One million refugees and migrants reach Europe by sea

Half of those who made the treacherous Mediterranean crossing were fleeing the war in Syria

Main countries of origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Origin (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Arrivals by country

- Spain: 3,592
- Italy: 152,700
- Greece: 844,176
- Malta: 105

Monthly arrivals by sea

- Source: UNHCR

Who they are

- Children: 25%
- Women: 17%
- Men: 58%

Figures for 2015

- 1,000,573 arrivals by sea
- 3,735 dead or missing
- 84% of those arriving had fled from just 10 countries

Annual arrivals by sea

- 2008: 59,000
- 2015: 1,000,573

Dead or missing

- 2010-2015
On the warpath

- Biggest population movements due to conflict, m
  - Europe, second world war*, 1939-45, 15.0
  - India, partition, 1947, 14.0
  - Bangladesh, war, 1971, 10.0
  - Syria, war, 2011 - present, 4.2
  - Afghanistan, wars, 1978 - present, 3.5
  - Iraq, war, 2003-11, 2.1

Worldwide number of refugees†, m

Sources: UNHCR; NATO; Migration Policy Institute; Refugees International; US State Department; press reports

*Includes internally displaced people
†Data missing for some countries before 1990s
‡To end June
Refugees by country of destination

Countries with highest number in 2015, m

- Turkey: 2.54
- Pakistan: 1.56
- Lebanon: 1.07
- Iran: 0.98
- Jordan: 0.66
- Ethiopia: 0.74
- Kenya: 0.55
- Uganda: 0.48
- Chad: 0.37
- China: 0.33

Source: UNHCR
On the go

The number of European emigrants rose from 300,000 a year in 1846 to over a million a year by the end of the century, before plummeting with the U.S. imposition of quotas.

(five-year average; thousands)

Sources of Immigration 1871-1910

1871-1890*
- Northwest Europe: 2,778
- Scandinavia: 900
- Central Europe: 2,663
- Eastern Europe: 261
- Southern Europe: 408

1891-1910*
- Northwest Europe: 1,830
- Scandinavia: 877
- Central Europe: 3,681
- Eastern Europe: 2,291
- Southern Europe: 3,619

*Immigration in thousands
WANTED
1,000,000
MEN
GOOD WAGES
TO THE
AMERICAN
STEAMERS
CASTLE GARDEN
UNITED STATES
Irish Emigrants (1841-1931) : Where do they go?

The Irish-Born population of selected countries.

Made by E.A.
Source: Lawton, Irish Emigration.
THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS

OFFICE,
17 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
TELEPHONE, 3641 BROAD.

Entrance to the City from the Ellis Island Boat at Battery.

Here "Runners" formerly fleeced the Newcomers.

1915-1925: déportations et déplacements à l’issue de la 1-e guerre mondiale

Nationalités déplacées dans la période 1915-1925:
- Grecs
- Turcs
- Bulgares
- Arméniens

50 000 | Nombre des personnes concernées
25 000 |

Implantation des Grecs hors de Grèce avant 1923
dont subsistants

Proportion de réfugiés dans les noms de Grèce:
- 0 - 10%
- 10 - 25%
- 25 - 50%
- plus de 50%

Population de la Grèce:
6 205 000 hab. en 1928
dont environ 20% réfugiés.

Génocide des Arméniens (1915-1918).
Guerre Gréco-Turque (1919-1922).
Grecs d’Anatolie avant 1923: 1 818 000.
Traité de Lausanne (1923) et échanges forcés de populations des années 1919-1925.
As the German armies advanced into the Soviet Union in 1941-1943, Stalin was afraid that they would be welcomed by the many national groups which had been persecuted under Soviet rule. But only the Chechen-Ingush began an anti-Soviet rebellion as the Germans approached. Four ethnic groups were deported from their homelands to Central Asia, Siberia, and the arctic north; the Meskhetians were deported in 1944, the Crimean Tatars, accused of collaboration with the Germans in 1945. Many died in the severe conditions of resettlement. Khrushchev's 1957 decree "On the Rehabilitation of Deported Peoples" led to the return of the groups. But the Volga Germans, Crimean Tatars, and Meskhetians, who were not included in the decree, remain in exile.
The Oder-Neisse Line and Germany's postwar territorial losses

1. The Border Mark included those parts of the former Prussian districts of Posen and West Prussia which were not lost to Poland in 1918, apart from the area of West Prussia around Elbing.
2. All the areas of Germany on this map apart from Saxony were part of the prewar State of Prussia.
3. Danzig was a Free City administered by the League of Nations 1919-39.
4. Stettin and the surrounding area were annexed by Poland despite being west of the Oder-Neisse Line.
5. This map uses the English forms of the German names of the cities and regions annexed by Poland in 1945. This does not imply any position on the "correct" form of these names.
Ethnic Majorities

Population Structure

Percent

Other 8
Muslim 44
Croat 17
Serb 31

Data from preliminary 1991 census.

Based on opština data from preliminary 1991 census.
Figure 2. Employment of guest workers declined sharply in Germany following the change in policy in 1973.

Source: Constructed by the author based on data from the German Federal Statistical Office.
Net migration trends reversing

Net migration per 1000 inhabitants of population

Source: Eurostat and Jefferies International
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>30000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>20000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td>5000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Federal Statistical Office of Germany
Immigration (thousands)

- **Non-EU Citizens**
- **EU Citizens**
- **British Citizens**

Legend:
- q1 YE March
- q2 YE June
- q3 YE September
- q4 YE December

Rolling years:
- 2004 Q4
- 2005 Q2
- 2006 Q4
- 2007 Q2
- 2008 Q4
- 2009 Q2
- 2010 Q4
- 2011 Q2
- 2012 Q4
- 2013 Q2
- 2014 Q3
Chart 2: "Too Many Immigrants?" Knowledge of Immigrant Population Changes Perception

Respondents who said there are "too many" immigrants in their country...
- Of those who received the statistic of national immigrant population
- Of those who received no information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>With Statistic</th>
<th>With No Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Q4a, Q4b; see Chart Index
Immigration (thousands)

- Work-related
- Acc./join
- Formal study
- Other
- Not stated

Rolling years

q1 YE March
q2 YE June
q3 YE September
q4 YE December
PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANT (FOREIGN-BORN) POPULATION
United Nations, 2015

Notes
* including asylum applicants between January 2015 and June 2016 (in the most affected countries), data by Eurostat
+ based on the number of foreign citizens
† data obtained by imputation
PERCENTAGE POINT CHANGE IN IMMIGRANT POPULATION BETWEEN 2010 AND 2015*

United Nations 2015; Eurostat 2016

Note: figures marked * include asylum applicants between Jan. 2015 and June 2016
(in the most affected countries)

more maps at jakubmarian.com
Brits Living in Other EU Countries

(total) 2.2m

Source: (estimated figures) IPPR
Where doctors in the UK qualified

Doctors in the UK by world region of primary medical qualification

*European Economic Area: EU countries plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway

Source: List of Registered Medical Practitioners, General Medical Council
First year non-UK domicile students

- Other non-EU
- China
- Total EU
- India
- Nigeria
- USA

Source: HESA Student record