Assignment #5

The Mexican Migration Project (MMP) group records the migration process of Mexicans into the United States to better track patterns in the phenomena. Although the MMP began collecting data in 1982, the data available through MMP is pertinent to the political narratives surrounding immigration in the United States. Using the data available through the MMP, two chi-square analyses were conducted to understand if there was a difference in gender migrating to the United States by survey decade and migratory documentation type.

**By Decade**

The MMP has recorded migration patterns since 1982 and offers data up to 2016. It warrants mentioning that years 1984 through 1986 are missing in the data and MMP does not mention this further in detail. Both sexes were surveyed in all of the years recorded but more males (n = 8,152) were surveyed overall (N = 8,557). Most males were surveyed in 1991 while most females were surveyed in 1998. In regard to variance, there was a high variance of years by sex but this can be tied back to the missing data mentioned above. Table 1 lists these descriptives by sex.

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| **Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Survey Years by Sex** | | |
| Descriptive | Sex | |
| Male | Female |
| Minimum | 1982 | 1982 |
| Maximum | 2016 | 2016 |
| Median | 1998 | 1998 |
| Mode | 1991 | 1998 |
| Standard Deviation | 8.87 | 8.46 |
| Total n | 8,152 | 405 |
| Note: Data from the Mexican Migration Project | | |

Due to having a wide span of years, the data was restructured by survey year decade which included 1980’s (code = 1), 1990’s (code = 2), 2000’s (code =3), and 2010’s (code = 4). The codes for sexes remained the same (males = 1; females = 2). A Pearson’s chi-square analysis revealed there was a significant difference in the proportion in gender who were surveyed by decade between 1987 through 2016, *x*2(3) = 13.67, p < .01. As supported by our descriptive statistics, males were more likely to be surveyed on their migration to the United States (95.3%) than females (4.7%). Of those who were surveyed, a total of 47.1% were surveyed in the 1990’s with 94.8% being males. This analysis warrants a re-examination of data in regards to accuracy and outreach due to a discrepancy in data reported by the U.S. Border Patrol apprehensions. It is also possible that the MMP is unable to reach out and survey as many participants at the high rate that Mexicans are migrating to the U.S. within the last decade. Table 2 shows the observed and expected frequencies.

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| **Table 2. Sex and Survey Year Decade: Expected Frequencies in Parenthesis** | | | | | |
|  | Survey Year Decade | | | |  |
| Sex | 1980’s | 1990’s | 2000’s | 2010’s | Total |
| Male | 1,131 (1,109) | 3,819 (3,838) | 1,986 (1,980) | 1,216 (1,223) | 8,152 |
| Female | 33(55) | 210(191) | 91 (98) | 71 (61) | 405 |
| Total | 1,164 | 4,029 | 2,077 | 1,287 | 8,557 |
| Note: Data from the Mexican Migration Project | | | | | |

**By Migration Documentation**

The U.S. Documentation variable that is recorded by the MMP could potentially play an important pattern in necessity of migration. The MMP gathers data on documentation used to migrate which includes documentation such as legal resident, Bracero contract, H2A contract, temporary worker, tourist/visitor, citizen, Silva letter, undocumented, refugee/asylum, DACA, and unknown. After reviewing the data on survey year and sex, it is important to review how Mexicans are entering the U.S. Due to the variable being dummy coded, only a median and mode can be used to review the descriptive statistics of this group. Thus, as shown in Table 3, males and females both had a mode of undocumentation migration type and a median alike. This is important because the data already begins to show us an inflation of migration without legal permission that is reflected in the research surrounding this topic. The options of refugee/asylum as well as DACA were not selected by any of the participants.

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| **Table 3. Descriptive Statistics of Documentation by Sex** | | |
| Descriptive | Sex | |
| Male | Female |
| Median | Undocumented | Undocumented |
| Mode | Undocumented | Undocumented |
| Total n | 8,152 | 405 |
| Note: Data from the Mexican Migration Project | | |

In order to run an accurate analysis, the unknown responses were removed which then omits 29 responses. Additionally, the types of documentation used were then grouped into three groups which are worker documentation (Bracero contract, H2A contract, and temporary worker), U.S. legal documentation (legal resident, tourist/visitor, citizen, and Silva letter) and undocumented. A Pearson chi-square analyses was conducted to understand the differences of documentation type by sex. The chi-square analysis showed there was a significant difference in the proportion in gender who migrated to the United States according to documentation used, *x*2(2) = 258.91, p< .01. More males migrated to the United states using legal documentation for work (98.7%), legal documentation of migration (85.7%), and undocumented (96.1%) than females. As reflected in the descriptive statistics, 74% of the males who migrated to the U.S. were undocumented while 60% of the females who migrated reported entering the U.S. undocumented. The chi-square also revealed that those migrating to the U.S. with a worker’s documentation are more likely to be male (98.7%) than females (1.3%). Table 4 shows the observed and expected frequencies.

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| **Table 4. Sex and Documentation Type: Expected frequencies in Parenthesis** | | | | |
|  | Documentation Type | | | |
| Sex | Worker Documentation | Legal Documentation | Undocumented | Total |
| Male | 1,293 (1,235) | 822 (780) | 6,011 (5,728) | 8,126 |
| Female | 17 (0.80) | 142 (7) | 243 (11) | 402 |
| Total | 1,310 | 964 | 6,254 | 8,528 |