

Presentation title:

## Pastures New? Assessing the impact of domestic migration on criminal careers in Norway

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Within life-course criminology especially, there has been growing levels of interest and research into the relationship between crime and migration. The vast bulk of this literature however has been US-based and mostly focused on international migration and the difference between first- and second-generation migrant offenders and their native counterparts. In contrast, there has been little research conducted on domestic migration (those that relocate within the same country) and its impact on offending. One notable exception is by Orrick and colleagues (2021) who show a difference in the shape of the overall average criminal career trajectories of domestic migrants versus foreign citizens in Texas, US. To address this gap in the research, in this presentation I show the preliminary results from an analysis of the effect of internal migration on offending in Norway using a combination of population register data and police crime data. Specifically, we use group-based trajectory modelling to find latent groups of offenders who share similar offending trajectories (using data up to the date they move if applicable). Propensity score matching is then used to match those offenders who moved in each latent group to those who did not (in the same group). Finally, regression models are used to estimate the impact of internal migration on offending and then further trajectory models are also estimated on both sets of people (movers versus non-movers) in each latent group to further explore the post-moving - or not - change in trajectories. The results have implications for future research and also practitioners regarding the role of a person's environment, for example, their social network, in their offending choices.