

Application form (max. 1 page)

Please complete the form below.

The title and acronym of the project.	Global flows of migrants and their impact on North European Welfare States (FLOW)
Research theme and affiliation to other themes	Denmark and the global trends of the future

Scientific keywords (max 5):	Immigration, climate change, welfare state, the labour market, the education system, agent-based modelling
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Duration of project in months*:	36 months
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* The project is expected to begin at the beginning of 2018. The maximum duration of the project is 36 months.

FLOW project description

Abstract:

FLOW addresses issues described under the theme “Denmark and the global flows of the future”. The objective of the project is to contribute with systematic and interdisciplinary analyses of 1) the migration flows of the future, particularly the consequences of climate changes, 2) the effect of immigration on the developed North European welfare states, and 3) the possibilities for improving both the socioeconomic and the sociocultural integration of immigrants. FLOW’s mission is to deliver basic research into migration flows and their consequences as well as application-oriented research regarding the ways in which the socioeconomic and sociocultural integration of immigrants may be improved in developed welfare states.

FLOW’s research groups and principal investigator – excellence and interdisciplinarity

FLOW is an interdisciplinary meeting place for geographers (Technical Faculty of IT and Design), welfare and labour market researchers (Faculty of Social Sciences), migration researchers (Faculty of Social Sciences/Faculty of Humanities) and education historians and education ethnographers (Faculty of Humanities)

- CCWS (led by Christian Albrekt Larsen, Jørgen Goul Andersen, Karen Nielsen Breidahl, Kristian Kongshøj and Troels Fage Hedegaard; the Faculty of Social Sciences) is a leading centre for comparative welfare studies. CCWS will contribute to the project with analyses of the consequence on socioeconomics, the political support for the welfare state and wider goals for social cohesion
- CoMID (led by Trine Lund Thomsen and Martin Bak Jørgensen; the Faculty of Humanities/the Faculty of Social Sciences) is a recognised research centre conducting research within migration and integration processes. CoMID will contribute to the project with analyses of the causes of migration and the migrants’ encounters with and experience of North European societies.
- RUG (led by Henning Sten Hansen, Carsten Kessler and Lise Schrøder; Technical Faculty of IT and Design) possesses great expertise within geo-informatics, climate change and simulation models. RUG will contribute to FLOW with knowledge of future climate conditions and expected resulting migration patterns and will develop a simulation programme for migration flows.
- CARMA (led by Thomas Bredgaard; the Faculty of Social Sciences) is an interdisciplinary research centre focusing on the operating principles of the labour market. CARMA will contribute with analyses on the consequences of migration on the labour market and the conditions for the integration of migrants in the labour market.
- CfU (led by Mette Buchardt; the Faculty of Humanities) is an interdisciplinary centre conducting research in the development and implementation of study programmes and education policies in the European welfare states. CfU contributes with historical and ethnographic knowledge about the policy strategies of the education system as regards immigration with a view to ensuring an improved policy and efficient implementation locally.

PI Christian Albrekt Larsen is a professor in comparative welfare studies, holds a higher doctoral degree in sociology, is the research leader of CCW, a former *sapere aude* research leader in the Danish Council for Independent Research and a current member of the Danish Council for Independent Research, Social Sciences.

FLOW's problem statement and state of the art – the large societal challenges

FLOW addresses the situation described in the reference text, in which “*global challenges regarding for instance climate, inequality and armed conflicts cause many people to wish to seek better living conditions in new countries - and the movements constitute challenges locally, nationally and globally*” (reference text). Immigrant numbers are increasing. In 2000, 173 million foreign-born individuals lived in host countries. By 2015, this number had increased to 244 million. Immigration is defined as a situation where a person leaves their nation state to take permanent residence in another state. FLOW addresses this more permanent immigration, whereas questions regarding study stays, commuting, seasonal work etc. are omitted. Northern Europe is defined as the Nordic countries, the Netherlands and Germany. The overall thesis is that these fairly homogeneous countries are facing comparable challenges. Moreover, these states have handled the challenges differently, providing opportunities for ‘isolating’ dynamics and exchanging experience. FLOW’s main question is *how immigration and an expanded welfare state may be combined in the future*. This leads on to the following three sub-questions:

- 1: What migration flows may Northern Europe expect in the future?
2. How does increasing immigration affect North European welfare states?
- 3: How might the socioeconomic and sociocultural integration of immigrants in North European welfare States be improved?

Ad 1: Migration flows occur in a complex interplay between “push” and “pull” factors. Only a minor share of immigrants are personally persecuted according to the Geneva Convention in a narrow sense. The majority of immigrants are crossing national borders in order to achieve better living conditions, whether they are escaping from a war-torn country or famine or are simply dreaming of a higher (or even a much higher) standard of living. For this reason, it is difficult to set up a formula as to when and why people break up. But a consensus exists that basic living conditions such as food and shelter constitute structural conditions. Climate changes will increase migrations across borders, as parts of Africa, the Middle East and parts of Southern Europe are expected to be difficult to inhabit. A report from the Internal Displacement Monitor Centre shows that the vast majority of the internally displaced people (who are not yet immigrants) broke up due to natural disasters including, in particular, extreme weather conditions (2016). In 2016, twice as many people broke up due to natural disasters such as conflicts and violence. According to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), 2050 may see up to 200 million migrants as a result of climate changes (2008). Previous research has been characterised by economic analyses focusing on the income gap between countries (f.eks. Collier 2013) and sociological analyses focusing on network effects between diasporas effects between the host country and the country of origin (f.eks. Massey, Durand & Malone 2002). In particular, the data material from immigration between Mexico and the USA has been used in the development of theories concerning flow patterns. FLOW contributes to the field with

interdisciplinary analyses focusing specifically on climate changes and situations in Northern Europe (see Work Package 1).

Ad 2. The consequences of immigration for the host country have been dominated by American economic studies. One of the main conclusions is that immigration is a great economic advantage even though wages come under pressure in a small number of sectors. However, the North European context is markedly different from that of North America (Kogan 2007). The North European countries have regulated labour markets, extensive welfare states and higher wage levels. This protects wage levels in majority populations but leaves a large group of immigrants outside of the labour market as receivers of various welfare benefits, which were originally intended for the majority population. This has resulted in a number of studies of the effect of immigration on the financing of the welfare state, the (lacking) sociocultural integration of immigrants, the articulation of ‘the immigration problem’ and the political reactions of the majority population; including in particular the emergence of populist right-wing parties and their demands for restricted immigration and access to welfare benefits. FLOW continues this emerging European research field in Work Package 2. This takes place with a special focus on the North European countries and future scenarios developed in Work Package 1.

Ad 3. During the past two decades, the Northern European states have been experimenting with national integration policies. State intervention marks another difference compared to the Anglo-Saxon context. Comparative European research has primarily focused on the ways in which the countries have dealt with highly politicised issues such as the rules governing the granting of asylum, citizenship, family reunification, minority rights, etc. Researchers have also studied how these regulations reflect dominant discourses on ‘the problem’ and historical nation-building experience. In Work Package 3, FLOW augments this field by comparative analyses of how the North European states have handled the integration challenges in their education and labour market policies. The selection of these policy areas is rooted in the analyses in Work Package 2, which highlights the importance of labour market integration and of human capital to societal integration in general (see also Wrench, Rea & Quali 2016). The analyses in Work Package 3 are carried out with a special focus on the immigration groups which will be most prevalent in the future, cf. Work Package 1.

FLOW’s national and international positioning – expected effect

AAU is well-positioned in international migration research, which can be traced back to the former Academy for Migration Studies (AMID). FLOW creates a new platform for a research initiative at AAU which may become the leading Danish university environment. Among our closest “competitors” is the Centre for Advanced Migration Studies at the University of Copenhagen. Outside of the university environment, particularly the Rockwool Foundation research unit has played a prominent role in Danish migration research. Since 1997, this unit has delivered a series of analyses, primarily based in economic theory. The analyses of the unit form a sound basis for a description of the socioeconomic integration of immigrants in Denmark, whereas their sociocultural integration is less documented. At the same time, the unit has only delivered a limited number of solution-oriented proposals, which require field-specific knowledge about education, labour market and welfare policies. Moreover, no Danish studies have been conducted on the effect of climate changes on

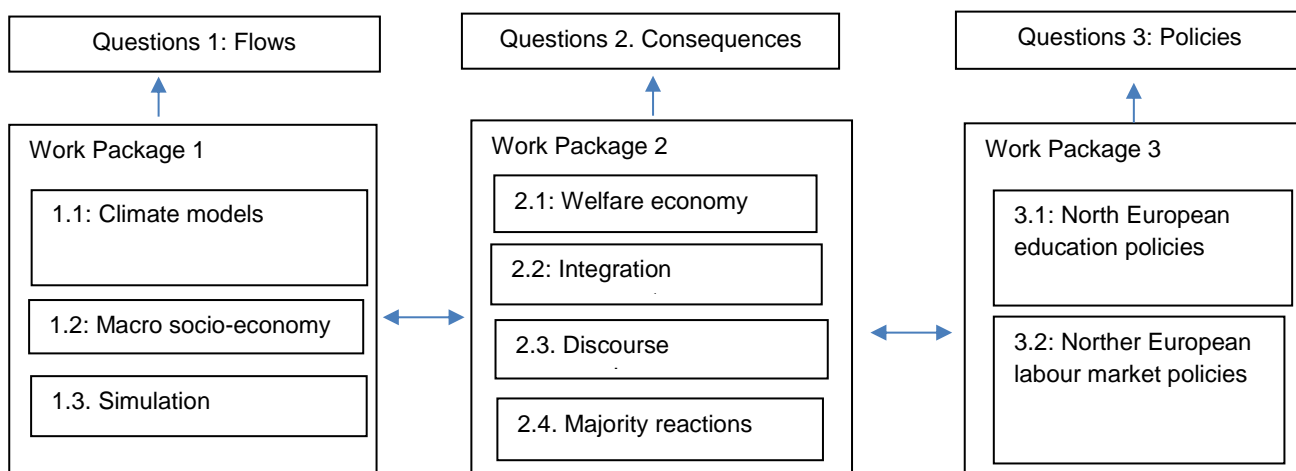
migration flows into Northern Europe. We therefore expect that FLOW will gain a prominent position in the Danish research field.

The international field continues to be dominated by American research and still appears quite subject specific. Economists have developed models to explain the causes of migration flows; these include a “push” and “pull” terminology. Political scientists and sociologists have primarily studied what Castles et al (2014) call historical structural causes of migration, which consider underlying economic dominance structures to be among the main causes of migration. Political scientists and sociologists have also described the consequences of immigration primarily in a conflict perspective; including the inherent conflict between host population and immigrants regarding the access to education, jobs and welfare benefits (e.g. Sherif 2015). Anthropologists and ethnographers have provided analyses with more emphasis on the identity and networks of immigrants. This has led to theories concerning the importance of diasporas on both decisions to emigrate, and the opportunities for socioeconomic and sociocultural integration. A prevalent hypothesis is that the diaspora is not (fully) integrated socioeconomically and socioculturally in the host country. Therefore, a discipline-specific division still exists in the field, which enables interdisciplinary breakthroughs (Favell 2015). However, the discipline-specific approach is being phased out in step with the establishment of European migration-specific research centres. FLOW wishes to position itself as one of these centres with specific expertise within immigration to developed North European welfare states.

FLOW’s research projects – interdisciplinarity and organisation

FLOW has three interdisciplinary work packages, which address sub-issues 1, 2 and 3 (see figure 1). The internal interdisciplinarity of the Work Packages is ensured through the composition of individuals, theoretical approaches and empirical material; the latter varies from satellite photos, macro-economic key figures, policy reports, surveys, including vignettes studied, to in-depth qualitative interviews. Data is collected and stored in accordance with AAU’s ethical guidelines. Each Work Package is coordinated by one member of the management group. FLOW also seeks to ensure extensive exchange of ideas and results across the three Work Packages. This is accomplished by the establishment of sub-projects whose sub-results are used across the Work Packages. This is quite simply achieved by placing postdocs and research assistants together physically, and by organising interdisciplinary seminars and joint book projects.

Figure 1: Survey of Work Packages and sub-projects.



Work Package 1: Migration flows to Northern Europe

FLOW's calculations of migration flows are based on fundamental "push-pull mechanisms". Project 1.1 collects climate scenarios, leading to scenarios for possible agricultural production in Europe (primarily Southern Europe), Africa and the Middle East. As mentioned above, it is generally agreed that food production and climate events will affect future migration flows. It is also agreed that economic inequality between countries of origin and host countries, internal economic inequality in countries of origin and host country and the presence of diasporas in the host country constitute structural conditions for migration flows (Castles, Haas & Miller 2014). Project 1.2 describes the development in development levels, economic inequality between North European host countries and other countries, internal inequality in these countries and the size of the diasporas. Finally, FLOW in project 1.3 FLOW contributes with new simulation models, which predict flows based on the modelling of migration conduct – under different conditions. The basis is Henning Sten Hansen's LUCIA model, which simulates area use and demography and has been used in a number of EU projects, as well as Carsten Kessler's collaboration with City University of New York on global climate changes and their effects on migration. Geographical research in the field is interested in flows, while their consequences for host countries are less well described. However, integrating estimates of migration flows with analyses of the consequences of immigration is obvious, as is integrating estimates of integration degree (a standard assumption is that integrated diasporas result in less "pull") and majority population reaction patterns (a standard assumption that lacking integration results in an increase in popular demand for border protection) in simulation models.

Project 1.1 Analysis of future climate changes and migration flow consequences

According to the most recent main report from IPCC (2014), climate changes will create increasing challenges for both rural and urban environments – even though these will vary in nature. In rural areas, high temperatures in particular, combined with a decrease in rainfall, will constitute large challenges for the farming industry and in some cases render farming impossible. In the first instance, this will result in migration into the big cities. However, the cities will also be affected by global warming, and 'urban heat islands' will be created (de Sherbinin et al., 2007) in which long-term stays will be challenging. Moreover, rising sea levels and an increase in the frequency of tropical

hurricanes will make life difficult in coastal areas (Piguet et al. 2011). Therefore, many people will choose to travel north towards Europe. FLOW will analyse the resulting migration flows by means of statistics and satellite photos as well as climate data in order to create a quantifiable relation between climate changes and migration flows.

by Henning Sten Hansen, Carsten Kessler, postdoc 1 (nn).

Project 1.2. Description of development and income differences between North European host countries and countries of origin and the size of diasporas. Immigration and emigration are often assumed to be driven a basic differences in income. FLOW therefore describes the income gap between the North European countries and countries of origin. This is done by means of databases such as World Wealth and Income Database (www.wid.world), EU-SILK and a number of UN databases. Improvements of these databases enable descriptive statistics, which were not an option in previous research. Both the absolute welfare levels and their distribution in countries of origin may create further dynamics in migration flows. It is a standard hypothesis that an increase (in absolute terms) in welfare level from a lower previous level results in better opportunities of emigration (as emigration requires resources), and that greater inequality in the country of origin results in higher expectations, which also creates a “push”. Finally, it is a prevalent hypothesis that a positive feedback process exists, according to which the presence of diasporas in host countries creates “pull”. The Danish registry-based data provides unique opportunities to provide descriptive statistics on diaspora-development, but the project also describes the development in other North European countries. *By Christian Albrekt Larsen and Kristian Kongshøj, research assistant (nn).*

Project 1.3. Simulation of migration flows. Based on the results from 1.1 and 1.2, a complex simulation model is developed for migration flows from Africa and the Middle East to Northern Europe, in particular. The model will be agent-based, so that individual agents (represented by different groups of immigrants) may be associated with behaviour as in the real world. The model will be implemented by means of a cellular automata approach similar to Jones & O’Neill (2016). Individual simulations could potentially provide extreme and unrealistic results; therefore, we will use a Monte Carlo approach with for instance 100 simulations in order to create a basis for a statistical analysis of the results achieved. The simulation models will be qualified by human science and social science knowledge of different migration types and the effect of European and national regulation of borders and migration flows. After these have been established in the other Work Packages, a final version will be developed. *Henning Sten Hansen, Carsten Kessler, postdoc 1 (nn).*

Work Package 2: The effect of immigration on North European welfare states

Increasing immigration affects the North European countries in many different ways, and it continues to be discussed by both political and academic environments whether a developed welfare state and a high level of immigration are combinable. The answer largely depends on the extent to which immigrants are integrated socioeconomically and socioculturally. The mapping of these context specific consequences of immigration is an extension of a number of projects in CoMID, CARMA, CCWS and CfU. Lacking socioeconomic integration in the labour market may cause immigration to become an economic burden for the welfare state, create social problems in immigration groups and

antipathy against immigrants in the majority population. Taking registry-based data as a point of departure, one of the main results in the Danish research is that so-called “non-Western” immigrants are an economic burden, whereas “Western” immigrants are an economic advantage (Skaksen & Jensen 2016; Finansministeriet 2017). FLOW continues this tradition in project 2.1. Lacking sociocultural integration may create problems for immigrant groups, who feel that they are not accepted and integrated in the host countries, for the majority population, who may feel that their culture is being threatened, and for further immigration due to network effects. Project 2.2 identifies a number of indicators of sociocultural integration. The actual economic burden and sociocultural integration constitute a backdrop for societal discourses concerning the effects of immigration on the welfare state. Previous research demonstrates, however, that the discursive construction varies considerably across roughly homogeneous countries. Project 2.3 continues this tradition by a study cutting across Sweden and Denmark. Finally, analysing the political reaction of the North European majority populations to increasing immigration is essential. This is explored by means of existing survey data and new vignette studies in which case descriptions are linked to future scenarios established in Work Package 1.

Project 2.1. Estimation of economic costs/revenues from specific immigrant groups. The analyses are based on Danish registry-based data describing tax payments and welfare benefits of individuals, subject to different conditions as to the degree of labour market integration and amount of human capital. FLOW expands existing research by analysing historical experience of the cost pressure from the expected future migration types (cf. Work Package 1), and by estimating how improved results in labour market and education policies (cf. Work Package 3). In doing so, FLOW makes a unique future-oriented contribution to this research field. *Christian Albrekt Larsen, Jørgen Goul Andersen and postdoc 2 (nn).*

Project 2.2. Sociocultural integration among immigrant groups in Northern Europe. It is an ongoing discussion whether sociocultural integration is best supported by that which existing research describes as a multi-cultural approach (e.g. Sweden and the Netherlands) or an assimilation-oriented approach, as in for instance Denmark and Germany (Kymlicka, Banting 2006, Banting 2005). It has been difficult to analyse the general sociocultural integration of immigrants because this requires targeted surveys. Measurement of sociocultural integration is one of the strengths of FLOW, because the partners included have privileged access to already collected survey data, which can be linked to Danish registry-based data. On the basis of this unique data, a number of integration targets will be set up among ten specific immigrant groups residing in Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark and five specific “non-Western” immigrant groups in Denmark, who are often assumed to be subject to a low degree of sociocultural integration. This will be combined with new qualitative life biographical interviews, providing humanistic individual-oriented insight into experiences of sociocultural integration in developed welfare states. *Karen Nielsen Breidahl, Troels Fage Hedegaard, Trine Lund Thomsen, research assistant (nn)*

Project 2.3. The discursive construction of the effects of immigration on the welfare states in Denmark and Sweden. During the past decade, immigration has played a central role in the debate concerning the welfare state. The balance between the desire to control and humanitarian obligations has affected

the development of political designs. In this context, maintaining the universalistic principle embedded in the Nordic welfare state model is dependent on the way in which government policies and the allocation of public benefits/rights are developed within a hierarchical stratification system (Jørgensen & Thomsen 2013). The project explores how immigration and welfare state are perceived and discursively “framed” in different ways by key actors in Denmark and Sweden, respectively. A comparative study of Denmark and Sweden is essential, as these two countries, which share the same welfare model, have pursued very different policies. Immigration groups cover labour migrants and refugees, including climate refugees. The data material consists of policy narratives. The project creates a theoretical toolbox for new knowledge on inclusion and equality and contributes with a new model for qualitative consequence analysis. *Trine Lund Thomsen, Martin Bak Jørgensen, postdoc 3 (nn).*

Project 2.4. The majority population’s view on immigrant groups in developed welfare states. The North European majority populations’ reaction to increasing immigration is central, both to the design of the future welfare state and to the opportunities for socioeconomic and, in particular, sociocultural integration of the immigrants. Using existing surveys (European Social Survey and election surveys), FLOW will analyse how North European majority populations react to increasing immigration. FLOW will enable exploration of the connection between attitudes in the majority population, the actual economic pressure (2.1.), the actual sociocultural integration (2.2) and the discursive construction of the issue (2.3). Based on privileged access to existing quantitative as well as qualitative material, attitudes concerning the access of immigrants to a number of specific welfare benefits in Denmark, Norway, Germany and the Netherlands will also be explored. These analyses are expanded by new Danish vignette studies measuring the majority population’s attitudes to specific situations in which the reasons for migration are explained by the climate problems and socioeconomic differences identified in Work Package 1. *Christian Albrekt Larsen, Troels Fage Hedegaard, Jørgen Goul Andersen, research assistant (nn).*

Work Package 3: Integration through North European labour market and education policies

One of the main challenges of the North European countries is that relatively high wage levels complicate the integration of low-productivity immigrants in the labour market. At the same time, the monitoring and regulation of the labour market make it difficult for immigrants to find illegal work. However, the North European countries also have a large state capacity for implementing integration policies. This provides unique opportunities to facilitate both socioeconomic and sociocultural integration. FLOW contributes to the existing research through comparative studies of how North European countries have been trying to improve integration by adopting different labour market and education policies. This situation of relatively uniform countries with similar problems acting in different ways provides good opportunities to identify successful and less successful policies (the so-called most-similar-case-design). The comparative analyses are supplemented with in-depth case studies of the Danish case.

Project 3.1 Labour market integration with a particular emphasis on the matching of refugees with employers

The group of asylum seekers who have been granted refugee status has been the most difficult group to integrate in the labour market (Schultz-Nielsen, 2016; Danish Economic Councils, 2016). The project finds inspiration for more efficient labour market integration by comparing experience from the Netherlands, Germany and Sweden. This takes place through desk research of policy documents, research literature and evaluations as well as through interviews with selected experts and decision makers. Moreover, an empirical analysis of the new Danish labour market integration programs and their ability to match refugees and employers is carried out. The literature suggests that labour market integration programs in local workplaces combined with early intensive language courses may improve the employment prospects of refugees (Arendt et al 2016; Ekspertgruppen, 2016). The project includes quantitative and qualitative studies of how and under which circumstances better matches between refugees and employers may be created. A qualitative survey will be conducted, which will identify the attitudes and behaviour of employers in relation to different groups of immigrant; this will be combined with interviews with refugees regarding their experiences of labour market integration. Thus, the project will map the existing labour market oriented integration efforts and explore opportunities for improvement. *Thomas Bredgaard, Trine Lund Thomsen and postdoc 4 (nn).*

Sub-project 3.2. Educational integration with a special focus on expected future groups. Due to the relatively high wage levels in North European countries, it is essential to make use of and expand the human capital through education (cf. Schultz-Nielsen & Skaksen, 2017). Previous Danish analyses point out that so-called “non-Western” immigrants, men in particular, find it difficult to acquire qualifying vocational training, despite the keen focus on education and training in immigrant groups and a high economic return on (Danish) education (Forskningsenhed, Skaksen & Jensen 2016). A number of studies also suggest that this issue is already detectable in elementary school (Buchardt 2016, 2017). At the same time, knowledge is lacking of the policy development and policy implementation regarding the transition between elementary school and further education for immigrants and their children. FLOW contributes with insight into the methods applied in the other North European countries to manage their education efforts directed towards migrants and their children, with a special focus on labour market preparation. Then follow analyses of the success rates of different types of migrant groups as regards their integration in the labour market in an actor perspective. Elements in the analyses are 1) life historical interviews with selected migrant groups, outlining their experience with the Danish educational system from 1970 and onwards (cf. Buchardt 2016, 2017) and 2) registry-based data studies of the participation of migrant groups in the educational system, and their employment rate. The sub-project provides new knowledge of the effects of the integration efforts of the educational system as regards preparation for the labour market with a view to new improved action. *By Mette Buchardt and postdoc 5 Jin Hui Li.*

Management structure and organisation

The project is led by Christian Albrekt Larsen, Thomas Bredgaard, Henning Sten Hansen, Mette Buchardt and Trine Lund Thomsen, representing the five involved research groups. Overall decisions will be made at five annual management meetings. The day-to-day management will be conducted

by Christian Albrekt Larsen, and secretarial functions will be taken care of by Berit Klitgård Jacobsen at the Department of Political Science. Monthly FLOW meetings for all participants will be held (in physical and virtual meeting rooms). The close coordination between projects within the same Work Package will be carried out by Henning Sten Hansen (Work Package 1), Trine Lund Thomsen (Work Package 2) and Mette Buchardt (Work Package 3). The overall time schedule including dominant activity appears from Figure 2.

Newly employed postdocs are employed at the relevant department. In HR matters, they are responsible to the head of department, and in academic matters to the involved research group at their department. Postdocs are placed together physically in bases in Copenhagen and Aalborg, respectively. FLOW is monitored by an interdisciplinary international *expert panel* consisting of Professor Claudia Diehl (Germany), a leading migration sociology researcher, Professor Pauli Kettunen (Finland), who has been the leader of a European FP7 project on immigration and welfare states and Professor Peter Marcotullio, (USA), a leading geographer within climate change and migration. A meeting between the management group and the expert panel will be held in Copenhagen every year. In order to help convert the project’s research results into practice and to identify more effective integration efforts, a panel of stakeholders will be established, led by Thomas Bredgaard, who has extensive experience with the involvement of external partners. Panel members are the most important actors in the area of integration, such as the Danish Agency for International Recruitment and Integration, Local Government Denmark, the Confederation of Danish Industry and the Danish Refugee Council. The panel will meet with the management once a year.

Figure 2: Overall time schedule and dominant activity in projects

	Months 1 to 6	Months 6 to 12	Months 12 to 18	Months 18 to 24	Months 24 to 30	30 to 36
Project 1.1.	Data collection	Analysis	Analysis			
Project 1.2	Data collection	Analysis	Analysis			
Project 1.3.		Model construction	Model building	Simulation	Re-analysis	Simulation
Project 2.1.			Register construction	Basic model	Estimation under different conditions	
Project 2.2.	Establishment of integration targets	Analyses of existing survey material		Qualitative Interviews	Qualitative analysis	
Project 2.3.	Data Denmark	Data Sweden	Coding	Analysis		
Project 2.4	Analysis of ESS survey		Vignet study	Analysis	Analysis	
Project 3.1.	Comparative policy study		Employer survey	Interview	Analysis	Analysis
Project 3.2.	Comparative policy study	Interviews	Case and register data	Analysis	Analysis	
Conference:	Start Aalborg			Midway Aalborg		Completion Copenhagen

Success criterion and impact – expected effects

FLOW’s academic success criterion is to expand migration research, rendering it interdisciplinary and applicable to North European conditions. FLOW’s international articles (approx. 3 to 4 per postdoc) are directed towards interdisciplinary field journals such as *International*

Migration, International Migration Review and *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, which are interdisciplinary. However, even in these journals it is difficult to analyse these issues in a genuinely interdisciplinary manner. Therefore, the management group will publish an anthology with Oxford University Press, in which interdisciplinarity and the North European context will be highlighted. The long-term academic success criterion will be the building of a strong AAU environment, cf. the section on positioning, which will be leading in Denmark and will support the dedicated effort of the HORIZON programme regarding migration; as either a partner or a leader (we will participate in the SC6-H2020 Consortium building Workshop in Brussels on 26 October). FLOW disseminates research results to stakeholders, decision makers and the population in general. Stakeholders in the areas of education and the labour market will be the direct beneficiaries of FLOW's results; both in the form of experience from other countries and the specific Danish studies. The stakeholder panel is key to this interaction. FLOW's management group will also write a research dissemination debate book (New Hans Reitzel format, "Perspektiver" [Perspectives], approx. 80 pages). A webpage is allocated, providing access to some of FLOW's data material (the survey part via www.surveybank.aau.dk), the English publications and a number of Youtube expert interviews. The objective is for stakeholders, decision makers and populations to act on a basis which is as well-informed as possible. Immigration and developed welfare states are hardly incompatible. It is not a question of either/or. More likely of both/and. However, striking this balance requires deep insight into the nature of the challenges, the consequences of integration and effective integration policies. FLOW will deliver this. This is knowledge for the world.

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