# Saving cities or empowering regions: A Comparative Study on Recent Regional Immigration Policies in Canada and Australia

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Fact: In recent years, Canada and Australia have pursued different plans to settle more immigrants in the regions. Research Question: Why do these two countries had different policy outcomes?

### Introduction

# Regionalization of immigration

Recently, regionalization of immigration reappeared in the agenda of policy makers in Canada and Australia, two countries that rely on immigration for population growth. Although recent policies in the two countries share a common goal which is to achieve a better geographic distribution of newcomers, the process of agenda-setting in those countries did not follow the same pattern. The need for regional immigration policies was not problematized the same way in Canada and Australia. In Canada, population decline, and economic revival of the regions were used to define the problem whereas Australia followed a different pattern where policy makers emphasized the infrastructure problems in metropolitan areas. Using Narrative Policy Framework (NPF), this study compares the policy narratives emerged in both countries.

## Theory

### Narrative policy framework (NPF)

- When: A policy process theory and an empirical approach to study narratives developed in the early 2000s.
- **What:** Its main analytical concept is "policy narratives" which are stories and discourses strategically mobilized by the policy makers to influence the policy process<sup>1</sup>.
- Why: NFP theory postulates that those narratives have impacts on policy outputs and this impact can be systematically studied.
- **How:** Although narratives may seem to be unique to a specific context, NFP offers a universally applicable methodology that optimizes the concepts to become generalizable and travel across contexts. NFP can be used in both experimental or quasiexperimental quantitative designs and in non-experimental qualitative inquires.<sup>2</sup>
- Importance: One of its assumptions is that the policy reality is socially constructed and transmitted in narrative form so human cognitive capacity can make sense of it.

# Application of NFP in this study

**Type of inquiry:** Qualitative comparative case study Level of analysis: Meso level (how groups construct policy narratives) **Units of analysis:** Two countries (Canada and Australia) **Policy narrative:** The need for regionalization of immigration Phases of the policy process: Agenda-setting and implementation

# Methodology and methods

### Comparative case analysis

Criteria for case selection: Canada and Australia **Similarities:** 

- Federal regimes with a process of federalization (decentralization) of immigration<sup>3</sup>
- Asymmetrical distribution of immigrants across regions
- same time (late 90s and then in 2017-2018)

### Difference:

### Data and methods

- 1. Governmental press releases
- 4. Journal articles (2018-2020)
- 2. Immigrants' preference for urban areas
- 3. Economic development
- 4. Problems in big cities (infrastructure

# Analysis & Key Findings

## **Evolution of the policy debate**

90s: Federalization of immigration in both countries Late 90s: Regionalization of immigration becomes an important policy problem – first agenda setting attempts

Early 2000s: Statistical evidence about population aging integrated into the debate to justify problem definition – first problem definition attempts

Early 2000s: Statistical evidence about immigrants' preference for urban areas integrated into problem definition

**2017-2018:** An urgent need for regionalization of immigration is problematized

**2018-2019:** Accelerated decentralization of immigration with targeted regional programs

Canadian path

As in the rest of our society,

Canada's population is aging

traditionally benefited from

cities and rural communities

communities, we will be able

to test new ideas and to test

means is that it will be up to

the communities to create a

blueprint for what works for

immigration can help them

By creating an immigration

northern communities, we're

looking to ensure that the

shared across the country.

benefits of immigration are

pilot aimed at rural and

meet their local economic

immigration. What that

them locally and how

development plans.

in smaller communities.

urban centres have

Canada's cities and larger

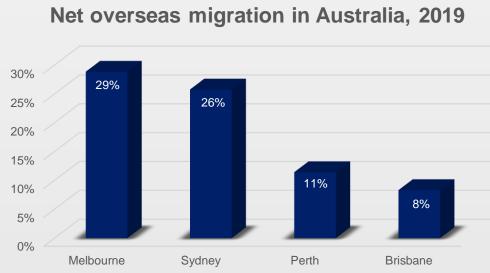
immigration, but smaller

have struggled to do the

And thanks to these

community-based

Permanent migration in Canada, 2019



# **Major differences**

Regional immigration Narrative

policy narrative

**Problem definition** 

Aging population

<u>Policy response</u>

New programs to

welcome more

immigrants

by communities

**Policy objective** 

Better geographic

distribution of

immigrants +

**Empowerment of** 

regions

More persuasive

narrative

The two counties differ in four areas:

- 1. Problem definition 3. Regionalization method
- 2. Policy response 4. Policy objectives

**Policy output** 

Regional migration

Municipal Nominee

Program

**More immigrants** 

Regional

immigration

population

**Economic** 

development



Narrative

Moral of the

Population decline

Declining birth rate

Aging population

Right now, the vast majority

of new migrants go presently

reducing the migration rate is

to the big capitals and so

the first step to easing the

Sydney particularly.

and nearly all of the

pressure on Melbourne and

The fact is that 87 per cent of

all skilled migrants are going

to Sydney and Melbourne,

numanitarian intake. We

want to have a more even

distribution, as I will explain

Hence, settling even a slightly

larger number of new

big cities.

Infrastructure

problems

migrants to the smaller

states and regions can take

significant pressure off our

Regional

immigration

Less immigrants

### Australian path

Policy output

Reduction in

Regional settlement

programs, incentives

and measures

**Economic** 

development

**Narrative Policy Framework Analysis** 

Canada

immigration

local actors

Canada

Federated system of

Declining regions

Demographic asymmetries

Villains: Population decline

Heros: Federal government and

immigration as much as urban

Increasing permanent migration

with more regional immigration

programs to achieve economic

prosperity in regional Canada

Inadvertent cause (population



### Regional immigration policy narrative

**Problem definition** 

Federated system of immigration

Demographic asymmetries

Heros: Federal government

cities and congestion

Regions have not benefited from Immigration flow to urban areas

Australia

Aging population

Declining birth rate

settlement in big cities)

Villains: Population density in

contributed to problems in big

Decreasing permanent migration

with more regional immigration

programs to achieve economic

prosperity in regional Australia

Infrastructure problems in big

Inadvertent cause (immigrants'

Declining regions

Congested cities

**Congestion in cities** 

Policy response Less immigrants per year + regional settlement programs



<u>Regionalization</u> Top-down approach initiated by the federal government



**Policy objective** Better geographic distribution of immigrants+ Saving metropolitan areas

Less persuasive narrative

### Limitations

- The impact of COVID-19 pandemic as an exogenous shock has been excluded from this study due to its coverage.
- 2. This study explains the impact of problem definition on the policy outcome. Therefore, it treats problem definition in the process of agenda-setting as an explanatory factor, not as a dependent variable. The factors that explain why these different problem definitions occurred is beyond the scope of this study.
- 3. The resources used in this study cover records for public consumption only. Since Canada and Australia have different public spheres, there is an asymmetry in the availability of resources. Australian minister has delivered more speeches on the subject that are publicly available whereas Canadian minister was less involved in the debate, providing less material to document the policy narrative.

### **Contributions & Conclusion**

- 1. Similar systems, similar goals, different policy responses:
  - This study shows why two similar immigration countries ended up having different policy outcomes to address the same policy problem. The evidence drawn from documents analyzed through the NFP lens demonstrates that the problem definition is an explanatory factor.
  - The analysis suggests that Canada's problem definition led to an increase in number of immigrants and introduction of new programs whereas Australia's problem definition led to a decrease in number of immigrants and incentives to settle immigrants outside the capital cities.

### 2. Role of narratives in problem definition:

- This study shows that this explanatory factor, problem definition, can be analyzed in narrative form.
- Canadian policy makers mobilized a narrative of population aging and economic decline in the regions whereas Australian policy makers mobilized a narrative of congestion in the cities and infrastructure problems.

### 3. First attempt to mobilize NFP to explain a recent policy phenomenon in immigration:

 Although Canada and Australia have been compared in numerous comparative studies, this study offers new insights into immigration policies from a narrative perspective.

# Notes and bibliography

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- 2. Shanahan, E. A., Jones, M. D., & McBeth, M. K. (2018). How to conduct a narrative policy framework study. The Social Science Journal, 55(3), 332–345.
- 3. Paquet, M. (2017). Wicked problem definition and gradual institutional change: federalism and immigration in canada and australia. Policy and Society, 36(3),
- 4. In this study, the coding scheme for NPF proposed by Shanahan et. al. was used.

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- **Regionalization**  Population growth depends on immigration Bottom-up approach initiated
- Recognition of the policy problem and agenda-setting around the
- Different problem definition leading to different policy outcomes
- Policy narratives can be found in:
- 2. Speeches from ministers
- 3. Reports from interest groups
- Themes for document analysis<sup>4</sup>:
- Population decline and aging
- and congestion)