

**EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE  
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at Idos Study  
and Research Center**



# Asia-Italy: migration scenarios

**Fourth intercontinental study visit  
of the editors of Immigration Statistical Dossier Caritas/Migrantes  
Manila, 16-20 January 2012**

**A**fter having focused on Europe on several occasions (from 2005 to 2008), Latin America (2009) and Africa (2010), the fourth intercontinental study visit, sponsored by Caritas and Migrantes for *Immigration Statistical Dossier* central and regional editors, will take place in Asia and it will be led by Msgr. Enrico Feroci, director of the diocesan Caritas in Rome and member of the Presidential Committee of the Dossier, and it will work closely with the Scalabrini Migration Center in Manila with the participation of a group of Asian migrants (for whom Money Gram Italy has offered a sponsorship), social organizations such as the National Confederation for the Craft Sector and Small and Medium Enterprises (CNA), the National Union of Journalists (SIR) and the Representative for Asia of the Migrant Councillors' Group at the Municipality of Rome.

Migration, one of the most important phenomena in today's world, gains in importance to Asia. Knowledge of the various national contexts is essential to figure out the presence of Asian migrants in Italy that is about one-sixth of the 5 million foreign nationals. Some communities are among the most numerous, for example China exceeds 200 thousand units, the Philippines and India have more than 100 thousand units, while Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan are just below that level. In the context of the European Union, Italy and the Netherlands come after the UK, where the Asian presence has increased substantially in the post-war period while in the other Member States the establishment of Asian migrants has become significant in the second half of the 80s also due to those who entered

countries through the asylum channel. In Italy, a factor of attraction was the labour demand of the service sector, particularly in the domestic work sector, tourism and commerce sector, as well as in agriculture and some manufacturing sector. The input of this supplemental workforce is very useful to the host countries; in fact it is able to meet the needs of specific sectors that cannot be relocated.

## **The current scenario**

Migration is never reduced to the simple crossing of physical boundaries and it also tends towards new economic, political, religious and cultural goals. The migration from Asia, a continent that includes several emerging countries and also some of the poorest areas in the world, is mostly part of the transition from a life devoid of hope or one with many limitations to a life with broader perspectives. In many Asian countries the labour agencies, both public and private, have an important role in selecting employees, providing for their displacement and their placement, but labour traffickers played a significant role having made a profitable business out of facilitating irregular migration.

Without going into a detailed description of internal migration which is particularly intense, especially in China, the international migration refers to different areas, which have multiplied and diversified, and helped to reshape the face of the world, in a mixture of spheres of influence – that have proven both promising and challenging at the same time – between cultural and economic exchanges, and clash of religions. The temporary component is important,

because the family reunifications do not have an adequate protection in national legal systems. New forms of escape merge with traditional ones and now those who move are simple workers and skilled workers, men and women, young people and even children. The situations are different at national level as they are subject to geographic location, historical past, language areas and the economic climate.

Intercontinental migration flows are intense, but those that take place in the Asian context are even more intense. There are migration poles of attraction like the Gulf States and Russia, as well as Thailand and Malaysia, both countries of departure and arrival. China, where there is a tradition of a great exodus from the Country, has seen an increase in the arrival of skilled foreign workers along with the growth of foreign direct investment, while the unskilled flows coming from neighbouring countries have found an outlet in border areas. China, however, is expected to become the largest outlet of migration on the continent to overcome the shortage of working-age population, while India and also the Philippines continue to be a centre of exodus.

The return migration affects not only the Philippines, where many migrants have left the family, but also Japan (the so-called Nikkei – people of Japanese ancestry – coming from Brazil and Peru), not to mention the overseas Chinese who, following the saying that it is not good that leaves fall far away from the roots of their tree, return to their country when they are 50 years old. Reference must be made to Asia Minor and countries like Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan for the flows of displaced persons, for both departing and arriving asylum seekers and refugees, and the underlying ethnic conflicts, as well as political and religious conflicts.

In addition, there are a number of people displaced as a direct result of desertification and climate change. In Asia, millions of people have to deal with typhoons, cyclones and torrential rains, from Pakistan to Malaysia, from China to the Philippines and Sri Lanka. Moreover, the national economic situation of each country has to bear with the inappropriate use of raw materials, and the unequal distribution of wealth among the people, in a context of high and growing urbanization and the consequent poverty.

### **The forecasts for the economies and trends in migration flows**

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After the acute phase of the global financial crisis (its effects were felt most in the West and particularly the European Union), the mobility will involve an increasing number of people, but the future scenarios are not going to be a simple replication of the current situation. Looking ahead, Asia will be the area of major interest, since it has begun to draw attention as early as 1975 with the entry of China among the countries of the United Nations. A prominent place is also reserved to the Indian economy, which currently has a lower rate of development of China.

“The pace of the Dragon, of course, is unreachable, unstoppable. But in fifteen years, the slow Elephant will

have some satisfaction. As for multinationals abroad, India will surpass China: 2,219 to 2,079, enough to bring New Delhi to the top of the emerging world. These data came from experts at PricewaterhouseCoopers that starting from the 2008 data with the forecasts to 2024 assess the presence of foreign companies in fifteen emerging countries “ (Micaela Cappellini, “Go global: India will beat China”, *Il Sole 24 Ore*, 4<sup>th</sup> May 2010). The reasons given for India’s expected rise compared with China are to be linked to the openness of India, while the growth rate of its gross domestic product, although impressive, is lower than that of China.

These two great countries, which are expected to have an even bigger market share than the Latin American corporations, will focus on value-added industries and high tech industries; they will seek additional markets, not only in neighbouring regions but also among advanced developing Countries, the U.S. and Europe in the lead; the influx of capital and multinational companies will be catalysed by the highly skilled human capital, in addition to the availability of services and centers of excellence.

Michele Bruni of the University of Modena - Reggio Emilia drew attention on the future scenario of migration. He has revised the forecasts of the UN, considering the structural shortage of labour force as a catalytic factor for the entry flows, while the Countries with excess in the structural labour force were considered potential Countries of emigration. This approach seems to find confirmation in the history of migration. In fact, since 1950 the growth of migration flows has been caused by developed countries with on-going structural demand for labour due to the decrease of the working age population, and the presence of an additional demand of work supported by economic growth. With regard to the combined effect of demographic and economic trends, the Gulf States between 2005 and 2010 were the third major centre of immigration, after Europe and North America, with over five million arrivals; in the next fifteen years the net migration rate is expected to increase by 4-5 times, and the level would be even higher in 2060). According to the forecasting model of prof. Bruni, net migration in EU-15 would rise to 6-7 million per year, and the same should happen for a group of other countries (USA, Canada, Australia, Russia and Japan). For China, however, the change should occur from country of emigration to one of immigration, with a net migration of about 12 million a year, the highest rate in the world context. Other countries, now exporters, should become importers of labour, both in Europe (Bulgaria and Ukraine and possibly also Romania and Moldova), and in Asia, from China to Korea, affected by this perspective in the span of fifteen years, there would be several other Asian countries (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Iran) which are going to add in the second half of the century.

### **Protection requirements**

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On 27<sup>th</sup> October 2008, Benedict XVI in his address to the new Ambassador of the Philippines to the Holy See

has drawn attention to the essential protection requirements. The Pontiff, speaking of migration as a “development resource”, has insisted on “the right to solidarity with immigrants” and stressed the need “that their human dignity be recognized and that they should be given the opportunity to earn a decent living, with the proper time for rest and with the opportunity to pray,” and many are invited to work for the achievement of these targets (international organizations, local governments, social representations, organizations of employers and workers, churches and also the immigrant associations), in a climate of mutual support between church and state, because only in this way it can be possible, according to the Pope, “to promote the civilization of love”.

In fact, while on the one hand, the migration is presented as a phenomenon of globalization on the other hand laws have become stricter while adding the crime of irregular immigration. On the contrary, the willingness to cooperate with temporary migrants is growing, especially with those highly skilled, more easily accepted because they are not interested in settling down. So far no satisfactory composition of the two aspects of the migration issue has been reached: on the one hand, tightening up the rules set to safeguard the national security and public order, involving the public and also the migrants' countries of origin on this issue; on the other hand, including people needed in employment and in line with demographic trends, who acquire a more stable relationship with the new territory, creating a de facto multiculturalism. It is a finding of fact that in all advanced developing country the ratification of the UN Convention on migrant workers did not progress, and although considered an application into the field of mobility of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, has not yet been ratified by any advanced developing country.

The countries of origin of Asian immigrants aim at keeping the benefits of migration, and being aware of that, they try not to lose contact with their citizens abroad in order to channel resources and provide various facilities for them, but this aspect is often separated from other concerns, which nevertheless are necessary. Many bishops have encouraged Asian governments not to consider emigration as a way out of the local political, economic and social problems, as those who remained need the support of the Diaspora, that should be actively considered as a “bridge”.

The Asian countries that receive immigrants manifest deficient protection of human rights and, in addition to the lack of proper support to family reunification, there are many inequalities of treatment relating to employment, social security benefits, access to training and to employment services and the fight against exploitation of migrants is weak, and the girls are not only underpaid but sometimes they become “sexual object” to employers. In this continent, which has the largest presence of refugees, thirty Countries have not acceded to international conventions adopted for the protection of refugees. Although comprehensible, this claiming attitude with which those governments seek to protect their citizens abroad is not always compatible with the treatment that immigrants have in their territorial area. Not to

mention the phenomenon of irregular immigration, for which protection levels are even lower.

## **The religious ground**

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The meeting and communication activities have always been mandatory in Asia, a crossroads of languages, minorities, ethnic groups, cultures and religions (including the three monotheistic religions - Judaism, Christianity and Islam - and other major Eastern religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Confucianism, Taoism, etc.), even with some problems and contradictions. This theme has often been discussed within the Church, particularly during the special assembly for Asia of the Synod of Bishops (Rome, 19<sup>th</sup> April to 14<sup>th</sup> May 1998), and Pope John Paul II ended it with this reflection: “The Christians are numerically a minority, and this kind of situation is almost a constant challenge for them. The church is stimulated in this way to offer its testimony with particular courage. How can we forget that Jesus was born in that peculiar crossroads where Asia meets up with Africa and Europe? He came into the world for all continents, but especially for Asia, and Asia should claim the right of priority; in a part of Asia Christ lived, there he completed the work of the world's redemption, there he instituted the Eucharist and the other sacraments; there he resurrected.” Even the Asian bishops have often drawn attention on the protection of emigrated believers religious life that even if it is not openly opposed, it is exposed to a process that makes it weak and inactive because of emigrants experience of being uprooted from their territory and from their own traditions, that integration strategies increasingly take into account their spiritual needs.

In Indonesia, for example, there are in force 92 laws inspired by radical Islamic beliefs, with consequent oppression of religious minorities, reflecting the interests of Islamic fundamentalists to reject the secular principles and the ideals of tolerance. Somewhere (Aceh and Sumatra), Islamic dress has become mandatory, while in the Tangerang district, 25 kilometres from Jakarta, a law prohibits women from leaving home unless in the company of their husbands, or their fathers.

In India, in 2008 the state of Orissa (in Kandhamal and Gujarat) has experienced violent riots against Christians, so recently the Hindu deputy Manoj Pradhan, a member of the Nationalist Party, was sentenced to 7 years for having committed violence and murder. The Catholic community has considered the decision a positive signal to show that criminals cannot escape the just punishment, and it has taken up the courage to pursue reconciliation between Hindus and Christians, precisely the opposite goal to that of the Bharatiya Janatha Party (BJP) that for a decade led a ferocious campaign for discrimination against religious minorities to promote the “return to Hinduism in India”. With the expected ratification of the UN Convention Against Torture the Article 1 provides that any attack organized on the ground of religion, race, caste or gender will be considered as torture, and in this way it will support a more impartial police and prevent retaliatory actions against witnesses that would be less reticent.

The situation of the Catholic Church in China is well known; it is characterized by the lack of religious freedom, with no possibility for greater openness. In Pakistan, the law against blasphemy is often used as an excuse to lash out against Christians. Even in Iraq and throughout the Middle East, Christians are living in precarious conditions, as well as in several other predominantly Muslim countries, where there is no respect for religious freedom.

There are many positive connections between the religious dimension and migration, and the Philippines are an example. The local Catholic Church, although it has exhorted the government to commit to provide employment opportunities in place for years, since 1955 supports migrants through the Episcopal Commission for the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerant People (ECMI) and considers how many are those "missionaries of the modern era," committed despite the difficulties of the settlement, to witness the Christian faith in various parts of the world, including Europe from which they received it in the past centuries.

On 29<sup>th</sup> November 2010, Benedict XVI receiving the Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines reminded the prelates "to be such a leaven, the Church must always seek to find its proper voice, because it is by proclamation that the Gospel brings about its life-changing fruits. (...) Thanks to the Gospel's clear presentation of the truth about God and man, generations of zealous Filipino clergymen, religious and laity have promoted an ever more just social order. At times, this task of proclamation touches upon issues relevant to the political sphere. This is not surprising, since the political community and the Church, while rightly distinct, are nevertheless both at the service of the integral development of every human being and of society as a whole." For the Pope the Church is called to proclaim "the word of God in its commitment to economic and social concerns, in particular with respect to the poorest and the weakest members of society" and the Church in the Philippines has a special interest in devoting itself "in the fight against corruption, since the growth of a just and sustainable economy will only come about when there is a clear and consistent application of the rule of law throughout the country."

## **The Philippines is chosen as convention site**

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The location of the study conference has been chosen in the Philippines, which together with East Timor has a Catholic majority while in Italy it has the largest community of Catholic immigrants. It was also considered the possibility of referring to Scalabrini Migration Center. Among other reason there are some of historical and scientific interests.

The relations between the Philippines and Italy have a long history. Antonio Pigafetta born at Vicenza wrote the first report on this country. Since he accompanied the papal nuncio at the court of Spain in Barcelona, he was authorized by the king to be part of the expedition of Ferdinand Magellan, who sailed away on 20th

September 1519, and landed in the Philippines on 17th March 1521 (Homonhon island, Samar region). Pigafetta, as the official chronicler of the expedition, besides the fact he compiled an accurate dictionary (the first) of 160 words in Cebuano language, collected data concerning the customs, traditions and beliefs of the local population, reporting reliable documentation on the country in the early sixteenth century. After Magellan was killed in the battle of 26<sup>th</sup> April 1521, his fleet from Cebu sailed away and getting through different places it arrived to Srangani Bay, where the fleet made its way back.

Another Italian, the Florentine merchant Francesco Carletti, wrote in his book entitled "Ragionamenti" (Chronicles) about the uses and customs of the Philippines. He went to Seville to learn the language and the secrets of Spain's lucrative trade, and along with his father went for a trading voyage, visiting the Cape Verde Islands, Panama, Peru, Mexico and, finally, the Philippines. Here, at Cavite, Carletti sojourned for a year (June 1596 - May 1597), before moving to Manila, where he wrote his "Ragionamenti", a collection of interesting social observations and news on trade and local products of the Philippines (raw silk, satin, damask, taffeta, cotton, wool, sugar) and other imported products (porcelain from China and the flour from Japan needed to bake bread to the Spaniards).

After the Second World War and the access to independence of the Philippines, diplomatic relations between the Philippines and Italy were established on 9th July 1947, when a treaty of Friendship and general Relations was also signed in Rome. This was followed by official visits to Italy of two Presidents of the Republic of the Philippines (Corazon C. Aquino in 1993 and Fidel V. Ramos in 1994) and the visit of the President of the Council of Ministers Romano Prodi in the Philippines (1997). A bust of Jose Rizal, Philippine national hero in the struggle for the Philippine independence from Spain, has been unveiled in Manila Square in Rome in 1999, when it was signed the Social Security Agreement between the Philippines and Italy although it has not been ratified, as was the case for similar agreements with Chile and Morocco.

From the scientific point of view there are many causes which lead to consider the Filipino migration an interesting case study: about 10 million immigrants, those who are temporary workers in Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Japan, Hong Kong, the United Arab Emirates and those who are stable workers in the United States and Canada, while in Italy and other European countries there are both of them. The immigrants account for 10% of the population, as well as their remittances account for 10% of gross domestic product (and they have been the salvation of the country during the crises of 2004 and 2008). There are many irregular immigrants, according to estimates more than one tenth of the total. The strong population growth, compared with a low rate of development, maintain high-level outflows (2,000 people per day) that may count on the support of 1,600 agencies of emigration.

The Filipinos feel welcome in Italy - the heart of Catholicism. They easily find an outlet in the domestic work sector that, despite the low wages, ensures a steady

work and feeds a large flow of remittances back home. Concentrated in large urban centers, where there is a greater demand for family support, the Filipino lead lives segregated from the Italian families. Nevertheless in their days off (Thursday afternoon and Sunday), they participate in associations' activities and also they actively participate in religious life structured in many pastoral centers and support a network of ethnic solidarity that allows Filipinos not to be abandoned on the road. In 2006 it was established the "Università Popolare Filippina" of Rome to promote Filipino culture and traditions of the Philippines, to improve the preparation of immigrants and to promote trade with the Italians.

Recent investigations have challenged this ideal situation, revealing some deficiencies. The inclusion in the family, almost exclusively for women and increasingly for men too, affects the access to broader job opportunities and appropriate use of the training received, and often Filipinos are involved in undeclared work. Their integration with Italian families may only be weak, as often is poor their knowledge of Italian. The children suffer because of the distance with their parents (or their mothers), when they are young they must remain in the Philippines, and feel uneasy when teenagers they have to come (or return) to Italy, having little contact with their parents and also in some context prone to participation in the gangs. The need to save to send money home is becoming overwhelming and often it leads to debt, while at home the disposable income gets to high level of discretionary consumption and discourage from finding work.

Cultural exchanges between the two countries are not yet satisfactory, and migration flows, although substantial, helped only partially, as judged by the Filipinos who study Italian. There are only 700 students attending the Italian courses at the University of the Philippines, 40 students enrolled at the University Athenaeum of Manila and 150 are those enrolled at Dante Alighieri Society.

The study conference will count on the participation of experts present at Filipino associations in Italy (Salvador Romulo, Migrant Counsellors' Group to the City of Rome member, Charito Basa, representative of Filipino Women Council, Nely Tang representative of Commission's for Filipino Migrant Workers). Father Graziano Battistella will represent the Scalabrini Migrant Center as supervisor together with Maruja Asis, director of research who held many studies on migration issues and especially about the Filipinos. There is also the participation of local authorities, the Ministries and the Italian Embassy, the participation of returned emigrants, and Italian NGOs active in the Philippines.

The special attention given to migration does not preclude the purely political nature of some aspects of the Philippines, such as those relating to internal pacification. It must be remember that in Oslo in February 2011, after a break in 2005, there was the resumption of the negotiations between the Philippine government and the rebels of the Communist Party that controls 1,301 villages in the central Philippines. It was intended to put an end to a conflict began in 1968 that lasted 42 years and caused more than 10 thousand deaths, destroying the economy of rural areas involved.

Moreover, in the western part of Mindanao, since 1989, the Sunni Muslim of Moro ethnic group (their name was given them by the Spaniards, by analogy with the Arabs who conquered Spain) demand for regional autonomy. They have a tendency to separatism, often at odds with the institutions and the central authorities that have always been Christian and Catholic.

There are other factors of conflict, perhaps related to environmental concerns, that have contributed to the killing of some missionaries working among the poor, most recently (October 2011) Father Fausto Tentorio, PIME, engaged in the mountain communities of the indigenous Manobos and supported by great appreciation of those concerned (a missionary was killed in 1985 and another one in 1992 also in the island of Mindanao).

## **Multiple objectives of the study visit to Manila**

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The seminar promoted by the *Immigration Statistical Dossier*, Caritas/Migrantes, even if it takes place in the Philippines, aims to foster a deeper understanding of the Asian migratory phenomenon, paying particular attention to countries that have a consistent presence of immigrants in Italy addressing more general issues (on historical, economical, political and religious grounds).

The global view on Asian migration will be provided by Father Graziano Battistella, director of the Scalabrini Migration Center in Manila, and it will be supplemented by contributions, always at continental level, addressing historical aspects, (focused on the contributions provided in the XV century by the Jesuit Roberto De Nobili in India and Matteo Ricci in China), economical aspects (both on the potentialities of the Asian countries as well as the relations with Italy), on the role assigned to Asia in the Italian foreign policy, on the Italian emigration towards that continent, on the difficult situation of Catholics bound to live as a minority, and including further elaborations on the Middle East.

Later, the situation of the main Asian communities will be presented: firstly the Philippines, but also China, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Ejaz Ahmad, editor of the newspaper for Pakistanis in Italy, will be speaking on Pakistan, while the editors of *Immigration Statistical Dossier* will provide reports on the other countries. Papers on more general aspects, such as entrepreneurship, remittances, irregular flows, and the international solidarity, will be examined including local expertise.

It must be remembered that on the topic of entrepreneurship, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino, visited with great interest several cooperative farms in Emilia Romagna during a trip to Italy in 1993. On 21st and 22nd October 1997, the Hon. Romano Prodi, former President of the Council of Ministers, signed a Memorandum of Understanding in Manila for the Promotion of Small and Medium-sized enterprise. These opportunities have not escaped the attention of National Confederation for the Craft Sector and Small and Medium Enterprises, which sends Joseph Bea as representative of CNA' headquarters and the Patronage to join the study visit. A survey conducted

among the Filipinos in Milan in 2009 showed that of 10 people interviewed, 4 intend to return to the Philippines and start a business, therefore putting off an opportunity for the future, while in Italy Filipino community continues to have one of the lowest rates of entrepreneurial activity.

Another aspect of fundamental importance is linked to immigrants' savings. Remittances, conveyed to a greater extent in Asia than other continents, call for a reflection on tighter social and political interventions needed for a more functional use of remittances to support development. The international organizations also consider that the mobilization of Diasporas through the association represents a key point for this purpose. The objective, clear on a theoretical level, is difficult to achieve in concrete terms. As mentioned, the structural economic dependence on emigration has lasted for a long time in the Philippines, and nevertheless, the development has not started yet. Often the flow of remittances ends up in shopping malls

instead of supporting investment. This fourth intercontinental study conference of the *Immigration Statistical Dossier Caritas/Migrantes* researchers will initiate its activities immediately after the World Day of Migration, as a fruitful enforcement of it. In fact, in line with the previous editions, the goal of the study is that of providing a better understanding of Asian migrants, essential prerequisite for any actions, at level of Italian-Asian relations, to be taken in Italy for a better classification not only of the economic objectives but also of the social-cultural and religious ones. As far as the objectives are concerned, granted that Italy will remain a Country of immigration and the Philippines a Country of emigration, for many other Asian countries the scenario will reverse, what was frequently defined as the "yellow peril" referring to Chinese immigrants will cease, and even though under new forms, Italian emigration will increase its flows.

### ITALY. Main characteristics of resident foreigners from Asia (2010)

	Residents	Of which Females	Minors holding a stay permit	Enrolled at school	Employed	Of which Females	Entrepreneurs	Remittances in thousands of euro
Bangladesh	82.451	32,5	19.296	10.516	44.467	5,6	9.838	193.528
China	209.934	48,4	58.142	32.698	123.072	45,8	33.593	1.770.085
Philippines	134.154	57,8	24.148	19.759	86.709	60,4	572	712.028
India	121.036	39,3	27.765	20.569	69.470	14,5	1.792	132.657
Pakistan	75.720	34,5	20.965	14.638	32.782	3,9	5.072	75.961
Sri Lanka	81.094	44,5	16.651	6.515	48.027	32,4	36	76.915
Asia: Others	62.123	55,6	6.847	7.440	31.303	44,4	2.816	109.168
Asia	766.512	45,7	173.814	112.135	435.830	34,9	53.719	3.070.342
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.570.317</b>	<b>51,8</b>	<b>689.194</b>	<b>709.826</b>	<b>3.134.843</b>	<b>46,2</b>	<b>228.540</b>	<b>6.385.874</b>

Note: As regard minors holding a stay permit, the total results not comparable because related just to non EU citizens

SOURCE: Dossier Statistico Immigrazione Caritas/Migrantes. Calculations on Istat, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, National Institute for Labour Injuries, Union of Chambers/Craftsmen National Association, Bank of Italy data

### EUROPEAN UNION. Incidence of Asiatic residents on total foreign residents (2009)

	Total residents	Of which From Asia	Inc. % Asia on total residents		Total residents	Of which From Asia	Inc. % Asia on total residents
Austria	885.082	59.538	6,7	Latvia	392.150	1.601	0,4
Belgium	1.057.666	66.210	6,3	Lithuania	37.001	2201	5,9
Bulgaria	23.959	4.763	19,9	Luxembourg	216.345	-	-
Cyprus	130.347	-	:	Malta	18.094	2793	15,4
Czech	424.419	89.184	21,0	Netherlands	735.197	85.930	11,7
Denmark	329.940	81.003	24,6	Poland	49.632	7.394	14,9
Estonia	213.419	:	:	Portugal	457.306	30.475	6,7
Finland	155.705	33.540	21,5	Romania	31.665	6.755	21,3
France	3.769.016	262.303	7,0	Slovakia	62.882	7.847	12,5
Germany	7.130.919	872.913	12,2	Slovenia	82.316	1.350	1,6
Greece	954.784	-	:	Spain	5.663.525	333.789	5,9
Hungary	200.005	26.171	13,1	Sweden	602.893	147.457	24,5
Ireland	441.293	25.388	5,8	United Kingdom	4.383.930	689101	15,7
<b>Italy</b>	<b>4.235.05</b>	<b>687.36</b>	<b>16,2</b>	<b>European Union</b>	<b>32.687.20</b>	<b>4.154.40</b>	<b>12,7</b>

NB Austria, Bulgaria, Romania data refer to 2009; Malta, Lithuania refer to 2007; France and United Kingdom 2005.

SOURCE: Dossier Statistico Immigrazione Caritas/Migrantes. Calculations on Eurostat data

