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Immigration Policy and Economic impact of Immigrants of United States under Barack Obama Presidency from 2009 To 2017

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Dedication

With great honor I would like to dedicate this dissertation:

To the light of my life ,my dearest parents; Abde laziz and Badra

To this who complete my life, my beloved husband Abdelhak

To my sweet sister Bouthaina

To my dearest brothers lakhdar , Mohammed-Ali, souhaib ,and Nizar

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Above all, i thank Allah for giving me the strength to complete this work.

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Abstract

More than 86 million people legally emigrated to the United States between 1783 and 2019. The legal system under which they migrated had changed dramatically over that period; the politics surrounding those changes have remained contentious, Past migration policies that guide the current political debate. Conflicting visions have left the United States with an old and barely coherent immigration system with outdated policy objectives that is primarily controlled by the specific branch of government. The United States has long been perceived as a land of opportunity for immigrants. Yet, both in the past and today, US natives have expressed concern that immigrants fail to integrate into US society and lower wages for existing workers. In this study, We review the history of U.S. immigration in US ,and examines the economic implication of immigration policy under president Barack Obama.

Key words: Immigration, United States, Immigration policy, Barak Obama, Economy

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List of abbreviation

CEA: Council of economic advisers

CIRA: comprehensive immigration reform act

INS: Immigration and Naturalization Service

IOM: International Organization for Migration

IRIRA: Illegal immigrant reform and immigrant responsibility act

NACARA: Nicaraguan adjustment and central American relief act

NCLR: National council of la raza

HRIFA: Haitian refugee immigration and fairness act

US: United States

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Immigration today is one of the most controversial topics in our society. usually, citizens of less developed countries seek to settle in more developed countries and first world countries. Because of the borders imposed between the countries of the world, the latter created an imbalance and disparities between countries economically, politically and militarily,,etc. These disparities between countries led to the division of the world into developed countries and countries that are in the growth path.The process of immigration historically has many benefits to states in efferent sides such as social, economic and cultural side, the immigration experience led in many cases to the development of multicultural societies and there is many states are characterized by a variety of ethnicities and cultures that received from previous periods of immigration. Migration is a growing global phenomenon, it has a tremendous impact on the demography, culture, economy and politics of the state, in 2020, an estimated 281 million people lived outside their country of birth, this is according to the report of the international organization for migration (IOM).

Immigration is the key demographic factor responsible for population growth in western societies, in US immigration accounts for more than half the population growth. Immigration has impact on the culture and composition of the countries. cultural conflicts with regard to the position of Muslims in Christian societies, have further intensified following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. in the United States the Hispanic community just turned into the largest ethnic minority, surpassing the Afro-American one. (migration news).In the United States, there has been an ongoing debate about how to handle the surge of illegal immigrants, specially Mexican immigrants, and how to deal with Haitian and Cuban refugee in 1993, president Clinton asserted that one of the biggest domestic challenges the United States will face in the 1990 s will be how to stem the increasing flow of illegal immigrant while maintaining the American commitment the legal immigration and legitimate political refugees.(Muus,2001). the INS (immigration and naturalization service) estimated that there were five million unauthorized foreigners living in the united states, which was about 2 % of United States population. another estimate, in 2002, put the number of unauthorized immigrants in the United States at nine

million. (Bouvier and Gardner,1986) .The United State America is one of the most popular destinations for people from all over the world because of its strong international standing, especially after the first and second world war. People may choose to immigrate for many and variety of reasons such as educational purposes, to find employment opportunities or environmental factors.we often, hear that immigration and migrants, they have a negative impact on states economies. in United States specifically, many of Americans people see that immigrants have a negative impact America's economy, they are the first cause of economic stagnation of United States, and the immigrants steal opportunities of a native American people. the aim of this study is to know and explore the role and the impact of immigration and immigrants on the United States economy, according to scientific study and evidence. and are immigrants really the primary cause of the stagnation of the united states economy, or it is just racial repercussions.

In this study we focus on immigration policies and their economic impact under President Barack Obama. From 2009 to 2014, and attempts to answer the following questions.

1. How did president Obama's immigration policy address the issue of immigrants, and what were his views on immigration?
2. How did president Obama shape and define immigration laws during his presidency?
3. What were the economic implications of president Obama's immigration policy?

Hypotheses:

- Hypothesis: President Obama's immigration policy addressed the issue of immigrants by prioritizing comprehensive immigration reform, which aimed to provide a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants, enhance border security measures, and prioritize the deportation of criminal offenders. His views on immigration were likely to emphasize the importance of maintaining a fair and just immigration system that promotes diversity and inclusivity while balancing national security concerns.
- Hypothesis: During his presidency, President Obama shaped and defined immigration laws by implementing executive actions such as the Deferred Action

for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, which protected certain undocumented individuals who came to the United States as children from deportation. Additionally, he advocated for the passage of the DREAM Act and pushed for comprehensive immigration reform, which aimed to create a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants and enhance border security measures.

- Hypothesis: The economic implications of President Obama's immigration policy were likely to be multifaceted. On one hand, providing a path to legal status for undocumented immigrants could have led to increased workforce participation, tax contributions, and economic productivity. It might have also stimulated entrepreneurship and innovation. On the other hand, critics argued that the increased competition in the labor market from newly legalized immigrants could have potentially impacted wages and employment opportunities for native-born workers, particularly in specific industries or occupations. The overall economic impact would depend on factors such as the implementation of policy measures, labor market dynamics, and the broader economic context during President Obama's presidency.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study is to know and explore Obama's policies deal with immigrants and how Obama reformed and defined immigration laws in US,with considering the economic implication of immigration policy under president Barack Obama.

Research Structure

This dissertation has been organized into two chapters. In chapter one: We give a broad understanding to immigration and how United States society is mixed races. This chapter also deals with the different role and effect of immigration in the society, as well as the purpose of immigration in the united states. In chapter two: We will explain the different causes of immigration in the US :historical, economic and political causes. and it is included too legal and illegal immigrants and their economic impact. in addition, the

chapter contains the immigration policies under president Barack Obama and their economic effect to the United States.

Methodology:

This research follows a descriptive study approach aimed at providing a comprehensive understanding of immigration both as a general concept and specifically examining the economic effects of immigration policy during President Barack Obama's tenure from 2009 to 2017.

To achieve this, a qualitative research method will be employed. The descriptive aspect of the study involves analyzing and describing immigration as a broad concept, encompassing factors such as immigration patterns, demographics, and historical perspectives. This will be done through a thorough review and analysis of existing literature, reports, and relevant documents related to immigration.

In addition, the research will focus on the economic impact of immigration policies implemented under President Obama's administration. By employing a descriptive study methodology and a qualitative approach, this research aims to provide a nuanced and in-depth analysis of immigration as a concept and shed light on the economic consequences of the immigration policies enacted during President Barack Obama's presidency

Chapter One : immigration to United States

Introduction:

The United States has more immigrants than any other country in the world, it is the major source of population growth and cultural change, that latter makes the united states populated, built and transformed country, with successive waves of migration from almost every part of the world. this is a familiar image of united states as a "nation of immigrants". There is many reasons and different ways of immigration as well as it has several impact and various effect in the society.

1. Historical background of immigration

In 1800s, immigration got an important role in American history, and until now the United States have the most open immigration policy in the world. America encouraged open immigration to settle its empty lands, and that was Before the era of rapid communications and transportation, in the Civil War certain states passed immigration laws following, and in 1876 the Supreme Court declared the organization of immigration to be a federal responsibility. Legislation in 1891 and 1895 created the Bureau of Immigration. from 1900 to 1920,almost 24 million immigrants arrived during what is known as the Great Wave. Beginning around 1880 and ending in the mid-1920s, the last” wave brought more than 23 million immigrants to the United States; by 1910 almost 15 percent of the population was foreign born. These earlier immigrants, the majority from ”southern, central, and eastern Europe, left a lasting imprint on the nation(Richard Alba, Nancy Foner in2006).The outbreak of World War I reduced immigration from Europe(by Center for immigration studies), but mass immigration restarted at the end of the war, and Congress responded with a new immigration policy: the national-origins quota system passed in 1921 and revised in 1924. This quota favoured immigrants from North-western Europe in particular. Congress also created the U.S. Border Patrol within the Bureau of Immigration in 1924.Immigration was limited by assigning each nationality a quota based on its representation in past U.S. census figures. This quota favoured immigrants from North-western Europe in particular. Congress also created the U.S. Border Patrol within the Bureau of Immigration, in 1924,There was little immigration over the next 20 years, with net immigration actually sub zero for several years during the Depression.

Immigration remained relatively low during the 20 years following World War II, because the 1920s national-origins system remained in place after Congress Readjusted and linked all previous immigration and law into the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. American agriculture continued to import seasonal labor from Mexico, as they had during the war, under a 1951 formal agreement between the United States and Mexico that made the Bracero Program permanent(Center of immigration studies).

In 1965, Congress changed the national origins system with a preference system designed to unite immigrant families and attract proficient immigrants to the United States. This law shifted the source countries of immigrants away from North-western Europe. The most of applicants for immigration visas in the following decades started coming from Latin America and Asia rather than Europe. As a result of this legislation, the number of immigrants arriving each year would more than triple from around 320,000 in the 1960s to over a million per year by the 21st century.

The priority system continued to limit the number of immigration visas available each year, however, and Congress continues responded to refugees with special legislation. not until the Refugee Act of 1980 did the United States have a general policy governing the entry of migrant. in 1986, Congress approved the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA). This legislation had two major facets: amnesty and enforcement. IRCA submitted amnesty to aliens who had completed one of two stipulations: they had resided continually in the U.S. since January 1982 or they had finished 90 days of agricultural work between May 1985 and May 1986. The admission rate for amnesty applications was about 94 percent, eventually giving legal status to almost 3 million(Center of immigration studies).

It is computed that one-fourth of the cases accepted were counterfeit. In 2000, IRCA was extended Through late pardon, which allowed those fighting their original refusal to reapply. As of June 2007, 15,000 Late Amnesty cases are still pending from IRCA. The 1986 legislation also included enforcement judgements to prevent future illegal entry. The provisions not allowed the hiring and harbouring of illegal aliens, but few resources were assigned to enforce these laws. Poor funding basically tied the hands

of enforcement officials. This created an unbalanced 'grand compromise' that fueled later generations of illegal aliens.

Congress reformed immigration statutes In 1990, again (Center of immigration studies). The 1990 Immigration Act modified and enlarged the 1965 act; it considerably increased the total level of immigration to 700,000, increasing accessible visas 40 percent (Center of immigration studies). The act maintained family reunification as the important entry path, while more than doubling employment-related immigration. The law also provided for the entry of immigrants from "under-represented" countries to increase the variety of the immigrant flow by establishing a lottery system. The 1990 Act also mandated a study of immigration, later known as the Jordan Commission .The U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform, named after its Chairwoman, former Rep. Barbra Jordan, ran from 1990 to 1997(Center of immigration studies). The Commission covered many facets of immigration policy, but commenced from the perception that the "credibility of immigration policy can be calculated by a simple yardstick: people who should get in, do get in; people who should not get in are kept out; and people who are judged deportable are required to leave." From there, in a series of four reports, the commission looked at all aspects of immigration policy. Firstly, it found that enforcement was lax and needed improvement on the border and internally. For internal enforcement, it recommended that an automated employment verification system be created to allow workers to differentiate between legal and illegal workers. The second report examined legal immigration issues and proposed that immediate family members and skilled workers receive priority. The third report contained refugee and asylum issues. Finally, the fourth report reiterated the important points of the previous reports and the necessity for a new immigration policy. Few of these suggestions were implemented.

in 1996, Congress forwarded the Illegal Immigrant Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA). The act added to boundary controls by mandating the hiring of more Border Patrol and Immigration and Naturalization Service agents. Repercussions for entering the country illegally were increased and a border fence was planned for San Diego. An automatic employment verification pilot program was established in the hopes

of easing work site enforcement. The Act also permitted state police officers to enforce immigration law using the 287(g) program. Although the IIRIRA boosted de jure enforcement, poor funding again hindered the actual enforcement of the laws. also during the 1990s, Congress forwarded a series of four smaller amnesties. The first, the Section amnesty, was passed in 1994 and pardoned nearly 578,000 illegal aliens who were each fined \$1,000. This pardon was later renovated in 1997 and again in 2000. The second, the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA), was passed in 1997 and gave legal status to roughly one million illegal aliens, mostly from Central America, who had lived in the U.S. since 1995. In 1998, the Haitian Refugee Immigration and Fairness Act (HRIFA) passed after it was argued that excluding Haitians from NACARA was discriminatory (Center of immigration study).

The last amnesty, passed in 2000, was the Legal Immigration Family Equity Act (LIFE). The LIFE Act was a mini-amnesty intended at those illegal aliens who hoped to become green card holders by way of marriage, appointment in job or other categories, but who were not anywhere near approval yet, due to the extensive list of people ahead of them. It was sold as a way around the growing processing backlogs that were the result of previous amnesties. During the time of this legislation, from 1994 to 2000, millions of hopeful legal immigrants waited in line overseas(Center of immigration studies).

In 2006 the issue of immigration reformed again examined in Congress, with the House of Representatives and the Senate producing conflicting bills. In December of 2005, the House passed the Border Protection, Anti-terrorism, and Illegal Immigration Control Act of 2005, which was sponsored by Rep. James Sensenbrenner (R-WI). The act was limited to enforcement and focused on both the border and the interior. In the Senate, the Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2006 (CIRA) was sponsored by Sen. Arlen Specter (R-PA) and passed in May 2006. CIRA would have given amnesty to a majority of illegal aliens already in the country as well as dramatically increased legal immigration. Although the bills passed their respective chambers, no compromise bill emerged (Center of immigration studies).

In 2007, the Senate again sought to pass amnesty legislation. The Comprehensive

Immigration Reform Act of 2007, which would have given a path to citizenship to the large majority of illegal entrants in the country, considerably augmented legal immigration and increased enforcement. The act, which had bipartisan support in the Senate, was widely unpopular with the American public. As the result of unprecedented public pressure, the bill failed to pass a cloture vote, essentially killing it.

2. Definition of immigration

Immigration is the process of changing the native country and moving to a new country or region for living there. immigration is a process through which individuals” become permanent residents or citizens of another country. Historically, the process of immigration has been of great social, economic, and cultural benefit to states The immigration experience is long and varied and has in many cases resulted in the ”development of multicultural societies(Sarah Parry,2023), many modern states are characterized by a wide variety of cultures and races that derived from previous migratory periods. In the post-World War II period, immigration was mostly the result of the refugee movement following that war and, during the 1950s and ’60s, the end of colonization across Asia and Africa. Immigration from these areas to former imperial centers, such as the United Kingdom and France, increased. In the United Kingdom, for example, the 1948 British Nationality Act gave citizens in the former colonial territories of the Commonwealth (a potential figure of 800 million) the right of British nationality (sarah parry,2023).Migrants and guest workers played a essential role in rebuilding Europe's infrastructure after World War II by working in health services, heavy industry, and transportation. In some countries, they suffer from discrimination that contributes to the isolation of ethnic groups and minorities. Some States have tried to deal with the social exclusion of migrants by limiting future migration. whereas others approached it with a more-inclusive “melting pot” focus on the amalgamation of diverse cultures into one coherent understanding of citizenship. This approach has been integral to the notion of citizenship in the United States, where immigrants taking U.S. citizenship swear allegiance to their new place of residence. Critics of this approach highlight the assimilation of diverse cultures and the repression of difference in the name of the state.

Immigration is therefore closely related to citizenship and the social and political rights to which citizens of a state are entitled (Sarrah Parry,2023).

3. The role of immigration in society

Immigrants contribute to the U.S. economy through the supply of labor as well as through entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs increase the demand for labor by creating job vacancies and therefore increasing labor tightness (Azoulay et al. 2022). Immigrants contribute a large portion of the growth in the U.S. population and labor force. The United States prides itself on being a nation of immigrants, and the nation has a long history of successfully absorbing people from across the globe. The successful integration of immigrants and their children contributes to economic vitality and to a vibrant and ever-changing culture. Americans have offered opportunities to immigrants and their children to better themselves and to be fully incorporated into U.S. society, and in exchange immigrants have become Americans—embracing an American identity and citizenship, protecting the United States through service in its military, fostering technological innovation, harvesting its crops, and enriching everything from the nation’s cuisine to its universities, music, and art.

3-1:Patterns of integration

Generally, the panel found that current immigrants and the integration increases over time, where immigrants becoming more like the native-born with more time in the country, and with the second and third generations becoming more like other native-born Americans than their parents were. For the outcomes of educational achievement, occupational distribution, income, living above the poverty line, residential integration, and language ability, immigrants also increase their well-being when they become more similar to the native-born and improve their situation over time.

3-2:Education

In education, there has been strong intergenerational progress in educational attainment. school quality matters. In our framework, immigrant students, whatever the

motivation of their parents, perform better in higher quality schools. Gould, Lavy, and Paserman (2004) provides empirical support to this feature. Thus, the potential negative effect of immigrant students on their native classmates also depends on the pre-immigration school quality (Facundo Albornoz, Antonio Cabrales, Esther Hauk, March 2017). Despite large differences in starting points between generation. Second generation members of most current immigrant groups exceed the schooling level of typical third+ generation native-born Americans. This is fact for both men and women. this general picture hiding important variations between groups. One difference from previously waves of immigration is the large percentage of highly skilled immigrants now coming to the United States. More than a quarter of the foreign-born now has a college education or more, and they contribute a great deal to the U.S. scientific and technical workforce. These immigrants' children also do exceptionally well educationally and typically attain the top tiers of the occupational distribution.

Other immigrants start with exceptionally low levels of education. This is particularly true for foreign-born Mexicans and Central Americans, who on average have less than 10 years of education. These immigrants' children progress a great deal relative to their parents, with an average education of more than 12 years, but they do not reach parity with the general population of native-born. This outcome mostly reflects the low levels of schooling, English proficiency, and other forms of human capital their parents bring to the United States. (National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2015).

3-3: Employment and Earnings

Immigrant men have higher employment rates than the second and higher generations. This employment benefit is especially dramatic between the less educated immigrants, who are much more probably to be employed than comparably educated native born men, indicating that they are filling an important niche in US economy. For second+ generation men, it is vary by race and ethnicity. according to this measure, Asian men are successfully integrating with the non-Hispanic white population, and Hispanic men are making gains once their lower education is taken into account. However,

second generation blacks appear to be integrating with the general black native-born population, where higher education does not translate into higher employment rates. Among women the pattern is reversed, with a substantially lower employment rate for immigrants than for the native-born, but employment rates for second and higher generation women moving toward parity with the general native-born population, regardless of race.(National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2015).

Foreign-born workers' earnings increase relative to the native-born according the longer they reside in the United States. These general patterns are still shaped by ethnic and racial stratification. Earnings is slower for Hispanic (predominantly Mexican) immigrants than for other immigrants. And the Asian immigrants appear to do just as well as native-born whites,, these comparisons become less favorable after controlling for education. Asian Americans' schooling advantage can obscure the fact that, at least among men, they tend to earn somewhat less than third+ generation non-Hispanic whites with the same level of education.(National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2015).

3-4: Poverty

Immigrants are most likely to be poor than the native-born, although their labor force participation rates are higher and they work longer hours on average. The poverty rate for foreign-born persons was 18.4 percent in 2013, compared to 13.4 percent for the native-born. However, the poverty rate declined over generations, from over 18 percent for first generation adults (immigrants) to 13.6 percent in the second generation and 11.5 percent by the third+ generation. These overall patterns vary by race and ethnic group, with a troubling rise in poverty for the black second+ generations relative to the black first generation. The panel's analysis also shows progress stalling among Asian Americans between the second and third generations. Overall, first generation Hispanics have the highest poverty rates, but there is much progress from the first to the second generation.(National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2015).

3-5: Language

Language diversity in the United States has grown as the immigrant population

has increased and so more varied. Today, around 85 percent of the foreign-born population speaks a another language than English at home. The most prevalent language (other than English) is by far Spanish: 62 percent of all immigrants speak Spanish at home. the more accurate measure of language integration is English-language proficiency. currently the integration is happening as rapidly and faster now than it did for the earlier waves of mainly European immigrants in the 20th century. Today, many immigrants arrive already speaking English as a first or second language. Currently, about 50 percent of the foreign-born in surveys report they speak English “very well” or “well,” while less than 10 percent say they speak English “not at all.” There are significant differences in English proficiency by region and country of birth: immigrants from Latin America and the Caribbean generally report lower rates of English-language proficiency than immigrants from other regions, and they are most likely to say they speak English “not at all.”(National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2015). The second generations are usually acquiring English and losing their ancestors’ language.

3-6:Health:

Foreign-born immigrants have better health (infant, child, and adult) outcomes than the U.S.-born population in general. In comparison with native-born Americans and the foreign-born the latter are less likely to die from cardiovascular disease and all cancers combined, they have fewer chronic health conditions, lower rates of obesity, lower infant mortality rates, and fewer functional limitations. Immigrants also have a lower prevalence of depression and of alcohol abuse. Foreign-born immigrants live longer, too. They have a life expectancy of 80.0 years, 3.4 years more than the native-born population, Over time and generations, these advantages decline as their health status converges with the native-born(National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2015)

4. The effect of immigration in society

Previous immigration from all the world changed the United States. It is difficult to see and to measure the ways in which immigration is changing the country now because It is difficult to measure cultural changes as they occurring. The great way in which the

panel outlines how immigration has affected American society is by documenting the growth in ethnic, racial, and religious diversity in the U.S. population, which has caused in increased intergroup contact and the change of American communities and institutions.(National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine panel). the percentage of U.S population non Hispanics white in 1970 was 83 percent ; today, that percentage is about 62 percent, and immigration is the first responsible of that change, either directly via arrival of foreign-born immigrants and indirectly via the higher birth rates of immigrants and their children. Hispanics have grown from just over 4.5 percent of the total U.S. population in 1970 to about 17 percent today. Asians now are the fastest-growing immigrant group in the country, Asians are currently the fastest-growing immigrant group in the country, as immigration from Mexico has refused; Asians represented least than 1 percent of the population in 1970 but are 6 percent today. Black immigration has too grown. In 1970, blacks were just 2.5 percent of the foreign-born; today, they are 9 percent of immigrants residing in the United States.

Racial and ethnic variety resulting from immigration is no longer limited to a little states and cities that have histories of absorbing immigrants (National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine panel).currently, new immigrants are moving throughout the country, including into areas that have not witnessed a large influx of immigrants for centuries. This new pattern has changed the landscape of immigration. The states that have fastest growth rates of immigrant population today are mostly in the South. The existence of racial- and religious-minority immigrants in new localities and in non-metropolitan areas raises new challenges of integration and incorporation for many communities and small towns that are uncommon to substantial minority and immigrant populations. At the same time, there are very localities in new destination areas that have adopted welcoming strategies to encourage immigrant workers and encourage their integration into the community.

In urban areas across the country, immigrants and descendants have been “pioneer integrators” of previously all-white or all-black spaces. The result is that many neighborhoods are more diverse now than they have ever been, and the number of all-white census

tracts has fallen. Yet racial segregation is still prevalent throughout the country, with blacks experiencing the most segregation from whites, followed by segregation of Hispanics and then Asians from the non-Hispanic white population(National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine panel).

Three-quarters of all immigrants are Christian, immigration is bringing new religious variety to the United States. there is Four percent of the foreign-born are Muslim. Religious variety is especially noticeable between Asian immigrants, with hefty numbers of Hindus, Buddhists, and those who do not identify with any religion. immigrants have also aided extremely to America's shifting patterns of racial and ethnic mixing in intimate and marital relationships. Marriages between the native-born and immigrants to have augmented significantly over time. An additional important effect of intermarriage is on family networks. A recent survey reported that more that 35 percent of Americans said that one of their "close" kin is of a different race. Integration of immigrants and their descendants is a major contributor to this large degree of intermixing.

5. Purpose of Immigration

Some stakeholders want to offer refuge for the displaced (Permanently stamped on the Statue of Liberty are the words, "Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free"). These stakeholders seek to welcome all who are separated from their families or face economic, political, or safety concerns in their current locations. Others purpose to recruit those best qualified to add to the economy.

5-1.Family Reunification

Unite citizens and legal residents with their families .one of the most common motivations for immigration is to provide a better quality of life for one's family , either by sending money to family in another country or by bringing family to the United States (Solheim, Rojas-Garcia, Olson, & Zuiker, 2012). Immigration policy affects these families' abilities to migrate to access safer living conditions and seek economic stability.

Further, immigration policy effect a family's opportunity for reunification. Reunification means that immigrants with legal status in the United States can apply for visas to bring family members to join them. Approximately two-thirds of the immigrants in the United States were sponsored by family members who migrated first and became permanent residents (Kandel ,2014.). a central intention of current policy is to confer a benefit about a small number of citizens and permanent resident foreigners within the U.S. — the ability to bring family members out of the country into residency and U.S. citizenship. In 1988, of the 643,000 legal immigrants admitted to the U.S, approximately 420,000 came in under the "family reunification" provisions, permitting the immigration of spouses, parents, brothers and sisters, and adult children of citizens

The aim of reunifying families separated when one or more members migrates to The U.S. and separates a formerly unified family is an objective often extolled in immigration policy discussions. Legislative history makes it extensively clear that Congress believes that a policy which selects family members is a very good and important thing because it strengthens the family generally, a conviction so virtuous that the absence of supporting evidence has not been remarked, and that it brings in immigrants with a built-in support group and consequently enhances chances of success. A necessary corollary to the stress upon family reunion is to make kinship determine most of our immigrant selection. In latter years, two-thirds of those allowed to immigrate annually were admitted by virtue of their relationship to a relatively small number of citizens and permanent inhabitant aliens. Some observers have bluntly but correctly termed this nepotism, defined as a benefit linked to kinship.

“My goals are to offer my family a decent life and economic stability, to guarantee them a future without serious problems, with a house, a means of transport... things that sometimes you can't achieve in Mexico. Our goal must be for our family's welfare, as much for my family here as for my family back there” –(Mexican Immigrant, Solheim et al., 2012 p. 247).

5-2 Admit Refugees

The admit of refugees. This is a more important aim in the U.S. than in any other country, and by a wide margin. The U.S. has for many years accepted more refugees to permanent residency than has the rest of the world combined, and a measure of our unique attitude toward refugee admissions among all the nations is the fact that from 1975-85 the U.S. as a single country accepted half of the 10 million persons migrating (legally) internationally (Michael S. Teitelbaum, 1986). In 1980, 207,000 persons entered the U.S. as refugees; after this bulge the numbers fell back, then settled into a pattern of steady annual increases. In 1985, 68,000 were recorded, 64,000 in 1987, 75,000 in 1988, 116,000 in 1989, rising to a planned 131,000 in 1991., behind this revealed preference for refugees lies a jumble of motives. Policy-makers frequently state that opening the door to refugees serves as a symbolic confirmation of national identity — endorsing freedom, choice, a confidence in growth and change.

Reaffirmations of national identity, particularly those which are apparently inexpensive ones, are attractive policy aims. The government's reasons for admitting refugees do not contain any calculation of what such people might do for the national welfare after their arrival, judging by the statutes and official rhetoric. evidently, the benefits we seek are ensured in the very act of admitting them — an "affirmation" of American-ness, an expression of national generosity. whichever the motive in conferring refugee status, any benefit gained is enjoyed by individual refugees; the costs of resettling refugees, now considerable (\$7,000 per refugee, by recent estimate), are taken by the nation. in the late 1980s, another purpose of refugee admissions emerged. As the Soviet Union and its eastern group client states entered a period of internal upheaval and reform, in the late 1980s, and as it became popular to discuss of the Cold War as having been "won by the U.S.," refugee policy was captured upon by those in both parties eager to record the magnitude and savour the human dimensions of our win over communist societies. In the words of Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, refugee. admissions announce and become "a great success for our foreign policy." (Masha Hamilton, 1989). The important goal of this point of immigration policy has apparently become a celebration of our international status as the successful model of what a society should be.

“Policy-makers claim that admission of refugees reaffirms our national identity, is an endorsement of freedom, reflects confidence in growth and change, and is an expression of our national generosity.”

5-3 Workers

“Lastly, a revealed policy goal is our continued acquiescence in substantial illegal immigration to fill the labour force needs of some employers for a cheap and docile low skilled labour force.”

The other evident revealed aim of U.S. policy is to provide for the labor force needs of the national economy." Of the three major apparent purposes of our policy, this has been a distant third in its influence upon annual flows of legal immigrants, and between mid-century and 1990 it declined in importance. In 1986, for example, 3.8 percent of the total 601,708 legal immigrants were admitted on the basis of skills"(Barry R. Chiswick,1988), Arguments for the 1990 law rested very much on the need to rise entries of skilled immigrants needed by employers. Although the law has more than doubled the number of skilled workers, professionals and investors, those categories will still constitute less than 10 percent of total legal immigration.

Congressional debates leading to the 1990 revisions of legal immigration made clear a fourth and brand new aim, "diversity." It was an odd application of this recently over-worked term, which on university campuses and somewhere else means the pursuit of a larger proportion of women and "people of color" and, necessarily, fewer "Europeans" and men.. for the immigration policymakers of 1990 "diversity"ment a sort of "reverse diversification" favoring immigrants from the nations of Europe and Africa who had originally populated the U.S. but since the 1965 law had been pressed out by Hispanics and Asians with better claims under the preference system created at that time. Thus this fourth aim for immigration should not be called "diversity" so much as a politically desirable ethnic and racial flow.

Judging by analysis of who is actually admitted, then, the four evident goals of current immigration law are family reunification, refugee sheltering, the labor force needs

of the economy, and "reverse diversification" of the sources of immigration. (center of immigration studies).however, illegal immigration must also be seen as an expression of America's broader immigration policy, since US acquiescence over nearly four decades in a sizeable illegal flow of foreign workers and their families also reveals a preference. This implied policy of back door recruitment of less-skilled labor has amounted to acquiescence in the perceived needs of some employers for a labor force cheaper and more docile than the American citizens who are available for work.

5-4 The Demographic Transformation of America

“Since 1965 our immigration policy has altered our demographic future. Instead of stabilizing at 250-260 million, as it would absent immigration, our population will continue to expand and, with legal immigration of some 800,000 a year, will approach the half billion population mark by the year 2080. Continued current immigration flows and higher immigrant fertility will also transform a predominantly European U.S. into a nation where persons of European descent constitute a minority.”

The evident, revealed goals of U.S. immigration policy — reunify families, admit refugees, meet labor force needs in a minor way, and satisfy domestic ethnic demands -- change into a larger result. US immigration policy has had the effective objective, since 1965, of altering the nation's demographic future in several important ways.

Immigration prevents domestic fertility rates from accomplishing what their trajectory currently implies, a stabilization and consequent slow decline of population size. Instead of stabilizing at 250-260 million, as it would absent immigration (assuming current death and fertility rates), the US population will continue to grow. The current upward drift in domestic fertility rates (driven upward to some extent, as it happens, by immigration), which stood at 2.0 in early 1990, could well reach 2.2 fertility. At that level, according to one of the Census Bureau's recent scenarios, combined with continuing immigration of 800,000 a year ("not too far from current levels," in demographer Leon Bouvier's estimate), it will put the U.S. population on a trajectory which will approach the half-billion mark (471 million) by 2080(Leon F. Bouvier,1990). The difference in the two Americas a century away, one a population about the size of today, the other nearly

twice that size, is arranged chiefly by immigration.

Other little-discussed result of current immigration policy, given current domestic fertility rates among different elements of the population, is to accelerate even with the 1990 "diversity" provisions the decrease of the proportion of Americans whose national and ethnic origins stem from Western and Central Europe and the British Isles, while augmenting the proportion who originate from Latin America and Asia. Of all legal immigrants, 85 percent now arrive from Latin America, Asia and Africa, with that proportion increasing. In time, and if unaltered, these immigration flows, combined with below-replacement levels of domestic fertility, again if unaltered, will change the continental United States from a predominately European nation to one in which no racial/ethnic strain White, Asian, Black or Hispanic has a majority.

6. Types of migration

6-1 Citizens

American United States citizen is any person either who was born in the US or became a naturalized citizen following a period of three or five years as a resident in the country. US citizens are unable to be deported, just in cases of involving citizenship gained by fraudulent means. Immigrants who gain citizenship will be able to work legally and get public benefits for which they qualify. They can also help family members such as spouses, children, parents, or siblings become legal residents and citizens.

6-2 Non-Immigrant Status

Persons who are considered non-immigrants are legally living and working in the country on a temporary way. Some examples of people with non-immigrant status could include students on an F-1 visa, fiancées on K-1 visas, tourists or business visitors on B1 or B2 visas, and others who are provided temporary protected status. usually, peoples with non-immigrant status don't plan to become residents. However, overstaying a visa, violating its terms, or getting a visa through fraudulent means could result in a change to undocumented status.(LAW OFFICES OF CHENG, CHO & YEE,2022).

6-3 Conditional and Permanent Residents

Conditional residents are any person who receive their green card prior to completing two years of marriage. The conditional residency also need immigrants and their spouses to jointly file to eliminate the condition before two years pass after receiving the green card. otherwise, the green card will expire and the resident could be deported.

Legal Permanent Residents (LPRs) are immigrants who have gained a green card and are allowed to live and work in the US permanently. LPRs get permanent resident cards, or green cards, that prove their status. It's possible to become a permanent resident by having an employer or family member sponsor the green card applicant, or if the immigrant becomes a permanent resident through refugee status. Immigrants can seek asylum in the U.S. by meeting some requirements. Some individuals may also be able to file for themselves under certain situation, such as when a spouse is unable or unwilling to file for them (LAW OFFICES OF CHENG, CHO & YEE,2022).

6-4 Undocumented

Undocumented immigrants are individuals who are in the country illegally or otherwise without authorization, in which case they would be not able to live in the US temporarily or permanently. They are also not able to legally work in the US and won't have access to benefits accessible to residents, such as driver's licenses and health insurance. Undocumented individuals face expulsion at any time. Individuals will be considered undocumented if they overstay a temporary legal visa or enter the US illegally and neglect to go through a port of entry. (LAW OFFICES OF CHENG, CHO & YEE,2022).

7. The diversity of races in the USA

The United States is becoming more racially and ethnically diverse today than it ever has been, and it is estimated to be coming more diverse in the coming decades. In 2019, Americans who identify as a race or ethnicity other than non-Hispanic White made up 40% of the country's population, and their combined share is predicted to increase to over 50% by 2044, according to the U.S. Census Bureau (Juliana Menasce Horowitz,2019).

Americans still often say that these long-term shifts are neither good nor bad for the

country. Nevertheless, Share that considers long-term growth of racial and ethnic diversity beneficial to the United States higher than in 2016. Currently, 64% of U.S. adults say that the expectation of a nation in the next 25 to 30 years in which Black Americans, Latinos and Asian Americans make up a most of the population is neither good nor bad for the country. a quarter (24%) of peoples say this is a good thing, while fewer than half as many (11%) say it is bad, according to a national survey by Pew Research Centre, conducted July 27-Aug. 2 among 11,001 adults. these views have modified little since 2018, the population expresses more positive and less negative views of the long-term rise in racial and ethnic diversity than it did four years ago, during the last presidential campaign. the share telling a majority Black, Hispanic and Asian population is a good thing has augmented by 10 percentage, while there has been a similar decline (11 points) in the share saying it is bad thing.(Juliana Menasce Horowitz,2019).The U.S. population grown by 7.4 percent during the past decade to 331.4 million in April 2020. however, there was significant variation in the rate and direction of population change between the numerous racial and Hispanic origin groups that together represent the U.S. population. The result was a substantial increase in racial diversity over the course of the decade, both in the population as a whole, and children in particular.

The growing diversity of the population over the decade reflects differential patterns of demographic change between the numerous sub-groups within the U.S. population. the largest racial group remains non-Hispanic Whites. In all, 57.8 percent of the nation's residents (191.7 million) informed to the Census Bureau that they were White alone and not of Hispanic origin on the 2020 Census. this is 5.1 million fewer than in 2010, when the non-Hispanic White population was 63.7 percent of the U.S. total. The first cause of growing U.S. diversity was a 24.9 percent population gain between groups other than non-Hispanics Whites. Together these groups now number 139.8 million people and represent 42.2 percent of the U.S. population compared to 36.3 percent in 2010 and 30.5 percent in 2000. Hispanics represent the largest share of this growing population with 62.1 million residents, or 18.7 percent of the population. the Census also enumerated 33.9 million non-Hispanic Blacks representing 12.1 percent of the population, and 19.6 million

(5.9 percent) non-Hispanic Asians. the largest percentage gain was among multiracial non-Hispanic residents, who at 13.5 million, now represent 4.1 percent of the population. The population reporting that they were Native Peoples (2.9 million) or of “some other race” (1.7 million) also increased; together, these two groups now represent 1.4 percent of the population.(Juliana Menasce Horowitz,2019).

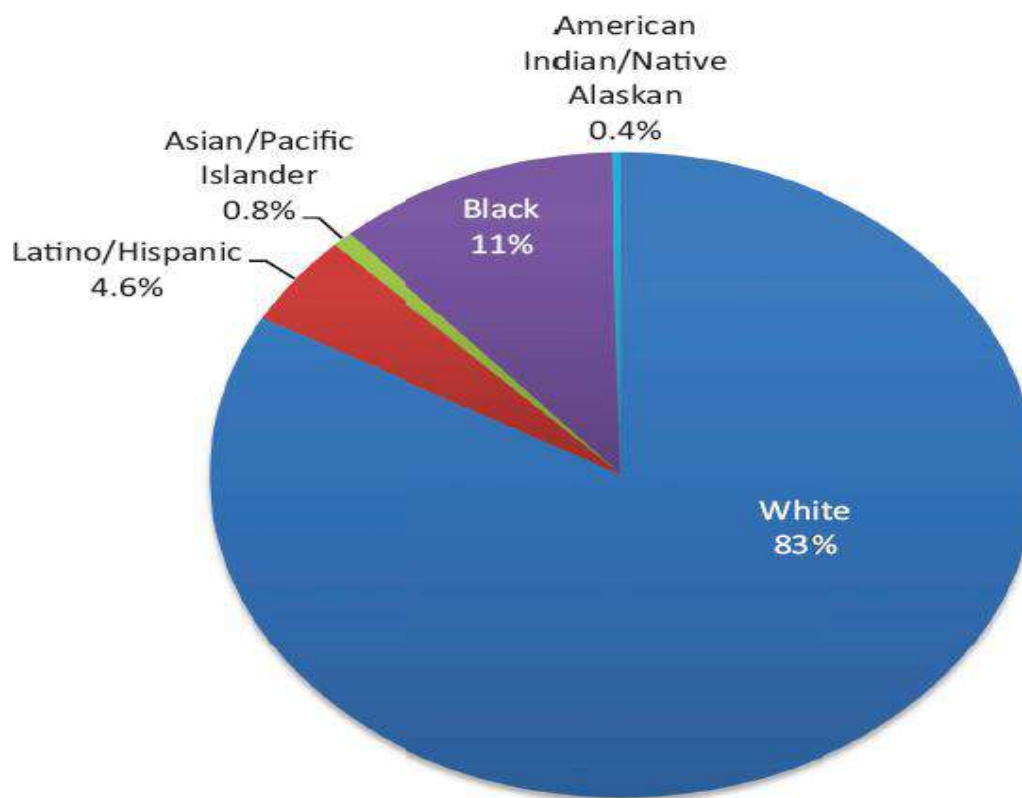


Figure 01: Racial and ethnic composition of the United States, 2013.

The white Non-Hispanic accounts for 83% of the total racial and ethnic composition of the United States,2013.while,The Black accounts for 11% of the total racial and ethnic composition of the US,2013.The Hispanic accounts for 4,6% of the total racial and ethnic composition of the United States,2013.Asian accounts for 0,8% of the total racial and ethnic composition of the United States,2013.and American Indian accounts for 0,4% of the total racial and ethnic composition of the United States,2013.

Conclusion

Immigration has been the subject of a national controversy over the years in the United States. More than a hundred and thousands of immigrants migrate to America every year. as some migrants are legal, and others are illegal. Some escape religious persecution and political abuse while others come to research out America's freedom, benefits and protection. In both cases, immigrant migration had a an exceptionally critical impact on many areas of American life. As some belief that they are causing nationwide problems they steal jobs, they are uneducated, they bring crimes and non-English speaking workers take jobs away from the American people Because they'll work cheaper. While some assert that migrants are occupational, and they create more jobs in our economy and are often exceptionally productive, That is why they are opening a new companies and business where they employ American citizens and immigrants as workers. People sometimes accused migrants of lack of education and lack of success. and Some argue that immigrant are coming from poor countries with no education and they don't like to stay in school. But the majority of migrants devote themselves to success and works hard to the end to achieve his or her goal.

**Chapter Two: The economic implications of immigration
policy under President Barack Obama from 2009 to 2017**

Introduction

Economists have adopted, kind of simplified models to evaluate the consequences of changing immigration policies on the national economy and labor markets, Usually they have examined and analysed the consequences of a change in the number of foreign-born and their composition as shifts in supply within a neoclassical model. However, actual policies are provisions that change entry conditions through specific migration channels or the degree to which they are enforced. The number of migrants and their composition are themselves balanced outcomes of these policies. for Assessment of the impact of policy change on immigration flows, and how turn of these flows on the economy. One has to take into consideration the impact of policies on current and future incentives for immigration.

1. Biography of Barack Obama

Barack Obama, his full name Barack Hussein Obama II, born in August 4, 1961, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S., His parents, who met as students at the University of Hawaii, were Ann Dunham, a white American from Kansas, and Barack Obama Sr., a black Kenyan studying in the United States. Barack Obama is 44th president of the United States from 2009 to 2017 and the first African American to hold the office. Before winning the presidency, Obama represented Illinois in the U.S. Senate from 2005 to 2008. He was the third African American to be elected to that body since the end of Reconstruction. In 2009 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize “for his extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples.”

Obama was born in Honolulu, Hawaii. After graduating from Columbia University in 1983, he worked as a community organizer in Chicago. In 1988, he entered Harvard Law School, he was the first black president of the Harvard Law Review. After graduating, he became a civil rights attorney and an academic, teaching constituent law at the University of Chicago Law School from 1992 to 2004., he represented the 13th district in the Illinois Senate from 1997 until 2004, Obama was born in Honolulu, Hawaii. After graduating from Columbia University in 1983, he worked as a community organizer in Chicago. In 1988, he entered Harvard Law School, he was the first black president of

the Harvard Law Review. After graduating, he became a civil rights attorney and an academic, teaching constituent law at the University of Chicago Law School from 1992 to 2004., he represented the 13th district in the Illinois Senate from 1997 until 2004, when he ran for the U.S. Senate. Obama received national attention in 2004 with his March Senate primary gain, his well-received keynote address at the July Democratic National Convention, and his avalanche November election to the Senate. In 2008, after a close primary campaign against Hillary Clinton, he was appointed by the Democratic Party for president and chose Joe Biden as his running mate. Obama was elected over Republican nominee John McCain in the presidential election and was inaugurated on January 20, 2009. Nine months later, he was named the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, a decision that drew a mixture of praise and criticism.

2. Causes of immigration to USA

The reason for migration is a combination of factors. Some people argue that all migration is ultimately economically motivated, whether it's to improve one's status, escape poverty, or flee from a disaster. This is often true, but there are other aspects to migration as well. According to the United Nations International Organization for Migration (IOM), in 2020, 281 Million people, or 3.6 percent of all people in the world, were migrants (International Organisation for Migration,2022). Many of these migrants embark on dangerous and sometimes fatal journeys to escape poverty or oppression in hopes of a better life.

2.1: Historical causes

Many people from many parts of the world in the late of 1800s, decided to leave their homes and their countries in order to immigrate to the United States. Escaping from crop land, failure and job shortages, rising taxes, and famine, many came to the U. S. because it was perceived as the land of economic opportunity. Others came seeking personal freedom or relief from political and religious persecution, and almost 12 million immigrants arrived in the United States between 1870 and 1900. During the 1870s and 1880s, the vast majority of these people were from Germany, Ireland, and England - the principal sources of immigration before the Civil War. Even so, a relatively large group

of Chinese immigrated to the United States between the start of the California gold rush in 1849 and 1882, when federal law stopped their immigration.

With the onset of hard economic times in the 1870s, European immigrants and Americans start to compete for the jobs traditionally reserved for the Chinese. With economic competition came racial suspicion and hatred. Such feelings were accompanied by anti-Chinese riots and pressure, especially in California, for the expulsion of Chinese immigrants from the United States. The result of this pressure was the Chinese Exclusion Act, passed by Congress in 1882. This Act virtually ended Chinese immigration for nearly a century. Immigrants entered the United States via several ports. Those from Europe generally came via East Coast facilities, while those from Asia generally entered through West Coast centers. More than 70 percent of all immigrants entered through New York City, which came to be known as the "Golden Door." all along of the late 1800s, the most of immigrants arriving in New York entered at the Castle Garden depot near the tip of Manhattan. In 1892, the federal government established a new immigration processing center on Ellis Island in New York harbor. Although immigrants often decided to settle near ports of entry, a large number did find their way inland. a lot states, especially those with sparse populations, actively sought to attract immigrants by offering jobs or land for farming. Many immigrants wanted to move to communities established by previous settlers from their homelands.

just after settled, immigrants looked for work and to find jobs. There were never enough jobs, and employers often exploit the immigrants. Men were generally paid less than other native workers, and women less than men. Social tensions were also part of the immigrant experience. Often stereotyped and discriminated against, a lot of immigrants suffered verbal and physical abuse because they were "different." While large-scale immigration established many social tensions, it also created a new vitality in the cities and states in which the immigrants settled. The newcomers helped change American society and culture, demonstrating that variety, as well as unity, is a source of national strength.



Figure02:picture of group immigrants

In the photo we can see a group of men and women carrying their bags, those people are immigrants to the United States landing at Ellis Island, New York, circa 1900.this picture from Ann Roman pictures /print collector/Getty images.



Figure03: picture of group immigrants

In the photo we can see a family consisting from a mother, two daughter and a son, we can see clearly the mother carries her daughter, and the son carrying a bag, behind this family we can see a lot of bags, the picture of an Italian family looking for lost baggage, Ellis Island, 1904-1926. this photo from Lewis Hines, the new York public library.

2.2: Economic causes

Economic causes of migration are a big reason for voluntary migration. Economic factors can be anything that would enhance someone's economic status, such as leaving an area because of high unemployment or moving to a country or area that has many opportunities in a certain industry. major reasons for migrating that improve socio-economic status might be access to better education, personal connections, or leaving the corrupt business culture of an area.

2-2-1 Better work opportunities:

Certainly, a better job is why a lot of people determine to leave their countries and move to the U.S. Sometimes, the job opportunities in the U.S. are better compared to what the immigrant has at home. People either try to find a job in the States or they've been offered one. in most cases, immigrants will move to areas for higher wages and a higher number of available jobs. This not only helps immigrants getting a better life for themselves or be able to send money home to their families but also helps the U.S. labor market.

2-2-2 Better Living Conditions

When foreigners think about the United States, they see it as this paradise that offers an ideal life. Although things are not perfect in the States, immigrants seek out a higher living standard here. People can get better opportunities when it comes to their job and education. Therefore, they can successfully contribute to society. Even better, health care may look better in the U.S. than it does in an immigrant's country – and many people need a place where they can enjoy high-quality care. Access to certain necessities that are unavailable in other parts of the world is another reason why some people decide to immigrate.(Frank Gogol)

2-2-3 Better Education

The United States has numerous universities – thus, there are many educational opportunities for those who want to continue their studies. Many parents who want their children to have a better education consider the U.S. for this reason. Not only does this

give students a lot of opportunities to find something they like, but it will also help them build a great future. Some students choose to immigrate to America so they can enrol in programs that their countries may not have. Because more and more students consider the U.S. for their education, 28% of visas were given for school purposes in 2015.(Frank Gogol)

2-2-4 Marriage

People can find their other half even on the opposite side of the world. The Internet gives them more opportunities to find people to date, and perhaps even marry. It's very common for someone in another country to fall in love with a person from the U.S. As a result, the American citizen will take their significant other to the U.S. for a better life, but also so they don't have to deal with long-distance dating any-more.

The U.S. has a K-1 visa, this visa allows your fiancé to come to the country. and after that, you have to get married in period of 90 days and if you do so, the immigrant can apply for permanent residency, which will bring your spouse to the U.S. It's a ordinary and common belief that some immigrants seek a relationship with a U.S. citizen only for the green card, but this is not always the case. On the case of someone is marrying just for a green card, they may get a \$250,000 fine and spend up to 5 years in prison.(Frank Gogol)

2.3: political causes

Political causes of migration include conflict, war, oppression, lack of liberty, and loss of human rights. on the other hand, could be attractions things such as more human rights, social services provided by the government, a desire for liberty and equality, and the presence of strong institutions that protect rights and do not tolerate corruption.

2-3-1 Safety from Persecution and Violence

For many individuals, the U.S. seems like one of the safest places to live, no matter the race, ethnicity, or religious beliefs. In times of religious, racial, and ethnic persecution, non-US citizens think that the States are safer for them. Many people who immigrate to the U.S. do it to seek asylum from war and violence.(Frank Gogol)

3. Legal immigrants and their economic impact

New legal immigrant arrivals to the U.S. help drive business creation, fuel innovation, fill essential workforce needs, and strengthen the middle class. Family-based immigration promotes family unity and integration, all core principles of American values. And many immigrants will go on to become citizens, taking the solemn oath of allegiance to America and the Constitution. The success of US nation comes, in large part, from US long-standing tradition of encouraging people seeking a better life to leave everything they know to contribute to the United States. Severely limiting legal immigration puts US this at risk. however, US government should protect and increase current immigration levels and work to pass immigration reforming that makes it safer, faster, and more efficient for prospective immigrants to enter the U.S. and begin contributing.

The United States needs immigrants to stay on competitive and drive economic growth, especially as US economy starts to reopen, individuals who create jobs are absolutely critical to our recovery. Immigrants are innovators, job creators, and consumers with an huge spending power that drives US economy, and creates job opportunities for all Americans. Immigrants added \$2 trillion to the U.S. GDP in 2016 and \$458.7 billion to state, local, and federal taxes in 2018. In 2018(National Academies of Sciences), after immigrants spent billions of dollars on state and local, and federal taxes, they were left with \$1.2 trillion in spending power, which they used to purchase goods and services, stimulating US business activity. Proposed cuts to US legal immigration system would have devastating effects on US economy, decreasing GDP by 2% over twenty years, shrinking growth by 12.5%, and cutting 4.6 million jobs. Rust Belt states would be hit particularly hard, as they rely on immigration to stabilize their populations and revitalize their economies. legal immigrants have built their lives here, and they are

Americans in every way excepting on paper; they also make enormous economic contributions to the U.S. More than 89% of DACA recipients are either employed, and helping to boost the U.S. economy via their spending, and tax dollars. And nearly 200,000 DACA recipients are serving in essential front-line roles in the midst of the corona virus pandemic, including nearly 40,000 as healthcare workers (Center for Migration Studies).

Immigrants tend to be well-educated and well-skilled. 43% of recently-arrived family and diversity-based immigrants are college graduates – compared to 29% of native-born Americans. More than half of STEM degrees awarded by U.S. universities go to international students, and about half of applicants for H-1B temporary work visas have a Masters degree or above from a U.S. university. Immigrants represent 30% of new entrepreneurs, despite making up only 13% of the population keeping the workforce flexible, allowing companies to grow faster, and increasing the productivity of American workers by bringing in individuals with diverse skill sets and new ideas. In fact, 45% of Fortune 500 companies were founded by immigrants and their children, employing over 10 million people worldwide.(Center for Migration Studies).

4. Illegal immigrants and their economic impact

United States have many economic costs and benefits as result of having illegal immigrants and their children living in United State. The CBO reported that on a federal level, revenues generated by undocumented immigrants are greater than the expense of providing services because undocumented immigrants do not qualify for federal programs (CBO, 2007). In addition to the additional revenue produced through taxes, undocumented immigrants contribute to the U.S. economy in different ways. The financial solvency of the Social Security and Medicare programs in the U.S. relies on payroll tax revenue (Segal, 2010).Despite the public discourse to the contrary, the majority of undocumented immigrants pay income taxes through the use of Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITINs) or through false Social Security numbers (National Council of La Raza [NCLR], 2008; U.S. Chamber of Commerce, n.d.). As a result, undocumented immigrants contribute over \$7 billion annually to Social Security and over \$1.5 billion to Medicare (NCLR, 2008).

Although some undocumented immigrants receive Social Security and Medicare benefits, the majority do not receive any benefits from those programs (NCLR, 2008; Sommers,2010)Since fake Social Security numbers are not suitably linked to an individual who can take advantage and benefit of Social Security, the most of contributions to Social Security from undocumented immigrants go into an earnings suspense file. The Social Security Administration factors in the over \$7 billion annual contributions from undocumented immigrants into the Social Security Administration's calculations and projections for the solvency of Social Security (Porter, 2005;U.S. Chamber of Commerce, n.d.).and additional tax revenue is required to offer Social Security benefits to current and future retirees. Since undocumented immigrants are ineligible to receive government services, it is estimated that undocumented immigrants pay an average of \$1,800 per household, per year more to Social Security and Medicare than they utilize in services (Camarota, 2004).for this reason, undocumented immigrants in fact contribute to the solvency of Social Security and medical care and aid to provide services to current and future retirees.

While current rhetoric in the immigration debate decries how undocumented workers steal jobs, immigrants working in the U.S. do not take away jobs from citizens; instead they stimulate the state and local economies and complement the workforce by providing a necessary pool of unskilled labor (U.S. Chamber of Commerce, n.d.).For example, although the costs, there may be economic benefits related with having undocumented children in schools that are often not considered. Higher student enrolment may lead to the establishment of more jobs, not just for teachers, but in all educational-related services including administrators, maintenance staff, teaching assistants and other paraprofessionals, bus drivers, and other school staff which would help local and state economies. the creation of jobs as a result of higher student enrolment often results in an increase in federal funding for schools (Spradlin, 2008).

Higher student enrolment may lead to an rise in economic activity as a consequence of the buying of additional textbooks and other educational materials, as well as with families' back-to-school shopping that is done before every academic year. Businesses

anticipate the annual surge in sales and higher profits, which benefit the local economy because of the sale taxes generated from back-to-school shoppers (Censky, 2010; Fierro, 2010).to the economic benefits to Social Security and Medical care, undocumented immigrants also offer revenue to state and local governments as a consequence of their job, purchases, and taxes. Unfortunately, state and local governments do not use a consistent method to study the economic impact of undocumented immigrants, which prohibits accurate comparisons of positive and negative economic impacts across all states. In addition, contrary to research reporting that the cost to country with high numbers of undocumented immigrants outweighs their economic contributions, several states reported that undocumented immigrants contribute more in state and local taxes than they consume in services, as well as stimulating state and local economies. The Texas Comptroller reported that undocumented immigrants provided \$17.7 billion in gross state product, including over \$424 million more in state revenues than they consumed in state services including education, health care and law enforcement (Strayhorn, 2006).If all undocumented immigrants in Texas were to leave or be deported, not only would Texas lose over \$400 million in state revenues, but Texas would also lose 2.3% of jobs in the state because of the economic activity of undocumented immigrants that supports businesses and employment (Strayhorn, 2006).

5. President Obama's perspective on the effect of immigration on the economy

The fixing" US broken immigration system" according to president Obama, it would increase US economy and aid all workers by increasing the worker productivity, creating more jobs more opportunities, better wages of all workers, and reducing the deficit. President Barack Obama has taken executive action that helps strengthen US economy. the President's executive actions on immigration would boost economic output by an estimated 0.4 to 0.9 percent over ten years, corresponding to increases in GDP of billion to \$210 billion in 2024 90\$(According to analysis by the President's Council of Economic Advisers (CEA)), The President's actions will develop the economy by increasing the productivity of all American workers. These actions will increase the

productivity of American workers, Partly by allowing undocumented workers out of the shadows and finding jobs better suited to their skills and potential. This shift of workers through occupations will also give more native workers to specialize in the tasks that more best suited to their abilities. These effects are probably to increase wages for all workers - migrants and citizens alike. Additionally, by encouraging high-skilled immigration, these actions will raise the rate of innovation and patenting in the American economy, in addition raising the productivity of the American workforce. The President's actions will increase the size of the US workforce, the economy will also grow thanks ” to an expansion of the American labor force by nearly 150,000 people over 10 years as a ”result of the President’s executive actions(CEA estimate).Average wages for all workers will increase, both born in the United States and immigrants,. Increases in productivity and innovation resulted by the President’s actions will translate into higher wages for all types of workers. Average wages for all workers will increase, both born in the United States and immigrants,. Increases in productivity and innovation resulted by the President’s actions will translate into higher wages for all types of workers. CEA estimates that by 2024 annual wages for native workers will rise 0.3 percent, or approximately \$170 in today’s dollars. CEA also estimates that the President’s actions would neither increase nor decrease the likelihood of employment for native workers.(CEA)

The larger economy will decrease the deficit. As the economy grows, tax revenues grow, needing the government to borrow less to finance government operations. This reduced borrowing translates into reduced spending on interest payments by the government, thus decreasing overall government spending — and decreasing the deficit. CEA’s estimate of the higher economic growth associated with executive action on immigration would translate into reductions in the Federal deficit by \$25 billion in 2024.(CEA).At the same time, the President's executive actions will grow the country's tax base by millions of people and billions of dollars. people probably eligible for deferred action under the President’s executive actions are in the country today — and have been for many years. They provide for their families, just like all American citizens. A lot of

them are already in the workforce and contributing federal, state, and local taxes. But around two-thirds of them don't pay taxes today. The President is modifying that, ensuring that these individuals have the opportunity to apply for a work authorization and pay taxes. By allowing those qualified for deferred action to work in this country, both workers and employers will be able to come out from the shadows and contribute payroll taxes, just like all American citizens.

“We are a nation of immigrants, and that means that we're constantly being replenished with strivers who believe in the American Dream. And it gives us a tremendous advantage over other nations. It makes us entrepreneurial. It continues the promise that here in America, you can make it if you try, regardless of where you come from, regardless of the circumstances of your birth.”(President Obama, November 21, 2014).

6. The impact of immigration policies under president Barack Obama

There are many employers game the system by employment undocumented workers and there are 11 million persons living in the shadows. Neither is good for the country or the economy. as the president Obama said, It is time to act to fix the broken immigration system in a way that requires responsibility from everybody —either from the workers here illegally and those who employ them—and guarantees that everyone is playing by the same rules. President Obama's logical proposal for immigration reform consists of four parts. First, continue to strengthen our borders. Second, crack down on companies that hire undocumented workers. Third, hold undocumented immigrants accountable before they can earn their citizenship; this means requiring undocumented workers to pay their taxes and a penalty, move to the back of the line, learn English, and pass background checks. Fourth, streamline the legal immigration system for families, workers, and employers. as a president Obama believes, the American people can build a fair, effective and common-sense immigration system that lives up to our heritage as a nation of laws and a nation of immigrants.

“We define ourselves as a nation of immigrants. That's who we are — in our bones. The promise we see in those who come here from every corner of the globe, that's always

been one of our greatest strengths. It keeps our workforce young. It keeps our country on the cutting edge. And it's helped build the greatest economic engine the world has ever known."(Barack Obama January 29, 2013)

The principles key the President included in common-sense immigration reform are:

6-1: Continuing to Strengthen Border Security

President Obama has strengthened and doubled the number of Border Patrol agents since 2004. today, border security is stronger than it has ever been. But there's more work should be do. The President's proposal gives law enforcement the tools they need to make US communities safer from crime. And by improving our substructure and technology, the President's proposal continues to strengthen our ability to remove criminals and catch and prosecute national security threats.

"When I took office, I committed to fixing this broken immigration system. And I began by doing what I could to secure our borders. Today, we have more agents and technology deployed to secure our southern border than at any time in our history. And over the past six years, illegal border crossings have been cut by more than half."

— President Obama, November 20, 2014

6-1-1 Strengthen border security and infrastructure

President's proposal enhances and improves infrastructure at ports of entry, Public-private partnerships to increase investment in foreign visitor processing, and continues supporting Use technologies that help secure the United States' land and maritime borders.

“When I took office, I committed to fixing this broken immigration system. And I began by doing what I could to secure our borders. Today, we have more agents and technology deployed to secure our southern border than at any time in our history. And over the past six years, illegal border crossings have been cut by more than half”— President Obama, November 20, 2014.

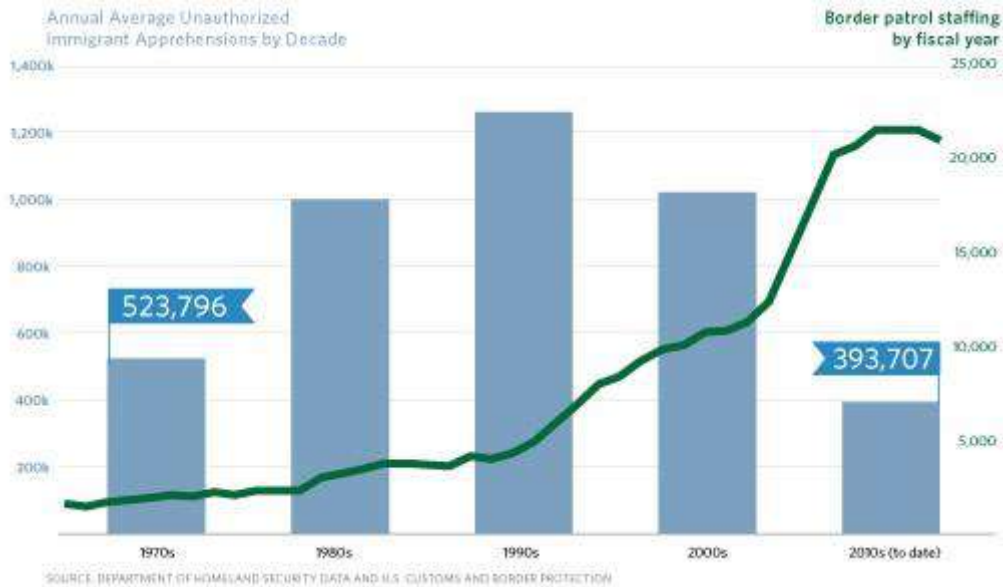


Figure 04: bar chart represent the annual average unauthorized immigrant apprehension by decade and a line chart represent the border patrol staffing by fiscal year.

We can see from the chart that as Border Patrol Staffing has increased, the total number of individuals attempting to cross the border has decreased. especially with the beginning of president Obama’s term in 2009.

6-1-2 Combat transnational crime

The President's proposal creates new criminal penalties dedicated to combating transnational criminal organizations dealing in drugs, money, and weapons, and People smuggling across borders. It also extends the scope of the current law to allow the confiscation of the instruments and proceeds of crime of these organizations. Through this approach, we will strengthen our efforts to deprive criminal enterprises, including those operating along the south-west border, of their infrastructure and profits.

“In the National Security Strategy, I committed my Administration to the pursuit of four enduring national interests: security, prosperity, respect for universal values, and the shaping of an international order that can meet the challenges of the 21st century. The expanding size, scope, and influence of transnational organized crime and its impact on U.S. and international security and governance represent one of the most significant of those challenges.” July 19, 2011, Barack Obama

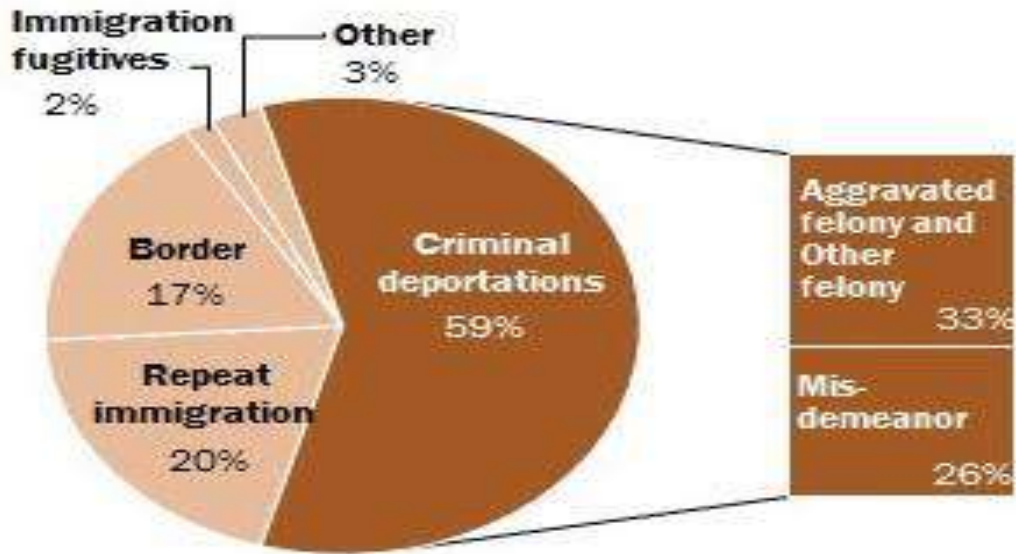


Figure 05: pie chart represented deportations by criminal status,2013 %

the criminal deportations accounts for 59%of the total criminal status. the repeat immigration account for 20% of the total criminal status. while, the border accounts for 17% of the total criminal status. the immigration fugitives account of 02% of the total criminal status. and the rest different criminal status account for 03%.

6-1-3 Improve partnerships with border communities and law enforcement

The President's proposal expands US ability to work with US cross-border law enforcement partners. Society trust and collaboration are keys to effective law enforcement. To this end, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) will establish border community liaisons along the Southern and Northern borders to enhance communication and collaboration with border communities, increase funding to tribal government partners to reduce illegal activity on tribal lands, and reinforce training on civil rights and civil liberties for DHS immigration officers. (the white house president BARACK OBAMA)

6-1-4 Crack down on criminal networks engaging in passport and visa fraud and human smuggling

The President's proposal creates hard criminal penalties for trafficking in passports and immigration documents and schemes to defraud, and others those who prey on vulnerable immigrants through notario fraud. It also strengthens penalties to combat human smuggling rings. (the white house president BARACK OBAMA)

6-1-5 Deporting Criminals

The President's proposal expands smart enforcement efforts that aim convicted criminals in federal or state correctional facilities, allowing to remove them from the United States at the end of their sentences without returning to US communities. At the same time, it protects those with a credible fear of back to their home countries.

6-1-6 Streamline removal of non-immigrant national security and public safety threats

The President's proposal creates a simplified administrative removal process for persons who overstay their visas and have been determined to be threats to public safety and national security.

6-1-7 Improve our nation's immigration courts

The President's proposal invests in US immigration courts. By rising the number of immigration judges and their team, investing in training for court personnel, and enhancing access to legal information for immigrants, these reforms will strengthen court efficiency. It allows DHS to better focus its detention resources on public safety and national security threats by rising alternatives to detention and reducing overall detention costs. It also offers greater protections for those least able to represent themselves.

6-2: Cracking Down on Employers Who Hire Undocumented Workers

Companies must only employ people legally authorized to work in the United States. Companies that employ undocumented workers intentionally exploit the system to gain an advantage over companies that play by the rules. The President's proposal is designed to stop these unfair recruitment practices and hold these companies accountable. At the same time, this proposal gives employers who wish to play by the rules a reliable way to verify that their employees are here legally.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-2-1 Mandatory, phased-in electronic employment verification

The President's proposal provides tools for employers to ascertain a legal workforce by using federal government databases to check that the people they hire are suitable to work in the United States. Penalties for hiring undocumented workers are considerably increased and new penalties for fraud and identity theft. The new mandatory program ensures the privacy and confidentiality of all workers' personal information and includes important procedural protections. Obligatory electronic employment verification would be phased in over five years with exemptions for certain small businesses.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-2-2 Combat fraud and identity theft

The proposal also mandates a fraud-resistant, tamper-resistant Social Security card and requires workers to use fraud-and tamper-resistant documents to prove permission to work in the United States. The proposal also seeks to create a voluntary pilot program to evaluate new methods to authenticate identity and combat identity

theft.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-2-3 Protections for all workers

The President's proposal protects workers against retaliation for exercising their labor rights. It raises the penalties for employers who employ undocumented workers to skirt the workplace standards that protect all workers. And it creates a "labor law enforcement fund" to help ensure that industries that employ significant numbers of immigrant workers comply with labor laws.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-3: Pathway to Earned Citizenship

It is just not practical to deport 11 million undocumented immigrants living within our borders. The President's proposal provides undocumented immigrants a legal way to earn citizenship that will encourage them to come out of the shadows so they can pay their taxes and play by the same rules as everyone else. Immigrants living here illegally must be held responsible for their actions by passing national security and criminal background checks, paying taxes and a penalties, going to the back of the line, and learning English before they can earn their citizenship. There will be no doubt about their ability to become American citizens if they meet these eligibility criteria. The proposal will also stop punishing innocent young people brought into the country without any fault from their parents and give them a chance to gain their nationality more quickly if they serve in the military or continue higher education.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-3-1 Create a provisional legal status

Undocumented immigrants must apply and register, submit biometric data, pass criminal background and national security checks, Payment of fees and fines before they become eligible for temporary legal status. Agricultural workers and those who entered the United States as children would be eligible for the same program. Individuals must wait until the existing legal immigration backlogs are cleared before getting in line to apply for lawful permanent residency (i.e. a "green card"), and ultimately United States citizenship. Consistent with current law, people with provisional legal status will not be

eligible for welfare or other federal benefits, including subsidies or tax credits under the new health care law.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-3-2 Create strict requirements to qualify for lawful permanent resident status

Applicants for green cards must pay their taxes, pass additional criminal background and national security checks, register for Selective Service (where applicable), Payment of additional fees and fines, and learn English and U.S. civics. As under current law, after years five receiving a green card, Individuals will be eligible to apply for U.S. citizenship like any other legal permanent resident.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-3-3 Earned citizenship for DREAMers

Children brought here illegally without any fault from their parents will be eligible for acquired citizenship. By going to college or serving honorably in the Armed Forces for at least two years, These children should be given a quick chance to gain their nationality. The President's proposal brings these undocumented immigrants out of the shadows.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-3-4 Create administrative and judicial review

Person whose temporary legal status has been revoked or denied, or whose application for adjustment has been denied, will have the opportunity to seek administrative and judicial review of those decisions.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-3-5 Provide new resources to combat fraud

The President's proposal authorizes financing to enable DHS, the Department of State, and other appropriate federal agencies to create fraud prevention programs that will offer training for adjudicators, allow regular audits of applications to identify patterns of fraud and abuse, and the inclusion of other proven measures to prevent fraud.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-4: Streamlining Legal Immigration

US immigration system should reward anyone who is willing to work hard and

play by the rules. For the sake of our economy and US security, legal immigration should be simple and efficient. The President's proposal attracts the best minds to America by providing visas to foreign entrepreneurs looking to start businesses here and helping promising foreign graduate students in science and mathematics stay in this country after graduation, rather than take their skills to other countries. The President's proposal will also reunify families in a timely and humane manner.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-4-1 Keep Families Together

The proposal seeks to eliminate the current backlog in the family-sponsored immigration system by temporarily restoring unused visas and increasing annual visa numbers. The proposal also raises existing annual country caps from 7 percent to 15 percent for the family-sponsored immigration system.

6-4-2 Cut Red Tape for Employers

The proposal also eliminates the backlog of labor-sponsored migration by eliminating the country's annual ceilings and adding additional visas to the system. Old legal immigration programs are reformed to meet current and future demands by exempting certain categories from annual visa restrictions.

6-4-3 Enhance travel and tourism

The Administration is committed to increasing travel and tourism in the United States by facilitating legitimate travel while maintaining US security. Consistent with the President's Executive Order on Travel and Tourism, the President's proposal securely simplifies visas and the processing of foreign visitors. It also enhances law enforcement collaboration while maintaining the program's robust fight against terrorism and criminal information sharing initiatives. It facilitates more efficient travel by allowing more flexibility to designate countries to participate in the visa waiver programme, which allows nationals of designated countries to visit the United States without achieving a visa. Finally, it allows the State Department to waive interview requirements for some very low-risk visa applicants, allow resources to focus on high-risk applicants and create a pilot model for processing premium visas.

6-4-4 “Staple” green cards to advanced STEM diplomas

The proposal encourages educated foreign graduate students in the United States to stay here and contribute to US economy by "stapling" a green card for science certificates, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) PhD and Master’s Degree graduates from qualified U.S. universities who have found employment in the United States. It also requires employers to pay fees that support education and training to develop the next generation of American workers in STEM jobs.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-4-5 Create a “start-up visa” for job-creating entrepreneurs

The proposal allows foreign entrepreneurs who attract funding from U.S. investors or revenue from U.S. customers to start and grow their business in the United States, And stay permanently if their companies grow more, create jobs for American workers, and strengthen US economy.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-4-6 Expand opportunities for investor visas and U.S. economic development

The proposal permanently authorizes immigrant visa opportunities for regional centre (pooled investment) programs; provides incentives for visa requesters to invest in programs that support national priorities, including economic development in rural and economically depressed regions ; adds New measures to combat fraud and threats to national security; includes data collection on economic impact; and creates a pilot program for state and local government officials to promote economic development.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-4-7 Create a new visa category for employees of federal national security science and technology laboratories

The proposal creates a new visa category for a limited number of highly skilled immigrants specializing in federal science and technology laboratories to meet critical national security needs after their presence in the United States. for two years and strict examinations of national security and criminal background checks.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-4-8 Better addresses humanitarian concerns

The proposal simplifies immigration law to better protect vulnerable migrants, including those who are victims of crime and domestic violence. It also better protects those fleeing persecution by removing existing restrictions preventing eligible individuals from applying for asylum.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

6-4-9 Encourage integration

The proposal promotes earned citizenship and efforts to integrate immigrants into their new American communities linguistically, civically, and economically.(the white house president Barack OBAMA,2013).

7. Analysis of specific immigration policies implemented by president Obama

“Our journey is not complete until we find a better way to welcome the striving, hopeful immigrants who still see America as a land of opportunity; until bright young students and engineers are enlisted in our workforce rather than expelled from our country”.President Barack Obama, January 21,2013

7-1 Deferred Action for Parents of Americans and Lawful Permanent Residents (DAPA)

The deferred action for American parents and lawful permanent residents - or DAPA - was the Obama administration's plan to help rehabilitate undocumented immigrants to avoid immediate removal and to find an opportunity to apply for residency, This program instructed executive branch officials to exercise administrative discretion to defer the deportation of undocumented immigrants who were the parents of either U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents(Charles Johnson,2014).President Obama announced the establishment of Deferred Action for American Parents and Legitimate Permanent Residents ("DAPA")On November 20, 2014,the individual would receive a renewable but still revocable reprieve from deportation for three years. according already existing regulations, a grant of deferred action would also make the recipient eligible for authorization to legally work in the United States(Susan Bibler Coutin,2016)..From the moment it was conceived, it was in the midst of intense controversy, with opposition from multiple sides, DAPA beneficiaries, met with far less public opposition (Crane v.

Johnson,2015). DAPA never actually came to fruition, having been snared by a deadlocked Supreme Court ruling in the summer of 2016.

Persons eligible under DAPA will meet these requirements:

- Lived in the United States since January 1, 2010, and did not leave.
- Lived within the country when applying for DAPA.
- Was not a lawful immigrant when DAPA was announced (11/20/2014).
- Have had a child with citizen or resident status since 11/20/2014.
- Have no felonies or high-level misdemeanors on your criminal record.

DAPA also seeks to address the financial differences between the families of legitimate permanent residents and those who were eligible for the program. On average, potential DAPA families earn \$12,000 a year less than the home of legitimate permanent residents and \$16,000 less than the house of at least one parent born in the United States. Through DAPA, these families are likely to see wage increases through getting official employment, which may also contradict the argument that illegal immigrants "steal" jobs.(Michelle Mittelstadt,2016).DAPA followed the previous creation in June 2012 of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program (“DACA”),which allowed undocumented individuals who had arrived in the United States as children, and who met other criteria, to be eligible for deferred action(Crane v. Johnson,2015)

7-2 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)

On November 20, 2014, The President announced a series of executive measures to suppress illegal immigration at the border, Prioritize deportation of criminals, not families, and require some undocumented immigrants to pass a criminal background check and pay taxes in order to remain temporarily in the United States without fear of deportation. expansion of the eligible population of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Programme (DACA) to include people of any current age who entered the United States before the age of 16 and have lived in the United States continuously since 1 January 2010, and the extension of the period of DACA and authorization to work from two to three years. to allow parents of U.S. citizens and legitimate permanent residents to

apply for the deferred action and to authorize work for a period of three years, In the new Deferred Action Programme for American Parents and Legitimate Permanent Residents *, Provided that they have lived in the United States continuously since 1 January 2010, and pass the required background checks, Expanding the use of provisional waivers of unlawful presence to include the spouses and sons and daughters of lawful permanent residents and the sons and daughters of U.S. citizens. Modernizing, improving and clarifying immigrant and non-immigrant visa programs to grow US economy and create jobs. And enhancing citizenship education and public awareness for lawful permanent residents and providing an option for naturalization applicants to use credit cards to pay the application fee.

Conclusion

Former President Barack Obama addressed immigration policy in ways considered both positive and negative. In fact, Obama's main goal was to better use government resources to deport those who create a risk to US society to protect the safety and well-being of Americans. he also supported and protected a lot of families from separation by allowing government officials to practice prosecutorial discretion in their cases. He also supported migration. Such as the Dreams Act, which aims to provide a path to citizenship for youth people and professionals brought into the country as children. Despite Congress's failure to pass the dream Act, he provided a similar program, DACA, under his executive powers to support and temporarily protect many of students and young people from deportation. the most of Obama's programs, it was served as temporary solutions rather than permanent ones. Although President Obama was not successful in fully recovering control of the borders, He showed an effort to address the issue. He always tried to make American safety in the priority to support growth, and education of those coming to the country as children, and used his executive powers to help many families from becoming separated.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

GENERAL CONCLUSION

To conclude, this research study provides valuable insights and answers to the research questions that serve as the foundation of our work. It has highlighted that immigration policy is a complex and multifaceted concept, influenced by various factors. The impact and effects of immigration on society have been examined, shedding light on the national controversy that has surrounded immigration over the years.

While some individuals believe that immigrants are the primary cause of nationwide problems, the evidence demonstrates that as the number of immigrants increases, the United States economy continues to thrive. This highlights the importance of implementing measures that offer a path to citizenship for undocumented immigrants residing in the United States. Providing a clear pathway to legal status not only recognizes the contributions of these individuals but also benefits the overall economy.

Simultaneously, it is imperative for the United States to strengthen its borders in order to uphold the rule of law. Enhancing border security measures helps ensure the safety and integrity of the nation. Additionally, it is crucial to address employers who knowingly hire undocumented workers. Such employers blatantly violate the law by employing individuals without proper documentation and often pay them wages below the legal minimum. These employers should face severe consequences for their actions.

Furthermore, this research study focuses specifically on the immigration policy during President Barack Obama's tenure. President Obama, being the first American president with African heritage, had a unique perspective on immigration due to his father's immigrant background. The study delves into how President Obama dealt with immigration issues and utilized various immigration policies.

President Obama demonstrated a balanced approach to immigration. He prioritized the deportation of individuals who posed a risk to society while simultaneously supporting

and protecting thousands of families from separation. Notably, he championed initiatives such as the Dreamer Act and the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, providing support and relief for young undocumented immigrants who arrived in the United States as children.

In summary, this research study contributes to the understanding of immigration policy, emphasizing the need for a comprehensive approach that considers both economic benefits and the enforcement of immigration laws. By examining the immigration policies under President Barack Obama, we gain valuable insights into the complexities and challenges of addressing immigration issues in the United States.

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