The Case for Immigrants Description

To begin with, the narrative I aim to present through my Excel visualizations centers on America's need for immigrants. As such, the primary objective of my visualizations based on the Foreign-Born and Immigration dataset is to exhibit a positive case for immigrants in the United States with reasons for why immigration is ultimately beneficial for the native population and the country as a whole. Hence, my audience for the visualizations consists of people that are skeptical or entirely against the idea of allowing more immigrants to enter the nation. I plan to present this case by analyzing the education levels and occupations of foreign-born citizens and immigrants, visualizing their impact on external factors such as the US economy, and dispelling common myths believed by some Americans due to severe, anti-immigrant rhetoric spread by influential sources.

I analyzed the dataset by first looking into the information available from the data. Once I was able to categorize the different kinds of information present in the dataset such as crime, demographics, education levels, occupations, and aggregate population trends, I began creating tables with data that seemed relevant and interesting. I tried to limit the scope in some areas such as when I analyzed crime data by using a range of years between 1970-2016. I also limited the scope when analyzing aggregate population trends by reducing the table's range to the decades between 1930 and 2010. Once I made tables with relevant information that I aimed to visualize to present trends, I used different visualization techniques to find ones that fit the goal I was trying to accomplish. For example, I found that if I was trying to show a numeric trend over time, the best way to do that would be a line graph such as the one I created for comparing the number of immigrants per decade to the US GDP respectively. I also used sparklines to analyze differences between categories of data such as occupations and education levels of different populations in the US. Finally, I made use of conditional formatting by adding data bars to tables in order to compare a large number of criminal records against different categories and over time. There were sheets I excluded to use such as the demographics sheet and the undocumented sheet since I did not believe they helped my case to explain why the US needs immigrants.

Moreover, I decided to tell this story by first introducing the common complaints I hear about immigrants through rhetorical questions before answering each complaint with a visualization and a respective explanation. I initially focused on the complaint that immigrants are taking jobs away from American citizens by presenting a table with sparklines to represent native, naturalized, and alien population percentages taking up jobs in different occupation groups. Secondly, I tackled the complaint that immigrants are not well-educated through a similar table with sparklines to represent native, naturalized, and alien population percentages and their education levels. After this, I presented an interval to exhibit an example of empty, fear-based rhetoric regarding immigrants that I aimed to disprove with my subsequent visualizations. As

such, my next two conditional formatting based visualizations displayed crime statistics for aliens and the issues one's undocumented status could create. Finally, I ended the story with a story point about other factors of America that immigrants may positively impact, such as the economy, by presenting two line graphs atop one another with the goal of showing a positive correlation. I acquired my data for the US GDP values each decade between 1930 and 2010 from the US Government's Bureau of Economic Analysis GDP dataset.

Finally, I would make my visualizations interactive by adding a filter for the crime statistics in order to allow users to filter the aliens apprehended, removed, and returned by the types of crimes they committed. I would also make the time-based visualizations interactive by including a range of years scale that the user would be able to manipulate to zoom into a certain decade or set of years.

Citations

Datopian. "Gross Domestic Product of the United States (US GDP)." *DataHub*, https://datahub.io/core/gdp-us#readme.

Gomez, Alan. "Trump Ramps up Rhetoric on Undocumented Immigrants: 'These Aren't People. These Are Animals.'." *USA Today*, Gannett Satellite Information Network, 17 May 2018, https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2018/05/16/trump-immigrants-animals-mexico-democrats-sanctuary-cities/617252002/.

Lind, Dara. "The Definitions behind Obama's Deportation Record." *Vox*, Vox, 11 Apr. 2014, https://www.vox.com/2014/4/11/5602272/removals-returns-and-deportations-a-very-short-history-of-immigration.

Noorani, Ali. "Ali Noorani: America Needs Immigrants – They Are Vital to Our Success and Prosperity." *Fox News*, FOX News Network, 8 June 2019, https://www.foxnews.com/opinion/ali-noorani-america-needs-immigrants-they-are-vital-to-our-success-and-prosperity.

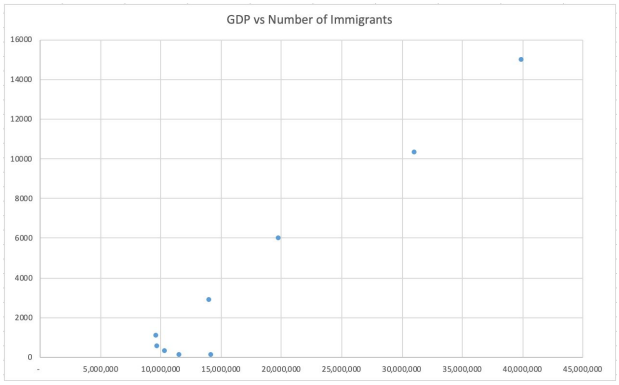
Early or Unused Designs/Sketches

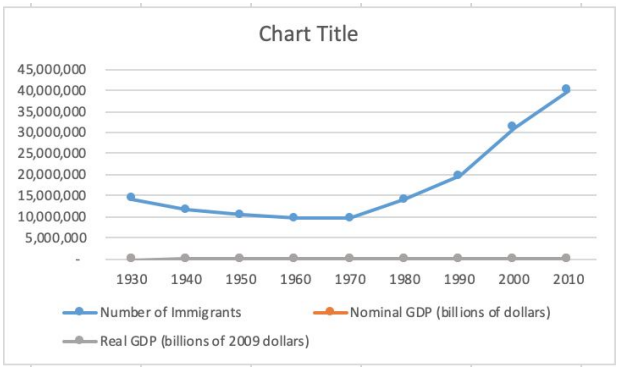
Excel Sheets

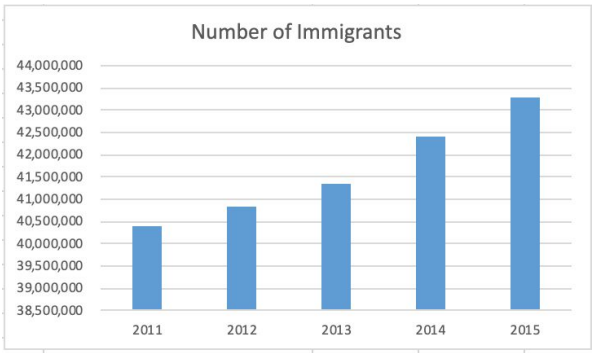
Table 33.
ALIENS APPREHENDED: FISCAL YEARS 1925 TO 2016

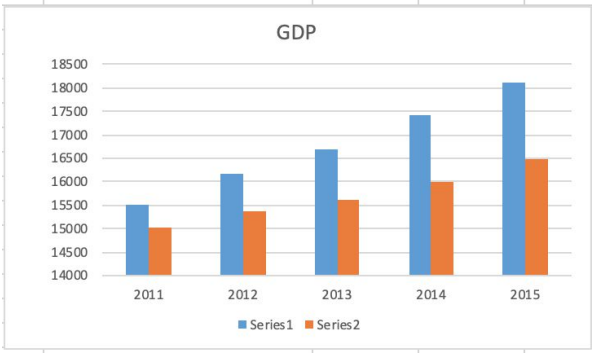
Year	Number of Immigrants	Foreign Born as a Percentage of the U.S. Population (%)	Aliens Apprehended	Aliens Returned	Aliens Removed
1930		11.6			
1940		8.8			
1950		6.9			
1960		5.4			
1970		4.7			
1980		6.2			
1990		7.9			
2000		11.1			
2010		12.9			

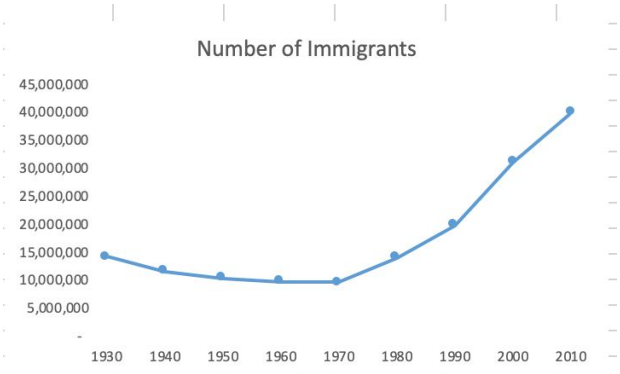
Year	Number of Immi	Foreign Born as a Percentage of the U.S. Population (%)
1850	2,244,600	
1860	4,138,700	
1870	5,567,200	
1880	6,679,900	
1890	9,249,500	
1900	10,341,300	
1910	13,515,900	
1920	13,920,700	
1930	14,204,100	
1940	11,594,900	
1950	10,347,400	
1960	9,738,100	
1970	9,619,300	
1980	14,079,900	
1990	19,767,300	
2000	31,107,900	
2010	39,955,900	
2011	40,377,900	
2012	40,824,700	
2013	41,348,100	
2014	42,391,800	
2015	43,290,400	
2016	43,739,300	
2017	44,525,900	






Number of Immigrants
44,000,000
43,500,000
43,000,000
42,500,000
42,000,000
41,500,000
41,000,000
40,500,000
40,000,000
39,500,000
39,000,000
38,500,000
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015


GDP
18500
18000
17500
17000
16500
16000
15500
15000
14500
14000
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
Series1
Series2


Number of Immigrants
45,000,000
40,000,000
35,000,000
30,000,000
25,000,000
20,000,000
15,000,000
10,000,000
5,000,000
-
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010

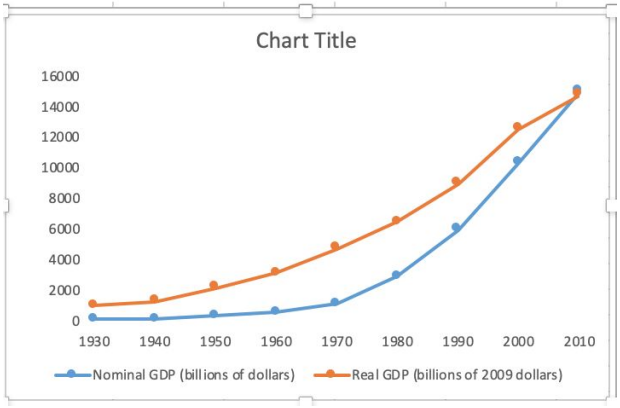
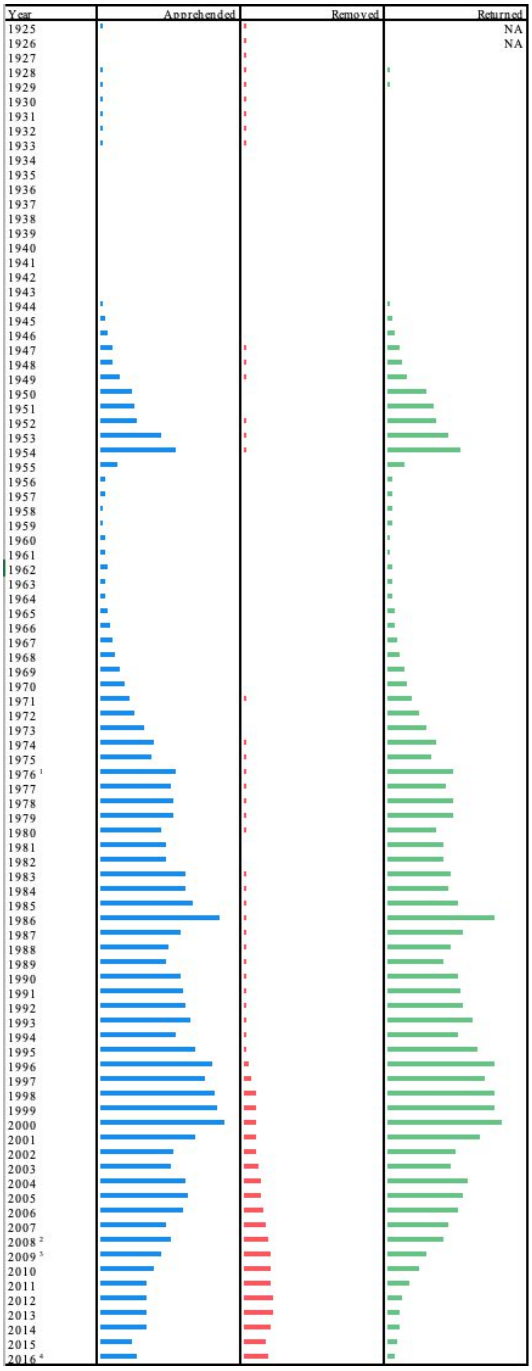


Chart Title
16000
14000
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
1930
1940
1950
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
Nominal GDP (billions of dollars)
Real GDP (billions of 2009 dollars)



Year	Apprehended	Removed	Returned
1925			NA
1926			NA
1927			
1928			
1929			
1930			
1931			
1932			
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1934			
1935			
1936			
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1976 [1]			
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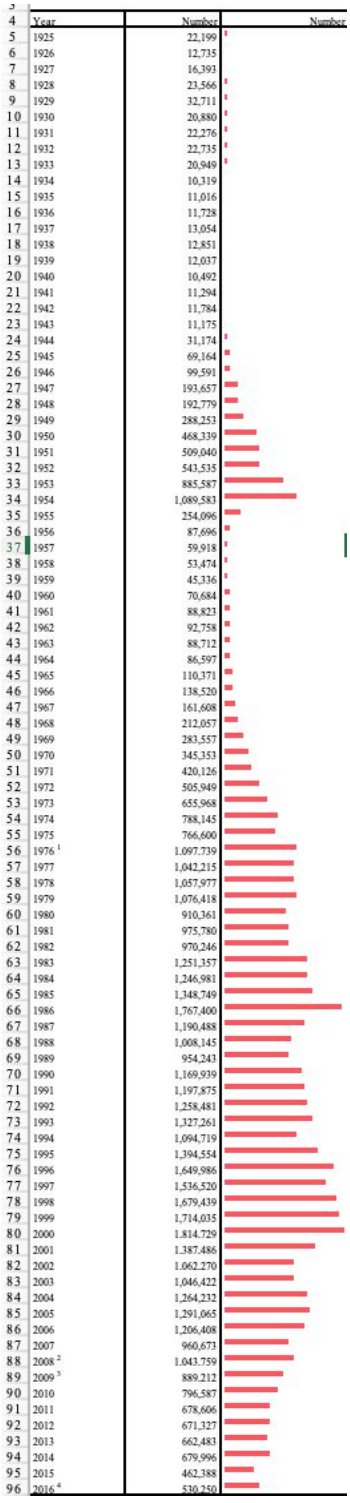
2004			
2005			
2006			
2007			
2008 [2]			
2009 [3]			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			
2016 [4]			



Year	Number	Number
1925	22,199	
1926	12,735	
1927	16,393	
1928	23,566	
1929	32,711	
1930	20,880	
1931	22,276	
1932	22,735	
1933	20,949	
1934	10,319	
1935	11,016	
1936	11,728	
1937	13,054	
1938	12,851	
1939	12,037	
1940	10,492	
1941	11,294	
1942	11,784	
1943	11,175	
1944	31,174	
1945	69,164	
1946	99,591	
1947	193,657	
1948	192,779	
1949	288,253	
1950	468,339	
1951	509,040	
1952	543,535	
1953	885,587	
1954	1,089,583	
1955	254,096	
1956	87,696	
1957	59,918	
1958	53,474	
1959	45,336	
1960	70,684	
1961	88,823	
1962	92,758	
1963	88,712	
1964	86,597	
1965	110,371	
1966	138,520	
1967	161,608	
1968	212,057	
1969	283,557	
1970	345,353	
1971	420,126	
1972	505,949	
1973	655,968	
1974	788,145	
1975	766,600	
1976 [1]	1,097,739	
1977	1,042,215	
1978	1,057,977	
1979	1,076,418	
1980	910,361	
1981	975,780	
1982	970,246	
1983	1,251,357	
1984	1,246,981	
1985	1,348,749	
1986	1,767,400	
1987	1,190,488	
1988	1,008,145	
1989	954,243	
1990	1,169,939	
1991	1,197,875	
1992	1,258,481	
1993	1,327,261	
1994	1,094,719	
1995	1,394,554	
1996	1,649,986	
1997	1,536,520	
1998	1,679,439	
1999	1,714,035	
2000	1.814.729	
2001	1.387.486	
2002	1.062.270	
2003	1,046,422	
2004	1,264,232	
2005	1,291,065	
2006	1,206,408	
2007	960,673	
2008 [2]	1.043.759	
2009 [3]	889.212	
2010	796,587	
2011	678,606	
2012	671,327	
2013	662,483	
2014	679,996	
2015	462,388	
2016 [4]	530,259	

2000	188,467	1,675,876	
2001	189,026	1,349,371	
2002	165,168	1,012,116	
2003	211,098	945,294	
2004	240,665	1,166,576	
2005	246,431	1,096,920	
2006	280,974	1,043,381	
2007	319,382	891,390	
2008	359,795	811,263	
2009	391,283	582,584	
2010	381,593	474,166	
2011	385,778	322,073	
2012	415,900	230,333	
2013	433,034	178,663	
2014	405,589	163,223	
2015	326,962	129,429	
2016 [4]	340,056	106,167	

Occupation Group[1]	Native	Naturalized U.S. citizen	Not a U.S. citizen	Sparkline Trends
Management, professional, and related occupations	41.3	41.2	24.8	
Service occupations	16.1	19.4	27.5	
Sales and office occupations	23.4	19.4	12.2	
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.5	0.5	3.1	
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	7.5	6.9	15.1	
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	11.2	12.6	17.2	

Country of nationality	2007	2008 [3]	2009 [2]	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 [4]
Total	960,673	1,043,759	889,212	796,587	678,606	671,327	662,483	679,996	462,388	530,250
Mexico										
Guatemala										
El Salvador										
Honduras										
India										

Storyboarding