

Facts & Figures

NUMBERS

9 million

Jews living in Europe in 1933

6 million

Jews killed by the Nazi regime during the Holocaust

200,000

Roma (Gypsies) killed by the Nazi regime during the Holocaust

200,000

People with disabilities killed by the Nazi regime during the Holocaust

2.5 million

Soviet prisoners of war who were murdered or died of starvation, disease, maltreatment or neglect

700,000

Jews who immigrated to Israel from 1948–1951



TARGETED GROUPS



Gay Men

Were considered weak and effeminate, unable to fight for the German nation, and unlikely to procreate and increase the German birthrate. Under Paragraph 175 of the criminal code, male homosexuality was illegal in Germany. The Nazis arrested an estimated 100,000 homosexual men, 50,000 of whom were imprisoned.

Between 5,000 and 15,000 gay men were interned in concentration camps in Nazi Germany. These prisoners were marked by pink triangle badges and, according to many survivor accounts, were among the most abused groups in the camps.

Romas (Gypsies)

Were considered to have alien blood, to be “work shy” and “asocial,” with an inherited inclination to engage in petty crime.

In 1942, 20,000 were deported to Auschwitz-Birkenau and killed in gas chambers. In Croatia 25,000 were killed, and in Romania, between 13,000 and 36,000 were killed.

Roma wore black triangular patches, the symbol for “asocials,” or green ones, the symbol for “professional” criminals.

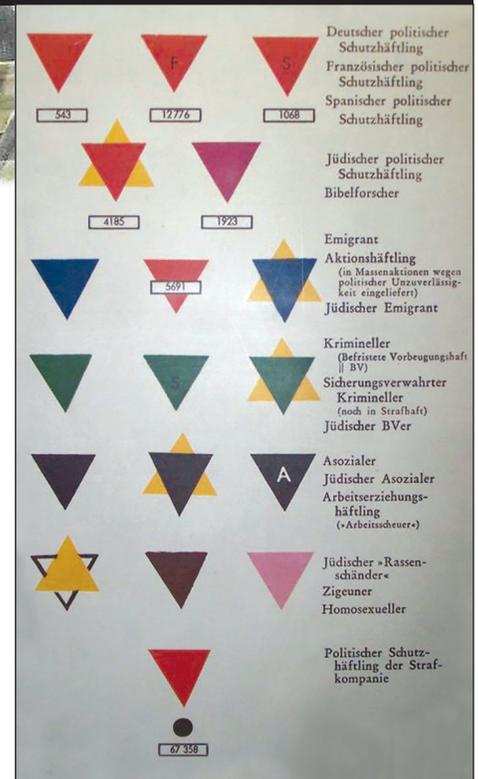
Poles, Slavs and Asiatics

Were considered racially inferior. Tens of thousands were murdered, including priests and intellectuals via AB-Aktion (Extraordinary Pacification Action). In 1942, 2 million Soviet soldiers were killed by criminal neglect—purposely withholding proper shelter, food and medicine.

Institutionalized People With Disabilities

Were considered a congenital threat to the master race. Euthanasia was implemented.

- 5,000 children were murdered in institutions throughout Germany and Austria.
- Operation T-4: 70,000 adults were murdered in multiple killing centers and concentration camps.
- 110,000 institutionalized adults with disabilities were murdered in Greater Germany via gas chambers, starvation, poisoning, lethal injection and deliberately untreated disease.



The colored badges used to identify prisoners in Nazi concentration camps.

OTHER GENOCIDES



A cemetery in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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Bosnia and Herzegovina

During the conflict in Bosnia between 1992 and 1995, an estimated 100,000 people were killed, 80 percent of whom were Bosnian Muslims—known as Bosniaks. In July 1995, Bosnian Serb forces killed as many as 8,000 Bosniaks from Srebrenica. It was the largest massacre in Europe since the Holocaust.

Burma

Long considered one of the world’s most persecuted peoples, the Muslim Rohingya have no legal status in Burma and face severe discrimination, abuse and escalating violence.

Cambodia

Between 1975 and 1979, Cambodia’s Khmer Rouge subjected the country’s citizens to forced labor, persecution and

execution in the name of the regime’s ruthless agrarian ideology. Almost 2 million Cambodians—approximately one-third of the population—died in the “Killing Fields.”

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Over the last two decades, more than 5 million civilians have died in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in a succession of complex wars and conflicts. Most have died from preventable diseases as a result of the collapse of infrastructure, lack of food and healthcare, and displacement.

Rwanda

In just 100 days, from April to July 1994, between 500,000 and 1 million Rwandans, predominantly Tutsis, were massacred when a Hutu-extremist-led government launched a plan to wipe out the country’s

entire Tutsi minority and any others who opposed their policies.

Sudan and South Sudan

Since the 1950s, the Arab-dominated government of Sudan has tried to impose its control on African minorities on the country’s periphery. More than 2.5 million civilians have been killed in a succession of brutal conflicts—between north and south, in Darfur in the west, and in other regions.

Syria

Since its outbreak in April 2011, the conflict in Syria has already cost well over 100,000 lives, displaced millions, and involved numerous atrocities and crimes against humanity. Its increasing sectarian nature puts certain regions and peoples at risk of genocide.

Source: United States Holocaust Memorial Museum