

**Research Title: Understanding, and  
Addressing Root Causes of Migrant  
Youth Crime in Norway**

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## Abstract

Norway has increasingly become multicultural in recent decades because of globalization. Migrants, and their naturalized children account for about 790,000 individuals, or approximately 14% of the total population of the country. Different studies (Skarðhamar, et al., 2011; Kardell & Carlsson, 2009; Andersen, et al., 2017), found that when compared to the rest of the population, first and second-generation migrants have a greater rate of criminality. The offender rate is particularly high in second generation of migrants in Norway, which also corresponds to earlier statistics from neighboring Nordic countries such as Sweden and Denmark.

This research aims to explore the extent to which crimes are attributed to migrant youth in Norway, and to understand some of the enabling factors. for of youth involvement in crimes, specifically assessing the extent to which health, social, and integration related challenges contribute to their involvement in crime. The study has utilized both primary data through semi-structured interviews with actors in the field supporting migrant youth, and secondary data through desk review of secondary data sources and existing literature such as existing studies, reports, and relevant academic research on migrant youth crime in the western countries, and specifically in the Nordic region. The research concludes that criminal activity related to migrants in Norway can be attributed to poor living conditions, and the lack of social and economic integration into society. The findings of this research confirm the same conclusions of other research regarding the linkages between crime, and socio-economic factors.



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## Introduction

The diversity of culture and race in any given country can be attributed to globalization and migration. Changes at the economic, technological, social, cultural, political, and legal levels have formed in such a way that it has been characterized as a fundamentally new situation, generally referred to as "globalization." (Sassen, 1998). Migration is a multifaceted process, in which 'macro'-, 'meso'- and 'micro' elements interact to make the final individual decision to migrate. These factors that influence the decision to migrate include the politics, socio-economic factors, technology, diaspora network, education among others (Castelli, 2018). Most western or developed countries are overwhelmed by the increase in illegal immigration, and therefore established special detention centers for illegal migrants, and rejected asylum seekers.

Globalization has made it difficult for countries to limit who enters the country or leave (Rubins, 2019). According to Rubins, globalization has led to an increase in immigrants, thus making controlling them a difficult task. Most of the migrants are asylum seekers and refugees, and at the border level, and in line with the signatories of the 1951 convention of the status of the refugees (UNHCR, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2011), governments are bounded to allow them to gain access to the country after application of asylum. Rubins explains that although governments have to deal with the influx of migrants into their country, they simultaneously attempt to develop procedures to limit large numbers of incoming migrants. Some of the strategies adopted by governments involve denying immigrants the assimilation and integration process and focusing/targeting the immigrants with exclusion policies. Rubins also notes how states use surveillance measures on migrant groups through law enforcement agencies such as police, prisons, and immigration.

In the modern era of punishment and border controls this type of surveillance is referred to as 'crimmigration' (Stumpf, 2006). When the criminal justice system intersects with the immigration law, they lead to the 'crimmigration'.

In relation to the immigration law, there is the prevalent feeling of hostility towards immigrants. It has always been 'the other' that has been treated as hostile to the society, and it's the price the modern society pays for the notion of security in this ancient conflict between 'freedom' and 'control' as mentioned in (Saad-Diniz, 2018).



Crimmigration practice in the Scandinavian countries has been related to incidents where the immigration officials focuses/targets immigrants and hand them over to the criminal justice system (Armenta, 2017). Armenta explains that crimmigration is one strategy that has suffered to racism, especially in countries such as the United States. In the United States, over 80% of Latino immigrants are undocumented, and thus through crimmigration, the United States categorizes the group as illegals (Armenta, 2017). Armenta also notes that Latinos are overrepresented in deportation statistics. Crimmigration can be linked to racism and racial discrimination (Armenta, 2017). However, the government, criminal justice system, and immigration departments justify racism by giving color-blind arguments, thus naturalizing it.

Crimmigration is also evident in Scandinavian countries like Sweden, Denmark, and Norway (Ugelvik & Damsa, 2018). According to Ugelvik and Damsa (2018), Scandinavian countries have the most humane penal systems in the world Scandinavian penal systems are known to focus on rehabilitation rather than punitivism. Ugelvik and Damsa, however, note that the rehabilitation approach is slowly fading away especially with the emergence of racism/racial discrimination. Norwegian prisoners get offers of education, courses in anger management/addiction rehabilitation, contact with psychologist etc. with all these efforts aiming at a successful post-release reintegration of the convicts. On the other hand, migrant youth criminals (outsiders) are met with rigorous measures lacking the aim of social inclusion and exclusively aiming at deportation (Johansen, et al., 2013). This corresponds with the description of (Foucault, 2004) biopolitics where the government services, and support are only entitled for the citizens of the country.

In Norway, for example, there are separate prisons for both natives and foreigners (Ugelvik & Damsa, 2018). Ugelvik and Damsa, also note that the number of foreigners/immigrants in Norwegian prisons has been significantly increasing in the recent past. Kongsvinger prison, for example, immigrant offenders are awaiting deportation with the authorization of the immigration department. The number of foreign detainees in Norwegian prisons has increased rapidly from one in five detainees, to one in three detainees in the years 2012-2016, making migrants half of the prison population in Norway. The government has been focusing more on high securitization strategy in the sole migrant detention center which had implications on the detainees suffering, and some organizing riots, and attempting suicides. The detentions center is guarded by

uniformed police, and the facility operates as a prison standard. The center's extensive supervision and security procedures, according to human rights activists poses maltreatment to the detainees' well-being (Global Detention Project, 2020). According to the latest report of the (Global Detention Project, 2020), the Norwegian Red Cross has been declined access to the sole deportee detention center of Norway called Trandum Detention Centre, and was only able to speak to 3 detainees via video call out of 36 detainees held in the center as of 8 September 2020.

Immigrants have positive impacts such as providing labor for occupations of low-pay and low-skill, hence covering the workforce demand in the unattractive jobs for the citizens. The adverse effects include overcrowding in the host countries and the rise of discrimination and biases, among other issues. Whether legal or illegal, immigrants face several challenges that some researchers believe make them prone/vulnerable to committing crime (Morin, 2013).

Such issues include incomplete or unsuccessful integration, language barrier, understanding how to acquire essential services, etc. Economically, illegal immigrants provide human labor by accepting low income and low-skilled jobs avoided by citizens (Chiswick, 1988). According to Chiswick, immigrants in general are often low-skilled and have poor education, whether legal or illegal.

Immigrants face several challenges in the host country. One challenge faced by immigrants is unsuccessful integration (Backman, Estrada, Nilsson, & Sivertsson, 2021). According to Backman et al., the integration process driven by integration policies makes immigrants feel deprived of their rights (Backman et al., 2021).

The second challenge faced by immigrants is discrimination (Bersani, 2014). According to Bersani, most immigrants are from developing countries who belong to different racial groups. Their arrival in the host country makes it hard for them to acquire essential services because of discrimination. The third challenge faced by immigrants is stereotyping. In developed countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom, immigrants from developing countries are often perceived as criminals (Bye et al., 2014). Bye et al. explain that immigrants are perceived as a personal and international threat, and thus the natives in any host society try to avoid them.

Immigrant youth are socially constructed as 'alien criminals' (Warner, 2005). According to Warner, one key reason immigrants are perceived as criminals is that illegally crossing the

borders is against the law. The existence of other paths to social mobility, such as organized crime, is believed to be perpetrated by financially unstable immigrants or those who originate from lower economic backgrounds. Warner also notes that immigrants in the United States who originated from Mexico, Italy, and Central America, among other countries, are significantly linked to organized crime.

Immigrants are vulnerable to crime, unlike other social groups. Immigrants, especially the illegals, are exploited by organized crime groups or smugglers confiscating their documents, such as passports according to (Global Migration Group, 2013). They are asked for a fee/coerced to commit/perpetrate a crime on behalf of the syndicates to get their papers back. According to the Global Migration Group (2013), refugees and asylum seekers are exploited by traffickers and smugglers.

Refugees and asylum seekers are particularly vulnerable to exploitation as they are forced to move from their native country because of conflicts and political instabilities/disasters. Such people experience trauma as they are forced to move from their native country, separate from their families, and lack of support groups that can help them in the assimilation process, among other factors (Global Migration Group, 2013).

Youth in the ages between 10-24 years are also vulnerable to exploitation (Global Migration Group, 2013). According to the Global Migration Group, children and adolescents are at a high risk of being exploited sexually and used in forced labor. Migrant youth are often targeted by smugglers and traffickers particularly those who are unaccompanied and moving aimlessly through countries and continents. Global Migration Group also notes that girls are more likely to be victims regardless of whether they are immigrants or not. Girls are primarily sexually exploited, forced into child labor, and with some forced to early marriages. Children left-back in their native countries are vulnerable to exploitation as they are forced to drop out of school, are homeless, or engage in child labor. As much as such youth are vulnerable, it does not mean that they pose a threat to the safety of everyone (Wang, 2012). Instead, the challenging experience in a foreign country prompts them to indulge in criminal acts.

The number of Immigrant youth in Norway has been gradually increasing. According to Adamson (2017) the number of incarcerated immigrants has also been growing progressively and constituting half of the prison population. According to Statistics Norway (2021) the most significant number of incarcerated immigrants are second-generation youth. High recidivism rates among immigrants have also been reported.

This has been attributed to psychological trauma resulting from maltreatment within the correction centers (Solheim, 2014). As much as immigrant youth in Norway have been stereotyped as criminals, Norway has passed positive bills which protect the children, and youth from recruitment, and exploitation by crime syndicates, and ensures that youth receive proper support from the right governmental bodies (Justis- og beredskapsdepartementet, 2021).

### The Purpose of the Study

This research will discuss whether immigrant youth are overrepresented in crime statistics. Also, the study will determine whether there are support systems for immigrant youth in Norway. Other factors that will be focused on include examining why immigrant youth indulge in crime and what makes them vulnerable to crime.

### Objectives of the Study

This research examines migrant youth crimes in Norway and compares it with other youth crime trends in western countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom. Also, the research attempts to identify reasons that make migrant youth vulnerable to crime by discussing the overrepresentation of immigrant youth in Norway through crime statistics. Moreover, the research delves whether health, social or health factors stand as a key factor increasing migrant youth vulnerability in committing crimes by interviewing NGOs working in the field, and assisting migrants and victims of human trafficking, and governmental entities supporting the youth. Conclusively, the research proposes recommendations that can go some way towards untangling the issues of crime and migration.

## Significance of the Study

The focus of this research on migrant youth in Norway and the extent to which crime patterns are attributed to them will help to challenge widely popular assumptions about migrant youth criminality. Migrant youth, especially from minority backgrounds, face a lot of challenges in the host countries (Bye et al., 2014). Primarily, such youth migrate to foreign countries to seek better education, better jobs with better wages than their native countries. They are determined to fully utilize the opportunity and make a better life from it. However, their primary objectives are threatened by unending challenges in foreign countries. Such challenges include unsuccessful integration, the inability to acquire essential services because of the language barrier, and discrimination (Backman et al., 2021).

The major challenge that they face is being stereotyped as criminals (Bye et al., 2014). Bye et al. explain that when individuals belonging to minority communities/having background from the developing countries results in perceived status as criminals. The notion that blacks or immigrants from developing countries are criminals has encroached on the minds of the respective countries' criminal justice systems and governments. Most of the developed countries have even developed policies and strategies for blocking immigrants into their country (Armenta, 2017). Armenta also notes that the criminal justice system has also shifted its focus towards immigrant youth by making more arrests and harshly sentencing them for petty crimes. Therefore identifying these challenges aids understanding the ordeal that many migrant youth get through in Norway, the right-wing conservative political party called 'The Progress Party' has recently proposed the adoption of the Danish double penalties crime model where crimes committed in the deprived parties of the capital city Oslo, mostly dominated by migrants to be punished harshly (Dagbladet journal, 2019).

## Literature review

This chapter explores the current literature on migrant crime in Norway, and the factors that influence the incidence of these offences. Migrant youth crime has been an issue of interest in the social, and political discourses lately due to the rising general youth crime rates in Oslo, Norway. Therefore, the literature review will cover the scholarly work on globalization, migration, crime, and the socio-economic context of modern societies. Globally, most developed countries, particularly Europe, is facing migrant crisis for the last two decades. Countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, Russia, and Germany have recorded high levels of immigration making it a problematic issue in these societies. Several reasons prompt people to move from their native countries to new countries. Such reasons include seeking better job opportunities with high wages, higher living standards, and furthering education. Immigration in any given country has had its advantages and disadvantages. One of the advantages is that immigration provides human labor, thus reducing labor shortages in host countries. Also, immigrants are always ready to take low-paying and low-skilled jobs than citizens.

Immigrants are also associated with disadvantages such as overcrowding, which triggers encounters between immigrants of different ethnic backgrounds, religions, cultures, and races. Immigrants have also been stereotyped as criminals in most countries and thus with a threat to personal and national security. Like other countries, Norway has many immigrants from different parts of the world (Slettebak, 2020). As of 2021, in Norway, the total number of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents is over 900,000, with the majority being second-generation (Statistics Norway, 2021). Most immigrants move to seek better livelihoods, and quality of life in the host societies where they often alienated and stereotyped (Bye et al., 2014). In Norway, scholars have conducted numerous studies on how to solve the problem by proposing different strategies.

Various research has been conducted to determine the relationship between immigrants and crimes. Research shows that most first and second-generation immigrants have low chances of indulging in crime (Bersani, 2014). According to Bersani, first-generation immigrants are foreign-born individuals. In contrast, second-generation immigrants are the offspring of the first-generation immigrants who are fully pledged citizens through naturalization and birth (2014).

Most studies have revealed that stereotyping is a significant challenge faced by immigrants. For example, research conducted by Hagan et al. (2008), revealed that first-generation immigrants are less likely to indulge in criminal acts than their native counterparts. Hagan and colleagues also point out that in cases where the first-generation immigrants commit crimes, their rates are the same as those of natives. Hagan et al. also explain that immigrants are involved in the same crimes the natives do after the immigrants have excised considerable time with the natives. Children born by successful immigrants' generations are socialized into the society's ways of life, implying that they share some of the significant characteristics predisposing them to crime with native-born individuals.

### Why Second-Generation Immigrants Engage in Crime?

One of the reasons second-generation immigrants indulge in criminal acts is that they try to adapt to the new environment and culture (Morin, 2013). According to Morin, comparing the first-generation immigrants and the second-generation immigrants, the latter has higher chances of committing a crime (2013). Morin explains that the second-generation immigrants feel caught between the two worlds: their native and their new country. The challenges they experience interfere with their integration process, and thus some of them turn to crime.

Secondly, second-generation immigrants have a high probability of committing a crime since they experienced downward mobility (Morin, 2013). Morin states that the downward mobility is caused by the conflict they encounter as they strive to navigate through the dual setups that involve the clash of their parents' practices and those of the mainstream society members with whom they interact.

Third, second-generation immigrants face identity and discrimination challenges that prevent them from successfully integrating into mainstream society (Bersani, 2014). As a result, they encounter various social and health challenges that increase their likelihood of committing a crime. Bersani and Pittman affirm this proposition by pointing out that, in the United States, foreign-born individuals are less likely to commit crime than their US-born peers (Bersani & Pittman, 2019).

Fourth, the process of assimilating immigrants into the foreign society ends up predisposing them to crime and relatively high incarceration rates (Bersani & Pittman, 2019). The assimilation processes make such individuals feel that they have been deprived of their rights; thus, they become more prone to crime (Backman, Estrada, Nilsson, & Sivertsson, 2021). Myhr also justifies the same proposition. Myhr claims that the lack of individual rights and the ethnocultural conception of citizenship leads to a scenario whereby some sectors of the society members (such as drug offenders, criminal aliens, and perceived 'others') to be vulnerable to exclusion and deprivation (Myhr, 2021). Therefore, it would be rational to note that second-generation immigrants tend to engage in crime because they are discriminated against by other members of society – for instance, by being denied access to the opportunities available in society. Exclusion from social activities makes them feel alienated, and thus to fit into the new environment, in which they are deemed to use illegal means.

Sixth, the potential of immigrants to engage in crime is also related to their health welfare (Kale & Hjelde, 2017). According to Kale and Hjelde (2017), immigrants face many challenges that could lead to father-reaching consequences. The key among them is reducing their likelihood of using the health services they will find in the host nation. Additionally, such challenges make immigrants suffer from mental disorders equally anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder. For instance, Kale and Hjelde note that 20% and 21% of labor immigrants suffer from depression and anxiety disorders, respectively (Kale and Hjelde, 2017).

One of the significant effects of psychological disorders is that they make society members more prone to crime and violence. Adamson argues that although migration is one of the critical factors that could boost the rate of economic development in a nation, it also exposes a country to an increase in crime levels (Adamson, 2020).

Haller, Portes, and Lynch (2011), researched how immigrants of the second generation adapt to life in their new environment. The researchers explain that immigrants can be divided into first and second generations. First-generation immigrants were among individuals who migrated from their countries in search of better opportunities. Most of these people did not permanently settle as they had to travel forth and back between their workplaces and home country. Haller, Portes, and Lynch (2011), also points out that the second generation of immigrants are offspring of the



first generation and are citizens of the United States either through naturalization or birth. Thus, they can claim their rights as Citizens of the United States.

According to Haller and colleagues, immigrants can be divided into two categories. First, there is a highly skilled group comprising college and university graduates and provides high human capital. Second, the low-skilled group includes mostly peasants and poorly educated people associated with low human capital. The same was also discovered in research conducted by Jakobsen, Korpi, and Lorentzen (2019). Jakobsen et al. found insufficient integration in the labor market in countries such as Norway and Denmark. The earning gaps were significant, which meant that immigrants were paid less than citizens (Jakobsen, Korpi & Lorentzen, 2019). Based on these different levels of human capital, second-generation immigrants can take several pathways to integrate with other citizens economically and socially.

In their research, Haller, Portes, and Lynch (2011), explain different theoretical perspectives that can describe how second-generation immigrants adapt to their new environment and what happens when they have an unsuccessful transition. Some theorists explain that most immigrants undergo successful acculturation (the process of adapting to the new culture of their host country). However, it becomes a challenge for the immigrant youth to integrate with other citizens in formal organizations. Haller and colleagues explain that one major problem faced by immigrant youth (second-generation immigrants) is an ethnic-racial hierarchy. For second-generation immigrants to rank up high in the hierarchy, they must have a close relationship with members of the dominant group (Network).

Another challenge that second-generation immigrants (youth immigrants) face is the division of the labor market into high-paying, requiring advanced training, and low-paying ones requiring low or little training. Also, there has been an increase in gang and drug-related crimes used by some members of the second generations to achieve their goals, such as completing education and providing a source of livelihood. These challenges, mainly the latter two, can be perfectly explained by Cloward and Ohlin's (2015), differential opportunity theory which explains an individual can achieve their life goals through legal means. According to Cloward and Ohlin, few legal opportunities exist, which prompts most individuals to turn to illegal ways (crimes), which also enables them to achieve their life goals.

Other case studies conducted by Martinez, Stowell, and Lee (2010), state that second-generation immigrants' stereotyping as inferior and thus criminals is another barrier to successful transition. Another research conducted by Kale and Hjelde (2017) in Norway revealed that immigrants in Norway also face inequality in the health sector. According to Kale and Hjelde (2017), immigrants cannot access health services because of the language barrier, lack of knowledge of the process of accessing health services, and perceived racial discrimination. Kale and Hjelde research also revealed that most immigrants develop psychological stress and disorders primarily because of the post-migration effects and poor living conditions, and lack of network in their new country.

### Reasons why Second-Generation is Prone to Crime than First-Generation

One reason why first-generation immigrants commit fewer crimes than second-generation migrants is because of the possibility that stringent parental monitoring and control has been barring first-generation immigrants from committing a crime. However, the government and the criminal justice system feel the need to introduce strict regulations that are aimed at reducing the number of immigrants as they believe that such individuals are deemed to be an economic burden to the public services that are offered in the host countries (Aas & Bosworth, 2013). As a result, the immigrants even end up being forcefully deported and detained for a relatively long period, deemed a violation of their human rights.

### Policing and Immigrants

There have been concerns that immigrants have been overrepresented in crime statistics. The overrepresentation can be attributed to them being discriminated against by the criminal justice systems. Immigrants have higher chances of encountering and being apprehended by police officers than citizens. It is paramount to note that the ethnic profiling of society members by police officers has been deemed a crucial factor that has made community members lose trust in the law-and-order enforcement officers (Saarikkomäki et al., 2021).

As a result, individuals from the minority groups - such as youth and immigrants - lose trust and confidence in police officers due to concerns that they are unfairly targeted. In some cases, security agencies in some European countries, as the case here in the paramilitary police of Northern Ireland, have adopted inhumane strategies of unfairly targeting individuals from ethnic

minorities – such as 'knee-cappings' of the offenders under the pretext of controlling crime in the society (Bjørge & Mares, 2019). Sundsbø claims that individuals who hail from ethnic minority groups are treated as subordinates to mainstream community members; thus, they tend to be more inclined towards crime (Sundsbø, 2016).

Also, various disadvantaged groups in the society are often informally described as the criminal entities in the community and consequently subjected to different policing mechanisms different than the general population (Finstad, 2020). One respondent of Eritrean background in Norway interviewed in a research conducted by Haller and colleagues described that the police categorized him and his peers as criminals due to their ethnicity. Further, the research participants confirmed discrimination and social exclusion in their everyday experience with the police (Haller et al., 2018).

### Discrimination and policing

The police force or law enforcement is a vital component of the criminal justice system. Their primary functions/objectives include maintaining law and order and curbing/preventing crime by apprehending and separating offenders from society. Police departments/law enforcement have developed strategies and mitigation measures corresponding to specific crimes to achieve these objectives. Aside from curbing crime, law enforcement is also responsible for preventing crime. Some of the prevention measures applied by police officers include conducting patrols and conducting stops and searches. All these strategies are effective in the fight against crime.

However, the strategies mentioned above have been misused by police officers. One way the methods are misused is through discrimination by minority ethnic groups and immigrants. Police discrimination has been a trending issue globally as police officers target specific people or groups of people. For example, in the United States, there is the famous case of George Floyd. George Floyd died at the hands of police officers after he was alleged to have used a fake note to purchase a packet of cigarettes (The New York Times, 2021).

In George Floyd's case, police misused their strategies put in place to curb crime. Also, it was evident that how the police patrol acted was based on the stereotype that blacks are criminals and should not be given a chance to explain anything.

Even though equality before the law is one of the founding principles of contemporary democracy, recent Western studies have revealed that discrimination remains in the judiciary system. Studies in the Nordic countries have shown that discrimination in the legal system exists, and migrants face less risk of any further lawsuit in the legal system when arrested.

Therefore, they are vulnerable to be arrested for being charged, kept in custody without conviction, and to be convicted for the felony they are accused of when compared to the general population as argued by (Kardell & Bergqvist, 2009; Skadhamar et al., 2014; Holmberg & Kyvsgaard, 2003).

Such discrimination could be associated with racial prejudice in patrolling and reporting (Skadhamar et al., 2014). For instance, migrant youth are more vulnerable to encounter police' stop and search practice if they go out to city centres at police peak patrol hours. Often these encounters end up escalating into something more serious, even if the initial encounter was just an ordinary 'stop and search' routine (Sollund, 2006).

Another central element in understanding this overrepresentation of minorities in the stop and search practice is based on the rational police individual field experiences on who they should be on the watch out for? When specific groups of the population have a higher prevalence of crime, it is logical that the police officer is more vigilant of these groups (Skadhamar et al., 2014). Consequently, this 'danger group' or negative stereotyping by the police complicates the situation as ethnic minorities feel targeted despite the absence of criminal activity (Holmberg & Kyvsgaard, 2003; Sollund, 2006). The adverse social harm inflicted by the stereotyping taints the immigrants' trust in law enforcement (Saarikkomäki et al., 2020).

It is also worth noting that a sizable number of people in different social classes also endeavor the police to control contumaciously "rebellious" or people of various backgrounds. Their trust and legitimacy for the police will be dependent on the success or failure of their attempts (Bradford & Jackson, 2016).

While the search for neutral, equitable, and just policing will be essential in winning legitimacy and full support from all population groups, its efficacy will depend on two things. First, it will depend on how the police understand and act out on the people's need on policing. Second, it will

depend on acting by a set of normatively justified goals and objectives (Bradford & Jackson, 2016).

### Discrimination against Immigrants

Discrimination based on ethnicity has been thoroughly verified in various types of markets. Discrimination is terrible as it worsens inequality and resulting in behavioral change among the affected groups (Anderson et al., 2012). As documented in the findings of the Swedish research of (Ahmed & Hammarstedt, 2008), Swedish males had better chances in response or invitation for a rental apartment showing than Arab/Muslim men. Swedish females had the best opportunity in the rental apartment market than Swedish men. Overall, these findings confirm the existence of ethnic or gender-based discrimination in the rental market in Sweden. Similarly, the research of (Andersen et al., 2013) confirmed the same conditions existing in the Norwegian housing rental market, noting that people with Arabic names face widespread discrimination and the existence of class and gender-based bias.

In general, migrants are prone to health problems due to many reasons than the general population. Mainly, refugees are subjected to different pre-travel issues during their journeys or post-arrival to the destination country. Seeking help with health issues post-arrival is influenced by different factors, including language, understanding of the importance of health, early experience with health service, and general confidence in the health system (Kale & H. Hjelde, 2017). According to Straiton et al. (2019), immigrants are at risk of common mental disorders like 'mood disorders neurotic disorders, and stress-related disorders (such as anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder)' than the broader population.

It is also documented that forced migration prompts people to develop coping mechanisms through substance use to deal with mental health issues, including traumatic exposures and economic and social unfairness (Horyniak et al., 2016). Another group that suffers these health challenges and is prone to be exploited by the criminal is migrant youth. As documented in another study conducted in Britain, it was confirmed that 'mental health difficulties including anxiety and depression, conduct issues and emotional maladjustment could motivate youth to become involved with gangs' (Frisby-Osman & Wood, 2020, p. 1).

It has been documented that ethnic discrimination is relatively high in the housing sector; thus, people from ethnic minorities are incapable of accessing affordable houses with ease (Anderson, Jakobson, and Kotsadam, 2012). Therefore, the victims end up indulging in crime to enable them to improve their welfare with ease. Bersani and DiPietro argue that there exists a nexus between immigration and crime, and why countries all over the globe have opted to enact more stringent immigration laws (Bersani & DiPietro, 2016). This claim is evidenced by findings that the crime rate between second-generation immigrants is closely related to that of the children born in America by both parents who have been born and bred in the United States (Bersani & DiPietro, 2016; Bucerius & Tonry, 2014).

### Researchers' View

Some researchers believe that associating immigrants with a crime is only stereotyping. Sampson explains that the notion that immigrants increase crime rates just because they are poor and settle in socially disorganized neighborhoods has clogged the mind of many, Sampson (2008). Most governments and criminal justice systems have embraced the perception that they start devising new strategies to reduce immigrants' influx, and further stereotyping immigrants as criminals, and shifting their responsibility as a government in dealing with the illicit market, and its drivers.

Sampson explains that there is no concrete evidence that immigrants' influx increases crime. According to Sampson (2008), although large numbers are reflected on crime statistics, the numbers are not because they are criminals but because of police bias in arrests. Sampson explains that being an immigrant, whether legal or illegal, does not mean that one is a criminal. Immigrants, especially the illegal ones, fear deportation and thus would avoid situations that would make them violate the laws of the host country.

Also, some immigrants have had a moral upbringing in their native countries, and therefore even as they migrate to a new country, they ensure to teach and have steady morals. Sampson (2008) concludes that surprisingly, countries with the highest immigrants' influx are the safest. His point proves that stereotyping is real and ways of eliminating it should be addressed.

## Theoretical Perspective

Several theories have been developed to understand immigrants and their probability of committing a crime. One perfect idea is the social disorganization theory. Social disorganization theory was developed by Shaw and McKay (Bursik, 1988). According to Bursik (1988), a highly populated neighborhood is prone to crime than a neighborhood with a low population. Bursik also notes that a neighborhood inhabited by low-income people is more prone to crime than wealthy people. Social disorganization can be described as the inability of a neighborhood to exercise social control by not identifying social norms and beliefs and not solving problems (crimes/criminal issues) as they rise (Bursik, 1988).

Social disorganization theory explains that once a society/neighborhood loses its social control, it becomes prone to crimes (Bursik, 1988). In such a neighborhood, the innocent is forced to vacate and search for other crime-free communities. The emigration of the neighborhood's residents further weakens social bonds making it a one of criminals as criminals ejected from other neighborhoods immigrate and seek refuge. Based on the above description of social disorganization theory explains why immigrants are perceived as criminals. Most immigrants settle in low economic neighborhoods and are associated with crime. Social disorganization is also assumed to be attributed to the fact that there is a language, and cultural barrier since the immigrants are from different ethnic backgrounds. The presence of a language barrier makes it hard to communicate the social norms and beliefs of the country/neighborhood.

## Crime in relation to migrants in Norway

Immigrants in Norway also face similar immigrant challenges as other countries such as the United States. It is worth noting that there have been concerns that immigrants are overrepresented in the crime statistics reported in Nordic communities (Skardhamar, Aaltonen & Lehti, 2014; Torgersen, 2001). Norway's scenario can be explained by comparing immigrants in other countries. For example, in a 2017 study conducted by the Swedish Crime Prevention Agency, 58% of all individuals arrested due to suspicion of committing crimes were migrants (Adamson, 2017).

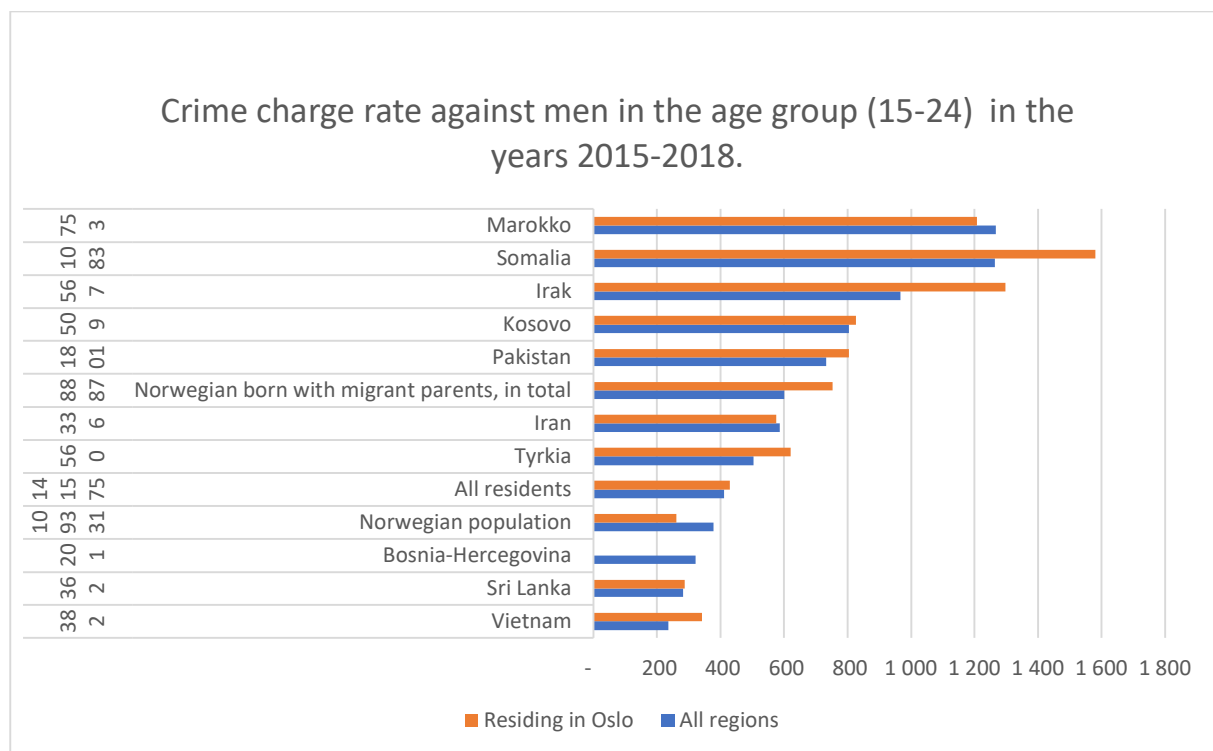
In the period between 2015-2018, there has been 633,000 charges of offences reported to the police and forwarded to the judiciary system in Norway. Sixteen percent (16%) of those charges

were against individuals with migrant background, whereby less than 3% was against the Norwegian-born with migrant background.

This latter group has special demographic structure differing from the first generation in terms age as they are very young. The overall rates of crime charges without controlling of the age, and gender group does not depict the real picture of the crime among migrant youth in Norway, and therefore, the researcher has been in contact with Norwegian Statistical bureau for further details regarding the statistics. They have gladly delivered the required data about youth, and crime. Based on the report delivered by the statistics bureau of all crimes data from 2015-2018, it shows that young male migrants had a total rate of 580 charges per thousand individuals, while the corresponding rate for Norwegian-born youth with immigrant parents was 600 per thousand.

Both migrant groups have an overrepresentation in crime charges of over fifty percent in relation to the rest of the population, while the ethnic Norwegian male youth aged 15–24 crime charge rate stands at 380 charges per thousand individuals (Statistics Norway, 2020).

Figure 1.



(Statistics Norway, 2020).



Data from this chart shows criminal charges against men between the ages 15-24 years, from the Statistics of Norway, collected in the years of 2015-2018, by immigrant background, place of residence, and immigrants by country background (the largest groups) per 1000 inhabitants. This data shows that criminal charge rate for three youth ethnicities (Somalia, Iraq and Morocco) immensely overrepresented in the data with Somalis having highest crime rate among Norwegian born youth with migrant parents in Oslo, and Morocco having the highest crime rate among Norwegian born with migrant parents overall in the country regions. Thereafter, they are followed by Norwegian born youth with Iraqi parents having the second highest crime charge rate in Oslo (Statistics Norway, 2020).

According to a report by the (Open Society Foundation, 2013) on Norway's Somali population, who has the highest crime charge rate in the capital city found that Norwegian Somalis face identity and social belonging issues, which make them feel excluded from the general population in Norway. They are torn between being a Somali and Norwegian. The second biggest integration problem Somalis are facing specifically in the urban cities is the housing problem as they face discrimination particularly in the private housing market. Also, Somalis find it difficult to get housing as they have low purchasing power and lack loans that comply with Islamic lending rules.

In terms of employment, most of the Norwegian Somalis lack formal qualifications, and thus majority are unemployed while some have secured low-paying jobs (un-skilled work), but still trapped in the same socio-economic challenges as the unemployed (Open Society Foundation, 2013). Norwegian Somalis also face a significant challenge in the education sector. According to the Open Society Foundation, Somali migrants record high rates of school dropout when compared to the natives, and due to the shifting demand for skilled workforce in Norway, these young dropouts face the risk of future social exclusion, and marginalization. Also, Somali migrants experience language and culture barriers in schools, and thus they are unable to integrate with other native students successfully. Somalis in Oslo also experience discrimination, especially by the criminal justice system. For example, Stop and Search operations of the police target them often more than natives.

Although the over-representation of immigrants in crime statistics has been recorded numerous times, our understanding of the causes of this over-representation is limited because of the migrant demographics difference than that of the majority. Crimes are often committed by young men, and these migrant populations are often overrepresented in terms of age variance with big number of youths (Haslund, 2004). Another important point to mention is the marginalization of some migrant groups, and the adverse effects of socio-economic factors like employment, low income, family disruptions, housing, and discrimination challenges as noted in (Farrington, et al., 2009).

While the crime charge rate is high in-migrant populations of Norway, this doesn't mean that all ethnicities are likewise represented in the statistics. According to the report of statistics Norway, the Norwegian-born men aged 15-24 with Swedish migrant parents have a higher charge rate (810 per thousand) than those with Pakistani (733 per thousand) or Turkish immigrant parents (504 per thousand). Concurrently, the charges for young Norwegian-born men with Bosnian background (322 per thousand), Indian (320 per thousand) and Vietnamese immigrant parents (236 per thousand), while all other ethnicities are underrepresented in relation to the overall general population crime rate of (380 per thousand) (Statistics Norway, 2020).

The Norwegian-born men with migrant background from Somalia, Iraq and Marocco top the list of crime charge ration. It's also noteworthy that the definition of Norwegian-born with immigrant parents of statistics Norway, requires all parents and grandparents are born overseas. Thus, this means that many with a half background from the other Nordic countries fall outside of this category and are described as part of the general population (Statistics Norway, 2020).

Adamson further notes that within the period 1940-1970, second-generation migrants were deemed to be able to effectively fuse with members of the mainstream population, who suffered to an incline in their likelihood to commit crimes (Adamson, 2017). This trend has led to an increase in the number of incarcerated immigrants within the society. In 2004, the number of prisoners who were immigrants in Norway was 566, but by 2014, it had increased to 1268 (Solheim, 2014). According to Solheim, a survey carried out in Norwegian prisons denoted that as of 20th August 2014, almost half of the prisoners who had been jailed due to narcotics-related offenses were foreign citizens. Thus, it concerns that it is more effortless for immigrants to commit crimes in Norway than in other nations (Solheim, 2014).

As a measure of ending this trend, there have been concerns that it would be necessary for Norway to enact more stringent immigration regulations. Unfortunately, even though the immigrants may serve relatively longer custody terms, they still commit more crimes after being set free. Skardhamar and Telle claim that the various problems inmates encounter after being released from prison have increased their recidivism rate; thus, they end up being incarcerated once more (Skardhamar & Telle, 2012). For instance, most of them don't get accessible employment opportunities, which pushes them back to crime.

Additionally, a significant number of ex-offenders tend to be unprepared for life outside prisons due to mental disorders and lack of adequate skills that would make it easier for them to get job opportunities (Aloisio & Lafleur, n.d.). Smith and Ugelvik argue that, initially, prisons were used as rehabilitation structures that ensured offenders acquired the appropriate discipline and social morals. The rehabilitation centers also offered various technical courses to the offenders to prepare for life in society (Smith & Ugelvik, 2017).

Therefore, the failure of the current prison management to ensure that such courses are still provided has been one of the factors that lead to a high recidivism rate among criminals once they are released from prison. Additionally, most of them are stigmatized due to having a criminal record, which further reduces their probability of getting any form of meaningful employment (Moore, Stuewig & Tangney, 2015; Tan, Chu & Tan, 2016).

Mohn and Ellingsen (2016), discuss another group of immigrants known as irregular immigrants. This categorization is dependent on the fact that this group of people cannot be classified short-time visitors or formal immigrants as they are unregistered residents in the country. The scholars note that this group of immigrants is quite vulnerable to crime, which has prompted policymakers to formulate laws that target them – irregular immigrants.

According to Bendixsen (2018), irregular immigrants adopt micro-practices geared towards challenging the implantation of power and authority in their host nations. For instance, most of them use fake medical appointments deemed effective strategies to access medical services quickly. Additionally, they tend to use the Healthcare Center for Paperless Immigrants (HCPI) as an alternative health center, allowing them access to medical services in Norway (Bendixsen, 2018). Nevertheless, it is worth noting that such practices are ways of violating the law; Thus,

irregular immigrants who are found guilty of committing them may end up being punished as stipulated by the law. It's also noteworthy to mention that this irregular migrant group accounted for (10%), or in number 63, 574 criminal case charge of the total criminal charges registered between the years 2015-2018 in Norway.

As documented, discrimination against specific minorities and migrants is widespread in the Nordic housing market. This can be explained by the overwhelming power of landlords in the rental market. Exceptionally, Norway has a massive gap in rental housing victims, and consequently, this increases the extent of discrimination by forcing migrants to live in overcrowded housing. Another factor that influences this is the price control measures adopted by the landlords/letting agencies, which produce high demand and intense competition between house renters. Therefore, this makes room for discrimination and limits migrants' entrance to the housing market (Andersen et al., 2013).

### Stringent Measures to Combat Immigration

A significant number of countries have too many laws to regulate their overall number of immigrants and overcame some of the challenges linked to the significant rise in this population. For example, Denmark has enacted more stringent asylum and family reunification programs (Jakobsen, Korpi & Lorentzen, 2019). The main objective of such laws would be to limit the number of foreigners living in the nation to be united with their family members or seek refuge in the nation. This is because many immigrants may pose security challenges to the host nations, more so in situations whereby they – immigrants – are unable to get employment opportunities.

The securitization and punishment often adopted by the western governments to discourage migrants arriving in their countries seems just to have an adverse effect on the targeted populations. As mentioned in (Lawrence William, 1993), research have shown that the feeling of unfair governmental decisions leads to increased offences. In the aspect of political science, this can be characterized as a lack of compliance because of lack of authenticity. In terms of economic theory, this can be considered as an additional use of crime as a form of political dissent. Furthermore, Lawrence, illustrates that in the aspect of sociological understanding, this condition is considered as 'alienation' and many of the youth in gangs consider themselves unfairly mistreated by the system, and therefore, delegitimizing the state rules.

Jakobsen, Korpi, and Lorentzen affirm the unemployment argument by claiming that the possibility of immigrants' success in getting jobs is dependent on various factors like their country of residence, host nation, and their – immigrants – characteristics. For example, if they are found to be lacking the appropriate skills and expertise to trade different duties, there is a high likelihood that it would be challenging for them to get a job in the host nation. Concerning the host nation's effect on influencing the potential of an immigrant to get a job, one of the critical factors that might be put into consideration, at this point, the rate of social cohesion and their level of integration into the host society's affairs (Bolognani and Erdal, 2017).

### The Nexus between Youth and Crime

Youth crime has been a global issue, and this has prompted the various criminal justice systems and other stakeholders to determine why there has been an increase in juvenile delinquency. Also, multiple theorists and sociologists have developed different theories to identify why youth indulge in criminal acts. Norway, just like other countries, experiences juvenile crime; However, it is relatively lower than most countries such as the United States. Although youth crime in Norway has been relatively low, several factors may increase their likelihood of engaging in crime.

The prevalence of youth crime among teenagers under the age of 18 has increased lately in Oslo, Norway making a soaring increase of the young offender rate in the city to 18.9% in data comparison between the years (2015-2016) (police, 2016). In the following year (2017), there were 3140 felony cases registered with the Oslo police for this age group, making an increase of 25.3% corresponding in numbers to 295 new teenage offenders compared to the previous year of (2016) as noted in (Oslo, 2018).

The status of the individual living conditions, and other social challenges are essential for the extent in which individuals choose committing crimes. From common criminological thinking, we know that crime is closely linked to difficult social conditions (Sampson, and Laub 2004, Christie 1982, Farrington 2003). According to (Tønseth & Grebstad, 2019), the budget for the Norwegian welfare office was amounting to NOK 6.6 trillion, and 56 percent of this has been received by migrant clients with country backgrounds from Africa or Asia.

Another significant factor increasing Norwegian minority youth' likelihood of committing a crime is their increased indulgence in drug abuse (Sandberg, 2008). According to Sandberg, migrant youth in the big cities take illicit drugs like cannabis, making them more violent; thus, they commit crimes. It is important to note that the effects of illicit drugs cannot be underestimated as they impair one's potential to make rational decisions. As a result, they might commit a crime because they cannot consider the adverse effects of a respective action.

Nevertheless, it would be essential to consider some of the significant factors that make the youth engage in drug and substance abuse, key among them being lack of job opportunities. It is paramount to note that, in most societies, the rate of unemployment among the youth has been rising by a significant margin, which forces them to adopt illegal means of enabling them to earn an income, such as trafficking illicit drugs. Unfortunately, because of frustrations, most of them take such medications to enhance them to relax and shed off the stress. Such youth feel desperate and stressed since they cannot meet their needs even though they have the necessary academic qualifications. Bersani and Chappie (2012), have also linked the rise of crime-related cases among young adults with the learning institutions' failure to make sure that they impact the learners with the skills they would require to participate in various legal income-generating opportunities within the society.

Besides, school dropouts have lower chances of getting employment opportunities than graduates, forcing them to indulge in crime to fend for themselves. Sandberg (2008), also notes that the youth's involvement in crime can be linked to the rise of street capital, which is they with a sign of upholding power and status in most societies. Sandberg gives the example of Usman, who, among other younger Pakistanis, had been recruited into drug trafficking by older members of his society. While he was at the age of twelve years, Usman was introduced to drug trades (cocaine) by his relatives. Since the law-and-order enforcement agencies trust that children are innocent; thus, there is a low probability that they cannot indulge in drug trafficking (Sandberg, 2008).

The marginalization of the youth is significantly linked to the increase in the probability of engaging in criminal acts (Arora et al., 2015). According to Arora, their marginalization makes them vulnerable to various forms of threats, such as deprivation of parental care, lack of food,

and education, and other necessities of life, which in turn makes them also vulnerable for target of exploitation by criminal groups (Arora et al., 2015).

Densley (2012), explains that most youth are recruited into crime by their family members, friends/individuals they live with within the neighborhood. Densley also notes that aside from society, youth also learn criminal behavior online. With the current improvement in technology, most criminal acts have shifted online, making them international.

Also, advanced technology has enabled easy online recruitment of young children into crime. In one way or another, law enforcement has failed to eradicate the likelihood of youth engaging in crimes. One way is that law enforcement is applying underdeveloped strategies that will help fight crime taking place on online platforms (Densley, 2012).

Organized crime can be defined as a case whereby at least three people team up to start engaging in crime with the objective of either pursuing power or profit (Wright, 2006). According to Wright, drafting appropriate policies in combating organized starts with understanding its course of development from origin to the present-day, and specifically assessing its roots in the social organization to better understand its effect on the society in general. Globalization and migration have also contributed to the explosive expansion of organized crime entities as syndicates or gangs establish their branches worldwide (Wright, 2006).

Globalization can be defined as a scenario where international barriers have been removed to allow the international movement of goods and services. As much as globalization has enhanced global integration, it has created cyber and organized crime (Wright, 2006). As a result, it has become easier for the donors of organized crime to execute their missions in an opaque manner without attracting any attention from society members. The efforts to counter crime in Europe have also failed to yield the expected benefits due to the emergence of new immigration patterns that have led to more illegal criminal networks (Mohn & Ellingsen, 2016; Aas, 2007). As a result, new patterns of organized crime in mafia-style gangsters have emerged (Wright, 2006). Migration has made it easier for the movement of people, and goods, such as illicit drugs.

Unfortunately, efforts to counter such crime occurrences would take relatively longer to achieve the desired objectives because the law-and-order enforcement agencies might be unable to execute their roles across borders. It is worth noting that the impacts of organized crime cannot

be underestimated. It is one of the critical techniques that may lead to an incline in the number of terrorist activities reported within a given period. Some organized crime groups may opt out of collaborated with terrorist groups as they seek more profitable ways of accomplishing their missions (Wright, 2006). Additionally, the organized crime groups might also start using the tactics applied by terrorist organizations to further their agendas, more so while seeking more advanced means of financing. More information on migrants and crimes in Norway will be discussed in the analysis chapter.



## Methodology

This chapter will discuss approaches use in the research and search strategies. Other areas addressed under this chapter include data extraction, especially from peer-reviewed journals/articles related to the research topic. Also, the criteria of inclusion and exclusion will be described. Another critical area that will be thoroughly discussed is research ethics. The research project will also discuss the validity and reliability issues designed for the research.

### Research designs

The study was based on qualitative methodology as semi-structured interviews were used in the collection of data. There are several reasons why semi-structured interviews were deemed perfect for the research (Robson & McCartan, 2016). First, semi-structured interviews enable the interviewer to have the freedom in choosing the order of the questions asked in the interview, allocation of time for each topic, or question discussed, and the expression used to label the issues conversed. Secondly, semi-structured interviews are relevant for small scale research projects where the interviewer is conducting the research himself, and in this case, the interviewer was also the researcher of this project. Third, semi-structured interviews allow the interviewee to get a lot of flexibility in responding; one extreme variant is the 'deep interview,' in which the responder is essentially allowed to say whatever they want about the a comprehensive topic of the interview, with very little interference from the interviewer (Robson & McCartan, 2016).

Theories of ontology and epistemology were also applied in the research. Ontology is the theory of knowing, and how we get to know what we know. Ontology is defined as 'the science or study of being' (Mathews & Ross, 2010, p. 23). It questions about whether social reality exists or is just an illusion. This research has adopted an ontology theory with objectivism position because it assumes that there is an existence of social phenomena in our world that is independent of the actors that make them up (Mathews & Ross, 2010). For example, revisiting this social research, one must determine the root causes of crime among immigrant youth in Norway which falls unders explanatory factor research type.

To get such information, one must use research methods such as semi-structured interviews, which will enable the researcher to interact with other people (participants) who work in the

society, government, non-governmental organizations etc., and get their point of view concerning migrant youth crime in Norway. These participants who work closely with the target population of the research are also social researchers as they have extensive knowledge about the subject of the research, and the factors that lead the migrant youth falling into the trap of criminal life.

Epistemology is also related to social research, and it enables one to evaluate and understand how we know what we believe in (Mathews & Ross, 2010). Epistemology also aids in determining what we know or what people believe in is authentic/legit. Epistemology explains that what people think is socially constructed. Applying the epistemological approach with interpretivism approach on this research, the researcher takes an epistemological perspective based on the assumption that social phenomena are interpreted and understood subjectively by the people based on their actions (Mathews & Ross, 2010). This research will enable the researcher to answer what causes immigrant youth in Norway to engage in crime and the enabling factors in the society? Also, the researcher gathered different responses from participants based on their perceptions and beliefs concerning why immigrant youth indulge into crime.

### Search Strategies

Several strategies were used in the research, including both primary and secondary sources. The primary source used in the study were semi-structured interviews. Primary sources entail collecting raw data and analyzing and evaluating to come up with reasonable conclusions (Robson & McCartan, 2016). According to Robson and McCartan (2016), semi-structured interviews involve the use of pre-prepared questions by the researcher. The participant is supposed to answer them the way they deem right.

In this research, three people were interviewed through zoom and Microsoft teams. The answers obtained from the interview will then be analyzed and discussed in the next chapter. The use of semi-structured interviews has advantages such as being cost effective and easy to conduct compared to other methods that involve moving from one place to another. It also has disadvantages such as it is time-consuming as some sessions may take too long. Also, the use of

semi-structured interviews entails careful preparations to ensure that ethics codes are adhered to and that the participant is comfortable (Robson & McCartan, 2016).

Secondary sources were also used in the research as most theories were obtained from peer-reviewed journals/articles that contain past research on similar topics. The search strategy for online peer-reviewed journals/articles involved searching for immigrants, youth immigrants in Norway, and causes of crime among immigrant youth.

Using secondary sources is advantageous as it saves time and resources since the researcher relies on upon already gathered and processed data. In this research, several peer-reviewed journals/articles were used to explain why immigrant youth in Norway engage in criminal acts. However, secondary have disadvantages such as the presence of knowledge gaps and in-area areas in some studies.

### Criteria of Inclusion and Exclusion

For the secondary sources, the articles were selected on the basis of the language, the researcher has chosen articles written in pure English, or Norwegian. The relevance of the article to the topic was also considered. The selected articles were mostly peer reviewed, and recently published. All other documents that did not meet the above criteria were excluded. For the primary sources, the selected participants had vast knowledge of immigrant youth and crime, and are active professionals working in the local government, and Youth NGOs.

### Data Extraction

For the case of Primary sources, a set of questions to be used for the interview was formulated. For the case of secondary sources, the focus was on the abstract of the article/journal, the study questions of the selected articles/journals, the objectives, aims, and objectives of the chosen articles/journals, the findings of the articles selected/journals, methods of data validation of the selected articles/journals, and the conclusion of the article chosen/journal.

### Criteria for Determining Data Validity and Reliability

Data validity refers to whether the findings are authentic and describe the research subject of the research. On the contrary, generalization relates to the degree to which the results of the research apply to situations outside the scope of the study (Robson & McCartan, 2016). First, for an article/journal to be considered for the research, it must be valid and reliable content. To ensure this, several approaches were used. Methods of data collection used in the articles and journals had to be valid and reliable. To achieve this, articles/journals that used direct interviews were preferred over other articles that relied on secondary sources. Results of findings in the selected articles/journals were critically reviewed. The primary objective of critically reviewing the articles was to determine whether they answered the research questions adequately. Articles that adequately and comprehensively answered the research questions of the study were considered valid and reliable. The research questions and objectives of the selected articles/journals were critically analyzed to determine whether they were related to this research topic. Articles that matched this were considered valid and reliable.

### A Trustworthiness

A critical friend in research is often an individual who has expertise in the research subject being undertaken, who will ask provocative questions, provide additional data to be examined as well as challenge the researcher, and offer information through another set of views (Loughran, 2004). The primary goal of pragmatism is to establish information that is useable to its participants, the use of a critical friend, therefore, falls in line with this objective. Involving a critical friend is seen as a chance for an open exchange of ideas and perceived truths (Loughran, 2004). This concept of critical friends in research is a catalyst for methodological rigor with a focus on challenging researcher biases and opinions. According to Schuck and Russell (2005), a critical friend acts as a mirror, asking challenging questions and offers outside professional experiences, such a critical friend was used in the data analysis process of this study.

For this purpose, the researcher reviewed the transcripts several times and consulted with the research supervisor to review the work before going forward with the final analysis report. During reading, the researcher was making notes on the themes identified. To have an analytical orientation of the data, the transcripts were read keeping in view the two key points: “How does this participant make sense of their experience?” and “What assumptions do they make in interpreting their experience?”. The purpose of the first point was to get familiarity with the data and identify related patterns for the research questions. The transcripts were coded in NVivo software, and the results were later compared and synthesized.

### Thematic Analysis

The recorded interviews were transcribed verbatim, reviewed and analyzed for patterns and themes following the thematic analysis process detailed by Braun and Clarke (2006). Thematic analysis is utilized frequently by the researchers in the case of qualitative research as it supports the grounded theory approach of qualitative research. There are primarily two distinct methods used for the identification of the themes or the patterns emerging within the data (Braun & Clarke, 2006); normally referred to as an inductive or “bottom-up” approach (Frith & Gleeson, 2004), or as a theoretical or deductive or “top-down” approach (Boyatzis, 1998; Hayes & Hayes, 1997). The premise of an inductive approach is that the identified themes are the manifestation of the data as it reflects only what the data entails (Patton, 1990); further indicating that this form and approach of thematic analysis is closely linked to the grounded theory approach of research. In this approach, if the data have been collected specifically for the research (e.g., via interview or focus group), the themes identified may bear little relation to the specific questions that were asked of the participants. They would also not be driven by the researcher’s theoretical interest in the area or topic. Inductive analysis is therefore a process of coding the data without trying to fit it into a preexisting coding frame, or the researcher’s analytic preconceptions. In this sense, this form of thematic analysis is data driven. However, it is important to note that researchers cannot free themselves of their theoretical and epistemological commitments, and data are not coded in an epistemological vacuum (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Hence, it provided ample justification to the researcher to analyze the interview transcripts by following the six-phase process of thematic analysis suggested by Braun and Clarke (2006) which are: familiarizing yourself with your data, generating initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes, and producing the report.

Step one consists of the researcher acquainting oneself with the data collected by reading through the transcripts multiple times and making initial assessments concerning the information gathered. Second, the researcher codes and begins general categorization of the data, looking for specific features present in the data and organizing the data in a relevant and testable fashion. The third step is the process of looking for themes so that one may organize all data related to each theme. Fourth, themes are reviewed to verify if the themes are appropriate to the coded data excerpts as well as the entire collection of data. This two-level process allows a researcher to produce a thematic map of the initial results. The fifth step is to define and label each theme. This step is extensive and is constant until the details of each theme are clear, with definitions for each theme. Codes and themes must also align with what the global data analysis depicts. The creation of the final report is the last opportunity for further analysis. The researcher must offer extracted data examples that link back to the research question and literature review, producing a scholarly presentation of the results.

### Research Ethics

Human beings are the heart of social research, and the majority of social research includes people directly, their life experiences, ideas, attitudes among other things, and since the involvement of the researchers, and the participants in the social research itself is a social activity which will have an implication on all involved parties, it's paramount to have ethical rules when conducting social research (Mathews & Ross, 2010). Ethics 'refers to the rules of conduct' as defined in (Robson & McCartan, 2016, p. 208). To follow the appropriate rule of conduct for this research, the ethical guideline of St Mary's university was strictly adhered to. The research ethics of this study were achieved through correctly citing articles and journals used in the research. Referencing other people's (researcher's) work upholds academic integrity.

Participants were formally informed and asked to give consent if they were willing to participate in the research verbally at the start of the interview, and through participant invitation letter. Ensuring the participants that they will remain anonymous and that their names, images, and addresses will be concealed while writing the research. This often encourages and increases trust in the participants and provides more information on the research question. Guaranteeing honesty. To gain trust from the participant, necessary detailed information was provided and any questions they had truthfully answered. Also, the researchers' details and objectives were shared,

and what will happen to the data collected in the interview as described in (Mathews & Ross, 2010).

Informing the participants that they had the right to decline their participation or contribution to these research questions. To ensure inclusiveness, the participants were not selected based on race, color, or ethnic background. This means that no participants were neglected or discriminated against. Using the participant-centered approach where what the participant provided was not in any way criticized by the researcher. Acknowledging that every person perceives issues differently from others reduces harms and risks in any research.

### Limitations of this Research

Since this research involved immigrants, it was almost impossible to avoid being biased. My positionality as an African migrant in Norway has not either been a positive element in conducting this research. I have been declined for interview by many police offices due to the complexity, broadness of the questions, and in one occasion told by one of the police offices that they cannot participate interviews even if the researcher made interview date/time adjustments. Therefore, due to the sensitivity of the research topic, and the timing of the research that collided with the summertime vacation in Norway, it has been difficult to interview government/judiciary entities for this research. All requests for participation in this research sent to the Norwegian police, and judiciary offices, journalists have been declined. A few participants turned up for the interview, and thus the results could be generalized. To compensate for this, more secondary sources were utilized to get deeper understanding of the social problem studied.

Because of the COVID 19 pandemic, and summer vacation time, it was more challenging to reach out to many participants. Also, interviewing one on one was also a challenge. This was compensated using secondary sources (peer-reviewed journals/articles).

## Findings & Analysis

### Description of Data

The sample size in qualitative research is not huge as it is in quantitative research because the researcher has to capture the detail for detailed analysis and understanding of meanings (Berg & Lune, 2017). So, three interviews were conducted having different demographic characteristics as stated in table 1 below:

Table 1:  
Demographic and Background Information of Participants

Name	Gender	Occupation
Participant 1	Female	Leader of social work program in a municipality
Participant 2	Female	Researcher at a research institute in Norway
Participant 3	Female	Works at a center supporting victims of violence, traumatic Stress, and Suicide.

The recorded interviews were transcribed verbatim, creating a written record of all the responses. As transcripts are created, participants will have random pseudonyms assigned to the data to maintain confidentiality throughout the entire process.

To describe and get familiarity with the interview transcripts briefly, word frequency query of 50 most repeating words (having minim four alphabets) was run in NVivo. Figure 1 below is exhibiting the word frequency cloud of all three interview transcripts:





## Saturation

Saturation is the stage when the researcher thinks that no new concepts or ideas are possible to extract from the empirical information i.e., interviews (Alam Md, 2020). Saturation is achieved at about 12 respondents in the case of homogenous groups of informants (Guest, Bunce, & Johnson, 2006). However, a sample of ten might be sufficient for a qualitative study when it comes to homogeneous informants (Sandelowski, 1995). Crabtree, Crabtree, and Miller (1999) proposed that in the case of homogenous informants, a sample of five to eight is enough whereas, in the case of non-homogenous informants, the sample of 12-20 is enough. However, many philosophers have agreed that there is no rule of thumb of sample size in qualitative research and researchers keep analyzing and collecting data in parallel and the process remains to continue unless data analyst feels that no new dimensions are emerging from further data. Hence, in this study, the researcher observed the point of saturation at third interview and did not consider it necessary to conduct further interviews.

## Analysis

Once all three interview transcripts were coded via an open coding process, similar codes were identified and categorized under axial codes. After that, all axial codes were further segmented into more broad categories and converted into selective codes or themes. Two themes i.e. “Causes of Youth Crimes” and “Remedies to Overcome Migrant youth Criminality” were identified which helped to achieve the research objective i.e. “To explore the root cause of crime rates among migrant youth in Norway”.

**Table 1:**

Themes hierarchy table exhibiting sources and references frequency

Name	Sources	References
1. Causes of Youth Crimes	3	40
Socio-Economic Factors	3	16
Difficulties in Accessing the Job Market	1	1
Difficulties in Managing School system	1	1
Economic Crises	1	2
Housing Problem in The Cities	1	2
Lack of Access to Health Services	2	2
Negligence of Migrant's Parents	1	1
Poor Living Conditions	1	2
Racism and Socio-Economic Differences	1	1
Social Isolation	2	4
Governance Related Factors	2	13
Delay in Permanent Residency	1	1
Differentiate Perpetrators and Victims of Crime	1	1
Feeling Vulnerable	2	4
Heavy Fines	1	1
Misleading Statistics about Migrant Crimes	1	4
Quarantine for Citizenship	1	1

Threat of Being Deported	1	1
Crime and Immigration Relationship	3	8
Biased Association of Crimes to Immigrant Youth	1	1
Disregarding Refugees' Pain	1	1
Need for Migrant's Responsible Behavior	1	1
Propaganda and Media Trial	1	1
Systematic Recruitment and Threats by Gangs	1	2
2. Remedies to Overcome Migrant Criminality	3	56
Create Equal Opportunities	1	9
Better Educational Assessment and Approval System	1	1
Counselling and Guidance at Schools	1	2
Creating Employment Opportunities	1	1
Provide Housing Loans	1	1
Unconditional Loans to Buy Electronics and Clothing Stuff	1	2
Employment Program for Youth	1	2
Differentiate Migrant Types	2	7
Demographics	1	2
Living Conditions	1	1
Regional Background	2	2
Understanding of Individual Variable in Statistics	1	2
Future Policies for Better Social Integration	3	20
Consistent System	1	2
Develop Mechanism to Stop Exploitation of Poor Migrants	1	6
Disassociate Crimes with Religion	1	1
Eliminate Discrimination Attitude towards Migrants	1	5
Provide Information to Migrants in Beginning	1	2
Representation by Media and Politicians	1	1
Governance Related Reforms	2	9
Control Drug Addiction	1	1

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Create Awareness about Crime	1	1
Double Penalty for Crimes in Special Zones	1	1
Eligibility for Assistance in terms of Migration Status	1	1
Focus on Employment Rather Preventive Work	1	2
Focus on Petty Crimes	1	1
Provide Mental Assistance	1	1
Red Cross Project to Prevent Recidivism	1	1
Provide Daily Life Facilities	1	3
Facilities for After School Activities	1	1
Mental Health for Young People	1	1
Prevent Dropout from School	1	1
Socio-Economic Reforms	1	5
Childcare Services for Under 18 Migrants	1	2
Equal Rights for All	1	1
Parents Training to Raise Children	1	1
Provision of Basic Services	1	1

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*The table above describes a summary of themes hierarchy with coding frequency.*

### **Causes of Youth Crimes**

After coding the interview transcripts, the first theme was identified and interpreted as “Causes of Youth Crimes” which was made up of three sub-themes i.e. Socioeconomic factors, governance-related factors, and crime and immigration relationships.

## Socio-Economic Factors

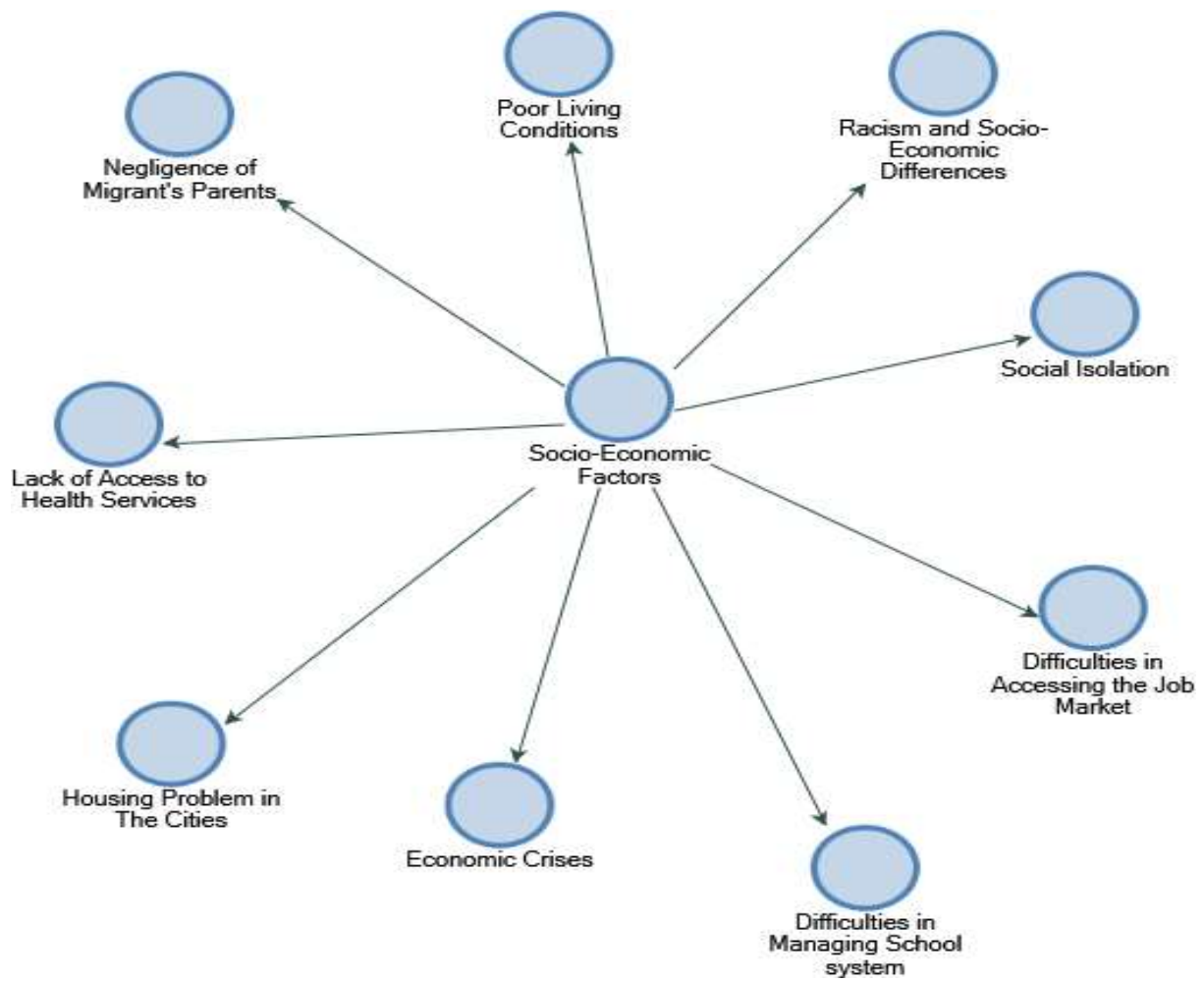


Figure 3: Theme hierarchy of "Socio-Economic Factors"

**Table 2****Socio-Economic Factors: References from Interview Transcripts**

Initial Codes	References
Difficulties in Access to Job Market	<i>So also, of course, difficulties getting into the work market, difficulties managing the school system.</i>
Difficulties in Managing School System	<i>I think that difficult difficulties with economy will always be an important reason or root to causes of crime.</i>
Economic Crises	<i>And then there are many things here like, okay, so why do a lot of people live in specific areas? Me that for my old job has worked in the Introduction Center for Refugees here in the municipality knows that how things given by the municipality to people in a difficult, economical situation, whether you're a migrant or your ethnic Norwegian or whoever who's title to get help from the government to get a place to live.</i>
Housing Problem in The Cities	<i>I think that not in any kind of if it's based on economy or based on a lack of access to health services</i>
Lack of Access to Health Services	<i>Also, When we think youth crime, It is often discussed that there is talk among immigrant youth, I think it is more related to parents who are not in the picture/do not follow up enough the youth, parent who are not good Norwegian language, parents that do not follow up their children well enough but perhaps also cultural explanations related to sort of loyalty cultures and that there are networks, true, the same type of nationalities.</i>
Negligence of Migrant's Parents	<i>And especially when you may live cramped, small place and do not have a room of your own and may not have the opportunity to bring many friends home. One Cannot afford equipment for hobbies, leisure activities whether it is in the way music, equipment or Sports whatever it is. To compensate to ensure that all young people have access to leisure activities and good adult role models as positive role models, to have someone whom you trust some adults as friends and who you trust and who you can contact.</i>
Poor Living Conditions	<i>And then there is the lack of follow-up, racism and discrimination with both poverty, and lack of youth follow up. I have met and have worked a lot with</i>
Racism and Socio-Economic	

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Differences	<p><i>young people themselves who have said that they are, for example, even though they have taken education, so they struggle to get an apprenticeship compared to their Norwegian classmates, and I know both that there are socio-economic differences and that it is also often linked to immigrant background is a lot, especially if you have a lower education and have come from a refugee background for example, and not have had the same access to a network, parents who are foreigners. In fact, it is racism and discrimination that make it difficult to enter both the housing market and for apprenticeships. to get a job and so on and so forth ..... to put in place measures related to those things and as prevention general crime prevention measures among young people. That there are not enough after school activities for the youth.</i></p>
Social Isolation	<p><i>access to feeling part of society causes or increases the chances of trying to create a life outside of society (crime life) that might be a criminal way of living instead of participating in the society.</i></p>

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As noted in the interview informants were found talking about various socio-economic factors when it came to getting their opinion about the causes of immigrant youth crimes in Norway. Migrants are facing difficulties in access to the job market, facing difficulties in managing the school system, economic crises in terms of low income, and fewer job opportunities. Moreover, they are also facing housing problems in the cities, lack of access to health services. Those having houses have poor living conditions due to a lack of activities after school, and congested housing in the area they are required to live in. They also said that migrants faced discrimination and many other socio-economic challenges perpetrated by the state, individuals, and the society which generates a sense of social isolation. An interesting point that was also raised by the informants as a cause of migrant youth criminality was that the parents of young migrants neglect their children and don't provide any counseling and moral training to live, behave, and follow the law in the Norwegian society which is one the preventive measure for their children not being involved in criminal activities.



Although different research about crime as that of (Nadai, et al., 2020) found that in urban cities crime often happens at times where an offender finds an appropriate target, and the lack of a proper prevention system such law enforcement, or people at a place. Equally, socio-economic factors influence the occurrence of offences. Factors like lack of job opportunities, poor living conditions particularly congested housing, poor educational background among other factors also influence the incidence of crime in the cities as noted in (Bukonya, 2006).

### Governance Related Factors

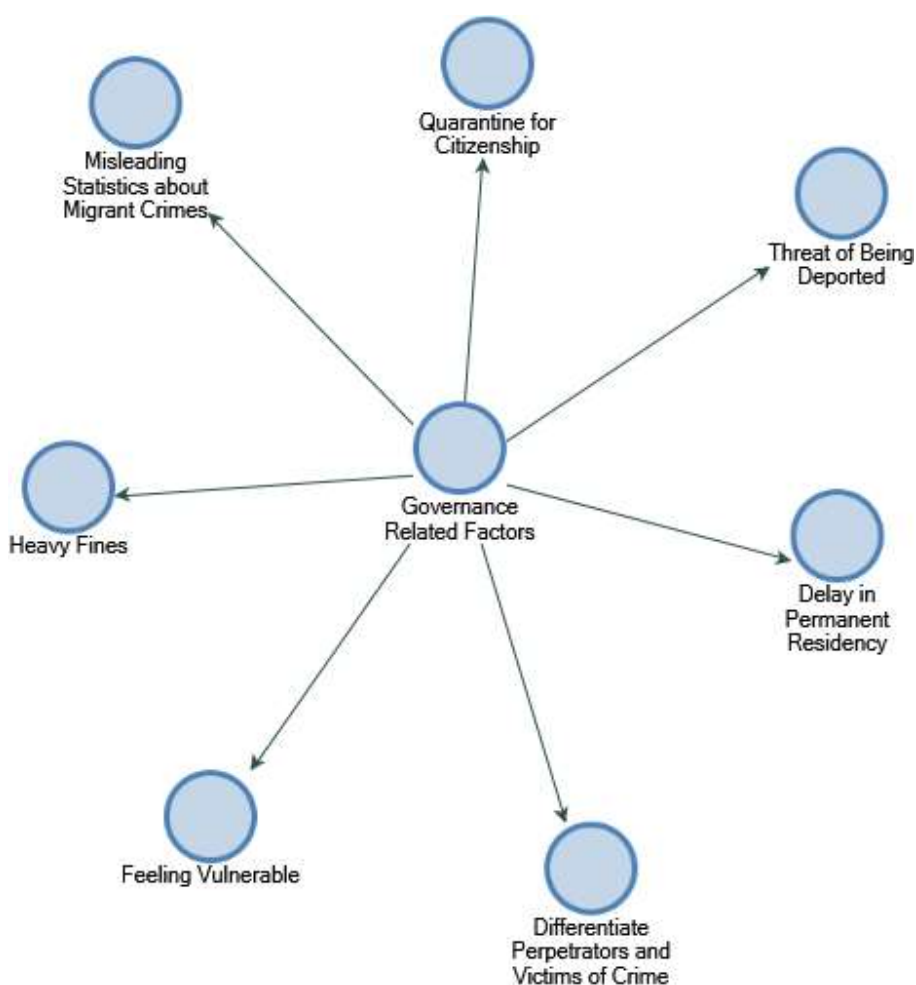


Figure 4: Theme hierarchy of “Governance Related Factors”

**Table 3****Governance Related Factors: References from Interview Transcripts**

Initial Codes	References
Delay in Permanent Residency	<i>It might get a whole lot of different consequences, like quarantine for citizenship, a delay in your permanent residency.</i>
Differentiate Perpetrators and Victims of Crime	<p><i>I think you have to decompose the question crime. What do you mean by crime? I'm kind of trying to look at what is what is this what are you looking at them as victims of crime or as perpetrators of crime? Are you looking at petty crimes or looking at organized crime because, you know, different migrant groups will be involved in or implicated by different types of crimes in very different ways. The migrants are very often victims of crime, but at the same time also perpetrators of crime.</i></p>
Feeling Vulnerable	<p><i>Like someone got their citizenship withdrawn. Or there are new rules for how much money you have to make or which age you have to be in order to apply for permanent residency or something like that. It rocks with people feeling of, like, both security, but also in how they feel that they are not part of society for real. It's like they're always a little bit outside and scared. That okay. But maybe this can happen to me. Or could this happen to my family? Or can this so as long as it's like dance, and especially with the big things that taken away someone's citizenship or changing to what might be felt like?</i></p>
Heavy Fines	<p><i>What about the people that have asylum that commits a very, very little crime, like young people that goes out drinking during the weekend and they get this fine, like maybe 10,000 from the police for so called 'Ordensforstyrrelse' disturbance of the public peace, if an ethnical Norwegian, 19 or 20 year old does that, they pay the fine and it's gone forever. If someone who migrated Norway, it might affect their residency, it might affect like, they might have to wait several years to apply for citizenship. No worries.</i></p>
Misleading Statistics about Migrant Crimes	<p><i>Yeah. I'm not even sure how to answer that question, but I think I was looking at that question yesterday and trying to think a bit more than just specifically what you asked about, but also how we talk about certain things in media, how statistics are presented. And, of course, I think that it's not very fortunate in many cases that we present statistics like statistics and tabloid papers make huge print on the front of their paper stating that, for example, these and these</i></p>

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	<i>groups and they not only mention, like migrants, they might mention people from a specific country like Somalis don't work or integrate well in the work market.</i>
Quarantine for Citizenship	<i>It might get a whole lot of different consequences, like quarantine for citizenship, a delay in your permanent residency.</i>
Threat of Being Deported	<i>You might even get a piece of paper here. It says that we are considering to actually deport you out of our country, regardless of if you're an asylum seeker or not.</i>

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The governments stringent measure as discussed earlier to combat illegal migration is also inflicting as a factor that forces some migrant groups to indulge into crime life. The harsh exclusion policies go beyond the job market as many people always think of, and this goes as far as to limiting the migrants' future chances in life as noted in (Johansen, et al., 2013). Thus, the interviewees have mentioned that the same policy also effects the migrants in leu of citizenship being threatened with heavy fines and risking sometimes to losing their residences/being deported just for a small felony that often does not have lifetime implications for the ethnic communities in the country. Therefore, this unfairness leads us again to the discussion of the defiance theory which describes that people often obey the regulations when they think it governed justly (Lawrence William, 1993).

## Crime and Immigration Relationship

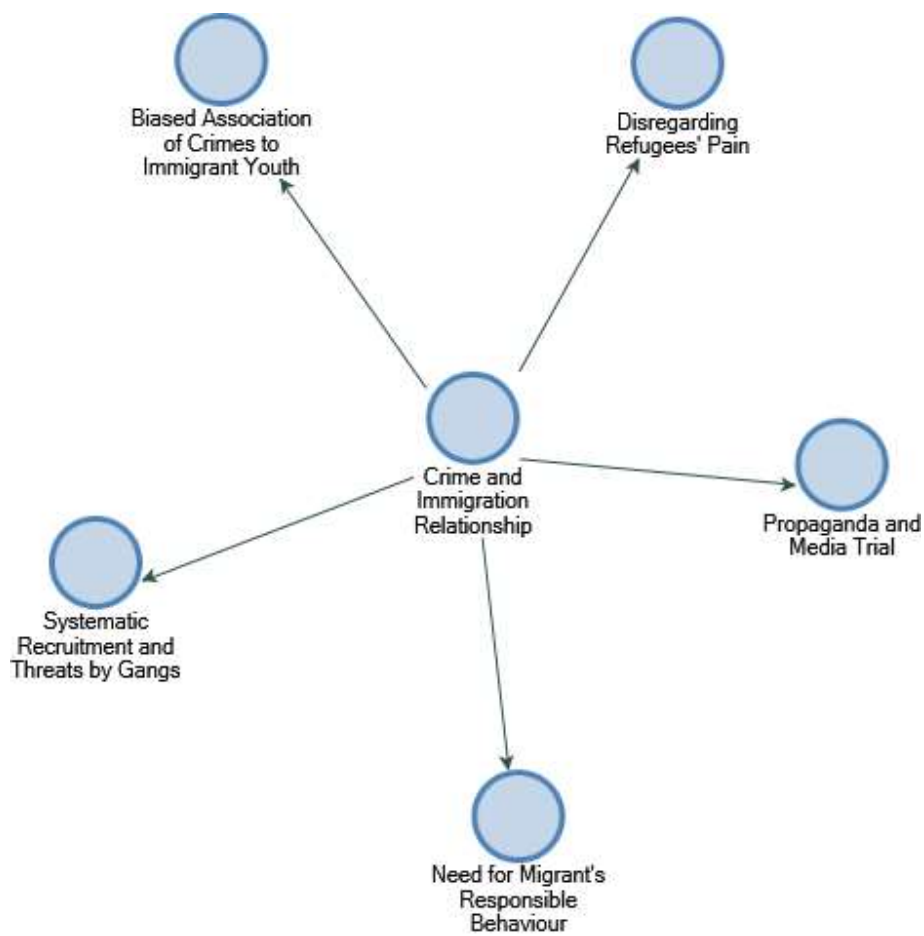


Figure 5: Theme hierarchy of "Crime and Immigration Relationship"

**Table 4****Crime and Immigration Relationship: References from Interview Transcripts**

Initial Codes	References
Biased Association of Crimes to Immigrant Youth	<p><i>Well ... it's also a difficult question in such a difficult question to come up with. And so, if you are thinking about how it is presented in the media and such. Then it is linked to perhaps a little to ethnicity or at least where it is drawn, it is often emphasized that it is immigrant youth who are behind it. mmmmmhhh. I think it's a difficult question to answer in fact to answer what I think about it. But if ...</i></p>
Disregarding Refugees' Pain	<p><i>If that's being performed by someone who is either a migrant, it's like a guy on a bus stabbing someone a few years ago related to a refugee camp in Årdal or something like that. Nobody cares about that. This is a traumatized person. That was a difficult position. It's like society doesn't feel that person's pain. It only feels like someone came here and did something wrong. That's often how it's spoken about. Maybe I'm more aware than others because I look at it with my eyes and like I said, this is my opinion in my personal perception/view point.</i></p>
Need for Migrant's Responsible Behavior	<p><i>But you still have that, like, fear for something that you don't know. So it must be a huge responsibility to be a migrant in a country like Norway, because you carry, like, the reputation of everybody from your own country. And everybody from your religion and everybody from a whole lot of weight on your shoulders, big responsibility.</i></p>
Propaganda and Media Trial	<p><i>But I think very often migrants that does something, criminal Act or something is spoken very badly about, both in political discussions, in the newspapers, in media in general and also amongst the rest of the population. People often, like, just read and take out something and then have an opinion and then put it on to someone else (blame) and someone else and someone else. And it's very, very typical to hear. Like, I don't like muscle, but Rashid. He is really nice because, you know, women, he's your neighbor.</i></p>
Systematic Recruitment and Threats by Gangs	<p><i>And I also think of another aspect that I have become more and more aware of in recent years of which I have worked for twenty years both with young people involved in crime and with human trafficking. One is not so used to thinking that way in Norway but internationally so the exploitation of youth</i></p>

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*through crime. One of the biggest about exploitation form when it comes to minors. In some countries they have began to identify, and understand this problem. It is not only minor migrants, unaccompanied minors, and so also young people who in a way live in the country. Which can be groomed and recruited to commit crime and some of them also become eventually criminals, So then it can be, firstly one can be recruited easily in and it can be difficult to get out of the gangs because of threats. So there are also some examples of young people who are exposed to threats and violence and who simply do not dare to cut ties with*

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The interviewees here also describe issues that are related to migrants, and crime. Statistical often is not representative of the who cases that are related to crime as every number represents an individual with his/her own life experience. Generalization of migrant groups when incidents happen also stand as a threat that many migrants feel in Norway, and that big responsibility sits as a burden to carry in the host community. It effects everyday life, and the media often plays a negative role in describing destructive issues relating to migrants. Illegal migrant groups, and urban youth at schools often face threats from gang groups that force them to work for their illicit businesses. They do not get enough support in cutting the bonds with the gangs as they are also seen sometimes as part of the criminal entities by the regulatory/law enforcement agencies.

## Remedies to Overcome Migrant Criminality

### Create Equal Opportunities

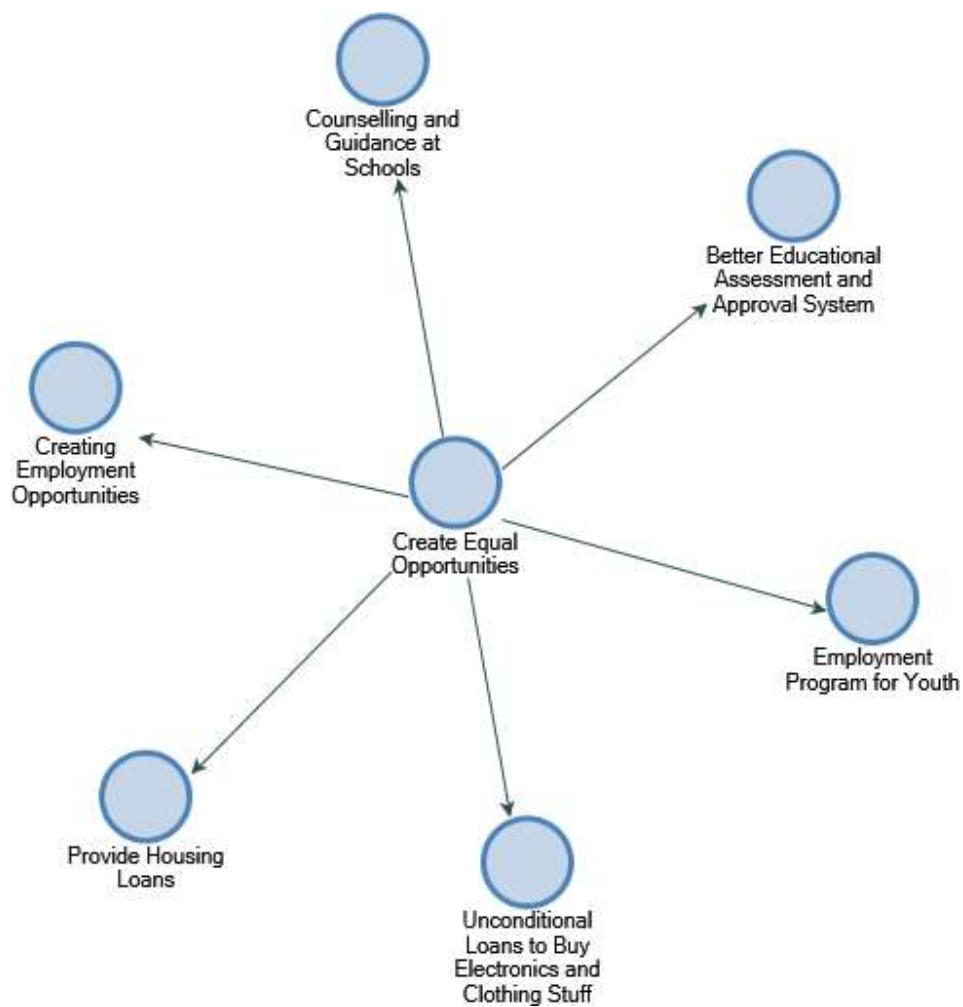


Figure 6: Theme hierarchy of "Create Equal Opportunities"

**Table 5****Create Equal Opportunities: References from Interview Transcripts**

Initial Codes	References
Better Educational Assessment and Approval System	<i>I have a lot of opinions about the introduction program for the refugees, for example, and how we integrate people in school system, in work system and everywhere, if you give people the opportunity to have what they need in order to become independent.</i>
Counseling and Guidance at Schools	<i>Yeah. To stay in a very I might sound very corny and easy, but if you start by giving everybody the same opportunities, then you might have a better result. Instead of, like, trying to put people in the direction, then you find out, okay, who are you and what are your resources and see everybody give everybody enough time. Not this has to do with a lot of things. This also has to do with city politics, where people live, where people what are the opportunities for everybody in order to in Norway?</i>
Creating Employment Opportunities	<i>I have a lot of opinions about the introduction program for the refugees, for example, and how we integrate people in school system, in work system and everywhere, if you give people the opportunity to have what they need in order to become independent.</i>
Provide Housing Loans	<i>Very, very common to own your own house. But how can you own your own house if you have no family to help you with? Guarantee problems, getting a loan in the Bank and we have some very good system like the government loan. Those things are brilliant and will give a lot of people opportunities to feel like a real member of society, because in this society, this is what everybody do. Everybody has a job and everybody owns their own house or apartment. How do we make sure that that is reachable for everybody as a goal?</i>
Unconditional Loans to Buy Electronics and Clothing Stuff	<i>These are things that you care about. They want to fit in, they want to have new phones, computers, what everybody else in society has. So I think that's a very big, very smart way to connect someone early to the work might give people that might have difficulties, either applying themselves or finding the right way to do this, knowing how to have a job. And the other one has been it's very interesting that you call with your master's because we've been on a field work consultant and two field workers been working with a lot of</i>



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*criminal youth from September last year, and now we finish the end of July.*

Under 18 Youth Recruitment  
Program

*First of all, I lead two different projects here to contact. The first one is called including through work (parttime). So two times every year we either when we work out in the streets of the city Center or at different schools. We recruit kids in between 16 and 18 under 18 with no work experience and a lack of network to find their own jobs. And maybe they're not like in a position where it would be easy for them to find a part time job, either during the summer, during the rest of the year when they're attending school as well, and we interview them, we course them, and then we find a job for them because we make an agreement paper with them and us, and the businesses that host them, the youth and McDonald's, Leos Leikeland, Big Bites, KIWI, remotes and wherever.*

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The first base theme identified under the theme remedies to overcome migrant youth criminality was the creation of equal opportunities for all. Sub-themes mentioned in this section was related to creation, and continuance of existing youth job recruitment program either driven by NGOs, or governmental entities to prevent the youth falling into other risky businesses. It was also mentioned a point about the housing loans, the government needs to increase the funding of the house-loans-bank which offers support in Norway for families, and people that cannot access through the normal banking system of different reasons. The educational approval system in Norway was also mentioned to be made more effective, and to guide migrants to better educational integration schemes particularly in situations of further study needs in Norway. Provision of small loans to the youth at schools was also discussed as this will help the youth to get money for buying small electronic, or clothing stuff they need without being dependent on the family finances. To better succeed in any career, delivering counselling, and guidance at schools was also part of the interviewees points for achieving equal opportunities among communities.

## Differentiate Migrant Types

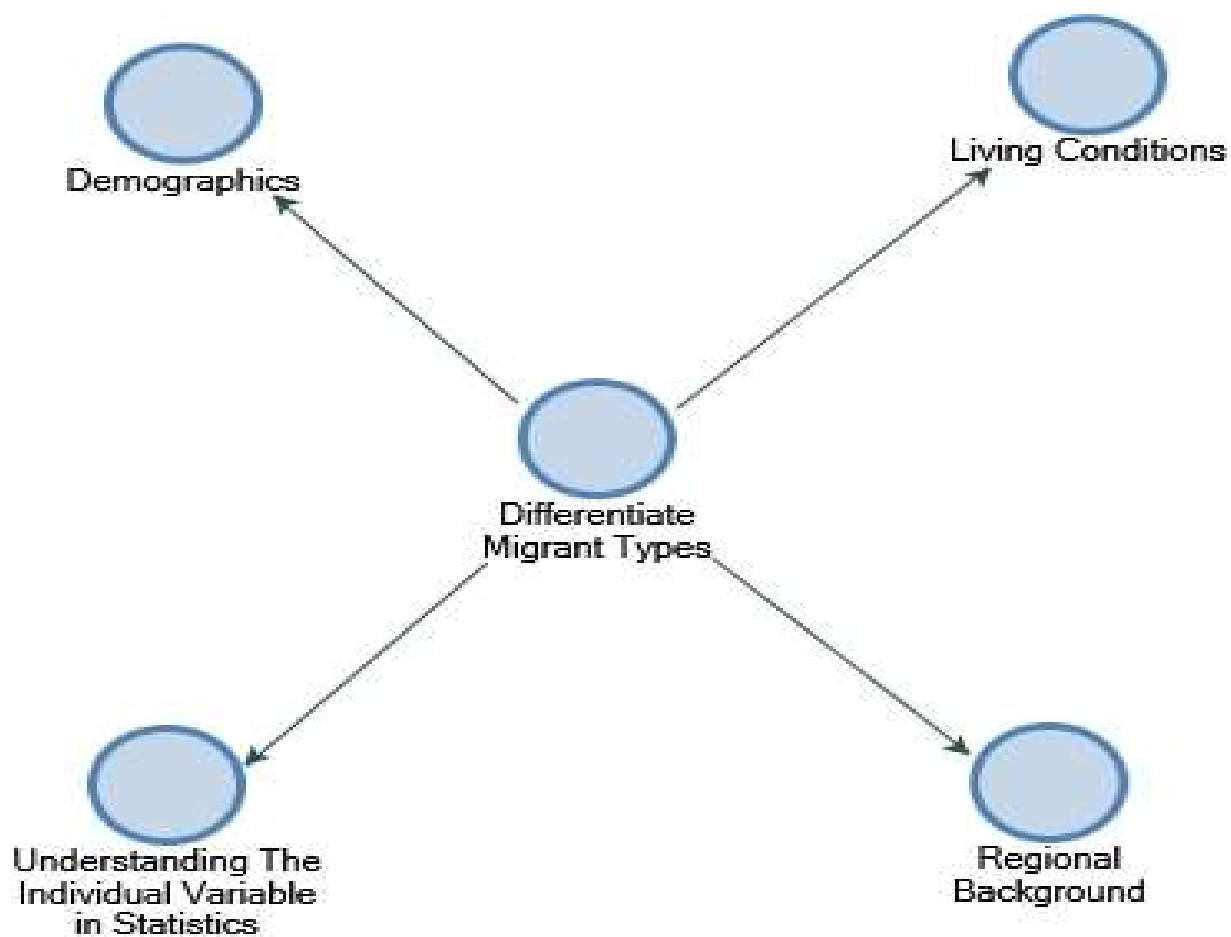


Figure 7: Theme hierarchy of "Differentiate Migrant Types"

**Table 6****Differentiate Migrant Types: References from Interview Transcripts**

Initial Codes	References
Demographics	<i>Maybe it's divided into different boxes, like migrants from Europe, migrants from the Middle East, migrants from Africa, and maybe women and men are separated in categories, maybe some age differences.</i>
Living Conditions	<i>Have you lived in a war zone or in a refugee camp for 15 years before you arrive? Everybody is put in the same statistics, which is really unfair compared to the majority, because majority of people who live here in Norway have grown up under the same circumstances.</i>
Regional Background	<i>Maybe it's divided into different boxes, like migrants from Europe, migrants from the Middle East, migrants from Africa, and maybe women and men are separated in categories, maybe some age differences.</i>
Understanding of Individual Variable in Statistics	<i>There is a person with a different story. And what I find both weird and interesting is that in our society, for example, we're very 'tilpasset oppl�ring' adapted education, like, very, very important here from early age in school and everything. We're supposed to see that the individual person behind everything and everybody should have an opportunity.</i>

Here the respondents discussed about the misrepresentation of the migrants in the statistics without taking reference to the living conditions, regional background, and the migration motive to Norway. The respondents stated the importance of understanding the individual variable in the statistics which determines every individual behind the numbers. This allows the society to understand the underlying causals of crime among youth and combatting misuse of migration related data.

## Future Policies for Better Social Integration

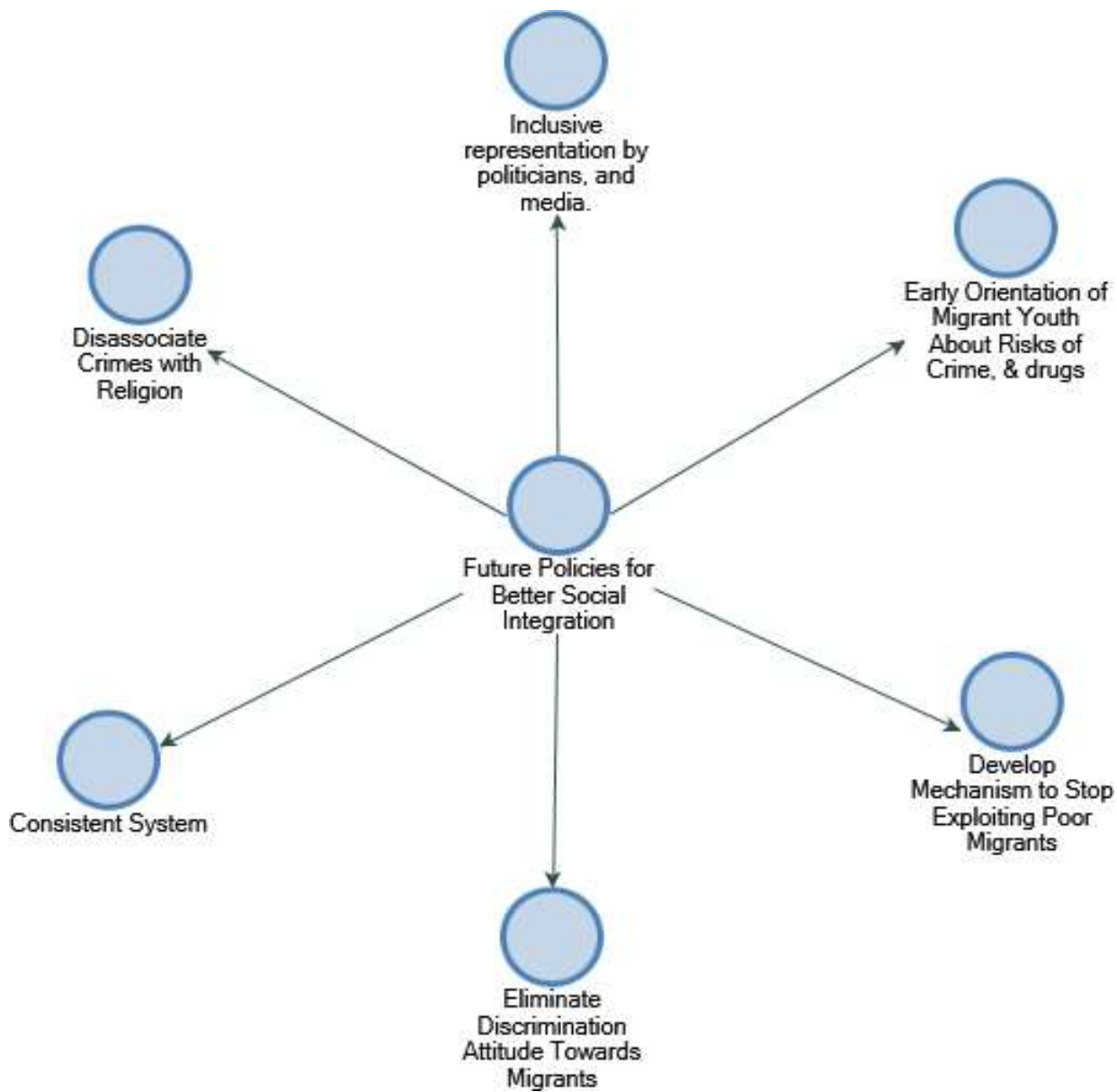


Figure 8: Theme hierarchy of “Future Policies for Better Social Integration”

**Table 7****Future Policies for Better Social Integration: References from Interview Transcripts**

Initial Codes	References
Consistent System	<i>Mm hmm. And so kind of all the things that actually work very well, it's important that we keep the things that we know that work and that we don't change the system unless we actually know that this is actually going to work. And that will be my.</i>
Develop Mechanism to Stop Exploitation of Migrants	<i>They're not really don't really get lured by the problem. The problem is not that. the migrants come into these businesses with open eyes because they offer better pay than to do at home and often even better working conditions than they do at home. The problem is, compared to what we accept in Norway, it's still much worse. So, if they go from a Norwegian perspective, it's not acceptable. And the reason why you have these conditions is that it's cheaper.</i>
Disassociate Crimes with Religion	<i>Well, mostly it's spoken about in a very negative tone or in a very like, and this is my opinion and my personal perception. But whenever something big happens, like, for example, in 2011 the 22 nd of July that incident which happened at Utøya and, if that was a person from a Muslim country doing those acts, that would have had huge consequences for Muslims or migrants in our society for many, many years to come, unfortunately, the perpetrator wasn't migrant. So that's a different story. But that's just an example, because never something happens that's bad.</i>
Eliminate Discrimination Attitude towards Migrants	<i>The system, That was what I was sitting and thinking about. Like, as long as people will feel different meeting the system, feel like you're being treated differently based on what color your passport is or what is your last name, when you apply for a job, or when you come to the doctor, or whenever you go to the Bank or whatever.</i>
Early orientation of migrant youth about risks of crime, and drugs	<i>I've always said that for but this is like now I'm talking only from the perspective with my experience with migrants from countries that gives people either a statue as an asylum seeker or refugee. And in my opinion, I think that if you give people a lot of what I would call close follow-up in the beginning, not only like I feel that people are being overthrown with a lot of information, you get a whole lot of information in the beginning as a new migrant in Norway,</i>

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*but you're not in a position where you can take this information in and understand it and then do it.*

Inclusive representation by politicians, and media.

*I think that we have a job to do, like tech politics or media, for example. It's very important that whoever is a politician represents whoever is the people in the society, not only like, different colors of skin, but different religions different.*

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Although elimination of discrimination seems an unattainable goal, as it's difficult to control the individual judgements of humans, but at the same time drafting policies that protect the minority groups is a good method to curb the negative implications of discrimination in the society. The Norwegian equality and discrimination law (Barne- og likestillingsdepartementet, 2017) is a good example to follow as it clearly promotes equality, and outlaws' discrimination based on gender, race, beliefs, sexual orientation etc. The practical implementation of this law depends on the citizens, and all other parts of the society to be custodians of justice. Interviewees also mentioned the prominence of politicians in having an inclusive political role within the society regardless of the political ideologies they represent, and not create hatred, or segregation in the society as well as disassociating religion, and crime rates. Consistent system measures have been also named as one of the success factors in combatting youth crime, as well as support schemes for the youth in preventing exploitation by crime gangs.

## Governance Related Reforms

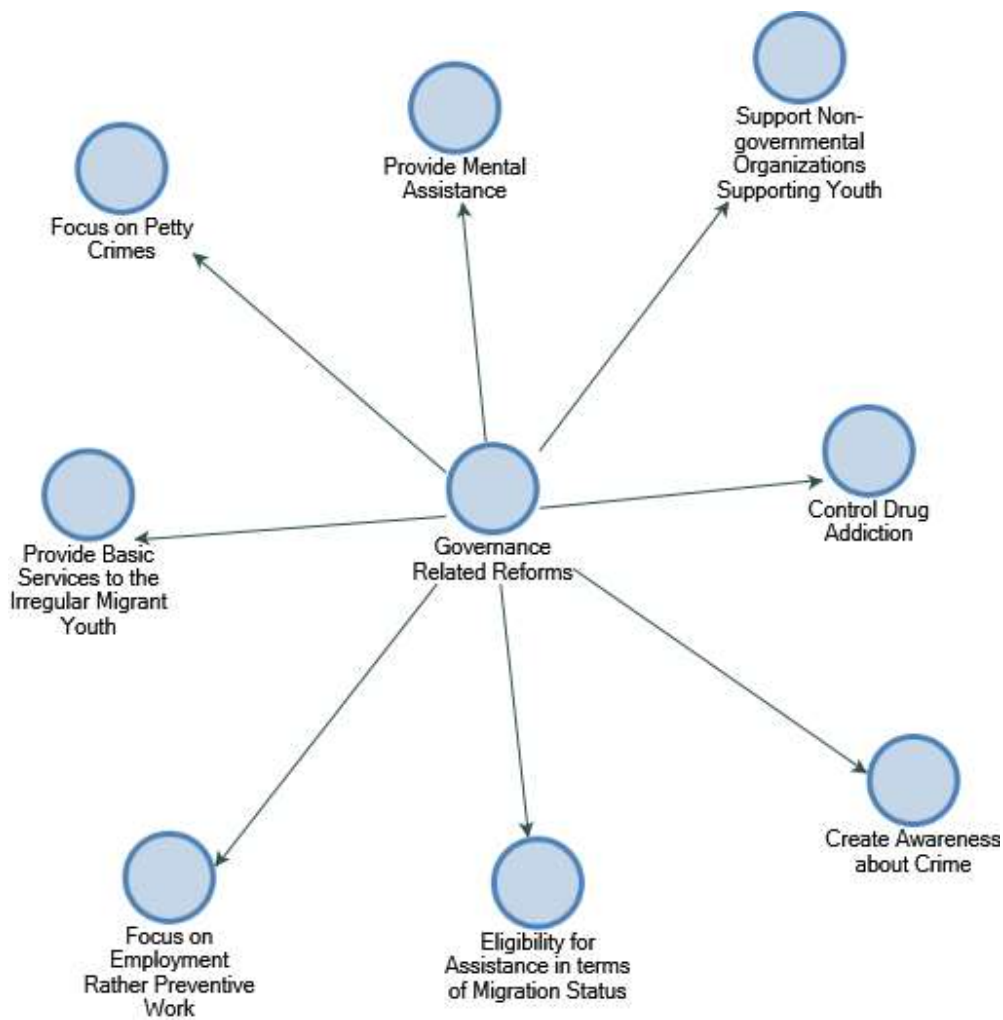


Figure 9: Theme hierarchy of "Governance Related Reforms"

**Table 8****Governance Related Reforms: References from Interview Transcripts**

Initial Codes	References
Control Drug Addiction.	<i>And we do a lot of preventive work on youth and especially on drug addicts and to to give them assistance and access to mental assistance and all of these kinds of things.</i>
Create Awareness about Crime	<i>I think that if the authorities have a responsibility to ensure that you have enough knowledge about youth criminality, and causes of juvenile delinquency, how it behaves and where, and how the youth should come get help to get out of crime, and put in place the knowledge base as well as research to relate to it.</i>
Review the Eligibility for Assistance in terms of Migration Status	<i>It's it's it's an example of one of the policy dilemmas that you are always going to have, because in order to function as a state and in order to give assistance a state, all of us have to have some of the limitations between the ones that are eligible to assistance and the ones that are not eligible. The problem of the crime rate issue is that by doing this distinction, by saying that, OK, and it makes sense in a way that we in Norway is that either you have residency or you do not have residency/permit for most cases.</i>
Focus on Employment Rather Preventive Work	<i>You don't have that kind of policy tools. For the irregular migrants and to some extent, that can also be extended to the labour area, but you're not interested in the labor, it's violent crime that's you interested in. So, yeah, so so kind of the whole Norwegian welfare model is also has implication for it's also the way that we work on crime very much. In the end, the police is oriented around the preventive work, the kind of thinking, how can we make sure that people don't become criminals that are need to do the crime?</i>
Focus on Petty Crimes	<i>And so so you get this massive attention into kind of helping parents and taking care of this as well. So although it's not successful all the time, at least there are lots of efforts. And I think it's one of the reasons why we have quite low crime rates compared to many other countries in Norway is that you have this focus on usually petty crime, drug use, prostitution. These kind of issues has traditionally been perceived as symptoms of social problems.</i>



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Provide Mental Assistance	<i>And we do a lot of preventive work on youth and especially on drug addicts and to give them assistance and access to mental assistance and all of these kinds of things.</i>
Support non-governmental organizations supporting youth	<i>If you think about what kind of prevention measures, there are youth activity clubs. There is this project of the Red Cross has these resource centers</i>
Provide Basic Services to the Irregular Migrant Youth	<i>But the problem with the young. And criminals, if you say that, because as long as you're not able to get them out of the country and anyway and they're going to be end up being in the country anyway, the issue that you're not able to do and the preventive work, like the way we're normally working in Norway, in Norway, usually would prevent crime by making sure people have access to basic services.</i>

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All the arguments mentioned in this section are related to the governance reforms needed to counteract the increasing migrant youth crime in Norway. All of these factors are in one way, or another related to socio-economic issues in the migrant society of Norway. Governmental sponsoring of the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in supporting the migrants, and human trafficking victims has been named as an essential point in the discussions. Migrant youth entrapped in the gang syndicates in Oslo has been an issue lately. According to the latest report of the (Koordineringsenhet for ofre for menneskehandel, 2021), none of the Youth and Family Affairs (Bufetat) minor age housing centers, nor the Oslo municipality youth housing centers used the Norwegian Child Welfare Act section § 4-29 (temporary placement in institutions without consent if the children are at risk for human trafficking). All the Bufetat's minor age youth care centers have not reported any suspicion of human trafficking cases, or any other breach of other child protection law involving human trafficking. The undocumented migrant group has been considerably forgotten especially in this pandemic time with fewer opportunities to make income for survival as they mostly depended on the low skilled jobs such as restaurant work, home cleaning, small scale construction etc. which are of low demand, or closed for the time being because of the pandemic.

Some European countries have eased their legal grip on the undocumented migrants like Portugal which has offered temporary residences to people with pending applications (Público, 2020), other states have also extended employment benefits to undocumented people during the Covid 19 pandemic, or have taken other actions to ensure that the illegal migrants in their countries get help in this difficult time. The same report of the (Koordineringsenhet for ofre for menneskehandel, 2021), mentions that The International Organization for Migration (IOM) assisted the reintegration of suspected victims of human trafficking back to their home countries within the framework of its special program for assistance of vulnerable migrants. Nine adults who were suspected victims of human trafficking returned to their country of origin through the program with the support of the Norwegian migration department (UDI). Four other migrants are awaiting were delayed due to practical challenges caused by COVID-19.

#### Provide Daily Life Activities for The Youth

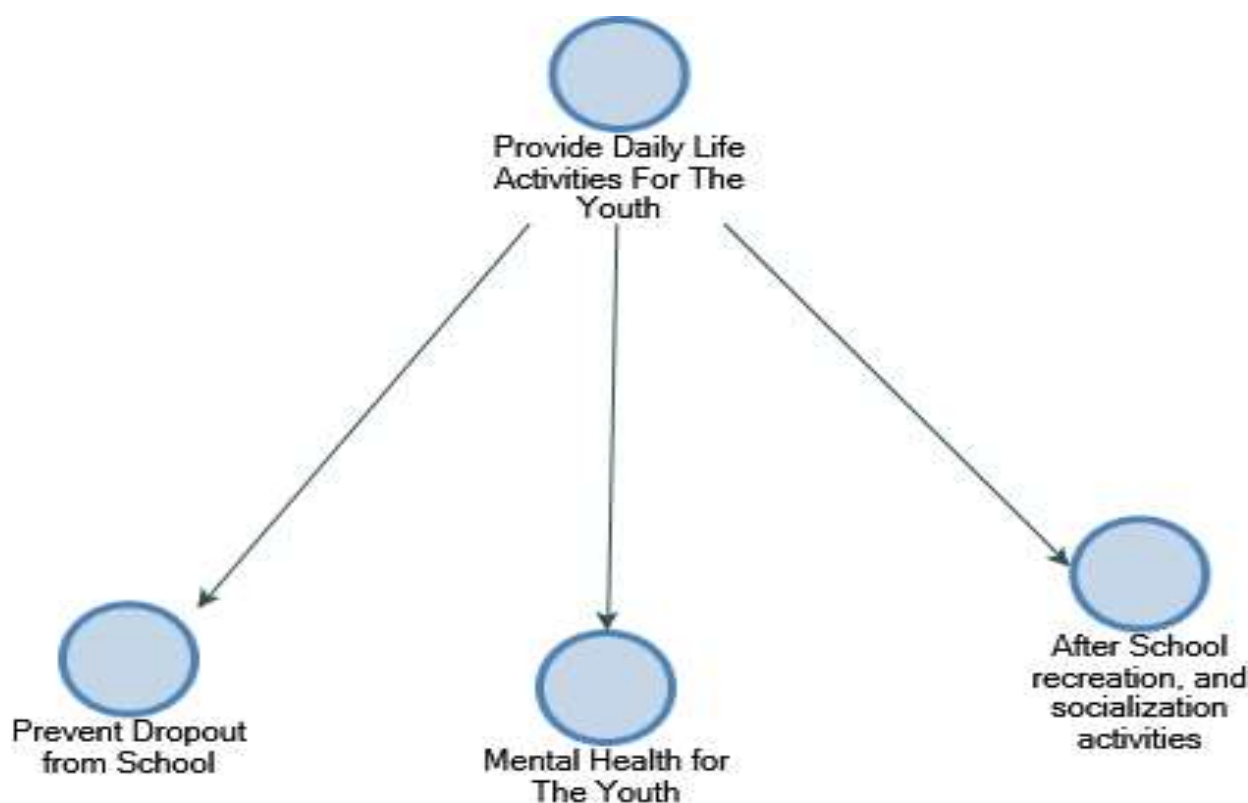


Figure 10: Theme hierarchy of "Provide Daily Life Activities for the youth"

**Table 9**

## Provide Daily Life Activities for the Youth: References from Interview Transcripts

Initial Codes	References
After School Activities	<i>Environmental therapist at school but also of course major measures to have to make arrangements for those who are outside working life to enter working life. After school activity offers and such. I do not know..</i>
Mental Health for Youth	<i>Mental health for young people, outreach services are also available at Utekontaktene (Outreach services).</i>
Prevent Dropout from School	<i>Yes, then I think of everything from that kind of measure to prevent Dropout from school is a secondary school so health centres are a low threshold measure.</i>

After school activities has been proven to reduce crime committed by youth according to research done in the United States (California). The youth that were not participating any after school programs were two to three times more likely to be apprehended by law enforcement than those in youth follow-up program. The evidence shows that not only after school programs reduce crime involvement of the youth, but also improve the youth educational development, and achievement as well as positive behavioral change (Fight Crime, Invest in Kids, 2015).

Dropouts' prevention also is another factor to think of in preventing youth crime in Norway as it often leads to many other problems for the youth as they lack the required competency in the job market, and not skilled to participate in the work life. Mental health is an important issue in Norway, and migrant youth are particularly very prone to health issues in relation to their migration background, whereby some origin countries have active wars causing some refugees suffer trauma effects.

## Socio-Economic Reforms

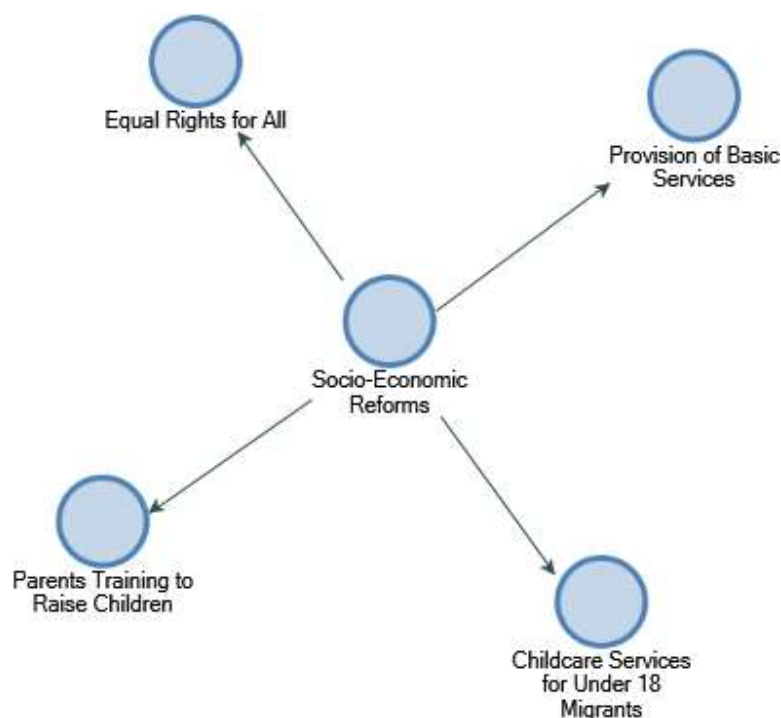


Figure 11: Theme hierarchy of “Socio-Economic Reforms”

**Table 10**

### Socio-Economic Reforms: References from Interview Transcripts

Initial Codes	References
Parents Training to Raise Children in Norway	<i>And if the families are there, then the support goes into assisting the families, at least try and assisting the families in coping with this. And you get this training for the parents. And now it's even all immigrants to come to Norway now and have a compulsory parenting course. And that's part of the new introduction law that you get in Norway. And that's part of in addition to language training, you have to have training in how to raise children.</i>
Equal Rights for All	<i>What kind of the understanding that when people don't have rights, you don't have the opportunity to actually do that kind of preventive kind of work? But</i>

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*the problem is you don't solve that by giving everybody in the world the same rights because you can't give everybody in the world the same rights. You need to have this distinction between people with rights and people without rights. And so, it's one of those dilemmas and the ability to do this kind of limitations. But as long as you have a major crime problem linked to some kind of populations, if you do, it means you don't really doesn't really work.*

Childcare Services for Under  
18 Migrants

*Like, for instance, you will have. The youngsters under 18, they will be taken into the care of childcare services in our way. So, if they have a drug problem, for instance, then you can put them. They don't have to consent to being sent to childcare and they will then be given. And. It will be put in a nice house with some trained adults, is there to talk to them, follow them, see them, that will be a psychologist there. There will be assistance. They will have their own room. They will have clothes, they will have food, they will have school.*

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When it came to discussion about the overall socio-economic adjustments needed to overcome this social problem, the respondents have mentioned further continuance of the parenting training for the migrant parents in Norway as a preventive measure to prevent the risk of the youth getting involved in crime (familiedirektoratet, 2017). Equal rights for all migrant communities, and with this the illegals also need to be documented in somehow to overcome the crime relation to that group as they lack basic human rights.

Also, further extension of the child care services for the under 18 was also mentioned, although as stated in (Johansen, et al., 2013), some minor aged migrants applying for asylum in Norway are hosted by families in a adoption like program, they still risk to face full exclusion from their fellow friends, and also families.

## Conclusion

The previous studies and statistics show that young migrants are more inclined toward crimes than the first-generation migrants. The current study was conducted to explore the root cause of crime rates among migrant youth in Norway. The findings of this empirical study were dominantly categorized as the causes of youth criminality and remedies to overcome youth criminality in Norway. When it came to identifying the factors which contribute the youth to indulge in criminal activities, the findings revealed a relationship between crime and immigration. However, the facets identified regarding this relationship were not all about the positive relationship between crime and young immigrants. Most of them were negating the statistics that already produced migrants' crimes. For example, it was found that there is some biased propaganda against the immigrant youth in the media, and statistical data is often misused in the representation of migration and crime nexus. The Norwegian state has supported the refugees, but still the government has responsibility for more targeted in response of the social problem symptoms existing in the migrant populations and develop better preventive strategies in curbing the socio-economic factors leading the increase in crime. However, it is pertinent to note that the parents of migrant youth should exhibit a responsible attitude and should utilize their influence on their young children to abide by the laws and absorb in the society. The government's latest policy specifically combatting gang exploitation of the youth appears very promising. Successful, and inclusive implementation of the policy should determine the success of the strategy.

There are many governance-related factors that are causing young migrants to be susceptible to crimes. Delay in permanent residency, imposing heavy fines, and the threat of being deported are demotivating factors for young immigrants. For example, if an irregular migrant is not given any work right, and is not deportable, that limbo situation creates a point of vulnerability which is often utilized by the organized crime groups functioning in the underworld offering economic incentives, and other means to exploit the vulnerable migrants.

Socio-economic factors stand as the key to migrant youth crimes in Norway. There is a need for better strategies in tackling the issues of unemployment, integration, poor living conditions, difficulties in the school (dropouts), Psychological counselling, and reducing the social isolation of the migrants as all these social symptoms are the foundations for social problems. Furthermore, there is a need in dealing with discrimination towards migrants and create equal opportunities for all in everyday life. Migrants need to be classified in terms of their individuality, and not generalized in terms of their race, ethnicity, regional background, demographics, and living conditions, etc. There is a dire need for after school activities for the youth either sports, music, or all other activities which can provide the youth opportunities to explore their hobbies, and talent as well as using it as an arena to develop their study achievements with the help of the volunteer teachers/assistants at the centers in helping with their school assignments.

It has been documented in Norway that almost all of the cases related to human trafficking victims and perpetrator are of foreign people, and most of them come from the same country or place of origin, which emphasizes that victims of human trafficking are in most cases foreign nationals in vulnerable circumstances with limited or no relation to Norwegian society according to the report (Koordineringsenhet for ofre for menneskehandel, 2021). The Norwegian migrants (black, or brown) led organizations need to be active in combating the human trafficking problem in Norway since they can understand its social origins, as well as the drivers, and the various criminal entities involved. Therefore, I would like to recommend the newly elected prime minister of Norway (Jonas Gahr Støre) to increase the support for the all the non-governmental organizations assisting the un-documented migrants, or victims of human trafficking, and include more migrant led organizations in the drafting of the national policies combatting human trafficking, promoting discrimination and equality, and migration issues to achieve all the elements in the social justice namely (equal access to resources, equity, participation, diversity, and human rights).

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## Appendix 1

### **Objectives of the study**

This study is based on the following objectives.

1. To examine immigrant youth crimes in Norway and compare it with other countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom.
2. To identify reasons that make migrant youth vulnerable to crime.
3. To discuss the overrepresentation of immigrant youth in Norway, crime statistics.
4. The paper delves whether health, social or health factors stand as a key factor increasing migrant youth vulnerability in committing crimes by interviewing NGOs working in the field, and governmental entities.
5. The paper also proposes recommendations that can go some way towards untangling the issues of crime and migration.

## Appendix 2

Invitation letter to the participants



Dear Participant,

About this study.

This is an information sheet on the research project conducted by Mohamud Ali Mohamud. The title of the project is *'Understanding and addressing the root causes of migrant youth crime in Norway'*. The aim of this research project is to understand and address the implications of the social, integration and health issues play in the youth crime among the immigrant communities in Norway. The fundamental research question of the research project is as follows:

Understanding and addressing factors relating as the root causes of the youth criminality among migrants in Norway taking an aspect of comparison between crimes committed in the country by migrants and children of migrants in Norway. The paper also delves whether health, social or integration challenges stand as a key factor making these people vulnerable for committing crimes. Finally, this Research paper offers recommendations that can go some way towards disentangling the issues of crime and migration.

Your invitation.

The researcher has invited you to take part in this study as you are considered to be a professional in this area of expertise. With your knowledge and contribution, it will provide a beneficial understanding to the topic. Please note that you do not have to take part in this study and can withdraw at any point. If you feel that during the interview you want to withdraw you can do so. No questions will be asked and any recordings will be discarded. If you kindly agree to take part in this study, you will be given a consent form where all the information you need regarding the researcher and the institution will be provided. Additionally, field work places many challenges therefore, face-to-face meetings are not currently possible due to the current restrictions. Due to this, the interviews will be carried out through Zoom. This is to ensure the current government guidelines are adhered to and everyone is kept safe.

Consent and understand of the terms.

Each participant will be given prior consent in order to record on Zoom which they can decline if they feel uncomfortable. If this is the case, they will be given another alternative way in which the researcher can collect data with.

Once this study is conducted, the research paper will assist the **Redcross**, and other governmental, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) involved in the fields of reintegration, mediation and support for the offenders or former offenders and understating the underlying social, integration and health issues of the first/second generation migrants. The paper will also contribute to the humanitarian work of the organizations, and governmental institutions working with the migrants in Norway by addressing the possible crime mitigation needs, knowledge transfer from other western countries in the issue of crime among migrants both first/second generation. Moreover, the researcher will use the interview in an aggregate form and all the information given in the interview will not attribute to any participant. All participants will be anonymous. Their interview will be used only as a way to gather information on the policies and theories behind crime among migrant communities in Norway. All information gathered and any recordings will be filed away safely in a private university server. Overall, this will take approximately half an hour/ (30 min) of the participant's time.

Please do not hesitate to contact the researcher if any questions regarding the study arises with the contact details below.

Kind Regards

Mohamud Ali.

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### Interview questions

- 1. What are the root causes of migrant youth crime in Norway?**
- 2. How is crime among migrant communities understood in Norway?**
- 3. In your opinion, how is crime and immigration linked or spoken about in (public and political) discourses?** *According to (Skarðhamar, et al., 2011, p. 4;Kardell & Carlsson, 2009, pp. 1-2, and Andersen, et al., 2017, p. 57), there is higher prevalence of crime in the first, and second generation migrants compared to the rest of the population. The offender rate is higher among the second generation of migrants in Norway, and therefore, corresponding other statistics found previously in the neighbouring Nordic countries, of Sweden and Denmark., how do you think this affects people's perceptions?*
- 4. What do you think is the role of government in addressing the problem of crime, specifically in relation to 'migrant criminality'?**
- 5. What are the prevention themes adopted?**
- 6. Future policies for better social integration**

## Appendix 3

Interview with a participant 3:

### **Transcript**

Participant 3

Gender: Female

Work: Regional center for victims of violence, traumatic stress and suicide prevention.

Interviewer: [00:00:02] Yes welcome again. I have informed you about confidentiality and confidentiality in the research project and that this study is the study that is part of my MA study, and the report will be submitted to both to the university, and the NGO which has given me a stipend for this project. So, we can go to the questions if you are ready as long as yes can. So now I take the first question and that is, what are the root causes of migrant youth crime in Norway?

Participant 3: [00:01:13] What's the main reason? But that was a bit of a difficult question because there are probably different reasons why different young people were involved in crime. But if one is to say a main reason then I would say that it is a socio-economic factor relating to poverty, bad living conditions, and discrimination.

Interviewer: [00:01:44] Ok. So, those are the factors you think are the drivers or what makes people often end up in these criminal environments and so the next question is, how is crime among immigrants in Norway understood socially then?

Participant 3: [00:02:16] Well ... it's also a difficult question in such a difficult question to come up with. And so, if you are thinking about how it is presented in the media and such. Then it is linked to perhaps a little to ethnicity or at least where it is drawn, it is often emphasized that it is immigrant youth who are behind it. mmmmmhhh. I think it's a difficult question to answer in fact to answer what I think about it. But if ...

Interviewer: [00:02:56] But socially, you often draw those who you see in the news picture or in statistics, so ethnicity is often taken out of them. And then there is a lot of focus on exactly this with who is the perpetrator and it also plays a lot in the perception the majority and society in general gets of who is actually a criminal. Who the criminal really is? And then I think that was the way I thought and it affects all this, especially when it comes to political discussions, and immigration policy and security in general. So, this reflects exactly me this with perceptions of who is the perpetrator, either when we talk about youth criminality or crime in general, and the relationship with immigration?

Participant 3: [00:04:12] Also, When we think youth crime, It is often discussed that there is talk among immigrant youth, I think it is more related to parents who are not in the picture/do not follow up enough the youth, parent who are not good Norwegian language, parents that do not follow up their children well enough but perhaps also cultural explanations related to sort of loyalty cultures and that there are networks, true, the same type of nationalities. That there are other explanations often also other instruments that are highlighted than the socio-economic and that there is more control. Making demands on parents about their children. Now there are proposals of serious type proposing double punishment also stricter punishment for crime committed in some areas of the town and those areas, is also of course high degree of immigrant population and socio-economic factors but, it like other measures that are highlighted are than socio-economic measures are control measures



Interviewer: [00:05:45] What do you think is the role of the authorities in addressing this very issue of youth crime. Specifically in relation to 'migrant criminality' ?

Participant 3: [00:06:03] What do you think then for what purpose or itself. What do you mean?

Interviewer: [00:06:09] How can they specifically address this issue, socially what can they do so that they were caught properly, that control and as you say also socioeconomic challenges. There are two things that are related to the crime problem. Then it is important that the authorities have a good overview on both sides, and the measures are correct. So what do you think is the role of government?

Participant 3: [00:07:07] I think that if the authorities have a responsibility to ensure that you have enough knowledge about youth criminality, and causes of juvenile delinquency, how it behaves and where, and how the youth should come get help to get out of crime and put in place the knowledge base as well as research to relate to it. And then there is the lack of follow-up, racism and discrimination with both poverty, and lack of youth follow up. I have met and have worked a lot with young people themselves who have said that they are, for example, even though they have taken education, so they struggle to get an apprenticeship compared to their Norwegian classmates, and I know both that there are socio-economic differences and that it is also often linked to immigrant background is a lot, especially if you have a lower education and have come from a refugee background for example, and not have had the same access to a network, parents who are foreigners. In fact, it is racism and discrimination that make it difficult to enter both the housing market and for apprenticeships. to get a job and so on and so forth ..... to put in place measures related to those things and as prevention general crime prevention measures among young people. That there are enough after school activities for the youth.

Participant 3: [00:09:10] And especially when you may live cramped, small place and do not have a room of your own and may not have the opportunity to bring many friends home. One Cannot afford equipment for hobbies, leisure activities whether it is in the way music, equipment or Sports whatever it is. To compensate to ensure that all young people have access to leisure activities and good adult role models as positive role models, to have someone whom you trust some adults as friends and who you trust and who you can contact. And I also think of another

aspect that I have become more and more aware of in recent years of which I have worked for twenty years both with young people involved in crime and with human trafficking. One is not so used to thinking that way in Norway but internationally so the exploitation of youth through crime. One of the biggest about exploitation form when it comes to minors. In some countries they have began to identify, and understand this problem. It is not only minor migrants, unaccompanied minors, and so also young people who in a way live in the country. Which can be groomed and recruited to commit crime and some of them also become eventually criminals, So then it can be, firstly one can be recruited easily in and it can be difficult to get out of the gangs because of threats. So there are also some examples of young people who are exposed to threats and violence and who simply do not dare to cut ties with criminal groups.

Participant 3: [00:11:20] One has to think this here is a complex phenomenon that it is not just enough the reason why young people commit crime often there are several things that are inter-related. If you live in such relative poverty family, that you have a difficult financially. Maybe, let's say, one cannot afford some new iPhone, Clothes, if you want to have things that naturally all young people want cool things and money, etc. If you have less resources to meet those needs, then, there are some groups of people who will offer opportunities for it or simply that one is vulnerable in other ways. If someone has learning difficulties and you have been bullied, you are someone who has been exposed to domestic violence and is traumatized and having no friends. You need adult contact. If there is a need in terms of relational and emotional or material things, then there is a group or someone coming with a solution. That solution is often that youth are offered to sell some drugs to us or keep the substances. Adolescents are used in very much different either selling drugs store money drug shipping etc ..

Interviewer: [00:13:13] It's exploitation. You mentioned that there are prevention measures that are implemented by the authorities and others who work in the field. Could you mention some of these measures that are now actively you know about?

Participant 3: [00:13:48] Yes. Are thinking then of specific preventive measures that were put in place?

Interviewer: [00:13:57] Yes. Against youth criminality or crime in general, and in the system, are there a number of units that work against this. And then there are organizations that work in that case just like you who work with assistance for people who have experienced violence, various traumas. So, in your knowledge, and understanding of exactly this what is happening in the field in terms of prevention?

Participant 3: [00:14:34] If you think about what kind of prevention measures there are youth activity clubs. There is this project of the Red Cross has these resource centres what it is called...??

Interviewer: [00:14:53] I think it's called the Red Cross project 'Ettersoning project' for people who have been released from prison to prevent recidivism.

Participant 3: [00:15:08] But think of it as the type of primary action.

Interviewer: [00:15:12] Maybe you mean the Refugee Guide project at the Red Cross,

Participant 3: [00:15:20] That's a lot. Outdoor contacts in the municipality.

Interviewer: [00:15:29] 6. Do you have any future policies for better social integration?

Participant 3: [00:16:00] Yes, that was also a very big question. Yes, then I think of everything from that kind of measure to prevent Dropout from school is a secondary school so health centres are a low threshold measure. Mental health for young people, outreach services are also available at Utekontakten (Outreach services). Environmental therapist at school but also of course major measures to have to make arrangements for those who are outside working life to enter working life. After school activity offers and such. I do not know..

Interviewer: Than you. That was the end of the interview.

## Appendix 4

### Operational Definition of Words Used in the Study

- a) Immigration- is defined as the movement of people from one country to another (Chiswick, 1988).
- b) Illegal/alien immigrants- is defined as the settlement in another country without permission from the respective government (Chiswick, 1988).
- c) First-generation immigrants- Are people who move to another country in search of better jobs and wages. They live temporarily in a foreign country and regularly commute to the native country (Bersani, 2014).
- d) Second-generation immigrants- They are offspring of the first generation and are fully pledged citizens by naturalization or birth.
- e) Undocumented immigrants- immigrants not accounted for by the host government although living in the foreign country. Such migrants lack the necessary documents needed to access services in a foreign country (Jackson et al., 2012).
- f) Crimmigration- a scenario where the criminal justice system and the immigration law converge in dealing with immigrants (Stumpf, 2006)