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Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. The boundaries on maps used in this publication do not imply official endorsement of acceptance. The publication does not claim completeness and is based on the quoted sources.

The survey is only representative at the household level, but not at the individual level. The survey consisted of 601 respondents divided into three target groups.

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One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Libya on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 01 August and 18 September, 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 601 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Tripoli, 200 residents of Benghazi, and 201 residents of Misrata. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

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1. Main Results

Sense of security

- 67% of all respondents (n = 601) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 29% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 3% do not feel safe at all.

- 76% of Misrata respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 71% of Benghazi respondents, and 53% of Tripoli respondents. 39% of Tripoli respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 26% of Benghazi respondents, and 23% of Misrata respondents. 2% of Tripoli respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 1% of Benghazi respondents. 6% of Tripoli respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 2% of Benghazi and 1% of Misrata residents.

Impact of current housing costs

- 64% of all respondents (n = 601) manage to afford the housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, while 17% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs. 12% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 7% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

- City comparison (n = 601) shows that 69% of Misrata respondents, 61% of Benghazi respondents, and 60% of Tripoli respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 20% of Tripoli and 16% of Benghazi respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 15% of Misrata residents. 16% of Benghazi respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 11% of Tripoli and 10% of Misrata respondents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Tripoli residents with 9%, followed by Benghazi residents with 7%, and Misrata respondents with 6%.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

- 60% of the respondents (n = 601) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 21% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 13% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 6% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Misrata with 63%, followed by Tripoli with 60%, and Benghazi with 56%. 24% of Benghazi respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 20% of each Tripoli and Misrata respondents.

- 15% of Tripoli residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 13% of Misrata and 12% for Benghazi respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Benghazi residents with 8%, followed by Tripoli residents with 5%, and Misrata residents with 4%.

Impact on current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods

- 56% of all respondents (n = 601) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 22% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 15% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 7% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

- 59% of Misrata residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 54% of both Tripoli and Benghazi residents. 24% of Tripoli respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Benghazi respondents (22%), and Misrata respondents (21%).

- 16% of Benghazi respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for Tripoli and Misrata residents with each 15%. Among Benghazi respondents 8% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 7% of Tripoli respondents, and 5% of Misrata respondents.

Access to clean drinking water

- 79% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to clean drinking water, while 15% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 3% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 3% never have access to clean drinking water.

- City comparison (n = 601) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Misrata with 90%, followed by Benghazi with 74%, and Tripoli with 73%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Benghazi respondents with 20%, followed by Tripoli respondents with 19%, and Misrata respondents with 7%.

- 5% of Benghazi respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 3% of Tripoli and 1% of Misrata respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Tripoli with 5%, followed by Misrata and Benghazi with each 2%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 78% of the survey participants (n = 601) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 16% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 5% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 1% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene.

- Among all respondents (n = 601), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.). is among Misrata respondents with 82%, followed by Tripoli respondents with 81%, and Benghazi respondents with 72%.

- 20% of Benghazi respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 13% of each Tripoli and Misrata respondents. 7% of Benghazi respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Tripoli respondents with 5%, and Misrata respondents with 3%. Among Misrata respondents, 2% never have all the necessary hygiene products, followed by Tripoli and Benghazi respondents with each 1%.

Access to medical services

- 76% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 13% have access but they are not able to afford them. 10% do not have any access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

- 65% of the survey participants (n = 601) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 62% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access and can afford a visit, while 23% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 15% have no access to primary medical care.

- 58% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 27% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 13% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer.

- 36% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 34% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 26% have no access at all. 4% did not answer.

- 60% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 15% have no access.

Access to internet/wifi

- 66% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to internet/wifi, while 23% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 5% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 5% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 1% did not answer.

- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Misrata with 73%, followed by Tripoli with 63%, and Benghazi with 62%. 25% of Tripoli respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 24% of Benghazi and 19% of Misrata respondents.

- The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Benghazi residents with 6%, followed by Tripoli and Misrata residents with each 5%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Tripoli residents with 7%, followed by Benghazi residents with 6%, and Misrata residents with 2%. 2% of Benghazi and 1% of Misrata respondents did not answer.

School attendance

- Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 73% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 25% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 2% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

- City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Misrata with 80%, followed by 72% in Tripoli, and 66% in Benghazi. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Benghazi with 32%, followed by Tripoli with 24%, and Misrata with 20%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Tripoli respondents with a share of 4%, followed by Benghazi with 2%.

Contribution to household income

- 6% of the respondents admitted that their children worked or contributed somewhat to the household income, while 3% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. A majority of 89% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income. 2% did not answer.

- City comparison reveals that 8% of Benghazi respondents answered that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while this is true for 7% of Tripoli respondents, and 2% of Misrata respondents. Among Misrata respondents 4% stated that their children worked little to support the household income, followed by Benghazi respondents with 3%, and Tripoli respondents with 2%. 94% of Misrata respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 88% of Tripoli and 87% of Benghazi respondents. 3% of Tripoli and 2% of Benghazi respondents did not answer.

2. Trends

The difference in percentages in comparison to the previous year is indicated with an arrow (pointing up or down depending on in- or decrease) if the change is above or equal to 5% (ensuring that the margin of error is not mistaken for a trend).

Housing

A negative trend with regard to affording housing costs is visible: the proportion of those having always electricity available decreased from 78% in 2023 to 64% in 2024. In addition, a negative development can be observed in relation to access to electricity: in 2023, 82% always had electricity available, the proportion decreased to 48% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Manage to afford housing costs	78	↓ 64
Can just about afford housing costs	13	17
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	6	↑ 12
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	2	↑ 7

	2023	2024
Always have electricity available	82	↓ 48
Mostly have electricity available	11	↑ 31
Sometimes have electricity available	3	↑ 18
Never have electricity available	3	3

Food and water access

In terms of securing food for the family, in 2023, 67% could manage to provide sufficient food stuff, while in 2024, the proportion has decreased to 60%. In 2023, 89% had access to clean drinking water, while the proportion has decreased to 79% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	67	↓ 60
Can just about manage to provide sufficent food stuff for family	21	21
Hardly manage to provide sufficent food stuff for family	9	13
Cannot manage to provide sufficent food stuff for family	3	6

	2023	2024
Always have access to clean drinking water	89	↓ 79
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	9	↑ 15
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	1	3
Never have access to clean drinking water	1	3

Basic consumer goods

An improvement towards the ability to provide basic consumer goods for the family can be seen between 2023 and 2024: while in 2023, 48% could manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion has increased to 56% in 2024. A deterioration regarding having all necessary hygiene products for the family is seen: in 2023, 85% had all necessary hygiene products, while in 2024, the proportion decreased to 78%.

	2023	2024
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	48	↑ 56
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	30	↓ 22
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	16	15
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	6	7

	2023	2024
Have all necessary hygiene products	85	↓ 78
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	12	↑ 16
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	2	5
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	1	1

Health services

Vaccinations

A negative trend towards the access to vaccinations can be seen between 2023 and 2024: while in 2023, 81% always had access and could afford them, this is true for 76% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	81	↓ 76
Have access, but cannot afford	11	13
Have no access	5	↑ 10

Medication and drugs

While in 2023, 71% always had access to medication and drugs and could afford them, the proportion has decreased to 65% in 2024. At the same time, the proportion of those never having access increased from 2% in 2023 to 9% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	71	↓ 65
Have access, but cannot afford	26	26
Have no access	2	↑ 9

Primary medical care (family doctor)

No significant changes can be seen in regard to the access to primary medical care between 2023 and 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	65	62
Have access, but cannot afford	23	23
Have no access	6	15

Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)

In 2023, 63% always had access to a medical specialist and could afford it, while in 2024, the proportion has decreased to 58%. Simultaneously, the proportion of those never having access has increased from 5% in 2023 to 13% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	63	↓ 58
Have access, but cannot afford	31	↓ 27
Have no access	5	↑ 13

Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)

While in 2023, 41% always had access to advanced treatment and could afford it, the proportion decreased to 36% in 2024. In addition, the proportion of those never having access increased from 17% in 2023 to 26% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	41	↓ 36
Have access, but cannot afford	34	34
Have no access	17	↑ 26

Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)

In terms of medical diagnostics, in 2023, 69% always had access and could afford it, while the proportion decreased to 60% in 2024. At the same time, the proportion of those never having access to medical diagnostics has increased from 10% in 2023 to 15% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	69	↓ 60
Have access, but cannot afford	19	↑ 25
Have no access	10	↑ 15

3. Methodology

One to One for Research and Polling executed a socio-economic survey in Libya for the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. In Libya, data collection took place between 01 August and 18 September, 2024.

The survey consisted of 601 respondents divided into three target groups: 200 Tripoli residents, 200 Benghazi residents, and 201 Misrata residents aged between 16 and 35 years. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

The preparation for data collection took 4 days. Before starting the data collection, the sampling expert has prepared the quotas for each city. The quotas were established based on the most recent official available data from the National Office of Statistics realized in 2012[1]. Quotas were fixed by age, gender, and governorates.

One to One for Research and Polling created a frame composed of all possible exiting numbers with the different existing prefixes (all possible combinations for the remaining numbers), then the system selected randomly numbers and injected each time a set of 10,000, until reaching the targeted sample. The random generation of numbers was done for each new survey. Each created number was unique, and all the lists came from a unique frame without duplicates. The list created was composed of mobile phones only. One to One for Research and Polling had covered all the telephone operators in Libya (Libyana, LibyaPhone, and Almadar). In carrying out data pre-processing, One to One for Research and Polling went through three main sections: translation of the database, coding of open-ended questions, and data cleaning. During data cleaning, One to One for Research and Polling checked if the number of complete questionnaires matched the target one by checking of missing questionnaires and removing duplicate ones. Therefore, the obtained quotas were compared to the established one to detect differences. This was done on a regular basis in order to track the quality of data. Thirdly, the quality of open-ended responses was revied, verified and corrected in case of unclear or incoherent answers.

[1] مصلحة الإحصاء والتعداد (https://bsc.ly/?P=0#b19)

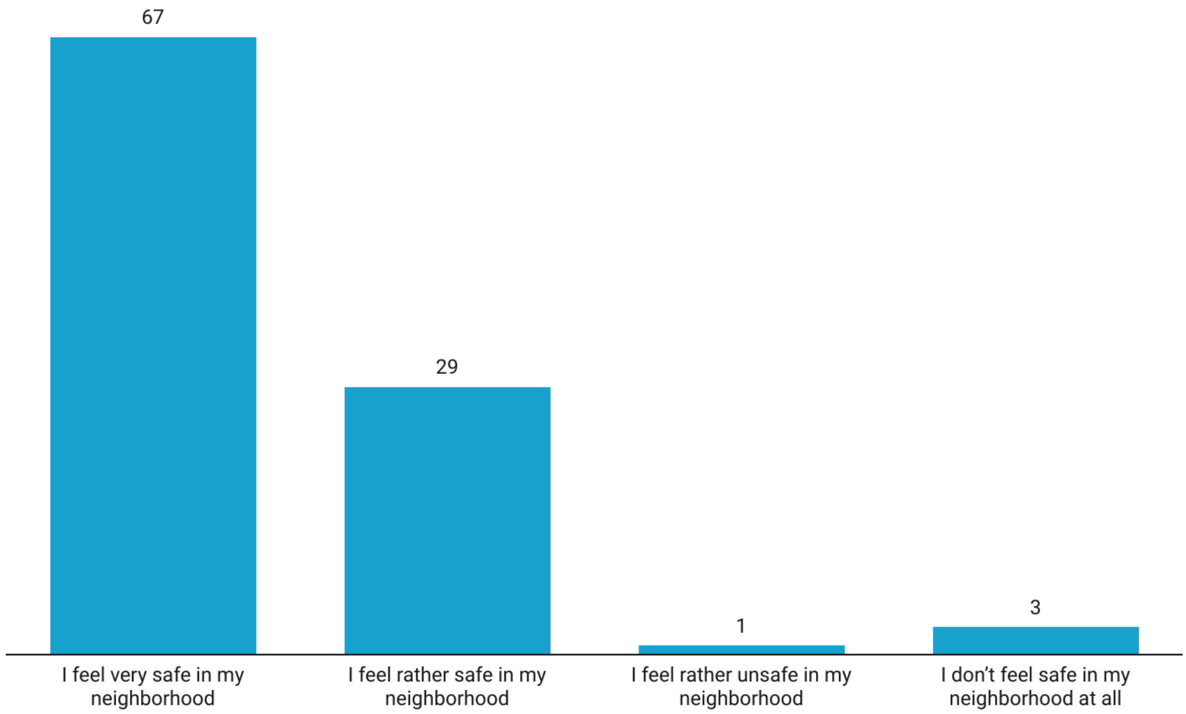
4. Chapter Summary

4.1. Sense of security

67% of all respondents (n = 601) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 29% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 3% do not feel safe at all.

Sense of security – Total (n = 601)

Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

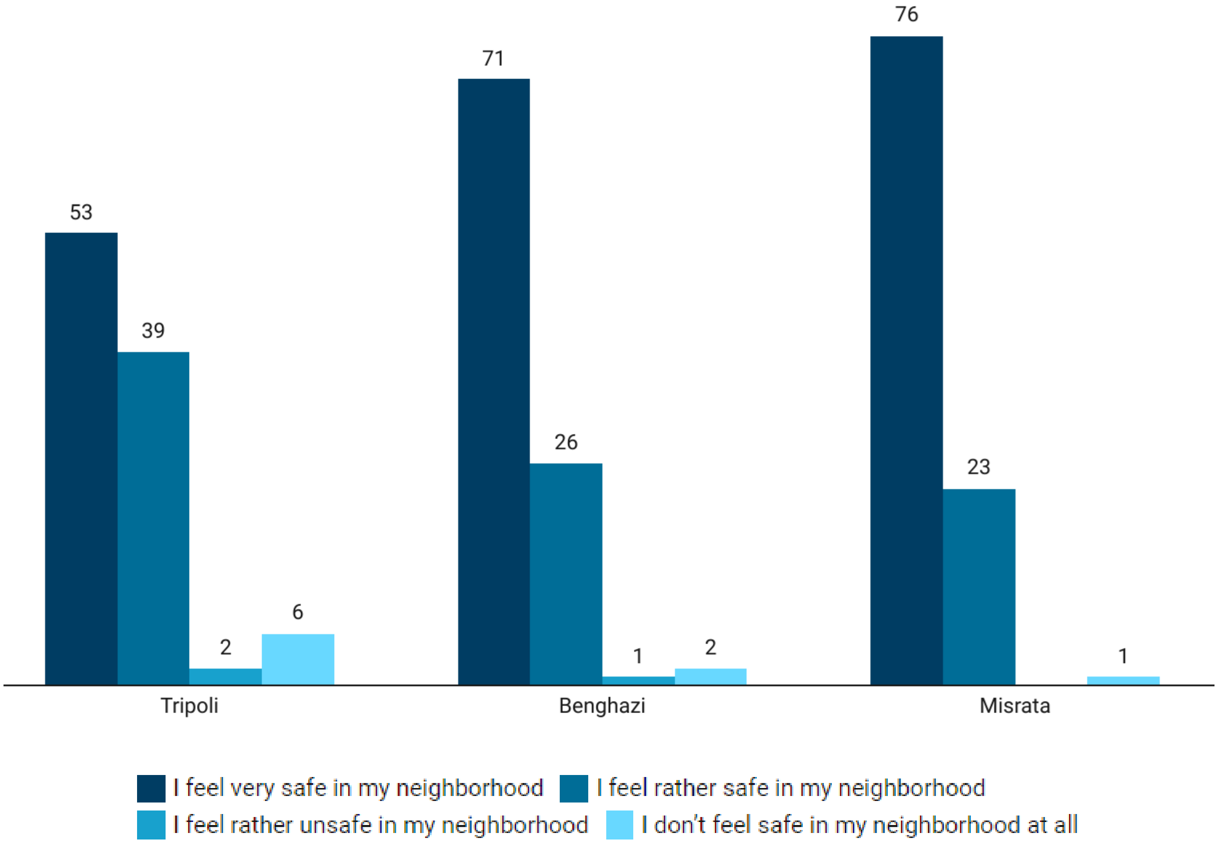


76% of Misrata respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 71% of Benghazi respondents, and 53% of Tripoli respondents. 39% of Tripoli respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 26% of Benghazi respondents, and 23% of Misrata respondents.

2% of Tripoli respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 1% of Benghazi respondents. 6% of Tripoli respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 2% of Benghazi and 1% of Misrata residents.

Sense of security – City (n = 601)

Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

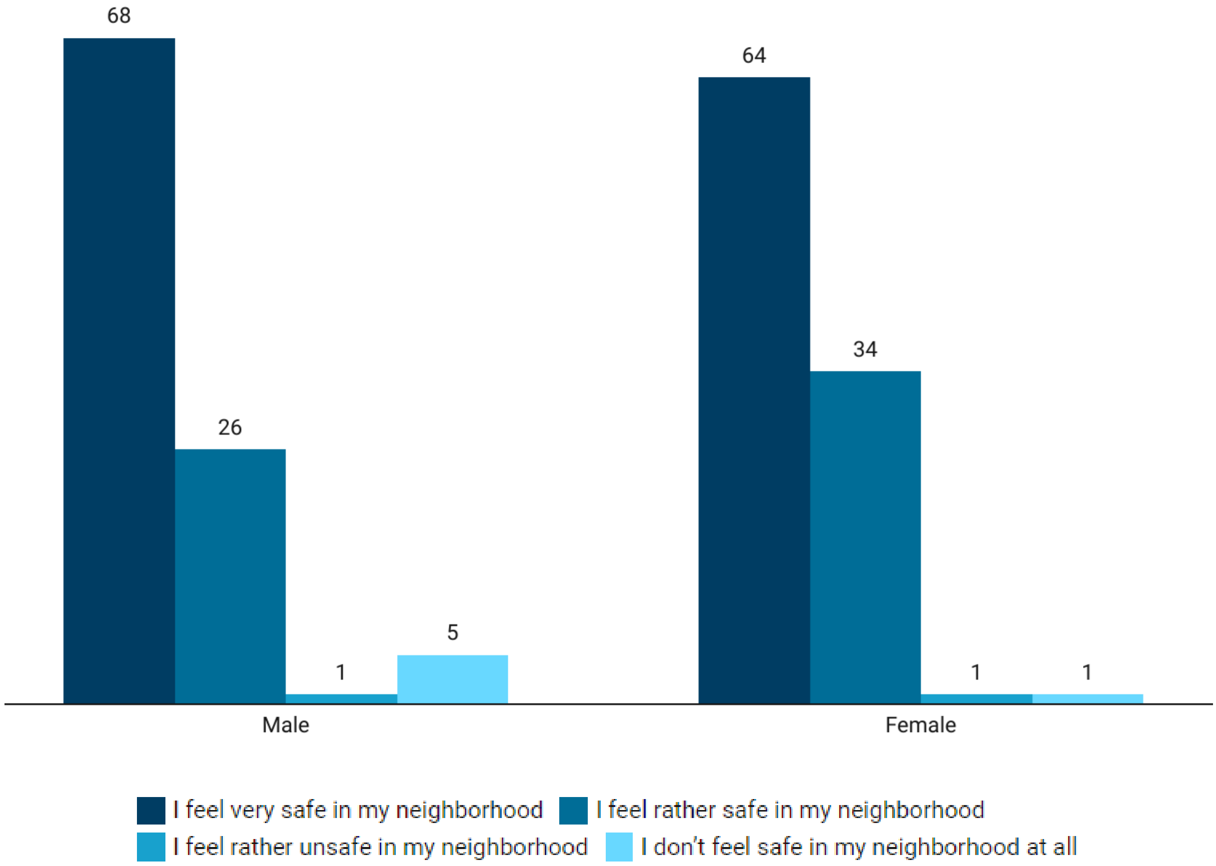


68% of male respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 64% of female respondents. 34% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 26% of male respondents.

1% of each male and female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 5% of male and 1% female survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood.

Sense of security – Gender (n = 601)

Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

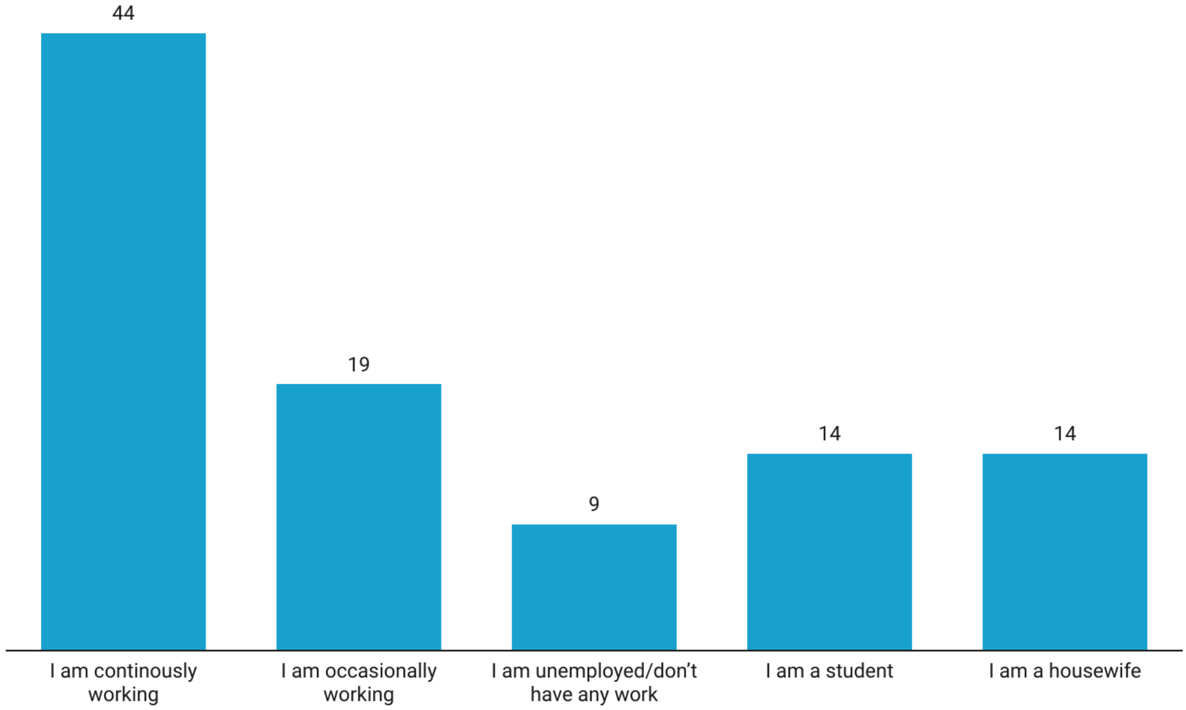


4.2. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 601), 44% work continuously, while 19% have occasional jobs. 14% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 14% are housewives, while 9% are unemployed/do not work currently.

Occupation – Total (n = 601)

Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?



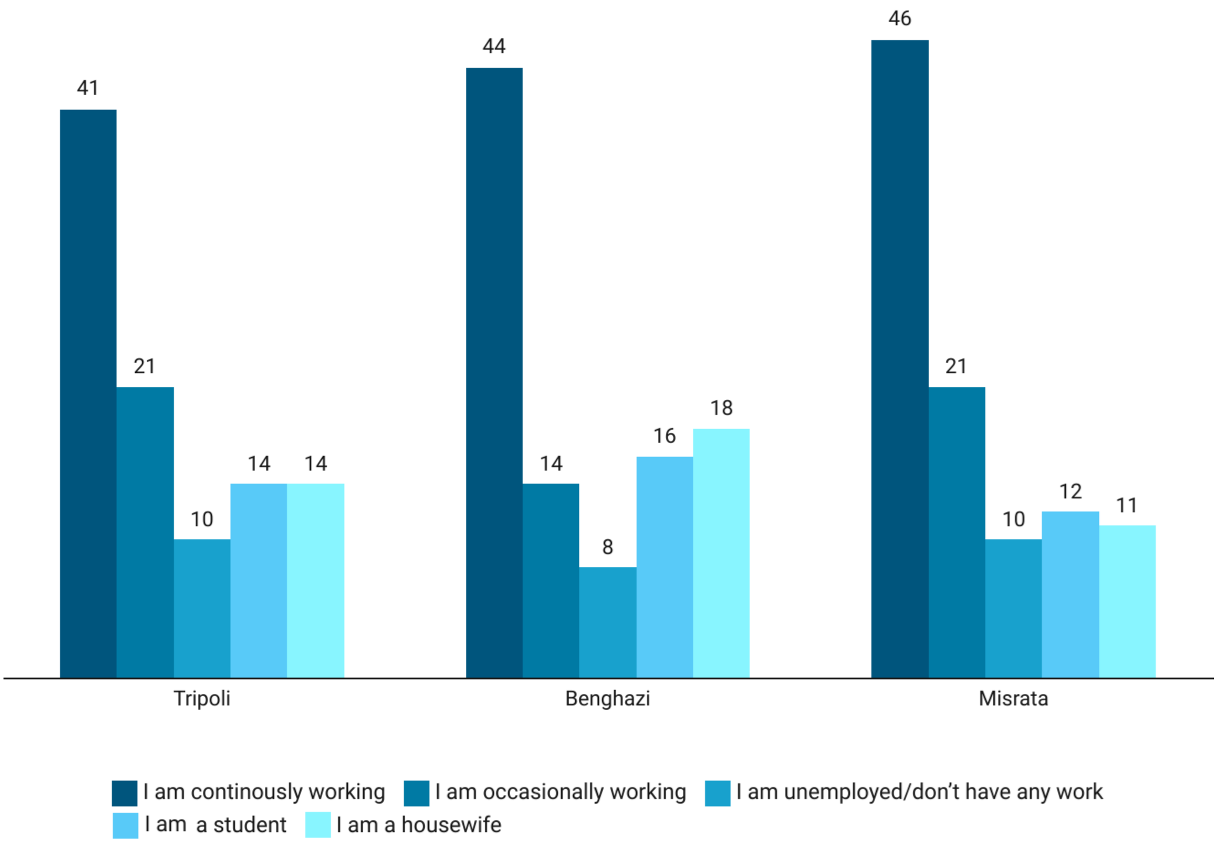
46% work continuously in Misrata, while this is true for 44% in Benghazi, and 41% in Tripoli. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest among Tripoli and Misrata with each 21%, followed by Benghazi with 14%.

The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest among Tripoli and Misrata respondents with each 10%, followed by Benghazi with 8%.

16% of Benghazi respondents are students, while the same is true for 14% of Tripoli and 12% of Misrata residents. 18% of Benghazi respondents are housewives, while this is true for 14% of Tripoli, and 11% of Misrata respondents.

Occupation – City (n = 601)

Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?



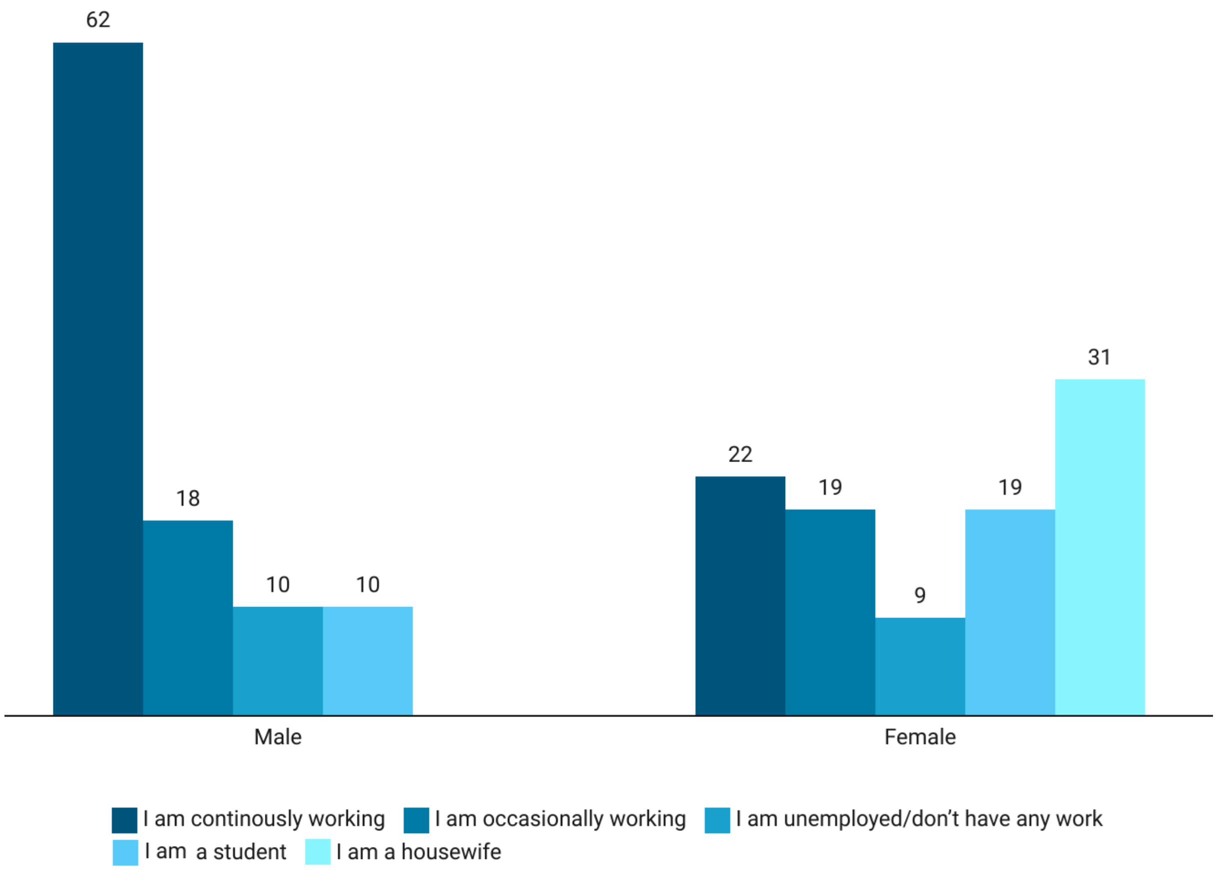
Gender comparison (n = 601) reveals that 62% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 22% of female respondents. 18% of male respondents and 19% of female respondents work occasionally.

10% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 9% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (19%) than among men (10%).

31% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 601)

Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?

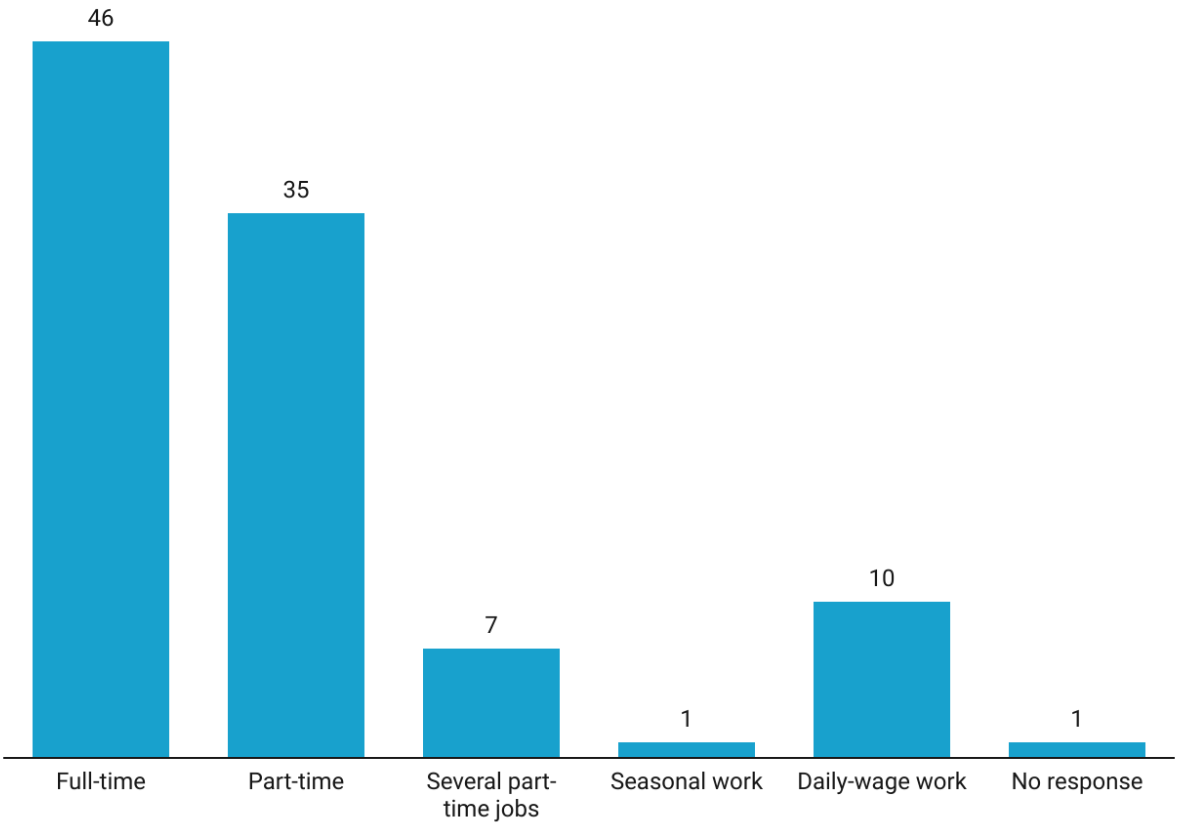


46% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 377) are full-time workers, while 35% are part-time workers. 7% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by 1% who work as seasonal workers. 10% work as daily wage workers. 1% did not answer.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 377*)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*



The largest share of full-time workers (n = 377) can be found among Misrata with 50%, followed by Benghazi respondents with 47%, and Tripoli respondents with 41%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 38% in Tripoli, 36% in Misrata, and 31% in Benghazi.

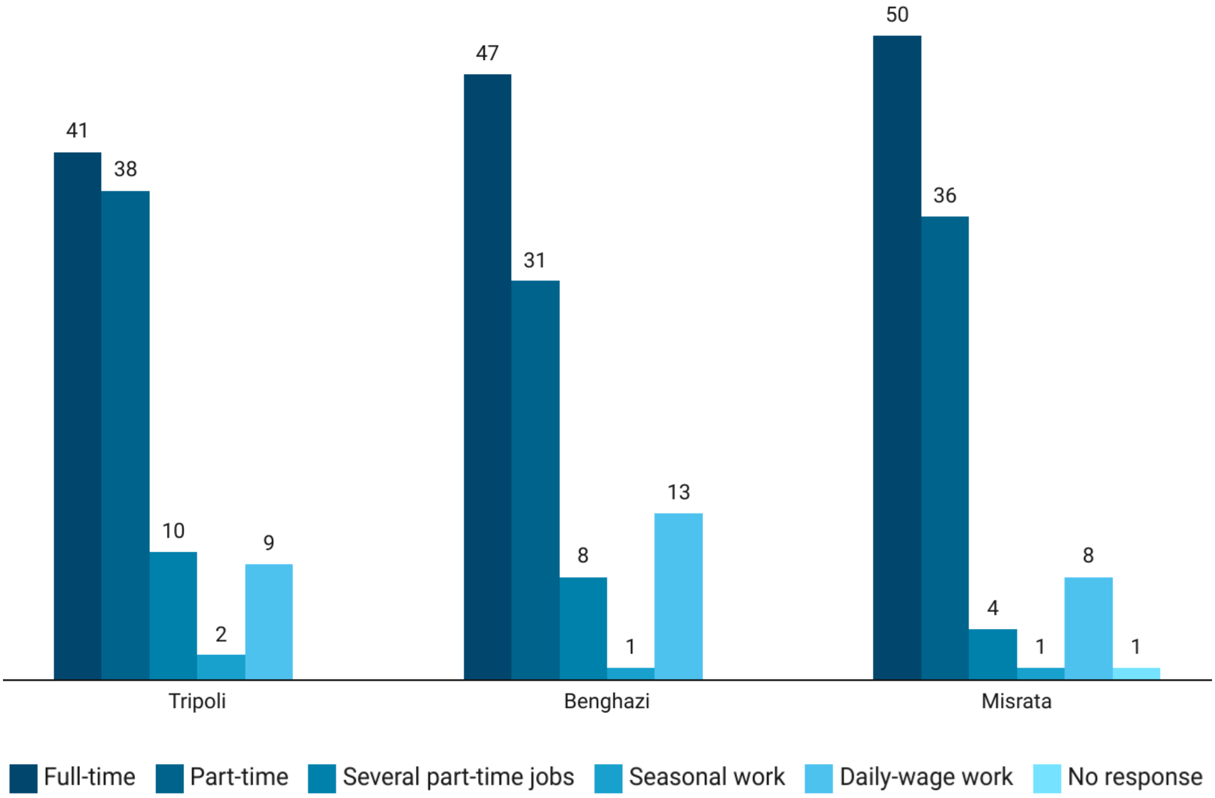
10% of Tripoli respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by Benghazi respondents with 8%, and Misrata respondents with 4%.

2% of Tripoli residents are seasonal workers, followed by Benghazi and Misrata residents with each 1%. 13% of Benghazi respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 9% of Tripoli and 8% of Misrata respondents. Among Misrata respondents, 1% did not answer.

Type of occupation – City (n = 377*)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*



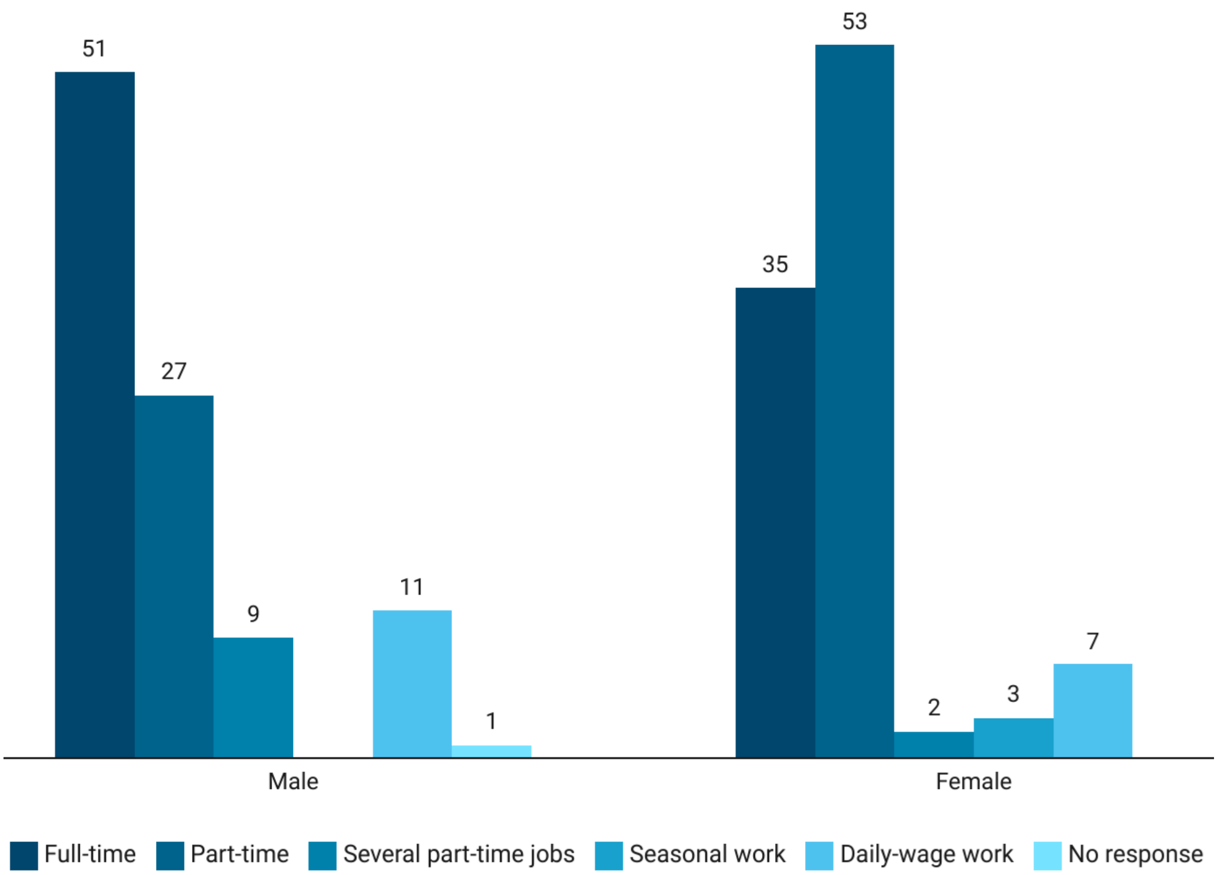
Gender comparison (n = 377) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among male respondents (51%) than among female respondents (35%). 27% of male and 53% of female respondents are part-time workers.

9% of male respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 2% of female respondents. 3% of female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among men (11%) than among women (7%). 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Type of occupation – Gender (n = 377*)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*

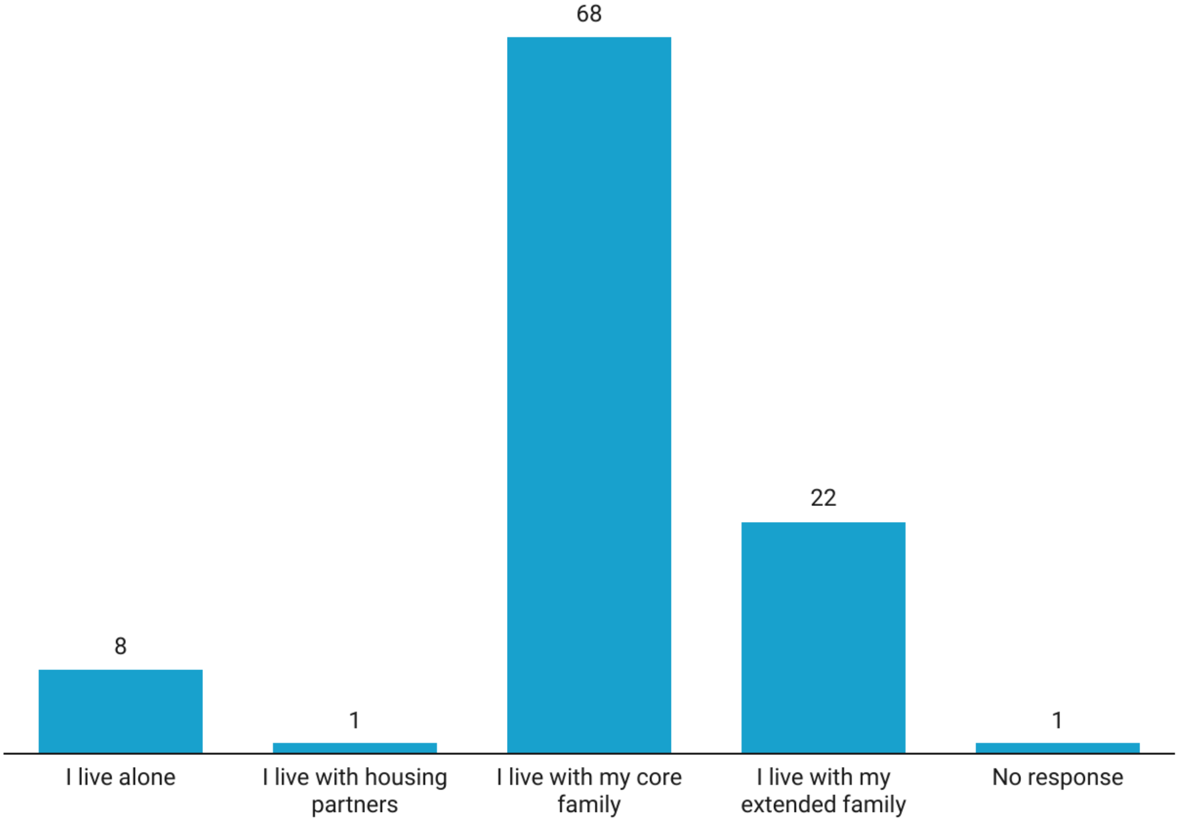


4.3. Housing situation and impact of housing costs

8% of the respondents (n = 601) live alone, while 1% live with their housing partners. 68% live with their core family, while 22% live with their extended family. 1% did not answer.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 601)

What is your current housing situation?

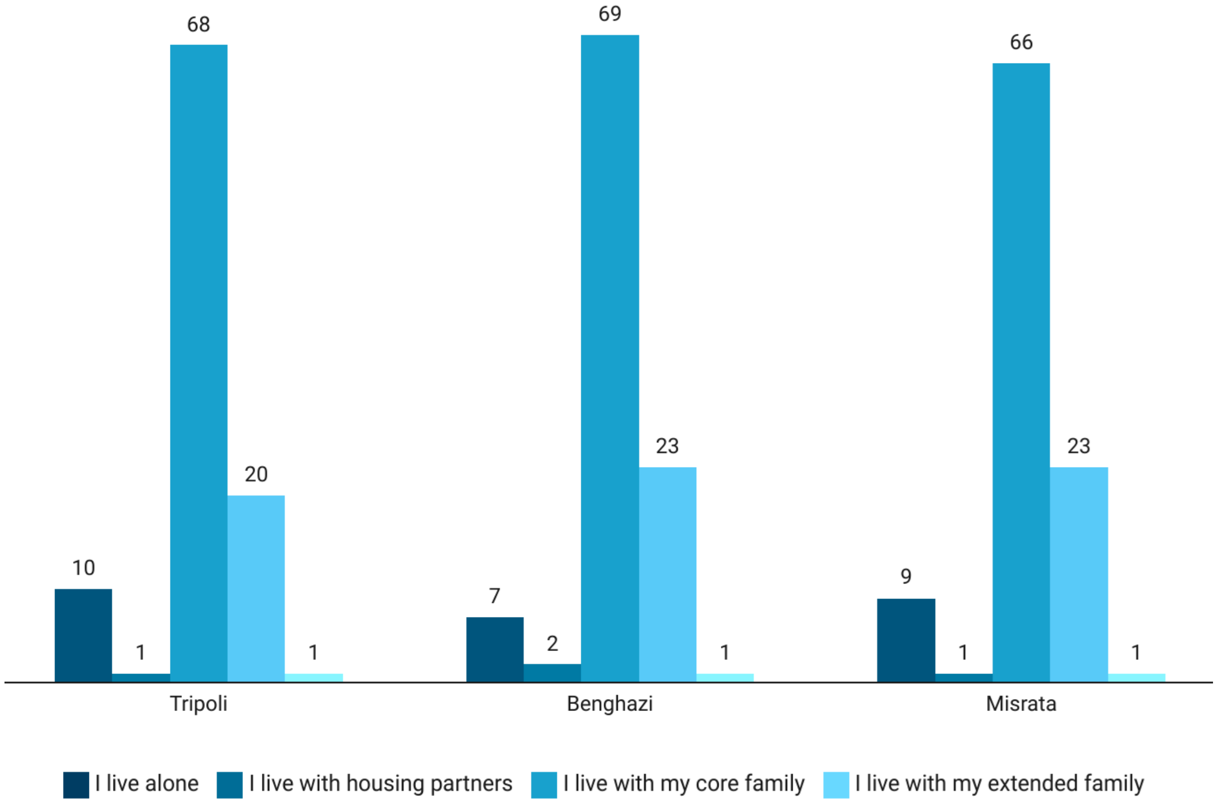


City comparison (n = 601) displays that the highest proportion of those living alone is to be found among Tripoli respondents with 10%, followed by Misrata respondents with 9%, and Benghazi respondents with 7%. Among Benghazi respondents 2% live with their housing partners, followed by Tripoli and Misrata respondents with each 1%.

The highest proportion of those living with their core family can be found in Benghazi with 69%, followed by Tripoli with 68%, and Misrata with 66%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Benghazi and Misrata with each 23%, followed by Tripoli with 20%. Among all cities, 1% did not answer.

Current housing situation – City (n = 601)

What is your current housing situation?



14% of male and 2% of female respondents live alone, while 2% of male respondents live with their housing partners.

The proportion of those living with their core family is significantly higher among female respondents (81%) than among male respondents (57%). 26% of male and 17% of female respondents live with their extended family. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

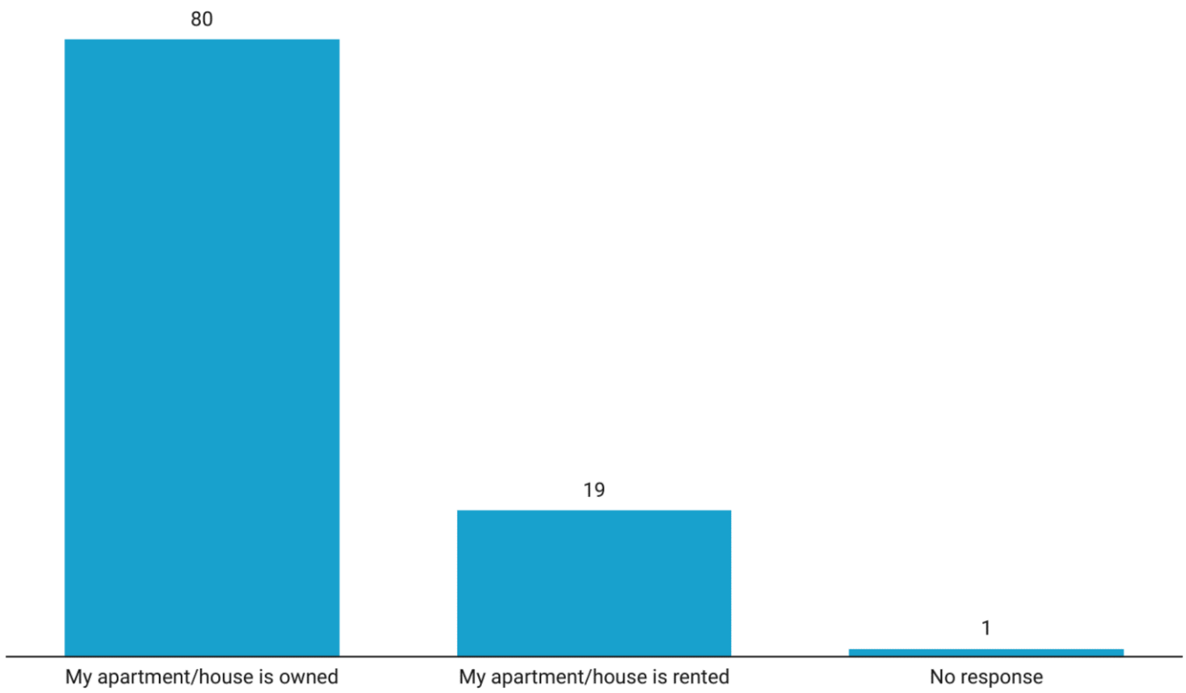
Current housing situation – Gender (n = 601)

What is your current housing situation?

80% of the respondents (n = 601) live in an apartment or house they own, while 19% live in an apartment or house they rent. 1% did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 601)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

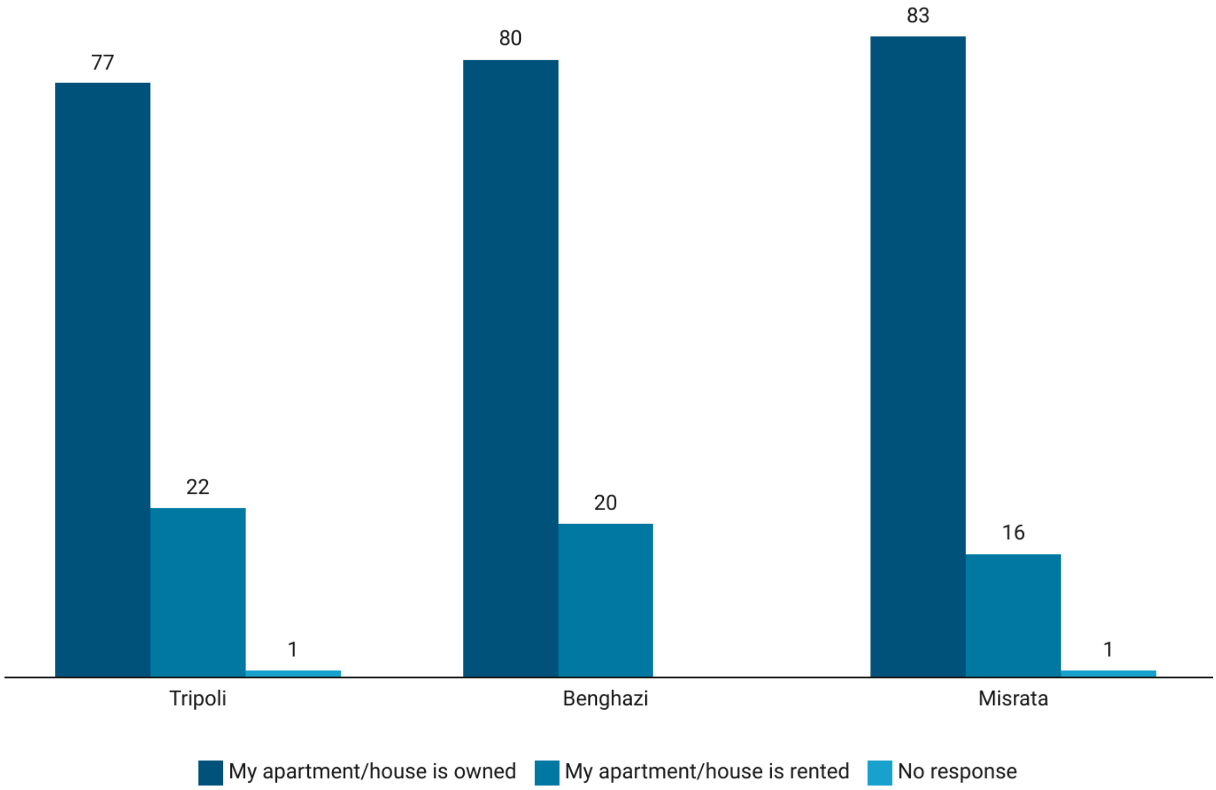


City comparison (n = 601) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Misrata with 83%, followed by Benghazi with 80%, and Tripoli with 77%.

Among Tripoli respondents, 22% live in an apartment or house they rent, followed by Benghazi with 20%, and Misrata with 16%. Among Tripoli and Misrata respondents, 1% each did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 601)

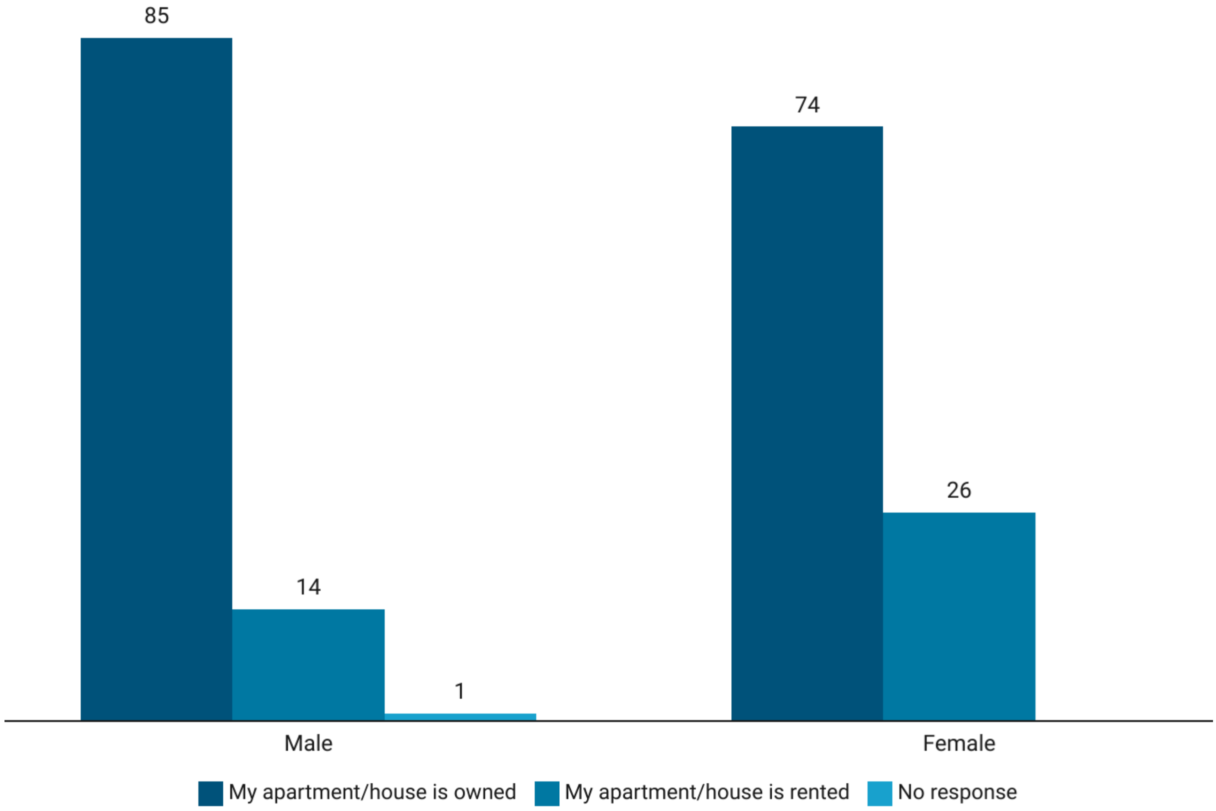
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



85% of male and 74% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 14% of male respondents and 26% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent. Among male respondents 1% did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 601)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

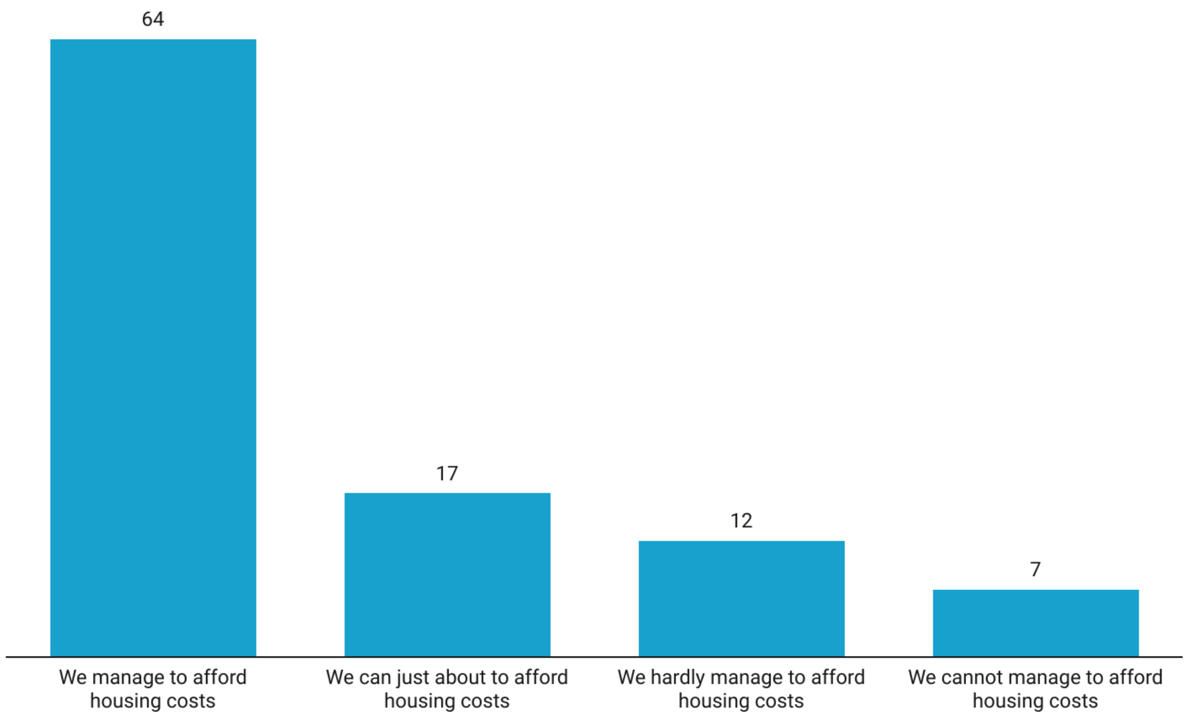


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 64% manage to afford the housing costs, while 17% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 601).

12% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 7% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 601)

What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?



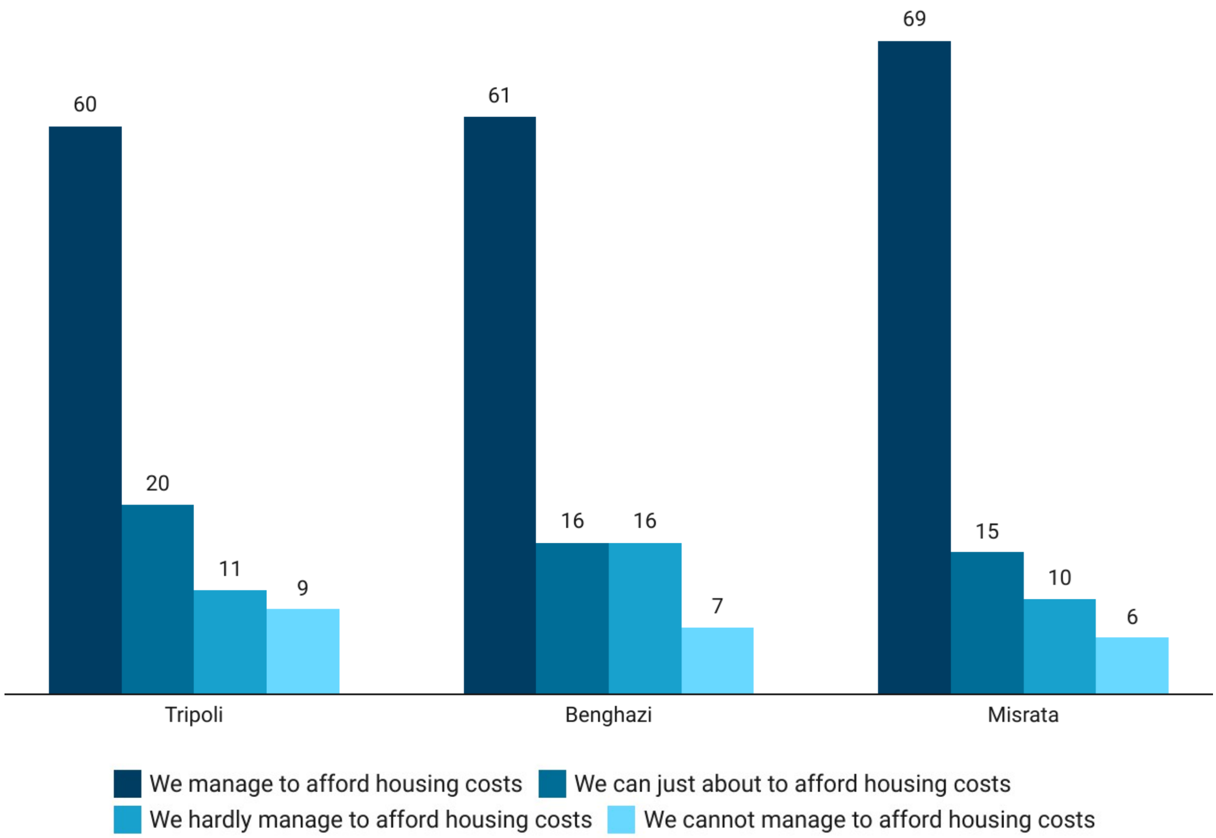
City comparison (n = 601) shows that 69% of Misrata respondents, 61% of Benghazi respondents, and 60% of Tripoli respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 20% of Tripoli and 16% of Benghazi respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 15% of Misrata residents.

16% of Benghazi respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 11% of Tripoli and 10% of Misrata respondents in the recent study.

The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Tripoli residents with 9%, followed by Benghazi residents with 7%, and Misrata respondents with 6%.

Impact of current housing costs – City (n = 601)

What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?



71% of male respondents and 54% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 22% of female respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 12% of male respondents.

17% of female respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among male respondents is 9%.

The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is slightly higher among male respondents (8%) than female respondents (7%).

Impact of current housing costs – Gender (n = 601)

What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?

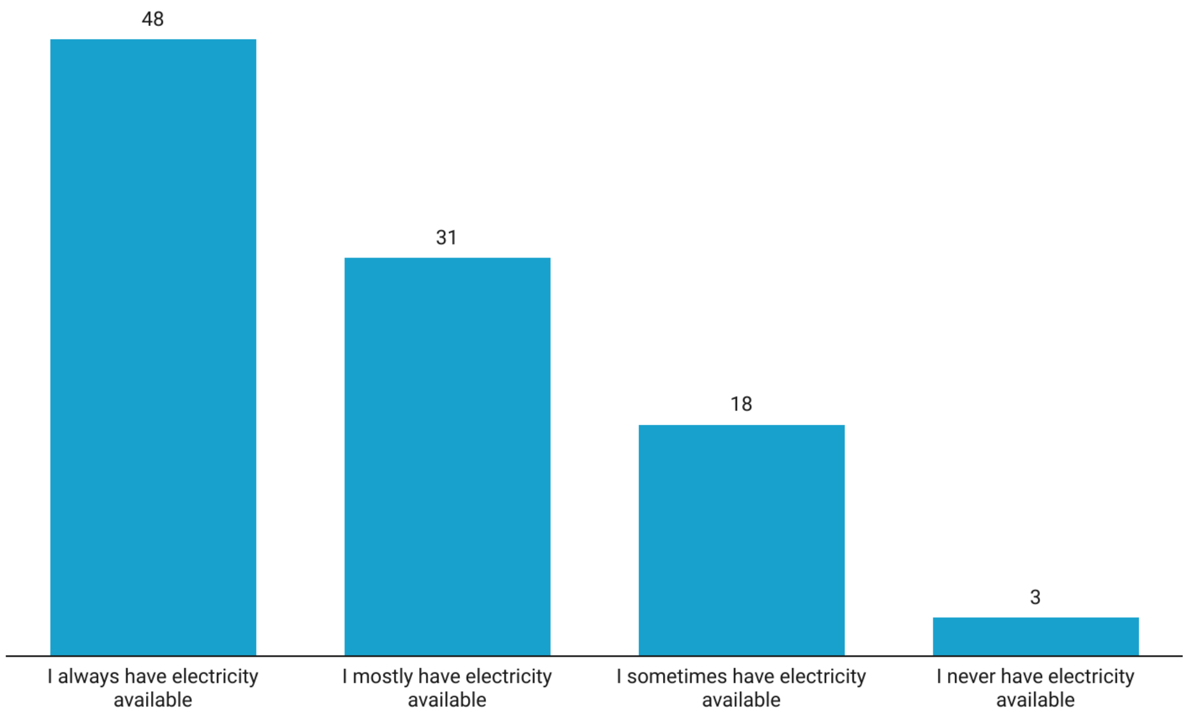
4.4. Access to electricity in dwelling

48% of the respondents (n = 601) always have electricity available, while 31% of the respondents mostly have electricity available.

18% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 3% never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 601)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

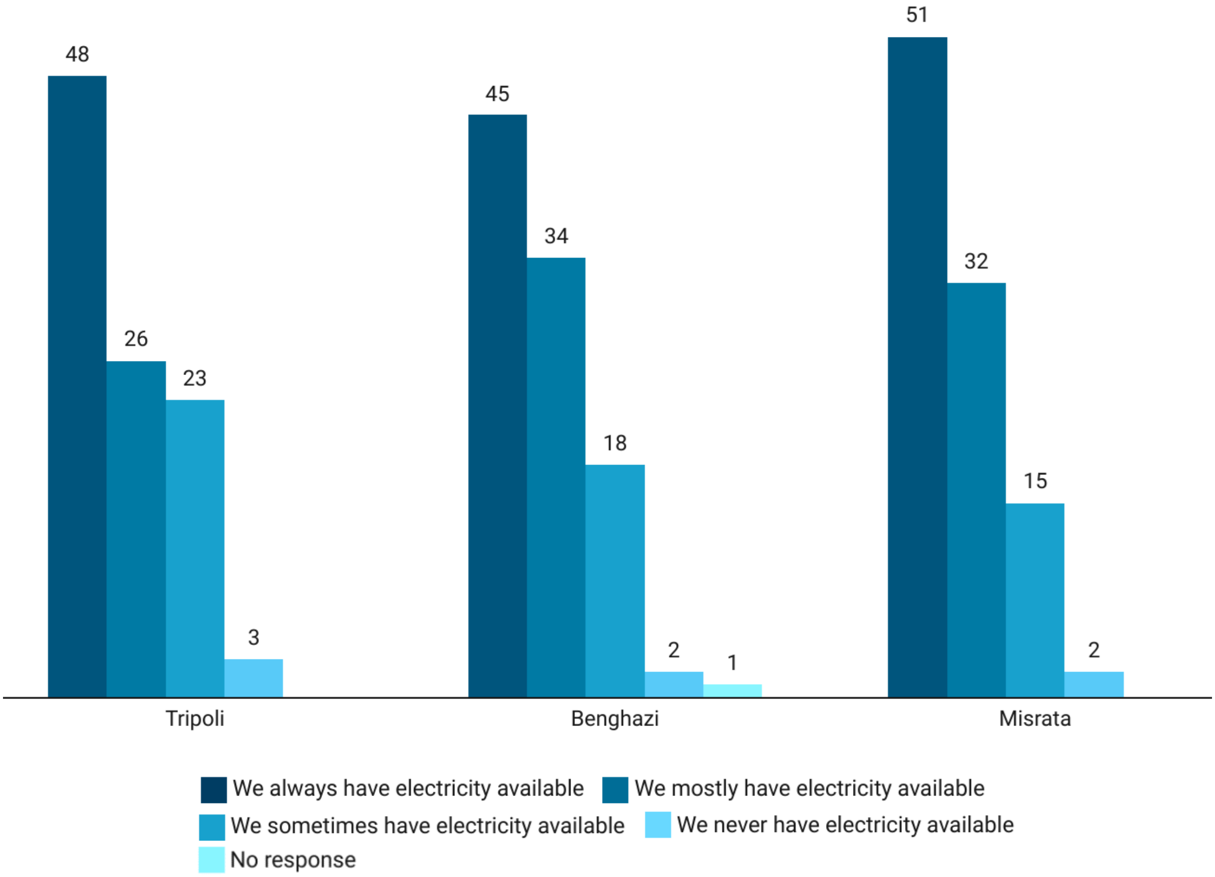


51% of Misrata residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 48% of Tripoli and 45% of Benghazi respondents. 34% of Benghazi respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Misrata with 32%, and Tripoli with 26%.

23% of Tripoli residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Benghazi with 18%, and Misrata with 15%. 3% of Tripoli residents never have access to electricity, followed by Benghazi and Misrata with each 2%. 1% of Benghazi residents did not answer.

Access to electricity – City (n = 601)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

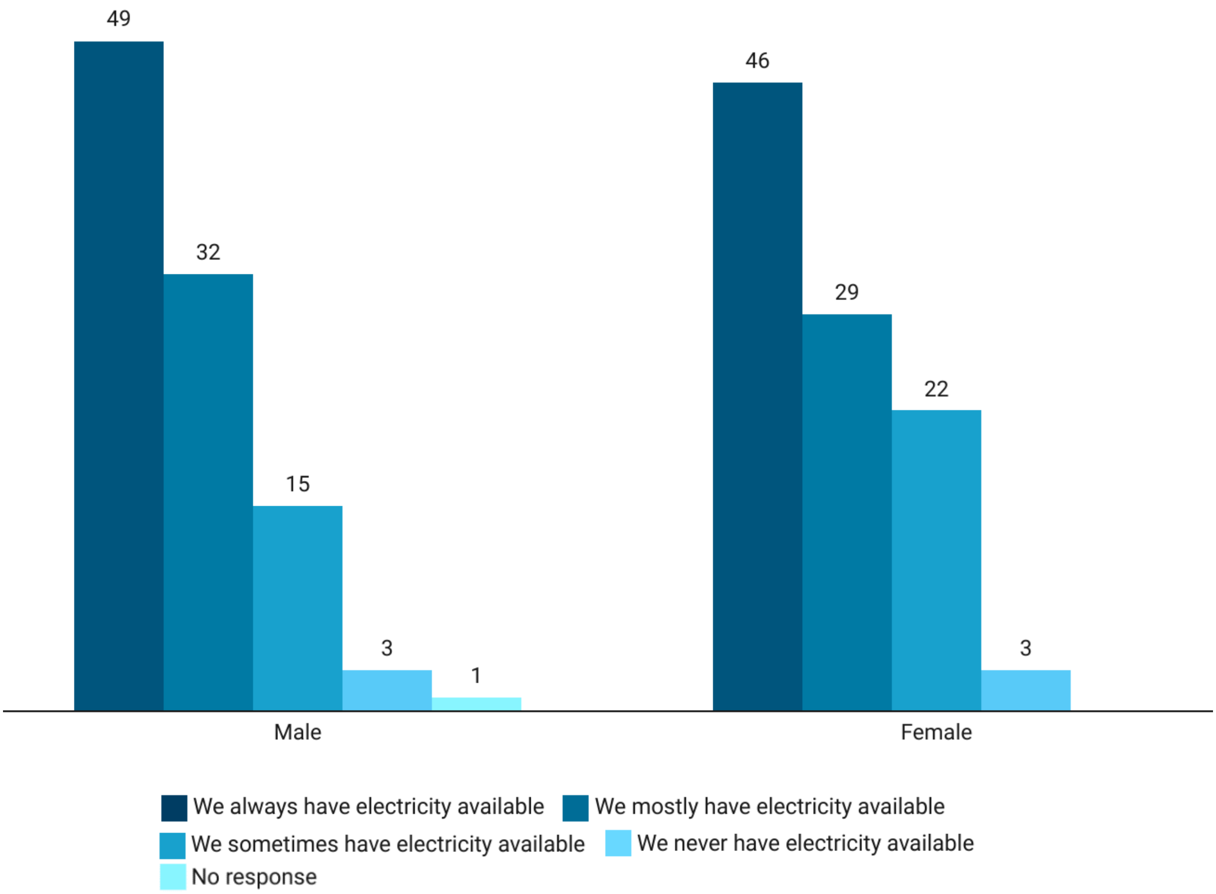


Gender comparison (n = 601) shows that 49% of male and 46% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 32% of male and 29% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

15% of male and 22% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 3% of each male and female survey participants never have access to electricity. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 601)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



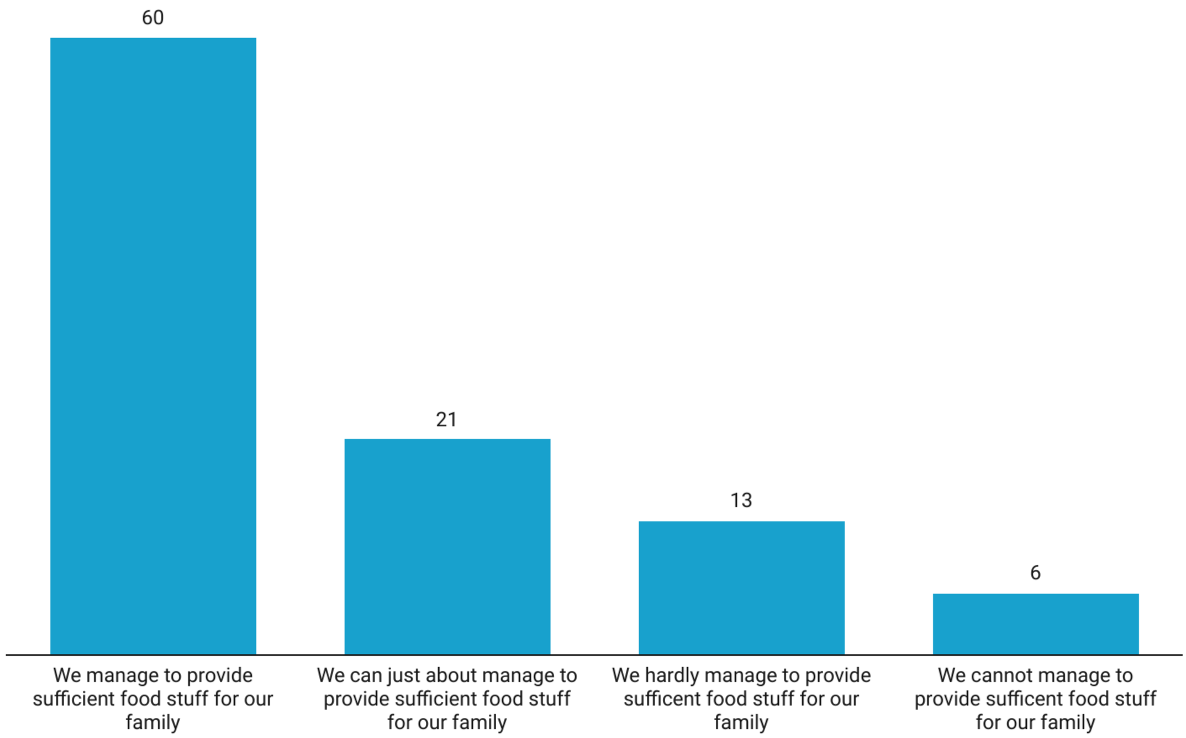
4.5. Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

60% of the respondents (n = 601) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 21% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family.

13% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 6% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Total (n = 601)

What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

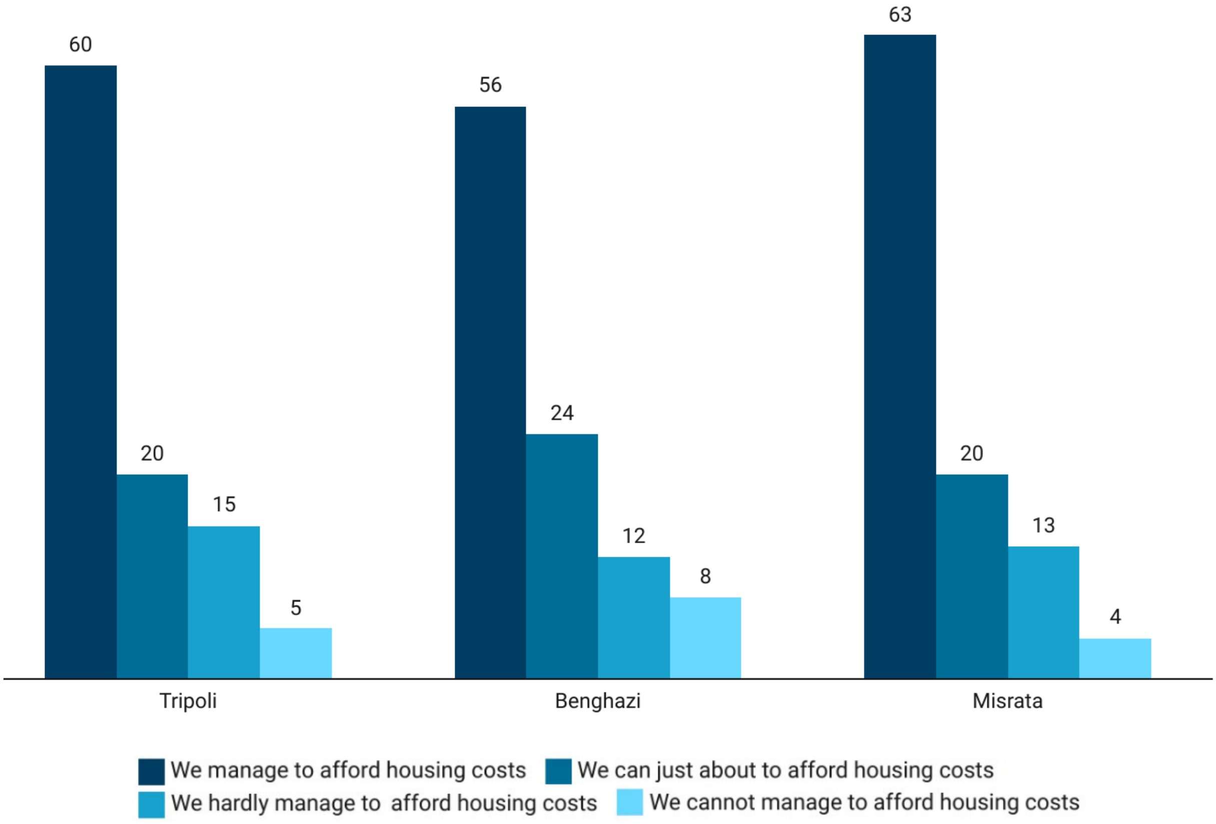


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Misrata with 63%, followed by Tripoli with 60%, and Benghazi with 56%. 24% of Benghazi respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 20% of each Tripoli and Misrata respondents.

15% of Tripoli residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 13% of Misrata and 12% for Benghazi respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Benghazi residents with 8%, followed by Tripoli residents with 5%, and Misrata residents with 4%.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – City (n = 601)

What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

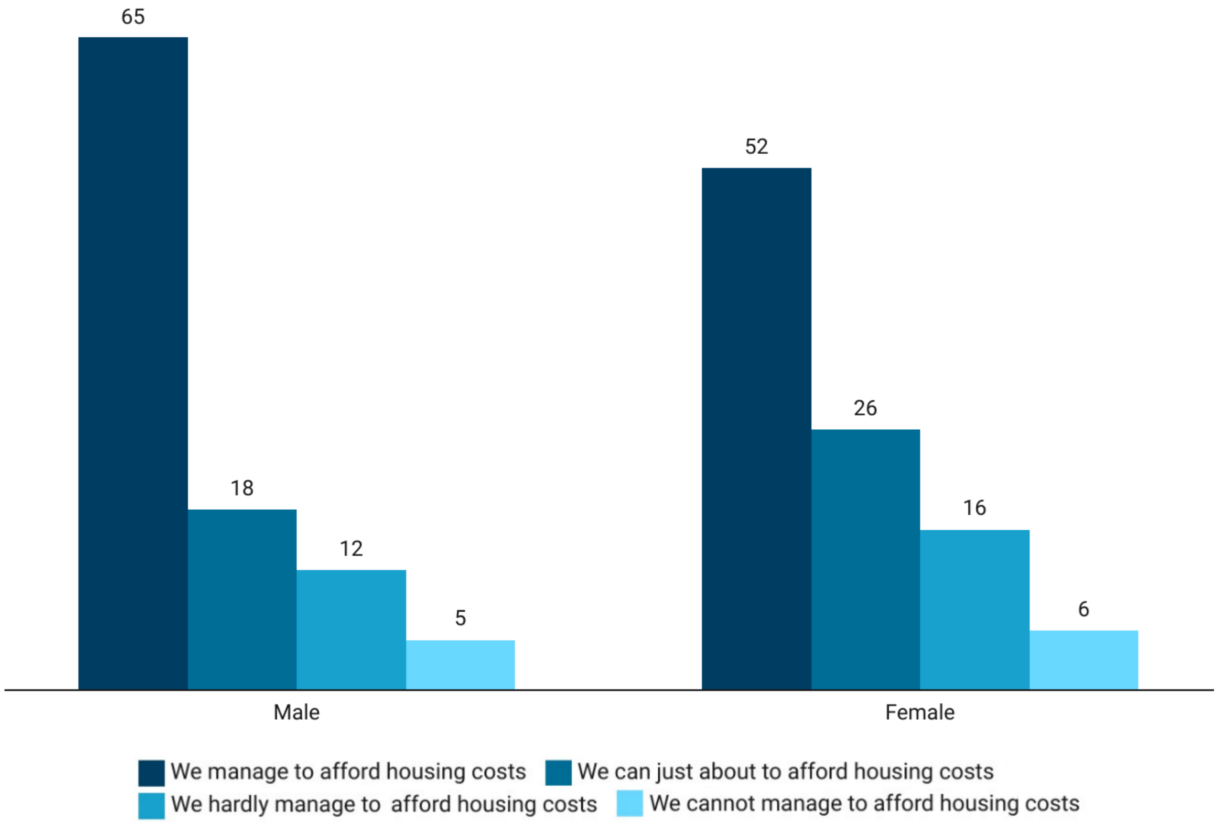


65% of male and 52% of female respondents (n = 601) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 18% of male and 26% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

12% of male and 16% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 5% of male and 6% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Gender (n = 601)

What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?



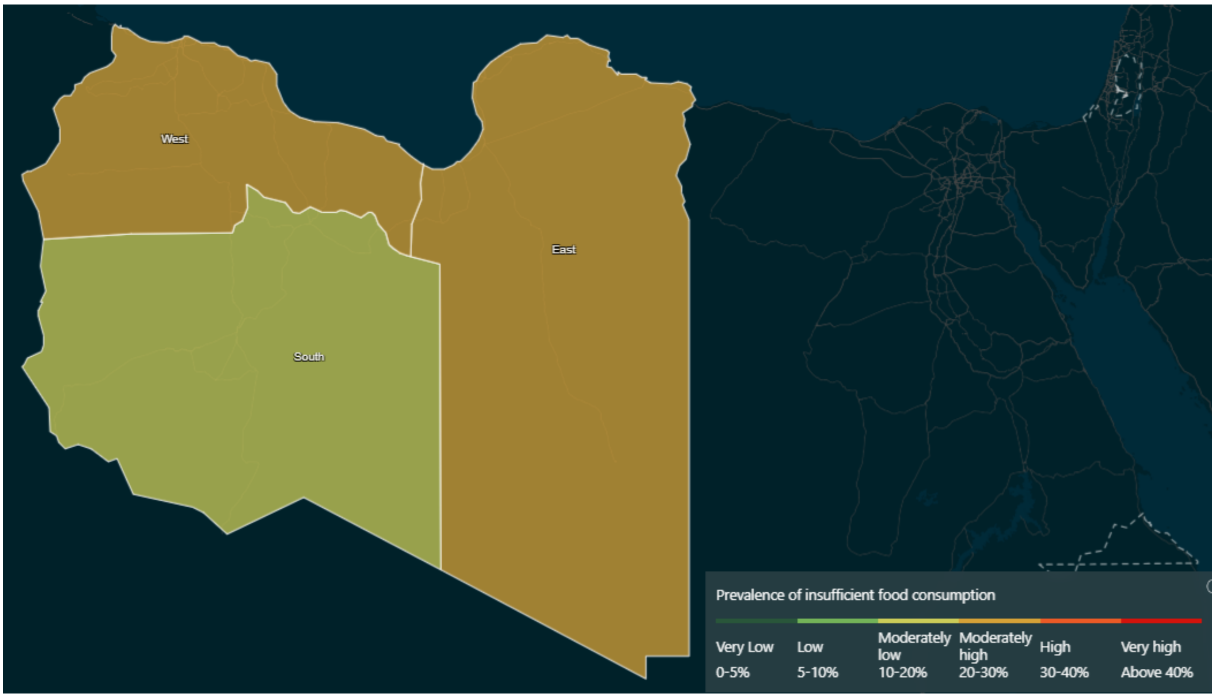


Figure 1. Hunger map of Libya (https://hungermap.wfp.org/, access on 2024/11/07)

The results of this study are mostly supported by the findings of the HungerMap[2] on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Libya. As shown in figure 1, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in the Libya: green signals areas where people are meeting the required food intake levels and thus do not require urgent assistance. As can be seen from the virtual map, the country is not highly affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured light green/ochre).

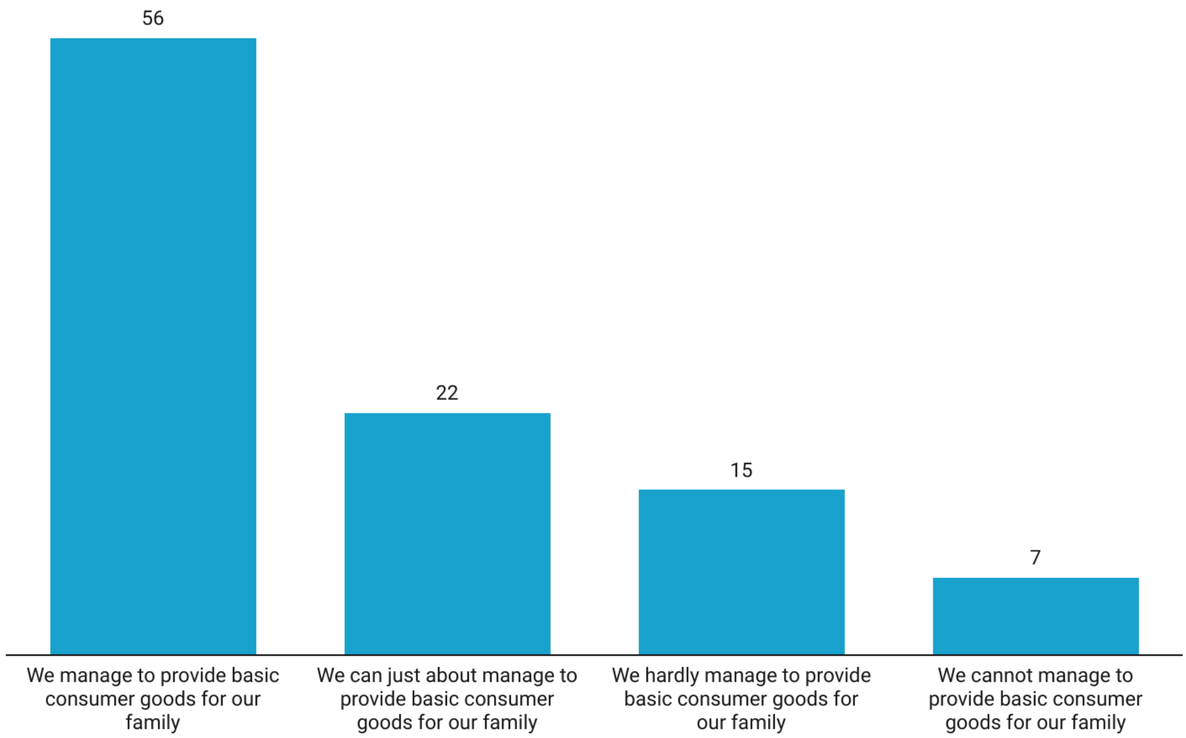
[2] The World Food Programme's HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (https://hungermap.wfp.org/).

4.6. Impact of current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods

56% of all respondents (n = 601) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 22% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 15% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 7% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 601)

What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?

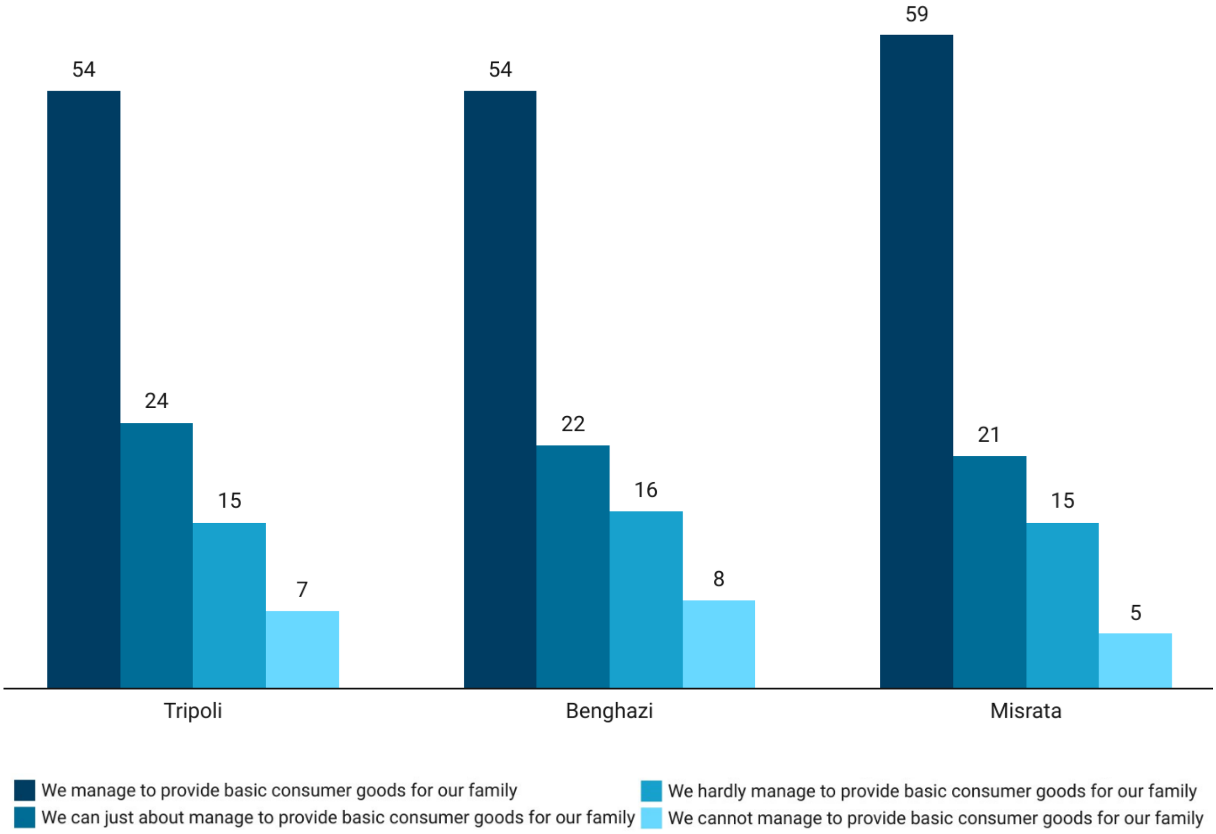


59% of Misrata residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 54% of both Tripoli and Benghazi residents. 24% of Tripoli respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Benghazi respondents (22%), and Misrata respondents (21%).

16% of Benghazi respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for Tripoli and Misrata residents with each 15%. Among Benghazi respondents 8% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 7% of Tripoli respondents, and 5% of Misrata respondents.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 601)

What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?

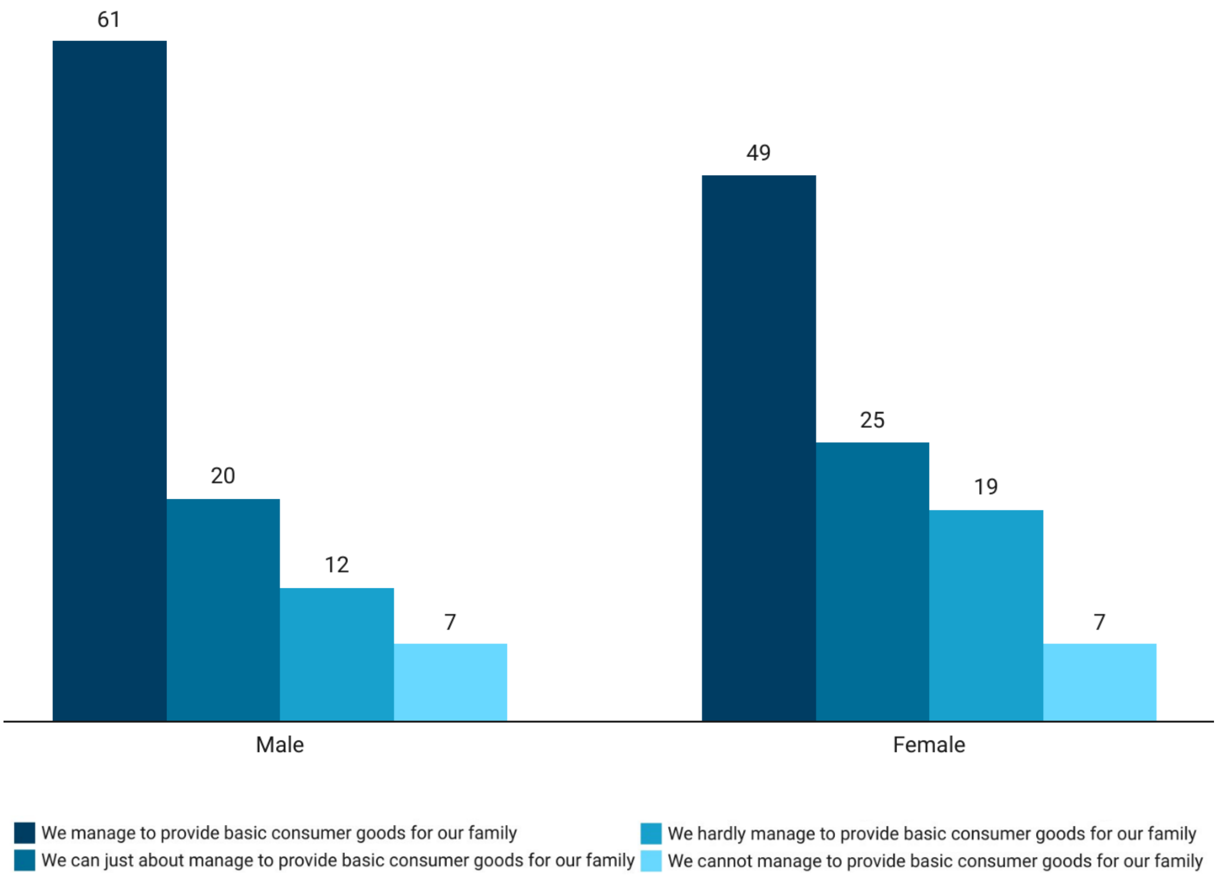


Gender comparison reveals that 61% of male and 49% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 20% of male and 25% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

12% of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 19% of female respondents. Among male and female respondents 7% each do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 601)

What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?



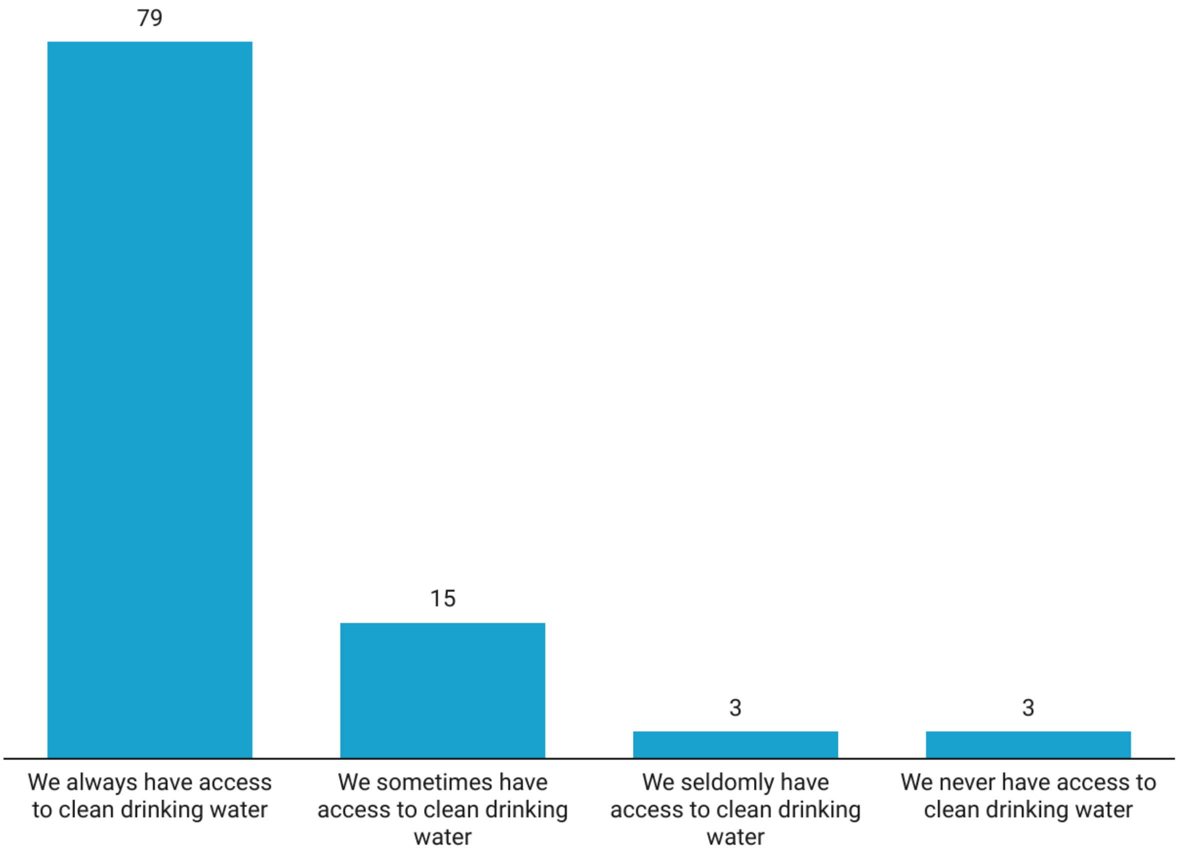
4.7. Access to clean drinking water

Access to clean drinking water is a prerequisite for individual health. Drinking water is needed for drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene. Access to clean drinking water is a recognised human right.

79% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to clean drinking water, while 15% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 3% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 3% never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean drinking water – Total (n = 601)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

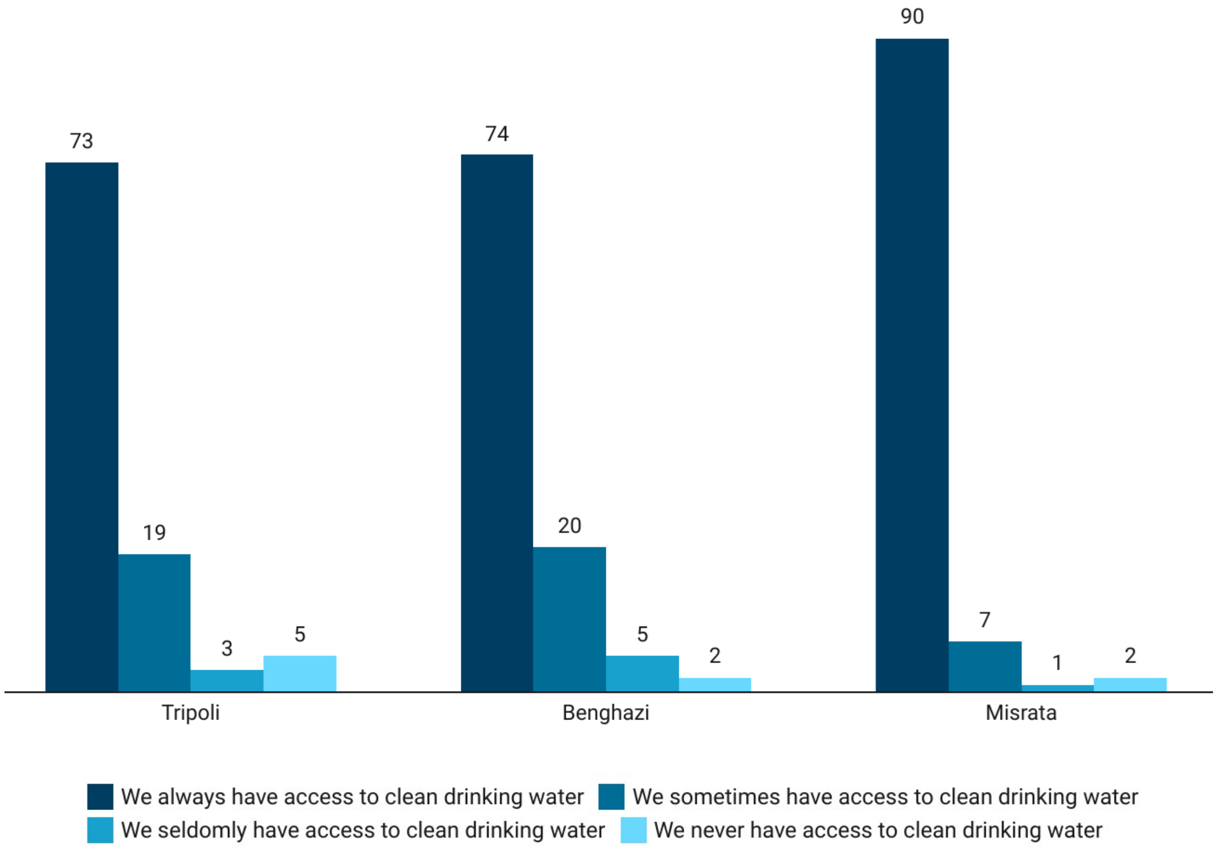


City comparison (n = 601) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Misrata with 90%, followed by Benghazi with 74%, and Tripoli with 73%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Benghazi respondents with 20%, followed by Tripoli respondents with 19%, and Misrata respondents with 7%.

5% of Benghazi respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 3% of Tripoli and 1% of Misrata respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Tripoli with 5%, followed by Misrata and Benghazi with each 2%.

Access to clean drinking water – City (n = 601)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

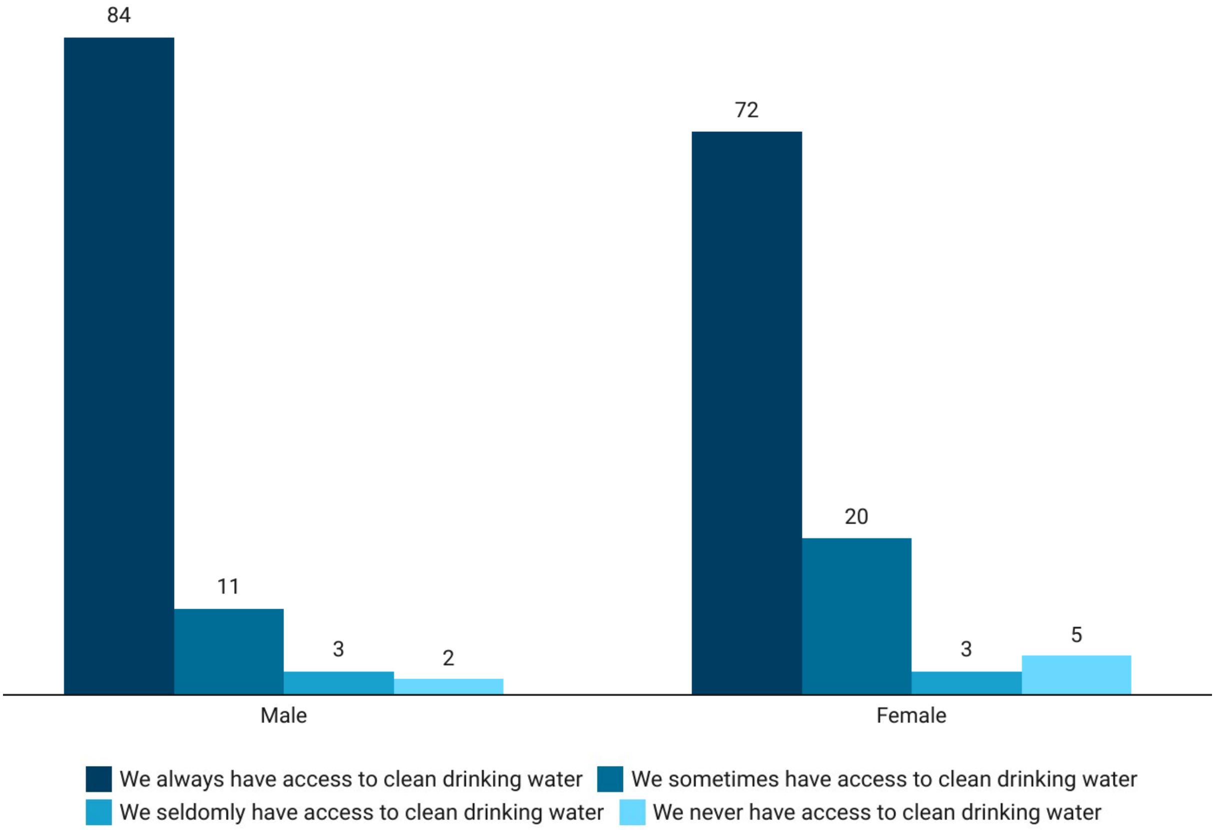


Gender comparison (n = 601) shows that 84% of male respondents and 72% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is higher among female survey participants (20%) than male participants (11%).

3% of each male and female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% of male and 5% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean drinking water – Gender (n = 601)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



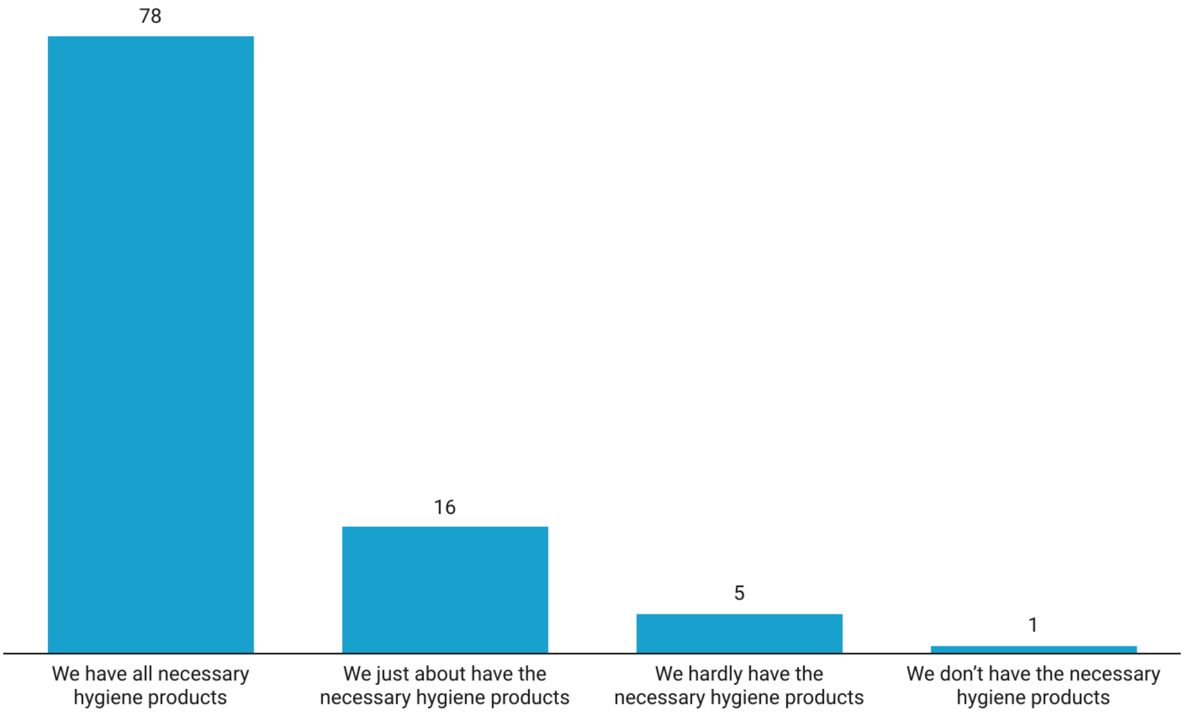
4.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products

78% of the survey participants (n = 601) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 16% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 5% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.

1% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Total (n = 601)

Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]

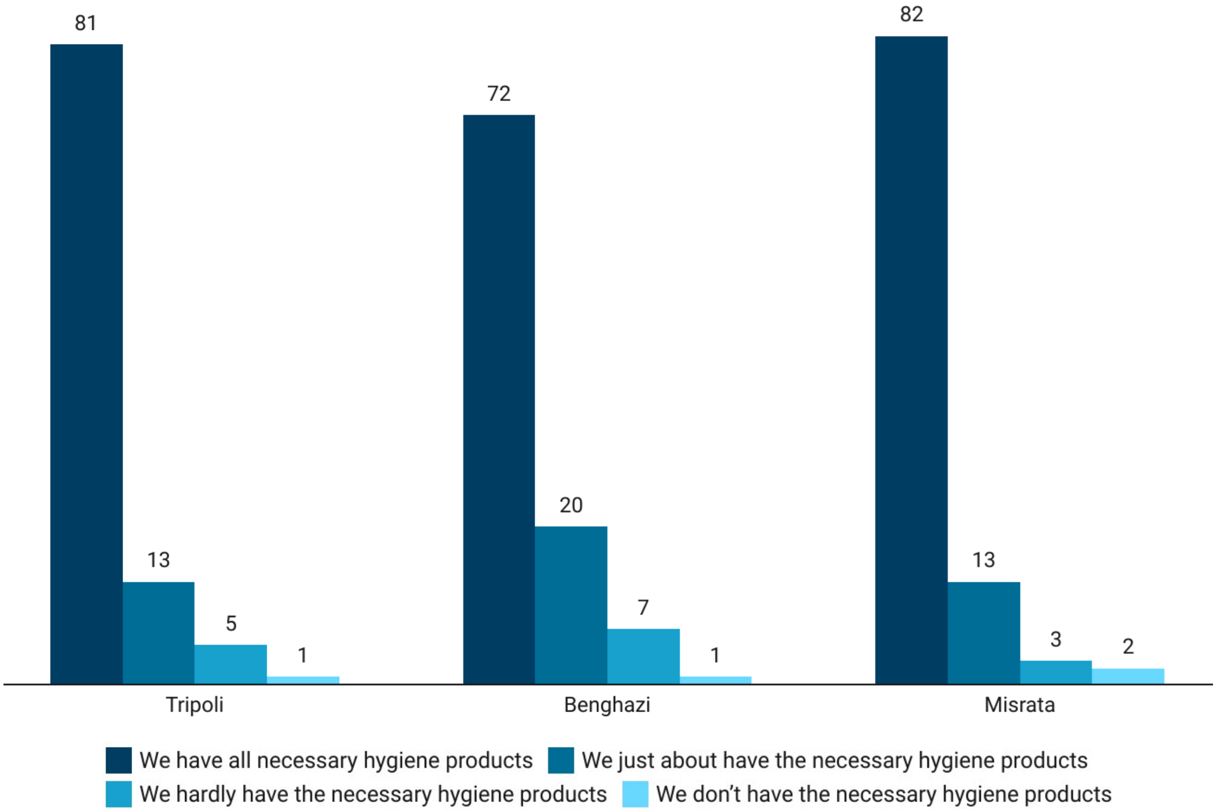


Among all respondents (n = 601), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.). is among Misrata respondents with 82%, followed by Tripoli respondents with 81%, and Benghazi respondents with 72%.

20% of Benghazi respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 13% of each Tripoli and Misrata respondents. 7% of Benghazi respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Tripoli respondents with 5%, and Misrata respondents with 3%. Among Misrata respondents, 2% never have all the necessary hygiene products, followed by Tripoli and Benghazi respondents with each 1%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – City (n = 601)

Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]



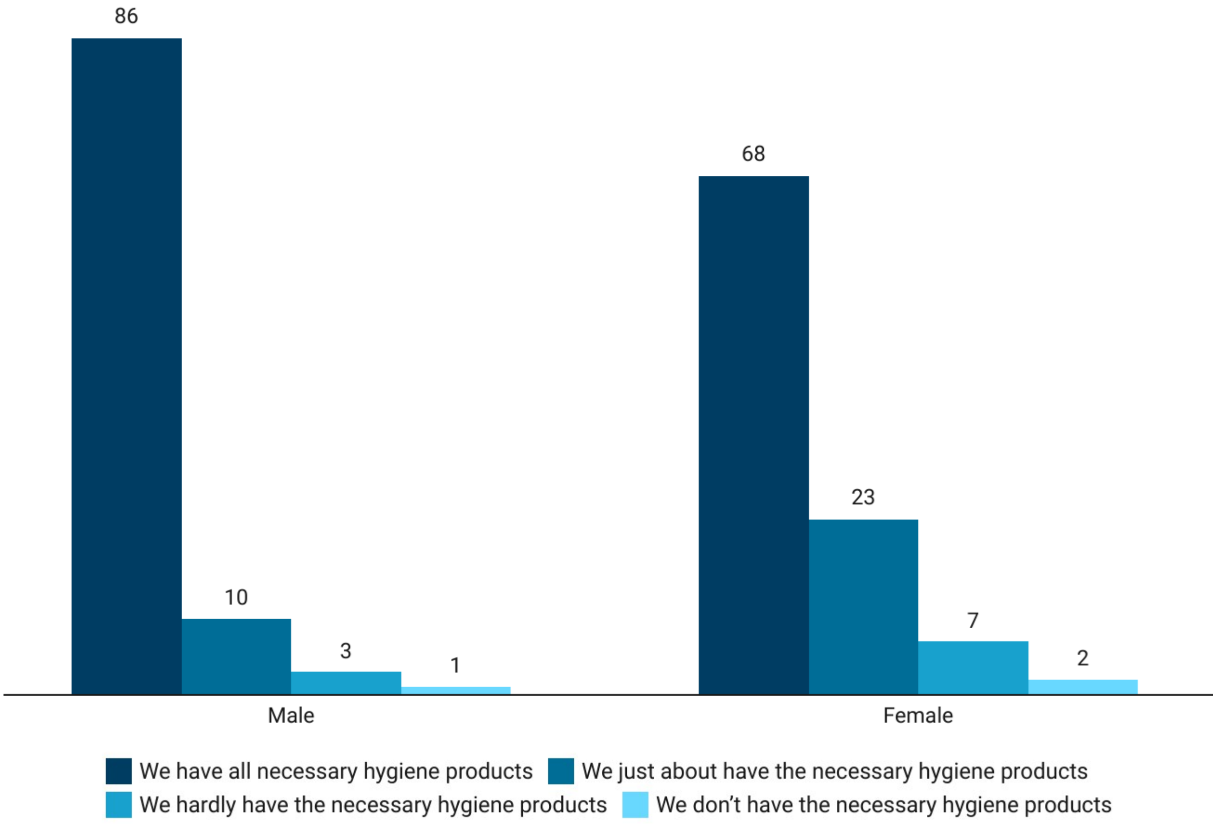
86% of male and 68% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 601) have all necessary hygienic products, while 10% of male and 23% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

3% of male and 7% of female survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.

1% of male and 2% of female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Gender (n = 601)

Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]



4.9. Access to medical services

76% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 13% have access but they are not able to afford them. 10% do not have any access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

65% of the survey participants (n = 601) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 62% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access and can afford a visit, while 23% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 15% have no access to primary medical care.

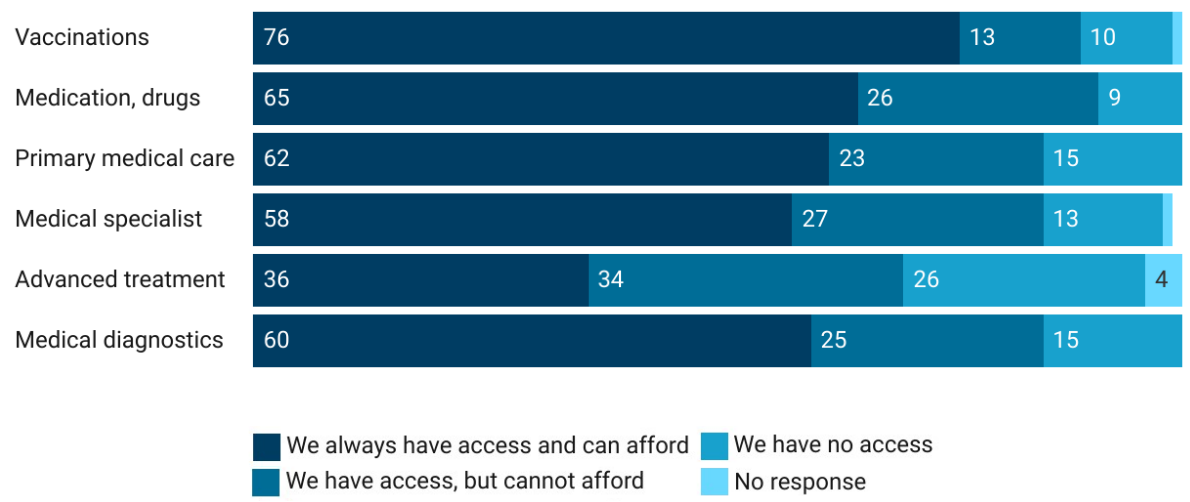
58% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 27% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 13% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer.

36% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 34% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 26% have no access at all. 4% did not answer.

60% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 15% have no access.

Access to medical services – Total (n = 601)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



71% of Tripoli residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 12% have access but cannot afford them. 15% do not have access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

63% of Tripoli respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 25% have access but is not able to afford it. 12% have no access at all.

64% of respondents in Tripoli (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 19% have access but cannot afford it. 17% do not have access to primary medical care.

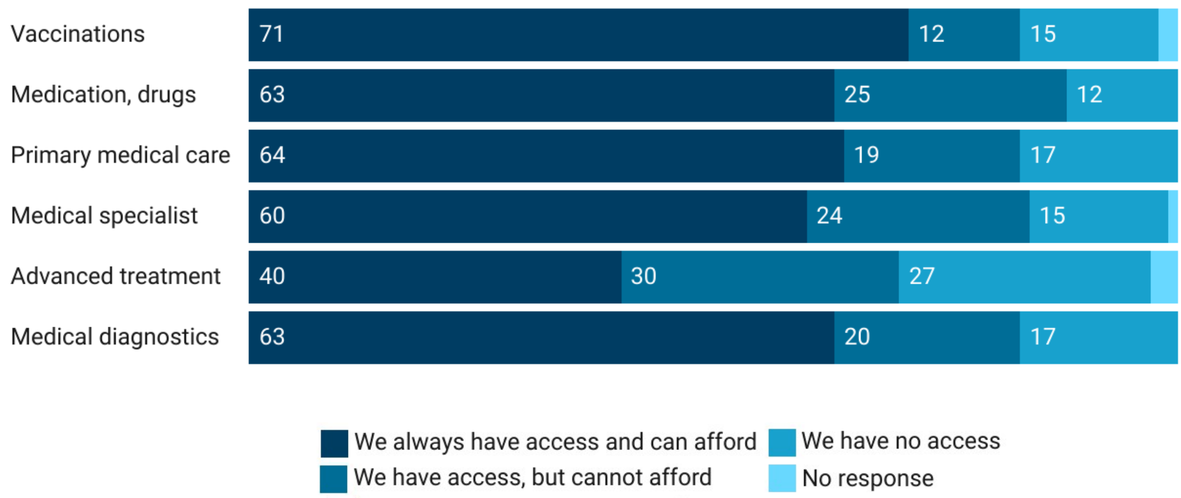
60% of the Tripoli sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 24% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 15% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

40% of Tripoli respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 30% have access but cannot afford it, while 27% have no access at all. 3% did not answer.

63% of Tripoli respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 20% have access but cannot afford it. 17% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

Access to medical services – Tripoli (n = 200)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



74% of Benghazi residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 16% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access. 1% did not answer.

Among Benghazi residents (n = 200), 64% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 29% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 6% have no access to medication or drugs.

60% of Benghazi respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 15% do not have access to primary medical care.

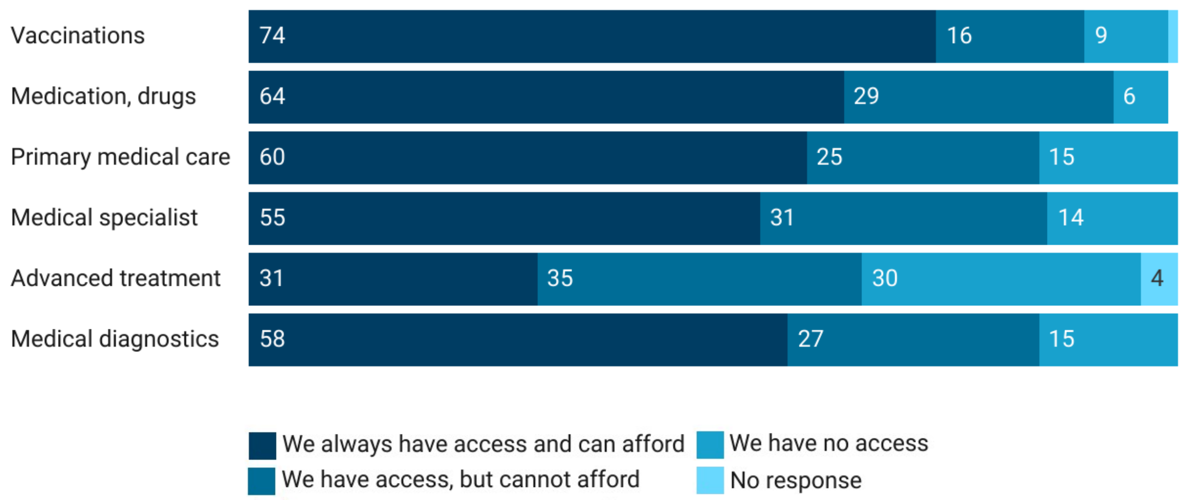
55% of Benghazi residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 14% have no access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

31% of Benghazi respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 35% have access but cannot afford it, while 30% do not have access at all. 4% did not answer.

58% of Benghazi respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 27% have access but cannot afford it. 15% have no access at all.

Access to medical services – Benghazi (n = 200)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



83% of Misrata residents (n = 201) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 11% have access but cannot afford them. 6% do not have access to vaccinations at all.

67% of Misrata respondents (n = 201) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 25% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 8% have no access to medication/drugs.

63% of Misrata respondents (n = 201) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 27% have access but cannot afford it. 10% do not have access to primary medical care.

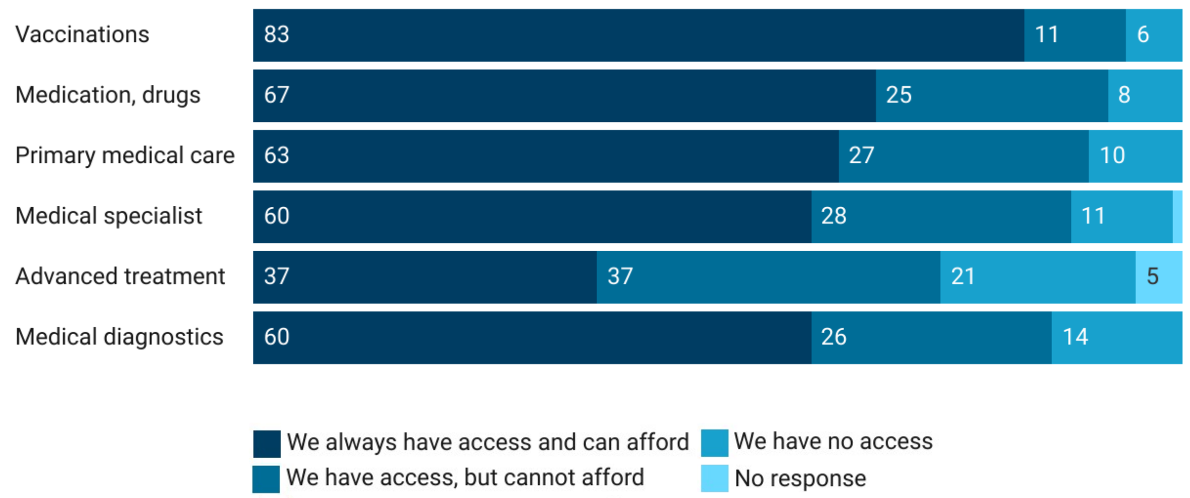
60% of Misrata sample (n = 201) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 28% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 11% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

37% of Misrata respondents (n = 201) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 37% have access but cannot afford it, while 21% have no access at all. 5% did not answer.

60% of Misrata respondents (n = 201) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 26% have access but cannot afford it. 14% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

Access to medical services – Misrata (n = 201)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



80% of male respondents (n = 330) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 10% have access but cannot afford them. 9% have no access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 330), 71% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 23% have access but cannot afford it. 6% have no access at all.

67% of male respondents (n = 330) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 20% have access but cannot afford it. 13% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

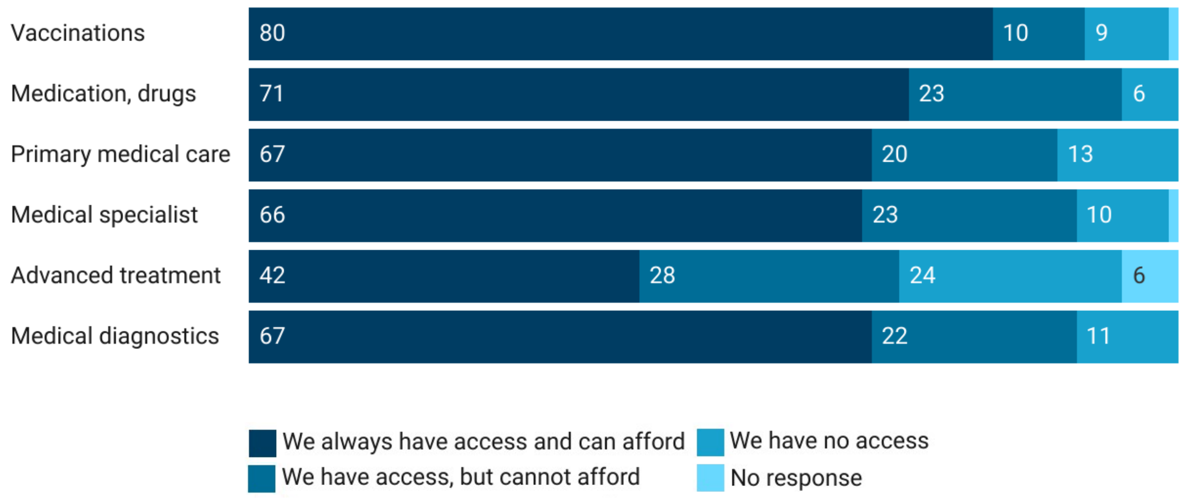
66% of all male participants (n = 330) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 23% have access but cannot afford the visit. 10% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

42% of male respondents (n = 330) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 28% have access but cannot afford them, while 24% have no access. 6% did not answer.

67% of male respondents (n = 330) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 22% have access but cannot afford it. 11% have no access to medical diagnostics.

Access to medical services – Male (n = 330)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



71% of female respondents (n = 271) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 16% have access but cannot afford them. 12% never have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

57% of all female survey participants (n = 271) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 31% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 12% have no access to medication or drugs.

55% of female respondents (n = 271) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 17% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

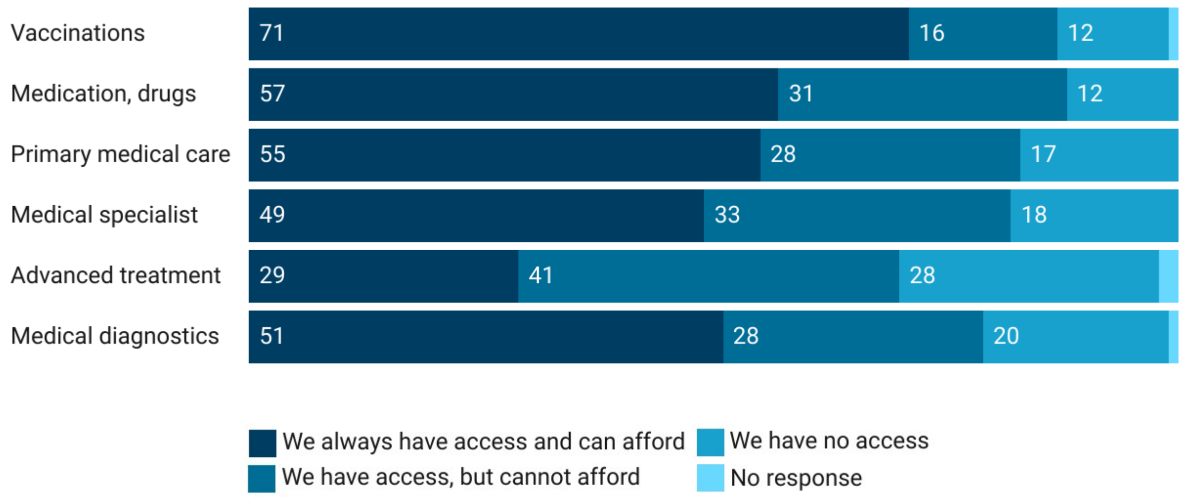
49% of female respondents (n = 271) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 18% do not have access to a medical specialist.

29% of female respondents (n = 271) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 41% have access but cannot afford it, while 28% have no access. 2% did not answer.

51% of female respondents (n = 271) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 20% have no access to medical diagnostics. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Female (n = 271)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



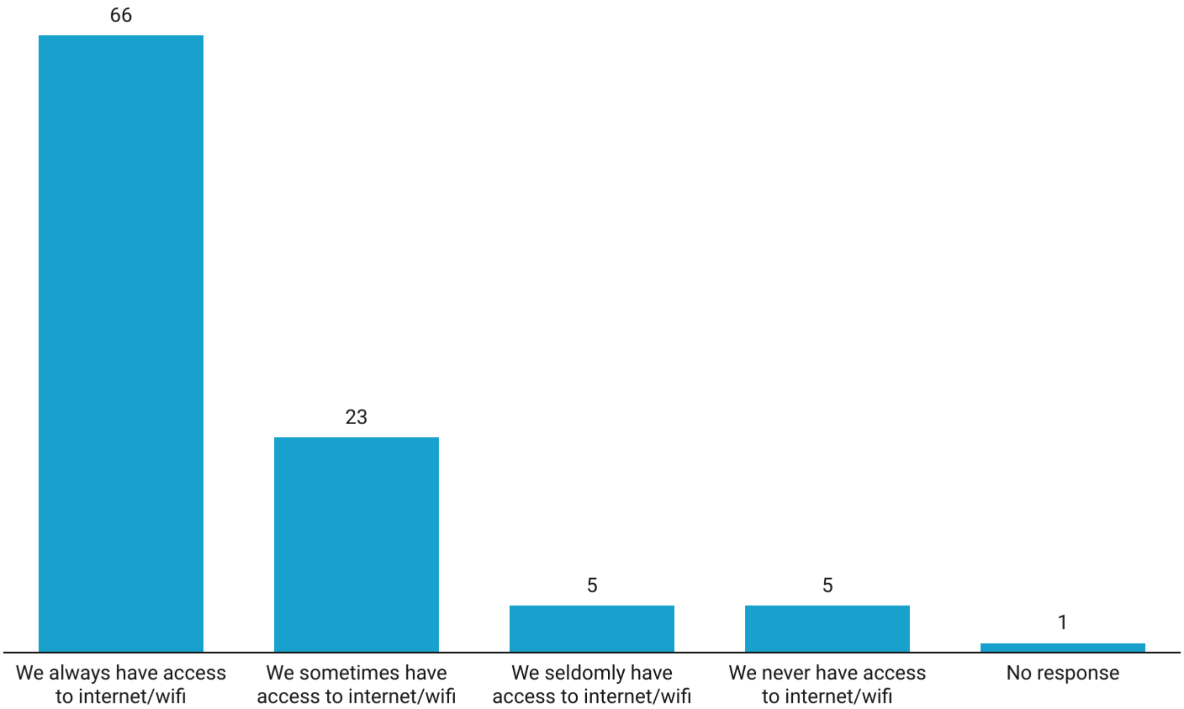
4.10. Access to internet/wifi

Modern communication technology is a necessity. Internet might support social, economic, civic and political self-determination. The United Nations Human Rights Council therefore declared internet access a human right in a 2016 resolution. Despite all the progress in access to the internet, there are glaring differences depending on region, gender, highest level of education, and religion.

66% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to internet/wifi, while 23% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 5% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 5% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 1% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi – Total (n = 601)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

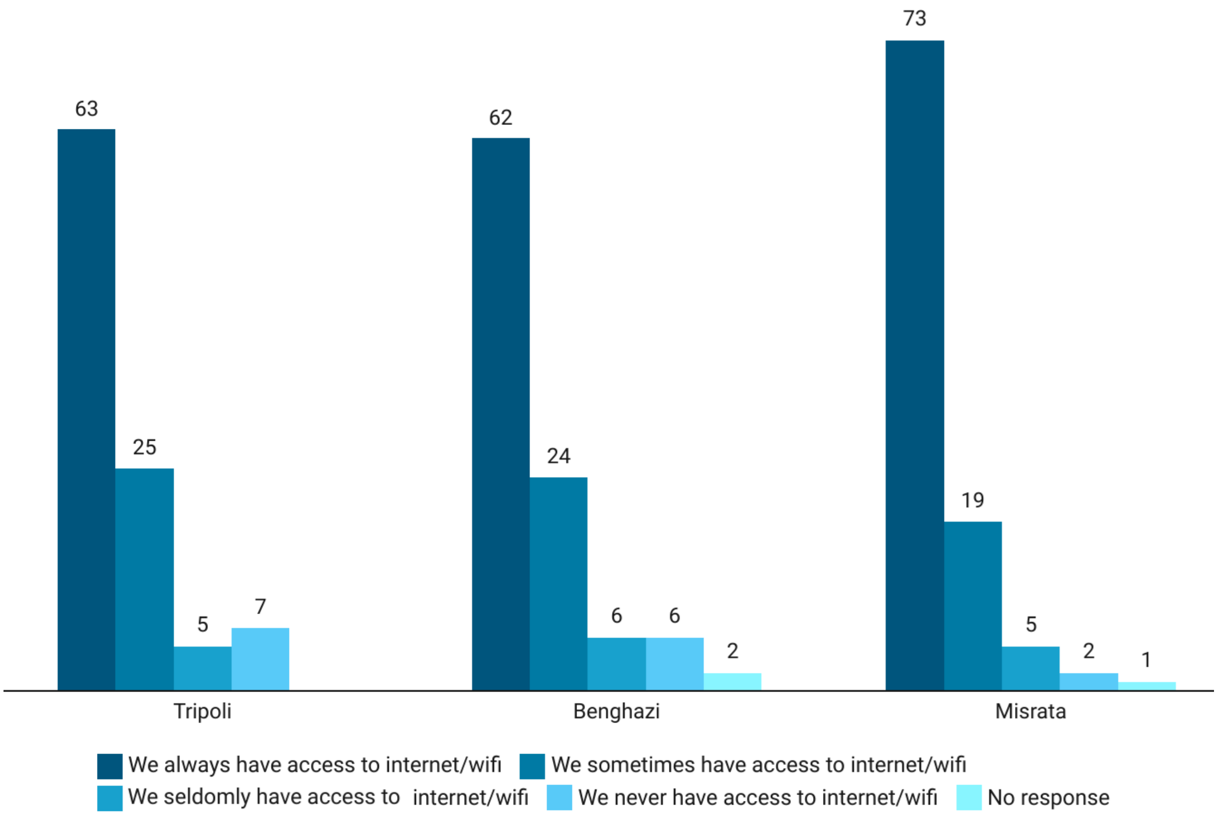


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Misrata with 73%, followed by Tripoli with 63%, and Benghazi with 62%. 25% of Tripoli respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 24% of Benghazi and 19% of Misrata respondents.

The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Benghazi residents with 6%, followed by Tripoli and Misrata residents with each 5%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Tripoli residents with 7%, followed by Benghazi residents with 6%, and Misrata residents with 2%. 2% of Benghazi and 1% of Misrata respondents did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi – City (n = 601)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

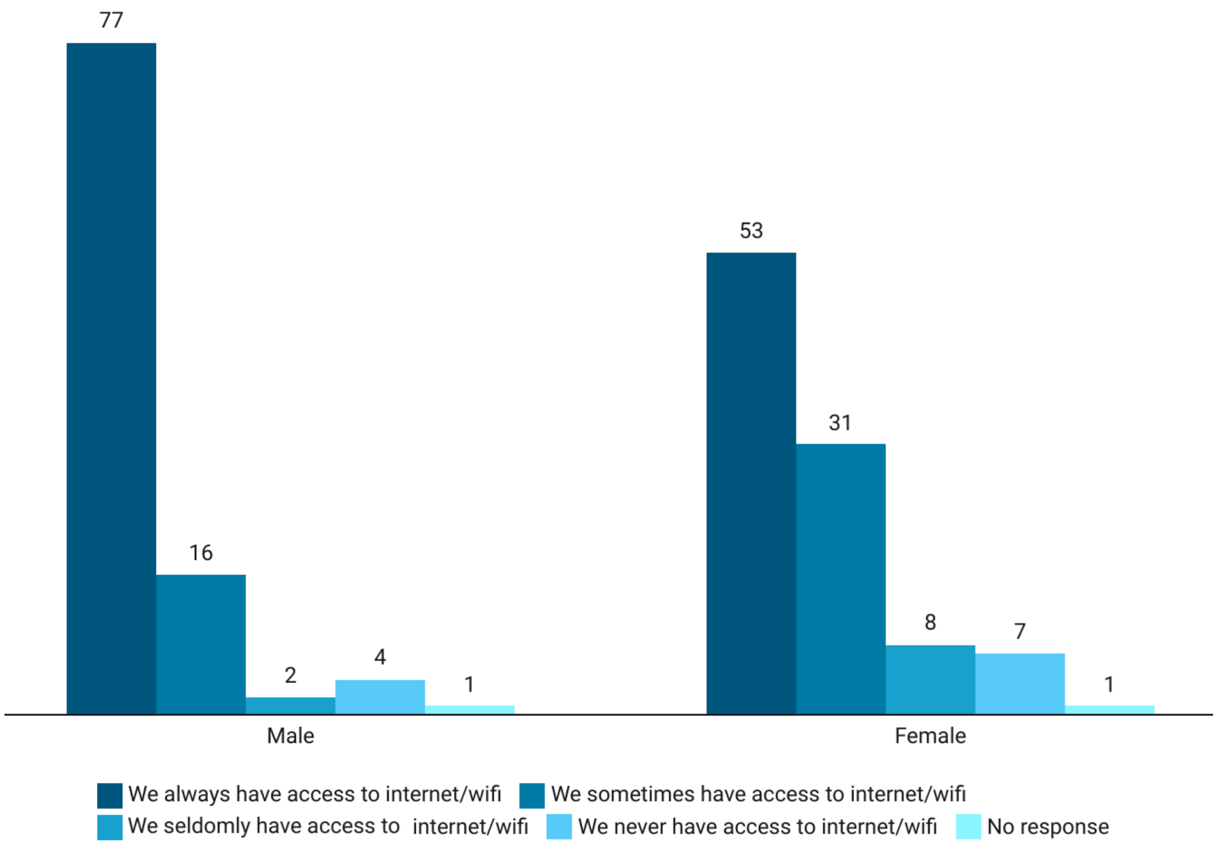


Among male participants 77% each always have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 53% of female participants. 16% of male and 31% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi.

2% of male and 8% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is higher among female respondents (7%) than among male respondents (4%). Among male and female respondents 1% each did not answer.

Access to Internet/wifi – Gender (n = 601)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



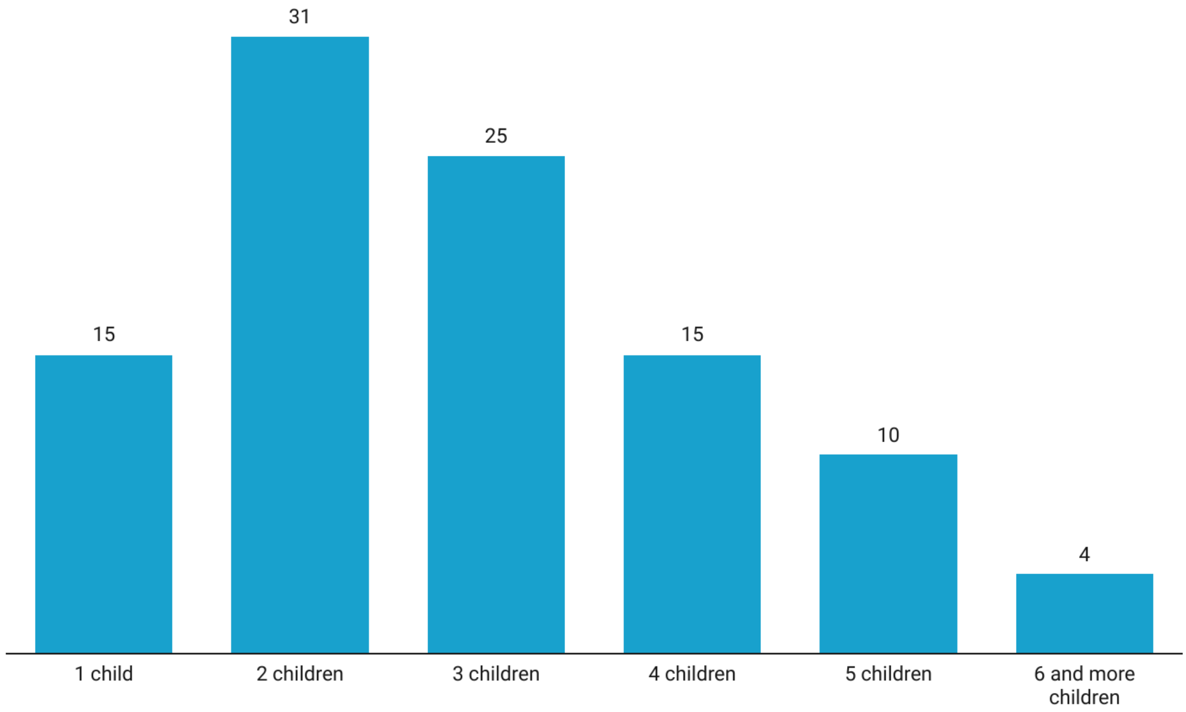
4.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 349). In total, of those (n = 252) stating not being single, 26% stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 186) is among those having 2 children (31%), followed by 25% having 3 children, and 15% having one child, and 15% having four children. 10% have 5 children, while 4% have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 186)

Number of children?



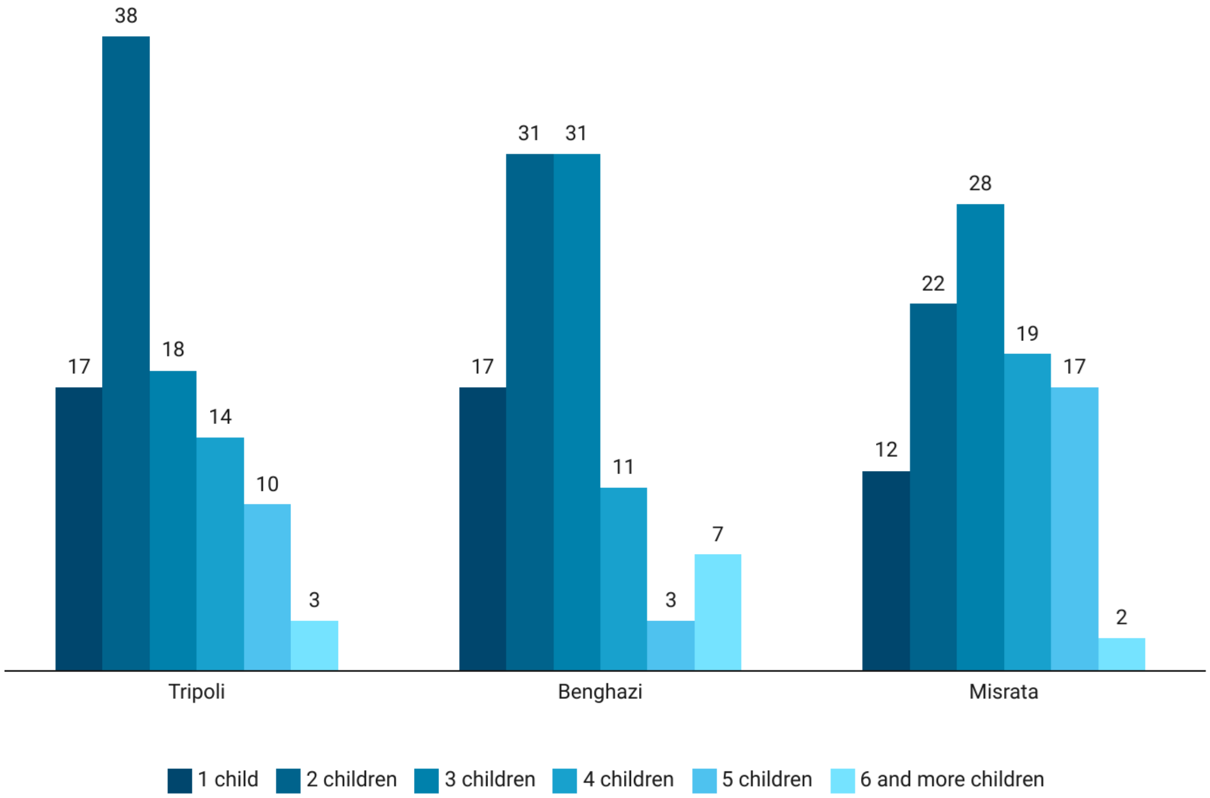
Among Tripoli and Benghazi respondents 17% each have 1 child, while this is true for 12% of Misrata respondents. 38% of Tripoli respondents have 2 children, followed by 31% of Benghazi, and 22% of Misrata respondents.

The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Benghazi respondents with 31%, followed by Misrata with 28%, and Tripoli with 18%. 19% of Misrata respondents have 4 children, while the same is true for 14% of Tripoli and 11% of Benghazi respondents. 17% of

Misrata respondents have 5 children, while this is true for 10% of Tripoli and 3% of Bengahzi respondents.

Number of children – City (n = 186)

Number of children?

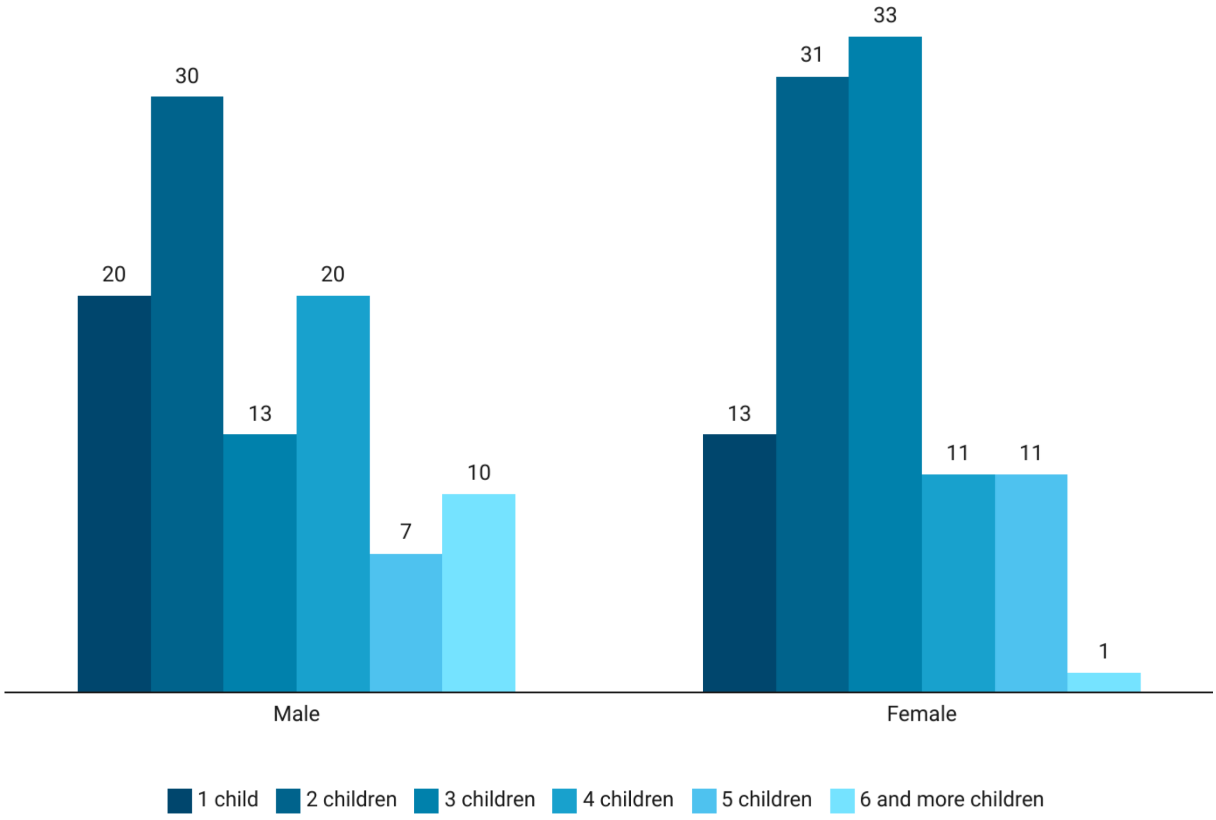


20% of male respondents and 13% female respondents have 1 child, while 30% of male and 3% of female respondents have 2 children. 13% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 33% of female respondents.

20% of male and 11% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 7% of male and 11% of female respondents have 5 children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 186)

Number of children?



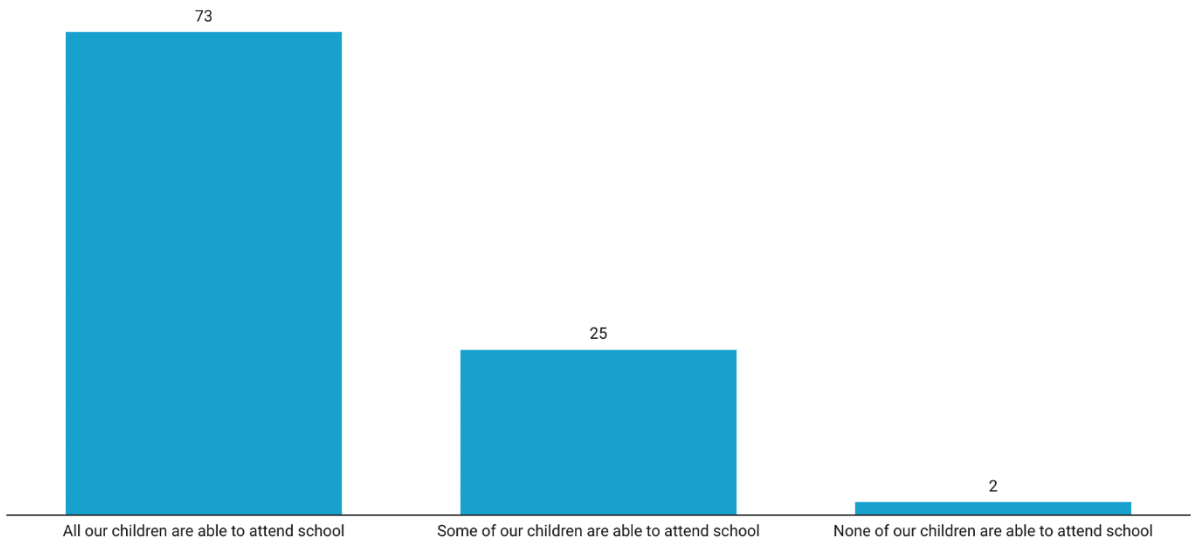
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 94% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 174.

In Tripoli, 94% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 97% among Benghazi respondents, and 90% among Misrata respondents. 87% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 97% among female respondents.

Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 73% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 25% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 2% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Total (n = 133)

Are your children able to attend school?

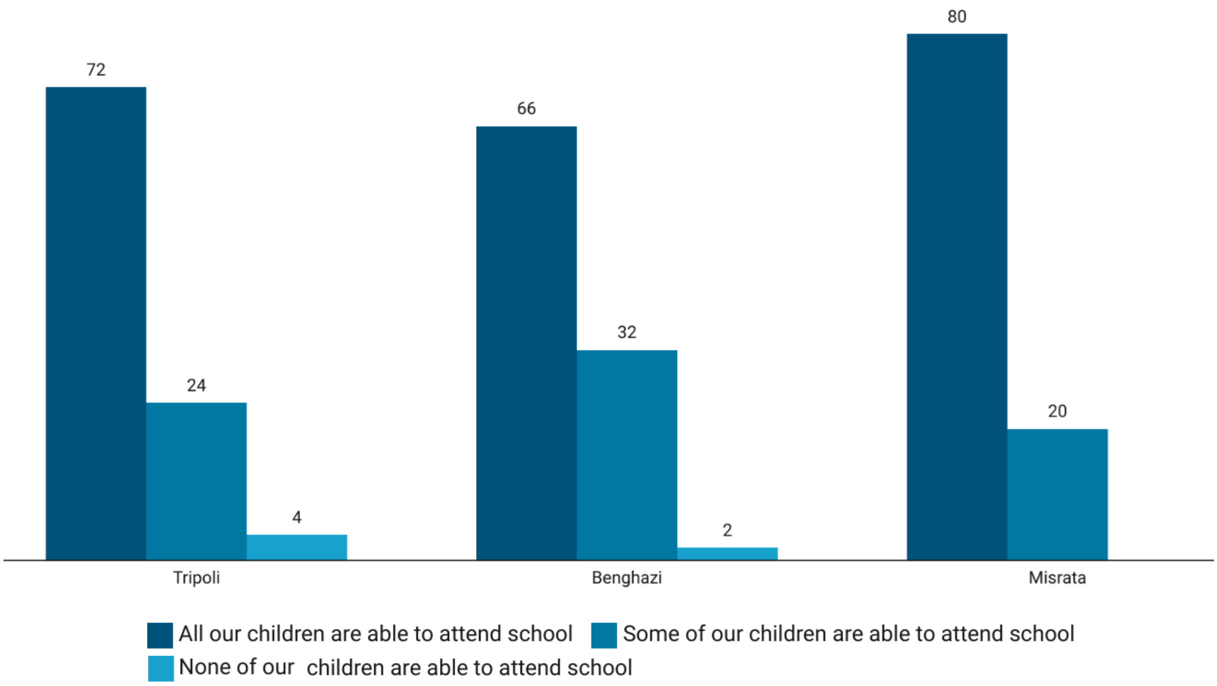


City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Misrata with 80%, followed by 72% in Tripoli, and 66% in Benghazi. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Benghazi with 32%, followed by Tripoli with 24%, and Misrata with 20%.

The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Tripoli respondents with a share of 4%, followed by Benghazi with 2%.

School attendance – City (n = 133)

Are your children able to attend school?

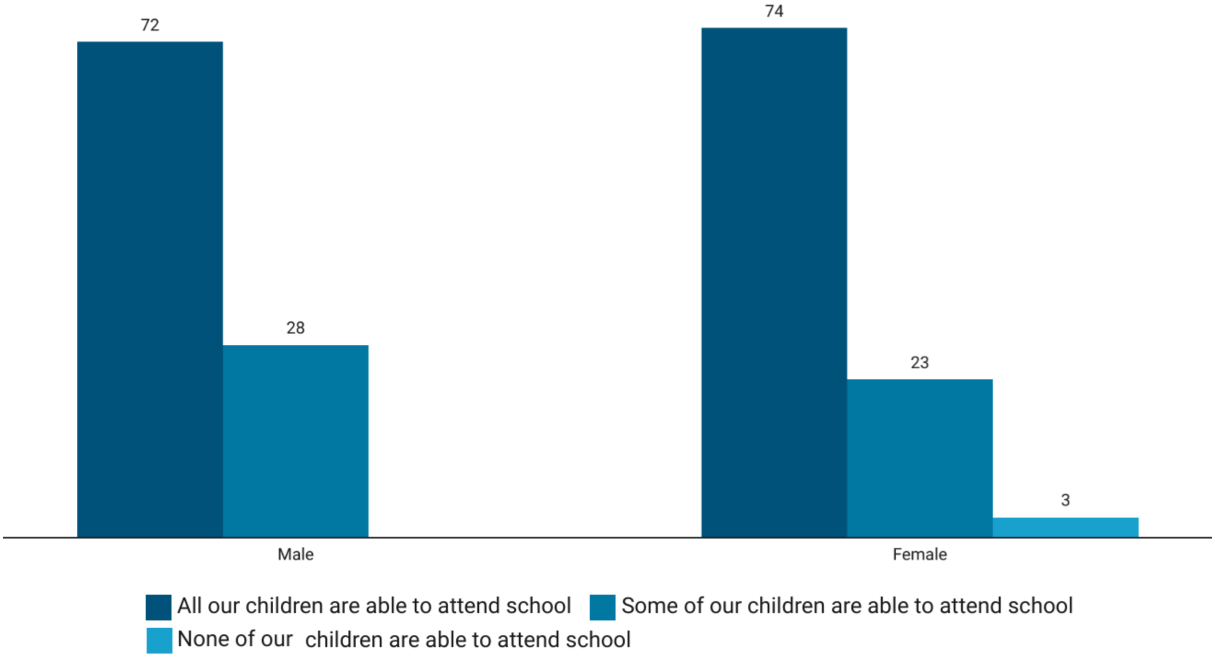


Gender comparison shows that 72% of male and 74% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 28% of male and 23% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school.

3% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Gender (n = 133)

Are your children able to attend school?

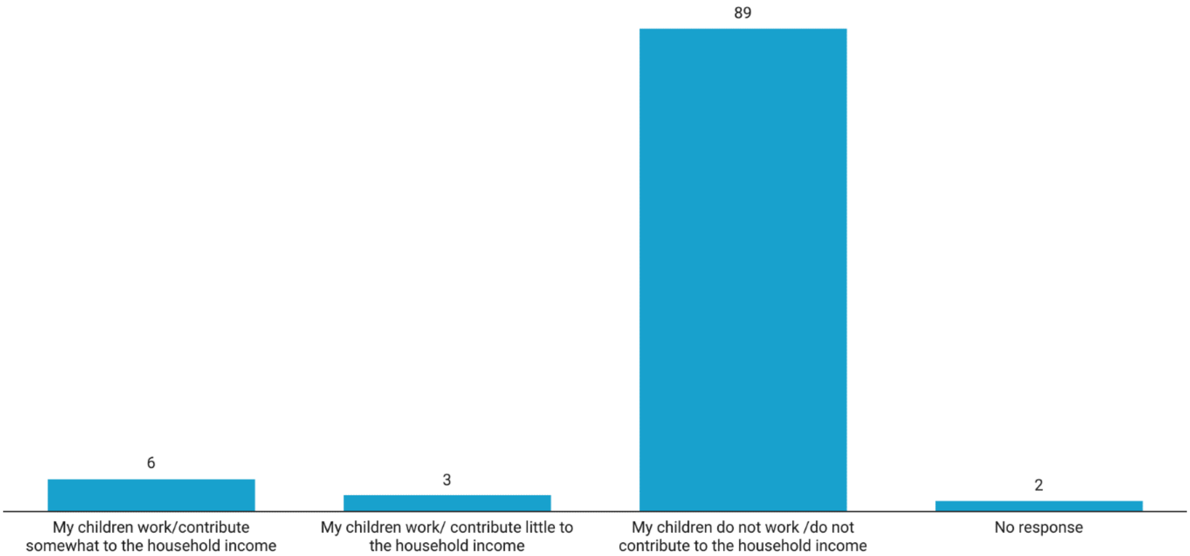


6% of the respondents admitted that their children worked or contributed somewhat to the household income, while 3% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income.

A majority of 89% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income. 2% did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 174)

Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?



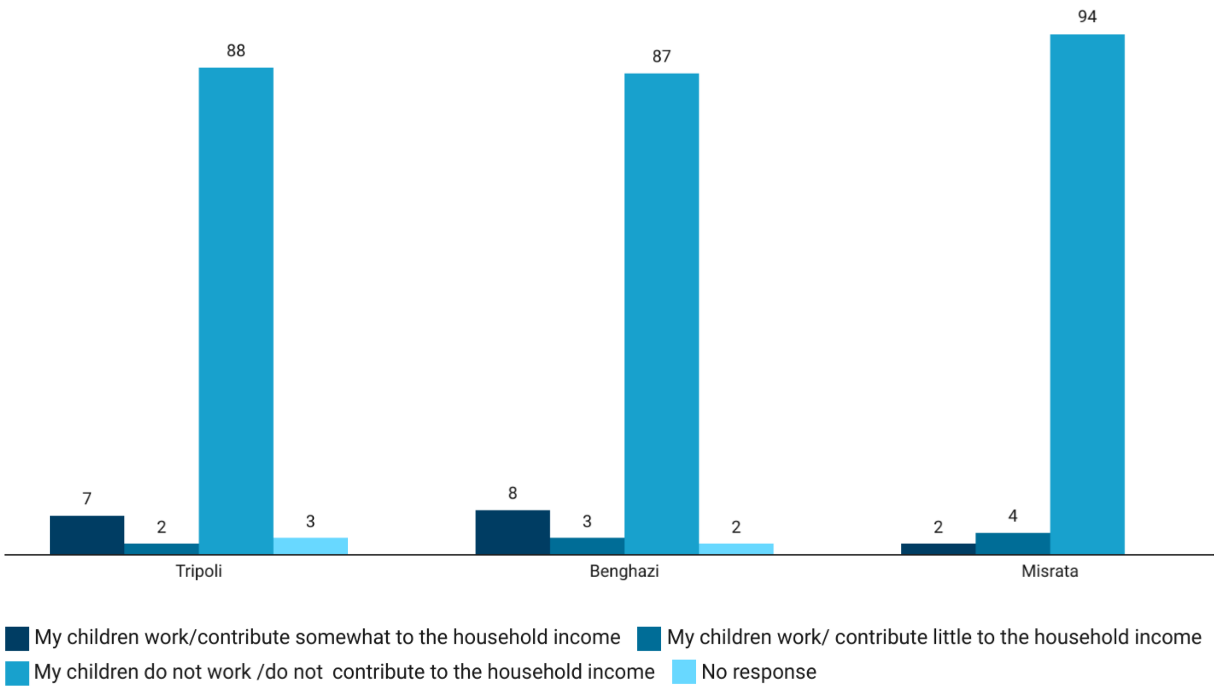
City comparison reveals that 8% of Benghazi respondents answered that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while this is true for 7% of Tripoli respondents, and 2% of Misrata respondents. Among Misrata respondents 4% stated that their children worked little to support the household income, followed by Benghazi respondents with 3%, and Tripoli respondents with 2%.

94% of Misrata respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 88% of Tripoli and 87% of Benghazi respondents.

3% of Tripoli and 2% of Benghazi respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 174)

Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?



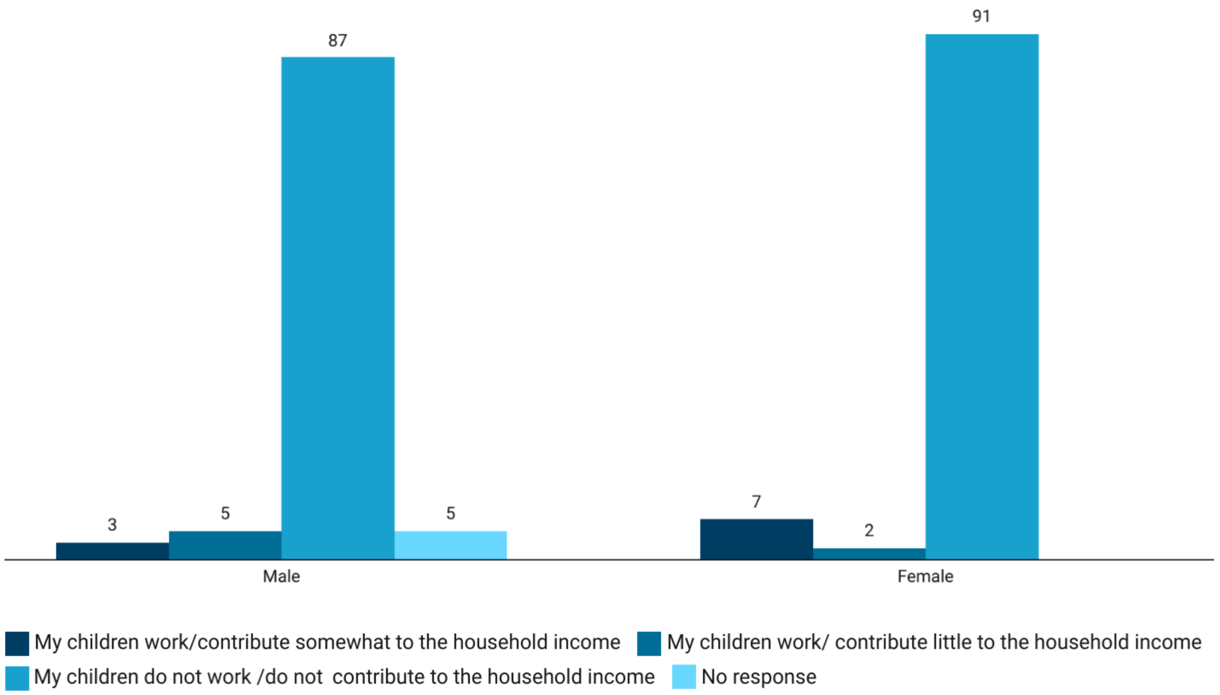
Gender comparison shows that 3% of male and 7% of female respondents answered that their children worked somewhat to support the household income.

5% of male respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while this is true for 2% of female respondents.

Among male respondents 87% stated that none of their children worked to support the household income, while the same is true for 91% of female respondents. 5% of male respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 174)

Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?



5. Demographics

One to One for Research and Polling executed a socio-economic survey in Libya for the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. In Libya, data collection took place between 01 August and 18 September, 2024. The survey consisted of 601 respondents divided into three target groups: 200 Tripoli residents, 200 Benghazi residents, and 201 Misrata residents aged between 16 and 35 years. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

5.1. Location

Governorate (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Tripoli	200	33%
Benghazi	200	33%
Misrata	201	34%
Total	601	100%

5.2. Gender and age

Gender (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	330	55%
Female	271	45%
Total	601	100%

Age (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	82	13%
20-24	155	26%
25-29	167	28%
30-35	198	33%
Total	601	100%

5.3. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	7	1%
Elementary school	15	2%
Primary school	58	10%
Secondary school	167	28%
Vocational/technical training	29	5%
College/university	325	54%
Total	601	100%

5.4. Marital status

Marital status (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	349	58%
Married	214	35%
Cohabitation	1	0%
Divorced/separated	22	4%
Widower/widow	15	3%
Total	601	100%

5.5. Children

Number of children (n = 186)

	Frequency	Percent
1	29	16%
2	57	31%
3	47	25%
4	27	14%
5	18	10%
6 or more	8	4%
Total	186	100%

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 186)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	174	94%
No	12	6%
Total	186	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 133)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	97	73%
Some of our children are able to attend school	33	25%
None of our children are able to attend school	3	2%
Total	133	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 174)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	10	6%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	5	3%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	156	89%
No response	3	2%
Total	174	100%

Appendix: Questionnaire

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Tripoli

Benghazi

Misrata

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response *(do not read)*

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response *(do not read)*

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response *(do not read)*

A6 Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

No response *(do not read)*

Q1 To begin, I would like to ask you about the security situation in your neighborhood: Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don’t feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response *(do not read)*

Q2 Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don’t have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response *(do not read)*

Q3 Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response *(do not read)*

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

I live alone

I live with housing partners

I live with my core family

I live with my extended family

No response *(do not read)*

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

My apartment/house is owned

My apartment/house is rented

No response *(do not read)*

Q6 What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?

We manage to afford housing costs

We can just about to afford housing costs

We hardly manage to afford housing costs

We cannot manage to afford housing costs

No response *(do not read)*

Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

I always have electricity available

I mostly have electricity available

I sometimes have electricity available

I never have electricity available

No response *(do not read)*

Q8 What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

No response *(do not read)*

Q9 What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g. clothing, shoes, etc.)?

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response *(do not read)*

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response *(do not read)*

Q11 Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income

No response *(do not read)*

Q12 Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response *(do not read)*

Q13 Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don’t have the necessary hygiene products

No response *(do not read)*

Q14 In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?

	We always have access and can afford	**We have access, but cannot afford**	**We have no access**	**No response *(do not read)***
Vaccinations	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Medication, drugs	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Primary medical care (family doctor)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response *(do not read)*

1 **IRAQ**
Socio-Economic Survey 2021

2 **AFGHANISTAN**
Socio-Economic Survey 2021

3 **TUNISIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

4 **EGYPT**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

5 **LEBANON**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

6 **SYRIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

7 **ALGERIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

8 **LIBYA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

9 **MOROCCO**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

10 **KABUL**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

11 **LEBANON**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023

12 **SYRIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023

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