An Evaluation of 2023 Australia's New Immigration Policy for New Zealand Citizens Based on Online Public Opinion

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Abstract. Public opinion is always an important effect that influences the direction of countries' immigration policy while the evaluation of immigration policy based on online public opinion has a significant theoretical and practical means. This project adopts a sentiment analysis and LDA analysis to evaluate the attitude of online public opinion toward Australia's 2023 new immigration policy for New Zealand citizens and identify the main public concerns about this policy. For the new policy in 2023, harvest public opinion information, maintain the natural language processing technology to analyze internet public opinion. Research on public attitudes and attention about the new policy from sentiment score and Latent Dirichlet Allocation analysis. Based on the results of that two-analysis method, this project then raises related suggestions for Australia policymakers in their future immigration policy-making.

Keywords: Australia Immigration policy, online public opinion, sentiment analysis, LDA analysis.

1   Introduction

Immigration problems have currently played a significant role both in international politics and in domestic politics in countries around world. Immigration policy become a topic which hard to ignore in most main countries around world. As more and more immigrants enter country and get arouse public concern, public opinion then plays a significant effect on policymakers when they determine the policy direction or make considerations about policy change[1] as policymakers need respond to the public opinion to get ballot ticket.

In today's information era, the development of internet and information technology and popularization of mobile phones bring people a significant convenience to discuss social events or important public policy while expressing and sharing their opinions on

internet. Online social media networks, such as Facebook and Twitter in this background then play an important role as a platform for people to read, discuss, make and spread different public opinions[2]. Consequently, politicians and political parties around world have begun to recognize the role those social media play[3] and those public opinion issue in internet platforms have been used as reference when public policy is making. Empirical research illustrates this relationship with empirical evidence is important in current world not only because it will help researchers better understand the operating mechanism of immigration policymaking in current information but also because it can help policymakers better understand public opinion and make proper responses towards those opinions. However, there is almost scarce study uses public opinion as measurement to illustrate and evaluate the effect of immigration policy.

Australia is important and typical immigration country, with 29.5% of population (7.7 million) was people born overseas in 2022[4]. This study chooses a recent immigration policy change related to New Zealand immigration in Australia as study unit. Australia has always maintained a close relationship with New Zealand and has given New Zealand citizens preferential immigration policy. From 1 July 2023, New Zealand citizens who have been living in Australia for four years or more can directly apply for Australian citizenship without applying for and be granted a permanent visa in advance[5].

On this background, this study set the purpose to use online public opinion as a measurement to evaluate the effect of immigration policy. This study then set the research question as whether the immigration policy change which makes New Zealand citizens more easily immigrate to Australia gets enough public support from social opinion especially from online social opinion. Based on the above-mentioned mechanism about the important role that public opinion plays in the process of immigration policy-making, this study makes an assumption that public opinion plays an important role in the policy-making process of Australian new immigration policy related to New Zealand Citizens. This study will first make a brief review of the current academic research which studies the relationship between immigration policy and public opinion to find the research gap. Then, this study will make a brief overview of the change in Australia immigration policy towards New Zealand citizens and generalize the trend of Australia policy change in this field. Thirdly, this study will collect Australia public opinion related to this policy change in X and adopt a sentiment analysis to understand public attitude towards Australia's new immigration policy towards New Zealand citizens while testing the assumption by evaluating whether this policy change gets support from the online public opinion. Besides that, this study will also adopt an LDA analysis to define the main public concerns of online public opinion towards this policy. Finally, this study generates related suggestions for Australia government about reforming current immigration policies related to New Zealand citizens and making of new immigration policies related to New Zealand citizens.

2   Literature Review

Among those papers which study the topic of public opinion and immigration policy. There are mainly the following three themes of works while most of those studies focus on anti-immigration opinions and those policies tend to make more restrictions on immigration.

2.1   Factors Influence Public Opinion Towards Immigration

Many studies related to the public opinion on immigration pay their attention to the origin of public opinion towards immigration policies and related factors that may affect this opinion.

Merolla and Haynes (2013)[6] study the effect of terms used to describe immigration and the ways of immigration policies be framed on the public opinion towards immigration. They make conclusion that the choice of described term has limited effects towards public opinion while the ways of policy frame play a significant effect towards public opinion of immigration. Sagir and Mockabee (2023)[7] study the difference between public opinion related to immigration policy during American election and the increased significance of this issue. This work applies a content analysis of campaign speeches of president's candidacy, a study of the news in social media related to immigration and an open-ended question. This study then draws conclusion that although the opinion expressed by Trump about hardline immigration policy does not change public opinion towards immigration, it attracts mediate pay attention to immigration problem and support from anti-immigration voters.

Just like the work of Merolla and Haynes Sládková and Cook (2021)[8] also notice the public opinion about the threat of immigration. This work studies the effect of perceived threat from immigrants on the preference for the restriction or relax restriction of the immigration policies in America. Their work illustrates the effect by studying the secondary data which convenience sampling college students survey data about attitudes of students related to immigration. Through logistic regression analysis, this work points out that threats perceived by students from economic, cultural and security threat fields all lead students prefer a highly restriction immigration policy. Besides that, this work also illustrates threats perceived in cultural areas have mediated effects that associate political affiliation and race with the preference for hardline immigration policies by adopting path analysis toward structural equation modelling.

2.2   Influence of Public Opinion Towards Immigration Policy

There are only limited number of works focusing on the effects of public opinion on immigration policy.

Ramos, Pereira and Vala (2020)[9] study the effect of biological and cultural racism on public opinion towards immigrants and related effects on immigration policies in Europe. Their work adopts a set of multilevel regression analyses to evaluate their hypothesis. This work makes conclusion that the perceived threat from immigration plays a mediation effect that causes opposition to immigration and applies discriminatory

anti-immigration policies, and this kind of mediation effect has a more significant influence in highly democratic countries. Besides that, biological and cultural racism opinion also influence anti-immigration policies. A paper with a similar topic written by Bishin et al. (2022)[10] studies whether there is a backlash exists in public opinion caused by policy-related immigration. The result denied the existence of strong backlash and suggested that cues provided by elites can direct public opinion towards immigration policy.

Many papers observe that in certain conditions, public opinion will play a more significant influence on immigration policy. Böhmelt (2021)[1] adopted a quantitative study that uses data that combines information on migration policies with European Social Survey to illustrate the determinants of countries' immigration policies. This paper notices both client interests and public can be used to illustrate the immigration policy while public's interest plays a more significant role. This paper makes conclusion that as large migrant and refugee populations enter countries, policymakers focus on the public opinion about immigration and public opinion then influences countries' immigration laws and makes policies more restrictive[1]. The same effect has also been observed by work of Butz and Kehrberg (2019)[11], which claim that in some certain environments when there is a strong anti-immigration sentiment among public, this kind of public opinion then pushes state legislators in America introduce immigration restriction policies. Besides that, Ezrow, Fenzl and Hellwig (2023)[12] also noticed that in political systems with a dominant chamber, governments make more responses toward the change of public opinion related to immigration policy.

2.3   Relationship Between Public Opinion and Immigration Policy

Hauwaert and Steven (2022)[13] used a series of survey and dyadic-ratios algorithms to construct comparable measures related to immigration opinions. This work studies the relationship between public opinion and immigration policy in Europe by introducing a thermostatic model and drawing conclusion that people have preferences towards immigration policies and this preference will make them respond when immigration policy changes. Consterdine (2022)[14] observed a trend of change between public opinion and immigration policy in UK. In her paper, she concluded that as employers put pressure on government to liberalize immigration policy to relieve the shortages in labor market and soften public opinion towards immigration policy, Conservative government began change its longtime restrictive immigration policy and put more consideration on business interests.

After overviewing the above-mentioned work, two clear research gaps can be identified. Firstly, most of those studies on this field choose European countries and America as research subjects and there is scarce study pay attention to the situation in southern hemisphere where two most important immigration countries- Australia and New Zealand- located. Secondly, few of current studies use public opinion as measurement to illustrate and evaluate the effect of immigration policy.

2.4   Review the Change of Australia Immigration Policy Towards New Zealand Citizens

Australia has a long history of receiving immigration from New Zealand as increased number of people from New Zealand live in Australia. In 2023, Around 670,000 New Zealand citizens live in Australia[15].

Australia has a stable and continuous immigration policy as there is always strong bipartisanship in Australian immigration policy-making process[16]. This kind of continuous is obviously reflected in the long immigration policy trend of Australia which continually provides preferential policies to New Zealand citizens to immigrate to Australia. There is also a long-term policy trend in this field that Australia's immigration policy tends to increase the convenience for New Zealand to immigrate to Australia as the process of immigration application is continually simplified for people from New Zealand.

In 1973, Australia and New Zealand signed the Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement, which enabled the free movement of citizens between Australia and New Zealand. According to this agreement, New Zealand citizens can enter Australia to visit, live and work, without the need to apply for authority to enter the country before travelling[17]. Then, in 1994, the Special Category Visa (SCV) was introduced specifically for New Zealand citizens by Australia government as an issue on arrival visa[18]. In 2001, a bilateral social security arrangement between Australia and New Zealand was signed. This agreement allows New Zealand citizens to get payment of age pension, disability support pension and carer payment in Australia. However, under this agreement, New Zealand citizens who want to apply for Australia citizenship still need firstly get an Australia permanent visa[17]. The process for New Zealand citizens to apply Australian citizenship was further simplified when the policy evaluated by this study was introduced on 1 July 2023 by Australia Prime Minister Albanese. According to this policy, New Zealand citizens who live in Australia for four years and meet other eligibility will have a direct pathway to Australian citizenship[15].

3   Classification Analysis of Online Public Opinion

3.1   Data Collection

This research chose WebDriver drove Chrome Brower manipulated by Python as a tool to conduct data collection. The WebDriver can simulate the virtual browsing environment and execute given instructions automatedly.

Besides that, the preparation required GraphQL library, one experienced X account, one cookie plug-in, JSON library, proxy pattern account. After all the preparation, the data collection will be implemented in four steps: First, log into X by using normal mode Chrome browser once and save login cookies into JSON library by cookie plug-in. This research uses proxy server to use the cookie saved in json library to log in to X in the selenium environment. Secondly, the operator command sends requests to the X server followed by GraphQL structure including our settled keywords, and date period. In this step, the operated machine pretends to be one different computer with a different

IP address to send signals to X server because X's cyber security will ban the account and its IP address when it detects massive requests from the same IP address at the same time. Thirdly, the operation machine received the packages from X, as they are not all useful, the operator withdraws the valuable data filleted by different IDs within the JSON library. The operator writes all the data into an Excel file making filleting efficient as it can be supported with Excel columns functions. Finally, filleting the data is the last step to make it more readable, the operator sets different columns such as tweet time, tweet ID, number of likes, number of shares, etc., and arranges the data in positive order by post-date.

This section attempts to compare when keywords search and hashtags search under the same conditions, results from keywords research can be more inclusive than hashtags research. Therefore, this research decided to use the keywords research method.

In this research, authors used different keyword groups to analyze the X.

In the first group, authors used "Nz Australia pr" as a combined keyword and set the time from 1st July to 1st November. However, the web-driver only dug 55 posts. Then researchers lost the period from 22nd April to 1st November because 22nd April is the date the Australia government announced that direct pathway to Australian citizenship for New Zealand citizens. But the result posts still stay low. In the second group, researchers replace the keyword 'pr' with 'citizen'. The changed keywords are "Australia citizen New Zealand". The researchers set the period from 22nd April to 1st November, the operation machine showed 851 posts found including the above keywords. In the third group, researchers decided to use the keyword "Australia immigration policy" because the New Zealanders's pathway change is the only announcement about immigration policy by the Prime Minister during the research period. The Web-driver showed 823 posts were found. Finally, the data collection section collects 1751 posts in total. X Corporation changed its API access and developer agreement policy on January 12, 2023. X corporation abruptly cut off many third-party Twitter clients from the site's application programming interface[19], therefore, some types of properties of posts are not able to be collected under the new policy.

In the ethical aspect, this study observed the no-harm principle in the full process of data collection and data analysis. All texts from X collected by this study are those issued publicly in X and this study does not collect any data that can be used to identify any individual personal information.

3.2   Sentiment Analysis

Researchers use a sentiment analysis tool called SentiStrength to discuss the emotion in the posts. SentiStrength is a software that can do sentiment analysis in various studies utilizing Twitter data. Studies conducted on short texts have shown this tool to be able to capture positive sentiment with 60.6% accuracy and negative sentiment with 72.8% accuracy[20]. SentiStrength can also report binary (positive/negative), trinary (positive/negative/neutral) and single-scale (-4 to +4) results [21]. A score from 5 to -5 defined two extremely different trends, the positive score defines positive sentiment in a

positive proportionally. To figure out the overall sentiment score, this project input posts to get one sentiment score respectively.

For the total score this project adds total positive score and negative score,

$$Score(total) = Score(positive) + Score(negative) \tag{1}$$

Thus, the result score from 4 to -4 represents the positive or negative sentiment for the tweet and when the total score is 0 then the post is classified as neutral.

The SentiStrength requires a TXT format file for input; therefore, this project converts the collection data file from XLSX to TEXT and arranges the layout with one tweet per line. This project uploads the file to SentiStrength, the TXT file will be going through the sentiment analysis model which is trained by its previous database to increase its accuracy. When the process is finished, it will come out one table with three columns: the collected posts, the positive polarity score from 1 to 5, the negative polarity score from -5 to -1. When a tweet with 1 and -1 scores, it is considered as neutral. SentiStrength is based on dictionary-based approach, which means it could be inflexible at detecting irony or sarcasm texts. That required human intervention. This paper then collected all the posts mentioned by three groups of keywords and processed the sentiment analysis in SentiStrength.
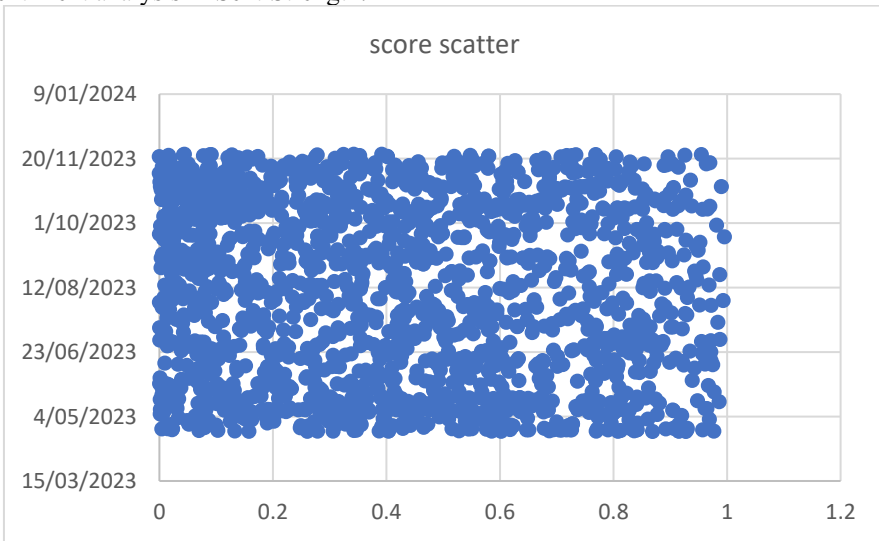

Fig. 1. Scatter of sentiment score by the date

In Figure 1, the y-axis presents the time from the date the department of the prime minister announced the policy change to the date when this research started. x-axis presents the results of the sentiment score processed by the Sentiment Strength. As can be seen in the first two months after the announcement, points are distributed more evenly and very enriched in the neutral zone, as time goes by the points are more frequently distributed between 0-0.2. This imply the public opinion on introduce of new

policy has increasingly positive and currently there is a weak positive attitude among online public opinion towards this new immigration policy.
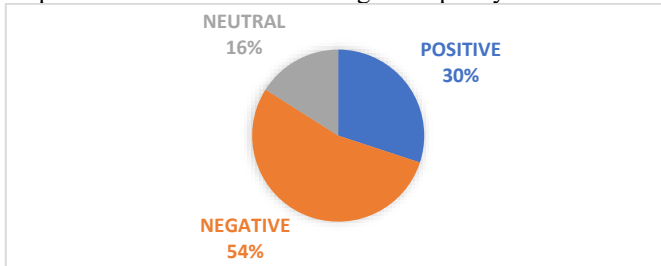

Fig. 2. Percentage of three attitude

Figure 2 shows the percentage of each attuited captured in total sentiment percentage.

3.3   LDA Analysis for Classification

This project used Latent Dirichlet Allocation analysis (LDA); a theme model can analyze the collected posts to crawl out the potential theme information. To get the topics, this project chose Python as the programming language and using add-on kits to help contribute the progress. There are several kits necessary at the beginning of this research: NumPy, Pandas, Genism. NumPy is a Python library that provides a multidimensional array object, various derived objects (such as masked arrays and matrices), and an assortment of routines for fast operations on arrays, including mathematical, logical, shape manipulation, sorting, selecting, I/O, discrete Fourier transforms, basic linear algebra, basic statistical operations, random simulation and much more[22]. It provided a fundamental package for scientific programming in Python. Pandas and Genism kits are provided with table and natural language processing functions. The analysis progress will be done in four steps. In the first step, this project does the pre-processing for the original data to increase the accuracy of the results. This project downloads a tool named 'Natural Language Toolkit'. It's a toolset designed for 'Natural language processing'. It provides easy-to-use interfaces to over 50 corpora and lexical resources such as WordNet, along with a suite of text processing libraries for classification, tokenization, stemming, tagging, parsing, and semantic reasoning, wrappers for industrial-strength NLP libraries, and an active discussion forum[23]. There are three functions used in the processing. The first function is 'stop word', it contains a database with many high frequencies of used words. The second function is 'tokenize', the tokenization can divide a large quantity of text into smaller parts called tokens. Tokens are useful for the LDA to find patterns. The third function is 'Lemmatization',[24] expresses the availability of capability of functioning grouping data. Lemmatization is the process of grouping together the different inflected forms of a word so they can be analyzed as a single item[25]. The second step is to build the bag of words. In a bag of words, researchers only consider whether a word appears, regardless of the order in which it appears. This project builds a bag of words model that allows the text as a

numerical feature vector by using the tool sklearn' Count Vectorizer function. To let the computer be able to understand the text, this project uses the method: fit_transform. It can construct the vocabulary in the bag of word models and convert the words into feature vectors. The third step, this project starts building the main program and training the model. This project chooses the for loop to execute the orders. In the for-loop range, this project set the theme numbers as 'I', an unknown variable, and built the equals to calculate the perplexity by the function "log_perplexity". Researchers name the "pass-time" as the number of the model be trained and set the "passtime" value 10. In the limitation of the model construction, calculating the big date is one of the defects; therefore, researchers decide the number of train times in a neutral way. In the fourth step, this project set up the visualization to improve the readability of the results. Kit matplotlib and function pyLDAvis are necessary for the next actions. pyLDAvis can render the visualization for different topics and save the file for future use. Matplotlib is a visualization tool in Python and Matplotlib graphs your data on Figures (e.g., windows, Jupyter widgets, etc.), each of which can contain one or more Axes[26]. This project set the axes 'x' and 'y', input the variable 'I' into the x-axis and named it 'num topics', input the variable 'coherence score' calculated by kit genism into the y-axis and named it 'coh score'. This project adds an iteration function. Researchers modify the code to increase the accuracy of the results based on the output of the iteration function. During the research, researchers have developed LDA produced a lot of ambiguous and misleading topics at the beginning of termination, topic corrected by the multiple iteration and optimization which cost many recourses and servers performance delayed other tasks.

This product builds a Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) model and attempt the group of posts into a predefined number of clusters.

In this research, the number of topics is considered the predefined number of clusters. To calculate the exact number of themes, researchers go through the function genism in the model to calculate the relationship between coronation and the number of themes. The function processed a Figure 3 is the result.
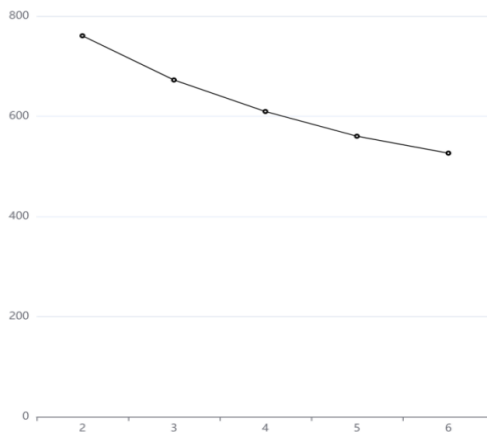

Fig. 3. 2D line of correlation and number of topics

This result of the analysis recognizes there are three topics in the collected data. As a result, researchers produced three documents, and each represents one topic. The first topic is detailed practice of policy, it presents a cluster of policy details such as citizenship, eligibility, right of work and travel. That means new policy is attracting public to discuss its composition and the influence it may bring towards people around them. The second topic is focus on compare the new immigration policy for New Zealand's Citizens with similar policies from other countries, it presents comparison between Australia policy with policy from an array of countries. Among those countries, some are the major countries in the west world like America and France and other countries are from Commonwealth as Australia is an important member of this organization, such New Zealand and Canada. That means the introduce of new policy in Australia has made a wide range of discussion among online opinion to compare it with other countries' policies. Discussion in this topic allowing people to use this opportunity to express their opinion not only towards the new policies of Australia but also about policies in other countries which they are concerned and interested. The third topic is social effect, it directed to a collection of the strongest matches: policy and immigration, with strong matches: government and people. It means the introduce of new policy make public to consider those possible social effects may bring by this new immigration policy. This kind of consideration focus on some of those main social problems in Australia society such as race and justice while public opinion tends to discussion the influence of new policy towards those social issue about whether this new policy will mitigate or intensify those social problem. From this data, the table below shows the wide range of keywords for each topic (Table 1).

Table 1. Cluster of keywords in three topics

detailed practice of policy	Australia, new, Zealand, will, Australian, who, more, travel, live, visa, take, into, come, work, world, issue, allow, over, free, become, India, citizenship, advisory, New Zealand, child, permanent, bear, apply, eligible, resident, family, citizens, via, member, parent, July, gilgit, Baltistan, join, Australian citizenship, subclass, automatically, pak
Compare with other country's policy	citizen, new zealand, canada, country, all, like amp, our, there, france, other, america, why, usa, right, gun, the uk, the us, many, Uruguay, nation, look, Japan, even, most, also, Venezuela, etc, Europe, down, Visit, Germany, the united kingdom, law, stay, include, the world, due, the united states, down, encourage, Ireland, Norway, rate, diligent
social effect	policy, immigration, have, that, you, people, government, about, your, need, white, only, year, just, get, think, out, labor, here, see, want, say, immigration policy, make, then, immigrant, know, use, very, bad, happen, change, vote, an immigration policy, stop, high, home

Fig. 4. Pie chart of distributions for three topics

Figure 4 shows the most popular topic is 'detailed practice of policy' with 50%(873 texts) of total attention. it means people are very interested in the details of the new policy. The second most popular topic is 'Complied with other country's policy' with 30% (520 texts) attention and the least popular topic is 'social effect' only captured 20% attention (358 texts).

Fig. 5. Relation of high-frequency words

Figure 5 measures the analysis of high-frequency noun words, which contain 99.94% of all the collected words. In addition, researchers set each topic a colour and the fourth colour give to the words that appear in all three topics because it presents a common consistency among different topics.

Table 2 is a matrix containing 7 highest frequency keywords. Each word in columns and rows presents how many times the word is mentioned in the opposite word. The result of the table displays that the two countries directly affected by the new policy are the two highest frequency keywords while many other countries also be mentioned. this means the wide range of online discussions has beyond the simple evaluation of the effect of new immigration policy in Australia which make online public opinion compare it with other countries policy while express their opinions towards those policies from different countries.

Table 2. Matrix of frequency one keyword appears with another

words	australia	New Zealand	Canada	their citizens	citizens	France	America
australia	1893	1220	1763	314	397	501	498
New Zealand	1220		664	138	151	193	131
Canada	1763	664	505	218	205	428	298
their citizens	314	138	218		5	152	68
citizens	397	151	205	5	37	31	34
France	501	193	428	152	31	143	227
America	498	131	298	68	34	227	118
immigration policy	142	4	18	0	1	3	5

4 Finding and Discussion

4.1 Sentiment Analysis

The analysis result of sentiment analysis suggests that there is a weak but positive attitude among online public opinion toward the new Australian immigration policy for New Zealand citizens. As the result of the sentiment score, the total score is -0.7 from the calculation of positive score plus negative score. This means the implementation of this policy has gotten weak support from Australian public opinion.

4.2 Latent Dirichlet Allocation Analysis

The LDA analysis adopted by this study has recognized three main topics of public opinion related to the new Immigration policy toward New Zealand citizens.

The most popular topic is the detailed practice of policy, in this topic, public opinion mainly talks about the special policy detail and direct influence brought by the new immigration policy while keywords like travel, visa, work, citizenship, and eligibility

are frequently mentioned. The second popular topic is the Complied with other country's policy. In this topic, public concern mainly focuses on comparing Australia's new immigration policy for New Zealand Citizens to other immigration policies in a wide range of countries. This kind of comparison mainly focuses on the requirement to imitate those well-performed policies and reach similar policy results caused by that policy and avoid those negative influences caused by other policies that public opinion thinks are improper. In this topic, keywords like Canada, France, America, USA, and the UK are frequently mentioned while some immigration-related social issues and related policies in those countries have also been mentioned. For example, gun and law have been found as keywords in this topic which may represent concerns about the possible gun violence in some of those countries caused by its immigration policy. As sentiment analysis shows public has a weak positive attitude in their opinion towards the new immigration policy of the Australian government, this positive attitude may be concluded that public opinion admits the new immigration policy will have a good performance when comparing policies of other countries. Finally, the topic which get least concern from online public opinion is the social effect caused by Australia's new immigration policy for New Zealand citizens. In this topic, public opinion expresses a wide discussion about the potential social effect this policy may bring to Australian society such as the problem of race, social justice, work, and labour. This kind of concern is reflected in the frequent mention of keywords related to domestic social issues such as White, Just, Labor, and home. Similarly, the positive result of sentiment analysis may imply public opinion believes the new immigration policy for New Zealand citizens may bring positive social effects to Australia.

5   Conclusion

In conclusion, this study reaches the following three points of findings.

Firstly, with the result of the research, this study successfully makes a general review of the change in Australia's immigration policy toward New Zealand citizens and emphasizes the trend of continuous simplification of the procedure for New Zealand citizens entering and living in Australia or acquiring Australian citizenship. Secondly, this Study finds weak support from online public opinions towards the new immigration policy in 2023 by the result of sentiment research which allows New Zealand citizens to directly apply for Australian citizenship without applying for a permanent Visa through sentiment analysis. Thirdly, this study finds three main concerns of online public opinion towards this new immigration policy through LDA analysis. According to the result of this study, the most popular concerns among public opinion discussion about the detailed practice of the new policy. The second popular concern is about comparison the Australia's new policy with other countries' policies. Finally, the topic that attracts less public discussion is about the possible social effect brought by this new immigration policy.

This suggestion they generalize the following suggestion:

Firstly, this study suggests the trend of change in Australian immigration policy towards New Zealand citizens can be insisted on by Australia which means more policies

to further simplify the process of New Zealand citizens getting Australian citizenship can be introduced as there is support from the public opinion on this trend. Secondly, the policymakers of the Australian government should use the experience of other countries' successful immigration policies as a reference in its future immigration policy making and take those main public concerns such as improving public security into consideration. Thirdly, the Australia government may introduce more activities such as E-petitions and open consultations to consult public opinion related to the details of proposed immigration policies, The Australia government can get more public support for its proposed policy by introducing those policy details supported by public or making some details amendment of immigration policy according to the main concerns of public opinion.

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