

Visualization and Interpretation of Holocaust Victims Killed at Auschwitz*

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This paper utilizes statistical data and visualizations to display the scope of death that occurred for various ethnic groups at the Auschwitz concentration camp during World War 2.

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Introduction

Data

The data is collected from Statista. Specifically, the data housed at this url: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/deportees-deaths-by-background>. The reason for using data from this source is simply that

*https://github.com/Ravnit202/Deaths_of_Ethnic_Groups_in_Auschwitz

Statista provides data in regards to countless topics, and provides citations as sources.

Overview of the Dataset

The dataset includes information about the ethnic origins of the victims and the numbers of those who were deported to and died at Auschwitz. However, for this paper, only the deaths will be focused on. The dataset covers various groups, including Jews, Poles, Roma/Sinti, Soviet POWs, and others. This data not only provides a numerical representation of the atrocities that occurred at Auschwitz during World War 2, but also provides information about the diverse backgrounds of the victims.

Visualization

Shiny App and Figures

To visualize the data, the Shiny library will be used, along with screenshots of the results of the application. Below is the R code used to generate the Shiny Application, as well as the outputs.

```
data <- read.csv("../data/deportees_and_deaths_auschwitz.csv")

# We only care about Deaths
data$Deaths <- as.numeric(gsub(",", "", data$Deaths))

ui <- fluidPage(
  titlePanel("Holocaust Victims at Auschwitz"),
  sidebarLayout(
    sidebarPanel(
      checkboxGroupInput("ethnicGroupInput", "Select Ethnic Groups:",
                        choices = unique(data$Ethnic.Group),
                        selected = unique(data$Ethnic.Group))
    ),
    mainPanel(
      tabsetPanel(
        tabPanel("Graph", plotOutput("deathPlot")),
        tabPanel("Table", DTOutput("filteredTable"))
      )
    )
  )
)
```

```

server <- function(input, output) {
  filteredData <- reactive({
    req(input$ethnicGroupInput)
    data[data$Ethnic.Group %in% input$ethnicGroupInput, ]
  })

  output$deathPlot <- renderPlot({
    ggplot(filteredData(), aes(x=Ethnic.Group, y=Deaths, fill=Ethnic.Group)) +
      geom_bar(stat="identity") +
      theme_minimal() +
      labs(title="Number of Deaths by Ethnic Group", x="Ethnic Group", y="Number of Deaths")
  })

  output$filteredTable <- renderDT({
    datatable(filteredData()[, c("Ethnic.Group", "Deaths")], options = list(pageLength = 5))
  })
}

shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)

```

Holocaust Victims at Auschwitz

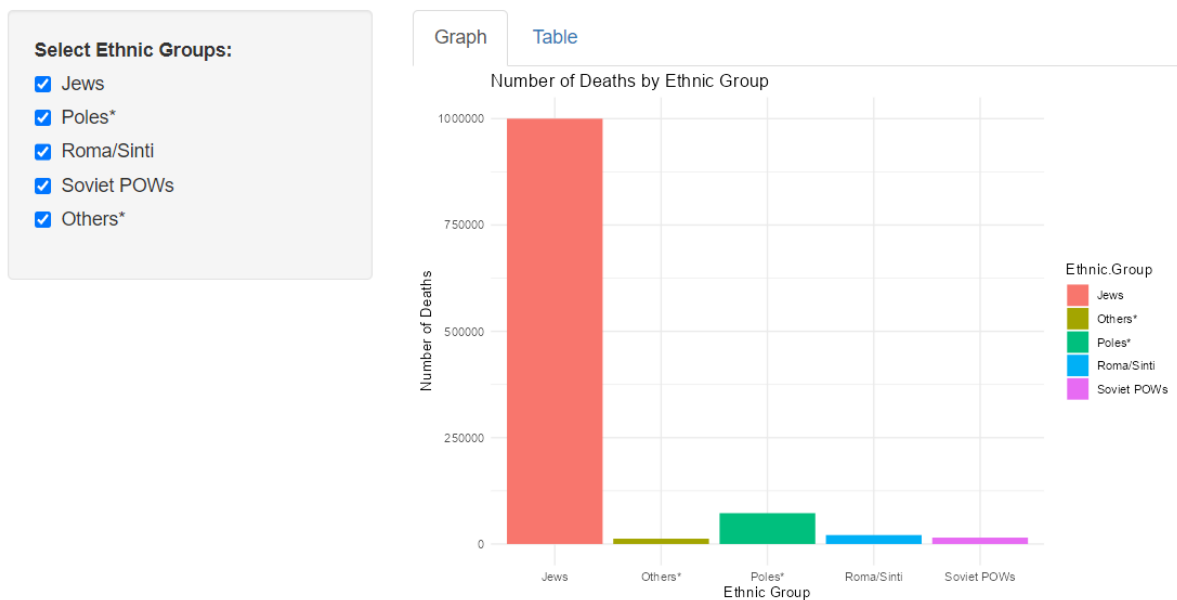


Figure 1: AuschwitzGraph

Holocaust Victims at Auschwitz

Select Ethnic Groups:

- ☒ Jews
- ☒ Poles*
- ☒ Roma/Sinti
- ☒ Soviet POWs
- ☒ Others*

GraphTable

Show5▼entriesSearch:

	Ethnic.Group	Deaths
1	Jews	1000000
2	Poles*	72500
3	Roma/Sinti	21000
4	Soviet POWs	15000
5	Others*	12500

Showing 1 to 5 of 5 entriesPrevious1Next

Figure 2: AuschwitzTable

As seen in the visualizations, the scale of death that occurred solely at the Auschwitz concentration camp in World War 2 is immense and included individuals from several ethnic groups.

Dicussion

Interpreting the Data and Reflecting

Evidently, the number of Jewish individuals killed at Auschwitz outnumbers the number of all the other ethnic groups combined. This is largely due to the focus against the Jewish community during World War 2, however the fact that several other ethnic groups were also killed at such large scales shows that the Nazi regime was not solely targeting Jewish individuals, but also those opposing their ideologies.

In relations to the themes discussed by Bouie (2022), the importance of remembering and understanding the impact of the Holocaust are crucial as we look to the future. Additionally, Bouie(2022) stresses the role of data in bridging the past to the present, and the usage of said data. In this case, the data allows individuals born nearly a century later to understand the scale of the crimes that occurred at Auschwitz.

References

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