

Causes of Displacement & Forced Migration: Historical Context

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Outline

- 1. Historical Movements 1850-1950
- 2. Displacement 1940-1960
- 3. Migration and displacement since 1990
- 4. Today
- 5. Conclusion





1. History of migration 1850-1950





Key Historical Movements, 1846 to 1940

Origins	Auxiliary Origins	Destination	Number
Europe	2.5 million from India, china, Japan, Africa	Americas	55-58 Million
India, southern China	4 million from Africa, Europe, northeastern Asia, Middle East	Southeast Asia, Indian Ocean Rim, South Pacific	48-52 million
Northeastern Asia, Russia		Manchuria, Siberia, central Asia, Japan	46-51 million

Source: Adam McKeown, "Global Migration, 1846-1970," Journal of World History 15, no. 2 (June 2014) 155-89.





World Population Growth (millions) by regions, 1850-1950

	1850 population	1950 population	Increase (%)
Receiving			
Americas North Asia Southeast Asia	59 22 42	325 104 177	450 370 320
Sending		1 1 1	
Europe South Asia China Africa World	265 230 420 81 1200	515 445 520 205 2500	94 94 23 153 108

Source: Colin Mcevdey and Richard Jones, Atlas of World Population History (London: Penguin, 1978), via Adam McKeown.





Post-World Warl Migration & Displacement



Refugees at Gare de Lyon in Paris, France, early in World War I. The conflict is believed to have displaced as many as 7.5 million people. *Everett Collection* via Wall Street Journal.

Asia:

Migration peaked in the 1920s – 1.25 million migrants to Southeast Asia in 1927 and 1.5 million to North Asia in 1929.

Transatlantic:

Transantlantic migration was affected most by WWI, but recovered to 1.2 million migrants in 1924.

The Great Depression also curttailed migration, except the command economies of Japan and the Soviet Union, which produced up to 1.8 million migrants per year into North Asia by the late 1930s.





2. Displacement 1940-1960





Post-World War II 1940-1960

9 incidents displaced 81.6 million people

Partition of India & Pakistan 14 million Indians & Pakistani in 1947 **Post- WWII** 1 million Russians, Ukrainians & Belarusans, 1948-1950

Est. of Israel 750,000 Palestinians to W. Bank, Gaza Strip, Jordan, Syria & Lebanon, 1948-1950

Formation of a communist government in North Vietnam 1 million Roman Catholics from N to S Vietnam, 1954-1956 **World War II** 40 million Europeans between 1940-1945

Chinese Cultural Rev.

385,000 political

dissadents form China to

Hong Kong, 1950-54

Post-World War II 11.3 million forced laborers from European countries to Germany, 1945-1950 Soviet suppression of Hungarian uprising 200,000 Hungarians to Austria & Yugoslavia, 1956

Post-World War II 13 million Germans from Soviet union, Czechoslovakia and Poland, 1940-1950



Source: The Washington Post

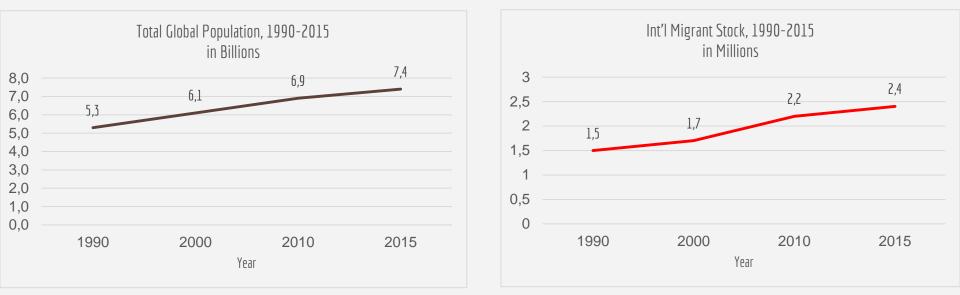


3. Movements since 1990





Migration vs. Population 1990 - 2015



Percentage Increase:

Global Population: 1950-2015: 296% increase 1980-2015: 140% increase

Int'l Migrant Stock: 1980-2015: 160% increase



Source: UN-DESA; note: UN-DESA Int'l Migrant Stock data only begins in 1980









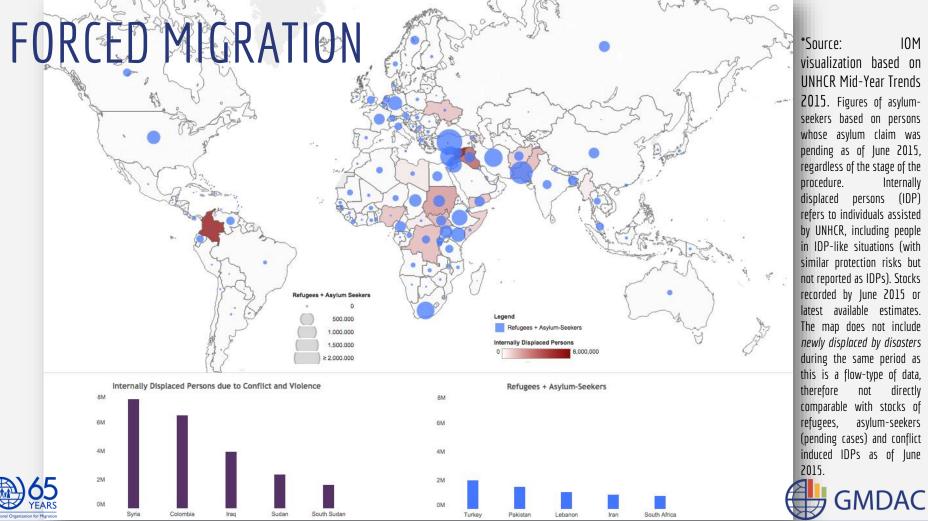
COMPLEX FACTORS

MICRO Environmental Personal/households Exposure to hazard, Migrate Political characteristics loss of ecosystem services such Discrimination, persecution, Age, sex, education, wealth, as land productivity, habitability, governance/freedom, attachment to place, attitudes, food/energy/water security conflict/insecurity, policy preferences, marital status incentives, direct coercion THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL Spatial or temporal variability and difference in source **CHANGE ON DRIVERS** and destination Decision Gradual Actual **Demographic** Sudden Perceived Social population Seeking education and size/density, family/kin obligations population structure, Intervening obstacles disease prevalence and facilitators Political/legal framework, Stay cost of moving, social network. Economic diasporic links, Employment opportunities, MACRO recruitment agencies. income/wages/well-being, technology producer prices (e.g. Agriculture), consumer prices **MESO** Source: Foresight (2011) C IOM (Mokhnacheva, Ionesco), Gemenne, Boissière, 2015

Foresight's conceptual framework for the drivers of migration





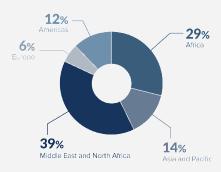


10M

Forcibly displaced persons, 2015

Stateless people 10 million

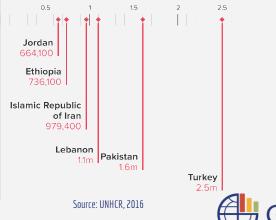
Where the world's displaced people are being hosted





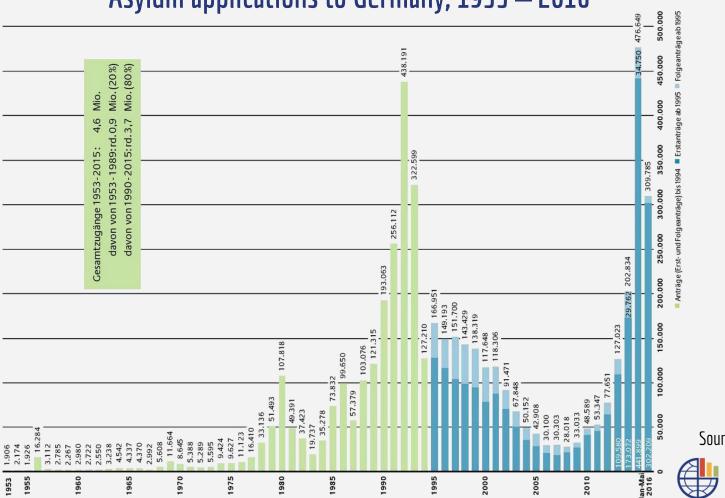


Top hosting countries









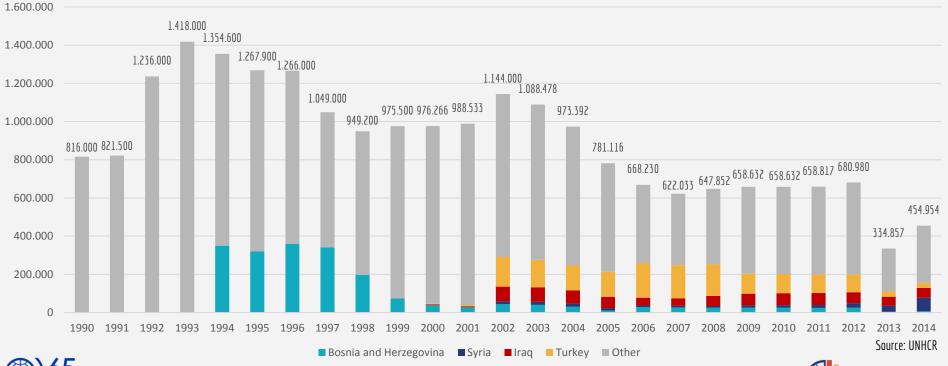
Asylum applications to Germany, 1953 – 2016

Source: BAMF, 2016

GMDAC



Number of Forcibly Displaced Persons in Germany, 1990 - 2014

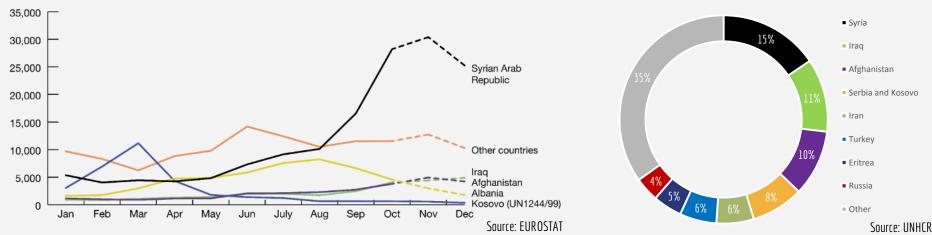


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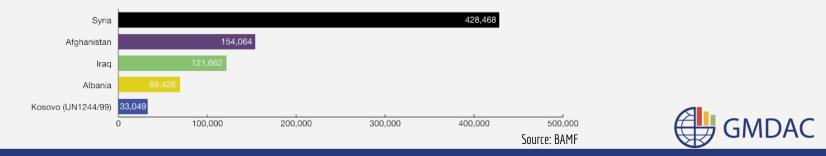


Country of Origin of Displaced Persons, 2014



Main countries of origin registered in EASY, Jan-Dec 2015

First time asylum applications in Germany, by main citizenships and month, 2015





NATURAL DISASTER IMPACTS - 2015



million of new displacement due to natural disasters



countries

Disasters caused twice as many new displacements as conflict



Million displaced by natural disasters in the last 8 years

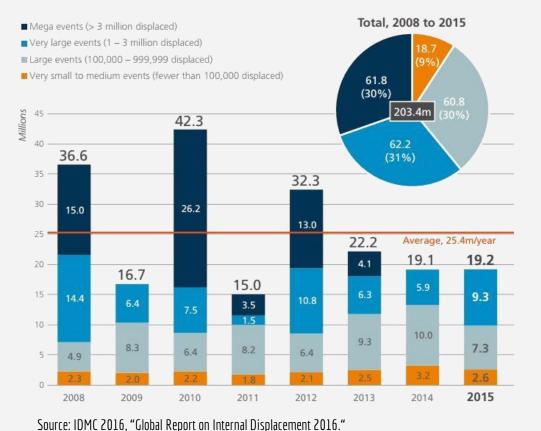






Sudden Disasters & Displacement

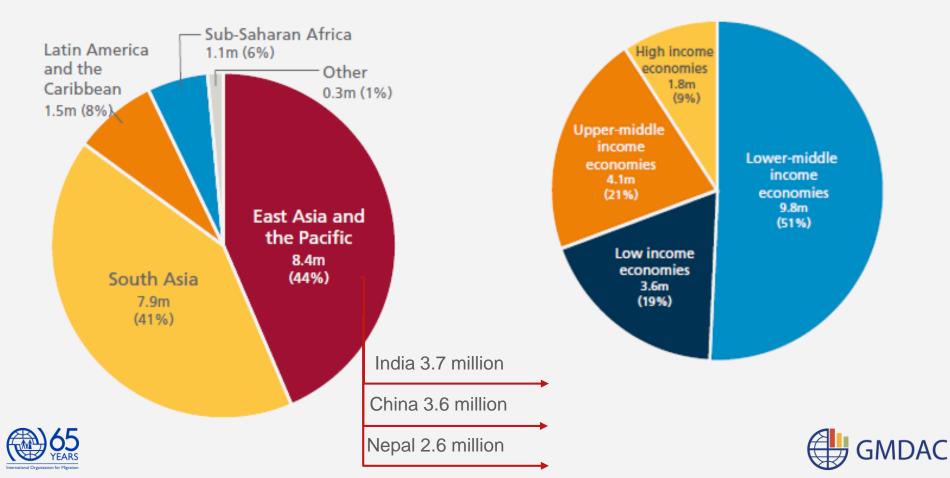
New displacements associated with disasters by scale of events, 2008 to 2015







Sudden Disasters & Displacement

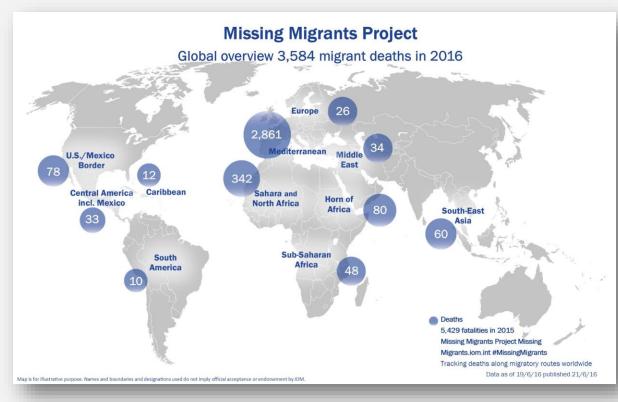


Conclusion





Conclusion



- Europe transitioned from a sending region (19th & 20th cent.) to a *destination* region (second half of 20th &21st cent.), due to development
- Disasters are becoming an increasingly significant reason of displacement
- Data on *migrant journeys* shows how deadly many routes have become





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Prepared by IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre GMDAC

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