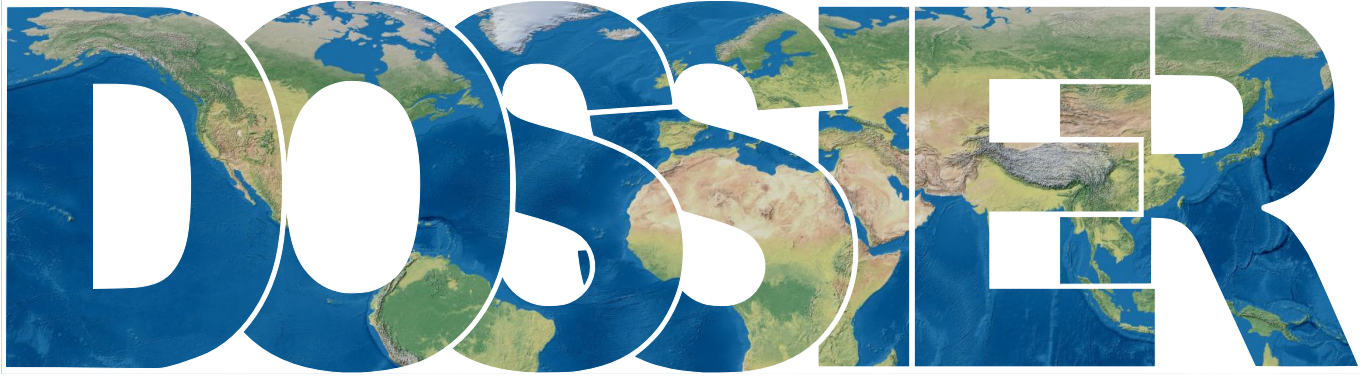




LIBYA

Socio-Economic Survey 2025



 Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

 Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum



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1 Executive Summary

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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 18 April and 17 May, 2025.

The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups: 200 Tripoli residents, 200 Benghazi residents, and 200 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).

2 Main Results

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Sense of security

- 90% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 8% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not answer.
- 94% of Benghazi respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 93% of Misrata respondents, and 83% of Tripoli respondents. 13% of Tripoli respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 6% of Benghazi respondents, and 5% of Misrata respondents. 1% of Tripoli respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood. 2% of each Tripoli and Misrata respondents do not feel safe. 1% of Tripoli respondents did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 84% manage to afford the housing costs, while 8% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 4% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 2% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 2% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 89% of Misrata respondents, 86% of Benghazi respondents, and 77% of Tripoli respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 11% of Tripoli and 7% of Benghazi respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 6% of Misrata residents. 6% of Benghazi respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 4% of Tripoli and 3% 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 5%, followed by Benghazi residents with 1%. 3% of Tripoli and 2% of Misrata respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity

- 89% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 6% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 2% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 2% never have electricity available. 1% did not answer.
- 92% of Misrata residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 89% of Benghazi and 85% of Tripoli respondents. 8% of Tripoli respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Benghazi respondents with 7%, and Misrata respondents with 4%. 4% of Tripoli residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Benghazi respondents with 2%, and Misrata respondents with 1%. 3% of Tripoli residents never have access to electricity, followed by Misrata respondents with 2%. 2% of Benghazi and 1% of Misrata residents did not answer.

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

- 82% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 10% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 6% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 2% 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 87%, followed by Benghazi with 82%, and Tripoli with 77%. 13% of Benghazi respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 11% of Tripoli and 6% of Misrata respondents. 9% of Tripoli residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 4% of each Benghazi and Misrata respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Tripoli residents with 3%, followed by Misrata residents with 2%, and Benghazi residents with 1%. 1% of Misrata respondents did not answer.

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

- 81% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 9% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 7% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 2% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family. 1% did not answer.
- 88% of Misrata residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 82% of Benghazi residents, and 73% of Tripoli respondents. 13% of Tripoli respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Benghazi respondents (10%), and Misrata respondents (6%). 11% of Tripoli respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for Benghazi respondents with 7%, and Misrata residents with 2%. Among Misrata respondents, 3% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 2% of Tripoli respondents, and 1% of Benghazi respondents. Among Tripoli and Misrata respondents, 1% each did not answer.

Access to clean drinking water

- 92% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 5% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 1% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Tripoli and Benghazi with each 93%, followed by Misrata with 90%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Misrata respondents with 6%, followed by Benghazi respondents with 5%, and Tripoli respondents with 4%. 2% of Misrata respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 1% of each Tripoli and Benghazi respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Tripoli with 2%, followed by Misrata and Benghazi with each 1%. 1% of Misrata respondents did not answer.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 94% of the survey participants (n = 600) 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. 5% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 1% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene.
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Benghazi respondents with 97%, followed by Misrata respondents with 94%, and Tripoli respondents with 90%. 7% of Tripoli, 4% of Misrata and 3% of Benghazi respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products. 1% of both Tripoli Misrata hardly have necessary hygiene products. 2% of Tripoli respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products, followed by Misrata respondents with 1%. 1% of Misrata respondents did not answer.

Access to medical services

- 77% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 14% have access but they are not able to afford them. 3% do not have any access to vaccinations. 6% did not answer.
- 74% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 20% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 4% did not answer.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 69% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 21% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 5% have no access to primary medical care. 5% did not answer.

- 63% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 26% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 5% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 6% did not answer.
- 54% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 30% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 8% have no access at all. 8% did not answer.
- 63% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 5% have no access. 7% did not answer.

School attendance

- Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 74% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 25% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 1% 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 Benghazi with 75%, followed by Tripoli and Misrata with each 73%. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Tripoli with 27%, followed by Benghazi with 25%, and Misrata with 20%. 7% of Misrata respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

Contribution to household income

- 6% of the respondents admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 6% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. A majority of 86% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income. 2% did not answer.
- City comparison reveals that 21% of Misrata respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income, while this is true for 6% of Benghazi respondents. Among Tripoli respondents, 11% stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 94% of Benghazi respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 86% of Tripoli and 79% of Misrata respondents. 3% of Tripoli respondents did not answer.

3 Trends

To indicate a trend, a difference of at least 5% to the last data point is required. Thus an increase or decrease of 5% or more compared to the previous year is considered a trend.

Housing

While in 2024, 64% managed to afford the housing costs, the proportion has increased to 84% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to afford housing costs	64	84
Can just about afford housing costs	17	8
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	12	4
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	7	2

While in 2024, 48% always had electricity available, the proportion increased to 89% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have electricity available	48	89
Mostly have electricity available	31	6
Sometimes have electricity available	18	2
Never have electricity available	3	2

Food and water access

While in 2024, 60% could manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, the proportion has increased to 82% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	60	82
Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	21	10

Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	13	6
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	6	2

While in 2024, 79% always had access to clean drinking water, the proportion has increased to 92% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access to clean drinking water	79	92
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	15	5
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	3	1
Never have access to clean drinking water	3	2

Basic consumer goods

An improvement towards the ability to provide basic consumer goods for the family can be seen between 2024 and 2025: while in 2024, 56% could manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion has increased to 81% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	56	81
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	22	9
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	15	7
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	7	2

Necessary hygiene products

While in 2024, 78% had all necessary hygiene products, the proportion has increased to 94% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Have all necessary hygiene products	78	94
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	16	5
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	5	
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	1	1

Health services

Vaccinations

No significant trend can be identified between the years 2024 and 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	76	77
Have access, but cannot afford	13	14
Have no access	10	3

Medication and drugs

While in 2024, 65% always had access and could afford medication and drugs, the proportion has increased to 74% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	65	74
Have access, but cannot afford	26	20
Have no access	9	2

Primary medical care (family doctor)

While in 2024, 62% always had access and could afford primary medical care, the proportion has increased to 69% in 2025.

	2024	2025
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Always have access and can afford	62	69
Have access, but cannot afford	23	21
Have no access	15	5

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

While in 2024, 58% always had access and could afford medical specialist, the proportion has increased to 63% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	58	63
Have access, but cannot afford	27	26
Have no access	13	5

Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)

While in 2024, 36% always had access to advanced treatment and could afford it, the proportion increased to 54% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	36	54
Have access, but cannot afford	34	30
Have no access	26	8

Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)

While in 2024, 15% had no access to medical diagnostics, the proportion has decreased to 5% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	60	63
Have access, but cannot afford	25	25
Have no access	15	5

4 Methodology

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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 18 April and 17 May, 2025.

The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups: 200 Tripoli residents, 200 Benghazi residents, and 200 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 2012¹ Quotas were fixed by age, gender, and governorates.

One to One for Research and Polling created a frame composed of all possible existing 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 reviewed, verified and corrected in case of unclear or incoherent answers.

5 Chapter Summary

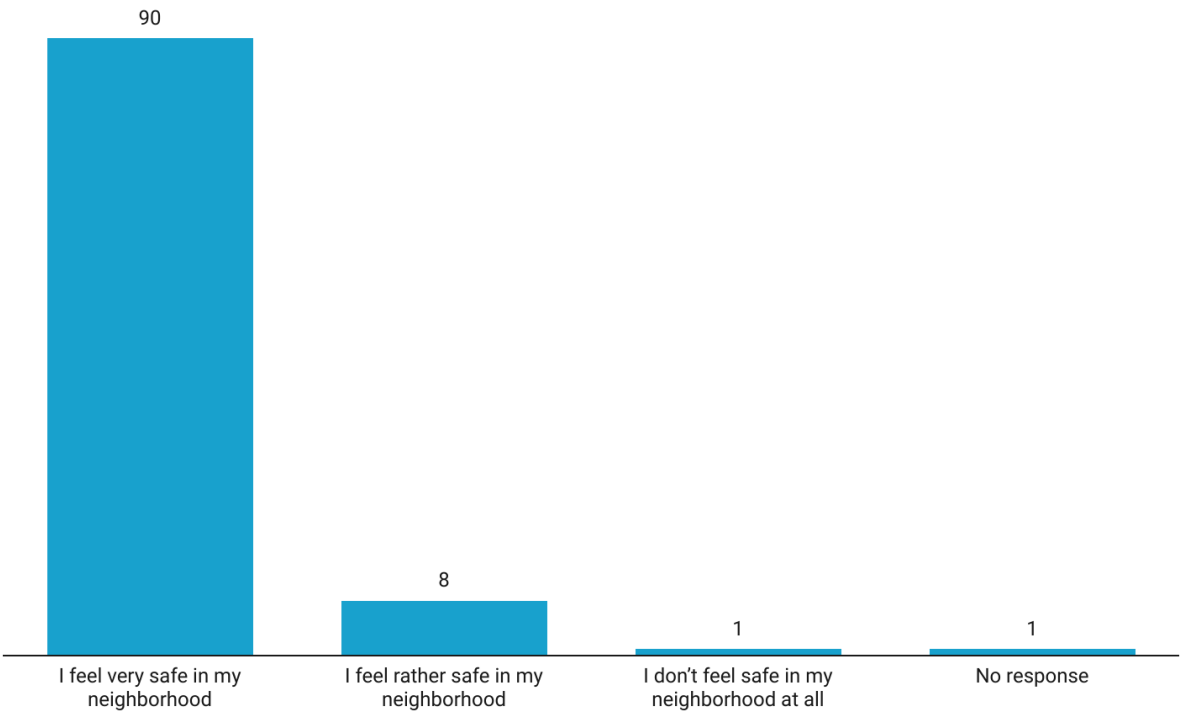
5.1 Sense of security

¹ دادعت لواء اصح إ ل 1 (https://bsc.ly/?P=0#b19).

90% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 8% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not answer.

Sense of security – Total (n = 600)

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

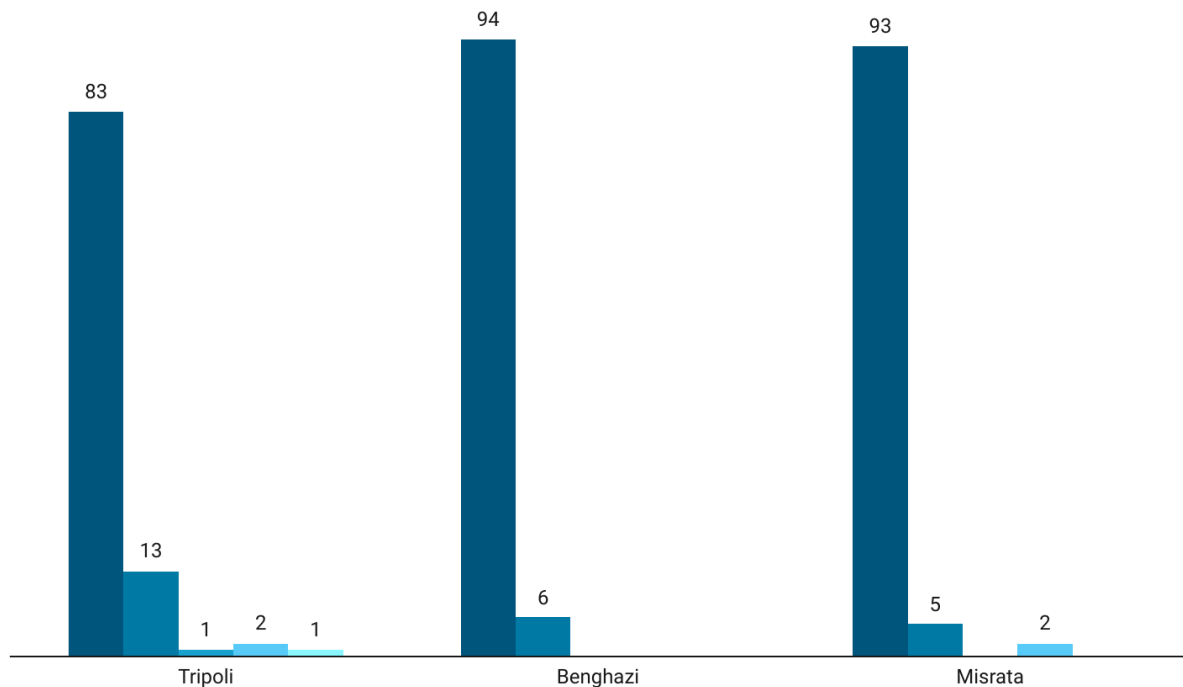


94% of Benghazi respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 93% of Misrata respondents, and 83% of Tripoli respondents. 13% of Tripoli respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 6% of Benghazi respondents, and 5% of Misrata respondents. 1% of Tripoli respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood. 2% of each Tripoli and Misrata respondents do not feel safe. 1% of Tripoli respondents did not answer.

Sense of security – City (n = 600)

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

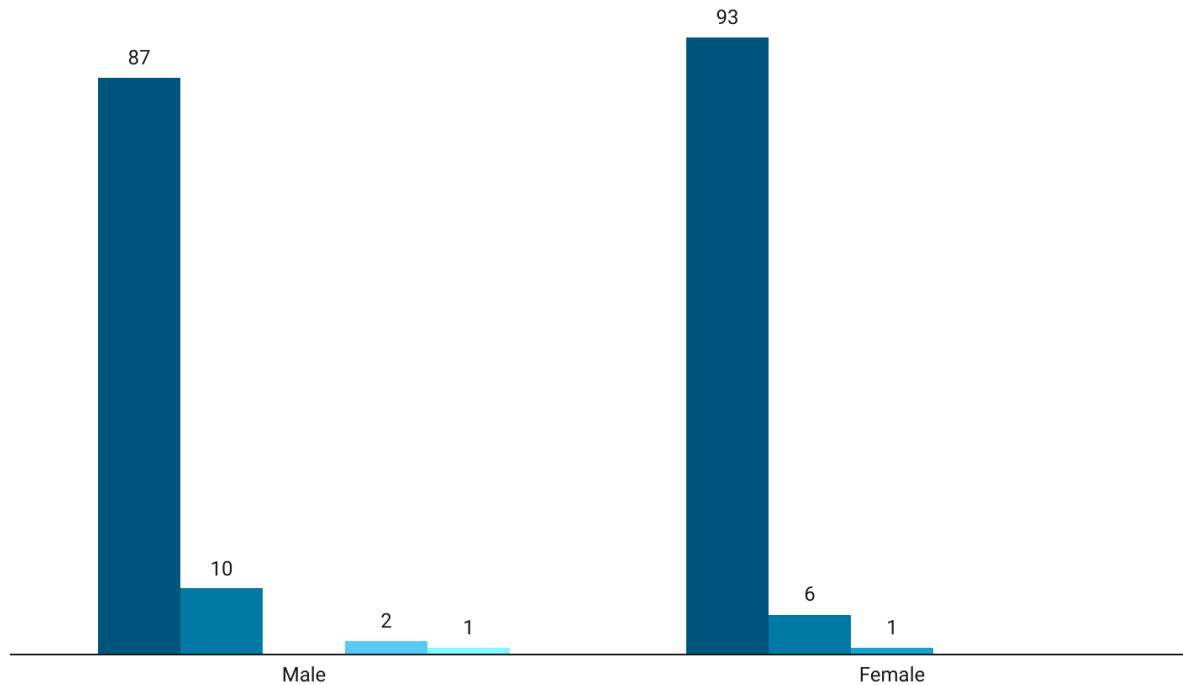


93% of female respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 87% of male respondents. 10% of male survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 6% of female respondents. 1% of female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 2% of male survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Sense of security – Gender (n = 600)

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



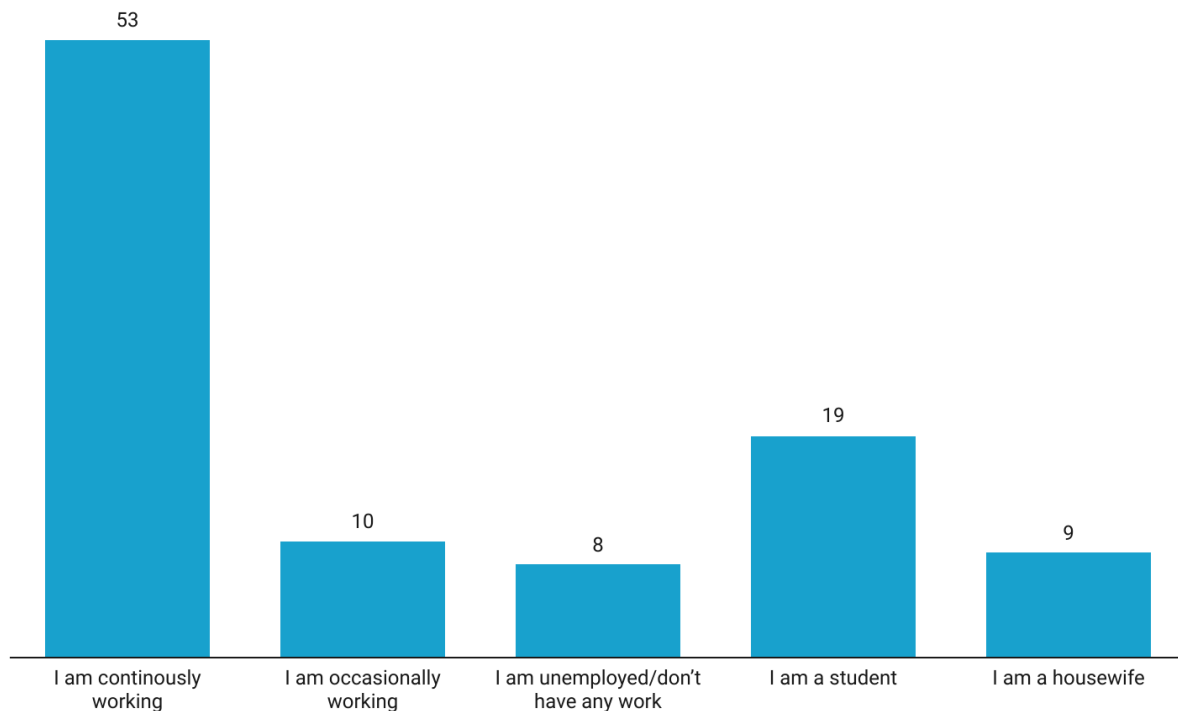
5.2 Occupation and type of employment

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In the present sample (n = 600), 53% work continuously, while 10% have occasional jobs. 19% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 9% are housewives, while 8% are unemployed/do not work currently. 1% did not answer.

Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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

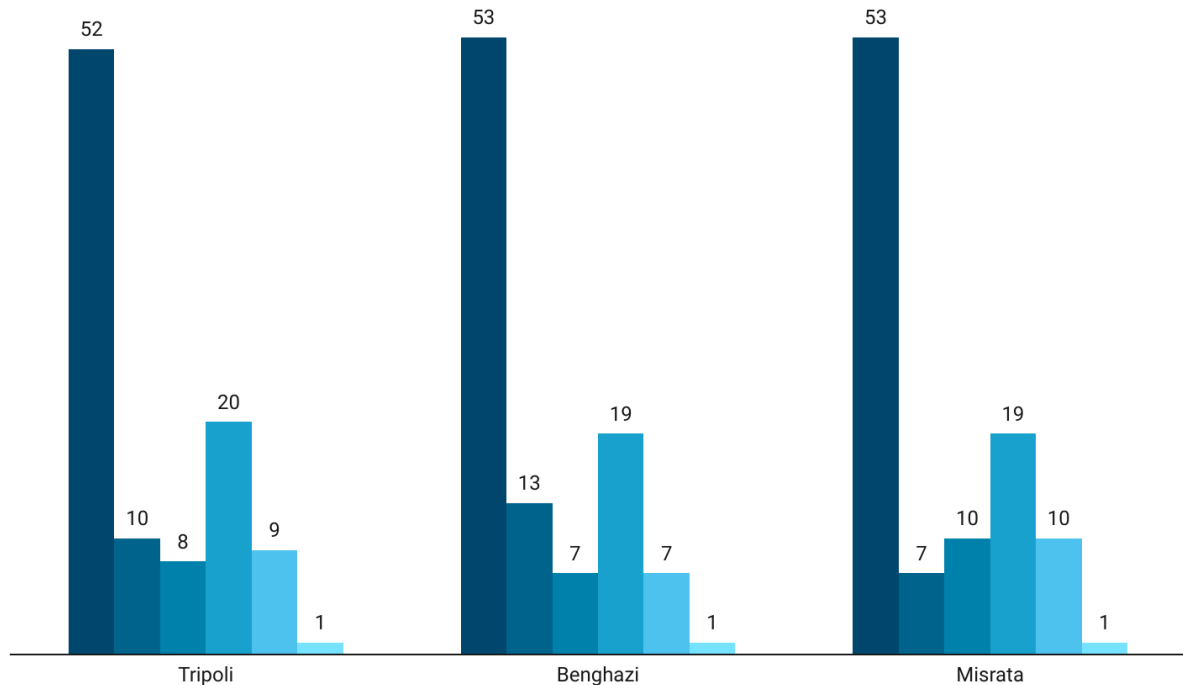


Among Benghazi and Misrata respondents, 53% each work continuously in Misrata, while this is true for 52% among Tripoli respondents. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest among Benghazi respondents with 13%, followed by Tripoli respondents with 10%, and Misrata respondents with 7%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest among Misrata respondents with 10%, followed by Tripoli respondents with 8%, and Benghazi respondents with 7%. 20% of Tripoli respondents are students, while the same is true for 19% each Benghazi and Misrata residents. 10% of Misrata respondents are housewives, while this is true for 9% of Tripoli, and 7% of Benghazi respondents. Among all three cities, 1% each did not answer.

Occupation – City (n = 600)

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

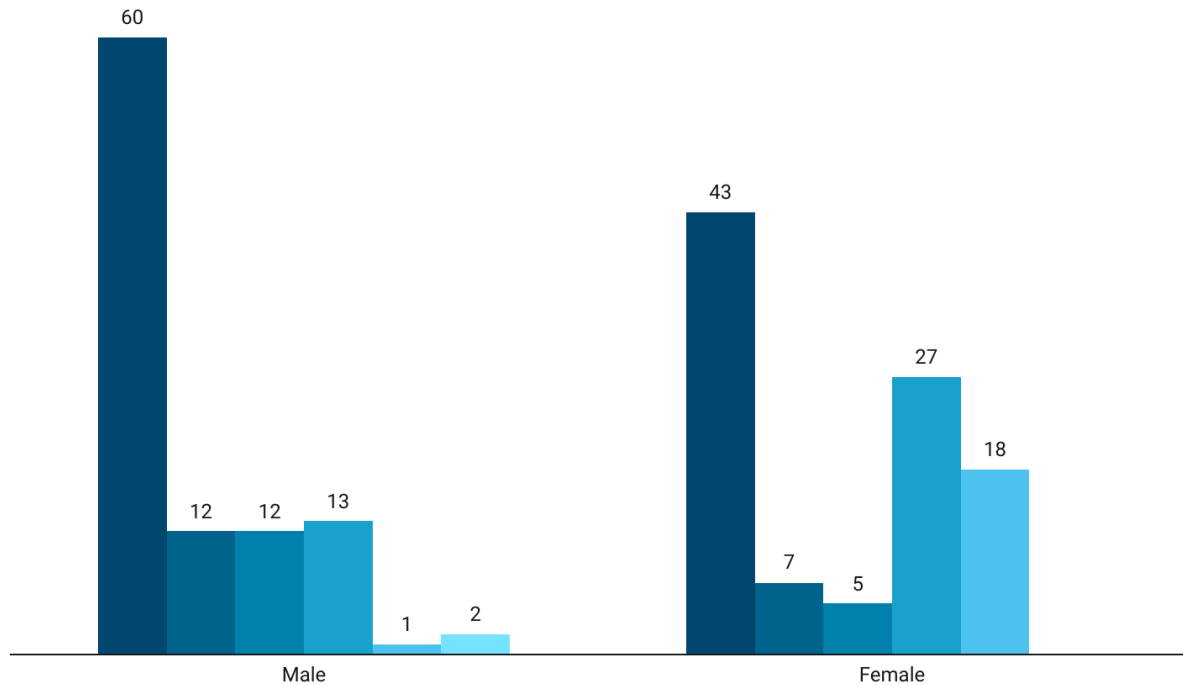


Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 60% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 43% of female respondents. 12% of male respondents and 7% of female respondents work occasionally. 12% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 5% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (27%) than among men (13%). 18% of female respondents are housewives, while 1% of male respondents are staying-at-home-husbands. 2% of male respondents did not answer.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

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

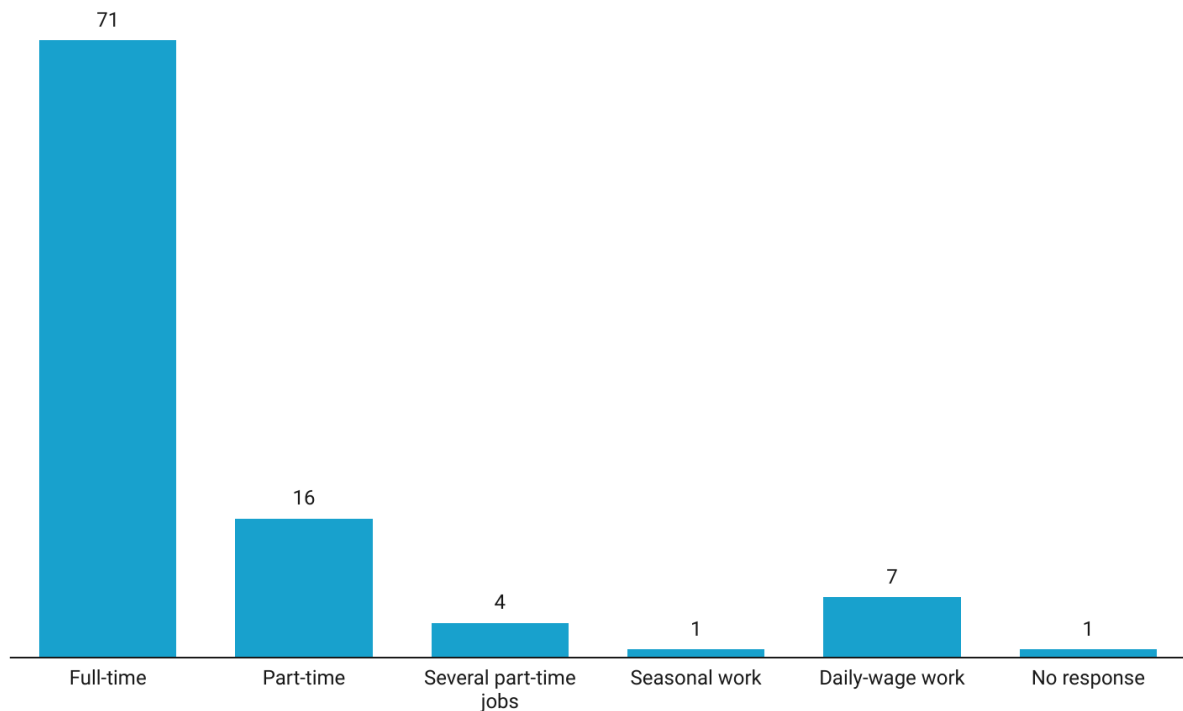
■ I am continuously working
 ■ I am occasionally working
 ■ I am unemployed/don't have any work
 ■ I am a student
 ■ I am a housewife
 ■ No response



71% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 376) are full-time workers, while 16% are part-time workers. 4% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by 1% who work as seasonal workers. 7% work as daily wage workers. 1% did not answer.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 376)

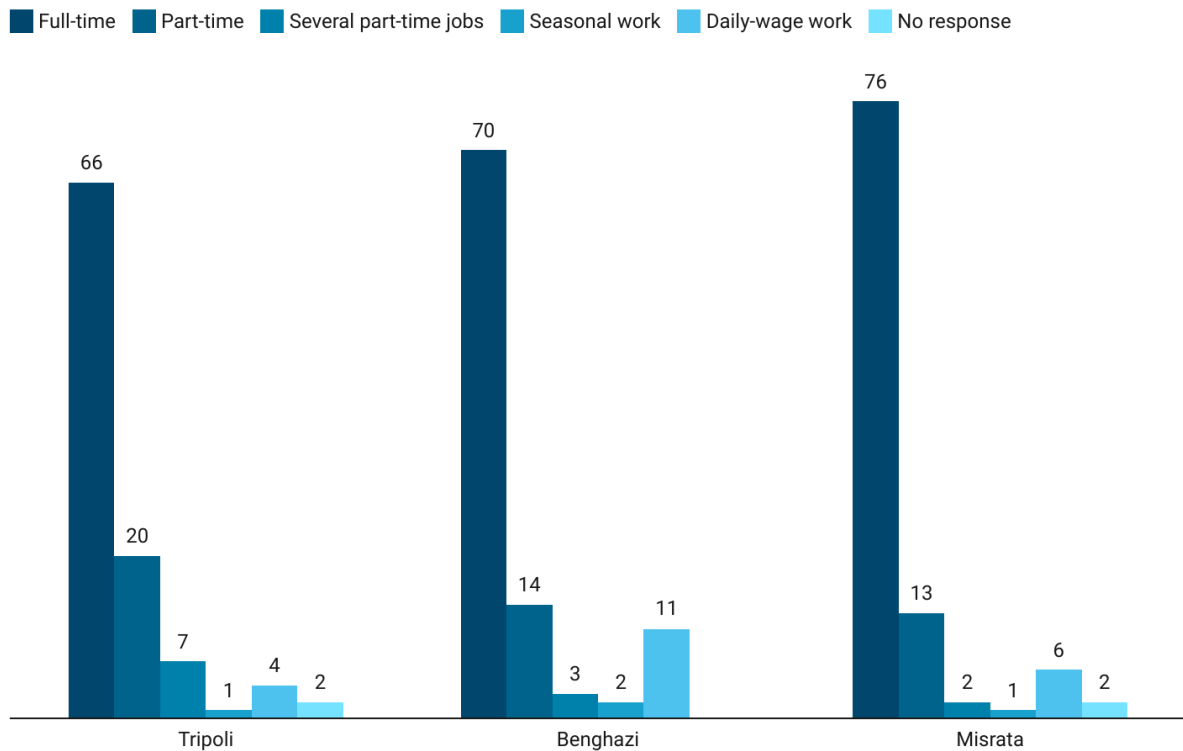
Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?



The largest share of full-time workers (n = 376) can be found among Misrata with 76%, followed by Benghazi respondents with 70%, and Tripoli respondents with 66%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 20% in Tripoli, 14% in Benghazi, and 13% in Misrata. 7% of Tripoli respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by Benghazi respondents with 3%, and Misrata respondents with 2%. 2% of Benghazi residents are seasonal workers, while this is true for 1% of each Tripoli and Misrata respondents. 11% of Benghazi respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 6% of Misrata and 4% of Tripoli respondents. Among Tripoli and Misrata respondents, 2% each did not answer.

Type of occupation – City (n = 376)

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

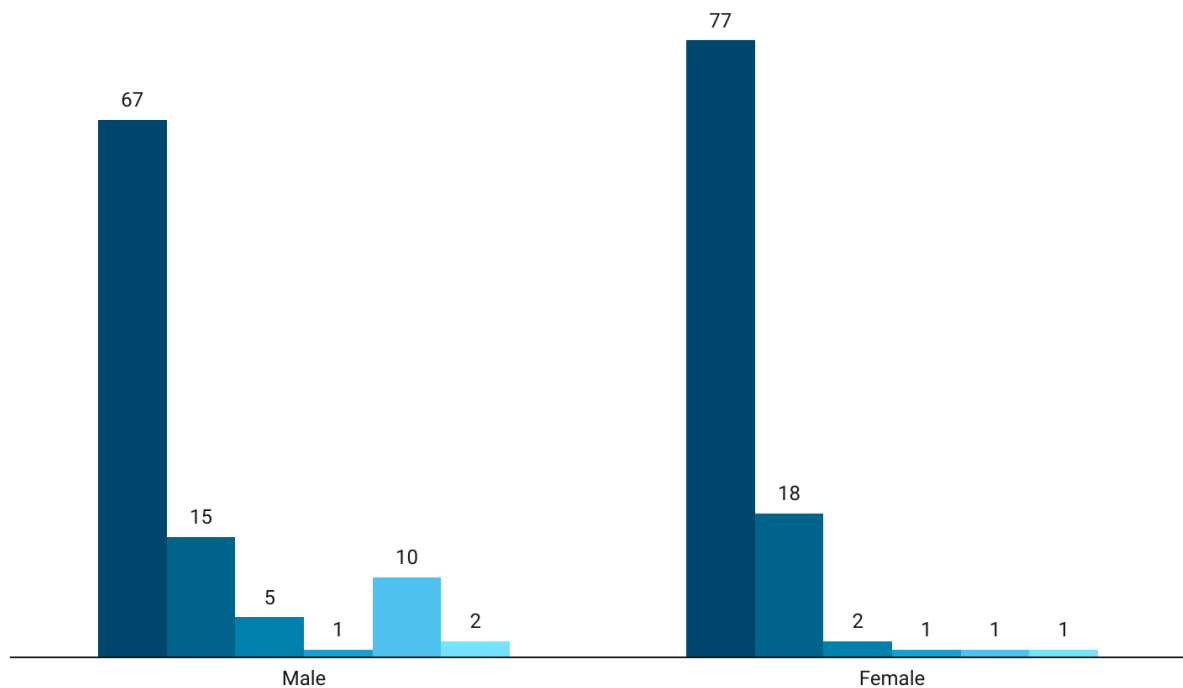


Gender comparison (n = 376) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among female respondents (77%) than among male respondents (67%). 18% of female and 15% of male respondents are part-time workers. 5% of male respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 2% of female respondents. 1% of each male and female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is significantly higher among men (10%) than among women (1%). 2% of male and 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Type of occupation – Gender (n = 376)

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



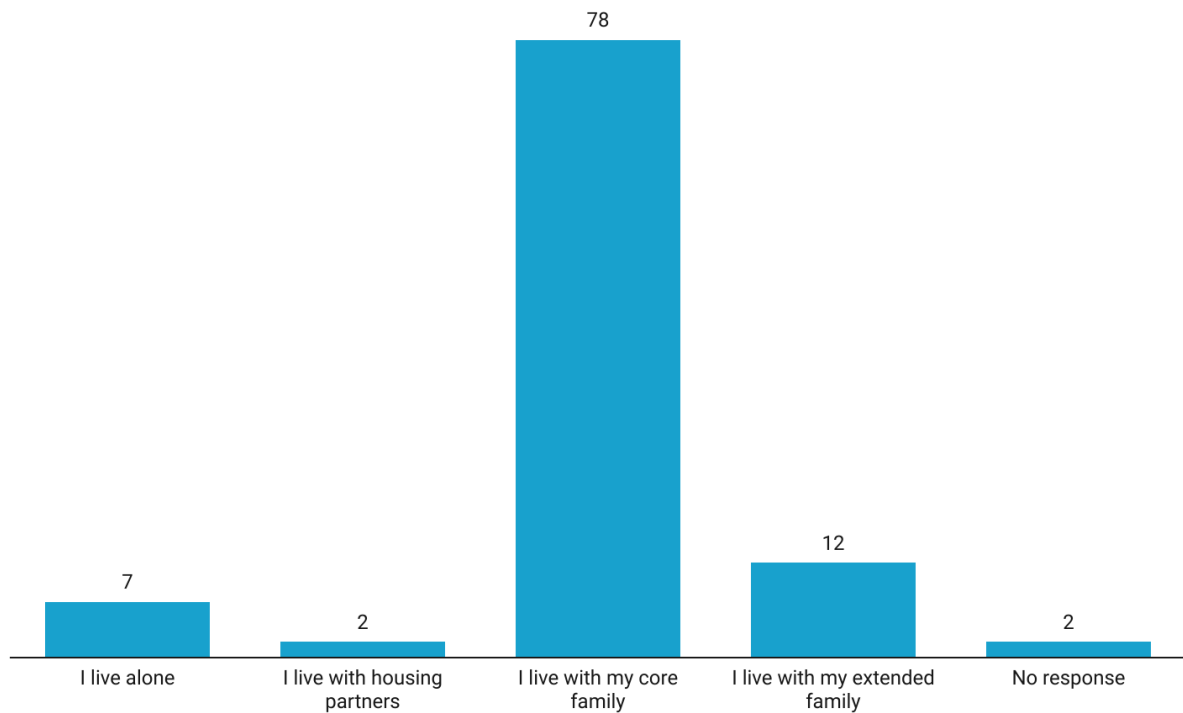
5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing costs

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7% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 2% live with their housing partners. 78% live with their core family, while 12% live with their extended family. 2% did not answer.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

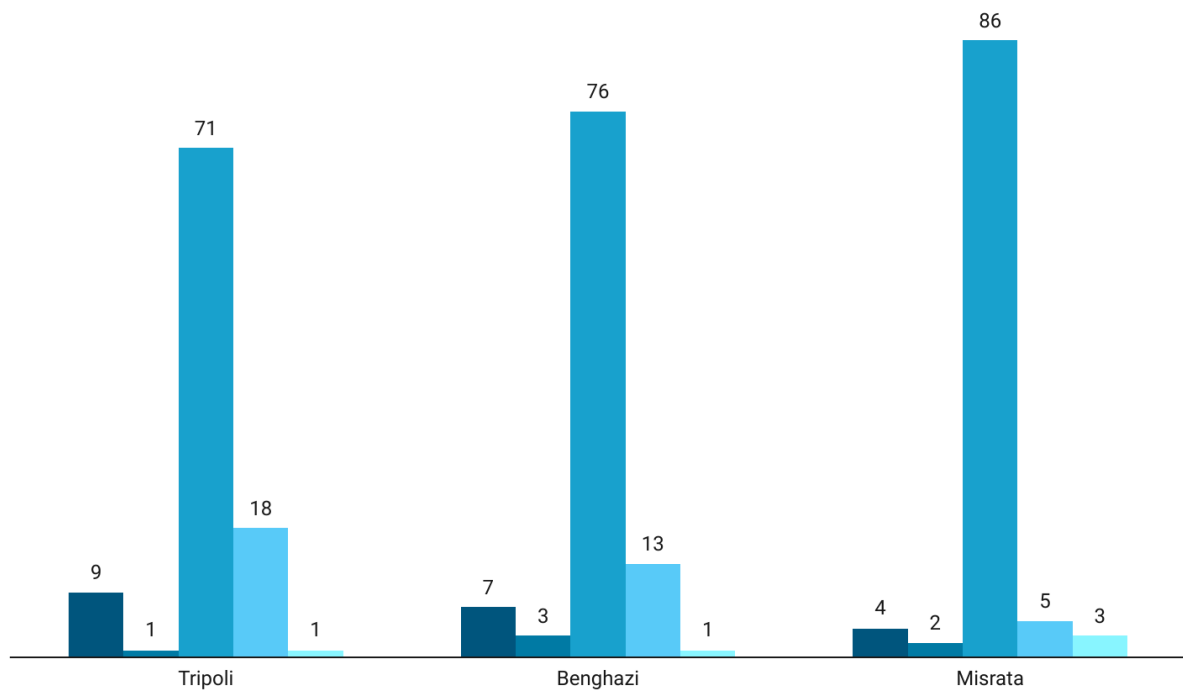


City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living alone is to be found among Tripoli respondents with 9%, followed by Benghazi respondents with 7%, and Misrata respondents with 4%. Among Benghazi respondents, 3% live with their housing partners, followed by Misrata respondents with 2%, and Tripoli respondents with 1%. The highest proportion of those living with their core family can be found in Misrata with 86%, followed by Benghazi with 76%, and Tripoli with 71%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Tripoli with 18%, followed by Benghazi with 13%, and Misrata with 5%. Among Misrata respondents, 3% did not answer, while the same is true for 1% of each Tripoli and Benghazi respondents.

Current housing situation – City (n = 600)

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

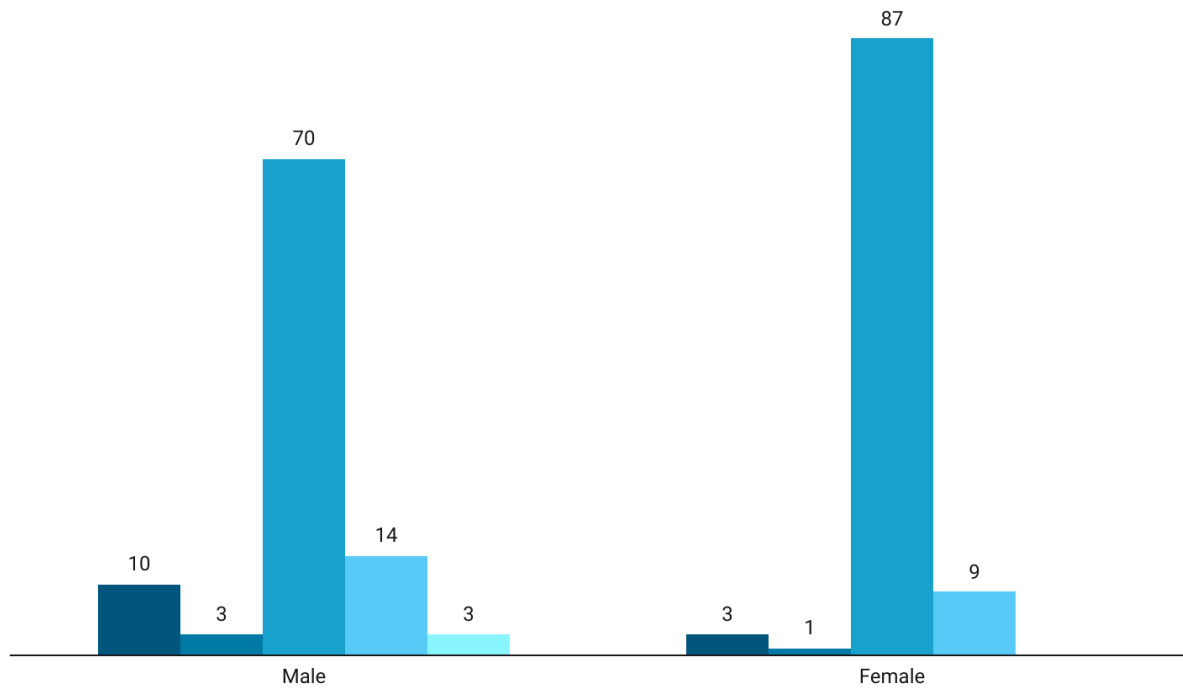


10% of male and 3% of female respondents live alone, while 3% of male and 1% of female respondents live with their housing partners. 87% of female and 70% of male respondents live with their core family. 14% of male and 9% of female respondents live with their extended family. 3% of male respondents did not answer.

Current housing situation – Gender (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

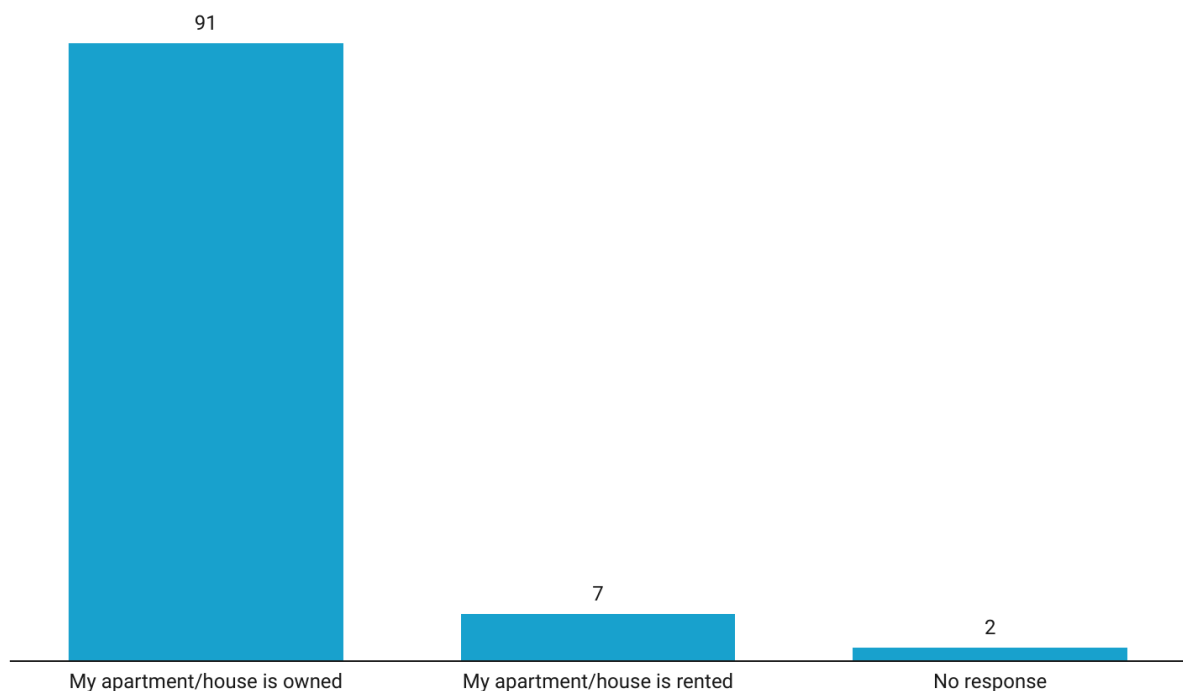
■ I live alone ■ I live with housing partners ■ I live with my core family ■ I live with my extended family ■ No response



91% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 7% live in an apartment or house they rent. 2% did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

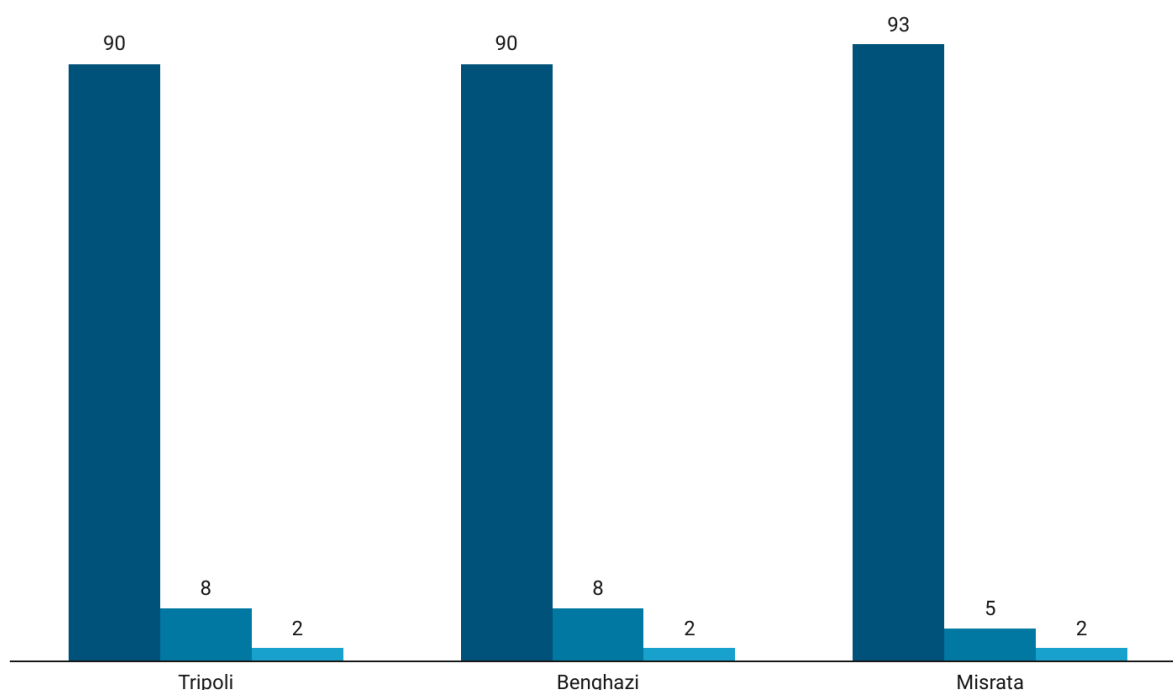


City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Misrata with 93%, followed by Benghazi and Tripoli with each 90%. Among Tripoli and Benghazi respondents, 8% each live in an apartment or house they rent, followed by Misrata respondents with 5%. Among all cities, 2% each did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented ■ No response

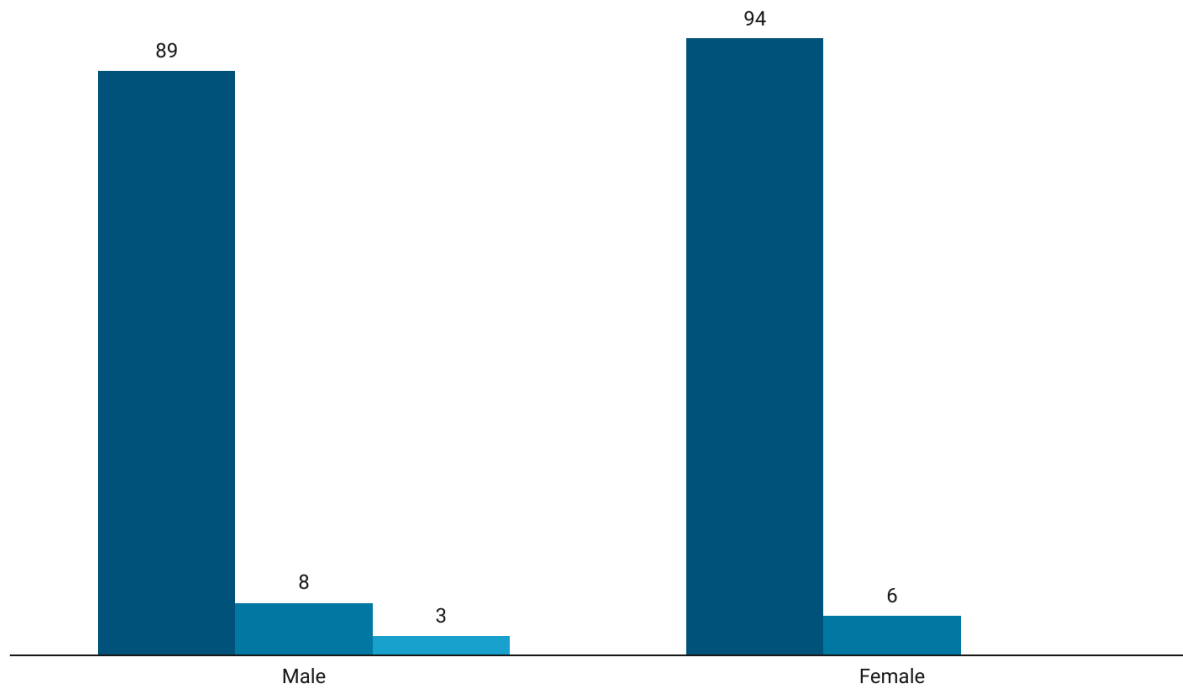


94% of female and 89% of male respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 8% of male respondents and 6% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent. Among male respondents, 3% did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

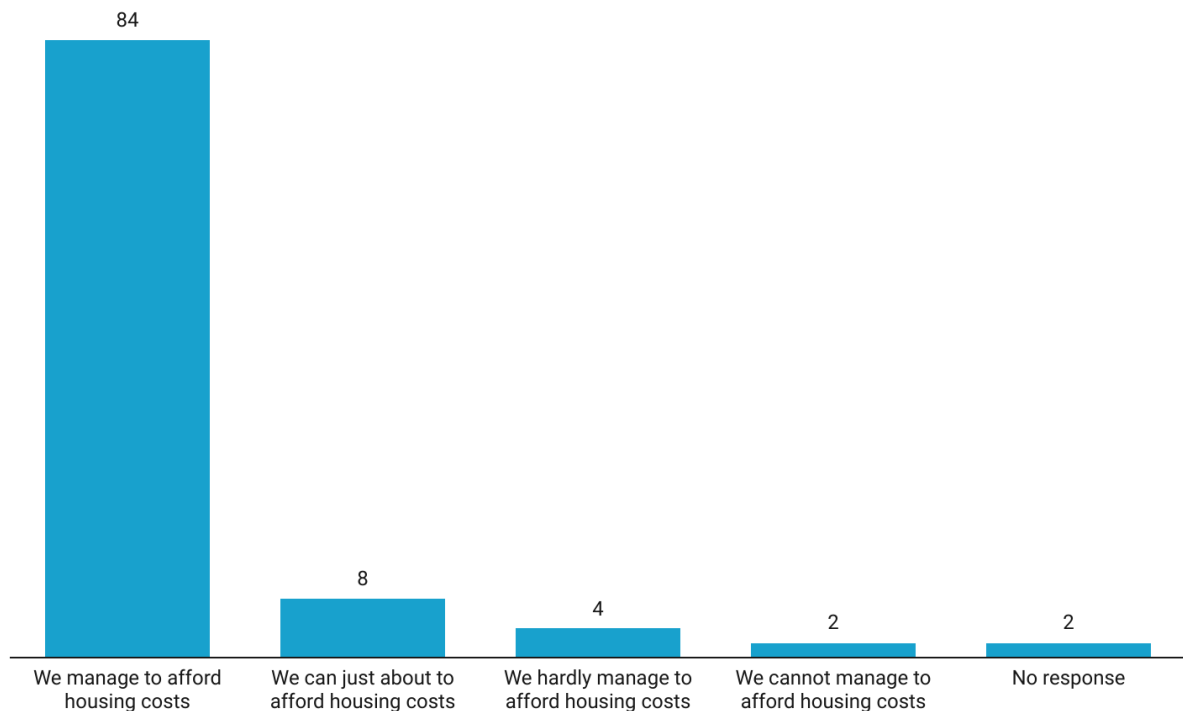
■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented ■ No response



Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 84% manage to afford the housing costs, while 8% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 4% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 2% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 2% did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 600)

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

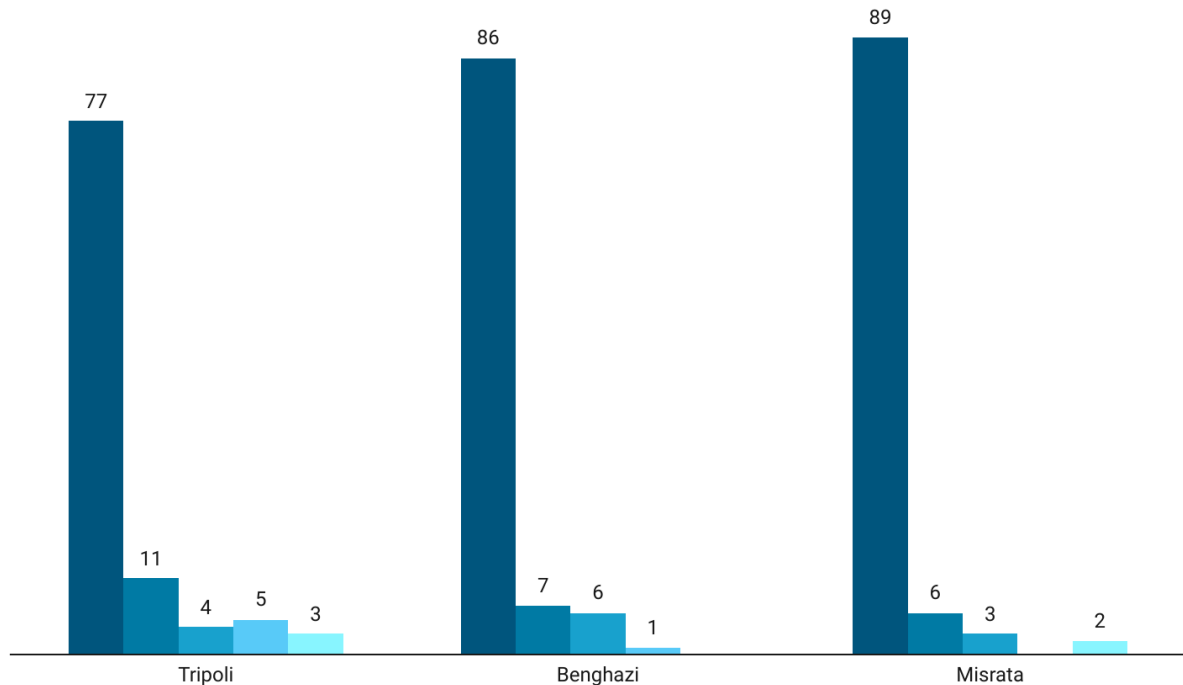


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 89% of Misrata respondents, 86% of Benghazi respondents, and 77% of Tripoli respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 11% of Tripoli and 7% of Benghazi respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 6% of Misrata residents. 6% of Benghazi respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 4% of Tripoli and 3% 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 5%, followed by Benghazi residents with 1%. 3% of Tripoli and 2% of Misrata respondents did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs – City (n = 600)

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

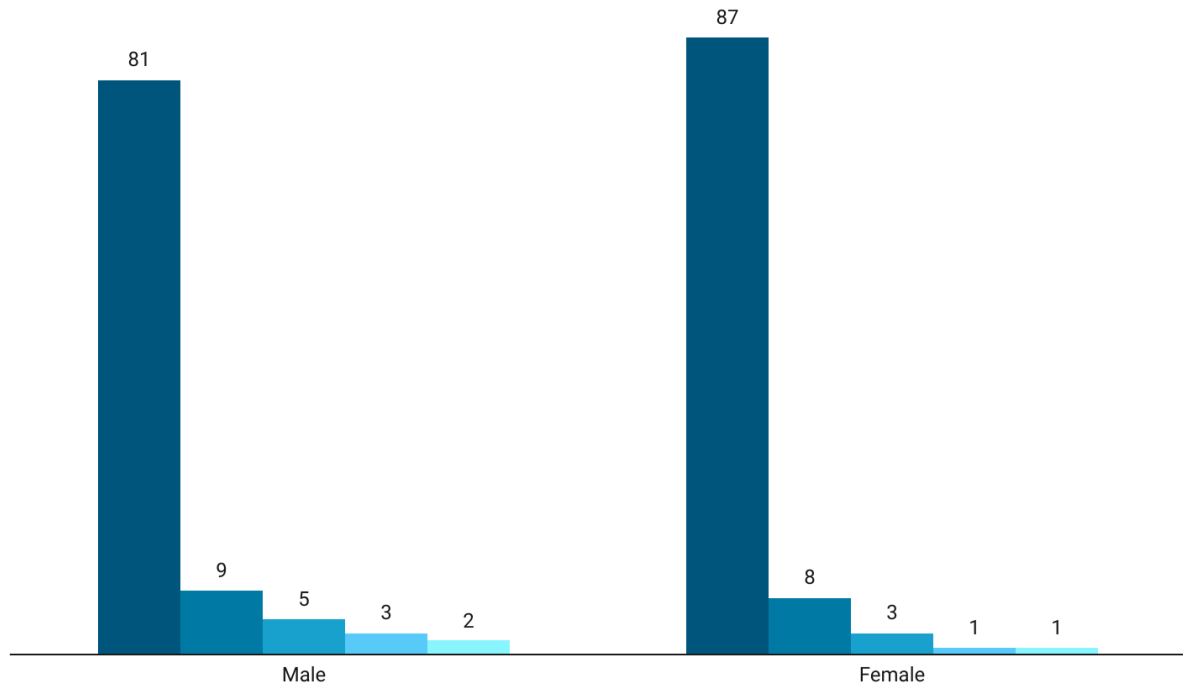


87% of female respondents and 81% of male respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 9% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 8% of female respondents. 5% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 3%. The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is slightly higher among male respondents (3%) than female respondents (1%). 2% of male and 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs – Gender (n = 600)

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



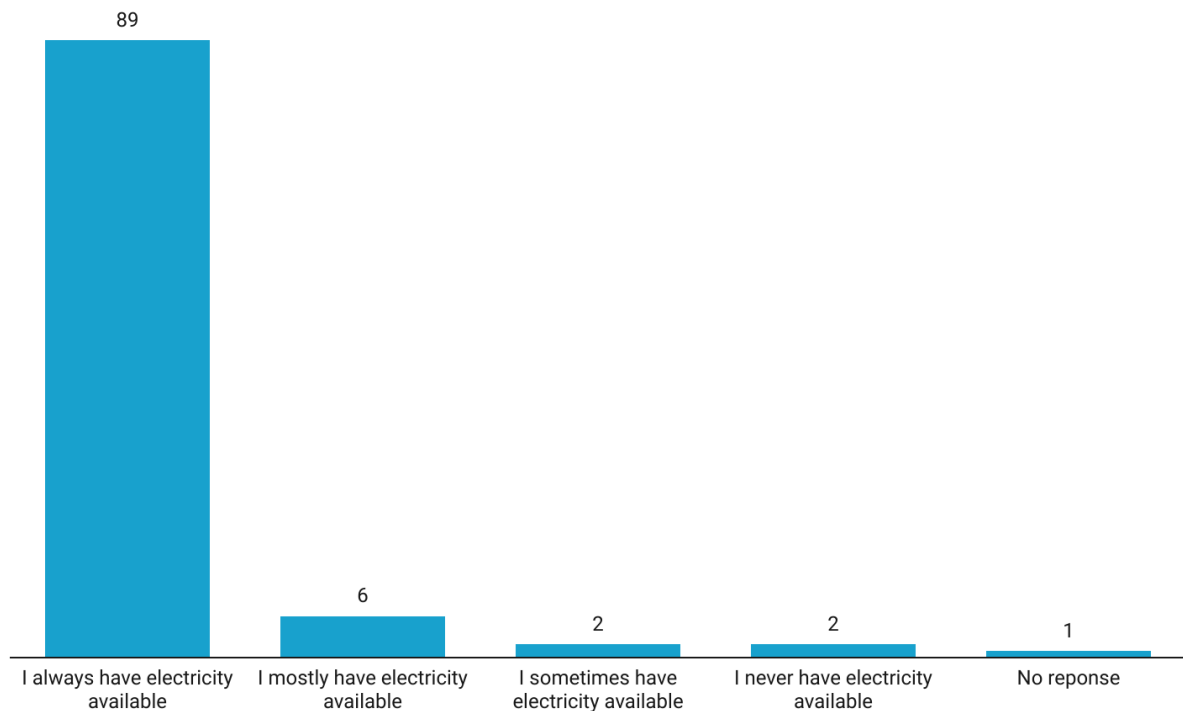
5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2025-11-26 10:11

89% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 6% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 2% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 2% never have electricity available. 1% did not answer.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

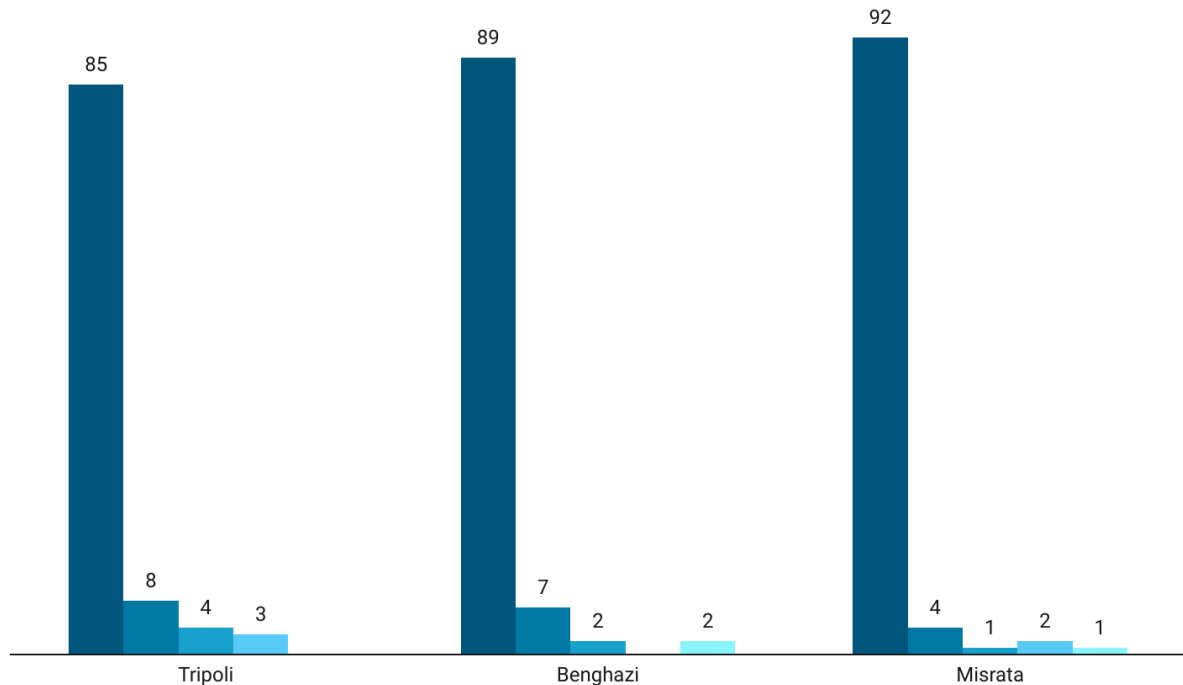


92% of Misrata residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 89% of Benghazi and 85% of Tripoli respondents. 8% of Tripoli respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Benghazi respondents with 7%, and Misrata respondents with 4%. 4% of Tripoli residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Benghazi respondents with 2%, and Misrata respondents with 1%. 3% of Tripoli residents never have access to electricity, followed by Misrata respondents with 2%. 2% of Benghazi and 1% of Misrata residents did not answer.

Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

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 reponse

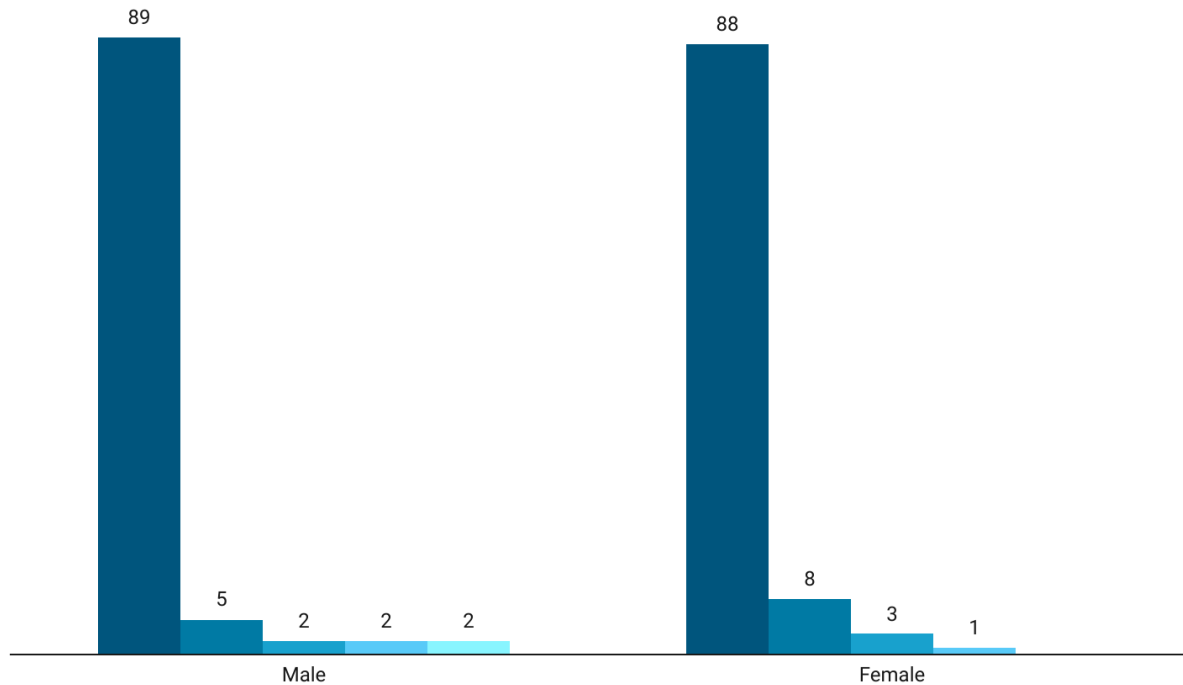


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 89% of male and 88% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 8% of female and 5% of male participants mostly have access to electricity. 3% of female and 2% of male respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 2% of male and 1% of female survey participants never have access to electricity. 2% of male respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

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



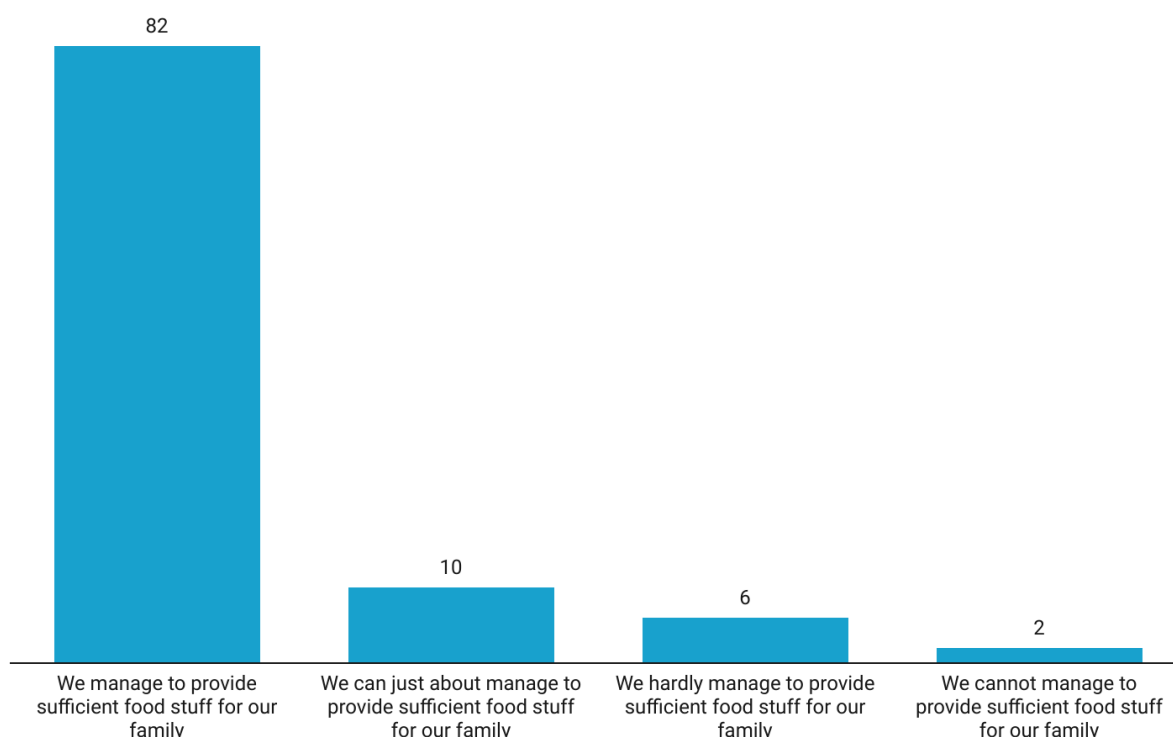
5.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

Last modification 2025-11-26 10:11

82% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 10% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 6% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 2% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Total (n = 600)

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

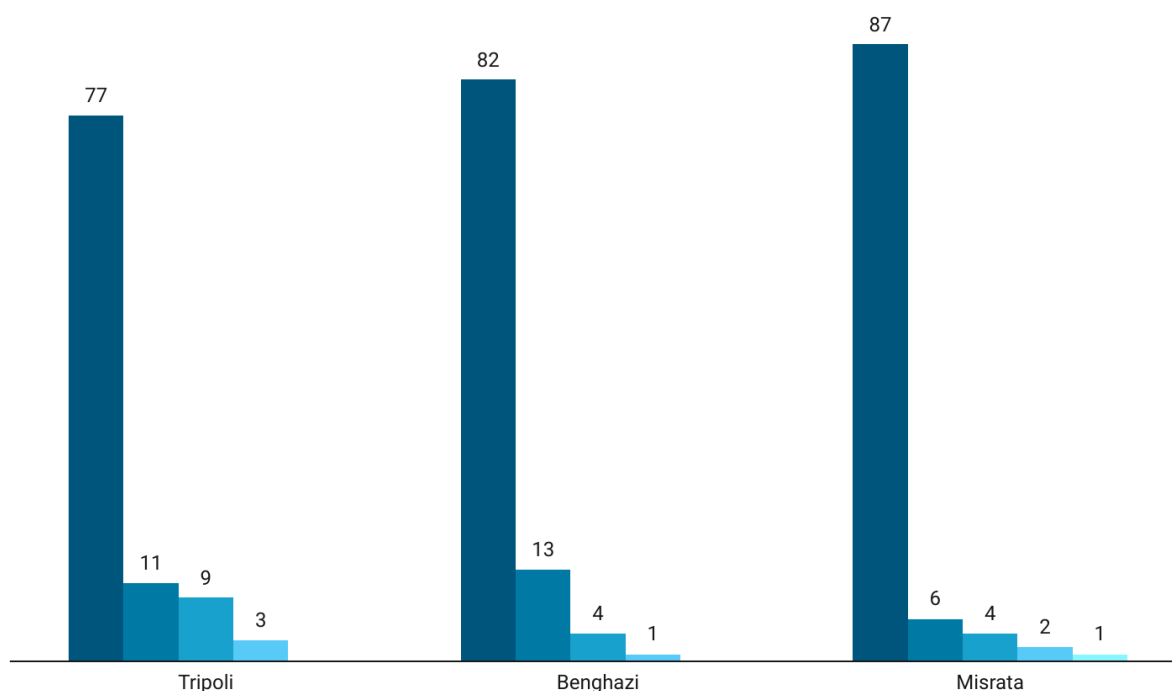


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Misrata with 87%, followed by Benghazi with 82%, and Tripoli with 77%. 13% of Benghazi respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 11% of Tripoli and 6% of Misrata respondents. 9% of Tripoli residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 4% of each Benghazi and Misrata respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Tripoli residents with 3%, followed by Misrata residents with 2%, and Benghazi residents with 1%. 1% of Misrata respondents did not answer.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – City (n = 600)

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

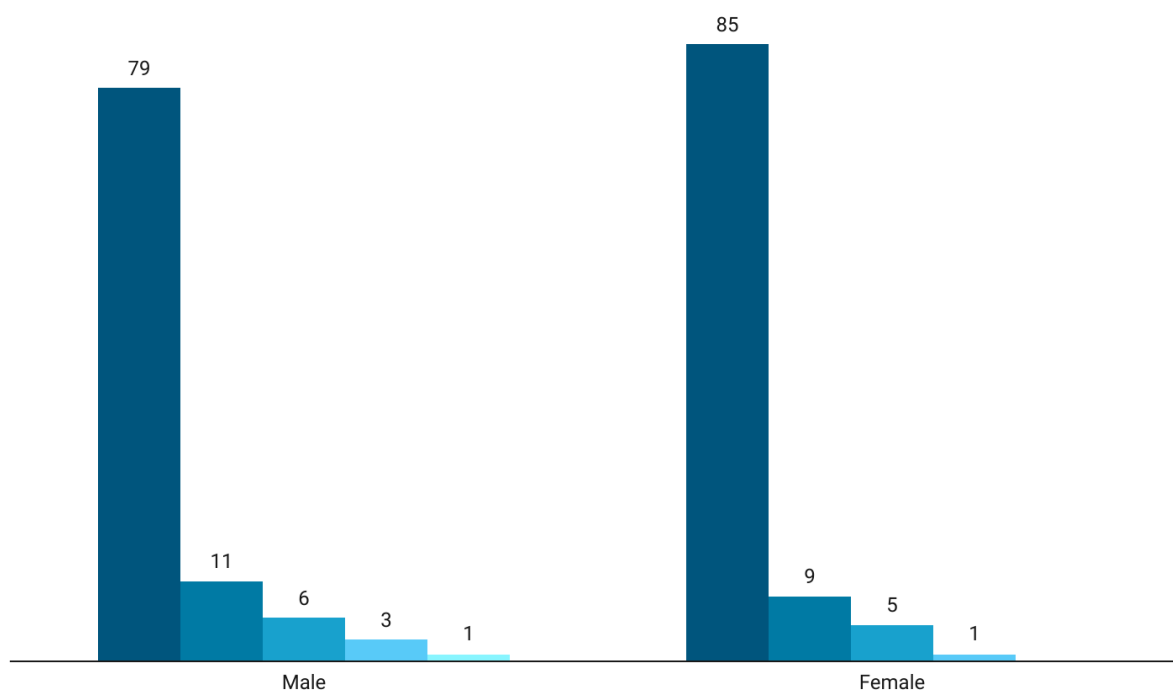


85% of female and 79% of male respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 11% of male and 9% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 6% of male and 5% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 3% of male and 1% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Gender (n = 600)

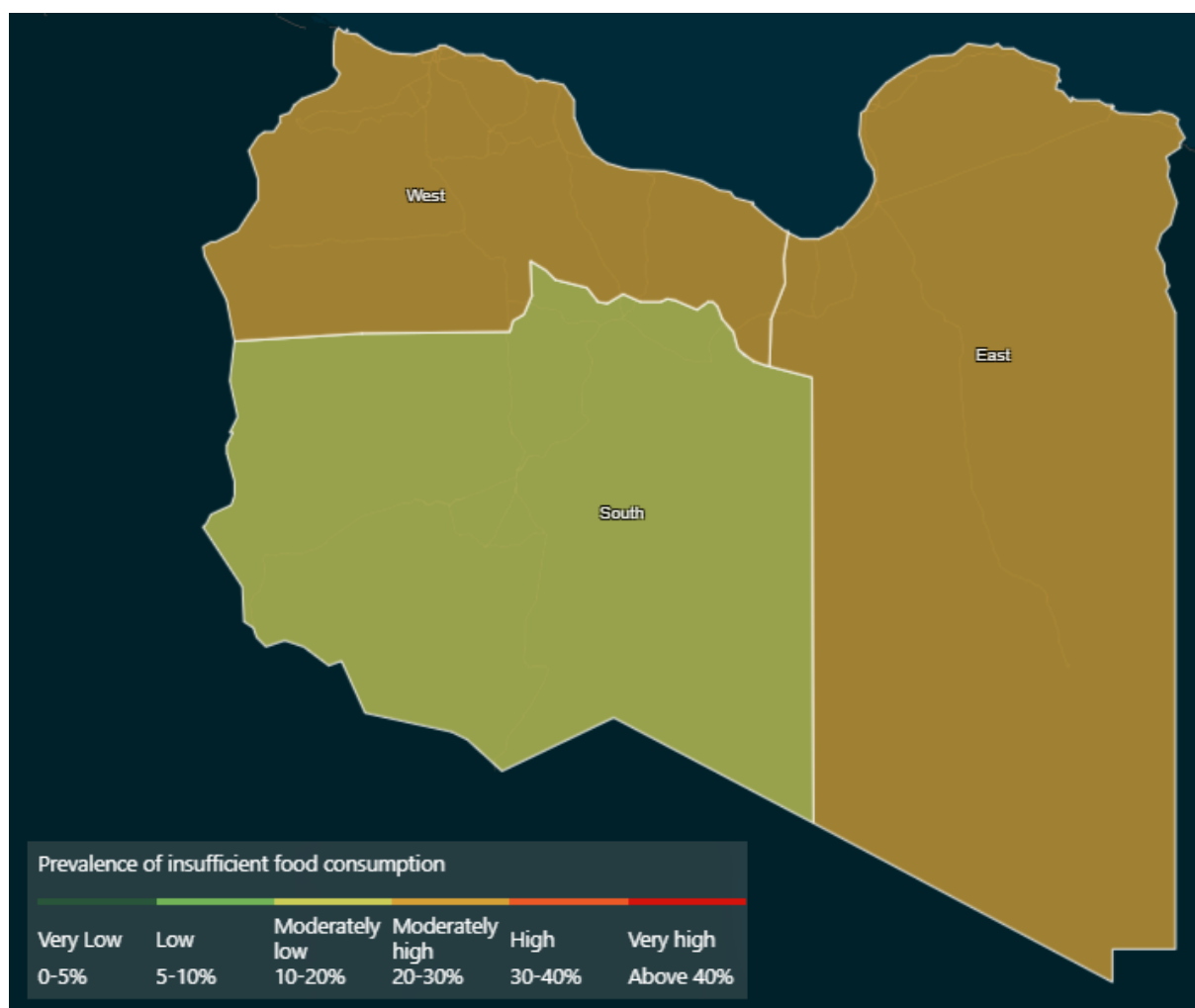
What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

■ 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



The results of this study are mostly supported by the findings of the HungerMap² on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Libya. As shown in the figure, 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/>).



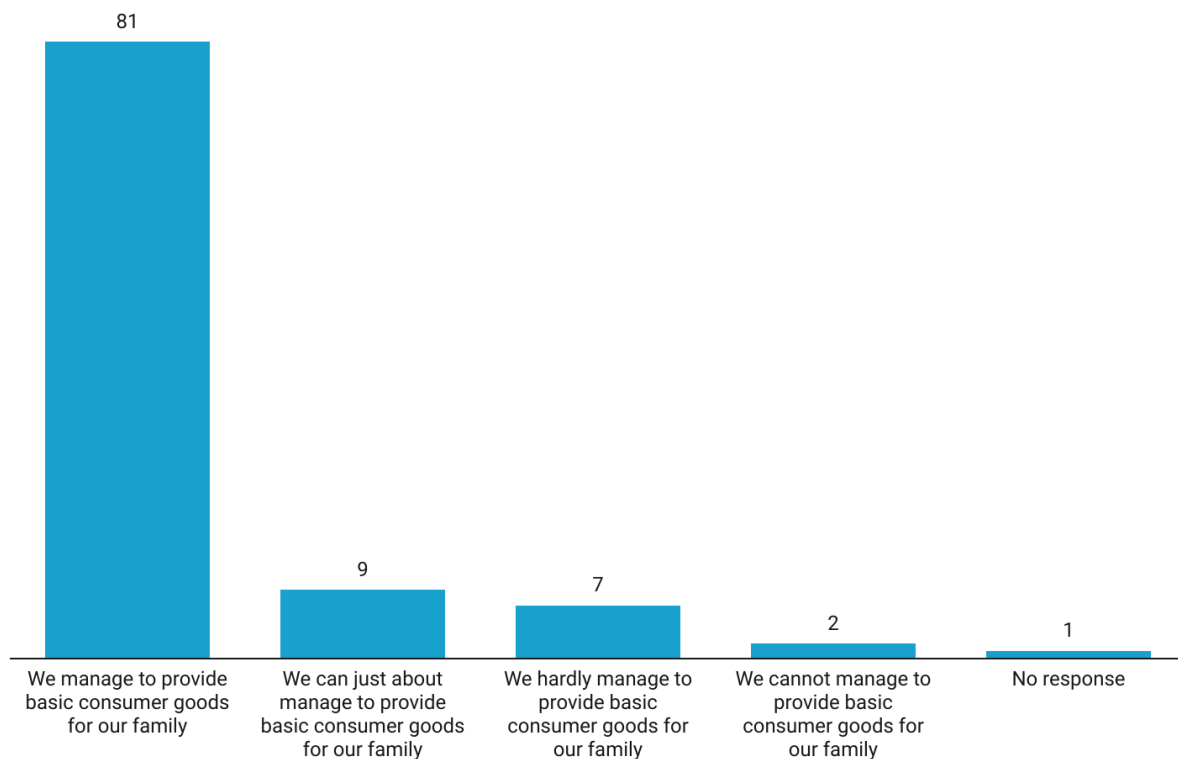
5.6 Impact of current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods

Last modification 2025-11-26 10:12

81% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 9% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 7% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 2% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family. 1% did not answer.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 600)

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

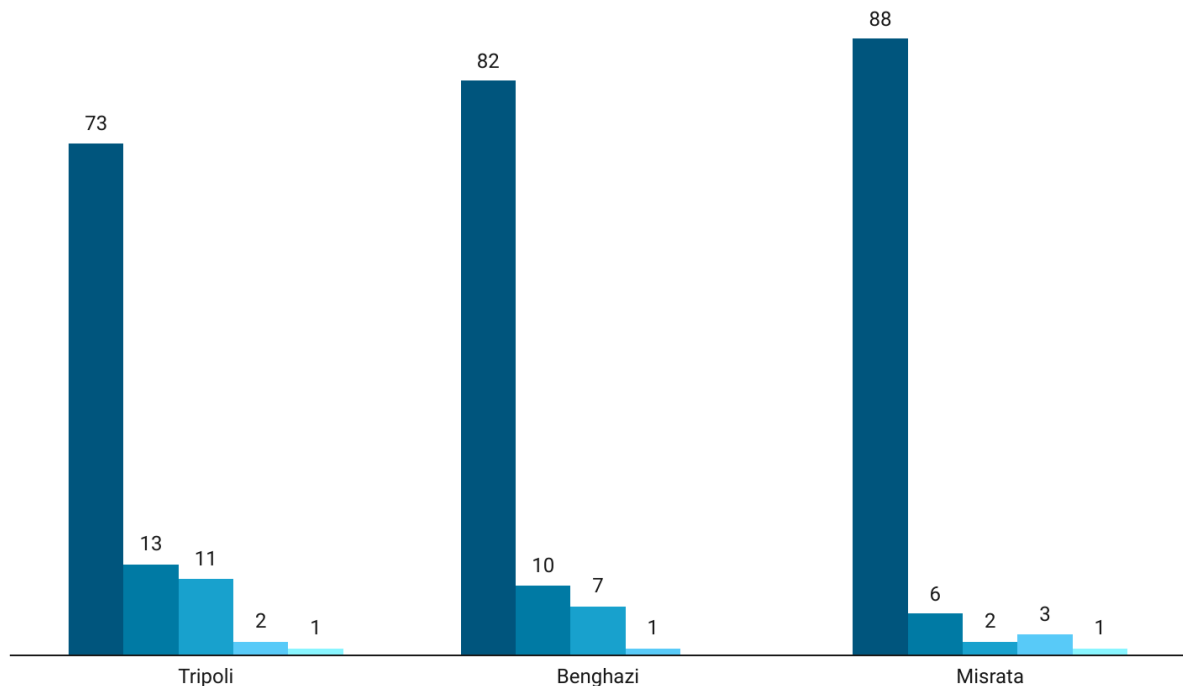


88% of Misrata residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 82% of Benghazi residents, and 73% of Tripoli respondents. 13% of Tripoli respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Benghazi respondents (10%), and Misrata respondents (6%). 11% of Tripoli respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for Benghazi respondents with 7%, and Misrata residents with 2%. Among Misrata respondents, 3% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 2% of Tripoli respondents, and 1% of Benghazi respondents. Among Tripoli and Misrata respondents, 1% each did not answer.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 600)

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

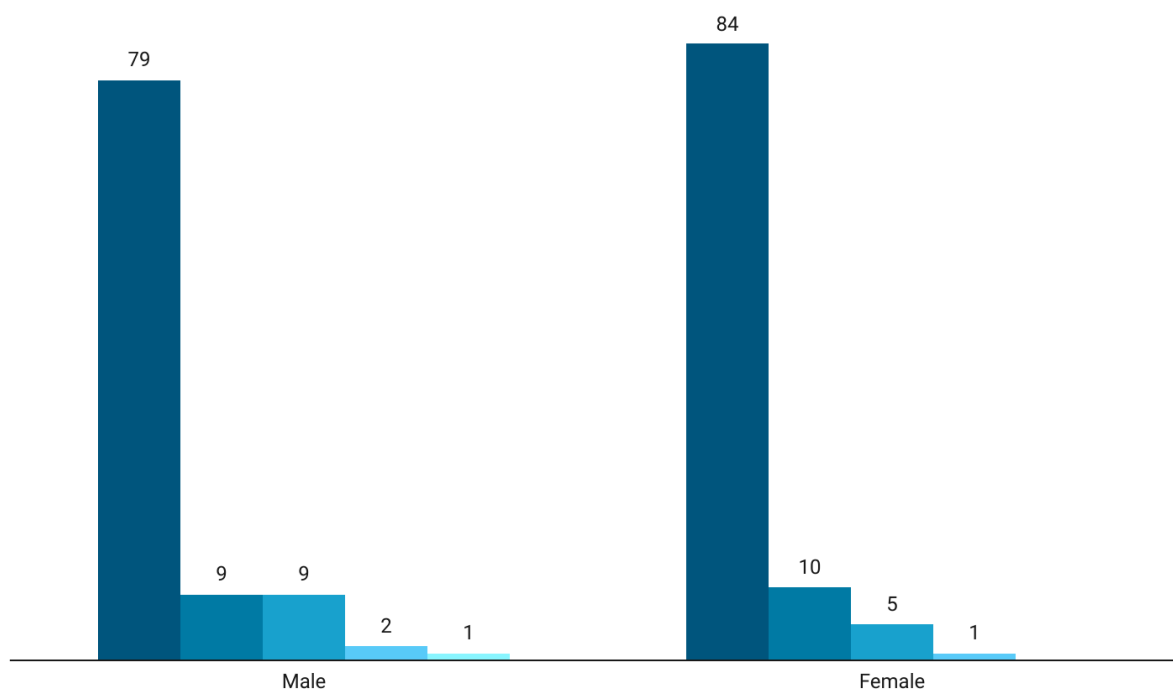


Gender comparison reveals that 84% of female and 79% of male respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 10% of female and 9% of male respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 9% of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 5% of female respondents. Among male respondents 2% do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 1% of female respondents. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 600)

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



5.7 Access to clean drinking water

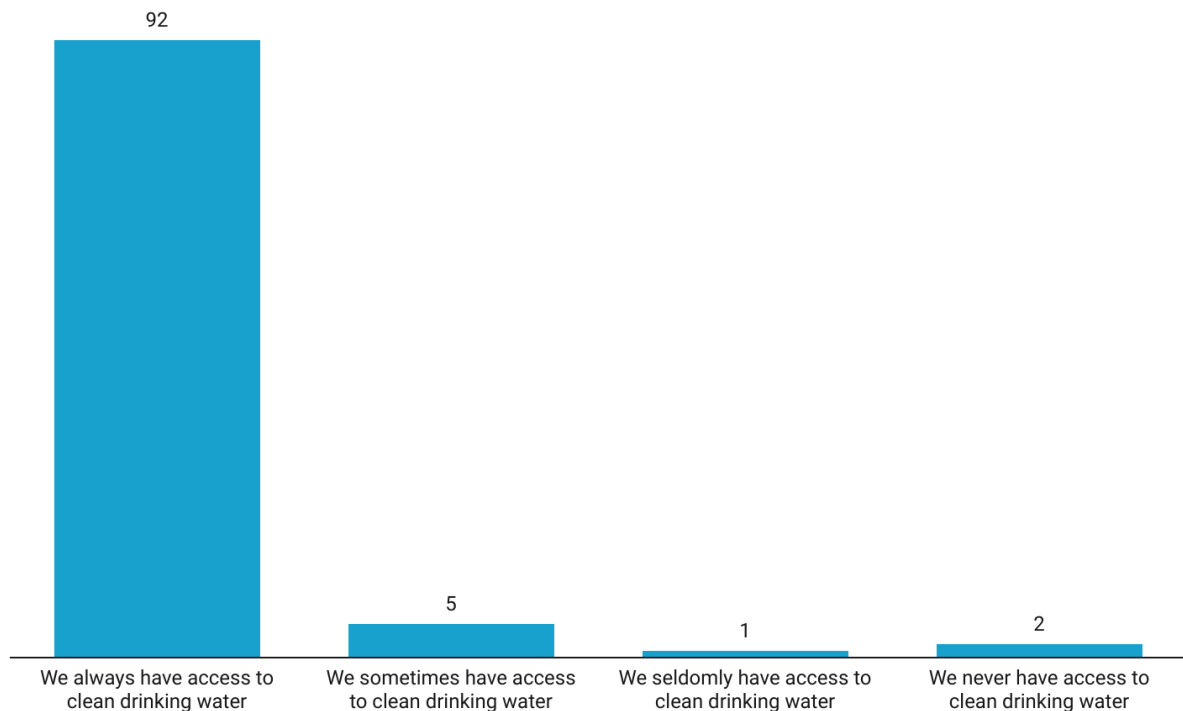
Last modification 2025-11-26 10:12

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.

92% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 5% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 1% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean drinking water – Total (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

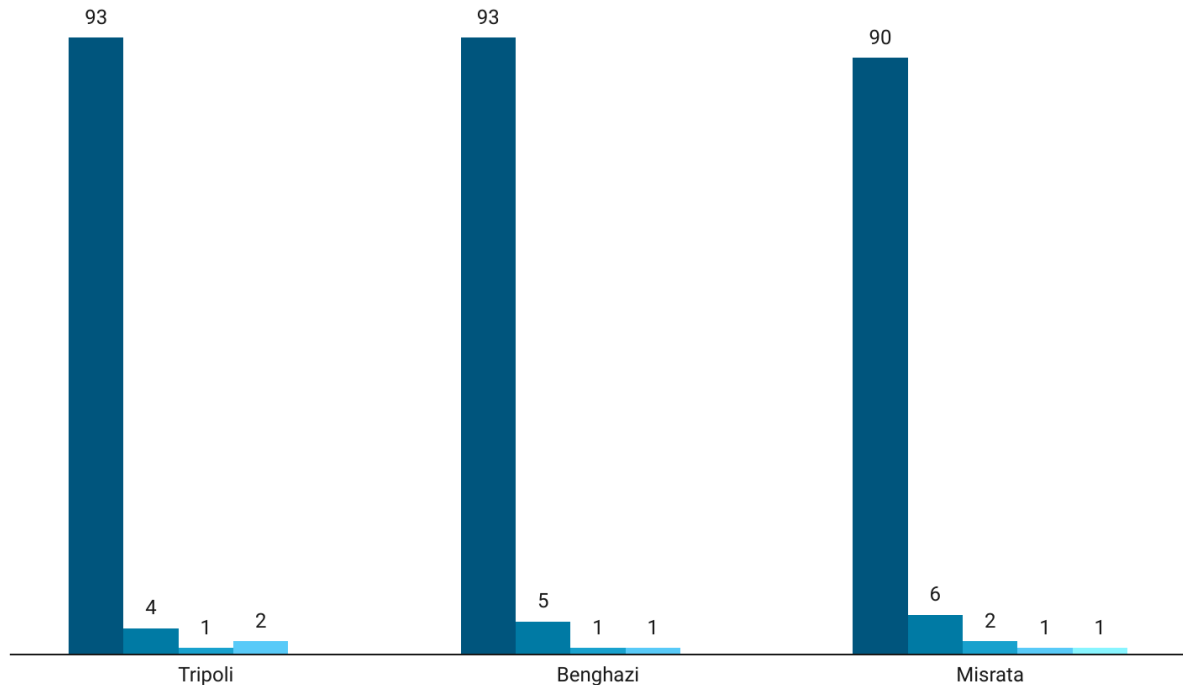


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Tripoli and Benghazi with each 93%, followed by Misrata with 90%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Misrata respondents with 6%, followed by Benghazi respondents with 5%, and Tripoli respondents with 4%. 2% of Misrata respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 1% of each Tripoli and Benghazi respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Tripoli with 2%, followed by Misrata and Benghazi with each 1%. 1% of Misrata respondents did not answer.

Access to clean drinking water – City (n = 600)

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

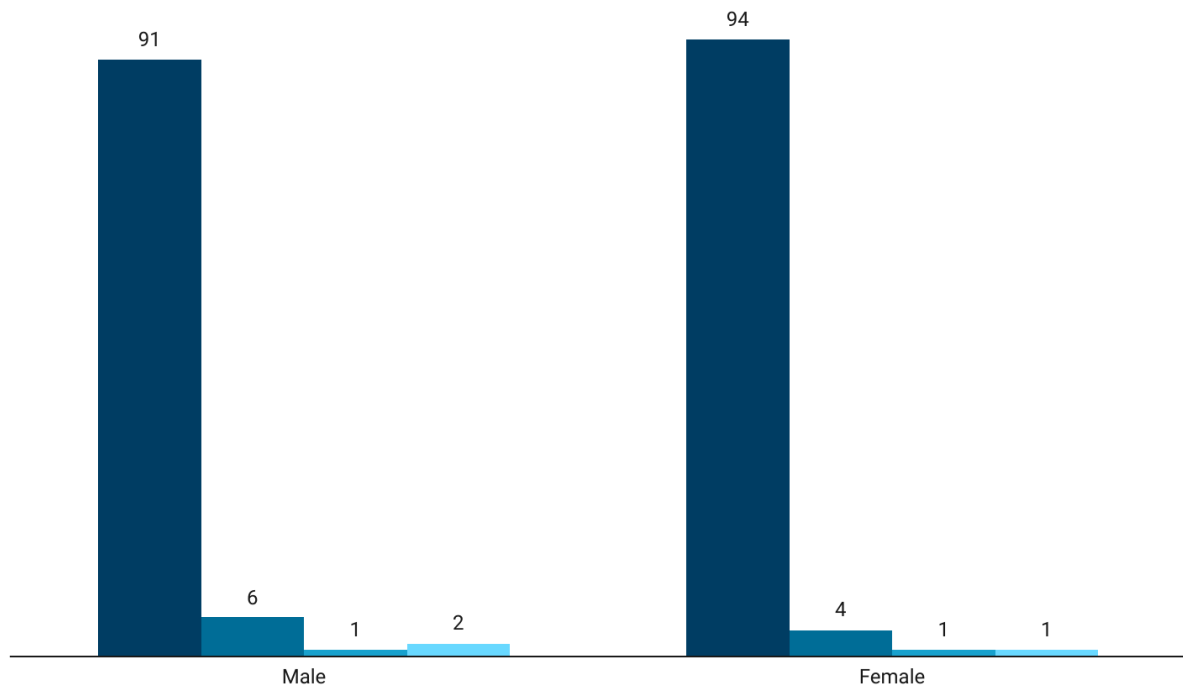


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 94% of female respondents and 91% of male respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is slightly higher among male survey participants (6%) than female participants (4%). 1% of each male and female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% of male and 1% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean drinking water – Gender (n = 600)

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



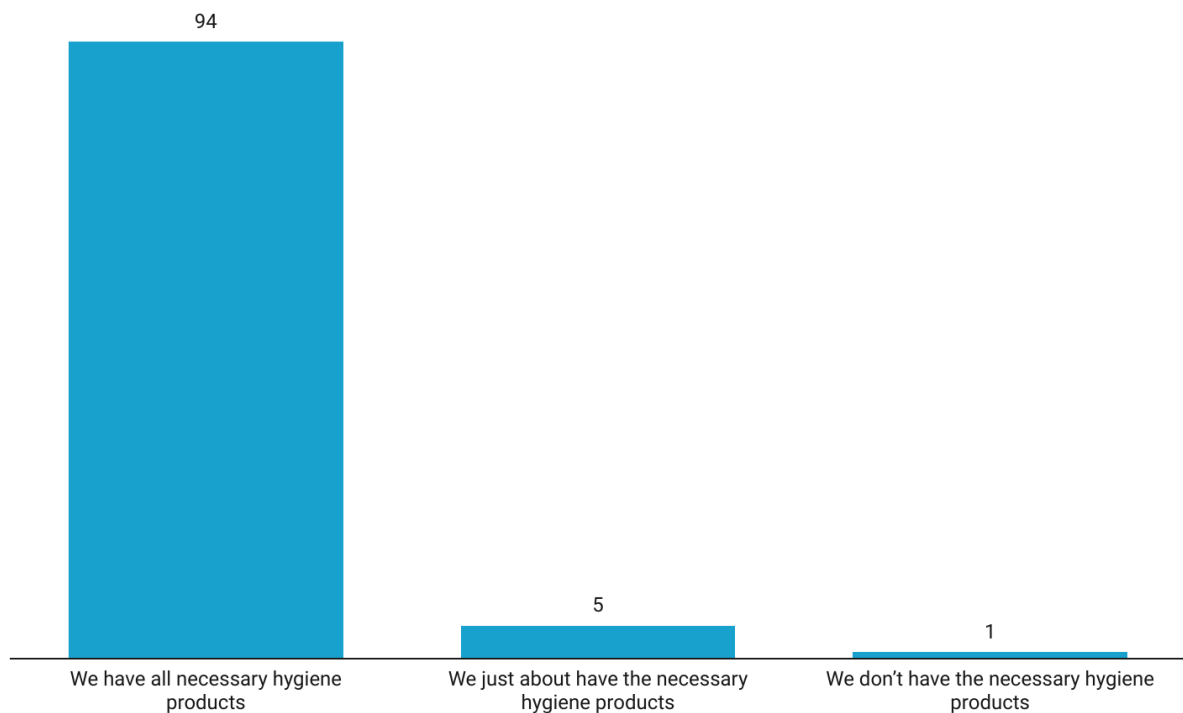
5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

Last modification 2025-11-26 10:12

94% of the survey participants (n = 600) 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. 5% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 1% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Total (n = 600)

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.]

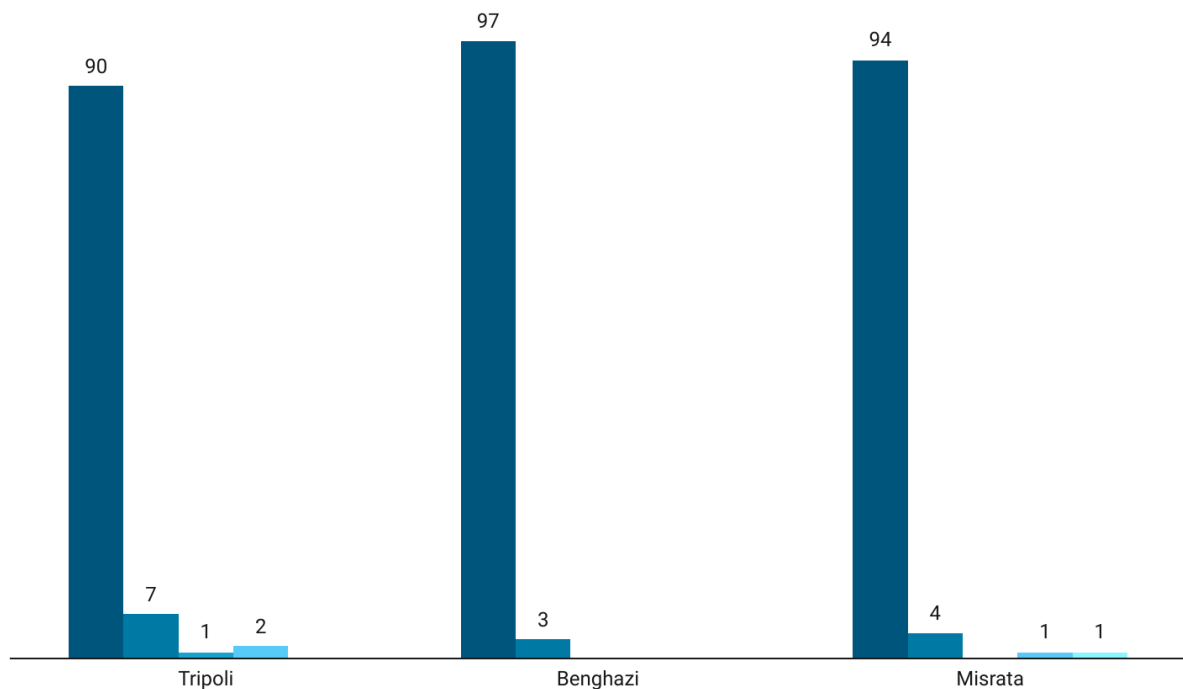


Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Benghazi respondents with 97%, followed by Misrata respondents with 94%, and Tripoli respondents with 90%. 7% of Tripoli, 4% of Misrata and 3% of Benghazi respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products. 1% of both Tripoli Misrata hardly have necessary hygiene products. 2% of Tripoli respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products, followed by Misrata respondents with 1%. 1% of Misrata respondents did not answer.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – City (n = 600)

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.]

■ 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

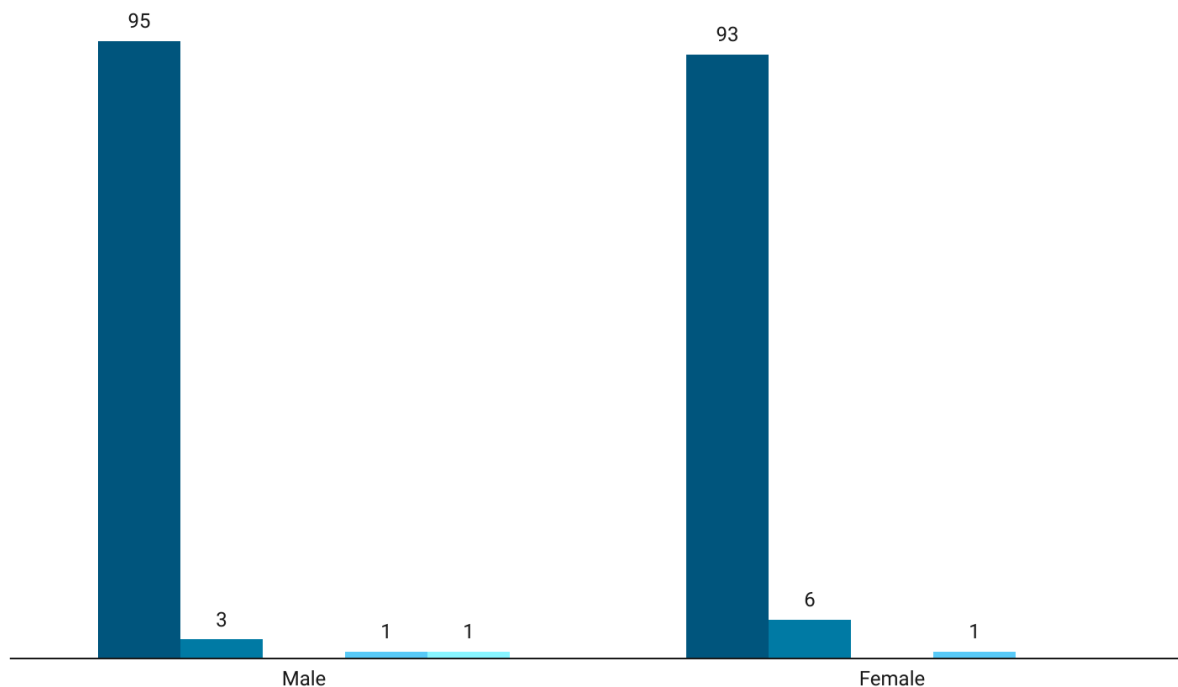


95% of male and 93% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 6% of female and 3% of male interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products. 1% of each male and female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Gender (n = 600)

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.]

■ 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



5.9 Access to medical services

Last modification 2025-11-26 10:12

77% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 14% have access but they are not able to afford them. 3% do not have any access to vaccinations. 6% did not answer.

74% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 20% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 4% did not answer.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 69% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 21% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 5% have no access to primary medical care. 5% did not answer.

63% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 26% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 5% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 6% did not answer.

54% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 30% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 8% have no access at all. 8% did not answer.

63% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 5% have no access. 7% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Total (n = 600)

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



89% of Tripoli residents (n = 197) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 2% have access but cannot afford them. 4% do not have access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer.

82% of Tripoli respondents (n = 197) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 14% have access but is not able to afford it. 3% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

83% of respondents in Tripoli (n = 197) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 10% have access but cannot afford it. 4% do not have access to primary medical care. 3% did not answer.

76% of the Tripoli sample (n = 197) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 16% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 4% do not have access to a medical specialist. 4% did not answer.

63% of Tripoli respondents (n = 197) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 24% have access but cannot afford it, while 6% have no access at all. 7% did not answer.

76% of Tripoli respondents (n = 197) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 15% have access but cannot afford it. 4% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 5% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Tripoli (n = 197)

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



76% of Benghazi residents (n = 206) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 16% have access but cannot afford them. 3% do not have access. 5% did not answer.

Among Benghazi residents (n = 206), 75% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 20% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 2% have no access to medication or drugs. 3% did not answer.

67% of Benghazi respondents (n = 206) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 4% do not have access to primary medical care. 4% did not answer.

62% of Benghazi residents (n = 206) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 30% have access but cannot afford it. 4% have no access to a medical specialist. 4% did not answer.

55% of Benghazi respondents (n = 206) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 33% have access but cannot afford it, while 8% do not have access at all. 4% did not answer.

63% of Benghazi respondents (n = 206) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 5% have no access at all. 4% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Benghazi (n = 206)

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



67% of Misrata residents (n = 197) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 22% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 9% did not answer.

64% of Misrata respondents (n = 197) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 27% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 2% have no access to medication/drugs. 7% did not answer.

57% of Misrata respondents (n = 197) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 27% have access but cannot afford it. 7% do not have access to primary medical care. 9% did not answer.

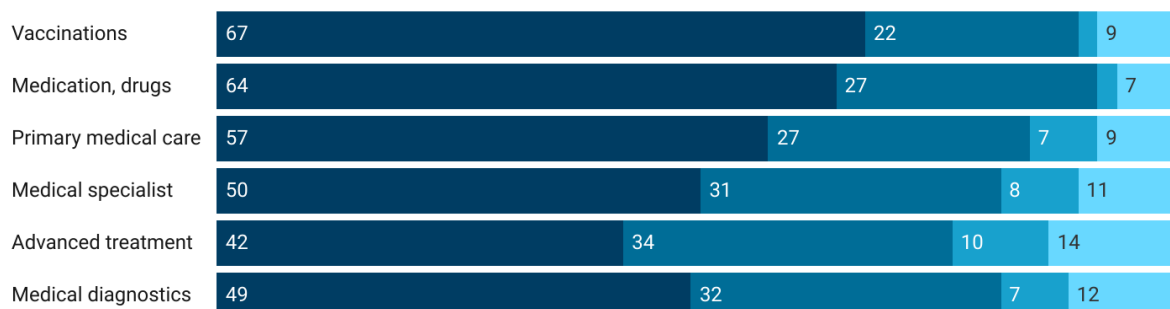
50% of Misrata sample (n = 197) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 31% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 8% do not have access to a medical specialist. 11% did not answer.

42% of Misrata respondents (n = 197) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 34% have access but cannot afford it, while 10% have no access at all. 14% did not answer.

49% of Misrata respondents (n = 197) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 32% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 12% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Misrata (n = 197)

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



78% of male respondents (n = 331) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 13% have access but cannot afford them. 3% have no access to vaccinations. 6% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 331), 75% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 20% have access but cannot afford it. 2% have no access at all. 3% did not answer.

74% of male respondents (n = 331) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 18% have access but cannot afford it. 4% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 4% did not answer.

68% of all male participants (n = 331) 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. 3% do not have access to a medical specialist. 6% did not answer.

57% of male respondents (n = 331) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 29% have access but cannot afford them, while 7% have no access. 7% did not answer.

68% of male respondents (n = 331) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 23% have access but cannot afford it. 4% have no access to medical diagnostics. 5% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Male (n = 331)

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



76% of female respondents (n = 269) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 14% have access but cannot afford them. 3% never have access to vaccinations. 7% did not answer.

72% of all female survey participants (n = 269) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 21% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 2% have no access to medication or drugs. 5% did not answer.

63% of female respondents (n = 269) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 23% have access but cannot afford it. 7% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 7% did not answer.

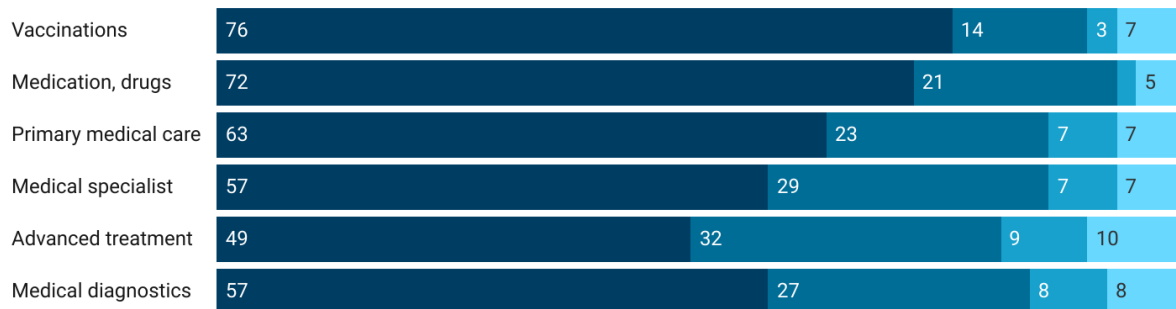
57% of female respondents (n = 269) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 7% do not have access to a medical specialist. 7% did not answer.

49% of female respondents (n = 269) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 32% have access but cannot afford it, while 9% have no access. 10% did not answer.

57% of female respondents (n = 269) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 27% have access but cannot afford it. 8% have no access to medical diagnostics. 8% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Female (n = 269)

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



5.10 Access to internet/wifi

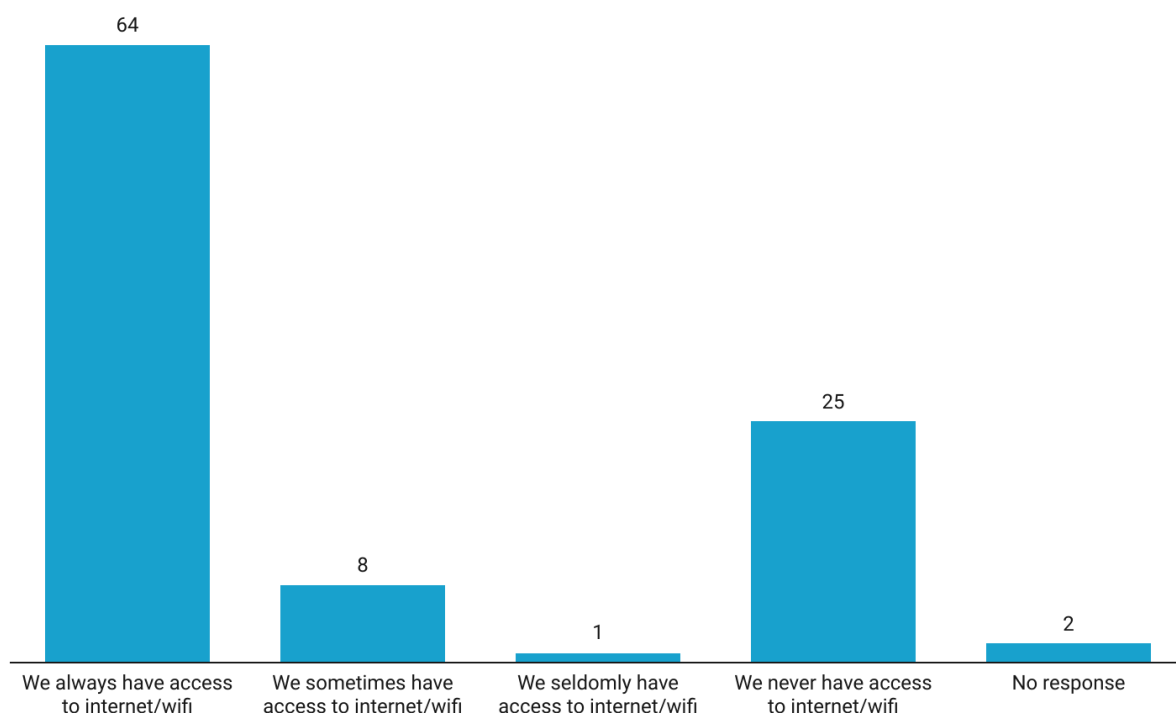
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Modern communication technology is a necessity. Internet might support social, economic, civic and political self-determination. The United Nations Human Rights Council therefore declared internet access a human right in a 2016 resolution. Despite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

64% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 8% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 1% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 25% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 2% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi – Total (n = 600)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

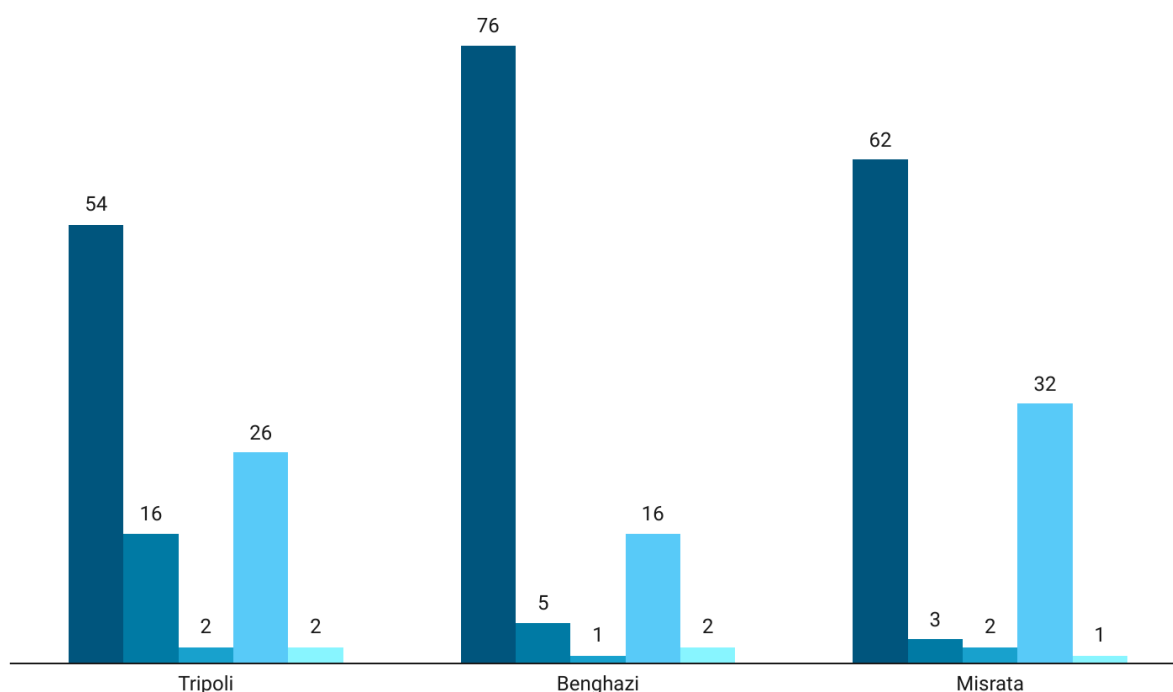


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Benghazi with 76%, followed by Misrata with 62%, and 54% in Tripoli. 16% of Tripoli respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 5% of Benghazi and 3% of Misrata respondents. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Tripoli and Misrata residents with each 2%, followed by Benghazi residents with 1%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is highest among Misrata residents with 32%, followed by Tripoli residents with 26%, and Benghazi residents with 16%. Among Tripoli and Benghazi residents, 2% each did not answer, while this is true for 1% of Misrata respondents.

Access to internet/wifi – City (n = 600)

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

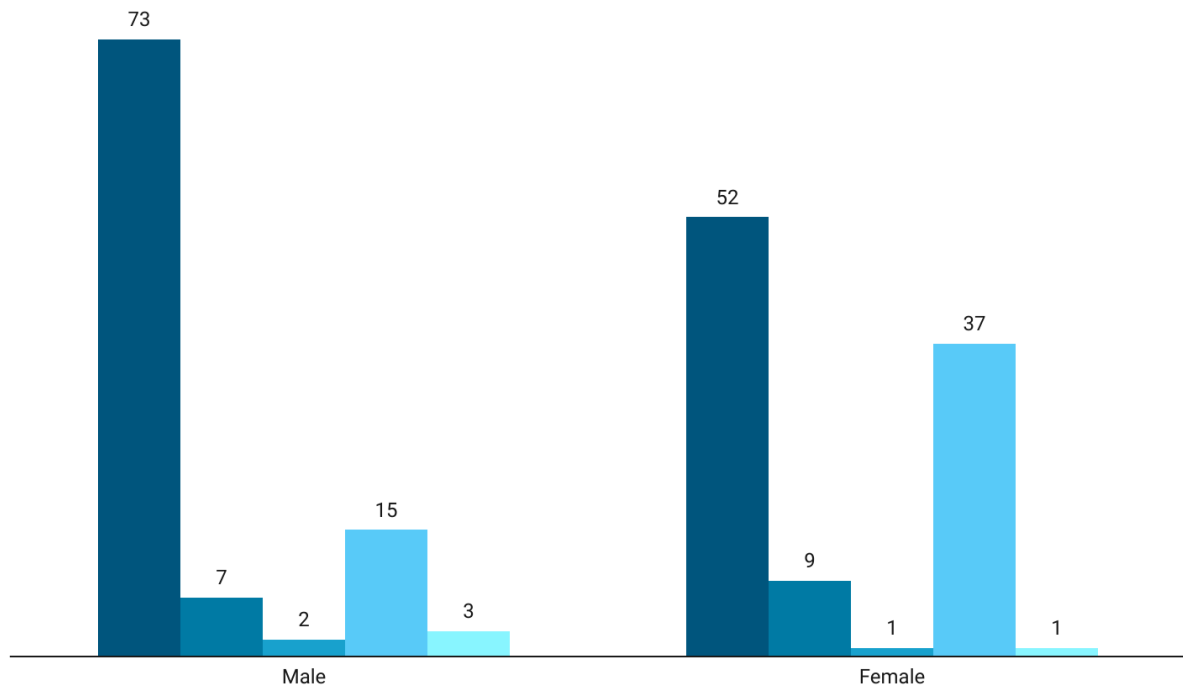


Among male participants, 73% always have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 52% of female participants. 9% of female and 7% of male respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 2% of male and 1% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is higher among female respondents (37%) than among male respondents (15%). Among male respondents, 3% did not answer, while this is true for 1% of female respondents.

Access to internet/wifi – Gender (n = 600)

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



5.11 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

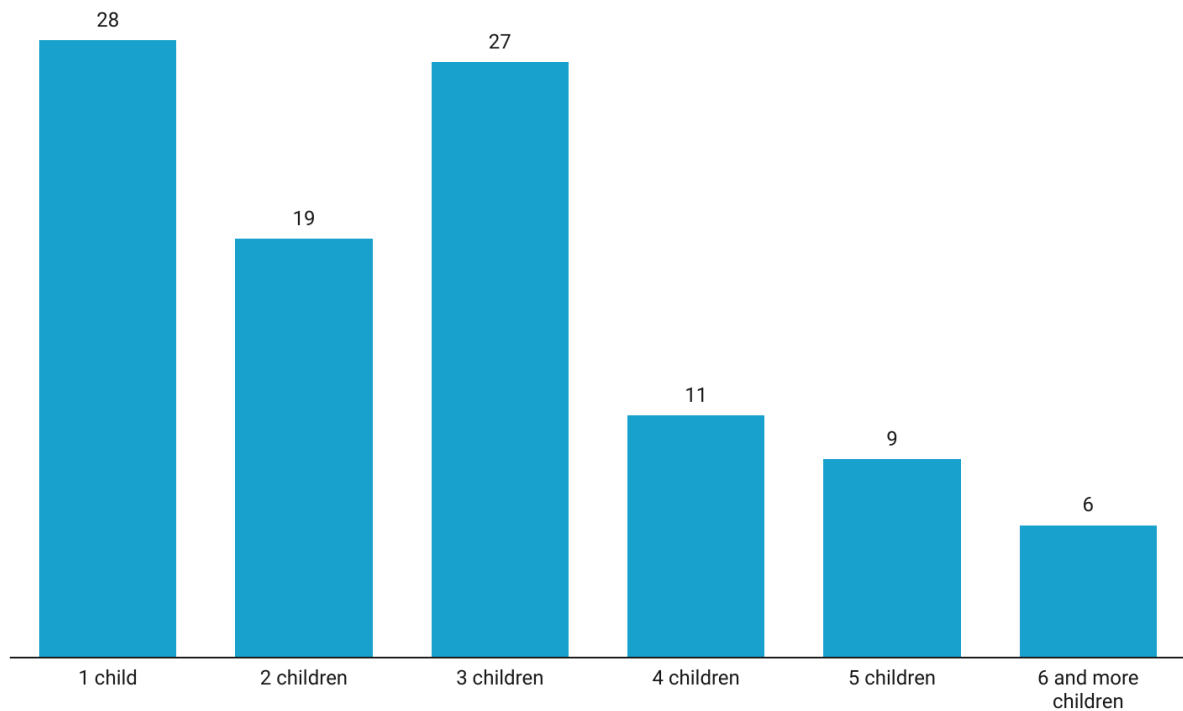
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Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 410). In total, of those (n = 190) stating not being single, 34% stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 123) is among those having 1 child with 28%, followed by 27% having 3 children, and 19% having 2 children, and 11% having 4 children. 9% have 5 children, while 6% have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 123)

Number of children?

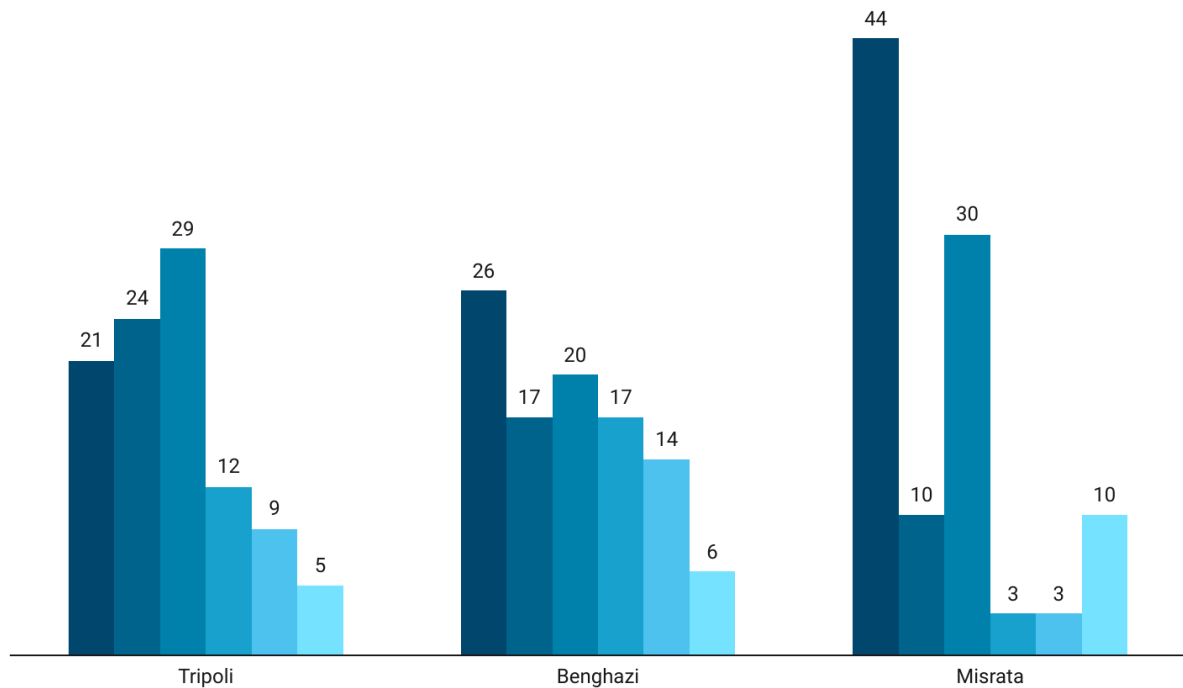


Among Misrata respondents, 44% each have 1 child, while this is true for 26% of Benghazi and 21% of Tripoli respondents. 24% of Tripoli respondents have 2 children, followed by 17% of Benghazi, and 10% of Misrata respondents. The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Misrata respondents with 30%, followed by Tripoli with 29%, and Benghazi with 20%. 17% of Benghazi respondents have 4 children, while the same is true for 12% of Tripoli and 3% of Misrata respondents. 14% of Benghazi respondents have 5 children, while this is true for 9% of Tripoli and 3% of Misrata respondents. 10% of Benghazi respondents have 6 or more children, while the same is true for 6% of Benghazi and 5% of Tripoli respondents.

Number of children – City (n = 123)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children 6 and more children

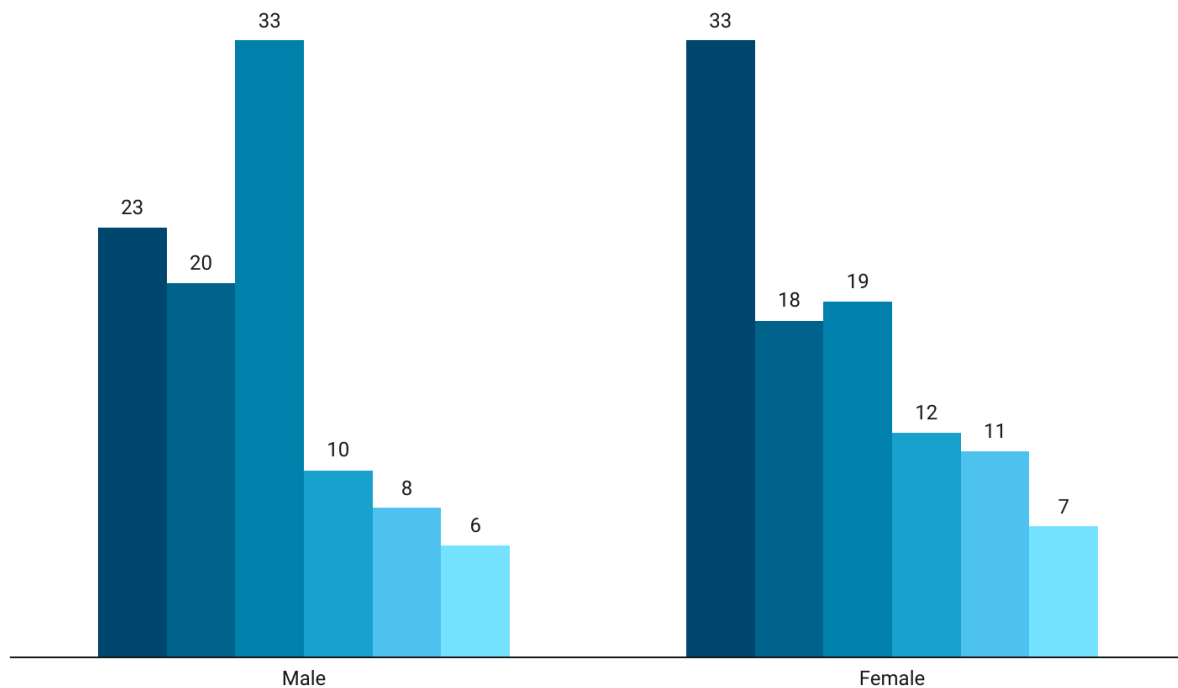


33% of female respondents and 23% male respondents have 1 child, while 20% of male and 18% of female respondents have 2 children. 33% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 19% of female respondents. 12% of female and 10% of male survey participants have 4 children, while 11% of female and 8% of male respondents have 5 children. 7% of female and 6% of male respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 123)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children 6 and more children



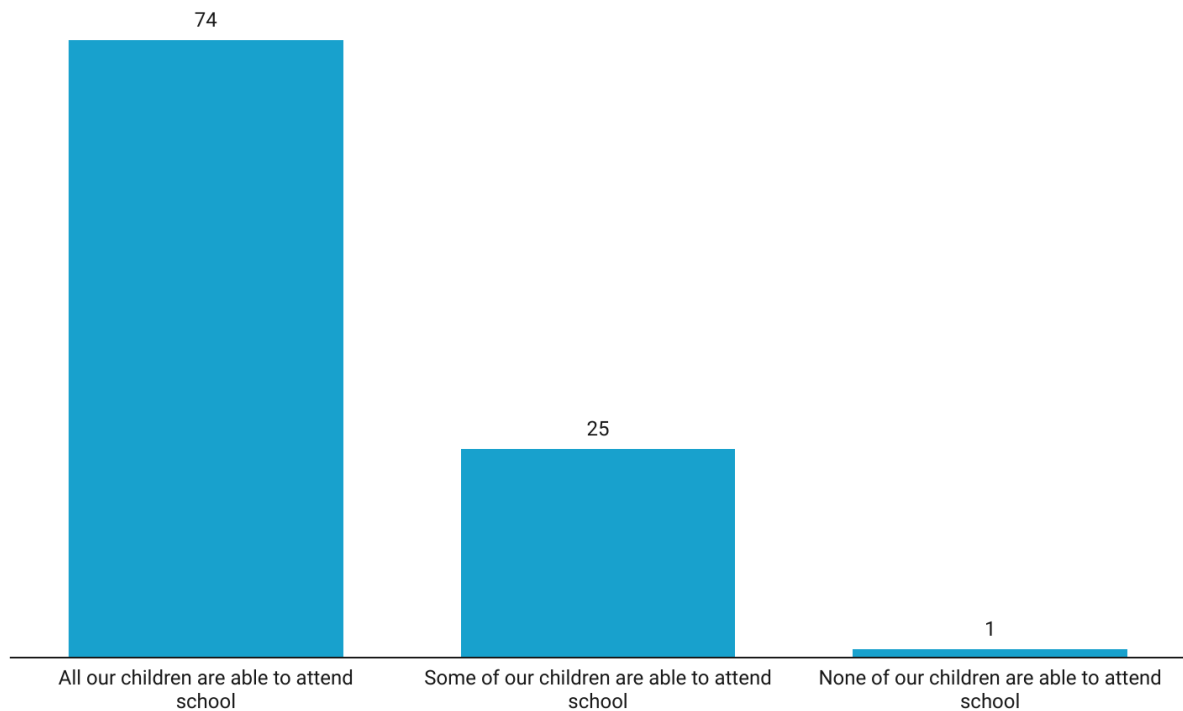
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 53% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 65.

In Tripoli, 60% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 46% among Benghazi respondents, and 47% among Misrata respondents. 50% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 56% among female respondents.

Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 74% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 25% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 1% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Total (n = 65)

Are your children able to attend school?

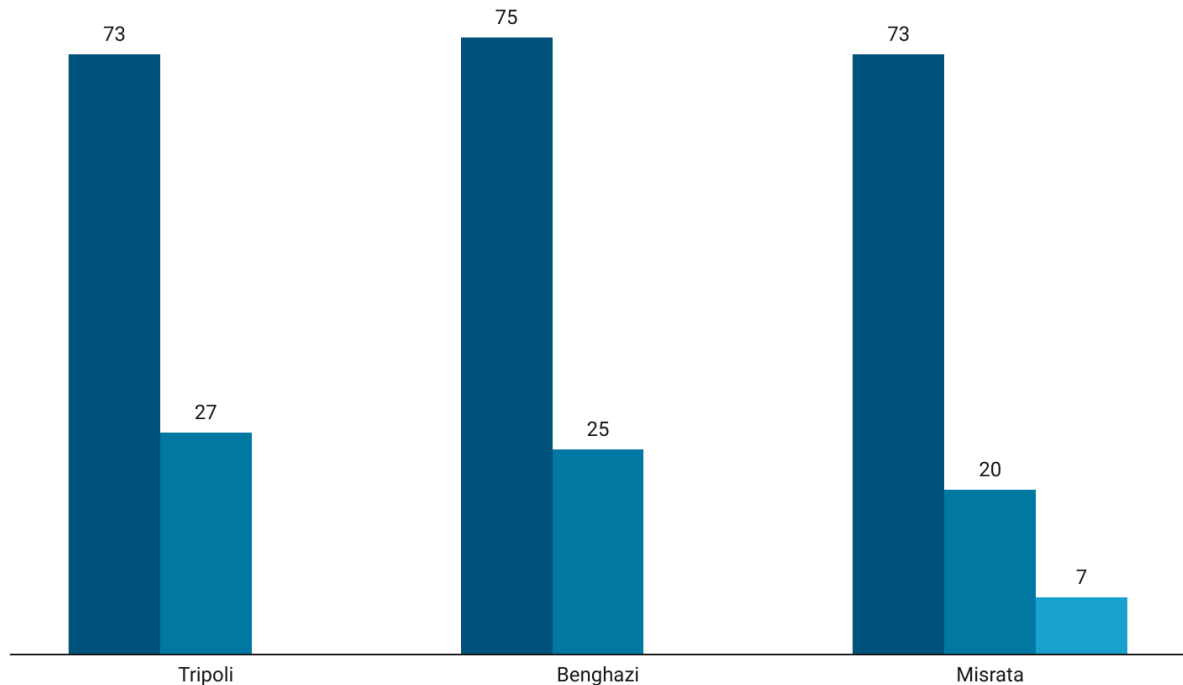


City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Benghazi with 75%, followed by Tripoli and Misrata with each 73%. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Tripoli with 27%, followed by Benghazi with 25%, and Misrata with 20%. 7% of Misrata respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – City (n = 65)

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

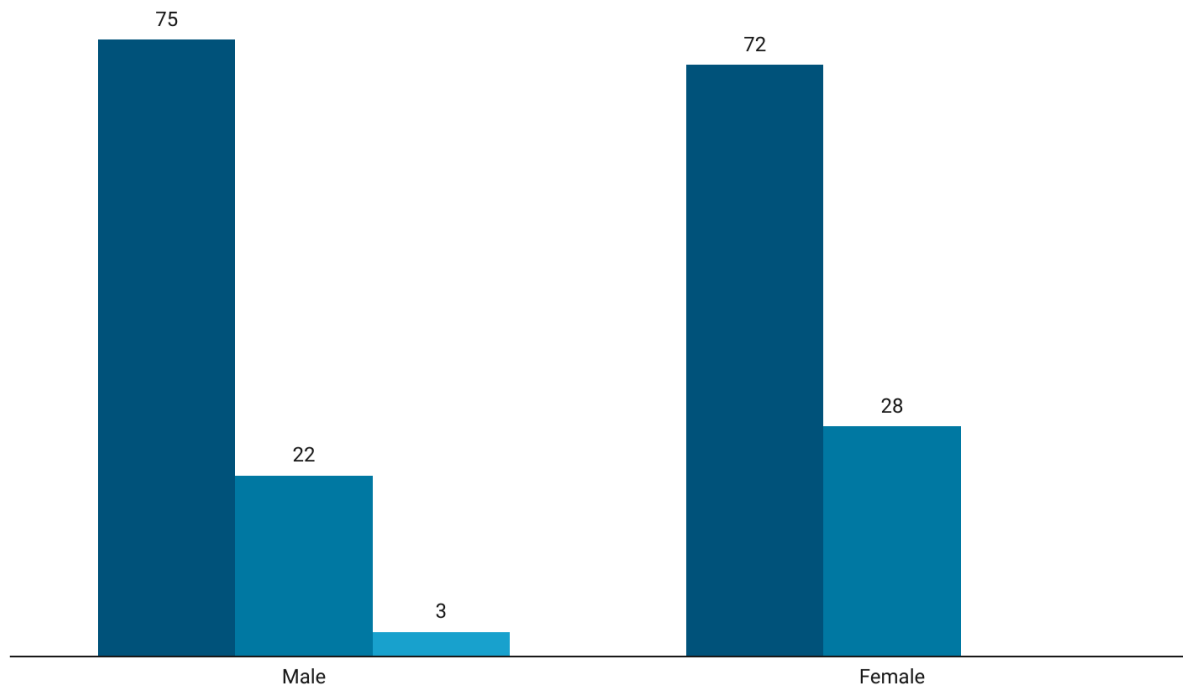


Gender comparison shows that 75% of male and 72% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 28% of female and 22% of male survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school. 3% of male respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Gender (n = 65)

Are your children able to attend school?

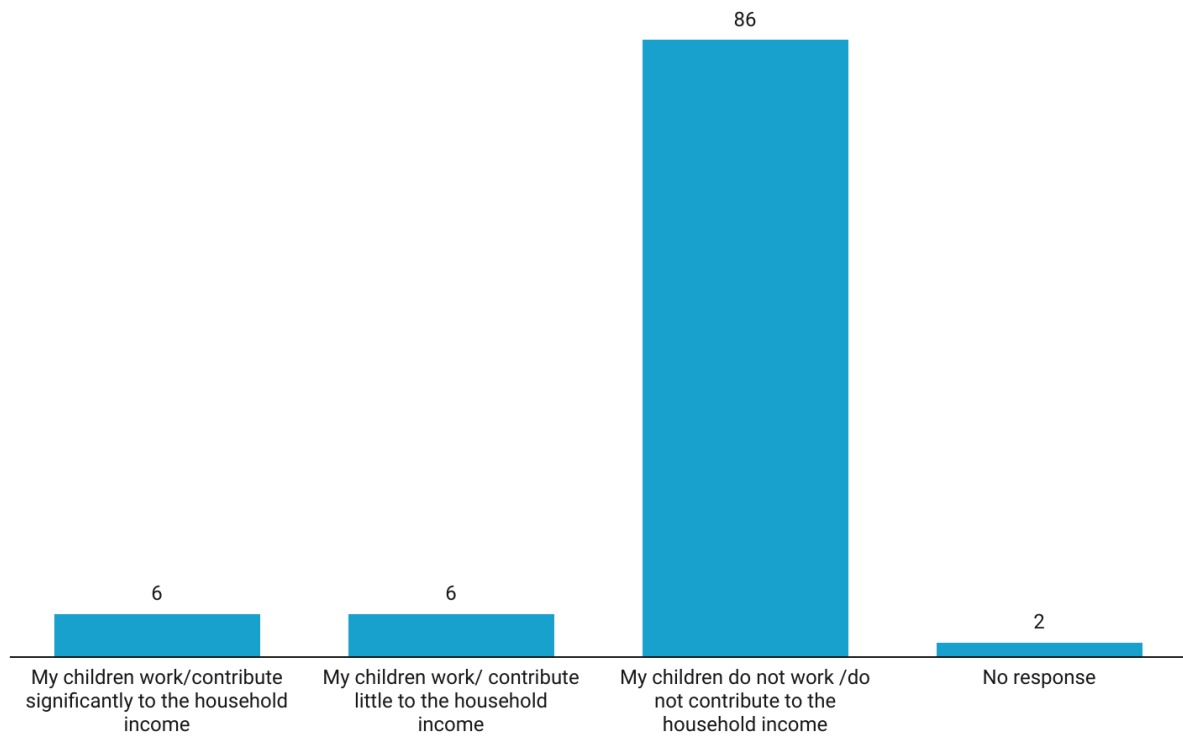
■ All our children are able to attend school ■ Some of our children are able to attend school ■ None of our children are able to attend school



6% of the respondents admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 6% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. A majority of 86% 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 = 65)

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?

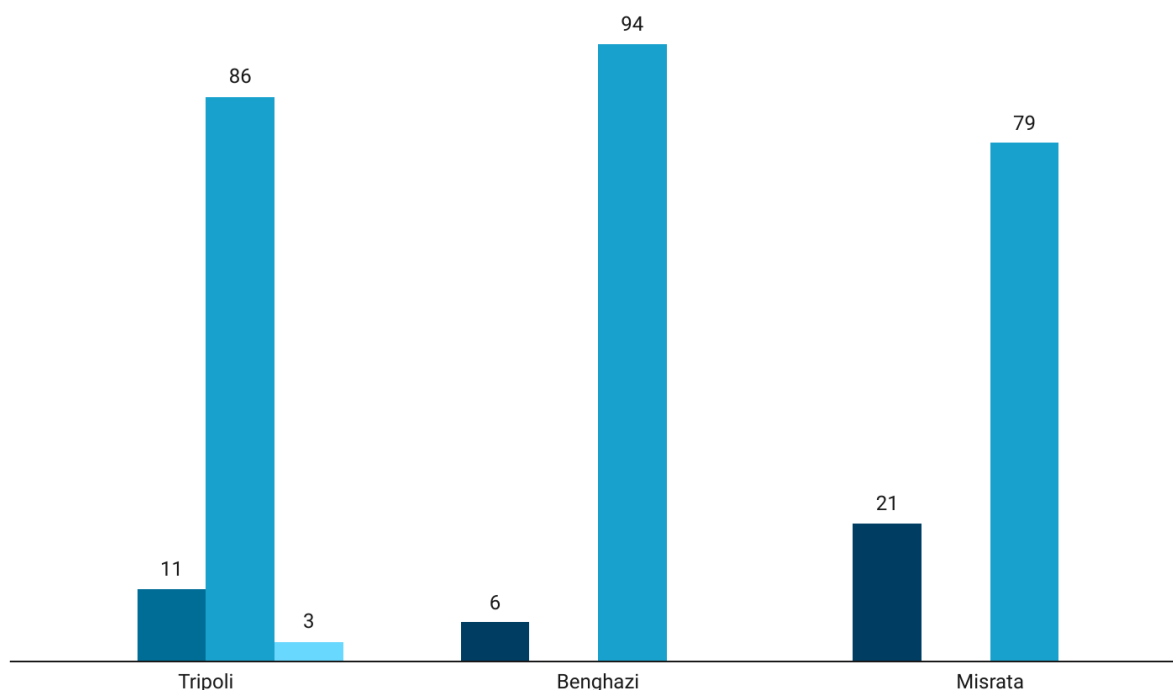


City comparison reveals that 21% of Misrata respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income, while this is true for 6% of Benghazi respondents. Among Tripoli respondents, 11% stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 94% of Benghazi respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 86% of Tripoli and 79% of Misrata respondents. 3% of Tripoli respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 65)

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 little to the household income ■ My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income ■ No response

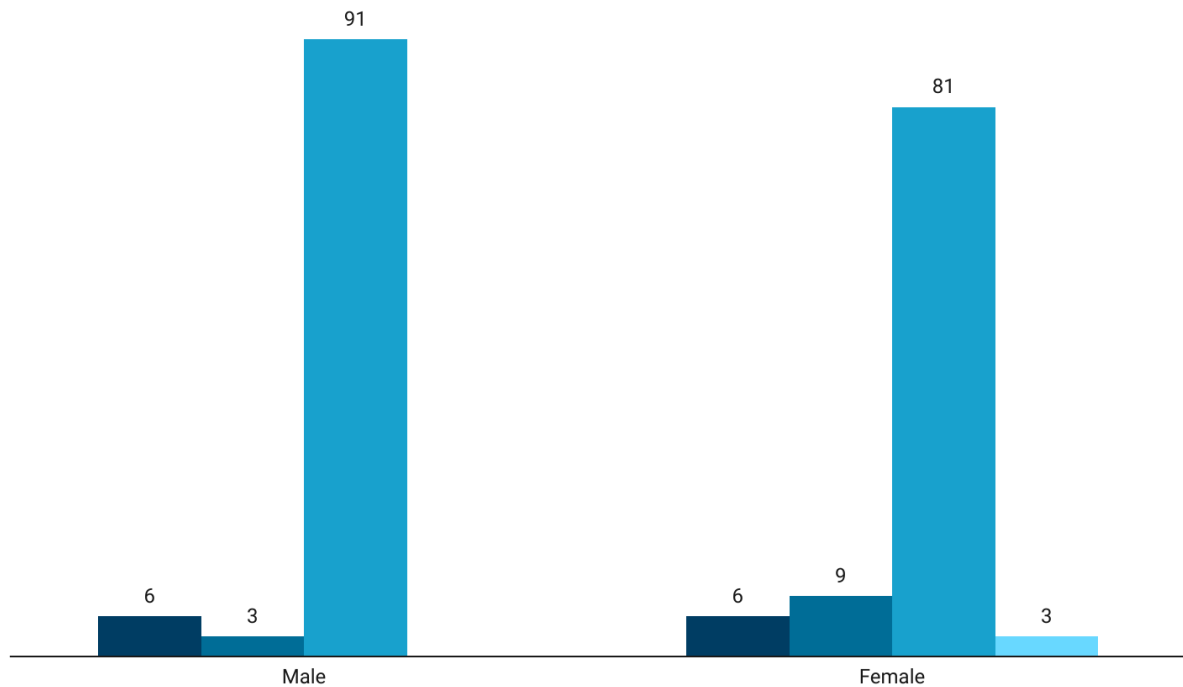


Gender comparison shows that among male and female respondents, 6% each answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 9% of female and 3% of male respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income. Among male respondents, 91% stated that none of their children worked to support the household income, while the same is true for 81% of female respondents. 3% of female respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 65)

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 little to the household income ■ My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income ■ No response



6 Demographics

6.1 Location

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Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Tripoli	197	33
Benghazi	206	34
Misrata	197	33
Total	600	100

6.2 Gender and age

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Gender (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	331	55

Female	269	45
Total	600	100

Age (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
16-19	96	16
20-24	181	30
25-29	133	22
30-35	190	32
Total	600	100

6.3 Highest level of education

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Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	9	2
Elementary school	11	2
Preparatory School	27	4
Secondary School	317	53
Vocation/ technical training	12	2
College/ University	216	36
Islamic School/Madrasa	3	0
No response	5	1
Total	600	100

6.4 Marital status

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Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	410	68
Married	174	29
Cohabitation	4	1
Divorced/ separated	6	1
Widower/ widow	3	0,5
No response	3	0,5

Total	600	100
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6.5 Children

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Children (n = 123)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1 child	34	28
2 children	23	19
3 children	33	27
4 children	14	11
5 children	11	9
6 or more children	8	6
Total	123	100

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 123)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	65	53
No	58	47
Total	123	100

Children able to attend school (n = 68)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
All our children are able to attend school	50	74
Some of our children are able to attend school	17	25
None of our children are able to attend school	1	1
Total	68	100

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 65)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	4	6

My children work/ contribute little to the household income	4	6
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	56	86
No response	1	2
Total	65	100

7 Appendix: Questionnaire

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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

Islamic School/Madrassa

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

Other

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				
Medication, drugs				
Primary medical care (family doctor)				
Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)				
Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)				
Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)				

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)

8 Imprint

Last modification 2025-11-26 10:12

Published by

Mag. Thomas Schrott

Country of Origin Information Unit (Staatendokumentation)

Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum

Vienna, Austria

www.staatendokumentation.at

BFA-Staatendokumentation@bmi.gv.at

Research Design

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Data visualization: www.datawrapper.de

Data Collection

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Cover Design

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Map: Made with Natural Earth. Free vector and raster map

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This project was co-financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund