against in some one context or another

Just under half of all youth of immigrant origin believe that they have been badly treated on account of their immigrant origin in at least one of the areas of society mentioned in Table 11.1. It should be pointed out that although this proportion is in no way directly comparable with a similar summation done in the main report, the proportion in the latter is interestingly enough about the same (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). The lack of comparability is due to the non-identical nature of the

respective batteries of questions and to the substantial age differences between the groups²¹.

There are factors that support and others that refute the notion that youth born in Norway to immigrant parents should experience more discrimination than other sections of the immigrant population. Youth born in Norway to immigrant parents have attended Norwegian schools, master the Norwegian language and know Norwegian culture far better than the parental generation, and are thus probably likely to encounter fewer prejudices and impediments than immigrants. On the other hand, youth born in Norway to immigrant parents may to a greater degree than their parents feel entirely 'Norwegian' (Øia og Vestel 2007). To the extent that they are also *highly preoccupied* with being treated as such, they will be at risk of misconstruing utterly fair treatment. But it may also be the case that older sections of the immigrant population were more sensitive than their younger counterparts in this context. A broader discussion of this issue is presented in the main report (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009) which drew simple comparisons between youth born in Norway to immigrant parents and the entire immigrant population with regard to individual questions in Table 11.1. Since such comparisons had in part already been made and were of limited validity for this issue on account of age differences, this report confines comparisons with other immigrants to the housing and the labour markets.

11.1.3. Men were most likely – and youth of Vietnamese origin least likely – to feel badly treated

Table 11.1 shows that all in all youth of Vietnamese origin are less likely to feel badly treated than young people of Pakistani or Turkish origin, and that all in all women are less likely to feel badly treated than men. There is a particularly large difference in the proportion of men and women who believe that they "have been refused admittance to a restaurant, pub, nightclub or other nightspot because of their foreign origin". The figures here are respectively 21 per cent and 1 per cent. Approximately the same gender difference is found in the share who have "experienced being harassed or badly treated by the police or other official persons in connection with street patrols, ID checks or the like". The difference should be seen in light of the fact that young women of immigrant origin are highly unlikely to frequent nightspots or to remain in the city centre at night (Øia and Vestel 2007). There is no clear correlation between having felt badly treated and having been born in Norway to immigrant parents or immigrating to Norway in early childhood. A natural supposition is that those who speak good - and above all very good - Norwegian are less likely to experience discrimination than those who speak Norwegian less well, although no such correlation is found when the questions in Table 11.1 are viewed as a whole.

²¹ Youth of immigrant origin are in the age range 16-25 and, as previously mentioned, it may in many contexts be misleading to compare them with older immigrant groups if the object is to identify generational effects. This also applies in the case of integration and discrimination. We do not know if the interviewees will experience (more or less) discrimination later in life when they reach the same age and the same life phase as older immigrants. Each age/life phase offers different potential exposures to various types of discrimination, for example in the school context (for the youngest), in connection with setting up a home (for the somewhat older individuals) and in relation to working life (for those even a little older). To the extent that youth of immigrant origin appear more integrated than older immigrants, we cannot say how far this is due to a life course or generational effect. Comparisons with (first-generation) immigrants of the *same age* and of the same national origin who came to Norway after the age of six would have provided a better starting point for identifying generational effects, but this is not possible because the group concerned (in the main sample) is too small.

11.2. A closer look at discrimination in the housing market

11.2.1. Compared with older immigrants, fewer youth of immigrant origin have experienced discriminatory treatment in the housing market

A closer look will now be taken at the issue of discrimination in the housing market. There are examples in the media of house sellers who have declined to sell to immigrants even though the latter have made the highest bids. Similarly, in the rental market, immigrants are a group (one of several) that some people are reluctant to rent to. To measure such discrimination, the interviewees were asked the following question: *Do you believe you have ever been prevented from renting or buying a dwelling on account of your immigrant origin?* It should be kept in mind that what is captured here is the interviewees' *subjective experience*. Hence allowance must be made for the possibility that some people feel sidelined without this actually being the case, *and* that some may have *been* disqualified on grounds of ethnicity without their perceiving this to be the case.

The main report showed that 21 per cent of the overall immigrant population believed that they *have or may have been* discriminated against in the housing market at some point (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). Among immigrants aged 25-70 of the same national origin as participants in the supplementary sample, the proportion is 17 per cent (Annex table 38, page xxx). Of *all* youth of immigrant origin, 6 per cent believe that they have or may have been discriminated against in the housing market (Annex table 39, page xxx). That the percentage here is lower than among older immigrants is natural since relatively few of them have personal experience of the housing market, and the experience of those who do is relatively limited (house changes) compared with their older counterparts. To obtain more reliable information on the extent of discrimination of youth of immigrant origin, we would have to ask those who do not share a household with their parents.

Table 11.2. Percentage who believe that they at some point have been prevented from renting or buying a dwelling because of their immigrant origin among youth of immigrant origin who do not share a household with their parents, by national origin, gender and age

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Yes	10	4	8	22	12	8	5	10
<i>Of whom:</i>								
- are absolutely certain	5	3	2	16	7	5	3	7
- have a suspicion	4	2	6	6	5	3	3	5
No	77	81	78	68	75	79	66	80
Don't know	13	14	14	10	14	13	28	9

11.2.2. One out of ten feel they may have been discriminated against in the rental market

Among youth of immigrant origin who are not sharing a household with their parents and who have a view in the above regard, just over three out of four believe that *they* have not been discriminated against in the housing market (Table 11.2). Among the remainder, 5 per cent say they are not entirely certain that their immigrant origin *has* prevented them from renting or buying a dwelling, while 4 per cent suspect this to be the case. Altogether 10 per cent suspect or are certain that they have been subject to discrimination in the housing market owing to their immigrant origin. In virtually all cases this is in the rental market. Considering that the majority are owner occupiers (Table 3.10), discrimination in connection with the purchase of a dwelling seems to be an utterly marginal problem. The number of interviewees who believe they have been prevented from renting or buying a

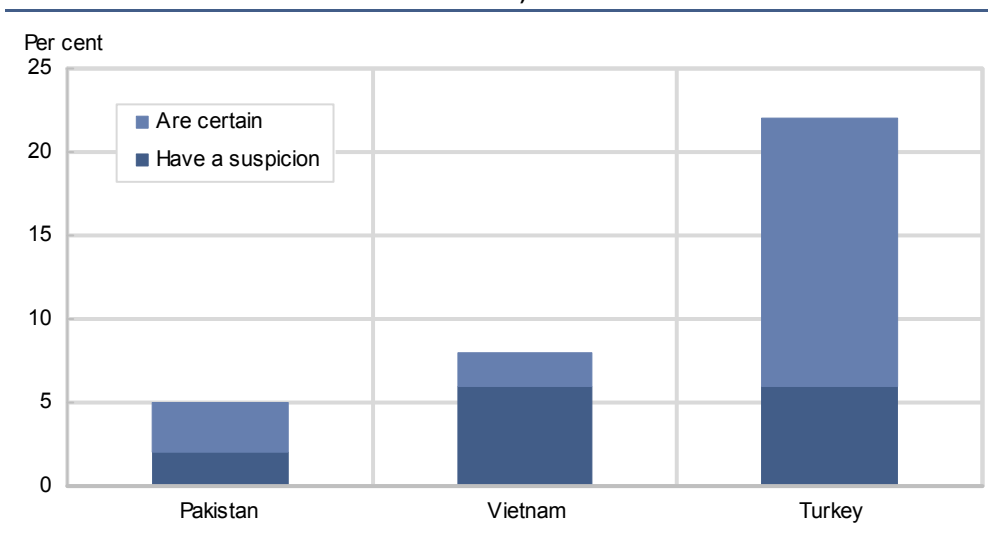
dwelling because of their immigrant origin is too small to permit a closer analysis of who they are.

It is worth noting that just over one out of ten are uncertain (“don’t know”), and many of these may not have thought about the issue. They were not asked whether their uncertainty is related to rent or purchase. Regardless of whether the uncertain interviewees are included among those who have been “discriminated against”, the proportion who may have been discriminated against in the housing market is far lower than in the main sample. As mentioned, a direct comparison serves no purpose here if the intention is to compare the extent of discrimination between the two groups, because the question is not delimited in time. Youth of immigrant origin are at an early stage in their housing career, and they have less experience of house changes than their older counterparts. Even so, viewed in this perspective, it is interesting that this many young people already have experience of what they perceive to be illegitimate differential treatment in connection with renting a dwelling.

11.2.3. Youth of Turkish origin more often feel discriminated against in the housing market than others

The proportion who have felt discriminated against in the housing market is far higher among youth of Turkish origin than among their Pakistani or Vietnamese counterparts (Table 11.2 and Figure 11.1). It is particularly the proportion who are *certain* that they have been discriminated against that is high, as much as 16 per cent compared with just 2-3 per cent of Pakistani and Vietnamese young people. These percentages relate to interviewees not living in the parental household who therefore have personal experience of the housing market, primarily renting. The proportion who have felt discriminated against in the housing market is somewhat lower than among older immigrants, regardless of national origin (Annex table 38), although the groups are as mentioned not directly comparable.

Figure 11.1. Percentage who believe that at some point they have been prevented from renting or buying a dwelling because of their immigrant origin among youth of immigrant origin who do not share a household with their parents, by national origin. (Percentage base includes “Don’t knows”)



11.3. A closer look at discrimination in the labour market

11.3.1. Discriminatory treatment assumed to be a contributory cause of unemployment in one out of four cases

One out of three (31 per cent) of youth of immigrant origin had been unemployed throughout the previous year or parts of it and were looking for work. They were asked what they believed could be the reason why they "have been left without

work in the period(s) ...". They were allowed to give several answers simultaneously, one of the options being "discriminatory attitudes against immigrants on the part of employers". This means that the question is not whether they believed discrimination to be the only or the most important reason. Of those who had experienced unemployment, just over one out of four (27 per cent) answered that they believed discriminatory attitudes were among the reasons why they had been left without work in this period (Table 11.3). This is precisely the same proportion as in the immigrant population in general (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009), and almost identical (29 per cent) to the figure for immigrants from Pakistan, Turkey and Vietnam aged 25-70 who came to Norway after reaching the age of six. Here too the proportion who believed they have been subject to discrimination is lowest in the case of youth of Vietnamese origin, and highest among older youth.

Table 11.3. Percentage who believe "discriminatory attitudes against immigrants on the part of employers" were among the reasons why they have remained fully or partially unemployed in the past year among youth of immigrant origin who in the course of the past year were unemployed and sought employment, by national origin, gender and age.

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Paki- stan	Viet- nam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Yes	27	30	13	29	25	29	21	34
No	73	70	87	71	75	71	79	66

11.4. Sense of belonging to Norway

11.4.1. Do not have a greater sense of belonging to Norway than the parental generation

After an introductory contention to the effect that *People who live in Norway may to varying degrees feel that they belong to Norway as a country*, the interviewees were asked: *To what degree do you feel that you belong to Norway as a country?* The responses were to be given on a seven-point numbered scale on which the only defined points were 1 and 7, respectively labeled as "no sense of belonging" and "strong sense of belonging". The main survey showed that respectively 5 per cent and 25 per cent of the (non-Western) immigrant population in general select these outermost points and that the average score is 5.0 (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). If the reference group is delimited to immigrants over the age of 25 from Pakistan, Vietnam and Turkey, the percentages are 4 and 31 with an average of 5.3 (Annex table 40). Among youth of immigrant origin the percentages are 2 and 23 with an average of 5.3.

Thus one out of four youth of immigrant origin say they have "a strong sense of belonging to Norway as a country". This proportion is the same as among the immigrant population in general, and *lower* than among older immigrants of the same national origins as the youth. If response alternatives 5, 6 and 7 - which should indicate a sense of belonging well above the average - are combined, the proportions are 65 per cent for the immigrant population in general (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009) and 71 per cent for immigrants over the age of 25 from Pakistan, Vietnam and Turkey. In the case of youth of immigrant origin the percentage is virtually identical (72 per cent).

Thus a substantial majority of youth of immigrant origin report a well above average sense of belonging to Norway. And only 8 per cent opt for the three lowest response alternatives. However, youth of immigrant origin do not have a greater sense of belonging to Norway than immigrants over the age of 25 of the same national origin.

Table 11.4. Sense of belonging to Norway as a country among youth of immigrant origin. Per cent and average

To what extent do you have a sense of belonging to Norway as a country?	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
1 No sense of belonging	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	2
2	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	1
3	5	7	2	3	8	3	4	6
4	19	21	17	18	24	14	17	21
5	28	31	26	23	26	30	29	28
6	21	20	23	21	18	24	22	20
7 Strong sense of belonging	23	19	31	29	20	27	25	22
Average (1-7)	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.2

11.4.2. Older youth not found to have a stronger sense of belonging

As with most of the questions in this survey, we do not know if the sense of belonging will change as the interviewees grow older. In this case it is something that might be hoped for and expected. But among youth of immigrant origin the sense of belonging appears to be marginally *weaker* among older youth in the sample (Table 11.4). It should be pointed out that national origin and other variables are not controlled for in this case (and that a sense of belonging grows with increasing *period of residence* among immigrants), so that it is highly unclear whether the sense of belonging to Norway will increase - or diminish - with the passage of time.

11.4.3. Women, especially Pakistani, have a stronger sense of belonging to Norway than men

As in the main sample, persons of Vietnamese origin are found to express the greatest sense of belonging to Norway. They are followed by persons from Turkey, while youth of Pakistani origin have the least sense of belonging (Table 11.4). This contrasts with the main sample (parental generation) in which immigrants from Pakistan have a stronger sense of belonging to Norway than their counterparts from Turkey (Annex table 40, page 115). Youth of Pakistani or Vietnamese origin both have (for the time being) *less* sense of belonging to Norway than do older immigrants of the same national origin, whereas the reverse is true of those of Turkish origin. The average score on belonging for men is 5.0 compared with 5.5 for women. The proportions with a strong sense of belonging are respectively 20 and 27 per cent, while the proportions answering 5, 6 or 7 are 64 per cent and 81 per cent. Thus women have in general a somewhat stronger sense of belonging than men. The gender difference is largest for those of Pakistani, and the smallest for those of Vietnamese, origin. The percentage with a strong sense of belonging is no greater for youth born in Norway to immigrant parents than for child immigrants.

11.5. Relationship to the country of origin: visits, stays and removal plans

11.5.1. Almost all interviewees have visited their family in the parental home country

What ties do youth of immigrant origin have with their family in the home country? Almost all interviewees (94 per cent) report having spent shorter or longer periods in the country of origin in connection with family visits (Table 11.5), although there are clear differences within the sample. Only 1 per cent of youth of Pakistani origin have never been in Pakistan to visit the family. Similarly, almost all youth of Turkish origin have been in the country in connection with family visits. Youth of Vietnamese origin have visited their family in the country of origin to a lesser degree; even so almost four out of five have done so.

Table 11.5. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who have visited their family in the country of origin and time elapsed since latest visit, by national origin

	National origin			All
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	
Have visited the family in the country of origin .	99	82	97	94
Of which latest visit:				
- in the course of the last 3 years	58	41	89	60
- 3-5 years ago	29	25	8	25
- more than 5 years ago	13	33	4	16

11.5.2. Just as many have visited the country of origin as in the parental generation

Three out of five of those who have visited the family have done so relatively recently, two years ago to be exact (Table 11.5). As many as nine out of ten youth of Turkish origin have paid a visit recently, but even among youth of Vietnamese origin the figure is two out of five. As many as 85 per cent have visited their family in the country of origin in the course of the past five years. This proportion is at least as high as among older immigrants/parental generation from the same national groups as a whole (83 per cent). Only 16 per cent of all youth of immigrant origin reported that it is more than five years since they visited their family in the country of origin. This proportion varies quite a lot with national origin, and the distribution corresponds to the travel distance to the countries, and must also be viewed in connection with their parents' or their own motive for immigration (the fact that many Vietnamese are refugees).

11.5.3. One out of five have spent at least one year in the country of origin

Those who have visited their family in the country of origin were asked whether it was a matter of long visits, and how many long visits were involved. More than nine out of ten have spent at least one month at a time in the country of origin in connection with family visits, and more than one out of ten have been there this long on more than ten occasions (Table 11.6). The clearly largest proportion reporting ten month-long visits is found among youth of Turkish origin, while virtually no youth of Vietnamese origin have paid so many relatively long lasting visits. If we place the crossbar at a year or longer - but only require at least one stay of this duration - the clearly highest proportion is found among youth of Pakistani origin (Table 11.7). In the case of youth of immigrant origin have *never visited their family* in the home country, but have nevertheless been in the country (for other reasons), such trips are not included, and are therefore additional to the figures quoted here. This is because those who answered in the negative to the introductory question - "Have you ever visited your family in your or your parents' country of origin?" - were not asked further questions about trips to the home country.

Table 11.6. Number of periods of at least one month's duration spent in the home country among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin

	National origin			All
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	
No period spent	2	20	4	7
One	21	39	12	24
Two to four	35	31	24	32
Five to nine	23	5	23	18
Ten or more	14	1	26	13
Don't know	5	5	11	6

11.5.4. Many youth of Pakistani origin have attended school in the home country

While only 2 per cent of youth of Vietnamese origin and 6 per cent of youth of Turkish origin have spent at least one period of one year or more in their home country, this is true of 27 per cent of youth of Pakistani origin (Table 11.7). For youth of Pakistani origin, schooling is mentioned as at least one of the purposes of the stay in a great majority of these cases (59 per cent). This means that almost one in five youth of Pakistani origin have spent at least one period of one year or more in the home country for purposes including schooling. Corresponding figures for youth of Turkish origin and Vietnamese origin are 3 per cent and 1 per cent respectively. Three out of five youth of Pakistani origin have attended school in the home country (58 per cent) compared with 1-5 per cent of young people of Vietnamese or Turkish origin. There is little or no difference when it comes to visits to the country of origin between those born in Norway and those who have immigrated (before the age of six). Here too, trips to the home country involving no visit whatsoever to the family are in addition. Altogether one out of ten youth of immigrant origin have completed primary and lower secondary schooling (5 per cent) or upper secondary schooling (4 per cent) or higher education (1 per cent) in a country other than Norway. Among youth of Pakistani origin the proportion is 29 per cent, of which half (15 per cent) have completed primary and lower secondary school.

Table 11.7. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who have spent at least one period of one year or more in the home country, and the percentage who have attended school in the home country, by national origin

	National origin			All
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	
At least one period of one year or more	27	2	6	18
Have attended school in the home country	58	1	5	17
At least one period of one year for purposes including schooling	18	1	3	11

11.5.5. One out of three is considering moving to their country of origin

The interviewees were asked if they thought they would ever move back to their or their (parents) country of origin on a permanent basis. Two thirds of all youth of immigrant origin answer that they do not. One in seven (15 per cent) reply that they think they will move, the majority envisaging that this will happen in their old age (Table 11.8). The remainder, one in five (19 per cent), express uncertainty. Among youth of Vietnamese origin, just over four out of five are certain of remaining in Norway for the rest of their lives. The proportion expressing certainty of remaining in Norway is lowest among youth of Turkish origin, but even among them a clear majority answer 'no' to the question of whether they believe they will ever move to their country of origin (Table 11.8). Men appear slightly more uncertain about remaining in Norway than women. There is no difference by age or between child immigrants and those born in Norway.

Table 11.8. Percentage who believe they will move to their (or their parents') country of origin on a permanent basis among youth of immigrant origin and among immigrants aged 25-70 who came to Norway after reaching the age of six

	Youth of immigrant origin				Immigrants aged 25-70 who came to Norway after reaching the age of six			
	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
Yes, in old age	9	8	6	14	16	10	16	23
Yes, in 5-10 yrs	5	6	1	7	5	3	2	12
Yes, within 5 yrs	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	4
No	66	62	83	57	45	47	50	34
Don't know	19	22	11	20	33	38	32	26

11.5.6. More youth of immigrant origin are certain of remaining in Norway than older immigrants

The proportion considering moving is substantially lower among youth of immigrant origin than among older immigrants/parental generation where this applies to 23 per cent and where one in three is uncertain (Table 11.8). When youth of immigrant origin are compared with older immigrants in terms of certainty of remaining in Norway, the difference is largest among those of Vietnamese origin and smallest among those of Pakistani origin. The percentage difference between youth of immigrant origin and older immigrants (answering "no") is respectively 33, 23 and 15 percentage points for Vietnam, Turkey and Pakistan. Despite the fact that no correlation with age is found on this question among youth of immigrant origin, it is not known what their position would be later in life. Factors can be envisaged both in favour of and against an increasing attraction towards the country of origin with the passage of time.

12. Summary

12.1. Introduction

This chapter summarises the main points of the report and comments on the main findings. The summary reflects the structure of the report and largely also the section headings.

The chapter concludes by bringing together some of the threads and presenting a conspectus of selected central differences – and similarities – a) between youth of immigrant origin and other young people b) between young people of Pakistani, Vietnamese and Turkish origin, c) between young men and women of immigrant origin, and d) between youth of immigrant origin and other immigrants. The reader is also invited to select his/her own threads.

12.2. Background, family and marriage

Reason for immigration (page 16)

Three out of four youth of immigrant origin in this survey were born in Norway, while the remainder have immigrated before reaching the age of six. In all seven out of ten of those born abroad came to Norway to be reunited with their family. Just over one in ten are quota refugees, all from Vietnam.

Parents and siblings (page 16)

Nine out of ten youth of immigrant origin have two living parents, and virtually all the parents are living in Norway. A look at parental education levels shows that the fathers of youth of Turkish origin have the lowest education. Further, youth of immigrant origin maintain far more frequent contact with their parents than other young people. In all, nine out of ten see their parents at least once a week. Among those not living with their parents, more than one in three say they see their parents on a daily basis. Almost all youth of immigrant origin have siblings, and almost all have siblings in Norway. Youth of immigrant origin are also more frequently in touch with their siblings than the population in general, at any rate when the proportions who see their siblings on a daily basis are compared.

Marriage and couple relationships (page 19)

Just over one in ten of the interviewees is married, but the proportion varies according to national origin. The largest proportion of married individuals is found among youth of Turkish origin. Among those of Turkish origin, almost one in four are married, compared with just under one in eight of those of Pakistani origin and only one in a hundred of those of Vietnamese origin. It must be kept in mind that the interviewees are young people, and that the proportion that are married rises with increasing age. As many as one out of three who are married are not living with their spouse, who in most cases lives abroad.

Only 2 per cent of all youth of immigrant origin have a cohabitant. This is a significantly lower figure than among young people in the wider population. Among the latter, on the other hand, the proportion of married individuals is far lower than among youth of immigrant origin. The proportion living in a couple relationship (marriage or cohabitation) is nonetheless somewhat lower among youth of immigrant origin than in the wider population.

Two out of three married persons believe they had a very large influence both on whether they would marry and on whom they would marry. A few have little influence in this regard. One out of ten had known their spouse for less than one year. Three out of ten had married a cousin.

One out of 20 youth of immigrant origin is engaged. Youth of Pakistani origin are unlikely, and youth of Vietnamese origin likely, to have a boyfriend/girlfriend. The spouse of one out of five married youth of immigrant origin lives abroad.

12.3. Household and housing conditions

Chapter 3 looked into housing conditions among youth of immigrant origin, more specifically the characteristics of the household, the dwelling and the household and dwelling in relation to each other. 'Household' means all persons resident in the dwelling and sharing meals.

Households: Who do young people live with? (page 24)

Youth of immigrant origin live with their parents to a greater degree than young people in general, and the difference is especially marked in the oldest age-group, 20-25. All in all, two out of three youth of immigrant origin live with their parents, more specifically in the same household as at least one of the parents. However, there are clear differences in terms of national origin, and of course in terms of age and gender. The proportion of those living with their parents is particularly large among Pakistani young people - notably among the oldest and among women.

Among youth of Pakistani origin, women are approximately just as likely as men to share a household with their parents. Among young people of Vietnamese or Turkish origin, on the other hand, it is more common for men to live with their parents, as in the population as a whole. The gender difference is particularly large among older Turkish young people, where almost half of the men and only a fifth of the women live with their parents.

Youth of immigrant origin are more likely than other young people to live with their siblings, and youth of Pakistani origin live with the largest number of siblings. 1 per cent of all youth of immigrant origin live in households comprising three generations – including either the interviewee's own children *plus* parents *or* the interviewee's parents *plus* grandparents. Only 1 per cent live alone with their own children.

Only one out of ten youth of immigrant origin live entirely on their own. Youth of immigrant origin are thus less likely to live alone than other young people, and the difference applies irrespective of whether only those who have moved away from home are being considered. Youth of immigrant origin live together with more persons - on average almost twice as many - as young people in general. Youth of Pakistani origin live in the largest households, but also in the largest dwellings.

Dwelling size and cramped conditions (page 30)

When the dwelling and those inhabiting it are viewed together, four out of ten youth of immigrant origin are seen to be living in cramped conditions. Youth of immigrant origin are far more likely to live in cramped conditions than other young people, particularly among those living with their parents. The lowest proportion of those living in cramped conditions is found among youth of Vietnamese origin. Whereas almost half of those of Pakistani and Turkish origin live in cramped conditions, this applies to just under one out of three youth of Vietnamese origin. All in all, the proportion of those living in cramped conditions is the same as for older immigrants from Pakistan, Turkey and Vietnam, viewed collectively. Admittedly, fewer youth of *Pakistani* origin live in cramped conditions than is the case among older Pakistani immigrants.

Satisfaction with the dwelling and with the proportion of immigrants in their neighbourhood (page 32)

Living in cramped conditions is rarely viewed as a *problem* among youth of immigrant origin, since only one out of ten say they think their dwelling is too small. On the other hand, the presence of *many immigrants in the neighbourhood* can be seen as a problem, since only a minority say they would prefer many

residents of the same national origin as themselves in the neighbourhood. Three out of ten say only "a few" would be suitable.

Own or rent? (page 34)

Far fewer youth of immigrant origin live in rented accommodation – and more in owner-occupied dwellings – compared both with young people in general (regardless of living or not living with one's parents) and with older immigrants. This is related inter alia to the above-mentioned differences in household structure.

12.4. School and work

Chapter 4 showed how active youth of immigrant origin are in the areas of education and work:

School and higher education (page 35)

Almost two out of three attend school or college/university at least ten hours per week, possibly in addition to paid work. This is about the same proportion as in the population as a whole. There are clear differences in the proportion attending school/college based on national origin. Youth of Turkish origin are less likely to attend school or college than their Pakistani counterparts, whereas youth of Vietnamese origin are more active in this respect. Youth of Turkish origin are more likely to opt for vocational training than others of immigrant origin. Women are somewhat more likely to be pupils or students than men, but this difference applies only among youth of Pakistani origin.

Labour market participation (page 37)

Three out of four 20-25 year olds have paid work. Youth of immigrant origin are all in all just as likely to have a job as young people of the same age in the population as a whole. The proportion with a job is particularly high – and higher than among other young people – among young people of Turkish origin. Young women of *Pakistani* origin are poorly represented in the labour market, and there is a substantial difference here between young men and women in terms of the proportion holding a job.

Three out of four youth of immigrant origin holding a job work full-time. Women's working time is lower than men's, a gender difference that is particularly large among youth of Pakistani origin. Among youth of immigrant origin with paid work, three out of four are permanently employed, and Pakistani women are relatively often permanently employed. One out of three, both among young men and women of immigrant origin, state that they have been without work for the whole of the past year or parts of it while actively seeking work.

Outside both the educational system and the labour market? (page 41)

Just under one out of ten youth of immigrant origin are outside both the education system and the labour market. Youth of immigrant origin are thus equally likely to be actively employed or undergoing education as other young people of the same age. Looking at youth of immigrant origin in the age range 20-25, the proportion who neither attend school nor have a job is relatively high - 14 per cent and 17 per cent – among women of Pakistani or Turkish origin.

Traditional gender differences in the proportion holding a job are more evident among youth of immigrant origin than among other young people, since the men are more likely to have a job than women. However, this varies with national origin. In the group of youth of immigrant origin, those who immigrated themselves (child immigrants) are just as likely to be active in employment or education as youth born in Norway to immigrant parents.

12.5. Financial situation and income

Chapter 5 gave an insight into the economic living conditions of youth of immigrant origin. It should be pointed out here that since three out of four share a household with their parents, the immigrant households we gain an insight into are in large part households with relatively adult children.

Income and receipt of public benefits (page 43)

Two out of three youth of immigrant origin report that they earn their own income. The proportion earning an income is the same for all three nationalities. Youth of Vietnamese origin earning their own income consistently report lower incomes than young people of Pakistani or Turkish origin. This is related to the fact that the proportion undergoing education is relatively high and the proportion with paid work relatively low among youth of Vietnamese origin. Among those living on their own, 7 per cent received a housing allowance and three out of five received support for education.

Payment problems and household finances (page 45)

Against the background of questions as to whether the household has had problems managing current expenses, and as to its ability to pay a considerable unforeseen bill, young people of immigrant origin are found to have fewer problems with household finances than other young people.

Youth of Pakistani origin are those least likely to experience (real or potential) payment problems. The difference between youth of immigrant origin and other young people applies even where young people who have left home are compared. This may be because youth of immigrant origin are more likely to have started a family than other young people.

One out of four youth of immigrant origin have two working parents. There is wide variation between the national groups as regards mother's labour force participation. Vietnamese mothers are twice as likely to be working as Pakistani and Turkish mothers. The difference between mother's and father's labour force participation is largest among youth of Pakistani origin.

12.6. Health and lifestyle

Chapter 6 considers various aspects of young people's health and lifestyle:

Self-assessed health (page 49)

Youth of immigrant origin have a slightly poorer subjective general health than other young people. Here too there are differences between the countries. Youth of Vietnamese origin assess their health as somewhat better than do young people of Turkish or Pakistani origin.

Physical activity (page 50)

Many interviewees of Turkish origin – and many women – are not physically active. One out of four young people of Turkish origin state that they never work out or exercise, compared with only one out of ten of Vietnamese origin. And while in all one out of four young women of immigrant origin never exercise, the proportion of boys is half that. Youth of immigrant origin are less physically active than other young people, and this is particularly true of women.

Mental health (page 51)

Three out of five youth of immigrant origin report anxiety or depression-related ailments. The great majority are only *slightly bothered* by nervousness, fear, melancholy or anxiety. Only 1 per cent are *very bothered* by at least one symptom of mental ill-health. Youth of immigrant origin are more plagued by nervousness, fear depression and anxiety than other young people. Youth of Pakistani origin have poorer mental health than young people of Turkish origin, while youth of Vietnamese origin have all in all the best mental health.

Smoking and overweight (page 53)

Among youth of immigrant origin, men are more likely to smoke than women. Those of Turkish origin are clearly the heaviest smokers. Older youth of immigrant origin are more likely to smoke than other young people, while the youngest are less likely to smoke than other young people. Almost half of young people aged 20-25 of Turkish origin smoke on a daily basis. Young women of immigrant origin rarely smoke. There are *far fewer* smokers among young women of immigrant origin than among young women in general.

There are fewer overweight persons among youth of immigrant origin than among other young people. The greatest number of overweight persons in the sample is found among men of Turkish origin. Given the fact that those of Turkish origin include the most smokers and the fewest exercisers, it is safe to say that youth of Turkish origin have a less healthy lifestyle than other youth of immigrant origin. Young people of Vietnamese origin have all in all the best health and lifestyle of the three nationalities in the sample.

12.7. Social network

Chapter 7 looked into the interviewees' social networks *over and above* the immediate family, and at the extent of loneliness:

Friends in Norway (page 56)

Ninety-five per cent of the sample have good friends in Norway. Even among young people of Turkish origin, where the proportion without friends is highest, nine out of ten have good friends in Norway. When friends are confined to those living *in the locality where the interviewees live*, the proportion with such friends is lower (78 per cent).

When young people are compared with older immigrants, youth of Vietnamese origin are found to be far more likely to have friends in Norway than the parental generation. As regards the other country groups the generational difference is smaller, and appears in part to be inverted. This is related to the fact that the proportion with good friends falls with rising age.

Youth of immigrant origin are more likely to lack friends – and less likely to see friends on a daily basis – than are youth in general. The proportion who see good friends on a daily basis is higher among men than women. Seeing friends on a daily basis is most common among youth of Pakistani origin.

Friends of Norwegian origin (page 58)

Against the background of the question “Are any of your good friends Norwegian?”, where the interviewer made it clear that ‘Norwegian’ meant someone ‘of Norwegian origin’, it can be calculated that three out of ten youth of immigrant origin do not have good friends of Norwegian origin. Further, the proportion of youth of immigrant origin without such ‘Norwegian’ friends is seen to *rise sharply with age*. Even so, there are clearly fewer who lack friends of Norwegian origin than among older immigrants. The highest proportion who lack a good Norwegian friend is to be found among Pakistani men and Turkish women. Four out of five see work colleagues or school friends in their leisure time.

Intimate friends and loneliness (page 61)

Nine out of ten youth of immigrant origin have an intimate friend outside the family, i.e. far more than do older immigrants. Loneliness is also less widespread than in the parental generation. Young people of immigrant origin are neither more nor less lonely than other young people.

12.8. Leisure pursuits and use of the media

Chapter 8 gave an insight into organisations that young people of immigrant origin belong to and how they spend their leisure time.

Sports, culture and participation in organised activities (page 63)

A majority of the interviewees – irrespective of national origin – engage in sports in their leisure time, and sports activities are particularly widespread among men.

On the question of which organisations interviewees belonged to, many are found to be members of a religious association or congregation. This is true of just over one out of two of Pakistani origin, compared with just half as many among youth of Turkish origin – who also have a somewhat lower membership share than youth of Vietnamese origin. Men are somewhat more likely to be members than women. All the same, one out of two young women of Pakistani origin are members.

One out of five are members of a sports team or sports association, men far more often than women. Among women of immigrant origin aged 20-25, one out of four are unionised – and three out of four are employed.

Youth of immigrant origin visit a library ten times, a cinema eight times and a theatre once a year.

Use of the media (page 65)

A majority of youth of immigrant origin report having satellite TV, and one out of three watch a film or TV in their mother tongue daily. Watching TV in the mother tongue is particularly common among women and youth of Turkish origin. For reading purposes a large majority none the less choose Norwegian books and newspapers. Women read more often, and more often choose Norwegian reading matter, than men. However, men are somewhat more likely to read newspapers than women, newspapers which in at least nine out of ten cases are in Norwegian.

Assistance given to relatives, friends and neighbours (page 66)

Two out of three help parents, relatives, friends or neighbours in the form of practical assistance or supervision of the sick and elderly. Pakistani young people – and men – help out the most.

Housework (page 66)

Youth of Vietnamese origin single themselves out in terms of doing a lot of housework. The men are relatively more active here than men of Turkish origin – and particularly men from Pakistan, who do least housework.

Violence, theft and insecurity (page 67)

Just under one out of ten report having a problem with crime, violence or vandalism in the neighbourhood. Just as many say they have been exposed to violence in the course of the past year. Youth of Vietnamese origin are slightly less frequently exposed to violence than youth of Turkish or Pakistani origin. When theft and vandalism are included, one out of three experience insecurity or violence. Men are much more often exposed to violence than women. Young men of immigrant origin are approximately equally exposed to violence as other young men, while young women of immigrant origin are less exposed – especially to threats – than other young people.

12.9. Religion and practice of religion

Chapter 9 took a closer look at a theme that is absolutely central to youth of immigrant origin, namely religion and the practice of religion.

Religious affiliation (page 69)

Seven out of ten youth of immigrant origin are Muslims, all of Pakistani or Turkish origin. Virtually all young people of Pakistani or Turkish origin subscribe to their childhood faith (Islam).

Only youth of Vietnamese origin have to some extent (one out of five) lost their childhood faith. There are no gender differences in the proportion who are currently believers, and the proportion is about the same for older youth as for their younger counterparts.

How important is religion in the life of the individual? (page 69)

As much as 46 per cent of the sample declared that religion is “very important” in life, this being the highest value on a ten point scale. Religion is most important for those of Pakistani or Turkish origin, and is particularly important for youth of Pakistani origin. Religion is equally important for men and women, and for older and younger youth.

Religion is equally important in the lives of youth of Pakistani origin, and a little *more* important still for youth of Turkish origin, compared with older immigrants (the parental generation).

Religious practice (page 71)

Youth of immigrant origin attend an average of 35 religious meetings or prayers arranged by a religious community or belief-system community per year (excluding baptisms, confirmations, weddings and funerals). Youth of Pakistani origin attend the greatest number of religious meetings.

Men are far more active as regards religious meetings or prayers than women, but this applies only among Muslims. Men of Pakistani origin are more religiously active than the parental generation, and the eldest interviewees are slightly less active than their younger counterparts. Living with one’s parents or in one’s own household has little bearing here. One out of two say they find it easy – and one out of five difficult – to practise their religion in Norway.

12.10. Language skills and language use

Chapter 10 looked at young people’s skills in Norwegian and in the parental mother tongue, and at which language they speak most at home.

Norwegian language skills (page 75)

Two out of three believe they speak Norwegian very well, while one out of 20 lack good Norwegian language skills. Young people of Vietnamese and Turkish origin speak Norwegian best, and women speak Norwegian slightly better than men. Norwegian language skills can be seen as an important measure of integration, and one which in this context is suited to making generational comparisons.

Skills in the parental mother tongue (page 76)

As many as three out of four youth of immigrant origin believe they have a good command of their parents’ mother tongue, most of them very good. Most youth of immigrant origin master the parental mother tongue at least as well as Norwegian, and a not insignificant proportion speak it *better* than Norwegian. It might be expected that those born in Norway are better at Norwegian than those who immigrated at a young age, but there are no (self-assessed) differences in skills, either in the parental mother tongue or in Norwegian, between child immigrants and youth born in Norway to immigrant parents.

Language spoken at home (page 78)

One out of four mostly speak Norwegian at home (in their household). Pakistani parents are the most proficient in Norwegian, Vietnamese parents the least proficient. The fathers are more proficient in Norwegian than the mothers. As

should be expected, youth of immigrant origin are far more proficient in Norwegian than their parents. The difference between the generations is largest among those of Vietnamese origin and clearly smallest among those of Pakistani origin. There is only a weak correlation between the parents' and the interviewees' proficiency in Norwegian.

Background for Norwegian language skills (page 81)

Among youth of immigrant origin no immediate correlation is found between mastery of the parental mother tongue and good Norwegian language skills. There is a moderate correlation between having attended a children's day care centre and possessing good Norwegian language skills. On the other hand, where stays in the home country are concerned the correlation is clear. Those who have spent long periods in the home country have poorer Norwegian language skills than others. The question of whether these factors really *lead to* higher or lower proficiency in Norwegian is far beyond the scope of this report.

12.11. Sense of discrimination and belonging

Chapter 11 asked to what degree youth of immigrant origin experience discrimination and a sense of belonging to Norway.

Experience of discrimination in various areas of society (page 84)

Based on responses to a series of questions, an impression is gained of discrimination experienced in various areas of society by young people on account of their origin. It is found that a not insignificant proportion feel discriminated against in the labour market or by a school, the police or a nightclub, and that almost half have felt discriminated against in some area of society or other. Youth of Vietnamese origin feel all in all less badly treated than young people of Pakistani or Turkish origin, and women felt all in all less frequently badly treated than men. There is a particularly large difference in the proportion of men and women who believe they have been wrongfully refused admission to a nightclub. The same gender difference is found for the proportion who have experienced harassment or bad treatment by the police or other public officials.

A closer look at discrimination in the housing market (page 86)

Compared with (first-generation) immigrants, far fewer youth born in Norway to immigrant parents have experienced discrimination in the housing market. One out of ten feel they may have been discriminated against in the rental market.

Youth of Turkish origin feel they are discriminated against more often than others in the housing market,

A closer look at discrimination in the labour market (page 87)

Among those who have experienced unemployment, just over one out of four believe that discriminatory attitudes are among the reasons why they have remained jobless. This is exactly the same proportion as among the immigrant population as a whole.

Sense of belonging to Norway (page 88)

Youth of immigrant origin do not have a greater sense of belonging to Norway than the parental generation. Nor is the sense of belonging stronger among older youth than among their younger counterparts, so that it is highly unclear whether the sense of belonging to Norway will increase – or diminish – with the passage of time. Women, particularly Pakistani, have a somewhat greater sense of belonging to Norway than men.

Relationship to the country of origin: visits, stays and removal plans (page 89)

Almost all youth of immigrant origin have visited their family in the parents' home country, the majority having done so in the course of the past three years. As many as nine out of ten of those of Turkish origin have paid a visit this recently. Just as

many youth of immigrant origin have visited the country of origin as older immigrants. One out of five have spent a period of at least one year's duration in the home country, and the highest share is found among youth of Pakistani origin. More than half of youth of Pakistani origin have attended school in Pakistan for a shorter or longer period, one out of five attending school there for at least one year. One out of three is considering moving to the country of origin. The proportion contemplating moving is substantially lower than among older immigrants. In other words, more youth of immigrant origin are certain of staying in Norway than older immigrants (but we do not know what attitudes they will have to this question later on in life).

12.12. Differences in relation to youth in the general population

This section summarises the differences between youth of immigrant origin and youth in the population in general. It should be recalled here that the settlement pattern (the proportion living in large towns, and in various parts of a town) and variations in the proportion living with their parents may explain a number of the differences.

Compared with young people in general, youth of immigrant origin are more likely to live with their parents and have far closer contact with their family. Youth of immigrant origin have more frequent contact with their parents and siblings, and this also applies when we limit the analyses to those not living with their parents and siblings. Among those with siblings, but not living together with any of them, as much as 36 per cent of youth of immigrant origin reported having contact on a daily basis, compared with just 13 per cent of young people in general.

Youth of immigrant origin are also more likely to have established a family through marriage than other young people. Those that have married are however in a minority, 12 per cent. Moreover, compared with the population in general, far fewer young people born in Norway to immigrant parents and child immigrants live with a partner (cohabitant). Most youth of immigrant origin find a spouse among persons of foreign origin.

Housing conditions differ from general housing conditions in that young people of Pakistani, Vietnamese and Turkish origin live in large households, and relatively rarely live alone. As much as 43 per cent live in cramped conditions, a far higher proportion than among other young people (16 per cent). However, a considerably lower proportion, 12 per cent, feel their dwelling is too small. A small proportion of youth of immigrant origin rent their dwelling compared with other young people.

Almost two out of three youth of immigrant origin attend school or college/university, women to a somewhat greater degree than men. Both the proportion attending school/college and the difference between the genders resemble those among young people in general. The proportion who are neither employed nor undergoing education is also the same as in the youth population as a whole (in both cases just under one out of ten). This is an even more positive picture than that shown by register statistics of all non-Western youth born in Norway to immigrant parents (Henriksen and Østby 2007). The differing results may be attributable both to the fact that this sample survey is confined to the three countries with most youth born in Norway to immigrant parents, and to possible selective non-response in the survey.

Youth of immigrant origin also appear to manage relatively well in financial terms. Measured by the frequency of reported payment difficulties and lack of financial reserves, the situation is just as good among youth of immigrant origin as among young people as a whole. This is partly because fewer youth of immigrant origin

have left home than other young people, although there is no excess frequency of financial problems among those who have left home either.

Where state of health is concerned the picture is slightly less positive, not least as regards mental health. Youth of immigrant origin have a somewhat poorer self-assessed state of health, particularly those of Pakistani origin, and clearly poorer mental health. Whereas just over four out of ten young people in the entire population are slightly, fairly or very bothered by symptoms of impaired mental health over a 14 day period, the proportion is just over six out of ten among youth of immigrant origin. The difference is largest as regards depression and melancholy, and among 20-25 year olds. Moreover, youth of immigrant origin are less active physically than other young people.

Youth of immigrant origin have somewhat less contact with friends than other young people. Given their frequent contact with their family this hardly means that they are more isolated socially, a fact underscored by the finding that youth of immigrant origin are no lonelier than other young people. This is in contrast to older immigrants who are lonelier than persons of Norwegian origin of the same age (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). Three out of ten youth of immigrant origin have no friend of Norwegian origin.

A difference in relation to other young people is the strong religiosity noted among youth of immigrant origin. This is above all true of those brought up in the Muslim faith, i.e. those of Pakistani and Turkish origin. Youth of Pakistani origin are very active attendants at religious meetings.

A majority of the youth in the Survey of Living Conditions among youth of immigrant origin come across as genuinely bilingual. Three out of four believe they have a good or very good mastery of the parental mother tongue, and most (three out of four) state that they speak the language of their country of origin at home.

A problem that is naturally peculiar to persons of non-Western origin is differential treatment (discrimination) on the basis of their immigrant origin. Almost half of them have felt discriminated against in one or more of a total of nine areas of society. It is most common to feel discriminated against at school, in the labour market, at nightspots or by the police, in other words those areas of which young people naturally have most experience. One out of ten young people not sharing a household with their parents felt that they have on one or more occasions been discriminated against in the housing market, primarily when renting a dwelling. Just over one out of four young people who have been jobless in the course of the past year believe that discriminatory attitudes may have been a contributory cause of their unemployment.

12.13. Differences between youth of Pakistani, Vietnamese and Turkish origin

This section points to some of the most important differences between the three national origins included in the sample:

Young people of Turkish origin are less likely to attend school or college/university than youth of Pakistani origin, whereas those of Vietnamese origin are most active on this front. Youth of Turkish origin opt more often than others for a vocational education, and have fathers with the lowest education.

The proportion with paid work is particularly high among youth of Turkish origin.

Among those of Turkish origin, almost one out of four is married, compared with barely one out of eight of those of Pakistani origin and only one out of ten of those

of Vietnamese origin. Youth of Pakistani origin rarely have a boyfriend/girlfriend, while their Vietnamese counterparts often do so.

Youth of Pakistani origin have the poorest subjectively assessed health, while youth of Vietnamese origin have the best subjectively assessed health. The same ranking holds true for mental health. One out of four young people of Turkish origin never work out or exercise, while this is true of only one out of ten of those of Vietnamese origin.

The proportion lacking good friends in Norway is lowest among youth of Vietnamese and highest among youth of Turkish origin. As regards friends of Norwegian origin, only 15 per cent of youth of Vietnamese origin lack such friends compared with 29 per cent of their Turkish and 35 per cent of their Pakistani counterparts.

There is a slight difference in the proportion who are members of a congregation or other religious association (55 per cent of those of Pakistani origin compared with about three out of ten among the other country groups).

Youth of Vietnamese origin stated far less frequently (one out of ten) than other country groups that religion is very important in their lives. Among those of Pakistani origin this is true of six out of ten.

Whereas three out of ten youth of Vietnamese origin watch a film or TV in their mother tongue at least weekly, this is true of seven out of ten of those Pakistani or Turkish origin.

Almost one out of ten of those of Pakistani origin believe they speak Norwegian with average or poor proficiency compared with 2-3 per cent among other country groups. Fewer of Pakistani origin stated that they spoke very good Norwegian compared with young people with other national origins. The proportion speaking Norwegian at home is highest among those of Vietnamese origin.

Having spent at least one long period in the home country (1 year or more) is most common among those of Pakistani origin (27 per cent), and least common among those of Vietnamese origin (2 per cent).

Young people of Vietnamese origin feel least discriminated against overall. Youth of Turkish origin are more likely to feel discriminated against in the housing market than other youth of immigrant origin.

12.14. Differences between men and women

This section outlines some of the main differences between men and women in the sample:

Women attend school or college/university to a greater degree than men, although this difference only applies among young people of Pakistani or Turkish origin. Young women of Pakistani origin are poorly represented on the labour market, and there is a large difference between the proportion of Pakistani young men and the proportion of Pakistani young women that have a job. Moreover, women's working time is lower than men's, and this gender difference is particularly large among youth of Pakistani origin.

Men are more likely to have a job than women, and the gender differences in the proportion holding a job are clearer among youth of immigrant origin than among other young people. This tendency varies according to national origin. Among youth of immigrant origin aged 20-25, the proportion neither attending school nor holding a job is relatively high (14 per cent and 17 per cent) among women of Pakistani and Turkish origin.

Among youth of Pakistani origin it is approximately equally common for women to share a household with their parents as it is for men. Among young people of Vietnamese or Turkish origin, on the other hand, it is more common for men to live with their parents, as in the population in general. This gender difference is particularly large among older Turkish youth, where almost half of the men and only a fifth of the women live with their parents.

Women are more affected by poor mental health than men. This is true both of anxiety-related and depression-related ailments.

Women work out to a lesser degree than men, a gender difference not in evidence among young people in general. Whereas one in four young women of immigrant origin never have any exercise, the proportion is half that among boys. A large gender difference is noted in the proportions of women and men who are members of sports clubs (one out of ten men compared with three out of ten women).

Young women of immigrant origin are far less likely to smoke than men, and there are far fewer smokers among young women of immigrant origin (14 per cent) than among young women in general.

The share that see good friends on a daily basis is lower among women than among men. The proportion with Norwegian friends is on the other hand slightly higher among women, but the gender difference in men's disfavour only applies to youth of Pakistani origin. Among young people of Turkish origin it is largely women that lack Norwegian friends.

Women are slightly more likely than men to watch TV films in their mother tongue. Women are more likely to read books, and opt more often than men for Norwegian books. However, men are slightly more likely to read newspapers than women, newspapers which in at least nine out of ten cases are Norwegian.

Young men of Pakistani origin attend far more religious meetings than women, while both genders say religion is equally important in their lives.

Men report being subject to more discrimination than women, particularly at nightspots and by the police.

Young men of Pakistani origin spend little time on housework, and gender differences are in most areas greatest among youth of Pakistani origin.

12.15. Differences and similarities between youth of immigrant origin and other immigrants

This section discusses relevant differences and similarities between youth of immigrant origin and other immigrants. See the respective sections in the report for underlying data and elaboration.

Reservations and method

It would in many contexts be misleading to compare 16-25 year olds in the supplementary sample with older immigrant groups if the purpose is to identify generational effects. Comparisons with (first-generation) immigrants of the same age and of same national origin (Pakistan, Turkey and Vietnam) have not been carried out because there are too few of them in the main sample. That is why comparisons have been drawn with the immigrant population in general, in part with this population as represented in the main survey (Blom and Henriksen 2008, 2009). However, the reference group employed is for the most part that section of the main sample who are (first-generation) immigrants from Pakistan, Turkey and Vietnam aged 25-70 who came to the country after reaching the age of six. This, at

least, enables comparison of the young people with older immigrants of the same national origin, in this report often termed the "parental generation".

It should be emphasised that the differences in living conditions found between youth of immigrant origin and older immigrants are in part a natural consequence of the fact that different age groups, and thereby persons (and households) in different life phases, are being compared. It is not known what living conditions the interviewees will have, and how 'integrated' they will be, later on in life. Nor is it known what living conditions older immigrants had – and how integrated they were – in their youth (after coming to Norway).

As an alternative method of gaining insight into the significance, if any, of having oneself immigrated or not, comparisons are in some cases drawn between that part of the supplementary sample who were born in Norway and those who immigrated at a young age (and have lived in Norway from the age of five or younger and both of whose parents are born in – and immigrated to Norway from – Pakistan, Vietnam or Turkey). Age differences play a far smaller role in this context.

More young people in employment and undergoing education

The proportion attending school or college/university is naturally far higher among young people of immigrant origin than among older immigrants. The proportion in paid work (at least one hour per week) is also higher than among older immigrants, however only if the first-mentioned group is confined to the age range 20-25. Here the intergenerational difference is particularly large in the case of *Pakistani women* where the proportion holding a job is 65 per cent among young women of immigrant origin (20-25 years) compared with only 35 per cent among older immigrants. This report does not take a closer look at what types of work are involved here, but notes that the proportion of permanent employees is high among employed young women of Pakistani origin.

Where young people of immigrant origin aged 16-19 are concerned, those who immigrated to Norway before reaching the age of six (child immigrants) are slightly more likely to have a job - but slightly less likely to be undergoing education - than youth of the same age born in Norway to immigrant parents. Among 20-25 year olds the likelihood of having a job as well as being under education is virtually independent of having been born in Norway or having immigrated in early childhood. There are no differences between child immigrants and youth born in Norway to immigrant parents in terms of the proportion that are *either* undergoing education or working.

Young people have a better knowledge of Norwegian

The interviewees were asked direct questions about their parents' knowledge of Norwegian. As might be expected, young people have a far better command of the language than their parents.

A natural thought is that those of our sample of youth of immigrant origin who themselves have immigrated to Norway are less proficient in Norwegian than youth born in Norway to immigrant parents. However, no differences in Norwegian skills between child immigrants and youth born in Norway to immigrant parents are found. It may be noted that measurement of Norwegian skills is based on each interviewee's personal assessment of their language skills, and does not involve objective measures of language skills.

More young people have Norwegian friends

Members of the younger generation are far more likely than older immigrants to have good 'Norwegian' friends. Even so, three out of ten youth of immigrant origin have no good friends of Norwegian origin. Further, the proportion of young people without good 'Norwegian' friends rises steeply with increasing age. This is a pattern related to the proportion attending school.

It is not known whether the difference between youth of immigrant origin and older immigrants in terms of the proportion that currently have Norwegian friends (many of whom are school friends) can be interpreted as a sign that youth born in Norway to immigrant parents will be more integrated in Norwegian society than (first-generation) immigrants. An interesting phenomenon is that more women of Pakistani origin have Norwegian friends than their male counterparts, whereas the reverse is true among older immigrants (where only three out of ten women have Norwegian friends compared with one out of two men).

More young people have a confidant

The proportion that have someone who is close to them, and with whom they can speak confidentially, besides members of their own family, is generally higher than among older immigrants. Whereas nine out of ten young people have such a confidant, this is true of only two out of three members of the parental generation.

Fewer are lonely

Fewer young people of immigrant origin are lonely than among the parental generation, and this is particularly true among women. That said, the proportion of lonely persons among the oldest youth is not much lower than among older immigrants. Hence the difference between the generations - which is modest anyway - is probably an age effect in this case too.

Religion just as important for young people of Pakistani origin

Religion is just as important in the lives of youth of Pakistani origin, and a little more important still for youth of Turkish origin, than for the parental generation. For persons of Vietnamese origin, on the other hand, religion is clearly less important for the younger generation. And whereas youth of Vietnamese origin are slightly less likely to belong to a religious congregation or organisation than the parental generation, the membership proportion among youth of Pakistani origin is the same as in the parental generation.

Young men of Pakistani origin report attending religious meetings more often than older Pakistani male immigrants. Among persons of Turkish origin, on the other hand, the reverse holds true: young men of Pakistani origin attend meetings far less frequently than older Pakistani male immigrants. For women regardless of national origin, and for Vietnamese men, there are small differences between the generations, although overall there is a tendency for somewhat lower participation among youth.

To some extent just as much discrimination experienced by young people

Naturally enough, fewer youth of immigrant origin have experience of discrimination in the housing market than is the case among older immigrants. The proportion believing that discrimination is a contributory cause of unemployment is the same among youth of immigrant origin as among older immigrants. It is, of course, not known whether the interviewees will experience (more or less) discrimination later in life upon reaching the same age and the same life phase as older immigrants.

Young people do not have a greater sense of belonging to Norway

Youth of immigrant origin do *not* report feeling a greater sense of belonging to Norway than the parental generation. One out of four youth of immigrant origin felt 'a strong sense of belonging to Norway as a country'. This is the same proportion as among (non-Western) immigrants as a whole, and a lower proportion than among older immigrants of the same national origin. Just as many youth of immigrant origin have visited their country of origin as in the parental generation.

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Annex Tables

Introduction

Annex Table 1. Age distribution in the population, age at 31.12.2005, Pakistan, number

Age	Child immigrant (immigrated at age 0-5)	Youth born in Norway to two immigrant parents	All (Pakistan)
16	43	459	502
17	64	419	483
18	92	423	515
19	90	387	477
20	97	356	453
21	113	330	443
22	146	309	455
23	102	312	414
24	112	282	394
All	859	3 277	4 136

Annex Table 2. Age distribution in the population, age at 31.12.2005, Vietnam, number

Age	Child immigrant (immigrated at age 0-5)	Youth born in Norway to two immigrant parents	All (Vietnam)
16	55	191	246
17	72	182	254
18	78	135	213
19	69	124	193
20	80	127	207
21	65	118	183
22	63	85	148
23	52	69	121
24	57	75	132
All	591	1 106	1 697

Annex Table 3. Age distribution in the population, age at 31.12.2005, Turkey, number

Age	Child immigrant (immigrated at age 0-5)	Youth born in Norway to two immigrant parents	All (Turkey)
16	12	160	172
17	32	125	157
18	47	97	144
19	49	101	150
20	62	93	155
21	47	65	112
22	27	90	117
23	15	79	94
24	16	75	91
All	307	885	1192

Annex Table 4. Sample size (per centuation base) for key groups (unweighted N)

	All	National origin		Gender		Age		
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
All	870	231	362	277	438	432	422	448
Men	438	133	174	131	-	-	209	229
Women	432	98	188	146	-	-	213	219
Aged 16-19	422	106	175	141	209	213	-	-
Aged 20-25	448	125	187	136	229	219	-	-
Not living with parents	346	62	164	120	144	202	93	253

Annex Table 5. Percentage of men in sample by national origin and age.

	National origin		
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
Aged 16-19	53	48	49
Aged 20-25	62	48	46

Background, family and marriage

Annex Table 6. Father's highest education completed, by national origin. Per cent

What is/was your father's highest education completed?	National origin			All
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	
No education	3	6	9	5
Primary school, commenced but not completed	3	15	11	7
Primary/Lower secondary school (usually 7-10 years)	32	39	53	37
Upper secondary school (usually 1-3 years)	41	26	24	35
University/college, lower degree (1-4 years)	16	11	4	13
University/college, higher degree (5 years or more)	4	2	1	3
	100	100	100	100

Annex Table 7. Mother's highest education completed, by national origin. Per cent

What is/was your mother's highest education completed?	National origin			All
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	
No education	13	10	16	13
Primary school, commenced but not completed	8	15	14	11
Primary/Lower secondary school (usually 7 - 10 years)	38	39	53	41
Upper secondary school (usually 1-3 years)	27	30	13	25
University/college, lower degree (1-4 years)	11	5	3	8
University/college, higher degree (5 years or more)	4	0	1	2
	100	100	100	100

Annex Table 8. Father's occupation in country of origin, by national origin. Per cent

What is/your father's occupation in his country of origin?	National origin			All
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	
Craftsman	2	6	10	4
Worker	8	10	19	10
Salaried employee	8	10	8	8
Farmworker/non-owner-farmer	1	2	8	3
Independent farmer/fisherman	4	29	8	11
Self-employed	7	3	6	6
Physician/lawyer/other liberal professions	3	1	1	2
Other	1	0	1	1
Do not know	16	27	15	18
Not applicable, father had no occupation	50	7	27	36
Military occupation	1	5	0	2
	100	100	100	100

Annex Table 9. Mother's occupation in country of origin, by national origin. Per cent

What is/was your mother's occupation in her country of origin?	National origin			All
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	
Craftswoman	0	3	2	1
Worker	0	12	3	3
Salaried employee	4	11	3	6
Farm worker/non-owner-farmer	0	3	5	2
Independent farmer/fisherman	0	11	7	4
Self-employed	0	8	1	2
Physician/lawyer/other liberal professions	4	0	1	2
Housewife	53	20	41	43
Do not know	6	24	9	11
Not applicable, mother had no occupation	31	8	29	25
	100	100	100	100

Annex Table 10. Percentage of *unmarried* youth of immigrant origin who are engaged, by age, gender and national origin.

	National origin			All
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	
All	9	2	3	6
16-19	8	2	2	5
20-25	11	2	5	7
Men	5	2	4	4
Women	16	1	1	9

Households and housing conditions

Annex Table 11. Percentage who share a household with their parents, by national origin, gender and age.

	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	Men	Women	Age 16-19	Age 20-25
	66	73	55	57	70	61	82	52
N	870	231	362	277	438	432	422	448

Annex Table 12. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who share a household with their parents, by age.

Age	Per cent
16-17	88
18-19	77
20-21	60
22-23	50
24-25	39
All	66

Annex Table 13. Percentage of youth of immigrant origin who share a household with their parents, by age, gender and national origin.

	All	Age	
		16-19	20-25
All	66	82	51
Man	70	87	57
-Pakistan	74	91	61
-Vietnam	64	79	50
-Turkey	65	83	45
Woman	61	77	45
-Pakistan	72	84	60
-Vietnam	46	62	32
-Turkey	49	79	20

Annex Table 14. Percentage who live with their parents, by gender and age. Entire population 2004.

	All	Age	
		16-19	20-25
All	46	81	22
Man	51	89	26
Woman	41	73	18

Source: Level of Living Survey 2004, cross-section (weighted for non-response)

Annex Table 15. Number of siblings in household in addition to interviewee among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin and age

Age	National origin	Average
16-19	Pakistan	2.2
	Vietnam	1.4
	Turkey	1.6
20-25	Pakistan	1.6
	Vietnam	1.0
	Turkey	1.6

Annex Table 16. Percentage who have siblings and who live (share a household) with siblings among youth aged 16-25 in the entire population. Level of Living Survey 2002 (cross-section, main sample).

	All youth	All youth who do not live with siblings
Lives with siblings	33	-
Has siblings but does not live with any siblings	63	93
Has no siblings	5	7
	100	100

Annex Table 17. Number of siblings in household, in addition to interviewee. Youth of immigrant origin and all youth aged 16-25. Per cent and cumulative per cent (Percentage with a given number of siblings or fewer)

Number of siblings (apart from interviewee)	All				Shares household with parents			
	Youth of immigrant origin		All youth		Youth of immigrant origin		All youth	
	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent
0	31	31	68	68	8	8	32	32
1	19	50	18	86	23	31	38	70
2	23	73	10	96	32	62	21	91
3	18	91	3	99	26	88	6	97
4	6	97	1	100	8	96	3	100
5	3	100	0		4	100	0	
6	0		0		0		0	
	100		100		100		100	

Source entire population/all youth: Level of Living Survey 2004, cross-section.

Annex Table 18. Size of household among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin. Number of persons in household incl. interviewee. Per cent

Persons:	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
1	11	8.2	19.6	9.4
2	6.9	3.9	10.5	11.9
3	10.3	7.4	11.9	18.4
4	17.8	14.3	20.7	25.6
5	24.3	26.0	21.5	22.7
6	16.1	21.6	8.8	6.9
7	10.1	13.9	5.5	3.2
8 or more	3.4	4.7	1.4	1.8

Annex Table 19. Size of household among immigrants over 25 years old from Pakistan, Vietnam and Turkey, who came to Norway after the age of six. Number of persons in household incl. interviewee. Per cent

Persons:	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
1	8.1	9.1	3.0	12.8
2	11.8	12.6	8.5	15.0
3	16.7	21.2	12.1	18.1
4	23.4	29.4	16.4	26.4
5	22.6	18.2	29.1	18.9
6 or more	17.4	9.5	30.9	8.8
Average	4.1	3.7	4.8	3.6
N	623	231	165	227

Annex Table 20. Size of household (number of persons in household incl. interviewee) by whether interviewee lives with parents and by national origin. Average

National origin		
Does not live with parents	Pakistan	3.4
	Vietnam	2.5
	Turkey	2.7
	All	3.0
Lives with parents	Pakistan	5.5
	Vietnam	4.7
	Turkey	4.6
	All	5.2

Annex Table 21. Number of rooms in dwelling. Youth of immigrant origin by national origin. Per cent

Rooms	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
1	3	9	4
2	3	10	14
3	13	14	30
4	31	26	31
5 or more	50	42	21

Annex Table 22. Number of rooms in dwelling among immigrants over 25 years old from Pakistan, Vietnam and Turkey. Per cent

Rooms	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
1	2	5	2
2	8	7	12
3	22	21	37
4	29	38	35
5 or more	38	30	14

Annex Table 23. Number of rooms in dwelling among youth of immigrant origin, among immigrants over 25 years old and among all youth aged 16-25. Per cent

Rooms	Youth of immigrant origin	Older immigrants	All youth
1	4	3	3
2	6	9	10
3	16	26	16
4	30	34	21
5 or more	44	29	50

Annex Table 24. Percentage of immigrants over 25 years old from Pakistan, Vietnam and Turkey who think their dwelling is big enough, too small or too large for their household

Dwelling is:	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
Big enough	75	75	77	72
Too small	19	19	15	23
Too big	7	6	8	5

Annex Table 25. Type of tenure of dwelling. Immigrants over 25 years old from Pakistan, Vietnam and Turkey. Per cent

	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
Owned dwelling	51	47	61	47
Cooperatively owned dwelling	25	17	17	17
Rental + other	24	36	22	36
N	623	165	227	231

Annex Table 26. What type of house do you live in? Youth of immigrant origin and immigrants over 25 years old. Per cent

	Youth of immigrant origin				Immigrants over 25 years old			
	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	All
Detached house	24	42	22	28	23	43	22	29
Row house	19	16	11	17	16	13	9	13
Two, three & four family dwelling	13	8	11	11	4	7	9	6
Large building with many dwellings	44	34	55	43	56	37	59	50
Combined residential and commercial building	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1

School and work

Annex Table 27. Percentage who attend school/college at least 10 hours per week among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, gender and age

	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
All	63	63	72	49
Men	60	59	71	48
Women	66	69	73	50
Aged 16-19	85	86	91	73
Aged 20-25	43	43	54	24
Men aged 20-25	39	39	52	23
Women aged 20-25	47	50	55	24

Annex Table 28. Percentage with paid work (at least 1 hour per week) among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, gender and age

	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
All	57	58	50	61
Men	63	68	47	66
Women	50	45	53	57
Aged 16-19	36	36	32	46
Aged 20-25	76	79	67	77
Men aged 20-25	82	87	68	82
Women aged 20-25	67	65	66	73

Annex Table 29. Percentage youth of immigrant origin aged 20-25 who work and attend school, by national origin and gender

National origin	Gender	Attends school or is enrolled in education (10 hours/week)	Works at least 1 hour per week (or had time off)
Pakistan	Man	39	87
	Woman	50	65
	Both	43	79
Vietnam	Man	52	68
	Woman	55	66
	Both	54	67
Turkey	Man	23	82
	Woman	24	73
	Both	24	77
All	Man	39	82
	Woman	47	67
	Both	43	76

Annex Table 30. Percentage who have paid work (at least 1 hour per week), or who attend school/college at least 10 hours per week, among youth born in Norway to immigrant parents and child immigrants, by age

	All (aged 16-25)			Aged 16-19			Aged 20-25		
	Has work	Attends school/college	At least one of the two	Has work	Attends school/college	At least one of the two	Has work	Attends school/college	At least one of the two
Youth born in Norway to immigrant parents	54	64	92	35	86	93	75	42	91
Child immigrants	65	58	92	43	82	93	77	45	93
All youth of immigrant origin	57	63	92	36	85	93	76	43	91

Financial situation and income

Annex Table 31. Percentage where (at least one member of) the interviewee's household has received various types of public benefits in the past 12 months, and number of household members and percentage with paid work among various groups of youth of immigrant origin. "Don't know" has been omitted

	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	Aged 20-25	Does not live with parents	Lives alone
Educational support	63	68	68	40	58	53	59
Sickness benefit	32	38	21	26	31	22	13
Rehabilitation allowance	19	20	14	21	24	11	8
Unemployment benefit	15	13	15	22	17	13	3
Cash support	6	6	3	9	8	9	0
Social assistance	7	4	12	10	6	7	5
Housing support	7	6	8	12	6	9	7
Lump-sum maternity benefit	7	9	3	7	11	10	4
Assistance to divorced parents	4	3	6	6	3	5	0
No. of household members	4.4	4.9	3.7	3.8	4.1	2.7	1.0
Per cent who work (themselves)	57	58	50	61	76	67	66
N	870	231	362	277	448	306	116

Annex Table 32. Percentage whose household has had difficulty paying current expenses in the past 12 months. Youth of immigrant origin, by national origin

	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
Often	5	4	5	9
Occasionally	9	8	11	12
Seldom	15	13	18	16
Never	71	76	65	63

Health and lifestyle

Annex Table 33. Percentage who have had anxiety or depression-related ailments in the past two weeks among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin, gender and age

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Have had anxiety-related ailments in the past two weeks, including:	35	37	29	38	30	41	32	38
a) nervousness and inner unrest or	33	36	27	32	29	38	30	36
b) constant fear or apprehension	15	15	13	20	12	19	12	18
Have had depression-related ailments in the past two weeks, including:	56	61	47	49	50	62	52	59
c) a feeling of hopelessness about the future	35	36	32	34	31	39	32	37
d) being depressed or melancholic or	18	18	15	20	16	19	11	23
e) being very worried or uneasy	46	51	40	41	42	51	43	50
Have had anxiety- or depression-related ailments	61	68	50	56	55	68	58	64
Are very bothered by at least one indicator	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2
N	870	231	362	277	438	432	422	448

Social network

Annex Table 34. Interviewees who have good Norwegian friends among immigrants from Pakistan, Turkey or Vietnam aged 25-70 who came to Norway after reaching the age of six, by gender and national origin. Per cent and per centuation base (N)

	All	Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
Men				
Yes	49	49	45	51
No	50	50	54	47
Don't know	1	1	1	2
N	335	84	100	151
Women				
Yes	31	18	32	53
No	68	81	66	46
Don't know	1	1	2	1
N	287	80	127	80

Religion and practice of religion

Annex Table 35. Importance of religion in life among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin. Per cent and average

	All	National origin		
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
1- No importance	4.2	0	14.7	3.4
2	3.0	1.4	8.1	1.4
3	2.7	0	9.0	2.7
4	1.8	0.4	5.7	1.4
5	9.6	4.3	20.9	11.6
6	3.5	1.4	9.0	2.7
7	6.7	6.5	7.6	6.1
8	12.6	14	8.5	13.6
9	10.3	12.6	6.2	8.2
10- Very important	45.7	59.4	10.4	49.0
6-10 (relativel important)	79	94	42	80
Average	7.9	9.0	5.2	8.1

Annex Table 36. Importance of religion in life among youth of immigrant origin, by national origin. Per cent and average

	Gender		Age	
	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
1- No importance	3.9	4.5	3.7	4.6
2	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.6
3	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.6
4	1.5	2.2	2.4	1.3
5	11.3	7.4	9.3	9.7
6	2.6	4.2	3.2	3.5
7	8.1	5.2	8.1	5.5
8	11.8	13.6	13.9	11.5
9	8.5	12.2	10.3	10.4
10- Very important	46.4	45.9	43.5	48.0
6-10 (relatively important)	77	81	79	79
Average	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.0

Annex Table 37. Importance of religion in life among immigrants from Pakistan, Turkey or Vietnam aged 25-70 who came to Norway after reaching the age of 6, by national origin and gender. Per cent and average

	All	National origin		
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
1- No importance	6.6	1.2	8.8	11.3
2	1.3	0.6	1.3	2.2
3	3.2	0.6	4.8	4.8
4	1.7	0.0	2.6	3.0
5	9.0	4.2	12.8	10.8
6	4.5	2.4	7.0	4.3
7	3.6	1.2	5.7	4.3
8	6.9	5.5	9.3	6.1
9	6.7	10.9	3.5	4.8
10- Very important	56.2	73.3	44.1	47.6
6-10 (relatively important)	78	93	70	67
Average, in all	8.0	9.2	7.3	7.3
Average, men	7.8	9.2	7.0	7.1
Average, women	8.2	9.3	7.5	7.6
(Av., youth of immigrant origin)	7.9	9.0	5.2	8.1

Sense of discrimination and belonging to Norway

Annex Table 38. Percentage who are certain or think it likely that they have been prevented from renting or buying a dwelling because of their immigrant origin among immigrants aged over 25 from Pakistan, Vietnam and Turkey

	All	National origin		
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
Yes, absolutely certain	11	7	8	20
Yes, have a suspicion	7	4	12	4
No	73	83	65	69
Don't know	10	6	16	7
N	623	165	227	231

Annex Table 39. Percentage who believe they have been prevented from renting or buying a dwelling because of their immigrant background among (all) youth of immigrant origin by national origin, gender and age

	All	National origin			Gender		Age	
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey	Men	Women	16-19	20-25
Yes, absolutely certain	3	2	2	9	3	3	2	4
Yes, have a suspicion	3	1	5	6	3	4	2	4
No	80	85	76	70	80	81	76	84
Don't know	14	12	17	15	15	13	19	8

Annex Table 40. Response breakdown and average for question on sense of belonging to Norway among immigrants over the age of 25 from Pakistan, Vietnam and Turkey. Per cent

To what extent do you have a sense of belonging to Norway as a country?	All	National origin		
		Pakistan	Vietnam	Turkey
1 No sense of belonging	4	2	0	12
2	3	2	2	6
3	5	3	4	10
4	16	12	11	28
5	22	29	15	20
6	19	27	15	12
7 Strong sense of belonging	31	26	52	11
Average (1-7)	5.3	5.5	5.9	4.2

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