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and Refugees



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Potential of Asylum Applicants: Analysis of “Social Component” Data Relating to Applicants’s Social Structure

Annual Report 2022

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Content

Content	2
At a Glance	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Database	5
3. Analyses from the Official Asylum Statistics: Main Countries of Origin, Gender and Age	7
3.1 Main Countries of Origin	7
3.2 Gender	8
3.3 Age	9
4. Analyses of the "SoKo" Data: Marital Status, Education and Occupation	12
4.1 Marital Status	12
4.2 School Education	13
4.3 Further Education and Training	16
4.4 Professional Activity	17
4.4.1 Main Employment in the Country of Origin	17
4.4.2 Occupational Status in the Country of Origin	20
4.5 Links between Occupation and (further) Education	20
5. Summary: Characteristics of first-time Applicants from the Main Countries of Origin in 2022	23

At a Glance

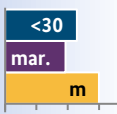
The so-called “social component” data are collected by the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees in the course of first-time asylum applications on the basis of information provided by applicants. The data offer an initial overview of the qualification structure and previous occupations of those seeking protection. In this report, first-time asylum applicants of full age of the year 2022 are considered. For the first time, new SoKo questions are analysed for the second half of the year, which allows a deeper insight into the educational structure and previous employment.



In 2022, around 137,000 persons of legal age submitted a first-time asylum application in Germany. Around 34,700 (first half of 2022) and 61,000 (second half of 2022) provided information on socio-structural characteristics, education and last occupation.



First-time applicants from Syria made up the largest group with about 44,400 persons, followed by persons from Afghanistan (about 22,000) and Turkey (about 17,700). More than 60% of the adult first-time applicants thus came from one of these three countries.



More than half of the adult first-time asylum applicants (around 57%) were under 30 years of age and around 75% were men (year 2022). The female share initially increased until 2018, but has since declined again. Almost half of the total group (around 48%) was married (second half of 2022).



39.6% of the respondents stated that they had a high school degree (H), 25.4% an intermediate school degree (I) and 16.4% a primary school degree (P). 18.6% stated that they had no formal school education (N).



In the field of vocational education, 18.2% stated that they had completed higher education (H). 9.5% had completed vocational training (V), another 12.5% had learned a trade but had not received a certificate for it (without certificate=wC). Almost 60% had not completed any further education (N).



12.5% of the first-time asylum applicants had no paid employment at last (housework, pension, education = no occupational activity = NA). Of those most recently employed (E), most worked in the manufacturing and construction industries.



Most of the first-time applicants who were employed before leaving their home country were employed as simple workers/employees in low positions (L, 43.2%), followed by persons in middle positions (M, 22.0%) and self-employed persons (S, 16.1%). Higher positions as workers/employees were held by 6.4% (H).



1. Introduction

This report comprises an analysis of the "SoKo" data for the year 2022. Information relating to applicants' so-called "social component" is collected in the course of first-time asylum applications which is recorded when an asylum application is filed. Another source in this publication is data from the official asylum statistics of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF). Compared to the previous "SoKo" reports, newly formulated, extended questions on the "social component" were analysed for the second half of 2022, which have replaced the previous catalogue of questions since July 2022 (see chapter 2).

The analyses appear in the publication series "Report Series on Migration and Integration", which is published by the Research Centre of the Federal Office and spans the data

reports which appear periodically. In addition to this publication, this also includes the "Monitoring on educational and labour migration" as well as the "Freedom of Movement Monitoring" (Series 1 and Series 2).

The analysis of the "SoKo" data provides an overview of the social structure, education and occupational activity of first-time asylum applicants prior to their entry into Germany. When this report refers to "first-time asylum applicants", it refers exclusively to persons of full age who have submitted an asylum application to the BAMF within the year 2022. The limitation to persons of full age was made throughout because the educational or professional qualification process is often not yet completed for minors. Information on marital status is also of little significance for minors.

2. Database

The data basis of this report is the BAMF official asylum statistics for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2022 and an analysis of the basic data on persons with first-time asylum applicants for the entire year 2022 as well as the new "SoKo" data for the second half of 2022, as per April 11, 2023. The "SoKo" data are collected during the survey of first-time asylum applicants and thus do not originate from a scientific survey, but are part of administrative statistics. The questions can also be left unanswered ("No information"). The question on education asked until mid-2022 did allow statements on the highest educational institution attended; however, information on the number of years of schooling and on school, vocational and university degrees was not available. Similarly, there were no questions on occupational positions. In addition, the areas of activity given as answer categories referred to the last activity (not defined in terms of time and place) and in some areas could not be easily distinguished from each other. In order to create a better and, above all, more differentiated data basis, the "SoKo" questions were therefore adapted for the second half of 2022. Table 1 provides an overview.

The new questions added on 1 July 2022 replace the old questions. Thus, in this report on the topics of education and employment, only data for the second half of 2022 are considered, which are based on the new questions. For analyses for the first half of the year, please refer to the report for the first half of 2022. The data taken from SoKo on the marital status of adult first-time applicants (cf. Chapter 4.1) as well as a response rate for the entire year cannot be determined methodologically correctly due to the change in the survey in mid-2022 and are therefore only shown for the second half of 2022. From the reporting year 2023 onwards, the analyses will be carried out as before for the first half of each year and for the year as a whole on a uniform data basis.

The answers are still based on self-reporting by the respondents. It cannot be ruled out that the response

behaviour is influenced by strategic, culturally conditioned or gender-specific factors or that questions are not understood correctly. It is therefore possible that individual first-time applicants - intentionally or unintentionally - give inaccurate or wrong answers. In some cases, the answers cannot be clearly classified into the given categories, as the school systems and the qualitative requirements for acquiring educational qualifications and professions differ greatly in the different countries of origin. This results in difficulties in the classification and comparability of school attendance and professional qualifications. This is particularly true when the categories which are customary in Germany¹ are applied as standard criteria. It is therefore advantageous that an interpreter is present during the interview, so that language problems or comprehension problems are minimised. In addition, the interpreters are usually familiar with the educational and professional systems of both countries and can thus provide assistance in classifying the educational qualifications or the profession practised. Despite certain limitations, the "SoKo" data are therefore well suited for making reliable statements on the educational structure and previous occupation, for observing developments and identifying trends.

The response rate to the "SoKo" questions has been very high in recent years, with a clear majority of first-time applicants providing information on their education or previous occupation. In the analyses conducted up to 2018, the share of "SoKo" responses was consistently between 70% and 80%, and even around 85% for 2019. In 2020 and 2021, the figure was only 67%. This is due to the fact that with the outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic in Germany, traffic in the Federal Office was reduced as part of the protective

1 This refers to the curricula of the different types of schools in Germany (incl. primary school, 'Hauptschule' (~ secondary school), 'Realschule' (~ middle school), high school, 'Gesamtschule' (~ comprehensive school), vocational schools, special needs schools) and the different types of vocational training, as well as the dual system of vocational education and training which is common in Germany.

Table 1: Overview of the old and new variables in the framework of the "social component"

	Old variables until June 30, 2022	New variables from July 1st, 2022
Education	Highest attended educational institution	Number of school years
		Highest school degree
		University degree/graduate degree Vocational training
Professional activity	List of fields of activity of the last profession exercised	Sector of the main occupation in the country of origin
		Professional position



measures from spring 2020. Instead of submitting applications in person, a digital application procedure was introduced, and interviews on the travel route and the social and professional background of the asylum seekers were put on hold. In the first half of 2022, the response rate rose again to around 73%, in the second half of the year it was around 68% (see Chapter 3).

However, the fact that the response rate does not correspond to 100% is not problematic insofar as the age and gender structure of the respondents does not systematically deviate from the population of all first-time asylum applicants according to the official asylum statistics, even in the new SoKo data (see info box on p. 11). This is an indication that there are no systematic reasons for failure, although

this cannot be completely ruled out for other variables for which no comparative values are available (for example, educational level).

The Covid 19 pandemic has not only temporarily changed the processes in the asylum procedure. The data of the official asylum statistics also show that the number of asylum applications as a whole, as well as for most of the main countries of origin, decreased significantly in the course of 2020. However, it increased again in 2021. While in 2020 there were still around 122,000 asylum applicants, in 2021 the number was significantly higher at around 191,000 persons. In 2022, the total number of initial applications rose further to around 244,000 persons.

3. Analyses from the Official Asylum Statistics: Main Countries of Origin, Gender and Age

This chapter presents analyses of the total number of asylum applicants and the respective sub-groups (first-time applicants as well as first-time applicants of full age considered in the rest of the report) and shows the gender and age breakdown. In addition, the ten most frequent countries of origin of first-time applicants of full age are presented, which are examined in more detail in the following chapters. The data basis for this is the official asylum statistics, which include all applicants. As in previous years, they can be analysed for the entire year.

In 2022, a total of 244,132 persons were registered with the BAMF who had submitted an asylum application (Figure 1). Among them were 217,774 persons who had filed an initial application. Of these, 136,542 were of age.² Around 34,700 persons answered the "SoKo" questions in the first half of 2022, and around 61,000 in the second half of the year. Since the figures cannot be totalled due to the different query periods, it is not possible to determine an overall

response rate for 2022. In the first half of 2022, the response rate was around 73 per cent, in the second half with the new questions around 68 per cent. Depending on the question, the response figures may vary, as not all people have answers to all questions.

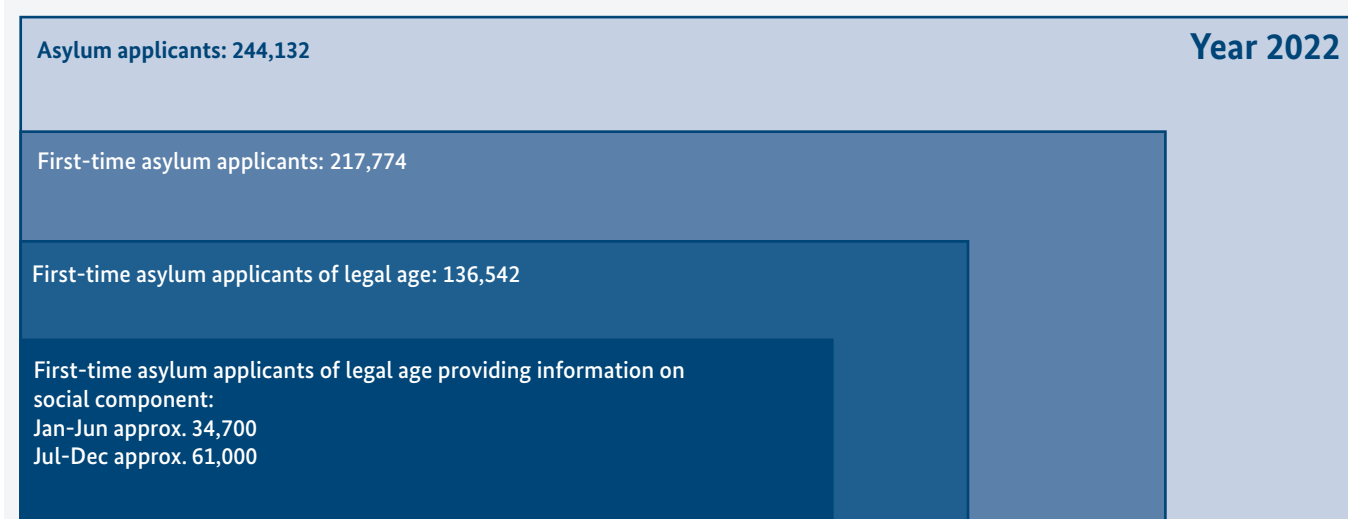
3.1 Main Countries of Origin

The basic variables of countries of origin³, age and gender can be analysed for the entire year 2022 on the basis of the official asylum statistics, so that these annual values can also be directly compared with previous years. As in

² Persons who have not reached the age of majority also include children born in Germany to asylum applicants, who are then also counted as first-time applicants. See also footnote 4.

³ Despite the war between Russia and Ukraine that began on 24 February 2022 and the subsequent extensive migration flows, only a few Ukrainian first-time applicants are represented in the data analysed here. The reason for this is that persons who fled from Ukraine due to the war do not have to apply for asylum, but receive a residence title according to section 24 of the Residence Act. As they are outside of the asylum system in Germany, they are therefore refugees were not asked about the data of the "social component". Findings on this group of refugees have been generated since the end of August 2022 in a separate survey by several research institutions, see [https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/ProjekteReportagen/DE/Forschung/Integration/projekt-ukr \(04.07.2023\)](https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/ProjekteReportagen/DE/Forschung/Integration/projekt-ukr (04.07.2023)).

Figure 1: Asylum applicants in 2022 with corresponding subgroups



Source: BAMF official asylum statistics for the year 2022 and "SoKo" database (11.04.2023). The data for the first and second half of the year cannot be summed up for methodological reasons.

previous years, the majority of first-time asylum applicants of legal age came from Syria (Table 2; 44,416 first-time applications). Their share in the total was 32.5% and is thus slightly higher than in 2021 (31.4%). Due to the overall increase in the number of first-time asylum applicants, their absolute number is almost twice as high as in 2021 (23,514). Afghanistan was again in second place in 2022 with 22,012 first-time applicants of full age (16.1%), also with an almost identical share compared to 2021, but also with almost twice as many persons. The countries of origin Turkey (17,733 applications, 13.0%) and Iraq (8,068 applications, 5.9%) follow in third and fourth place (in reverse order to 2021 and thus in the same order as 2020).

The share of Georgia increased slightly compared to 2021. With 4.0% of first-time applications by persons of full age, this country of origin is in fifth place in 2022 with 5,399 persons. Iran and the Russian Federation in sixth and seventh place also recorded slight increases in the share, while the shares for Somalia (eighth place) and the Republic of Moldova (ninth place) fell slightly. However, at around 1,500 persons each, the total number from these countries is very small, so even small absolute changes result in high percentage changes. Venezuela, as a newly added country to the main countries of origin, is the tenth country considered in more detail, with a share of 1.0%.

Similar to 2021, the ten main countries of origin accounted for a share of almost four-fifths of the adult first-time asylum applicants (79.4%). The shares from the last four main countries of origin were very low at a maximum of 1.3%, while the shares from the first three countries were very high. Syria, Afghanistan and Turkey alone accounted for more than 60% of the first-time applicants of legal age.

3.2 Gender

With regard to the gender of adult first-time asylum applicants, the analyses from the official asylum statistics show that in 2022 - as in previous years - the majority were male. After the share of males had fallen from the beginning of the SoKo analyses in 2015 to 2018, it has been rising again since 2019 and was 64.3% in 2021, exactly as in 2017. The first half of 2022 already showed a further increase in the share of male first-time applicants to 68.9%. For 2022 as a whole, an increase to almost three quarters (74.9%) can be seen (Figure 2).

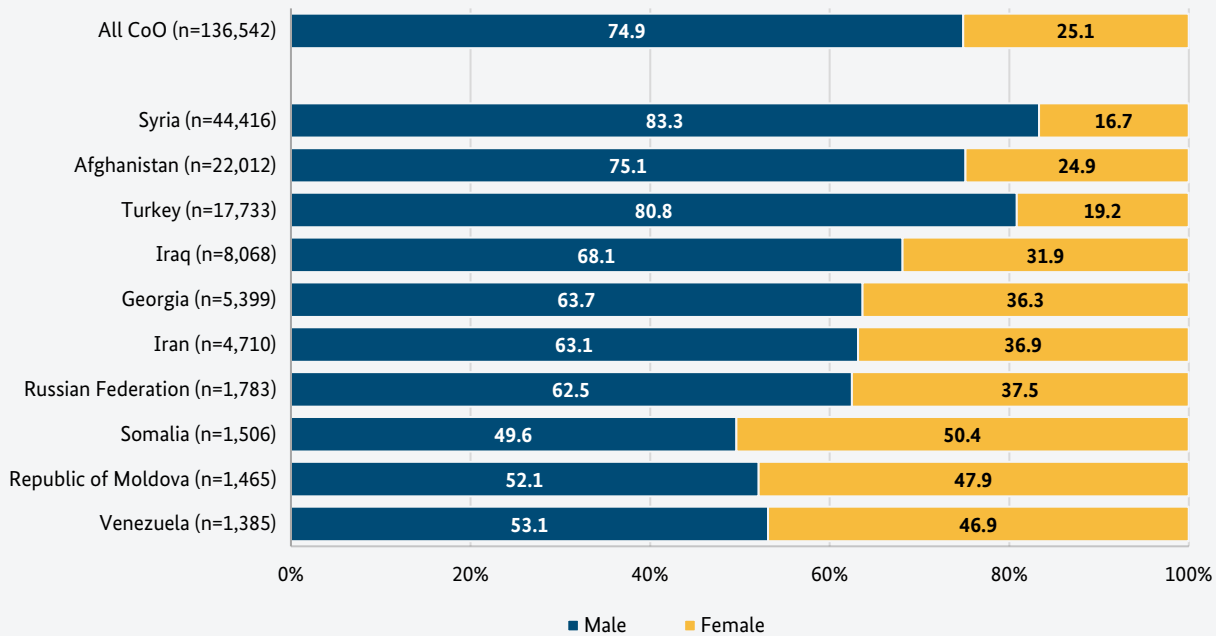
The temporarily declining trend with regard to Syrian men (in 2017, 48.3% were male, in 2018 41.9%) has not continued since 2019: After the male share among Syrian first-time applicants was already slightly higher again in

Table 2: Adult first-time asylum applicants from all and the ten main countries of origin in 2022 and difference in share compared to the previous year

	Country of origin	Number year 2022	Share year 2022 in %	Share year 2021 in %	Difference to share year 2021 in percentage points
1	Syria	44,416	32.5	31.4	+1.1
2	Afghanistan	22,012	16.1	16.0	+0.1
3	Turkey	17,733	13.0	6.8	+6.2
4	Iraq	8,068	5.9	11.4	-5.5
5	Georgia	5,399	4.0	3.5	+0.5
6	Iran	4,710	3.4	2.3	+1.1
7	Russian Federation	1,783	1.3	0.8	+0.5
8	Somalia	1,506	1.1	2.1	-1.0
9	Republic of Moldova	1,465	1.1	1.8	-0.7
10	Venezuela	1,385	1.0	0.4	+0.6
	Total ten main countries of origin	108,477	79.4	78.5*	+0.9
	Other	28,065	20.6	21.5	-0.9
	Total	136,542	100.0	100.0	0.0

Source: BAMF official asylum statistics for the year 2022

* Main countries of origin in 2021 with Northern Macedonia and Algeria instead of Russian Federation and Venezuela

Figure 2: Gender of first-time asylum applicants of legal age from all and the ten main countries of origin in 2022 (in per cent)

Source: BAMF official asylum statistics for the year 2022

2019 than in 2018 at 44.4%, it continued to rise in the following years and reached 83.3% in 2022. The proportion of women among Syrian first-time applicants was the lowest among the main countries of origin in 2022, at just 16.7%. Afghanistan also had a higher proportion of men (three quarters) than in 2021 (64.8%) and thus remained close to the average.

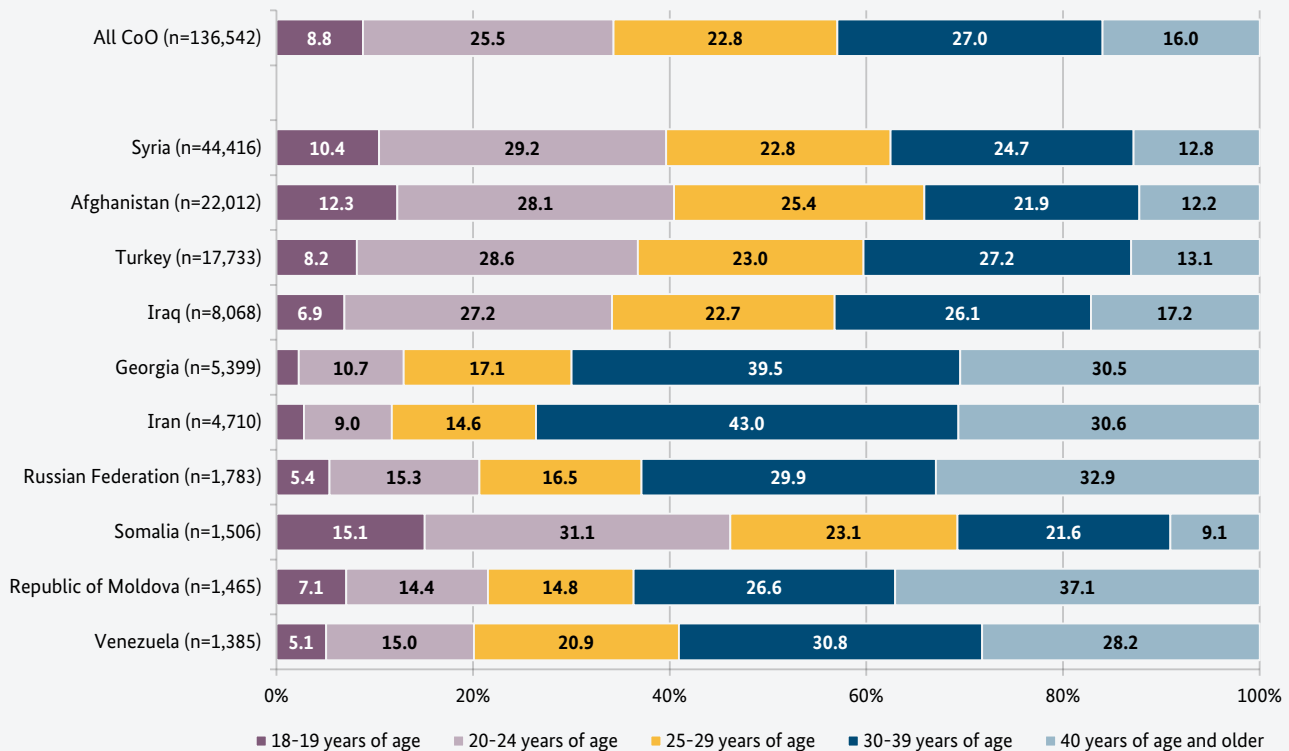
An above-average number of male first-time applicants also came from Turkey in recent years. At 80.8%, the share in 2022 was also above average, but has fallen in comparison to 2021 (85.7%). The same applies to Iraq, although the decline was only marginal. There was also little change in the share for Georgia (small decrease) and Iran (small increase) compared to 2021. As in 2021, the highest proportions of women were in Somalia (50.4%) (the only main country of origin with a share of women of more than half) and the Republic of Moldova (47.9%). The newly added main country of origin Venezuela also has an above-average share of women at 46.9%.

3.3 Age

The age structure⁴ of adult first-time asylum applicants in 2022 was, as in previous years, very much characterised by young people: More than half (57.1%) were under 30 years of age according to the data of the official asylum statistics (Figure 4). This represents an increase in the share compared to 2021 (53.4%). The share of those aged 18-19 was 8.8%, and those aged 20-24 were around a quarter (25.5%). A slightly smaller share (22.8%) was between 25 and 29 years old. 27.0% were in the next oldest group between 30 and 39 years old. 40 years and older was about one sixth with 16.0%.

Compared to the previous year, the share increased slightly for all countries of origin in the categories under 30 years of age, as it did between 2020 and 2021, while it decreased in the categories 30 years or older. The trend towards younger first-time applicants thus continues. As in previous years, Somali nationals showed particularly high shares among the

⁴ It must be taken into account that only persons over the age of 18 are included in the analyses. Their share of all first-time asylum applicants has initially fallen in recent years from 68.9% in 2015 to 46.1% in 2020 and rose again to 50.6% in 2021. In 2022, there was a further increase to 62.7%. The share of underage first-time asylum applicants is also due to the children born in Germany who are in the asylum procedure. In 2022, asylum applications for children under one year of age born in Germany accounted for 11.4% of the total volume of initial applications (cf. <https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Statistik/AsylinZahlen/aktuelle-zahlen-dezember-2022.html> (28.04.2023)).

Figure 3: Age breakdown of first-time asylum applicants of legal age from all and the ten main countries of origin in 2022 (in per cent)

Source: BAMF official asylum statistics for the year 2022

Shares below 3% are not reported.

younger persons: Around 70% of adult first-time applicants from this country were under 30 years of age, while only 9.1% were 40 years old or older. First-time applicants from Afghanistan (around two-thirds under 30 years old) and Syria (62.4%) also had a "young" age structure. For both countries, there are clear increases in the younger age categories compared to the shares in 2021. The same applies to first-time applicants from Turkey. Persons originating from Iraq show a similar distribution as persons of Turkish origin, but this has changed only slightly compared to 2021.

As in the previous year, a particularly large number of older persons came from Iran and Georgia in 2022. 73.6% and 70.0% of the first-time applicants with these nationalities were aged 30 and older. At around 31% each, the shares of persons aged 40 and older were almost one third. This share was only higher in the Russian Federation (32.9%) and the Republic of Moldova (37.1%), which, however, compared to Georgia and Iran, had lower shares in the 30-39 age group and higher shares in the 18-19 and 20-24 age groups. The newly added main country of origin, Venezuela, also showed an above-average share of older persons, but the share of persons under 30 years of age was still above 40%.

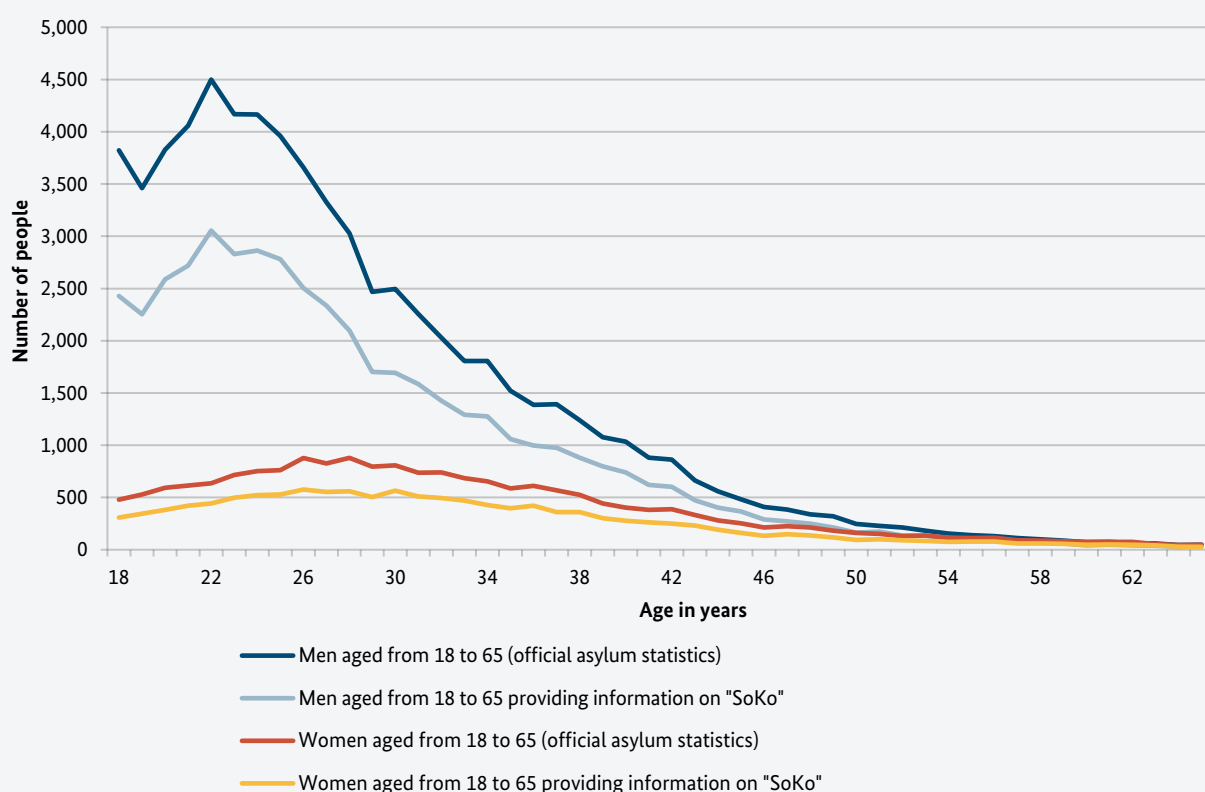
INFOBOX: Representativeness of the "SoKo" data

Since not all first-time asylum seekers provide "SoKo" information, it is conceivable that this data systematically deviates from the overall data if, for example, only certain groups (proportionately more women than men or younger rather than older persons) provided information on "SoKo". For comparison, Figure 5 therefore shows the age structure of male and female first-time asylum applicants in the second half of 2022, both on the basis of the official asylum statistics and the subgroup of persons who answered at

least one "SoKo" question. In the report for the first half of 2022, the corresponding data for the question on school attendance was shown, which is no longer available in this form in the second half of the year.

The curves for men and women are almost parallel, which shows that the partially missing information in the "SoKo" file does not lead to a conspicuous systematic distortion and that the population is well represented.

Figure 4: Age distribution and gender of 18- to 65-year-old first-time asylum applicants in 2022 (official asylum statistics and "SoKo" data)



Source: BAMF official asylum statistics for the second half of 2022 and "SoKo" database (11.04.2023)

4. Analyses of the "SoKo" Data: Marital Status, Education and Occupation

In addition to the basic information from the official asylum statistics, information on marital status as well as education and previous employment can be analysed from the "SoKo" database. Since the "SoKo" questions on the last two topics mentioned have changed as of 01.07.2022, the new data for the second half of 2022 are analysed here for the first time. Data on marital status are available for both half-years, but cannot be added together due to the different survey dates and the change in the "SoKo" analyses. The fact that in the following chapters no data is available for the entire year remains an exception. In the following years, as in the years before, data for the first half of the year will be published regularly in the half-yearly report and data for the respective full year in the annual report.

4.1 Marital Status

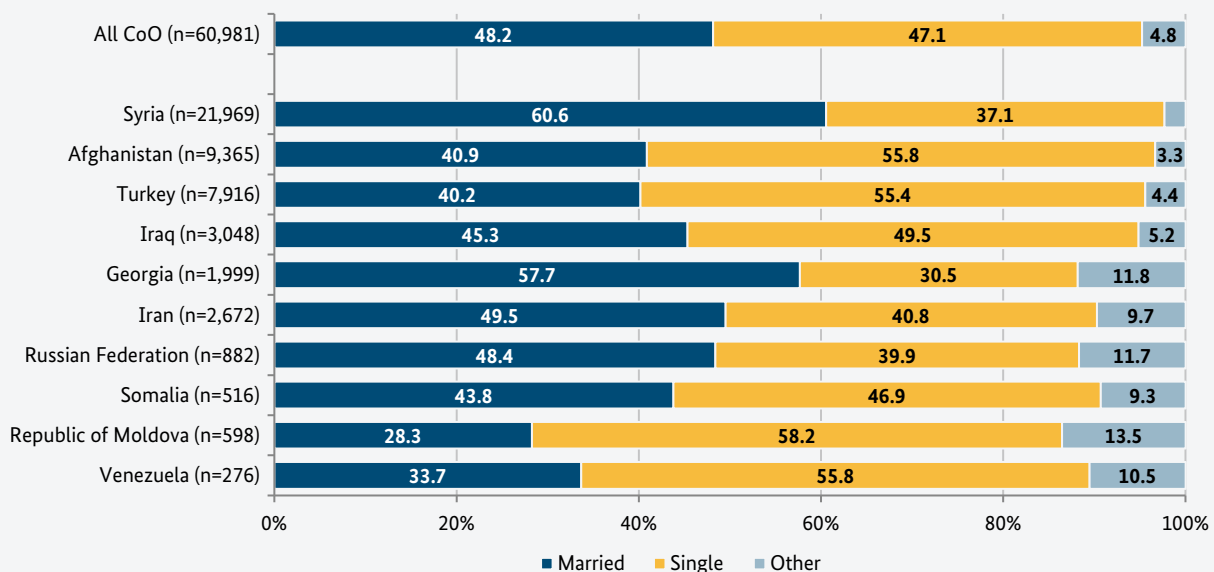
If we look at the first-time asylum applicants of legal age with information on the "SoKo" data in the second half of 2022, we see that most people were married (48.2%), but a

similar number were single (47.1%). Another marital status⁵ was indicated by 4.8%. The distribution shows a similar picture to that for the first half of 2022, with the exception of first-time applicants from Afghanistan. While in the first half of the year more persons from Afghanistan stated that they were married (55.6%) than single (39.0%), the situation is reversed in the second half of the year. 40.9% stated that they were married, 55.8% were single.

In the first half of the year, an above-average number of single persons came from the Republic of Moldova (58.2%), Venezuela (55.8%) and Turkey (55.4%), while more married persons applied for asylum from Syria (60.6%) and Georgia (57.7%). The distribution of the other four countries of origin was close to the average distribution, with persons from the Russian Federation, similarly to persons from Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Venezuela, reporting "other marital status" in more than 10%.

⁵ This includes persons who are separated, widowed, in a civil partnership or whose partner has died.

Figure 5: Marital status of adult first-time asylum applicants from all and the ten main countries of origin in the second half of 2022 (in percent)



Source: "SoKo" database (11.04.2023)
Shares below 3% are not reported.

In this context, it should be noted that these statistics do not provide information on whether the spouses of married first-time applicants reside in Germany or abroad and whether the application was filed alone or as a family.

4.2 School Education

The question of education acquired in the country of origin is relevant for many areas of integration in Germany. For example, a good qualification can lead to faster entry into the labour market. In addition, it is also important for the question of educational offers (especially the so-called integration courses) whether there are people among the first-time applicants who (still) have little or no school education and/or are illiterate. For labour market integration, also the professional experience of the refugees is important, as they may stay in Germany for a longer period and become employed if they are granted protection. However, it is difficult to assign the "SoKo" statements to comparable German categories due to the limited comparability of the school and vocational systems specific to the country of origin, and thus only an orientation can be given. However, this disadvantage is offset by the high number of cases that can otherwise hardly be achieved in social science studies.

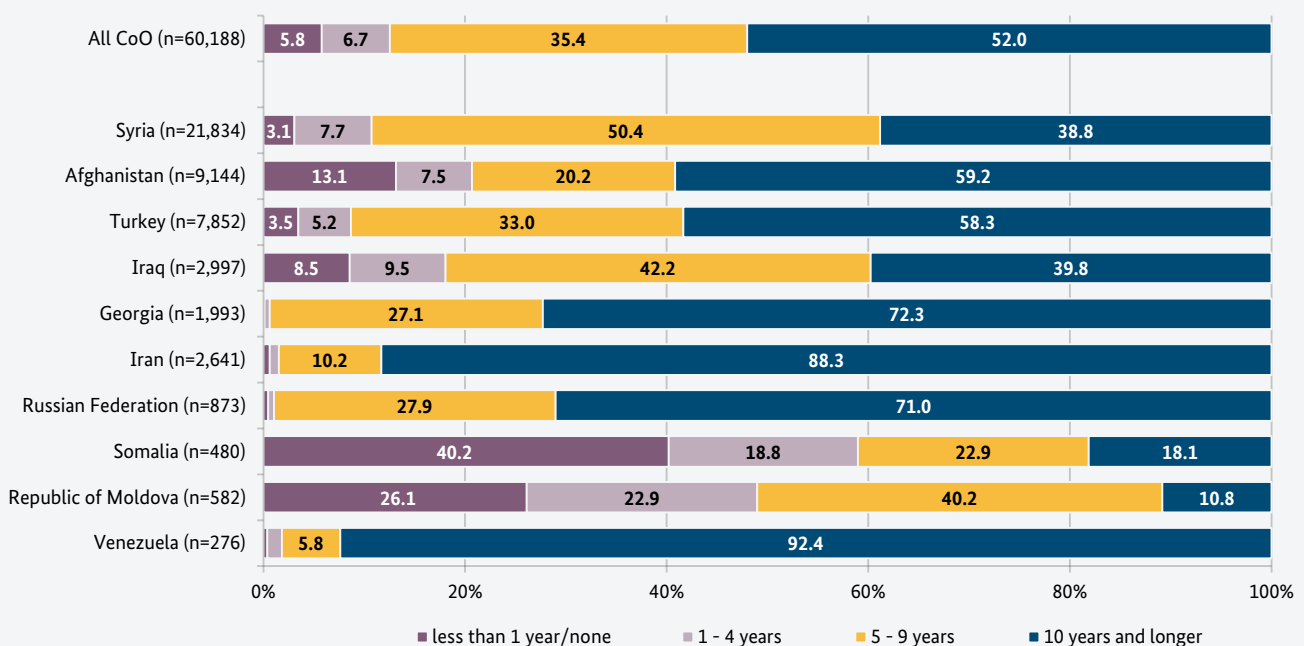
The recording of education in the country of origin was only an approximation of the qualification level until mid-2022. The highest educational institution attended was asked

about, but not whether it was also (formally) completed. It was also left open how long the respective institutions were attended. Due to the new questions introduced in July 2022, more detailed data is now available.

When interpreting the data, it must be taken into account, as before, that only persons aged 18 and over are considered. This age limit is below the university entrance age in most countries, so that in particular among the young respondents there may still be people who have not yet completed their education and would presumably have acquired further education in their country of origin if this path had not been prevented or interrupted by the flight.

Figure 6 shows the distribution of the duration of school attendance for first-time asylum applicants of legal age for the second half of 2022. Overall, more than half of the persons with information on "SoKo" attended school for 10 years or longer (52.0%). 35.4% attended school between 5 and 9 years, 6.7% for 1-4 years. Less than one year or not at all, 5.8% attended school. There are large differences between the countries of origin. Almost all first-time applicants from Venezuela had been at school for 10 years or more (92.4%). This also applies to more than two-thirds of persons from Iran (88.3%), Georgia (72.3%) and the Russian Federation (71.0%). In contrast, the Republic of Moldova (10.8%) and Somalia (18.1%) had very low shares of first-time applicants with a long period of school attendance. On the other hand, a large number of people with no schooling

Figure 6: Number of school years of first-time asylum applicants of legal age from all and the ten main countries of origin in the second half of 2022 (in percent)



Source: "SoKo" database (11.04.2023)

Shares below 3% are not reported.

or less than one year of schooling came from these countries (Somalia: 40.2%, Republic of Moldova: 26.1%). The highest shares with schooling of 5-9 years were found in the countries of origin Syria (50.4%), Iraq (42.2%) and the Republic of Moldova (40.2%). There were few persons with an education of between 1 and 4 years overall; this share is conspicuously high only for persons from the Republic of Moldova (22.9%) and Somalia (18.8%).

As was also evident in previous years, there are differences between men and women in terms of school attendance. Figure 7 shows the number of years of schooling for all countries of origin by gender.

Differences are hardly present in the area of higher education, as can also be seen in the earlier analyses on the highest educational institution attended. 52.9% of women and 51.8% of men reported having attended school for 10 years or more. In contrast, significantly fewer women (26.6%) than men (37.8%) went to school for between 5 and 9 years. In turn, slightly more women (7.9%) than men (6.4%) attended school for 1-4 years. A clear difference can be seen among those with no schooling or less than one year: this applied to 12.6% of women and only 3.9% of men. The share is thus more than three times higher for women.

However, the number of school years does not yet allow any statement about existing school certificates. These have also been asked about since the second half of 2022. Figure 8 shows the highest school certificates attained for adult first-time applicants of all countries and the ten main countries of origin. The following categories were recorded:

- High school certificate: comparable to Abitur/Hochschulreife/Fachhochschulreife; certificate entitling the holder to take up studies at a college/university of applied sciences/university or similar.

- Intermediate school certificate: comparable to Realschul-/Hauptschulabschluss, qualification that gives access to vocational training

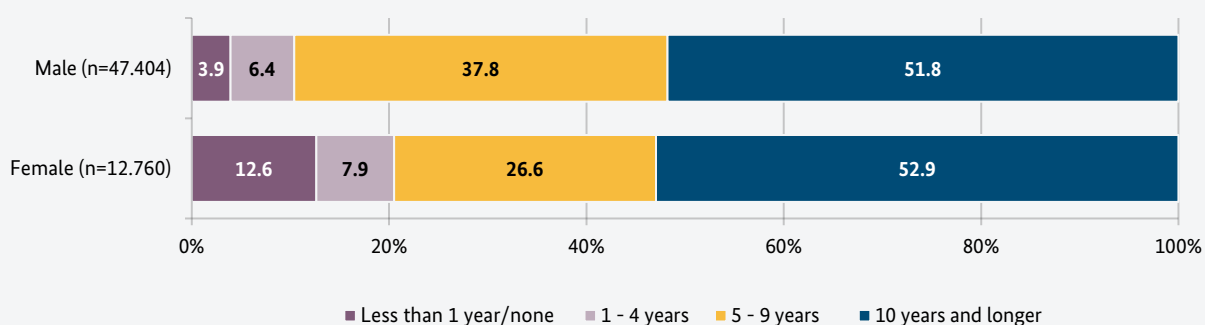
- Primary school certificate

- No degree

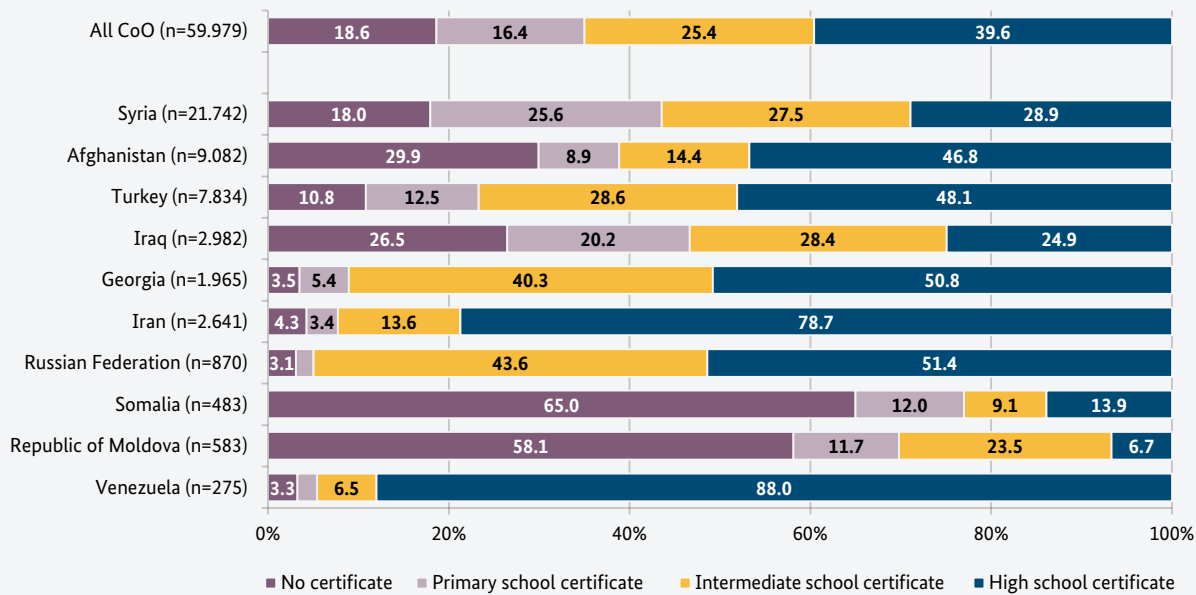
As Figure 8 shows, some countries have very high shares of people without a school certificate, even though they have attended school for several years. Looking at all countries of origin as a whole, 39.6% stated that they had a high school diploma. A further 25.4% had an intermediate school certificate and 16.4% had a primary school certificate. While only 12.7% had attended school for 4 years or less or had not attended school at all, 18.6% had not completed any schooling.

In the main countries of origin with a high level of education overall, the shares of persons without a school certificate are, as expected, very low. Only 3.3% of people from Venezuela have no school certificate and 2.2% have a primary school certificate; all others have an intermediate school certificate (6.5%) or a high school certificate (88.0% and thus the vast majority of shares). People from Iran also have no or only a primary school certificate (7.7%), while more than three quarters have a high school certificate (78.7%). The countries of origin Russian Federation (51.4%), Georgia (50.8%) and Turkey (48.1%) also show above-average shares of persons with a high school education. People from Georgia and the Russian Federation also frequently have an intermediate level of education (over 40%). Overall, more than 90% of the adult first-time applicants from these two countries of origin had at least an intermediate school certificate.

Figure 7: Number of school years of first-time asylum applicants of legal age from all countries of origin by gender in the second half of 2022 (in percent)



Source: "SoKo" database (11.04.2023)

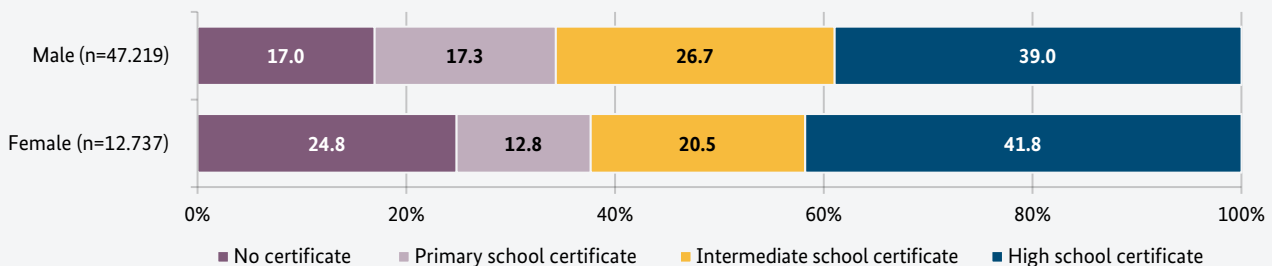
Figure 8: Graduations of first-time asylum applicants of legal age from all and the ten main countries of origin in the second half of 2022 (in per cent)

Source: "SoKo" database (11.04.2023)

Shares below 3% are not reported.

Among people from Afghanistan (29.9%) and Iraq (26.5%), the shares of people without qualifications are above average, at over a quarter in each case. Among people of Afghan origin, however, this in turn goes hand in hand with an above-average share of high school graduates (46.8%). The educational structure for this country of origin is thus conspicuously polarised, with comparatively few people reporting an intermediate school certificate (14.4%) or a primary school certificate (8.9%). The highest shares of persons without a school certificate were found in the main countries of origin Somalia (65.0%) and the Republic of Moldova (58.1%). For both countries, the shares of persons with a high school degree (13.9% and 6.7% respectively) and an intermediate degree (9.1% and 23.5% respectively) were accordingly very low. This corresponds with the data on the duration of school attendance for these two countries of origin.

With regard to gender differences, analogous to the distribution of the number of years of schooling, there is hardly any difference in the area of high education. At 41.8%, a slightly larger share of women stated that they had a high school degree than men (39.0%). Conversely, men achieve a higher share of intermediate school certificates (26.7%) than women (20.5%). 17.3% of men completed primary school, while only 12.8% of women did so. Proportionally, significantly more women (24.8%) than men (17.0%) have no school certificates at all. A comparison with Figure 7 shows that although only 12.6% of women and 3.9% of men have attended school for less than one year, significantly more people of both sexes have not completed school. Due to the low shares of persons who attended school for 4 years or less, this also applies to persons who attended school for 5 years or more.

Figure 9: Graduations of first-time asylum applicants of legal age from all countries of origin by gender in the second half of 2022 (in per cent)

Source: "SoKo" database (11.04.2023)

4.3 Further Education and Training

Of the first-time asylum applicants of legal age in the first half of 2022, a total of 59,072 persons provided information on further education and training. According to their own information, 18.2% of them have a university degree. A further 9.5% have completed vocational training. 12.5% have learned a trade but have not received a certificate. The largest share, almost 60%, was accounted for by people who have no vocational or higher education at all. Since further vocational training could only be asked in the very broad categories mentioned, it is conceivable that this group also includes people who worked without training but do not consider this to be a "learned profession". This would be particularly conceivable in the area of auxiliary work, occasional work or helping in the family business. In addition, there are presumably many people among the first-time asylum applicants who have not yet started or completed their further education due to their young age.

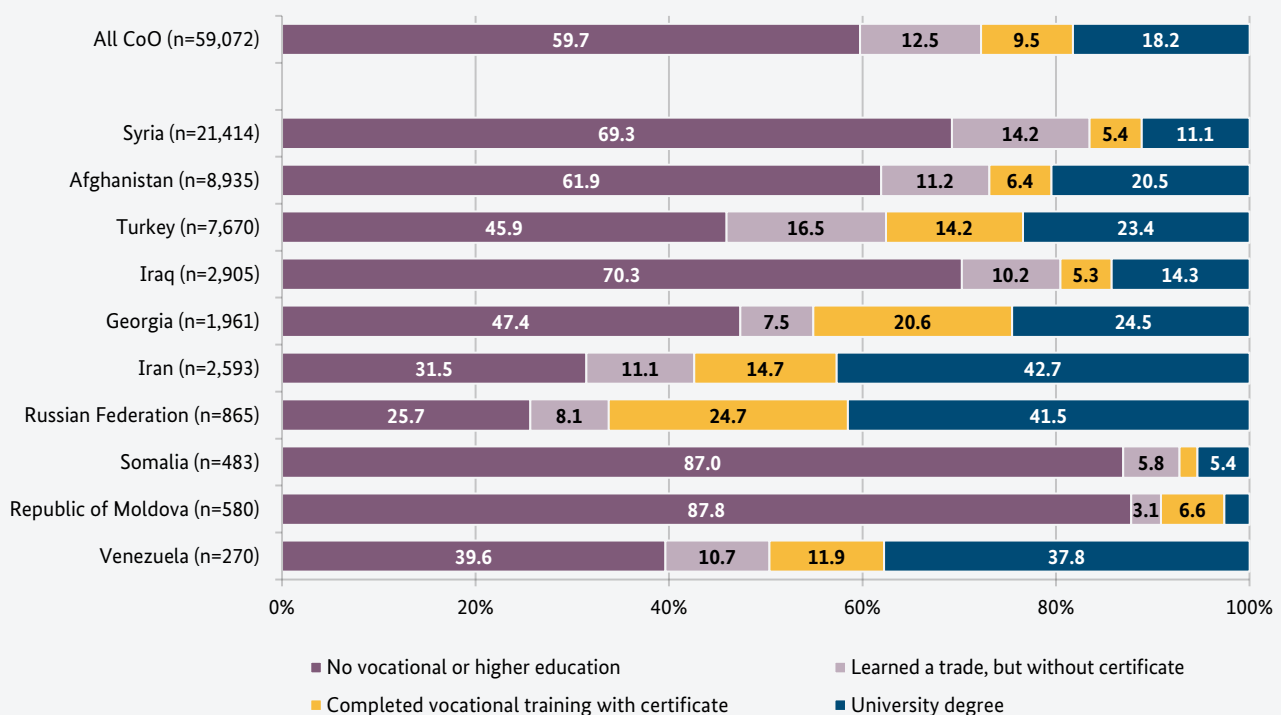
Figure 10 shows the differences between the countries of origin. In line with their high level of schooling, more than a third of persons from Iran (42.7%), the Russian Federation (41.5%) and Venezuela (37.8%) have attained a university

degree. The share of persons without a secondary education is very low, especially for persons from the Russian Federation (25.7%) and Iran (31.5%). Almost 40% of first-time applicants from Venezuela have no further education. Persons from the Republic of Moldova and Somalia, on the other hand, have the highest shares in this category, 87.8% and 87.0% respectively. The shares of first-time applicants from Iraq (70.3%) and Syria (69.3%) are significantly lower, but still above average.

Overall, only very few people stated that they had completed vocational training, which may also be due to the fact that Germany has a dual vocational training system that is unknown in many other countries. It is therefore conceivable that the respondents based their classification on the German system. This is also shown by the high share of people who stated "no further training", although - as the following chapter will show - they had indeed worked before leaving their home country.

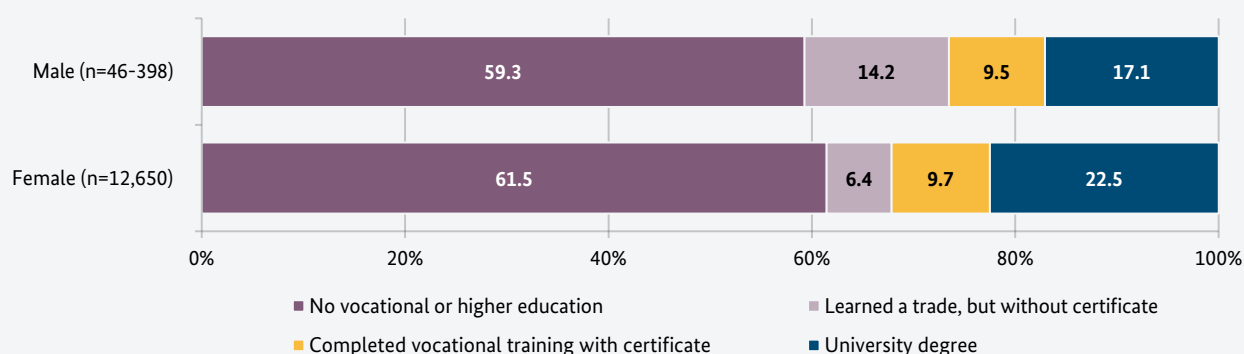
With regard to the differentiation by gender, Figure 11 shows that in the first half of 2022 a proportionally similar number of people stated that they had not completed any further education (59.3% of men, 61.5% of women). Significantly more men (14.2%) than women (6.4%) stated that they had learned a trade but had not received a certificate.

Figure 10: Further education and training of first-time asylum applicants of legal age from all and the ten main countries of origin in the second half of 2022 (in per cent)



Source: "SoKo" database (11.04.2023)
Shares below 3% are not reported.

Figure 11: Further education and training of first-time asylum applicants of legal age from all countries of origin by gender in the second half of 2022 (in per cent)



Source: "SoKo" database (11.04.2023)

A similar share had completed vocational training (9.5% of men, 9.7% of women). 17.1% of the men had a degree from a college/university, but 22.5% of the female first-time applicants.

4.4 Professional Activity

The last occupation, as analysed in the previous "SoKo" reports, did not necessarily refer to an occupation in the country of origin, as it is also possible that refugees lived in a transit country for a longer period of time and had their last occupation there. The occupational categories recorded in the former "SoKo" database were not clearly delineated from each other in some cases and ranged between general categories/industry designations and very concretely defined occupational groups. The questions were therefore adapted and now include the sectors shown below, whereby the allocation refers to the previous main occupation in the country of origin. However, the allocation to the sectors within the framework of the data collection is associated with the difficulty that the economic structures and labour markets in the countries of origin are very different. In a further sub-chapter, analyses on occupational status are also carried out on the basis of the new questions, which were not possible before.

4.4.1 Main Employment in the Country of Origin




















With regard to the previous occupation, the adult first-time applicants were asked about the sector of their main occupation that they had pursued in the country of origin before submitting the application. This is the activity that was pursued the longest/intensively by the respondents. Table 3 shows the number of men and women and their shares in the respective sectors or activities (columns add up to 100%). In addition, the pictograms in the last column visualise the percentage distribution of the shares of

the corresponding sector among men and women (row percentages).

A total of 52,435 persons provided information on their previous main occupation in the second half of the year, so that no information is available for about 8,000 persons. It was already clear in the earlier "SoKo" analyses that a high number of first-time applicants had previously worked in the construction industry, trade, agriculture, forestry and fishing, as well as in the category "crafts", which was still asked about individually at the time. This is also the case in the new analyses. Most persons had their main activity in "manufacturing (industry and crafts)" with 18.6%, followed by construction (10.3%), "agriculture, forestry and fishing" (8.3%) and trade (7.4%). The hotel and restaurant industry was in fifth place with 4.9%. 3.7% each stated that they had worked in "educational professions" and "healthcare/nursing" sectors. There is a particularly high demand for nursing staff in Germany, as well as for IT specialists, who follow in "information technology (IT)/communication/media" in ninth place after people in the public sector. The sector "engineering, technical specialists", in which there is also a shortage of skilled workers in Germany, comprises over 1,000 people, but is still in eleventh place behind "defence, military service". "Other services" are also often mentioned. It can be assumed that this was used as a "collective category" when a clear allocation was not possible.

A total of 6,554 persons, or 12.5%, did not have a job. This group, which could not be further differentiated in the old analyses, can now be subdivided into "household activities", "still in training" and "pensioner". However, at 0.3%, there are only very few pensioners among the first-time applicants, which is obvious due to the age structure. 4.4% stated that they had been in training, but the largest share (7.8%) was among persons who were engaged in housework.

Table 3: Sectors of main occupation of first-time asylum applicants of legal age from all countries of origin in second half of 2022

Sector	Total (n=52,435)	Share in %	Male (n=41,867)	Share m in %	Female (n=10,568)	Share w in %	Share m/f of sector
Manufacturing (industry and crafts)	9,758	18.6	9,014	21.5	744	7.0	
Construction	5,398	10.3	5,365	12.8	33	0.3	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,369	8.3	4,012	9.6	357	3.4	
Trade	3,874	7.4	3,273	7.8	601	5.7	
Hotels and restaurants	2,580	4.9	2,255	5.4	325	3.1	
Educational professions	1,953	3.7	1,009	2.4	944	8.9	
Healthcare/nursing	1,945	3.7	1,115	2.7	830	7.9	
Public service (incl. non-profit organizations)	1,489	2.8	1,200	2.9	289	2.7	
Information technology (IT)/communication/media	1,376	2.6	1,177	2.8	199	1.9	
Defense, military service	1,242	2.4	1,216	2.9	26	0.2	
Engineering, technical specialists	1,186	2.3	1,070	2.6	116	1.1	
Transportation and communications	924	1.8	896	2.1	28	0.3	
Financial institutions, insurances	317	0.6	191	0.5	126	1.2	
Energy, mining	279	0.5	272	0.6	7	0.1	
Other services	9,191	17.5	7,556	18.0	1,635	15.5	
No occupation, but household activities	4,100	7.8	264	0.6	3,836	36.3	
No occupation, still in training	2,306	4.4	1,893	4.5	413	3.9	
No occupation, but pensioner	148	0.3	89	0.2	59	0.6	
Total	52,435	100.0	41,867	100.0	10,568	100.0	

Source: "SoKo" database (11.04.2023)

Among men, the three most frequently mentioned sectors overall dominated. Among women, "educational professions" came first with 8.9%, followed by "healthcare/nursing" with 7.9%. However, a relatively large number of women were also employed in the sector "manufacturing (industry and crafts)" with 7.0%, although the share for men is significantly higher at 21.5%. As before, the share of female first-time applicants whose main activity took place in the household is very high, and at 36.3% is significantly higher than among men with only 0.6%. Of all persons who indicated an activity in the household as the activity that was pursued the longest/intensively, 93.6% were women.

When looking at the ten main countries of origin, there were also differences in the distribution of the sectors of main employment in the second half of 2022 - as can already be assumed from the different educational structure. Table 4 shows which shares of first-time applicants from the respective countries of origin were employed in which sectors. The colouring shows which percentages were particularly low (light colouring) or particularly high (dark colouring).

It is noticeable that the share of people in "manufacturing (industry and crafts)" is above average among Syrian first-time applicants, at almost a quarter. This sector was also frequently mentioned by people from Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan and Georgia, as was construction (Georgia, Turkey, Syria). The highest share in the construction industry as well as in the following two industries "agriculture, forestry, fisheries" and "trade" was shown by persons from the Republic of Moldova with 14.8% and 14.6% respectively. In addition, there were also many first-time applicants from Somalia (13.7%) and the Russian Federation (10.3%) who had previously worked in trade. The largest share, however, was shown by people from Venezuela with 15.4% in this sector. People from Venezuela also had the largest share of the main countries of origin in the healthcare sector with 9.3%. The countries of origin Russian Federation (7.6%), Iran (6.6%) and Georgia (6.4%) also had above-average shares here. Persons from Venezuela and Afghanistan also showed comparatively high shares with previous employment in the public sector or in non-profit organisations, at 6.1% and 7.0% respectively. The other main countries of origin were between 1.0 and 3.4%.

Table 4: Sectors of main occupation of adult first-time asylum applicants from the ten main countries of origin in the second half of 2022 (in per cent)

Sector	Syria (n=19,153)	Afghanistan (n=7,765)	Turkey (n=7,252)	Iraq (n=2,557)	Georgia (n=1-695)	Iran (n=2,408)	Russian Federation (n=774)	Somalia (n=351)	Republic of Moldova (n=405)	Venezuela (n=246)
Manufacturing (industry and crafts)	24.6	15.0	18.2	12.6	14.4	17.7	11.2	8.0	8.9	3.3
Construction	12.8	6.0	13.0	8.0	13.2	6.1	8.7	3.4	14.8	2.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.1	7.7	6.3	5.2	4.4	2.1	1.6	7.7	14.6	1.6
Trade	5.2	8.9	5.9	7.6	7.7	9.8	10.3	13.7	14.6	15.4
Hotels and restaurants	4.2	1.6	10.3	5.2	4.9	2.8	3.2	6.3	1.5	5.3
Educational professions	3.1	3.9	5.4	3.2	3.8	4.7	6.5	1.1	1.5	6.5
Healthcare/nursing	2.6	3.8	3.8	2.5	6.4	6.6	7.6	3.1	1.7	9.3
Public service (incl. non-profit organizations)	1.4	7.0	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.5	3.4	1.1	1.0	6.1
Information technology (IT)/communication/media	1.3	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	5.2	8.0	1.7	0.0	4.5
Defense, military service	0.7	9.2	2.2	1.6	3.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.2	2.0
Engineering, technical specialists	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.3	1.5	7.6	5.9	0.6	0.5	4.9
Transportation and communications	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.7	0.7	0.8
Financial institutions, insurances	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	2.0	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.4
Energy, mining	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other services	17.2	14.0	15.0	20.8	19.0	21.3	19.1	21.7	16.5	26.8
No occupation, but household activities	5.1	9.1	6.8	19.9	9.1	6.0	5.6	24.5	20.5	3.7
No occupation, still in training	5.2	6.0	2.6	4.2	1.4	2.9	2.8	3.1	0.2	4.5
No occupation, but pensioner	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.8	1.1	2.7	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage share

0-2.4%

2.5-4.9%

5-9.9%

10-19.9%

over 20%

Source: "SoKo" database (11.04.2023)

What is striking about persons from Iran is a high share in "other services", as is also the case with Iraq, Somalia and Venezuela. In addition, an above-average number of Iraqis had stated "no occupation, but household activities". At 19.9%, this share was similar to that of the Republic of Moldova (20.5%) and was only significantly higher among persons from Somalia, at almost a quarter (24.5%). In contrast, this share was lowest for persons from Venezuela at 3.7%. Only a few first-time asylum applicants were in education before they fled; these came mainly from Afghanistan (6.0%) and Syria (5.2%).

4.4.2 Occupational Status in the Country of Origin

In order to determine the occupational status of the first-time applicants in their main job before immigration, it was asked whether the position was "high", "medium" or "low" or whether the persons were self-employed. The answer options were:

- High position: Working or salaried employees with managerial tasks or independent activities.
- Intermediate position: Working or salaried employees for skilled activities, without management tasks.
- Low position: Working or white-collar workers for simple/semi-skilled/unskilled jobs, unskilled jobs.
- Self-employed, working alone
- Self-employed, with employees
- Not employed

Figure 12 shows the answers for all countries of origin, whereby it must be taken into account that for this question there were only answers from 51,114 persons and thus around 9,000 persons had not given an answer. Overall, 16.1% of the first-time applicants stated that they had been self-employed, of which 12.3% worked alone and 3.8% with employees. 12.2% were not employed. Among the

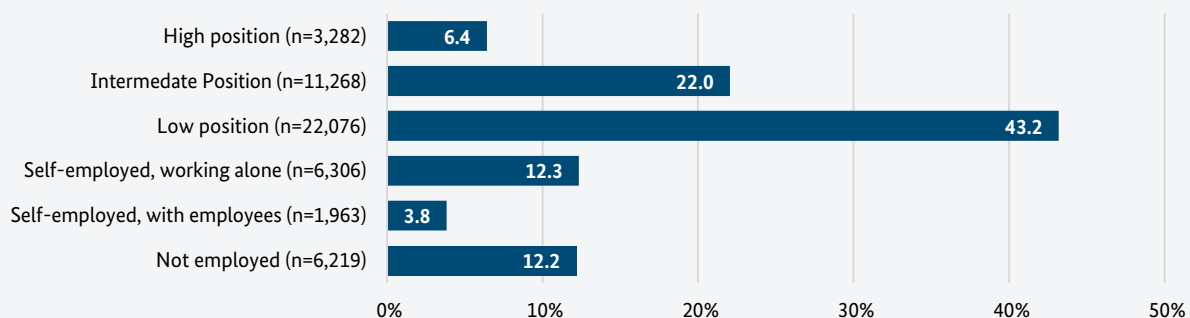
employees, most people worked in a low position (43.2%). Another 22.0% estimated their previous position as medium, 6.4% as high.

For this chart, it is also interesting to see whether there are differences in the gender distribution. Figure 13 therefore shows the distribution for men and women. It becomes clear that there is hardly any difference in the percentage shares for employees in high or middle positions. Large differences, on the other hand, can be seen for white-collar workers in low positions: here, male first-time applicants have a share of almost half (48.1%), while women show a similar percentage share as in the middle position (22.9%). Among the self-employed, the male first-time applicants also have significantly higher shares: 13.3% and 4.4% were self-employed alone or with employees respectively, among the women 8.1% and 1.7%. On the other hand, among the persons who stated that they had not previously been employed, there was a strong overhang among women: 38.0% had not previously been employed, among men this applied to only 6.0%.

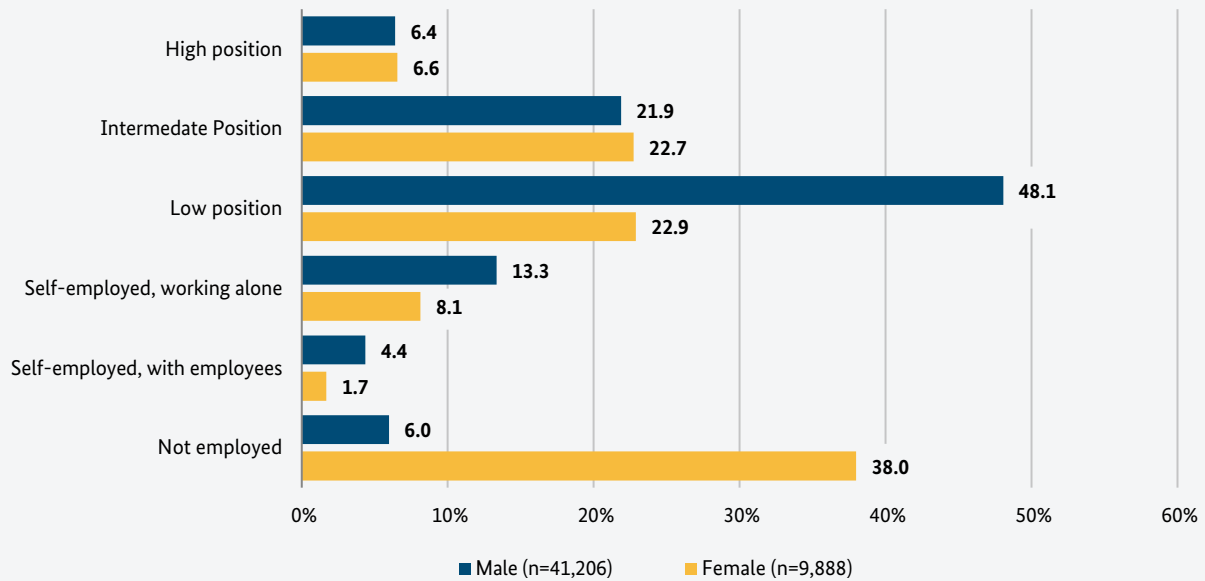
4.5 Links between Occupation and (further) Education

With regard to the information on previous occupation, it is not only the distribution of the respondents across the individual sectors that is of interest, but also which qualification was associated with the occupation. On the basis of the available data, it is not possible to say whether a particular training was a basic requirement for exercising the occupation in the corresponding sector. However, it can be shown in which sector a particularly high proportion of persons with a university degree or vocational training were employed. Figure 14 shows the results.

Figure 12: Position in previous occupation of first-time asylum applicants of legal age from all countries of origin in the second half of 2022 (in per cent)



Source: "SoKo" database (11.04.2023), n=51,114

Figure 13: Position in previous occupation of adult first-time asylum applicants from all countries of origin by gender in the second half of 2022 (in per cent)

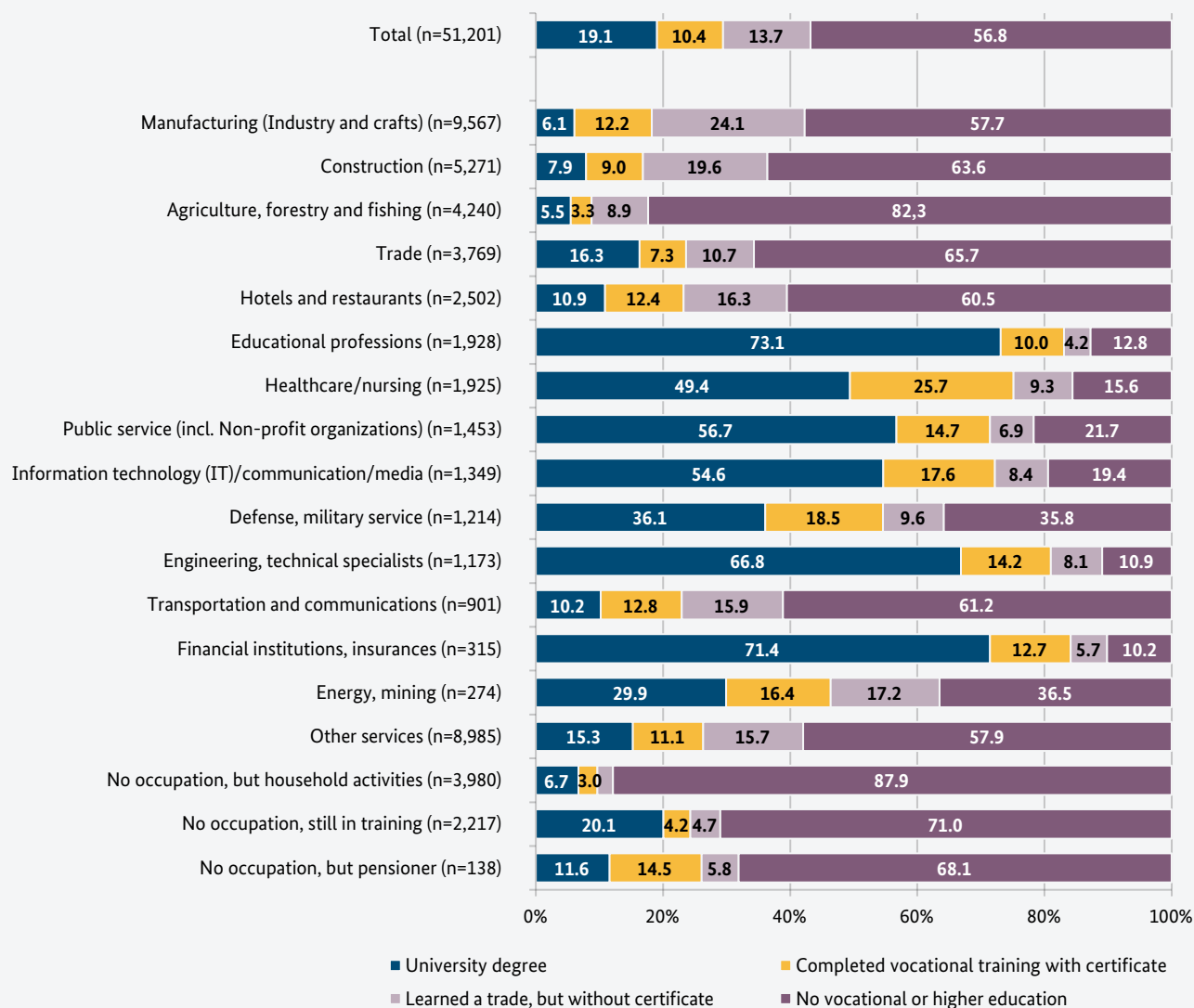
Source: "SoKo" database (11.04.2023)

It can be seen that in the sector "education/training" almost three quarters of the employees have a degree from a university (73.1%). A further 10.0% had completed training. In the sector "credit institutions, insurance", many university graduates were employed too (71.4%) and 12.7% had completed training. Above-average shares in these two categories were also found in the branches "engineering, technical specialists" (66.8% with a university degree, 14.2% with a vocational qualification), "public service" (56.7% and 14.7% respectively), "information technology (IT)/communication/media" (54.6% and 17.6% respectively) and "health/care" (49.4% and 25.7% respectively). In all these sectors, the share of persons working there without training or a certificate was less than 30%.

The situation is different in the sectors "agriculture, forestry, fishing", "construction" and "manufacturing (industry and crafts)": More than 80% of the persons (in the case of "agriculture, forestry, fishing" more than 90%) have not achieved any further education or vocational training with a certificate. The shares for these two categories are also very high in the sectors "transport and communications", "hotels and restaurants" and "commerce" with more than three quarters of those previously employed.

Among those not previously in employment, there are also very many people who have not completed any further education. This is obvious for people who are still in education. Nevertheless, 20.1% in this group have a university degree according to their own statements, which indicates that they are still studying (e.g. doing a Master's degree after a Bachelor's degree) or have completed further studies. Among those previously working in the household, 87.9% had no further education, and only a very small share had previously completed a university degree or vocational training.

Figure 14: Sectors of the main occupation of first-time asylum applicants of legal age from all countries of origin according to further education and training in the second half of 2022



Source: "SoKo" database (11.04.2023)

Shares below 3% are not reported.

5. Summary: Characteristics of first-time Applicants from the Main Countries of Origin in 2022

As in the previous “SoKo” analyses, selected characteristics of first-time asylum applicants of full age from the individual main countries of origin in 2022 are listed in tabular form as a summary overview and - if possible - the development in comparison to the year 2021 as a whole is shown graphically using trend arrows. This is an overview; for details, please refer to the corresponding chapters. For the development compared to the previous year, the number of arrows represents the percentage change⁶ in the shares, while the direction of the arrows represents whether the development is an increase, decrease or almost constant (see legend at the end of the table).

Since the “SoKo” data on school certificates and further education were analysed for the first time, no comparison with the previous year is possible. For marital status, the values for the second half of 2022 can be compared with the entire year 2021, as these are percentage values that are available for both periods. No developments are shown for the countries that were not among the ten main countries of origin in 2021 (Russian Federation and Venezuela). At the beginning of the overview, there is also a presentation of the most important characteristics of the adult asylum applicants of all countries of origin.

⁶ For example, a change from 20% in 2020 to 30% in 2021 is a relative increase of 50% (with an absolute increase of 10 percentage points).

Table 5: Summary of the main countries of origin and comparison with 2021

First-time asylum applicants of legal age in 2022		
	Characteristics in 2022 * = in the second half of 2022	Comp. to previous year 2021
All countries of origin		
Sum of all countries of origin	Compared to 2021, the number of first-time asylum applicants of legal age has almost doubled overall.	↑↑↑
Female share	With 25.1% of women filing a first-time application, the share continued to fall as in previous years (2021: 35.7%).	↓↓
Share of under 30 year-olds	Slight increase in the share of younger people to 57.1%.	↑
Share of married persons*	In the second half of 2022, at 48.2%, a similarly high share as in 2021 (49.7%)	→
Share of applicants with high school certificate *	39.6% stated that they had a high school degree.	not available
Share of applicants with university degree*	18.2% stated that they had completed a university.	not available
Syria		
Share of total	Similar share as in the previous year, marginal increase, still the most important country of origin in quantitative terms at 32.5%.	→
Female share	Further decline, share has more than halved in 2022 compared to 2021 and is below average at 16.7%.	↓↓↓
Share of under 30 year-olds	Share has risen from 55.4% in 2021 to 62.4%.	↑
Share of married persons*	Very slight decrease to 60.6%, remains highest share among the main countries of origin.	→
Share of applicants with high school certificate *	28.9% stated that they had a high school diploma, below average share (overall average 39.6%).	not available
Share of applicants with university degree*	11.1% stated that they had completed higher education/university, below average (overall average 18.2%).	not available

First-time asylum applicants of legal age in 2022		
Characteristics in 2022 * = in the second half of 2022		Comp. to previous year 2021
Afghanistan		
Share of total	As in previous years of agen in second place, the share was 16.1%, which was similar to the previous year.	➡
Female share	Share of women fell sharply from 39.4% in 2021 to 24.9% in 2022.	⬇️⬇️⬇️
Share of under 30 year-olds	High increase to 65.9%, second-highest share among the main countries of origin after Somalia.	⬆️⬆️⬆️
Share of married persons*	Significant decrease from 59.1% in 2021 to 40.9% in the second half of 2022.	⬇️⬇️⬇️
Share of applicants with high school certificate *	46.8% stated that they had a high school degree, slightly above the overall average.	not available
Share of applicants with university degree*	20.5% stated that they had a college/university degree, slightly above the overall average.	not available
Turkey		
Share of total	In fourth place in 2021 with 6.8%, now in third place with 13.0%, share has almost doubled.	⬆️⬆️⬆️
Female share	Second-lowest share of women among the main countries of origin after Syria at 19.2%, slight decrease compared to 2021 (21.2%).	⬇️
Share of under 30 year-olds	Sharp increase in share to over half (from 48.3% in 2021 to 59.8% in 2022).	⬆️⬆️⬆️
Share of married persons*	Share fell slightly to 40.2%.	⬇️
Share of applicants with high school certificate *	48.1% stated that they had a high school degree, similar to the slightly above-average figure for Afghanistan.	not available
Share of applicants with university degree*	23.4% stated that they had obtained a college/university degree, similar to the slightly above-average figure for Afghanistan.	not available
Iraq		
Share of total	Share fell by almost half from 11.4% in 2021 to 5.9% in 2022. However, as the total number has risen significantly, the absolute figure is similar to the previous year.	⬇️⬇️⬇️
Female share	At 31.9%, the share is similar to the previous year (30.7%).	➡
Share of under 30 year-olds	Share also similar to the previous year (59.4%), value was 56.8% in 2022.	➡
Share of married persons*	Increase from 42.9% in 2021 to 45.3% in the second half of 2022.	⬆️
Share of applicants with high school certificate *	24.9% stated that they had a high school diploma, well below the overall average of 39.6%.	not available
Share of applicants with university degree*	14.3% stated that they had completed a college/university, slightly below the overall average of 18.2%.	not available
Georgia		
Share of total	As in 2021, in fifth place, share increased slightly to 4.0%.	⬆️
Female share	Together with Iran, one of the two main countries of origin with a larger increase in the share of women from 31.2% to 36.3%.	⬆️⬆️
Share of under 30 year-olds	Low share fell again slightly to 30.0%.	⬆️
Share of married persons*	Increase from 52.6% in 2021 to 57.7% in the second half of 2022, second-highest share among the main countries of origin after Syria.	⬆️
Share of applicants with high school certificate *	More than half (50.8%) stated that they had a high school degree.	not available
Share of applicants with university degree*	24.5% stated that they had a college/university degree.	not available
Iran		
Share of total	In sixth place with 3.4%, a low share, but a high percentage increase of 50% compared to the previous year.	⬆️⬆️⬆️
Female share	Second country alongside Georgia among the main countries of origin with an increase in the share of women (rose from 34.8% to 36.9%).	⬆️
Share of under 30 year-olds	Decrease from 30.3% in 2021 to 26.4% in 2022, lowest share among the main countries of origin.	⬆️
Share of married persons*	Slight increase in the share of married people to almost half (49.5%)	⬆️
Share of applicants with high school certificate *	78.7% stated that they had a high school degree. Among the main countries of origin, this very high share is only exceeded by Venezuela.	not available
Share of applicants with university degree*	42.7% stated that they had completed higher education/university, the highest share among the main countries of origin.	not available

First-time asylum applicants of legal age in 2022		
Characteristics in 2022 * = in the second half of 2022		Comp. to previous year 2021
Russian Federation		
Share of total	Low share with 1.3% of first-time adult applicants.	was not among the main countries of origin in 2021
Female share	Above-average share of women at 37.5%.	
Share of under 30 year-olds	Only 37.1% were under 30 years of age with an overall average of 57.1%.	
Share of married persons*	Almost half (48.4%) were married.	
Share of applicants with high school certificate *	51.4% stated that they had a high school degree, which is well above average.	
Share of applicants with university degree*	41.5% stated that they had completed higher education/university, the second highest share among the main countries of origin following Iran.	
Somalia		
Share of total	1.1% of first-time adult applicants came from Somalia, a significant decrease compared to 2021 (2.1%) with a similar absolute number.	↓↓↓
Female share	Slight decrease compared to 2021 (54.3%), but still above average (50.4%), only main country of origin with a share of over 50%.	↓
Share of under 30 year-olds	Almost 70% were under 30 years of age, still the highest share among the main countries of origin.	➡
Share of married persons*	Increase from 41.1% in 2021 to 43.8% in the second half of 2022.	⬆
Share of applicants with high school certificate *	13.9% stated that they had a high school degree, the second lowest share among the main countries of origin.	not available
Share of applicants with university degree*	5.4% stated that they had completed higher education/university, also the second lowest share among the main countries of origin.	not available
Republic of Moldova		
Share of total	Low share of 1.1%, decrease by almost half compared to 2021 with a similar absolute number.	↓↓↓
Female share	Second-highest share among the main countries of origin at 47.9%.	➡
Share of under 30 year-olds	36.3% were under 30 years of age, similar to the previous year.	➡
Share of married persons*	At 28.3%, hardly any change in the second half of 2022.	➡
Share of applicants with high school certificate *	Only 6.7% stated that they had a high school degree, the lowest share among the main countries of origin.	not available
Share of applicants with university degree*	Only 2.6% stated that they had completed higher education/university, also the lowest share among the main countries of origin.	not available
Venezuela		
Share of total	Smallest share among the main countries of origin at 1.0%, newly added in 2022.	was not among the main countries of origin in 2021
Female share	Above-average share of women at 46.9%.	
Share of under 30 year-olds	Below-average share of 40.9%.	
Share of married persons*	One third (33.7%) were married.	
Share of applicants with high school certificate *	88.0% stated that they had a high school degree, the highest share among the main countries of origin.	
Share of applicants with university degree*	37.8% stated that they had completed a college/university degree, a significantly above-average share.	



very strong increase (over 35%)



marked increase (over 15% to 35%)



slight increase (over 5% to 15%)



roughly the same (-5% drop to + 5% rise)



slight decrease (under -5% to -15%)



marked decrease (under -15% to -35%)



very strong decrease (under -35%)

Note: Changes measured in percent, not percentage points.

Source: "SoKo" database (11.04.2023)

“SoKo” ANALYSES PUBLISHED SO FAR

Analyses for the years 2015 and 2021 as well as the first half of 2022 can be found at:

<https://www.bamf.de/DE/Themen/Forschung/Veroeffentlichungen/BerichtsreihenMigrationIntegration/SoKo-Analysen/soko-node.html>

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