Immigrants to OECD Countries: 2000-2015
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Purpose of Visualization

The purpose of the visualization is to allow the user to develop an understanding of immigration patterns in OECD countries.

Analytic Questions for Dashboard

- Which OECD countries have the largest and least number of immigrants arriving annually?
- How many immigrants arrive per year per country?
- How many of each country immigrates?
- Which nationalities immigrate to which OECD countries?
- What changes occur in immigration patterns over the years?
- In which countries is the number of immigrants increasing and decreasing?

Rationale for Design Principles and Techniques in the Dashboard

The dashboard has three components:
- The geographical map uses color to help the user compare number of immigrants to each country.
- The lollipop chart provides a rank order for the number of immigrants.
- The tree map allows the user to understand which countries of birth the immigrants stem from.

It can be filtered by year, region and country. A hierarchy was created so that the countries available for selection are dependent upon the region(s) selected.

Data Used for Visualization

The data for the visualization was downloaded from the OECD website (OECD.stat) National Immigration

Database. "This database contains information on several demographic and labour market characteristics of the population of 28 OECD countries around the year 2000, by country of birth. The OECD countries included are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States" (https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MIG).

The website provided a downloadable csv file. It needed to be cleaned before it could be used. Some columns were excluded and some variables were changed such as "Korea" was changed to "South Korea" as part of the data processing.

Most countries provided 15 years of data however, a few only provided a limited number of years of data. Turkey, for example, only provided data for two years (2009, 2010).

References

https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=MIG