COMMUNICATING STRATEGICALLY ABOUT IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION: POLICYMAKER PERSPECTIVES



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'Narrative framing and building place-based narratives of inclusion at the local level'

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Goals of Immigration and Integration Communications

- (I) Inclusive communications: Promoting diversity and social cohesion
- (2) Informational communications: Weighing the costs and benefits of integration policies
- (3) Persuasive communications: Changing minds
- (4) Reactive communications: Responding to crisis



Match Goals with Communications Tools

- In selecting communications tools, need to consider:
 - communications goals
 - policy objectives
 - type of message
 - target audience
 - cost
 - level of interaction
 - resources
- Many approaches utilise a bouquet of communications strategies



- (I) Division of labour between policymakers and in-house communications teams
 - Lack of mainstream knowledge about integration within public communication teams
- (2) What works for one audience may backfire with another
 - Audiences are heterogeneous and segmented
 - Public communications may be bound by strict style guidelines that cannot be calibrated to the audience
 - Not a blank slate: Need tailored messages that account for the values, preferences, and concerns of particular audiences



- (2) What works for one audience may backfire (continued)
 - Explaining the 'narrative turn':
 - Potential benefits:
 - Storytelling can help make sense of complex phenomena
 - Shares information and feelings
 - Creates space for personal connections
 - Easier to memorise and recall
 - Reduced out-of-hand rejections and reactions
 - Compatible with cognitive dissonance



- (2) What works for one audience may backfire (continued)
- Explaining the 'narrative turn':
 - Potential cautions:
 - Can trigger and reinforce particular 'frames' in different audiences
 - Common immigration and integration frames (Crawley et al., 2016):
 - » Benefit: real or potential positive contributions immigrants make to the economy or culture of a society
 - » Victim: immigrants as victims, and potentially reinforce stereotypes of requiring more from society than they are contributing
 - » Threat/villain: economic threats or burdens, cultural incompatibility, or dangerous criminals and threats to public order and safety

- (3) Communications can be dismissed or ignored
 - Especially if delivered by untrusted messengers or fail to acknowledge people's lived experiences
 - Tapping trusted messengers, such as strong local leaders, influential community members, and peers, can make messages more credible and persuasive



- (4) Messages can be confused by different priorities
 - Institutional inconsistencies
 - Diverging national and local priorities
 - Sensational immigration reporting and 'fake news'



Implications for Integration Policy

- Words matter
- Body language matters
- The messenger matters
- Not everything should be communicated by governments



Conclusions and Recommendations

- I. Know your audience
- 2. Listening is more important than talking
- 3. Reflect the priorities of the whole society
- 4. Acknowledge conflict
- 5. Success is often tied to the strength of individual leadership
- 6. Professionalise in-house communications



For more information

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