Research Article

Mind Genomics and Today's Realpolitik: Considering the 'Invasion' of Single Young Men at the US Southern Border from the Point of View of What Mind-sets Might Exist and What to Consider

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Abstract

A combination of Mind Genomics to understand motivation coupled with Idea Coach (artificial intelligence module within Mind Genomics) was used to create synthetic mind-sets which might describe young males illegally crossing the US southern border. The paper shows how AI can provide information to spur critical thinking when provided with a description of the situation and the motivation for the illegal crossing. The authors suggest that the world of law enforcement might benefit by using these procedures to facilitate critical thinking.

Introduction

As of this writing, February 2024, the United States is experiencing a never-before-situation at its borders. The southern borders of the United States, especially those in Texas, are being inundated by migrants, many of whom are young, unaccompanied men, who slip into the United and end up disappearing inside the United States. Many of these people disappear entirely. Others go to court and are allowed to say pending their case.

Up to now, the material just presented recognizes a problem emerging, namely the escape of many unregistered aliens through what has turned out to be an exceptionally porous border, manned by seriously understaffed border patrols and immigration officers. The consequence is not unexpected. Many people believe that through such unmonitored immigration, there is a good chance at an alien army may be coming in, this army not necessary friends to the United States, the company into which they are disappearing.

The objective of this paper is to demonstrate how AI can be used to formulate hypotheses about the nature of what might be happening at the southern border, and then to demonstrate the change in AI-based 'conclusions' when the motive for the invasion includes intending to harm the United States.
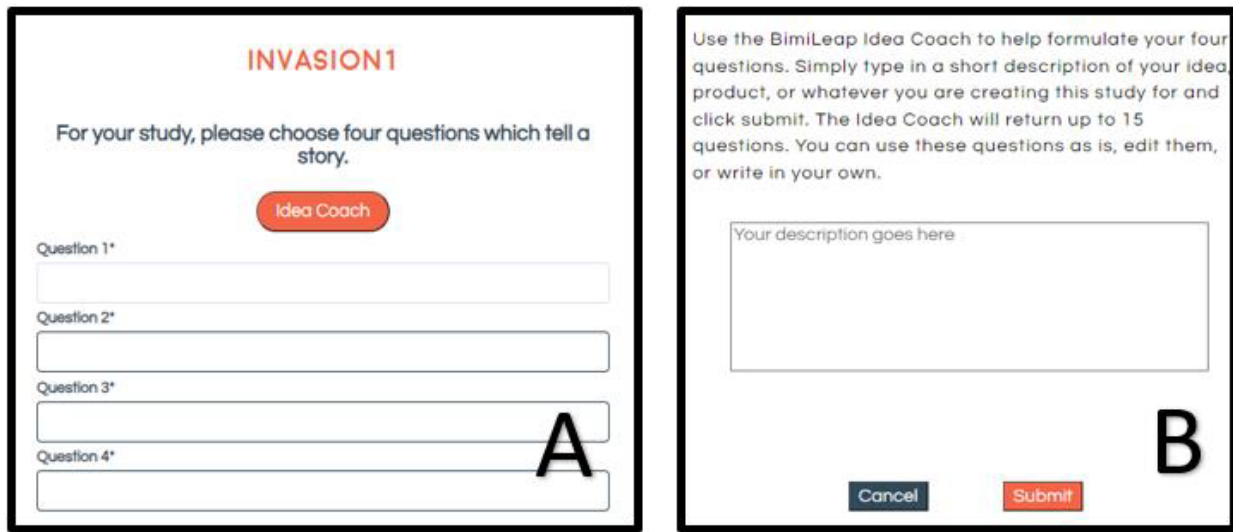
History of the Approach

The tool used here is Idea Coach, an AI-empowered program embedded in the Mind Genomics platform [1]. In turn, Mind Genomics is a platform which specializes in the analysis of human judgments, doing so by presenting the respondent (survey taker) with a variety of vignettes, and for each vignette, obtaining a rating on defined scale. The vignettes themselves are combinations of simple, easy-to-read statements, called elements. The vignettes are constructed according to a plan known as an experimental design. Each respondent evaluates a unique set of 24 vignettes [2]. The ratings are then transformed to a simple Yes/No scale. The final steps are to use simple OLS (ordinary least-squares) regression at the level of each respondent to relate the presence/absence of the elements to the transformed ratings. The coefficients of the equations become the tool to understand the mind of the respondent. This simple analysis shows immediately what elements 'drive' the ratings, and by so doing reveal the underlying mind of the respondent with regard to the specific topic. The final analysis clusters the respondents into different groups based upon similar patterns of coefficients.

The foregoing approach has been embedded into the aforementioned Mind Genomics platform (www.bimileap.com). The original format of Mind Genomics required that the user provide a set of four questions 'which tell a story', and then 'four answers to each question.' It was the answers which the respondent evaluated, after these answers (now called elements) were mixed and matched to create the vignette.

AI was necessary to help the user think of questions and answers. Over the period of several years, it became increasingly obvious that users of Mind Genomics both liked the approach but were terrified of the requirement to come up with questions and answers. Figure 1 shows the request to provide four questions. This request was a wall to many prospective users because, quite simply, it was daunting. People were often good at answering questions but not at formulating questions to tell a story.

Figure 1: The set-up screen for Mind Genomics studies. Panel A requires the user to provide four questions which tell a story. Panel B shows the Idea Coach, giving the user the opportunity to describe the topic, and turn receive 15 questions generated by AI.

The incorporation of AI into the process of questions and answers increased the acceptance of the Mind Genomics platform, for at least four reasons:

1. The process no longer stymied the user. A simple 'squib' in Figure 1, Panel B, sufficed to generate 15 questions.

2. The same process occurred in the generation of elements. Once the user selected four questions and put those questions into the template (Figure 1, Panel A), the Idea Coach was able to return 15 answers to each question selected.

3. The process was rapid, with the suggested sets of 15 questions or 15 answers to a question returning in about 20 seconds.

4. The user could edit the squib to change the nature of the questions, or edit the selected questions to change the nature of the answers.

The incorporation of AI as Idea Coach ended up producing Idea Books, compilations of questions produced in response to the squib (Figure 1, Panel B), as well as compilations of answers produced in response to each question. Each page in the Idea Book corresponded to one iteration, whether the 15 suggested questions resulting from a request written out in the squib, or 15 answers resulting from the selection of a question. It was not unusual to generate Idea Books of 10+ tabs.

In addition to the sets of questions or answers on each page, the AI was given the task of summarizing the material on each page, viz., the questions or answers. The result was other insights, such as key ideas, themes, perspective, what is missing, interested audiences, opposing audiences, and innovations. Each of the foregoing was given its own section on the page in bold type, and then the relevant AI summarization provided.

The foregoing process required about 30 minutes in total from beginning the set up of the Mind Genomics experiment to the creation of a book with say 20 pages. The process itself was quick, the results were easy to obtain, and the iterations themselves became a source of

learning, the Idea Book turning into a resource book for further work.

Over time, and as the process became easier, the process first became rigid as practitioners using Mind Genomics followed the path laid out, with simple questions posed to the AI embedded in Idea Coach. The only modifications during the early days of Idea Coach, the year 2022-2023, was the expansions of the question, so that the questions would have a certain number of word (~ 10-15), that the questions would be interesting, and that the questions could be understood by a young person. The same 'editing' of requests was done for the questions themselves in order to generate answers which 'were not lists, but rather statements which could lead to a discussion'. All of these were style questions, rather than substance questions. The happy consequence was that the Idea Book was richer in content, the questions and answers more instructive, and the process enjoyable to the user, who could practice writing different requests about the style and structure of the output to be generated by Idea Coach

Advancing Insights Through Deeper Interactions with AI Through the Idea Coach

During the course of working with Idea Coach, author Mulvey expanded the nature of the squib, and generated unexpected and deeper results. Rather than simply specifying the nature of the question or answer in terms of style (viz., number of words, age of reader, style to engage the reader rather than list options), Mulvey added a request into the squib. That request was to provide some additional answers to the question. That is, the squib or input to the AI embedded in Idea Coach contained a request for additional structure in the question, rather than just a question alone. The approach is conceptually similar to the creation of synthetic data, in this case synthetic mind-sets [3].

Idea Coach returned with unexpectedly deeper questions. The output to this 'expanded request' was more like a summary of a situation than simply suggested questions. Exploration of alternative ways to expanded the input to Idea Coach quickly revealed that the AI could be requested to a far deeper analysis. And so the approach was born which lies at the foundation of this paper.

The paper itself explores how the Idea Coach provides more information when given a detailed instructions. Table 1 shows the text as it appears in the Idea Book returned to the respondent. The top section in bold shows what the user types into the squib. The rest of the table shows what it returned to the user by Idea Coach when the Idea Book is completed.

The first part of the input to Idea Coach is simple and direct, describing what is happening., and a simple request for suggestions: *The topic is: Invasion of the United States at the southern border cross by unmarried young men of military age. How can we prevent these people from starting massacres at unarmed gatherings throughout the United States if they are truly 'invading us'.*

Table 1: Output from Idea Coach for the first request, where the hostile goals of the border crossing men are not revealed.

Section A-The instructions written to Idea Coach (typed in the squib)

The topic is: Invasion of the United States at the southern border cross by unmarried young men of military age. How can we prevent these people from starting massacres at unarmed gatherings throughout the United States if they are truly 'invading us'.

We believe that there are three different mind-sets of these young men.
For each mind-set in turn, answer these specific questions
1. What is the name of the mind-set
2. What is the goal of the mind-set specifically with regard to being in the United States
3. What are they likely to say to an immigration official when they are caught
4. What will convince them to go through legal channels to become regular citizens
5. How can we recognize them... give four indications to help recognize the mind set to which they belong
6. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in three months after they have entered illegally into the United States
7. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in six months after they have enter illegally into the United States
8. What will make them want to identify themselves to officials in the United States

Do the above answers for each mind-set separately, answering all questions 1-8 for each mind-set in turn

Make the answers interesting to read, and easy to talk about to other people
Make the answers as realistic as possible
Recognize that the answers will be shared with officials in the United States

_____

Section B-The three mind-sets, showing the eight questions and answers for each mind-set

(returned to the user in real time, and open to immediate re-run without or with changes)

Mind-set: Economic Opportunity Seekers

What is the name of the mind-set? Economic Opportunity Seekers

What is the goal of the mind-set specifically with regard to being in the United States? Their goal is to find better employment opportunities and improve their economic status.

What are they likely to say to an immigration official when they are caught? They might mention that they left their home country in search of better job prospects and economic stability for themselves and their families.

What will convince them to go through legal channels to become regular citizens? Providing accessible and streamlined pathways for legal immigration, along with clear economic opportunities and potential for growth, can motivate them to pursue legal means.

How can we recognize them? Indications of economic opportunity seekers might include having minimal belongings, carrying documents related to job applications or opportunities, speaking about the desire to work and contribute economically, and demonstrating a strong focus on improving their financial situation.

If unrecognized, what will they likely do in three months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They will likely seek employment in industries like agriculture, construction, or services, where they can find cash-paying jobs to sustain themselves.

If unrecognized, what will they likely do in six months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They may have established some connections within their community by this point and could be engaged in low-skilled jobs, often living in shared accommodations to save money.

What will make them want to identify themselves to officials in the United States? Creating an environment that offers them a path to regularize their status, secure stable employment, and access basic social services will encourage them to come forward.

Mind-set: Refugees and Asylum Seekers

What is the name of the mind-set? Refugees and Asylum Seekers

What is the goal of the mind-set specifically with regard to being in the United States? Their goal is to escape persecution, violence, or instability in their home countries and seek safety and protection.

What are they likely to say to an immigration official when they are caught? They will typically express fears for their safety and explain that they are fleeing their home countries due to persecution or threats.

What will convince them to go through legal channels to become regular citizens? Providing a fair and efficient asylum process, ensuring their safety and well-being during the evaluation period, and offering support for integration into society will encourage them to follow legal channels.

How can we recognize them? Indicators of refugees and asylum seekers may include carrying identification or documents from their home country, expressing concerns about their safety and the safety of loved ones, having limited personal belongings, and showing signs of distress or trauma.

If unrecognized, what will they likely do in three months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They may try to find contacts or communities from their home country to provide support, seek legal assistance to initiate the asylum process, or look for temporary work to sustain themselves.

If unrecognized, what will they likely do in six months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They might have connected with local organizations or support networks specializing in refugee and asylum issues, obtained legal counsel to strengthen their case, and potentially found employment within their community.

What will make them want to identify themselves to officials in the United States? Building trust through transparent and compassionate immigration policies, providing support networks, and ensuring timely processing of asylum claims will encourage them to come forward.

Mind-set: Criminal Intent

What is the name of the mind-set? Criminal Intent

What is the goal of the mind-set specifically with regard to being in the United States? Their goal is to engage in criminal activities, exploit vulnerabilities within the system, and potentially participate in violent acts.

What are they likely to say to an immigration official when they are caught? They are likely to provide false identification, deny any association with criminal networks, and attempt to deceive officials regarding their true intentions.

What will convince them to go through legal channels to become regular citizens? Criminal individuals might be less inclined to seek legal channels, but strict law enforcement, intelligence-sharing among agencies, and effective border security measures can act as deterrents.

How can we recognize them? Signs of criminal intent may include possessing counterfeit documents, having a criminal record or suspected association, displaying aggressive behavior, and engaging in covert communication or suspicious activities.

If unrecognized, what will they likely do in three months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They may seek to establish connections with criminal organizations, engage in illegal activities such as drug trafficking or human smuggling, and often blend into vulnerable communities to evade detection.

If unrecognized, what will they likely do in six months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They might have established a foothold within criminal networks by this point, potentially expanding their operations, involving themselves in organized crime, and contributing to overall insecurity.

What will make them want to identify themselves to officials in the United States? The fear of increased surveillance, more robust law enforcement efforts, and collaborative initiatives targeting criminal networks can motivate them to identify themselves to officials, as it might provide some protection or legal advantages.

Section C-AI summarization of the information provided in Section B above

(returned to the user in shortly after the questions and answers are finalized, but available before the study is actually run)

Key Ideas

1. The mind-set of Economic Opportunity Seekers: their goal, what they are likely to say when caught, what will convince them to go through legal channels, and how to recognize them.
2. The mind-set of Refugees and Asylum Seekers: their goal, what they are likely to say when caught, what will convince them to go through legal channels, and how to recognize them.
3. The mind-set of individuals with Criminal Intent: their goal, what they are likely to say when caught, what will convince them to go through legal channels, and how to recognize them.

Themes

Themes:
1. Mind-set of different groups: Economic Opportunity Seekers, Refugees and Asylum Seekers, individuals with Criminal Intent
2. Goals and motivations of each group
3. Reactions and statements when caught
4. Factors that can convince them to go through legal channels
5. Methods to recognize each group

Perspectives

1. Mind-set of different groups:
Economic Opportunity Seekers:
Plus: They are motivated by the desire to improve their economic situation and create a better life for themselves and their families.
Minus: They might be desperate and willing to take risks, including engaging in illegal activities, to achieve their goals.
Interesting: Their mindset is driven by the pursuit of a better future and the belief that migrating to another country will provide the opportunities they seek.
Refugees and Asylum Seekers:
Plus: They are fleeing dangerous or life-threatening situations, seeking safety and protection.
Minus: Their mindset might be affected by trauma, loss, and fear, making their journey psychologically and emotionally challenging.
Interesting: Their mindset represents hope for a better and safer life, driven by the necessity to escape persecution or violence.
Individuals with Criminal Intent:
Plus: They might possess resourcefulness and cunningness in carrying out their criminal activities.
Minus: Criminal intent brings negative consequences for individuals and society, contributing to insecurity and instability.
Interesting: Their mindset involves strategic planning and a disregard for laws and moral values, often driven by financial gain or power.

2. Goals and motivations of each group:
Economic Opportunity Seekers:
Plus: Their goals include finding better employment opportunities, higher wages, and overall improved living conditions.
Minus: Economic goals might lead to exploitation, both for themselves and for the community they migrate to.
Interesting: Their motivations are primarily driven by the pursuit of economic stability and a desire to provide for their families.
Refugees and Asylum Seekers:
Plus: Their goals revolve around finding safety, protection, and a chance to rebuild their lives.
Minus: The process of seeking refuge often involves long waits, uncertainty, and potential language and cultural barriers.
Interesting: Their motivations are survival based, seeking a new beginning and the opportunity to live without fear.
Individuals with Criminal Intent:
Plus: Their goals consist of engaging in profitable illegal activities, gaining power, or fulfilling personal agendas.
Minus: Their goals lead to harm, victimization, and negative societal consequences.
Interesting: The motivations of individuals with criminal intent can vary significantly, ranging from financial gain to personal vendettas.

3. Reactions and statements when caught:
Economic Opportunity Seekers:
Plus: They might express remorse for breaking the law but emphasize their desperation for a better life.
Minus: They could deny their wrongdoing and highlight the harsh circumstances in their home country as justification.
Interesting: Their reactions may demonstrate the conflict between their desire for a better future and the consequences of illegal migration.
Refugees and Asylum Seekers:
Plus: They might seek compassion, understanding, and empathy, explaining the reasons behind their escape.
Minus: They could feel fearful or mistrustful of authorities due to past experiences of persecution or abuse.
Interesting: Their statements often shed light on the struggles they faced, encouraging empathy and consideration for their circumstances.
Individuals with Criminal Intent:
Plus: They might attempt to conceal their real motives, denying any involvement in illegal activities.
Minus: They could react aggressively or attempt to escape to avoid facing legal consequences.
Interesting: Their reactions can reveal the mechanisms they employ to evade detection and justice.

4. Factors that can convince them to go through legal channels:
Economic Opportunity Seekers:
Plus: Accessible legal channels that provide opportunities for temporary or permanent migration.
Minus: Lengthy and complex legal procedures that might deter individuals in urgent need of economic stability.
Interesting: The availability and effectiveness of legal channels impact their perception of the fairness of the system.
Refugees and Asylum Seekers:
Plus: Improved international cooperation and streamlined asylum processes

What is missing

1. The motivations and reasons behind their decision to leave their home countries and immigrate to the United States.
2. The challenges they face during their journey and after arriving in the United States.
3. The impact of economic opportunity seekers, refugees/asylum seekers, and individuals with criminal intent on the United States, including the economy, social dynamics, and security.
4. The potential solutions and policies that can address the needs and concerns of each mindset, while also maintaining the integrity of immigration systems and ensuring national security.

Alternative Viewpoints

1. Some alternative viewpoints on the mindset of Economic Opportunity Seekers may include:
Critics arguing that economic opportunity seekers should not enter the country illegally and should instead follow legal immigration processes.
Skeptics questioning the impact of economic opportunity seekers on job availability and wages for native workers.

2. Alternative viewpoints on the mindset of Refugees and Asylum Seekers may include:
Individuals who believe that stricter immigration policies are necessary to ensure national security and protect the country from potential threats.
Critics who argue that the asylum process may be exploited by individuals seeking economic advantages rather than genuine protection from persecution.

3. Alternative viewpoints on the mindset of Criminal Intent may include:
Critics who believe that stricter border controls and more severe punishments are necessary to deter criminals from entering and operating in the country.
Individuals who argue that addressing underlying socioeconomic issues and providing opportunities for rehabilitation and reintegration may be more effective in reducing criminal activities.

Interested Audiences

1. Immigration officials and policymakers: They would be interested in understanding the different mindsets of immigrants to inform their immigration policies and enforcement strategies.
2. Law enforcement agencies: They would be interested in recognizing the signs of criminal intent to prevent individuals with malicious intentions from entering or operating within the United States.
3. Humanitarian organizations and advocates: They would be interested in understanding the mindset of refugees and asylum seekers to better support their protection, integration, and rights.
4. Border security agencies: They would be interested in recognizing economic opportunity seekers to differentiate them from individuals with criminal intent, in order to prioritize resources effectively.
5. Community organizations and social service providers: They would be interested in understanding the mindsets of economic opportunity seekers and refugees/asylum seekers to better address their specific needs and challenges in terms of employment, housing, and integration support.
6. Researchers and academics: They would be interested in studying the different mindsets of immigrants to gain insights into migration patterns, motivations, and the impact of immigration policies on various groups.

Opposing Audiences

1. Antiimmigration groups: They might oppose the mindset of Economic Opportunity Seekers because they believe that these individuals are taking away job opportunities from native born citizens and negatively impacting the economy. They might also oppose Refugees and Asylum Seekers, arguing that they pose security risks and strain public resources.

2. Nationalist movements: Nationalist groups might oppose all three mindsets because they prioritize the interests and cultural identity of their own country and perceive immigrants as a threat to their national identity and values.

3. Law and order advocates: Individuals or groups who prioritize law enforcement and border security might oppose all three mindsets, particularly those associated with Criminal Intent. They might argue that allowing illegal immigration undermines the rule of law and creates risks for public safety.

4. Some labor unions: Labor unions might oppose the mindset of Economic Opportunity Seekers if they believe that these individuals are taking jobs and driving down wages for native workers. They might also oppose Refugees and Asylum Seekers if they perceive them as competition for already limited job opportunities.

5. Certain political conservatives: Some conservative individuals or groups might oppose all three mindsets based on a belief in the importance of strict immigration control and adherence to legal processes. They might view any form of illegal entry or migration as a violation of the law and object to granting any benefits or pathways to illegal immigrants.

Innovations

1. Mindset of different groups:
Online platforms or apps that provide educational resources and support to economic opportunity seekers, helping them develop skills and access job opportunities.
Community based programs or initiatives that provide counseling and social integration support for refugees and asylum seekers, enabling them to adapt to their new environment and access employment and other services.
Technology based solutions that track and monitor individuals with criminal intent, enhancing law enforcement efforts and providing valuable data for crime prevention.

2. Goals and motivations of each group:
Financial literacy tools or services that target economic opportunity seekers, offering guidance on budgeting, saving, and managing personal finances to help achieve financial stability and independence.
Social enterprise programs that provide training and employment opportunities specifically for refugees and asylum seekers, allowing them to rebuild their lives and contribute to their new communities.
Rehabilitation and reintegration programs that address the root causes of criminal behaviors, offering counseling, vocational training, and employment assistance to support individuals in reintegrating into society after serving their sentences.

3. Reactions and statements when caught:
Virtual reality (VR) or augmented reality (AR) simulations that recreate real life scenarios for training law enforcement officers in dealing with different reactions and statements from individuals when caught, enhancing their skills in effective communication and conflict resolution.
Forensic technology advancements that aid in analyzing and deciphering hidden messages or encrypted communications, assisting law enforcement in unraveling complex criminal networks or activities.

4. Factors that can convince them to go through legal channels:
 Simplified and accessible legal aid services that provide guidance to economic opportunity seekers and refugees/asylum seekers, helping them navigate complex immigration or business startup processes and understand the benefits of compliance with laws and regulations.
 Restorative justice initiatives that aim to address the underlying causes of criminal behavior and provide opportunities for rehabilitation through community service, education, and counseling.

5. Methods to recognize each group:
 Artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms or facial recognition technology integrated into border control systems that can accurately identify and categorize individuals based on biometric data, allowing for streamlined and efficient identification of economic opportunity seekers, refugees/asylum seekers, and individuals with criminal intent.
 Machine learning algorithms that analyze patterns of online communication and behavior, enabling the identification of individuals with criminal intent and potentially flagging potential threats in real time.

The second part of the input to Idea Coach is the set-up hypothesis that there exist three mind-sets. These mind-sets are not named, and indeed no information is given about any conjectures regarding the mind-sets. It will be the job of the AI in Idea Coach to suggest the mind-sets. We will see that the suggested mind-sets returned by AI ends up concurring with additional information provided by the user. The actual text is straightforward: *We believe that there are three different mind-sets of these young men*. The user can change the number of mind-sets and add more information about the mind-sets. Each change generates a new set of responses, further serving as an educational and preparedness tool for the user. and can be modified by the user to see what happens when the number of mind-sets is changed.

The third part of the input to Idea Coach is the instruction to answer a set of eight specific questions for each to-be-named mind-set.:

For each mind-set in turn, answer these specific questions

1. *What is the name of the mind-set*

2. *What is the goal of the mind-set specifically with regard to being in the United States*

3. *What are they likely to say to an immigration official when they are caught*

4. *What will convince them to go through legal channels to become regular citizens*

5. *How can we recognize them... give four indications to help recognize the mind set to which they belong*

6. *If unrecognized, what will they likely do in three months after they have entered illegally into the United States*

7. *If unrecognized, what will they likely do in six months after they have enter illegally into the United States*

8. *What will make them want to identify themselves to officials in the United States*

Do the above answers for each mind-set separately, answering all questions 1-8 for each mind-set in turn

The fourth and final instruction to Idea Coach focuses on the style of the suggestion to be given by Idea Coach:

Make the answers interesting to read, and easy to talk about to other people

Make the answers as realistic as possible

Recognize that the answers will be shared with officials in the United States

Section B in Table 1 shows the immediate work-product of the AI embedded in Idea Coach. Section B returns with 30 seconds. Generally, but not always, Idea Coach provides precise sets of answers, following the instructions written in the squib. The user is free to re-run the Idea Coach many times, changing the squib desired. (That change will be shown in Table 2, where the input to Idea Coach will add information about the migrants 'wanting to harm America'.) Each iteration of Idea Coach generates a mix of new ideas and old ideas

Section C in Table 1 shows a set of summaries created by AI, with these summaries taking into account all of the information in Sections A and B, respectively. The summarizing queries in Idea Coach are fixed, but the information in each iteration tends to be partially unique, so that the summarizations will differ from iteration to iteration.

When looking at different sections of Table 1 the reader should keep in mind that within less than a minute the user has gone from a set of questions to a set of answers, and in a few more minutes from a set of answers to a set of summarized generalities. It is also important to keep in mind that the typical Idea Book does not stop with one or two iterations, but may go on for dozens of iterations, each done without much effort, each done to satisfy one's curiosity about a particular issue, not only about the general topic.

Iterating and Adding Information about Motives for a More Targeted Analysis

As stated above, a key benefit of the Mind Genomics approach as empowered by the Idea Coach emerges from the ability to modify the squib or request given to the underlying AI. Table 1 showed the three mind-sets without any specification of who the mind-sets are, other than the general concern about a possible massacre in a public place.

Tables 2-5 show the descriptions of the mind-sets developed by AI when the invading males are further specified as to their assumed motives. The issue now is to see how these three mind-sets are described. For the purposes of this paper, the focus is simply on the types of descriptions which emerge when additional information is provided to the AI embedded in Idea Coach. In a sense the descriptions of the mind-sets generated in Tables 1-5 can be looked at an exploration of how AI can put features onto basic descriptions.

Discussion and Conclusions

The ingoing rationale for this study was to demonstrate that a new opportunity to understand behavior has evolved from the incorporation of AI through Idea Coach into the basic thrust of

Table 2: Three mind-sets emerging from AI when the motivation is to start a family in the United States.

Motivation: Make Sure They Can Start a Family Here in the United States Once They Come Into the United States Illegally Through the Southern Border

Mind-set Name: Family Seekers

1. Goal: The goal of Family Seekers is to come to the United States and establish a stable and secure life for themselves and their future families.

2. Likely Response to Immigration Official: Family Seekers are likely to express their desire to provide a better life for their future families and emphasize the importance of family values.

3. Convincing Them to Go Through Legal Channels: Family Seekers can be convinced to go through legal channels by presenting them with the benefits of following proper immigration procedures, such as increased opportunities for employment and education, and the assurance of a stable and lawful status. 4. Recognizing Family Seekers: Some indications to help recognize Family Seekers could be their emphasis on family values in conversations, such as their desire to create a safe and prosperous family environment in the United States, discussing their plans for future family reunification, or expressing concerns for the well-being of their potential families.

5. Unrecognized Actions After Three Months: If unrecognized, Family Seekers may try to find informal work or live in undocumented communities, attempting to build a stable life while continuing to pursue their goal of starting a family. They are likely to seek connections within their own community for support and assistance.

6. Unrecognized Actions After Six Months: After six months, unrecognized Family Seekers may continue living in the shadows. They may face financial and emotional hardships due to limited access to resources, often seeking employment in low-paying jobs or engaging in informal work.

7. Encouraging Identification: Family Seekers may be more inclined to identify themselves to officials if they come across opportunities or programs that facilitate family reunification, provide security and clear pathways to legal status, or help in obtaining proper documentation for their loved ones.

Mind-Set Name: Opportunistic Adventurers

1. Goal: Opportunistic Adventurers have the goal of exploring the opportunities and experiences the United States has to offer, seeking personal growth, adventure, and new perspectives.

2. Likely Response to Immigration Official: Opportunistic Adventurers might present their desire for personal growth and exploration, mentioning their enthusiasm for experiencing different cultures and broadening their horizons.

3. Convincing Them to Go Through Legal Channels: Convincing Opportunistic Adventurers to go through legal channels can be achieved by highlighting the advantages of obtaining proper immigration status, such as access to educational opportunities, legal employment, and the ability to fully integrate into American society while enjoying their desired adventures.

4. Recognizing Opportunistic Adventurers: Possible indications that an individual belongs to the Opportunistic Adventurers group include their eagerness to share their travel experiences, mentioning a desire for cultural immersion and knowledge exchange, expressing curiosity about American society and its various regions, or discussing their aspirations for personal development and growth.

5. Unrecognized Actions After Three Months: If unrecognized, Opportunistic Adventurers may continue to pursue their exploratory ventures while staying under the radar, often engaging in temporary or seasonal jobs, or relying on underground networks within their community to sustain their lifestyle.

6. Unrecognized Actions After Six Months: After six months, unrecognized Opportunistic Adventurers may face challenges in their pursuit of adventure due to their undocumented status. They may experience difficulties in securing long-term employment or maintaining stability in their daily lives.

7. Encouraging Identification: Opportunistic Adventurers may be more willing to identify themselves to officials if they encounter programs or initiatives that offer legal pathways for adventurous individuals, such as special visas for cultural exchange, opportunities to work and travel legally, or educational programs designed to cultivate global perspectives.

Mind-set Name: Economic Escapers

1. Goal: Economic Escapers aim to escape poverty, unemployment, or dire economic conditions in their home countries, seeking financial stability and better livelihoods in the United States.

2. Likely Response to Immigration Official: Economic Escapers may highlight their desperate need for improved economic prospects and express their determination to work hard and contribute to the U.S. economy.

3. Convincing Them to Go Through Legal Channels: Economic Escapers can be convinced to go through legal channels by demonstrating the potential benefits of obtaining lawful status, such as access to higher-paying jobs, protections against exploitation, and the opportunity to build a secure future for themselves and their families.

4. Recognizing Economic Escapers: Indicators of an Economic Escaper might include discussing their struggles with poverty or unstable employment conditions in their home country, emphasizing the importance of financial stability, expressing their commitment to hard work and self-improvement, or mentioning the sacrifices they have made to reach the United States.

5. Unrecognized Actions After Three Months: If unrecognized, Economic Escapers may engage in informal employment, often in low-wage sectors with exploitative working conditions, in order to survive. They are likely to form networks and seek assistance from individuals within their community who share common experiences.

6. Unrecognized Actions After Six Months: After six months, unrecognized Economic Escapers may find it challenging to escape the cycle of low-paying jobs and limited resources. They may struggle to access essential services, face increased desperation, and potentially resort to illegal activities out of necessity.

7. Encouraging Identification: Economic Escapers may be more motivated to identify themselves to officials if they encounter programs that offer assistance in finding stable employment, access to educational and vocational training, or opportunities for upward mobility and financial empowerment.

Table 3: Three mind-sets emerging from AI when the motivation is to start working and then become citizens.

Motivation: to Start Working, then Become Citizens, Once they Come Into the United States Illegally Through the Southern Border

Mind Set Name: Economic Opportunists

1. What is the goal of the mind-set specifically with regard to being in the United States? To find employment opportunities and improve their economic condition.

2. What are they likely to say to an immigration official when they are caught? They may claim they were unaware that entering without proper documentation was illegal or argue that they only came to work and support their families.

3. What will convince them to go through legal channels to become regular citizens? Providing accessible and streamlined legal pathways for obtaining work visas or temporary permits.

4. How can we recognize them?

-They may have easily replaceable and inexpensive personal belongings.

-They may be searching for employment opportunities actively.

-They may be well-groomed and have a strong desire to find work.

-They may have basic English proficiency related to seeking employment.

5. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in three months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They might settle in an area with job prospects, search for employment, and begin sending remittances to their families back home.

6. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in six months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They might have secured employment, established a routine, and started adapting to the local community.

7. What will make them want to identify themselves to officials in the United States? Providing legal pathways to work and ensuring they face minimal consequences for their initial illegal entry.

Mind-Set Name: Asylum Seekers

1. What is the goal of the mind-set specifically with regard to being in the United States? To seek safety and protection from persecution in their home countries.

2. What are they likely to say to an immigration official when they are caught? They may explain that they are fleeing violence, political unrest, or oppression in their home country and are seeking asylum in the United States.

3. What will convince them to go through legal channels to become regular citizens? Streamlining the asylum process, ensuring their safety and well-being during the evaluation period, and providing access to legal aid and representation.

4. How can we recognize them?

-They may appear disheveled, exhausted, or emotionally distressed.

-They may have official documentation indicating their refugee status or evidence of their home country's turmoil.

-They may express concerns regarding their safety and fears of persecution if returned to their home country.

-They may have limited financial resources and rely on assistance from humanitarian organizations.

5. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in three months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They might try to blend into communities where they have acquaintances or connections while seeking legal assistance to present their asylum claims.

6. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in six months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They might continue working with refugee support organizations, attending legal counseling sessions, or preparing for their asylum hearings.

7. What will make them want to identify themselves to officials in the United States? Provision of a fair and efficient asylum process, along with guarantees of safety and protection during the evaluation period.

Mind-Set Name: Criminal Elements

1. What is the goal of the mind-set specifically with regard to being in the United States? To engage in illegal activities for personal gain, including drug trafficking, human smuggling, or involvement in other criminal enterprises.

2. What are they likely to say to an immigration official when they are caught? They may provide false identities or claim to be pursuing employment or visiting family members in the United States.

3. What will convince them to go through legal channels to become regular citizens? Strong border security measures, effective law enforcement, and stringent consequences for engaging in criminal activities.

4. How can we recognize them?

-They may have connections to existing criminal networks, exhibiting signs of association with smuggling or illicit operations.

-They may possess large amounts of cash or equipment commonly used in criminal activities.

-They may display signs of paranoia, constantly monitoring their surroundings.

-They may avoid interacting with communities and purposely isolate themselves.

5. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in three months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They may establish connections with local criminal networks, engage in illicit activities, or hide in safe houses to avoid detection by law enforcement.

6. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in six months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They might expand their involvement in criminal enterprises, such as drug trafficking or human smuggling, establish new networks, or recruit individuals for their illicit operations.

7. What will make them want to identify themselves to officials in the United States? Implementing strong law enforcement measures and emphasizing the consequences of engaging in criminal activities, making it undesirable for them to operate within the country's borders.

Remember, these profiles are fictional and should not be used to stereotype or discriminate against any specific group of individuals.

Table 4: Two mind-sets emerging from AI when the motivation is to get jobs and bring in their family living in poverty.

Motivation: Get Jobs And Bring in Their Family Living in Poverty, Once They Come Into the United States Illegally Through the Southern Border

Mind-Set Name: Economic Opportunists

1. What is the goal of the mind-set specifically with regard to being in the United States? The goal is to find better job opportunities and improve their economic situation.

2. What are they likely to say to an immigration official when they are caught? They may claim they were seeking employment to support their families and escape poverty.

3. What will convince them to go through legal channels to become regular citizens? Access to legal employment and potential pathways to citizenship would encourage them to go through proper channels.

4. How can we recognize them? Indications may include carrying identification documents, bringing relevant work documents, having a focus on employment opportunities, and learning English.

5. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in three months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They are likely to seek employment, possibly in low-wage sectors like agriculture, construction, or services.

6. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in six months after they have entered illegally into the United States? Within six months, they may have established a network of contacts within their community, further pursued job opportunities, and started sending remittances back home.

7. What will make them want to identify themselves to officials in the United States? Offering a clear and accessible path to legal employment, social integration, and potential avenues for securing legal residency or citizenship would motivate them to identify themselves.

Mind-Set Name: Family Reunification Seekers

1. What is the goal of the mind-set specifically with regard to being in the United States? The goal is to reunite with their family members already residing in the United States and improve their collective living conditions.

2. What are they likely to say to an immigration official when they are caught? They may explain that they were trying to be with their family and provide a better life for their loved ones.

3. What will convince them to go through legal channels to become regular citizens? Offering streamlined family reunification processes, potential pathways to legal status, and a chance to build a stable future for their family would encourage them to seek legal channels.

4. How can we recognize them? Possible indications include carrying identification documents associating them with family members in the U.S., mentioning family ties during conversations, demonstrating a desire for stability and security, and being willing to cooperate with authorities.

5. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in three months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They are likely to prioritize contacting and locating their family members, finding ways to support themselves and their loved ones, and establishing a support network within their community.

6. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in six months after they have entered illegally into the United States? Within six months, they would likely be focused on integrating into their community, finding stable employment to support their family, and seeking ways to secure their legal status.

7. What will make them want to identify themselves to officials in the United States? Providing clear pathways for family reunification, opportunities for legal residence, and initiatives that promote social inclusion would motivate them to come forward and identify themselves.

Table 5: Three mind-sets emerging from AI when the motivation is to harm the United States with gang warfare.

Motivatin: To Harm the United States with Gang Warfare Once They Come Into the United States Illegally Through the Southern Border

Mind-Set Name: Opportunistic Individuals

1. What is the goal of the mind-set specifically with regard to being in the United States? Exploiting opportunities for personal gain and advancement

2. What are they likely to say to an immigration official when they are caught? Claiming to seek better economic prospects and a chance for a better life

3. What will convince them to go through legal channels to become regular citizens? Access to employment opportunities, social benefits, and legal protections

4. How can we recognize them?

-High mobility and adaptability, frequently changing locations

-Engaging in informal or illegal job sectors for quick financial gains

-Absence of strong ties to communities or family

-Frequently changing identities or using false identification documents

5. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in three months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They may seek employment in low-skilled labor markets, often in industries like agriculture or construction.

6. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in six months after they have entered illegally into the United States? Continuously fluctuating between different locations and job opportunities, possibly engaging in criminal activities to sustain themselves financially.

7. What will make them want to identify themselves to officials in the United States? Access to legal employment, social services, and a desire to establish stability and security for themselves and their families.

Mind-Set Name: Radicalized Individuals

1. What is the goal of the mind-set specifically with regard to being in the United States? Promoting extremist ideologies and engaging in acts of violence to destabilize the United States

2. What are they likely to say to an immigration official when they are caught? Concealing their true intentions, claiming to be seeking asylum or fleeing from persecution

3. What will convince them to go through legal channels to become regular citizens? Efforts to counter radicalization, integration programs, and opportunities for peaceful religious expression and community engagement

4. How can we recognize them?

-Manifesting intense hatred or hostility towards certain religious, ethnic, or political groups

-Associating with individuals or groups advocating violence or extremist ideologies

-Possessing or discussing extremist propaganda or materials

-Demonstrating a willingness to sacrifice their own lives for their cause

5. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in three months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They may attempt to establish connections with existing radicalized networks, potentially planning or participating in acts of terrorism or mass violence.

6. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in six months after they have entered illegally into the United States? Engaging in small-scale attacks, such as lone-wolf terrorism or inciting violence within marginalized communities.

7. What will make them want to identify themselves to officials in the United States? Programs aimed at deradicalization, community trust-building initiatives, and providing opportunities for alternative narratives and non-violent means of expressing grievances.

Mind-Set Name: Criminal Organizations

1. What is the goal of the mind-set specifically with regard to being in the United States? Expanding their criminal activities, including drug trafficking, human smuggling, and extortion

2. What are they likely to say to an immigration official when they are caught? Concealing their true affiliation and activities, claiming to seek a better life or asylum

3. What will convince them to go through legal channels to become regular citizens? Disrupting criminal networks, creating economic opportunities, and providing pathways to legitimate business ventures

4. How can we recognize them?

-Associating with known criminal individuals or gangs

-Displaying tattoos or symbols associated with specific criminal organizations

-Engaging in illegal activities, such as drug trade or human trafficking

-Demonstrating an understanding of complex smuggling routes and networks

5. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in three months after they have entered illegally into the United States? They may establish connections with existing criminal networks, expanding their operations and engaging in illicit activities.

6. If unrecognized, what will they likely do in six months after they have entered illegally into the United States? Escalating their criminal activities, possibly involving extortion, violence, or gang warfare, particularly targeting vulnerable communities.

7. What will make them want to identify themselves to officials in the United States? Opportunities for legitimate employment, legal protection, and the potential to escape the cycle of violence associated with criminal organizations.

Mind Genomics. The original objectives of Mind Genomics focused on understanding motivations and decision 'rules' for different types of people, with these rules emerging from material taken from the granular, everyday world. The development of AI made it possible to accelerate the process by producing a way to help people ask questions and create answers for that question.

The introduction of AI also made it possible to go into directions not thought of before, or if thought of, then consigned to the world of the theoretical. We are talking here about 'what if' questions. What if we could ascribe basic motivations to people, almost making the task which involves synthetic people, rather than real people. This paper shows what can be done by creating synthetic people, simply by telling AI that there are three mind-sets, giving some background, and then systematically varying some aspect of that background. Tables 1-5 show what happens when the user moves from no motivation stated to a variety of different motivations.

Up to now a major focus of AI in law enforcement has been to detect patterns in the transfer of money and other objects, almost the combination of Big Data and the Internet of Things [4-7]. The use of AI to construct synthetic mind-sets for law may be in progress but is not yet mainstream. On the other hand, the use of AI to construct synthetic people for surveys is beginning to become mainstream, at least in the market research community. There is every reason to assume that the use of AI to construct scenarios and synthetic people, as well as synthetic mind-sets, will become mainstream, and perhaps even significant. To the degree that the approach presented here becomes a tool for critical thinking in law and public policy, we may expect to see the approach presented here proliferate and improve thinking as well as public policy.

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