Knowing To Speak English Does Not Determine The Abuse Migrants Receive On The Northern Border Of Mexico

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Abstract— Many times it is thought that the future of an indigenous community, not knowing how to speak English or simply having minimum schooling are determining factors for migratory authorities to discriminate against migrants. However, this question has been disproved in this work, which focused on the analysis of the interdependence found between the educational level and the fact that they do not know their rights and the treatment they receive when trying to cross the border between Mexico and the United States. Another finding was to determine that contrary to what is thought, more women than men migrate. In addition, it should be clarified that the survey was limited to children under 15, who seem to be the ones who emigrate the most. Based on the analysis carried out, it is determined that it is urgent that the governments implement a series of measures to attack this problem that turns out to be an endogenous factor, a cultural factor that must be addressed.

> *Keywords—Migration, level of education, discrimination, human rights.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Migration is a phenomenon of displacement of the population, the majority seeking better living conditions (Varela, Ocegueda, Castillo, and Ramón, 2017, Hernández, Péres (sic), and Godinez, 2015). That is, what motivates people to leave their place of origin and move to other places search for a better quality of life for themselves or their family.

The United States has been the country with the highest rate of reception of migrants for some time. The socioeconomic conditions of the people in this country have been mostly colored, from the marginal areas of American cities in the 70s and from the 80s to the present (Martínez and Lee, 2004, p.9).

Migration has increased in recent decades (Romo, Téllez & López, 2013, p.83) and those who migrate are men, women. However, it is observed that the highest migration rate is concentrated in children under 15 years of age. That is, although it seems that adults are the ones who move the most in search of the American dream or to escape the violent conditions they have to face in their place of origin.

In this context, this research emerges with an exploratory and descriptive scope. The aim is to understand, through the analysis of variables focused on education, the characteristics of the people who migrate in major number. This study focuses on the analysis of those groups considered by their sex and age as highly vulnerable: women and children.

Although migration is true, it generates changes in the lives of these people, the affectation is even greater when they decide or are forced to abandon their family, their homeland having a relative shortage as is the case of children. In addition, it must be considered that the Economically Active Population (EAP) of a country is concentrated in the young population, who, when moving to other places, abandon economic activities and with this, poverty increases. However, it is this same condition of poverty in which they live that forces them to look for other alternatives to life. According to Septién (2014, sp):

The second most important reason why the flow of minors traveling alone to the United States or, to a lesser extent, to the more developed neighboring countries, is poverty. According to the report of the Institute for Women in Migration, the regional economy has been affected, in a negative way, since the beginning of the North American Free Trade Agreement (Mexico, the United States and Canada) in 1994 and the Free Trade Agreement between United States, Central America and the Dominican Republic in 2005.

On the other hand, a study carried out by the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) shows that migration is an "escape" for children and adolescents, who seek asylum in Mexico, Panama, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. the UNHCR, of the Mexican children, interviewed who fled from Mexico to the United States, 39 percent indicated the

cause of the recruitment and criminal exploitation. While the change in migratory flows that has included greater participation of girls, at increasingly smaller ages, may indicate despair and the degree of violence they suffer, including sexual violence and adolescent pregnancies (Palacios, 2013).

Mexico is a country that has suffered most from this migration phenomenon. The Institute for Women of Migration (2017) noted that "from October 2013 to June 2014, more than 51,000 minors have been detained by the Border Patrol, of which 12,146 were of Mexican nationality." Given this, it is necessary to analyze the panorama that this childhood faces when trying to cross the northern border.

As can be seen, there are different causes and consequences of the migration phenomenon. This study seeks an explanation based on the analysis of the variables presented below in order to understand the social and economic sphere of migrants based on the educational index they present.

Although there have already been several studies related to this problem of which all countries present, it is necessary to approach it from a single approach: education. With this, governments could develop alternatives focused on improving the education of migrants, considering knowledge as the basis of any development of the countries.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In order to carry out the analysis of this research work, the Elvira program was used. Understand that software is important because of the permit and determine the reliability of handling and processing of the data used. To be able to have a greater knowledge of this program, a series of characteristics that compose it are presented below. According to Diez (2010), these are:

The Elvira program was the result of a research project funded by CICYT and the Ministry of Science and Technology, in which researchers from several Spanish universities and other centers participated.

Although the second phase of the project ended in 2005, the development of Elvira continues to this day, with the addition of new functionalities.

The Elvira program is intended for the edition and evaluation of probabilistic graph models, specifically Bayesian networks and influence diagrams.

Elvira has its own format for the coding of the models, a reader-interpreter for the coded models, a graphical interface for the construction of networks, with specific options for canonical models (OR, AND, MAX, etc.), algorithms Exact and approximate (stochastic) reasoning for discrete and continuous variables, reasoning explanation methods, decision making algorithms, model learning from databases, network fusion, etc.

Elvira is written and compiled in Java, which allows it to work on different platforms and operating systems (MS-DOS / Windows, Linux, Solaris, etc.).

For Elvira to work, it is necessary to have previously installed Java.

The data handled in this analysis was obtained from the National Institute of Migration (INM) page, where from the variables that this survey had, only those related to the educational conditions of migrant children and adolescents were covered. In the following table, you can see these variables considered, followed by the key with which they were treated and the description of each of them.

TABLE I. VARIABLES RELATED TO THE EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF MIGRANTS IN THE NORTHERN BORDER IN MEXICO.

Variable	Key	Description
Speak some dialect or indigenous language	S1	Yes
	S2	Do not
	S99	Not specified
Can read and write	S1	Yes
	S2	Do not
Speak English	S1	Yes
	S2	Do not
Read and write English, Spanish or both	S_1	He can not read and write
	S1	Spanish
	S2	English
	S3	Both languages
Approved level of education	S2	None
	S3	Primary
	S4	High school
	S10	High school
	S8	The technical school with primary
	S1	The technical school with secondary
	S9	Normal
	S11	Professional
The school year that passed	S6	6º. Primary school
	S3	3º. High school
	S1	4º. Primary school
Scholarship approved in Mexico or the United States	S1	Mexico
	S2	Estados Unidos
	S_1	Other
English speaking level	S1	All right
	S3	Wrong
Gender	S1	Woman
	S2	Man
Know your rights	S1	Do not
	S98	Yes
	S2	Did not answer
Treatment received by immigration authorities	S1	Regular
	S98	Good
	S2	Very good

As can be seen in the table above, the variables considered in this study have a direct relationship between the age of the migrant class, if they speak a mother tongue, speak the English language, the schooling they have, and the knowledge they have about his rights and the treatment he receives in his migratory passage by authorities in the border area of the Mexican country.

Another variable that is also important to analyze is the sex of the migrants. Currently, in this wave of feminicide that is observed in the country, it is easy to determine that women who suffer the most discrimination are women (Gargallo, 2005).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, we present the analysis of the data and variables developed in this work. It is worth mentioning that in the first instance the graph that shows the relationship between the variables that were analyzed is shown. Afterward, the figure showing the a priori inference of these variables to be analyzed is presented. This represents the expression used to demonstrate something that goes from its cause to the effect. It also refers to what is done prior to reflection on the matter in question (RAE, 2017). Finally, the figure shows the a posteriori probability, which represents examining or considering a fact after it has occurred (RAE, 2017). That is, first the relationship between the variables is described and then the inference is made of what can happen if the analyzed data of the migrants continue under the same conditions.
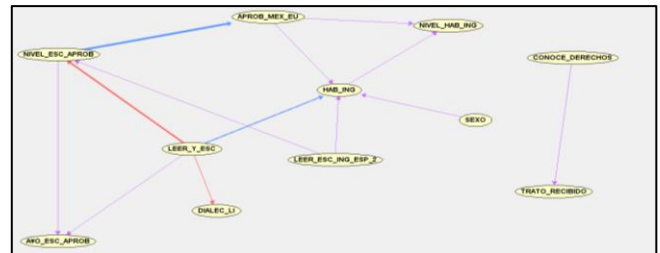

Fig. 1. *Dependent and independent variables in the education of migrants.*

In Figure 1, there is a direct relationship between the variables of "knowing how to read and write" with the fact that the migrant speaks the English language. There is also a direct relationship between knowing how to read and write and the level of schooling approved and turn related to the place where is approved the educational level. In this case, the migrant could have approved their educational level in Mexico, the United States or another country. Furthermore, if the respondent speaks a dialect or an indigenous language, it is related to the level of illiteracy that it presents.

Another direct variable with the analysis is sex. As we have seen, according to the migration analysis carried out, it is assumed that women migrate the most. According to UNICEF (2015), it is the children who most migrate and with this, it can be inferred that their school level is basic. This represents a problem to be able to master the English language and thereby get a good job in the host country.

In the previous figure, it is interesting to observe that the variables "know their rights", "received treatments" are totally independent of the language that the migrant speaks. This is a finding because it represents an opportunity for the formulation of public policies aimed at providing advice to migrant children and women, regardless of whether they know how to read or write.
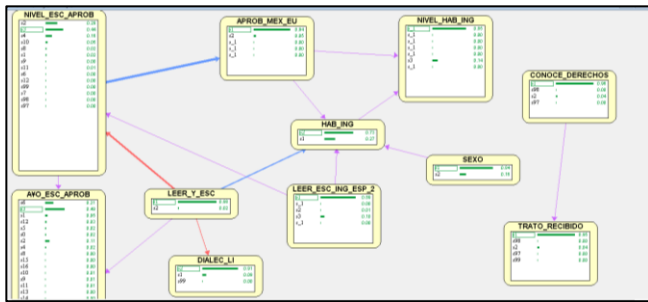
Fig. 2. *A priori probabilities of the variables analyzed.*

From the previous figure, we can point out several descriptions that allow us to understand the panorama of the school situation of migrants in the northern border of the country. To make the description of the variables more comprehensible, they are presented in a numbered way:

1. 73% of migrants stated speak English.

2. 98% of respondents literate.

3. 91% speak dialect or indigenous language.

4. 49% of the migrants surveyed have primary education as the approved level of education.

5. 84% of the respondents are women.

6. 96% of the migrants surveyed said they did not know their respective rights to have a dignified treatment by immigration authorities and how many people are in their journey in the pursuit of their American dream.

7. 95% of these people recognized having received regular treatment from the immigration authorities in the border area of the country.

Based on the above statistics, it can be summarized that most of the migrants speak an indigenous language, which in turn determines that they come from indigenous communities. However, there is a certain contradiction between the coming of an indigenous community and being illiterate. A large part of this surveyed population knows how to read and write and they also know how to speak English.

The interesting thing is that although they know how to read and write they do not have knowledge of their human rights and because of them they are targets of a degrading treatment towards their person in their migratory passage. Similarly, the majority index of those who migrate are women and this is largely explained by the conditions of poverty, marginality but above all the wave of violence that towards them is present in the patriarchal populations from which they originate (Willers, 2016).

Once the numerical indexes are known and have a general picture of this school situation of the respondents in the northern border of the country, it is now pertinent to determine the future situation of these variables.
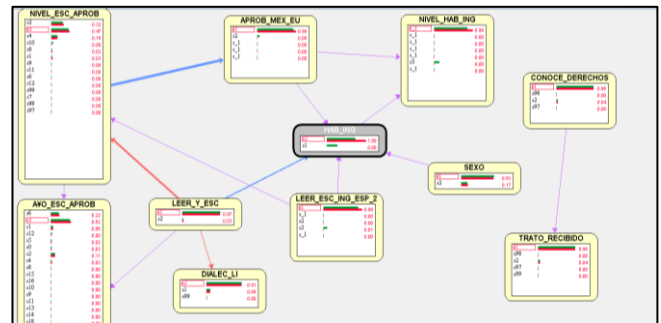

Fig. 3. *A priori probabilities of the variables analyzed.*

Based on the characteristics of the previous analysis, it can be determined that a posteriori (in the future) the variables will behave similarly to what they had until the moment of the analysis. In other words, girls, boys, and women will continue to migrate, fleeing from their places of origin. The migrant population may seek mainly to learn to speak English but that will not mean a decrease in the discrimination suffered in the northern border of Mexico.

In addition, based on the previous analysis, it can be inferred that the migrant population will continue to be merely indigenous, observing that 91% of them will not lose their mother tongue. Regarding knowledge about their human rights and the treatment, they receive in the northern part of the country, the level of schooling and the level of English that migrants have will not exert or influence in the future.

IV. CONCLUSION

It is necessary and almost urgent to understand the phenomenon of migration from the point of view of the criminality and poverty in which these children and women live in their countries of origin. There is a greater force to the economy that drives them to cross borders: protect their lives. Likewise, it is outrageous that capitalist governments only look after their monetary interests, forgetting that the sole purpose of every State is the common good.

This research has revealed that mistreatment, discrimination, violence, femicide, trafficking, a sale of organs and other indignities to human rights that people attempting to cross the northern border of Mexico suffer not depend on its level of schooling or how much they know English. This situation is more of a cultural issue, where racism prevails.

It is urgent to create government policies that help raise awareness among people especially those who hold public office so that this discriminatory practice is

modified towards these people whose only crime is wanting to find an alternative to the poverty and violence that they live on a daily basis. their places of origin.

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