



LIBYA

Socio-Economic Survey 2023



— Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

— Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum



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ONE TO ONE
for Research and Polling

Imprint

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The survey is only representative at the household level, but not at the individual level. The survey consisted of 600 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 27 November and 23 December, 2023.

The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Tripoli, 200 residents of Benghazi, and 200 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

- 77% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 20% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe, while 2% do not feel safe at all.
- 79% of Benghazi respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 75% of each Tripoli and Misrata respondents. 23% of Misrata respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 21% of Tripoli respondents, and 18% of Benghazi respondents. 1% of each Tripoli, Benghazi, and Misrata respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood. 3% of Tripoli respondents feel unsafe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 2% of Benghazi, and 1% of Misrata respondents.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 78% manage to afford the housing costs. 13% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 6% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 2% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 84% of Misrata respondents, 77% of Tripoli respondents, and 75% of Benghazi respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 17% of Benghazi respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 14% of Misrata, and 10% of Tripoli residents. 10% of Tripoli, 6% of Benghazi, and 3% of Misrata respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Benghazi residents with 3%, followed by Tripoli with 2%. 2% of Tripoli respondents did not answer, while this is true for 1% of Benghazi residents.

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

- 67% of the respondents (n = 600) 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. 9% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 3% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

- 71% of Tripoli respondents manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 64% among both Benghazi and Misrata respondents. 24% of Benghazi respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 23% of respondents in Misrata, and 17% of respondents in Tripoli.
- 10% of Misrata residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 9% of Tripoli residents, and 8% of Benghazi respondents. 4% of Cairo residents cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 3% among both Tripoli and Misrata residents.

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

- 48% of surveyed participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 30% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 16% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while a noticeable proportion of 6% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 58% of Tripoli residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while in Benghazi this is true for 47% of the residents, in Misrata for 40% of the residents. 35% of Misrata residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Benghazi residents with 30%, and Tripoli residents with 25%.
- 18% of Misrata residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 16% of Benghazi residents, and 14% of Tripoli residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among both Benghazi and Misrata residents with each 7%, followed by Tripoli with 3%.

Access to clean drinking water

- 89% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 9% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 1% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while another 1% 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 in Tripoli with 90%, followed by both

Benghazi and Misrata with each 89%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Misrata respondents with 10%, followed by Benghazi respondents with 9%, and Tripoli respondents with 8%.

- 1% of each Tripoli and Benghazi respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among Tripoli respondents with 2%, followed by Benghazi and Misrata respondents with each 1%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 85% 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. 12% just about have access to necessary hygiene products. A proportion of 2% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products, while 1% did not answer.
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Tripoli respondents with 90%, followed by Misrata respondents with 86%, and Benghazi respondents (80%). 15% of Benghazi respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 13% of Misrata, and 8% of Tripoli respondents.
- 3% of Benghazi respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 1% of each Tripoli as well as Misrata respondents. 2% of Benghazi respondents did not answer, while this is true for 1% of Tripoli respondents.

Access to medical services

- 81% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 11% have access but they are not able to afford them. 3% do not have any access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer.
- 71% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to medication and drugs. 1% did not answer.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 66% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 23% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 6% have no access to primary medical care. 5% did not give an answer.
- 63% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 31% have access to a medical specialist but cannot afford the visit. 5% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer.
- 41% of the participants (n = 600) 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 17% have no access at all. A percentage of 8% did not answer.
- 69% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 19% have access but cannot afford it. 10% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi

- 73% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 23% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 2% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 2% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.
- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Tripoli with 78%, followed by Misrata with 71%, and Benghazi with 69%. 27% of Benghazi residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 26% of Misrata, and 18% of Tripoli residents. 2% among both Tripoli and Benghazi residents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 1% among Misrata residents. 2% among all three cities never have access to internet/wifi.

School attendance

- Asking respondents (n = 167) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 29% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 30% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 41% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

- City comparison (n = 167) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Tripoli with 46%, followed by 30% in Benghazi, and 10% in Misrata. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Misrata with 54%, followed by Benghazi with 21%, and Tripoli with 16%.
- The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Benghazi respondents with a share of 49%, followed by Tripoli with 38%, and Misrata with 36%.

Contribution to household income

- Among all respondents, everyone stated that none of their children worked at all to support household income.

2. 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 27 November and 23 December, 2023.

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.

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

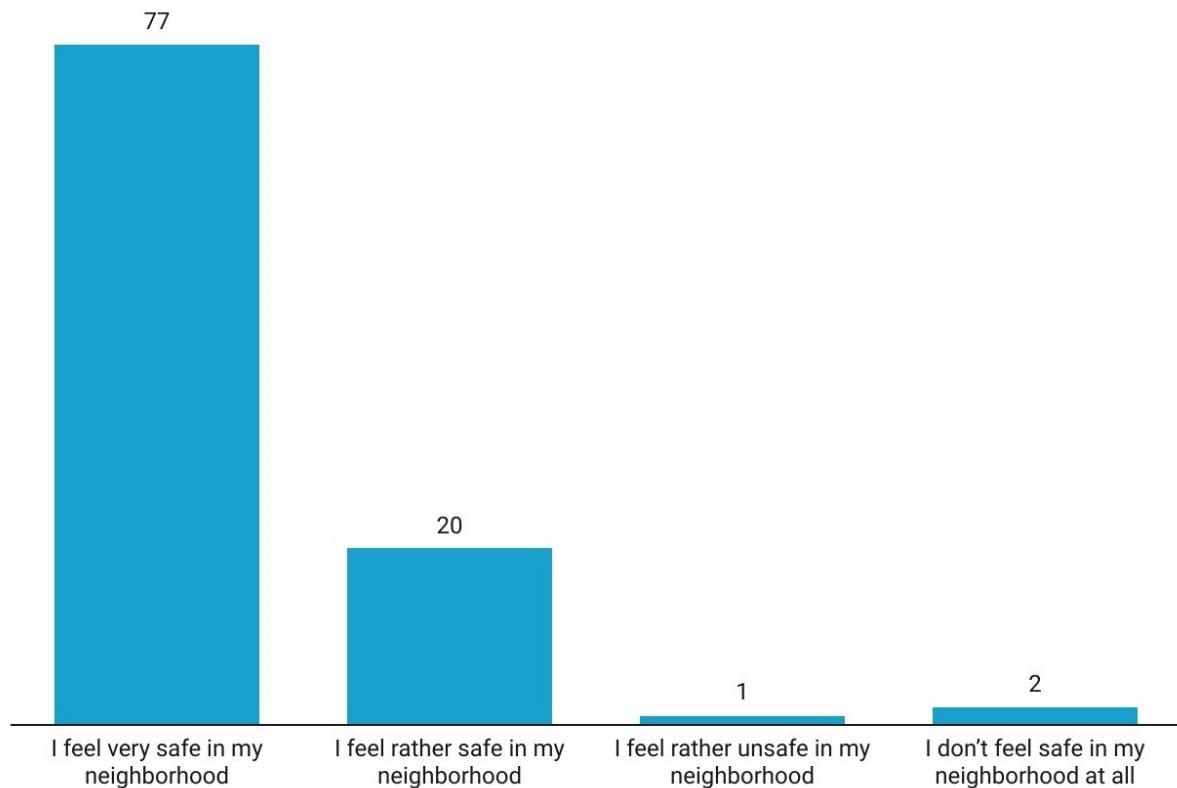
3. Chapter summary

3.1. Sense of security

77% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 20% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe, while 2% do not feel safe at all.

Sense of Security – Total (n = 600)

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

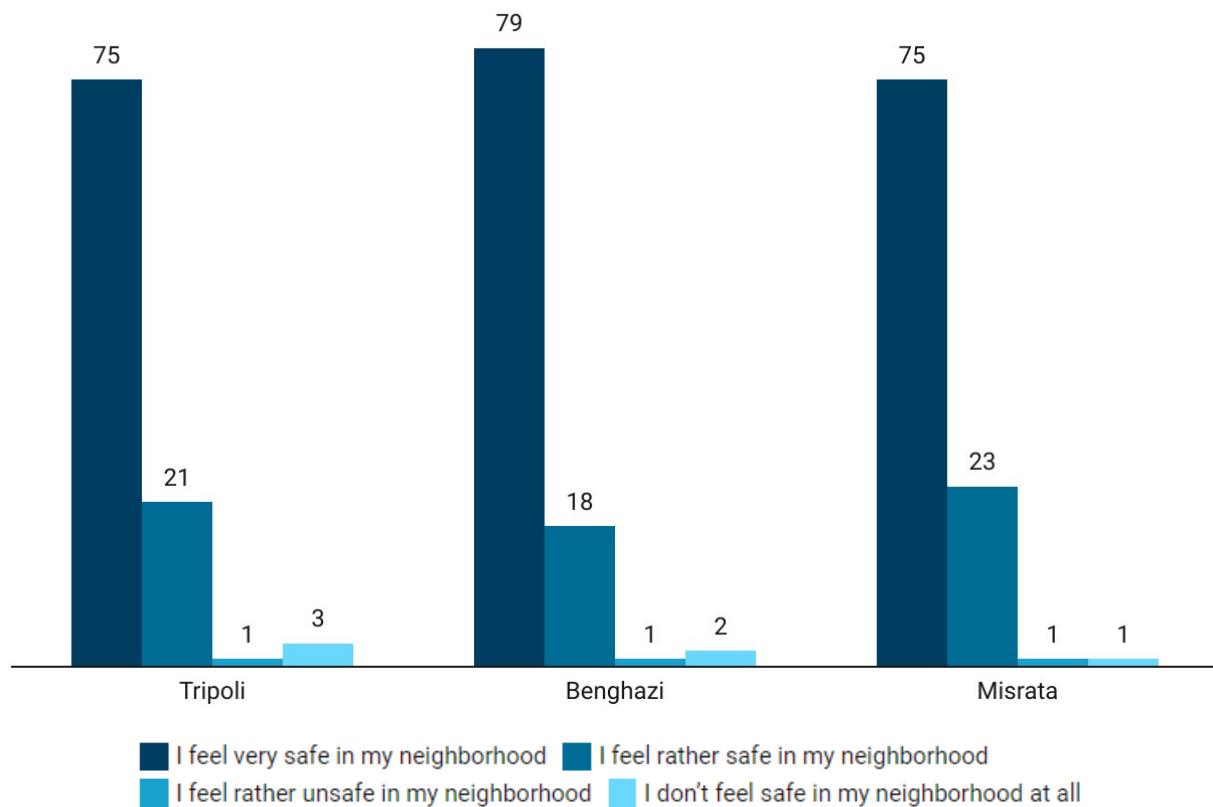


79% of Benghazi respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 75% of each Tripoli and Misrata respondents. 23% of Misrata respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 21% of Tripoli respondents, and 18% of Benghazi respondents.

1% of each Tripoli, Benghazi, and Misrata respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood. 3% of Tripoli respondents feel unsafe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 2% of Benghazi, and 1% of Misrata respondents.

Sense of Security – City (n = 600)

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

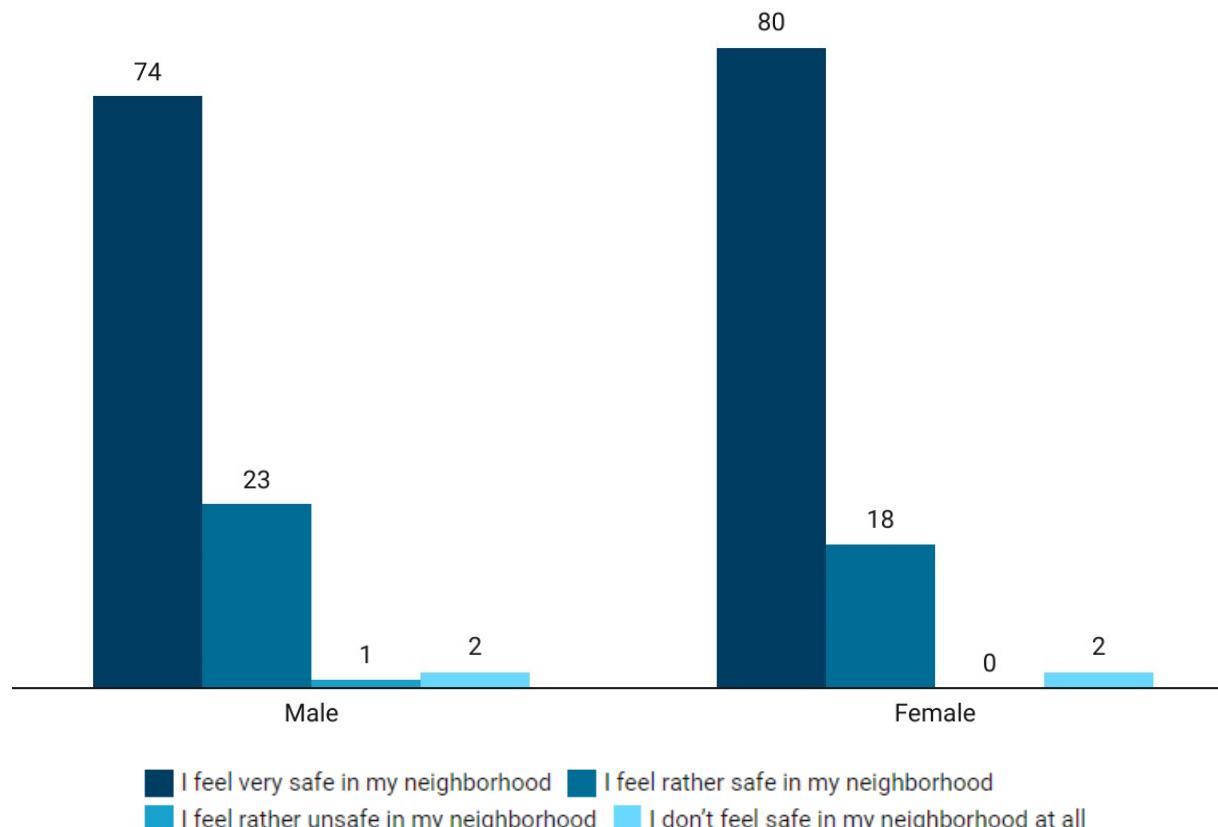


80% of female respondents feel very safe, while this is true for 74% of male respondents. 18% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 23% of male respondents.

Only 1% of male respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while none of the female respondents agreed on that. 2% of each male and female survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood.

Sense of Security – Gender (n = 600)

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

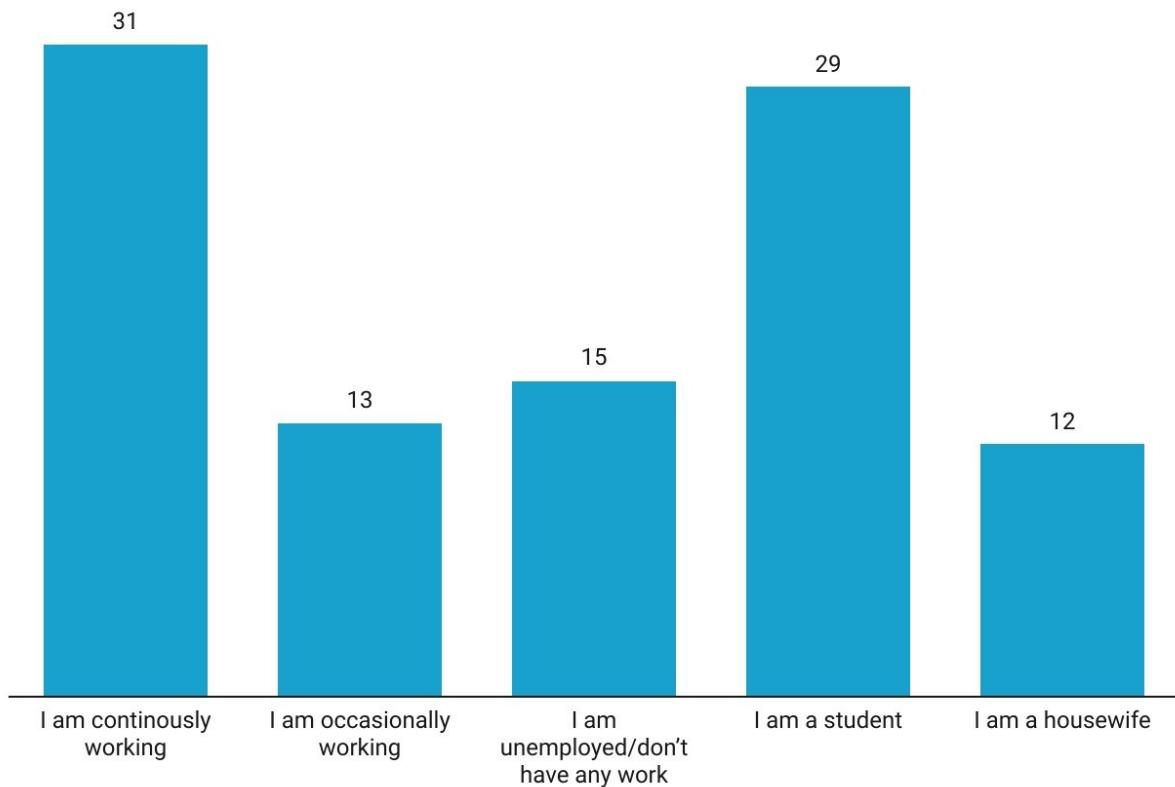


3.2. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 600), 31% work continuously, while 13% have occasional jobs. 29% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 12% are a housewife, while 15% are unemployed/do not work currently.

Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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

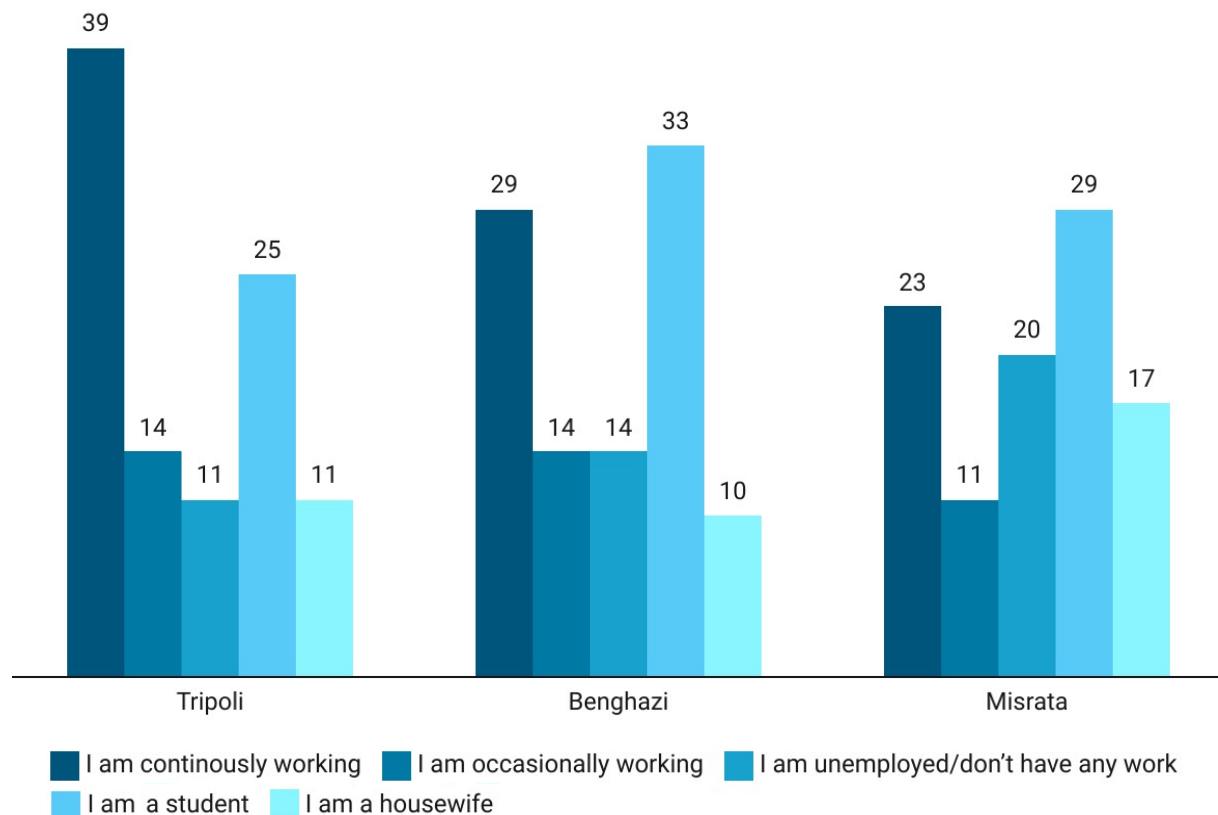


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 39% work continuously in Tripoli, while this is true for 29% in Benghazi, and 23% in Misrata. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in both Tripoli and Benghazi with each 14%, followed by Misrata with 11%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Misrata with 20%, followed by Benghazi with 14%, and Tripoli with 11%.

33% of Benghazi respondents are students, while this is true for 29% of Misrata respondents, and 25% of Tripoli respondents. 27% of Misrata respondents are housewives, while this is true for 11% of Tripoli, and 10% of Benghazi respondents.

Occupation – City (n = 600)

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

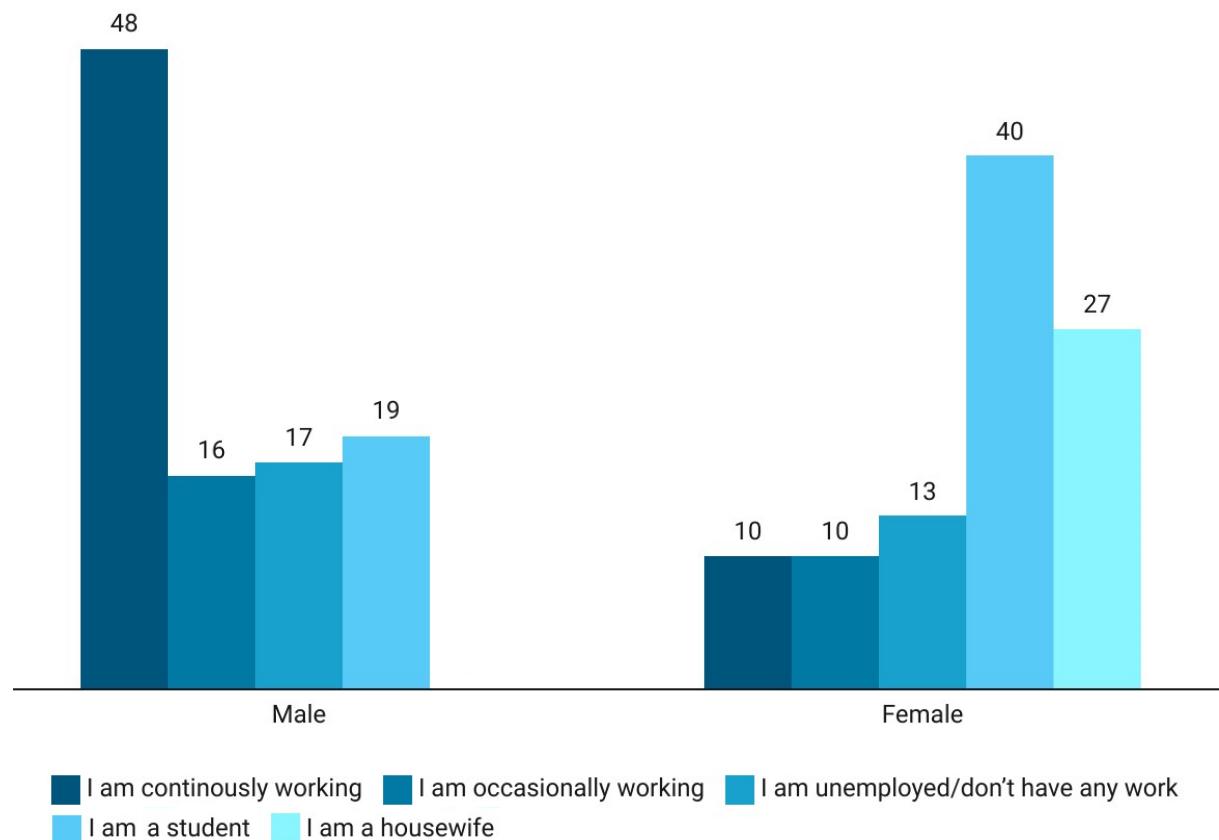


Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 48% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 10% of female respondents. 16% of male respondents and 10% of female respondents work occasionally.

17% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 13% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is significantly higher among women (40%) than among men (19%). 27% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

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

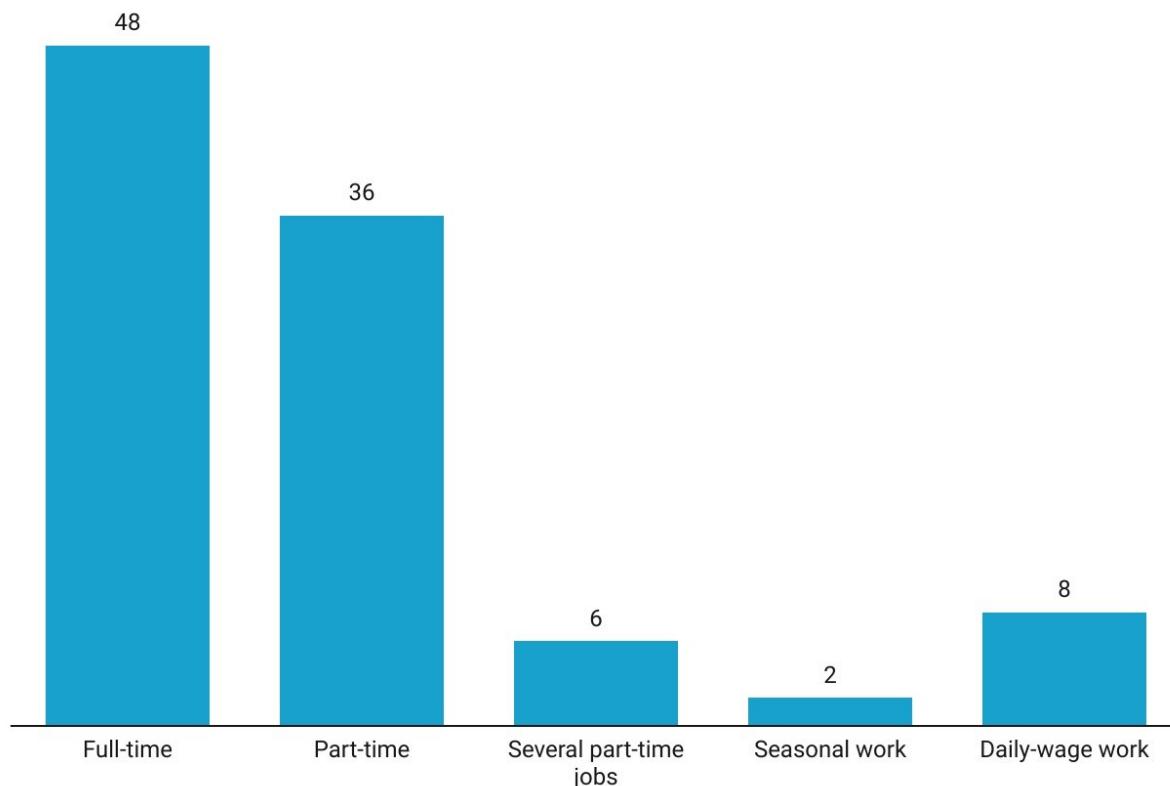


When it comes to the type of occupation, 48% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 262) are full-time workers, while 36% are part-time workers. 6% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs. 8% work as daily wage workers, while 2% work as seasonal workers.

Type of Occupation – Total (n = 262*)

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

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*



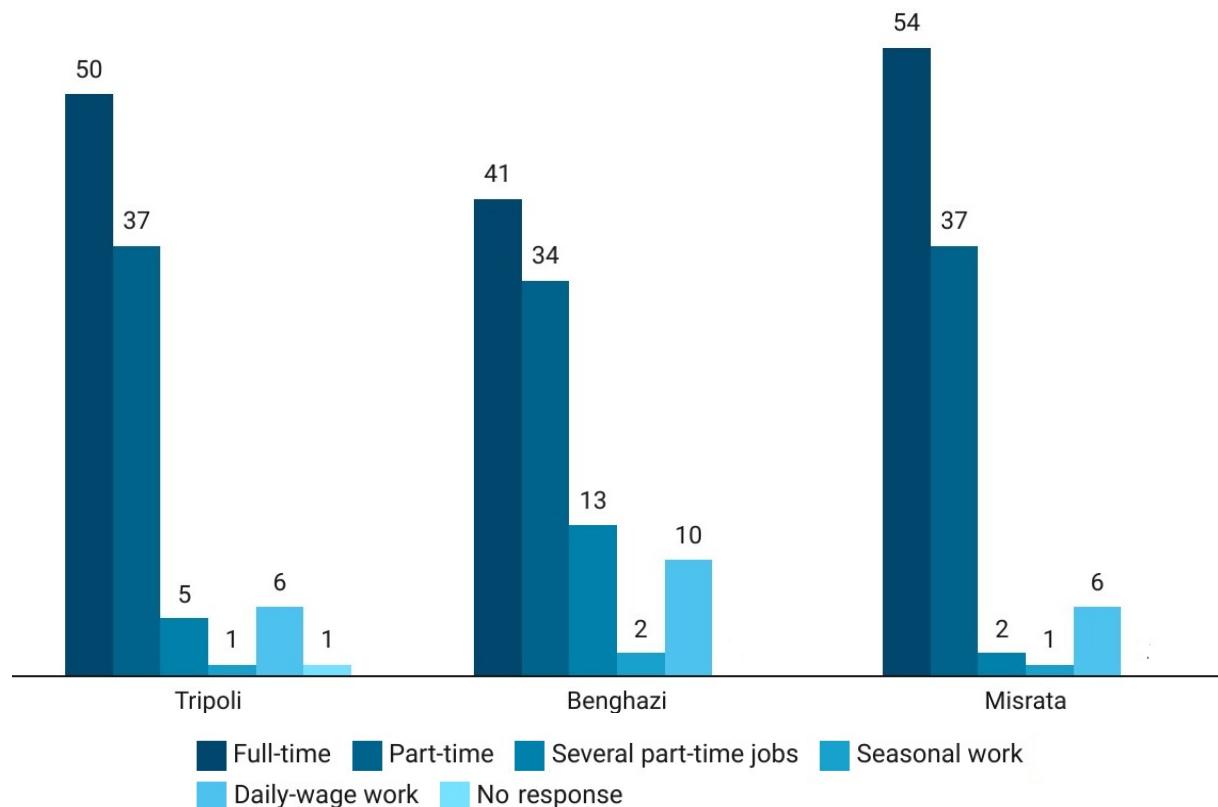
The largest share of full-time workers can be found among Misrata residents (54%), followed by Tripoli with 50%, and Benghazi with 41%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 37% in both Tripoli and Misrata, while this is true for 34% in Benghazi.

The largest proportion of those having several part-time jobs can be found among Benghazi respondents with 13%, followed by Tripoli with 5%, and Misrata with 2%. 2% of Benghazi residents are seasonal workers, while this is true for 2% of each Tripoli and Misrata respondents. 10% of Benghazi respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for each 6% of both Tripoli and Misrata respondents. 1% of Tripoli respondents did not answer.

Type of Occupation – City (n = 262*)

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

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*



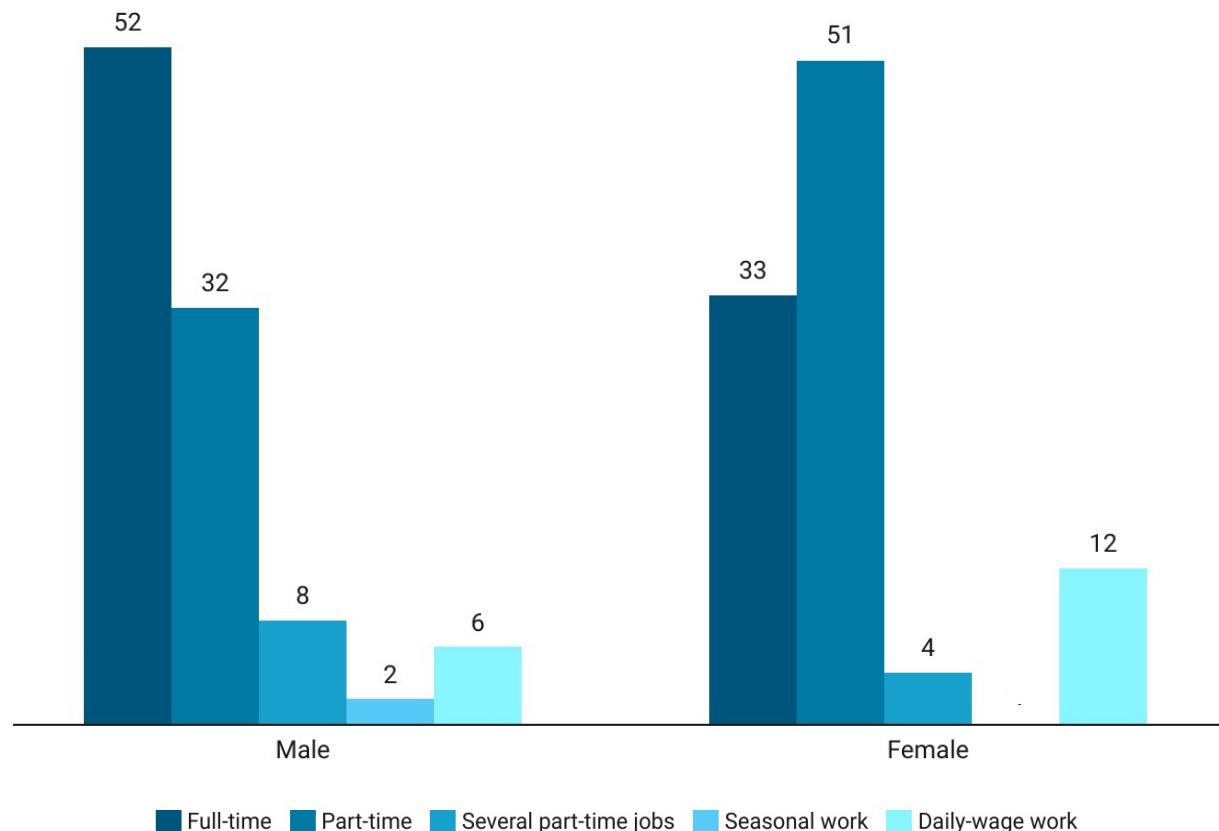
Gender comparison (n = 262) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among male respondents (52%) than among female respondents (33%). The proportion of part-time workers is higher among women (51%) than among men (32%).

8% of male and 4% of female respondents have several part-time jobs. 2% of male respondents work as seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among women (12%) than among men (6%).

Type of Occupation – Gender (n = 262*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working

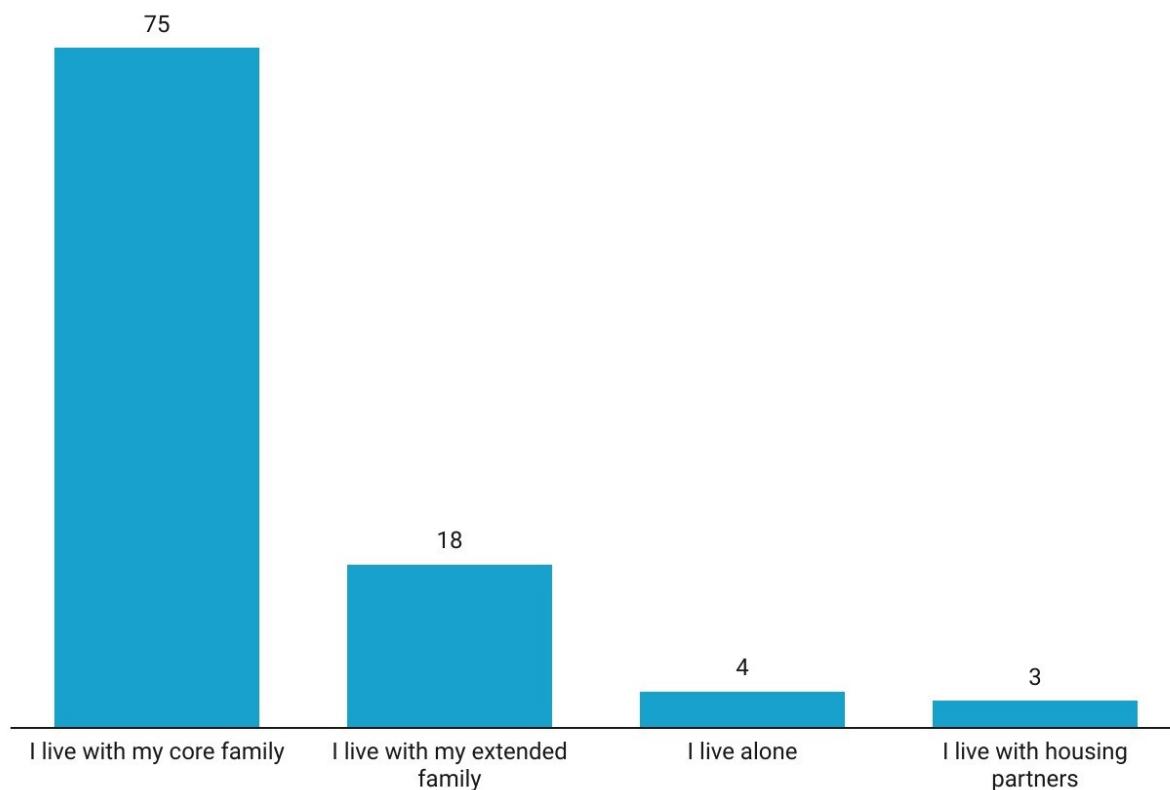


3.3. Housing situation and impact of housing costs

4% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 3% live with their housing partners. 75% live with their core family, while 18% live with their extended family.

Current Housing Situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

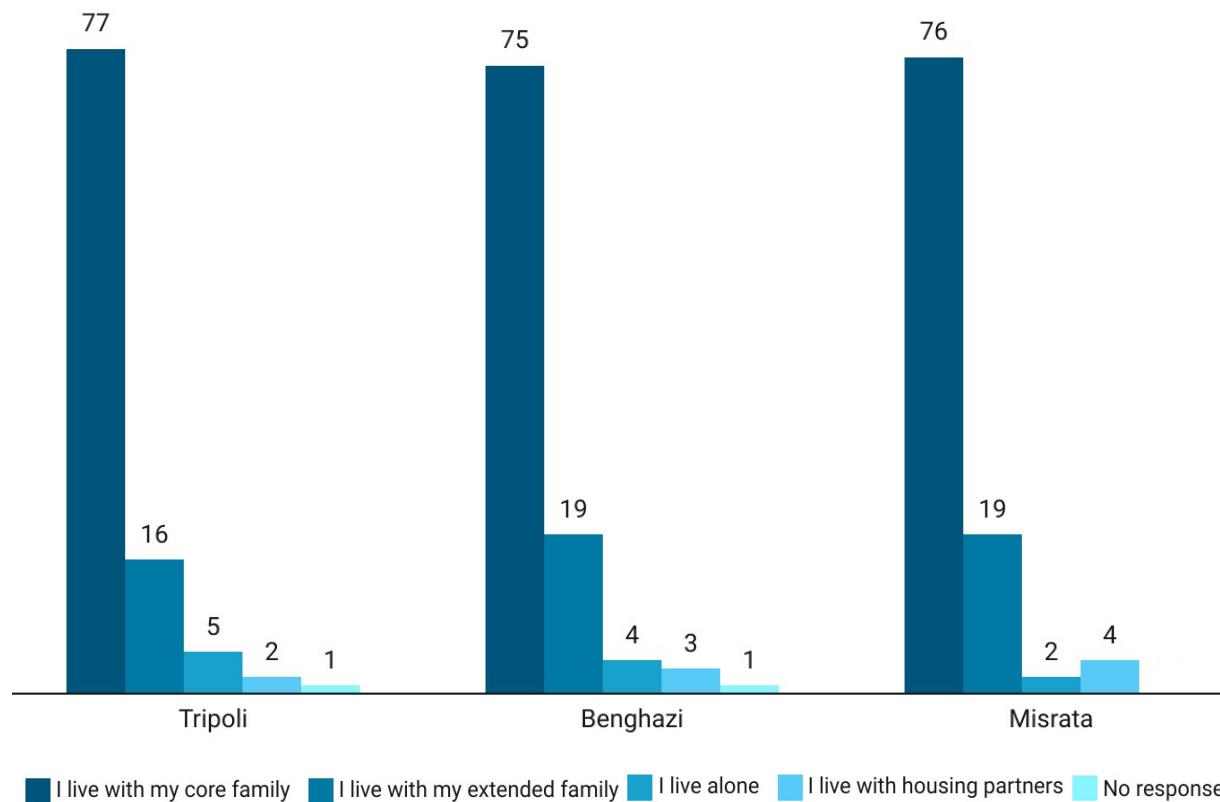


City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Tripoli with 77%, followed by Misrata with 76%, and Benghazi with 75%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in both Benghazi and Misrata with each 19%, followed by Tripoli with 16%.

5% of Tripoli respondents live alone, while this is true for 4% of Benghazi and 2% of Misrata residents. 4% of Misrata respondents live with their housing partners, while this is true for 3% of Benghazi respondents, and 2% of Tripoli respondents. 1% of each Tripoli and Benghazi respondents did not answer.

Current Housing Situation – City (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

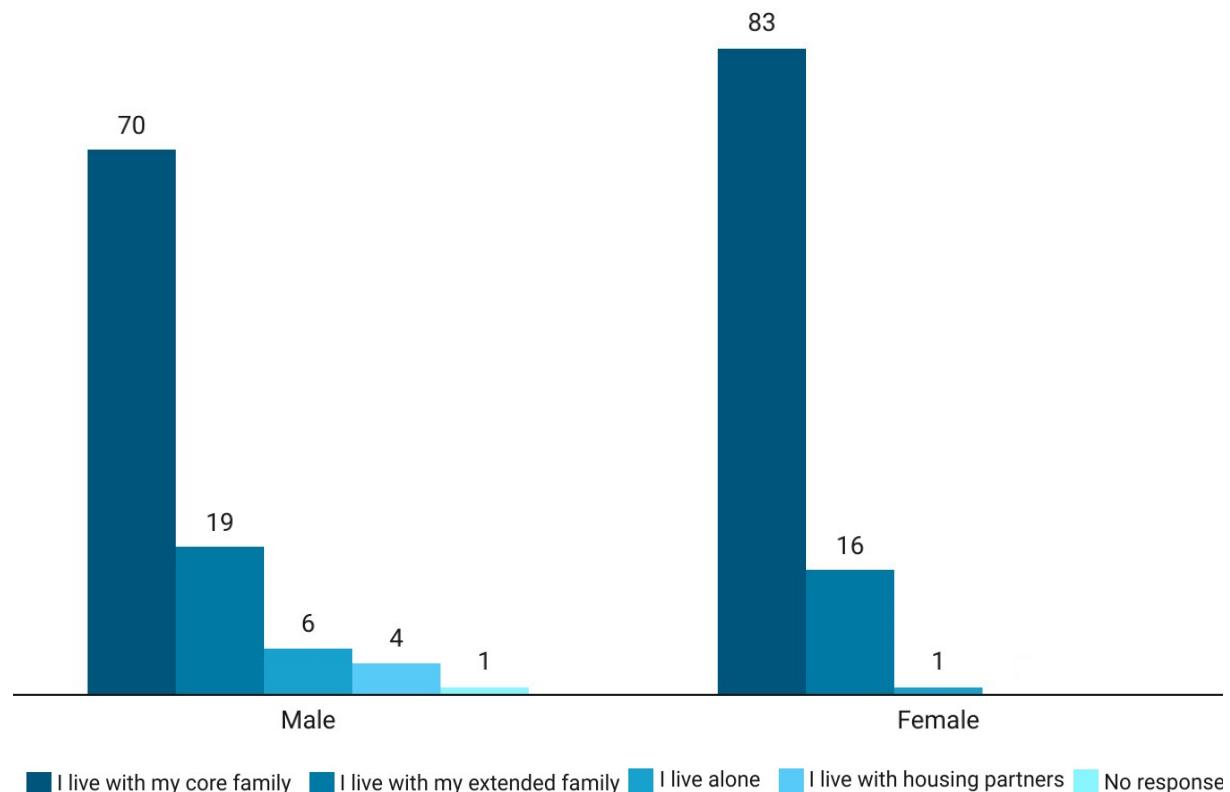


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 70% of male respondents live with their core family, while this is true for 83% of female respondents. 19% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 16% of female participants.

Among male respondents, 4% live with their housing partners, while none of the female respondents agreed on that. Among female respondents, 1% live alone, while this is true for 6% of male respondents. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Current Housing Situation – Gender (n = 600)

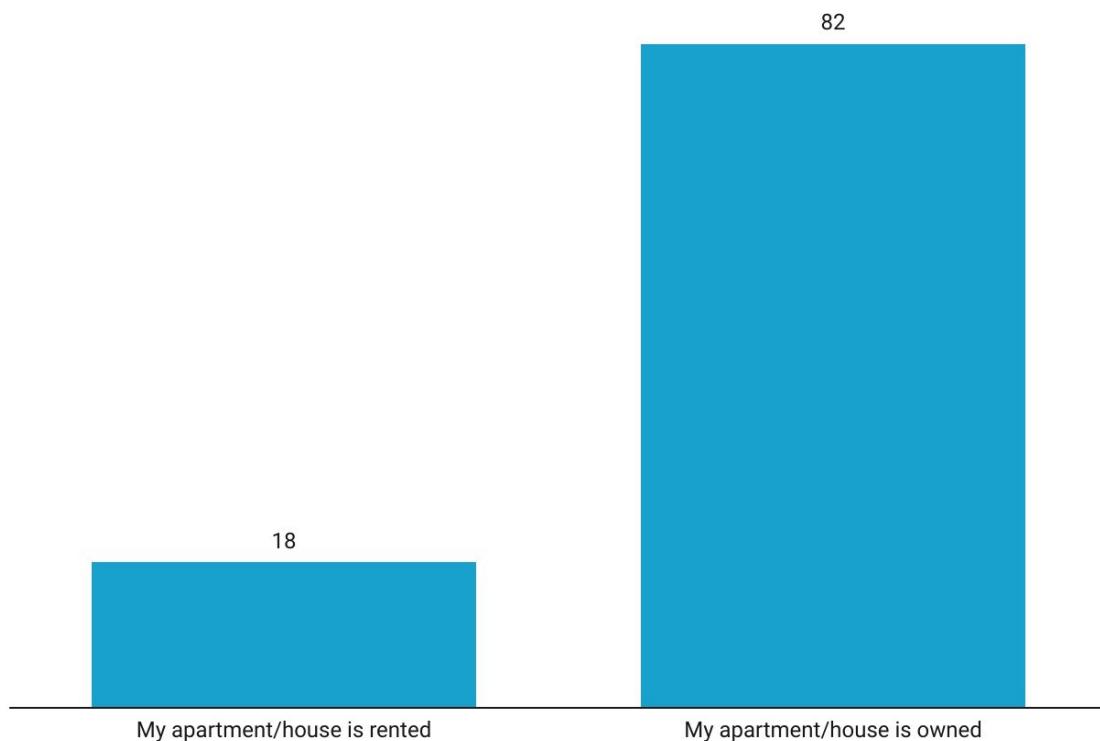
What is your current housing situation?



82% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 18% live in an apartment or house they rent.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

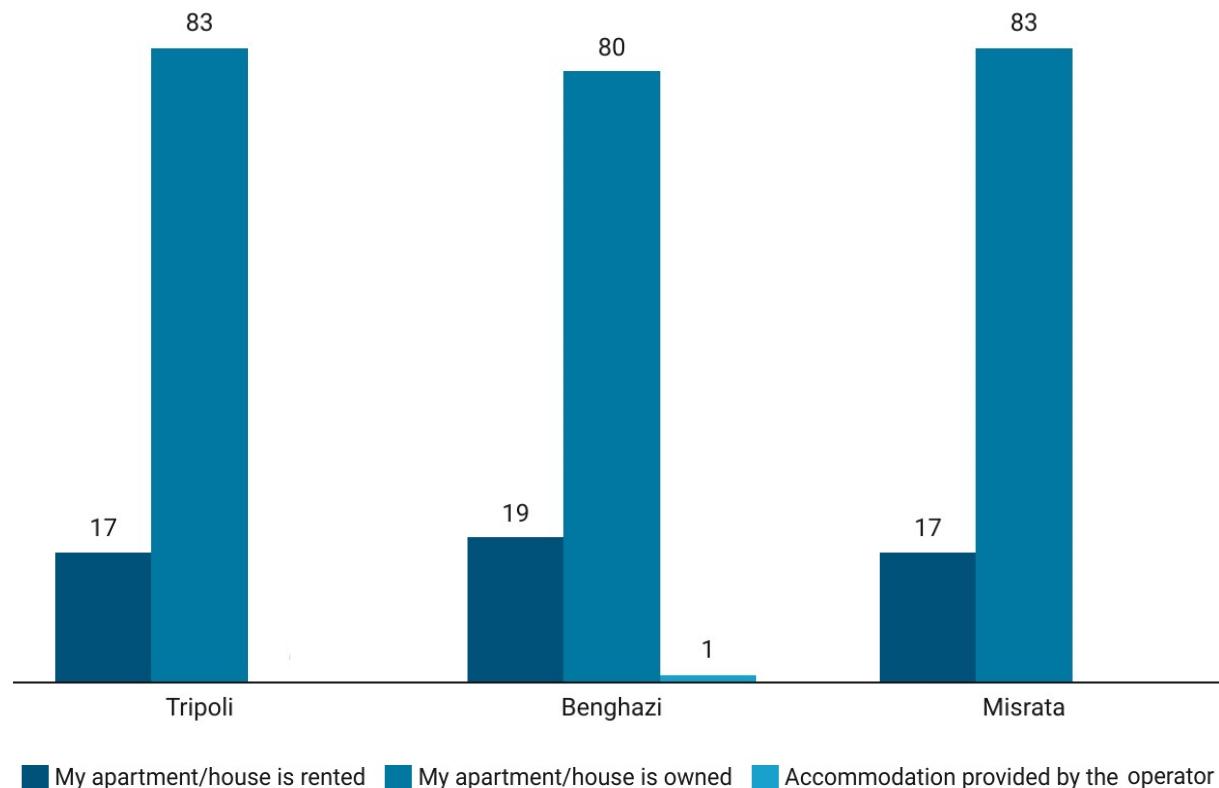


City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those renting an apartment or house is to be found among Benghazi respondents with 19%, followed by Tripoli and Misrata respondents with each 17%.

Among both Tripoli and Misrata respondents, each 83% live in an accommodation they own, while this is true for 80% of Benghazi residents. 1% of Benghazi respondents live in an accommodation provided by an operator.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)

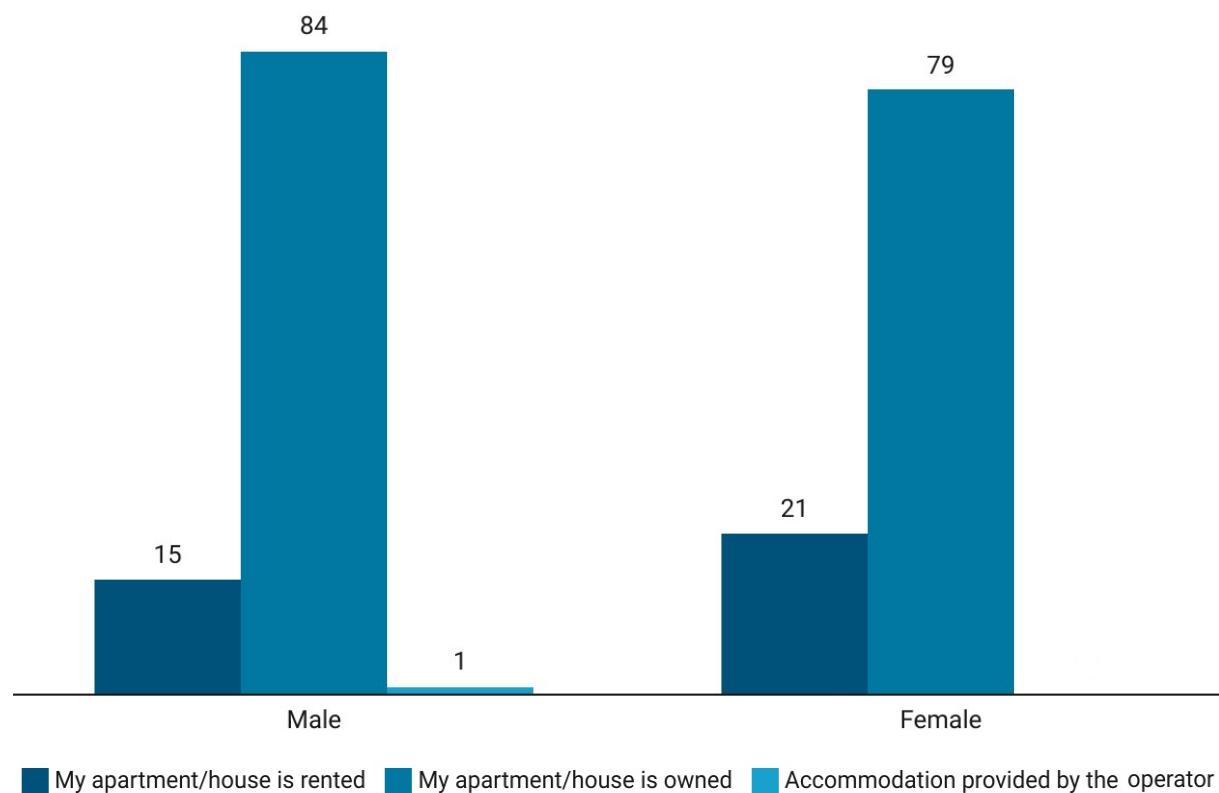
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 15% of male and 21% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they rent, while 84% of male respondents and 79% of female respondents live in an accommodation they own. 1% of male respondents live in an accommodation provided by an operator.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

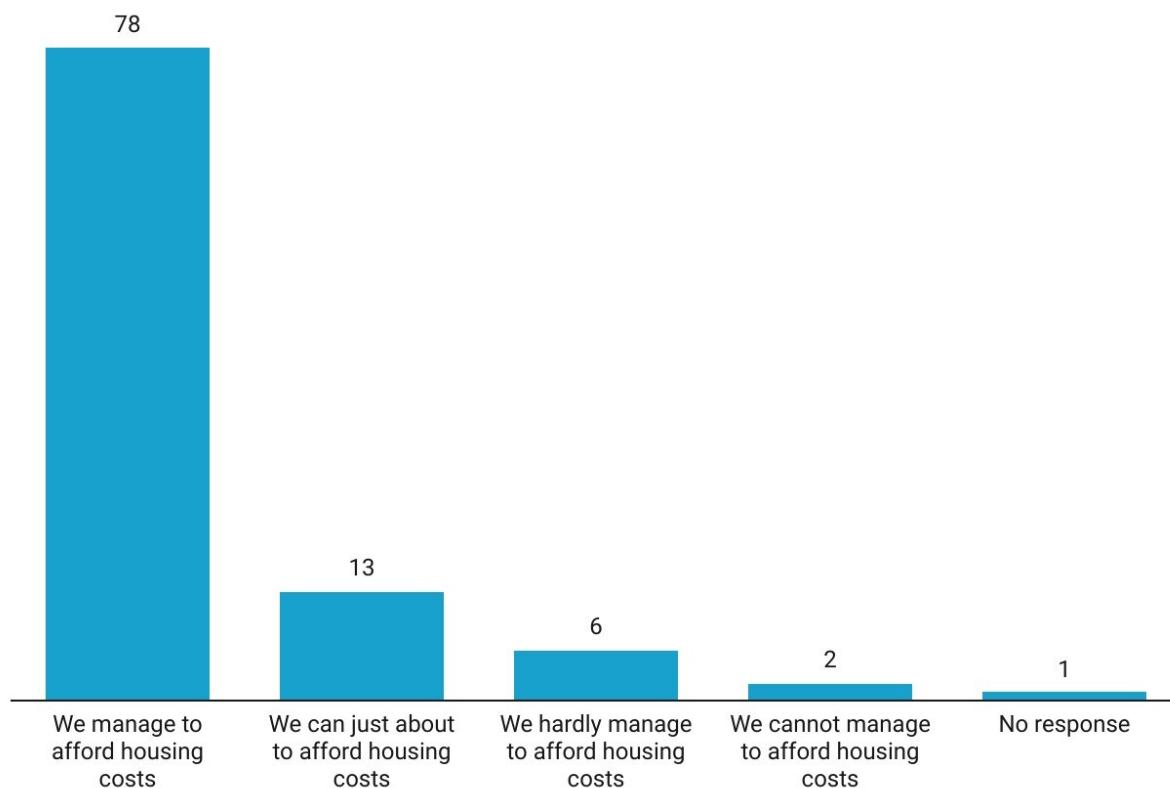


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 78% manage to afford the housing costs. 13% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600).

6% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 2% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.

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

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

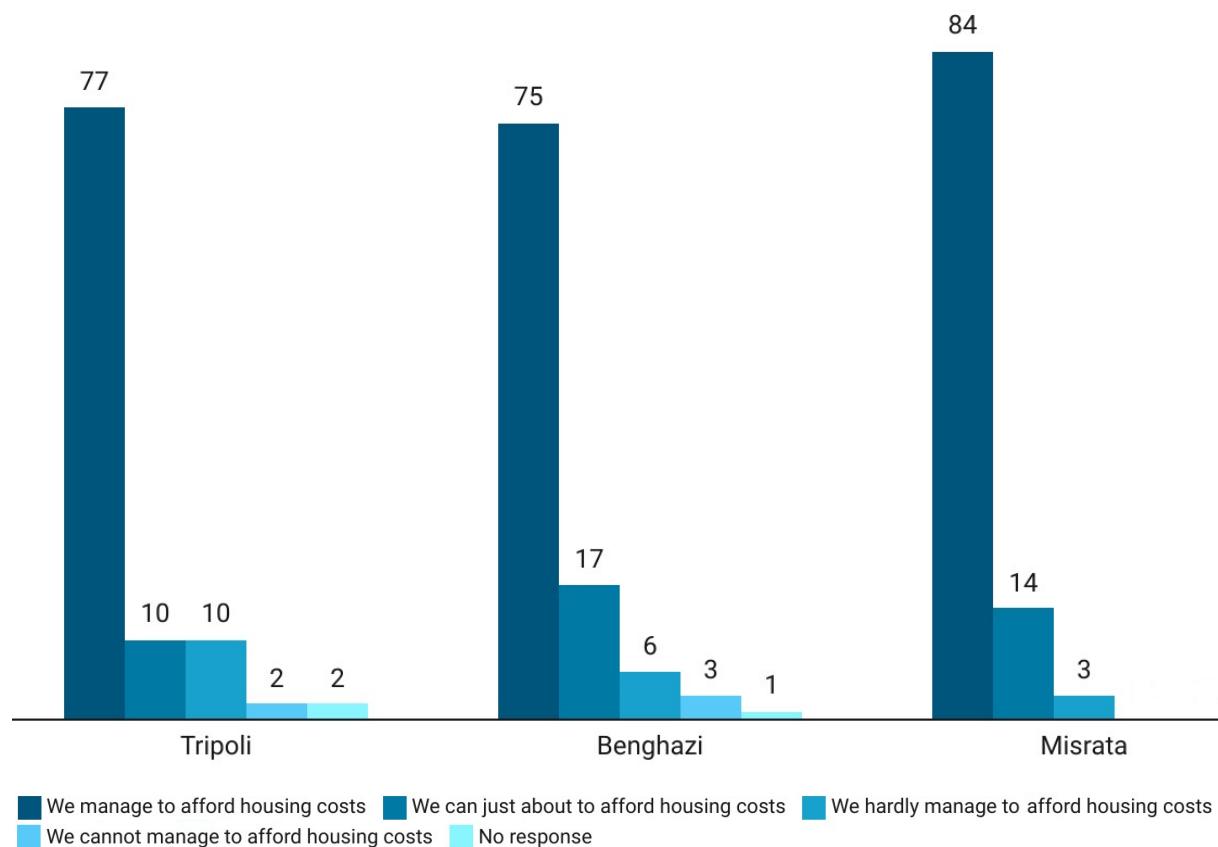


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 84% of Misrata respondents, 77% of Tripoli respondents, and 75% of Benghazi respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 17% of Benghazi respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 14% of Misrata, and 10% of Tripoli residents.

10% of Tripoli, 6% of Benghazi, and 3% of Misrata respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Benghazi residents with 3%, followed by Tripoli with 2%. 2% of Tripoli respondents did not answer, while this is true for 1% of Benghazi residents.

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

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

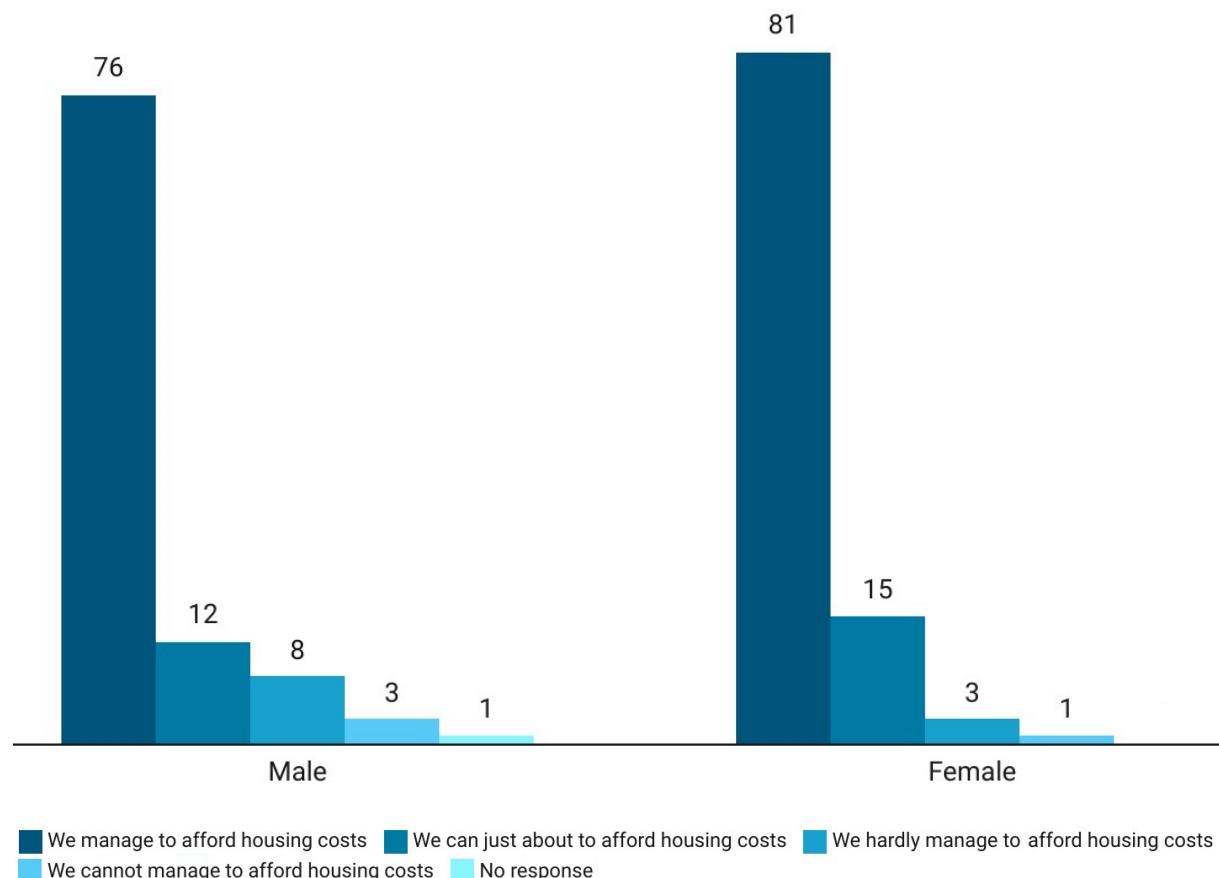


76% of male respondents and 81% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 12% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 15% of female residents.

In contrast, 8% 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 higher among male respondents with 3% than female respondents with 1%. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

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

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



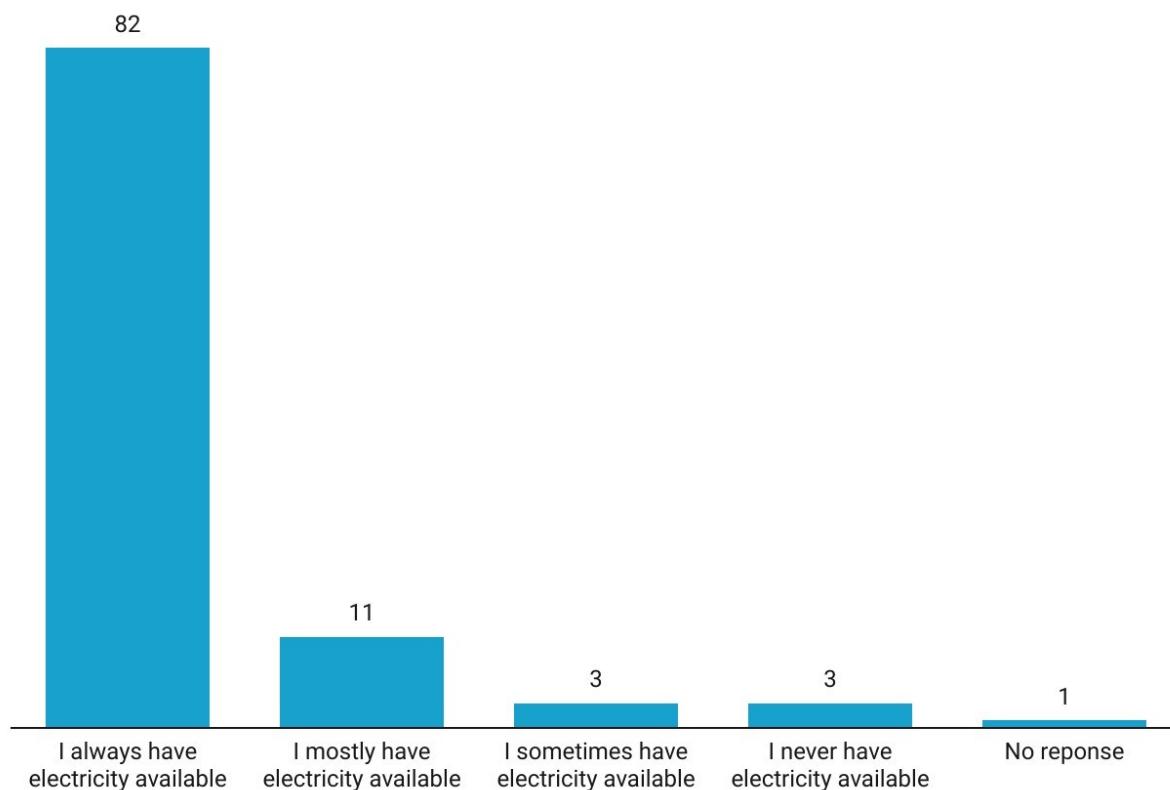
3.4. Access to electricity in dwelling

82% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, followed by those who mostly have electricity available (11%).

3% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while another 3% of the respondents never have electricity available. 1% did not answer.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



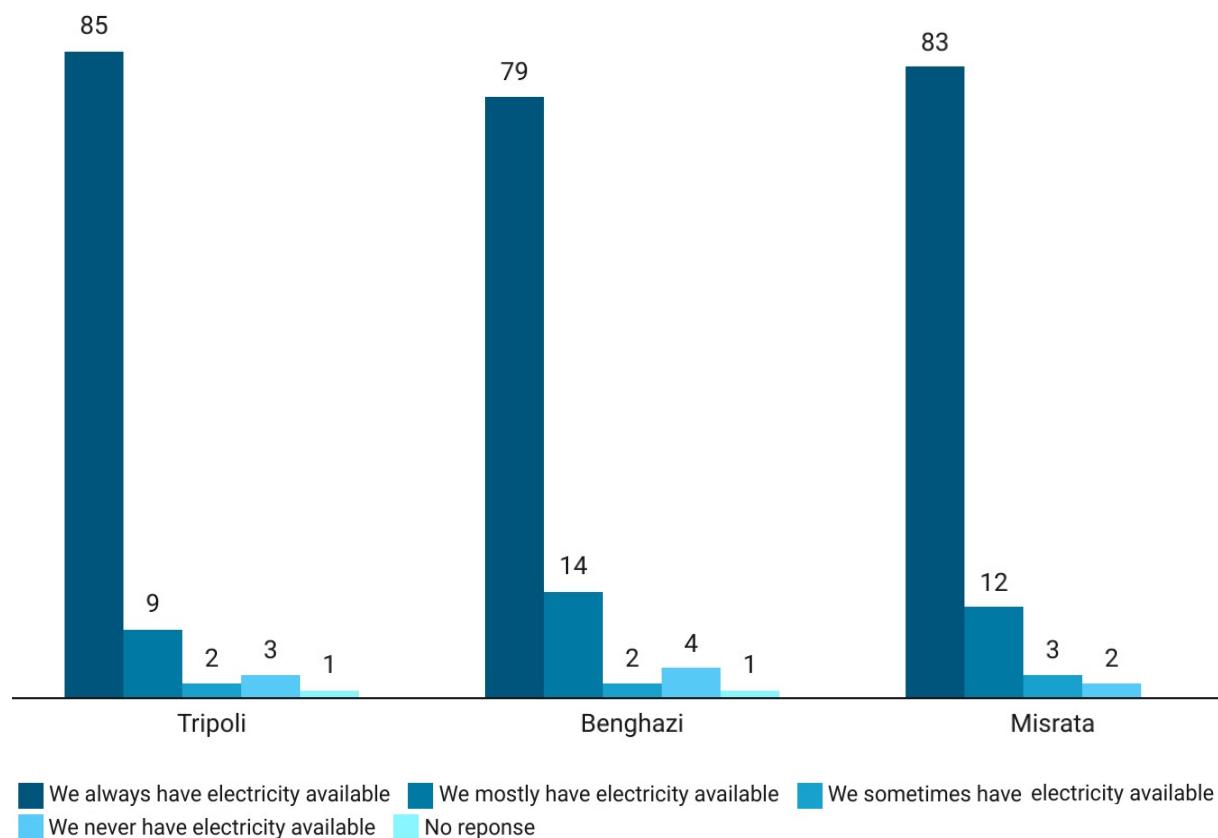
Comparing all three cities (n = 600), 85% of Tripoli respondents have access to electricity, while this is true for 83% of Misrata respondents, and 79% of Benghazi respondents. 14% of respondents living in Benghazi mostly have access to electricity, followed by Misrata with 12%, and Tripoli with 9%.

3% of Misrata residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by both Tripoli and Benghazi residents with each 2%. 4% of Benghazi residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 3% of Tripoli, and 2% of Misrata residents.

1% of each of Tripoli and Benghazi respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

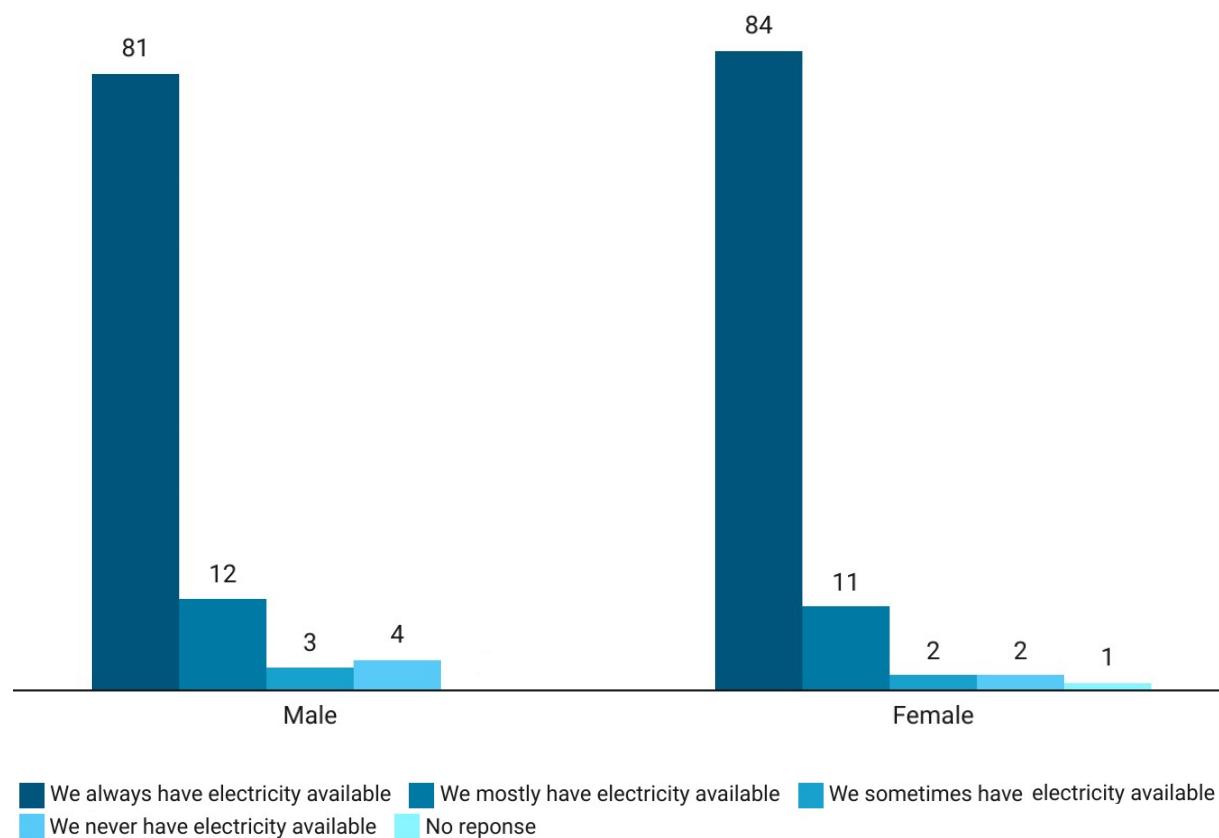


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows an approximately similar response behaviour among both genders. 81% of male and 84% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 12% of male and 11% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

3% of male and 2% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 4% of male and 2% of female respondents stated that they never had access to electricity. 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



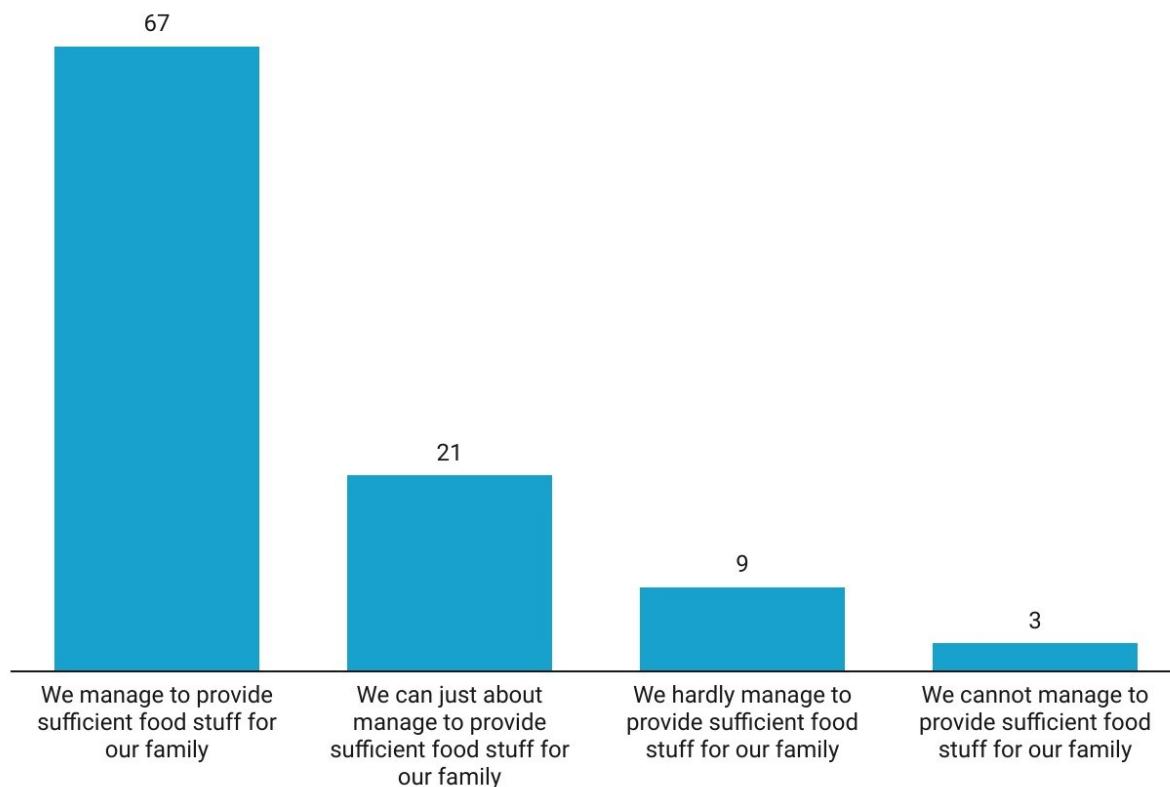
3.5. Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

67% of the respondents (n = 600) 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.

9% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 3% 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?

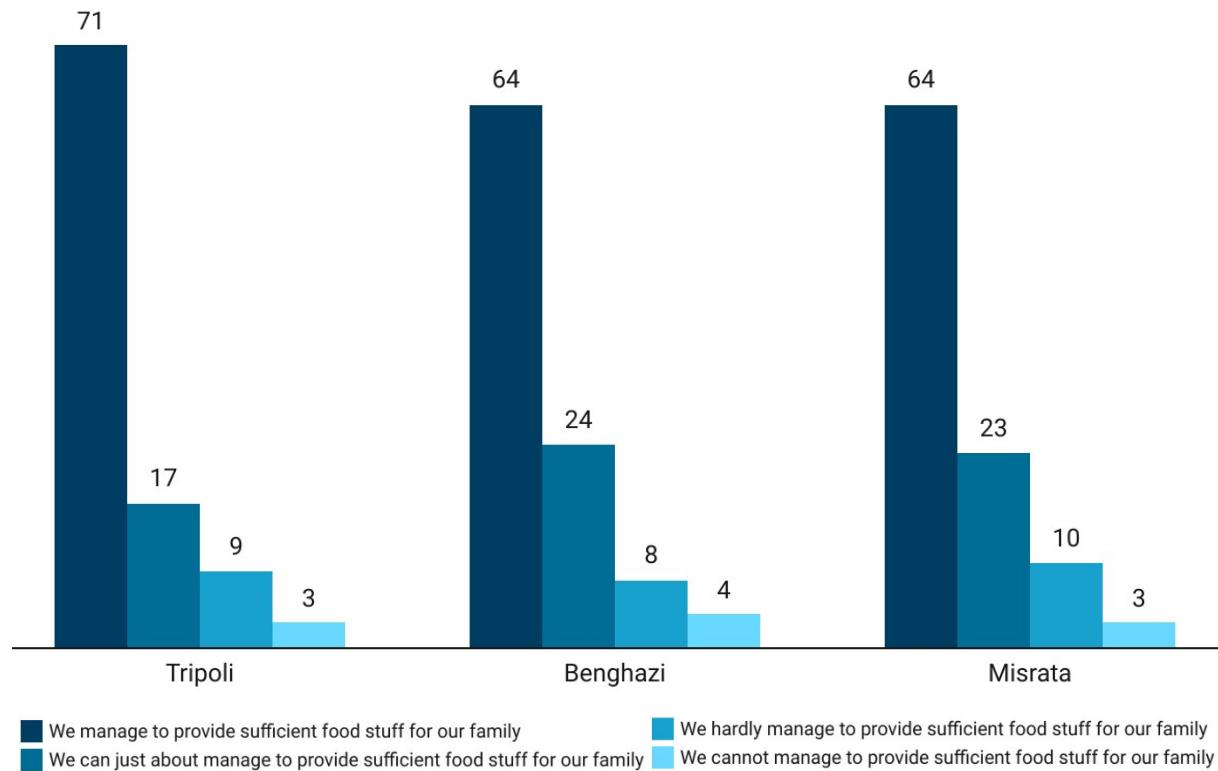


71% of Tripoli respondents manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 64% among both Benghazi and Misrata respondents. 24% of Benghazi respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 23% of respondents in Misrata, and 17% of respondents in Tripoli.

10% of Misrata residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 9% of Tripoli residents, and 8% of Benghazi respondents. 4% of Cairo residents cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 3% among both Tripoli and Misrata residents.

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?



70% of male and 63% of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 18% of male and 25% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

8% of male and 10% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 4% of male respondents and 2% 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 = 600)

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

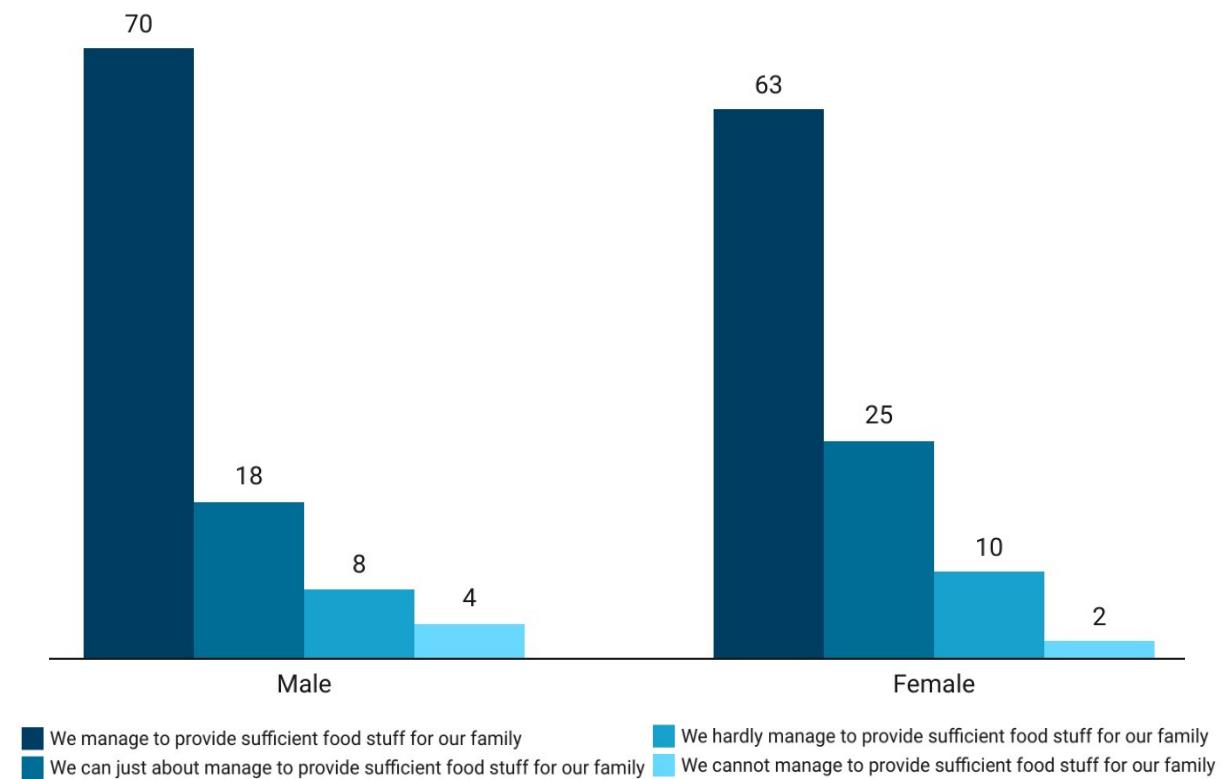


Figure 1. Hunger map of Libya (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>, access on 2024/03/10)

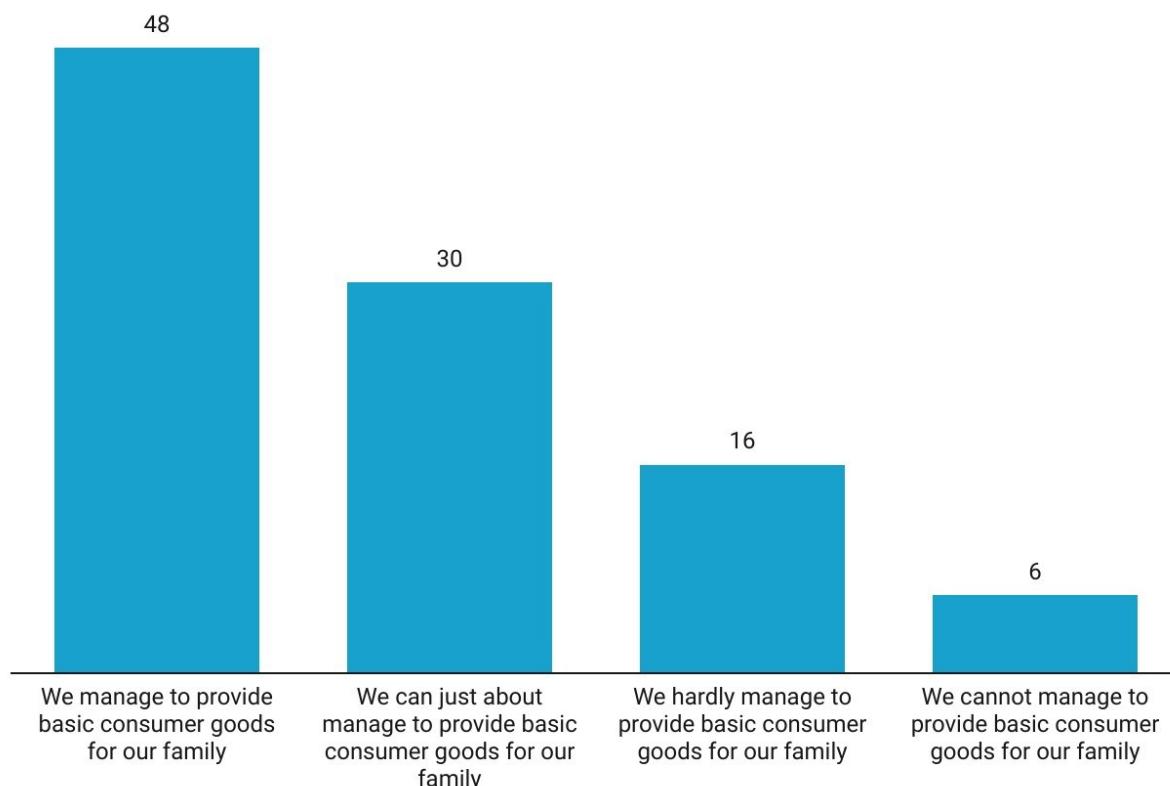
The results of this study are supported by the findings of the HungerMap² on the prevalence of sufficient food consumption in Libya. As shown in figure 1, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in Libya: red signals areas where people are not meeting the required food intake levels and thus require urgent assistance, while green signals areas where people meet the required food intake levels. As can be seen from the virtual map, the whole country is affected by low insufficient food consumption (coloured light green).

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

48% of surveyed participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 30% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 16% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while a noticeable proportion of 6% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

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?



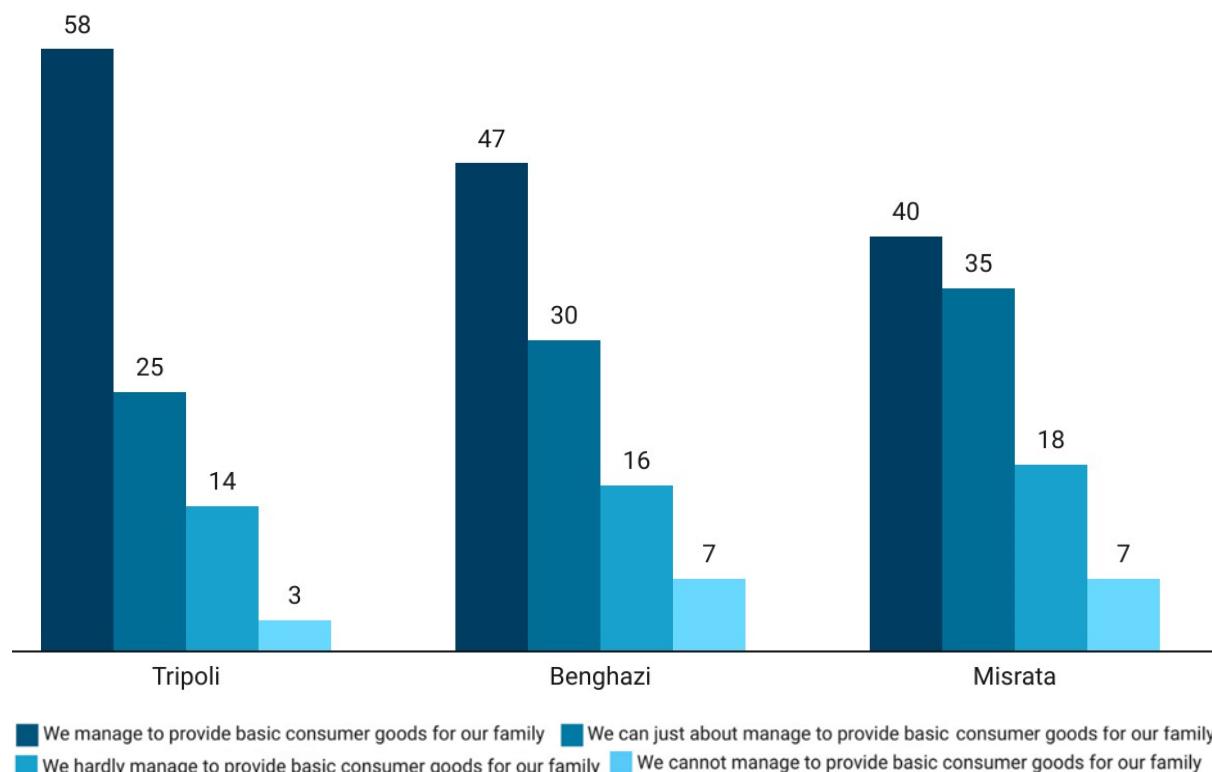
² The World Food Programme's HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>).

58% of Tripoli residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while in Benghazi this is true for 47% of the residents, in Misrata for 40% of the residents. 35% of Misrata residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Benghazi residents with 30%, and Tripoli residents with 25%.

18% of Misrata residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 16% of Benghazi residents, and 14% of Tripoli residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among both Benghazi and Misrata residents with each 7%, followed by Tripoli with 3%.

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.)?

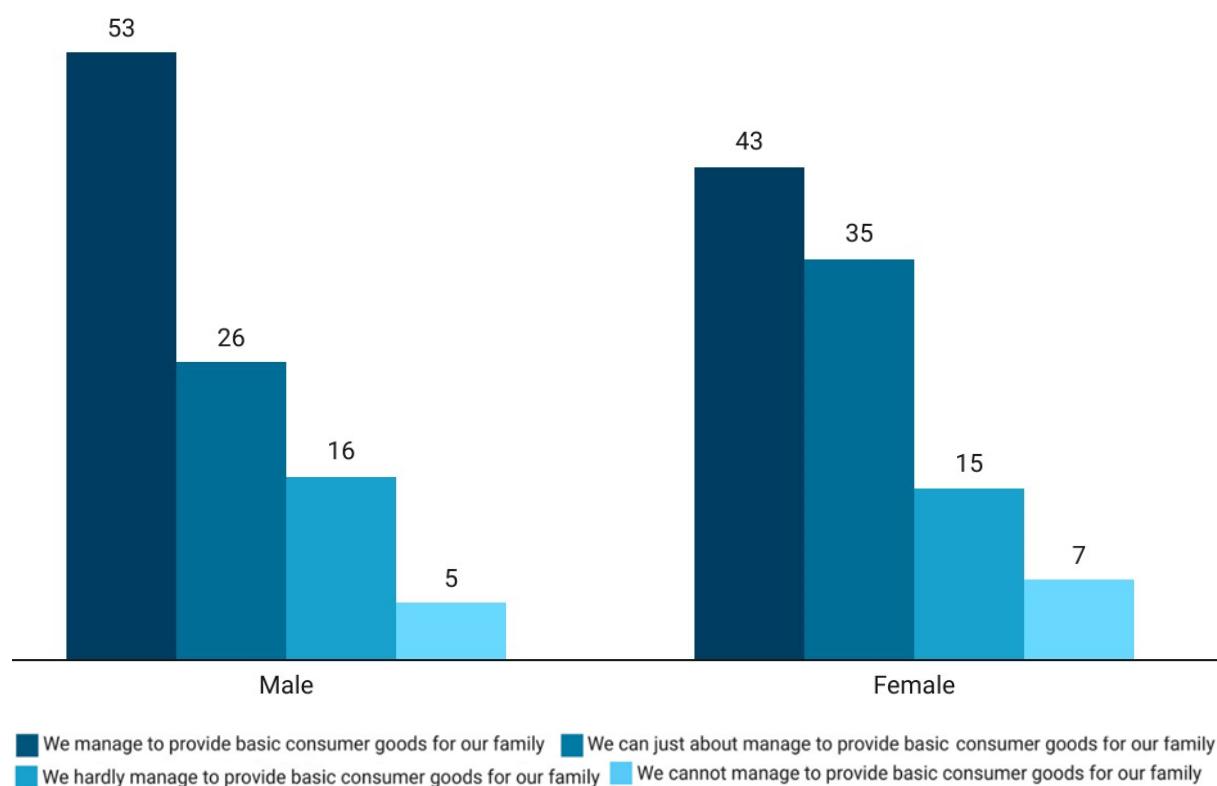


Gender comparison reveals that 53% of male and 43% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 26% of male and 35% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

16% of male and 15% of female respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 5% of male and 7% of female survey participants cannot 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 = 600)

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



3.7. Access to clean drinking water

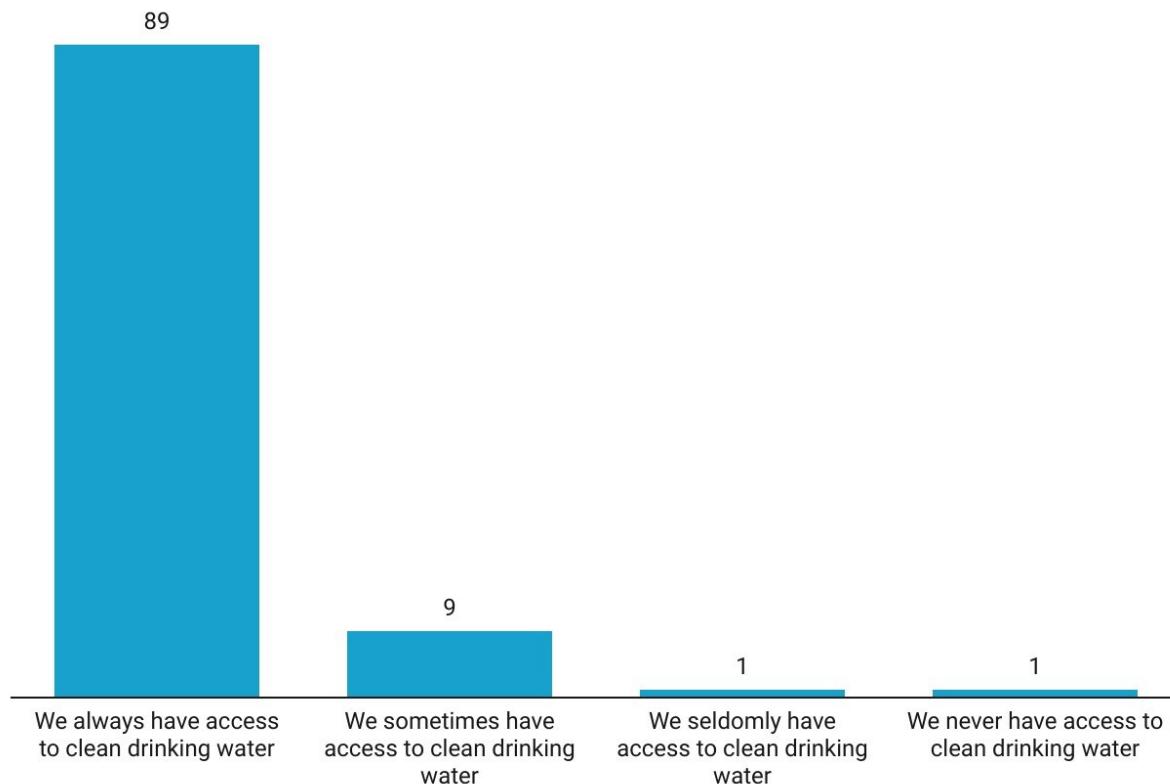
Access to clean drinking water is a prerequisite for individual health. Drinking water is needed for drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene. Access to clean drinking water is a recognised human right.

89% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 9% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 1% of the survey participants

seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while another 1% 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?

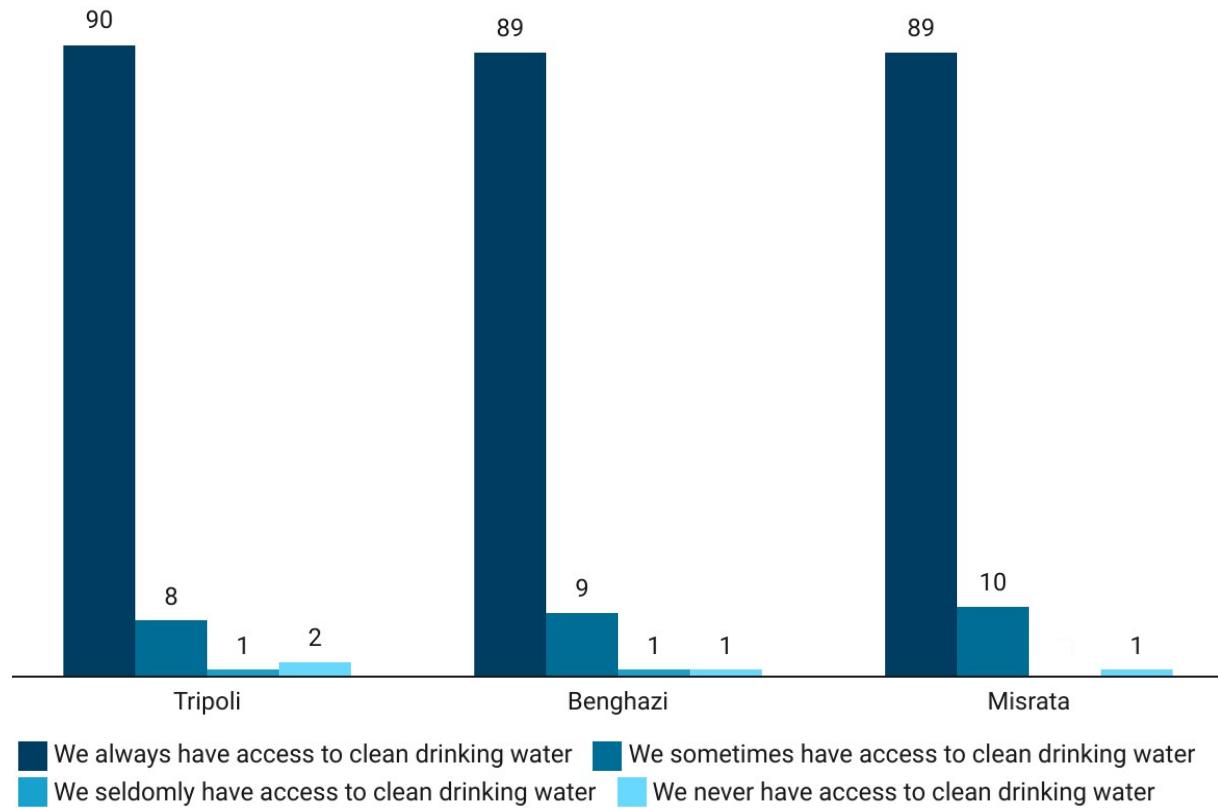


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Tripoli with 90%, followed by both Benghazi and Misrata with each 89%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Misrata respondents with 10%, followed by Benghazi respondents with 9%, and Tripoli respondents with 8%.

1% of each Tripoli and Benghazi respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among Tripoli respondents with 2%, followed by Benghazi and Misrata respondents with each 1%.

Access to clean Drinking Water – City (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

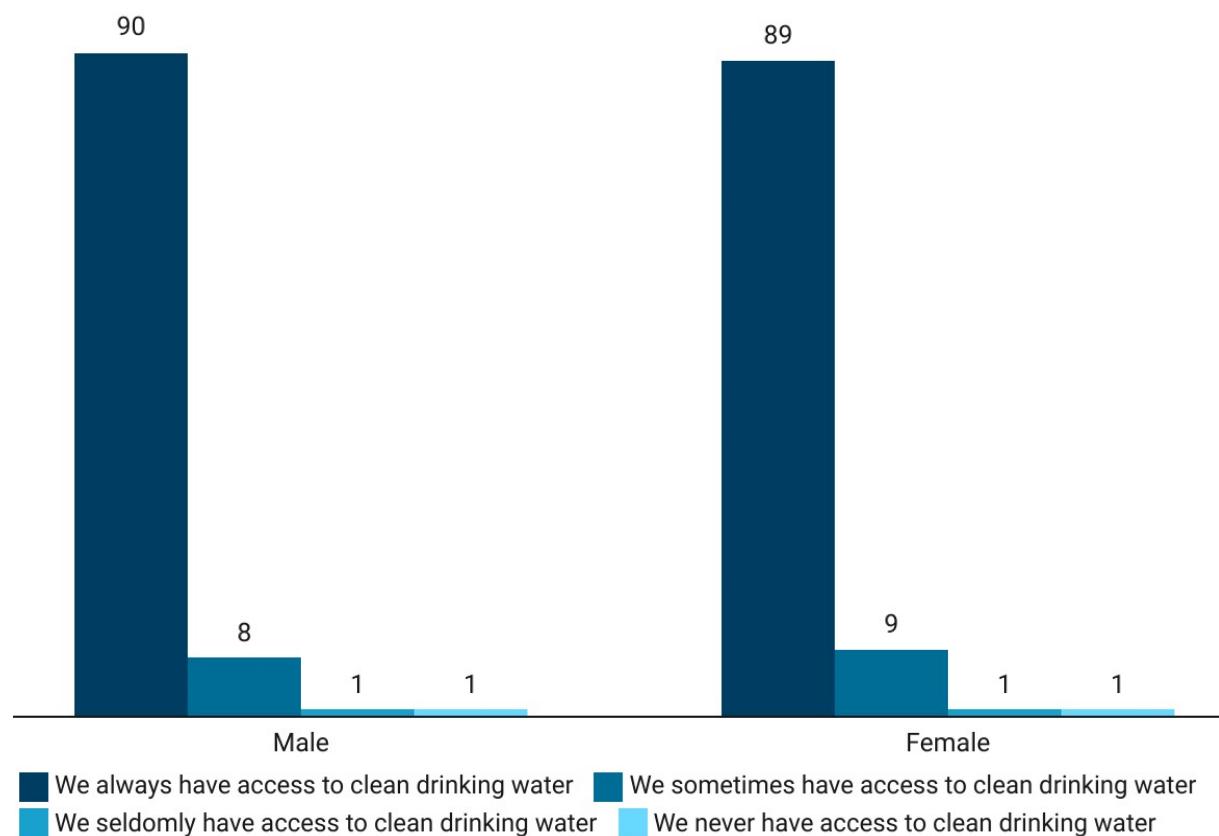


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 90% of male respondents and 89% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is slightly lower among male participants (8%) than female participants (9%).

1% of male respondents and 1% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while the same is true for those never having access to clean drinking water: 1% of each male and female participants agreed on that.

Access to clean Drinking Water – Gender (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



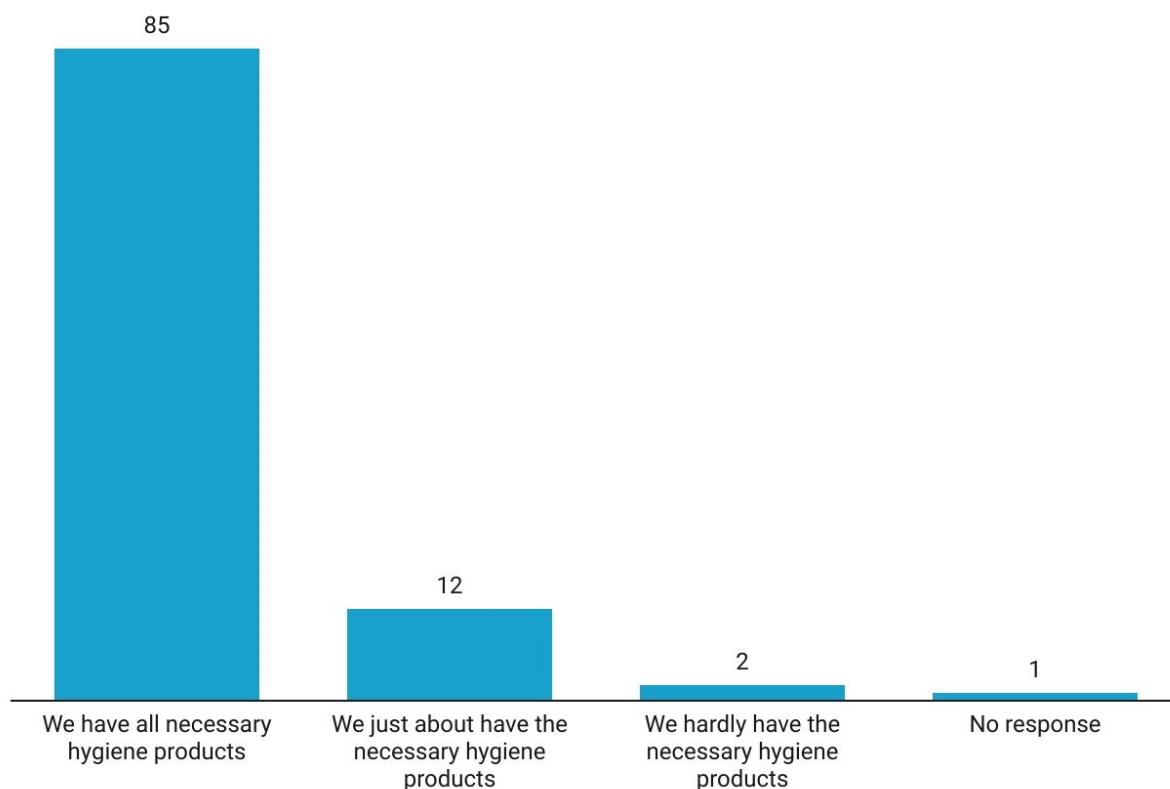
3.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products

85% 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. 12% just about have access to necessary hygiene products.

A proportion of 2% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products, while 1% did not answer.

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.]

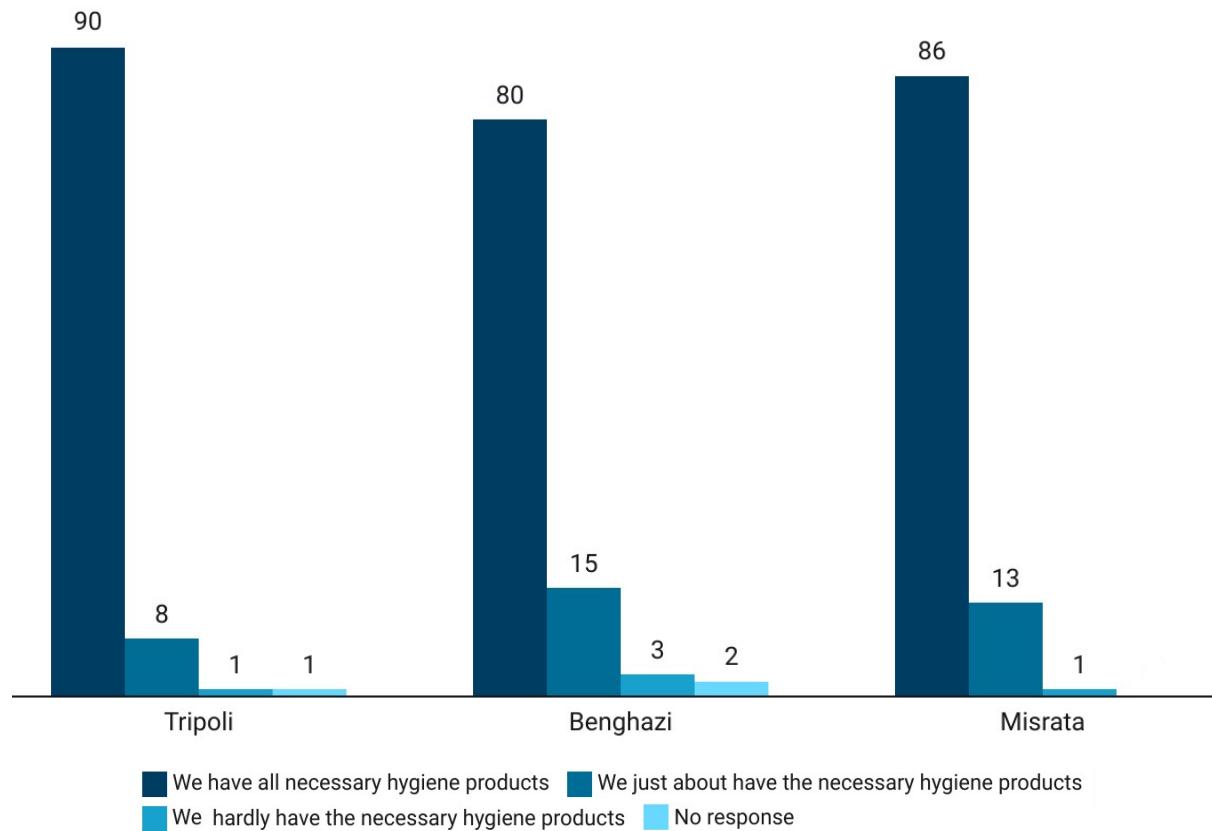


Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Tripoli respondents with 90%, followed by Misrata respondents with 86%, and Benghazi respondents (80%). 15% of Benghazi respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 13% of Misrata, and 8% of Tripoli respondents.

3% of Benghazi respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 1% of each Tripoli as well as Misrata respondents. 2% of Benghazi respondents did not answer, while this is true for 1% of Tripoli respondents.

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.]

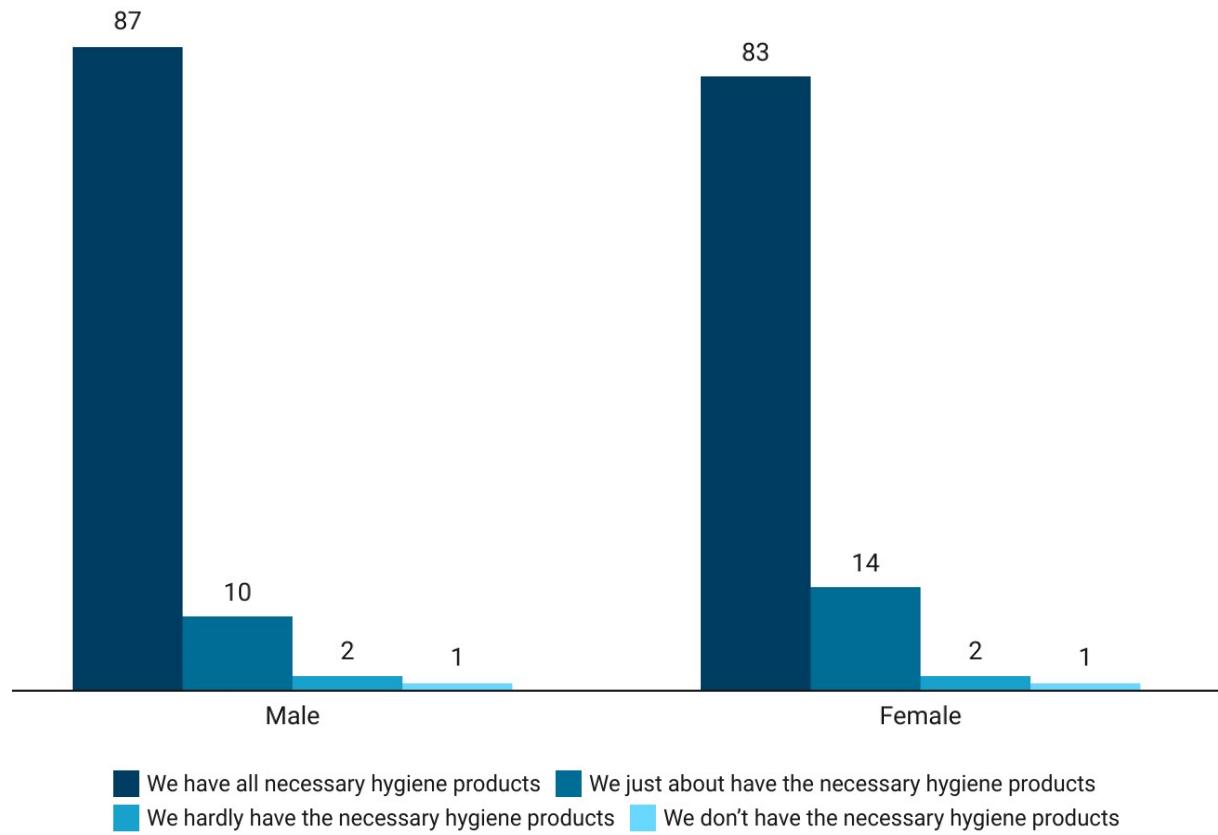


Taking gender comparison into consideration, 87% of male and 83% of female respondents (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 10% of male and 14% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

2% of each male and 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., while 1% of each male and female 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.]



3.9. Access to medical services

81% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 11% have access but they are not able to afford them. 3% do not have any access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer.

71% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to medication and drugs. 1% did not answer.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 66% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 23% have access but they are not able

to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 6% have no access to primary medical care. 5% did not give an answer.

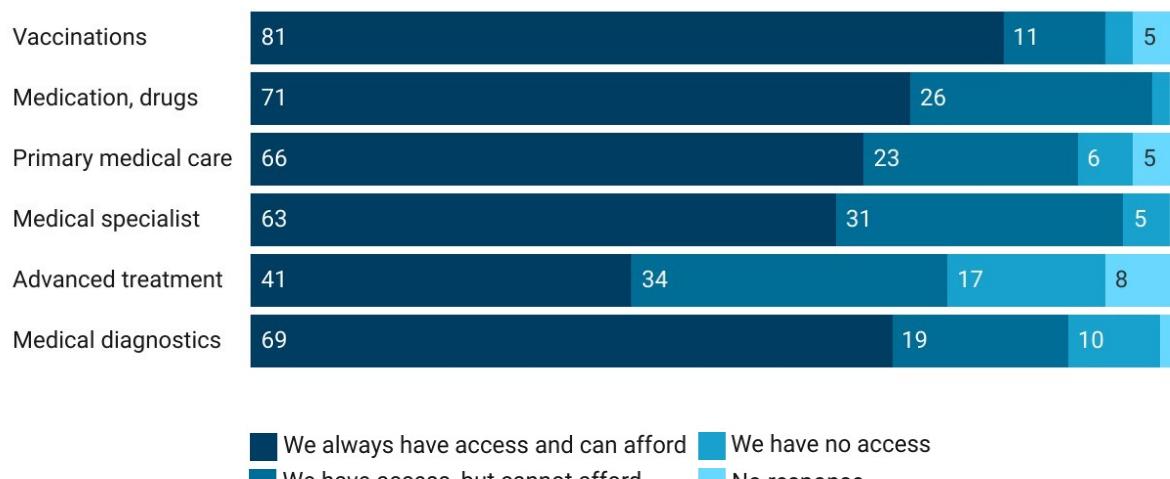
63% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 31% have access to a medical specialist but cannot afford the visit. 5% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer.

41% of the participants (n = 600) 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 17% have no access at all. A percentage of 8% did not answer.

69% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 19% have access but cannot afford it. 10% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% 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?



80% of Tripoli residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 11% have access but cannot afford them. 3% do not have access to vaccinations. 6% did not answer.

73% of Tripoli residents (n = 200) have access and are able to afford medication/drugs, while 24% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 2% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

67% of the respondents in Tripoli (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 24% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 5% of Tripoli respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 4% did not answer.

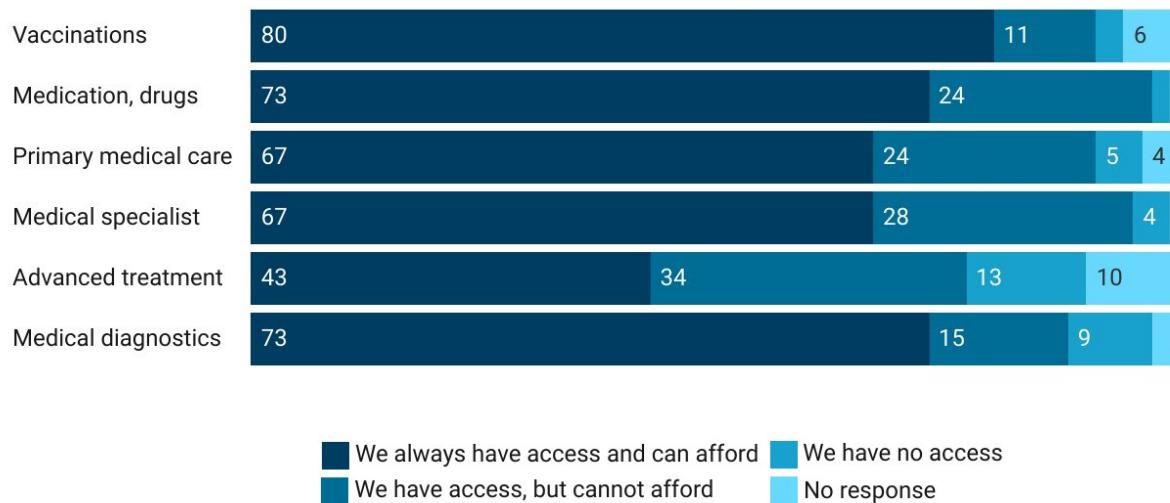
67% of the Tripoli sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 28% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 4% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

43% of Tripoli respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 34% have access but cannot afford it, while 13% have no access at all. A noticeable percentage of 10% did not answer.

73% of Tripoli respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 15% have access but cannot afford it. 9% have no access to medical diagnostics at all, while 3% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Tripoli (n = 200)

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



78% of Benghazi residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 12% have access but cannot afford them. 6% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 4% did not answer.

Among Benghazi residents (n = 200), 67% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 29% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 2% have no access to medication or drugs, while 2% did not answer.

64% of Benghazi respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 23% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 8% do not have access to primary medical care. 5% did not answer.

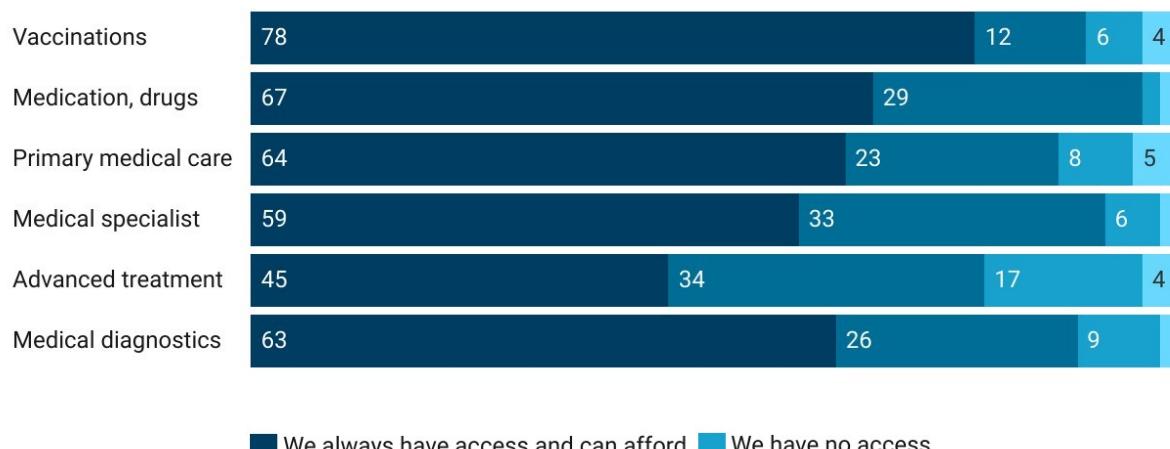
59% of Benghazi residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 33% have access but is not able to afford it. 6% do not have access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer.

45% of Benghazi respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 34% have access but do not have the financial resources to afford it, while 17% do not have access at all. 4% did not answer.

63% of Benghazi respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 26% have access but cannot afford it. 9% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

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 = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 9% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 6% did not answer.

Among Misrata respondents (n = 200), 72% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 25% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 2% do not have access to medication and drugs. 1% did not answer.

67% of Misrata respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 21% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 6% of Misrata respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 6% refused to answer.

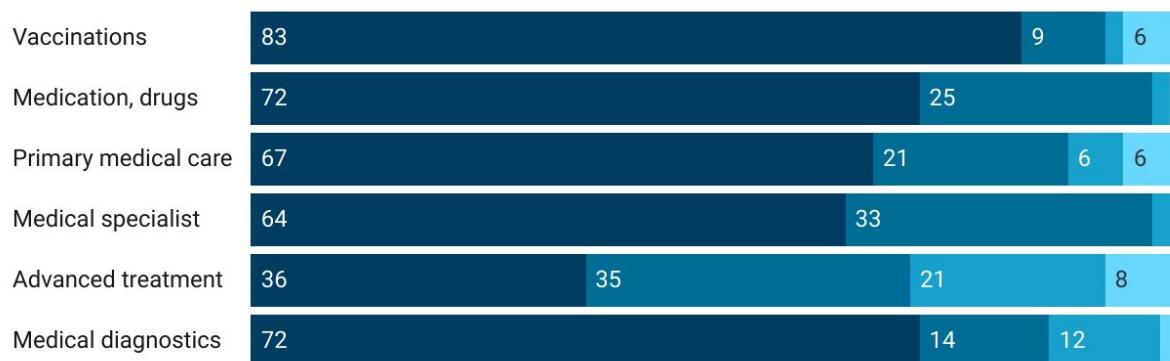
64% of Misrata sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford the visit. 3% do not have access to a medical specialist.

36% of Misrata 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 21% have no access at all. 8% did not answer.

72% of Misrata respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 14% have access but cannot afford it. 12% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Misrata (n = 200)

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 no access
 We have access, but cannot afford No response

79% of male respondents (n = 325) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 11% have access but cannot afford them. 4% have no access to vaccinations. 6% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 325), 71% always have access to medication and can afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 2% have no access. 1% did not answer.

68% of male respondents (n = 325) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 22% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access, while 3% did not answer.

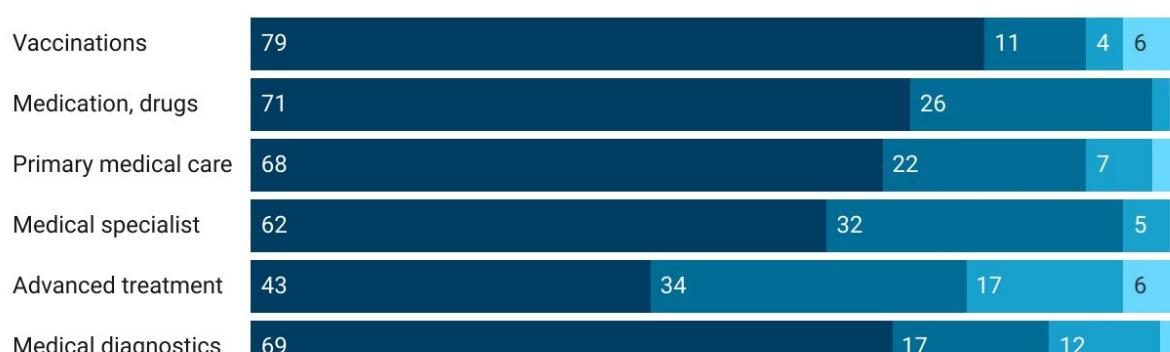
62% of the male participants (n = 325) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 32% have access but cannot afford the visit. 5% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

43% of male respondents (n = 325) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 34% have access but cannot afford them, while 17% have no access. A percentage of 6% did not answer this question.

69% of male respondents (n = 325) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 17% have access but cannot afford it. 12% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Male (n = 325)

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 no access
■ We have access, but cannot afford ■ No response

83% of female respondents (n = 275) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 11% have access but cannot afford them. 2% never have access to vaccinations. 4% did not answer.

Among female survey participants (n = 275), 71% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 26% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 1% have no access to medication and drugs. 2% did not answer.

64% of female respondents (n = 275) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 23% have access but cannot afford it. 5% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 8% did not answer.

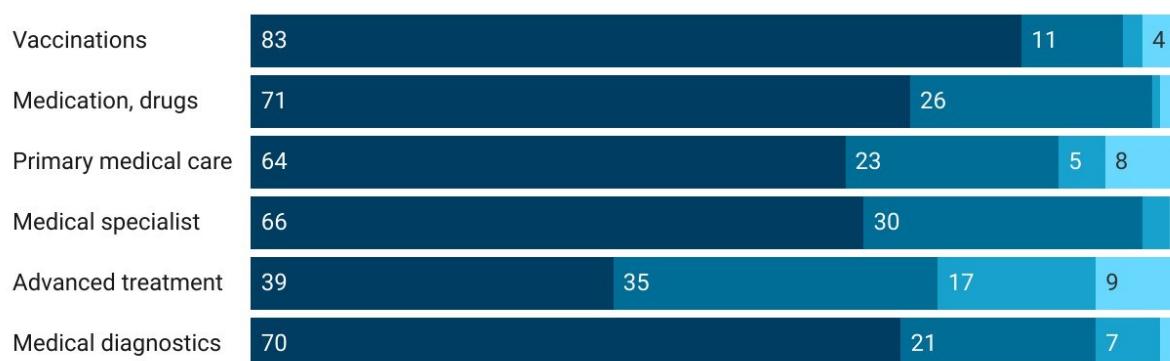
66% of female respondents (n = 275) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 30% have access but cannot afford the visit. 3% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

39% of female respondents (n = 275) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 35% have access but cannot afford it, while 17% have no access. 9% of female respondents did not answer.

70% of female respondents (n = 275) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 21% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access to medical diagnostics. 2% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Female (n = 275)

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 no access
 We have access, but cannot afford No response

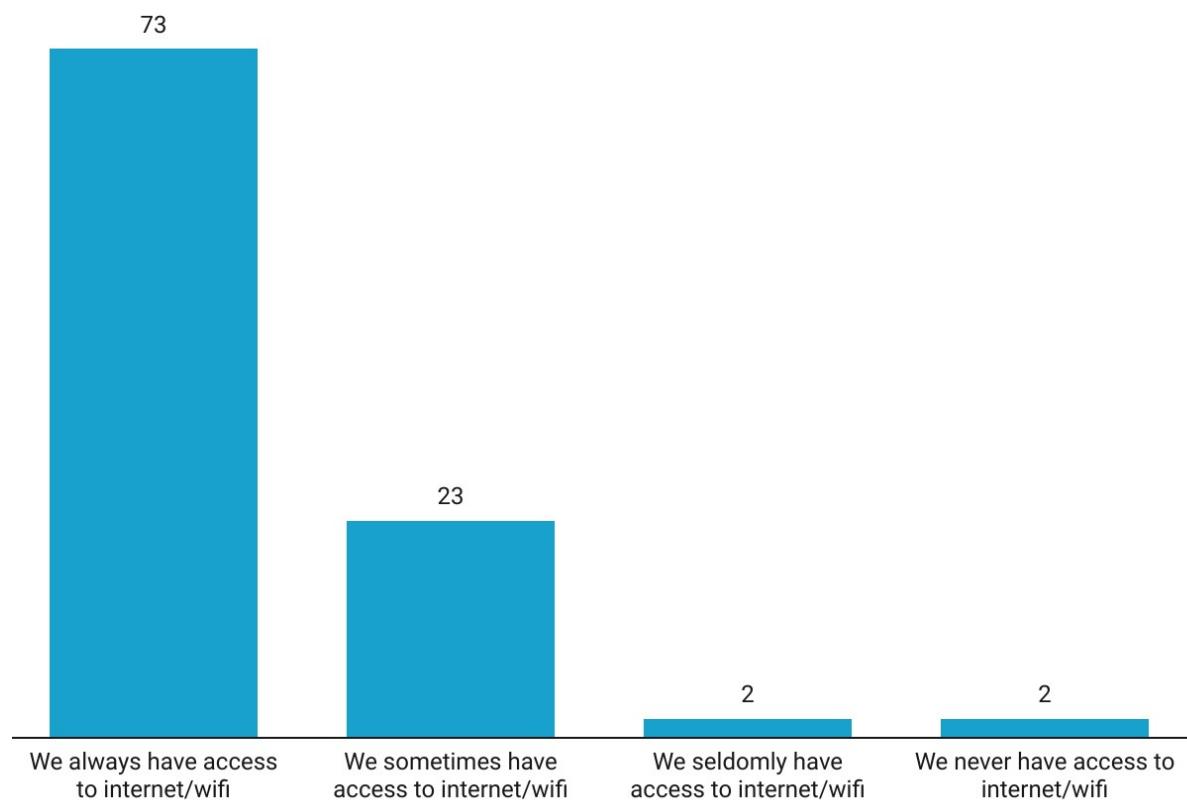
3.10. Access to internet/wifi

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.

73% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 23% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 2% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 2% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

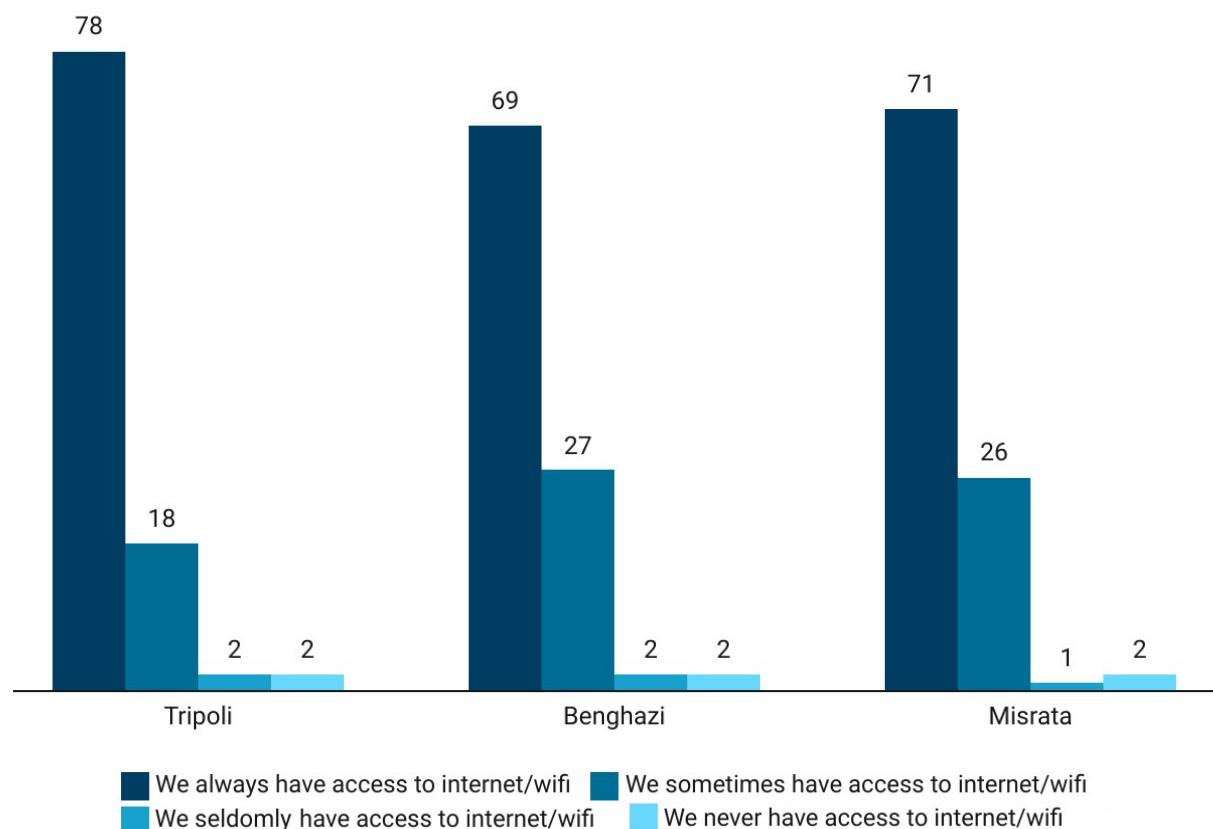


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Tripoli with 78%, followed by Misrata with 71%, and Benghazi with 69%. 27% of Benghazi residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 26% of Misrata, and 18% of Tripoli residents.

2% among both Tripoli and Benghazi residents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 1% among Misrata residents. 2% among all three cities never have access to internet/wifi.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

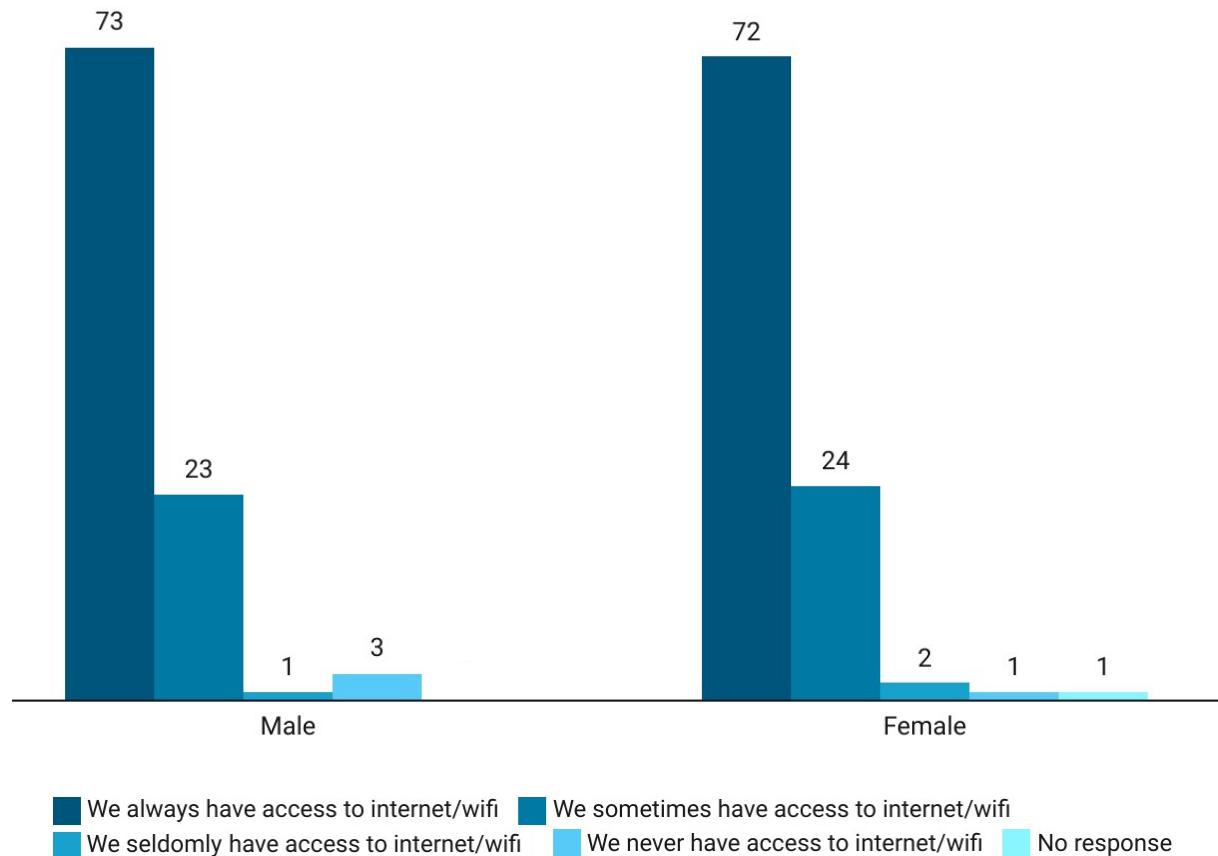


73% of male and 72% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 23% of male and 24% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 1% of male and 2% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi.

3% of male respondents never have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 1% of female respondents. 1% of female respondents did not answer.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



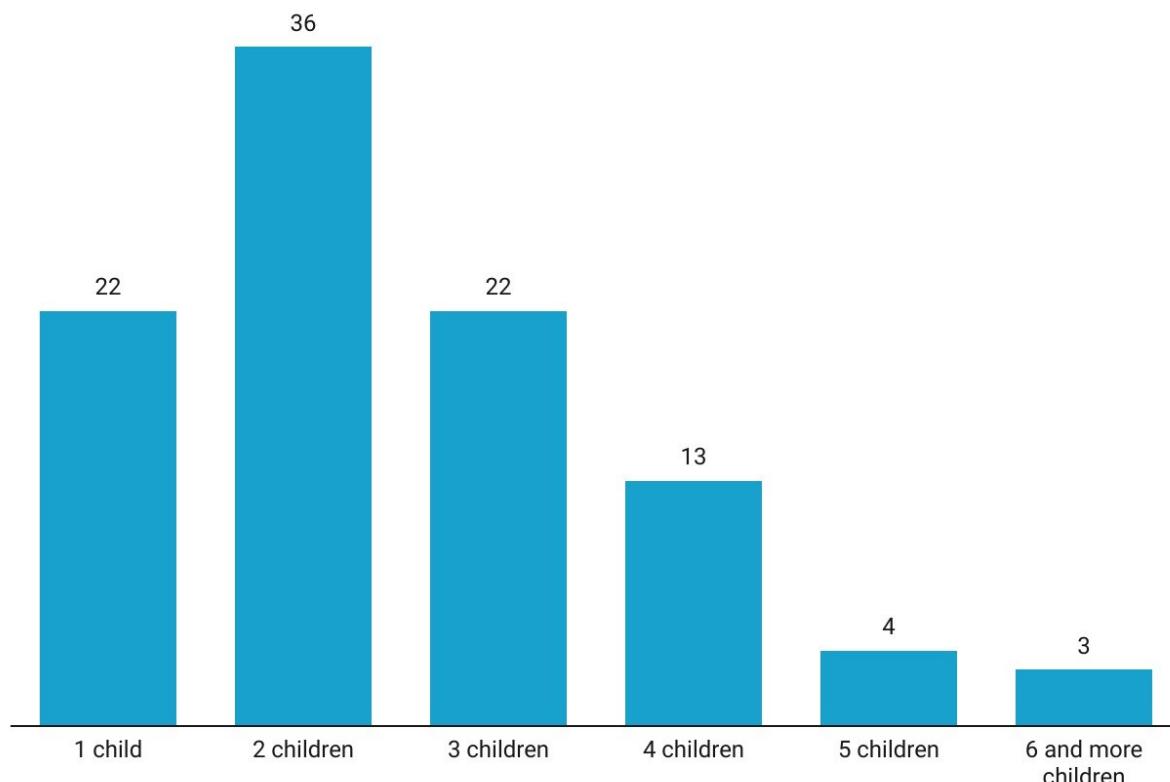
3.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 380). In total, of those (n = 220) stating not being single, 22% stated not having children, while 1% did not answer.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 172) is among those having 2 children (36%), followed by those either having 1 child or 3 children with each 22%. 13% have 4 children, and 4% have 5 children. 3% of the respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 172)

Number of children?

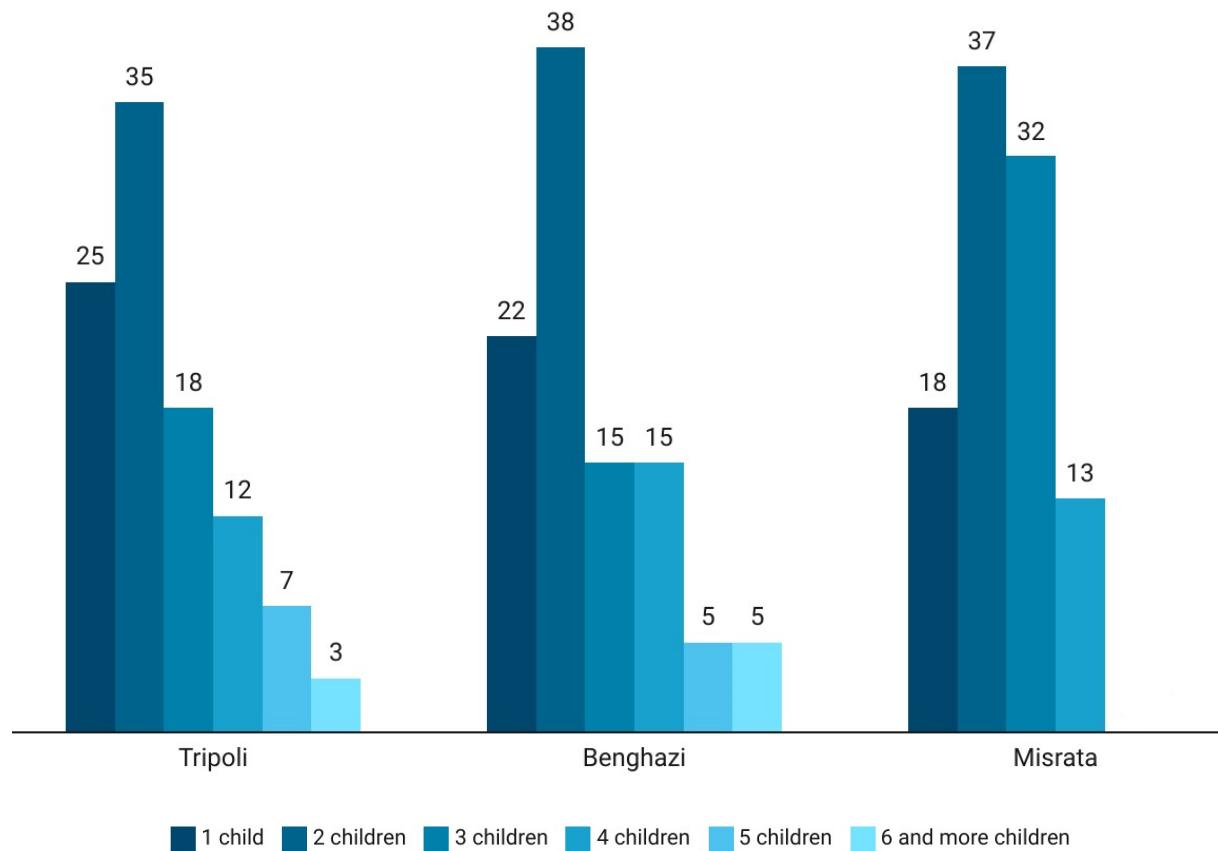


38% of Benghazi respondents, 37% of Misrata respondents, and 35% of Tripoli respondents have 2 children, while 25% of Tripoli, 22% of Benghazi, and 18% of Misrata respondents have 1 child.

The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Misrata respondents with 32%, followed by Tripoli with 18%, and Benghazi with 15%. 15% of Benghazi and 13% of Misrata respondents have 4 children, while this is true for 12% of Tripoli respondents. 7% of Tripoli respondents have 5 children, while this is true for 5% among Benghazi residents. 5% of Benghazi respondents have 6 or more children, while this is true for 3% of Tripoli respondents.

Number of children by – City (n = 172)

Number of children?

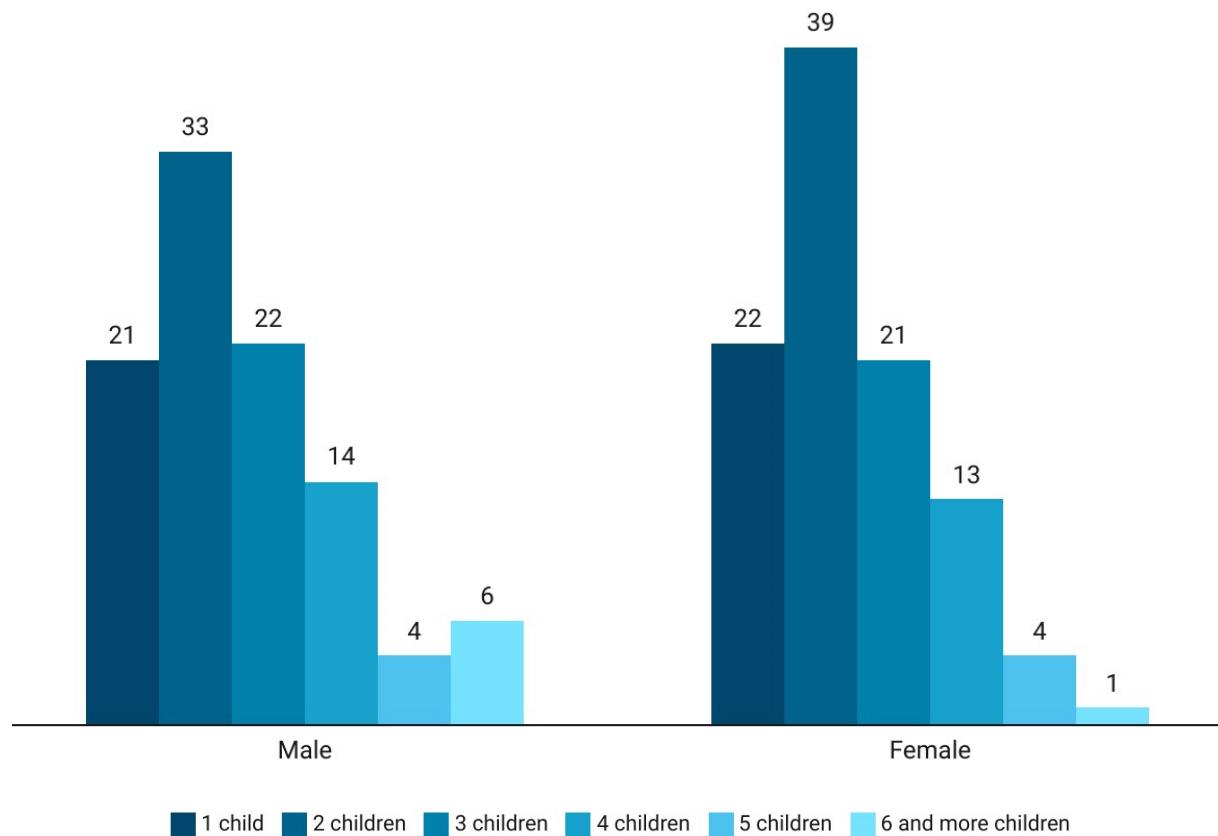


33% of male respondents and 39% female respondents have 2 children, while 21% of male and 22% of female respondents have only 1 child. 22% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 21% of female respondents.

14% of male and 13% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 4% of both male and female respondents have 5 children. 6% of male respondents have 6 or more children, while this is true for 1% of female respondents.

Number of children by – Gender (n = 172)

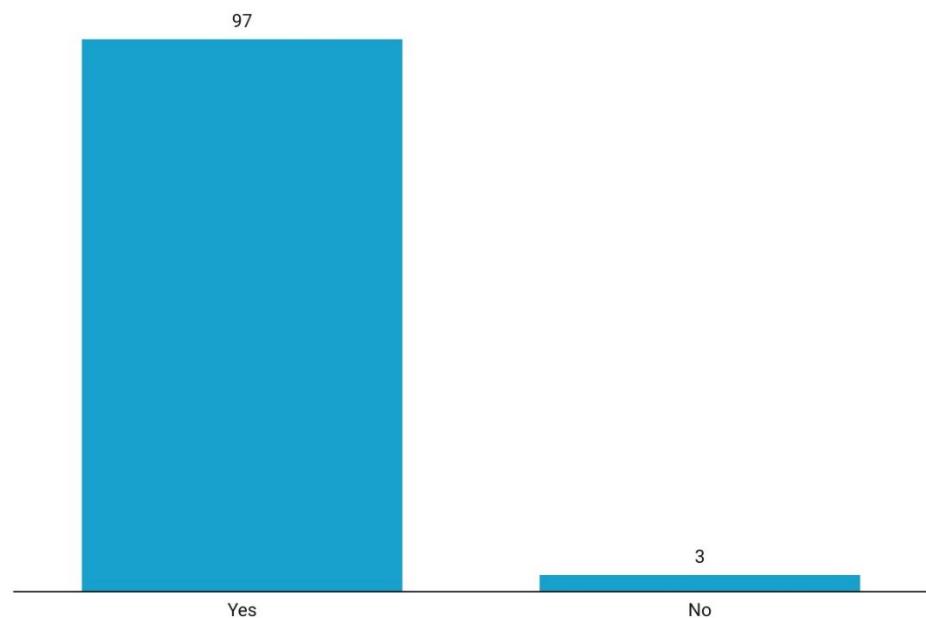
Number of children?



Respondents stating to have children (n = 172) were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 97% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of 167 respondents.

Children under 15 Years – Total (n = 172)

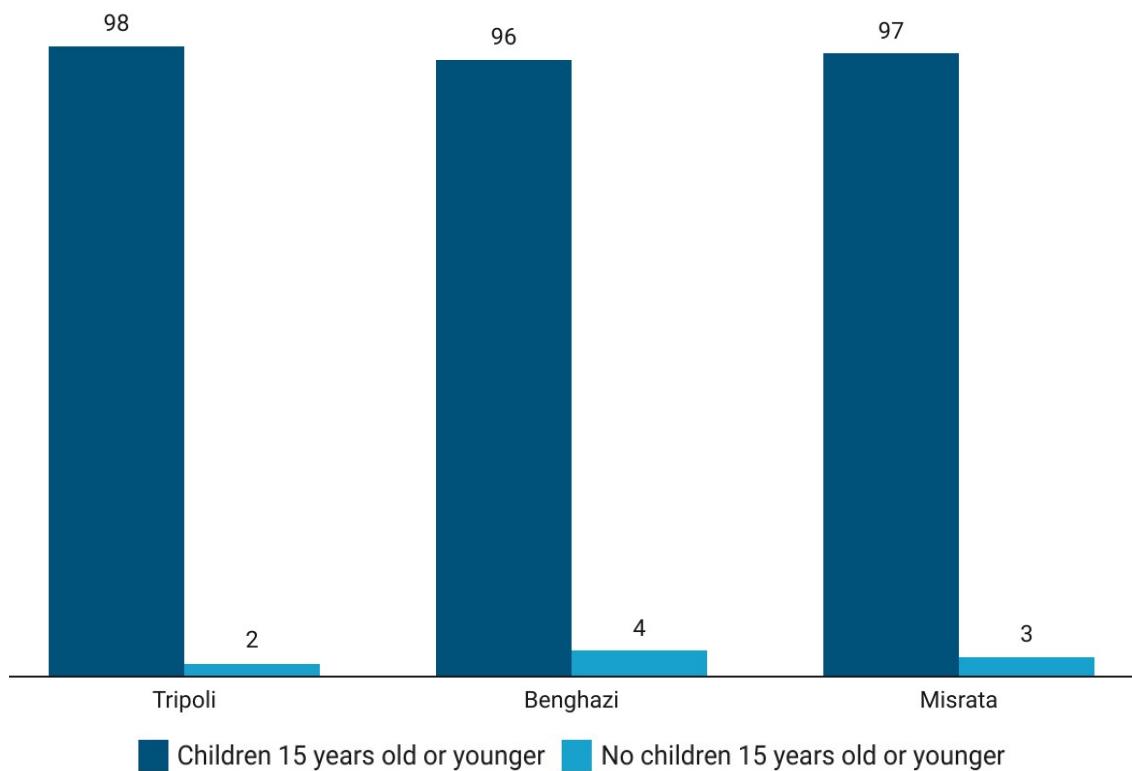
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



In Tripoli, 98% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 97% among Misrata respondents, and 96% of Benghazi respondents.

Children under 15 Years – City (n = 172)

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

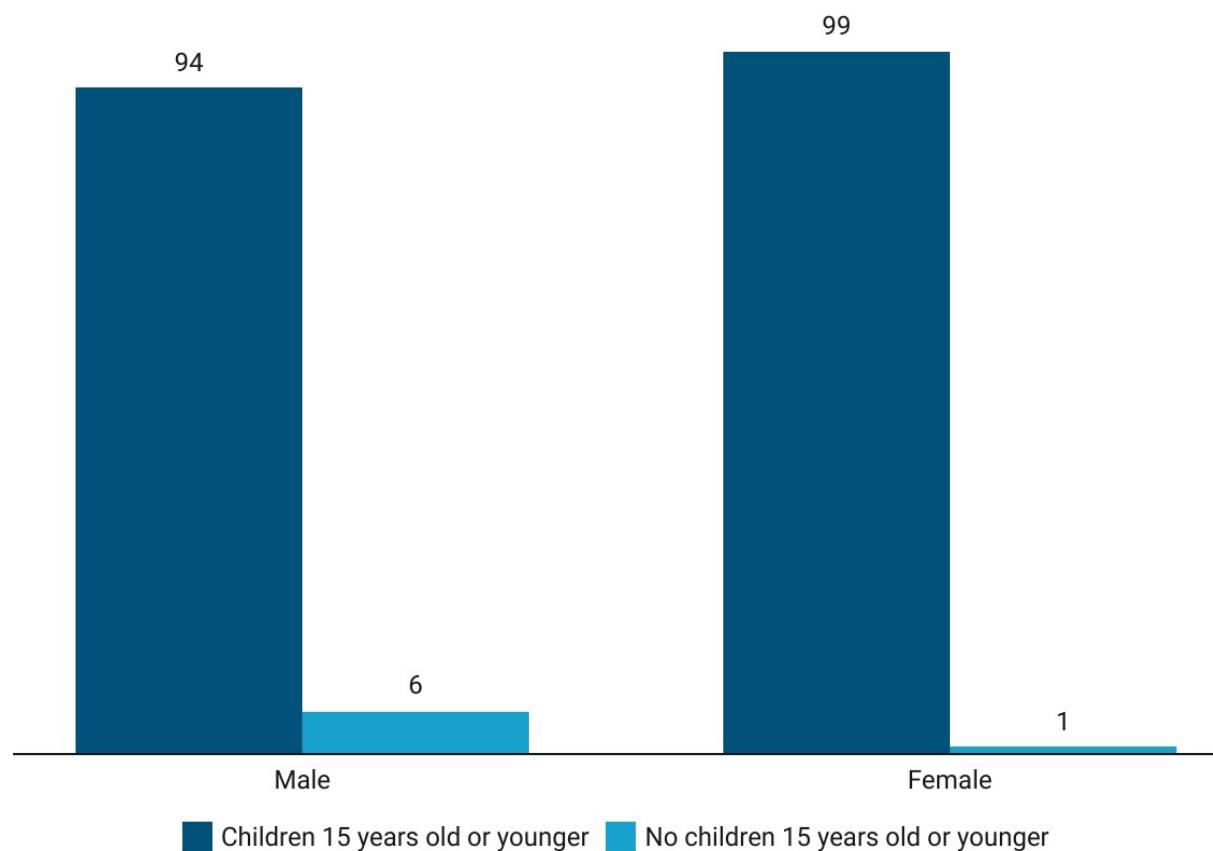


■ Children 15 years old or younger ■ No children 15 years old or younger

94% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 99% of female respondents.

Children under 15 Years – Gender (n = 172)

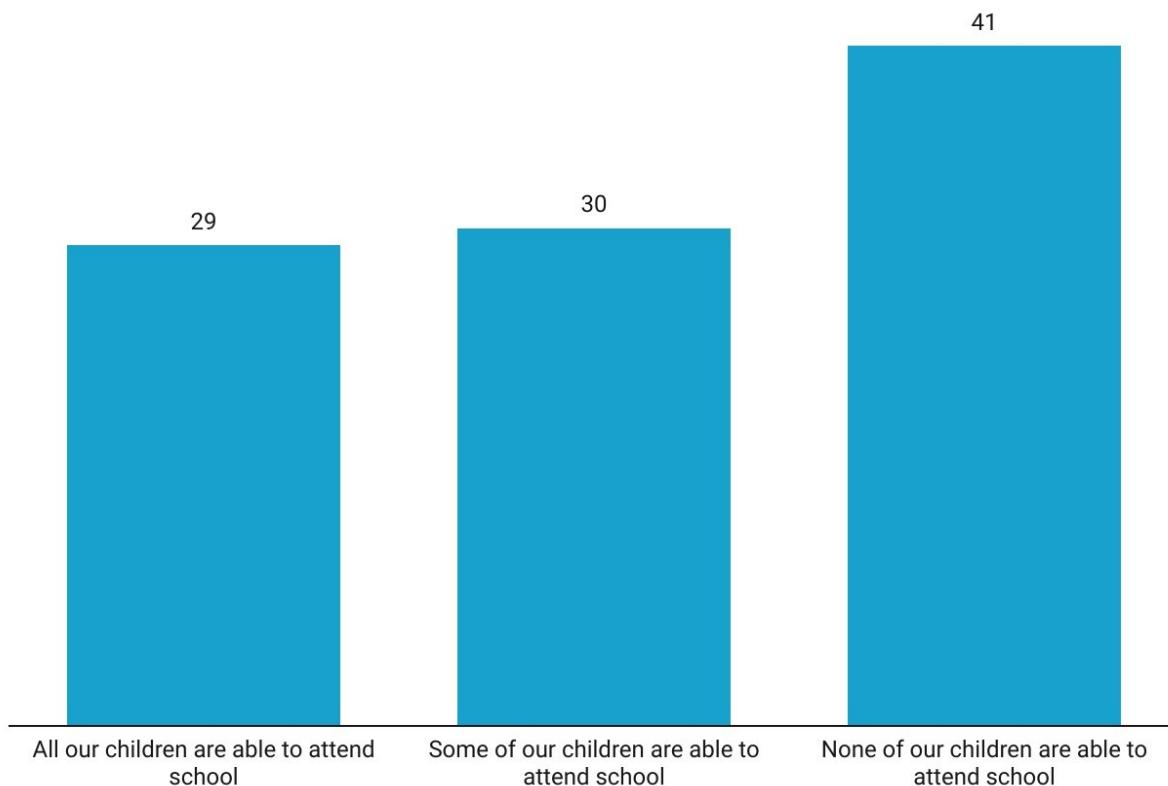
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



Asking respondents (n = 167) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 29% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 30% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 41% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School Attendance – Total (n = 167)

Are your children able to attend school?

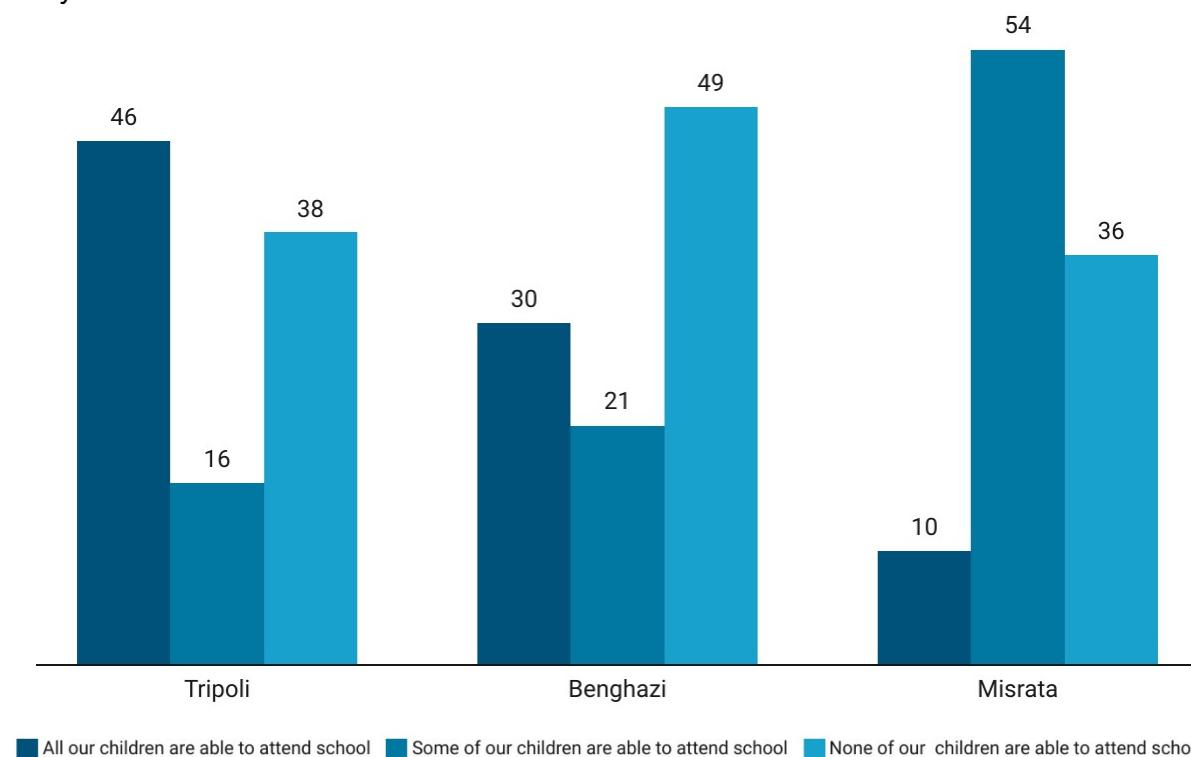


City comparison (n = 167) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Tripoli with 46%, followed by 30% in Benghazi, and 10% in Misrata. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Misrata with 54%, followed by Benghazi with 21%, and Tripoli with 16%.

The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Benghazi respondents with a share of 49%, followed by Tripoli with 38%, and Misrata with 36%.

School Attendance – City (n = 167)

Are your children able to attend school?

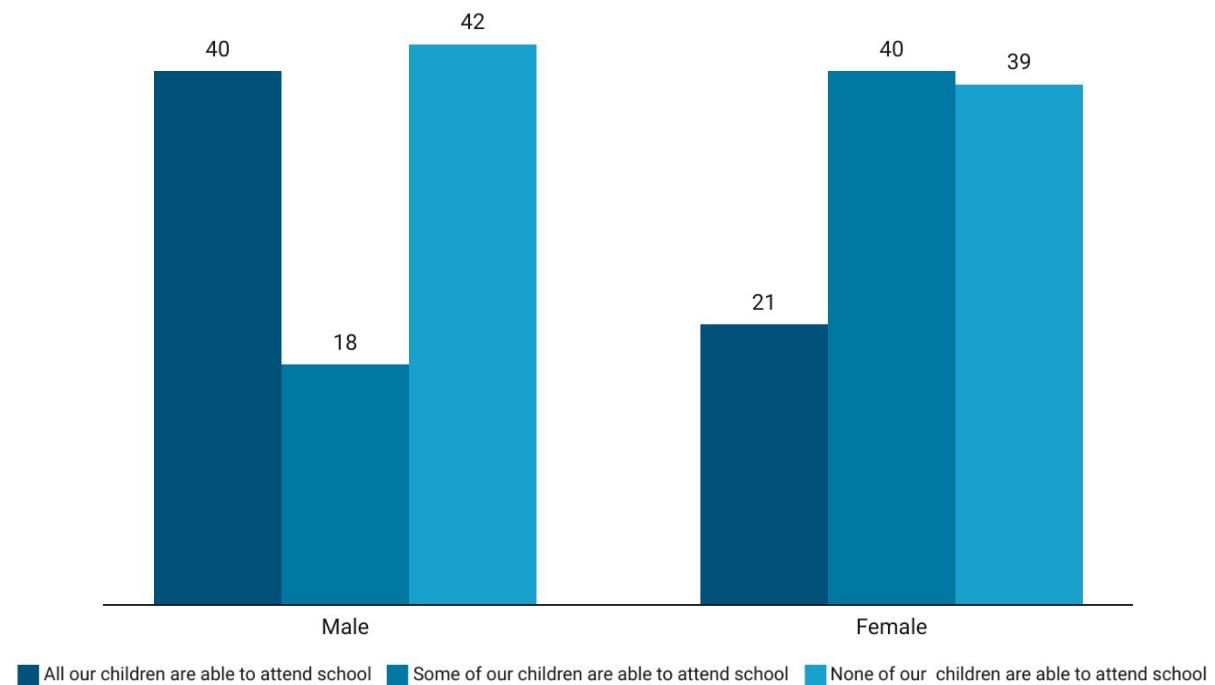


Gender comparison (n = 167) shows that a proportion of 40% of male and 21% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school.

18% of male and 40% of female survey participants answered that some of their children were able to attend school. 42% of male and 39% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School Attendance – Gender (n = 167)

Are your children able to attend school?



Among all respondents, everyone stated that none of their children worked at all to support household income.

4. Demographics

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 old. 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).

4.1. Location

Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Tripoli	200	33,3%
Benghazi	200	33,3%
Misrata	200	33,3%
Total	600	100%

4.2. Gender and age

Gender (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	325	54%
Female	275	46%
Total	600	100%

Age (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	92	15%
20-24	159	27%
25-29	156	26%
30-35	193	32%
Total	600	100%

4.3. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	1	0%
Elementary school	7	1%
Preparatory School	66	11%
Secondary School	158	26%
Vocation/ technical training	29	5%
College/ University	339	57%
Total	600	100%

4.4. Marital status

Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	380	63%
Married	209	34%
Cohabitation	1	1%
Divorced/Separated	8	1%
Widower/Widow	2	1%
Total	600	100%

4.5. Children

Number of children (n = 172)

	Frequency	Percent
1	37	22%
2	63	36%
3	37	22%
4	23	13%
5	7	4%
6 or more	5	3%
Total	172	100%

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 172)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	167	97%
No	5	3%
Total	172	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 167)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	48	29%
Some of our children are able to attend school	51	30%
None of our children are able to attend school	68	41%
Total	167	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 167)

	Frequency	Percent
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	167	100%
Total	167	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
- Accommodation is provided by the operator
- 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 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 (<i>do not read</i>)
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	14	IRAQ Socio-Economic Survey 2023
2	AFGHANISTAN Socio-Economic Survey 2021	15	MOROCCO Socio-Economic Survey 2023
3	TUNISIA Socio-Economic Survey 2022	16	ALGERIA Socio-Economic Survey 2023
4	EGYPT Socio-Economic Survey 2022	17	EGYPT Socio-Economic Survey 2023
5	LEBANON Socio-Economic Survey 2022	18	LIBYA Socio-Economic Survey 2023
6	SYRIA Socio-Economic Survey 2022		
7	ALGERIA Socio-Economic Survey 2022		
8	LIBYA Socio-Economic Survey 2022		
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