2024-2025

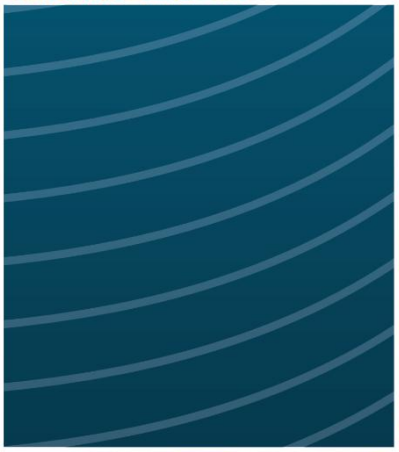
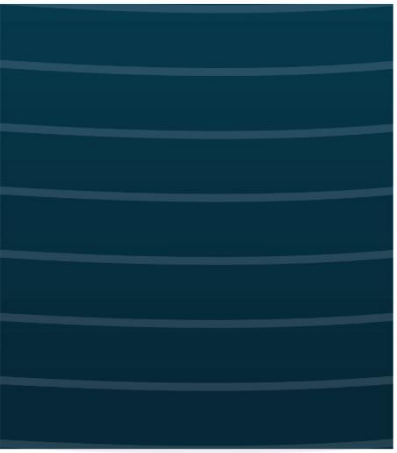
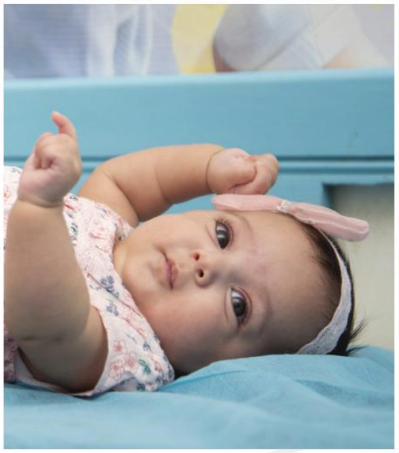
LIBYA MICS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

Survey Findings Report

MICS
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

June 2026

مصلحة الإحصاء والتعداد
Bureau of Statistics and Census-LIBYA

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MICS

GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

LIBYA MICS 2024-2025

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY

SURVEY FINDINGS REPORT

June, 2026

Co-funded by the European Union

مصلحة الإحصاء والتعداد
Bureau of Statistics and Census-LIBYA

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The Libya Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2024-2025 by the Bureau of Census and Statistics (BSC) in collaboration with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Libya, as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by the UNICEF, with financial support of the European Union and UNICEF. The survey was funded by UNICEF and the European Union.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Libya MICS 2024-2025. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables. The report is accompanied by a series of Statistical Snapshots of the main findings of the survey.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to mics.unicef.org.

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SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

Survey sample and implementation			
Sample frame Updated	The Demographic Survey of the year 2012. The sampling frame was updated in May–June 2024.	**Questionnaires**	Household Women age 15-49 Children under five Children age 5-17 Water quality test
Interviewer training	July 2024 to August 2024	**Fieldwork**	August 2024 to January 2025

Survey Sample			
Households		**Children under five**	
Sampled	17,880	Eligible	8,113
Occupied	17,700	Mothers/caretakers interviewed	8,057
Interviewed	17,549	Response rate (Per cent)	99.3
Response rate (Per cent)	99.1		
Water Quality Testing Form		**Children age 5-17**	
Sampled[1]	3,574	Number in interviewed households	26,025
Occupied	3,546	Eligible[2]	9,447
Response rate (Per cent)	98.8	Mothers/caretakers interviewed	9,414
Household Source	95.2	Response rate (Per cent)	99.7
Women age 15-49			
Eligible for interviews	20,226		
Interviewed	20,054		
Response rate (Per cent)	99.1		

Survey population			
Average household size	4.9	**Percentage of population living in**	
Percentage of population under:		Urban areas	89.1
Age 5	9.3	Rural areas	10.9
Age 18	39.1		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	14.1		
Tobruk	2.2	Tripoli	17.9
Darnah	1.2	Jafara	9.6
Al Jabal al Akhdar	3.3	Zawiya	5.3
Al Marj	3.5	Almantiqa Al Gharbia	6.3
Banghazi	9.2	Al Jabal al Gharbi	6.4
Ajdabiya	3.4	Nalut	2.0
Al Kufrah	0.4	Sabha	2.1
Sirt	1.6	Wadi Al-Shati	2.0
Al Jufra	0.7	Murzuq	1.3
Misrataa	10.3	Wadi al Hayat	1.5
Murqub	9.2	Ghat	0.5

[1] The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to 4 randomly selected households in each cluster.

[2] The Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

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APPENDIX E LIBYA MICS 2024-2025 QUESTIONNAIRES 412

E.1 ENGLISH 412

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANAR	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR(s)	Age Specific Fertility Rate(s)
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
BSC	Bureau of Statistics & Census
C-section	Caesarean section
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DIRC	Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (Workshop)
DTP	Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis
E. coli	Escherichia coli
ECDI2030	Early Childhood Development Index 2030
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCT(s)	Field Check Table(s)
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPS	Global Positioning System
HepB	Hepatitis B
Hib	*Haemophilus influenzae* type B
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MDG(s)	Millennium Development Goal(s)
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS7	Seventh global round of the Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys Programme
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salt Solution
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PNC	Post-natal Care
RHF	Recommended Homemade Fluid
SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WG	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
WG-SS	Washington Group on Disability Statistics Short Set of six questions on functioning
WHO	World Health Organization

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Bureau of Statistics and Census is pleased to issue this Survey Finding Report of the results of the Libya Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2024–25, conducted in collaboration with UNICEF and funded by the European Union, as part of national efforts to strengthen a comprehensive statistical evidence base on the situation of households and individuals in Libya.

This Survey Finding Report presents data and indicators on household characteristics, housing conditions, and access to basic services; information on women aged 15–49, children under age five, and children and adolescents aged 5–17; as well as household sources of drinking water.

The survey covered all regions of the country, urban and rural alike, ensuring accurate representation of the characteristics of women and children and reliable results that reflect Libya's social, demographic and economic reality. A total of 149 female interviewers, 31 team leaders, 29 inspectors and 12 field supervisors participated. All were intensively trained for 26 days. Despite the vast geographic expanse, mobility constraints, limited resources and harsh weather, the teams completed the survey in record time and to a high standard of accuracy and commitment.

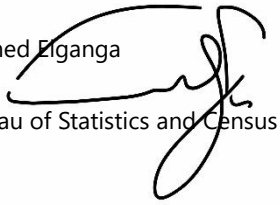
In this context, the Bureau extends its sincere thanks and appreciation to the ministries, municipalities, institutions and households whose cooperation ensured the success of this national effort, and expresses deep gratitude to UNICEF for its technical and logistical support, which played a significant role in completing the survey successfully.

The Bureau also thanks the interviewers, team leaders, inspectors and field supervisors for their dedication in collecting data and conducting field interviews under challenging conditions, demonstrating a high sense of responsibility and commitment to serving the country.

Thanks are likewise due to the Steering Committee, the Technical Committee and BSC technical staff for their major efforts in preparing and adapting the questionnaires to the Libyan context, training personnel, supervising field and office operations, and preparing and reviewing the statistical tables, culminating in the publication of this Survey Finding Report in its final form.

The Bureau values all contributions to this distinguished national work and reaffirms its Continued commitment to strengthening Libya's statistical system and supporting sustainable development by producing accurate, reliable data that serve the country's present and future.

Nabil Emhmed Elganga
Director
Libyan Bureau of Statistics and Census
June 2026



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Libya Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2024–2025 provides statistically robust and internationally comparable data to assess the situation of children and women across health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, child protection and overall well-being. It also supports Libya's monitoring of national priorities and global commitments, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while strengthening national statistical capacity.

In presenting the final report of the MICS Libya 2024–2025 results, UNICEF expresses its sincere appreciation to the Bureau of Statistics and Census for leading the implementation, and to all institutions and individuals who contributed to the survey's success, from planning and sample design through training, data collection, processing and analysis. Our special gratitude goes to all those who participated in the field work, particularly the female enumerators, who worked tirelessly to collect data across the country. We also acknowledge the important contributions of the line ministries, including members of the Technical and Steering Committees.

The technical support provided by the UNICEF Libya Country Office, the UNICEF Middle East and North Africa Regional Office and UNICEF Headquarters, together with consultants engaged by UNICEF, was instrumental throughout the survey cycle. This support covered questionnaire adaptation, sampling, data collection system development, enumerator training, field supervision, quality assurance, data processing, and analysis and reporting, helping to ensure high-quality results. We likewise express our appreciation to our donors and development partners, in particular the European Union (EU), which provided financial support for the conduct of the MICS Libya 2024–2025.

Finally, our heartfelt appreciation goes to households across Libya who generously gave their time and information, making it possible to complete this important survey and to make its high-quality, timely data available to support policies, programmes and the monitoring of progress toward the well-being of women, girls and boys in Libya. UNICEF remains committed to partnering with national authorities and stakeholders to ensure that timely, high-quality data inform policies and programmes, and to help track national targets toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, so that every girl and boy in Libya can survive, learn and thrive.

Mohammad Fayyazi
Representative
UNICEF Libya Country Office
June 2026

Introduction

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Libya Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2024-2025 by the Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC) and with the support of UNICEF. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

More than two decades ago, the **Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s** called for:

> *"Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children …. Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development…"*

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys Programme was developed soon after, in the mid-1990s, to support countries in this endeavour.

Governments that signed the **World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action** also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives:

> *"We will monitor regularly at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level and assess progress towards the goals and targets of the present Plan of Action at the national, regional and global levels. Accordingly, we will strengthen our national statistical capacity to collect, analyse and disaggregate data, including by sex, age and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities, and support a wide range of child-focused research" (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)*

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) called for periodic reporting on progress:

> *"…We request the General Assembly to review on a regular basis the progress made in implementing the provisions of this Declaration, and ask the Secretary-General to issue periodic reports for consideration by the General Assembly and as a basis for further action."*

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, "**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**" stipulates that for the success of the universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda,

> *"quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind" (paragraph 48);* recognises that *"…baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable..."* and calls for *"…strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States..."*

In Libya, national efforts to advance and report on the 2030 Agenda are supported through institutional coordination led by the Ministry of Planning, including a Sustainable Development Committee and sector coordination arrangements that bring together national stakeholders around SDG implementation and reporting. These mechanisms have supported the preparation of Voluntary National Reviews, including the first review completed in 2020 and the second in 2024, and have also contributed to adapting and prioritising SDG targets and indicators to reflect national context and data availability.[3,4] Within this national SDG reporting architecture, the Libya MICS 2024–2025 provides a core source of high-quality, disaggregated and internationally comparable evidence to establish baselines, track progress, and identify disparities across population groups and geographic areas. The survey evidence is directly relevant to national SDG monitoring and to broader national planning and sector policy processes, while also informing results monitoring under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.[5]

The MICS Libya 2024–2025 results are critically important for the purposes of SDG monitoring, as the survey produces information on 40 global SDG indicators and 29 SDG indicators adopted by the national entity adopting the national SDG indicator framework, either in their entirety or partially.

The MICS Libya 2024-2025 has as its primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Libya;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;
- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

This report presents the results of the Libya MICS 2024-2025. Following chapter 2 on survey organisation and methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in chapter 3 "Indicators and definitions". Prior to presenting the survey results, organised into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in chapter 4, "Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents". In addition to the standard MICS modules, the Libya MICS included country-specific modules on death registration and internal displacement.

From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations. Chapter 5, "Survive", includes findings on under-5 mortality.

This is followed by chapter 6, "Thrive – Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health", which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraceptive use, need and demand for family planning, antenatal care, delivery care, birthweight, post-natal care, and ends with food insecurity experience.

[3] United Nations, High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, Libya: Voluntary National Review 2020.
[4] United Nations, High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, Libya: Voluntary National Reviews 2024.
[5] United Nations in Libya (Resident Coordinator Office), United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2023–2025) (published 23 January 2023).

The following chapter 7, “Thrive – Child health, nutrition, and development” presents findings on immunisation in early childhood, disease episodes, diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, early childhood development, and the early childhood development index.

“Learn and acquire skills” is the topic of the next chapter 8, where survey findings on early childhood education, attendance, household involvement in education, and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment, use, and skills are covered.

The next chapter 9, “Protected from violence and exploitation”, includes survey results on birth registration, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, feelings of safety.

Chapter 10, “Live In a safe and clean environment”, covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, sanitation, and menstrual hygiene.

The final thematic chapter 11 is on equity – titled “Equitable chance in life”, the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers.

The report ends with appendices, with detailed information on sample design, personnel involved in the survey, estimates of sampling errors, data quality, and the questionnaires used.

Survey organisation and methodology

2 SURVEY ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 SURVEY ORGANISATION

The Libya Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2024–2025 was implemented by a Survey Technical Team formed and led by the Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC). Oversight was provided by a Steering Committee and technical decisions and processes were guided and supported by a Technical Committee.[6] The Global MICS Team of UNICEF provided on- and off-site support and reviews during key phases of the survey as per the standard Technical Collaboration Framework of the global MICS programme and the Memorandum of Understanding between BSC and UNICEF.

2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Libya MICS 2024–2025 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women, using a stratified two-stage cluster sampling approach. The Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were the Enumeration Areas (EAs) from the 2012 National Population Survey, selected from the updated 2006 Libya Census frame. A total of 22 Regions were identified for the survey, in addition to urban and rural areas at the national level. The PAPFAM survey conducted in Libya in 2014, included some of the same MICS indicators, and was based on 21 of these geographic areas. The urban and rural areas of these 21 regions were the basis for stratifying the sampling frame. In the first stage of sampling, a total of 895 clusters were selected from all Enumeration Areas, and a process of updating the lists of resident households in these clusters was carried out. In the second stage, 20 households were selected from each cluster, bringing the total sample size to 17,900 households.

A total of 40 clusters and 800 households were selected for most of the regions. Consideration was given to some regions in terms of their population size, which are: Tripoli, Benghazi and Misrata. The number of clusters selected in each was determined as 60, 55 and 50 respectively, such that the survey covered 1,200 households in Tripoli, 1,100 households in Benghazi, and 1,000 households in Misrata. Regions with a small population size and a very small number of PSUs include Kufra, Jufra and Ghat; 30 clusters and 600 households were selected from each of these Regions.

As the sample is not self-weighting, sample weights were used for reporting survey results. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used in the survey:

- a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household and the dwelling, and a water quality testing form administered in five households in each cluster of the sample,
- a questionnaire for women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years,
- an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caregivers) of all children under 5 living in the household and for all children age 0-2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under 5,
- a questionnaire for children and adolescents age 5-17 years, administered to the mother (or caregiver) of one randomly selected child age 5-17 years living in the household.[7]

[6] Membership of the Survey Technical Team, Steering and Technical Committees are listed in Appendix B.

[7] Children age 15-17 years living without their mother and with no identified caregiver in the household were considered emancipated and the questionnaire for children and adolescents age 5-17 years was administered directly to them. This slightly

The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire
List of Household Members
Education: Attainment
Education: Attendance
Household Characteristics
Household Energy Use
Social Transfers
Food insecurity experience
Water
Sanitation
Hygiene
Death Registration
Internal Displacement
Water Quality Testing Form

Questionnaire for Women Age 15-49
Woman's Background
Migration
Health Insurance
ICT Use
Marriage
Fertility/Birth History
Desire for Last Birth
Antenatal Care
Delivery Care
Thermal Care
Cord Care
Birthweight
Period Return
Initial Breastfeeding
Postnatal Care
Signal Care Functions
Contraception
Unmet Need
Menstrual Health and Hygiene
Safety

Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5-17 Years
Child's Background
Health Insurance
Child Labour
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Household Involvement in Education

Questionnaire for Children Under 5
Under-Five's Background
Health Insurance
Birth Registration
Early Childhood Development
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
Immunisation
Diarrhoea: Care-seeking and Treatment
Symptoms of ARI: Care-seeking and
Treatment
Anthropometry

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years, and tested household drinking and source water for *E. coli* levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS standard questionnaires. [8] From the MICS model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Arabic and were pre-tested in Tripoli during April 2024. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Libya MICS 2024–2025 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E in English and Arabic.

2.4 ETHICS

The Libya MICS 2024–2025 adhered to standard guidelines for ethics in data collection, including informed consent procedures, a protection protocol, ethical review of MICS plans and protocols, and measures to protect the confidentiality of the data, and ensure the safe conduct of interviews and interactions with respondents. These measures included matching female and male interviewers with respondents of the same sex for individual interviews, as well as training interviewers on sensitive interviewing techniques, ensuring privacy, and managing interruptions during interviews.

reworded questionnaire that only includes the Child's Background, Child Labour, and Child Functioning modules is not reproduced in Appendix E: Questionnaire.

[8] https://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design

2.4.1 PROTECTION PROTOCOL AND ETHICS REVIEW

The Libya MICS 2024–2025 protection protocol identified risks throughout the survey lifecycle in the following areas: potential harms and benefits for participants, the informed consent process, privacy and confidentiality, risks to interviewers, and handling participant complaints and concerns. The protocol also outlined the measures and procedures adopted to address or mitigate these risks. It was developed and reviewed as part of the broader survey quality assurance process by the Libya MICS 2024–2025 Steering and Technical Committees. The survey plan, questionnaires, and protection protocol were submitted for ethics review and approved by approved by the Institutional Review Board of Health Media Lab (HML IRB Research & Ethics) in August 2024.

2.4.2 INFORMED CONSENT PROCEDURES AND CHILD ASSENT

Informed consent procedures and child assent between the ages of 15 and 17 were also obtained from the respondent to the Household Questionnaire prior to the adolescents being interviewed.

As part of the informed consent process, all respondents were informed about the purpose of the survey, that participation was voluntary, their responses would remain confidential and anonymous, and they had the right to refuse to answer any questions or to stop the interview at any time.

At the conclusion of each questionnaire, respondents were invited to provide verbal consent to participate in a follow-up survey conducted via phone. They were informed that participation was entirely voluntary, that their information would remain anonymous, and that they had the right to withdraw at any time. If consent was granted, respondents were asked to provide their personal or the household's shared phone number, with the explicit instruction not to share phone numbers belonging to other household members or individuals outside their household.

2.4.3 DATA PROTECTION

During data collection, tablets used for interview capture are password-protected and equipped with encryption protocols to ensure the security of all recorded responses. Data are transmitted securely to the central server using CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) via an FTP-based data transfer arrangement integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets, using secure file transfer procedures. Once received, the data are stored on protected servers with restricted access. Prior to any analysis or dissemination, the dataset undergoes a systematic anonymisation process. This includes the removal of any personally identifiable or confidential information while preserving all questionnaire-based variables necessary for valid statistical analysis.[9]

2.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro software, Version 7.7.3, including a MICS dedicated data management and monitoring platform developed in Power BI and integrated into the Microsoft Teams platform. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS programme[10] were adapted to the Libya MICS 2024–2025 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested during June 2024. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

[9] Please also see section 2.11 below for further detail on anonymisation and data sharing.

[10] http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing

2.6 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 26 days in July and August 2024. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent four days in field practice and two days on a full pilot survey in Tripoli, Benghazi and Misrata. The training agenda was based on the template MICS training agenda.

All measurers received dedicated trainings. For anthropometry, the training schedule was for a total of five days, including two days of practice in the field, dedicated standardisation tests[11], and a pilot. For water quality testing, the training schedule was for a total of four days, including the pilot survey together with the full team of fieldworkers. From the trainees trained as measurers, a total of 29 measurers were selected for the survey fieldwork based on performance.

Field supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

2.7 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 29 teams; each was comprised of four interviewers, one driver, one measurer, a team leader, and a supervisor to coordinate with local authorities and facilitate fieldwork. Fieldwork began in August 2024 and concluded in January 2025.

Data were collected using tablet computers running the Windows 11 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between team leader and interviewer tablets. The team leader transmitted data to the BSC central server.

2.8 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on one household per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance were conducted.

During the fieldwork period, each team was visited multiple times by Survey Technical Team members and field visits were arranged for UNICEF MICS Team members.

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme. Additionally, the Survey Technical Team employed real-time dashboard data summaries, as well as detailed interviewer performance monitoring, both novel approaches to implementation and data quality monitoring developed by the MICS Programme.[12]

[11] Standardisation tests are structured measurements of a group of children, with each trainee measuring each child. This allows the expert trainers to assess trainees quantitatively by comparing test results between trainees and against expert measurements. They also serve as opportunities for more qualitative observations enabling the expert trainers to address behaviour with children and mothers, adherence to measurement protocols, and to underscore the rigour necessary on every measurement, even when conditions are less than ideal.

[12] http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection

2.9 DATA MANAGEMENT AND EDITING

Data were received at the BSC central office via an FTP server, with the transfer pathway integrated into the management application on the supervisors' tablets. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated updates applicable to field teams through the same file exchange mechanism.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to the editing process described in detail in the Data Editing Guidelines, a customised version of the standard MICS documentation.[10]

2.10 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

Sample weights were computed and added to the final data. Analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. Model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.

The Survey Findings Report and accompanying Statistical Snapshots were drafted based on the templates developed by the global MICS Programme. These were presented and reviewed by subject matter experts during the Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (DIRC) Workshop held in July 2025. The finalisation of the Survey Findings Report and Statistical Snapshots was managed by the Survey Technical Team with guidance from the Technical Committee and the participants in the DIRC Workshop.

2.11 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and personal details collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy.[13] These anonymised data files are made available on BSC web location[14] and on the MICS website[15] and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

[13] Please also refer to section 2.4.3 above on data protection

[14] http://www.bsc.ly/surveys.

[15] https://mics.unicef.org/surveys

Indicators and definitions

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[16]	Topic/ Module[17]	Definition[18]	Value	Table number
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS						
Base Questionnaire Indicators[19]						
SR.1	Access to consistent sources of electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to consistent sources of electricity	99.5	SR.2.1
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	0.7	SR.9.1 / SR.9.3
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	4.2	SR.9.1
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	0.1	SR.9.2
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[19]						
SR.601	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	99.6	SR.6.1
SR.602	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	94.6	SR.6.3

[16] Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/. Metadata for the SDG Indicators are regularly updated. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows only for the MICS Indicator definition, and/or a significant part of the SDG Indicator can be generated by the MICS Indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG Indicators, see http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/

[17] Some indicators are constructed using questions in more than one topic/module in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the topic(s)/module(s) which contain(s) most of the necessary information is indicated. Refer to the MICS7 Questionnaire Topics for the full name of modules.

[18] All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, nationality, migratory status, disability, and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators: Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

[19] The MICS7 List of Indicators is presented by Survey Findings Report chapter. Within each chapter, the list is divided between indicators captured in the Base Questionnaires and those available through the Complementary Questionnaire Topics.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[16]	Topic/ Module[17]	Definition[18]	Value	Table number
SR.603	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	99.9	SR.6.4
SR.604	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[20]	94.6	SR.6.5
SR.S1	Registered deaths		DR	Percentage of deaths in the last five years which were registered with civil registration	98.9	SR.10.1
SR.S2	Internal Displacement (households)		ID	Percentage of households where any member of household was forced to abandon their home or changed where they live because they felt unsafe	10.1	SR.11.1
SR.S3	Internal Displacement (household members)		ID	Percentage of household members forced to abandon their home or who have changed where they live because they felt unsafe	9.1	SR.11.2

[20] Household members living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[2]	Topic/ Module[3]	Definition[4]	INDICATOR	Table number
SURVIVE [21]						
CS.1	Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life	9	CS.1 – CS.3
CS.2	Post-neonatal mortality rate		BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	3	CS.1 – CS.3
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	12	CS.1 – CS.3
CS.4	Child mortality rate		BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	1	CS.1 – CS.3
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM / BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	13	CS.1 – CS.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[2]	Topic/ Module[3]	Definition[4]	INDICATOR	Table number
THRIVE - REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND ADULT HEALTH						
Base Questionnaire Indicators[19]						
TM.1a TM.1b	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM / BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age (a) 10-14 years[22] (b) 15-19 years	 0 9	TM.1.1 TM.1.1 / TM.1.2
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM / BH	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	1.8	TM.2.2W
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	 95.7 79.9 53.8	 TM.5.1 TM.5.2 TM.5.2
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	91.0	TM.5.3

[21] Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

[22] Adolescent birth rates are collected through the Birth History module in the Questionnaire for Women, administered to all women age 15-49. Rates for the 10-14 age group are therefore computed based on retrospective birth history data of women age 15-17 years.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[2]	Topic/ Module[3]	Definition[4]	INDICATOR	Table number
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	99.3	TM.6.1
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	99.2	TM.6.2
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	42.1	TM.6.2
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[19]						
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	30.0	TM.3.1
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception[23]	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	35.5	TM.4.1
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	91.3	TM.7.1
TM.12	Post-partum stay in health facility		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery	76.1	TM.8.1
TM.13	Post-natal health check for the newborn		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	91.2	TM.8.2
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	79.2	TM.8.4
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	11.8	TM.8.4
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	49.9	TM.8.4

[23] Refer to tables for a detailed description.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[2]	Topic/ Module[3]	Definition[4]	INDICATOR	Table number
TM.17	Cord cut with clean instrument		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility whose umbilical cord was cut with a new blade or boiled instrument	(40.1)	TM.8.5
TM.18	Nothing harmful applied to cord		MN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live-born child outside a facility who had nothing harmful applied to the cord	(56.1)	TM.8.5
TM.19	Post-natal signal care functions[24]		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom the most recent live-born child received at least 2 post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth	65.1	TM.8.6
TM.20	Post-natal health check for the mother		PN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth	90.6	TM.8.7
TM.707	Food insecurity experience	2.1.2	FE	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	23.5	TM.12.1

[24] Signal functions are 1) Checking the cord, 2) Counseling on danger signs, 3) Assessing temperature,4) Observing/counseling on breastfeeding, and 5) Weighing the baby (where applicable).

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[2]	Topic/ Module[3]	Definition[4]	INDICATOR	Table number
THRIVE - CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND DEVELOPMENT						
Base Questionnaire Indicators[19]						
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	89.7	TC.1.1 – TC.1.2
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the first dose of OPV1 or the second dose of IPV3	76.9	TC.1.1 – TC.1.2
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DTP containing vaccine (DTP3) at any time before the survey	80.6	TC.1.1 – TC.1.2
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	80.6	TC.1.1 – TC.1.2
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	80.6	TC.1.1 – TC.1.2
TC.6	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the third dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV3) at any time before the survey	69.9	TC.1.1 – TC.1.2
TC.7	Rotavirus immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Rotavirus vaccine (Rota3) at any time before the survey	77.0	TC.1.1 – TC.1.2
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	78.9	TC.1.1 – TC.1.2
TC.10	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received the second dose of measles vaccination up to age 1 year at any time before the survey	64.6	TC.1.1 – TC.1.2
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage[25]		IM	Percentage of children who at age a) 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey b) 24-35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	80.1 54.6	TC.1.1 – TC.1.2 TC.1.1 – TC.1.2

[25] Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTP, and 1 dose of measles vaccination. All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 2 years in the national schedule.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[2]	Topic/ Module[3]	Definition[4]	INDICATOR	Table number
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	3.4 1.0	TC.8.1 TC.8.1
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	11.8 5.0	TC.8.1 TC.8.1
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	4.2 1.6	TC.8.1 TC.8.1
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	8.8 3.4	TC.8.1 TC.8.1
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care		EC	Percentage of children age 24-59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	 36.5 9.8 26.2	TC.9.1 TC.9.1 TC.9.1 TC.9.1
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	2.9	TC.9.2
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	69.4	TC.9.2
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	12.1	TC.9.3
TC.53	Early childhood development index 2030	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being	53.5	TC.10.1
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[19]						
TC.12	Care-seeking for diarrhoea		DA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	49.9	TC.4.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[2]	Topic/ Module[3]	Definition[4]	INDICATOR	Table number
TC.13a TC.13b	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc		DA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received a) ORS b) ORS and zinc	60.1 15.2	TC.4.3 TC.4.3
TC.14	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and Continued feeding		DA	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids) and Continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	55.8	TC.4.4
TC.19	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	3.8.1	AR	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	79.1	TC.5.1
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	87.7	TC.7.1
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	17.9	TC.7.1
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[26]	23.1	TC.7.2
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	83.7	TC.7.3
TC.39	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	29.6	TC.7.4
TC.40	Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	92.0	TC.7.4
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more of the 8 defined food groups[27] during the previous day	50.1	TC.7.4

[26] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicines.

[27] The 8 defined food groups are: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots, and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[2]	Topic/ Module[3]	Definition[4]	INDICATOR	Table number
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[28] or more during the previous day	60.8	TC.7.4
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	73.3	TC.7.2
TC.702	Exclusively breastfed for the first two days after birth		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth	38.4	TC.7.1
TC.703	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received formula and/or animal milk in addition to breast milk during the previous day	50.2	TC.7.2
TC.704	Continued breastfeeding 12-23 months		BD	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	37.1	TC.7.2
TC.705	Child food poverty		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or fewer of the 8 defined food groups[27] during the previous day	49.9	TC.7.5
TC.706	Egg and/or flesh food consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed egg and/or flesh food during the previous day	59.8	TC.7.6
TC.707	Sweet beverage consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed a sweet beverage during the previous day	50.5	TC.7.7
TC.708	Unhealthy food consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods[29] during the previous day	54.0	TC.7.7
TC.709	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	13.7	TC.7.7

[28] Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months.

[29] In the context of this indicator, "sentinel unhealthy foods" are foods or categories of foods (e.g., "sweets" or "candies") that are likely to be consumed by infants and young children and are high in sugar, salt and/or unhealthy fats. Refer to tables for more detailed information.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[2]	Topic/ Module[3]	Definition[4]	INDICATOR	Table number
LEARN AND ACQUIRE SKILLS						
Base Questionnaire Indicators[19]						
LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	9.2	LN.1.1
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted)	4.2.2[30]	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	69.1	LN.1.2
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	72.9	LN.2.1
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	88.3	LN.2.2
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[31]		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	 96.3 91.9 82.6	 LN.2.3 LN.2.4 LN.2.6
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending any level of education (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending any level of education (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending any level of education	 2.4 2.5 6.8	 LN.2.3 LN.2.4 LN.2.6
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake ratio to the last grade31		ED	Ratio of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	 94.5 98.4	 LN.2.7 LN.2.7
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.230	ED	Percentage of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	 97.8 95.3 85.5	 LN.2.7 LN.2.7 LN.2.7

[30] This SDG indicator is presented with parity indices as per SDG indicator 4.5.1, that is, by sex (female/male), area (rural/urban), household wealth quintile (poorest/richest), and others where possible.

[31] Parity indices for this indicator are presented in the indicator tabulation by sex (female/male), area (rural/urban), and household wealth quintile (poorest/richest).

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[2]	Topic/ Module[3]	Definition[4]	INDICATOR	Table number
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year and not repeating in the current school year who are attending the first grade of lower secondary school in the current school year	97.8	LN.2.7
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of children attending school who are at least 2 years above the intended age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	 1.6 5.9	 LN.2.5 LN.2.5
LN.19	Reading habit at home		FL	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home	10.3	LN.3.2
LN.604	Households with a radio		HC	Percentage of households that have a radio	23.2	LN.6.1
LN.605	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	98.6	LN.6.1
LN.606	Households with a telephone		HC IC	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	96.7	LN.6.1
LN.607	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	22.3	LN.6.1
LN.608	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	91.8	LN.6.1
LN.609	Use of computer		IC	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a computer during the last 3 months	19.4	LN.6.2
LN.610a LN.610b	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	IC	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who own a (a) mobile phone (b) smartphone	 91.3 87.7	LN.6.2 LN.6.2
LN.611	Use of mobile phone		IC	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used a mobile telephone during the last 3 months	92.3	LN.6.2
LN.612a LN.612b	Use of internet	17.8.1	IC	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used the internet (a) during the last 3 months (b) at least once a week during the last 3 months	 74.2 71.4	LN.6.2 LN.6.2
LN.613a LN.613b	ICT skills	4.4.1	IC	Percentage of women who have carried out at least one specific computer related activity during the last 3 months (a) age 15-24 (b) age 15-49	 52.3 53.5	LN.6.3 LN.6.3
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[19]						
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member received a report card for the child in the last year	83.9	LN.3.1

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[2]	Topic/ Module[3]	Definition[4]	INDICATOR	Table number
LN.13	Opportunity to participate in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom their school's governing body is open to parental participation	59.6	LN.3.1
LN.14	Participation in school management		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member attended a school governing body meeting in the last year	53.9	LN.3.1
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers in the last year	67.5	LN.3.1
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years who have three or more books to read at home	10.3	LN.3.2
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework	81.3	LN.3.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[2]	Topic/ Module[3]	Definition[4]	INDICATOR	Table number
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION						
Base Questionnaire Indicators[19]						
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD – FCD	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by adult household members in the past one month	78.2	PR.2.1
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[32]	3.1	PR.3.3
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who were first married (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	 0.3 4.1	 PR.4.1W PR.4.1W
PR.5	Young people age 15-19 years currently married		MA	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who are married	1.5	PR.4.1W
PR.6	Polygyny		MA	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	2.7	PR.4.1W
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married and whose spouse is 10 or more years older (a) age 15-19 years (b) age 20-24 years	 64.7 44.2	 PR.4.3 PR.4.3
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[19]						
PR.1	Birth registration	16.9.1	BR	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered with a civil authority	99.6	PR.1.1
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT	Percentage of women age 15-49 years feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	51.1	PR.6.1

[32] Child labourers are defined as children involved in economic activities or in household chores above the age-specific thresholds. While the concept of child labour includes exposure to hazardous working conditions, and this is collected in MICS and was previously included in the reported indicator, the present definition, which is also used for SDG reporting, does not include children who are working under hazardous conditions. Refer to tables for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[2]	Topic/ Module[3]	Definition[4]	INDICATOR	Table number
LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT						
Base Questionnaire Indicators[19]						
WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.1	WS.1.1
WS.2	Use of at least basic drinking water services	1.4.1 & 6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot) or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	95.9	WS.1.2 – WS.3.9
WS.2a	Use of improved water sources on premises	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot)	58.3	WS.1.2
WS.2b	Use of improved water source with water available when needed	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	89.8	WS.1.5
WS.3a	Availability of drinking water in the last month	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members with a water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	90.6	WS.1.5
WS.3b	Availability of drinking water in the last 12 months		WS	Percentage of household members with a water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last 12 months	89.1	WS.1.5
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in source water (point of collection)	28.0	WS.1.6
WS.4a	Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	6.1.1	WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source water and with no *E. coli* contamination in source water (point of collection)	72.0	WS.1.6
WS.5	Faecal contamination of household drinking water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose household drinking water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in household drinking water (point of use)	46.4	WS.1.7
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS – WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of *E. coli* and available when needed	38.0	WS.1.8
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility at home where water and soap or detergent are present	98.1	WS.2.1
WS.701	Bathing facility on premises with water		HW	Percentage of household members with bathing facility on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot) and with water available	98.3	WS.2.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[2]	Topic/ Module[3]	Definition[4]	INDICATOR	Table number
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	99.7	WS.3.1
WS.9	Use of basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared with other households	97.7	WS.3.7 – WS.3.9
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste/excreta has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit	73.8	WS.3.5
WS.11	Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which waste/excreta has been removed off-site for treatment (excluding shared and inadequately contained)	2.3	WS.3.8
WS.12	Safe containment of waste/excreta in improved on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility which adequately contains waste	84.2	WS.3.4
WS.13	Safely managed on-site sanitation	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with improved on-site sanitation facilities where wastes are safely disposed of in situ (excluding shared and inadequately contained)	31.1	WS.3.8
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[19]						
WS.702	Sufficient menstrual materials		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months with enough menstrual materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout last period.	96.8	WS.4.1
WS.703	Changing menstrual materials in privacy at home		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who during their last period did not worry about being able to change materials in privacy at home	82.7	WS.4.1
WS.704	Ability to reduce menstruation-related pain when needed		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who during their last period were able to reduce menstruation-related pain when needed	63.7	WS.4.2
WS.705	Seeking health care for menstrual concerns		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who would feel comfortable seeking help for menstrual concerns from a health care provider	59.9	WS.4.2

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[2]	Topic/ Module[3]	Definition[4]	INDICATOR	Table number
WS.706	Knowledge of menstruation before first period		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who knew about menstruation before their first menstrual period	86.6	WS.4.2
WS.707	Participation in activities during menstruation		UN	Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who, during their last period, did not have trouble participating in work, education/training, and social activities due to their period	70.0	WS.4.3

MICS INDICATOR		SDG	Topic/ Module	Definition	INDICATOR	Table number
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE						
Base Questionnaire Indicators[19]						
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF – FCF	Percentage of children age 2-17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	13.9	EQ.1.4
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[19]						
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		IN FIN UIN	Percentage of women, and children covered by health insurance (a) women age 15-49 (b) children age 5-17 (c) children under age 5	 2.8 2.5 3.1	 EQ.2.1W EQ.2.3 EQ.2.2
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	64.5	EQ.2.5
EQ.5	Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	1.3.1	ST – ED	Percentage of children under age 18 living in the households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	63.9	EQ.2.6
EQ.6	School-related social transfers		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related social transfers in the current/most recent academic year	5.3	EQ.2.7

Sample Coverage and Characteristics of Respondents

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates. Of the 17,880 households selected for the sample, 17,700 households were found occupied. Of these, 17,549 households were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 99.1 percent.

The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to 3,547 randomly selected households in each cluster. Among the selected households, the household drinking water was successfully tested in 3,504 households with completed household water quality tests, yielding a response rate of 98.8 percent. Also, 3,377 households successfully completed source water quality tests – a response rate of 95.2 percent.

In the interviewed households, 20,026 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 20,054 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98.3 percent within the interviewed households.

There were 8,113 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 8,057 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99.3 percent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5-17 years was used to administer the questionnaire for children age 5-17. Only one child was selected randomly in each interviewed household, and there were 26,025 children age 5-17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 9,447 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 9,414 which correspond to a response rate of 99.7 percent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 98.3, 98.5 and 98.8 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, under-5s, and children age 5-17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence and region, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Total	Area		Region									
		Urban	Rural	Tobruk	Darnah	Al Jabal al Akhdar	Al Marj	Banghazi	Ajdabiya	Al Kufrah	Sirt	Al Jufra	Misrata
Households													
Sampled	17,880	15,120	2,760	800	800	800	800	1,080	800	600	800	600	1,000
Occupied	17,700	14,971	2,729	798	793	784	794	1,071	800	595	790	579	995
Interviewed	17,549	14,837	2,712	796	790	762	790	1,051	800	591	778	568	995
Household completion rate	98.1	98.1	98.3	99.5	98.8	95.3	98.8	97.3	100.0	98.5	97.3	94.7	99.5
Household response rate	99.1	99.1	99.4	99.7	99.6	97.2	99.5	98.1	100.0	99.3	98.5	98.1	100.0
Water quality testing[A]													
Sampled	3,574	3,022	552	160	160	160	160	214	160	120	160	119	200
Occupied	3,546	3,000	546	160	158	158	160	212	160	118	159	114	200
Household water quality test													
Completed	3,504	2,961	543	158	157	155	157	210	160	116	152	112	199
Completion rate	98.0	98.0	98.4	98.8	98.1	96.9	98.1	98.1	100.0	96.7	95.0	94.1	99.5
Response rate	98.8	98.7	99.5	98.8	99.4	98.1	98.1	99.1	100.0	98.3	95.6	98.2	99.5
Source water quality test													
Completed	3,377	2,853	524	158	157	121	146	210	158	108	152	111	176
Completion rate	94.5	94.4	94.9	98.8	98.1	75.6	91.3	98.1	98.8	90.0	95.0	93.3	88.0
Response rate	95.2	95.1	96.0	98.8	99.4	76.6	91.3	99.1	98.8	91.5	95.6	97.4	88.0
Women age 15-49 years													
Eligible	20,226	17,089	3,137	843	764	810	905	1,143	879	724	1,081	718	1,143
Interviewed	20,054	16,928	3,126	843	759	773	904	1,143	879	720	1,075	708	1,142
Women's response rate	99.1	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	95.4	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.4	98.6	99.9
Women's overall response rate	98.3	98.2	99.0	99.7	99.0	92.8	99.4	98.1	100.0	98.8	97.9	96.7	99.9
Children under 5 years													
Eligible	8,113	6,875	1,238	327	325	363	376	452	433	245	365	229	556
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	8,057	6,825	1,232	327	325	348	376	449	432	245	356	229	553
Under-5's response rate	99.3	99.3	99.5	100.0	100.0	95.9	100.0	99.3	99.8	100.0	97.5	100.0	99.5
Under-5's overall response rate	98.5	98.4	98.9	99.7	99.6	93.2	99.5	97.5	99.8	99.3	96.1	98.1	99.5
Children age 5-17 years[B]													
Number of children in interviewed households	26,025	21,806	4,219	1,075	1,070	1,300	1,263	1,608	1,300	765	1,375	810	1,601
Eligible	9,447	7,973	1,474	381	440	454	429	576	445	307	462	294	575
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	9,414	7,942	1,472	381	437	442	429	575	445	307	461	294	572
Children age 5-17's response rate	99.7	99.6	99.9	100.0	99.3	97.4	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.5
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	98.8	98.7	99.2	99.7	98.9	94.6	99.5	98.0	100.0	99.3	98.3	98.1	99.5

[A] The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to five households randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2.

[B] The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, under-5's and children age 5-17's interviews (Continued)

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, children under 5, and children age 5-17 by interview results, by area of residence and region, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Total	Region											
		Murqub	Tripoli	Jafara	Zawiya	Almantiqa Al Gharbia	Al Jabal al Gharbi	Nalut	Sabha	Wadi Al-Shati	Murzuq	Wadi al Hayat	Ghat
Households													
Sampled	17,880	800	1,200	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	600
Occupied	17,700	800	1,192	785	794	800	794	783	797	800	764	796	596
Interviewed	17,549	800	1,184	775	794	800	789	782	792	800	745	774	593
Household completion rate	98.1	100.0	98.7	96.9	99.3	100.0	98.6	97.8	99.0	100.0	93.1	96.8	98.8
Household response rate	99.1	100.0	99.3	98.7	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.9	99.4	100.0	97.5	97.2	99.5
Water quality testing[A]													
Sampled	3,574	161	240	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	120
Occupied	3,546	161	239	157	160	160	159	159	159	160	155	160	118
Household water quality test													
Completed	3,504	160	238	156	160	159	158	158	154	160	151	158	116
Completion rate	98.0	99.4	99.2	97.5	100.0	99.4	98.8	98.8	96.3	100.0	94.4	98.8	96.7
Response rate	98.8	99.4	99.6	99.4	100.0	99.4	99.4	99.4	96.9	100.0	97.4	98.8	98.3
Source water quality test													
Completed	3,377	156	237	156	159	139	149	158	148	158	151	153	116
Completion rate	94.5	96.9	98.8	97.5	99.4	86.9	93.1	98.8	92.5	98.8	94.4	95.6	96.7
Response rate	95.2	96.9	99.2	99.4	99.4	86.9	93.7	99.4	93.1	98.8	97.4	95.6	98.3
Women age 15-49 years													
Eligible	20,226	833	1,308	897	778	880	774	833	1,079	1,016	894	1,034	890
Interviewed	20,054	830	1,286	896	777	880	772	832	1,053	1,012	893	1,028	849
Women's response rate	99.1	99.6	98.3	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.7	99.9	97.6	99.6	99.9	99.4	95.4
Women's overall response rate	98.3	99.6	97.7	98.6	99.9	100.0	99.1	99.8	97.0	99.6	97.4	96.7	94.9
Children under 5 years													
Eligible	8,113	471	453	346	372	301	290	230	356	485	381	421	336
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	8,057	471	448	346	371	301	288	230	352	483	378	417	332
Under-5's response rate	99.3	100.0	98.9	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.3	100.0	98.9	99.6	99.2	99.0	98.8
Under-5's overall response rate	98.5	100.0	98.2	98.7	99.7	100.0	98.7	99.9	98.3	99.6	96.7	96.3	98.3
Children age 5-17 years[B]													
Number of children in interviewed households	26,025	1,132	1,595	1,198	988	1,216	1,053	1,179	1,246	1,270	1,066	1,067	848
Eligible	9,447	398	648	444	392	434	391	377	449	437	379	408	327
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	9,414	398	639	444	392	434	391	377	448	437	378	406	327
Children age 5-17's response rate	99.7	100.0	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7	99.5	100.0
Children age 5-17's overall response rate	98.8	100.0	97.9	98.7	100.0	100.0	99.4	99.9	99.2	100.0	97.3	96.8	99.5

[A] The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to five households randomly selected households in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.2.

[B] The Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

In Table SR.2.2 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. This also includes ownership of dwelling.

Table SR.2.3 shows how the household populations in areas and regions are distributed according to household wealth quintiles.

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Total	Area		Region											
		Urban	Rural	Murqub	Tripoli	Jafara	Zawiya	Almantiqa Al Gharbia	Al Jabal al Gharbi	Nalut	Sabha	Wadi Al-Shati	Murzuq	Wadi al Hayat	Ghat
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electricity															
Yes	99.5	99.5	99.3	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.5	99.0	100.0	99.5	99.9	99.3	99.2	99.3
No	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy use for cooking[A]															
Clean fuels and technologies	99.6	99.6	99.6	100.0	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.5	99.9	96.4	98.4
Other fuels	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.3	1.1
No cooking done in the household	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Internet access at home[B]															
Yes	91.8	92.2	89.0	94.0	96.2	88.4	89.2	91.5	83.5	89.2	97.9	97.4	95.5	97.3	97.0
No	8.2	7.8	11.0	6.0	3.8	11.6	10.8	8.5	16.5	10.8	2.1	2.6	4.5	2.7	3.0
Main material of flooring[C]															
Natural floor	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.8	3.9	2.0
Finished floor	98.3	98.4	98.1	100.0	100.0	86.5	99.5	100.0	98.5	100.0	98.3	98.7	98.2	95.0	94.7
Other	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	3.3
Main material of roof[C]															
Natural roofing	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	6.0	5.6	0.8	1.6
Finished roofing	99.3	99.4	98.5	100.0	99.8	97.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.5	94.0	94.4	99.2	98.0
Other	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Main material of exterior walls[C]															
Natural walls	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.4	1.1	2.5
Rudimentary walls	0.6	0.5	1.9	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	7.3	6.4	2.4	1.0
Finished walls	98.8	98.9	97.7	99.3	100.0	94.8	99.9	100.0	99.9	98.6	99.8	91.4	91.2	95.1	96.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.3
Rooms used for sleeping															
1	14.2	14.3	13.8	25.9	13.8	9.8	15.8	6.7	11.4	29.5	13.3	17.0	22.4	22.7	22.0
2	41.0	41.1	40.0	50.8	46.1	35.9	38.9	48.7	30.1	44.6	48.6	48.1	40.2	51.6	51.0
3 or more	44.8	44.6	46.3	23.4	40.1	54.2	45.3	44.5	58.5	25.9	38.1	34.9	37.4	25.7	27.0
Number of households	17,549	15,631	1,918	1,661	3,311	1,616	988	1,129	1,218	363	328	335	219	251	80
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.16	2.16	2.19	2.52	2.07	2.08	2.04	2.05	1.80	2.41	2.49	2.44	2.42	2.61	2.72
Percentage of household members with access to consistent sources of electricity[1]	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.4	99.1	100.0	99.4	99.9	99.4	99.3	99.8
Number of household members	86,247	76,732	9,515	7,963	15,416	8,247	4,602	5,426	5,496	1,718	1,822	1,759	1,143	1,289	434

[1] **MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to consistent sources of electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1**

[A] Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table SR.6.1

[B] See Table LN.6.1 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

[C] Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5, and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics (Continued)

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Total	Region											
		Murqub	Tripoli	Jafara	Zawiya	Almantiqa Al Gharbia	Al Jabal al Gharbi	Nalut	Sabha	Wadi Al-Shati	Murzuq	Wadi al Hayat	Ghat
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Electricity													
Yes	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.5	99.0	100.0	99.5	99.9	99.3	99.2	99.3
No	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.7
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy use for cooking[A]													
Clean fuels and technologies	99.6	100.0	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.9	99.9	99.5	99.9	96.4	98.4
Other fuels	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.3	1.1
No cooking done in the household	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3
Internet access at home[B]													
Yes	91.8	94.0	96.2	88.4	89.2	91.5	83.5	89.2	97.9	97.4	95.5	97.3	97.0
No	8.2	6.0	3.8	11.6	10.8	8.5	16.5	10.8	2.1	2.6	4.5	2.7	3.0
Main material of flooring[C]													
Natural floor	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.8	3.9	2.0
Finished floor	98.3	100.0	100.0	86.5	99.5	100.0	98.5	100.0	98.3	98.7	98.2	95.0	94.7
Other	1.5	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	3.3
Main material of roof[C]													
Natural roofing	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	6.0	5.6	0.8	1.6
Finished roofing	99.3	100.0	99.8	97.8	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.9	99.5	94.0	94.4	99.2	98.0
Other	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Main material of exterior walls[C]													
Natural walls	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.4	1.1	2.5
Rudimentary walls	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	7.3	6.4	2.4	1.0
Finished walls	98.8	99.3	100.0	94.8	99.9	100.0	99.9	98.6	99.8	91.4	91.2	95.1	96.2
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.3
Rooms used for sleeping													
1	14.2	25.9	13.8	9.8	15.8	6.7	11.4	29.5	13.3	17.0	22.4	22.7	22.0
2	41.0	50.8	46.1	35.9	38.9	48.7	30.1	44.6	48.6	48.1	40.2	51.6	51.0
3 or more	44.8	23.4	40.1	54.2	45.3	44.5	58.5	25.9	38.1	34.9	37.4	25.7	27.0
Number of households	17,549	1,661	3,311	1,616	988	1,129	1,218	363	328	335	219	251	80
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.16	2.52	2.07	2.08	2.04	2.05	1.80	2.41	2.49	2.44	2.42	2.61	2.72
Percentage of household members with access to consistent sources of electricity[1]	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.4	99.1	100.0	99.4	99.9	99.4	99.3	99.8
Number of household members	86,247	7,963	15,416	8,247	4,602	5,426	5,496	1,718	1,822	1,759	1,143	1,289	434

[1] MICS indicator SR.1 - Access to consistent sources of electricity; SDG Indicator 7.1.1

[A] Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table SR.6.1

[B] See Table LN.6.1 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

[C] Please refer Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5, and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence and region, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Total	Area		Region									
		Urban	Rural	Tobruk	Darnah	Al Jabal al Akhdar	Al Marj	Banghazi	Ajdabiya	Al Kufrah	Sirt	Al Jufra	Misrata
Percentage of households that own a													
Television[A]	98.6	98.7	98.1	97.6	98.4	99.0	99.1	99.0	98.7	87.9	98.2	98.3	98.6
Refrigerator	98.5	98.6	98.0	98.3	98.1	98.6	99.3	98.1	98.7	84.9	97.8	99.1	99.1
Boiler (hot water kettle)	64.1	65.5	52.6	71.3	60.2	68.3	38.9	65.5	79.1	65.2	46.1	81.9	74.2
Electric Iron	88.1	88.7	82.7	88.1	85.3	88.9	79.4	88.3	92.9	72.0	84.8	94.7	96.9
Fan	45.4	44.9	49.3	82.9	57.8	53.0	31.0	38.3	64.7	61.2	13.1	28.3	32.9
Washing machine (laundry)	96.6	96.8	95.6	96.2	96.1	97.3	98.0	97.0	97.6	84.9	95.4	97.8	98.4
Vacuum cleaner	83.8	84.5	77.5	90.2	88.7	91.7	87.1	83.9	90.0	56.9	80.4	89.9	89.8
Air conditioner	95.0	95.4	91.5	91.2	82.8	67.1	93.7	94.3	95.5	77.9	96.5	98.3	97.4
Satellite dish	97.9	98.0	97.3	97.1	98.2	97.9	98.6	97.9	97.3	70.0	97.6	98.4	98.6
Electric Heater	97.0	97.2	95.7	93.5	96.9	98.0	98.4	97.4	97.1	83.9	97.7	96.3	98.0
Microwave / Oven	83.3	84.0	77.2	75.8	72.7	79.4	70.3	84.6	75.0	56.2	86.2	88.6	86.9
Juicer / Blender	85.9	86.9	78.5	85.6	83.1	92.8	75.5	88.5	88.4	64.9	80.8	90.2	94.3
Percentage of households that own													
Agricultural land	17.9	17.3	23.2	8.2	4.3	4.6	9.8	13.6	7.5	10.0	21.5	36.3	11.3
Farm animals/Livestock	12.3	11.5	19.0	5.2	4.4	3.9	6.2	2.0	1.8	3.8	16.8	16.9	6.3
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a													
Bicycle	18.7	18.9	16.9	12.7	13.3	10.0	7.8	9.2	11.1	3.6	14.3	25.3	23.4
Motorcycle or scooter	7.6	7.9	4.7	11.1	10.0	4.6	2.1	5.1	6.2	1.3	7.0	4.1	9.2
Car, truck, or van	84.5	84.7	82.7	79.2	81.4	82.5	77.9	85.0	89.5	59.5	80.5	80.8	92.1
Boat with a motor	0.7	0.7	0.5	4.2	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.6
Tracktor	2.5	2.2	4.4	4.5	1.1	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.3	1.4	4.6	4.1	1.1
Computer[A]	22.3	23.0	16.3	19.3	12.7	17.5	16.5	39.0	20.2	7.7	16.6	40.6	22.8
Mobile telephone[A]	96.4	96.6	95.4	84.1	97.9	97.9	95.8	98.2	98.4	84.8	98.6	99.3	95.5
Bank account	94.2	94.1	95.4	76.7	96.3	91.9	92.3	96.6	97.8	81.4	99.0	97.4	95.5
Ownership of dwelling													
Owned by a household member	88.2	88.2	87.9	93.1	83.0	74.0	89.2	70.6	89.9	78.1	57.8	83.6	94.5
Not owned	11.8	11.8	12.1	6.9	17.0	26.0	10.8	29.4	10.1	21.9	42.2	16.4	5.5
Rented	6.2	6.5	4.3	6.4	6.8	6.9	5.1	9.3	9.6	21.0	14.8	7.3	5.0
Other	5.6	5.3	7.8	0.6	10.2	19.1	5.7	20.1	0.5	0.9	27.5	9.1	0.5
Number of households	17,549	15,631	1,918	396	236	569	572	1,564	566	80	237	119	1,712

[A] See Table LN.6.1 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets (Continued)

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence and region, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Total	Murqub	Tripoli	Jafara	Zawiya	Almantiqa Al Gharbia	Al Jabal al Gharbi	Nalut	Sabha	Wadi Al-Shati	Murzuq	Wadi al Hayat	Ghat
Percentage of households that own a													
Television[A]	98.6	98.3	99.0	99.2	99.6	99.2	97.7	99.6	98.0	97.4	96.5	94.4	95.6
Refrigerator	98.5	98.2	99.1	98.3	99.7	99.4	97.9	99.5	98.3	97.7	97.4	91.5	94.8
Boiler (hot water kettle)	64.1	48.3	76.6	54.8	53.4	72.5	62.2	62.6	60.6	46.8	50.0	58.9	46.7
Electric Iron	88.1	73.7	96.4	89.6	89.6	84.2	82.6	83.3	87.0	80.5	84.3	82.3	73.0
Fan	45.4	41.5	46.7	31.3	28.1	63.5	60.3	40.2	54.1	48.3	82.1	71.1	75.3
Washing machine (laundry)	96.6	94.0	98.2	97.3	98.1	98.7	95.3	98.7	93.9	91.1	89.4	82.3	89.6
Vacuum cleaner	83.8	73.5	91.1	87.1	88.3	81.9	80.4	82.1	64.0	63.6	47.3	56.7	31.8
Air conditioner	95.0	93.2	98.1	97.2	99.9	98.2	94.5	98.0	95.7	93.7	92.9	90.7	95.1
Satellite dish	97.9	97.9	99.1	97.7	99.5	98.8	96.9	99.5	96.3	94.5	93.4	93.8	94.6
Electric Heater	97.0	97.8	98.7	98.4	99.5	97.8	96.6	99.2	88.2	87.6	84.1	83.2	77.9
Microwave / Oven	83.3	87.2	92.2	74.0	93.9	89.1	63.3	92.5	73.5	85.2	81.9	75.9	81.2
Juicer / Blender	85.9	77.4	93.4	81.8	91.7	93.1	79.5	72.7	78.1	74.4	62.0	60.8	71.5
Percentage of households that own													
Agricultural land	17.9	22.1	10.9	24.1	31.2	31.0	31.1	13.5	14.5	19.7	27.0	26.6	36.1
Farm animals/Livestock	12.3	29.1	3.6	17.9	20.5	20.6	19.3	10.6	7.0	26.9	25.4	24.0	38.1
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a													
Bicycle	18.7	21.0	23.6	17.5	11.6	35.9	20.4	11.1	17.3	19.9	17.8	11.1	17.9
Motorcycle or scooter	7.6	4.6	13.8	8.9	2.7	9.4	5.2	6.3	0.9	5.2	2.2	3.0	1.2
Car, truck, or van	84.5	79.2	89.8	75.9	93.1	88.8	84.0	83.7	75.7	69.3	80.3	69.1	71.4
Boat with a motor	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
Tracktor	2.5	4.0	1.2	4.5	3.3	0.9	6.8	2.0	1.6	4.4	2.5	2.7	1.6
Computer[A]	22.3	13.1	22.5	19.4	12.3	30.2	18.9	32.8	35.5	24.2	17.4	16.7	38.0
Mobile telephone[A]	96.4	97.3	99.4	93.8	99.2	95.0	88.7	98.6	99.1	98.3	97.7	97.8	97.4
Bank account	94.2	90.6	94.0	92.4	98.9	98.1	93.9	96.7	94.3	97.3	94.9	92.1	94.7
Ownership of dwelling													
Owned by a household member	88.2	90.6	89.4	91.6	97.0	91.0	95.5	95.2	80.2	85.3	85.3	80.5	85.4
Not owned	11.8	9.4	10.6	8.4	3.0	9.0	4.5	4.8	19.8	14.7	14.7	19.5	14.6
Rented	6.2	3.7	8.4	4.0	2.1	5.5	2.0	4.0	13.0	7.0	11.1	8.0	4.7
Other	5.6	5.7	2.2	4.4	0.9	3.5	2.5	0.9	6.7	7.7	3.7	11.5	10.0
Number of households	17,549	1,661	3,311	1,616	988	1,129	1,218	363	328	335	219	251	80

[A] See Table LN.6.1 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**	**86,247**
Area							
Urban	18.2	17.9	20.4	22.1	21.4	100.0	76,732
Rural	34.4	36.7	16.7	3.2	9.0	100.0	9,515
Region							
Tobruk	30.1	31.0	26.2	7.0	5.7	100.0	1,916
Darnah	23.5	32.0	20.9	15.0	8.7	100.0	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	24.5	29.3	16.2	22.0	8.1	100.0	2,839
Al Marj	34.3	28.8	19.8	11.0	6.1	100.0	3,041
Banghazi	17.1	17.3	16.2	19.1	30.3	100.0	7,964
Ajdabiya	15.1	17.8	22.2	23.2	21.8	100.0	2,925
Al Kufrah	60.2	19.0	12.2	7.2	1.4	100.0	387
Sirt	33.0	27.5	16.7	12.9	9.9	100.0	1,355
Al Jufra	15.5	17.5	19.5	22.1	25.4	100.0	584
Misrata	8.3	17.6	19.5	25.9	28.8	100.0	8,872
Murqub	29.4	27.6	23.5	13.2	6.3	100.0	7,963
Tripoli	6.1	9.9	22.6	28.2	33.2	100.0	15,416
Jafara	24.8	22.8	16.4	20.3	15.8	100.0	8,247
Zawiya	9.3	18.3	28.2	30.9	13.3	100.0	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	10.9	12.9	16.0	21.4	38.8	100.0	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	31.4	23.6	21.2	12.2	11.6	100.0	5,496
Nalut	20.2	34.0	20.3	14.2	11.2	100.0	1,718
Sabha	40.1	25.6	19.0	11.4	3.9	100.0	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	45.6	26.8	16.5	5.4	5.8	100.0	1,759
Murzuq	45.9	23.8	15.8	8.5	6.1	100.0	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	48.5	20.2	13.8	13.0	4.5	100.0	1,289
Ghat	63.7	26.0	6.6	3.0	0.8	100.0	434

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 and SR.3.2 provides the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex, age, education, and nationality of the household head, as well as area, region, and number of household members. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.[33]

The presented background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalised.[33] The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

[33] See Appendix A: Sample design, for more details on sample weights.

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**17,549**	**17,549**
Sex of household head			
Male	85.7	15,048	14,742
Female	14.3	2,501	2,807
Age of household head			
<18	0.0	5	3
18-34	7.6	1,325	1,253
35-64	69.9	12,261	12,109
65-84	20.3	3,560	3,744
85+	2.3	399	440
Area			
Urban	89.1	15,631	14,837
Rural	10.9	1,918	2,712
Region			
Tobruk	2.3	396	796
Darnah	1.3	236	790
Al Jabal al Akhdar	3.2	569	762
Al Marj	3.3	572	790
Banghazi	8.9	1,564	1,051
Ajdabiya	3.2	566	800
Al Kufrah	0.5	80	591
Sirt	1.3	237	778
Al Jufra	0.7	119	568
Misrata	9.8	1,712	995
Murqub	9.5	1,661	800
Tripoli	18.9	3,311	1,184
Jafara	9.2	1,616	775
Zawiya	5.6	988	794
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	6.4	1,129	800
Al Jabal al Gharbi	6.9	1,218	789
Nalut	2.1	363	782
Sabha	1.9	328	792
Wadi Al-Shati	1.9	335	800
Murzuq	1.2	219	745
Wadi al Hayat	1.4	251	774
Ghat	0.5	80	593
Education of household head			
Pre-primary or none	12.9	2,265	2,786
Primary and Lower Secondary	23.3	4,089	4,349
Upper Secondary	26.6	4,671	4,331
Higher	36.9	6,470	6,023
Missing/DK	0.3	54	60
Number of household members			
1	3.8	672	697
2	12.5	2,192	2,169
3	12.7	2,235	2,190
4	14.7	2,580	2,435
5	16.6	2,917	2,836
6	15.9	2,797	2,672
7+	23.7	4,156	4,550
Nationality of household head			
Libyan	98.1	17,210	17,129
Non-libyan	1.9	339	420

Table SR.3.2: Household members

Compositional features of households, by sex and age groups of interest, and mean household siz, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Value	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**17,549**	**17,549**
Percentage of households with[A]			
At least one child under age 2 years	15.1	2,655	2,691
At least one child under age 5 years	29.9	5,247	5,251
At least one child age 5-17 years	54.0	9,476	9,447
At least one child age <18 years	61.7	10,824	10,736
At least one young person age 18-24 years	32.1	5,629	5,675
At least one woman age 15-49 years	77.5	13,601	13,743
At least one man age 15-49 years	75.7	13,277	13,225
No member age <50 years	9.6	1,684	1,596
No adult (18+) member	0.0	0	0
Per 100 households, number of			
Children under age 5 years	45.9	17,549	17,549
Children age 5-17 years	146.4	17,549	17,549
Women age 15-49 years	110.4	17,549	17,549
Men age 15-49 years	116.2	17,549	17,549
Mean household size	4.9	17,549	17,549

[A] Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 86,247 household members were listed. Of these, 43,514 were males, and 42,733 were females.[34]

Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex

Percent and frequency distribution of the household population[A] in five-year age groups and child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**43,514**	**100.0**	**42,733**	**100.0**	**86,247**	**100.0**
Age						
0-4	4,030	9.3	4,022	9.4	8,051	9.3
5-9	5,495	12.6	4,923	11.5	10,418	12.1
10-14	5,239	12.0	5,114	12.0	10,353	12.0
15-19	4,130	9.5	3,852	9.0	7,982	9.3
15-17	2,526	5.8	2,399	5.6	4,925	5.7
18-19	1,604	3.7	1,453	3.4	3,057	3.5
20-24	3,347	7.7	2,766	6.5	6,113	7.1
25-29	2,950	6.8	2,207	5.2	5,157	6.0
30-34	2,542	5.8	2,325	5.4	4,868	5.6
35-39	2,526	5.8	2,718	6.4	5,243	6.1
40-44	2,566	5.9	2,854	6.7	5,419	6.3
45-49	2,336	5.4	2,646	6.2	4,982	5.8
50-54	2,386	5.5	2,871	6.7	5,257	6.1
55-59	1,753	4.0	1,969	4.6	3,722	4.3
60-64	1,425	3.3	1,564	3.7	2,988	3.5
65-69	957	2.2	1,028	2.4	1,985	2.3
70-74	711	1.6	772	1.8	1,483	1.7
75-79	513	1.2	526	1.2	1,039	1.2
80-84	349	0.8	307	0.7	656	0.8
85+	258	0.6	270	0.6	528	0.6
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	17,291	39.7	16,458	38.5	33,748	39.1
Adults age 18+ years	26,223	60.3	26,276	61.5	52,499	60.9

[A] As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those found for individuals in tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights.

[34] The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of the total population of respondents age 15-49 years, female respondents 15-49 years of age, children under age 5, and children age 5-17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalised (standardised).[33] Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5-17 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years in the household.

In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women, children age 5-17, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table SR.5.1W provides background characteristics of female respondents, age 15-49 years, and includes information on the distribution of women according to area, region, age, education[35], marital status, motherhood status, health insurance, most recent migration, birthplace, citizenship of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.[36, 37]

Background characteristics of children age 5-17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, region, age in months, mother's (or caregiver's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2-4 years), and wealth index quintiles.

[35] Throughout this report when used as a background variable, unless otherwise stated, "education" refers to highest educational level ever attended by the respondent.

[36] The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimise the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, divided into 10 equal parts (deciles), and then finally regrouped into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In MICS Libya 2024-2025, the following assets were used in these calculations: television, refrigerator, boiler (hot water kettle), electric iron, fan, washing machine (laundry), vacuum cleaner, air conditioner, satellite dish, electric heater, microwave / oven, juicer / blender, bicycle, motorcycle or scooter, car, truck, or van, boat with a motor, tractor, computer, mobile telephone, and a bank account. The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in:
Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." *Demography* 38, no. 1 (2001): 115-32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.;
Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf.;
Rutstein, S. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas.* Calverton: Macro International, 2008. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf.

[37] When describing survey results by wealth quintiles, appropriate terminology is used when referring to individual household members, such as for instance "women in the richest population quintile", which is used interchangeably with "women in the wealthiest survey population", "women living in households in the richest population wealth quintile", and similar.

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**20,054**	**20,054**
Area			
Urban	89.1	17,858	16,928
Rural	10.9	2,196	3,126
Region			
Tobruk	2.2	433	843
Darnah	1.1	227	759
Al Jabal al Akhdar	3.1	627	773
Al Marj	3.3	667	904
Banghazi	8.9	1,790	1,143
Ajdabiya	3.2	634	879
Al Kufrah	0.5	101	720
Sirt	1.7	345	1,075
Al Jufra	0.8	151	708
Misrata	10.1	2,032	1,142
Murqub	8.9	1,783	830
Tripoli	18.9	3,791	1,286
Jafara	9.7	1,937	896
Zawiya	4.9	992	777
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	6.4	1,274	880
Al Jabal al Gharbi	6.1	1,222	772
Nalut	2.0	394	832
Sabha	2.3	469	1,053
Wadi Al-Shati	2.2	441	1,012
Murzuq	1.4	281	893
Wadi al Hayat	1.7	342	1,028
Ghat	0.6	124	849
Age			
15-19	19.9	3,993	3,933
15-17	12.4	2,494	2,489
18-19	7.5	1,498	1,444
20-24	14.3	2,865	2,832
25-29	11.4	2,282	2,187
30-34	12.0	2,411	2,433
35-39	14.0	2,807	2,866
40-44	14.7	2,954	2,974
45-49	13.7	2,743	2,829

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics (Continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**20,054**	**20,054**
Education			
Pre-primary or none	2.7	545	648
Primary and Lower Secondary	10.3	2,059	2,222
Upper Secondary	30.0	6,012	5,974
Higher	57.0	11,399	11,162
Marital status			
Currently married	47.5	9,527	8,794
Widowed	1.5	295	324
Divorced	2.2	450	509
Separated	0.1	23	23
Never married	48.6	9,747	10,395
Missing/DK	0.1	11	9
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	54.2	10,864	11,549
Ever gave birth	45.8	9,190	8,505
Gave birth in last two years	14.1	2,833	2,748
No birth in last two years	31.7	6,356	5,757
Health insurance			
Has coverage	2.8	557	411
Has no coverage	97.2	19,474	19,623
Most Recent Migration			
Within 5 years	2.5	502	678
5-9 years	1.4	281	257
10 years or more	4.0	795	768
Never migrated	92.1	18,477	18,351
Birth Place			
This country	98.5	19,738	19,700
Another country	1.5	305	346
Citizenship			
This country only	97.9	19,641	19,465
This country and other country	0.1	24	28
Other country	1.2	236	286
No citizenship	0.7	136	234
Missing/DK	0.1	17	41
Nationality of household head			
Libyan	98.6	19,763	19,623
Non-Libyan	1.4	291	431
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.8	3,775	5,441
Second	19.2	3,851	4,473
Middle	19.9	3,983	3,833
Fourth	20.8	4,178	3,349
Richest	21.3	4,267	2,958

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**8,057**	**8,057**
Sex			
Male	50.1	4,033	4,034
Female	49.9	4,024	4,023
Area			
Urban	89.2	7,183	6,825
Rural	10.8	874	1,232
Region			
Tobruk	2.1	170	327
Darnah	1.1	91	325
Al Jabal al Akhdar	3.4	273	348
Al Marj	3.4	271	376
Banghazi	8.9	715	449
Ajdabiya	3.8	305	432
Al Kufrah	0.4	34	245
Sirt	1.4	116	356
Al Jufra	0.5	43	229
Misrata	11.4	922	553
Murqub	12.2	982	471
Tripoli	15.6	1,260	448
Jafara	9.5	763	346
Zawiya	5.6	454	371
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	5.5	440	301
Al Jabal al Gharbi	5.6	450	288
Nalut	1.4	111	230
Sabha	1.8	149	352
Wadi Al-Shati	2.5	204	483
Murzuq	1.4	117	378
Wadi al Hayat	1.8	141	417
Ghat	0.6	46	332
Age in months			
0-5	8.7	700	660
6-11	8.6	697	721
12-23	18.9	1,523	1,535
24-35	19.4	1,562	1,533
36-47	21.6	1,738	1,764
48-59	22.8	1,837	1,844

Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics (Continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**8,057**	**8,057**
Mother's education[A,B]			
Pre-primary or none	2.4	195	254
Primary and Lower Secondary	8.7	701	729
Upper Secondary	25.5	2,051	2,080
Higher	63.2	5,094	4,972
Missing/DK	0.2	15	22
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire[B]			
Mother	99.5	8,019	8,002
Father	0.1	8	7
Other primary caregiver	0.4	31	48
Other relative	0.3	20	32
Step/Foster/Adopted parent or relative	0.1	8	13
Other	0.0	2	2
Health insurance			
Has coverage	3.1	252	203
Has no coverage	96.6	7,782	7,828
Missing/DK	0.3	23	26
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[C,D]			
Has functional difficulty	2.7	138	146
Has no functional difficulty	97.3	4,999	4,995
Nationality of household head			
Libyan	98.4	7,931	7,861
Non-Libyan	1.6	126	196
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.8	1,434	2,073
Second	20.5	1,654	1,870
Middle	20.9	1,681	1,598
Fourth	22.1	1,778	1,458
Richest	18.8	1,511	1,058

[A] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent

[B] Only if the child's mother was not listed as member of the household (i.e., deceased or is living elsewhere) a primary caregiver was identified as respondent

[C] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

[D] Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years[A]	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**25,509**	**9,414**	**9,414**
Sex				
Male	51.5	13,134	4,908	4,891
Female	48.5	12,376	4,506	4,523
Area				
Urban	88.6	22,598	8,382	7,942
Rural	11.4	2,912	1,032	1,472
Region				
Tobruk	2.1	529	186	381
Darnah	1.2	314	131	437
Al Jabal al Akhdar	3.8	962	337	442
Al Marj	3.5	890	305	429
Banghazi	9.4	2,390	861	575
Ajdabiya	3.5	900	311	445
Al Kufrah	0.4	104	41	307
Sirt	1.6	413	138	461
Al Jufra	0.6	160	58	294
Misrata	10.6	2,715	972	572
Murqub	9.0	2,290	811	398
Tripoli	17.4	4,441	1,803	639
Jafara	9.9	2,513	932	444
Zawiya	4.8	1,216	481	392
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	6.6	1,683	605	434
Al Jabal al Gharbi	6.4	1,634	610	391
Nalut	2.1	525	172	377
Sabha	2.1	523	187	448
Wadi Al-Shati	2.0	522	181	437
Murzuq	1.3	327	116	378
Wadi al Hayat	1.4	348	132	406
Ghat	0.4	111	43	327
Age				
5-9	41.3	10,532	3,962	3,862
10-14	39.2	10,009	3,408	3,397
15-17	19.5	4,969	2,044	2,155

Table SR.5.3: Children age 5-17 years' background characteristics (Continued)

Percent and frequency distribution of children age 5-17 years, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Weighted percent	Weighted total number of children age 5-17 years[A]	Number of households with at least one child age 5-17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	**100.0**	**25,509**	**9,414**	**9,414**
Mother's education[B,D]				
Pre-primary or none	4.2	1,083	438	604
Primary and Lower Secondary	13.7	3,496	1,403	1,450
Upper Secondary	27.2	6,932	2,543	2,505
Higher	54.7	13,951	5,006	4,822
Missing/DK	0.1	38	16	24
Emancipated[C]	0.0	9	8	9
Respondent to the children age 5-17 questionnaire[D]				
Mother	98.1	25,021	9,168	9,092
Father	0.3	82	36	45
Other primary caregiver	1.6	397	202	268
Other relative	1.0	256	143	189
Step/Foster/Adopted parent or relative	0.5	137	54	70
Other	0.0	3	3	6
Emancipated[C]	0.0	9	8	9
Health insurance				
Has coverage	2.8	646	271	197
Has no coverage	96.9	22,354	8,134	8,149
Child's functional difficulties[E]				
Has functional difficulty	16.2	4,127	1,564	1,723
Has no functional difficulty	83.8	21,382	7,850	7,691
Nationality of household head				
Libyan	98.7	25,177	9,284	9,203
Non-Libyan	1.3	332	130	211
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	18.2	4,638	1,672	2,417
Second	20.7	5,271	1,891	2,165
Middle	19.6	4,993	1,848	1,791
Fourth	20.3	5,173	1,927	1,591
Richest	21.3	5,435	2,076	1,450

[A] As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5-17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5-17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted percent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5-17 years in sampled households.

[B] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent:

[C] Children age 15-17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with their mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caregiver. This category is not presented in individual tables.

[D] Only if the child's mother was not listed as member of the household (i.e., deceased or is living elsewhere) a primary caregiver was identified as respondent. The category of "Emancipated" applies to children age 15-17 years as described in note C.

[E] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

4.6 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the SDGs seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology. [38]

The MICS Libya 2024-2025 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the name or brand of the cookstove or device used to classify the use of clean fuels for cooking and heating.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using solar cooker, electric stove, piped natural gas stove, biogas stove, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table SR.6.1 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table SR.6.2 further presents the percent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on electricity (including solar air heater), piped natural gas, LPG/cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table SR.6.3 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity (including solar panels), solar-powered lantern or flashlight, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, biogas lamp, or LPG lamp. Table SR.6.4 presents the percent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, "Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology" for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table SR.6.5 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

[38] WHO. *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=63CEC48ED96098D4256007A76FEB8907?sequence=1.

Table SR.6.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:													
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using			Other/Polluting fuels for cooking and using										
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Liquid fuel stove using alcohol / ethanol	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove (Non-manufactured)	Moveable Firepan	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Total	**6.6**	**93.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**86,247**	**99.6**	**86,237**
Area														
Urban	6.2	93.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	76,732	99.6	76,723
Rural	9.2	90.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,515	99.6	9,514
Region														
Tobruk	66.5	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,916	100.0	1,915
Darnah	0.8	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,051	100.0	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	1.9	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,839	96.7	2,839
Al Marj	12.3	87.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,041	100.0	3,041
Banghazi	2.5	97.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,964	99.9	7,964
Ajdabiya	1.2	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,925	99.8	2,925
Al Kufrah	42.1	56.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	387	98.8	386
Sirt	3.0	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,355	99.6	1,355
Al Jufra	19.9	80.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	584	100.0	583
Misrata	4.0	95.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,872	99.9	8,872
Murqub	0.4	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,963	100.0	7,963
Tripoli	2.4	97.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,416	99.7	15,410
Jafara	5.6	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,247	99.6	8,247
Zawiya	2.6	97.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,602	99.7	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	0.8	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,426	99.8	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	10.7	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,496	99.6	5,496
Nalut	2.2	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,718	100.0	1,717
Sabha	13.5	86.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,822	99.9	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	15.8	84.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,759	99.9	1,758
Murzuq	19.5	80.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,143	100.0	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	30.3	66.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,289	96.4	1,289
Ghat	53.0	44.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	434	97.8	434

Table SR.6.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:													
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using			Other/Polluting fuels for cooking and using										
	Electric stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas stove	Liquid fuel stove using alcohol / ethanol	Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol / ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove (Non-manufactured)	Moveable Firepan	Three stone stove / Open fire	Other cookstove	No food cooked in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Total	**6.6**	**93.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**86,247**	**99.6**	**86,237**
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	9.5	89.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	8,768	98.7	8,760
Primary and Lower Secondary	6.7	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,106	99.6	20,104
Upper Secondary	6.1	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	24,013	99.8	24,012
Higher	5.9	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33,066	99.8	33,066
Missing/DK	12.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	295	100.0	295
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	13.7	85.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	17,244	98.8	17,234
Second	9.6	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,256	99.7	17,256
Middle	6.6	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,249	99.8	17,249
Fourth	2.1	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,232	99.9	17,232
Richest	0.7	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,266	100.0	17,266

[1] **MICS indicator SR.601 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking**

Table SR.6.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:																		
					Solid fuels for cooking														
	Clean fuels and echnologies	Alcohol/ Ethanol	Gasoline/ Diesel (not in generator)	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite briquettes / pellets	Charcoal unprocessed	Charcoal briquettes / pellets	Wood	Agricultural or Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs / Corn cobs	Animal dung/ Waste	Processed biomass pellets/ briquettes	Woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Total	**99.6**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**0.4**	**86,247**
Area																			
Urban	99.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	76,732
Rural	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	9,515
Region																			
Tobruk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,916
Darnah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	96.7	2.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.3	2,839
Al Marj	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	3,041
Banghazi	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	7,964
Ajdabiya	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	2,925
Al Kufrah	98.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	1.2	387
Sirt	99.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.4	1,355
Al Jufra	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	584
Misrata	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	8,872
Murqub	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	7,963
Tripoli	99.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	15,416
Jafara	99.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	8,247
Zawiya	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	99.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	5,496
Nalut	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,718
Sabha	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.1	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.1	1,759
Murzuq	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.4	1,289
Ghat	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	434

Table SR.6.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:																		
					Solid fuels for cooking														
	Clean fuels and technologies	Alcohol/ Ethanol	Gasoline/ Diesel (not in generator)	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite briquettes / pellets	Charcoal unprocessed	Charcoal briquettes / pellets	Wood	Agricultural or Crop residue / Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs / Corn cobs	Animal dung/ Waste	Processed biomass pellets/ briquettes	Woodchips	Garbage/ Plastic	Sawdust	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Total	**99.6**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**0.4**	**86,247**
Education of household head																			
Pre-primary or none	98.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.2	8,768
Primary and Lower Secondary	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	20,106
Upper Secondary	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	24,013
Higher	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	33,066
Missing/DK	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	295
Nationality of household head																			
Libyan	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	84,852
Non-libyan	95.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.7	1,396
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	98.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.2	17,244
Second	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	17,256
Middle	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	17,249
Fourth	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	17,232
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	17,266

Table SR.6.3: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:													
	Clean fuels for space heating:		Polluting fuels for space heating:										Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
	Electricity (including solar panels)	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite unprocessed	Charcoal unprocessed	Wood	Other	Unknown type of energy	Space heating never needed	No space heating in the household	Total	Number of household members		
Total	**82.6**	**4.7**	**2.9**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**1.4**	**7.7**	**100.0**	**86,247**	**94.6**	**79,642**
Area														
Urban	82.7	4.6	2.9	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	7.6	100.0	76,732	94.4	70,932
Rural	81.4	6.0	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	8.5	100.0	9,515	95.6	8,710
Region														
Tobruk	57.7	11.6	27.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0	1,916	71.6	1,854
Darnah	91.7	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	100.0	1,051	99.9	1,014
Al Jabal al Akhdar	27.3	46.5	23.8	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	2,839	74.5	2,820
Al Marj	88.6	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	3,041	100.0	2,964
Banghazi	67.4	0.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.4	21.2	100.0	7,964	86.7	6,279
Ajdabiya	93.6	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	3.9	100.0	2,925	99.1	2,812
Al Kufrah	78.1	17.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.3	100.0	387	98.5	374
Sirt	51.9	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	40.5	100.0	1,355	92.2	806
Al Jufra	91.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.1	100.0	584	99.1	554
Misrata	84.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	12.7	100.0	8,872	96.7	7,747
Murqub	88.2	2.3	0.0	0.2	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	6.9	100.0	7,963	97.2	7,410
Tripoli	85.4	4.0	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.3	100.0	15,416	95.5	14,441
Jafara	80.0	6.1	5.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	6.1	100.0	8,247	91.7	7,746
Zawiya	96.3	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	100.0	4,602	99.4	4,533
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	95.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	100.0	5,426	99.4	5,306
Al Jabal al Gharbi	88.3	8.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.3	100.0	5,496	97.7	5,427
Nalut	97.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	1,718	100.0	1,682
Sabha	89.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	5.8	100.0	1,822	96.2	1,716
Wadi Al-Shati	85.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	10.1	100.0	1,759	95.9	1,582
Murzuq	90.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	6.9	100.0	1,143	98.6	1,064
Wadi al Hayat	83.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	14.1	100.0	1,289	97.5	1,108
Ghat	84.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.2	100.0	434	92.1	403

Table SR.6.3: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:													
	Clean fuels for space heating:		Polluting fuels for space heating:											
	Electricity (including solar panels)	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) / Cooking gas	Kerosene/ Paraffin	Coal/ Lignite unprocessed	Charcoal unprocessed	Wood	Other	Unknown type of energy	Space heating never needed	No space heating in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
Total	**82.6**	**4.7**	**2.9**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**1.4**	**7.7**	**100.0**	**86,247**	**94.6**	**79,642**
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	77.4	7.9	2.7	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	8.6	100.0	8,768	93.4	8,011
Primary and Lower Secondary	79.8	4.3	2.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.7	10.9	100.0	20,106	94.3	17,922
Upper Secondary	83.0	4.3	3.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	7.4	100.0	24,013	94.3	22,248
Higher	85.2	4.5	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	5.7	100.0	33,066	95.2	31,190
Missing/DK	87.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	295	95.1	272
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	69.3	7.0	2.4	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	2.0	16.4	100.0	17,244	91.3	14,411
Second	79.6	5.1	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	8.3	100.0	17,256	92.5	15,815
Middle	85.3	3.9	3.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	5.4	100.0	17,249	94.3	16,312
Fourth	84.7	5.4	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	6.4	100.0	17,232	96.4	16,134
Richest	94.0	2.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	100.0	17,266	97.8	16,970

[1] **MICS indicator SR.602 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating**

Table SR.6.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on						Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
	Clean fuels for lighting:	Polluting fuels for lighting:						
	Electricity (including solar panels)	Open fire	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household/Missing	Total	Number of household members		
Total	**99.9**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**86,247**	**99.9**	**86,233**
Area								
Urban	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	76,732	99.9	76,719
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,515	99.9	9,515
Region								
Tobruk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,916	100.0	1,915
Darnah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,051	100.0	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,839	99.9	2,839
Al Marj	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,041	100.0	3,041
Banghazi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,964	100.0	7,964
Ajdabiya	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,925	99.8	2,925
Al Kufrah	97.0	1.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	387	97.0	387
Sirt	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,355	100.0	1,355
Al Jufra	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	584	99.7	584
Misrata	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,872	100.0	8,872
Murqub	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,963	100.0	7,963
Tripoli	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,416	100.0	15,408
Jafara	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	8,247	99.6	8,247
Zawiya	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,602	99.7	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,426	100.0	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5,496	99.9	5,496
Nalut	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,718	100.0	1,718
Sabha	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,822	99.9	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,759	100.0	1,759
Murzuq	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,143	100.0	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	99.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	1,289	99.7	1,284
Ghat	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	434	99.7	434

[1] **MICS indicator SR.603 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting**

Table SR.6.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on						Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (in households that reported the use of lighting)
	Clean fuels for lighting:	Polluting fuels for lighting:						
	Electricity (including solar panels)	Open fire	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household/Missing	Total	Number of household members		
Total	**99.9**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**86,247**	**99.9**	**86,233**
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	8,768	99.7	8,762
Primary and Lower Secondary	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,106	100.0	20,098
Upper Secondary	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24,013	99.9	24,012
Higher	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	33,066	99.9	33,066
Missing/DK	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	295	99.8	295
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	99.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	17,244	99.5	17,230
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,256	100.0	17,256
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,249	100.0	17,249
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,232	100.0	17,232
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,266	100.0	17,266

[1] **MICS indicator SR.603 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting**

Table SR.6.5: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[1,A]	Number of household members
Total	**94.6**	**86,247**
Area		
Urban	94.5	76,732
Rural	95.6	9,515
Region		
Tobruk	72.5	1,916
Darnah	99.9	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	71.8	2,839
Al Marj	100.0	3,041
Banghazi	89.4	7,964
Ajdabiya	98.9	2,925
Al Kufrah	95.1	387
Sirt	95.0	1,355
Al Jufra	98.9	584
Misrata	97.0	8,872
Murqub	97.4	7,963
Tripoli	95.5	15,416
Jafara	91.6	8,247
Zawiya	99.0	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	99.2	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	97.4	5,496
Nalut	100.0	1,718
Sabha	96.3	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	96.2	1,759
Murzuq	98.7	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	95.2	1,289
Ghat	91.6	434
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	92.8	8,768
Primary and Lower Secondary	94.5	20,106
Upper Secondary	94.5	24,013
Higher	95.2	33,066
Missing/DK	95.3	295
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	91.4	17,244
Second	92.8	17,256
Middle	94.5	17,249
Fourth	96.5	17,232
Richest	97.8	17,266

[1] **MICS indicator SR.604 - Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG Indicator 7.1.2**

[A] For households that do not use space heating, the computation is based on reliance on clean fuel use for coooking and lighting. Similar approach is applied for households that report no cooking or do not use lighting.

4.7 MIGRATION, PLACE OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP

The Migration module of the Libya MICS 2024-25 asked respondents to the Questionnaire for Women Age 15-49 how long they have been continuously living in the current residence and, if they were not living there since birth, whether they lived in a city, town, or rural area and the name of the region they lived in before moving to their current place of residence. Table SR.7.1 presents the percentage of women age 15-49 years who have changed residence according to the time since last move and also compares the place of residence of each individual at the time of the survey with that of the last place of residence and the type of area of residence.

The Background module of the Questionnaire for Women Age 15-49 asked about the place of birth and the citizenship of the respondents. Table SR.7.2 presents the percent distribution of place of birth and percent distribution of foreign-born women age 15-49 years by country of birth while Table SR.7.3 presents percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by citizenship and by country of citizenship among citizens of another country.

Table SR.7.1W: Most recent migration (women age 15-49)

Women age 15-49 years by most recent migration and years since last migration, and percentage of women who migrated, by place of last residence, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Years since most recent migration						Most recent migration was from:									
							Type of area						Nation			
	Never migrated	Within 5 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of women	City	Town	Rural area	Unable to determine whether capital city / town / rural area	DK	Missing	Within country	Outside country	Missing	Number of women who ever migrated
Total	**92.1**	**2.5**	**1.4**	**4.0**	**100.0**	**20,054**	**67.0**	**15.7**	**13.9**	**1.7**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**87.6**	**11.0**	**1.4**	**1,577**
Area																
Urban	92.1	2.5	1.4	4.0	100.0	17,858	68.7	14.7	13.1	1.7	1.4	0.5	86.4	12.1	1.5	1,412
Rural	92.5	2.7	1.4	3.4	100.0	2,196	53.1	24.3	20.7	1.8	0.1	0.0	97.5	1.3	1.2	166
Region																
Tobruk	97.4	2.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	433	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Darnah	67.6	26.1	1.1	5.2	100.0	227	25.5	31.4	38.8	2.9	1.4	0.0	99.5	0.2	0.3	73
Al Jabal al Akhdar	96.4	0.8	0.5	2.3	100.0	627	(71.3)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(85.2)	(14.8)	(0.0)	22
Al Marj	95.8	1.6	0.8	1.8	100.0	667	(74.5)	(19.0)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(84.9)	(15.1)	(0.0)	28
Banghazi	89.9	2.5	2.3	5.2	100.0	1,790	98.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.3	9.7	0.0	180
Ajdabiya	94.6	1.1	0.7	3.6	100.0	634	90.2	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9	80.2	6.5	13.2	35
Al Kufrah	84.7	12.6	1.1	1.6	100.0	101	45.8	6.8	10.9	0.0	14.3	22.3	74.5	6.9	18.6	15
Sirt	92.7	1.4	1.1	4.8	100.0	345	81.5	1.2	15.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	93.1	6.9	0.0	25
Al Jufra	91.2	1.4	0.4	6.9	100.0	151	83.0	1.2	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.9	20.1	0.0	13
Misrata	98.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	100.0	2,032	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Murqub	87.9	3.4	4.1	4.6	100.0	1,783	62.9	29.3	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.4	3.6	0.0	216
Tripoli	93.6	1.6	0.7	4.1	100.0	3,791	78.4	6.6	9.1	0.0	5.9	0.0	70.1	29.3	0.6	241
Jafara	81.6	5.4	2.9	10.2	100.0	1,937	50.9	24.7	21.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	94.7	3.8	1.4	357
Zawiya	93.4	2.3	1.7	2.6	100.0	992	83.0	5.7	7.0	2.6	0.0	1.7	89.0	7.8	3.2	66
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	98.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	100.0	1,274	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Al Jabal al Gharbi	95.6	1.4	0.4	2.6	100.0	1,222	(89.6)	(8.1)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(92.5)	(7.5)	(0.0)	54
Nalut	96.0	3.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	394	(67.0)	(0.0)	(33.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(96.9)	(0.0)	(3.1)	16
Sabha	79.3	5.3	3.6	11.8	100.0	469	48.1	23.5	26.4	0.4	1.3	0.5	79.3	16.9	3.8	97
Wadi Al-Shati	92.2	1.9	1.3	4.6	100.0	441	74.1	4.0	19.3	1.6	0.0	1.0	89.4	9.2	1.4	35
Murzuq	89.4	2.9	2.2	5.5	100.0	281	25.5	35.8	30.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	89.6	9.7	0.7	30
Wadi al Hayat	97.8	1.3	0.3	0.6	100.0	342	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Ghat	89.5	2.2	2.0	6.3	100.0	124	72.6	7.8	16.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	78.7	18.4	2.9	13

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SR.7.1W: Most recent migration (women age 15-49) (Continued)

Women age 15-49 years by most recent migration and years since last migration, and percentage of women who migrated, by place of last residence, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Years since most recent migration						Most recent migration was from:									
							Type of area						Nation			
	Never migrated	Within 5 years	5-9 years	10 years or more	Total	Number of women	City	Town	Rural area	Unable to determine whether capital city/town/rural area	DK	Missing	Within country	Outside country	Missing	Number of women who ever migrated
Total	**92.1**	**2.5**	**1.4**	**4.0**	**100.0**	**20,054**	**67.0**	**15.7**	**13.9**	**1.7**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**87.6**	**11.0**	**1.4**	**1,577**
Age																
15-19	97.9	1.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	3,993	70.5	13.2	13.3	1.3	0.5	1.2	86.5	11.2	2.3	85
15-17	98.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	100.0	2,494	68.4	15.1	15.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	80.5	18.0	1.5	42
18-19	97.1	1.7	0.4	0.8	100.0	1,498	72.4	11.5	11.6	1.8	0.9	1.8	92.3	4.7	3.0	44
20-24	94.3	3.9	0.9	1.0	100.0	2,865	56.7	23.7	14.3	1.4	3.4	0.5	89.0	9.7	1.3	164
25-29	91.5	4.8	1.8	1.8	100.0	2,282	67.7	17.3	11.2	3.4	0.2	0.1	82.6	16.0	1.4	193
30-34	89.2	2.8	3.2	4.8	100.0	2,411	65.9	16.8	15.8	0.1	0.1	1.4	90.6	7.8	1.6	261
35-39	88.9	2.3	2.0	6.8	100.0	2,807	74.2	10.8	10.7	2.9	1.4	0.1	84.6	12.9	2.5	312
40-44	89.8	1.9	1.4	6.9	100.0	2,954	65.3	17.0	15.1	0.4	2.0	0.1	89.4	10.3	0.4	302
45-49	90.5	1.7	0.9	6.9	100.0	2,743	66.4	13.3	16.5	2.5	1.0	0.3	89.0	9.9	1.1	261
Education																
Pre-primary or none	84.3	7.9	2.0	5.8	100.0	545	56.5	10.5	8.1	13.6	10.2	1.1	53.2	36.8	10.1	86
Primary and Lower Secondary	91.9	2.2	0.9	5.0	100.0	2,059	74.1	10.9	13.7	0.9	0.3	0.1	81.6	18.0	0.4	167
Upper Secondary	93.3	2.0	1.3	3.4	100.0	6,012	63.8	18.4	15.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	86.6	12.0	1.3	401
Higher	91.9	2.6	1.5	4.0	100.0	11,399	68.2	15.8	13.8	1.0	0.9	0.4	92.2	6.9	0.9	921
Marital status																
Ever married	87.5	3.4	2.4	6.7	100.0	10,298	67.5	16.2	14.0	1.2	0.8	0.2	88.6	10.6	0.8	1,289
Never married	97.0	1.5	0.4	1.0	100.0	9,747	64.9	13.2	13.2	3.8	3.4	1.4	82.9	12.9	4.2	288
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Nationality of household head																
Libyan	92.7	2.2	1.4	3.7	100.0	19,763	66.6	16.1	14.3	1.4	1.2	0.4	91.9	6.8	1.3	1,446
Non-Libyan	54.7	22.1	4.6	18.6	100.0	291	71.6	11.0	9.6	4.9	1.9	1.0	40.3	56.9	2.8	132
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	89.5	4.1	1.7	4.6	100.0	3,775	57.3	18.9	18.1	4.1	0.8	0.7	80.0	16.8	3.3	395
Second	90.1	2.9	1.6	5.3	100.0	3,851	63.9	20.4	14.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	92.1	6.6	1.3	380
Middle	93.1	2.0	1.3	3.6	100.0	3,983	68.6	18.4	10.0	0.5	2.0	0.4	87.9	10.6	1.5	277
Fourth	93.7	2.2	1.0	3.1	100.0	4,178	69.9	10.5	17.0	0.4	2.2	0.0	92.5	7.3	0.2	262
Richest	93.8	1.5	1.3	3.4	100.0	4,267	81.6	6.1	7.8	2.9	1.6	0.0	87.2	12.8	0.0	263

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted ases

Table SR.7.2W: Place of birth (women age 15-49)

Percent distribution of place of birth among women age 15-49 years and percent distribution of foreign born women by country of birth, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage born in Libya	Percentage foreign born	Total	Number of women	Percent distribution of country of birth among women born outside Libya				Total	Number of foreign born women
					Egypt/Niger[A]	Sudan	Nigeria	Other		
Total	**98.5**	**1.5**	**100.0**	**20,054**	**18.4**	**11.8**	**9.9**	**59.9**	**100.0**	**305**
Area										
Urban	98.3	1.7	100.0	17,858	17.6	11.9	10.2	60.3	100.0	297
Rural	99.6	0.4	100.0	2,196	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Region										
Tobruk	98.0	2.0	100.0	433	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Darnah	99.8	0.2	100.0	227	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Al Jabal al Akhdar	98.3	1.7	100.0	627	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Al Marj	99.0	1.0	100.0	667	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Banghazi	98.1	1.9	100.0	1,790	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	34
Ajdabiya	98.2	1.8	100.0	634	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Al Kufrah	96.8	3.2	100.0	101	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Sirt	98.8	1.2	100.0	345	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Al Jufra	97.9	2.1	100.0	151	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Misrata	99.5	0.5	100.0	2,032	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Murqub	99.6	0.4	100.0	1,783	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Tripoli	97.4	2.6	100.0	3,791	(8.6)	(2.3)	(12.9)	(76.2)	100.0	99
Jafara	98.4	1.6	100.0	1,937	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	30
Zawiya	99.3	0.7	100.0	992	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	98.9	1.1	100.0	1,274	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Al Jabal al Gharbi	99.5	0.5	100.0	1,222	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Nalut	99.3	0.7	100.0	394	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Sabha	95.3	4.7	100.0	469	13.4	7.3	5.9	73.4	100.0	22
Wadi Al-Shati	98.7	1.3	100.0	441	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Murzuq	98.5	1.5	100.0	281	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Wadi al Hayat	97.2	2.8	100.0	342	(3.4)	(22.7)	(0.0)	(73.9)	100.0	10
Ghat	96.7	3.3	100.0	124	(0.0)	(10.9)	(4.5)	(84.5)	100.0	4
Education										
Pre-primary or none	87.6	12.4	100.0	545	13.0	4.5	31.7	50.8	100.0	67
Primary and Lower Secondary	97.1	2.9	100.0	2,059	21.2	8.2	5.2	65.3	100.0	59
Upper Secondary	98.7	1.3	100.0	6,012	18.3	17.1	3.8	60.8	100.0	80
Higher	99.1	0.9	100.0	11,399	20.9	14.9	0.7	63.5	100.0	97
Nationality of household head										
Libyan	99.2	0.8	100.0	19,763	20.9	1.4	16.7	61.1	100.0	161
Non-Libyan	50.1	49.9	100.0	291	15.6	23.4	2.4	58.6	100.0	144
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	96.7	3.3	100.0	3,775	22.0	25.2	4.1	48.6	100.0	122
Second	99.0	1.0	100.0	3,851	(15.2)	(4.4)	(2.1)	(78.3)	100.0	37
Middle	98.9	1.1	100.0	3,983	(19.4)	(7.0)	(11.8)	(61.8)	100.0	44
Fourth	99.1	0.9	100.0	4,178	(20.9)	(0.8)	(15.7)	(62.6)	100.0	38
Richest	98.5	1.5	100.0	4,267	(10.9)	(0.0)	(21.2)	(67.9)	100.0	62

[A] Egypt and Niger are reported together due to an error with the data collection application that recorded the same code for both countries.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table SR.7.3W: Citizenship (women age 15-49)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by citizenship and percentage of those who are citizens of another country, by country of citizenship, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Citizen of Country only	Citizen of Country and another country	Citizens of another country only	No citizenship	Missing	Total	Number of women	Percentage of country of citizenship among women who are citizens of another country[A]				Number of women who are citizens of another country
								Egypt/Niger[B]	Sudan	Nigeria	Other	
Total	**97.9**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**20,054**	**47.3**	**45.4**	**30.7**	**26.8**	**260**
Area												
Urban	97.8	0.1	1.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	17,858	44.8	46.4	31.6	27.2	253
Rural	99.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,196	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Region												
Tobruk	97.1	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.5	100.0	433	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Darnah	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	227	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Al Jabal al Akhdar	97.7	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	627	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Al Marj	97.8	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	667	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Banghazi	97.8	0.0	1.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,790	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Ajdabiya	97.9	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.2	100.0	634	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Al Kufrah	85.7	0.3	3.9	7.4	2.7	100.0	101	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Sirt	98.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	345	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Al Jufra	97.1	0.0	1.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	151	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Misrata	99.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,032	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Murqub	99.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,783	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Tripoli	96.9	0.5	1.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	3,791	(65.0)	(0.0)	(58.9)	(23.3)	76
Jafara	98.3	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,937	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Zawiya	98.7	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	992	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	97.6	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,274	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Al Jabal al Gharbi	99.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,222	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Nalut	99.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	394	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Sabha	95.6	0.0	3.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	469	(32.7)	(71.6)	(23.2)	(18.3)	15
Wadi Al-Shati	97.8	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	441	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Murzuq	98.2	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	281	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wadi al Hayat	94.3	0.1	2.1	2.8	0.7	100.0	342	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Ghat	88.7	1.8	5.3	3.7	0.6	100.0	124	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9
Education												
Pre-primary or none	85.8	0.0	10.2	3.7	0.3	100.0	545	31.3	2.7	62.1	30.8	55
Primary and Lower Secondary	96.0	0.2	1.9	1.8	0.1	100.0	2,059	59.9	18.1	0.0	33.0	44
Upper Secondary	98.2	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	6,012	48.2	61.6	14.3	23.7	77
Higher	98.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	100.0	11,399	46.9	59.2	0.0	24.6	82
Nationality of household head												
Libyan	99.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	19,763	65.8	41.7	59.5	14.6	133
Non-Libyan	22.1	1.9	41.9	32.2	1.8	100.0	291	34.1	47.1	0.0	38.2	128
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	95.3	0.0	2.6	1.9	0.2	100.0	3,775	43.7	48.3	2.9	32.7	98
Second	98.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	3,851	(34.4)	(61.4)	(7.2)	(26.6)	39
Middle	98.4	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,983	(33.6)	(33.1)	(46.1)	(32.5)	41
Fourth	98.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	4,178	(63.3)	(6.9)	(36.1)	(27.7)	32
Richest	98.5	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	4,267	(84.9)	(46.8)	(76.6)	(3.9)	49

[A] May include Women who are citizens of both Libya and another country

[B] Egypt and Niger are reported together due to an error with the data collection application that recorded the same code for both nationalities.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

4.8 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes that "the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding".[39] Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting child's care and wellbeing.

Table SR.9.1 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The Libya MICS, 2024-25 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed "children left behind", i.e., for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Table SR.9.2 presents information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

Table SR.9.3 presents information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

[39] Convention on the rights of the child (1989) Treaty no. 27531. United Nations Treaty Series, 1577, preamble. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention/convention-text (Accessed: 23 January 2025).

Table SR.9.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	**93.8**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**3.3**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**100**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**4.2**	**33,748**
Sex															
Male	93.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	3.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	1.5	0.7	4.1	17,291
Female	93.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.3	3.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	1.6	0.8	4.3	16,458
Area															
Urban	93.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	3.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	1.5	0.7	4.1	29,946
Rural	94.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	3.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	100.0	1.8	0.8	4.4	3,802
Region															
Tobruk	92.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.1	3.2	1.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	3.1	0.8	4.8	702
Darnah	96.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.1	0.7	3.4	406
Al Jabal al Akhdar	93.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.5	3.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	100.0	1.6	0.3	4.5	1,244
Al Marj	89.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	2.5	4.1	1.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	3.7	2.3	6.0	1,166
Banghazi	93.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.7	3.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	2.1	1.2	4.2	3,120
Ajdabiya	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	2.8	0.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	1.3	0.4	3.7	1,210
Al Kufrah	94.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	3.2	0.0	0.4	0.8	100.0	0.9	0.5	4.1	139
Sirt	93.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	100.0	1.7	0.4	5.0	530
Al Jufra	92.7	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.4	2.6	2.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	2.8	1.8	3.6	204
Misrata	96.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	0.6	0.3	2.6	3,652
Murqub	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	3.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.0	0.2	4.2	3,285
Tripoli	92.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	4.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	1.6	0.7	5.4	5,759
Jafara	96.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.8	0.4	1.9	3,291
Zawiya	94.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.6	0.5	3.9	1,677
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	95.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.3	0.1	2.5	2,133
Al Jabal al Gharbi	95.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.0	0.6	3.2	2,095
Nalut	95.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	1.2	0.4	3.5	639
Sabha	83.0	0.6	0.4	1.8	0.3	4.6	6.5	1.5	1.0	0.3	100.0	5.6	3.1	8.9	675
Wadi Al-Shati	89.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.0	4.2	1.1	1.8	0.1	100.0	4.4	1.4	6.7	729
Murzuq	90.1	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.0	6.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	2.5	1.9	8.2	446
Wadi al Hayat	88.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	2.3	5.5	0.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	3.3	1.6	7.4	489
Ghat	83.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	4.7	7.7	0.5	1.6	0.2	100.0	4.0	1.9	10.1	158

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

[2] MICS indicator SR.19 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table SR.9.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood (Continued)

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0-17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	**93.8**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**3.3**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**100**	**1.6**	**0.7**	**4.2**	**33,748**
Age															
0-4	97.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	8,051
5-9	94.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	1.5	0.6	3.2	10,418
10-14	91.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.3	4.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	2.0	0.9	6.0	10,353
15-17	89.8	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.3	6.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	100.0	2.6	1.2	7.6	4,925
Nationality of household head															
Libyan	93.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	3.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0	1.5	0.7	4.1	33,290
Non-libyan	91.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	3.7	2.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	3.2	0.5	4.7	458
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	89.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.6	5.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	2.4	1.2	6.4	6,094
Second	93.9	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	3.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	1.1	0.5	4.0	6,975
Middle	94.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	3.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	1.6	0.7	3.8	6,741
Fourth	94.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	3.0	0.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	1.7	0.7	4.0	6,955
Richest	95.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.1	0.5	2.9	6,983

Table SR.9.2: Children's living arrangements and coresidence with parents

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Children with at least one parent living elsewhere[A]				Children with at least one parent living abroad				Number of children age 0-17 years
	Percentage with at least one parent alive and:				Percentage with at least one parent alive and:				
	Mother living elsewhere	Father living elsewhere	Both mother and father living elsewhere	At least one parent living elsewhere	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	
Total	**0.4**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**2.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**33,748**
Sex									
Male	0.5	1.2	0.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	17,291
Female	0.4	1.3	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	16,458
Area									
Urban	0.4	1.3	0.4	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	29,946
Rural	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	3,802
Region									
Tobruk	1.1	0.9	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	702
Darnah	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	406
Al Jabal al Akhdar	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,244
Al Marj	1.4	3.0	0.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,166
Banghazi	0.3	1.8	0.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,120
Ajdabiya	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,210
Al Kufrah	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	139
Sirt	0.4	1.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	530
Al Jufra	0.3	2.7	0.9	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	204
Misrata	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,652
Murqub	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,285
Tripoli	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	5,759
Jafara	0.2	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	3,291
Zawiya	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,677
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	0.6	1.6	0.1	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	2,133
Al Jabal al Gharbi	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,095
Nalut	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	639
Sabha	1.9	5.2	1.8	8.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	675
Wadi Al-Shati	1.2	2.4	0.8	4.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	729
Murzuq	0.1	2.3	0.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	446
Wadi al Hayat	1.0	2.5	0.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	489
Ghat	0.8	5.1	1.0	6.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	158

Table SR.9.2: Children's living arrangements and coresidence with parents (Continued)

Percentage of children age 0-17 years by coresidence of parents, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Children with at least one parent living elsewhere[A]				Children with at least one parent living abroad				Number of children age 0-17 years
	Percentage with at least one parent alive and:				Percentage with at least one parent alive and:				
	Mother living elsewhere	Father living elsewhere	Both mother and father living elsewhere	At least one parent living elsewhere	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	
Total	**0.4**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**2.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**33,748**
Age									
0-4	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,051
5-9	0.6	1.4	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	10,418
10-14	0.5	1.4	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	10,353
15-17	0.5	1.3	0.8	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	4,925
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	0.4	1.2	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	32,323
Only mother alive	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,161
Only father alive	0.0	17.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	203
Both parents deceased	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39
Unknown	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Nationality of household head									
Libyan	0.4	1.3	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	33,290
Non-libyan	2.5	1.3	0.1	3.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.1	458
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.8	2.7	0.5	4.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	6,094
Second	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	6,975
Middle	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	6,741
Fourth	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,955
Richest	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	6,983

[1] MICS indicator SR.20 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

[A] Includes parent(s) known to be alive and living abroad or elsewhere in the country

na: not applicable

Table SR.9.3: Children not in parental care

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household								Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Spouse	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	**0.7**	**33,748**	**1.1**	**55.6**	**4.6**	**31.0**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**2.1**	**4.9**	**100.0**	**92.8**	**237**
Sex													
Male	0.7	17,291	0.0	52.4	1.9	33.8	1.2	0.0	4.4	6.2	100.0	89.3	113
Female	0.8	16,458	2.0	58.5	7.1	28.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	3.7	100.0	96.0	124
Area													
Urban	0.7	29,946	1.0	55.8	2.7	31.8	0.7	0.2	2.4	5.4	100.0	92.1	207
Rural	0.8	3,802	1.2	53.9	17.8	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	98.0	30
Region													
Tobruk	0.8	702	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Darnah	0.7	406	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Al Jabal al Akhdar	0.3	1,244	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Al Marj	2.3	1,166	(0.0)	(67.7)	(0.0)	(32.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	26
Banghazi	1.2	3,120	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	38
Ajdabiya	0.4	1,210	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Al Kufrah	0.5	139	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Sirt	0.4	530	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Al Jufra	1.8	204	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Misrata	0.3	3,652	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Murqub	0.2	3,285	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Tripoli	0.7	5,759	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	42
Jafara	0.4	3,291	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Zawiya	0.5	1,677	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	0.1	2,133	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Al Jabal al Gharbi	0.6	2,095	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Nalut	0.4	639	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Sabha	3.1	675	0.0	85.2	0.0	13.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	21
Wadi Al-Shati	1.4	729	(0.0)	(52.8)	(4.8)	(36.4)	(2.9)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.9)	10
Murzuq	1.9	446	(3.2)	(71.8)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	9
Wadi al Hayat	1.6	489	(0.0)	(55.8)	(2.9)	(41.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	8
Ghat	1.9	158	(0.0)	(59.6)	(5.7)	(30.7)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	3

Table SR.9.3: Children not in parental care (Continued)

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years	Child's relationship to head of household								Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[A]	Number of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent
			Spouse	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Servant (Live-in)	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	**0.7**	**33,748**	**1.1**	**55.6**	**4.6**	**31.0**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**2.1**	**4.9**	**100.0**	**92.8**	**237**
Age													
0-4	0.2	8,051	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
5-9	0.6	10,418	0.0	52.0	2.1	37.2	0.2	0.0	7.6	1.0	100.0	91.5	67
10-14	0.9	10,353	0.0	58.0	7.2	29.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	100.0	94.6	94
15-17	1.2	4,925	4.2	54.0	4.6	26.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	9.8	100.0	89.7	61
Orphanhood status													
Both parents alive	0.4	32,323	1.8	58.4	0.0	35.9	0.1	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	132
Only mother alive	2.6	1,161	(.4)	(59.1)	(1.9)	(19.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(19.0)	100.0	(81.0)	30
Only father alive	17.7	203	0.0	51.9	0.0	45.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.8	100.0	97.3	36
Both parents deceased	100.0	39	0.0	46.7	26.4	10.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	13.4	100.0	86.6	39
Unknown	(0.0)	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Nationality of household head													
Libyan	0.7	33,290	1.1	55.2	4.6	31.3	0.6	0.1	2.1	5.0	100.0	92.7	235
Non-libyan	0.5	458	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	1.2	6,094	0.4	61.3	14.4	17.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.3	100.0	93.7	72
Second	0.5	6,975	5.6	64.5	1.1	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	35
Middle	0.7	6,741	0.0	59.7	0.2	31.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	7.5	100.0	91.9	49
Fourth	0.7	6,955	(.6)	(37.5)	(0.0)	(48.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(3.5)	100.0	(86.3)	49
Richest	0.5	6,983	(0.0)	(54.3)	(0.0)	(38.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.5)	100.0	(94.5)	31

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 - Children's living arrangements

[A] Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related

4.9 DEATH REGISTRATION

Death registration is the formal act of recording the facts of a death in the civil register and provides critical information for legal, administrative and statistical records. Death certificates are often prerequisites for burial, remarriage, inheritance, social assistance or the resolution of criminal cases. Accurate death registration is also essential for the integrity of social security, taxation and electoral systems and underpins mortality statistics and demographic projections which inform national development plans and public health policies.

The conventional method for collection of data on death and its causes is through a comprehensive civil registration and vital statistics systems. In the Libya MICS 2024-2025, households were asked whether a household member had died in the preceding five years, and whether and when the death had been registered with civil authorities. The purpose of this module was to examine the coverage and timeliness of death registration across Libya and adult mortality and cause of death statistics are not presented in this report.

In Libya, the registration of deaths is governed by the Civil Status Law and implemented through the Civil Registry Authority under the Ministry of Interior. The law requires that all deaths be officially registered within seven days of occurrence. Notification is typically the responsibility of a close family member or the health facility where the death occurred, and must be supported by a medical death notification issued by an authorized health professional. Deaths occurring outside health facilities must be reported to the relevant local authority before registration. Timely registration is legally required for the issuance of a death certificate, updating civil records, and ensuring access to legal and administrative rights, while delays may result in administrative penalties and affect the completeness of national vital statistics.

Table SR.10.1 presents information on the percentage of deaths in the last five years which were registered and the percentage registered on the day of death, within a week and more than one week after death.

Table SR.10.1: Death Registration

Percentage of deaths in the last five years which were registered with civil registration, those registered on the same day of death, those registered within two to seven days, or those registered after a week of death, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of deaths registered[1]	Percentage of deaths registered with civil registry:					Year of death							Number of reported deaths during last five years before the survey
		On the day of death	Within two to seven days	After a week	Missing/DK	Total	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total	
Total	98.9	58.5	33.2	5.3	2.9	100.0	6.9	21.4	20.9	14.9	20.5	15.4	100.0	1,287
Sex														
Male														
Female	99.3	57.8	33.5	5.7	3.0	100.0	7.1	21.4	21.7	16.3	18.3	15.2	100.0	890
Area	98.1	60.2	32.4	4.5	2.8	100.0	6.4	21.5	19.2	11.8	25.3	15.9	100.0	397
Urban														
Rural	99.3	59.4	32.2	5.5	3.0	100.0	7.1	20.5	20.7	14.4	21.3	15.9	100.0	1,136
Region	96.3	52.1	41.0	4.5	2.5	100.0	5.1	28.1	22.7	18.4	13.7	11.9	100.0	152
Tobruk														
Darnah	(94.8)	(31.9)	(68.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.8)	(21.9)	(19.4)	(27.0)	(12.4)	(13.5)	100.0	18
Al Jabal al Akhdar	(100.0)	(34.8)	(58.0)	(7.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.7)	(13.3)	(18.0)	(24.8)	(15.7)	(17.5)	100.0	5
Al Marj	(100.0)	(51.3)	(46.3)	(2.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.3)	(16.0)	(22.8)	(17.4)	(17.8)	(19.8)	100.0	31
Banghazi	98.4	78.4	19.8	0.0	1.7	100.0	5.2	21.2	24.4	12.8	28.7	7.6	100.0	67
Ajdabiya	100.0	39.1	39.9	16.8	4.2	100.0	6.3	17.4	27.8	22.3	16.4	9.7	100.0	141
Al Kufrah	(96.0)	(62.2)	(31.3)	(0.0)	(6.5)	100.0	(3.7)	(7.7)	(17.2)	(19.6)	(35.2)	(16.5)	100.0	18
Sirt	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Al Jufra	97.3	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.3	21.8	18.5	17.2	28.2	9.9	100.0	25
Misrata	100.0	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.6	11.0	31.5	15.4	24.5	12.0	100.0	14
Murqub	(95.6)	(65.2)	(26.1)	(0.0)	(8.7)	100.0	(3.5)	(29.7)	(17.6)	(5.5)	(26.4)	(17.3)	100.0	74
Tripoli	100.0	32.1	49.1	18.8	0.0	100.0	6.1	22.6	20.8	11.5	21.1	17.9	100.0	132
Jafara	100.0	53.0	43.8	2.0	1.3	100.0	7.4	27.8	14.0	17.6	17.7	15.6	100.0	259
Zawiya	100.0	78.4	17.9	1.9	1.7	100.0	12.6	19.1	18.5	13.0	18.4	18.4	100.0	109
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	(100.0)	(69.2)	(20.4)	(5.1)	(5.3)	100.0	(5.9)	(18.1)	(30.1)	(12.7)	(21.5)	(11.7)	100.0	64
Al Jabal al Gharbi	97.9	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.1	14.4	29.0	9.5	25.0	13.9	100.0	95
Nalut	(96.5)	(53.0)	(43.6)	(0.0)	(3.4)	100.0	(7.9)	(22.5)	(15.5)	(8.2)	(19.7)	(26.2)	100.0	74
Sabha	(100.0)	(43.3)	(52.3)	(4.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(12.3)	(23.3)	(18.2)	(10.2)	(17.9)	(18.0)	100.0	13
Wadi Al-Shati	97.8	51.9	22.1	8.0	18.0	100.0	6.0	20.3	23.9	12.5	19.4	17.9	100.0	53
Murzuq	99.2	55.3	37.5	5.3	1.9	100.0	1.8	25.5	22.1	19.8	17.1	13.7	100.0	39
Wadi al Hayat	96.9	53.2	40.9	3.0	2.9	100.0	4.4	5.6	30.6	21.0	20.3	18.0	100.0	22
Ghat	97.5	67.0	27.8	1.1	4.1	100.0	12.1	23.7	11.0	17.2	21.2	14.9	100.0	20

Table SR.10.1: Death Registration (Continued)

Percentage of deaths in the last five years which were registered with civil registration, those registered on the same day of death, those registered within two to seven days, or those registered after a week of death, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of deaths registered[1]	Percentage of deaths registered with civil registry:					Year of death							Number of reported deaths during last five years before the survey
		On the day of death	Within two to seven days	After a week	Missing/DK	Total	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total	
Total	**98.9**	**58.5**	**33.2**	**5.3**	**2.9**	**100.0**	**6.9**	**21.4**	**20.9**	**14.9**	**20.5**	**15.4**	**100.0**	**1,287**
Cause of death														
Cardiovascular	98.8	55.3	35.3	7.0	2.4	100.0	4.9	17.0	21.1	14.4	25.1	17.5	100.0	356
Cancer	97.3	60.5	28.2	5.0	6.3	100.0	6.3	19.1	17.1	19.2	25.8	12.4	100.0	157
Road Accident/Injury	99.5	44.2	46.9	6.7	2.2	100.0	7.1	23.1	24.0	14.5	15.7	15.7	100.0	174
Diabetes	99.4	67.0	28.5	4.5	0.0	100.0	4.7	22.8	19.8	12.0	17.7	23.1	100.0	59
Respiratory Infections	99.3	53.8	39.5	1.9	4.8	100.0	8.1	32.1	28.9	13.9	8.2	8.8	100.0	151
Others	99.7	69.4	24.7	4.5	1.5	100.0	7.2	22.0	18.3	16.1	20.8	15.6	100.0	345
DK/Missing	(95.6)	(54.8)	(30.9)	(6.9)	(7.4)	100.0	(19.3)	(16.2)	(15.7)	(3.2)	(25.6)	(20.0)	100.0	45
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	99.0	57.3	33.0	5.4	4.3	100.0	8.0	20.8	22.1	15.5	19.4	14.3	100.0	345
Second	98.8	51.6	37.5	6.7	4.2	100.0	9.5	20.3	23.9	16.2	17.2	12.8	100.0	271
Middle	98.8	63.2	28.7	7.3	0.7	100.0	4.6	23.0	18.8	14.1	22.5	17.0	100.0	238
Fourth	98.8	59.7	34.9	3.3	2.1	100.0	5.5	23.1	17.7	15.5	26.0	12.2	100.0	215
Richest	99.2	62.8	31.3	3.4	2.5	100.0	5.7	20.4	21.1	12.4	18.5	21.9	100.0	219

[1] Libya indicator SR.S1 - Registered deaths

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

4.10 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (HOUSEHOLDS, HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS)

Globally approximately 83 million people were living in internal displacement due to conflict, violence and disasters by the end of 2024[40]. Forced movements have a profound impact on children and their families - severing the social fabric of communities and forcing households to leave behind their homes and their possessions. Internally displaced persons are disproportionately children and women who may face challenges integrating in their new communities, including stigma and discrimination and barriers to accessing essential services, such as education, health and child protection.

Internal displacement is complex to capture in the context of multi-topic household surveys due to the multi-faceted considerations that define internally displaced persons (IDPs), including the nature and timing of the displacement and impact on socio-economic status. Not all household members may have experienced displacement, and others may have been displaced multiple times. Notably IDPs may no longer be considered internally displaced if they return to their homes or recover their pre-displacement social-economic status[41]. Sampling considerations are also important but, in many countries, as is the case for Libya, there are no robust sampling frame that can enable targeted sampling of IDP households.

In Libya, internal displacement increased substantially with the onset of conflict in 2011 and there have been smaller scale displacements since, due to tensions in some parts of the country as well as natural disasters. Data from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) indicates that the number of IDPs in Libya peaked in 2015 at 500,000 and has since declined to around 139,000 in 2024[42]. As of February 2024, IOM's latest displacement tracking matrix (DTM) report estimated that 147,000 people were living in internal displacement nationwide- the lowest figure in a decade – with 107,000 associated with conflict and 40,000 with disaster, largely linked to Storm Daniel[43]. Most IDPs reside in major urban centres—Benghazi (34,000), Misrata (21,000), and Tripoli (10,000). In parallel, the cumulative number of returnees—previously displaced persons who had returned to their places of origin – has increased to over 725,000.

The Libya MICS 2024-2025 included a custom module to identify households with at least one member that had ever been internally displaced or displaced across borders. The questions were based on a simplified approach in line with recommendations from the Expert Group on Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Statistics (EGRISS) and guidance from UNHCR-World Bank Joint Data Center on Forced Migration. Respondents to the household questionnaire were first asked whether any member of the household had ever been "forced to abandon" their home. Subsequent questions examined which household members had been displaced, the timing and causes of the displacement, and whether household members had subsequently been able to return to their original home or Mantika.

Table SR11.1 shows the percentage of households where at least one household member has ever been displaced due to conflict, violence or natural disasters, and the distribution of these households by whether or not all affected household members have returned to their original homes or pre-displacement Mantika.

Table SR11.2 presents more detailed information on internal displacement for household members including timing of and the main reason for the most recent displacement.

There are several key lessons from the implementation of the module and limitations that should be considered when interpreting the findings in tables SR11.1 and SR11.2. Firstly, the module did not consider any cross-border

[40] *Global Report on Internal Displacement (2025) International Displacement Monitoring Centre.*
[41] *EGRISS (2020) International Recommendations on IDP Statistics (IRIS)* https://egrisstats.org/recommendations/international-recommendations-on-idp-statistics-iris/
[42] *IDMC (2012) GLOBAL REPORT ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT (2025) INTERNATIONAL DISPLACEMENT MONITORING CENTRE.*
[43] *IOM (2024) DISPLACEMENT & SOLUTIONS REPORT (MAY 2024). Tripoli: International Organization for Migration*

displacements for households that have subsequently returned to Libya. It is expected that the proportion of such households is comparatively small. Secondly, no attempt has been made to assess the pre- and post-displacement socio-economic status. As such the indicators in this report refer to households and household members that have ever been internally displaced but cannot be used to identify the IDPs according to international definitions. Thirdly, very few respondents reported moving due to feeling unsafe in their neighborhood which suggests this question may not be required in the context of Libya. Lastly, future reports may examine differences in the indicators presented in earlier chapters between households (and household members) reporting experiences of displacement and households that did not report any displacement. Such analysis should also factor in the causes of displacement and pre- and post-displacement locations.

Table SR.11.1: Internal Displacement (households)

Percentage of households where at least one household member was forced to abandon their home or changed where they live because they felt unsafe, and percentage of these households where all affected household members have returned to their home, pre-displacement Region or at least one household member has not returned to their home or pre-displacement Region, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of households where any member of household was forced to abandon their home or changed where they live because they felt unsafe[1]	Number of households	Percentage of households where at least one member of the household was forced to abandon their home or changed home because they felt unsafe				Number of households where at least one household member was forced to abandon their home or changed where they live because they felt unsafe
			All affected household members have since returned to their home	All affected household members have returned to their pre-displacement Region but not their pre-displacement home	At least one affected household member has not returned to their pre-displacement Region or home	Total	
Total	**10.1**	**17,549**	**87.6**	**4.4**	**8.0**	**100.0**	**1,767**
Sex							
Male	9.9	15,048	87.2	4.1	8.7	100.0	1,490
Female	11.1	2,501	89.3	6.2	4.5	100.0	277
Area							
Urban	10.2	15,631	86.7	4.8	8.5	100.0	1,596
Rural	8.9	1,918	95.6	0.9	3.5	100.0	172
Region							
Tobruk	0.0	396	na	na	na	100.0	na
Darnah	0.6	236	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Al Jabal al Akhdar	0.7	569	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Al Marj	0.1	572	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Banghazi	8.3	1,564	84.5	0.9	14.5	100.0	129
Ajdabiya	0.5	566	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Al Kufrah	2.9	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Sirt	44.0	237	97.2	0.2	2.6	100.0	104
Al Jufra	1.0	119	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Misrata	0.2	1,712	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Murqub	11.7	1,661	97.5	0.0	2.5	100.0	195
Tripoli	7.8	3,311	50.5	22.4	27.1	100.0	259
Jafara	43.2	1,616	98.1	0.8	1.1	100.0	697
Zawiya	4.2	988	(95.9)	(4.1)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	5.4	1,129	(94.3)	(0.0)	(5.7)	100.0	61
Al Jabal al Gharbi	7.8	1,218	93.1	2.0	4.8	100.0	95
Nalut	30.4	363	97.9	0.0	2.1	100.0	110
Sabha	11.5	328	68.6	1.9	29.5	100.0	38
Wadi Al-Shati	2.3	335	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Murzuq	1.5	219	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Wadi al Hayat	0.6	251	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Ghat	10.7	80	64.5	15.5	20.0	100.0	9
Nationality of household head							
Libyan	10.1	17,210	88.6	4.4	7.0	100.0	1,736
Non-Libyan	9.3	339	30.5	5.3	64.3	100.0	32
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	13.8	3,866	86.6	3.3	10.1	100.0	533
Second	11.9	3,461	88.6	2.8	8.6	100.0	413
Middle	9.5	3,468	82.9	8.5	8.6	100.0	328
Fourth	7.8	3,459	89.6	4.8	5.6	100.0	270
Richest	6.8	3,295	92.4	3.9	3.8	100.0	223

[1] Libya indicator SR.S2 - Internal Displacement (households)

Table SR.11.2: Internal Displacement (household members)

Percentage of households members forced to abandon their home or changed where they live because they felt unsafe, and percentage of these household members returned to their home, pre-displacement Region or have not returned to their home or pre-displacement Region, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household members forced to abandon their home or changed home because they felt unsafe by main reason:							Total	Number of household members forced to abandon their home or who have changed where they live because they felt unsafe	Percentage of household members forced to abandon their home or who have changed where they live because they felt unsafe[1]	Number of household members
	Armed conflict	Generalised violence	Violation of human rights	Natural or manmade disaster	Eviction	Personal Reasons	Other/DK				
Total	**94.2**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**1.6**	**1.6**	**1.5**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**7,858**	**9.1**	**86,247**
Sex											
Male	93.7	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.6	100.0	3,912	9.0	43,514
Female	94.6	0.5	0.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.4	100.0	3,946	9.2	42,733
Area											
Urban	94.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.6	100.0	7,184	9.4	76,732
Rural	95.1	0.8	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	674	7.1	9,515
Region											
Tobruk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0	0.0	1,916
Darnah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	0.4	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	0.5	2,839
Al Marj	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	0.1	3,041
Banghazi	95.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.8	1.0	100.0	499	6.3	7,964
Ajdabiya	(60.7)	(36.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	100.0	16	0.5	2,925
Al Kufrah	93.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	9	2.2	387
Sirt	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	501	36.9	1,355
Al Jufra	(37.0)	(63.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	4	0.7	584
Misrata	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	0.2	8,872
Murqub	83.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	792	9.9	7,963
Tripoli	90.8	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	1,187	7.7	15,416
Jafara	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	3,331	40.4	8,247
Zawiya	97.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	200	4.3	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	94.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.1	100.0	237	4.4	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	94.3	0.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	352	6.4	5,496
Nalut	97.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	398	23.2	1,718
Sabha	84.3	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.2	100.0	182	10.0	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	80.4	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	41	2.4	1,759
Murzuq	68.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	100.0	14	1.2	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	0.5	1,289
Ghat	2.8	0.0	0.0	76.3	0.3	20.7	0.0	100.0	51	11.7	434
Nationality											
Libyan	94.6	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.3	100.0	7,715	9.1	84,696
Non-Libyan	71.6	4.1	0.0	3.2	0.0	8.7	12.4	100.0	142	9.2	1,543
Wealth index quintil											
Poorest	86.4	0.2	0.5	3.7	4.1	4.3	0.9	100.0	2,141	12.4	17,244
Second	96.1	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	100.0	1,840	10.7	17,256
Middle	97.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,553	9.0	17,249
Fourth	97.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.1	100.0	1,234	7.2	17,232
Richest	97.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	1,090	6.3	17,266

[1] **Libya indicator SR.S3 - Internal Displacement (Household Members)**

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Survive

5 SURVIVE

With the SDG target (3.2) for child mortality, on ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, the international community has retained the overarching goal of reducing child mortality. While the global target calls for reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, reduction of child mortality Continueds to be one of the most important objectives in national plans and programmes in each and every country.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and those who had were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, women were asked to provide detailed information on their live births, starting with the firstborn, in chronological order. This information included whether births were single or multiple, and for each live birth, sex, date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children alive at the time of survey, women were asked the current age of the child; for deceased children, the age at death was obtained. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life[44]
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality ($_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality ($_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one. Post-neonatal mortality is calculated as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CS.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. For each mortality rate in the table, it is possible to assess changes over time, during the last 15 years preceding the survey.

Tables CS.2 and CS.3 provide estimates of child mortality by socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. Using the rates calculated for the 5-year period immediately preceding the survey, differentials in mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics, such as region, mother's education and wealth, and by demographic characteristics such as sex and mother's age at birth are presented.

[44] The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

Table CS.1: Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	9	3	12	1	13
5-9	5	1	6	1	7
10-14	6	1	7	1	8
15-19	7	2	9	2	11
20-24	7	4	10	2	12

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table CS.2: Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by socioeconomic characteristics, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	**9**	**3**	**12**	**1**	**13**
Area					
Urban	8	3	11	1	13
Rural	11	2	13	1	14
Region					
Tobruk	(7)	3	10	4	13
Darnah	(2)	9	11	2	13
Al Jabal al Akhdar	(13)	4	17	0	17
Al Marj	(4)	2	6	4	9
Banghazi	(2)	1	3	2	6
Ajdabiya	(2)	5	7	0	7
Al Kufrah	(*)	0	0	4	4
Sirt	(11)	5	16	3	19
Al Jufra	(*)	3	3	5	9
Misrata	4	4	8	3	11
Murqub	(17)	2	20	0	20
Tripoli	(7)	5	12	0	12
Jafara	(10)	4	14	0	14
Zawiya	(10)	0	10	2	12
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	(12)	5	17	0	17
Al Jabal al Gharbi	(9)	0	9	0	9
Nalut	(*)	0	4	0	4
Sabha	(9)	3	12	6	18
Wadi Al-Shati	(12)	4	16	3	19
Murzuq	(9)	2	11	3	14
Wadi al Hayat	(7)	5	12	4	17
Ghat	(12)	5	17	0	17
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	(*)	3	14	1	15
Primary and Lower Secondary	4	1	5	4	9
Upper Secondary	6	5	11	1	12
Higher	9	3	12	1	13
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	13	2	14	1	15
Second	6	4	10	1	11
Middle	4	3	7	0	7
Fourth	13	2	15	2	17
Richest	8	5	12	2	14

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table CS.3: Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2,A]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	**9**	**3**	**12**	**1**	**13**
Sex					
Male	10	4	14	1	15
Female	7	2	9	1	10
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(*)	(0.0)	5	0	5
20-34	7	3	10	1	11
35-49	12	3	15	1	17
Birth order					
1	9	0	10	1	10
2-3	6	3	9	2	11
4-6	9	3	12	1	13
7+	17	10	27	3	30
Previous birth interval[B]					
First birth	9	0	9	1	10
< 2 years	11	3	14	0	14
2 years	8	5	12	3	15
3 years	9	1	10	1	11
4+ years	4	6	11	1	12

[1] MICS indicator CS.1 - Neonatal mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.2

[2] MICS indicator CS.2 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

[3] MICS indicator CS.3 - Infant mortality rate

[4] MICS indicator CS.4 - Child mortality rate

[5] MICS indicator CS.5 - Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1

[A] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

[B] Excludes first order births

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Thrive - Reproductive and Maternal Health

6 THRIVE – REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND ADULT HEALTH

6.1 FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table TM.1.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. The current fertility measures, presented in the table by urban and rural residence, are as follows:

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The ASFRs for adolescents, that is, for age 10-14 and 15-19 years, are known as the adolescent birth rates. The rates for the age group 10-14 are based on retrospective data from girls age 15-17 years, as the age eligibility for the questionnaire begins at age 15.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rates, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Area		
	Urban	Rural	**Total**
Age[A]			
10-14[1,B]	0	0	0
15-19[2]	9	4	9
20-24	97	90	97
25-29	157	183	160
30-34	171	151	169
35-39	120	140	122
40-44	43	55	45
45-49	6	5	6
TFR (15-49 years)[C]	3	3	3
GFR (15-49 years)[D]	83	85	84
CBR[E]	18	17	18

[1] MICS indicator TM.1a - Adolescent birth rate (age 10-14 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

[2] MICS indicator TM.1b - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A] The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rates for girls age 10-14 and 15-19 years are also termed the adolescent birth rates

[B] The rates for the age group 10-14 are based on retrospective data from girls age 15-17 years.

[C] TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15-49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15-49 years

[D] GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years divided by the average number of women age 15-49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

[E] CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last 3 years, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Table TM.2.1 presents the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.[45]

The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Tables TM.2.2W presents a selection of early childbearing indicators for young women age 15-19 and 20-24 years. In Table TM.2.2W, percentages among women age 15-19 who have had a live birth and those who are pregnant with their first child are presented. For the same age group, the table also presents the percentage of women who have had a live birth before age 15. These estimates are all derived from the detailed birth histories of women.

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 – when they were still children themselves – data based on women age 20-24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.[46]

Tables TM.2.3W looks at trends in early childbearing for women, by presenting percentages of women who became mothers before ages 15 and 18, for successive age cohorts. The table is designed to capture trends in urban and rural areas separately.

[45] The adolescent birth rate for girls age 10-14 years is computed in table TM.1.1. Due to the extremely small number of births in this age group, the estimate is not disaggregated further. The rate for girls age 10-14 is based on retrospective data from girls age 15-17 years.

[46] Using women age 15-19 to estimate the percentage who had given birth before age 18 would introduce truncation to the estimates, since the majority of women in this age group will not have completed age 18 and therefore will not have completed exposure to childbearing before age 18. The age group 20-24 is used to estimate the percentage of women giving birth before age 18, since all women in this age group have completed exposure to childbearing at early ages.

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)[A]	Total fertility rate (women age 15-49 years)[A]
Total	**9**	**3.0**
Area		
Urban	9	3.0
Rural	4	3.1
Region		
Tobruk	8	3.1
Darnah	9	2.6
Al Jabal al Akhdar	6	3.2
Al Marj	7	3.0
Banghazi	3	2.9
Ajdabiya	11	3.2
Al Kufrah	5	2.1
Sirt	2	2.6
Al Jufra	2	2.5
Misrata	25	3.5
Murqub	16	4.3
Tripoli	4	2.3
Jafara	7	3.1
Zawiya	5	3.4
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	0	3.2
Al Jabal al Gharbi	9	2.9
Nalut	1	2.6
Sabha	5	2.3
Wadi Al-Shati	9	3.6
Murzuq	2	2.8
Wadi al Hayat	7	3.0
Ghat	1	2.8
Education		
Pre-primary or none	44	2.7
Primary and Lower Secondary	32	3.7
Upper Secondary	7	3.8
Higher	6	2.8
Nationality of household head		
Libyan	8	3.0
Non-Libyan	19	2.9
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	9	2.9
Second	9	3.3
Middle	11	3.2
Fourth	10	3.2
Richest	5	2.6

[1] MICS indicator TM.1b - Adolescent birth rate (age 15-19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2

[A] Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**3,993**	**1.8**	**2,865**
Area							
Urban	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.1	3,555	1.9	2,578
Rural	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	438	1.3	287
Region							
Tobruk	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87	0.5	68
Darnah	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43	2.8	34
Al Jabal al Akhdar	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	146	0.9	84
Al Marj	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	130	1.5	85
Banghazi	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.0	356	1.4	242
Ajdabiya	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	120	1.4	74
Al Kufrah	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	19	1.9	15
Sirt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73	1.8	42
Al Jufra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33	1.2	25
Misrata	2.6	0.6	3.1	0.3	485	4.2	343
Murqub	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	316	2.6	257
Tripoli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	651	2.0	491
Jafara	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	415	0.5	303
Zawiya	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	156	1.4	173
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	316	0.0	187
Al Jabal al Gharbi	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	267	3.8	161
Nalut	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93	0.0	57
Sabha	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89	1.1	74
Wadi Al-Shati	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	76	1.4	54
Murzuq	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	44	0.0	42
Wadi al Hayat	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.9	59	0.0	39
Ghat	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	21	2.7	17
Education							
Pre-primary or none	5.6	0.9	6.5	0.9	57	3.5	51
Primary and Lower Secondary	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	552	13.8	117
Upper Secondary	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	2,456	6.3	378
Higher	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.1	928	0.4	2,313
Nationality of household head							
Libyan	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.0	3,954	1.8	2,827
Non-Libyan	3.0	3.4	6.4	1.3	38	3.6	38
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.1	703	2.4	501
Second	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	829	2.2	514
Middle	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	762	1.0	597
Fourth	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	816	1.4	647
Richest	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	882	2.2	606

[1] **MICS indicator TM.2 - Early childbearing**

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	**0.1**	**17,858**	**1.6**	**14,304**	**0.1**	**2,196**	**0.9**	**1,758**	**0.1**	**20,054**	**1.5**	**16,061**
Age												
15-19	0.1	3,555	na	na	0.0	438	na	na	0.0	3,993	na	na
15-17	0.0	2,196	na	na	0.0	298	na	na	0.0	2,494	na	na
18-19	0.1	1,359	na	na	0.0	140	na	na	0.1	1,498	na	na
20-24	0.0	2,578	1.9	2,578	0.5	287	1.3	287	0.1	2,865	1.8	2,865
25-29	0.2	2,071	2.6	2,071	0.0	211	1.6	211	0.2	2,282	2.5	2,282
30-34	0.1	2,142	1.2	2,142	0.0	270	0.1	270	0.1	2,411	1.1	2,411
35-39	0.5	2,481	1.5	2,481	0.2	326	0.5	326	0.4	2,807	1.4	2,807
40-44	0.0	2,657	1.0	2,657	0.1	298	0.1	298	0.1	2,954	0.9	2,954
45-49	0.2	2,375	1.3	2,375	0.0	367	1.5	367	0.1	2,743	1.4	2,743
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.2	3,041	1.7	2,473	0.0	734	0.9	598	0.2	3,775	1.6	3,072
Second	0.0	3,047	1.0	2,382	0.0	804	0.4	639	0.0	3,851	0.9	3,022
Middle	0.1	3,611	1.3	2,921	0.2	373	1.2	300	0.1	3,983	1.3	3,222
Fourth	0.0	4,100	1.2	3,306	0.0	79	3.3	57	0.0	4,178	1.2	3,362
Richest	0.3	4,060	2.4	3,221	0.7	207	0.9	164	0.3	4,267	2.3	3,385

na: not applicable

6.3 CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by:

1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late,
2) extending the period between births, and
3) limiting the total number of children.[47]

Table TM.3.1 presents the current use of contraception for women who are currently married. In the Table, use of specific methods of contraception are first presented; specific methods are then grouped into modern and traditional methods and presented as such.

[47] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. *World Family Planning 2022: Meeting the changing needs for family planning: Contraceptive use by age and method*. UN DESA/POP/2022/TR/NO. 4, 2022. https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/files/documents/2023/Feb/undesa_pd_2022_world-family-planning.pdf

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of women currently married or who are using (or whose partner is using):																	
			Modern method										Traditional method					
	No method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Total	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Total	Any method [1]	Number of women currently married
Total	**70.0**	**19.2**	**3.6**	**1.9**	**33.8**	**5.2**	**1.5**	**37.3**	**14.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**100.0**	**10.7**	**34.0**	**62.4**	**3.6**	**100.0**	**30**	**9,527**
Area																			
Urban	69.6	19.3	3.5	1.9	33.7	5.2	1.6	37.3	14.8	0.8	1.1	100.0	11.0	34.0	62.7	3.2	100.0	30	8,510
Rural	73.2	18.2	4.4	1.2	34.6	5.2	0.3	36.9	16.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	8.4	33.5	58.5	8.0	100.0	27	1,018
Region																			
Tobruk	73.2	19.7	11.0	3.4	65.4	5.0	1.1	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27	202
Darnah	56.4	41.5	0.0	1.3	59.8	10.8	3.9	19.3	2.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	2.1	59.1	21.7	19.2	100.0	44	121
Al Jabal al Akhdar	43.2	33.3	1.0	0.8	44.1	3.0	2.4	42.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	23.3	37.9	61.2	0.9	100.0	57	308
Al Marj	62.7	28.0	5.0	8.9	37.2	1.9	0.0	15.8	28.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	9.3	25.4	74.6	0.0	100.0	37	264
Banghazi	65.7	20.6	6.1	2.6	29.3	1.2	0.0	50.3	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.7	11.9	81.3	6.9	100.0	34	800
Ajdabiya	78.0	15.2	5.0	1.6	47.2	1.3	2.3	40.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.3	0.0	96.4	3.6	100.0	22	315
Al Kufrah	94.9	4.6	0.0	34.7	5.7	25.6	4.3	25.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	5	41
Sirt	59.8	18.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	29.7	0.5	59.0	4.9	0.0	2.1	100.0	22.1	27.7	67.9	4.4	100.0	40	130
Al Jufra	82.5	7.7	0.0	10.5	17.2	10.1	0.0	36.2	26.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.4	73.4	18.4	8.2	100.0	18	54
Misrata	86.3	11.6	1.0	0.0	70.2	9.6	0.0	14.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	74.2	18.7	7.1	100.0	14	1,029
Murqub	78.6	9.5	0.0	0.0	17.0	11.4	0.0	55.1	14.7	0.0	1.9	100.0	11.9	4.4	95.6	0.0	100.0	21	912
Tripoli	64.2	24.6	1.6	0.0	32.1	3.1	1.8	47.5	11.2	0.8	2.0	100.0	11.2	60.1	39.9	0.0	100.0	36	1,917
Jafara	67.1	19.3	6.7	2.0	31.0	6.2	2.8	24.0	23.6	2.5	1.1	100.0	13.6	11.5	79.9	8.6	100.0	33	955
Zawiya	67.1	19.2	2.9	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	54.7	36.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.4	3.5	91.2	5.3	100.0	33	487
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	47.5	28.0	7.8	8.9	29.5	4.5	0.0	13.2	32.6	0.0	3.4	100.0	24.5	50.5	48.2	1.3	100.0	52	563
Al Jabal al Gharbi	71.1	24.4	3.4	0.0	31.5	9.7	4.0	37.1	12.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	3.7	64.4	21.1	14.5	100.0	29	643
Nalut	87.4	9.9	17.2	1.6	3.8	1.6	0.0	57.8	18.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	0.0	88.5	11.5	100.0	13	162
Sabha	82.4	8.8	0.0	0.0	32.1	3.0	6.2	52.8	3.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	8.8	74.4	12.9	12.7	100.0	18	147
Wadi Al-Shati	87.4	5.9	2.8	0.0	14.6	8.4	3.0	67.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.5	74.3	13.9	11.8	100.0	13	193
Murzuq	92.8	5.3	0.0	5.0	23.5	10.9	0.0	28.4	12.0	20.2	0.0	100.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	7	107
Wadi al Hayat	92.4	2.3	7.3	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.3	0.0	95.2	4.8	100.0	8	134
Ghat	87.0	8.5	0.0	4.1	12.5	17.3	0.0	58.3	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	71.9	0.0	28.1	100.0	13	44

[1] **MICS indicator TM.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate**

Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of women currently married or who are using (or whose partner is using):																	
			Modern method										Traditional method					
	No method	Any modern method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm/ Foam/Jelly	Total	Any traditional method	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Total	Any method [1]	Number of women currently married
Total	**70.0**	**19.2**	**3.6**	**1.9**	**33.8**	**5.2**	**1.5**	**37.3**	**14.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**100.0**	**10.7**	**34.0**	**62.4**	**3.6**	**100.0**	**30**	**9,527**
Age																			
15-19	97.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	3	60
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
18-19	(96.9)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.4)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.1)	55
20-24	78.9	9.7	0.0	4.5	48.1	0.0	0.4	31.2	15.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	10.8	24.9	72.5	2.6	100.0	21	570
25-29	72.6	18.1	2.2	1.7	29.7	6.9	5.9	26.9	26.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	9.1	27.4	69.8	2.8	100.0	27	1,164
30-34	70.4	20.0	5.5	2.7	33.9	6.3	1.5	38.8	10.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	9.6	33.8	63.7	2.5	100.0	30	1,722
35-39	63.2	24.3	2.5	0.6	33.5	6.3	1.1	39.1	13.3	1.8	1.8	100.0	12.5	35.5	61.6	2.9	100.0	37	2,077
40-44	67.6	20.0	4.3	1.5	32.9	5.2	0.4	39.0	14.8	0.9	1.0	100.0	12.4	42.3	55.4	2.3	100.0	32	2,141
45-49	74.8	16.0	3.9	3.2	35.7	1.7	0.8	38.3	14.4	0.4	1.6	100.0	9.0	26.1	64.8	9.1	100.0	25	1,793
Education																			
Pre-primary or none	80.6	17.8	11.1	0.0	65.9	1.2	3.8	10.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.6	0.0	53.4	46.6	100.0	19	264
Primary and Lower Secondary	74.5	16.5	4.4	3.8	38.3	6.2	1.2	33.7	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.0	20.6	72.7	6.7	100.0	26	904
Upper Secondary	71.5	17.4	3.4	1.4	30.5	4.4	2.6	42.2	13.6	0.8	1.1	100.0	10.8	36.5	59.5	4.1	100.0	28	2,549
Higher	68.1	20.5	3.3	1.8	32.9	5.5	1.0	37.1	16.1	1.1	1.2	100.0	11.3	34.5	62.7	2.8	100.0	32	5,783
Number of living children																			
0	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	57.9	0.0	0.0	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0	852
1	84.7	8.5	3.2	4.6	39.1	1.7	0.6	27.8	23.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.8	20.9	77.6	1.5	100.0	15	937
2	74.0	18.2	4.6	1.6	33.3	2.8	5.1	37.1	15.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	7.5	26.6	73.4	0.0	100.0	26	1,355
3	63.7	25.8	2.6	0.7	37.1	7.3	0.5	33.9	15.2	1.5	1.1	100.0	10.4	38.8	59.6	1.6	100.0	36	1,786
4+	62.8	22.6	3.8	2.2	31.9	5.1	1.1	39.5	14.1	0.8	1.3	100.0	14.6	35.0	60.1	4.9	100.0	37	4,597
Nationality of household head																			
Libyan	69.9	19.2	3.6	1.8	33.7	5.2	1.2	37.7	15.1	0.8	1.1	100.0	10.8	34.0	62.5	3.5	100.0	30	9,361
Non-Libyan	73.4	21.6	3.8	6.0	36.2	5.2	17.0	18.5	7.0	6.4	0.0	100.0	5.0	33.0	44.2	22.9	100.0	27	166
Wealth index quintile																			
Poorest	77.7	13.3	2.8	3.5	28.0	7.1	1.4	36.3	19.0	1.8	0.1	100.0	8.9	35.2	59.0	5.9	100.0	22	1,549
Second	72.5	18.5	5.4	2.5	29.3	5.5	1.1	39.1	13.9	2.5	0.6	100.0	8.8	36.2	60.2	3.6	100.0	28	1,830
Middle	71.5	17.9	4.8	1.8	32.0	5.4	2.5	38.5	15.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.4	17.3	79.5	3.2	100.0	29	1,891
Fourth	66.5	21.3	2.9	1.5	34.7	3.5	1.5	36.7	17.9	0.9	0.4	100.0	12.0	35.3	61.5	3.2	100.0	34	2,144
Richest	64.3	23.1	2.5	1.1	39.7	5.6	1.0	36.1	11.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	12.6	43.2	53.6	3.2	100.0	36	2,113

6.4 NEED AND DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7, on ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table TM.4.1 shows the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic[48] and iii) fecund[49] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrhoeic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

Unmet need for limiting is defined as percentage of women who are not using a method of contraception AND

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic, and iii) fecund and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are post-partum amenorrhoeic and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting.

Met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[50] and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation, or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to

[48] A woman is post-partum amenorrhoeic if she had a live birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.

[49] A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor post-partum amenorrhoeic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) has never menstruated, or (1c) had last menstruation occurring before her last birth, or (1d) is in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) she declares that she i) has had hysterectomy, ii) has never menstruated, iii) is menopausal or iv) has been trying to get pregnant for at least 2 years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) she declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) she has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

[50] In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this includes her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Summing the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

Table TM.4.1: Need and demand for family planning (currently married)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	**17.3**	**6.8**	**24.1**	**15.2**	**14.8**	**30.0**	**32.5**	**21.7**	**54.1**	**9,527**	**55.5**	**35.5**	**5,155**
Area													
Urban	17.5	6.8	24.3	15.4	15.0	30.4	32.9	21.8	54.7	8,510	55.6	35.3	4,657
Rural	15.7	6.5	22.2	13.1	13.6	26.8	28.9	20.1	49.0	1,018	54.7	37.2	498
Region													
Tobruk	21.0	5.7	26.7	16.7	10.1	26.8	37.7	15.8	53.5	202	50.0	36.7	108
Darnah	13.8	8.5	22.3	10.7	32.8	43.6	24.5	41.3	65.8	121	66.2	63.0	79
Al Jabal al Akhdar	11.2	2.1	13.3	26.7	30.1	56.8	37.9	32.2	70.1	308	81.0	47.4	216
Al Marj	8.1	10.6	18.7	12.3	25.1	37.3	20.3	35.6	56.0	264	66.7	50.1	148
Banghazi	15.3	8.4	23.7	11.9	22.5	34.3	27.1	30.9	58.1	800	59.2	35.6	464
Ajdabiya	20.5	7.2	27.7	18.7	3.3	22.0	39.2	10.5	49.7	315	44.2	30.7	157
Al Kufrah	22.5	5.7	28.2	2.2	2.8	5.1	24.7	8.6	33.3	41	15.2	13.9	14
Sirt	12.3	5.1	17.3	20.9	19.4	40.2	33.1	24.4	57.6	130	69.9	31.4	75
Al Jufra	11.8	7.7	19.4	11.6	5.9	17.5	23.4	13.5	37.0	54	47.4	20.9	20
Misrata	28.3	9.0	37.3	9.7	4.0	13.7	38.0	13.0	51.0	1,029	26.9	22.7	525
Murqub	20.7	5.2	25.8	17.1	4.3	21.4	37.7	9.5	47.2	912	45.3	20.1	431
Tripoli	14.4	6.9	21.2	13.0	22.8	35.8	27.3	29.7	57.1	1,917	62.8	43.1	1,094
Jafara	17.6	7.5	25.1	20.4	12.5	32.9	38.1	19.9	58.0	955	56.7	33.2	554
Zawiya	20.8	5.4	26.1	22.5	10.5	32.9	43.2	15.9	59.1	487	55.7	32.5	288
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	4.3	7.3	11.6	18.4	34.1	52.5	22.6	41.4	64.0	563	81.9	43.8	360
Al Jabal al Gharbi	11.2	4.6	15.8	20.5	8.4	28.9	31.7	13.0	44.7	643	64.7	54.5	288
Nalut	26.6	4.5	31.1	6.5	6.1	12.6	33.2	10.6	43.7	162	28.8	22.7	71
Sabha	18.8	11.0	29.8	8.5	9.1	17.6	27.4	20.1	47.5	147	37.2	18.5	70
Wadi Al-Shati	23.4	7.5	30.9	6.7	5.8	12.6	30.1	13.4	43.5	193	28.9	13.5	84
Murzuq	23.9	5.4	29.3	6.1	1.1	7.2	29.9	6.5	36.4	107	19.7	14.5	39
Wadi al Hayat	30.2	2.0	32.2	4.7	2.9	7.6	34.9	4.9	39.9	134	19.1	5.8	53
Ghat	24.5	6.7	31.1	8.5	4.5	13.0	33.0	11.1	44.1	44	29.5	19.2	19

Table TM.4.1: Need and demand for family planning (currently married) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	**17.3**	**6.8**	**24.1**	**15.2**	**14.8**	**30.0**	**32.5**	**21.7**	**54.1**	**9,527**	**55.5**	**35.5**	**5,155**
Age													
15-19	36.0	0.7	36.7	2.9	0.0	2.9	38.9	0.7	39.6	60	(*)	(*)	24
15-17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	2
18-19	(35.2)	(.3)	(35.5)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(38.3)	(.3)	(38.6)	55	(*)	(*)	21
20-24	27.6	1.9	29.5	17.9	3.2	21.1	45.5	5.1	50.5	570	41.7	19.1	288
25-29	27.5	1.9	29.4	22.6	4.8	27.4	50.1	6.7	56.7	1,164	48.2	31.9	660
30-34	24.6	4.9	29.5	20.2	9.4	29.6	44.8	14.3	59.1	1,722	50.1	33.7	1,019
35-39	17.7	8.5	26.2	17.6	19.2	36.8	35.4	27.6	63.0	2,077	58.4	38.5	1,308
40-44	13.6	9.9	23.5	11.8	20.6	32.4	25.4	30.6	56.0	2,141	57.9	35.8	1,198
45-49	3.7	7.9	11.6	6.2	19.0	25.2	9.9	26.9	36.7	1,793	68.5	43.6	659
Education													
Pre-primary or none	17.0	11.0	28.0	8.0	11.4	19.4	25.0	22.4	47.4	264	40.9	37.5	125
Primary and Lower Secondary	15.3	7.8	23.1	9.3	16.2	25.5	24.6	24.0	48.6	904	52.5	34.0	439
Upper Secondary	17.2	8.1	25.4	13.2	15.3	28.5	30.4	23.4	53.8	2,549	52.9	32.4	1,372
Higher	17.6	5.9	23.5	17.3	14.6	31.9	34.9	20.5	55.4	5,783	57.5	37.0	3,205
Nationality of household head													
Libyan	17.3	6.8	24.1	15.2	14.9	30.1	32.5	21.7	54.2	9,361	55.5	35.4	5,073
Non-Libyan	16.3	6.7	23.0	12.4	14.2	26.6	28.7	20.9	49.6	166	53.6	43.5	82
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	17.2	6.8	24.0	11.2	11.1	22.3	28.5	17.9	46.3	1,549	48.1	28.8	718
Second	16.9	7.8	24.7	13.6	13.9	27.5	30.5	21.7	52.2	1,830	52.7	35.4	956
Middle	20.3	6.7	27.0	15.7	12.8	28.5	35.9	19.5	55.5	1,891	51.4	32.3	1,049
Fourth	19.2	6.6	25.8	18.1	15.4	33.5	37.2	22.1	59.3	2,144	56.5	36.0	1,272
Richest	13.0	6.2	19.3	16.0	19.6	35.7	29.1	25.8	54.9	2,113	64.9	42.0	1,161

6.5 ANTENATAL CARE

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as a key factor in improving infant survival.

World Health Organization (WHO) recommends a minimum of eight antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.[51] WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional)

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should Continued throughout the entire pregnancy [51].

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage.

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table TM.5.1.

Table TM.5.2 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Table TM.5.2 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table TM.5.3.

[51] World Health Organization (WHO). *WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241549912.

Table TM.5.1: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Provider of antenatal care[A]							
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	**95.2**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**4.2**	**100.0**	**95.7**	**2,833**
Area								
Urban	95.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	100.0	95.8	2,516
Rural	95.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	4.1	100.0	95.3	317
Region								
Tobruk	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	100.0	93.6	64
Darnah	83.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.4	100.0	83.6	31
Al Jabal al Akhdar	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	97.3	98
Al Marj	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	96.5	95
Banghazi	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	90.0	240
Ajdabiya	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0	96.8	104
Al Kufrah	86.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	100.0	87.9	11
Sirt	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	40
Al Jufra	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	93.5	16
Misrata	94.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.0	100.0	96.0	325
Murqub	98.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	368
Tripoli	97.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	97.0	404
Jafara	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	94.4	288
Zawiya	94.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0	94.2	160
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	155
Al Jabal al Gharbi	92.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.5	100.0	92.6	157
Nalut	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	100.0	94.8	40
Sabha	98.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	46
Wadi Al-Shati	95.9	1.3	0.0	0.6	2.3	100.0	97.1	80
Murzuq	84.5	13.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	40
Wadi al Hayat	90.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	8.2	100.0	91.8	52
Ghat	98.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	18
Education								
Pre-primary or none	80.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	19.8	100.0	80.2	75
Primary and Lower Secondary	92.9	0.5	0.0	0.2	6.4	100.0	93.4	256
Upper Secondary	95.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	95.7	718
Higher	96.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	3.2	100.0	96.7	1,781
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	50
20-34	95.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0	96.1	1,829
35-49	93.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	5.0	100.0	94.8	954
Nationality of household head								
Libyan	95.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	4.1	100.0	95.9	2,790
Non-Libyan	83.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	14.6	100.0	84.3	43
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	90.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	8.6	100.0	91.3	489
Second	96.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	100.0	96.1	597
Middle	96.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	3.4	100.0	96.4	631
Fourth	96.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	96.6	616
Richest	96.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.5	100.0	97.5	500

[1] **MICS indicator TM.5a - Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)**

[A] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.

[B] Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife.

Table TM.5.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit								
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-6 months	7+ months	DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
Total	**4.2**	**7.1**	**79.9**	**53.8**	**8.8**	**4.3**	**75.4**	**3.1**	**16.7**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**2,833**	**1.4**	**2,696**
Area														
Urban	4.2	7.1	79.7	54.9	8.9	4.4	75.4	2.7	16.9	0.5	100.0	2,516	1.4	2,393
Rural	4.1	6.6	81.4	45.3	8.0	4.1	74.6	6.3	14.7	0.3	100.0	317	2.0	304
Region														
Tobruk	6.4	15.3	75.0	21.9	3.3	7.3	45.4	3.6	37.1	6.6	100.0	64	3.0	55
Darnah	16.4	4.1	78.6	37.5	0.9	16.4	78.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	31	2.0	26
Al Jabal al Akhdar	2.7	3.1	92.4	74.1	1.8	2.7	63.7	8.3	24.4	0.9	100.0	98	1.8	94
Al Marj	3.5	4.3	92.3	43.7	0.0	3.5	77.0	3.5	16.0	0.0	100.0	95	2.0	92
Banghazi	10.0	3.3	85.4	44.5	1.3	10.0	83.8	2.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	240	2.0	216
Ajdabiya	3.2	1.8	94.9	45.6	0.0	3.2	79.5	1.0	16.2	0.0	100.0	104	1.4	101
Al Kufrah	12.1	12.0	74.2	23.3	1.8	13.1	52.6	0.0	34.3	0.0	100.0	11	2.0	9
Sirt	0.5	6.4	85.1	76.1	7.9	0.5	85.6	4.5	9.4	0.0	100.0	40	1.0	40
Al Jufra	6.5	11.0	82.5	44.9	0.0	6.5	81.4	2.6	9.4	0.0	100.0	16	2.0	15
Misrata	4.0	6.7	85.0	52.8	4.4	4.6	50.1	0.4	44.9	0.0	100.0	325	2.1	310
Murqub	0.8	6.2	78.8	41.7	14.3	0.8	97.2	0.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	368	1.2	365
Tripoli	3.0	1.5	89.2	83.6	6.3	3.0	89.4	1.1	5.4	1.1	100.0	404	1.0	387
Jafara	5.6	14.1	44.5	35.7	35.8	5.6	64.7	8.7	19.9	1.1	100.0	288	1.6	268
Zawiya	5.8	21.1	64.0	58.5	9.0	5.8	91.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	160	1.0	151
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	0.8	3.1	96.1	85.7	0.0	0.8	74.0	1.4	23.8	0.0	100.0	155	1.0	154
Al Jabal al Gharbi	6.5	6.5	78.8	35.1	8.3	6.5	46.8	8.8	38.0	0.0	100.0	157	3.0	147
Nalut	5.2	9.9	57.5	35.9	27.5	5.2	62.6	2.0	29.0	1.1	100.0	40	2.0	37
Sabha	1.0	6.6	88.5	50.8	3.8	1.0	90.5	5.8	2.6	0.0	100.0	46	1.2	46
Wadi Al-Shati	2.3	6.9	90.9	62.0	0.0	2.3	92.0	5.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	80	1.0	78
Murzuq	1.7	8.0	84.6	53.7	5.6	3.3	48.3	5.5	42.8	0.0	100.0	40	3.0	39
Wadi al Hayat	8.2	18.8	71.4	49.4	1.5	8.2	65.1	4.5	20.7	1.5	100.0	52	2.0	47
Ghat	1.0	9.0	89.9	49.4	0.0	1.0	74.2	6.9	17.9	0.0	100.0	18	2.0	18

Table TM.5.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and percent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit								
	No visits	1-3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	DK/ Missing	No antenatal care visits	Less than 4 months	4-6 months	7+ months	DK/Missing	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
Total	**4.2**	**7.1**	**79.9**	**53.8**	**8.8**	**4.3**	**75.4**	**3.1**	**16.7**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**2,833**	**1.4**	**2,696**
Education														
Pre-primary or none	19.8	7.1	65.2	34.4	7.9	20.0	49.2	4.7	26.2	0.0	100.0	75	2.1	60
Primary and Lower Secondary	6.4	10.1	74.0	37.0	9.5	6.4	68.3	2.7	20.6	2.1	100.0	256	2.0	234
Upper Secondary	4.3	6.5	82.3	55.3	6.9	4.3	75.4	3.2	16.6	0.4	100.0	718	1.4	684
Higher	3.2	6.9	80.4	56.4	9.5	3.4	77.4	3.1	15.8	0.3	100.0	1,781	1.2	1,715
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	(0.0)	(8.9)	(78.6)	(36.7)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(72.3)	(0.0)	(27.7)	(0.0)	100.0	50	(1.4)	50
20-34	3.9	7.0	80.1	55.7	9.0	4.1	76.3	3.1	16.2	0.3	100.0	1,829	1.4	1,748
35-49	5.0	7.2	79.6	51.2	8.2	5.0	73.8	3.4	17.0	0.9	100.0	954	1.4	898
Nationality of household head														
Libyan	4.1	7.1	80.1	54.1	8.8	4.2	75.6	3.1	16.6	0.5	100.0	2,790	1.4	2,661
Non-Libyan	14.6	6.5	69.6	36.3	9.2	15.9	60.7	2.7	19.1	1.6	100.0	43	2.0	36
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	8.6	11.6	72.4	41.3	7.4	8.7	71.2	3.5	15.9	0.8	100.0	489	1.4	443
Second	3.9	8.0	79.6	51.6	8.6	3.9	73.2	3.9	18.3	0.7	100.0	597	1.4	570
Middle	3.4	4.8	81.5	55.8	10.3	3.4	78.1	2.7	15.8	0.0	100.0	631	1.2	609
Fourth	3.4	6.0	82.2	58.6	8.5	3.7	75.5	3.1	17.7	0.0	100.0	616	1.4	594
Richest	2.5	5.8	82.8	60.3	9.0	2.5	78.4	2.5	15.4	1.2	100.0	500	1.0	482

[1] MICS indicator TM.5b - Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1

[2] MICS indicator TM.5c - Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.5.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, and percentage of women for whom a healthcare provider delivered additional specic antenatal services during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Percentage of women for whom, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, a healthcare provider:				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Listened to the baby's heartbeat	Talked about which foods or how much food to eat	Talked about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
Total	**93.9**	**92.0**	**94.8**	**91.0**	**89.4**	**57.1**	**53.9**	**58.5**	**2,833**
Area									
Urban	93.9	92.1	94.8	91.1	89.4	56.8	53.6	58.4	2,516
Rural	94.3	91.7	94.9	90.2	89.6	59.3	56.5	59.7	317
Region									
Tobruk	86.2	87.6	89.3	84.1	85.2	63.6	68.1	50.7	64
Darnah	81.4	82.3	82.1	79.2	83.0	69.8	66.0	53.9	31
Al Jabal al Akhdar	93.4	91.2	93.5	90.2	92.0	39.5	43.7	65.4	98
Al Marj	96.5	95.6	96.5	95.6	78.9	39.5	24.5	18.9	95
Banghazi	88.9	78.4	90.0	77.3	76.4	37.4	40.5	28.7	240
Ajdabiya	95.1	94.4	92.9	91.2	95.6	80.3	80.9	64.3	104
Al Kufrah	87.1	87.9	87.9	87.1	87.2	65.1	59.7	72.3	11
Sirt	96.5	99.5	99.5	96.5	99.0	90.0	87.0	61.9	40
Al Jufra	93.5	89.7	92.4	88.6	93.5	64.0	58.9	47.4	16
Misrata	95.4	94.4	96.0	93.8	82.0	64.9	65.1	88.7	325
Murqub	96.0	95.9	98.7	94.2	91.9	64.0	59.0	79.1	368
Tripoli	95.4	93.1	97.0	92.5	95.0	57.1	51.7	62.0	404
Jafara	90.9	90.5	91.5	90.5	88.9	55.7	45.3	44.2	288
Zawiya	94.2	91.3	93.2	91.3	92.0	45.7	48.5	39.3	160
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.2	97.9	60.5	67.6	67.8	155
Al Jabal al Gharbi	91.5	89.8	93.5	87.9	91.8	51.3	47.2	55.5	157
Nalut	93.3	82.6	94.8	82.6	93.9	46.7	44.0	59.6	40
Sabha	97.2	97.2	98.0	94.3	97.3	81.1	56.8	56.0	46
Wadi Al-Shati	96.8	95.0	94.0	92.8	93.0	67.9	56.4	39.1	80
Murzuq	95.9	97.0	96.5	95.4	82.7	28.7	33.8	49.0	40
Wadi al Hayat	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	89.3	62.4	49.1	63.8	52
Ghat	97.0	96.3	97.9	94.1	93.8	68.2	63.5	21.1	18
Education									
Pre-primary or none	74.9	80.2	80.2	74.9	74.5	52.7	49.9	40.9	75
Primary and Lower Secondary	92.0	86.4	92.3	86.1	81.4	50.6	48.9	57.5	256
Upper Secondary	93.8	92.8	95.1	91.9	89.8	56.8	57.0	59.0	718
Higher	95.2	93.1	95.7	92.1	91.0	58.3	53.5	59.1	1,781
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(99.1)	(93.2)	(99.1)	(93.2)	(96.1)	(56.4)	(47.3)	(72.9)	50
20-34	94.3	92.4	95.1	91.5	89.8	57.4	53.4	59.5	1,829
35-49	93.0	91.2	94.0	90.0	88.3	56.6	55.1	55.9	954
Nationality of household head									
Libyan	94.1	92.3	95.0	91.3	89.6	57.3	54.1	59.0	2,790
Non-Libyan	83.2	72.2	80.2	71.1	78.3	42.2	38.7	29.3	43
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	88.0	85.3	88.8	84.1	82.4	46.7	42.5	43.7	489
Second	94.4	93.6	95.3	92.4	90.2	56.3	54.4	57.9	597
Middle	95.4	93.8	96.0	93.1	91.1	64.6	58.6	65.8	631
Fourth	95.6	93.5	95.8	92.8	91.8	56.1	56.3	63.1	616
Richest	95.4	92.7	97.3	91.2	90.2	59.9	55.6	58.9	500

[1] **MICS indicator TM.6 - Content of antenatal care**

6.6 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is a key factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.[52]

Table TM.6.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.[53] The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility.[52] The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition[52], skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications. In Libya, care during childbirth is provided by a doctor, midwife, community health technician, health visitor, or trained nurse.

Table TM.6.2 presents information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. Table TM.6.2 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non–medical reasons.

[52] World Health Organization (WHO). *WHO recommendations for maternal and newborn care for a positive postnatal experience.* Geneva: WHO Press, 2023. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240045989.

[53] Wei, Y., Luo, H., Liu, X., Sun, G., Liu, J., Wei, X., Cao, C., et al. Global, regional, and national levels of maternal mortality, 1990–2021: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021. SSRN, 2025. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5158507

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Place of delivery					Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility			Home	Other			
	Public sector	Private sector	NGO sector					
Total	**63.1**	**36.2**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**99.3**	**2,833**
Area								
Urban	61.9	37.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	99.4	2,516
Rural	72.5	26.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	317
Region								
Tobruk	97.8	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	64
Darnah	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	31
Al Jabal al Akhdar	81.7	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	98
Al Marj	78.6	20.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	95
Banghazi	65.0	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	240
Ajdabiya	81.6	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	104
Al Kufrah	94.4	2.3	0.0	2.6	0.7	100.0	96.7	11
Sirt	67.0	31.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	40
Al Jufra	69.0	29.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.4	16
Misrata	73.9	26.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	325
Murqub	68.7	29.4	0.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	368
Tripoli	43.8	56.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	404
Jafara	28.6	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	288
Zawiya	47.6	51.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	160
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	52.6	47.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	155
Al Jabal al Gharbi	75.5	23.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	157
Nalut	97.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	40
Sabha	71.8	26.2	0.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	98.0	46
Wadi Al-Shati	81.1	17.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	80
Murzuq	84.4	7.6	0.0	8.0	0.0	100.0	92.0	40
Wadi al Hayat	71.4	23.9	0.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	95.4	52
Ghat	72.2	19.1	0.0	8.7	0.0	100.0	91.3	18
Education								
Pre-primary or none	78.9	19.1	0.0	1.9	0.1	100.0	98.0	75
Primary and Lower Secondary	72.9	24.4	0.0	1.0	1.7	100.0	97.3	256
Upper Secondary	66.3	33.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.5	718
Higher	59.7	39.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.6	1,781
Age at most recent live birth								
Less than 20	(35.7)	(64.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	50
20-34	61.7	37.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	100.0	99.3	1,829
35-49	67.2	32.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	99.3	954
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	72.6	26.5	0.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	99.1	119
1-3 visits	67.4	27.7	0.0	1.7	3.2	100.0	95.1	200
4+ visits	63.9	35.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	2,264
8+ visits	58.5	41.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	1,525
DK/Missing	47.1	52.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	250
Nationality of household head								
Libyan	62.7	36.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	99.4	2,790
Non-Libyan	86.1	11.4	0.0	2.3	0.2	100.0	97.5	43
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	76.6	21.1	0.1	1.2	1.0	100.0	97.8	489
Second	73.8	25.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.4	597
Middle	66.1	33.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	631
Fourth	58.3	40.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.6	616
Richest	39.0	60.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	500

[1] MICS indicator TM.8 - Institutional deliveries

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Person assisting at delivery[A]						No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1,B]	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant		Other							Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other							
Total	**92.6**	**6.6**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**99.2**	**35.1**	**7.0**	**42.1**	**2,833**
Area													
Urban	93.1	6.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.2	35.5	6.9	42.4	2,516
Rural	88.2	11.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	31.9	8.0	39.9	317
Region													
Tobruk	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	5.0	3.4	8.5	64
Darnah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	20.2	2.6	22.8	31
Al Jabal al Akhdar	83.5	13.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	15.6	6.8	22.4	98
Al Marj	92.8	6.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	38.6	7.0	45.5	95
Banghazi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	43.5	8.1	51.6	240
Ajdabiya	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	29.8	3.8	33.6	104
Al Kufrah	85.9	11.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.7	19.4	9.1	28.4	11
Sirt	95.7	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	27.7	9.3	37.0	40
Al Jufra	71.8	25.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	22.5	5.2	27.7	16
Misrata	83.4	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	16.2	5.8	22.0	325
Murqub	97.1	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.3	37.5	7.2	44.7	368
Tripoli	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	42.8	4.8	47.6	404
Jafara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	45.8	11.0	56.8	288
Zawiya	97.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	62.8	3.0	65.8	160
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	66.2	3.2	69.4	155
Al Jabal al Gharbi	97.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	19.3	15.6	34.9	157
Nalut	67.9	32.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	9.4	3.9	13.3	40
Sabha	75.5	21.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	97.2	25.4	5.2	30.5	46
Wadi Al-Shati	73.3	25.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.5	23.3	14.1	37.4	80
Murzuq	34.4	61.9	2.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	13.2	6.6	19.7	40
Wadi al Hayat	59.0	37.7	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	96.7	21.0	7.6	28.6	52
Ghat	44.9	47.4	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	92.3	11.7	6.6	18.3	18

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Person assisting at delivery[A]								Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1,B]	Percent delivered by C-section			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Skilled attendant		Other				No attendant	Total		Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Relative/Friend	Other							
Total	**92.6**	**6.6**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**99.2**	**35.1**	**7.0**	**42.1**	**2,833**
Education													
Pre-primary or none	86.7	7.8	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	94.5	20.7	6.7	27.4	75
Primary and Lower Secondary	88.3	8.5	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.7	100.0	96.8	31.1	6.7	37.8	256
Upper Secondary	92.4	7.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	34.1	6.9	41.0	718
Higher	93.5	6.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.6	36.7	7.1	43.8	1,781
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	(90.1)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(25.8)	(5.2)	(31.0)	50
20-34	92.9	6.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.0	33.1	7.9	41.0	1,829
35-49	92.1	7.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	39.5	5.4	44.9	954
Number of antenatal care visits													
None	93.9	4.8	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	37.2	8.0	45.2	119
1-3 visits	86.2	9.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.1	2.8	100.0	95.3	30.6	8.9	39.6	200
4+ visits	92.7	6.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	34.2	6.5	40.7	2,264
8+ visits	94.5	5.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	38.4	6.2	44.6	1,525
DK/Missing	95.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	46.1	9.9	56.0	250
Place of delivery													
Home	(31.5)	(20.4)	(10.1)	(6.4)	(22.7)	(3.8)	(5.1)	100.0	(51.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Health facility	93.1	6.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	35.3	7.1	42.4	2,815
Public	90.3	9.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	27.3	5.5	32.8	1,787
Private	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	49.2	9.7	58.9	1,025
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Nationality of household head													
Libyan	92.8	6.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.2	35.1	7.0	42.0	2,790
Non-Libyan	81.1	16.9	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	36.5	11.1	47.6	43
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	87.0	10.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.2	100.0	97.7	32.1	7.1	39.2	489
Second	91.4	8.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.3	30.0	11.0	41.0	597
Middle	92.9	6.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	31.9	8.1	40.0	631
Fourth	95.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	37.2	5.2	42.4	616
Richest	96.1	3.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	45.7	3.1	48.8	500

[1] MICS indicator TM.9 - Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2
[2] MICS indicator TM.10 - Caesarean section

[A] Only the most qualified attendant is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.
[B] Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife.

6.7 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health, and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower intelligence quotient (IQ) and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular problems.[54,55]

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.[56,57,58] Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.[59,60] Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.[61,62]

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among those who are not weighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further underestimate LBW.63 To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.64 This method

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[54] Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417-25. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60993-9.

[55] Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." *PLOS Medicine* 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

[56] Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 32, no. 1 (2010): 5-25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

[57] Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512-521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

[58] Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." *Journal of Endocrinology* 180, no. 1 (2004): 1-16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

[59] Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada* 34, no. 8 (2012): 721-46. doi:10.1016/s1701-2163(16)35337-3.

[60] Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." *International Journal of Epidemiology* 40, no. 1 (2011): 65-101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

[61] Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research* 19, no. 5 (2017): 497-505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

[62] Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." *Plos One* 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

[63] Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*83, no. 3 (2005): 178-85. doi:PMC2624216.

[64] UNICEF, and WHO. *Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates*. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/low_birthweight_from_EY.pdf.

comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not included in the standard tabulations of MICS. Table TM.7.1 therefore presents the percentage of children weighed at birth and the percentage of children with recorded weights at exactly 2,500 grams. The crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall is also presented. It should be noted that this crude estimate is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution, in particular if there is substantial heaping on 2,500 g.

Table TM.7.1: Children weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, percentage of live birth without a valid birthweight, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
					Recorded at exactly 2,500 grams:			Recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)[B]			
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	From card	From recall	Total	
Total	**34.8**	**56.0**	**91.3**	**2,833**	**3.0**	**6.4**	**9.5**	**6.1**	**14.1**	**20.4**	**2,586**
Area											
Urban	34.3	56.7	91.5	2,516	2.8	6.4	9.3	5.9	14.2	20.4	2,303
Rural	38.6	50.8	89.3	317	4.3	6.5	10.8	7.6	12.9	20.6	283
Region											
Tobruk	42.8	19.2	63.5	64	23.7	0.0	23.7	4.2	1.2	7.9	41
Darnah	62.3	33.4	95.8	31	8.6	0.6	9.3	17.1	7.5	24.6	30
Al Jabal al Akhdar	46.2	39.2	85.4	98	6.3	2.4	8.7	13.0	8.2	21.1	84
Al Marj	28.1	33.7	62.7	95	1.3	11.0	12.3	11.7	12.7	25.6	60
Banghazi	57.2	35.5	92.7	240	3.6	1.2	4.8	16.6	11.7	28.3	222
Ajdabiya	33.5	55.6	89.7	104	12.9	14.3	27.2	7.0	16.9	24.5	94
Al Kufrah	18.1	13.6	32.6	11	(5.1)	(2.2)	(7.4)	(6.9)	(16.3)	(25.9)	3
Sirt	18.4	79.0	97.4	40	1.4	3.7	5.1	3.1	26.8	29.9	39
Al Jufra	24.6	74.0	98.6	16	0.0	7.6	7.6	5.8	8.3	14.1	16
Misrata	44.4	52.3	96.7	325	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.6	12.5	14.1	315
Murqub	37.5	61.1	99.0	368	0.6	7.3	7.9	7.8	13.3	21.6	365
Tripoli	25.9	64.1	90.0	404	0.4	2.2	2.7	2.2	17.3	19.6	364
Jafara	21.5	74.7	96.3	288	4.1	21.2	25.2	4.0	14.9	18.9	277
Zawiya	8.1	72.8	82.7	160	0.0	8.6	8.6	1.5	23.4	25.7	132
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	55.5	43.2	100.0	155	7.5	0.0	7.5	6.9	5.9	12.8	155
Al Jabal al Gharbi	48.7	38.0	86.7	157	5.2	4.2	9.4	10.1	7.7	17.8	136
Nalut	57.5	37.8	95.3	40	4.7	7.4	12.1	0.0	10.3	10.3	38
Sabha	12.9	76.4	93.4	46	1.0	8.4	9.4	3.0	23.9	28.1	43
Wadi Al-Shati	21.3	75.4	96.7	80	1.1	8.6	9.7	5.6	19.3	24.9	77
Murzuq	5.9	70.1	78.9	40	1.1	7.7	8.9	1.4	23.9	26.0	32
Wadi al Hayat	15.9	76.7	94.4	52	2.7	18.5	22.0	4.2	16.4	21.7	49
Ghat	0.9	82.8	84.5	18	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	30.0	31.0	15
Education											
Pre-primary or none	36.1	47.1	83.4	75	1.0	1.4	2.4	6.6	14.3	21.0	62
Primary and Lower Secondary	32.8	56.0	89.2	256	2.4	5.4	7.9	7.0	12.6	19.6	229
Upper Secondary	33.6	58.7	92.6	718	2.8	7.1	9.9	7.6	15.4	23.3	664
Higher	35.6	55.2	91.4	1,781	3.2	6.5	9.8	5.3	13.7	19.3	1,627

Table TM.7.1: Children weighed at birth (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, percentage of live birth without a valid birthweight, and percentage of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth, by source of information, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births: Recorded at exactly 2,500 grams:			Percentage of weighed live births: Recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birth-weight)[B]			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child have a recorded or recalled birthweight
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	From card	From recall	Total	
Total	**34.8**	**56.0**	**91.3**	**2,833**	**3.0**	**6.4**	**9.5**	**6.1**	**14.1**	**20.4**	**2,586**
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20 years	(28.8)	(57.9)	(86.6)	50	(0.0)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(3.3)	(17.8)	(21.1)	43
20-34 years	36.3	55.2	91.9	1,829	2.9	6.8	9.7	7.1	13.2	20.6	1,682
35-49 years	32.1	57.6	90.3	954	3.4	5.9	9.3	4.2	15.6	20.1	861
Place of delivery											
Home	(19.4)	(49.6)	(69.1)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Health facility	34.8	56.1	91.4	2,815	3.0	6.4	9.5	6.1	14.1	20.4	2,572
Public	35.7	53.1	89.2	1,787	3.7	5.7	9.4	6.2	13.2	19.6	1,594
Private	33.2	61.2	95.1	1,025	1.9	7.8	9.7	6.1	15.5	21.8	974
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Birth order of most recent live birth											
1	33.1	56.0	89.5	443	3.2	6.2	9.5	4.5	12.1	17.0	396
2-3	37.7	55.1	93.6	993	2.9	5.5	8.5	6.8	14.5	21.6	930
4-5	35.3	54.3	89.9	913	3.3	7.1	10.4	6.8	13.4	20.4	822
6+	29.4	61.2	90.7	484	2.4	7.5	9.8	4.8	16.2	21.0	439
Nationality of household head											
Libyan	34.9	56.3	91.7	2,790	2.9	6.4	9.3	6.1	14.1	20.5	2,558
Non-Libyan	28.3	37.4	66.8	43	(13.1)	(8.9)	(22.1)	(5.6)	(7.4)	(14.6)	29
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	29.8	56.5	87.7	489	3.2	7.0	10.2	9.0	16.4	26.2	429
Second	31.2	58.1	89.4	597	3.6	9.1	12.6	7.2	14.8	22.0	534
Middle	34.1	57.7	92.2	631	2.4	4.7	7.1	3.1	13.3	16.9	581
Fourth	39.4	54.1	93.6	616	2.7	5.8	8.5	4.9	12.5	17.6	577
Richest	39.1	53.5	93.0	500	3.3	5.9	9.3	7.4	13.8	21.2	465

[1] MICS indicator TM.11 - Children weighed at birth

[2] MICS indicator TM.11a - Children without a reported birthweight

[A] The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled

[B] The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birthweight typically requires adjustment for missing birthweights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 gram. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise prevalence of low birthweight ((the higher the proportion of missing and/or heaping, the more likely the result presented here is an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

6.8 POST-NATAL CARE

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life.[65] The majority of newborn deaths occur within the first few days of life, with approximately 45% of early neonatal mortality happening within 24 hours after birth, and 19% occurring on the second day[66], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur, due to complications such as postpartum haemorrhage and hypertensive disorders[67].

The Post-natal Health Checks module includes information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, and specific questions on content of care. Measuring contact alone is important as post-natal care (PNC) programmes scale up, it is vital to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place.

Table TM.8.1 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility following the delivery, according to background characteristics.

Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery.[68] To assess the extent of post-natal care utilisation, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table TM.8.2 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

In Table TM.8.3, newborns who received the first PNC visit within one week of birth are distributed by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby, and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.[52] Proper hygiene practices and timely interventions can significantly reduce neonatal sepsis and maternal infections, which are major contributors to mortality in the

[65] UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, & UN DESA Population Division. *Levels and trends in child mortality: Report 2023*. UNICEF, 2024. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/UN-IGME-2023-Child-Mortality-Report.pdf.

[66] Lawn JE, Bhutta ZA, Ezeaka C, Saugstad O. Ending Preventable Neonatal Deaths: Multicountry Evidence to Inform Accelerated Progress to the Sustainable Development Goal by 2030. Neonatology. 2023;120(4):491-499. doi: 10.1159/000530496. Epub 2023 May 16. PMID: 37231868; PMCID: PMC10614465.

[67] World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank Group, & UN DESA Population Division. *Trends in maternal mortality: 2000 to 2020*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2023. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240068759.

[68] PNC visits, for mothers and for babies, within two days of delivery, is a WHO recommendation that has been identified as a priority indicator for the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health (2016-2030) and other related global monitoring frameworks like Every Newborn Action Plan and Ending Preventable Maternal Mortality.

postnatal period. Table TM.8.4 presents the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, percentage who were given skin to skin contact and percent distribution of timing of first bath.

Table TM.8.5 shows the percent distribution of most recent live births in the last 2 years delivered outside a facility by the type of instrument used to cut the umbilical cord and the substance applied to the cord, at the national level only. Background characteristics and standard disaggregation are not shown due to the small number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility.

Table TM.8.6 presents indicators related to the content of PNC visits, specifically the percent of most recent live births in the last two years for which, within 2 days after birth, i) the umbilical cord was examined, ii) the temperature of the newborn was assessed, iii) breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, iv) the newborn was weighed and v) counselling on danger signs for newborns was done.

Tables TM.8.7 and TM.8.8 present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables TM.8.2 and TM.8.3 that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Total	**12.8**	**10.8**	**3.7**	**56.1**	**16.3**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**76.1**	**2,815**
Area									
Urban	11.8	10.7	3.9	56.7	16.7	0.2	100.0	77.3	2,500
Rural	20.9	11.3	2.3	51.4	13.6	0.6	100.0	67.2	315
Region									
Tobruk	71.5	12.4	1.7	7.6	2.5	4.3	100.0	11.8	64
Darnah	43.8	13.7	0.5	26.0	16.0	0.0	100.0	42.5	31
Al Jabal al Akhdar	21.2	17.3	5.9	50.9	4.7	0.0	100.0	61.5	98
Al Marj	12.6	16.8	2.1	60.2	8.3	0.0	100.0	70.6	95
Banghazi	10.6	17.1	1.3	56.0	14.9	0.0	100.0	72.3	240
Ajdabiya	3.8	60.2	1.8	31.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	36.0	104
Al Kufrah	34.9	24.2	1.8	32.6	4.2	2.2	100.0	38.7	10
Sirt	0.9	7.0	8.9	78.1	5.0	0.0	100.0	92.1	39
Al Jufra	60.3	3.7	4.0	21.0	11.0	0.0	100.0	36.0	16
Misrata	4.6	17.2	5.7	64.6	7.4	0.5	100.0	77.7	325
Murqub	14.1	10.8	8.8	50.6	15.6	0.0	100.0	75.0	364
Tripoli	1.5	0.0	0.0	71.2	27.3	0.0	100.0	98.5	404
Jafara	2.5	4.7	3.4	66.1	23.2	0.0	100.0	92.7	288
Zawiya	7.1	0.0	3.1	81.1	8.7	0.0	100.0	92.9	158
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	9.2	0.0	1.1	61.5	28.2	0.0	100.0	90.8	155
Al Jabal al Gharbi	11.3	4.2	3.9	47.8	31.9	0.9	100.0	83.6	156
Nalut	23.3	16.0	0.0	50.6	10.2	0.0	100.0	60.7	40
Sabha	15.4	23.2	11.9	35.4	14.2	0.0	100.0	61.4	45
Wadi Al-Shati	45.8	8.0	1.9	29.6	13.5	1.2	100.0	45.0	79
Murzuq	46.2	14.8	2.7	23.6	12.8	0.0	100.0	39.0	37
Wadi al Hayat	51.0	6.2	6.8	25.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	42.9	50
Ghat	52.8	6.7	5.8	27.0	7.4	0.3	100.0	40.1	16

Table TM.8.1: Post-partum stay in health facility (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years and delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Duration of stay in health facility						Total	12 hours or more[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a health facility
	Less than 6 hours	6-11 hours	12-23 hours	1-2 days	3 days or more	DK/ Missing			
Total	**12.8**	**10.8**	**3.7**	**56.1**	**16.3**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**76.1**	**2,815**
Education									
Pre-primary or none	22.9	11.9	17.4	44.1	3.6	0.0	100.0	65.2	73
Primary and Lower Secondary	12.5	16.6	2.3	50.8	17.3	0.5	100.0	70.5	249
Upper Secondary	12.7	8.6	4.8	58.1	15.6	0.2	100.0	78.5	714
Higher	12.6	10.8	2.9	56.5	17.0	0.2	100.0	76.4	1,774
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(6.0)	(9.2)	(10.4)	(67.7)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(84.8)	50
20-34	12.4	11.0	3.3	58.0	14.9	0.3	100.0	76.3	1,817
35-49	14.0	10.3	4.1	51.8	19.6	0.2	100.0	75.5	948
Type of health facility									
Public	18.0	14.4	4.7	50.0	12.7	0.3	100.0	67.3	1,787
Private	3.9	4.4	2.0	66.7	22.7	0.2	100.0	91.4	1,025
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Type of delivery									
Vaginal birth	19.9	18.1	5.2	52.4	4.2	0.2	100.0	61.8	1,616
C-section	3.4	0.9	1.6	61.1	32.7	0.3	100.0	95.4	1,199
Nationality of household head									
Libyan	12.8	10.6	3.7	56.2	16.4	0.2	100.0	76.4	2,773
Non-Libyan	16.0	19.9	0.0	52.2	9.0	2.9	100.0	61.2	42
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	21.3	11.2	5.5	45.9	15.4	0.6	100.0	66.9	478
Second	18.1	13.4	4.1	47.0	17.1	0.4	100.0	68.1	594
Middle	12.5	12.3	4.3	55.9	15.0	0.0	100.0	75.1	629
Fourth	8.2	10.5	2.8	60.8	17.5	0.3	100.0	81.0	614
Richest	4.5	5.6	1.8	71.3	16.7	0.0	100.0	89.9	499

[1] MICS indicator TM.12 - Post-partum stay in health facility

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, MICS Libya, 2024

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for newborns[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	DK/ Missing			
Total	**89.6**	**18.8**	**6.4**	**6.7**	**16.6**	**7.3**	**43.6**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**91.2**	**2,833**
Sex of newborn											
Male	89.8	18.0	6.3	6.7	17.2	7.9	43.7	0.2	100.0	91.3	1,417
Female	89.5	19.5	6.6	6.7	16.0	6.7	43.6	0.9	100.0	91.2	1,417
Area											
Urban	90.5	18.7	6.5	6.6	17.0	7.5	43.3	0.4	100.0	91.9	2,516
Rural	82.7	19.2	6.1	7.9	13.8	5.9	46.0	1.2	100.0	86.2	317
Region											
Tobruk	82.4	57.8	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.0	37.4	1.4	100.0	84.9	64
Darnah	84.3	20.2	6.3	4.9	11.1	1.1	56.4	0.0	100.0	84.3	31
Al Jabal al Akhdar	71.9	24.4	4.6	2.7	2.7	0.9	64.8	0.0	100.0	74.4	98
Al Marj	62.9	12.9	5.8	4.5	3.5	2.1	71.2	0.0	100.0	63.7	95
Banghazi	83.6	12.5	1.6	4.8	11.0	3.7	66.4	0.0	100.0	84.3	240
Ajdabiya	95.8	30.2	5.0	5.1	3.8	1.2	54.6	0.0	100.0	96.4	104
Al Kufrah	71.0	43.9	3.7	5.1	3.3	1.8	42.3	0.0	100.0	77.7	11
Sirt	97.7	11.9	26.3	19.5	6.1	6.2	30.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	40
Al Jufra	82.9	12.8	3.0	2.8	19.0	8.2	54.1	0.0	100.0	85.3	16
Misrata	97.9	17.4	7.6	7.0	28.7	14.5	24.8	0.0	100.0	98.5	325
Murqub	91.3	15.4	5.0	5.9	9.6	10.5	53.6	0.0	100.0	93.1	368
Tripoli	94.4	5.6	2.1	1.6	28.2	8.3	53.4	0.9	100.0	94.4	404
Jafara	95.1	20.7	18.5	14.1	22.3	4.0	19.5	0.7	100.0	97.1	288
Zawiya	93.6	15.0	3.9	12.5	10.7	3.4	54.4	0.0	100.0	93.6	160
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	98.7	24.7	2.4	9.3	33.0	6.2	24.5	0.0	100.0	98.7	155
Al Jabal al Gharbi	90.7	27.1	4.3	6.5	13.3	20.9	22.8	5.1	100.0	92.4	157
Nalut	94.2	28.4	17.1	2.6	6.6	0.0	45.4	0.0	100.0	95.5	40
Sabha	78.7	40.3	9.9	10.0	22.7	5.6	11.4	0.0	100.0	92.7	46
Wadi Al-Shati	71.2	26.7	7.3	8.3	10.0	4.8	42.5	0.4	100.0	78.2	80
Murzuq	75.6	29.0	5.8	5.2	6.8	2.1	50.1	1.0	100.0	81.9	40
Wadi al Hayat	80.3	24.4	9.9	7.7	9.3	4.5	44.2	0.0	100.0	83.6	52
Ghat	65.7	18.4	12.0	4.0	2.5	3.9	59.1	0.0	100.0	82.2	18

Table TM.8.2: Post-natal health checks for newborns (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for newborns[B]						DK/Missing	Total	Post-natal health check for the newborn[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit				
Total	**89.6**	**18.8**	**6.4**	**6.7**	**16.6**	**7.3**	**43.6**	**0.5**	**100.0**	**91.2**	**2,833**
Education											
Pre-primary or none	92.4	40.8	7.8	12.3	6.9	5.3	26.9	0.0	100.0	96.5	75
Primary and Lower Secondary	86.9	20.2	1.9	4.8	16.5	7.8	48.8	0.0	100.0	89.8	256
Upper Secondary	91.8	16.8	7.2	6.6	17.8	7.6	43.6	0.4	100.0	92.7	718
Higher	89.0	18.5	6.7	6.8	16.6	7.2	43.5	0.7	100.0	90.6	1,781
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(97.1)	(31.5)	(6.5)	(11.9)	(15.5)	(4.1)	(30.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.1)	50
20-34	89.6	18.0	7.0	6.8	16.5	7.8	43.5	0.5	100.0	91.3	1,829
35-49	89.4	19.6	5.3	6.3	16.9	6.6	44.6	0.7	100.0	90.9	954
Place of delivery											
Home	(44.0)	(40.7)	(7.8)	(7.4)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(41.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(68.6)	12
Health facility	90.0	18.6	6.4	6.7	16.7	7.3	43.7	0.5	100.0	91.4	2,815
Public	87.7	21.8	5.7	5.7	13.0	6.9	46.5	0.4	100.0	89.3	1,787
Private	94.0	13.1	7.7	8.6	23.3	8.1	38.5	0.8	100.0	95.0	1,025
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Nationality of household head											
Libyan	89.8	18.7	6.5	6.6	16.7	7.4	43.6	0.5	100.0	91.4	2,790
Non-Libyan	77.6	20.6	2.7	14.1	15.2	1.0	46.5	0.0	100.0	79.9	43
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	82.1	24.4	5.4	6.3	8.7	2.7	51.8	0.8	100.0	85.6	489
Second	88.8	23.3	7.0	5.0	14.0	6.0	44.0	0.8	100.0	90.4	597
Middle	90.1	17.0	4.5	6.2	17.9	6.7	47.2	0.4	100.0	92.3	631
Fourth	92.9	15.9	7.5	8.3	19.3	9.9	38.5	0.6	100.0	93.3	616
Richest	93.4	13.6	7.8	7.9	22.8	10.9	37.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	500

[1] MICS indicator TM.13 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

[A] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[B] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [a] above).

[C] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [A] above), as well as PNC visits (see note [B] above) within two days of delivery.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns						Provider of first PNC visit for newborns				
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	NGO sector	Other location	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
Total	**0.8**	**60.5**	**38.4**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**1,376**
Sex of newborn											
Male	0.9	62.7	36.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	683
Female	0.7	58.2	40.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	693
Area											
Urban	0.6	59.5	39.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,227
Rural	2.2	68.4	29.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	149
Region											
Tobruk	0.0	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39
Darnah	(0.0)	(98.4)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	13
Al Jabal al Akhdar	(2.4)	(72.1)	(25.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	34
Al Marj	(0.0)	(62.8)	(37.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	25
Banghazi	(0.0)	(60.2)	(39.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	72
Ajdabiya	0.0	82.9	17.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
Al Kufrah	(1.8)	(96.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	6
Sirt	2.8	65.2	32.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	25
Al Jufra	(0.0)	(57.0)	(43.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	6
Misrata	0.6	58.4	41.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	197
Murqub	0.0	79.9	20.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	132
Tripoli	(0.0)	(49.4)	(49.2)	(0.0)	(1.4)	100.0	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	151
Jafara	0.0	29.7	70.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	218
Zawiya	1.5	53.9	44.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	68
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	0.0	55.2	44.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	108
Al Jabal al Gharbi	(5.2)	(64.4)	(27.1)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	81
Nalut	(0.0)	(98.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	22
Sabha	0.0	81.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38
Wadi Al-Shati	1.4	86.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	42
Murzuq	9.7	80.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19
Wadi al Hayat	1.3	58.4	40.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27
Ghat	(2.8)	(76.5)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	7

Table TM.8.3: Post-natal care visits for newborns within one week of birth (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns					Total	Provider of first PNC visit for newborns			Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child had a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	NGO sector	Other location		Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant		
Total	**0.8**	**60.5**	**38.4**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**1,376**
Education											
Pre-primary or none	(.2)	(72.3)	(22.1)	(5.4)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	51
Primary and Lower Secondary	2.9	65.7	29.5	0.0	1.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	111
Upper Secondary	0.7	57.5	41.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	348
Higher	0.6	60.3	39.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	866
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(0.0)	(31.3)	(68.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	33
20-34	0.4	59.5	39.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	884
35-49	1.6	64.4	34.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	459
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	0.0	(*)	100.0	7
Health facility	0.7	60.3	38.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	100.0		0.0	100.0	1,364
Public	0.9	93.6	5.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	825
Private	0.3	9.4	89.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	539
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	100.0	0.0	(*)	100.0	4
Nationality of household head											
Libyan	0.8	60.0	38.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,353
Non-Libyan	(.8)	(86.0)	(13.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	100.0	0.0	(0.0)	100.0	23
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.0	72.6	25.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	219
Second	0.5	69.8	29.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	294
Middle	0.6	62.6	35.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	288
Fourth	0.7	55.5	43.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	314
Richest	0.4	43.3	56.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	260

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	Never bathed[A]	DK/Don't remember		
Total	**79.2**	**11.8**	**42.1**	**7.4**	**49.9**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**2,833**
Sex of newborn									
Male	78.8	11.0	40.7	7.2	51.3	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,417
Female	79.6	12.5	43.4	7.6	48.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,417
Area									
Urban	80.2	12.2	40.8	7.2	51.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	2,516
Rural	71.2	7.9	51.8	9.1	39.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	317
Region									
Tobruk	60.7	16.0	67.0	10.9	21.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	64
Darnah	87.3	3.0	71.9	20.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Al Jabal al Akhdar	70.1	11.9	76.6	10.2	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98
Al Marj	71.1	12.9	46.5	14.1	39.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	95
Banghazi	76.4	15.6	56.3	7.1	35.3	0.0	1.3	100.0	240
Ajdabiya	93.8	5.4	48.9	15.3	35.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	104
Al Kufrah	69.0	18.2	88.0	4.2	7.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	11
Sirt	81.2	3.6	10.7	13.9	74.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	40
Al Jufra	78.3	22.9	22.2	0.0	77.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	16
Misrata	51.3	16.6	12.6	10.5	77.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	325
Murqub	85.3	4.1	19.1	8.4	72.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	368
Tripoli	94.0	30.8	45.6	5.3	49.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	404
Jafara	80.5	5.1	61.5	4.3	31.3	0.0	3.0	100.0	288
Zawiya	82.6	2.5	18.4	0.0	81.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	160
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	98.7	1.3	30.3	2.2	67.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	155
Al Jabal al Gharbi	52.8	3.8	63.2	3.1	33.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
Nalut	97.3	0.0	85.4	0.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	40
Sabha	80.4	6.8	21.9	18.1	55.5	0.0	4.4	100.0	46
Wadi Al-Shati	94.1	12.6	50.0	11.7	38.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	80
Murzuq	89.9	17.0	81.6	7.5	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	40
Wadi al Hayat	87.8	5.1	65.4	12.5	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
Ghat	81.3	25.8	26.7	6.4	65.4	0.0	1.5	100.0	18

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin to skin contact and percent distribution by timing of first bath of child, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children who were:		Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6-23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	Never bathed[A]	DK/Don't remember		
Total	**79.2**	**11.8**	**42.1**	**7.4**	**49.9**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**2,833**
Education									
Pre-primary or none	67.6	8.6	56.7	9.2	33.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	75
Primary and Lower Secondary	70.0	13.4	37.9	7.2	54.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	256
Upper Secondary	80.9	13.6	41.1	9.0	49.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	718
Higher	80.3	10.9	42.5	6.8	50.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,781
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(77.1)	(5.7)	(41.0)	(17.0)	(42.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	50
20-34	79.5	11.7	41.0	8.0	50.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,829
35-49	78.7	12.2	44.3	5.9	49.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	954
Place of delivery									
Home	(75.8)	(15.1)	(68.0)	(10.9)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	12
Health facility	79.2	11.8	42.0	7.4	50.0	0.0	0.6	100	2,815
Public	77.5	10.5	41.6	9.5	48.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,787
Private	82.2	13.9	42.6	3.9	52.9	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,025
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Nationality of household head									
Libyan	79.3	11.7	41.8	7.5	50.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	2,790
Non-Libyan	70.5	15.7	56.5	4.7	36.8	0.0	1.9	100.0	43
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	77.0	11.2	44.7	7.7	46.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	489
Second	77.0	7.8	46.4	8.3	44.3	0.0	1.0	100.0	597
Middle	77.2	11.4	36.4	8.9	54.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	631
Fourth	82.2	13.8	39.4	7.4	52.6	0.0	0.6	100.0	616
Richest	82.8	14.9	44.7	4.4	50.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	500

[1] MICS indicator TM.14 - Newborns dried
[2] MICS indicator TM.15 - Skin-to-skin care
[3] MICS indicator TM.16 - Delayed bathing

[A] Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed
(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.5: Cord cutting and care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility by what instrument was used to cut the umbilical cord, percentage of cords cut with clean instruments, and what substance was applied to the cord, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Instrument used to cut the cord						Percentage of children whose cord was cut with:		Substances[B] applied to the cord				
	New blade	Blade used for other purposes	Scissors	Other	DK	Total	Boiled or sterilised instruments	A clean instrument[1,A]	Nothing	Chlorhexidine or other antiseptic	Harmful substance	Percentage with nothing harmful applied to the cord[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth outside a facility
Total	**(26.6)**	**(2.7)**	**(51.9)**	**(2.0)**	**(16.8)**	**100.0**	**(24.7)**	**(40.1)**	**(18.8)**	**(37.3)**	**(26.8)**	**(56.1)**	**22**

[1] MICS indicator TM.17 - Cord cut with clean instrument

[2] MICS indicator TM.18 - Nothing harmful applied to cord

[A] Clean instruments are all new blades and boiled or sterilised scissors or blades used for other purposes

[B] Substances include: Chlorhexidine, other antiseptic (such as alcohol, spirit, gentian violet), mustard oil, ash and others. Mustard oil and ash are considered harmful

Note: Estimates on sex of newborn, area, region, education, age at most live birth, place of delivery, healthy facility type, assistance at delivery, nationality and wealth quintile have been removed from the table as a result of being based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
			Breastfeeding						
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation	Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
Total	**56.9**	**59.4**	**45.0**	**27.5**	**47.7**	**41.9**	**40.2**	**65.1**	**2,833**
Sex of newborn									
Male	56.1	59.4	43.1	25.6	45.0	42.5	37.1	63.7	1,417
Female	57.7	59.3	46.8	29.4	50.3	41.2	43.2	66.5	1,417
Area									
Urban	58.2	60.6	46.0	27.5	48.7	42.5	40.7	66.5	2,516
Rural	47.0	49.5	36.9	27.1	39.7	37.1	35.8	53.7	317
Region									
Tobruk	53.3	52.3	56.5	50.6	58.5	52.2	53.7	59.8	64
Darnah	45.5	43.8	45.3	40.7	45.3	41.8	41.1	48.7	31
Al Jabal al Akhdar	23.0	32.1	18.8	13.7	21.0	28.9	17.5	34.6	98
Al Marj	13.7	15.5	9.8	5.4	11.2	10.1	3.5	19.7	95
Banghazi	20.8	27.6	25.4	14.2	26.2	23.8	23.0	37.2	240
Ajdabiya	30.9	41.9	35.6	19.4	36.3	31.1	30.2	40.6	104
Al Kufrah	54.3	81.2	55.7	38.7	56.6	45.8	41.0	76.2	11
Sirt	64.4	65.4	59.5	48.0	61.0	60.0	60.2	67.1	40
Al Jufra	65.2	22.3	36.9	11.0	39.7	28.9	22.1	50.6	16
Misrata	70.3	66.0	56.2	35.6	58.5	58.6	61.1	72.7	325
Murqub	51.3	40.1	50.0	32.6	53.6	21.8	39.3	61.6	368
Tripoli	81.8	90.8	53.4	23.5	56.7	44.8	45.5	87.9	404
Jafara	74.0	89.3	54.4	29.4	57.5	66.0	51.5	88.9	288
Zawiya	72.3	63.9	38.0	30.7	38.0	54.0	40.4	67.2	160
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	64.7	70.5	57.6	19.0	57.6	49.4	46.4	68.4	155
Al Jabal al Gharbi	42.2	55.0	35.2	23.6	36.0	42.6	34.3	61.8	157
Nalut	52.7	68.1	30.0	22.8	34.4	30.8	13.4	63.7	40
Sabha	55.0	51.2	57.3	47.0	58.2	62.9	54.1	67.0	46
Wadi Al-Shati	52.0	53.6	39.4	40.5	49.8	43.8	38.6	59.7	80
Murzuq	51.5	65.9	28.0	16.0	34.4	17.6	8.6	54.4	40
Wadi al Hayat	87.7	55.5	61.9	64.3	82.2	39.0	35.8	88.9	52
Ghat	37.8	38.0	24.1	10.5	24.1	20.0	12.8	36.9	18

Table TM.8.6: Content of postnatal care for newborns (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years for whom, within 2 days of the most recent live birth, the umbilical cord was examined, the temperature of the newborn was assessed, breastfeeding counselling was done or breastfeeding observed, the newborn was weighed and counselling on danger signs for newborns was done, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of newborns receiving post-natal signal care function of:							Percentage of newborns who received a least 2 of the preceding post-natal signal care functions within 2 days of birth[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Cord examination	Temperature assessment	Breastfeeding			Weight assessment	Receiving information on the symptoms requiring care-seeking		
			Counselling	Observation	Counselling or observation				
Total	**56.9**	**59.4**	**45.0**	**27.5**	**47.7**	**41.9**	**40.2**	**65.1**	**2,833**
Education									
Pre-primary or none	72.9	78.7	60.5	35.9	66.0	44.2	46.5	75.6	75
Primary and Lower Secondary	45.2	41.0	37.0	22.3	38.3	32.4	32.7	52.3	256
Upper Secondary	54.9	61.4	47.4	28.3	48.7	43.8	41.7	65.6	718
Higher	58.8	60.4	44.6	27.6	47.9	42.4	40.3	66.3	1,781
Age at most recent live birth									
Less than 20	(48.4)	(49.8)	(43.2)	(18.6)	(44.4)	(38.9)	(34.7)	(58.2)	50
20-34	57.1	60.0	46.4	28.6	49.1	42.4	41.4	65.9	1,829
35-49	57.0	58.6	42.3	25.8	45.0	41.0	38.1	64.0	954
Place of delivery									
Home	(53.1)	(67.2)	(42.1)	(37.0)	(46.8)	(54.5)	(40.8)	(67.7)	12
Health facility	56.8	59.4	44.9	27.3	47.6	41.9	40.2	65.0	2,815
Public	53.5	55.1	42.1	28.9	45.0	39.7	37.8	60.8	1,787
Private	62.5	66.7	49.6	24.3	51.9	45.5	44.3	72.3	1,025
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Nationality of household head									
Libyan	57.3	59.6	45.2	27.6	47.9	42.3	40.3	65.3	2,790
Non-Libyan	32.9	44.9	30.1	23.0	33.6	12.9	30.7	53.6	43
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	47.2	47.2	37.8	28.5	42.9	31.0	30.9	56.0	489
Second	49.6	53.7	39.6	24.9	41.3	40.4	36.8	56.9	597
Middle	56.3	57.3	48.1	28.1	50.9	44.0	41.6	67.5	631
Fourth	63.9	68.1	47.6	28.4	50.3	46.4	40.1	71.0	616
Richest	67.3	69.8	51.2	27.6	52.6	45.9	51.4	73.5	500

[1] **MICS indicator TM.19 - Post-natal signal care functions**

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for mothers[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK			
Total	**89.8**	**12.4**	**4.9**	**5.1**	**14.9**	**7.5**	**54.8**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**90.6**	**2,833**
Sex of newborn											
Male	89.4	11.6	4.7	5.1	16.9	6.9	54.8	0.0	100.0	90.0	1,417
Female	90.1	13.3	5.1	5.1	12.9	8.1	54.7	0.7	100.0	91.2	1,417
Area											
Urban	90.4	12.6	5.0	5.2	15.0	7.7	54.2	0.2	100.0	91.2	2,516
Rural	85.0	10.9	4.8	3.9	14.1	5.7	59.3	1.2	100.0	85.8	317
Region											
Tobruk	92.7	56.7	0.8	2.3	0.7	1.9	36.9	0.8	100.0	94.7	64
Darnah	83.6	9.2	3.2	2.0	12.6	9.7	63.4	0.0	100.0	83.6	31
Al Jabal al Akhdar	74.9	14.5	1.9	0.9	2.6	1.7	78.4	0.0	100.0	74.9	98
Al Marj	66.4	2.9	3.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	88.5	0.0	100.0	**66.4**	**95**
Banghazi	84.4	6.2	1.5	1.9	6.0	1.3	83.1	0.0	100.0	84.4	240
Ajdabiya	94.2	15.4	4.5	1.8	2.8	0.0	75.5	0.0	100.0	94.9	104
Al Kufrah	66.5	26.1	10.7	4.0	2.6	0.0	56.5	0.0	100.0	73.2	11
Sirt	95.7	2.4	18.3	17.7	6.0	3.6	52.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	40
Al Jufra	79.5	4.7	6.1	2.6	10.3	3.7	72.6	0.0	100.0	79.5	16
Misrata	96.3	12.9	5.2	7.9	21.3	5.2	47.3	0.2	100.0	96.3	325
Murqub	89.1	10.6	2.7	5.1	17.7	14.4	49.6	0.0	100.0	91.9	368
Tripoli	92.7	1.5	0.0	0.9	22.2	10.3	64.2	0.9	100.0	93.6	404
Jafara	95.6	11.9	19.6	13.1	21.8	4.7	28.9	0.0	100.0	95.6	288
Zawiya	92.5	12.8	5.2	9.1	19.6	3.0	50.4	0.0	100.0	92.5	160
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	98.7	15.0	2.4	5.3	21.8	17.2	38.4	0.0	100.0	98.7	155
Al Jabal al Gharbi	91.4	27.2	4.9	4.9	12.7	20.4	26.6	3.4	100.0	93.1	157
Nalut	83.7	23.5	9.0	1.1	5.5	0.0	61.0	0.0	100.0	83.7	40
Sabha	98.0	36.0	0.5	2.7	5.4	8.6	46.8	0.0	100.0	99.0	46
Wadi Al-Shati	77.8	13.4	2.3	6.6	15.9	6.4	55.4	0.0	100.0	80.2	80
Murzuq	80.6	11.4	4.7	3.3	1.9	2.9	75.8	0.0	100.0	83.2	40
Wadi al Hayat	80.5	17.2	8.5	2.2	4.0	1.2	66.9	0.0	100.0	80.5	52
Ghat	63.2	12.8	5.3	2.4	1.4	4.1	73.9	0.0	100.0	70.1	18

Table TM.8.7: Post-natal health checks for mothers (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[A]	PNC visit for mothers[B]							Total	Post-natal health check for the mother[1,C]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Same day	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK			
Total	**89.8**	**12.4**	**4.9**	**5.1**	**14.9**	**7.5**	**54.8**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**90.6**	**2,833**
Education											
Pre-primary or none	95.5	30.5	0.8	10.0	6.3	0.0	52.4	0.0	100.0	95.9	75
Primary and Lower Secondary	83.6	12.5	1.6	4.0	10.6	6.3	64.9	0.0	100.0	85.7	256
Upper Secondary	92.6	10.9	5.7	5.8	14.3	7.8	55.5	0.0	100.0	93.1	718
Higher	89.2	12.3	5.3	4.8	16.1	7.9	53.1	0.6	100.0	90.1	1,781
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(96.0)	(22.7)	(3.8)	(9.8)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(49.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(99.0)	50
20-34	89.8	12.2	5.9	5.8	14.8	8.0	53.0	0.3	100.0	90.9	1,829
35-49	89.3	12.4	3.1	3.4	16.0	6.3	58.3	0.4	100.0	89.5	954
Place of delivery											
Home	(38.4)	(27.9)	(4.0)	(3.4)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(61.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(51.6)	12
Health facility	90.2	12.2	5.0	5.1	15.0	7.6	54.8	0.4	100	90.8	2,815
Public	87.9	15.1	3.9	4.2	11.3	5.7	59.4	0.4	100.0	88.5	1,787
Private	94.4	6.9	6.8	6.8	21.6	10.9	46.8	0.3	100.0	94.9	1,025
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	86.9	15.1	5.1	3.6	7.8	5.1	62.8	0.4	100.0	88.0	1,635
C-section	93.7	8.7	4.7	7.1	24.6	10.8	43.8	0.3	100.0	94.1	1,199
Nationality of household head											
Libyan	90.0	12.5	5.0	5.0	15.1	7.5	54.5	0.4	100.0	90.8	2,790
Non-Libyan	75.1	7.8	2.8	12.5	2.8	6.2	68.0	0.0	100.0	76.2	43
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	82.7	16.2	5.2	6.1	4.3	3.9	63.7	0.6	100.0	84.3	489
Second	88.4	17.8	5.5	3.4	13.7	4.6	54.4	0.5	100.0	89.4	597
Middle	88.7	11.0	3.4	4.9	16.5	6.2	58.0	0.0	100.0	89.7	631
Fourth	93.9	9.5	5.6	6.0	19.1	12.1	47.1	0.6	100.0	94.5	616
Richest	94.5	7.8	5.2	5.2	19.5	10.4	51.7	0.1	100.0	94.6	500

[1] MICS indicator TM.20 - Post-natal health check for the mother

[A] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home).

[B] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility/home.

[C] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [A] above), as well as PNC visits (see note [B] above) within two days of delivery.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers						Provider of first PNC visit for mothers				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	NGO sector	DK/Missing	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	
Total	**0.8**	**60.1**	**38.8**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.9**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**1,059**
Sex of newborn											
Male	0.8	62.2	37.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	543
Female	0.8	58.0	40.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	516
Area											
Urban	0.7	59.6	39.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	952
Rural	1.6	65.0	33.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	107
Region											
Tobruk	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	39
Darnah	(2.5)	(93.5)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	8
Al Jabal al Akhdar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Al Marj	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Banghazi	(0.0)	(74.3)	(25.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Ajdabiya	(0.0)	(81.4)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Al Kufrah	(2.3)	(96.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.7)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	5
Sirt	5.2	74.8	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	0.0	5.2	100.0	18
Al Jufra	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Misrata	0.4	58.5	41.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	154
Murqub	0.0	75.5	22.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	133
Tripoli	(0.0)	(42.4)	(57.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	99
Jafara	0.0	28.1	71.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	191
Zawiya	3.3	53.4	43.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	(0.0)	(56.5)	(43.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	69
Al Jabal al Gharbi	(3.6)	(72.8)	(23.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	78
Nalut	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Sabha	(1.9)	(69.5)	(28.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Wadi Al-Shati	0.0	82.1	17.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Murzuq	(0.0)	(84.7)	(15.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	9
Wadi al Hayat	(0.0)	(75.6)	(24.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	17
Ghat	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4

Table TM.8.8: Post-natal care visits for mothers within one week of birth (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who for the most recent live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within one week of birth, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers						Provider of first PNC visit for mothers				
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	NGO sector	DK/Missing	Total	Doctor/ nurse/ midwife	Community health worker	Traditional birth attendant	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who received a PNC visit within one week of birth
Total	**0.8**	**60.1**	**38.8**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.9**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**1,059**
Education											
Pre-primary or none	(0.3)	(79.2)	(20.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Primary and Lower Secondary	1.9	67.2	30.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74
Upper Secondary	0.7	61.0	38.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	264
Higher	0.7	58.0	40.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	684
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
20-34	0.6	58.6	40.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	707
35-49	1.2	64.4	34.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	334
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Health facility	0.7	60.0	39.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,050
Public	0.7	96.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	617
Private	0.7	8.4	90.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	430
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	1.0	69.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	519
C-section	0.6	51.6	47.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	541
Nationality of household head											
Libyan	0.8	59.8	39.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,048
Non-Libyan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	0.6	72.3	27.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	155
Second	0.1	71.2	28.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	242
Middle	1.2	63.5	35.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	226
Fourth	1.5	52.9	44.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	248
Richest	0.5	41.5	58.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	189

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

6.9 FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food security is recognised as having four main dimensions: availability, access, utilisation, and stability. The expression "food security" was coined in the 1970s and referred mostly to the adequacy of country level food supplies. In the 1980s, it was recognised that hunger could occur in a population even when country level food supplies were adequate. As a result, the focus shifted to looking at the food security problem from the perspective of people's access to food. The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) measures people's experience facing constrained access to food at household or individual levels.[69]

FIES provides estimates of the proportion of the population (or households) facing difficulties in obtaining food of sufficient quality and quantity, based on direct interviews with survey respondents who reply to questions about their own experiences, or on behalf of their households as a whole. Prevalence rates can be computed for food insecurity at moderate and severe levels[70], and only severe levels in a way that makes them comparable across countries.

Information was collected on food insecurity using standard FIES module composed of eight questions (items) at the household level with a 12-month reference period.

In MICS, the FIES module is located in the Household Questionnaire and the respondent reports on the household as a whole. If collected cases were to be weighted by household weights only, the results would represent the prevalence of food insecure households. To produce the distribution of individuals across raw scores, household sampling weights were multiplied by household size. This was done to ensure that resulting prevalence rates are expressed in terms of the population.[71]

Regional estimates for the FIES indicator are not presented in this report due to issues identified during the data quality assessment. Substantial variation in the indicator values across regions was observed and the magnitude of these differences could not be plausibly attributed to contextual or programmatic differences between regions alone. Comprehensive data quality checks were conducted, including internal consistency and distribution analyses. These assessments indicated that the data remain robust and suitable for national-level reporting and other disaggregation. Although regional estimates can be calculated from the microdata they should be used with great caution.

[69] http://www.fao.org/in-action/voices-of-the-hungry.

[70] An estimate of prevalence rate at moderate and severe levels is the sum of prevalence rates of the moderate food insecurity and the severe food insecurity.

[71] The official statistical software of the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) Voices of the Hungry (VoH) project, R, was used to analyse the FIES data. To estimate food insecurity prevalence, single Rasch model was used and both national and disaggregated results for selected background characteristics.

Table TM.12.1: Food Insecurity Experience Scale

Percentage of people experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of people experiencing		Percentage of people experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity[1,A]	Number of people
	Moderate food insecurity	Severe food insecurity		
Total	**19.3**	**4.2**	**23.5**	**86,247**
Area				
Urban	19.3	4.2	23.5	76,732
Rural	19.6	4.7	24.3	9,515
Education of household head				
Pre-primary or none	21.2	6.5	27.7	8,768
Primary and Lower Secondary	23.1	5.4	28.6	20,106
Upper Secondary	20.3	3.9	24.1	24,013
Higher	15.8	3.2	19.0	33,066
Nationality of household head				
Libyan	19.0	4.1	23.2	84,852
Non-Libyan	35.9	11.4	47.3	1,396
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	31.4	11.2	42.5	17,244
Second	22.0	4.9	26.9	17,256
Middle	17.4	2.7	20.1	17,249
Fourth	14.5	1.4	15.9	17,232
Richest	11.3	1.0	12.3	17,266

[1] **MICS Indicator TM.707 - Food Insecurity Experience; SDG Indicator 2.1.2**

[A] A technical error in the data collection application resulted in including only two response options ("Yes" and "No") in the questionnaire, while the standard response categories "Don't know" and "Missing/No response" were not available.

Thrive - Child Health, Nutrition and Development

7 THRIVE – CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNISATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 3.5 and 5 million deaths each year.[72] It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children[73] recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, rubella, and human papillomavirus (HPV)[74]. Additionally, other vaccines such as yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis, and malaria are recommended for use according to risk considerations.

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Table TC.1.1.

At the national level, Libya has a long-standing immunisation programme and an established policy emphasis on routine vaccination. Compulsory immunisation measures have been in place since 1969, including provisions intended to ensure caregivers present children for vaccination in line with the national schedule, and this approach was reinforced through national health legislation, including Libyan Ministry of Justice Law No. 106 of 1973 (Health Code)[75]. As a result, Libya has built decades of institutional experience in vaccination delivery and a generally strong culture of adherence to routine immunisation, with the national programme currently providing protection against 17 infectious diseases.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.[73]

[72] https://www.who.int/health-topics/vaccines-and-immunization#tab=tab_1.

[73] "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization - Summary Tables." World Health Organization. January 2025. Accessed March 18, 2025. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

[74] Information on vaccination coverage against the human papillomavirus (HPV) was not included in the survey. [The MICS7 immunisation module collected vaccination information for children under three years of age, while HPV vaccination targets older age groups (e.g., adolescent girls) and was therefore outside the scope of this module.

[75] Government of Libya, Ministry of Health, Decision No. 456 of 1973 issuing the Executive Regulation of the Health Law (اللائحة التنفيذية للقانون الصحي)

Libya vaccination schedule:				
Age	**Vaccine**		**Dose**	**Route**
At birth	BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin vaccine (tuberculosis)	Birth dose	Intradermal
	bOPV0	Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine	"Zero" dose	Oral (drops)
	HepB0	Hepatitis B vaccine	Birth dose	Intramuscular
2 months	Hexa1	Hexavalent vaccine (DTP/HepB/Hib/IPV)	Dose 1	Intramuscular
	Rota1	Rotavirus vaccine	Dose 1	Oral
	PCV1	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine	Dose 1	Intramuscular
4 months	Hexa2	Hexavalent vaccine (DTP/HepB/Hib/IPV)	Dose 2	Intramuscular
	Rota2	Rotavirus vaccine	Dose 2	Oral
	PCV2	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine	Dose 2	Intramuscular
6 months	Hexa3	Hexavalent vaccine (DTP/HepB/Hib/IPV)	Dose 3	Intramuscular
	Rota3	Rotavirus vaccine	Dose 3	Oral
9 months	MenACWY1	Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (A, C, W, Y)	Dose 1	Intramuscular
	bOPV (booster)	Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine, booster	Booster	Oral (drops)
12 months	MMR1	Measles-Mumps-Rubella vaccine	Dose 1	Subcutaneous (or IM depending on product)
	MenACWY2	Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (A, C, W, Y)	Dose 2	Intramuscular
	PCV3	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine	Dose 3	Intramuscular
15 months	Varicella	Varicella vaccine (chickenpox)	Dose 1	Subcutaneous or Intramuscular
	HepA	Hepatitis A vaccine	Dose 1	Intramuscular
18 months	MMR2	Measles-Mumps-Rubella vaccine	Dose 2	Subcutaneous (or IM depending on product)
	Penta (booster)	Pentavalent booster (DTP/Hib/IPV)	Booster	Intramuscular

The vaccination schedule followed by the Libya National Immunisation Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations with birth doses of BCG, Polio (bOPV0), and Hepatitis B (HepB0) vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the Hexavalent vaccine (Hexa 1–3) containing DTP, Hepatitis B (HepB), Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) and inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) antigens, oral polio vaccine dose 1 (OPV1) and a bOPV booster, three doses of Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine (PCV 1–3), three doses of rotavirus vaccine (Rota 1–3), two doses of the MMR vaccine containing measles and rubella antigens (MMR1 and MMR2), and two doses of meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MenACWY 1 and 2); and, in addition, one dose of varicella vaccine and one dose of hepatitis A vaccine. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except varicella and hepatitis A at 15 months and MMR2 and the booster dose at 18 months (Penta: DTP-Hib-IPV). Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full vaccination coverage from the MICS Libya 2024-25 are based on children age 12-23/24-35 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caregivers were asked to provide vaccination cards or other documents on which the child's vaccination history may be recorded (collectively referred to as home-based records). If the home-based vaccination record for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no home-based vaccination record was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the home-based vaccination record and the mother's recall of vaccinations received by the child.

Table TC.1.2 is presented as split between children 12-23 and 24-35 months and details vaccination coverage estimates by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caregivers' reports. Vaccines recommended in the second year of life are only included for children aged 24-35 months of age.

Table TC.1.3 shows the percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who ever had and currently have any type of home-based vaccination record and the percentage for whom records were seen.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			
	Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age	Vaccination records[A]	Mother's report	Either[B] (Crude coverage)	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MMR2, PCV3, MenACWY2, Penta Booster, Varicella, HepA by 24 months)
Antigen								
BCG[1]	80.1	9.6	89.7	89.6	71.7	11.6	83.4	83.0
Polio								
At birth[C]	79.3	9.5	88.8	88.8	71.2	11.3	82.4	82.0
OPV1	74.7	9.9	84.6	77.7	68.2	11.5	79.8	72.7
OPV1 and IPV3[2,]	74.0	2.9	76.9	70.4	67.3	4.4	71.7	60.5
HepB at birth[D]	80.0	7.6	87.6	87.6	71.8	8.8	80.6	79.8
Within 1 day	23.0	7.6	30.6	30.6	17.8	8.8	26.6	26.6
Later	56.2	0.0	56.2	56.2	53.6	0.0	53.6	52.9
Hexavalent (DTP-HepB-Hib-IPV)								
1	79.8	9.3	89.2	88.3	71.0	11.4	82.3	81.0
2	79.0	4.4	83.4	82.2	70.4	8.0	78.4	76.7
3[3,4,5]	77.7	2.9	80.6	78.7	69.3	4.4	73.7	71.1
Penta (DTP-Hib-IPV) at 18 mo	na	na	na	na	58.8	10.9	69.7	66.1
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)								
1	79.6	9.1	88.7	87.8	71.0	11.4	82.5	81.1
2	78.8	4.1	82.8	81.7	70.2	7.2	77.4	75.3
3[6]	na	na	na	na	67.5	2.4	69.9	68.1
Rotavirus								
1	79.5	9.2	88.6	87.7	70.5	11.3	81.8	80.5
2	77.9	3.8	81.7	80.6	69.5	6.5	76.0	74.7
3[7]	75.8	1.2	77.0	75.2	67.4	2.4	69.9	67.5
Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR)								
1[8]	na	na	na	na	67.8	11.1	78.9	77.0
2[9]	na	na	na	na	59.1	5.5	64.6	61.2
Meningococcal (MenACWY)								
1	74.8	9.2	84.1	78.3	68.8	11.2	80.0	73.3
2	na	na	na	na	67.7	5.4	73.0	71.1
Additional vaccinates								
Varicella	na	na	na	na	40.8	11.1	51.9	49.5
Hepatitis A	na	na	na	na	40.7	10.5	51.1	48.5
Fully vaccinated								
Basic antigens[10,E]	77.0	3.0	80.1	75.9	65.7	4.7	70.5	64.8
All antigens[11,F]	na	na	na	na	54.0	0.6	54.6	45.1
No vaccinations	0.4	9.2	9.6	9.6	0.7	15.7	16.4	16.4
Number of children	1,523	1,523	1,523	1,523	1,562	1,562	1,562	1,562

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage
[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage
[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1
[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage
[5] MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage
[6] MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
[7] MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage
[8] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage
[9] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
[10] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)
[11] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

[A] National Child Immunisation Record (vaccination card) or any other written record (including records from a private provider) where vaccinations are documented.

[B] MICS Libya indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5, TC.6, TC.7, TC.8, and TC.11a refer to children age 12-23 months; MICS indicators TC.10 and TC.11b refer to children age 24-35 months

[C] For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.

[D] The Hepatitis B birth dose (HepB0) is further disaggregated by timing of dose. For children with vaccination records, "Within 1 day" includes records of a dose given on the day of birth or the following day. For children relying on mother's report, "Within 1 day" refers to the 24 hours following birth, as this is specifically used in the recall question. Cases with unknown timing are not shown in the disaggregate, but are included in the total, which therefore may present more cases than the sum of the disaggregate.

[E] Basic antigens include: Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) and the third dose of Polio (IPV3) and DTP3 (both delivered through the third dose of the Hexavalent vaccine, Hexa3). For children age 24–35 months, Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR1) is also included.

[F] All antigens include: BCG, HepB0, Polio at birth (OPV0) and Polio dose 1 (OPV1), three doses of Hexavalent vaccine (Hexa 1–3: DTP/HepB/Hib/IPV), Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine doses (PCV 1–3), Rotavirus vaccine doses (Rota 1–3), MMR 1 and 2, Meningococcal vaccine doses (MenACWY 1 and 2), and the 18-month booster dose (Penta: DTP-Hib-IPV), as per the vaccination schedule in Libya.

Na: not applicable

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12-23 months)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																Number of children age 12-23 months
		Polio				Hexavalent (DTP-HepB-Hib-IPV)			PCV		Rotavirus						
	BCG[1]	OPV0 At birth[A]	OPV1	OPV1 & IPV3[2]	HepB at birth[B]	1	2	3[3,4,5]	1	2	1	2	3[7]	Meningococcal (MenACWY1)	Basic antigens[10,C]	No vaccinations	
Total	**89.7**	**88.8**	**84.6**	**76.9**	**87.6**	**89.2**	**83.4**	**80.6**	**88.7**	**82.8**	**88.6**	**81.7**	**77.0**	**84.1**	**80.1**	**9.6**	**1,523**
Sex																	
Male	89.4	88.7	84.7	77.4	87.5	88.3	82.3	80.8	88.0	82.1	88.4	81.6	77.9	84.1	80.1	10.1	736
Female	90.0	88.8	84.6	76.4	87.8	90.0	84.5	80.3	89.3	83.5	88.9	81.8	76.2	84.0	80.0	9.1	788
Area																	
Urban	89.7	88.7	84.8	76.4	87.5	89.2	83.1	80.1	88.8	82.4	88.7	81.1	76.4	84.1	79.5	9.5	1,367
Rural	89.4	89.0	83.1	81.0	88.7	88.3	86.7	84.9	88.2	86.7	88.2	86.7	82.1	83.4	84.7	10.6	156
Region																	
Tobruk	92.9	92.9	57.8	53.0	90.8	95.6	84.1	84.1	95.6	85.3	94.2	85.3	81.6	60.0	82.9	4.4	35
Darnah	84.1	84.1	81.8	81.8	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	84.1	81.8	84.1	15.9	17
Al Jabal al Akhdar	82.5	83.5	71.7	61.3	84.6	83.6	74.9	66.2	79.2	73.6	78.8	74.9	58.9	65.2	63.1	10.7	51
Al Marj	88.1	86.4	73.2	71.7	89.4	86.7	86.7	79.5	84.9	84.1	88.1	86.7	75.6	75.7	78.2	10.6	48
Banghazi	81.5	75.1	69.9	67.6	78.0	80.0	76.2	73.9	81.5	76.7	81.5	68.2	68.3	68.4	72.8	18.5	127
Ajdabiya	81.1	80.0	72.2	69.9	81.1	79.7	74.0	77.4	79.7	72.7	79.7	75.9	75.5	73.7	74.0	18.9	56
Al Kufrah	(95.0)	(91.5)	(81.1)	(74.3)	(88.8)	(91.5)	(86.1)	(77.4)	(87.1)	(81.7)	(88.3)	(79.9)	(75.6)	(80.5)	(77.4)	(5.0)	5
Sirt	98.2	100.0	100.0	92.7	100.0	100.0	92.7	92.7	100.0	94.5	100.0	92.7	92.7	100.0	90.9	0.0	22
Al Jufra	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.6)	(95.4)	(98.6)	(98.6)	(96.8)	(96.8)	(98.6)	(96.8)	(98.6)	(95.4)	(95.1)	(95.4)	(96.8)	(0.0)	10
Misrata	95.5	94.4	87.3	81.5	82.9	92.9	89.6	86.4	91.7	89.6	91.7	88.6	82.1	85.5	86.4	3.6	179
Murqub	100.0	98.5	94.5	89.7	100.0	99.0	96.7	94.2	99.0	96.7	97.1	96.7	91.3	94.4	94.2	0.0	196
Tripoli	100.0	100.0	98.8	79.4	100.0	100.0	88.7	80.6	100.0	86.1	100.0	85.2	72.6	97.8	80.6	0.0	226
Jafara	87.0	85.9	85.7	83.0	85.5	85.5	84.4	84.4	84.4	84.4	85.9	83.4	83.4	85.7	84.4	13.0	146
Zawiya	60.8	60.8	60.0	60.0	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	59.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	39.2	90
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	79.3	82.1	82.1	47.8	82.1	82.1	51.3	47.8	82.1	51.3	82.1	50.0	47.8	82.1	47.8	17.9	92
Al Jabal al Gharbi	(83.6)	(83.6)	(83.6)	(83.6)	(83.6)	(83.6)	(83.6)	(83.6)	(83.6)	(80.0)	(83.6)	(80.0)	(80.0)	(83.6)	(83.6)	(16.4)	74
Nalut	(89.9)	(89.9)	(89.9)	(85.5)	(88.1)	(88.1)	(88.1)	(85.5)	(88.1)	(88.1)	(88.1)	(88.1)	(85.5)	(88.1)	(85.5)	(10.1)	23
Sabha	96.5	94.8	95.1	95.1	87.5	94.8	96.5	96.5	94.8	96.5	91.3	93.2	87.5	89.9	94.8	3.5	23
Wadi Al-Shati	95.3	94.6	92.9	86.2	89.3	95.3	88.7	88.6	95.3	91.0	95.3	90.1	88.6	92.9	88.0	4.7	44
Murzuq	93.5	93.5	94.4	90.9	92.4	96.8	95.7	90.9	94.4	93.3	94.4	93.3	90.9	92.0	90.0	3.2	21
Wadi al Hayat	92.5	90.6	92.5	90.4	92.5	92.5	92.5	90.4	92.5	92.5	91.2	89.3	87.9	92.5	90.4	6.6	28
Ghat	96.4	95.0	73.8	73.8	96.4	95.8	95.0	92.9	95.7	95.8	91.3	84.1	84.0	84.1	90.9	3.6	10

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12-23 months) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received:																
		Polio				Hexavalent (DTP-HepB-Hib-IPV)			PCV		Rotavirus						
	BCG[1]	OPV0 At birth[A]	OPV1	OPV1 & IPV3[2]	HepB at birth[B]	1	2	3[3,4,5]	1	2	1	2	3[7]	Meningococcal (MenACWY1)	Basic antigens[10,C]	No vaccinations	Number of children age 12-23 months
Total	**89.7**	**88.8**	**84.6**	**76.9**	**87.6**	**89.2**	**83.4**	**80.6**	**88.7**	**82.8**	**88.6**	**81.7**	**77.0**	**84.1**	**80.1**	**9.6**	**1,523**
Mother's education																	
Pre-primary or none	(72.6)	(72.6)	(67.1)	(48.3)	(60.3)	(72.6)	(53.2)	(53.2)	(72.6)	(53.2)	(72.6)	(53.2)	(47.9)	(61.8)	(53.2)	(27.4)	34
Primary & Lower Secondary	91.0	91.0	86.6	78.9	86.4	92.1	85.2	82.8	90.1	86.0	89.0	85.3	75.8	86.0	81.6	7.7	129
Upper Secondary	92.1	90.6	84.1	78.9	90.3	91.1	86.7	83.8	90.5	85.5	90.9	83.5	78.4	84.1	83.1	7.3	410
Higher	89.2	88.3	85.3	76.8	87.7	88.6	82.9	79.9	88.4	82.4	88.3	81.5	77.7	84.6	79.6	10.1	948
Nationality of household head																	
Libyan	89.9	88.9	84.9	77.2	87.8	89.3	83.7	80.8	88.9	83.0	88.9	81.8	77.2	84.3	80.3	9.4	1,500
Non-Libyan	(77.5)	(77.5)	(69.5)	(57.4)	(75.7)	(77.5)	(65.5)	(61.7)	(77.5)	(72.1)	(74.0)	(71.4)	(67.6)	(69.5)	(61.7)	(21.3)	23
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	86.4	85.8	81.7	72.6	84.7	86.0	78.4	76.9	85.9	78.5	84.4	76.8	72.5	80.4	76.2	12.4	274
Second	87.7	85.8	80.9	74.4	84.4	87.1	81.3	79.3	86.4	80.6	85.9	79.0	73.6	79.9	79.0	12.3	308
Middle	90.6	88.9	85.5	78.0	89.2	90.0	85.0	80.4	89.2	83.2	89.6	83.1	76.3	85.9	80.0	8.9	315
Fourth	90.9	90.6	85.2	77.6	88.9	90.8	86.5	82.2	90.3	85.9	90.6	84.1	79.4	84.9	81.1	8.2	339
Richest	92.6	92.4	89.7	81.3	90.7	91.5	85.2	83.7	91.5	85.2	92.3	84.8	83.0	89.0	83.7	6.5	287

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage

[2] MICS indicator TC.2 - Polio immunization coverage

[3] MICS indicator TC.3 - Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

[4] MICS indicator TC.4 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage

[5] MICS indicator TC.5 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage

[7] MICS indicator TC.7 - Rotavirus immunization coverage

[10] MICS indicator TC.11a - Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)

[A] For children with vaccination records, any record of Polio at birth is accepted. For children relying on mother's report, Polio at birth is a dose received within the first 2 weeks after birth.

[B] Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing

[C] Basic antigens include: BCG, IPV3 and DTP3 (both delivered through Hexa3). *For children age 24–35 months, MMR1 is also included.*

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12-23 months) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:										
						Addition vaccines		Full vaccination			
	PCV '3[6]	Meningococcal vaccine (MenACWY2)	Measles-Rubella 1[8]	Measles-Rubella 2[9]	Penta: (DTP-Hib-IPV 4)	Chickenpox	Hepatitis A	Basic antigens[C]	All antigens[11,D]	No vaccinations	Number of children age 24-35 months
Total	**69.9**	**73.0**	**78.9**	**64.6**	**69.7**	**51.9**	**51.1**	**70.5**	**54.6**	**16.4**	**1,562**
Sex											
Male	68.9	72.9	80.0	65.6	72.1	55.3	54.3	69.7	54.5	15.0	824
Female	71.0	73.2	77.7	63.5	67.0	48.2	47.6	71.3	54.7	18.0	738
Area											
Urban	69.4	72.8	78.9	64.8	70.1	53.2	52.3	70.5	55.0	16.2	1,382
Rural	73.3	74.5	78.8	63.0	66.7	41.9	42.0	70.3	51.1	17.5	179
Region											
Tobruk	47.8	48.9	51.7	35.4	35.4	28.0	28.0	42.0	28.1	13.7	31
Darnah	88.4	88.4	88.4	70.2	70.2	69.3	69.3	88.4	70.2	9.4	15
Al Jabal al Akhdar	69.3	69.0	76.4	56.1	68.6	40.8	46.3	54.6	40.8	16.8	48
Al Marj	77.5	77.5	80.2	60.3	66.4	48.1	46.8	72.9	52.2	12.6	54
Banghazi	63.5	62.1	65.7	52.1	54.2	48.5	46.5	61.1	33.9	27.0	132
Ajdabiya	54.0	55.3	54.8	48.1	50.1	33.8	35.0	52.7	42.4	41.5	53
Al Kufrah	35.7	54.6	64.9	35.5	54.0	60.9	56.7	43.1	24.9	16.0	7
Sirt	79.4	77.8	96.7	70.6	88.4	63.2	57.3	79.9	65.5	1.5	19
Al Jufra	(82.9)	(82.1)	(88.8)	(82.1)	(89.4)	(56.4)	(58.3)	(85.7)	(77.3)	(8.6)	8
Misrata	79.2	79.3	84.3	71.6	72.3	63.8	60.5	80.4	60.0	8.7	181
Murqub	92.2	92.1	92.2	72.7	72.7	41.1	41.1	90.1	65.2	1.5	208
Tripoli	65.1	83.9	98.1	83.9	95.7	77.4	77.4	76.0	59.5	1.2	264
Jafara	74.2	74.2	74.2	68.1	68.1	24.1	24.1	72.5	66.8	24.5	125
Zawiya	38.4	38.4	40.2	30.8	32.5	31.9	31.9	38.4	30.8	57.1	90
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	54.4	54.4	79.3	54.4	79.3	79.3	73.6	54.4	54.4	18.5	89
Al Jabal al Gharbi	59.2	59.2	62.2	50.2	54.8	53.0	51.1	59.2	50.2	32.6	87
Nalut	(60.4)	(62.2)	(62.2)	(54.0)	(53.2)	(57.4)	(63.2)	(62.2)	(50.7)	(28.6)	24
Sabha	87.9	85.5	89.1	74.4	74.4	49.9	51.1	85.1	56.9	9.6	29
Wadi Al-Shati	85.9	86.7	92.2	76.6	78.1	32.9	31.8	85.9	71.6	7.8	40
Murzuq	66.6	66.6	66.6	59.8	59.8	42.0	43.0	66.6	57.5	30.4	22
Wadi al Hayat	78.1	78.1	78.1	73.5	73.5	34.7	35.6	76.3	69.2	21.9	28
Ghat	77.3	74.8	78.5	66.5	67.6	27.9	30.1	76.4	49.2	15.8	9

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12-23 months) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 24-35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:										
						Addition vaccines		Full vaccination			
	PCV '3[6]	Meningococcal vaccine (MenACWY2)	Measles-Rubella 1[8]	Measles-Rubella 2[9]	Penta: (DTP-Hib-IPV 4)	Chickenpox	Hepatitis A	Basic antigens[C]	All antigens[11,D]	No vaccinations	Number of children age 24-35 months
Total	**69.9**	**73.0**	**78.9**	**64.6**	**69.7**	**51.9**	**51.1**	**70.5**	**54.6**	**16.4**	**1,562**
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	48.0	48.5	56.3	36.9	49.6	45.6	47.3	47.3	29.2	25.4	31
Primary & Lower Secondary	74.0	75.2	78.9	61.5	62.5	56.2	51.6	73.0	53.1	14.8	131
Upper Secondary	71.3	71.9	79.6	66.2	72.7	51.5	50.9	70.9	57.3	14.9	407
Higher	69.5	74.1	79.4	65.3	70.1	51.8	51.3	70.7	54.5	16.8	990
Nationality of household head											
Libyan	70.4	73.7	79.3	65.2	70.0	52.1	51.4	70.9	55.2	16.0	1,539
Non-Libyan	(35.3)	(29.8)	(53.3)	(25.0)	(47.2)	(36.0)	(30.6)	(42.2)	(15.8)	(44.2)	23
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	64.4	63.7	68.3	53.4	58.1	35.5	36.0	61.4	45.0	24.4	267
Second	71.6	74.5	77.9	63.3	64.7	44.0	42.9	73.5	54.0	15.5	313
Middle	71.8	79.3	83.9	68.8	72.3	63.2	61.5	73.3	51.7	12.8	320
Fourth	70.2	74.9	81.0	69.2	74.2	61.2	61.1	72.3	59.1	13.9	344
Richest	70.5	71.1	81.6	66.3	76.8	52.0	50.7	70.3	61.2	16.8	317

[6] MICS indicator TC.6 - Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[8] MICS indicator TC.8 - Rubella immunization coverage

[9] MICS indicator TC.10 - Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

[11] MICS indicator TC.11b - Full immunization coverage (all antigens)

[C] Basic antigens include: BCG, IPV3 and DTP3 (both delivered through Hexa3). For children age 24–35 months, MMR1 is also included.

[D] All antigens include: BCG, HepB0, OPV0 and OPV1, three doses of Hexavalent vaccine (Hexa 1-3: DTP/HepB/Hib/IPV), Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine doses (PCV 1–3), Rotavirus vaccine doses (Rota 1–3), MMR 1 and 2, Meningococcal vaccine doses (MenACWY 1 and 2), and the 18-month booster dose (Penta: DTP-Hib-IPV), as per the vaccination schedule in Libya.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.1.3: Home-based vaccination records

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who ever had and currently have any type of home-based vaccination record[A] and percentage for whom records were seen, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 12-23 months:				Percentage of children age 24-35 months:			
	Who ever had home-based vaccination records[A]	Who currently have home-based vaccination records[A]	For whom home-based vaccination records[A] were seen[B]	Number of children	Who ever had home-based vaccination records[A]	Who currently have home-based vaccination records[A]	For whom home-based vaccination records[A] were seen[B]	Number of children
Total	**97.2**	**95.8**	**83.5**	**1,523**	**96.0**	**93.2**	**75.8**	**1,562**
Sex								
Male	96.5	95.6	83.9	736	96.1	93.9	75.3	824
Female	97.8	95.9	83.1	788	96.0	92.3	76.4	738
Area								
Urban	97.4	96.2	82.5	1,367	96.2	93.2	75.6	1,382
Rural	95.1	92.3	92.4	156	94.7	92.8	77.1	179
Region								
Tobruk	96.2	95.2	92.0	35	91.5	89.8	82.7	31
Darnah	100.0	87.5	92.7	17	99.0	95.7	93.5	15
Al Jabal al Akhdar	95.5	91.0	88.0	51	92.6	90.9	74.4	48
Al Marj	97.2	95.8	93.4	48	97.9	90.0	92.6	54
Banghazi	97.3	93.2	84.6	127	97.2	96.2	71.0	132
Ajdabiya	100.0	97.7	83.1	56	97.3	86.7	64.3	53
Al Kufrah	(85.8)	(76.8)	(88.8)	5	84.0	60.6	77.6	7
Sirt	100.0	100.0	90.9	22	100.0	97.9	79.4	19
Al Jufra	(98.3)	(98.3)	(96.8)	10	(96.8)	(88.5)	(85.8)	8
Misrata	99.1	97.0	82.8	179	98.9	95.2	73.1	181
Murqub	100.0	100.0	97.8	196	99.2	99.2	99.2	208
Tripoli	100.0	100.0	71.9	226	100.0	98.8	63.4	264
Jafara	96.0	96.0	87.9	146	98.1	96.3	76.9	125
Zawiya	90.9	89.0	66.7	90	80.1	75.7	50.9	90
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	90.2	90.2	53.0	92	89.4	84.5	67.1	89
Al Jabal al Gharbi	(93.5)	(93.5)	(88.0)	74	91.6	89.5	75.2	87
Nalut	(100.0)	(94.0)	(91.0)	23	(87.1)	(81.8)	(70.1)	24
Sabha	96.5	91.1	90.1	23	97.4	90.2	84.1	29
Wadi Al-Shati	97.1	96.4	90.6	44	99.2	98.1	87.6	40
Murzuq	95.9	94.4	98.8	21	97.4	87.8	81.5	22
Wadi al Hayat	95.7	95.7	97.6	28	91.3	88.5	89.2	28
Ghat	99.5	99.5	95.1	10	93.6	92.2	91.3	9
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	(88.6)	(82.7)	(60.6)	34	92.7	83.1	58.4	31
Primary and Lower Secondary	97.0	94.1	82.8	129	97.1	92.6	84.6	131
Upper Secondary	98.0	96.6	86.8	410	97.1	94.3	76.4	407
Higher	97.1	96.1	83.0	948	95.6	93.2	75.0	990
Nationality of household head								
Libyan	97.5	96.1	83.5	1,500	96.3	93.8	76.2	1,539
Non-Libyan	(77.5)	(74.0)	(88.5)	23	(75.6)	(52.5)	(42.4)	23
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	94.5	92.8	80.5	274	91.5	86.4	75.3	267
Second	96.8	93.7	83.2	308	96.9	93.9	78.3	313
Middle	98.0	97.6	84.1	315	97.1	95.8	74.1	320
Fourth	97.9	96.1	84.3	339	96.2	93.8	77.0	344
Richest	98.4	98.4	85.0	287	97.6	94.7	74.2	317

[A] National Child Immunisation Record, immunisation records from a private health provider, or any other document where vaccinations are written down

[B] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability)

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

7.2 DISEASE EPISODES

A key strategy for achieving progress toward SDG 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births, is to tackle the diseases such as diarrhoea, pneumonia, and malaria which are still among the leading killers of children under 5.[76]

Table TC.3.1 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, or symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea, in this survey, was the mother's (or caregiver's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caregiver reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with symptoms of rapid or difficult breathing perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose.[77] While this approach is reasonable in the context of a multi-topic household survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the results, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterised by the often rapid spread of localised outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

[76] The main killers of children under age 5 in 2021 included preterm birth complications (18%), pneumonia (14%), intrapartum related events (12%), diarrhoea (9%), and malaria (9%). United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNIGME). *Levels & Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2023.* New York: UNICEF, 2024. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/UN-IGME-2023-Child-Mortality-Report.pdf

[77] This definition is different to what has been used in the past. Before MICS7, symptoms of ARI also required a cough.

Table TC.3.1: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother/caregiver reported an episode of diarrhoea and symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the last two weeks, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:		Number of children
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	
Total	**8.8**	**2.2**	**8,057**
Sex			
Male	8.9	2.2	4,033
Female	8.8	2.2	4,024
Area			
Urban	8.5	2.3	7,183
Rural	11.7	1.7	874
Region			
Tobruk	13.2	1.7	170
Darnah	10.0	2.2	91
Al Jabal al Akhdar	4.0	0.7	273
Al Marj	8.6	1.1	271
Banghazi	8.9	1.6	715
Ajdabiya	7.2	0.8	305
Al Kufrah	7.9	3.8	34
Sirt	7.8	2.7	116
Al Jufra	11.0	0.4	43
Misrata	3.0	0.6	922
Murqub	10.2	2.7	982
Tripoli	11.6	7.0	1,260
Jafara	9.8	0.2	763
Zawiya	3.5	0.6	454
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	8.3	0.5	440
Al Jabal al Gharbi	16.2	2.9	450
Nalut	1.8	1.8	111
Sabha	13.4	2.3	149
Wadi Al-Shati	11.4	2.1	204
Murzuq	5.6	1.4	117
Wadi al Hayat	5.5	0.6	141
Ghat	18.2	1.2	46
Age (in months)			
0-11	10.3	1.3	1,396
12-23	11.8	1.4	1,523
24-35	8.4	2.9	1,562
36-47	10.1	2.9	1,738
48-59	4.3	2.5	1,837
Mother's education			
Pre-primary or none	5.8	0.6	195
Primary and Lower Secondary	8.6	2.0	701
Upper Secondary	8.5	2.3	2,051
Higher	9.1	2.3	5,094
Nationality of household head			
Libyan	8.8	2.3	7,931
Non-Libyan	7.9	0.9	126
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	11.3	1.9	1,434
Second	10.5	1.3	1,654
Middle	8.2	1.8	1,681
Fourth	7.3	2.4	1,778
Richest	7.1	3.9	1,511

7.3 DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is one of the leading causes of death among children under five worldwide.[78] Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) or a recommended homemade fluid (RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths.[79] In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months.

Almost 60 per cent of deaths due to diarrhoea worldwide are attributable to unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation. Handwashing with soap alone can cut the risk of diarrhoea by at least 40 per cent and significantly lower the risk of respiratory infections. Clean home environments and good hygiene are important for preventing the spread of both pneumonia and diarrhoea, and safe drinking water and proper disposal of human waste, including child faeces, are vital to stopping the spread of diarrhoeal disease among children and adults.[8078]

In the MICS, mothers or caregivers were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey.[81] In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

Table TC.4.1 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, including from where and from where advice or treatment was first sought.

Table TC.4.2 shows patterns on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea among children age 0-59 months.

Table TC.4.3 shows the percentage of children age 0-59 months receiving ORS, various types of recommended homemade fluids and zinc during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100.

Table TC4.4 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy (ORT) with Continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Note that regional disaggregation is not presented in tables TC.4 due to the small number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought.

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[78] Perin J, Mulick A, Yeung D, Villavicencio F, Lopez G, Strong KL, Prieto-Merino D, Cousens S, Black RE, Liu L. *Global, regional, and national causes of under-5 mortality in 2000-19: an updated systematic analysis with implications for the Sustainable Development Goals*. Lancet Child Adolesc Health. 2022 Feb;6(2):106-115. doi: 10.1016/S2352-4642(21)00311-4. Epub 2021 Nov 17. Erratum in: Lancet Child Adolesc Health. 2022 Jan;6(1):e4. doi: 10.1016/S2352-4642(21)00382-5. PMID: 34800370; PMCID: PMC8786667.

[79] In 2004, UNICEF and WHO published a joint statement with diarrhoea treatment recommendations for low-income countries, which promotes low-osmolarity rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc, in addition to Continuedd feeding: WHO, and UNICEF. *Clinical Management of Acute Diarrhoea.* Joint Statement, New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://www.unicef.org/publications/files/ENAcute_Diarrhoea_reprint.pdf.

[80] Sharma Waddington H, Masset E, Bick S, Cairncross S. Impact on childhood mortality of interventions to improve drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) to households: Systematic review and meta-analysis. PLoS Med. 2023 Apr 20;20(4):e1004215. doi: 10.1371/journal.pmed.1004215. PMID: 37079510; PMCID: PMC10118100.

[81] What constitutes diarrhoea is determined by the perception of the mother or caregiver, or, if the interviewer is asked, by three or more loose or watery stools per day, by blood in the stool, or more frequently than is normal for the child. Interviewers are instructed to pay attention to it being normal for exclusively breastfed babies to have three or more loose stools every day.

Table TC.4.1: Care-seeking during diarrhoea

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:								Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was first sought from:						
	Health facilities or providers								Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	NGO	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Public	Private	NGO	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[B]	Number of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought
Total	**30.1**	**26.8**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**3.9**	**49.9**	**41.8**	**709**	**51.8**	**46.2**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**6.7**	**85.8**	**413**
Sex															
Male	29.3	28.8	0.1	0.7	3.6	51.7	41.2	357	49.9	49.2	0.1	1.2	6.2	88.0	210
Female	30.9	24.8	0.0	0.2	4.2	48.1	42.4	352	53.7	43.1	0.0	0.3	7.3	83.5	203
Area															
Urban	29.4	27.8	0.0	0.3	4.1	49.6	41.6	607	50.3	47.7	0.1	0.5	7.0	84.9	355
Rural	34.7	21.0	0.0	1.1	3.0	51.8	43.0	102	60.9	36.8	0.0	2.0	5.3	90.9	58
Age (in months)															
0-11	32.4	33.2	0.0	0.0	6.5	61.1	32.8	144	48.2	49.4	0	0	9.6	90.8	97
12-23	26.4	22.6	0.1	0.2	4.3	41.9	47.6	180	50.3	43.2	0.3	0.5	8.1	79.9	94
24-35	31.1	28.7	0.0	0.0	6	50.8	39.1	131	51.2	47.1	0	0	9.8	83.5	80
36-47	31.2	27	0.0	0.0	1.6	50.4	41	176	52.9	45.9	0	0	2.7	85.6	104
48-59	30.5	21.2	0.0	3.3	0.3	45.1	51.2	79	62.4	44.3	0	6.8	0.5	92.4	39
Mother's education															
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary and Lower Secondary	29.5	17.3	0.4	0.0	2.8	47.3	52.4	60	(62.0)	(36.5)	(.9)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(99.4)	29
Upper Secondary	36.2	23.8	0.0	0.1	4.1	52.7	39.5	174	59.8	39.4	0	0.2	6.8	87.2	105
Higher	27.9	29	0.0	0.6	3.7	48.9	41.5	463	47.7	49.7	0	1	6.4	83.6	271
Nationality of household head															
Libyan	30.3	27.1	0.0	0.4	3.9	50.3	41.4	699	51.6	46.3	0.1	0.7	6.7	85.8	410
Non-Libyan	(20.4)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(21.9)	(70.1)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	28.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	39.3	51.8	161	58.4	38.1	0	0	5.4	81.5	78
Second	35.5	15.7	0.0	1.4	2.6	45.6	48.4	174	68.8	30.4	0	2.7	5.1	88.4	90
Middle	26	34.5	0.2	0.3	9.5	51.9	33.3	138	39	51.8	0.3	0.5	14.3	77.8	92
Fourth	37.1	31.5	0.0	0.1	4.4	62.2	34.1	129	56.3	47.8	0	0.2	6.7	94.4	85
Richest	21.3	42.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	55.6	36.2	107	33.4	66.3	0	0	0.3	87.1	68

[1] MICS indicator TC.12 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public, private, and NGO health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public, private, or NGO. Also includes shop, market, and street vendors.

(*) : Estimates based on less than unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.2: Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Drinking practices during diarrhoea						Eating practices during diarrhoea							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Child was given to drink:						Child was given to eat:							
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Missing/DK	Total	
Total	**16.5**	**36.9**	**28.0**	**16.6**	**2.1**	**100.0**	**19.2**	**39.5**	**31.8**	**4.6**	**4.4**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**709**
Sex														
Male	19.3	39.3	25.0	15.5	1.0	100.0	20.0	40.0	32.3	3.2	3.7	0.8	100.0	357
Female	13.6	34.5	31.0	17.7	3.2	100.0	18.4	39.0	31.4	6.1	5.1	0.0	100.0	352
Area														
Urban	16.6	37.3	28.1	16.2	1.9	100.0	19.8	38.6	32.2	4.5	4.5	0.5	100.0	607
Rural	15.8	34.6	27.3	19.0	3.4	100.0	15.7	45.1	30.0	5.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	102
Age (in months)														
0-11	5.1	28.8	42.8	21.1	2.2	100.0	12.0	25.2	46.4	3.6	10.7	2.1	100.0	144
12-23	25.3	39.9	19.7	13.7	1.4	100.0	20.7	41.4	28.8	6.7	2.4	0.0	100.0	180
24-35	23.2	41.3	19.5	15.4	0.7	100.0	15.1	54.5	22.6	3.6	4.2	0.0	100.0	131
36-47	12.5	40.2	30.7	14.0	2.6	100.0	24.3	40.2	28.6	4.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	176
48-59	14.6	30.3	27.7	22.8	4.6	100.0	24.5	34.8	34.8	3.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	79
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Primary and Lower Secondary	10.7	35.1	27.9	25.4	0.9	100.0	19.2	41.2	26.5	7.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	60
Upper Secondary	10.4	39.5	28.4	17.5	4.1	100.0	17.7	40.0	33.7	3.4	5.3	0.0	100.0	174
Higher	18.9	36.4	27.8	15.4	1.5	100.0	19.6	39.2	31.9	4.8	4.0	0.6	100.0	463
Nationality of household head														
Libyan	16.4	37.3	27.7	16.6	1.9	100.0	19.0	39.8	31.8	4.7	4.3	0.4	100.0	699
Non-Libyan	(18.9)	(6.1)	(46.7)	(15.0)	(13.3)	100.0	(33.5)	(21.7)	(36.3)	(0.7)	(7.8)	(0.0)	100.0	10
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	16.8	27.4	30.5	22.2	3.1	100.0	18.6	38.6	25.7	11.0	5.8	0.2	100.0	161
Second	13.1	42.0	28.9	13.5	2.5	100.0	23.5	34.7	33.9	3.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	174
Middle	21.2	26.4	30.5	20.4	1.6	100.0	16.7	37.0	32.9	6.8	4.6	1.9	100.0	138
Fourth	12.8	44.7	31.8	10.4	0.3	100.0	19.0	40.4	38.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	129
Richest	19.6	47.2	14.7	15.9	2.6	100.0	16.6	50.8	28.0	0.5	4.1	0.0	100.0	107

(*) : Estimates based on less than unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.3: Oral rehydration solutions, government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS), government-recommended homemade fluid, and zinc, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:							Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)			Government-recommended homemade fluid	ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid	Zinc tablets or syrup	ORS and zinc [2]	
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS [1]					
Total	**48.4**	**46.4**	**60.1**	**27.1**	**65.7**	**17.8**	**15.2**	**709**
Sex								
Male	52.3	45.0	60.8	29.5	66.5	20.5	16.8	357
Female	44.4	47.9	59.4	24.6	64.9	15.0	13.6	352
Area								
Urban	48.0	47.6	60.6	25.6	65.9	16.4	13.5	607
Rural	50.4	39.6	56.9	35.7	64.4	26.2	25.5	102
Age (in months)								
0-11	41.6	42.8	54.6	14.9	56.6	13.6	12.5	144
12-23	51.3	47.0	59.7	31.8	68.4	20.8	18.9	180
24-35	48.1	47.2	62.9	37.8	69.2	22.2	15.7	131
36-47	51.1	44.9	62.9	29.4	68.2	16.5	13.7	176
48-59	48.1	54.0	60.1	15.7	64.6	14.3	14.3	79
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary and Lower Secondary	36.9	34.6	47.2	17.3	49.2	20.5	15.2	60
Upper Secondary	46.2	50.0	60.0	28.9	67.1	18.0	15.6	174
Higher	50.7	46.5	61.9	27.8	67.5	17.3	14.9	463
Nationality of household head								
Libyan	48.4	46.8	60.3	27.0	65.9	18.0	15.3	699
Non-Libyan	(47.0)	(20.2)	(48.7)	(29.4)	(52.9)	(5.1)	(5.1)	10
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	45.6	34.9	56.4	24.7	62.9	14.8	12.5	161
Second	37.3	45.7	52.8	22.3	57.9	17.7	15.1	174
Middle	41.6	41.9	56.9	24.6	62.6	19.4	15.3	138
Fourth	51.9	59.7	65.4	25.1	73.2	16.3	13.0	129
Richest	74.9	55.1	75.3	44.0	77.5	22.2	21.9	107

[1] MICS indicator TC.13a - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

[2] MICS indicator TC.13b - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

(*) : Estimates based on less than unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.4.4: Oral rehydration therapy and other treatments

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by type of treatment, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:										Number of children with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
						Other treatments				Percentage not given any treatment	
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT (ORS or government-recommended homemade fluid or increased fluids)	ORT and Continued feeding[1]	ORS and Continued feeding	ORS, zinc, and Continued feeding	Antibiotic	Antimotility	Intravenous solution	Home remedy/ herbal medicine/ other		
Total	**67.7**	**72.0**	**55.8**	**45.9**	**12.3**	**23.3**	**24.1**	**1.2**	**17.2**	**22.8**	**709**
Sex											
Male	69.6	74.6	57.0	45.6	13.5	24.3	24.7	1.2	18.8	21.7	357
Female	65.7	69.4	54.5	46.2	11.1	22.3	23.5	1.2	15.6	24.0	352
Area											
Urban	68.0	72.4	55.6	46.0	10.5	22.3	24.1	1.4	18.2	23.1	607
Rural	65.6	69.7	56.9	45.3	22.8	28.9	23.9	0.1	11.2	21.5	102
Age (in months)											
0-11	64.7	66.4	51.7	42.1	10.2	21.3	20.0	0.0	11.1	31.7	144
12-23	67.1	74.0	57.9	43.8	15.3	22.6	20.0	0.8	12.8	24.8	180
24-35	65.6	70.3	56.4	50.7	11.9	29.1	29.9	0.0	21.1	18.1	131
36-47	71.1	75.6	57.0	48.0	10.8	24.7	25.0	3.6	16.3	19.0	176
48-59	70.3	72.8	54.8	45.1	13.3	15.7	29.0	0.8	33.8	18.7	79
Mother's education											
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Primary and Lower Secondary	57.4	58.6	40.8	29.4	10.5	26.6	12.6	0.0	16.1	33.3	60
Upper Secondary	70.3	76.5	59.3	45.9	13.2	31.7	23.8	2.4	16.4	23.9	174
Higher	68.3	72.5	57.1	48.5	12.0	19.4	24.9	0.9	17.6	20.8	463
Nationality of household head											
Libyan	67.8	72.2	56.2	46.3	12.4	23.4	24.3	1.2	17.2	22.4	699
Non-Libyan	(57.1)	(57.1)	(27.7)	(19.3)	(5.1)	(17.4)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(12.5)	(51.0)	10
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	69.5	72.1	55.5	40.3	10.0	23.5	15.2	2.5	15.7	21.0	161
Second	59.3	63.2	50.5	42.4	12.1	27.3	21.7	0.3	14.1	22.0	174
Middle	65.0	70.4	54.0	44.0	12.1	28.8	21.4	0.0	17.4	26.2	138
Fourth	72.0	79.7	60.7	50.1	11.2	19.4	35.2	3.1	23.4	23.0	129
Richest	76.8	79.1	61.3	57.5	17.7	14.0	31.5	0.0	16.6	22.3	107

[1] **MICS indicator TC.14 - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and Continued feeding**

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

7.4 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the MICS Libya 2024-25 to capture symptoms related to pneumonia, a leading cause of death in children under five.[76] Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the cases reported in surveys by the mothers or caregivers with symptoms of pneumonia are in fact, not true pneumonia.[82,83] While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for symptoms of ARI, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of ARI with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution.

Table TC.5.1 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI, which is also generally referred to as symptoms of pneumonia, in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care, including the first source of care. Information is also presented by sex, age, region, area, age, and socioeconomic factors and the type of treatment.

Note that all background characteristics and standard disaggregation (other than sex) are not presented in table TC.5.1 due to the small number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last 2 weeks and those for whom advice or treatment was sought.

[82] Campbell, H. et al. "Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment." *PLoS Med* 10, no.5 (2013). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

[83] Agbessi Amouzou, Hannah Hogan Leslie, Malathi Ram, Monica Fox, Safia S Jiwani, Jennifer Requejo, Tanya Marchant, Melinda Kay Munos, Lara M E Vaz, William Weiss, Chika Hayashi, Ties Boerma, , Shams El Arifeen, Robert Black, Liliana Carvajal-Valez, Doris Chou, Monica Fox, Sennen Hounton, Youssouf Keita, Margaret E Kruk, Honorati Masanja, Purnima Menon, Allisyn Moran, Lois Park, Bill Weiss - Advances in the measurement of coverage for RMNCH and nutrition: from contact to effective coverage: BMJ Global Health 2019;4:e001297.

Table TC.5.1: Care-seeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: Health facilities or providers									Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was first sought from: Health facilities or providers						
	Public	Private	NGO	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[1,B]	No advice or treatment sought	Advice or treatment was sought the same or next day from a health facility or provider	Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks	Public	Private	NGO	Community health provider[A]	Other source	A health facility or provider[C]	Number of children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought
Total	**39.9**	**46.6**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**79.1**	**20.9**	**60.9**	**180**	**50.4**	**59.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**143**
Sex																
Male	33.0	51.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	76.4	23.6	69.0	91	43.2	68.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
Female	46.9	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.9	18.1	53.3	90	57.3	50.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73

[1] **MICS indicator TC.19 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms; SDG indicator 3.8.1**

[A] Community health providers includes both public (Community health worker and Mobile/Outreach clinic) and private (Non-Government community health worker and Mobile clinic) health facilities

[B] Includes all public, private, and NGO health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public, private, or NGO. Also includes shop, market, or street vendors. Excluding private pharmacies.

[C] Includes all public, private, and NGO health facilities and providers, as well as those who did not know if public, private, or NGO. Also includes shop, market, or street vendors.

7.5 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.[84] Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.[85] Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.[86] As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and Continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[87]

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.[88] Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from responsive feeding to avoidance of foods and beverages high in sugar, salt, and unhealthy fats.[89] The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators[90] have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

[84] Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." *The Lancet* 387, (2016): 475–90. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7

[85] UNICEF. *From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere.* New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf

[86] Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." *Environ Health Perspective* 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi: 10.1289/ehp.0900949

[87] Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013):452-477. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60996-4

[88] WHO. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1

[89] WHO. *Guideline for complementary feeding of infants and young children 6–23 months of age*. 2023. https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/373358/9789240081864-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

[90] World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices: definitions and measurement methods. 2021. https://data.unicef.org/resources/indicators-for-assessing-infant-and-young-child-feeding-practices/.

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[91]	Notes on interpretation[92]	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	**Early Initiation of breastfeeding** Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview. This indicator does not require that the infant suckled at the breast or that milk was transferred from breast to infant. It represents the practice of putting the baby to breast within the first hour, which is related to a number of positive outcomes including reduced mortality and exclusive breastfeeding.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	**Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months** Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[93]	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 0-5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.2
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	**Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6-8 months)** Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 6-8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6-8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.3
Continued frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	**Continued breastfeeding at 1 year** Percentage of children age 12-23 months (1 year) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for children up to 2 years in a 24-hour period.	TC.7.2
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	**Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months)** Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day Non-breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.4
Dietary diversity	**Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)** At least five of eight food groups[94] consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to "count" as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses.	TC.7.4
Avoid unhealthy foods, beverages/dietary practices	Sweet beverage consumption (age 6—23 months) Percentage of children aged 6—23 months who consumed a sweet beverage during the previous day Unhealthy food consumption (age 6—23 months) Percentage of children aged 6—23 months who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day	Includes sweet beverages produced commercially, 100% fruit juice and juice drinks as well home-made drinks to which a sweetener has been added. The indicator definition refers to "sentinel unhealthy foods". In this context, "sentinel unhealthy foods" are foods or categories of foods (e.g. "sweets" or "candies") that are likely to be consumed by infants	TC.7.7

[91] It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

[92] For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

[93] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

[94] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 5 out of the 8 following food groups: 1) Breastmilk, 2) grains, roots and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators /proximate measures[91]	Notes on interpretation[92]	Table
		and young children (IYC) and are high in sugar, salt and/or unhealthy fats.	
	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption (age 6—23 months) Percentage of children aged 6—23 months who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	While there is no universal recommendation for the optimal number of servings of vegetables and fruits per day for IYC over six months of age, consumption of zero vegetables or fruits on the previous day represents an unhealthy practice.	
Nutrient supplements and fortified food products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.2
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

(i) The appropriate number of meals, snacks, or milk-feeds;
(ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups; and
(iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Table TC.7.1 is based on mothers' reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first put to breast within one hour and one day of birth.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.2 through TC.7.7 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table TC.7.2, breastfeeding status is presented for exclusively breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and mixed milk feeding among infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to infant formula or milk from animals). The table also shows Continued breastfeeding of children age 12–23 months and bottle feeding of children age 0–23 months.

Table TC.7.3 looks into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, however, note that all background characteristics and standard disaggregation (other than sex and area) are not presented in the table due to the small number of infants age 6–8 months.

Table TC.7.4 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

Table TC.7.5 presents the relatively new measure of Child Food Poverty, defined as those not meeting dietary diversity, i.e., to have received foods from 4 or fewer food groups during the previous day. Children who received foods from 2 or fewer food groups are considered to live in severe food poverty.

Tables TC.7.6 and TC.7.7 present consumption (and lack of consumption) of specific food groups during the night and day before the survey.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, put to breast within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth , MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first put to breast:		Percentage of children who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth[3]	Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Total	**87.7**	**17.9**	**66.6**	**38.4**	**2,833**
Sex	87.2	17.8	67.1	40.9	1,417
Male	88.2	18.0	66.2	35.9	1,417
Female					
Area	87.4	17.5	66.0	37.8	2,516
Urban	90.3	21.5	71.6	43.3	317
Rural					
Region	96.8	18.5	89.0	58.1	64
Tobruk	88.6	9.9	66.2	62.0	31
Darnah	92.4	26.9	82.8	63.7	98
Al Jabal al Akhdar	85.5	6.8	57.9	47.8	95
Al Marj	92.8	13.0	69.5	42.3	240
Banghazi	97.1	42.7	87.4	55.3	104
Ajdabiya	81.6	32.1	81.6	34.9	11
Al Kufrah	89.8	8.8	56.4	23.9	40
Sirt	96.5	19.2	64.2	18.7	16
Al Jufra	86.1	12.1	75.8	41.5	325
Misrata	88.8	8.9	70.9	37.8	368
Murqub	85.2	17.1	68.4	44.3	404
Tripoli	82.8	19.4	47.6	19.5	288
Jafara	89.8	10.5	44.6	14.6	160
Zawiya	75.3	0.9	29.2	23.0	155
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	80.1	29.2	74.8	51.4	157
Al Jabal al Gharbi	97.7	53.8	92.4	38.2	40
Nalut	95.5	29.9	70.1	28.7	46
Sabha	96.2	43.6	79.9	47.3	80
Wadi Al-Shati	95.2	34.9	75.6	33.0	40
Murzuq	93.9	43.9	80.2	22.3	52
Wadi al Hayat	98.5	38.5	73.1	39.5	18
Ghat					
Months since last birth	88.2	17.8	67.6	41.5	1,393
0-11 months	87.3	18.1	65.7	35.4	1,440
12-23 months					
Mother's education	79.9	23.4	68.8	46.9	75
Pre-primary or none	86.2	18.6	66.5	38.2	256
Primary and Lower Secondary	88.6	16.6	67.9	37.9	718
Upper Secondary	87.9	18.2	66.0	38.2	1,781
Higher					
Assistance at delivery	87.7	17.8	66.4	38.5	2,811
Skilled attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Other / No attendant					
Place of delivery					
Home	(92.7)	(41.8)	(79.8)	(28.9)	12
NGO Health facility	87.7	17.8	66.5	38.5	2,815
Public	89.7	20.9	73.3	44.7	1,787
Private	84.1	12.5	54.5	27.9	1,025
NGO	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	90.6	25.4	79.9	47.8	1,635
C-Section	83.8	7.7	48.4	25.6	1,199
Nationality of household head					
Libyan	87.6	17.8	66.5	38.2	2,790
Non-Libyan	95.6	25.0	76.1	48.4	43
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	89.9	25.6	66.7	41.8	489
Second	88.2	19.0	68.0	43.2	597
Middle	88.2	18.8	68.2	44.1	631
Fourth	85.6	11.8	64.2	30.0	616
Richest	87.2	15.8	65.9	32.5	500

[1] MICS indicator TC.30 - Children ever breastfed

[2] MICS indicator TC.31 - Early initiation of breastfeeding

[3] MICS indicator TC.702 - Exclusively breastfed for the first two days after birth

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.2: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups and percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percentage exclusively breastfed[1]	Percentage mixed milk feeding[2]	Number of children	Percentage breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 12-23 months)[3]	Number of children	Percentage fed with a bottle with a nipple[4]	Number of children
Total	**23.1**	**50.2**	**700**	**37.1**	**1,523**	**73.3**	**2,920**
Sex							
Male	25.0	48.8	354	37.4	736	72.7	1,453
Female	21.2	51.7	346	36.9	788	73.9	1,467
Area							
Urban	22.3	50.7	616	36.6	1,367	74.0	2,602
Rural	29.1	46.6	84	42.1	156	67.4	317
Region							
Tobruk	(26.4)	(53.0)	18	76.4	35	78.9	70
Darnah	(*)	(*)	5	61.7	17	70.1	29
Al Jabal al Akhdar	(41.3)	(29.1)	23	50.6	51	50.2	97
Al Marj	(45.4)	(22.7)	22	34.1	48	55.8	94
Banghazi	(30.9)	(35.2)	68	36.8	127	65.1	259
Ajdabiya	(40.5)	(32.7)	21	46.4	56	54.6	103
Al Kufrah	(*)	(*)	3	(63.3)	5	68.2	10
Sirt	(5.3)	(68.5)	12	24.4	22	86.0	42
Al Jufra	(*)	(*)	2	(20.7)	10	64.5	17
Misrata	(23.6)	(58.1)	71	40.1	179	80.7	332
Murqub	13.4	54.8	104	17.2	196	82.6	383
Tripoli	(20.9)	(59.4)	106	35.7	226	82.5	414
Jafara	(10.6)	(62.2)	68	24.0	146	69.3	295
Zawiya	(8.5)	(70.5)	35	29.6	90	82.2	169
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	(*)	(*)	30	46.8	92	59.6	162
Al Jabal al Gharbi	(41.5)	(25.9)	47	(50.9)	74	73.3	159
Nalut	(*)	(*)	11	(71.1)	23	85.6	40
Sabha	(*)	(*)	9	57.4	23	71.1	46
Wadi Al-Shati	(23.0)	(49.5)	19	39.8	44	67.9	82
Murzuq	(14.8)	(66.6)	9	43.6	21	62.8	42
Wadi al Hayat	(12.5)	(53.0)	10	42.1	28	70.3	56
Ghat	(*)	(*)	3	59.7	10	72.0	18
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	14	(45.2)	34	80.7	75
Primary and Lower Secondary	29.9	41.3	84	40.1	129	65.9	272
Upper Secondary	17.5	53.7	165	36.9	410	76.4	749
Higher	23.8	50.4	435	36.5	948	72.8	1,819
Nationality of household head							
Libyan	23.1	50.3	688	36.8	1,500	73.5	2,876
Non-Libyan	(*)	(*)	11	(60.6)	23	57.3	43
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	23.0	41.7	116	37.9	274	64.2	510
Second	26.7	44.0	135	40.6	308	72.1	597
Middle	22.2	56.3	176	33.9	315	76.6	667
Fourth	16.1	56.3	152	39.4	339	75.0	635
Richest	29.4	48.9	120	33.5	287	77.1	510

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

[2] MICS indicator TC.703 - Mixed milk feeding under 6 months

[3] MICS indicator TC.704 - Continued breastfeeding 12-23 months

[4] MICS indicator TC.43 - Bottle feeding

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.3: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, MICS Libya, 2024

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	**79.1**	**222**	**93.4**	**106**	**83.7**	**328**
Sex						
Male	80.3	120	(93.2)	47	83.9	167
Female	77.6	102	(93.5)	59	83.4	161
Area						
Urban	78.0	195	93.3	98	83.1	293
Rural	(86.9)	27	(*)	8	(88.5)	35

[1] **MICS indicator TC.38 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods**

Table TC.7.4: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percentage of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	At least 2 milk feeds[1]		Minimum dietary diversity[2,A]	Minimum meal frequency[3,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[4,C]	
Total	**57.5**	**33.6**	**23.0**	**1,014**	**44.0**	**83.6**	**35.2**	**92.0**	**1,206**	**50.1**	**60.8**	**29.6**	**2,220**
Sex													
Male	57.3	34.1	24.6	515	44.3	84.7	36.8	92.9	584	50.4	60.9	31.1	1,099
Female	57.6	33.1	21.4	499	43.7	82.7	33.7	91.1	622	49.9	60.6	28.2	1,121
Area													
Urban	57.4	32.2	22.4	896	44.7	83.2	35.3	92.3	1,091	50.4	60.2	29.5	1,987
Rural	57.9	44.4	28.3	118	36.9	87.8	33.9	88.7	115	47.6	65.8	31.1	233
Region													
Tobruk	58.3	46.9	36.8	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	48.9	52.7	32.2	52
Darnah	59.8	20.4	17.7	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	43.7	42.8	14.8	24
Al Jabal al Akhdar	69.9	40.5	28.5	44	(40.3)	(86.3)	(29.4)	(89.2)	30	58.0	58.9	28.9	74
Al Marj	(48.9)	(64.8)	(46.7)	33	50.4	90.2	48.7	91.1	39	49.7	78.5	47.8	72
Banghazi	45.8	56.0	32.4	89	25.1	94.2	18.9	84.6	101	34.8	76.3	25.2	191
Ajdabiya	34.0	51.1	26.6	47	22.4	96.7	22.4	94.4	35	29.0	70.8	24.8	82
Al Kufrah	(23.7)	(29.0)	(5.1)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	18.1	44.6	5.5	8
Sirt	(49.6)	(20.4)	(10.8)	11	24.8	92.6	20.2	97.9	20	33.5	67.3	16.9	30
Al Jufra	(27.2)	(38.1)	(23.6)	6	(27.6)	(94.3)	(23.3)	(92.4)	9	27.4	71.2	23.4	15
Misrata	69.2	42.9	31.2	128	49.0	90.9	42.5	94.9	134	58.9	67.4	37.0	261
Murqub	(34.2)	(26.2)	(16.3)	78	45.7	90.1	36.1	93.8	202	42.5	72.4	30.6	279
Tripoli	(73.7)	(28.3)	(20.8)	125	62.7	76.7	47.3	100.0	182	67.2	56.9	36.5	307
Jafara	(56.5)	(17.8)	(15.5)	75	36.5	78.3	29.5	85.5	152	43.1	58.4	24.9	227
Zawiya	(76.8)	(9.3)	(9.3)	55	47.4	78.1	33.7	97.3	79	59.6	49.6	23.6	134
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	(59.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	65	(41.5)	(79.3)	(34.4)	(93.1)	67	50.4	40.2	17.5	132
Al Jabal al Gharbi	(52.1)	(17.9)	(12.6)	69	(63.4)	(68.1)	(52.7)	(100.0)	43	56.4	37.1	27.9	112
Nalut	(82.3)	(51.7)	(51.7)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	71.4	62.0	47.3	29
Sabha	52.4	59.8	39.9	24	(30.3)	(72.3)	(20.4)	(75.3)	13	44.5	64.3	32.9	37
Wadi Al-Shati	60.3	42.9	28.4	29	45.5	77.9	39.2	81.5	34	52.4	61.5	34.2	63
Murzuq	46.2	45.3	25.5	19	(45.2)	(90.3)	(37.0)	(87.9)	14	45.8	64.5	30.4	33
Wadi al Hayat	43.7	26.7	16.2	25	34.2	57.9	20.9	69.9	20	39.4	40.6	18.3	46
Ghat	37.4	51.2	21.0	10	(7.3)	(62.3)	(5.4)	(63.4)	4	28.2	54.6	16.3	15

Table TC.7.4: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices (Continued)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percentage of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who received:				Number of children age 6-23 months	Percentage of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	At least 2 milk feeds[1]		Minimum dietary diversity[2,A]	Minimum meal frequency[3,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[4,C]	
Total	**57.5**	**33.6**	**23.0**	**1,014**	**44.0**	**83.6**	**35.2**	**92.0**	**1,206**	**50.1**	**60.8**	**29.6**	**2,220**
Age (in months)													
6-8	34.7	38.9	19.8	222	17.8	84.2	13.3	96.2	106	29.2	53.6	17.7	328
9-11	45.1	28.5	20.0	227	29.9	84.2	26.0	96.6	142	39.3	49.9	22.3	369
12-17	70.4	37.8	29.2	324	38.0	82.3	30.0	92.3	374	53.0	61.7	29.6	698
18-23	72.6	27.9	20.7	242	56.0	84.3	44.7	89.9	584	60.9	67.8	37.7	825
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or none	(63.4)	(24.5)	(22.1)	33	(41.2)	(70.9)	(29.7)	(76.3)	27	53.3	45.5	25.5	60
Primary and Lower Secondary	54.4	32.9	19.7	91	38.5	85.2	32.4	85.4	98	46.1	60.1	26.3	188
Upper Secondary	54.4	35.8	22.9	272	41.2	85.6	32.7	92.8	313	47.3	62.5	28.2	585
Higher	58.9	33.2	23.6	619	45.9	83.1	36.7	93.0	766	51.7	60.8	30.8	1,385
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Nationality of hh head													
Libyan	57.4	33.6	23.0	993	44.2	83.7	35.3	91.9	1,195	50.2	61.0	29.7	2,188
Non-Libyan	(59.6)	(32.2)	(27.3)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	46.4	48.5	24.7	32
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	52.2	36.2	24.8	194	43.4	72.1	27.6	76.0	200	47.7	54.4	26.2	394
Second	49.8	29.2	18.2	224	41.1	83.6	31.1	93.0	237	45.4	57.1	24.8	461
Middle	57.9	34.5	20.2	206	50.4	82.8	40.1	93.2	285	53.6	62.6	31.7	491
Fourth	64.7	27.4	19.7	227	34.7	87.5	30.4	97.8	257	48.7	59.3	25.4	484
Richest	63.6	44.0	35.9	163	49.9	90.6	45.5	96.9	226	55.7	71.1	41.5	390

[1] MICS indicator TC.40 - Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children

[2] MICS indicator TC.41 - Minimum dietary diversity

[3] MICS indicator TC.42 - Minimum meal frequency

[4] MICS indicator TC.39 - Minimum acceptable diet (6-23 months)

[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains, 3) beans, peas, lentils, nuts and seeds, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

[B] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For children who are not breastfeeding it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times with at least one of those feeds being a solid or semi-solid feed.

[C] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings.

(*) : Estimates based on less than unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table TC.7.5: Child food poverty

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who did not receive a minimum number of food groups during the previous day, by child food poverty levels, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children living in child food poverty[A]			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Severe	Moderate	Total[1]	
Total	**11.6**	**38.2**	**49.9**	**2,220**
Sex				
Male	13.0	36.5	49.6	1,099
Female	10.3	39.9	50.1	1,121
Area				
Urban	11.3	38.3	49.6	1,987
Rural	14.8	37.7	52.4	233
Region				
Tobruk	32.0	19.2	51.1	52
Darnah	21.8	34.5	56.3	24
Al Jabal al Akhdar	9.9	32.1	42.0	74
Al Marj	19.0	31.3	50.3	72
Banghazi	15.8	49.4	65.2	191
Ajdabiya	12.4	58.6	71.0	82
Al Kufrah	52.2	29.7	81.9	8
Sirt	12.9	53.6	66.5	30
Al Jufra	16.5	56.1	72.6	15
Misrata	11.7	29.5	41.1	261
Murqub	6.9	50.6	57.5	279
Tripoli	2.5	30.3	32.8	307
Jafara	16.9	39.9	56.9	227
Zawiya	6.1	34.3	40.4	134
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	9.4	40.2	49.6	132
Al Jabal al Gharbi	15.7	27.9	43.6	112
Nalut	8.6	20.1	28.6	29
Sabha	12.7	42.7	55.5	37
Wadi Al-Shati	15.7	32.0	47.6	63
Murzuq	9.1	45.1	54.2	33
Wadi al Hayat	16.2	44.3	60.6	46
Ghat	25.4	46.4	71.8	15
Age (in months)				
6-8	28.2	42.6	70.8	328
9-11	15.1	45.6	60.7	369
12-17	8.0	39.0	47.0	698
18-23	6.6	32.6	39.1	825
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	10.8	35.8	46.7	60
Primary and Lower Secondary	16.5	37.3	53.9	188
Upper Secondary	12.0	40.7	52.7	585
Higher	10.9	37.4	48.3	1,385
Nationality of household head				
Libyan	11.6	38.2	49.8	2,188
Non-Libyan	14.9	38.7	53.6	32
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	17.7	34.6	52.3	394
Second	13.4	41.2	54.6	461
Middle	13.0	33.4	46.4	491
Fourth	7.9	43.3	51.3	484
Richest	6.3	38.1	44.3	390

[1] MICS indicator TC.705 - Child food poverty

[A] Child food poverty is defined as to have received foods from 4 or fewer food groups during the previous day. The moderate level of child food poverty is a maximum of 3-4 food groups and the severe level is 2 or fewer food groups. See Table TC.7.4 for the list of the 8 food groups.

Table TC.7.6: Consumption of select food groups

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed select foods during the previous day, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children who consumed from the seven food groups of dietary diversity (excl. breastmilk):							Percentage of children who consumed:		Number of children age 6-23 months
	Grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, or plantains	Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Egg	Vitamin-A rich fruits or vegetables	Other fruits or vegetables	Any fruit or vegetables	Egg or flesh food[1]	
Total	**83.4**	**7.3**	**93.0**	**27.6**	**53.5**	**59.4**	**71.3**	**86.1**	**59.8**	**2,220**
Sex										
Male	82.1	8.6	92.7	27.4	54.2	59.5	70.8	85.3	60.1	1,099
Female	84.7	6.0	93.4	27.7	52.8	59.4	71.8	86.8	59.6	1,121
Area										
Urban	83.3	7.1	93.8	28.2	53.7	59.2	71.7	86.2	60.2	1,987
Rural	84.1	9.1	87.0	22.0	51.9	61.5	67.8	85.1	56.6	233
Region										
Tobruk	68.9	6.1	86.5	28.4	55.4	31.4	58.6	66.6	56.2	52
Darnah	76.6	0.0	90.1	7.8	17.2	68.1	73.2	78.9	22.1	24
Al Jabal al Akhdar	89.3	8.6	94.2	18.8	50.2	69.1	83.8	84.9	53.9	74
Al Marj	81.7	9.1	85.5	27.0	51.1	58.8	53.4	73.9	59.8	72
Banghazi	85.8	5.8	90.2	17.4	38.8	44.0	64.7	82.1	45.3	191
Ajdabiya	85.2	3.0	88.9	6.0	35.7	51.4	52.3	82.1	37.0	82
Al Kufrah	37.2	7.0	86.1	12.9	22.2	22.6	38.5	47.1	28.7	8
Sirt	92.6	9.8	98.4	15.8	50.7	39.4	56.8	84.7	57.9	30
Al Jufra	84.6	6.7	89.7	35.9	42.8	28.4	44.4	60.3	55.0	15
Misrata	84.2	6.7	95.0	28.2	58.5	67.6	83.1	90.2	60.8	261
Murqub	88.7	5.1	92.9	29.3	48.8	66.5	67.3	90.0	60.1	279
Tripoli	80.6	1.9	98.3	54.6	69.6	69.6	86.3	95.2	76.7	307
Jafara	76.7	13.0	94.2	17.4	51.5	56.2	65.4	84.6	54.9	227
Zawiya	88.5	9.3	98.4	20.3	39.7	78.9	83.5	94.0	48.7	134
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	82.8	4.2	94.8	14.2	73.4	46.6	77.4	90.1	75.1	132
Al Jabal al Gharbi	73.6	10.7	90.4	28.4	58.6	63.9	74.6	80.7	64.5	112
Nalut	91.7	25.7	98.3	27.8	61.7	78.3	79.6	88.5	64.8	29
Sabha	90.1	10.0	86.3	31.4	46.3	44.4	46.9	73.1	63.5	37
Wadi Al-Shati	84.9	19.8	84.5	38.5	55.7	60.4	58.5	78.7	67.8	63
Murzuq	90.5	5.6	87.1	27.2	60.8	32.2	69.1	87.1	65.6	33
Wadi al Hayat	93.5	7.5	86.5	35.2	52.8	32.6	48.4	73.3	66.4	46
Ghat	84.2	11.4	80.5	27.6	33.4	33.5	33.4	63.5	47.7	15

Table TC.7.6: Consumption of select food groups (Continued)

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed select foods during the previous day, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children who consumed from the seven food groups of dietary diversity (excl. breastmilk):							Percentage of children who consumed:		
	Grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, or plantains	Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Egg	Vitamin-A rich fruits or vegetables	Other fruits or vegetables	Any fruit or vegetables	Egg or flesh food[1]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Total	**83.4**	**7.3**	**93.0**	**27.6**	**53.5**	**59.4**	**71.3**	**86.1**	**59.8**	**2,220**
Age (in months)										
6-8	56.5	3.7	86.4	7.5	25.1	46.1	58.6	71.6	28.5	328
9-11	76.8	5.6	89.8	14.1	41.3	51.4	66.0	83.7	46.9	369
12-17	88.3	7.0	95.2	29.2	58.3	62.4	74.6	89.6	65.3	698
18-23	93.0	9.7	95.3	40.2	66.2	65.7	76.0	89.9	73.4	825
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	82.8	3.4	91.8	15.4	71.2	67.2	63.0	89.7	75.3	60
Primary and Lower Secondary	81.3	5.0	91.4	22.8	51.9	55.0	65.7	82.5	54.6	188
Upper Secondary	83.7	8.5	93.2	29.6	53.4	56.4	71.2	85.8	60.0	585
Higher	83.6	7.3	93.2	27.8	52.9	60.9	72.5	86.5	59.7	1,385
Current breastfeeding status										
Breastfeeding	76.6	8.0	87.3	22.4	48.8	55.3	66.5	81.0	53.5	1,014
Not breastfeeding	88.6	7.3	98.2	36.4	56.7	64.8	74.6	90.4	66.6	843
Nationality of household head										
Libyan	83.3	7.2	93.1	27.6	53.4	59.7	71.6	86.2	59.8	2,188
Non-Libyan	92.1	12.0	88.7	28.2	56.7	42.1	53.8	77.7	59.6	32
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	82.1	9.1	89.4	26.2	53.3	55.1	60.0	78.1	60.3	394
Second	79.8	7.7	92.0	23.3	48.0	58.5	66.5	82.4	56.6	461
Middle	83.6	8.2	93.1	30.5	56.2	61.2	71.5	86.4	60.2	491
Fourth	85.8	6.5	93.6	26.2	52.8	61.8	76.1	90.4	57.2	484
Richest	86.0	4.8	97.2	32.0	57.6	59.5	82.1	92.6	66.0	390

[1] **MICS indicator TC.706 - Egg and/or flesh food consumption**

Table TC.7.7: Unhealthy feeding practices

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who consumed a sweet beverage, unhealthy food, and zero vegetables or fruit during the previous day, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children with unhealthy feeding practices, consuming:			
	Sweet beverage[1]	Unhealthy food[2]	Zero vegetables or fruit[3]	Number of children age 6-23 months
Total	**50.5**	**54.0**	**13.7**	**2,220**
Sex				
Male	50.6	51.5	14.5	1,099
Female	50.5	56.4	12.9	1,121
Area				
Urban	50.5	53.6	13.6	1,987
Rural	51.0	56.9	14.9	233
Region				
Tobruk	70.1	28.3	32.3	52
Darnah	30.5	41.3	21.1	24
Al Jabal al Akhdar	68.6	78.2	14.0	74
Al Marj	47.1	61.7	25.1	72
Banghazi	42.8	53.6	17.9	191
Ajdabiya	41.5	33.2	17.3	82
Al Kufrah	60.9	31.3	52.9	8
Sirt	68.3	66.3	15.3	30
Al Jufra	66.4	65.0	38.3	15
Misrata	50.5	48.9	9.8	261
Murqub	30.5	59.3	9.1	279
Tripoli	51.5	55.7	4.8	307
Jafara	62.2	68.2	15.4	227
Zawiya	49.0	63.6	6.0	134
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	69.5	25.7	9.9	132
Al Jabal al Gharbi	55.1	38.7	19.3	112
Nalut	72.8	40.2	11.5	29
Sabha	37.0	48.4	26.9	37
Wadi Al-Shati	45.0	65.0	21.3	63
Murzuq	42.4	62.7	12.9	33
Wadi al Hayat	49.1	74.0	26.7	46
Ghat	57.2	32.4	36.5	15
Age (in months)				
6-8	24.5	38.4	28.2	328
9-11	41.6	47.8	16.3	369
12-17	53.2	58.9	10.0	698
18-23	62.6	58.8	9.9	825
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	66.7	52.7	9.3	60
Primary and Lower Secondary	44.1	47.3	17.5	188
Upper Secondary	50.7	51.2	13.7	585
Higher	50.6	56.0	13.4	1,385
Current breastfeeding status				
Breastfeeding	45.5	47.2	18.5	1,014
Not breastfeeding	55.9	59.6	9.6	843
Nationality of household head				
Libyan	50.3	54.2	13.6	2,188
Non-Libyan	62.3	37.6	22.3	32
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	48.4	51.9	21.7	394
Second	49.9	51.1	16.7	461
Middle	49.2	53.8	13.6	491
Fourth	47.7	54.8	9.5	484
Richest	58.4	58.8	7.4	390

[1] MICS indicator TC.707 - Sweet beverage consumption
[2] MICS indicator TC.708 - Unhealthy food consumption
[3] MICS indicator TC.709 - Zero vegetable or fruit consumption

7.6 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have regular access to an adequate diet, are protected from and given effective treatment for childhood illnesses, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.[95] Children with severe wasting have more than nine times higher odds of dying compared to children without wasting.[96] Malnutrition in early childhood also can impair physical and cognitive development and increase the risk of non-communicable diseases in adulthood. The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025, to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and to have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition contributes not only to SDG2.2 but is central to achievement of all 17 SDGs, specifically those related to health, education, gender equality and the climate.[97]

A well-nourished population can provide a reference for how children should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards and reference data.[98] Malnutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to these reference populations. All of the nutritional status indicators, that is, weight-for-age, height-for-age, weight-for-height, and body mass index-for-age, can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as moderately or severely stunted. Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely stunted. Stunting, or chronic malnutrition, is the result of failure to receive adequate nutrition in early life over an extended period and/or recurrent or chronic illness.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status of children under age 5. Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified to have moderate or severe wasting, while those with weight-for-height more than three standard deviations below the median are classified with severe wasting. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. Wasting is a form of acute malnutrition, and the prevalence can change quickly in response to shocks or seasonal changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight, whereas more than three standard deviations are classified as severely overweight.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered moderately or severely

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[95] Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." *The Lancet* 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(13)60937-x

[96] Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." *The Lancet 371*, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(07)61690-0

[97] Grosso, G., Mateo, A., Rangelov, N., Buzeti, T., Birt, C. on behalf of the Food and Nutrition Section of the European Public Health Association. 2020. Nutrition in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals. European Journal of Public Health, 30(Supplement_1): i19–i23. https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckaa034

[98] de Onis M, Garza C, Victora CG, Onyango AW, Frongillo EA, Martines J, for the WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group. The WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study: planning, study design and methodology. Food and Nutrition Bulletin 2004; 25(Suppl. 1): S15–S26.

underweight, while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as severely underweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under age 5 were measured. Measurements were done using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.[99] Findings in this section are based on the indexes calculated from the heights, weights and birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Tables TC.8.1 and TC.8.2 show percentages of children under 5 years of age classified into each of the above-described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for the anthropometric indicators.

Children are excluded from analysis of one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting.

Percentages of children excluded and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables in section DQ.3 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, 1.6 percent of children under 5 have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicators, 2.5 percent from the height-for-age indicators, and 4.7 percent for the weight-for-height indicators.

[99] See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: "MICS6 TOOLS." Home - UNICEF MICS. Accessed August 23, 2018. http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children under 5

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	Percent below		Percent above		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Total	**3.4**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**7,902**	**11.8**	**5.0**	**-0.4**	**7,818**	**4.2**	**1.6**	**8.8**	**3.4**	**0.3**	**7,641**
Sex														
Male	3.5	0.9	0.0	3,959	12.0	5.0	-0.4	3,908	4.7	2.0	9.6	3.8	0.3	3,831
Female	3.4	1.1	0.0	3,943	11.6	5.0	-0.4	3,910	3.7	1.2	8.1	3.0	0.3	3,810
Area														
Urban	3.3	1.0	0.0	7,039	11.5	4.6	-0.3	6,964	4.2	1.6	8.8	3.2	0.3	6,820
Rural	4.3	0.7	-0.1	863	14.6	8.0	-0.7	854	4.6	1.7	9.2	4.9	0.2	821
Region														
Tobruk	2.2	0.0	-0.2	170	8.7	4.0	-0.7	170	2.2	0.6	4.0	1.0	0.2	169
Darnah	1.6	0.2	0.0	91	7.7	2.4	-0.1	91	5.5	3.9	7.9	0.0	0.1	91
Al Jabal al Akhdar	5.4	1.8	-0.4	271	13.3	4.6	-0.4	271	5.1	1.5	1.7	0.5	-0.1	267
Al Marj	3.4	0.2	0.1	271	11.4	6.4	-0.6	268	2.0	0.2	8.6	3.2	0.3	253
Banghazi	4.8	2.1	0.0	712	10.8	5.8	-0.2	709	6.7	2.7	8.0	4.0	0.0	684
Ajdabiya	5.6	1.1	-0.3	303	9.7	3.9	-0.2	302	7.4	4.3	3.3	1.4	-0.2	297
Al Kufrah	6.5	2.9	0.7	32	15.7	7.6	0.4	32	6.9	3.3	20.4	7.6	0.5	28
Sirt	5.3	1.0	-0.1	111	10.8	2.9	-0.6	111	3.4	1.6	6.5	2.4	0.3	111
Al Jufra	5.2	1.5	-0.2	43	18.6	9.6	-0.8	42	2.7	0.8	9.7	6.5	0.2	41
Misrata	3.5	1.3	0.0	872	19.6	8.2	-0.7	859	4.8	1.3	6.5	3.1	0.3	812
Murqub	2.8	0.7	0.0	956	9.5	1.7	-0.4	932	2.0	0.8	8.6	2.8	0.5	931
Tripoli	0.5	0.3	0.3	1,234	4.2	1.4	0.0	1,234	2.9	1.1	8.5	2.5	0.4	1,222
Jafara	2.0	0.0	0.1	760	12.9	3.7	-0.2	760	2.6	1.1	7.3	2.1	0.2	748
Zawiya	7.1	2.2	-0.1	450	12.7	6.4	-0.3	448	8.2	3.7	8.8	2.4	0.1	443
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	2.7	0.8	0.3	438	11.1	5.1	0.0	420	4.2	1.7	13.4	5.1	0.4	421
Al Jabal al Gharbi	4.0	0.7	0.3	431	28.5	19.0	-1.4	418	3.4	1.3	34.6	18.0	1.1	380
Nalut	3.0	0.0	-0.2	110	14.1	6.1	-0.7	108	4.0	0.9	6.3	1.8	0.2	107
Sabha	5.1	1.9	-0.4	141	8.0	3.1	-0.5	140	5.5	1.4	1.8	0.5	-0.2	139
Wadi Al-Shati	4.5	0.7	-0.4	203	7.6	1.9	-0.6	203	2.8	0.0	4.6	1.6	0.0	202
Murzuq	4.5	1.5	-0.2	114	11.3	6.2	-0.5	112	4.6	2.2	8.6	2.9	-0.1	109
Wadi al Hayat	9.8	3.7	-0.5	141	9.7	2.7	-0.3	141	10.6	4.3	2.9	1.3	-0.5	140
Ghat	7.5	2.7	-0.4	46	14.5	6.0	-0.6	46	7.5	2.1	6.3	2.2	-0.2	45

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children under 5 (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight				Stunted				Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	Percent below		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	Percent below		Percent above		Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Total	**3.4**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**7902**	**11.8**	**5.0**	**-0.4**	**7,818**	**4.2**	**1.6**	**8.8**	**3.4**	**0.3**	**7,641**
Age (in months)														
0-5	6.7	2.1	0.0	684	15.4	7.9	-0.3	668	11.3	6.6	10.7	4.5	0.1	639
6-11	5.1	1.3	0.2	678	8.6	4.5	0.1	660	5.0	2.1	10.3	4.5	0.3	656
12-17	1.8	0.6	0.4	687	8.8	3.8	-0.1	679	2.0	0.4	11.0	3.9	0.5	671
18-23	2.4	1.0	0.1	815	20.3	9.5	-0.6	806	3.6	0.8	10.4	3.4	0.5	797
24-35	3.4	1.1	0.0	1,529	12.4	4.9	-0.4	1,511	4.0	1.4	8.1	3.3	0.2	1,484
36-47	3.4	0.8	-0.1	1,705	12.3	5.0	-0.5	1,695	3.6	0.8	8.4	3.9	0.2	1,663
48-59	2.7	0.7	-0.1	1,804	8.0	2.7	-0.4	1,801	3.2	1.4	7.0	2.0	0.1	1,732
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	5.9	2.1	0.0	194	17.7	6.3	-0.7	191	7.8	2.8	15.8	4.1	0.3	186
Primary and Lower Secondary	3.9	1.2	-0.1	675	14.1	7.1	-0.5	674	4.8	1.8	6.7	3.3	0.2	653
Upper Secondary	3.0	0.6	0.1	2,014	11.9	3.9	-0.4	2,001	3.6	1.4	9.2	3.5	0.3	1,960
Higher	3.4	1.1	0.0	5,003	11.1	5.0	-0.3	4,937	4.3	1.7	8.6	3.3	0.2	4,828
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	1.9	0.1	0.1	312	16.4	6.9	-0.5	305	3.8	2.9	9.6	4.0	0.4	299
20-34	3.4	1.0	0.0	5,090	12.1	4.8	-0.4	5,039	4.3	1.6	8.9	3.4	0.3	4,907
35-49	3.8	1.1	0.0	2,476	10.8	5.2	-0.4	2,451	4.1	1.4	8.7	3.3	0.2	2,412
No information on biological mother	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	23	(4.1)	(2.5)	(0.0)	23	(8.8)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(-.2)	23
Nationality of household head														
Libyan	3.3	0.9	0.0	7,782	11.7	5.0	-0.4	7,700	4.1	1.6	8.8	3.4	0.3	7,530
Non-Libyan	9.6	3.4	-0.3	119	16.7	4.0	-0.5	118	10.1	5.7	7.2	2.9	-0.2	111
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	4.5	1.4	-0.1	1,406	12.3	4.2	-0.5	1,381	4.6	2.1	8.0	2.7	0.1	1,359
Second	4.1	0.7	0.0	1,617	11.4	4.4	-0.4	1,606	4.4	1.5	8.5	2.7	0.2	1,569
Middle	2.8	1.1	0.1	1,640	12.7	6.1	-0.4	1,614	4.1	1.6	10.4	4.5	0.4	1,568
Fourth	2.9	0.8	0.1	1,759	10.5	4.8	-0.3	1,746	3.9	1.7	9.6	4.3	0.3	1,713
Richest	3.0	1.0	0.0	1,480	12.4	5.5	-0.3	1,471	4.1	1.2	7.3	2.6	0.2	1,432

[1] MICS indicator TC.44a - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)
[2] MICS indicator TC.44b - Underweight prevalence (severe)
[3] MICS indicator TC.45a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1
[4] MICS indicator TC.45b - Stunting prevalence (severe)
[5] MICS indicator TC.46a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[6] MICS indicator TC.46b - Wasting prevalence (severe)
[7] MICS indicator TC.47a - Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[8] MICS indicator TC.47b - Overweight prevalence (severe)

[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4-6.

7.7 RESPONSIVE CAREGIVING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Early childhood is a crucial window of opportunity and is scientifically proven to be the most sensitive period for brain development. It is in these earliest years when interactions between young children and their environments have profound impacts on physical, cognitive, social and emotional development that extend into adulthood[100]. An optimal home environment during early childhood includes the availability of developmentally-appropriate playthings and books as well as opportunities for stimulating engagement with objects, the environment and caregivers.

Important indicators of the quality of a child's early home environment include the types of activities adults engage in with the child, the availability of books and playthings for the child in the home, and the conditions of the care the child receives.

The MICS Libya 2024-2025 collected information on a range of activities that provide early stimulation and responsive care to young children. These include whether an adult member of the household did any of the following activities: read books to or looked at picture books with the child; told stories to the child; sang songs to or with the child; took the child outside the home, compound or yard; played with the child; spent time naming, counting, or drawing things for or with the child. The results are presented in Table TC.9.1.

During the MICS survey, mothers/caregivers of children under 5 years of age were asked how many children's books or picture books they had for their child at home, and what types of toys and objects the child played with at home. The findings are presented in Table TC.9.2.

Research shows that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries[101]. In the MICS Libya 2024-2025, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. Results are presented in Table TC.9.3.

[100] Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." *The Lancet* 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77-90. doi:10.1016/s0140-6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." *Pediatrics* 129, no. 1 (2011): 232-46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011-2663.

[101] Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." *Tropical Medicine and International Health* 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557-1566. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.; Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." *Journal of Pediatric Psychology* 31, no. 6 (2006): 540-551. doi: 10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.9.1: Early stimulation and responsive care

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothersA, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Adult household members			Father[A]		Mother[A]		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	**36.5**	**2.9**	**13.0**	**9.8**	**1.5**	**26.2**	**2.4**	**5,137**
Sex								
Male	35.6	2.8	13.3	9.3	1.5	24.7	2.3	2,580
Female	37.5	2.9	12.7	10.3	1.5	27.8	2.5	2,557
Area								
Urban	37.1	2.9	12.4	9.5	1.5	26.8	2.5	4,581
Rural	31.9	2.6	17.8	11.9	1.4	22.0	2.0	556
Region								
Tobruk	27.7	2.2	37.5	11.6	1.1	20.6	1.8	101
Darnah	23.6	1.9	38.9	7.4	0.9	17.9	1.5	63
Al Jabal al Akhdar	49.3	3.4	13.0	31.0	2.7	40.7	3.1	177
Al Marj	33.0	2.7	13.8	16.8	1.7	25.7	2.2	177
Banghazi	44.2	3.2	6.2	8.9	1.4	35.1	2.7	456
Ajdabiya	41.7	3.2	18.4	24.8	2.1	37.0	3.1	202
Al Kufrah	16.9	1.9	27.0	4.5	0.9	12.7	1.6	23
Sirt	16.5	1.9	27.6	2.9	0.9	14.3	1.5	74
Al Jufra	42.2	3.2	3.6	3.8	1.3	26.7	2.4	26
Misrata	34.4	2.7	14.9	3.1	1.0	20.3	2.1	590
Murqub	20.8	2.3	21.0	14.2	1.8	19.7	2.2	599
Tripoli	48.8	3.4	2.1	7.8	1.7	31.1	2.7	846
Jafara	21.2	2.5	7.6	1.9	1.1	15.8	2.2	467
Zawiya	40.3	2.8	27.4	24.9	1.9	36.0	2.7	285
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	54.4	3.5	1.4	5.5	1.4	27.6	2.8	278
Al Jabal al Gharbi	35.7	2.9	15.7	6.7	1.2	23.5	2.1	291
Nalut	23.3	2.3	19.0	2.1	0.8	16.5	1.7	70
Sabha	50.4	3.5	5.0	10.2	1.4	36.1	2.9	103
Wadi Al-Shati	21.8	2.1	30.6	4.1	0.9	12.7	1.6	122
Murzuq	24.6	2.6	8.0	2.4	1.3	21.3	2.3	75
Wadi al Hayat	45.5	3.1	6.0	2.0	1.0	36.1	2.8	86
Ghat	49.9	3.5	8.7	8.3	1.3	37.9	3.0	28

Table TC.9.1: Early stimulation and responsive care (Continued)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothersA, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Adult household members			Father[A]		Mother[A]		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member have engaged in any activity	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	**36.5**	**2.9**	**13.0**	**9.8**	**1.5**	**26.2**	**2.4**	**5,137**
Age								
2	30.0	2.7	14.3	8.5	1.4	21.3	2.3	1,562
3	37.7	2.9	13.9	10.1	1.5	27.0	2.4	1,738
4	41.0	3.1	11.0	10.6	1.5	29.8	2.5	1,837
Biological mother's education[B]								
Pre-primary or none	25.4	2.4	23.1	7.0	1.1	16.2	1.8	119
Primary and Lower Secondary	30.0	2.7	16.2	8.5	1.3	21.2	2.2	420
Upper Secondary	32.3	2.8	11.6	8.3	1.5	23.7	2.3	1,297
Higher	39.7	3.0	12.6	10.7	1.5	28.6	2.5	3,259
Biological mother not in the household	(22.9)	(2.2)	(19.8)	(.9)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(.5)	34
Biological father's education[B]								
Pre-primary or none	24.9	2.4	23.9	8.6	1.1	15.8	1.8	111
Primary and Lower Secondary	32.2	2.7	15.3	8.1	1.3	24.0	2.3	920
Upper Secondary	34.2	2.7	14.1	7.7	1.3	22.4	2.2	1,486
Higher	40.7	3.1	10.7	12.2	1.7	30.2	2.6	2,483
Biological father not in the household	25.4	2.5	17.4	1.0	0.2	21.1	2.2	124
Functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	16.7	2.2	23.4	9.7	1.4	12.2	1.9	138
Has no functional difficulty	37.1	2.9	12.7	9.8	1.5	26.6	2.4	4,999
Nationality of household head								
Libyan	36.5	2.9	13.0	9.9	1.5	26.2	2.4	5,055
Non-Libyan	41.1	2.9	9.7	4.8	1.3	29.6	2.5	82
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	26.2	2.4	19.4	8.0	1.2	19.4	2.0	925
Second	30.8	2.6	16.0	9.4	1.4	22.8	2.1	1,055
Middle	39.1	2.9	13.9	8.4	1.5	29.8	2.5	1,023
Fourth	40.0	3.1	9.4	9.3	1.6	28.7	2.6	1,123
Richest	45.5	3.3	6.9	13.7	1.8	29.8	2.7	1,012

[1] MICS indicator TC.49a - Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member
[2] MICS Indicator TC.49b - Early stimulation and responsive care by father[A]
[3] MICS Indicator TC.49c - Early stimulation and responsive care by mother[A]

[A] For the estimation these indicators, father and mother refer to both biological and nonbiological parents (i.e., foster/step parents) who live in the same household as the child.
[B] Mother's/Father's education is only captured for biological parents who live in the same household as the child. The disaggregate for Biological mother differs from the standard disaggregate of "Mother's education" which captures the education level of the mother or primary caregiver. This standard disaggregate is not shown in this table.

Table TC.9.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children
Total	**2.9**	**0.3**	**52.6**	**79.8**	**59.1**	**69.4**	**8057**
Sex							
Male	2.7	0.3	52.0	79.0	55.5	67.0	4,033
Female	3.2	0.3	53.2	80.6	62.7	71.9	4,024
Area							
Urban	3.2	0.3	51.6	79.9	58.4	68.7	7,183
Rural	1.3	0.0	60.7	79.0	65.2	75.3	874
Region							
Tobruk	2.2	0.0	40.6	66.8	33.8	45.0	170
Darnah	0.2	0.0	52.2	74.4	28.6	48.9	91
Al Jabal al Akhdar	0.9	0.0	82.0	80.6	60.6	82.3	273
Al Marj	0.0	0.0	64.5	76.5	71.3	76.3	271
Banghazi	1.3	0.2	77.7	79.1	70.1	80.2	715
Ajdabiya	1.3	0.0	81.4	86.2	61.6	82.3	305
Al Kufrah	1.6	0.0	63.0	61.3	44.7	62.3	34
Sirt	2.9	0.0	53.4	74.3	77.2	79.0	116
Al Jufra	0.9	0.0	12.5	87.6	65.6	64.0	43
Misrata	2.2	0.2	48.7	74.4	34.1	50.3	922
Murqub	0.2	0.0	8.0	81.3	74.7	70.2	982
Tripoli	12.0	1.6	38.3	87.1	60.7	65.7	1,260
Jafara	0.4	0.0	70.8	73.4	52.5	68.5	763
Zawiya	2.2	0.0	62.9	88.1	54.6	83.3	454
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	0.0	0.0	59.2	83.6	54.3	72.1	440
Al Jabal al Gharbi	1.9	0.0	67.2	82.3	69.6	74.9	450
Nalut	1.9	0.0	54.4	69.2	49.6	56.9	111
Sabha	2.5	0.0	62.5	88.9	81.2	83.5	149
Wadi Al-Shati	2.2	0.0	59.2	60.8	65.5	73.9	204
Murzuq	2.3	0.0	37.2	83.5	49.3	63.0	117
Wadi al Hayat	2.1	0.0	61.7	72.1	60.2	67.9	141
Ghat	4.3	0.0	63.5	75.3	73.7	72.8	46

Table TC.9.2: Learning materials (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children
Total	**2.9**	**0.3**	**52.6**	**79.8**	**59.1**	**69.4**	**8,057**
Age							
0-1	1.2	0.0	37.0	59.6	38.9	47.3	2,920
2-4	4.0	0.5	61.5	91.2	70.6	82.0	5,137
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	1.3	0.0	55.1	70.5	63.0	66.3	195
Primary and Lower Secondary	2.2	0.0	52.1	73.8	56.9	67.2	701
Upper Secondary	3.0	0.3	51.2	80.2	56.8	68.5	2,051
Higher	3.1	0.3	53.2	80.8	60.1	70.2	5,094
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	5.3	0.0	60.8	83.7	55.0	76.3	138
Has no functional difficulty	3.9	0.5	61.6	91.5	71.0	82.1	4,999
Nationality of household head							
Libyan	3.0	0.3	52.3	79.8	59.0	69.3	7,931
Non-Libyan	2.1	0.0	72.7	78.3	66.5	79.5	126
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	1.3	0.0	52.8	74.0	63.6	70.5	1,434
Second	1.1	0.2	56.4	77.7	60.9	71.6	1,654
Middle	1.8	0.0	52.5	77.3	59.3	68.8	1,681
Fourth	3.2	0.0	51.4	82.7	55.9	67.4	1,778
Richest	7.5	1.2	49.9	86.9	56.5	69.1	1,511

[1] MICS indicator TC.50 - Availability of children's books

[2] MICS indicator TC.51 - Availability of playthings

Table TC.9.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week[1]	Number of children
Total	**4.6**	**10.4**	**12.1**	**8,057**
Sex				
Male	3.7	10.5	11.7	4,033
Female	5.4	10.3	12.4	4,024
Area				
Urban	4.5	10.2	11.9	7,183
Rural	5.4	12.3	13.9	874
Region				
Tobruk	3.3	10.2	11.3	170
Darnah	3.8	4.2	5.4	91
Al Jabal al Akhdar	1.9	1.4	3.1	273
Al Marj	9.1	10.7	13.1	271
Banghazi	6.5	9.7	10.2	715
Ajdabiya	3.6	5.1	5.7	305
Al Kufrah	9.9	9.6	12.8	34
Sirt	4.8	12.2	13.9	116
Al Jufra	4.2	12.2	14.1	43
Misrata	2.7	5.5	7.1	922
Murqub	2.0	18.1	18.5	982
Tripoli	2.0	11.2	12.0	1,260
Jafara	4.9	12.8	15.4	763
Zawiya	3.6	3.4	5.4	454
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	2.0	3.3	3.8	440
Al Jabal al Gharbi	17.2	10.4	19.0	450
Nalut	19.4	21.5	25.4	111
Sabha	3.8	11.7	13.0	149
Wadi Al-Shati	4.6	15.2	17.2	204
Murzuq	6.2	7.6	8.4	117
Wadi al Hayat	3.2	28.5	29.8	141
Ghat	7.0	19.9	21.7	46
Age				
0-1	2.7	6.8	7.9	2,920
2-4	5.6	12.4	14.5	5,137
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	6.7	8.2	12.7	195
Primary and Lower Secondary	4.0	9.3	10.0	701
Upper Secondary	5.4	11.8	13.7	2,051
Higher	4.2	10.0	11.6	5,094
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	8.6	19.1	22.0	138
Has no functional difficulty	5.5	12.2	14.3	4,999
Nationality of household head				
Libyan	4.6	10.4	12.1	7,931
Non-Libyan	3.4	7.4	8.6	126
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	4.6	10.6	12.4	1,434
Second	5.1	13.0	14.7	1,654
Middle	4.6	10.2	12.2	1,681
Fourth	3.8	8.6	10.4	1,778
Richest	4.6	9.7	10.7	1,511

[1] **MICS indicator TC.52 - Inadequate supervision**

7.8 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is a multidimensional outcome that is the result of an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities acquired across the early years.[102] While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring children have the best chance to reach their full potential. [103]

The Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) module captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between the ages of 24 and 59 months. The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used for monitoring and reporting on SDG indicator 4.2.1, and to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among children.

The measure includes 20 questions about the way children behave in certain everyday situations, and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The 20 items are organised according to the three general domains of health, learning and psychosocial well-being. A child is considered to be developmentally on track if they have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core sub-domains:

- Health sub-domains: gross motor development, fine motor development and self-care.
- Learning sub-domains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being sub-domains: emotional skills, social skills, internalising behaviour, and externalising behaviour.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.[104]

The indicator derived from the ECDI2030 module is the percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being[105]. The findings are presented in Table TC.10.1.

[102] UNICEF et al. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale.* Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

[103] United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). *Early Childhood Development. UNICEF Vision for Every Child.* UNICEF, New York, 2023.

[104] For details about the development of the ECDI2030 module and related indicator, see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions': https://data.unicef.org/resources/early-childhood-development-index-2030-ecdi2030/

[105] The indicator generated by the ECDI2030 module is not entirely comparable to the one generated by the ECDI module that was introduced in the MICS surveys in 2009. For more information see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions'.

Table TC.10.1: Early childhood development index 2030 (ECDI2030)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Early childhood development index 2030 score[1]	Number of children age 2-4 years
Total	**53.5**	**5,137**
Sex		
Male	53.7	2,580
Female	53.3	2,557
Area		
Urban	53.1	4,581
Rural	56.8	556
Region		
Tobruk	30.0	101
Darnah	27.6	63
Al Jabal al Akhdar	55.1	177
Al Marj	57.6	177
Banghazi	70.3	456
Ajdabiya	39.6	202
Al Kufrah	23.1	23
Sirt	75.0	74
Al Jufra	77.0	26
Misrata	44.9	590
Murqub	52.0	599
Tripoli	63.3	846
Jafara	42.8	467
Zawiya	53.4	285
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	34.4	278
Al Jabal al Gharbi	51.7	291
Nalut	41.8	70
Sabha	79.2	103
Wadi Al-Shati	65.1	122
Murzuq	49.1	75
Wadi al Hayat	71.6	86
Ghat	74.3	28
Age		
2	62.7	1,562
3	51.2	1,738
4	47.8	1,837
Attendance to early childhood education[A]		
Attending	65.0	330
Not attending	52.7	4,808
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	46.1	121
Primary and Lower Secondary	49.6	429
Upper Secondary	50.7	1,302
Higher	55.4	3,275
Functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	31.0	138
Has no functional difficulty	54.1	4,999
Nationality of household head		
Libyan	53.7	5,055
Non-Libyan	37.4	82
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	50.0	923
Second	52.8	1,057
Middle	54.3	1,014
Fourth	54.6	1,143
Richest	55.4	1,001

[1] **MICS indicator TC.53 - Early childhood development index 2030; SDG Indicator 4.2.1**

[A] Children age 2 years are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

Learn

8 LEARN AND ACQUIRE SKILLS

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early childhood education (ECE) programmes are designed to promote young children's cognitive, social, emotional and physical development and introduce them to organised instruction outside of the family context[106]. ECE aim to develop the socio-emotional skills necessary for participation in society and the academic skills needed for entry into primary education, playing a crucial role in promoting school readiness. ECE corresponds to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) Level 0 and includes two categories (early childhood educational development designed for children aged 0 to 2, and pre-primary education for children from age 3 to the start of primary education). ECE programmes may be referred to in many ways (early childhood education and development, play school, reception, pre-primary, pre-school or *educación inicial*). Programmes for younger children provided in *crèches*, daycare centres, nurseries or *guarderías* that do not include organized learning components (such as baby-sitting services) do not meet the ISCED level 0 classification criteria[106].

In Libya, early childhood education programmes primarily consist of kindergartens and pre-school centres catering to children aged 3 to 5 years. Government policy via the Ministry of Education includes early childhood care and education (ECCE) within its education reform agenda and commits to modernising curricula and expanding access.

Table LN.1.1 shows the percent of children age 3 and 4 years currently attending early childhood education. A child currently attending school is a child who regularly attends school at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending school at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends school, the child is considered as currently attending school. This indicator is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Table LN.1.2 looks at children's exposure to organised learning programmes in the year before the official primary entry age. In Libya, the official age of entry into primary education is 6 years. As the school year begins in September, children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year would typically reach the official entry age of 6 during that school year. Accordingly, Table LN.1.2 refers to children who were 5 years old at the beginning of the school year.[107] In Libya, the school year begins in September.

The indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) and is calculated as an adjusted[108] net attendance rate (ANAR). This indicator is based on question UB7 in the Questionnaire for Children Under 5.

Additionally, Table LN.1.2 presents the gender, wealth and area parity indices for SDG indicator 4.2.2. These indices contribute to SDG indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile) for all education indicators that can be disaggregated. Generally, when a parity index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The likely more disadvantaged group (e.g., female, poor and rural) is

[106] UNESCO (2012). *International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011)*. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. https://doi.org/10.15220/978-92-3-100223-0

[107] In MICS, the age of household members is recorded as their age at the time of the survey. This age is used to determine eligibility for individual questionnaires, modules and questions, and also serves to define the numerators and denominators for many indicators. However, when estimating education-related indicators that are based on children's age, such as adjusted net attendance rates, completion rates, and others, a variable is created to reflect the child's age at the beginning of the school year. This approach addresses potential issues related to the timing and duration of survey fieldwork and ensures that findings are comparable across countries, while also accounting for age criteria for school enrolment. In the tables of this chapter, "Age at the beginning of the school year" is specified in rows and columns where applicable, distinguishing it from the term "age", which refers to the child's age at the time of the survey.

[108] Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since the numerator includes children one year younger than the official primary entry age attending either ECE or primary education.

placed in the numerator, so parity index values below 0.97 indicate disadvantage for those groups. For example, in the gender parity index (GPI), a value between 0.97 and 1.03 indicates parity between the sexes, a GPI value lower than 0.97 indicates female disadvantage and a value greater than 1.03 suggests male disadvantage. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. The indices do not reveal the overall indicator levels, as parity may be achieved, while overall levels for both groups are low.

Parity indices are also presented in Table LN.2.8 (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school).

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1,A]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	**9.2**	**3,576**
Sex		
Male	9.3	1,756
Female	9.1	1,819
Area		
Urban	9.2	3,198
Rural	9.6	377
Region		
Tobruk	11.4	70
Darnah	3.2	47
Al Jabal al Akhdar	0.6	129
Al Marj	1.9	123
Banghazi	9.3	324
Ajdabiya	8.3	149
Al Kufrah	8.0	17
Sirt	5.5	54
Al Jufra	36.7	18
Misrata	8.9	409
Murqub	9.4	391
Tripoli	10.1	582
Jafara	8.6	342
Zawiya	1.2	194
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	3.7	189
Al Jabal al Gharbi	15.5	204
Nalut	10.3	47
Sabha	14.2	74
Wadi Al-Shati	26.3	82
Murzuq	15.0	53
Wadi al Hayat	20.5	57
Ghat	22.2	19
Age (in months)		
36-47	2.7	1,738
48-59	15.4	1,837
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	3.6	89
Primary and Lower Secondary	5.9	297
Upper Secondary	8.8	895
Higher	10.0	2,285
Missing/DK	(*)	8
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	10.3	93
Has no functional difficulty	9.2	3,483
Nationality of household head		
Libyan	9.3	3,516
Non-Libyan	3.5	59
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	5.8	656
Second	7.7	744
Middle	7.2	694
Fourth	12.0	798
Richest	12.9	684

[1] MICS indicator LN.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

[A] Note that this indicator is a measure of current attendance, i.e., attending at the time of interview. It is therefore not directly comparable to the adjusted net attendance rates at higher levels of education presented elsewhere in this chapter.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year, by level of education attended, and percentage attending organised learning (early childhood education or primary education) (net attendance rate, adjusted), MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percent of children:					
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)	Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Organised learning[1,2]	Number of children age 5 years at beginning of school year
Total	**44.4**	**24.7**	**30.9**	**100.0**	**69.1**	**2,059**
Sex						
Male	41.1	26.4	32.5	100.0	67.5	1,039
Female	47.7	23.0	29.3	100.0	70.7	1,020
Area						
Urban	44.9	24.1	31.1	100.0	68.9	1,828
Rural	40.4	29.8	29.7	100.0	70.3	231
Region						
Tobruk	24.1	45.8	30.0	100.0	70.0	41
Darnah	41.1	21.0	37.9	100.0	62.1	25
Al Jabal al Akhdar	39.3	26.0	34.6	100.0	65.4	83
Al Marj	47.7	21.0	31.2	100.0	68.8	57
Banghazi	45.5	22.0	32.5	100.0	67.5	182
Ajdabiya	49.8	21.7	28.4	100.0	71.6	68
Al Kufrah	34.6	12.9	52.4	100.0	47.6	10
Sirt	34.9	37.7	27.4	100.0	72.6	30
Al Jufra	56.0	39.1	4.9	100.0	95.1	12
Misrata	47.2	29.0	23.8	100.0	76.2	191
Murqub	48.7	19.0	32.4	100.0	67.6	185
Tripoli	47.7	21.0	31.4	100.0	68.6	389
Jafara	42.3	23.2	34.5	100.0	65.5	174
Zawiya	41.9	13.0	45.2	100.0	54.8	129
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	38.6	29.1	32.3	100.0	67.7	144
Al Jabal al Gharbi	35.1	37.4	27.5	100.0	72.5	154
Nalut	29.5	22.6	47.9	100.0	52.1	35
Sabha	50.8	31.9	17.3	100.0	82.7	39
Wadi Al-Shati	56.4	30.8	12.8	100.0	87.2	44
Murzuq	61.9	27.2	10.9	100.0	89.1	29
Wadi al Hayat	54.9	22.9	22.2	100.0	77.8	32
Ghat	46.1	21.9	32.0	100.0	68.0	8
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	28.1	21.8	50.1	100.0	49.9	72
Primary and Lower Secondary	43.1	21.4	35.4	100.0	64.6	193
Upper Secondary	43.7	25.9	30.4	100.0	69.6	545
Higher	45.7	24.9	29.4	100.0	70.6	1,247
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Nationality of household head						
Libyan	44.4	24.8	30.8	100.0	69.2	2,033
Non-Libyan	(43.9)	(16.5)	(39.7)	100.0	(60.3)	25
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	36.5	23.3	40.2	100.0	59.8	369
Second	41.5	27.3	31.2	100.0	68.8	418
Middle	40.6	26.5	33.0	100.0	67.0	424
Fourth	46.6	26.0	27.4	100.0	72.6	411
Richest	55.4	20.5	24.2	100.0	75.8	436
Parity indices[2]						
Female/Male	1.16	0.87	0.90	na	1.05	na
Poorest/Richest	0.66	1.14	1.67	na	0.79	na
Rural/Urban	0.90	1.24	0.96	na	1.02	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.2 - Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2

[2] MICS indicator LN.2 - Parity indices; SDG indicator 4.5.1

na: not applicable
(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

8.2 ATTENDANCE

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

In Libya, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary school at age 12, and upper secondary school at age 15. Primary education consists of six grades, followed by three grades in lower secondary and three grades in upper secondary. In primary school, grades are referred to as Years 1 to 6; in lower secondary as Years 7 to 9; and in upper secondary as Years 1 to 3. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

To achieve comparability between varying national educational systems and classifications across the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) maintains the ISCED statistical framework. Its defined levels and coding are used in computation of MICS Indicators.[109] With focus on completion of primary and secondary education, indicators are centred on levels 0-3 presented in the table of classifications below.

ISCED 2011		Education system in Libya	
Level	ISCED Name	Name of education level in:	
		Arabic	English
0	Early childhood education and care	رياض الأطفال / التعليم قبل الابتدائي	Pre-primary education
1	Primary	التعليم الابتدائي	Primary school
2	Lower secondary	التعليم الإعدادي	Lower secondary
3	Upper secondary	التعليم الثانوي العام	Upper secondary
		التعليم المهني الابتدائي	Elementary vocational
		التعليم المهني المتوسط	Intermediate vocational
		التعليم الثانوي الفني المهني	Professional technical secondary education
The post-secondary level 4-8 are not detailed in this table, but include 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary, 5: Short-cycle tertiary, 6: Bachelor's or equivalent, 7: Master's or equivalent, and 8: Doctoral or equivalent			

Attendance to pre-primary education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table LN.2.1 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended an early childhood education programme the previous year.[110]

Table LN.2.2 presents the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering Primary year 1. Table LN.2.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 11 years) who are attending primary or secondary school[111], and those who are out of school. Similarly, Table LN.2.4 presents the percentage of children of lower secondary school age (age 12 to 14 years) who are attending lower secondary school or higher education levels[112], and those who are out of school.

[109] ISCED is periodically revised by UNESCO (latest in 2011) in consultation with countries. National ISCED mappings are published here: http://uis.unesco.org/en/isced-mappings.

[110] The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters. It is therefore inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-primary education prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

[111] Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also lower and upper secondary school attendance in the numerator.

[112] Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

In Table LN.2.5, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child (at the beginning of the school year) is expected to be in Primary year 3, as per the official intended age-for-grade. If this child is currently in Primary year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by 2 years. The table includes both primary and lower secondary levels.

Table LN.2.6 presents the percentage of children of upper secondary school age (age 15 to 17 years) who are attending upper secondary school or higher[113], and those who are out of school.

The gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table LN.2.7. The gross intake ratio is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

The completion rate of primary education refers to the percentage of a cohort of children age 3 to 5 years above the official intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Libya, the official age of entry into primary school is age 6 years. With 6 grades in primary school, the intended age for the last grade of primary is therefore 11 years, and the reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 14 to 16 years. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education. The official intended age for the last grades of lower and upper secondary school are 14 and 17 years, respectively. Thus, denominators for the lower and upper secondary completion rates are children age 17 to 19 years and children age 20 to 22 years, respectively.

The table also provides the "effective" transition rate[114], defined as the percentage of children who Continued to the next level of education – the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burden such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or school uniforms; education supply and quality issues such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education such as low expectation in returns of advancing in education.

Table LN.2.8 presents the gender parity indices (GPI) for the adjusted primary and secondary net attendance rates provided in Tables LN.2.3, LN.2.4, and LN 2.6. It also presents additional parity indices contributing to SDG 4.5.1, as described for Table LN.1.2.

Specifically, the orphanhood parity index accommodates the need for continuing presentation of data related to the previous MDG indicator 6.4. It should be noted that this indicator was measured on the age group of 10-14 years alone, whereas this replacing measure is on attendance for each of the three levels of education presented.

[113] Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

[114] The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	**72.9**	**1,999**
Sex		
Male	73.6	1,077
Female	72.2	921
Area		
Urban	73.0	1,775
Rural	72.3	223
Region		
Tobruk	26.7	33
Darnah	84.4	21
Al Jabal al Akhdar	78.6	74
Al Marj	66.9	61
Banghazi	64.7	166
Ajdabiya	72.4	86
Al Kufrah	54.0	8
Sirt	77.0	26
Al Jufra	(88.4)	10
Misrata	85.6	247
Murqub	54.0	191
Tripoli	90.8	349
Jafara	54.6	187
Zawiya	75.5	98
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	79.6	125
Al Jabal al Gharbi	55.9	114
Nalut	47.2	37
Sabha	76.0	49
Wadi Al-Shati	84.1	47
Murzuq	94.5	29
Wadi al Hayat	90.1	33
Ghat	87.5	11
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	49.5	42
Primary and Lower Secondary	59.3	210
Upper Secondary	73.5	507
Higher	76.1	1,232
Missing/DK	(*)	8
Nationality of household head		
Libyan	73.4	1,964
Non-Libyan	46.7	35
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	58.6	349
Second	67.9	400
Middle	73.3	385
Fourth	76.4	420
Richest	85.0	445

[1] **MICS indicator LN.3 - School readiness**

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	**88.3**	**2,064**
Sex		
Male	88.8	1,116
Female	87.8	947
Area		
Urban	87.4	1,833
Rural	95.4	231
Region		
Tobruk	85.0	43
Darnah	100.0	23
Al Jabal al Akhdar	93.6	69
Al Marj	99.1	63
Banghazi	96.5	184
Ajdabiya	87.0	90
Al Kufrah	(75.2)	7
Sirt	100.0	28
Al Jufra	(87.4)	8
Misrata	86.7	252
Murqub	91.7	200
Tripoli	83.8	358
Jafara	84.6	231
Zawiya	78.7	100
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	76.9	105
Al Jabal al Gharbi	94.6	114
Nalut	93.9	40
Sabha	94.3	43
Wadi Al-Shati	95.1	43
Murzuq	85.6	25
Wadi al Hayat	94.8	27
Ghat	89.4	10
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	46.3	58
Primary and Lower Secondary	93.7	228
Upper Secondary	87.9	550
Higher	89.4	1,219
Missing/DK	(*)	9
Nationality of household head		
Libyan	88.3	2,022
Non-Libyan	87.9	41
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	89.6	358
Second	92.5	429
Middle	88.7	384
Fourth	84.3	449
Richest	87.0	444

[1] **MICS indicator LN.4 - Net intake rate in primary education**

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Percentage of children: Attending early childhood education	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Percentage of children: Attending early childhood education	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary[1]	Percentage of children: Attending early childhood education	Percentage of children: Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year
Total	**96.1**	**1.3**	**2.7**	**6,625**	**96.6**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**6,030**	**96.3**	**1.3**	**2.4**	**12,655**
Area												
Urban	95.9	1.4	2.8	5,868	96.3	1.3	2.4	5,351	96.1	1.3	2.6	11,219
Rural	97.7	0.6	1.6	757	98.3	1.4	0.3	679	98.0	1.0	1.0	1,436
Region												
Tobruk	96.7	0.8	3.0	126	96.0	2.6	1.4	131	96.3	1.7	2.1	257
Darnah	98.7	0.0	1.3	77	98.5	0.6	0.9	75	98.6	0.3	1.1	152
Al Jabal al Akhdar	96.2	0.0	4.1	256	97.2	0.6	2.1	227	96.7	0.3	3.2	483
Al Marj	97.4	0.3	2.3	229	98.8	0.0	1.2	227	98.1	0.1	1.8	457
Banghazi	99.8	0.2	0.1	650	98.9	0.9	0.2	570	99.4	0.5	0.2	1,220
Ajdabiya	91.9	0.5	8.9	246	92.7	0.3	7.1	233	92.3	0.4	8.0	479
Al Kufrah	66.4	0.6	34.0	27	70.2	1.8	29.2	23	68.1	1.2	31.8	50
Sirt	97.1	1.0	1.9	95	98.2	1.1	0.7	99	97.6	1.1	1.3	195
Al Jufra	87.3	2.5	12.4	39	90.7	0.0	12.8	36	89.0	1.3	12.6	75
Misrata	96.4	2.1	1.5	701	98.3	0.9	0.7	636	97.3	1.5	1.1	1,336
Murqub	98.2	1.0	0.9	677	97.6	1.0	1.4	553	97.9	1.0	1.1	1,230
Tripoli	97.0	2.7	0.3	1,166	96.7	2.1	1.1	1,001	96.9	2.5	0.7	2,167
Jafara	88.1	0.9	11.4	625	93.3	0.4	6.4	606	90.6	0.6	8.9	1,231
Zawiya	95.4	2.3	2.3	311	96.9	2.2	0.9	289	96.1	2.3	1.6	601
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	97.0	2.0	1.0	403	95.4	4.0	0.6	403	96.2	3.0	0.8	806
Al Jabal al Gharbi	97.4	0.7	1.9	402	95.2	0.4	4.4	359	96.4	0.6	3.1	760
Nalut	99.0	0.4	0.6	123	98.2	0.4	1.4	119	98.6	0.4	1.0	242
Sabha	99.4	0.0	0.6	135	97.8	1.0	1.2	125	98.6	0.5	0.9	260
Wadi Al-Shati	97.4	1.5	1.1	138	99.2	0.4	0.5	131	98.2	1.0	0.8	269
Murzuq	96.7	0.3	3.0	85	93.9	2.9	3.6	75	95.4	1.5	3.3	160
Wadi al Hayat	96.3	1.0	2.7	85	96.5	1.4	2.1	85	96.4	1.2	2.4	170
Ghat	97.7	0.0	2.3	29	96.8	1.2	2.1	26	97.3	0.6	2.2	55

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of primary school age at the beginning of the school year attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Percentage of children: Attending early childhood education	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Percentage of children: Attending early childhood education	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary[1]	Percentage of children: Attending early childhood education	Percentage of children: Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age at the beginning of school year
Total	**96.1**	**1.3**	**2.7**	**6,625**	**96.6**	**1.3**	**2.2**	**6,030**	**96.3**	**1.3**	**2.4**	**12,655**
Age at beginning of school year												
6	90.3	6.2	3.5	1,116	89.3	6.7	4.0	947	89.8	6.5	3.7	2,064
7	96.8	0.4	2.8	1,102	96.7	0.9	2.4	960	96.8	0.6	2.6	2,062
8	98.0	0.0	2.0	1,176	98.3	0.2	1.6	1,010	98.1	0.1	1.8	2,186
9	96.3	0.8	2.9	1,147	98.9	0.1	1.0	1,051	97.5	0.5	2.0	2,197
10	97.7	0.2	2.3	1,170	97.9	0.2	2.0	1,076	97.8	0.2	2.2	2,246
11	97.8	0.2	2.6	914	97.8	0.0	2.4	986	97.8	0.1	2.5	1,900
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	72.6	1.6	26.9	224	73.4	0.3	26.3	198	73.0	1.0	26.6	422
Primary and Lower Secondary	97.3	0.7	2.3	818	97.7	0.0	2.3	714	97.5	0.4	2.3	1,533
Upper Secondary	97.3	1.7	1.1	1,793	97.0	1.6	1.4	1,654	97.1	1.7	1.2	3,447
Higher	96.7	1.2	2.1	3,774	97.4	1.5	1.1	3,455	97.1	1.3	1.6	7,229
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(98.4)	(0.0)	(1.6)	24
Nationality of household head												
Libyan	96.2	1.3	2.6	6,533	96.6	1.3	2.2	5,936	96.4	1.3	2.4	12,468
Non-Libyan	88.7	1.0	11.2	93	95.5	1.3	3.2	94	92.2	1.2	7.1	187
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	94.3	0.8	5.2	1,225	95.8	0.8	3.5	1,127	95.0	0.8	4.4	2,352
Second	97.2	0.3	2.6	1,361	96.5	1.0	2.5	1,235	96.9	0.6	2.6	2,596
Middle	96.4	1.4	2.3	1,322	97.5	0.5	2.1	1,155	96.9	1.0	2.2	2,477
Fourth	95.4	2.4	2.4	1,290	96.6	1.4	2.0	1,254	96.0	1.9	2.2	2,544
Richest	97.2	1.7	1.2	1,427	96.4	2.7	1.0	1,260	96.8	2.2	1.1	2,687

[1] MICS indicator LN.5a - Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6a - Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age

[A] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower secondary	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower secondary	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower secondary[1]	Percentage of children:		Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year
		Attending primary school	Out of school[A]			Attending primary school	Out of school[A]			Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	
Total	**91.8**	**5.7**	**2.5**	**3,052**	**91.9**	**5.5**	**2.6**	**2,919**	**91.9**	**5.6**	**2.5**	**5,972**
Area												
Urban	91.5	5.9	2.6	2,695	91.9	5.6	2.5	2,578	91.7	5.8	2.5	5,274
Rural	94.0	4.0	2.1	357	92.6	4.4	2.9	341	93.3	4.2	2.5	698
Region												
Tobruk	92.4	6.1	1.5	64	95.1	1.2	3.7	65	93.8	3.6	2.6	129
Darnah	97.0	2.5	0.5	37	97.8	0.4	0.5	35	97.4	1.5	0.5	71
Al Jabal al Akhdar	90.8	4.9	4.3	99	90.5	8.7	0.8	104	90.6	6.8	2.5	203
Al Marj	91.8	6.4	1.8	111	94.0	0.0	6.0	92	92.8	3.5	3.7	204
Banghazi	90.9	5.4	3.8	278	93.3	4.1	2.6	258	92.0	4.7	3.2	535
Ajdabiya	90.4	7.6	2.1	90	93.2	4.4	2.4	94	91.8	5.9	2.2	184
Al Kufrah	60.1	6.3	33.6	13	65.7	5.0	29.3	10	62.5	5.7	31.8	23
Sirt	93.8	3.9	2.3	48	99.0	0.7	0.3	55	96.6	2.2	1.2	104
Al Jufra	90.7	3.9	4.7	22	87.4	1.0	9.8	18	89.2	2.6	7.0	41
Misrata	92.4	6.2	1.4	327	94.4	5.1	0.5	308	93.4	5.7	1.0	635
Murqub	91.9	5.3	2.7	263	97.1	2.9	0.0	223	94.3	4.2	1.5	486
Tripoli	92.7	6.6	0.7	563	89.7	9.0	1.4	539	91.2	7.8	1.0	1,102
Jafara	88.8	4.2	7.0	300	88.8	3.3	7.9	319	88.8	3.7	7.5	620
Zawiya	87.8	10.6	1.6	147	86.2	13.8	0.0	139	87.0	12.2	0.8	286
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	91.3	7.1	1.6	207	93.8	5.7	0.6	199	92.5	6.4	1.1	406
Al Jabal al Gharbi	98.0	1.3	0.7	208	94.2	1.8	4.0	192	96.2	1.6	2.3	400
Nalut	98.5	0.8	0.7	70	91.9	7.4	0.7	65	95.3	4.0	0.7	136
Sabha	91.3	5.7	3.1	66	85.0	9.2	5.8	53	88.5	7.2	4.3	119
Wadi Al-Shati	95.6	3.6	0.8	55	93.9	5.5	0.6	59	94.7	4.6	0.7	114
Murzuq	87.5	11.2	1.4	38	88.4	7.4	3.5	37	87.9	9.3	2.4	74
Wadi al Hayat	83.5	7.4	9.1	32	85.5	6.7	7.8	43	84.6	7.0	8.3	75
Ghat	84.1	14.5	1.4	12	90.3	7.0	2.7	12	87.2	10.8	2.0	24

Table LN.2.4: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower secondary	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower secondary	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower secondary[1]	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age at the beginning of school year
Total	**91.8**	**5.7**	**2.5**	**3,052**	**91.9**	**5.5**	**2.6**	**2,919**	**91.9**	**5.6**	**2.5**	**5,972**
Age at beginning of school year												
12	85.7	12.3	2.0	1,030	84.3	14.3	1.4	995	85.0	13.3	1.7	2,025
13	93.7	3.6	2.7	1,075	95.6	1.5	2.9	1,034	94.6	2.6	2.8	2,109
14	96.3	0.8	2.9	947	96.2	0.3	3.5	890	96.3	0.5	3.2	1,837
Mother's education[B]												
Pre-primary or none	71.4	9.7	18.9	140	67.9	9.8	22.2	144	69.6	9.7	20.6	284
Primary and Lower Secondary	88.4	8.6	2.9	472	90.3	6.3	3.3	500	89.4	7.4	3.1	972
Upper Secondary	94.1	4.2	1.7	820	94.1	4.7	1.1	777	94.1	4.4	1.4	1,597
Higher	93.3	5.3	1.4	1,618	93.7	5.1	1.2	1,494	93.5	5.2	1.3	3,113
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Nationality of household head												
Libyan	91.9	5.7	2.4	3,020	92.1	5.5	2.4	2,891	92.0	5.6	2.4	5,911
Non-Libyan	77.7	9.0	13.3	33	74.4	3.0	21.8	28	76.2	6.3	17.2	61
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	85.7	8.4	5.9	499	87.3	5.1	7.5	574	86.6	6.6	6.8	1,073
Second	92.2	4.7	3.1	661	93.9	3.1	3.0	590	93.0	3.9	3.0	1,252
Middle	92.4	4.0	3.6	597	91.5	7.5	1.0	564	92.0	5.7	2.3	1,161
Fourth	93.5	5.9	0.6	609	92.9	6.5	0.6	597	93.2	6.2	0.6	1,206
Richest	93.7	6.0	0.2	686	93.9	5.2	0.8	593	93.8	5.6	0.5	1,279

[1] MICS indicator LN.5b - Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6b - Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]		
Total	**27.3**	**59.5**	**11.7**	**1.6**	**100.0**	**12,533**	**26.4**	**53.9**	**13.8**	**5.9**	**100.0**	**6,192**
Sex												
Male	28.0	58.8	11.4	1.8	100.0	6,571	25.7	51.3	15.5	7.5	100.0	3,255
Female	26.4	60.3	12.0	1.4	100.0	5,962	27.1	56.8	11.9	4.2	100.0	2,938
Area												
Urban	26.6	59.7	12.2	1.6	100.0	11,078	26.4	53.5	14.2	6.0	100.0	5,469
Rural	32.2	58.1	7.7	2.0	100.0	1,455	26.4	56.8	11.2	5.6	100.0	723
Region												
Tobruk	53.0	38.8	5.8	2.4	100.0	244	47.9	25.5	9.5	17.1	100.0	150
Darnah	30.5	65.9	2.1	1.5	100.0	154	20.0	72.4	5.9	1.7	100.0	73
Al Jabal al Akhdar	29.8	54.3	13.2	2.7	100.0	479	26.6	50.0	15.2	8.1	100.0	232
Al Marj	26.7	67.9	3.4	2.0	100.0	440	27.7	54.0	11.7	6.6	100.0	227
Banghazi	32.0	61.0	5.3	1.7	100.0	1,219	32.7	49.9	9.9	7.4	100.0	574
Ajdabiya	24.7	68.9	3.7	2.7	100.0	459	22.8	58.3	12.0	6.9	100.0	193
Al Kufrah	22.0	55.1	18.2	4.7	100.0	35	26.8	29.2	22.6	21.4	100.0	21
Sirt	36.5	58.9	3.0	1.6	100.0	192	30.2	54.8	8.2	6.8	100.0	113
Al Jufra	32.5	59.3	8.2	0.0	100.0	67	27.8	54.7	8.2	9.2	100.0	43
Misrata	27.5	63.6	8.1	0.8	100.0	1,339	25.5	57.2	11.6	5.6	100.0	653
Murqub	21.9	66.1	11.5	0.5	100.0	1,227	22.1	58.6	14.3	5.0	100.0	503
Tripoli	22.4	56.4	19.7	1.5	100.0	2,183	25.6	51.4	18.2	4.9	100.0	1,103
Jafara	28.7	63.4	6.2	1.7	100.0	1,132	25.0	65.3	6.1	3.6	100.0	583
Zawiya	18.1	51.8	27.7	2.3	100.0	617	23.1	49.5	25.2	2.2	100.0	258
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	21.8	54.2	22.1	2.0	100.0	817	17.9	51.5	26.5	4.0	100.0	448
Al Jabal al Gharbi	42.6	52.7	3.8	0.9	100.0	760	36.0	53.3	7.1	3.6	100.0	419
Nalut	29.1	64.2	5.2	1.5	100.0	241	26.2	65.0	7.4	1.4	100.0	138
Sabha	27.5	56.5	13.2	2.8	100.0	267	21.3	56.0	14.1	8.6	100.0	128
Wadi Al-Shati	27.5	61.7	9.3	1.5	100.0	272	31.4	49.1	11.8	7.7	100.0	129
Murzuq	26.7	55.7	14.2	3.5	100.0	163	17.1	47.4	18.8	16.7	100.0	85
Wadi al Hayat	21.7	59.9	16.6	1.8	100.0	170	20.0	48.0	17.4	14.6	100.0	88
Ghat	24.8	48.3	21.9	5.1	100.0	56	16.7	40.3	17.9	25.2	100.0	32

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade (Continued)

Percent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending primary school	Percent of children by grade of attendance:				Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]			Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]		
Total	**27.3**	**59.5**	**11.7**	**1.6**	**100.0**	**12,533**	**26.4**	**53.9**	**13.8**	**5.9**	**100.0**	**6,192**
Mother's education[A]												
Pre-primary or none	24.8	53.2	15.7	6.3	100.0	334	19.1	48.2	17.5	15.2	100.0	254
Primary and Lower Secondary	25.6	62.2	9.4	2.7	100.0	1,533	25.7	51.7	15.8	6.8	100.0	999
Upper Secondary	29.3	59.0	10.2	1.4	100.0	3,439	25.4	55.4	16.1	3.1	100.0	1,650
Higher	26.8	59.4	12.7	1.1	100.0	7,195	28.8	56.5	12.3	2.4	100.0	3,149
Missing/DK	(10.4)	(88.4)	(1.2)	(0.0)	100.0	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Grade												
1 (primary/lower secondary)	24.1	65.1	9.5	1.4	100.0	1,999	24.7	59.3	12.2	3.7	100.0	1,932
2 (primary/lower secondary)	27.7	58.4	12.7	1.2	100.0	2,085	26.7	54.5	14.1	4.7	100.0	2,186
3 (primary/lower secondary)	27.2	58.4	12.0	2.4	100.0	2,134	27.4	48.3	15.1	9.2	100.0	2,070
4 (primary)	27.5	59.7	11.7	1.1	100.0	2,171	-	-	-	-	-	na
5 (primary)	27.2	60.2	11.6	1.0	100.0	2,171	-	-	-	-	-	na
6 (primary)	29.6	55.3	12.6	2.5	100.0	1,965	-	-	-	-	-	na
Nationality of household head												
Libyan	27.3	59.5	11.7	1.6	100.0	12,360	26.3	54.1	13.8	5.9	100.0	6,131
Non-Libyan	27.2	58.3	9.6	5.0	100.0	174	33.2	35.6	19.7	11.5	100.0	61
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	27.8	60.3	9.0	2.9	100.0	2,283	28.3	48.6	12.6	10.5	100.0	1,119
Second	31.3	60.0	7.1	1.5	100.0	2,563	28.8	53.9	11.6	5.6	100.0	1,328
Middle	28.0	58.7	12.1	1.3	100.0	2,478	29.0	51.8	14.7	4.5	100.0	1,186
Fourth	26.9	59.8	12.0	1.2	100.0	2,534	26.1	56.2	13.0	4.8	100.0	1,238
Richest	22.5	58.7	17.6	1.3	100.0	2,676	20.1	58.1	17.1	4.7	100.0	1,321

[1] MICS indicator LN.10a - Over-age for grade (Primary)

[2] MICS indicator LN.10b - Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Male					Female					Total				
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school [A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school [A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary [1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school [2, A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year
Total	**78.2**	**14.2**	**0.2**	**8.1**	**2,448**	**87.0**	**8.1**	**0.2**	**5.5**	**2,397**	**82.6**	**11.2**	**0.2**	**6.8**	**4,845**
Area															
Urban	78.1	14.2	0.2	8.4	2,199	86.7	8.1	0.2	5.9	2,129	82.3	11.2	0.2	7.1	4,328
Rural	79.6	14.0	0.0	5.9	250	89.4	7.7	0.6	2.2	268	84.7	10.7	0.3	3.9	518
Region															
Tobruk	76.6	18.2	0.0	5.2	55	86.3	11.8	0.0	2.0	46	80.9	15.3	0.0	3.7	101
Darnah	91.0	6.5	0.0	2.0	33	90.6	3.3	0.0	6.9	25	90.8	5.1	0.0	4.1	58
Al Jabal al Akhdar	79.3	15.4	0.0	7.8	85	79.5	14.7	0.8	6.6	95	79.4	15.0	0.4	7.2	180
Al Marj	69.9	17.8	0.0	13.1	82	81.0	12.0	0.8	6.3	85	75.5	14.8	0.4	9.7	167
Banghazi	76.4	15.0	0.0	9.7	234	82.3	11.3	0.0	6.4	217	79.2	13.2	0.0	8.1	451
Ajdabiya	64.7	16.7	1.6	17.0	78	84.8	7.0	0.9	8.9	76	74.6	11.9	1.3	13.0	154
Al Kufrah	29.8	32.1	2.8	37.0	12	51.2	17.1	1.4	33.2	9	39.0	25.6	2.2	35.4	21
Sirt	76.4	18.3	0.6	4.7	38	84.8	7.8	0.9	8.0	43	80.8	12.8	0.8	6.4	81
Al Jufra	58.5	19.8	0.0	24.7	15	77.9	6.6	0.0	21.8	19	69.6	12.2	0.0	23.1	34
Misrata	81.2	9.5	0.0	9.2	275	90.2	5.7	0.9	3.2	260	85.6	7.7	0.4	6.3	535
Murqub	71.2	15.7	0.0	14.0	171	88.8	5.1	0.0	6.1	198	80.6	10.0	0.0	9.8	370
Tripoli	80.9	16.3	0.0	3.4	430	91.7	6.4	0.0	4.7	412	86.1	11.4	0.0	4.0	842
Jafara	77.6	7.5	0.7	16.2	264	87.3	3.3	0.0	10.2	245	82.3	5.5	0.3	13.3	508
Zawiya	88.8	9.0	0.0	2.2	117	89.3	7.9	0.0	2.8	97	89.0	8.5	0.0	2.5	215
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	79.6	19.4	0.0	1.0	162	85.5	13.9	0.0	0.6	180	82.7	16.5	0.0	0.8	342
Al Jabal al Gharbi	86.9	9.2	0.9	5.0	155	91.8	5.8	0.0	2.4	159	89.4	7.5	0.4	3.7	314
Nalut	94.1	5.5	0.0	0.4	60	96.6	1.6	0.0	3.3	60	95.3	3.6	0.0	1.9	120
Sabha	73.8	20.5	0.0	7.1	54	85.9	9.0	0.0	5.1	54	79.8	14.8	0.0	6.1	108
Wadi Al-Shati	81.7	16.7	0.0	1.3	49	81.9	11.0	0.0	7.9	43	81.8	14.0	0.0	4.4	92
Murzuq	65.2	24.8	0.0	9.4	35	74.5	18.8	1.1	4.5	28	69.3	22.1	0.5	7.2	62
Wadi al Hayat	53.6	31.5	0.7	14.1	33	71.7	19.7	0.0	8.6	35	62.9	25.5	0.3	11.3	68
Ghat	53.5	38.3	1.4	5.0	11	61.0	30.4	0.6	8.0	12	57.5	34.0	1.0	6.6	23

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age (Continued)

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of the school year attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Male					Female					Total			
		Percentage of children:					Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school [A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school [A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary[1]	Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,] [A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age at the beginning of school year
Total	**78.2**	**14.2**	**0.2**	**8.1**	**2,448**	**87.0**	**8.1**	**0.2**	**5.5**	**2,397**	**82.6**	**11.2**	**0.2**	**6.8**	**4,845**
Age at beginning of school year															
15	66.1	27.8	0.4	5.5	878	79.7	16.7	0.3	3.3	824	72.7	22.4	0.4	4.4	1,703
16	83.1	8.5	0.2	8.6	753	90.1	5.8	0.2	4.6	779	86.6	7.1	0.2	6.5	1,532
17	86.9	4.6	0.0	10.5	817	91.7	1.4	0.1	8.6	794	89.2	3.0	0.1	9.6	1,611
Mother's education[B]															
Pre-primary or none	44.6	18.2	0.4	38.8	148	57.2	21.3	0.6	20.9	125	50.4	19.6	0.5	30.6	273
Primary and Lower Secondary	69.7	19.4	0.2	11.6	397	80.3	12.7	0.5	6.5	339	74.6	16.3	0.3	9.2	736
Upper Secondary	80.3	17.1	0.5	2.6	562	90.2	8.8	0.1	1.6	542	85.2	13.0	0.3	2.1	1,104
Higher	82.3	14.5	0.1	2.9	853	90.4	7.7	0.2	3.0	907	86.5	11.0	0.1	2.9	1,761
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Nationality of household head															
Libyan	78.5	14.2	0.2	7.8	2,414	87.3	8.0	0.2	5.2	2,375	82.9	11.1	0.2	6.5	4,789
Non-Libyan	56.4	13.5	1.1	29.0	34	(54.4)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(31.0)	22	55.6	14.0	0.7	29.8	56
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	65.6	18.4	0.7	16.2	426	74.6	12.8	0.4	12.6	405	69.9	15.6	0.5	14.5	831
Second	81.1	10.9	0.3	8.3	517	85.6	9.5	0.2	5.3	495	83.3	10.2	0.2	6.8	1,012
Middle	80.8	11.3	0.0	9.2	473	87.0	7.8	0.5	5.1	481	83.9	9.6	0.3	7.1	954
Fourth	76.4	18.1	0.0	5.9	462	92.8	5.1	0.1	2.8	507	84.9	11.3	0.1	4.3	969
Richest	84.5	13.2	0.1	2.7	570	92.7	6.2	0.0	3.0	509	88.3	9.9	0.1	2.9	1,079

[1] MICS indicator LN.5c - Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)

[2] MICS indicator LN.6c - Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age

[A] The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 14-16 years at beginning of school year[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years at beginning of school year[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year[A]
Total	**94.5**	**1,900**	**97.8**	**5,072**	**97.8**	**1,676**	**98.4**	**1,837**	**95.3**	**4,473**	**85.5**	**3,701**
Sex												
Male	97.3	914	97.5	2,578	97.7	847	104.5	947	93.9	2,353	81.9	2,015
Female	91.9	986	98.1	2,493	97.9	829	91.8	890	96.8	2,121	89.8	1,686
Area												
Urban	93.2	1,710	97.7	4,489	98.0	1,475	98.1	1,621	95.2	4,026	85.9	3,296
Rural	106.6	190	98.2	582	96.7	201	100.2	216	95.6	448	82.4	405
Region												
Tobruk	48.9	36	97.7	113	(88.8)	12	38.5	45	90.0	95	79.9	91
Darnah	120.1	22	99.0	61	100.0	23	104.4	21	94.2	47	82.8	52
Al Jabal al Akhdar	105.4	76	98.3	186	97.3	54	124.8	61	94.6	135	86.2	118
Al Marj	92.6	72	99.3	178	96.4	67	107.1	63	95.1	137	79.5	122
Banghazi	100.7	169	98.8	459	99.6	162	130.7	165	93.4	402	83.2	299
Ajdabiya	99.3	59	96.3	158	91.6	50	102.7	52	88.7	133	82.8	107
Al Kufrah	57.7	8	87.7	23	(*)	3	87.8	8	78.0	22	56.8	18
Sirt	93.1	31	98.5	93	98.2	29	100.9	34	92.6	66	74.7	57
Al Jufra	90.3	13	97.7	38	100.0	11	89.9	14	91.7	32	84.5	26
Misrata	108.8	195	99.0	525	96.6	208	93.9	209	94.7	619	83.3	427
Murqub	80.9	184	97.3	383	98.5	135	93.2	132	95.9	347	84.9	297
Tripoli	98.4	350	99.6	894	98.1	344	89.7	303	97.4	721	88.8	656
Jafara	96.1	161	92.4	536	98.7	151	85.8	198	95.9	444	86.6	383
Zawiya	101.0	69	99.4	219	100.0	65	75.7	88	98.9	231	93.5	230
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	81.5	171	99.7	371	100.0	120	110.6	145	98.5	320	90.1	227
Al Jabal al Gharbi	96.5	100	97.7	341	95.1	93	103.2	120	97.6	285	87.0	233
Nalut	84.1	41	98.8	125	100.0	32	85.5	45	99.4	104	92.4	81
Sabha	89.4	40	95.0	110	100.0	37	106.3	40	91.4	104	79.2	84
Wadi Al-Shati	85.8	42	97.7	94	96.7	28	126.2	36	96.3	92	91.5	69
Murzuq	112.7	21	98.3	65	93.3	26	111.8	21	89.9	53	77.1	52
Wadi al Hayat	89.4	30	90.2	77	98.1	20	97.6	30	83.6	62	69.7	49
Ghat	81.8	8	94.9	22	96.8	7	148.4	8	80.2	22	58.3	20

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates (Continued)

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age at beginning of school year	Primary school completion rate[2]	Number of children age 14-16 years at beginning of school year[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school[4]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age at beginning of school year	Lower secondary completion rate[5]	Number of adolescents age 17-19 years at beginning of school year[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6]	Number of youth age 20-22 years at beginning of school year[A]
Total	**94.5**	**1,900**	**97.8**	**5,072**	**97.8**	**1,676**	**98.4**	**1,837**	**95.3**	**4,473**	**85.5**	**3,701**
Mother's education[B]												
Pre-primary or none	85.7	80	84.0	328	98.3	48	72.6	103	na	na	na	na
Primary and Lower Secondary	96.5	280	97.6	954	94.7	237	97.6	333	na	na	na	na
Upper Secondary	98.5	526	99.1	1,386	97.5	443	95.2	487	na	na	na	na
Higher	92.6	1,007	99.0	2,382	98.8	942	96.0	911	na	na	na	na
Missing/DK	(*)	6	(*)	8	(*)	2	(*)	2	na	na	na	na
Nationality of household head												
Libyan	94.8	1,872	97.9	5,019	97.8	1,661	98.2	1,820	95.6	4,408	85.8	3,645
Non-Libyan	(75.3)	28	83.0	53	(95.2)	15	(121.2)	17	75.7	66	65.1	55
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	86.7	359	92.9	896	96.3	262	97.6	356	89.2	821	71.7	713
Second	87.6	346	97.2	1,035	97.8	331	96.9	361	94.8	917	84.8	664
Middle	97.5	389	98.3	1,031	98.4	313	91.9	376	95.1	843	87.1	744
Fourth	102.6	381	100.0	994	96.7	343	110.1	347	97.7	876	90.8	784
Richest	96.7	426	99.7	1,116	99.3	427	96.3	398	98.6	1,018	91.6	796

[1] MICS indicator LN.7a - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Primary)

[2] MICS indicator LN.8a - Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

[3] MICS indicator LN.9 - Effective transition rate to lower secondary school

[4] MICS indicator LN.7b - Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Lower secondary)

[5] MICS indicator LN.8b - Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

[6] MICS indicator LN.8c - Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2

[A] Total number of children age 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.

na: not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices for attendance

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR[1]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR[1]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR[1]
Total	**96.6**	**96.1**	**96.3**	**1.00**	**91.9**	**91.8**	**91.9**	**1.00**	**87.0**	**78.2**	**82.6**	**1.11**
Area												
Urban	96.3	95.9	96.1	1.00	91.9	91.5	91.7	1.00	86.7	78.1	82.3	1.11
Rural	98.3	97.7	98.0	1.01	92.6	94.0	93.3	0.99	89.4	79.6	84.7	1.12
Region												
Tobruk	96.0	96.7	96.3	0.99	95.1	92.4	93.8	1.03	86.3	76.6	80.9	1.13
Darnah	98.5	98.7	98.6	1.00	97.8	97.0	97.4	1.01	90.6	91.0	90.8	1.00
Al Jabal al Akhdar	97.2	96.2	96.7	1.01	90.5	90.8	90.6	1.00	79.5	79.3	79.4	1.00
Al Marj	98.8	97.4	98.1	1.01	94.0	91.8	92.8	1.02	81.0	69.9	75.5	1.16
Banghazi	98.9	99.8	99.4	0.99	93.3	90.9	92.0	1.03	82.3	76.4	79.2	1.08
Ajdabiya	92.7	91.9	92.3	1.01	93.2	90.4	91.8	1.03	84.8	64.7	74.6	1.31
Al Kufrah	70.2	66.4	68.1	1.06	65.7	60.1	62.5	1.09	51.2	29.8	39.0	1.72
Sirt	98.2	97.1	97.6	1.01	99.0	93.8	96.6	1.06	84.8	76.4	80.8	1.11
Al Jufra	90.7	87.3	89.0	1.04	87.4	90.7	89.2	0.96	77.9	58.5	69.6	1.33
Misrata	98.3	96.4	97.3	1.02	94.4	92.4	93.4	1.02	90.2	81.2	85.6	1.11
Murqub	97.6	98.2	97.9	0.99	97.1	91.9	94.3	1.06	88.8	71.2	80.6	1.25
Tripoli	96.7	97.0	96.9	1.00	89.7	92.7	91.2	0.97	91.7	80.9	86.1	1.13
Jafara	93.3	88.1	90.6	1.06	88.8	88.8	88.8	1.00	87.3	77.6	82.3	1.13
Zawiya	96.9	95.4	96.1	1.02	86.2	87.8	87.0	0.98	89.3	88.8	89.0	1.00
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	95.4	97.0	96.2	0.98	93.8	91.3	92.5	1.03	85.5	79.6	82.7	1.07
Al Jabal al Gharbi	95.2	97.4	96.4	0.98	94.2	98.0	96.2	0.96	91.8	86.9	89.4	1.06
Nalut	98.2	99.0	98.6	0.99	91.9	98.5	95.3	0.93	96.6	94.1	95.3	1.03
Sabha	97.8	99.4	98.6	0.98	85.0	91.3	88.5	0.93	85.9	73.8	79.8	1.16
Wadi Al-Shati	99.2	97.4	98.2	1.02	93.9	95.6	94.7	0.98	81.9	81.7	81.8	1.00
Murzuq	93.9	96.7	95.4	0.97	88.4	87.5	87.9	1.01	74.5	65.2	69.3	1.14
Wadi al Hayat	96.5	96.3	96.4	1.00	85.5	83.5	84.6	1.02	71.7	53.6	62.9	1.34
Ghat	96.8	97.7	97.3	0.99	90.3	84.1	87.2	1.07	61.0	53.5	57.5	1.14

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices for attendance (Continued)

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR[1]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR[1]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR[1]
Total	**96.6**	**96.1**	**96.3**	**1.00**	**91.9**	**91.8**	**91.9**	**1.00**	**87.0**	**78.2**	**82.6**	**1.11**
Mother's education[A]												
Pre-primary or none	73.4	72.6	73.0	1.01	67.9	71.4	69.6	0.95	57.2	44.6	50.4	1.28
Primary and Lower Secondary	97.7	97.3	97.5	1.00	90.3	88.4	89.4	1.02	80.3	69.7	74.6	1.15
Upper Secondary	97.0	97.3	97.1	1.00	94.1	94.1	94.1	1.00	90.2	80.3	85.2	1.12
Higher	97.4	96.7	97.1	1.01	93.7	93.3	93.5	1.00	90.4	82.3	86.5	1.10
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(98.4)	(1.03)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nationality of household head												
Libyan	96.6	96.2	96.4	1.00	92.1	91.9	92.0	1.00	87.3	78.5	82.9	1.11
Non-Libyan	95.5	88.7	92.2	1.08	74.4	77.7	76.2	0.96	(54.4)	56.4	55.6	0.96
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	95.8	94.3	95.0	1.02	87.3	85.7	86.6	1.02	74.6	65.6	69.9	1.14
Second	96.5	97.2	96.9	0.99	93.9	92.2	93.0	1.02	85.6	81.1	83.3	1.05
Middle	97.5	96.4	96.9	1.01	91.5	92.4	92.0	0.99	87.0	80.8	83.9	1.08
Fourth	96.6	95.4	96.0	1.01	92.9	93.5	93.2	0.99	92.8	76.4	84.9	1.21
Richest	96.4	97.2	96.8	0.99	93.9	93.7	93.8	1.00	92.7	84.5	88.3	1.10
Parity indices[1]												
Rural/Urban	1,02	1,02	1,02	na	1,01	1,03	1,02	na	1,03	1,02	1,03	na
Orphans/non-orphans[B]	1,04	1,04	1,04	na	1,07	1,05	1,06	na	0,69	0,00	0,50	na
Poorest/Richest	0,99	0,97	0,98	na	0,93	0,91	0,92	na	0,80	0,78	0,79	na

[1] MICS indicators LN.5a/LN.5b/LN.5c - Parity indices

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

[B] Orphans are children whose biological parents (both mother and father) are not alive. Non-orphans are children for whom at least one parent is alive.

na: not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

8.3 HOUSEHOLD INVOLVEMENT IN EDUCATION

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.[115] Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.[116]

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.[117] Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.[118]

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for children age 5-17 years was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5.[119]

Table LN.3.1 presents percentages of children age 7-14 years for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, attended a meeting called by the school governing body, and met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year.

Table LN.3.2 shows learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage whose teachers teach in the language that the child speaks at home, and percentage of children who receive help with homework.

[115] Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*19, no. 2 (2004): 319-36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

[116] Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." *Educational Psychology*74, no. 2 (2004): 141-53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

[117] Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman, and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." *Review of Educational Research*77, no. 3 (2007): 373-410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

[118] Desforges, C. and A. Abouchaar. *The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review.* Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

[119] Hattori, H., M. Cardoso, and B. Ledoux. *Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education.* MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5. New York: UNICEF, 2017. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzMxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26.

Table LN.3.1: Household involvement in education

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children whose school has a governing body open to parents, and publishes school report cards, and percentage for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, attended a meeting called by the school governing body, and met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children in schools:		Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year:			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
			With a governing body open to parents[2]	That publishes school report cards	Received a report card for the child[1]	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[4]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	
Total	**97.5**	**16,235**	**59.6**	**59.8**	**83.9**	**67.5**	**53.9**	**15,830**
Sex								
Male	97.4	8,365	60.4	60.8	85.1	67.9	54.6	8,144
Female	97.7	7,870	58.8	58.7	82.6	67.0	53.2	7,687
Area								
Urban	97.4	14,392	60.2	60.6	84.8	67.9	54.5	14,023
Rural	98.1	1,843	54.9	53.7	76.9	64.3	49.0	1,808
Region								
Tobruk	99.3	328	74.4	70.8	74.7	72.7	71.6	326
Darnah	99.0	193	45.5	46.5	88.7	43.7	41.3	191
Al Jabal al Akhdar	97.3	618	81.7	88.8	93.8	68.1	62.8	602
Al Marj	97.0	585	57.6	25.3	78.5	75.0	52.3	568
Banghazi	99.0	1,530	65.6	47.9	90.2	82.0	59.1	1,514
Ajdabiya	91.5	573	64.9	77.8	89.0	72.7	63.0	525
Al Kufrah	64.9	70	33.9	35.0	58.2	40.6	32.7	46
Sirt	98.3	252	11.7	54.8	48.8	41.1	10.3	248
Al Jufra	91.5	97	53.8	49.1	73.8	44.3	41.5	89
Misrata	98.4	1,693	60.8	67.4	74.1	60.1	55.3	1,667
Murqub	98.4	1,481	18.3	42.8	67.2	34.6	16.6	1,458
Tripoli	99.8	2,867	85.0	74.3	97.6	83.4	78.5	2,863
Jafara	91.4	1,570	58.2	76.1	87.0	69.7	48.8	1,434
Zawiya	99.3	795	60.1	41.0	96.1	80.7	58.8	789
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	99.3	1,078	41.2	65.2	94.1	62.1	37.2	1,070
Al Jabal al Gharbi	96.1	1,021	69.4	58.5	85.2	77.2	66.1	982
Nalut	99.5	328	82.9	60.8	67.9	73.0	72.5	327
Sabha	98.6	313	56.8	53.7	84.0	58.1	49.0	309
Wadi Al-Shati	99.7	344	22.7	24.7	38.8	32.3	20.1	343
Murzuq	96.1	208	58.7	35.2	75.8	50.3	48.3	200
Wadi al Hayat	96.8	223	27.8	22.8	64.8	54.1	25.6	215
Ghat	98.7	68	27.6	8.6	64.0	69.7	22.2	67
Age at beginning of school year								
6[B]	95.6	1,121	59.2	61.7	81.2	66.9	54.1	1,072
7	95.9	2,087	58.3	59.7	85.2	68.2	52.2	2,002
8	98.5	2,099	60.1	58.6	82.9	68.7	54.9	2,068
9	98.2	2,129	55.3	59.0	85.7	67.9	52.3	2,090
10	96.4	1,985	61.3	58.4	81.5	65.7	55.8	1,913
11	98.2	1,912	57.7	60.9	83.3	63.2	48.8	1,877
12	97.8	1,913	62.6	62.4	86.5	71.1	55.6	1,871
13	98.8	2,059	59.1	57.0	83.3	65.9	54.2	2,033
14	97.2	922	67.6	63.9	84.1	71.2	61.9	896
15	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9

Table LN.3.1: Household involvement in education (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and, among those, percentage of children whose school has a governing body open to parents, and publishes school report cards, and percentage for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, attended a meeting called by the school governing body, and met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children attending school[A]	Number of children age 7-14	Percentage of children in schools:		Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year:			Number of children age 7-14 years attending school
			With a governing body open to parents[2]	That publishes school report cards	Received a report card for the child[1]	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[4]	Attended meeting called by governing body[3]	
Total	**97.5**	**16,235**	**59.6**	**59.8**	**83.9**	**67.5**	**53.9**	**15,830**
School attendance[A]								
Early childhood education	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Primary	100.0	10,821	58.8	59.2	83.7	67.1	53.2	10,821
Lower secondary	100.0	4,802	61.0	60.8	84.8	68.2	55.2	4,802
Upper secondary	100.0	176	71.5	69.3	75.7	76.3	63.7	176
Out-of-school	0.0	405	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	74.4	649	44.4	50.7	66.9	49.0	37.0	483
Primary and Lower Secondary	96.9	2,156	51.4	50.0	77.1	57.0	44.8	2,090
Upper Secondary	98.8	4,451	58.4	60.5	85.1	67.9	52.4	4,400
Higher	98.6	8,965	63.0	62.2	85.8	70.8	57.8	8,843
Missing/DK	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
School management[C]								
Public	100.0	14,423	59.1	59.1	83.1	66.4	53.3	14,423
Non-public	100.0	1,376	65.5	67.6	92.7	79.2	60.2	1,376
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	96.0	2,580	61.3	57.8	85.6	67.7	55.5	2,478
Has no functional difficulty	97.8	13,655	59.3	60.1	83.5	67.4	53.6	13,352
Nationality of household head								
Libyan	97.6	16,019	59.7	59.8	84.0	67.8	54.0	15,632
Non-Libyan	91.5	216	56.5	55.3	72.0	46.4	44.7	198
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	94.2	2,990	44.2	46.2	71.7	54.5	37.7	2,818
Second	97.3	3,408	54.2	54.9	80.8	60.1	47.4	3,315
Middle	97.9	3,153	60.1	63.3	86.6	67.9	55.3	3,086
Fourth	98.6	3,266	65.3	61.3	90.2	73.2	59.5	3,221
Richest	99.2	3,417	71.9	71.1	88.6	79.7	67.2	3,390

[1] MICS indicator LN.12 - Availability of information on children's school performance

[2] MICS indicator LN.13 - Opportunity to participate in school management

[3] MICS indicator LN.14 - Participation in school management

[4] MICS indicator LN.16 - Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress

[A] Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to adjusted net attendance rates reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Household Involvement in Education module administered to mothers or caregivers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7-14 years.

[B] As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education module was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

[C] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.

na: not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table LN.3.2: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7-14 years[A] with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[2]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	**10.3**	**16,235**	**68.5**	**15,830**	**81.3**	**10,843**
Sex						
Male	8.7	8,365	65.9	8,144	81.2	5,363
Female	12.0	7,870	71.3	7,687	81.3	5,480
Area						
Urban	10.6	14,392	68.5	14,023	81.4	9,606
Rural	7.8	1,843	68.4	1,808	80.8	1,237
Region						
Tobruk	8.8	328	86.5	326	76.2	282
Darnah	22.4	193	80.1	191	74.2	153
Al Jabal al Akhdar	13.8	618	44.3	602	70.1	267
Al Marj	1.8	585	78.5	568	93.4	446
Banghazi	8.0	1,530	52.1	1,514	78.3	789
Ajdabiya	14.5	573	47.9	525	82.3	251
Al Kufrah	4.3	70	69.4	46	88.9	32
Sirt	7.5	252	52.2	248	65.3	129
Al Jufra	5.9	97	83.4	89	76.7	74
Misrata	20.2	1,693	67.9	1,667	79.7	1,132
Murqub	2.4	1,481	51.9	1,458	80.9	757
Tripoli	15.8	2,867	93.7	2,863	84.3	2,684
Jafara	7.5	1,570	76.6	1,434	79.3	1,098
Zawiya	6.3	795	69.8	789	88.5	551
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	5.8	1,078	48.1	1,070	93.4	515
Al Jabal al Gharbi	9.0	1,021	64.6	982	82.3	634
Nalut	4.6	328	36.2	327	80.1	118
Sabha	10.3	313	92.3	309	81.3	285
Wadi Al-Shati	7.0	344	84.3	343	53.5	289
Murzuq	6.4	208	58.1	200	78.2	116
Wadi al Hayat	12.3	223	91.1	215	70.1	196
Ghat	14.8	68	68.7	67	89.2	46

[1] MICS indicator LN.19 - Reading habit at home

[2] MICS indicator LN.21 - Support with homework

[A] This table utilises information collected in both the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules. Note that otherwise identical denominators may be slightly different, as the Foundational Learning Skills module includes consent of respondent to interview child and assent and availability of child to be interviewed. This invariably reduces the number of cases for data collected in this module.

[B] As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), the disaggregate of Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

na: not applicable

Table LN.3.2: Learning environment at home (Continued)

Percentage of children age 7-14 years[A] with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school who have homework and percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7-14 years	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7-14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[2]	Number of children age 7-14 attending school and have homework
Total	**10.3**	**16,235**	**68.5**	**15,830**	**81.3**	**10,843**
Age at beginning of school year						
6[B]	11.5	1,121	61.7	1,072	94.2	661
7	10.0	2,087	65.8	2,002	88.0	1,318
8	8.6	2,099	66.9	2,068	86.1	1,384
9	9.7	2,129	64.1	2,090	85.5	1,339
10	9.6	1,985	67.5	1,913	84.2	1,291
11	10.1	1,912	66.0	1,877	82.7	1,239
12	9.8	1,913	75.0	1,871	77.4	1,404
13	12.6	2,059	73.1	2,033	66.0	1,486
14	13.1	922	79.5	896	71.2	713
15	(*)	9	(*)	9	(*)	9
School attendance						
Early childhood education	(*)	30	(*)	30	(*)	17
Primary	10.0	10,821	65.6	10,821	86.8	7,103
Lower secondary	11.8	4,802	74.7	4,802	70.7	3,589
Upper secondary	4.9	176	75.6	176	(69.4)	133
Out-of-school	4.9	405	na	0	na	na
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	4.3	649	64.5	483	69.4	312
Primary and Lower Secondary	8.3	2,156	67.8	2,090	79.8	1,418
Upper Secondary	9.7	4,451	67.0	4,400	83.1	2,947
Higher	11.6	8,965	69.7	8,843	81.3	6,162
Missing/DK	(*)	14	(*)	14	(*)	4
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	8.8	2,580	72.1	2,478	82.3	1,787
Has no functional difficulty	10.6	13,655	67.8	13,352	81.1	9,056
Nationality of household head						
Libyan	10.3	16,019	68.6	15,632	81.3	10,728
Non-Libyan	11.9	216	57.7	198	83.0	114
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	3.8	2,990	58.7	2,818	76.2	1,654
Second	7.3	3,408	69.7	3,315	81.7	2,310
Middle	7.9	3,153	69.0	3,086	83.0	2,131
Fourth	10.0	3,266	69.8	3,221	78.3	2,248
Richest	21.6	3,417	73.7	3,390	85.5	2,499

8.4 ICT EQUIPMENT, USE, AND SKILLS

The MICS Libya 2024-2025 collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. In Table SR.6.1 presents information on the household ownership of ICT equipment (radio, television, fixed telephone line, mobile telephone or smartphone[120] and computer) and access to internet.

Table LN.6.2 presents the use of ICT by women age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they have ever used computers, mobile phones or internet and during the last three months while table LN.6.3 presents the ICT skills of women age 15-49 years based on the information about whether they carried out computer related activities in the last three months.

[120] In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning mobile phone if any individual woman age 15-49 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women age 15-49 years.

Table LN.6.1: Household ownership of ICT equipment and access to internet

Percentage of households with a radio, a television, a telephone and a computer, and have access to the internet at home, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of households with a:							Percentage of households that have access to the internet at home[5]	Number of households
			Telephone				Desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar computer[4]		
	Radio[1]	Television[2]	Fixed line	Mobile phone[A]	Smartphone	Any[3]			
Total	**23.2**	**98.6**	**6.3**	**96.4**	**88.0**	**96.7**	**22.3**	**91.8**	**17,549**
Area									
Urban	23.1	98.7	6.5	96.6	88.6	96.8	23.0	92.2	15,631
Rural	23.9	98.1	4.6	95.4	83.7	95.7	16.3	89.0	1,918
Region									
Tobruk	33.4	97.6	32.6	84.1	77.5	90.4	19.3	82.5	396
Darnah	46.4	98.4	4.4	97.9	76.7	98.0	12.7	83.2	236
Al Jabal al Akhdar	35.4	99.0	2.7	97.9	87.6	97.9	17.5	88.9	569
Al Marj	26.9	99.1	1.5	95.8	81.0	95.8	16.5	92.7	572
Banghazi	36.1	99.0	10.6	98.2	92.7	98.4	39.0	94.4	1,564
Ajdabiya	34.5	98.7	2.3	98.4	90.0	98.4	20.2	90.4	566
Al Kufrah	21.0	87.9	6.4	84.8	44.3	84.8	7.7	76.4	80
Sirt	29.1	98.2	15.3	98.6	91.1	98.7	16.6	93.9	237
Al Jufra	31.6	98.3	31.8	99.3	86.9	99.3	40.6	94.6	119
Misrata	28.6	98.6	3.5	95.5	88.4	95.5	22.8	91.5	1,712
Murqub	2.9	98.3	5.3	97.3	82.9	97.3	13.1	94.0	1,661
Tripoli	26.1	99.0	4.1	99.4	96.5	99.4	22.5	96.2	3,311
Jafara	13.5	99.2	4.4	93.8	87.6	93.9	19.4	88.4	1,616
Zawiya	10.5	99.6	8.4	99.2	91.4	99.2	12.3	89.2	988
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	20.0	99.2	4.4	95.0	85.5	95.1	30.2	91.5	1,129
Al Jabal al Gharbi	29.7	97.7	6.4	88.7	70.4	89.6	18.9	83.5	1,218
Nalut	63.6	99.6	17.5	98.6	85.3	98.6	32.8	89.2	363
Sabha	10.7	98.0	8.7	99.1	97.0	99.1	35.5	97.9	328
Wadi Al-Shati	1.1	97.4	3.3	98.3	96.2	98.4	24.2	97.4	335
Murzuq	0.7	96.5	1.3	97.7	90.6	97.7	17.4	95.5	219
Wadi al Hayat	0.5	94.4	1.1	97.8	94.8	97.8	16.7	97.3	251
Ghat	10.8	95.6	4.3	97.4	95.1	97.6	38.0	97.0	80
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	30.1	97.2	6.0	88.5	67.0	89.1	10.9	75.3	2,265
Primary and Lower Secondary	25.4	98.7	6.2	96.8	84.5	96.9	15.7	89.0	4,089
Upper Secondary	22.0	98.5	6.3	97.7	92.5	98.0	22.1	95.4	4,671
Higher	20.4	99.1	6.3	98.1	94.5	98.2	30.5	96.8	6,470
Missing/DK	14.3	99.7	9.6	99.5	78.8	99.5	21.5	89.4	54
Nationality of household head									
Libyan	23.3	98.7	6.3	96.5	88.1	96.7	22.4	91.8	17,210
Non-Libyan	17.0	91.7	3.4	95.2	87.6	95.4	15.0	94.0	339
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	14.2	93.9	4.6	87.0	63.8	87.7	5.4	73.5	3,866
Second	19.3	99.8	5.7	97.1	86.2	97.5	13.2	91.1	3,461
Middle	20.6	100.0	6.2	99.5	95.7	99.5	19.9	97.6	3,468
Fourth	23.9	100.0	6.0	99.9	98.6	100.0	24.6	99.9	3,459
Richest	39.9	100.0	9.1	99.9	99.3	99.9	51.7	99.7	3,295

[1] MICS indicator LN.604 - Households with a radio

[2] MICS indicator LN.605 - Households with a television

[3] MICS indicator LN.606 - Households with a telephone

[4] MICS indicator LN.607 - Households with a computer

[5] MICS indicator LN.608 - Households with internet

[A] This column includes smartphones.

Table LN.6.2W: Use of ICT (women 15-49)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of people who:										
	Used a computer					Used a mobile phone[A]		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2, A]	Own a smartphone[3]	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[5]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[6]	Number of women
Total	**30.6**	**19.4**	**14.8**	**91.3**	**87.7**	**92.3**	**90.2**	**75.5**	**74.2**	**71.4**	**20,054**
Area											
Urban	31.0	19.6	15.4	91.9	88.6	92.9	91.2	76.4	75.3	72.7	17,858
Rural	27.2	17.1	9.9	86.6	80.3	88.0	82.4	67.7	65.5	60.7	2,196
Region											
Tobruk	25.9	24.9	11.3	84.5	83.3	82.9	68.7	60.1	59.2	49.6	433
Darnah	23.7	20.5	18.3	93.3	75.7	92.0	91.1	73.4	72.1	70.2	227
Al Jabal al Akhdar	17.9	16.7	15.1	87.1	78.6	87.2	86.4	77.3	76.6	63.2	627
Al Marj	22.9	13.0	11.3	87.5	83.3	90.2	87.2	70.9	70.0	69.1	667
Banghazi	40.6	21.4	19.3	90.5	87.6	89.9	89.1	77.8	76.5	75.9	1,790
Ajdabiya	24.8	23.5	14.8	92.4	86.8	92.2	91.1	79.4	79.0	74.3	634
Al Kufrah	7.3	5.3	3.9	82.3	70.4	83.6	79.2	45.7	42.2	39.8	101
Sirt	14.8	14.3	12.3	89.7	86.8	89.9	85.4	82.6	81.4	69.8	345
Al Jufra	54.9	23.3	16.5	92.5	86.9	97.2	96.3	86.9	85.2	83.9	151
Misrata	16.1	10.8	8.2	86.8	83.6	86.8	85.4	65.4	64.8	62.9	2,032
Murqub	51.4	20.9	17.4	88.7	81.1	93.7	93.1	78.1	75.9	73.2	1,783
Tripoli	27.5	18.2	13.0	97.1	96.0	98.0	97.5	91.9	91.7	90.4	3,791
Jafara	27.7	14.3	11.2	90.2	88.5	93.6	90.5	63.7	62.3	59.4	1,937
Zawiya	8.6	7.3	5.7	96.5	95.4	95.2	93.1	49.3	49.2	48.4	992
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	48.0	38.3	35.0	95.8	91.0	94.7	93.4	87.9	86.8	85.7	1,274
Al Jabal al Gharbi	38.2	31.3	15.2	83.9	77.7	84.3	79.5	61.7	59.2	52.5	1,222
Nalut	39.0	30.5	25.1	91.0	85.2	95.1	92.7	75.2	73.1	69.0	394
Sabha	42.3	25.0	18.5	92.6	91.2	95.7	94.7	73.9	72.2	69.0	469
Wadi Al-Shati	35.4	13.2	10.1	91.0	89.9	91.0	80.5	72.7	65.0	63.0	441
Murzuq	20.6	11.5	7.5	94.3	89.7	94.7	93.4	74.4	72.3	70.1	281
Wadi al Hayat	16.6	11.3	10.0	92.4	90.7	91.1	90.5	89.7	87.6	86.8	342
Ghat	50.8	36.0	34.3	93.8	92.9	94.8	91.9	87.7	86.9	84.6	124

Table LN.6.2W: Use of ICT (women 15-49) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have ever used a computer, the internet and who own a mobile phone, percentage who have used during the last 3 months and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last 3 months, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of people who:										
	Used a computer					Used a mobile phone[A]		Used internet			
	Ever	During the last 3 months[1]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Own a mobile phone[2, A]	Own a smartphone[3]	During the last 3 months[4]	At least once a week during the last 3 months	Ever	During the last 3 months[5]	At least once a week during the last 3 months[6]	Number of women
Total	**30.6**	**19.4**	**14.8**	**91.3**	**87.7**	**92.3**	**90.2**	**75.5**	**74.2**	**71.4**	**20,054**
Age											
15-19	26.6	18.3	13.6	76.8	74.6	83.9	80.4	69.3	68.2	64.6	3,993
15-17	24.3	16.5	12.1	70.6	68.7	80.5	76.3	65.5	64.6	61.0	2,494
18-19	30.2	21.4	16.1	87.1	84.4	89.4	87.2	75.6	74.2	70.7	1,498
20-24	39.8	27.2	21.3	93.7	92.3	94.8	93.3	82.6	81.1	78.4	2,865
25-29	36.9	23.4	18.7	94.6	91.6	94.5	92.9	80.4	79.3	77.3	2,282
30-34	35.7	21.3	16.5	96.0	93.6	95.1	93.3	77.9	76.7	74.3	2,411
35-39	30.6	17.1	12.7	95.4	91.3	94.9	93.4	77.1	75.9	73.2	2,807
40-44	28.0	17.1	12.6	94.8	90.0	93.8	92.1	74.9	73.5	70.7	2,954
45-49	19.6	12.4	9.7	95.0	87.4	93.7	91.1	69.7	68.4	65.3	2,743
Education											
Pre-primary or none	8.5	4.6	3.3	71.3	60.1	69.1	63.7	38.3	37.5	32.5	545
Primary and Lower Secondary	14.0	6.8	4.9	81.0	71.6	83.3	79.6	58.9	57.6	53.3	2,059
Upper Secondary	25.1	14.6	11.1	87.8	84.5	90.8	88.3	74.0	73.1	70.2	6,012
Higher	37.4	24.9	19.1	96.0	93.6	95.9	94.5	81.0	79.6	77.1	11,399
Nationality of household head											
Libyan	30.7	19.4	14.9	91.3	87.8	92.4	90.3	75.6	74.3	71.5	19,763
Non-Libyan	23.4	15.1	10.8	88.7	81.9	90.2	87.6	67.8	66.6	62.9	291
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	18.7	8.4	6.2	81.7	72.6	82.4	78.8	58.4	56.3	52.4	3,775
Second	24.5	14.5	10.7	89.1	84.5	90.7	88.0	68.7	67.3	63.8	3,851
Middle	29.2	18.0	13.1	92.1	89.8	93.6	91.2	76.9	76.0	73.3	3,983
Fourth	30.9	19.9	15.3	96.1	95.0	96.7	95.8	83.7	82.6	80.7	4,178
Richest	47.4	34.1	27.3	96.2	94.9	97.1	96.0	87.2	86.4	84.1	4,267

[1] MICS indicator LN.609 - Use of computer

[2] MICS indicator LN.610a - Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1

[3] MICS indicator LN.610b - Ownership of smartphone

[4] MICS indicator LN.611 - Use of mobile phone

[5] MICS indicator LN.612a - Use of internet (during the last 3 months); SDG indicator 17.8.1

[6] MICS indicator LN.612b - Use of internet (at least once a week during the last 3 months)

[A] Includes smartphone ownership/use

Table LN.6.3W: ICT skills (women 15-49)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of people who in the last 3 months:												
	Used a copy and paste tool	Sent a message	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Set up effective security measures	Changed privacy settings on own device, account, or app	Verified the reliability of information found online	Wrote a computer program in a specilised programming language	Performed at least one of the 11 listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of women
Total	**32.0**	**41.6**	**22.5**	**13.3**	**33.3**	**16.6**	**16.2**	**33.4**	**28.9**	**34.1**	**12.5**	**53.5**	**20,054**
Area													
Urban	32.1	41.6	22.4	13.2	33.2	16.4	16.1	33.4	29.2	34.0	12.4	53.2	17,858
Rural	30.9	41.9	23.4	13.9	34.3	18.3	17.2	33.4	26.6	34.7	13.4	56.4	2,196
Region													
Tobruk	12.7	19.0	10.6	6.7	8.8	8.7	17.5	28.6	29.8	33.7	29.4	38.5	433
Darnah	63.3	73.8	41.9	33.3	53.0	38.3	37.5	65.8	58.0	48.6	33.8	76.2	227
Al Jabal al Akhdar	52.0	52.3	49.1	22.1	41.3	26.9	21.7	58.6	43.5	54.1	19.3	64.5	627
Al Marj	35.3	42.6	20.4	12.8	31.7	13.0	11.9	27.3	21.2	44.1	8.5	60.9	667
Banghazi	41.3	56.2	12.4	13.8	42.3	16.9	17.3	49.7	36.5	61.6	11.2	78.5	1,790
Ajdabiya	56.4	67.6	29.1	24.1	60.4	26.9	24.3	47.4	41.3	45.7	20.1	76.3	634
Al Kufrah	14.2	11.9	13.9	9.4	16.1	7.7	6.7	17.5	12.6	16.7	8.0	30.5	101
Sirt	33.0	50.7	15.7	14.0	47.8	42.9	16.6	47.6	36.9	71.6	14.1	81.5	345
Al Jufra	65.4	78.6	27.8	19.3	72.0	26.8	21.2	55.5	44.1	51.2	10.7	86.3	151
Misrata	4.6	8.1	6.1	2.4	10.7	3.8	3.5	7.5	9.2	21.6	1.5	27.0	2,032
Murqub	38.9	65.9	24.8	11.3	49.2	8.9	19.1	40.9	33.3	26.9	7.5	78.5	1,783
Tripoli	28.7	33.8	22.2	9.9	25.8	9.7	10.8	27.7	26.8	29.4	7.3	40.3	3,791
Jafara	29.1	36.1	23.7	10.1	27.8	13.9	12.6	30.9	27.4	20.4	10.8	42.9	1,937
Zawiya	6.4	19.5	10.1	4.7	11.1	7.3	6.3	14.3	11.5	15.6	4.2	29.6	992
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	36.3	49.5	23.3	23.6	39.8	42.3	33.3	44.6	47.6	35.1	36.4	56.0	1,274
Al Jabal al Gharbi	26.1	30.5	24.0	24.8	29.8	23.1	25.2	27.9	24.2	24.3	20.6	37.0	1,222
Nalut	62.8	55.3	63.4	20.6	50.2	32.7	18.9	42.6	36.1	53.7	28.1	78.2	394
Sabha	68.2	72.4	34.8	17.6	56.0	20.5	14.5	45.0	29.3	36.6	7.0	81.5	469
Wadi Al-Shati	32.1	39.6	16.9	19.0	32.9	16.3	30.2	23.7	15.5	35.9	13.9	54.5	441
Murzuq	29.9	35.7	36.5	9.0	29.2	7.2	8.4	16.4	16.5	20.3	6.1	53.1	281
Wadi al Hayat	52.5	87.9	49.4	18.5	81.5	49.6	36.3	72.4	59.2	68.4	24.2	89.9	342
Ghat	59.5	75.6	72.0	35.8	50.4	23.9	30.7	52.5	51.3	43.3	17.8	83.0	124

Table LN.6.3W: ICT skills (women 15-49) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out computer-related activities, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of people who in the last 3 months:												
	Used a copy and paste tool	Sent a message	Used a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet	Connected and installed a new device	Found, downloaded, installed and configured software	Created an electronic presentation with presentation software	Transferred a file between a computer and other device	Set up effective security measures	Changed privacy settings on own device, account, or app	Verified the reliability of information found online	Wrote a computer program in a specilised programming language	Performed at least one of the 11 listed computer related activities[1,2]	Number of women
Total	**32.0**	**41.6**	**22.5**	**13.3**	**33.3**	**16.6**	**16.2**	**33.4**	**28.9**	**34.1**	**12.5**	**53.5**	**20,054**
Age													
15-24[1]	32.8	40.4	23.6	14.6	34.7	18.4	17.6	34.5	30.4	34.3	13.5	52.3	6,857
15-19	28.0	35.2	20.0	11.6	29.3	14.5	13.6	29.1	25.4	28.3	11.0	46.2	3,993
15-17	25.5	32.3	18.3	9.9	26.3	12.5	11.3	25.6	22.3	25.9	9.8	43.3	2,494
18-19	32.1	40.1	22.7	14.4	34.1	18.0	17.5	34.9	30.6	32.4	13.0	51.1	1,498
20-24	39.5	47.6	28.5	18.8	42.3	23.9	23.2	42.1	37.3	42.7	17.0	60.7	2,865
25-29	35.9	47.7	25.1	16.1	39.7	19.0	20.1	38.4	32.6	37.0	14.1	58.1	2,282
30-34	36.9	47.3	24.3	15.2	37.8	18.4	17.8	38.0	32.1	36.7	15.2	58.6	2,411
35-39	34.3	44.9	24.1	12.6	35.2	15.8	15.6	34.9	30.0	36.4	12.1	56.9	2,807
40-44	29.1	39.3	20.3	11.0	29.3	14.8	14.2	29.4	25.5	31.9	10.7	51.6	2,954
45-49	23.0	33.6	16.8	9.3	23.0	11.3	10.8	25.3	22.1	29.0	9.1	47.2	2,743
Education													
Pre-primary or none	12.0	19.2	10.1	5.2	12.8	7.5	7.8	15.0	11.1	14.8	7.1	28.8	545
Primary and Lower Secondary	16.1	27.1	11.1	4.3	18.8	6.6	5.7	17.6	15.1	22.8	4.4	41.2	2,059
Upper Secondary	28.6	39.0	19.5	10.0	28.8	12.8	12.1	29.5	26.2	30.2	10.1	50.5	6,012
Higher	37.6	46.6	26.7	17.0	39.2	20.9	20.7	39.2	33.7	39.1	15.6	58.5	11,399
Nationality of household head													
Libyan	32.0	41.6	22.5	13.3	33.3	16.7	16.2	33.4	29.0	34.2	12.6	53.6	19,763
Non-Libyan	28.7	40.4	19.1	13.2	34.7	13.5	16.4	31.2	20.1	26.0	8.3	47.1	291
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	23.7	33.7	17.5	7.9	24.5	10.5	10.5	23.7	18.4	23.1	6.3	44.4	3,775
Second	27.1	36.6	19.2	11.2	28.8	13.9	13.8	29.5	23.8	30.0	11.4	51.4	3,851
Middle	31.3	40.4	20.5	12.8	34.0	16.5	15.0	31.8	27.3	32.2	12.2	52.3	3,983
Fourth	32.9	42.4	23.4	13.6	34.2	16.9	15.6	34.6	29.9	35.3	12.2	54.8	4,178
Richest	43.3	53.5	30.8	20.2	43.7	24.2	25.2	45.8	43.4	48.1	19.7	63.5	4,267
Parity indices (age 15-24)[3]													
Rural/Urban	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	na
Poorest/Richest	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	na
Parity indices (age 15-49)[4]													
Rural/Urban	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	na
Poorest/Richest	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.613a - ICT skills (age 15-24 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1
[2] MICS indicator LN.613b - ICT skills (age 15-49 years); SDG indicator 4.4.1
[3] MICS indicator LN.613a - Parity indices; SDG indicator 4.5.1
[4] MICS indicator LN.613b - Parity indices; SDG indicator 4.5.1

Na: not applicable

Protected from Violence and Exploitation

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1 BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the CRC and other international treaties. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law and is an essential prerequisite for legal identity and the fulfilment of children's rights.[121] Birth certificates are proof of that legal identity and are often required to access essential services like health care or education. Possession of a birth certificate can also be one form of protection against child labour, child marriage, and underage recruitment into the armed forces since it enables verification of a child's age. Birth certification is also legal proof of one's place of birth and family ties and thus necessary to obtain a passport. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or inherit property and to vote.

In Libya, birth registration is compulsory and governed by the Civil Status Law, administered through the Civil Status Authority under the Ministry of Interior. Births must be registered within 14 days at the local civil registry office, based on a notification issued by the health facility where the birth occurred or, in the case of home births, by a certified midwife or local authority. Upon registration, a birth certificate is issued, which records the child's name, date and place of birth, and parents' details, and forms the basis for obtaining a national identification number and other legal documents.

[121] United Nations Children's Fund. *The Right Start in Life: Global levels and trends in birth registration, 2024 update* UNICEF, New York, 2024. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/UNICEF_The-Right-Start-in-Life_Dec-2024.pdf.

Table PR.1.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caregivers know how to register births, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Children whose births are registered with civil authorities				Number of children	Percent of children whose mothers/ caregivers know how to register births	Number of children without birth registration
	Have birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]			
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	**74.7**	**23.7**	**1.2**	**99.6**	**8,057**	**21.9**	**33**
Sex							
Male	75.5	23.1	0.9	99.6	4,033	(12.5)	16
Female	73.8	24.3	1.5	99.6	4,024	(31.0)	16
Area							
Urban	74.4	24.1	1.1	99.6	7,183	16.3	29
Rural	76.9	20.7	2.0	99.6	874	(*)	4
Region							
Tobruk	65.2	33.2	0.9	99.3	170	(*)	1
Darnah	85.7	13.9	0.4	100.0	91	-	0
Al Jabal al Akhdar	78.0	19.0	2.3	99.3	273	(*)	2
Al Marj	81.0	18.7	0.3	100.0	271	-	0
Banghazi	65.5	32.8	1.1	99.4	715	(*)	5
Ajdabiya	81.6	17.5	0.4	99.6	305	(*)	1
Al Kufrah	56.3	30.1	8.3	94.8	34	(*)	2
Sirt	90.9	8.7	0.0	99.6	116	(*)	0
Al Jufra	69.0	31.0	0.0	100.0	43	-	0
Misrata	53.0	45.6	1.2	99.8	922	(*)	2
Murqub	92.4	5.7	1.3	99.4	982	(*)	6
Tripoli	76.2	23.2	0.3	99.7	1,260	(*)	3
Jafara	75.7	23.6	0.5	99.8	763	(*)	2
Zawiya	75.1	24.5	0.4	100.0	454	-	0
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	76.0	24.0	0.0	100.0	440	-	0
Al Jabal al Gharbi	73.1	25.8	0.9	99.7	450	(*)	1
Nalut	93.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	111	-	0
Sabha	75.2	11.3	12.4	98.9	149	(*)	2
Wadi Al-Shati	84.7	12.5	2.8	100.0	204	-	0
Murzuq	66.5	24.2	9.1	99.8	117	(*)	0
Wadi al Hayat	60.8	34.7	1.5	96.9	141	(*)	4
Ghat	72.7	23.4	0.6	96.7	46	(*)	2
Age (in months)							
0-11	70.1	25.8	3.0	98.9	1,396	(*)	15
12-23	77.0	22.2	0.7	99.9	1,523	(*)	2
24-35	75.4	23.3	0.8	99.5	1,562	(*)	8
36-47	74.5	24.0	1.2	99.7	1,738	(*)	5
48-59	75.6	23.6	0.7	99.9	1,837	(*)	2
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	58.7	28.2	7.1	94.0	195	(4.0)	12
Primary and Lower Secondary	72.1	26.0	0.7	98.9	701	(*)	8
Upper Secondary	73.5	25.1	1.0	99.6	2,051	(*)	7
Higher	76.1	22.7	1.1	99.9	5,094	(*)	6
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	-	0
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[A]							
Has functional difficulty	82.0	16.0	2.0	100.0	138	-	0
Has no functional difficulty	75.0	23.8	0.8	99.7	4,999	(15.9)	16
Nationality of household head							
Libyan	74.9	23.7	1.2	99.8	7,931	(34.4)	17
Non-Libyan	59.2	26.5	2.3	87.9	126	(*)	15
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	75.0	21.5	2.1	98.5	1,434	(21.3)	21
Second	74.1	24.6	1.2	99.9	1,654	(*)	1
Middle	75.5	22.9	1.1	99.4	1,681	(*)	10
Fourth	76.0	23.2	0.8	100.0	1,778	(*)	0
Richest	72.5	26.5	1.0	100.0	1,511	-	0

[1] MICS indicator PR.1 - Birth registration; SDG indicator 16.9.1

[A] Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

9.2 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-regulation is an integral part of parenting in all cultures. Too often however, children are raised using punitive or harsh disciplinary methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. A large body of evidence[122] confirms that violent discipline is both ineffective and can have harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life.

In the MICS Libya 2024-2025, mothers or caregivers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5-17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 present the results.

[122] Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18, no. 5 (2009): 459-83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." *School Psychology Review* 16, no. 2 (1987): 156-68. http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001.; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" *Child Abuse & Neglect* 29, no. 5 (2005): 513-32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced by household members[A] during the last one month, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment: Any	Physical punishment: Severe[B]	Any violent discipline method[1]	
Total	**15.1**	**71.7**	**63.4**	**16.3**	**78.2**	**27,201**
Sex						
Male	14.1	72.3	65.6	17.7	78.9	13,946
Female	16.1	71.1	61.1	14.9	77.4	13,256
Area						
Urban	15.3	71.9	63.2	16.3	78.1	24,191
Rural	13.5	70.8	65.0	16.7	78.6	3,010
Region						
Tobruk	14.9	64.6	57.7	13.2	73.6	553
Darnah	8.4	59.3	67.4	8.1	76.3	330
Al Jabal al Akhdar	25.9	60.7	56.6	7.1	66.2	995
Al Marj	12.9	75.9	68.4	26.0	78.9	947
Banghazi	13.6	76.8	55.9	15.3	78.1	2,517
Ajdabiya	16.4	68.2	70.7	24.3	79.4	997
Al Kufrah	6.2	62.3	56.7	21.0	68.4	112
Sirt	19.0	74.4	57.4	16.2	78.7	407
Al Jufra	20.2	71.5	50.7	6.7	75.8	152
Misrata	37.3	39.1	40.3	8.4	50.3	2,982
Murqub	3.4	81.6	76.3	31.5	87.3	2,661
Tripoli	10.4	82.9	70.0	15.4	87.8	4,698
Jafara	13.4	80.4	74.4	24.0	84.5	2,589
Zawiya	8.9	77.1	70.4	12.0	84.9	1,429
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	14.6	69.8	49.7	1.5	75.6	1,697
Al Jabal al Gharbi	14.0	66.8	64.8	8.6	77.7	1,659
Nalut	18.5	75.6	65.2	30.0	78.9	486
Sabha	7.4	86.5	80.6	17.6	91.5	531
Wadi Al-Shati	16.9	65.5	58.6	21.8	74.4	591
Murzuq	15.4	75.5	53.7	8.3	80.3	354
Wadi al Hayat	9.3	69.5	78.3	29.6	83.0	387
Ghat	14.3	64.2	52.2	8.6	72.9	128
Age						
1-2	16.2	49.8	51.3	9.0	60.3	3,085
3-4	13.9	68.7	68.1	14.3	78.9	3,576
5-9	12.6	77.2	71.0	18.9	83.5	10,532
10-14	17.7	73.8	57.6	16.6	77.8	10,009
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	19.9	56.1	51.7	12.7	65.7	931
Primary and Lower Secondary	15.8	71.9	61.6	16.9	77.1	3,048
Upper Secondary	14.3	72.4	65.3	17.5	79.8	7,255
Higher	15.0	72.4	63.6	15.9	78.3	15,930
Missing/DK	(10.1)	(64.9)	(63.9)	(11.4)	(68.8)	37
Child's functional difficulties (age 2-14 years)[C]						
Has functional difficulty	8.5	82.9	74.1	31.5	86.3	3,468
Has no functional difficulty	16.0	72.0	63.2	14.6	78.6	22,210
Nationality of household head						
Libyan	15.1	71.7	63.4	16.4	78.1	26,822
Non-Libyan	14.4	72.2	67.1	11.8	79.8	380
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	14.8	69.0	61.5	18.3	75.3	4,997
Second	13.8	72.4	64.1	17.9	79.2	5,617
Middle	12.9	74.0	67.6	16.1	80.9	5,295
Fourth	15.6	72.6	63.6	14.1	78.5	5,595
Richest	18.0	70.5	60.3	15.4	76.8	5,698

[1] MICS indicator PR.2 - Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1

[A] The experience of child disciplining methods covers only as used by adult members of the household and not those experienced by the child by other people, e.g., family members not living in the household

[B] Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could

[C] Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-14 years.

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caregivers of children age 1-14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of mothers/caregivers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caregivers responding to a child discipline module
Total	**25.0**	**7,958**
Sex		
Male	(3.2)	37
Female	25.1	7,921
Area		
Urban	25.2	7,169
Rural	23.0	790
Region		
Tobruk	7.5	195
Darnah	12.0	110
Al Jabal al Akhdar	7.3	240
Al Marj	23.2	265
Banghazi	21.2	634
Ajdabiya	26.0	252
Al Kufrah	10.7	26
Sirt	9.3	83
Al Jufra	15.6	42
Misrata	8.0	753
Murqub	49.9	807
Tripoli	37.1	1,865
Jafara	14.7	920
Zawiya	29.7	421
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	6.2	351
Al Jabal al Gharbi	18.2	422
Nalut	32.7	111
Sabha	32.7	164
Wadi Al-Shati	28.3	148
Murzuq	27.9	56
Wadi al Hayat	2.9	53
Ghat	9.4	40
Age		
<25	22.3	297
25-34	25.8	2,224
35-49	25.7	4,342
50+	21.4	1,095
Education		
Pre-primary or none	11.9	264
Primary and Lower Secondary	26.0	955
Upper Secondary	25.3	2,173
Higher	25.4	4,555
Missing/DK	(*)	11
Nationality of household head		
Libyan	25.3	7,834
Non-Libyan	9.1	125
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	22.8	1,380
Second	24.6	1,565
Middle	24.1	1,570
Fourth	24.1	1,739
Richest	28.9	1,705

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

9.3 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

In Libya, the minimum legal age for employment is 15 years, as established by the Labour Relations Law No. 12 of 2010. The employment of children under 18 years in hazardous work, night work, or occupations that may harm their health or education is prohibited. The main types of work in which children may be engaged include small-scale agriculture, street vending, domestic work, and informal family enterprises.

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5-17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).[123,124,125]

Table PR.3.1 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more
ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more
iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Table PR.3.2 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.[126]

i. age 5-11 and age 12-14:

   21 hours or more, that is, children age 5-14 years are classified as child labourers if they have spent at least 21 hours on household chores during the last week.

[123] 'Own use production of goods', including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.
[124] UNICEF. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?*. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.
[125] The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5-17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5-17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.
[126] Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

ii. age 15-17:

No limit to number of hours, that is, children age 15-17 years are not classified as child labourers based on time spent on household chores. For children in this age group, only the number of hours spent on economic activities in the last week is used for classification.

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." The SDG indicator 8.7.1 is defined as the proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two indicators are presently in use for measuring child labour within the context of SDG monitoring and reporting. The first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Table PR.3.3 presents both of these two measures. The MICS Indicator PR.3 Is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Table PR.3.4 presents the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	**4.4**	**14,666**	**12.0**	**0.5**	**5,875**	**18.5**	**0.3**	**4,969**
Sex								
Male	5.9	7,681	15.8	0.4	2,948	27.9	0.4	2,504
Female	2.7	6,984	8.1	0.6	2,927	8.9	0.2	2,464
Area								
Urban	4.2	13,012	11.5	0.3	5,231	18.6	0.3	4,355
Rural	6.0	1,654	15.4	2.0	644	17.7	0.0	614
Region								
Tobruk	1.1	296	2.1	0.0	121	6.7	0.0	112
Darnah	1.7	189	3.2	3.4	61	13.8	0.0	64
Al Jabal al Akhdar	2.5	533	5.3	1.4	235	9.1	0.0	194
Al Marj	0.7	498	2.9	0.8	224	12.9	0.4	167
Banghazi	4.7	1,388	18.7	0.5	546	22.2	0.0	455
Ajdabiya	0.0	561	1.8	0.0	178	10.5	0.0	161
Al Kufrah	8.9	58	24.5	0.0	25	15.4	0.0	21
Sirt	2.2	225	7.5	0.0	87	10.4	0.0	101
Al Jufra	5.3	75	9.9	3.1	41	10.9	1.3	44
Misrata	2.5	1,602	4.9	1.0	611	10.4	0.0	502
Murqub	18.9	1,397	33.9	0.0	469	39.4	0.0	423
Tripoli	0.8	2,465	1.1	0.3	1,161	8.1	0.0	814
Jafara	7.2	1,381	23.2	0.0	594	27.1	1.1	538
Zawiya	2.6	780	16.5	2.8	274	40.2	0.0	163
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	4.0	948	12.5	0.0	379	20.0	0.0	356
Al Jabal al Gharbi	2.6	970	19.3	0.4	325	24.3	1.5	339
Nalut	1.1	260	5.6	0.0	133	8.7	0.0	132
Sabha	1.4	286	4.2	0.0	118	10.6	1.4	119
Wadi Al-Shati	6.3	304	29.1	0.0	121	22.7	0.0	97
Murzuq	1.8	184	8.4	0.0	75	25.3	0.0	68
Wadi al Hayat	2.1	198	9.3	0.0	74	11.0	1.3	75
Ghat	2.7	66	7.1	0.0	23	17.5	0.0	21

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	**4.4**	**14,666**	**12.0**	**0.5**	**5,875**	**18.5**	**0.3**	**4,969**
School attendance								
Attending[A]	4.7	12,953	11.9	0.5	5,769	18.2	0.3	4,718
Not attending	2.3	1,713	16.0	2.6	106	22.7	0.3	251
Mother's education[B]								
Pre-primary or none	1.6	497	23.7	0.5	279	16.2	0.2	306
Primary and Lower Secondary	6.9	1,607	10.1	1.2	883	22.1	0.1	1,006
Upper Secondary	5.0	3,885	12.6	0.3	1,658	22.3	0.8	1,389
Higher	3.7	8,654	11.1	0.4	3,053	14.9	0.1	2,245
Missing/DK	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	13
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	3.9	2,353	12.3	0.3	977	20.2	0.7	797
Has no functional difficulty	4.5	12,313	11.9	0.5	4,898	18.1	0.2	4,172
Nationality of household head								
Libyan	4.3	14,449	11.9	0.5	5,817	18.3	0.3	4,910
Non-Libyan	12.6	216	(21.6)	(0.0)	58	(34.3)	(0.0)	58
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	3.4	2,748	10.6	0.4	1,052	18.2	0.7	838
Second	4.1	2,981	12.5	0.4	1,270	16.4	0.1	1,019
Middle	6.7	2,798	13.0	0.8	1,167	21.2	0.6	1,027
Fourth	5.1	3,038	10.0	0.0	1,075	17.3	0.2	1,060
Richest	2.8	3,100	13.2	0.8	1,310	19.2	0.0	1,025

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children age 5-14 years by involvement in household chores during the previous week, by age groups, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more	
Total	**49.9**	**0.2**	**14,666**	**78.5**	**1.4**	**5,875**
Sex						
Male	45.5	0.2	7,681	71.4	1.2	2,948
Female	54.7	0.3	6,984	85.8	1.6	2,927
Area						
Urban	49.4	0.2	13,012	77.6	1.5	5,231
Rural	54.0	0.6	1,654	85.9	1.2	644
Region						
Tobruk	45.6	0.0	296	62.5	0.0	121
Darnah	42.1	0.7	189	72.3	6.6	61
Al Jabal al Akhdar	40.9	0.0	533	77.2	0.0	235
Al Marj	58.4	0.0	498	83.7	1.0	224
Banghazi	63.4	0.0	1,388	77.9	3.6	546
Ajdabiya	73.2	0.0	561	90.8	0.0	178
Al Kufrah	42.3	0.6	58	66.6	0.0	25
Sirt	55.8	1.2	225	90.5	1.4	87
Al Jufra	54.2	0.5	75	80.0	4.9	41
Misrata	30.9	0.5	1,602	73.3	0.0	611
Murqub	59.4	0.1	1,397	78.1	0.0	469
Tripoli	55.5	0.0	2,465	81.3	2.1	1,161
Jafara	58.3	0.0	1,381	84.4	0.0	594
Zawiya	16.7	0.1	780	59.7	1.5	274
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	25.3	0.3	948	74.4	2.8	379
Al Jabal al Gharbi	47.7	0.7	970	80.9	1.2	325
Nalut	44.7	0.0	260	78.9	0.0	133
Sabha	75.8	1.0	286	88.1	3.1	118
Wadi Al-Shati	64.4	1.8	304	84.8	4.6	121
Murzuq	70.0	0.0	184	92.2	2.9	75
Wadi al Hayat	43.3	0.0	198	57.6	0.0	74
Ghat	52.0	0.0	66	82.6	0.0	23
School attendance						
Attending[A]	52.0	0.2	12,953	79.1	1.4	5,769
Not attending	34.2	0.2	1,713	46.6	2.6	106
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	50.2	0.0	497	73.8	2.0	279
Primary and Lower Secondary	56.5	0.4	1,607	74.6	2.3	883
Upper Secondary	51.8	0.2	3,885	83.1	1.0	1,658
Higher	47.8	0.2	8,654	77.7	1.4	3,053
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	2
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	51.7	0.6	2,353	79.0	1.4	977
Has no functional difficulty	49.5	0.2	12,313	78.5	1.4	4,898
Nationality of household head						
Libyan	49.9	0.2	14,449	78.5	1.4	5,817
Non-Libyan	46.3	0.0	216	(78.4)	(1.6)	58
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	49.6	0.5	2,748	76.7	1.0	1,052
Second	52.7	0.0	2,981	83.2	0.6	1,270
Middle	52.9	0.4	2,798	69.1	2.2	1,167
Fourth	45.1	0.1	3,038	81.3	0.0	1,075
Richest	49.4	0.1	3,100	81.7	3.0	1,310

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education
(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	**8.1**	**2.7**	**46.8**	**0.5**	**3.1**	**25,509**
Sex						
Male	10.7	3.6	42.7	0.4	4.0	13,134
Female	5.3	1.7	51.1	0.5	2.2	12,376
Area						
Urban	8.0	2.6	46.4	0.4	3.0	22,598
Rural	8.7	3.9	49.7	0.6	4.4	2,912
Region						
Tobruk	2.2	0.6	39.8	0.0	0.6	529
Darnah	4.9	1.7	39.4	1.7	3.4	314
Al Jabal al Akhdar	3.6	1.7	41.5	0.0	1.7	962
Al Marj	3.2	0.7	53.8	0.2	0.9	890
Banghazi	12.2	2.9	54.7	0.8	3.6	2,390
Ajdabiya	2.3	0.0	63.6	0.0	0.0	900
Al Kufrah	14.3	5.0	39.4	0.4	5.3	104
Sirt	5.0	1.2	49.4	1.0	2.2	413
Al Jufra	6.0	3.6	45.8	1.5	4.9	160
Misrata	3.3	1.7	34.8	0.3	2.0	2,715
Murqub	16.8	11.5	52.2	0.1	11.6	2,290
Tripoli	2.0	0.5	52.1	0.6	1.1	4,441
Jafara	17.7	4.2	52.0	0.0	4.2	2,513
Zawiya	10.3	2.3	24.2	0.4	2.7	1,216
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	7.8	2.2	31.0	0.8	3.0	1,683
Al Jabal al Gharbi	10.9	1.9	44.4	0.6	2.4	1,634
Nalut	3.6	0.5	42.1	0.0	0.5	525
Sabha	3.4	1.1	61.3	1.3	2.3	523
Wadi Al-Shati	16.0	3.6	57.1	2.1	5.7	522
Murzuq	10.2	1.0	60.5	0.7	1.7	327
Wadi al Hayat	4.6	1.5	37.0	0.0	1.5	348
Ghat	5.6	1.6	48.4	0.0	1.6	111
Age						
5-11	3.0	4.4	49.9	0.2	4.6	14,666
12-14	12.0	0.5	78.5	1.4	1.9	5,875
15-17	18.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	4,969
School attendance						
Attending[A]	8.3	2.8	48.2	0.5	3.2	23,440
Not attending	6.2	2.1	30.7	0.3	2.2	2,070
Mother's education[B]						
Pre-primary or none	13.2	0.9	42.1	0.5	1.3	1,083
Primary and Lower Secondary	11.1	3.5	44.8	0.8	4.2	3,496
Upper Secondary	9.1	3.0	48.9	0.3	3.4	6,932
Higher	6.5	2.4	46.7	0.4	2.9	13,951
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	8.9	2.4	48.2	0.6	3.0	4,127
Has no functional difficulty	7.9	2.8	46.5	0.4	3.2	21,382
Nationality of household head						
Libyan	8.0	2.6	46.8	0.5	3.1	25,177
Non-Libyan	11.4	8.2	43.8	0.3	8.5	332
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	7.3	2.2	46.8	0.5	2.7	4,638
Second	8.3	2.4	49.9	0.2	2.6	5,271
Middle	8.7	4.1	45.8	0.8	4.8	4,993
Fourth	7.7	3.0	43.4	0.1	3.1	5,173
Richest	8.3	1.8	47.9	0.8	2.6	5,435

[1] MICS indicator PR.3 - Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

na: not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions[A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Total	**2.7**	**0.5**	**2.7**	**0.8**	**2.2**	**3.6**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**5.2**	**7.0**	**25,509**
Sex													
Male	3.6	0.4	4.1	1.1	3.2	5.1	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	7.4	9.7	13,134
Female	1.7	0.5	1.3	0.6	1.1	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.8	4.0	12,376
Area													
Urban	2.6	0.4	2.6	0.7	2.1	3.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.0	6.7	22,598
Rural	3.9	0.6	3.5	2.0	3.1	4.8	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.7	6.7	8.6	2,912
Region													
Tobruk	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.4	529
Darnah	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.5	2.6	0.9	0.5	1.3	4.5	6.6	314
Al Jabal al Akhdar	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	2.1	3.0	962
Al Marj	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.1	2.4	890
Banghazi	2.9	0.8	2.3	0.0	1.9	3.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.5	6.7	2,390
Ajdabiya	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	900
Al Kufrah	5.0	0.4	1.2	4.4	2.0	0.3	3.3	2.7	0.4	1.3	7.8	11.7	104
Sirt	1.2	1.0	1.9	0.0	3.0	3.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.2	3.4	4.9	413
Al Jufra	3.6	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	6.4	160
Misrata	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.3	2,715
Murqub	11.5	0.1	7.0	2.5	5.9	9.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	13.6	18.7	2,290
Tripoli	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.4	4,441
Jafara	4.2	0.0	9.4	2.4	6.3	12.4	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	14.9	16.9	2,513
Zawiya	2.3	0.4	4.2	0.9	5.0	5.7	1.8	2.2	0.5	0.6	8.3	9.8	1,216
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	2.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	1,683
Al Jabal al Gharbi	1.9	0.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	4.6	5.4	1,634
Nalut	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.5	525
Sabha	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.1	1.8	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.8	4.3	523
Wadi Al-Shati	3.6	2.1	10.0	4.6	7.8	7.2	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.3	13.9	16.4	522
Murzuq	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.0	2.5	4.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.0	327
Wadi al Hayat	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.2	2.0	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.2	348
Ghat	1.6	0.0	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.6	1.8	0.6	1.1	2.0	3.6	5.0	111

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions[A]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Total	**2.7**	**0.5**	**2.7**	**0.8**	**2.2**	**3.6**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**5.2**	**7.0**	**25,509**
Age													
5-11	4.4	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.3	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.2	5.6	14,666
12-14	0.5	1.4	3.0	1.9	3.0	4.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	5.9	7.4	5,875
15-17	0.3	0.0	5.3	1.3	3.7	7.3	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.5	10.2	10.3	4,969
School attendance													
Attending[B]	2.8	0.5	2.8	0.9	2.3	3.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	5.4	7.2	23,440
Not attending	2.1	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.3	3.7	2,070
Mother's education[C]													
Pre-primary or none	0.9	0.5	2.9	3.2	4.4	5.6	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	7.1	7.5	1,083
Primary and Lower Secondary	3.5	0.8	3.1	1.5	3.4	5.6	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.6	7.5	9.5	3,496
Upper Secondary	3.0	0.3	2.9	0.6	1.7	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	5.4	7.6	6,932
Higher	2.4	0.4	2.5	0.6	1.9	2.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	4.3	5.9	13,951
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	2.4	0.6	3.1	1.5	2.7	3.8	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	5.7	7.7	4,127
Has no functional difficulty	2.8	0.4	2.6	0.7	2.1	3.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	5.1	6.8	21,382
Nationality of household head													
Libyan	2.6	0.5	2.7	0.9	2.2	3.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	5.0	6.8	25,177
Non-Libyan	8.2	0.3	7.1	0.3	1.3	8.3	3.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	13.9	14.9	332
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	2.2	0.5	2.0	0.7	2.4	3.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	5.2	6.5	4,638
Second	2.4	0.2	2.4	1.0	1.9	3.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	4.9	6.2	5,271
Middle	4.1	0.8	3.0	0.8	2.3	3.8	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	6.3	9.0	4,993
Fourth	3.0	0.1	3.4	0.6	2.1	3.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.5	7.2	5,173
Richest	1.8	0.8	2.7	1.1	2.3	3.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	4.1	5.9	5,435

[A] The definition of the child labour indicator used for SDG reporting does presently not include hazardous working conditions. Work is ongoing to increase the types of hazardous working conditions captured and update the indicators definition. This column presents a definition comparable the original version of the MICS indicator, used early in the MICS6 round. The current SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

9.4 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage[127] before the age of 18 is violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.[128]

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity – and for females, childbearing – may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.[129,130] In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Table PR.4.1W presents the percentage of women married before ages 15 and 18 years, the percentage of adolescent girls age 15-19 years who are currently married, and the percentage of women in a polygynous union.

Table PR.4.2W presents the proportion of women who were first married before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of women who are currently married or in union and 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table PR.4.3 presents the results of the age difference between women and their husbands.

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[127] All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

[128] Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey.* Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf.;
Godha, D. et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization.* MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

[129] Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 52, no. 5 (2013): 552-58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

[130] Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644-649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 18-49 and 20-24 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 18-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Total	**0.7**	**20,054**	**0.8**	**4.2**	**17,560**	**0.3**	**4.1**	**2,865**	**1.5**	**3,993**	**2.7**	**9,527**
Area												
Urban	0.7	17,858	0.8	4.3	15,662	0.3	4.2	2,578	1.6	3,555	2.7	8,510
Rural	0.9	2,196	1.0	3.1	1,898	0.8	3.6	287	1.0	438	2.7	1,018
Region												
Tobruk	2.2	433	2.6	5.8	377	0.0	3.6	68	1.2	87	2.0	202
Darnah	3.3	227	3.8	8.2	197	2.3	4.5	34	0.5	43	1.2	121
Al Jabal al Akhdar	0.0	627	0.0	3.4	533	0.0	5.7	84	1.6	146	3.4	308
Al Marj	0.6	667	0.7	4.6	577	0.9	7.6	85	0.5	130	3.3	264
Banghazi	0.3	1,790	0.3	3.0	1,571	0.6	2.6	242	1.1	356	3.7	800
Ajdabiya	0.7	634	0.7	3.6	557	0.0	1.4	74	1.4	120	1.3	315
Al Kufrah	1.5	101	1.5	5.7	91	1.1	4.9	15	1.2	19	4.0	41
Sirt	0.4	345	0.4	1.9	296	0.0	1.8	42	0.7	73	5.3	130
Al Jufra	0.3	151	0.4	1.6	130	1.2	4.1	25	0.0	33	5.7	54
Misrata	0.9	2,032	1.1	10.0	1,763	0.0	10.0	343	6.1	485	1.0	1,029
Murqub	0.2	1,783	0.2	3.6	1,573	0.0	3.7	257	3.3	316	2.8	912
Tripoli	1.0	3,791	1.2	4.4	3,379	0.6	3.1	491	0.0	651	1.6	1,917
Jafara	0.3	1,937	0.3	3.4	1,687	0.0	3.6	303	0.2	415	2.4	955
Zawiya	0.0	992	0.0	2.5	900	0.0	3.5	173	0.6	156	3.2	487
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	0.4	1,274	0.4	1.4	1,073	0.0	0.0	187	0.0	316	1.0	563
Al Jabal al Gharbi	1.7	1,222	2.0	4.3	1,049	1.9	6.5	161	1.7	267	3.4	643
Nalut	0.4	394	0.5	1.1	332	0.0	0.5	57	0.3	93	1.8	162
Sabha	1.4	469	1.5	3.8	412	0.6	2.7	74	0.4	89	6.0	147
Wadi Al-Shati	0.7	441	0.7	3.2	395	0.0	3.7	54	1.3	76	7.3	193
Murzuq	1.1	281	1.1	2.5	253	0.0	0.5	42	1.8	44	9.7	107
Wadi al Hayat	0.9	342	1.0	2.7	306	0.0	1.8	39	0.9	59	8.4	134
Ghat	0.6	124	0.7	4.5	111	0.5	7.8	17	1.5	21	10.9	44

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage and polygyny (women) (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 18-49 and 20-24 years who first married before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 18-49 years			Women age 20-24 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-24 years	Percentage currently married[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married
Total	**0.7**	**20,054**	**0.8**	**4.2**	**17,560**	**0.3**	**4.1**	**2,865**	**1.5**	**3,993**	**2.7**	**9,527**
Age												
15-19	0.1	3,993	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	3,993	0.1	60
15-17	0.0	2,494	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.2	2,494	(*)	5
18-19	0.3	1,498	0.3	2.8	1,498	na	na	na	3.7	1,498	(0.1)	55
20-24	0.3	2,865	0.3	4.1	2,865	0.3	4.1	2,865	na	na	0.7	570
25-29	1.1	2,282	1.1	7.2	2,282	na	na	na	na	na	1.4	1,164
30-34	0.9	2,411	0.9	4.7	2,411	na	na	na	na	na	1.3	1,722
35-39	1.3	2,807	1.3	4.0	2,807	na	na	na	na	na	1.8	2,077
40-44	0.5	2,954	0.5	3.1	2,954	na	na	na	na	na	3.3	2,141
45-49	1.2	2,743	1.2	3.4	2,743	na	na	na	na	na	5.8	1,793
Education												
Pre-primary or none	2.9	545	3.0	9.1	513	3.5	5.8	51	7.2	57	6.6	264
Primary and Lower Secondary	1.1	2,059	1.4	9.7	1,558	1.9	21.9	117	1.4	552	5.9	904
Upper Secondary	0.4	6,012	0.6	6.5	4,120	0.2	14.2	378	1.0	2,456	2.9	2,549
Higher	0.7	11,399	0.7	2.3	11,329	0.2	1.5	2,313	2.6	928	1.8	5,783
Nationality of household head												
Libyan	0.7	19,763	0.8	4.1	17,288	0.3	4.0	2,827	1.5	3,954	2.6	9,361
Non-Libyan	3.7	291	4.0	12.1	272	2.6	9.9	38	5.1	38	8.5	166
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.9	3,775	1.0	4.3	3,346	0.5	3.9	501	2.1	703	4.8	1,549
Second	0.5	3,851	0.6	3.3	3,352	0.2	4.8	514	1.0	829	2.7	1,830
Middle	0.6	3,983	0.6	3.8	3,484	0.4	3.3	597	1.8	762	2.1	1,891
Fourth	0.5	4,178	0.6	4.2	3,643	0.4	5.4	647	1.1	816	1.9	2,144
Richest	1.1	4,267	1.3	5.3	3,734	0.2	3.2	606	1.5	882	2.3	2,113

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a - Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1

[2] MICS indicator PR.4b - Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1

[3] MICS indicator PR.5 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married

[4] MICS indicator PR.6 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18-49 years
Total	**0.7**	**17,858**	**4.3**	**15,662**	**0.9**	**2,196**	**3.1**	**1,898**	**0.7**	**20,054**	**4.2**	**17,560**
Age												
15-19	0.1	3,555	2.9	1,359	0.1	438	1.7	140	0.1	3,993	2.8	1,498
15-17	0.0	2,196	na	0	0.1	298	na	0	0.0	2,494	na	0
18-19	0.3	1,359	2.9	1,359	0.2	140	1.7	140	0.3	1,498	2.8	1,498
20-24	0.3	2,578	4.2	2,578	0.8	287	3.6	287	0.3	2,865	4.1	2,865
25-29	1.1	2,071	7.3	2,071	1.4	211	5.5	211	1.1	2,282	7.2	2,282
30-34	0.9	2,142	4.9	2,142	1.0	270	2.9	270	0.9	2,411	4.7	2,411
35-39	1.4	2,481	4.2	2,481	1.2	326	2.5	326	1.3	2,807	4.0	2,807
40-44	0.5	2,657	3.3	2,657	0.1	298	2.2	298	0.5	2,954	3.1	2,954
45-49	1.1	2,375	3.4	2,375	1.7	367	3.5	367	1.2	2,743	3.4	2,743

na: not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband is:				Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband:					Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Husband's age unknown		
Total	**1.3**	**3.9**	**30.1**	**64.7**	**100.0**	**60**	**0.8**	**15.8**	**38.8**	**44.2**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**570**
Area													
Urban	(0.0)	(4.3)	(32.2)	(63.5)	100.0	55	0.5	15.5	39.4	44.2	0.4	100.0	507
Rural	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	3.8	17.9	34.4	43.8	0.0	100.0	63
Region													
Tobruk	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(0.0)	(28.5)	(49.8)	(17.7)	(4.0)	100.0	16
Darnah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Al Jabal al Akhdar	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Al Marj	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(0.0)	(13.6)	(53.2)	(33.3)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Banghazi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	30
Ajdabiya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Al Kufrah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Sirt	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Al Jufra	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Misrata	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29	1.2	9.9	48.2	40.6	0.0	100.0	134
Murqub	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(0.0)	(14.8)	(30.4)	(54.8)	(0.0)	100.0	83
Tripoli	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	64
Jafara	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(2.5)	(17.2)	(37.9)	(42.5)	(0.0)	100.0	72
Zawiya	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Al Jabal al Gharbi	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Nalut	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Sabha	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Wadi Al-Shati	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(0.0)	(2.5)	(30.9)	(66.6)	(0.0)	100.0	12
Murzuq	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Wadi al Hayat	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Ghat	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference (Continued)

Percent distribution of women currently married age 15-19 and 20-24 years by age difference with their husband, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of currently married women age 15-19 years whose husband is:				Total	Number of women age 15-19 years currently married	Percentage of currently married women age 20-24 years whose husband:					Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]			Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[2]	Husband's age unknown		
Total	**1.3**	**3.9**	**30.1**	**64.7**	**100.0**	**60**	**0.8**	**15.8**	**38.8**	**44.2**	**0.4**	**100.0**	**570**
Education													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Primary and Lower Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	0.5	11.7	35.2	51.6	1.1	100.0	57
Upper Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24	1.3	18.1	32.5	48.1	0.0	100.0	184
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24	0.7	14.8	44.0	40.1	0.5	100.0	315
Nationality of household head													
Libyan	(1.3)	(3.1)	(29.8)	(65.8)	100.0	58	0.9	15.2	39.2	44.4	0.4	100.0	557
Non-Libyan	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(0.0)	(41.1)	(23.5)	(35.4)	(0.0)	100.0	12
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	3.8	12.1	36.7	46.5	0.8	100.0	75
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	0.0	16.3	35.4	46.9	1.3	100.0	111
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	0.0	18.2	38.7	43.1	0.0	100.0	125
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	1.0	16.9	39.5	42.5	0.0	100.0	168
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	0.3	12.6	43.7	43.3	0.0	100.0	90

[1] MICS indicator PR.7a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)

[2] MICS indicator PR.7b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

9.5 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety.

Tables PR.6.1 presents data for women age 15-49 years on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark.

Table PR.6.1: Feelings of safety (women 15-49 years)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Total	**19.2**	**32.0**	**14.6**	**1.8**	**32.4**	**100.0**	**51.1**	**29.6**	**41.5**	**11.1**	**1.0**	**16.8**	**100.0**	**71.0**	**2.4**	**20,054**
Region																
Urban	19.2	31.8	14.4	1.8	32.8	100.0	51.0	29.7	41.7	10.8	0.9	16.9	100.0	71.3	2.3	17,858
Rural	18.9	33.9	15.8	1.8	29.6	100.0	52.6	29.0	39.8	13.4	1.8	16.0	100.0	68.7	3.3	2,196
Region																
Tobruk	2.0	9.6	87.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	11.6	9.3	13.9	75.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	23.1	3.0	433
Darnah	7.9	30.1	1.7	0.2	60.1	100.0	38.0	42.3	31.6	2.2	0.0	23.9	100.0	73.8	0.2	227
Al Jabal al Akhdar	70.2	19.9	0.1	0.0	9.8	100.0	90.0	70.9	20.3	0.0	0.0	8.8	100.0	91.1	0.0	627
Al Marj	13.2	25.9	31.2	2.1	27.6	100.0	39.1	13.9	29.0	28.6	1.7	26.8	100.0	43.0	2.5	667
Banghazi	0.8	44.0	8.2	3.2	43.8	100.0	44.7	21.9	59.0	6.7	0.8	11.7	100.0	80.8	3.6	1,790
Ajdabiya	5.8	36.9	27.5	4.1	25.7	100.0	42.7	6.4	56.3	27.6	1.5	8.1	100.0	62.8	5.2	634
Al Kufrah	30.9	43.1	17.7	0.3	7.9	100.0	74.0	47.1	39.3	6.4	0.2	7.0	100.0	86.4	0.5	101
Sirt	0.9	38.1	19.1	1.4	40.4	100.0	38.9	9.1	55.7	19.3	1.2	14.8	100.0	64.7	1.5	345
Al Jufra	24.3	41.2	6.2	0.9	27.4	100.0	65.4	31.6	45.5	5.3	1.1	16.4	100.0	77.0	1.6	151
Misrata	0.3	36.7	33.5	1.8	27.7	100.0	36.9	1.7	59.1	28.5	1.3	9.4	100.0	60.7	2.5	2,032
Murqub	43.4	26.2	21.5	2.5	6.4	100.0	69.6	50.3	35.4	9.0	0.6	4.8	100.0	85.6	3.0	1,783
Tripoli	25.3	25.0	3.3	0.5	45.9	100.0	50.2	42.3	29.1	2.2	0.4	26.0	100.0	71.3	0.7	3,791
Jafara	18.7	22.8	10.0	0.8	47.6	100.0	41.5	31.6	26.9	2.8	0.2	38.5	100.0	58.4	0.9	1,937
Zawiya	34.0	14.6	20.4	3.9	27.1	100.0	48.5	49.5	19.3	13.5	2.1	15.6	100.0	68.7	4.7	992
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	9.7	50.8	2.4	0.1	37.0	100.0	60.5	15.9	77.0	1.0	0.0	6.1	100.0	92.9	0.1	1,274
Al Jabal al Gharbi	22.2	18.7	12.9	5.5	40.6	100.0	40.9	25.9	29.0	14.2	4.8	26.0	100.0	54.9	9.2	1,222
Nalut	46.6	20.3	2.3	0.2	30.5	100.0	67.0	72.7	17.0	1.4	0.0	8.9	100.0	89.7	0.2	394
Sabha	2.7	60.7	11.5	1.8	23.2	100.0	63.4	11.8	71.2	8.8	1.2	7.0	100.0	83.0	2.5	469
Wadi Al-Shati	7.9	58.4	7.9	0.5	25.3	100.0	66.1	8.1	63.8	11.5	0.3	16.4	100.0	71.9	0.7	441
Murzuq	13.0	53.7	10.1	4.6	18.6	100.0	66.6	17.0	61.8	7.3	4.5	9.3	100.0	78.8	6.6	281
Wadi al Hayat	6.4	90.3	2.3	0.1	0.8	100.0	96.7	23.5	75.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.6	0.1	342
Ghat	35.5	41.7	6.8	4.1	12.0	100.0	77.0	40.4	43.4	7.7	1.4	7.1	100.0	83.8	4.8	124

Table PR.6.1: Feelings of safety (women 15-49 years) (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Percent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:					Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Total	**19.2**	**32.0**	**14.6**	**1.8**	**32.4**	**100.0**	**51.1**	**29.6**	**41.5**	**11.1**	**1.0**	**16.8**	**100.0**	**71.0**	**2.4**	**20,054**
Age																
15-19	15.2	26.3	17.8	2.0	38.6	100.0	41.5	22.1	39.9	14.4	1.2	22.3	100.0	62.0	2.8	3,993
15-17	15.8	25.6	16.7	2.2	39.7	100.0	41.4	22.5	38.7	14.1	1.2	23.5	100.0	61.2	2.9	2,494
18-19	14.3	27.4	19.8	1.7	36.8	100.0	41.7	21.5	41.7	15.0	1.3	20.4	100.0	63.2	2.6	1,498
20-24	16.5	31.0	15.1	2.2	35.3	100.0	47.4	27.1	41.9	12.8	1.1	17.1	100.0	69.0	2.8	2,865
25-29	18.4	31.6	13.6	2.4	34.0	100.0	49.9	28.5	41.2	11.2	1.0	18.0	100.0	69.5	3.1	2,282
30-34	19.9	32.9	13.7	1.0	32.5	100.0	52.8	31.4	42.5	9.5	0.8	15.7	100.0	73.9	1.6	2,411
35-39	22.0	34.5	13.1	1.5	28.9	100.0	56.4	33.4	43.7	9.0	0.5	13.4	100.0	77.1	1.9	2,807
40-44	20.9	35.0	13.5	1.8	28.8	100.0	55.9	32.3	41.8	9.7	1.2	14.9	100.0	74.1	2.4	2,954
45-49	23.0	35.3	13.5	1.6	26.6	100.0	58.1	35.8	40.0	9.4	1.0	13.8	100.0	75.6	2.1	2,743
Education																
Pre-primary or none	31.5	27.4	18.0	2.0	21.1	100.0	57.9	35.1	32.0	17.4	1.7	13.8	100.0	66.0	2.7	545
Primary and Lower Secondary	16.2	33.8	17.5	1.7	30.8	100.0	49.9	26.2	42.2	14.4	1.2	15.9	100.0	68.4	2.4	2,059
Upper Secondary	18.6	31.6	13.5	1.6	34.6	100.0	50.2	27.2	41.7	10.5	1.1	19.5	100.0	68.9	2.3	6,012
Higher	19.4	32.1	14.4	1.9	32.1	100.0	51.5	31.3	41.6	10.5	0.9	15.6	100.0	72.9	2.4	11,399
Nationality of household head																
Libyan	19.2	31.9	14.6	1.8	32.5	100.0	51.1	29.7	41.4	11.1	1.0	16.8	100.0	71.0	2.4	19,763
Non-Libyan	17.6	38.4	13.4	1.7	28.9	100.0	56.0	28.0	42.5	13.7	1.6	14.2	100.0	70.4	2.6	291
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	18.1	32.4	19.1	2.3	28.2	100.0	50.4	26.6	38.4	15.1	1.3	18.6	100.0	65.0	3.0	3,775
Second	18.2	28.7	18.2	1.8	33.1	100.0	46.8	28.1	38.6	13.5	1.1	18.7	100.0	66.6	2.2	3,851
Middle	19.0	29.9	14.5	2.3	34.3	100.0	48.8	31.2	38.1	12.1	1.5	17.2	100.0	69.2	3.3	3,983
Fourth	21.2	30.3	12.1	1.8	34.6	100.0	51.5	33.5	39.1	8.2	0.8	18.3	100.0	72.6	2.2	4,178
Richest	19.1	38.4	9.8	1.0	31.7	100.0	57.4	28.4	52.2	7.3	0.5	11.6	100.0	80.5	1.5	4,267

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 - Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

Live in a Safe and Clean Enviornment

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right[131]. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.[132] Similarly, the impact of inadequate drinking water on health, welfare and productivity varies across different population subgroups and disaggregated data are crucial for assessing inequalities.

The SDG targets relating to drinking water aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1) in households. For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).[133]

The distribution of household members by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1.1. The household members using `improved sources' of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, to yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, rainwater collection, tanker-truck, cart with small tank, water kiosk, packaged water (bottled and sachet water), and large bottle/dispenser refill. Unimproved sources of drinking water are unprotected wells, unprotected springs. Open water sources located above ground including rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, reservoirs, and irrigation channels are categorised as 'surface water' and considered as 'no facility'.

Table WS 1.2 shows the distribution of household members with drinking water on premises (piped into dwelling, yard, or plot, reported to be located in own dwelling, yard/plot, or where households do not collect water) and the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water (including queuing) for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for 'at least basic' drinking water services (SDG indicator 1.4.1).

Table WS.1.3 presents the distribution of household members without drinking water on premises disaggregated by the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection. Table WS.1.4 shows the average time spent per trip by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water disaggregated by sex and age.

Table WS.1.5 shows the percentage of household members with drinking water available in sufficient quantities when needed in the last month and in the last 12 months.

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[131] The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

[132] WHO, and UNICEF. *Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water*. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf.

[133] JMP website: https://washdata.org/ (Accessed September 1, 2024).

Table WS.1.6 presents the distribution of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source (point of collection), disaggregated by source of drinking water tested. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1-10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11-100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL). Table WS.1.7 shows the proportion of household members with *E. coli* detected in their household drinking water (point of consumption). Contamination may occur between the source and the household during transport, handling, and storage.

Table WS.1.8 shows the percentage of household members with improved and unimproved drinking water sources accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal contamination (at point of collection). Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from faecal contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services (SDG indicator 6.1.1).

Table WS.1.9 presents the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.), and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water treatment.

Table WS.1.10 shows the percentage of household members by water supply management type including own household, local or community organisation and public or private utility, disaggregated by main source of drinking water.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Percent distribution of household members by main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, MICS Libya, 2024-2025

	Main source of drinking water																			
	Improved sources													Unimproved sources						
	Piped water																			
	Into dwelling	To yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water	Large bottle/ dispenser refill	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Surface water	Other	Total	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**21.1**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**14.8**	**2.4**	**4.5**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**18.9**	**17.6**	**16.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**99.1**	**86,247**
Area																				
Urban	20.2	0.5	0.1	15.0	2.4	4.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	19.1	18.6	15.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.1	76,732
Rural	28.0	0.9	0.0	12.6	2.0	6.0	0.4	2.5	1.0	1.2	17.2	9.1	18.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.2	9,515
Region																				
Tobruk	82.4	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.3	3.5	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	1,916
Darnah	58.9	1.5	0.0	0.1	9.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.6	2.6	7.0	8.3	8.5	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	97.9	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	63.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	6.5	0.2	18.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	2,839
Al Marj	17.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.6	17.1	55.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	3,041
Banghazi	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	7.9	20.2	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	7,964
Ajdabiya	41.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	8.5	20.2	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	2,925
Al Kufrah	84.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	387
Sirt	5.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.1	5.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.7	1,355
Al Jufra	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	5.9	30.0	44.8	2.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	584
Misrata	18.6	3.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	9.6	21.1	43.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	8,872
Murqub	0.8	0.4	0.0	29.6	9.9	0.1	0.0	7.1	2.3	0.0	39.9	5.6	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	7,963
Tripoli	13.7	0.1	0.3	29.3	1.5	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.7	32.3	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	15,416
Jafara	8.9	0.2	0.0	18.5	1.8	13.7	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.5	23.7	20.6	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	5.3	100.0	94.6	8,247
Zawiya	4.8	0.2	0.0	27.0	3.5	15.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	21.3	24.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	5.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.1	1.8	10.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	61.7	9.0	6.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.2	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	23.7	0.4	0.0	25.3	2.3	14.7	0.0	4.2	0.1	0.0	19.0	7.5	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	99.4	5,496
Nalut	13.4	0.0	0.1	45.3	0.3	11.3	0.0	2.4	0.9	1.6	19.3	3.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	1,718
Sabha	23.8	0.1	0.0	17.6	3.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	26.1	5.3	21.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.3	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	25.4	1.3	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.1	12.8	54.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	1,759
Murzuq	66.2	0.9	0.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.4	14.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	92.4	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,289
Ghat	72.2	1.2	0.5	16.4	4.0	3.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.4	434

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources (Part 2)

Percent distribution of household members by main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, MICS Libya, 2024-2025

	Main source of drinking water																			
	Improved sources													Unimproved sources						
	Piped water																			
	Into dwelling	To yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Rainwater collection	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Water kiosk	Bottled water	Large bottle/ dispenser refill	Unpro-tected well	Unpro-tected spring	Surface water	Other	Total	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	**21.1**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**14.8**	**2.4**	**4.5**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**18.9**	**17.6**	**16.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**100.0**	**99.1**	**86,247**
Education of household head																				
Pre-primary or none	32.7	0.8	0.1	11.7	3.4	4.0	0.5	2.1	0.4	0.6	17.5	13.8	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.6	100.0	98.3	8,768
Primary and lower secondary	21.0	0.7	0.0	13.9	3.0	4.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.6	20.1	13.9	18.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.3	20,106
Upper Secondary	19.0	0.6	0.0	15.9	2.0	5.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.7	21.8	15.6	15.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	100.0	99.1	24,013
Higher	19.6	0.4	0.1	15.1	1.9	4.2	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	16.4	22.3	16.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	99.1	33,066
Missing/DK	14.4	1.7	0.0	35.8	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	28.7	15.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	295
Nationality of household head																				
Libyan	21.0	0.6	0.1	14.8	2.4	4.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	18.9	17.6	16.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7	100.0	99.1	84,852
Non-Libyan	23.3	0.7	0.1	15.0	2.9	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	20.3	16.9	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	1,396
Wealth index quintile																				
Poorest	28.2	0.7	0.1	15.8	2.9	5.0	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.8	18.4	10.1	13.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	100.0	98.4	17,244
Second	24.0	0.8	0.0	15.1	3.3	6.2	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.9	18.1	12.3	14.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.2	100.0	98.6	17,256
Middle	21.2	0.9	0.1	18.3	2.6	4.4	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	20.3	16.7	12.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	99.3	17,249
Fourth	17.3	0.4	0.0	16.2	2.2	4.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	18.2	20.8	17.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.5	17,232
Richest	14.5	0.1	0.2	8.4	0.8	2.5	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	19.6	27.9	22.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	99.5	17,266

[1] **MICS indicator WS.1 - Use of improved drinking water sources**

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Percent distribution of household members by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using at least basic drinking water services, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using at least basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises[2,A]	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises[A]	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Total	**58.3**	**37.6**	**2.3**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**95.9**	**86,247**
Area											
Urban	58.0	38.1	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	76,732
Rural	61.2	33.8	3.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	9,515
Region											
Tobruk	92.7	6.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,916
Darnah	81.1	11.1	5.6	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.2	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	87.9	4.4	6.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.3	2,839
Al Marj	82.8	15.6	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	3,041
Banghazi	89.9	8.4	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	7,964
Ajdabiya	89.4	10.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	2,925
Al Kufrah	93.7	5.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	387
Sirt	14.9	75.8	8.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.7	1,355
Al Jufra	46.4	51.9	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	584
Misrata	85.9	11.3	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	8,872
Murqub	28.3	66.4	4.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	7,963
Tripoli	58.8	40.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	15,416
Jafara	39.6	47.0	7.0	0.9	4.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.6	8,247
Zawiya	20.5	75.6	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	12.9	85.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	46.5	45.1	4.0	3.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	91.6	5,496
Nalut	26.2	70.1	0.4	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	1,718
Sabha	53.1	39.0	4.1	3.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	92.0	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	93.7	5.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	1,759
Murzuq	87.6	10.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,289
Ghat	74.6	14.7	10.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	89.3	434

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services (Part 2)

Percent distribution of household members by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using at least basic drinking water services, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using at least basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises[2,A]	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing	Water on premises[A]	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/ Missing			
Total	**58.3**	**37.6**	**2.3**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**95.9**	**86,247**
Pre-primary or none	65.9	29.5	2.1	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.4	8,768
Primary and lower secondary	57.6	38.8	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	20,106
Upper Secondary	53.4	42.7	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	24,013
Higher	60.6	35.2	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.8	33,066
Missing/DK	30.8	49.2	7.2	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.1	295
Main source of drinking water											
Improved sources	58.9	37.9	2.4	0.8	na	na	na	na	100.0	96.8	85,449
Piped water	64.6	33.7	1.1	0.6	na	na	na	na	100.0	98.3	31,453
Tube well/Borehole	89.8	5.2	4.8	0.2	na	na	na	na	100.0	95.0	2,037
Protected well or spring	21.0	72.9	4.6	1.5	na	na	na	na	100.0	93.8	4,601
Rainwater collection	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	996
Water kiosk	0.0	92.3	5.6	2.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	92.3	16,316
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	45.2	34.6	19.0	1.2	na	na	na	na	100.0	79.8	1,085
Bottled/Sachet water	86.0	12.7	1.0	0.3	na	na	na	na	100.0	98.6	15,160
Large bottle/ dispenser refill	92.1	7.0	0.6	0.3	na	na	na	na	100.0	99.1	13,802
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	80.7	18.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	0.0	798
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	74.6	25.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	110
Surface water	na	na	na	na	32.0	62.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	54
Other	na	na	na	na	85.9	13.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	0.0	633
Nationality of household head											
Libyan	58.3	37.6	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.9	84,852
Non-Libyan	57.6	36.4	4.1	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	1,396
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	56.7	37.1	3.4	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.7	17,244
Second	57.0	37.9	2.6	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	17,256
Middle	55.0	41.8	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	17,249
Fourth	58.9	37.7	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	17,232
Richest	64.0	33.5	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	17,266

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of at least basic drinking water services; SDG Indicators 1.4.1 & 6.1.1

[2] MICS indicator WS.2a - Use of improved drinking water sources on premises; SDG Indicator 6.1.1

[A] Water on premises are water sources that are either 1) water piped into dwelling, yard, or plot, or 2) water from other sources reported to be located in the dwelling yard or plot, or where household members do not collect water. This excludes piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, and water kiosk which by definition are off-premises.

na: not applicable

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water by age and sex

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water													Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Age under 10		Age 10-14		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 25-49		Age 50 or more		DK/Missing/ Members do not collect		
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			
Total	**44.5**	**86,247**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**3.9**	**1.7**	**47.0**	**2.3**	**33.0**	**8.5**	**100.0**	**38,392**
Area																	
Urban	45.0	76,732	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.7	0.0	3.8	1.7	46.5	2.4	33.5	8.5	100.0	34,555
Rural	40.3	9,515	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	2.4	0.1	4.6	1.6	51.3	1.3	28.9	8.2	100.0	3,837
Region																	
Tobruk	7.1	1,916	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	1.4	59.2	0.0	22.9	0.0	100.0	136
Darnah	21.7	1,051	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	24.3	2.4	32.8	35.6	100.0	228
Al Jabal al Akhdar	11.4	2,839	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	38.9	1.5	22.8	35.9	100.0	324
Al Marj	18.9	3,041	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.8	47.4	4.2	38.0	6.3	100.0	573
Banghazi	13.0	7,964	0.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.5	2.1	33.6	6.0	25.7	21.1	100.0	1,036
Ajdabiya	10.9	2,925	0.0	2.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	41.1	3.0	17.8	27.4	100.0	318
Al Kufrah	6.3	387	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	6.3	43.5	10.6	31.6	0.0	100.0	25
Sirt	84.9	1,355	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	2.3	2.0	51.2	1.5	37.2	0.0	100.0	1,150
Al Jufra	53.3	584	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.8	21.8	1.2	23.2	49.7	100.0	311
Misrata	19.6	8,872	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.6	1.8	50.5	1.4	36.5	1.9	100.0	1,737
Murqub	73.3	7,963	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	2.0	0.0	2.5	1.5	51.5	0.4	28.7	12.0	100.0	5,833
Tripoli	47.8	15,416	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	5.2	1.6	48.7	4.7	32.7	1.0	100.0	7,375
Jafara	66.6	8,247	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.3	1.3	39.4	0.9	28.9	20.7	100.0	5,489
Zawiya	81.6	4,602	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	3.3	2.1	50.4	3.8	35.7	3.8	100.0	3,754
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	87.9	5,426	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.5	1.7	46.5	1.8	43.9	2.3	100.0	4,768
Al Jabal al Gharbi	52.1	5,496	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	5.5	2.5	52.7	1.7	32.0	1.8	100.0	2,862
Nalut	70.9	1,718	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.1	0.0	5.0	1.2	49.5	2.7	33.2	5.0	100.0	1,218
Sabha	45.5	1,822	0.0	0.3	0.9	3.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	4.5	1.7	38.0	2.9	35.5	7.7	100.0	829
Wadi Al-Shati	6.9	1,759	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	5.2	0.0	5.7	0.8	49.9	1.7	15.4	15.2	100.0	121
Murzuq	14.3	1,143	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.6	2.0	1.1	1.2	51.4	6.1	24.0	7.7	100.0	163
Wadi al Hayat	2.5	1,289	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	7.9	29.7	12.7	33.8	0.0	100.0	32
Ghat	25.1	434	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	3.0	48.6	2.6	38.3	0.9	100.0	109

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water by age and sex (Continued)

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water														
			Age under 10		Age 10-14		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 25-49		Age 50 or more		DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			
Total	**44.5**	**86,247**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**3.9**	**1.7**	**47.0**	**2.3**	**33.0**	**8.5**	**100.0**	**38,392**
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	36.0	8,768	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	2.7	0.0	3.4	4.8	38.2	9.7	21.7	18.5	100.0	3,158
Primary and lower secondary	44.4	20,106	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.0	5.4	1.7	45.0	3.0	34.3	7.5	100.0	8,934
Upper Secondary	50.2	24,013	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.7	0.7	45.5	1.0	38.8	6.5	100.0	12,055
Higher	42.5	33,066	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.3	1.6	51.8	1.2	30.0	8.1	100.0	14,062
Missing/DK	62.3	295	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	4.4	39.1	0.0	21.5	29.5	100.0	184
Main source of drinking water																	
Improved sources	44.8	85,449	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	2.6	0.0	3.9	1.7	47.3	2.3	33.3	7.8	100.0	38,263
Piped water	34.8	31,453	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	3.7	0.0	3.7	1.7	49.0	2.5	31.3	6.5	100.0	10,938
Tube well/Borehole	10.0	2,037	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.4	25.0	3.5	35.8	30.9	100.0	204
Protected well or spring	77.5	4,601	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	4.9	1.7	50.8	2.2	33.8	2.7	100.0	3,566
Rainwater collection	2.9	996	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.1)	(45.4)	(0.0)	(17.5)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Water kiosk	100.0	16,316	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	4.0	1.7	47.2	2.3	35.6	6.2	100.0	16,316
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	53.7	1,085	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	1.1	29.9	1.0	22.2	45.2	100.0	582
Bottled/Sachet water	26.9	15,160	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.2	4.0	1.6	46.9	2.7	29.7	12.5	100.0	4,086
Large bottle/ dispenser refill	18.4	13,802	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	6.1	1.2	42.7	1.6	36.1	11.2	100.0	2,543
Unimproved sources	16.2	798	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	20.9	1.7	9.4	65.0	100.0	129
Unprotected well or spring	3.9	110	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Surface water	68.0	54	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.5)	(14.5)	(22.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Other	13.9	633	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	15.8	0.6	5.3	74.6	100.0	88

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water by age and sex (Continued)

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water														
			Age under 10		Age 10-14		Age 15-19		Age 20-24		Age 25-49		Age 50 or more		DK/Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			
Total	**44.5**	**86,247**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**2.6**	**0.0**	**3.9**	**1.7**	**47.0**	**2.3**	**33.0**	**8.5**	**100.0**	**38,392**
Average time spent collecting water per trip																	
Members do not collect	8.8	52,066	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,580
Up to and including 30 minutes	99.9	31,451	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	2.8	0.0	4.3	1.8	51.4	2.6	36.0	0.0	100.0	31,420
From 31 minutes to 1 hour	100.0	1,526	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.3	3.4	1.7	51.7	1.5	36.7	0.0	100.0	1,526
Over 1 hour to 3 hours	100.0	400	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	4.5	2.0	53.1	1.0	37.0	0.0	100.0	400
Over 3 hours	100.0	90	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	47.5	8.3	41.1	0.0	100.0	90
DK/Missing	52.7	713	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	4.4	2.5	49.2	1.7	36.9	0.0	100.0	376
Number of trips during last 7 days																	
Members do not collect	8.8	52,066	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	4,580
None	100.0	3,251	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.3	1.3	54.5	2.6	37.3	0.0	100	3,251
1-2	99.6	18,691	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.5	0.0	3.7	1.9	51.2	2.7	37.0	0.0	100.0	18,614
3-4	98.4	7,788	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	3.9	0.0	5.0	1.9	54.0	2.0	31.6	0.0	100.0	7,662
5-6	98.0	1,761	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	5.8	1.6	45.3	2.2	37.2	0.0	100.0	1,726
7-8	99.7	819	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	9.0	2.6	37.7	3.7	45.8	0.0	100.0	816
9+	100.0	347	0.0	0.8	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	3.4	53.4	6.4	28.9	0.0	100.0	347
DK/Missing	91.7	1,524	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.1	0.0	6.8	0.4	46.1	1.7	39.8	0.0	100.0	1,397
Nationality of household head																	
Libyan	44.6	84,852	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.9	1.6	46.9	2.3	33.1	8.5	100.0	37,804
Non-Libyan	42.1	1,396	1.8	0.0	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.2	6.0	5.9	49.2	1.8	24.0	6.3	100.0	588
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	43.0	17,244	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	3.0	0.0	3.5	3.3	39.8	3.2	32.0	13.4	100.0	7,421
Second	44.8	17,256	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.2	1.8	50.3	2.1	30.5	8.8	100.0	7,737
Middle	48.1	17,249	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	3.4	1.4	49.3	1.8	34.2	6.2	100.0	8,290
Fourth	45.3	17,232	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	4.2	0.7	51.0	2.5	30.6	7.9	100.0	7,811
Richest	41.3	17,266	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	5.5	0.9	44.1	1.8	38.5	5.7	100.0	7,133

[A] Without water on premises are water sources that are either 1) piped to neighbor or public standpipe or from a water kiosk, or 2) water from other sources reported to not be located in the dwelling yard or plot, or where household members collect water.

During MICS7 the questionnaire flow for households using 'piped water to neighbour' and 'piped water to public tap/standpipe' was revised to improve the classification of 'water on premises'. The MICS Libya 2024-25 used a version of the questionnaire which allowed these water sources to be recorded as in own dwelling, yard, or plot and therefore skip the question on collection time.

na: not applicable

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, average number of trips in the last seven days, and percentage of household members using improved water sources where the person usually responsible for water collection from an improved source spends not more than 30 minutes per trip, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Average time spent collecting water per trip								
	Up to and including 30 minutes	From 31 minutes to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	Total	Average number of trips in the last seven days	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water	Percentage of household members using improved sources where the person usually responsible for water collection spends no more than 30 minutes per trip	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water from an improved source
Total	**94.0**	**4.6**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**2.2**	**33,437**	**94.0**	**33,308**
Sex of person usually collecting water									
Male	93.9	4.6	1.2	0.3	100.0	2.2	31,918	93.9	31,796
Female	94.5	4.3	0.8	0.5	100.0	2.4	1,519	94.4	1,512
Area									
Urban	94.3	4.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	2.2	29,960	94.3	29,856
Rural	90.9	6.2	1.8	1.2	100.0	2.0	3,476	90.8	3,451
Region									
Tobruk	95.0	3.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	1.9	136	95.0	136
Darnah	63.6	10.9	15.1	10.3	100.0	0.9	163	63.1	160
Al Jabal al Akhdar	39.5	4.7	42.6	13.3	100.0	1.4	304	39.5	304
Al Marj	92.3	6.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	2.6	515	92.3	515
Banghazi	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	549	98.2	549
Ajdabiya	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.1	233	97.8	233
Al Kufrah	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	24	95.0	24
Sirt	89.5	9.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	1.2	1,150	89.5	1,149
Al Jufra	96.9	1.5	0.8	0.8	100.0	2.5	242	96.9	242
Misrata	99.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	1.5	991	99.5	991
Murqub	93.7	5.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	1.7	5,350	93.7	5,350
Tripoli	99.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	2.9	6,324	99.3	6,324
Jafara	86.1	12.1	1.3	0.5	100.0	3.1	4,169	85.8	4,096
Zawiya	95.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	3,580	95.2	3,575
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	98.4	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	1.3	4,647	98.4	4,638
Al Jabal al Gharbi	91.9	5.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	2,728	91.9	2,698
Nalut	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	1,199	99.4	1,199
Sabha	90.3	9.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	3.4	762	90.2	755
Wadi Al-Shati	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.7	94	97.9	94
Murzuq	85.7	13.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	1.2	138	85.7	138
Wadi al Hayat	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	30	100.0	30
Ghat	59.4	29.4	9.4	1.8	100.0	1.5	109	59.3	108

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water (Continued)

Percent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, average number of trips in the last seven days, and percentage of household members using improved water sources where the person usually responsible for water collection from an improved source spends not more than 30 minutes per trip, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Average time spent collecting water per trip				Total	Average number of trips in the last seven days	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water	Percentage of household members using improved sources where the person usually responsible for water collection spends no more than 30 minutes per trip	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water from an improved source
	Up to and including 30 minutes	From 31 minutes to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours					
Total	**94.0**	**4.6**	**1.2**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**2.2**	**33,437**	**94.0**	**33,308**
Age of person usually collecting water									
0-9	76.4	23.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	47	76.4	47
10-14	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.0	360	96.7	360
15-19	92.9	6.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	967	92.8	956
15-17	88.7	9.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	478	88.7	478
18-19	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.2	490	96.8	478
20-24	94.6	3.9	1.3	0.2	100.0	2.5	1,431	94.6	1,430
25-49	93.9	4.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	2.1	17,779	93.9	17,700
50+	93.9	4.5	1.2	0.3	100.0	2.1	12,899	93.9	12,861
Education of person usually collecting water									
Pre-primary or none	95.8	2.5	1.6	0.2	100.0	2.0	930	95.8	925
Primary and lower secondary	94.0	3.7	1.8	0.5	100.0	2.2	2,046	94.0	2,046
Upper Secondary	94.2	4.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	2.3	4,994	94.1	4,946
Higher	93.9	4.8	1.0	0.2	100.0	2.1	25,389	93.9	25,314
Missing/DK	76.4	0.0	23.6	0.0	100.0	3.2	78	76.4	78
Main source of drinking water									
Improved sources	94.0	4.6	1.2	0.3	100.0	2.2	33,308	94.0	33,308
Piped water	96.9	2.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	2.6	10,938	96.9	10,938
Tube well/Borehole	52.2	27.9	19.2	0.7	100.0	1.8	204	52.2	204
Protected well or spring	94.0	5.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	2.1	3,566	94.0	3,566
Rainwater collection	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.8)	29	(100.0)	29
Water kiosk	93.9	5.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	2.0	14,967	93.9	14,967
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	64.5	12.8	12.4	10.3	100.0	1.7	582	64.5	582
Bottled/Sachet water	92.3	4.2	2.8	0.7	100.0	1.6	2,005	92.3	2,005
Large bottle/dispenser refill	91.4	7.0	1.0	0.5	100.0	2.3	1,018	91.4	1,018
Unimproved sources	97.3	2.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.9	129	na	na
Unprotected well or spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4	na	na
Surface water	(91.3)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.0)	37	na	na
Other	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	2.0	88	na	na
Nationality of household head									
Libyan	94.0	4.5	1.2	0.3	100.0	2.2	32,878	94.0	32,749
Non-Libyan	89.8	7.5	2.2	0.5	100.0	2.1	558	89.8	558
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	90.9	6.3	2.4	0.4	100.0	2.3	6,544	90.9	6,501
Second	93.4	4.7	1.5	0.4	100.0	2.1	6,845	93.3	6,796
Middle	95.7	3.2	0.8	0.2	100.0	2.3	7,427	95.7	7,400
Fourth	94.3	4.6	0.8	0.3	100.0	2.2	6,743	94.3	6,742
Richest	95.5	4.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1.9	5,877	95.5	5,869

na: not applicable
(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available in sufficient quantities when needed in the last month and in the last 12 months, MICS Libya, 2024-25

	Percentage of household members using sources with drinking water available in sufficient quantities in the last month			Percentage of household members using sources with drinking water available in sufficient quantities in the last 12 months			Number of household members
	Drinking water source			Drinking water source			
	Improved[1]	Unimproved	Total[2]	Improved	Unimproved	Total[3]	
Total	**89.8**	**0.8**	**90.6**	**88.4**	**0.7**	**89.1**	**86,247**
Area							
Urban	90.7	0.8	91.4	89.3	0.8	90.1	76,732
Rural	82.9	0.6	83.5	80.4	0.5	81.0	9,515
Region							
Tobruk	24.4	0.0	24.4	23.3	0.0	23.3	1,916
Darnah	66.9	0.7	67.6	65.2	0.2	65.4	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	85.2	0.9	86.1	82.2	0.9	83.1	2,839
Al Marj	60.5	0.0	60.5	59.3	0.0	59.3	3,041
Banghazi	97.3	1.6	98.8	96.4	1.6	98.0	7,964
Ajdabiya	96.8	0.2	96.9	96.1	0.2	96.2	2,925
Al Kufrah	18.7	0.0	18.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	387
Sirt	83.5	0.2	83.7	80.5	0.2	80.7	1,355
Al Jufra	95.4	0.4	95.8	94.5	0.4	94.9	584
Misrata	92.1	0.0	92.2	91.2	0.0	91.2	8,872
Murqub	94.1	0.3	94.5	91.2	0.3	91.5	7,963
Tripoli	99.5	0.0	99.5	99.3	0.0	99.3	15,416
Jafara	86.9	4.3	91.2	85.6	4.1	89.6	8,247
Zawiya	99.1	0.1	99.2	98.4	0.1	98.5	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	98.6	0.8	99.4	98.0	0.8	98.8	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	88.1	0.6	88.7	86.6	0.6	87.2	5,496
Nalut	98.5	0.2	98.7	98.1	0.2	98.4	1,718
Sabha	90.2	0.4	90.6	87.3	0.4	87.6	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	86.0	0.5	86.5	84.5	0.5	85.0	1,759
Murzuq	67.1	0.0	67.1	63.4	0.0	63.4	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	60.0	0.0	60.0	47.5	0.0	47.5	1,289
Ghat	84.0	0.6	84.6	78.7	0.2	78.9	434
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	85.1	1.4	86.5	83.3	1.4	84.7	8,768
Primary and lower secondary	89.3	0.6	89.9	87.4	0.6	87.9	20,106
Upper Secondary	90.3	0.7	91.0	89.1	0.7	89.8	24,013
Higher	91.0	0.7	91.8	89.8	0.7	90.5	33,066
Missing/DK	86.8	0.0	86.8	86.8	0.0	86.8	295
Nationality of household head							
Libyan	89.9	0.8	90.6	88.5	0.7	89.3	84,852
Non-Libyan	83.8	1.4	85.2	78.4	1.4	79.8	1,396
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	78.7	1.0	79.7	75.9	1.0	76.9	17,244
Second	85.3	1.2	86.5	83.1	1.2	84.3	17,256
Middle	91.0	0.6	91.6	90.2	0.6	90.8	17,249
Fourth	96.3	0.5	96.8	95.5	0.4	96.0	17,232
Richest	97.7	0.5	98.1	97.1	0.5	97.6	17,266

[1] MICS indicator WS.2b - Use of improved water source with water available when needed; SDG Indicator 6.1.1

[2] MICS indicator WS.3a - Availability of drinking water in the last month; SDG Indicator 6.1.1

[3] MICS indicator WS.3b - Availability of drinking water in the last 12 months

Table WS.1.6: Quality of drinking water source

Percent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of E. coli detected in source drinking water, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household members with *E. coli* in source water[1]	Number of household members
	Low[2] (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	**72.0**	**18.0**	**6.1**	**3.9**	**100.0**	**28.0**	**16,717**
Area							
Urban	72.3	18.2	5.7	3.9	100.0	27.7	14,853
Rural	69.3	16.5	9.5	4.7	100.0	30.7	1,864
Region							
Tobruk	83.7	14.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	16.3	391
Darnah	56.1	24.7	17.6	1.6	100.0	43.9	199
Al Jabal al Akhdar	87.7	5.3	0.0	6.9	100.0	12.3	431
Al Marj	64.9	17.7	15.9	1.5	100.0	35.1	570
Banghazi	93.0	1.6	1.8	3.6	100.0	7.0	1,666
Ajdabiya	91.8	6.9	0.0	1.3	100.0	8.2	569
Al Kufrah	64.0	3.8	1.0	31.1	100.0	36.0	72
Sirt	28.9	63.0	8.1	0.0	100.0	71.1	278
Al Jufra	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	0.7	123
Misrata	62.3	24.7	13.1	0.0	100.0	37.7	1,585
Murqub	35.7	16.1	19.9	28.3	100.0	64.3	1,544
Tripoli	75.5	23.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	24.5	3,153
Jafara	72.9	22.6	3.6	0.9	100.0	27.1	1,653
Zawiya	74.6	13.0	12.4	0.0	100.0	25.4	877
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	51.3	44.8	2.5	1.5	100.0	48.7	945
Al Jabal al Gharbi	88.4	9.8	1.8	0.0	100.0	11.6	1,026
Nalut	83.6	3.5	4.5	8.4	100.0	16.4	352
Sabha	71.9	18.6	7.4	2.2	100.0	28.1	370
Wadi Al-Shati	86.5	11.3	1.3	0.9	100.0	13.5	340
Murzuq	96.8	1.8	0.9	0.5	100.0	3.2	236
Wadi al Hayat	78.8	7.8	10.3	3.1	100.0	21.2	254
Ghat	86.8	6.0	4.2	3.1	100.0	13.2	85
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	73.3	16.4	5.1	5.2	100.0	26.7	1,820
Primary and Lower Secondary	68.9	17.9	6.7	6.4	100.0	31.1	4,176
Upper Secondary	69.0	22.2	7.4	1.4	100.0	31.0	4,323
Higher	75.6	15.7	5.1	3.7	100.0	24.4	6,379
Missing/DK	(89.2)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.8)	20
Source of drinking water tested[A]							
Improved sources	72.0	18.0	6.1	3.9	100.0	28.0	16,562
Piped water	71.2	19.6	6.6	2.6	100.0	28.8	6,049
Tube well/Borehole	27.9	19.6	18.8	33.7	100.0	72.1	427
Protected well or spring	55.5	30.7	10.2	3.7	100.0	44.5	830
Rainwater collection	36.0	18.2	13.8	32.0	100.0	64.0	222
Water kiosk	66.2	24.6	5.7	3.5	100.0	33.8	2,923
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	55.0	15.3	7.0	22.8	100.0	45.0	187
Bottled/Sachet water	91.7	5.3	2.6	0.4	100.0	8.3	3,222
Large bottle/dispenser refill	72.6	18.1	5.9	3.4	100.0	27.4	2,703
Unimproved sources	70.7	22.1	1.0	6.2	100.0	29.3	155
Unprotected well or spring	(36.2)	(42.6)	(0.0)	(21.2)	100.0	(63.8)	32
Surface water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
Other	79.5	16.9	1.3	2.3	100.0	20.5	123
Nationality of household head							
Libyan	71.9	18.2	6.0	3.9	100.0	28.1	16,367
Non-Libyan	77.2	9.1	8.3	5.4	100.0	22.8	351
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	70.2	14.6	9.7	5.5	100.0	29.8	3,298
Second	68.5	17.4	6.9	7.3	100.0	31.5	3,417
Middle	72.4	17.8	6.1	3.8	100.0	27.6	3,513
Fourth	70.2	23.1	4.4	2.3	100.0	29.8	3,244
Richest	78.8	17.3	3.2	0.7	100.0	21.2	3,245

[1] MICS indicator WS.4 - Faecal contamination of source water

[2] MICS indicator WS.4a - Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination; SDG Indicator 6.1.1

[A] As collected in the Water Quality Testing Form; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.7: Quality of household drinking water

Percent distribution of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in household drinking water and percentage of household members with *E. coli* in household drinking water, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household members with *E. coli* in household drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Low (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1-10 per 100 mL)	High (11-100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total	**53.6**	**27.9**	**12.2**	**6.3**	**100.0**	**46.4**	**17,409**
Area							
Urban	54.4	27.5	12.1	5.9	100.0	45.6	15,468
Rural	46.5	31.1	13.1	9.3	100.0	53.5	1,942
Region							
Tobruk	69.4	16.5	0.5	13.7	100.0	30.6	391
Darnah	51.6	34.7	10.2	3.6	100.0	48.4	199
Al Jabal al Akhdar	65.4	21.7	0.8	12.1	100.0	34.6	565
Al Marj	53.2	17.0	26.8	3.0	100.0	46.8	604
Banghazi	88.1	7.3	2.5	2.0	100.0	11.9	1,666
Ajdabiya	79.2	12.6	5.7	2.6	100.0	20.8	581
Al Kufrah	56.5	4.1	7.8	31.6	100.0	43.5	76
Sirt	8.1	54.2	35.6	2.1	100.0	91.9	278
Al Jufra	85.1	4.9	6.8	3.2	100.0	14.9	123
Misrata	50.2	19.5	22.7	7.6	100.0	49.8	1,808
Murqub	27.6	12.2	23.7	36.5	100.0	72.4	1,597
Tripoli	52.2	41.3	6.1	0.4	100.0	47.8	3,153
Jafara	46.0	35.1	17.0	1.8	100.0	54.0	1,653
Zawiya	40.1	40.1	19.9	0.0	100.0	59.9	879
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	47.4	45.1	7.5	0.0	100.0	52.6	1,086
Al Jabal al Gharbi	63.2	35.2	0.9	0.7	100.0	36.8	1,085
Nalut	28.9	40.1	18.5	12.5	100.0	71.1	352
Sabha	50.4	27.7	18.1	3.7	100.0	49.6	387
Wadi Al-Shati	41.0	35.4	13.6	10.1	100.0	59.0	347
Murzuq	67.1	27.6	4.4	0.9	100.0	32.9	236
Wadi al Hayat	72.6	17.2	9.6	0.6	100.0	27.4	259
Ghat	80.9	10.1	7.6	1.4	100.0	19.1	85
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	58.4	23.6	11.5	6.4	100.0	41.6	1,880
Primary and lower secondary	50.3	27.3	13.4	8.9	100.0	49.7	4,314
Upper Secondary	50.0	32.4	13.2	4.4	100.0	50.0	4,515
Higher	56.6	26.5	11.1	5.9	100.0	43.4	6,681
Missing/DK	(89.2)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.8)	20
Source of drinking water tested[A]							
Improved sources	53.6	27.8	12.3	6.3	100.0	46.4	17,251
Piped water	53.0	29.1	12.3	5.6	100.0	47.0	6,262
Tube well/Borehole	22.5	25.1	23.1	29.4	100.0	77.5	468
Protected well or spring	35.1	31.0	29.6	4.3	100.0	64.9	856
Rainwater collection	31.6	10.9	21.7	35.7	100.0	68.4	222
Water kiosk	45.8	33.0	13.0	8.2	100.0	54.2	3,035
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	51.0	8.2	20.0	20.7	100.0	49.0	198
Bottled/Sachet water	67.2	26.4	4.3	2.1	100.0	32.8	3,278
Large bottle/dispenser refill	60.2	23.3	12.4	4.1	100.0	39.8	2,932
Unimproved sources	44.8	37.0	7.3	10.8	100.0	55.2	159
Unprotected well or spring	(0.0)	(78.8)	(0.0)	(21.2)	100.0	(100.0)	32
Surface water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Other	57.5	27.4	6.6	8.5	100.0	42.5	123
Nationality of household head							
Libyan	53.5	28.1	12.2	6.2	100.0	46.5	17,042
Non-Libyan	58.3	17.0	14.5	10.3	100.0	41.7	368
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	51.7	25.1	14.4	8.7	100.0	48.3	3,428
Second	51.9	24.7	12.7	10.7	100.0	48.1	3,469
Middle	53.4	26.3	13.1	7.1	100.0	46.6	3,626
Fourth	52.1	33.4	11.0	3.5	100.0	47.9	3,429
Richest	58.6	30.0	9.9	1.4	100.0	41.4	3,458

[1] MICS indicator WS.5 - Faecal contamination of household drinking water

[A] As collected in the Water Quality Testing Form; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services

Percentage of household members with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Main source of drinking water[A]									
	Improved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Unimproved sources			Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises		Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises			
Total	**71.6**	**90.6**	**57.6**	**16,406**	**92.2**	**80.4**	**31.0**	**308**	**38.0**	**16,717**
Area										
Urban	71.9	91.4	57.8	14,558	91.8	84.8	31.1	292	38.8	14,853
Rural	69.1	84.5	55.5	1,848	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	31.7	1,864
Region										
Tobruk	84.6	27.1	93.8	387	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	21.4	391
Darnah	54.4	71.5	81.6	192	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	31.9	199
Al Jabal al Akhdar	87.7	88.5	80.5	431	na	na	na	na	61.4	431
Al Marj	64.9	58.3	78.3	570	na	na	na	na	36.0	570
Banghazi	93.0	98.7	92.3	1,666	na	na	na	na	82.9	1,666
Ajdabiya	92.1	98.2	86.4	567	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	77.3	569
Al Kufrah	63.5	15.8	91.0	71	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	8.3	72
Sirt	28.9	88.5	21.4	278	na	na	na	na	4.5	278
Al Jufra	99.3	93.3	17.3	123	na	na	na	na	14.7	123
Misrata	62.3	90.9	85.2	1,585	na	na	na	na	47.7	1,585
Murqub	35.7	95.1	26.6	1,544	na	na	na	na	7.1	1,544
Tripoli	75.5	99.5	56.5	3,153	na	na	na	na	44.2	3,153
Jafara	68.3	89.4	40.7	1,372	95.2	86.4	30.0	277	25.0	1,653
Zawiya	74.6	99.1	22.5	877	na	na	na	na	13.4	877
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	51.3	100.0	7.8	945	na	na	na	na	1.2	945
Al Jabal al Gharbi	88.7	88.9	45.4	1,009	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	33.1	1,026
Nalut	83.6	99.6	21.5	351	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	15.2	352
Sabha	71.9	90.0	58.3	370	na	na	na	na	41.4	370
Wadi Al-Shati	86.5	84.0	93.2	340	na	na	na	na	65.6	340
Murzuq	96.8	70.2	89.1	236	na	na	na	na	59.8	236
Wadi al Hayat	78.8	56.6	96.7	254	na	na	na	na	45.8	254
Ghat	86.8	81.5	77.0	85	na	na	na	na	52.3	85

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services (Continued)

Percentage of household members with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Main source of drinking water[A]									
	Improved sources				Unimproved sources					
	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
Total	**71.6**	**90.6**	**57.6**	**16,406**	**92.2**	**80.4**	**31.0**	**308**	**38.0**	**16,717**
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	72.5	82.7	63.5	1,723	86.4	99.3	64.9	97	42.5	1,820
Primary and Lower Secondary	68.6	92.4	58.7	4,109	(91.7)	(74.7)	(32.1)	67	39.4	4,176
Upper Secondary	68.5	91.6	50.2	4,261	(96.9)	(61.5)	(12.8)	58	29.6	4,323
Higher	75.3	90.9	60.2	6,293	96.1	76.3	4.3	86	41.4	6,379
Missing/DK	(89.2)	(82.7)	(50.4)	20	na	na	na	na	(22.3)	20
Main source of drinking water[A]										
Improved sources	71.6	90.6	57.5	16,319	na	na	na	na	38.3	16,562
Piped water	70.9	86.0	59.1	5,952	na	na	na	na	33.6	6,049
Tube well/Borehole	27.9	92.8	76.5	427	na	na	na	na	16.6	427
Protected well or spring	53.6	94.9	18.6	797	na	na	na	na	6.8	830
Rainwater collection	36.0	80.8	96.7	222	na	na	na	na	19.9	222
Water kiosk	65.3	97.1	0.0	2,846	na	na	na	na	0.0	2,923
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	55.0	92.0	0.0	187	na	na	na	na	0.0	187
Bottled/Sachet water	91.6	94.1	86.2	3,190	na	na	na	na	76.2	3,222
Large bottle/ dispenser refill	72.6	89.0	89.7	2,698	na	na	na	na	62.5	2,703
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	(79.5)	(72.9)	(36.7)	64	0.0	155
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	32
Surface water	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	0
Other	na	na	na	na	(79.5)	(72.9)	(36.7)	64	0.0	123
Nationality of household head										
Libyan	71.5	90.6	57.6	16,055	92.2	80.4	31.0	308	38.0	16,367
Non-Libyan	77.2	90.5	58.1	351	na	na	na	na	37.0	351
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	69.4	77.4	60.0	3,159	86.5	63.6	31.0	139	32.9	3,298
Second	68.0	87.6	53.3	3,369	(100.0)	(96.7)	(65.8)	44	33.1	3,417
Middle	72.2	92.1	53.8	3,491	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	33.8	3,513
Fourth	69.6	96.7	57.3	3,169	(97.6)	(89.7)	(12.8)	75	38.4	3,244
Richest	78.7	99.1	63.9	3,218	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	52.4	3,245

[1] MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1

[A] As collected in the Household Questionnaire; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire

na: not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household members by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate water treatment method, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	**91.6**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**0.2**	**5.6**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**7.1**	**86,247**
Area											
Urban	91.7	1.1	1.1	0.2	5.8	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	7.3	76,732
Rural	91.1	1.0	1.5	0.2	3.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	5.8	9,515
Region											
Tobruk	64.3	19.9	8.1	0.2	3.5	0.8	18.5	0.2	0.0	20.6	1,916
Darnah	75.3	4.9	10.1	2.4	14.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	24.0	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	86.4	0.3	9.8	2.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	2,839
Al Marj	94.3	2.9	1.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	3,041
Banghazi	94.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	7,964
Ajdabiya	73.9	2.7	0.2	0.0	24.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.1	2,925
Al Kufrah	92.5	3.8	4.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.5	387
Sirt	91.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	1,355
Al Jufra	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.2	584
Misrata	91.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	8,872
Murqub	97.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	7,963
Tripoli	89.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	15,416
Jafara	96.7	1.7	2.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	3.1	8,247
Zawiya	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	92.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	3.7	0.2	3.0	0.3	0.0	4.2	5,496
Nalut	95.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.4	0.2	0.4	2.3	1,718
Sabha	87.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	12.5	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	75.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.2	0.0	19.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	1,759
Murzuq	93.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,289
Ghat	70.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.0	27.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	434

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment (Continued)

Percentage of household members by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate water treatment method, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/ Missing		
Total	**91.6**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**0.2**	**5.6**	**0.1**	**1.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**7.1**	**86,247**
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	89.9	2.3	2.6	0.2	5.4	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	8.4	8,768
Primary and Lower Secondary	93.2	0.8	0.9	0.2	4.3	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	20,106
Upper Secondary	91.3	1.1	0.9	0.1	6.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	7.5	24,013
Higher	91.4	1.0	1.1	0.2	6.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	7.5	33,066
Missing/DK	92.0	4.0	2.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	1.7	0.0	6.4	295
Main source of drinking water											
Improved sources	91.6	1.1	1.1	0.2	5.6	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	7.1	85,449
Piped water	82.6	2.6	2.7	0.3	11.0	0.2	2.9	0.1	0.0	14.6	31,453
Tube well/Borehole	86.8	0.5	0.9	0.1	10.9	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	12.1	2,037
Protected well or spring	97.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.6	4,601
Rainwater collection	89.3	2.8	0.1	2.3	3.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	6.3	996
Water kiosk	99.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	16,316
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	91.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	1,085
Bottled/Sachet water	96.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	15,160
Large bottle/ dispenser refill	96.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	13,802
Unimproved sources	93.6	0.7	1.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.5	798
Unprotected well or spring	87.0	4.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	8.7	110
Surface water	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	54
Other	94.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.1	633
Nationality of household head											
Libyan	91.6	1.1	1.1	0.2	5.6	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	7.2	84,852
Non-Libyan	95.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	2.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.3	1,396
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	93.7	1.3	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	17,244
Second	91.8	2.0	1.9	0.2	3.9	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.0	6.5	17,256
Middle	90.7	1.4	1.2	0.1	6.4	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	8.2	17,249
Fourth	91.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	7.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	8.5	17,232
Richest	90.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	8.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	8.5	17,266

Table WS.1.10: Water supply management

Percentage of household members by water supply management type, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Type of water supply management					Number of household members
	Own household	Local or community organisation	Public or private utility	DK/ Missing	Total	
Total	**52.2**	**6.0**	**40.5**	**1.3**	**100.0**	**86,247**
Area						
Urban	54.0	5.5	39.3	1.2	100.0	76,732
Rural	37.5	9.9	50.5	2.1	100.0	9,515
Region						
Tobruk	69.8	22.4	7.8	0.0	100.0	1,916
Darnah	42.3	5.6	51.5	0.6	100.0	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	81.4	0.5	17.3	0.8	100.0	2,839
Al Marj	24.5	39.0	36.5	0.0	100.0	3,041
Banghazi	15.4	0.6	77.3	6.7	100.0	7,964
Ajdabiya	4.4	2.0	93.1	0.4	100.0	2,925
Al Kufrah	71.4	4.0	20.9	3.7	100.0	387
Sirt	1.7	2.1	95.8	0.4	100.0	1,355
Al Jufra	6.0	1.6	92.4	0.0	100.0	584
Misrata	45.3	4.6	49.4	0.7	100.0	8,872
Murqub	27.4	5.7	64.6	2.3	100.0	7,963
Tripoli	90.9	0.1	8.6	0.4	100.0	15,416
Jafara	89.4	8.4	2.0	0.3	100.0	8,247
Zawiya	62.1	6.4	30.7	0.7	100.0	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	39.6	19.0	39.2	2.2	100.0	5,496
Nalut	21.3	0.7	77.3	0.7	100.0	1,718
Sabha	0.6	1.6	97.0	0.8	100.0	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	2.7	18.4	78.9	0.0	100.0	1,759
Murzuq	2.0	1.8	96.2	0.0	100.0	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	0.5	0.9	98.3	0.3	100.0	1,289
Ghat	4.2	1.5	94.2	0.0	100.0	434
Education of household head						
Pre-primary or none	47.2	7.9	43.4	1.6	100.0	8,768
Primary and Lower Secondary	48.2	6.5	44.1	1.2	100.0	20,106
Upper Secondary	56.7	5.7	36.0	1.6	100.0	24,013
Higher	52.7	5.4	40.8	1.0	100.0	33,066
Missing/DK	50.7	1.5	47.7	0.0	100.0	295
Main source of drinking water						
Improved sources	52.0	6.0	40.7	1.3	100.0	85,449
Piped water	52.5	5.4	40.8	1.3	100.0	31,453
Tube well/Borehole	81.5	6.0	12.5	0.0	100.0	2,037
Protected well or spring	70.9	8.0	20.3	0.8	100.0	4,601
Rainwater collection	72.3	10.9	15.5	1.2	100.0	996
Water kiosk	53.1	4.7	41.1	1.1	100.0	16,316
Tanker-truck/Cart with small tank	58.0	2.0	38.4	1.5	100.0	1,085
Bottled/Sachet water	61.0	5.7	32.5	0.8	100.0	15,160
Large bottle/ dispenser refill	27.2	8.5	61.9	2.3	100.0	13,802
Unimproved sources	74.9	3.9	19.4	1.9	100.0	798
Unprotected well or spring	76.1	5.7	18.3	0.0	100.0	110
Surface water	81.7	0.0	18.3	0.0	100.0	54
Other	74.1	3.9	19.6	2.4	100.0	633
Nationality of household head						
Libyan	52.3	5.9	40.5	1.3	100.0	84,852
Non-Libyan	45.7	8.0	44.0	2.2	100.0	1,396
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	43.3	6.5	48.6	1.6	100.0	17,244
Second	47.9	7.6	43.1	1.4	100.0	17,256
Middle	53.1	7.6	37.8	1.5	100.0	17,249
Fourth	59.1	4.8	35.1	1.0	100.0	17,232
Richest	57.7	3.4	38.1	0.8	100.0	17,266

10.2 HANDWASHING

Hygiene is multi-faceted and can comprise many behaviours, including handwashing, food hygiene, and menstrual hygiene. Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five[134]. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place[135].

Handwashing facilities may be located within the dwelling, yard, or plot. They may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent and soapy water but does not include ash, mud, soil, sand, or other handwashing agents.

Hygiene has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic hygiene service (SDG 1.4 and 6.2). Households that have a handwashing facility with both soap and water available at home meet the SDG standard for a 'basic' hygiene service. Table WS.2.1 shows the distribution of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed at home (in the dwelling, yard, or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed.

Table WS.2.2 presents the distribution of household members by presence of bathing facility within the dwelling, yard, or plot and elsewhere and distribution of household members with bathing facility on premises with water available.

[134] Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition*, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank.

[135] Ram, P. *Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update*. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water at home

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap at the handwashing facility, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					Water available	Soap available	Ash/mud/sand available[A]			
Total	**95.4**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**4.1**	**100.0**	**86,247**	**99.5**	**98.8**	**0.2**	**82,473**	**98.1**	**82,688**
Area												
Urban	95.0	0.3	0.2	4.4	100.0	76,732	99.5	98.8	0.2	73,137	98.1	73,328
Rural	97.8	0.3	0.2	1.6	100.0	9,515	99.1	98.5	0.3	9,336	97.5	9,359
Region												
Tobruk	99.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,916	100.0	99.9	0.0	1,907	99.5	1,914
Darnah	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	1,051	95.8	100.0	0.1	1,044	95.8	1,044
Al Jabal al Akhdar	96.7	0.0	0.1	3.1	100.0	2,839	97.7	99.4	0.0	2,746	97.1	2,750
Al Marj	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	3,041	97.9	99.4	0.1	3,019	97.3	3,019
Banghazi	95.9	0.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	7,964	99.8	99.1	0.1	7,640	98.9	7,640
Ajdabiya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,925	100.0	99.9	0.0	2,925	99.9	2,925
Al Kufrah	99.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	387	98.7	99.8	0.8	384	98.6	384
Sirt	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,355	98.8	100.0	0.7	1,354	98.8	1,354
Al Jufra	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	584	99.2	100.0	0.0	584	99.2	584
Misrata	97.3	0.2	0.0	2.5	100.0	8,872	99.8	99.3	0.0	8,651	99.1	8,651
Murqub	97.5	0.0	0.1	2.3	100.0	7,963	100.0	98.1	0.0	7,766	97.9	7,776
Tripoli	91.9	0.0	0.1	8.0	100.0	15,416	100.0	99.6	0.8	14,171	99.6	14,182
Jafara	92.0	0.1	0.3	7.6	100.0	8,247	99.8	97.0	0.2	7,596	96.5	7,624
Zawiya	95.0	0.4	0.0	4.6	100.0	4,602	99.7	100.0	0.0	4,390	99.7	4,390
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	5,426	99.7	100.0	0.1	5,391	99.7	5,391
Al Jabal al Gharbi	89.8	0.7	0.3	9.3	100.0	5,496	98.3	98.3	0.1	4,972	96.5	4,987
Nalut	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,718	100.0	100.0	0.0	1,718	100.0	1,718
Sabha	97.7	1.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	1,822	99.2	94.4	0.0	1,799	94.1	1,799
Wadi Al-Shati	98.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	100.0	1,759	97.7	92.5	0.1	1,746	90.8	1,750
Murzuq	81.5	6.7	8.1	3.7	100.0	1,143	99.6	97.8	0.2	1,008	89.2	1,100
Wadi al Hayat	96.1	2.3	0.5	1.0	100.0	1,289	98.4	96.0	0.3	1,270	94.9	1,276
Ghat	90.5	0.0	8.3	1.2	100.0	434	97.4	98.6	0.6	393	87.9	429

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water at home (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap at the handwashing facility, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					Water available	Soap available	Ash/mud/sand available[A]			
Total	**95.4**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**4.1**	**100.0**	**86,247**	**99.5**	**98.8**	**0.2**	**82,473**	**98.1**	**82,688**
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	91.0	1.2	0.8	7.1	100.0	8,768	98.6	98.0	0.4	8,082	96.0	8,149
Primary and Lower Secondary	96.0	0.2	0.3	3.5	100.0	20,106	99.2	98.0	0.0	19,342	97.0	19,396
Upper Secondary	96.3	0.0	0.2	3.5	100.0	24,013	99.7	99.0	0.2	23,139	98.5	23,182
Higher	95.5	0.2	0.2	4.1	100.0	33,066	99.7	99.3	0.3	31,643	98.9	31,695
Missing/DK	90.2	0.0	0.0	9.8	100.0	295	99.1	99.3	0.0	266	98.4	266
Nationality of household head												
Libyan	95.5	0.2	0.2	4.0	100.0	84,852	99.5	98.9	0.2	81,213	98.2	81,417
Non-Libyan	86.9	3.4	0.8	8.9	100.0	1,396	97.8	93.8	1.2	1,260	92.1	1,271
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	91.6	0.9	0.8	6.7	100.0	17,244	98.3	96.4	0.2	15,952	94.2	16,092
Second	93.7	0.2	0.3	5.8	100.0	17,256	99.6	98.6	0.0	16,213	97.9	16,263
Middle	94.8	0.1	0.1	5.0	100.0	17,249	99.5	99.1	0.3	16,371	98.6	16,384
Fourth	97.6	0.0	0.1	2.4	100.0	17,232	99.9	99.8	0.2	16,811	99.6	16,822
Richest	99.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	17,266	99.9	99.9	0.2	17,126	99.9	17,126

[1] MICS indicator WS.7 - Handwashing facility with water and soap at home; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

[A] Ash, mud, sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicator

Table WS.2.2: Bathing facility on premises with water

Percent distribution of household members by availability of bathing facility and water availability, and percentage of household members with bathing facility on premises and bathing facility with water available on premises, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Bathing facility available						No bathing facility within the dwelling yard or plot	Total	Percentage of household members with:		Number of household members
	In dwelling		In yard or plot		Elsewhere				Bathing facility on premises	Bathing facility on premises with water available[1]	
	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available					
Total	**97.6**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**99.1**	**98.3**	**86,197**
Area											
Urban	97.8	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.1	98.5	76,682
Rural	95.9	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	97.0	9,515
Region											
Tobruk	98.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	98.2	1,915
Darnah	95.7	3.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	96.5	1,049
Al Jabal al Akhdar	99.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	2,827
Al Marj	97.6	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	3,041
Banghazi	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	7,964
Ajdabiya	98.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	99.3	2,925
Al Kufrah	88.3	3.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	6.5	100.0	93.4	89.3	387
Sirt	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	1,355
Al Jufra	96.7	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	97.4	583
Misrata	98.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	99.2	8,869
Murqub	99.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	99.4	7,963
Tripoli	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	15,416
Jafara	98.3	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	99.4	8,224
Zawiya	98.1	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	98.7	4,595
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	99.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	96.1	1.5	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	98.2	5,496
Nalut	57.2	1.0	9.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	32.3	100.0	67.6	66.3	1,715
Sabha	96.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	97.1	96.8	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	96.1	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	96.8	1,759
Murzuq	97.6	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	98.5	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	95.3	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	99.3	96.0	1,289
Ghat	93.9	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.6	100.0	96.0	94.0	434

Table WS.2.2: Bathing facility on premises with water (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by availability of bathing facility and water availability, and percentage of household members with bathing facility on premises and bathing facility with water available on premises, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Bathing facility available						No bathing facility within the dwelling yard or plot	Total	Percentage of household members with:		Number of household members
	In dwelling		In yard or plot		Elsewhere				Bathing facility on premises	Bathing facility on premises with water available[1]	
	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available					
Total	**97.6**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**99.1**	**98.3**	**86,197**
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	95.4	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.6	96.9	8,767
Primary and Lower Secondary	97.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	97.9	20,099
Upper Secondary	97.7	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	98.4	24,010
Higher	98.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.3	98.8	33,025
Missing/DK	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	295
Nationality of household head											
Libyan	97.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	98.4	84,801
Non-Libyan	92.9	3.1	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.9	100.0	97.7	94.2	1,396
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	94.5	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.0	100.0	97.8	95.7	17,233
Second	96.6	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	97.6	17,243
Middle	98.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	98.8	17,225
Fourth	99.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	99.6	17,231
Richest	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	99.8	17,266

[1] **MICS indicator WS.701 - Bathing facility on premises with water**

10.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[136], and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases[137].

The SDG targets relating to sanitation aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2) in households.

Table WS.3.1 shows the percent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. An `improved sanitation facility' is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush and pour-flush toilets connected to piped sewer system, to septic tanks, to pit/cesspool and to don't know where. Also ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, pit latrines with slabs (constructed from materials that are durable and easy to clean) and composting toilets, including twin pit latrines with slabs and container-based systems. `Unimproved sanitation facilities' are flush and pour-flush toilets or latrines flushed to open drain, pit latrines without slabs, open pits, hanging toilets/latrines, bucket latrines (pans, trays, or other unsealed containers). Defecation in the bush, field or ditch and defecation into surface water, including beaches, rivers, streams, drainage channels or the sea are categorised as 'open defecation' and considered as `no facility'. Except flush and pour-flush toilets connected to sewers (which is 'networked sanitation'), all other improved and unimproved sanitation facilities listed earlier are `on-site sanitation facilities'.

Table WS.3.2 shows the percentage of household members using water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities, including flush to septic tank and flush to pit/cesspool, with an outlet pipe from which liquid wastes are contained (wastes discharge to a leach field, soak pit or a sewer/closed drain leading to a wastewater treatment plant or don't know where) or not contained (wastes discharge to an open drain, a waterbody/surface, or other place).

Table WS.3.3 shows the percent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities from which excreta have been released to the surface environment due to adverse events where the facility overflowed, flooded or the containment collapsed, and are therefore categorised as not contained.

Table WS.3.4 presents the percentage of household members using flush to septic tank, pit/cesspool and other improved on-site sanitation facilities with liquid waste contained and without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events, and therefore adequately contain waste.

Table WS.3.5 shows the percentage of household members using different methods for emptying and removal of excreta from septic tanks and other improved on-site sanitation facilities. Excreta from septic tanks and other improved on-site sanitation facilities that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied), not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full, or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safe emptying and disposal in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown) may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

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[136] Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." *International Journal of Epidemiology*39, no. Suppl1 (2010): 193-205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

[137] WHO. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases*. A Global Strategy 2015-2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

Table WS.3.6 shows the percent distribution of household members using different methods of emptying improved on-site sanitation facilities by service provider and non-service provider.

Table WS. 3.7 presents the percent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for 'at least basic' sanitation services and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Table WS.3.8 presents the percent distribution of household members using improved sanitation facilities, including shared and inadequately contained and excluding shared and inadequately contained, with safe disposal in situ, unsafe disposal of excreta and with excreta removed offsite for treatment. Households using improved on-site sanitation facilities (excluding those which are shared and inadequately contained) from which excreta are safely disposed of in situ are considered safely managed. Those practising open defecation, using unimproved sanitation facilities or improved sanitation facilities that are shared or inadequately contained are not safely managed. Households using improved facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained) with excreta removed off-site for treatment additional may be safely managed depending on the type of treatment received (additional information required).

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional, and global progress on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. Since 2015, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene ladders have been used to report WASH relevant SDG indicators. Table WS.3.9 summarises the percentages of household members meeting the SDG criteria for 'at least basic' drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services ('at least basic' includes 'basic' and higher service levels). The percentage of household members meeting the SDG 6.1 criteria for safely managed drinking water is shown as a separate column. While MICS surveys provide information on the percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities with safe emptying and disposal in situ and with excreta removed off-site, additional information on off-site treatments is needed to calculate the percentage meeting the SDG 6.2 criteria for safely managed sanitation services.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members by type of sanitation facility used by the household, percentage of household members using improved sanitation and percentage using on-site sanitation facilities, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												
	Improved sanitation facility			Unimproved sanitation facility				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Percentage using on-site sanitation facilities[A]		Number of household members
	Flush/Pour flush to:												
	Piped sewer system	Pit/Cesspool	DK where	Single Pit latrine with slab	Flush to open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Other				Improved	Unimproved	
Total	**52.3**	**45.6**	**0.0**	**1.8**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.7**	**47.5**	**0.2**	**86,247**
Area													
Urban	53.5	45.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	46.3	0.1	76,732
Rural	42.1	50.2	0.0	6.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.1	57.0	0.9	9,515
Region													
Tobruk	82.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.5	0.0	1,916
Darnah	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.7	0.0	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	91.5	5.9	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.9	7.5	1.1	2,839
Al Marj	84.4	15.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	15.6	0.0	3,041
Banghazi	91.5	7.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.3	7.8	0.7	7,964
Ajdabiya	94.6	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	5.3	0.2	2,925
Al Kufrah	75.9	22.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	23.3	0.8	387
Sirt	47.1	52.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	52.7	0.2	1,355
Al Jufra	85.3	12.4	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	13.3	1.2	584
Misrata	24.5	75.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	75.4	0.2	8,872
Murqub	12.1	86.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	87.9	0.0	7,963
Tripoli	80.5	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	19.4	0.0	15,416
Jafara	20.2	79.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	79.5	0.0	8,247
Zawiya	12.5	85.6	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	0.0	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	12.2	87.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	87.8	0.0	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	51.1	37.5	0.0	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	48.9	0.0	5,496
Nalut	34.2	27.9	0.0	37.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	65.7	0.2	1,718
Sabha	92.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	7.6	0.0	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	58.2	38.3	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	39.2	2.6	1,759
Murzuq	35.8	64.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	64.2	0.0	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	48.0	49.7	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.5	51.5	0.1	1,289
Ghat	54.2	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.8	44.6	0.5	434

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by type of sanitation facility used by the household, percentage of household members using improved sanitation and percentage using on-site sanitation facilities, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Type of sanitation facility used by household												
	Improved sanitation facility			Unimproved sanitation facility				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Percentage using on-site sanitation facilities[A]		Number of household members
	Flush/Pour flush to:												
	Piped sewer system	Pit/Cesspool	DK where	Single Pit latrine with slab	Flush to open drain	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Other				Improved	Unimproved	
Total	**52.3**	**45.6**	**0.0**	**1.8**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**99.7**	**47.5**	**0.2**	**86,247**
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	52.5	45.3	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	46.9	0.4	8,768
Primary and lower secondary	54.3	44.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	45.5	0.2	20,106
Upper Secondary	47.9	49.4	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.6	51.7	0.2	24,013
Higher	54.0	44.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	45.9	0.1	33,066
Missing/DK	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	30.0	0.0	295
Location of sanitation facility													
In dwelling	52.9	45.1	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	46.9	0.2	84,144
In plot/yard	19.2	78.0	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	80.4	0.4	1,610
Elsewhere	53.1	34.0	0.0	12.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	46.7	0.2	461
No facility/Bush/Field	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Nationality of household head													
Libyan	52.2	45.7	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	47.6	0.2	84,852
Non-Libyan	59.0	39.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.5	40.5	0.1	1,396
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	52.4	44.6	0.0	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.2	46.7	0.5	17,244
Second	50.6	47.2	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	49.1	0.2	17,256
Middle	53.3	44.4	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.8	46.5	0.2	17,249
Fourth	51.3	47.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	48.6	0.0	17,232
Richest	53.6	44.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	46.4	0.0	17,266

[1] MICS indicator WS.8 - Use of improved sanitation facilities

[A] Improved on-site sanitation facilities are defined as improved sanitation facilities excluding piped sewer systems (the first column). Unimproved on-site sanitation facilities are defined as unimproved sanitation facilities excluding open defecation (the last column).

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.2: Use of water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of liquid waste

Percentage of household members using pits/cesspools by whether liquid waste is contained or uncontained, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Flush to pit/cesspool											
	Percentage of pits/cesspools with:		Number of household members using flush to pit/cesspool	Contained		Not contained		Other	Don't know	Total	Percentage of household members using flush to pit/cesspool with liquid waste contained	Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool
				To a sewer / closed drain that leads to								
	Outlet pipe for liquid waste	Don't know if outlet pipe for liquid waste		A wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)	Don't know where	To an open drain	To a waterbody / surface					
Total	**19.9**	**3.4**	**39,363**	**67.5**	**8.7**	**2.4**	**18.7**	**0.7**	**1.9**	**100.0**	**76.3**	**7,849**
Area												
Urban	20.1	3.7	34,591	68.5	9.1	2.3	17.3	0.8	2.0	100.0	77.6	6,970
Rural	18.4	1.4	4,773	59.7	6.0	2.7	30.3	0.4	0.9	100.0	65.6	880
Region												
Tobruk	73.8	0.7	336	43.1	0.0	0.0	56.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.1	248
Darnah	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Al Jabal al Akhdar	54.4	0.0	168	1.0	41.3	22.9	34.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.3	92
Al Marj	0.0	4.8	457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	na	na
Banghazi	2.4	8.7	608	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	15
Ajdabiya	0.0	0.0	154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	na	na
Al Kufrah	61.3	3.5	87	87.7	2.3	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	53
Sirt	0.0	1.4	714	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	na	na
Al Jufra	62.4	7.0	72	3.4	3.7	0.0	92.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	7.0	45
Misrata	0.6	1.6	6,686	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	41
Murqub	5.6	0.5	6,907	42.3	6.6	15.9	35.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	48.8	384
Tripoli	31.0	25.0	2,987	37.5	23.5	2.3	32.2	1.3	3.2	100.0	61.0	927
Jafara	9.9	3.7	6,552	44.2	41.2	6.2	0.0	1.8	6.6	100.0	85.4	650
Zawiya	82.5	0.0	3,941	97.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.4	3,252
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	4.8	0.1	4,764	21.0	5.0	0.0	74.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.0	228
Al Jabal al Gharbi	52.6	3.3	2,061	49.2	5.2	0.8	42.3	0.7	1.7	100.0	54.4	1,084
Nalut	53.4	0.7	480	93.5	0.0	1.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.5	256
Sabha	12.4	6.5	139	(78.7)	(21.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	17
Wadi Al-Shati	14.5	5.5	674	44.6	9.0	9.5	18.5	18.4	0.0	100.0	53.6	98
Murzuq	31.7	0.1	733	57.0	0.0	3.5	39.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	57.0	232
Wadi al Hayat	27.2	0.8	641	67.3	11.8	0.0	8.5	0.0	12.5	100.0	79.1	174
Ghat	25.6	0.7	194	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	50

Table WS.3.2: Use of water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of liquid waste (Continued)

Percentage of household members using pits/cesspools by whether liquid waste is contained or uncontained, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Flush to pit/cesspool											
	Percentage of pits/cesspools with:		Number of household members using flush to pit/cesspool	Contained		Not contained		Other	Don't know	Total	Percentage of household members using flush to pit/cesspool with liquid waste contained	Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool
				To a sewer / closed drain that leads to								
	Outlet pipe for liquid waste	Don't know if outlet pipe for liquid waste		A wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)	Don't know where	To an open drain	To a waterbody / surface					
Total	**19.9**	**3.4**	**39,363**	**67.5**	**8.7**	**2.4**	**18.7**	**0.7**	**1.9**	**100.0**	**76.3**	**7,849**
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	22.1	6.3	3,973	73.0	7.9	2.8	12.8	0.1	3.4	100.0	80.9	878
Primary and Lower Secondary	19.2	2.6	8,842	64.9	10.3	4.5	16.7	0.5	3.1	100.0	75.2	1,699
Upper Secondary	16.8	2.4	11,853	59.3	13.3	2.0	23.1	1.2	1.1	100.0	72.6	1,993
Higher	22.3	4.0	14,607	72.4	5.4	1.4	18.8	0.7	1.4	100.0	77.7	3,264
Missing/DK	18.0	0.8	89	(92.4)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	16
Nationality of household head												
Libyan	19.8	3.5	38,806	68.0	8.3	2.4	19.0	0.7	1.6	100.0	76.3	7,667
Non-Libyan	32.7	2.4	557	49.0	28.5	0.0	8.5	0.0	14.1	100.0	77.5	182
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	17.8	3.5	7,685	55.2	18.3	2.2	20.4	1.8	2.1	100.0	73.6	1,370
Second	20.6	2.2	8,147	66.1	9.6	3.9	17.8	0.5	2.1	100.0	75.7	1,681
Middle	23.1	1.9	7,659	77.3	1.9	3.2	15.0	0.2	2.4	100.0	79.1	1,768
Fourth	23.5	4.4	8,169	68.8	7.7	1.3	20.3	0.6	1.2	100.0	76.5	1,917
Richest	14.5	5.2	7,703	67.4	8.3	0.8	21.4	0.6	1.7	100.0	75.6	1,114

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.3: Use of improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities and release of excreta to surface environment through adverse events

Percent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities by distribution of facilities in which wastes are contained and uncontained due to various events in the last year, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Improved on-site facility, waste containment in the last year						Unimproved on-site facility, waste containment[B] in the last year								
	Excreta not released	Excreta released to surface environment due to the following adverse events[A] (not contained)				Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities	Excreta not released	Excreta released to surface environment due to the adverse following events[A] (not contained)				Facilities that lack containments[B]	Number of household members using unimproved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household members using on-site sanitation facilities that have not released excreta to the environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using on-site sanitation facilities with containments[C]
		Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other			Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other				
Total	**86.9**	**11.8**	**6.6**	**2.1**	**1.3**	**40,950**	**3.2**	**15.3**	**15.3**	**15.3**	**1.1**	**79.5**	**171**	**86.7**	**40,985**
Area															
Urban	87.9	10.9	6.5	2.0	1.2	35,523	2.1	5.8	4.2	4.2	0.0	92.2	84	87.8	35,529
Rural	80.5	17.9	7.5	3.2	2.0	5,427	4.4	24.5	26.1	26.1	2.3	67.3	87	79.3	5,456
Region															
Tobruk	55.7	43.1	17.1	1.4	9.2	336	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	55.7	336
Darnah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	7
Al Jabal al Akhdar	76.0	17.8	13.7	14.4	9.0	212	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	30	71.1	212
Al Marj	81.0	19.0	1.9	0.0	1.7	475	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	81.0	475
Banghazi	63.1	36.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	624	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	55	58.0	624
Ajdabiya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	154	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	96.6	154
Al Kufrah	72.8	21.0	11.4	8.7	9.1	90	55.0	45.0	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	3	72.2	93
Sirt	55.1	44.9	21.7	13.2	0.5	714	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	54.9	716
Al Jufra	62.7	32.2	23.9	5.7	1.4	78	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	7	63.7	78
Misrata	98.1	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	6,686	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	98.1	6,686
Murqub	87.0	11.9	1.7	0.9	0.4	7,000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	87.0	7,000
Tripoli	66.7	31.9	24.2	0.0	2.2	2,994	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	66.7	2,994
Jafara	92.9	4.8	5.1	1.2	1.7	6,552	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	92.9	6,552
Zawiya	92.7	6.3	3.7	2.5	1.4	4,028	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	92.7	4,028
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	96.7	2.9	1.9	0.6	0.6	4,764	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	96.7	4,764
Al Jabal al Gharbi	85.3	11.6	8.2	1.1	0.9	2,687	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	85.3	2,687
Nalut	98.2	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	1,128	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	98.2	1,130
Sabha	58.8	37.3	35.3	4.0	2.9	139	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	58.8	139
Wadi Al-Shati	36.4	58.7	45.8	31.1	7.8	690	4.0	50.1	57.3	57.3	0.0	38.8	45	35.0	718
Murzuq	73.5	24.5	22.8	7.1	3.8	733	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	73.5	733
Wadi al Hayat	49.2	47.8	29.3	13.1	4.8	664	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	49.1	664
Ghat	65.7	30.0	17.5	16.5	11.2	194	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	66.1	194

Table WS.3.3: Use of improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities and release of excreta to surface environment through adverse events (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities by distribution of facilities in which wastes are contained and uncontained due to various events in the last year, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Improved on-site facility, waste containment in the last year						Unimproved on-site facility, waste containment[B] in the last year								
		Excreta released to surface environment due to the following adverse events[A] (not contained)						Excreta released to surface environment due to the adverse following events[A] (not contained)							
	Excreta not released	Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities	Excreta not released	Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other	Facilities that lack containments[B]	Number of household members using unimproved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household members using on-site sanitation facilities that have not released excreta to the environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using on-site sanitation facilities with containments[C]
Total	**86.9**	**11.8**	**6.6**	**2.1**	**1.3**	**40,950**	**3.2**	**15.3**	**15.3**	**15.3**	**1.1**	**79.5**	**171**	**86.7**	**40,985**
Education of household head															
Pre-primary or none	84.5	14.2	8.3	3.8	2.1	4,114	3.1	12.7	3.7	3.7	5.4	84.2	36	84.2	4,120
Primary and Lower Secondary	84.8	14.2	7.7	2.2	1.8	9,149	0.0	29.5	29.5	29.5	0.0	70.5	46	84.4	9,162
Upper Secondary	88.1	10.0	5.4	2.1	0.7	12,426	3.4	15.4	21.7	21.7	0.0	74.9	52	87.9	12,439
Higher	87.9	11.2	6.4	1.7	1.3	15,172	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.8	37	87.8	15,175
Missing/DK	87.5	12.5	12.5	1.4	1.4	89	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	87.5	89
Type of sanitation facility															
Flush to	86.8	11.9	6.7	2.1	1.3	39,379	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	86.8	39,379
Pit/Cesspool	86.8	11.9	6.7	2.1	1.3	39,363	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	86.8	39,363
Don't know where	(97.6)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(97.6)	15
Pit latrine	91.2	8.3	3.5	1.9	1.5	1,571	15.9	74.7	74.7	74.7	5.6	0.0	35	89.6	1,606
Single pit latrine with slab	91.2	8.3	3.5	1.9	1.5	1,571	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.2	1,571
Pit latrines without slab/open pit	na	na	na	na	na	na	15.9	74.7	74.7	74.7	5.6	0.0	35	15.9	35
Facilities that lack containments [B]	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	81	-	na
Nationality of household head															
Libyan	87.2	11.5	6.3	2.0	1.2	40,385	3.1	15.4	15.4	15.4	1.2	79.6	169	87.0	40,419
Non-Libyan	65.8	31.1	26.0	11.4	8.1	565	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	65.8	566
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	79.7	18.6	10.3	5.0	2.8	8,057	3.7	26.0	22.5	22.5	2.1	70.3	94	79.0	8,085
Second	87.3	10.9	5.7	2.5	1.3	8,478	4.9	3.8	11.7	11.7	0.0	83.5	41	87.1	8,485
Middle	86.7	11.3	6.5	2.2	1.1	8,023	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	32	86.5	8,023
Fourth	90.8	8.6	4.9	0.5	0.6	8,383	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	90.8	8,383
Richest	89.9	9.6	5.7	0.5	0.8	8,009	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	89.9	8,009

[A] The total can exceed 100%, as excreta may have been released due to multiple adverse events
[B] Flush to open drain, bucket, and hanging toilet/latrine
[C] Excludes facilities that by definition lack containments (see note B)
na: not applicable

Table WS.3.4: Use of different improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of waste

Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage using flush to pit latrine			Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool	Percentage using other improved on-site sanitation without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste[1]	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities
	With liquid waste contained	Without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	That adequately contains waste					
Total	**95.2**	**86.8**	**83.9**	**39,363**	**91.3**	**1,587**	**84.2**	**40,950**
Area								
Urban	95.5	87.8	85.2	34,591	92.9	932	85.4	35,523
Rural	93.7	79.3	74.8	4,773	88.9	655	76.5	5,427
Region								
Tobruk	58.0	55.7	25.9	336	na	0	25.9	336
Darnah	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	na	0	(*)	7
Al Jabal al Akhdar	68.7	74.8	60.3	168	80.6	44	64.5	212
Al Marj	99.4	80.2	79.5	457	(*)	18	80.3	475
Banghazi	97.6	62.2	60.2	608	(*)	16	61.2	624
Ajdabiya	100.0	100.0	100.0	154	na	0	100.0	154
Al Kufrah	93.9	72.5	67.7	87	(*)	3	68.2	90
Sirt	100.0	55.1	55.1	714	na	0	55.1	714
Al Jufra	42.0	60.0	32.2	72	(100.0)	5	36.9	78
Misrata	99.4	98.1	97.6	6,686	na	0	97.6	6,686
Murqub	97.2	86.8	85.3	6,907	100.0	93	85.5	7,000
Tripoli	87.9	66.6	66.3	2,987	(*)	7	66.3	2,994
Jafara	98.4	92.9	91.3	6,552	na	0	91.3	6,552
Zawiya	98.7	93.4	92.2	3,941	64.2	87	91.6	4,028
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	96.5	96.7	93.3	4,764	na	0	93.3	4,764
Al Jabal al Gharbi	76.0	84.6	66.6	2,061	87.7	626	71.5	2,687
Nalut	96.5	97.8	94.3	480	98.5	648	96.7	1,128
Sabha	100.0	58.8	58.8	139	na	0	58.8	139
Wadi Al-Shati	93.3	36.1	32.4	674	(48.1)	16	32.8	690
Murzuq	86.4	73.5	62.8	733	na	0	62.8	733
Wadi al Hayat	94.3	48.0	47.2	641	85.2	22	48.5	664
Ghat	100.0	65.7	65.7	194	na	0	65.7	194

Table WS.3.4: Use of different improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of waste (Continued)

Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage using flush to pit latrine			Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool	Percentage using other improved on-site sanitation without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste[1]	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities
	With liquid waste contained	Without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	That adequately contains waste					
Total	**95.2**	**86.8**	**83.9**	**39,363**	**91.3**	**1,587**	**84.2**	**40,950**
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	95.5	84.5	81.5	3,973	85.3	142	81.6	4,114
Primary and Lower Secondary	95.2	84.4	81.7	8,842	94.7	306	82.1	9,149
Upper Secondary	95.4	87.8	84.7	11,853	94.1	574	85.1	12,426
Higher	95.0	87.9	85.3	14,607	88.0	565	85.4	15,172
Missing/DK	100.0	87.5	87.5	89	na	0	87.5	89
Type of sanitation facility								
Flush to	95.2	86.8	83.9	39,363	(97.6)	15	83.9	39,379
Pit/Cesspool	95.2	86.8	83.9	39,363	na	0	83.9	39,363
Don't know where	na	na	na	0	(97.6)	15	(97.6)	15
Pit latrine	na	na	na	0	91.2	1,571	91.2	1,571
Single pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	0	91.2	1,571	91.2	1,571
Nationality of household head								
Libyan	95.3	87.1	84.2	38,806	91.2	1,578	84.5	40,385
Non-Libyan	92.6	65.3	61.1	557	(*)	8	61.6	565
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	95.2	79.5	76.1	7,685	84.4	372	76.5	8,057
Second	95.0	86.9	83.3	8,147	96.9	331	83.9	8,478
Middle	95.1	86.4	83.6	7,659	94.7	364	84.1	8,023
Fourth	94.5	90.7	87.4	8,169	94.1	213	87.5	8,383
Richest	96.5	90.0	88.9	7,703	87.4	307	88.9	8,009

[1] **MICS indicator WS.12 - Safe containment of waste/excreta in improved on-site sanitation facilities**

na: not applicable
(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases
( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities

Percentage of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes MICS7, MICS Libya, 24-2025 2024-25

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities										Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage with:			Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation
	Emptied and removed			Emptied and buried in								safe emptying and disposal in situ of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities[1]	unsafe disposal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities removed off-site for treatment	
	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site) elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied					
Total	**10.7**	**3.0**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**69.4**	**0.2**	**2.9**	**30,235**	**73.8**	**15.3**	**10.7**	**40,950**
Area															
Urban	9.9	3.0	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	70.2	0.2	2.9	26,454	74.5	15.5	9.9	35,523
Rural	16.1	2.7	2.0	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	63.9	0.0	2.9	3,782	69.7	13.8	16.1	5,427
Region															
Tobruk	55.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.1	0.0	0.0	135	40.1	4.8	55.1	336
Darnah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Al Jabal al Akhdar	27.7	0.0	11.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	0.0	10.8	91	42.7	29.6	27.7	212
Al Marj	43.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.1	0.0	2.9	228	48.1	8.6	43.3	475
Banghazi	49.7	0.0	2.7	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	43.9	0.0	0.4	287	45.9	4.4	49.7	624
Ajdabiya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	100.0	0.0	154
Al Kufrah	(45.8)	(49.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(.7)	(1.1)	(2.6)	4	(4.5)	49.8	45.8	90
Sirt	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	54.6	0.0	0.0	391	54.8	44.0	0.5	714
Al Jufra	28.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	38.9	0.0	2.5	44	56.8	15.0	28.2	78
Misrata	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.0	0.0	0.9	4,940	73.9	23.1	3.1	6,686
Murqub	3.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	82.9	0.4	2.7	6,049	86.4	10.5	3.1	7,000
Tripoli	31.8	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	34.0	0.0	7.0	1,242	41.5	26.1	31.8	2,994
Jafara	8.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	70.5	0.0	6.9	5,180	79.1	12.4	8.5	6,552
Zawiya	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	87.0	0.4	0.0	3,534	87.8	11.5	0.7	4,028
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	6.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.1	0.0	0.0	4,437	93.1	0.3	6.5	4,764
Al Jabal al Gharbi	11.9	2.8	1.5	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0	48.5	0.5	8.8	1,887	70.2	16.8	11.9	2,687
Nalut	22.4	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.7	0.0	0.3	854	75.7	1.9	22.4	1,128
Sabha	7.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.9	0.0	0.0	53	37.9	54.9	7.1	139
Wadi Al-Shati	49.7	26.5	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	0.6	0.6	144	20.8	29.5	49.7	690
Murzuq	24.4	13.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	59.0	0.1	0.0	438	59.7	15.9	24.4	733
Wadi al Hayat	21.3	29.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.6	0.8	0.3	250	37.7	40.9	21.3	664
Ghat	25.6	1.5	46.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.6	0.2	42	21.5	53.0	25.6	194

Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities (Continued)

Percentage of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes MICS7, MICS Libya, 24-2025 2024-25

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities										Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage with:			Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation
	Emptied and removed			Emptied and buried in											
	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a waterbody, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit / trench (off-site) elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied		safe emptying and disposal in situ of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities[1]	unsafe disposal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities removed off-site for treatment	
Total	**10.7**	**3.0**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**69.4**	**0.2**	**2.9**	**30,235**	**73.8**	**15.3**	**10.7**	**40,950**
Education of household head															
Pre-primary or none	10.5	3.6	1.8	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	61.3	0.2	8.2	2,940	71.5	18.0	10.5	4,114
Primary and Lower Secondary	11.7	3.6	1.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	67.2	0.1	2.6	6,499	71.0	17.2	11.7	9,149
Upper Secondary	9.9	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	74.2	0.2	1.8	9,613	77.4	12.5	9.9	12,426
Higher	10.9	3.0	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	69.0	0.2	2.6	11,127	73.3	15.7	10.9	15,172
Type of sanitation facility															
Flush to	10.5	3.1	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	69.6	0.2	2.5	29,000	73.6	15.8	10.5	39,379
Pit/Cesspool	10.5	3.1	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	69.6	0.2	2.5	28,985	73.6	15.8	10.5	39,363
Don't know where	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(98.8)	(1.2)	(0.0)	15	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Pit latrine	16.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	64.5	0.0	13.2	1,235	78.6	3.7	16.4	1,571
Single pit latrine with slab	16.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	64.5	0.0	13.2	1,235	78.6	3.7	16.4	1,571
Method of emptying															
Service provider	42.4	11.9	4.3	0.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	426	4.7	52.6	42.4	9,112
Public/Municipality/Government	53.2	5.9	3.1	0.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53	1.9	44.4	53.2	2,786
Private company/NGO	33.5	15.1	5.2	0.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	351	6.2	59.9	33.5	5,667
Informal emptier, e.g., unlicensed	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	23.9	72.7	659
Not service provider	29.9	3.4	2.1	2.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	6.1	63.9	29.9	1,627
Self emptied	25.6	0.6	1.8	0.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58	4.3	70.1	25.6	1,340
Neighbour, family member, friend	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	42	(*)	35.5	50.0	287
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	(*)	(*)	13
Don't know who emptied	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	86.0	10.4	487
Not emptied/DK if emptied	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	94.2	1,278	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,278
Missing/Not applicable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	28,414	99.9	0.0	0.0	28,432
Nationality of household head															
Libyan	10.5	2.9	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	69.7	0.2	2.9	29,912	74.1	15.3	10.5	40,385
Non-Libyan	25.5	9.4	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.9	1.2	8.6	324	57.2	17.3	25.5	565
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	12.6	5.0	2.1	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	63.5	0.2	4.8	5,645	70.1	17.2	12.6	8,057
Second	11.7	1.9	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	69.8	0.1	2.5	6,284	74.1	14.0	11.7	8,478
Middle	8.7	2.9	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	72.9	0.3	2.4	6,181	77.0	14.2	8.7	8,023
Fourth	9.7	2.2	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	72.8	0.3	3.1	6,467	77.1	13.0	9.7	8,383
Richest	11.0	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	67.9	0.0	1.9	5,659	70.7	18.3	11.0	8,009

[1] **MICS indicator WS.10 - Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1**

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.6: Method of emptying on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks or other improved improved on-site sanitation that have been emptied, by method of emptying, and percentage improved on-site sanitation facilities emptied by a service provider, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Method of emptying							Total	Percentage of facilities emptied by a service provider	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities that have been emptied
	Service provider			Not service provider		Other	Don't know who emptied			
	Public/Municipality/ Government	Private company/ NGO	Informal emptier, e.g., unlicenced	Self emptied	Neighbour, family, friend					
Total	**24.8**	**50.4**	**5.9**	**11.9**	**2.6**	**0.1**	**4.3**	**100.0**	**81.0**	**11,247**
Area										
Urban	23.9	50.7	5.8	12.2	2.7	0.1	4.7	100.0	80.3	9,456
Rural	29.7	49.0	6.1	10.4	1.9	0.3	2.7	100.0	84.7	1,790
Region										
Tobruk	75.4	11.7	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.0	201
Darnah	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Al Jabal al Akhdar	11.8	16.5	0.0	51.8	0.0	0.0	19.9	100.0	28.3	124
Al Marj	22.4	74.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	247
Banghazi	0.0	70.1	18.3	7.1	3.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	88.4	348
Ajdabiya	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	154
Al Kufrah	16.5	74.7	0.0	0.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.1	86
Sirt	19.0	48.3	0.0	31.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	67.3	324
Al Jufra	60.5	12.2	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.7	45
Misrata	18.1	58.2	0.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	7.3	100.0	76.3	1,746
Murqub	44.6	17.1	9.8	21.3	2.2	0.0	5.0	100.0	71.5	979
Tripoli	19.7	54.9	18.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.0	100.0	92.8	1,768
Jafara	8.7	63.5	0.0	3.4	14.9	0.3	8.8	100.0	72.2	1,483
Zawiya	7.3	24.7	0.0	68.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32.0	506
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	88.5	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.5	327
Al Jabal al Gharbi	47.7	50.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	1,121
Nalut	58.5	1.9	0.0	38.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.5	281
Sabha	15.6	60.3	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	96.5	86
Wadi Al-Shati	2.1	66.0	28.3	1.2	2.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	96.4	551
Murzuq	21.7	76.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.0	300
Wadi al Hayat	11.1	72.5	0.0	14.1	0.0	0.7	1.6	100.0	83.6	413
Ghat	45.9	51.6	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.9	100.0	97.5	152

Table WS.3.6: Method of emptying on-site sanitation facilities (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members in households with septic tanks or other improved improved on-site sanitation that have been emptied, by method of emptying, and percentage improved on-site sanitation facilities emptied by a service provider, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Method of emptying							Total	Percentage of facilities emptied by a service provider	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities that have been emptied
	Service provider			Not service provider		Other	Don't know who emptied			
	Public/Municipality/ Government	Private company/ NGO	Informal emptier, e.g., unlicenced	Self emptied	Neighbour, family, friend					
Total	**24.8**	**50.4**	**5.9**	**11.9**	**2.6**	**0.1**	**4.3**	**100.0**	**81.0**	**11,247**
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	28.5	39.8	4.1	19.5	5.2	0.0	2.3	100.0	72.4	1,245
Primary and Lower Secondary	22.1	51.0	6.5	12.4	3.0	0.3	4.7	100.0	79.6	2,747
Upper Secondary	28.2	48.6	6.3	10.8	2.3	0.1	3.7	100.0	83.1	2,944
Higher	23.0	54.4	5.7	10.2	1.5	0.0	5.2	100.0	83.1	4,270
Missing/DK	27.4	42.2	0.0	11.6	18.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.5	40
Type of sanitation facility										
Flush to	24.1	51.6	6.0	11.0	2.6	0.1	4.5	100.0	81.8	10,906
Pit/Cesspool	24.1	51.6	6.0	11.0	2.6	0.1	4.5	100.0	81.8	10,906
Pit latrine	47.2	10.5	0.0	41.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.7	340
Single pit latrine with slab	47.2	10.5	0.0	41.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.7	340
Nationality of household head										
Libyan	24.9	50.5	5.5	12.0	2.6	0.1	4.3	100.0	80.9	11,002
Non-Libyan	20.3	45.8	20.5	8.1	0.8	0.0	4.6	100.0	86.5	245
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	19.6	47.0	7.4	16.8	6.2	0.1	2.6	100.0	74.0	2,537
Second	28.2	48.3	5.5	11.1	3.2	0.2	3.6	100.0	81.9	2,346
Middle	27.7	45.2	5.2	16.1	0.3	0.2	5.3	100.0	78.1	1,942
Fourth	21.8	55.4	8.1	8.2	2.3	0.2	4.1	100.0	85.3	2,003
Richest	27.1	56.0	3.3	7.3	0.2	0.0	6.3	100.0	86.3	2,419

Table WS.3.7: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Percent distribution of household members by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities and percentage using at least basic sanitation services , MICS Libya 2024-25

	Users of improved sanitation facilities		Users of unimproved sanitation facilities		Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using:		Number of household members
	Not shared[1]	Shared	Not shared	Shared			Improved sanitation facilities shared with other households	At least basic sanitation services[1]	
Total	**97.7**	**2.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2.0**	**97.7**	**86,247**
Area									
Urban	97.9	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.9	97.9	76,732
Rural	96.0	2.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.8	96.0	9,515
Region									
Tobruk	80.2	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.5	80.2	1,916
Darnah	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	99.3	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	98.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	98.2	2,839
Al Marj	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	3,041
Banghazi	99.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	99.1	7,964
Ajdabiya	99.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	99.7	2,925
Al Kufrah	69.2	30.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	30.0	69.2	387
Sirt	93.5	6.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	6.3	93.5	1,355
Al Jufra	98.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	98.6	584
Misrata	99.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	99.4	8,872
Murqub	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	99.7	7,963
Tripoli	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.0	99.8	15,416
Jafara	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	99.4	8,247
Zawiya	90.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.9	90.1	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	99.9	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.1	99.7	5,496
Nalut	94.7	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.7	94.7	1,718
Sabha	97.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	97.8	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	96.7	0.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	96.7	1,759
Murzuq	86.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.8	86.2	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	77.6	20.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	20.9	77.6	1,289
Ghat	98.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.0	98.8	434

Table WS.3.7: Use of basic and limited sanitation services (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities and percentage using at least basic sanitation services , MICS Libya 2024-25

	Users of improved sanitation facilities		Users of unimproved sanitation facilities		Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using:		Number of household members
	Not shared[1]	Shared	Not shared	Shared			Improved sanitation facilities shared with other households	At least basic sanitation services[1]	
Total	**97.7**	**2.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**2.0**	**97.7**	**86,247**
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	94.6	4.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	4.7	94.6	8,768
Primary and Lower Secondary	97.9	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	97.9	20,106
Upper Secondary	98.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.5	98.0	24,013
Higher	98.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.6	98.2	33,066
Missing/DK	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.4	93.6	295
Location of the toilet faciltity									
In dwelling	97.8	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.9	97.8	84,144
In plot/yard	93.8	5.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.9	93.8	1,610
Elsewhere	95.1	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.2	95.1	461
No facility/Bush/Field	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	17
Nationality of household head									
Libyan	97.7	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.9	97.7	84,852
Non-Libyan	94.5	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	4.9	94.5	1,396
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	95.3	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.8	95.3	17,244
Second	97.3	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	97.3	17,256
Middle	97.2	2.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.5	97.2	17,249
Fourth	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	99.0	17,232
Richest	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	99.7	17,266

[1] MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of at least basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.8: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities and percentage using sanitation facilities where wastes are safely managed, not safely managed, and with excreta removed off-site, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (including shared and inadequately contained)			Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained)[B]			Percentage using sanitation facilities:			Number of household members
	With safe disposal of excreta in situ	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment[A]	With safe disposal of excreta in situ[2]	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment[1]	that are safely managed in situ	that are not safely managed	with excreta removed off-site (additional information required to determine safe management)	
Total	**35.1**	**7.3**	**5.1**	**31.1**	**4.1**	**2.3**	**31.1**	**7.5**	**54.6**	**86,247**
Area										
Urban	34.5	7.2	4.6	31.2	4.2	2.3	31.2	7.3	55.8	76,732
Rural	39.7	7.9	9.2	30.4	3.3	2.7	30.4	8.8	44.8	9,515
Region										
Tobruk	7.0	0.8	9.7	2.1	0.1	0.6	2.1	0.8	83.1	1,916
Darnah	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	99.3	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	3.2	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.3	3.3	92.3	2,839
Al Marj	7.5	1.3	6.8	6.8	0.6	4.5	6.8	1.3	88.9	3,041
Banghazi	3.6	0.3	3.9	3.4	0.1	1.1	3.4	1.0	92.5	7,964
Ajdabiya	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.4	94.6	2,925
Al Kufrah	1.0	11.6	10.7	0.6	1.0	4.7	0.6	12.4	80.6	387
Sirt	28.9	23.2	0.3	26.6	1.0	0.0	26.6	23.4	47.1	1,355
Al Jufra	7.6	2.0	3.7	2.4	0.1	1.5	2.4	3.2	86.8	584
Misrata	55.7	17.4	2.3	54.7	16.8	1.6	54.7	17.5	26.0	8,872
Murqub	76.0	9.3	2.7	69.1	4.2	0.6	69.1	9.3	12.7	7,963
Tripoli	8.1	5.1	6.2	7.6	1.3	3.9	7.6	5.1	84.4	15,416
Jafara	62.8	9.9	6.8	60.2	8.1	4.1	60.2	9.9	24.3	8,247
Zawiya	76.8	10.1	0.6	67.6	3.6	0.2	67.6	10.1	12.7	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	81.8	0.3	5.8	78.0	0.0	3.8	78.0	0.3	16.0	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	34.3	8.2	5.8	21.1	2.7	1.2	21.1	8.2	52.3	5,496
Nalut	49.7	1.2	14.7	18.9	1.0	6.3	18.9	1.4	40.5	1,718
Sabha	2.9	4.2	0.5	2.9	1.4	0.2	2.9	4.2	92.6	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	8.2	11.6	19.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.4	14.2	62.1	1,759
Murzuq	38.3	10.2	15.7	26.5	2.8	5.2	26.5	10.2	41.0	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	19.4	21.0	11.0	10.0	3.3	3.7	10.0	21.3	51.7	1,289
Ghat	9.6	23.6	11.4	9.0	15.9	4.4	9.0	24.8	58.6	434

Table WS.3.8: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities (Continued)

Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities and percentage using sanitation facilities where wastes are safely managed, not safely managed, and with excreta removed off-site, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (including shared and inadequately contained)			Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained)[B]			Percentage using sanitation facilities:			Number of household members
	With safe disposal of excreta in situ	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment[A]	With safe disposal of excreta in situ[2]	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment[1]	that are safely managed in situ	that are not safely managed	with excreta removed off-site (additional information required to determine safe management)	
Total	**35.1**	**7.3**	**5.1**	**31.1**	**4.1**	**2.3**	**31.1**	**7.5**	**54.6**	**86,247**
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	33.5	8.5	4.9	29.5	3.7	1.8	29.5	8.9	54.3	8,768
Primary and Lower Secondary	32.3	7.8	5.3	28.9	4.3	2.1	28.9	8.1	56.4	20,106
Upper Secondary	40.0	6.4	5.1	35.3	3.6	2.3	35.3	6.7	50.2	24,013
Higher	33.7	7.2	5.0	30.1	4.3	2.6	30.1	7.3	56.6	33,066
Missing/DK	19.2	6.9	3.9	16.2	3.6	2.0	16.2	6.9	71.9	295
Type of sanitation facility										
Flush to	34.3	7.3	4.9	31.8	4.2	2.4	31.8	7.4	55.7	84,536
Piped sewer system	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	45,077
Pit/Cesspool	73.6	15.8	10.5	68.2	8.9	5.1	68.2	15.8	5.1	39,363
Open drain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	81
Don't know where	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
Pit latrines	76.9	3.7	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	1,606
Single pit latrine with slab	78.6	3.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	1,571
Pit latrines without slab/open pit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	35
No facility/Bush/Field	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	16
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	54
Missing	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	33
Nationality of household head										
Libyan	35.3	7.3	5.0	31.4	4.1	2.3	31.4	7.5	54.4	84,852
Non-Libyan	23.2	7.0	10.3	17.4	1.1	4.6	17.4	7.3	63.6	1,396
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	32.7	8.0	5.9	27.4	3.2	2.2	27.4	8.7	54.6	17,244
Second	36.4	6.9	5.8	31.7	4.0	2.5	31.7	7.1	53.2	17,256
Middle	35.8	6.6	4.0	31.5	3.1	1.4	31.5	6.8	54.7	17,249
Fourth	37.5	6.3	4.7	34.6	3.8	2.7	34.6	6.3	54.1	17,232
Richest	32.8	8.5	5.1	30.5	6.3	2.8	30.5	8.5	56.4	17,266

[1] MICS indicator WS.11 - Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1

[2] MICS indicator WS.13 - Safely managed on-site sanitation; SDG indicator 6.2.1

[A] Potentially safely managed, if well contained and wastes are delivered to off-site facilities where it receives appropriate treatment

[B] Adequately contained: no outlet for liquid wastes connecting to the surface environment, no releases of excreta to the surface environment through adverse events

na: not applicable

Table WS.3.9: Drinking water, sanitation, and handwashing ladders

Percent distribution of household members by drinking water, sanitation and, handwashing ladders, and percentage with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household members using safely managed drinking water service[1,A]	Percent distribution of household members using:															Percentage of household members with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services	Number of household members
		Drinking water					Sanitation[B]					Handwashing[C]						
		At least basic service[2,A]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	At least basic service[3]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic service[D]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other	Total		
Total	**38.1**	**95.9**	**3.2**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**97.7**	**2.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**94.0**	**1.6**	**0.2**	**4.1**	**100.0**	**88.3**	**86,247**
Area																		
Urban	38.9	96.0	3.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	97.9	1.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	93.8	1.5	0.2	4.4	100.0	88.4	76,732
Rural	31.8	95.1	4.1	0.6	0.2	100.0	96.0	2.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	95.9	2.3	0.2	1.6	100.0	87.3	9,515
Region																		
Tobruk	21.4	99.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	80.2	19.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	100.0	79.2	1,916
Darnah	31.9	92.2	5.6	2.1	0.1	100.0	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	4.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	88.8	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	61.5	92.3	6.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	0.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	94.1	2.7	0.1	3.1	100.0	85.7	2,839
Al Marj	36.1	98.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.6	2.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	95.0	3,041
Banghazi	83.1	98.3	0.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	94.9	1.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	92.3	7,964
Ajdabiya	77.3	99.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	2,925
Al Kufrah	8.3	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.2	30.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	97.8	1.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	67.4	387
Sirt	4.5	90.7	8.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	93.5	6.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	83.3	1,355
Al Jufra	14.7	98.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.2	584
Misrata	47.7	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.7	0.8	0.0	2.5	100.0	93.4	8,872
Murqub	7.1	94.8	4.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	1.9	0.1	2.3	100.0	90.2	7,963
Tripoli	44.5	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.6	0.3	0.1	8.0	100.0	91.1	15,416
Jafara	25.0	86.6	8.0	5.3	0.1	100.0	99.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.2	2.9	0.3	7.6	100.0	78.8	8,247
Zawiya	13.4	96.1	3.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	90.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	0.3	0.0	4.6	100.0	82.9	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	1.3	97.8	1.4	0.5	0.3	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	96.7	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	33.1	91.6	7.7	0.5	0.2	100.0	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.6	2.9	0.3	9.3	100.0	79.1	5,496
Nalut	15.3	96.4	3.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	94.7	4.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.0	1,718
Sabha	41.4	92.0	7.3	0.6	0.1	100.0	97.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.9	5.8	0.0	1.3	100.0	85.0	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	65.2	99.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.7	0.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	90.4	8.9	0.3	0.5	100.0	86.8	1,759
Murzuq	59.8	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.9	2.3	8.1	3.7	100.0	71.1	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	45.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.6	20.9	0.1	0.1	100.0	93.9	4.5	0.5	1.0	100.0	73.5	1,289
Ghat	52.3	89.3	10.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	98.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	86.9	3.6	8.3	1.2	100.0	76.4	434

Table WS.3.9: Drinking water, sanitation, and handwashing ladders (Continued)

Percent distribution of household members by drinking water, sanitation and, handwashing ladders, and percentage with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household members using safely managed drinking water service[1,A]	Percent distribution of household members using:															Percentage of household members with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services	Number of household members
		Drinking water					Sanitation[B]					Handwashing[C]						
		At least basic service[2,A]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total	At least basic service[3]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Total	Basic service[D]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see /other	Total		
Total	**38.1**	**95.9**	**3.2**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**97.7**	**2.0**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**94.0**	**1.6**	**0.2**	**4.1**	**100.0**	**88.3**	**86,247**
Education of household head																		
Pre-primary or none	42.7	95.4	2.9	1.6	0.1	100.0	94.6	4.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	89.3	2.9	0.8	7.1	100.0	80.8	8,768
Primary and Lower Secondary	39.6	96.3	2.9	0.7	0.1	100.0	97.9	1.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.6	2.6	0.3	3.5	100.0	88.2	20,106
Upper Secondary	29.7	96.1	3.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	98.0	1.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	95.1	1.2	0.2	3.5	100.0	89.8	24,013
Higher	41.6	95.8	3.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	98.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	94.8	0.9	0.2	4.1	100.0	89.4	33,066
Missing/DK	22.4	80.1	19.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.7	1.5	0.0	9.8	100.0	63.4	295
Nationality of household head																		
Libyan	38.1	95.9	3.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	97.7	1.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.2	1.5	0.2	4.0	100.0	88.5	84,852
Non-Libyan	40.1	94.0	4.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	94.5	4.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	83.9	6.4	0.8	8.9	100.0	75.6	1,396
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	33.4	93.7	4.7	1.5	0.1	100.0	95.3	3.8	0.5	0.1	100.0	87.9	4.6	0.8	6.7	100.0	78.9	17,244
Second	33.2	94.8	3.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	97.3	2.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	92.2	1.7	0.3	5.8	100.0	85.1	17,256
Middle	33.8	96.8	2.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	97.2	2.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.6	1.3	0.1	5.0	100.0	87.9	17,249
Fourth	38.5	96.7	2.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.2	0.3	0.1	2.4	100.0	93.1	17,232
Richest	52.5	97.5	2.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	96.3	17,266

[1] MICS indicator WS.6 - Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG Indicator 6.1.1

[2] MICS indicator WS.2 - Use of basic drinking water services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.1.1

[3] MICS indicator WS.9 - Use of basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1

[A] Safely managed drinking water service is included in the drinking water distribution as part of "at least basic service". The column is available only in surveys that included water quality measurements.

[B] A safely managed sanitation service refer to the treatment of waste both in-situ and off-site. While MICS provides detailed information on safely disposed in situ treatment, only national regulatory assessments can provide relevant details on off-site treatments. Therefore MICS data alone are not sufficient to estimate SDG 6.2.1 for safely managed sanitation services but provides estimates for 'Safely managed service (safely disposed of in situ only)'.

[C] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, 'No permission to see / other' is included in the denominator.

[D] Differs from the MICS Indicator WS.7 'Handwashing facility with water and soap at home' (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes 'No permission to see / other'. See Table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7.

10.4 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

The ability of women and adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being, and mobility. Women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.[138] Menstrual health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in relation to the menstrual cycle.[139]

There is no use of a menstrual health service ladder by the JMP because norms and standards for monitoring menstrual health are still evolving. However, there are four main indicators increasingly used for the purposes of global monitoring and covered by the MICS complementary module on menstrual hygiene: (1) awareness of menstruation before menarche; (2) use of menstrual materials to capture and contain blood, such as sanitary pads, cloth, tampons or cups; (3) access to a private place to wash and change while at home; and (4) participation in activities during menstruation, such as school, work and social activities.

Table WS.4.1 shows the percent distribution of women age 15-49 reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they had sufficient materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout their last menstrual period, and by whether they worried that someone would see them while they were changing materials at home.

Table WS.4.2 shows the percent distribution of women age 15-49 reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they were able to reduce menstruation-related pain when they needed to during their last period, whether they would feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider, and whether they knew about menstruation before first menstrual period.

Table WS.4.3 shows the percent distribution of women age 15-49 reporting menstruating in the last 12 months who reported having trouble participating in work, education and training or social activities due to their last menstruation.

[138] Sommer, M., C. Sutherland and V. Chandra-Mouli. "Putting Menarche and Girls into the Global Population Health Agenda." *Reproductive Health* 12, no. 1 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12978-015-0009-8.

[139] Hennegan J, et al. Menstrual health: A definition for policy, practice, and research. Sex Reproductive Health Matters. 2021;29(1):1911618 (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/ PMC8098749/)

Table WS.4.1: Having sufficient menstrual materials and not worrying about privacy while changing menstrual materials

Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months with enough menstrual materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout their last menstruation, percent distribution of women by whether they worried that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home, and percentage who did worry, among women who changed menstrual materials at home, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of women with enough menstrual materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout last period[1]	Whether women worried that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home				Total	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months	Percentage who did not worry that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home[2]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months and changed menstrual materials at home
		Worried	Did not worry	Did not change any menstrual materials at home	Don't know/Don't remember				
Total	**96.9**	**16.6**	**82.7**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**19,579**	**83.1**	**19,470**
Area									
Urban	97.1	15.4	84.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	17,446	84.5	17,348
Rural	95.9	26.8	72.0	0.3	0.9	100.0	2,133	72.3	2,122
Region									
Tobruk	95.5	49.1	41.6	9.2	0.1	100.0	420	45.8	382
Darnah	92.2	56.5	38.5	1.0	4.0	100.0	221	38.9	219
Al Jabal al Akhdar	99.0	13.0	85.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	611	86.7	601
Al Marj	96.0	35.1	64.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	652	64.8	652
Banghazi	94.5	23.1	76.5	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,769	76.7	1,765
Ajdabiya	98.5	16.3	83.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	627	83.6	627
Al Kufrah	97.6	49.1	50.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	99	50.8	99
Sirt	96.8	34.8	65.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	339	65.2	338
Al Jufra	97.0	5.5	94.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	149	94.5	149
Misrata	98.0	4.6	94.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	2,000	95.0	1,998
Murqub	96.7	10.3	89.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,758	89.6	1,751
Tripoli	99.3	5.0	94.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,708	95.0	3,701
Jafara	95.7	25.1	74.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,891	74.7	1,885
Zawiya	97.1	11.8	87.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	963	88.2	959
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	97.6	9.9	89.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,249	90.1	1,246
Al Jabal al Gharbi	96.1	25.7	72.6	0.9	0.7	100.0	1,122	73.5	1,109
Nalut	97.1	11.4	87.0	0.5	1.1	100.0	380	88.4	374
Sabha	95.2	28.0	71.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	459	71.9	459
Wadi Al-Shati	90.1	43.0	56.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	428	56.8	426
Murzuq	97.0	13.9	85.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	275	86.0	274
Wadi al Hayat	98.5	5.5	94.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	337	94.5	336
Ghat	89.4	48.4	51.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	122	51.4	121

Table WS.4.1: Having sufficient menstrual materials and not worrying about privacy while changing menstrual materials (Continued)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months with enough menstrual materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout their last menstruation, percent distribution of women by whether they worried that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home, and percentage who did worry, among women who changed menstrual materials at home, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of women with enough menstrual materials to change them as often as they wanted throughout last period[1]	Whether women worried that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home				Total	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months	Percentage who did not worry that someone would see them while they were changing menstrual materials at home[2]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months and changed menstrual materials at home
		Worried	Did not worry	Did not change any menstrual materials at home	Don't know/Don't remember				
Total	**96.9**	**16.6**	**82.7**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**19,579**	**83.1**	**19,470**
Age									
15-19	96.6	22.3	77.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	3,952	77.4	3,927
15-17	96.6	23.5	75.8	0.4	0.3	100.0	2,461	76.1	2,448
18-19	96.7	20.2	78.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	1,491	79.6	1,479
20-24	97.3	17.9	81.3	0.6	0.2	100.0	2,840	81.8	2,821
25-29	97.2	16.3	83.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	2,248	83.5	2,239
30-39	96.8	14.4	85.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	5,108	85.4	5,081
40-49	97.0	14.0	85.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	5,431	85.7	5,403
Education									
Pre-primary or none	92.6	23.0	74.7	0.5	1.8	100.0	510	75.1	507
Primary and lower secondary	93.2	18.2	81.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,966	81.6	1,958
Upper Secondary	96.9	18.1	81.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	5,871	81.7	5,828
Higher	97.8	15.3	84.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	11,195	84.6	11,141
Nationality of household head									
Libyan	97.1	16.6	82.7	0.5	0.2	100.0	19,300	83.2	19,192
Non-Libyan	88.7	18.5	81.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	279	81.4	278
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	91.1	24.7	74.0	0.9	0.4	100.0	3,644	74.8	3,604
Second	97.5	20.7	78.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	3,733	79.0	3,710
Middle	98.1	16.1	83.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	3,894	83.7	3,878
Fourth	98.4	12.2	87.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	4,110	87.7	4,101
Richest	99.0	10.8	88.7	0.4	0.1	100.0	4,197	89.1	4,178

[1] MICS indicator WS.702 - Sufficient menstrual materials

[2] MICS indicator WS.703 - Changing menstrual materials in privacy at home

Table WS.4.2: Menstruation-related pain, support, and knowledge

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they were able to reduce their menstruation-related pain when they needed to during their last menstruation, percent distribution of women by whether they would feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider if they had a concern about their menstrual period, and percent distribution of women by whether they knew about menstruation before their first menstrual period, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Menstruation-related pain					Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months	Percentage of women who were able to reduce their menstruation-related pain when needed[1]	Number of women in need of reducing menstrution-related pain	Feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider[A]				Knowledge about menstruation before first menstrual period				Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Able to reduce pain when needed	Not able to reduce pain when needed	Didn't need to reduce pain	Don't know/Don't remember	Total				Would feel comfortable[2]	Would not feel comfortable	Don't know/Not sure	Total	Knew about menstruation[3]	Did not know about menstruation	Don't know/Don't remember	Total	
Total	**54.1**	**30.9**	**14.7**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**19,579**	**63.7**	**16,633**	**59.9**	**36.8**	**3.3**	**100.0**	**86.6**	**12.4**	**1.0**	**100.0**	**19,579**
Area																	
Urban	54.8	30.2	14.7	0.3	100.0	17,446	64.4	14,832	60.2	36.6	3.2	100.0	87.4	11.9	0.8	100.0	17,446
Rural	48.4	36.1	15.0	0.6	100.0	2,133	57.3	1,801	57.3	38.4	4.4	100.0	80.8	16.9	2.3	100.0	2,133
Region																	
Tobruk	61.0	35.8	3.0	0.3	100.0	420	63.0	407	58.6	40.7	0.8	100.0	68.7	30.9	0.4	100.0	420
Darnah	59.6	40.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	221	59.9	220	51.3	40.5	8.2	100.0	78.9	20.8	0.4	100.0	221
Al Jabal al Akhdar	55.2	40.1	4.4	0.3	100.0	611	57.9	582	71.7	27.9	0.3	100.0	92.6	6.7	0.8	100.0	611
Al Marj	62.9	27.8	9.3	0.1	100.0	652	69.4	591	64.2	35.6	0.2	100.0	78.2	21.5	0.3	100.0	652
Banghazi	56.3	43.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,769	56.5	1,762	69.4	30.2	0.4	100.0	82.0	17.5	0.6	100.0	1,769
Ajdabiya	60.7	38.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	627	61.1	623	33.6	66.4	0.0	100.0	88.9	11.0	0.1	100.0	627
Al Kufrah	43.5	56.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	99	43.6	99	41.6	58.3	0.1	100.0	80.3	19.7	0.0	100.0	99
Sirt	39.9	60.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	339	39.9	339	38.1	61.8	0.1	100.0	64.1	35.7	0.2	100.0	339
Al Jufra	50.9	32.7	16.4	0.0	100.0	149	60.9	125	35.5	62.0	2.5	100.0	67.9	29.6	2.5	100.0	149
Misrata	55.2	19.5	24.3	0.9	100.0	2,000	73.9	1,495	71.9	20.6	7.5	100.0	95.8	3.6	0.6	100.0	2,000
Murqub	47.0	24.6	28.3	0.1	100.0	1,758	65.6	1,259	86.6	12.7	0.7	100.0	86.5	13.3	0.2	100.0	1,758
Tripoli	59.7	21.7	18.1	0.5	100.0	3,708	73.3	3,017	51.6	41.3	7.1	100.0	92.4	7.3	0.3	100.0	3,708
Jafara	56.1	22.8	20.9	0.2	100.0	1,891	71.1	1,492	57.5	40.9	1.6	100.0	90.4	8.4	1.2	100.0	1,891
Zawiya	55.2	34.1	10.4	0.4	100.0	963	61.8	859	67.5	30.5	2.0	100.0	95.2	4.1	0.7	100.0	963
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	64.5	27.5	8.0	0.0	100.0	1,249	70.1	1,149	50.7	49.2	0.1	100.0	88.1	11.8	0.1	100.0	1,249
Al Jabal al Gharbi	37.3	35.7	26.0	1.1	100.0	1,122	51.1	819	41.6	48.7	9.7	100.0	76.9	15.9	7.1	100.0	1,122
Nalut	63.8	35.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	380	64.2	378	17.1	79.9	3.0	100.0	91.6	7.8	0.5	100.0	380
Sabha	50.7	34.6	14.6	0.1	100.0	459	59.5	391	93.3	6.4	0.3	100.0	73.0	25.8	1.2	100.0	459
Wadi Al-Shati	34.4	46.2	19.4	0.0	100.0	428	42.7	345	47.2	50.3	2.5	100.0	64.0	35.6	0.5	100.0	428
Murzuq	29.2	56.5	14.1	0.1	100.0	275	34.1	236	45.7	54.3	0.0	100.0	72.8	21.6	5.6	100.0	275
Wadi al Hayat	36.7	61.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	337	37.2	332	81.2	18.4	0.4	100.0	97.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	337
Ghat	29.8	63.6	6.7	0.0	100.0	122	31.9	114	32.6	67.0	0.4	100.0	66.4	32.6	1.1	100.0	122

Table WS.4.2: Menstruation-related pain, support, and knowledge (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they were able to reduce their menstruation-related pain when they needed to during their last menstruation, percent distribution of women by whether they would feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider if they had a concern about their menstrual period, and percent distribution of women by whether they knew about menstruation before their first menstrual period, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Menstruation-related pain					Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months	Percentage of women who were able to reduce their menstruation-related pain when needed[1]	Number of women in need of reducing menstrution-related pain	Feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider[A]				Knowledge about menstruation before first menstrual period				Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months
	Able to reduce pain when needed	Not able to reduce pain when needed	Didn't need to reduce pain	Don't know/Don't remember	Total				Would feel comfortable[2]	Would not feel comfortable	Don't know/Not sure	Total	Knew about menstruation[3]	Did not know about menstruation	Don't know/Don't remember	Total	
Total	**54.1**	**30.9**	**14.7**	**0.3**	**100.0**	**19,579**	**63.7**	**16,633**	**59.9**	**36.8**	**3.3**	**100.0**	**86.6**	**12.4**	**1.0**	**100.0**	**19,579**
Age																	
15-19	59.5	29.4	10.7	0.4	100.0	3,952	67.0	3,511	61.8	35.5	2.8	100.0	87.2	12.1	0.7	100.0	3,952
15-17	58.2	28.9	12.4	0.5	100.0	2,461	66.8	2,142	61.0	36.0	3.0	100.0	86.6	12.8	0.6	100.0	2,461
18-19	61.7	30.2	7.9	0.3	100.0	1,491	67.2	1,370	63.1	34.6	2.3	100.0	88.2	11.0	0.8	100.0	1,491
20-24	61.5	25.8	12.6	0.2	100.0	2,840	70.4	2,478	61.7	34.7	3.6	100.0	89.8	9.4	0.8	100.0	2,840
25-29	56.8	30.5	12.3	0.4	100.0	2,248	65.1	1,963	60.8	35.5	3.7	100.0	88.6	10.7	0.6	100.0	2,248
30-39	50.9	31.6	17.3	0.2	100.0	5,108	61.7	4,211	61.5	35.2	3.3	100.0	86.5	12.7	0.8	100.0	5,108
40-49	48.1	34.1	17.3	0.4	100.0	5,431	58.5	4,469	55.6	41.0	3.4	100.0	83.9	14.6	1.5	100.0	5,431
Education																	
Pre-primary or none	38.2	39.1	21.2	1.6	100.0	510	49.4	394	45.6	48.4	6.0	100.0	73.4	24.2	2.5	100.0	510
Primary and lower secondary	48.5	34.9	16.0	0.6	100.0	1,966	58.1	1,641	61.5	34.4	4.1	100.0	82.2	16.9	0.9	100.0	1,966
Upper Secondary	55.3	29.4	14.8	0.4	100.0	5,871	65.3	4,975	62.2	34.4	3.4	100.0	87.0	12.2	0.7	100.0	5,871
Higher	55.2	30.6	14.1	0.2	100.0	11,195	64.4	9,601	59.0	38.0	3.0	100.0	87.9	11.1	1.0	100.0	11,195
Nationality of household head																	
Libyan	54.1	30.8	14.8	0.3	100.0	19,300	63.7	16,380	60.0	36.7	3.3	100.0	86.7	12.3	0.9	100.0	19,300
Non-Libyan	52.1	38.7	9.2	0.0	100.0	279	57.3	253	53.6	43.7	2.7	100.0	81.7	16.6	1.7	100.0	279
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	44.9	39.5	15.2	0.3	100.0	3,644	53.2	3,076	53.7	42.8	3.5	100.0	77.9	20.0	2.1	100.0	3,644
Second	51.0	33.9	14.8	0.2	100.0	3,733	60.0	3,171	60.5	36.9	2.6	100.0	84.8	14.5	0.7	100.0	3,733
Middle	52.3	31.4	15.9	0.3	100.0	3,894	62.5	3,262	58.5	38.6	2.9	100.0	87.5	11.5	1.0	100.0	3,894
Fourth	59.0	26.5	14.0	0.5	100.0	4,110	69.0	3,515	62.7	34.3	3.0	100.0	90.5	9.0	0.6	100.0	4,110
Richest	61.5	24.4	13.7	0.3	100.0	4,197	71.6	3,608	63.2	32.3	4.5	100.0	91.4	8.1	0.5	100.0	4,197

[1] MICS indicator WS.704 - Ability to reduce menstruation-related pain when needed
[2] MICS Indicator WS.705 - Seeking health care for menstrual concerns
[3] MICS Indicator WS.706 - Knowledge of menstruation before first period

[A] A health care provider could be a school nurse, community health worker, or doctor.

Table WS.4.3: Participation in activities during menstruation

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they had trouble participating in work, education or training, or social activities due to their last menstruation and percentage of women who did not have trouble participating in work, education/training and social activities due to their last menstruation, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of women who had trouble participating in activities due to their last period															Percentage of women who did not have trouble participating in work, education/ training, and social activities due to their last menstruation[1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months and typically participate in work, education/training, or social activities
	Work[A]					Education or training[A]					Social activities[A]						
	Had trouble	No trouble	Not sure	Total	Number of women who menstruated in the last 12 months and typically participate in work	Had trouble	No trouble	Not sure	Total	Number of women who menstruated in the last 12 months and typically participate in education or training	Had trouble	No trouble	Not sure	Total	Number of women who menstruated in the last 12 months and typically participate in social activities		
Total	**23.4**	**76.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**14,189**	**24.8**	**74.9**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**14,890**	**25.7**	**74.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**17,961**	**70.0**	**18,789**
Area																	
Urban	22.8	77.1	0.2	100.0	12,631	24.3	75.5	0.2	100.0	13,245	25.2	74.7	0.1	100.0	16,027	70.4	16,770
Rural	28.3	71.4	0.3	100.0	1,559	28.8	70.8	0.4	100.0	1,645	29.4	70.2	0.4	100.0	1,934	66.8	2,018
Region																	
Tobruk	48.7	51.3	0.0	100.0	302	44.7	55.3	0.0	100.0	305	40.1	59.9	0.0	100.0	342	45.6	347
Darnah	45.9	54.1	0.0	100.0	148	41.0	59.0	0.0	100.0	173	41.7	58.3	0.0	100.0	187	56.9	197
Al Jabal al Akhdar	38.2	61.6	0.2	100.0	525	37.7	61.9	0.3	100.0	522	42.1	57.9	0.0	100.0	595	54.7	597
Al Marj	43.3	56.7	0.0	100.0	419	42.8	57.1	0.1	100.0	457	35.3	64.7	0.0	100.0	595	63.5	604
Banghazi	25.1	74.8	0.1	100.0	1,457	27.2	72.7	0.0	100.0	1,477	32.5	67.5	0.0	100.0	1,753	65.4	1,753
Ajdabiya	36.6	63.4	0.0	100.0	568	36.6	63.3	0.1	100.0	588	35.5	64.5	0.0	100.0	608	59.5	618
Al Kufrah	28.9	71.1	0.0	100.0	87	29.5	70.3	0.2	100.0	88	28.7	71.3	0.0	100.0	97	65.2	98
Sirt	30.9	69.1	0.0	100.0	244	30.5	69.4	0.1	100.0	277	30.4	69.6	0.0	100.0	301	67.3	312
Al Jufra	34.0	65.4	0.6	100.0	80	34.5	65.1	0.4	100.0	88	35.1	64.8	0.1	100.0	144	60.3	145
Misrata	1.3	98.5	0.1	100.0	1,310	2.5	97.2	0.3	100.0	1,549	3.0	96.8	0.2	100.0	1,831	96.1	1,893
Murqub	10.7	88.8	0.5	100.0	836	17.9	81.5	0.5	100.0	819	17.0	82.8	0.3	100.0	1,368	77.8	1,579
Tripoli	7.3	92.5	0.2	100.0	2,537	16.2	83.7	0.2	100.0	2,490	18.6	81.3	0.1	100.0	3,355	75.5	3,645
Jafara	46.3	53.4	0.3	100.0	1,255	40.5	59.4	0.1	100.0	1,447	40.2	59.8	0.0	100.0	1,813	51.5	1,878
Zawiya	45.2	54.7	0.1	100.0	792	43.5	56.4	0.1	100.0	902	42.1	57.8	0.1	100.0	940	56.8	946
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	12.5	87.5	0.0	100.0	1,139	14.2	85.7	0.1	100.0	1,178	15.1	84.8	0.1	100.0	1,166	82.9	1,211
Al Jabal al Gharbi	30.7	68.7	0.6	100.0	891	31.5	67.2	1.2	100.0	890	34.4	64.6	1.0	100.0	987	61.0	1,042
Nalut	30.9	69.0	0.1	100.0	317	17.5	81.9	0.6	100.0	307	19.2	80.7	0.1	100.0	311	67.9	335
Sabha	22.5	77.4	0.1	100.0	307	19.6	80.4	0.1	100.0	296	25.1	74.8	0.1	100.0	457	67.8	459
Wadi Al-Shati	30.7	69.3	0.0	100.0	371	28.0	72.0	0.0	100.0	387	31.9	68.1	0.0	100.0	419	60.3	421
Murzuq	14.9	85.1	0.0	100.0	234	13.5	86.2	0.3	100.0	249	12.7	87.3	0.0	100.0	246	83.4	259
Wadi al Hayat	7.1	92.9	0.0	100.0	295	8.9	90.9	0.2	100.0	316	11.0	89.0	0.0	100.0	336	88.1	336
Ghat	44.8	55.2	0.0	100.0	77	46.7	52.4	0.9	100.0	84	46.8	53.0	0.2	100.0	110	50.3	112

Table WS.4.3: Participation in activities during menstruation (Continued)

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years reporting menstruating in the last 12 months by whether they had trouble participating in work, education or training, or social activities due to their last menstruation and percentage of women who did not have trouble participating in work, education/training and social activities due to their last menstruation, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of women who had trouble participating in activities due to their last period															Percentage of women who did not have trouble participating in work, education/ training, and social activities due to their last menstruation [1]	Number of women who reported menstruating in the last 12 months and typically participate in work, education/training, or social activities
	Work[A]					Education or training[A]					Social activities[A]						
	Had trouble	No trouble	Not sure	Total	Number of women who menstruated in the last 12 months and typically participate in work	Had trouble	No trouble	Not sure	Total	Number of women who menstruated in the last 12 months and typically participate in education or training	Had trouble	No trouble	Not sure	Total	Number of women who menstruated in the last 12 months and typically participate in social activities		
Total	**23.4**	**76.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**14,189**	**24.8**	**74.9**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**14,890**	**25.7**	**74.2**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**17,961**	**70.0**	**18,789**
Age																	
15-19	26.2	73.5	0.3	100.0	2,261	34.3	65.4	0.3	100.0	3,482	32.8	67.1	0.2	100.0	3,556	62.0	3,815
15-17	27.1	72.5	0.5	100.0	1,371	35.5	64.1	0.5	100.0	2,173	33.2	66.5	0.3	100.0	2,198	61.2	2,371
18-19	24.8	75.2	0.0	100.0	890	32.3	67.7	0.0	100.0	1,308	32.0	68.0	0.0	100.0	1,359	63.3	1,444
20-24	27.7	72.2	0.1	100.0	1,811	30.5	69.3	0.2	100.0	2,358	30.7	69.2	0.1	100.0	2,571	64.6	2,748
25-29	23.2	76.7	0.1	100.0	1,667	22.3	77.4	0.3	100.0	1,625	26.3	73.6	0.1	100.0	2,085	69.9	2,149
30-39	22.1	77.8	0.1	100.0	4,027	19.3	80.6	0.1	100.0	3,520	22.3	77.7	0.0	100.0	4,692	73.8	4,890
40-49	21.3	78.4	0.3	100.0	4,423	18.9	80.7	0.3	100.0	3,905	21.0	78.9	0.2	100.0	5,055	75.4	5,187
Education																	
Pre-primary or none	23.2	76.3	0.5	100.0	387	18.1	81.3	0.6	100.0	353	21.8	77.0	1.3	100.0	440	70.1	451
Primary and lower secondary	21.7	78.3	0.0	100.0	1,175	23.5	76.1	0.3	100.0	1,248	22.7	77.0	0.2	100.0	1,764	73.7	1,817
Upper Secondary	22.5	77.2	0.3	100.0	3,869	26.5	73.2	0.3	100.0	4,421	26.6	73.3	0.1	100.0	5,354	69.0	5,597
Higher	24.0	75.9	0.1	100.0	8,729	24.4	75.4	0.2	100.0	8,847	25.8	74.1	0.1	100.0	10,370	69.9	10,890
Nationality of household head																	
Libyan	23.4	76.4	0.2	100.0	13,977	24.9	74.9	0.3	100.0	14,679	25.7	74.2	0.1	100.0	17,698	70.0	18,518
Non-Libyan	23.3	76.7	0.0	100.0	213	19.1	80.8	0.1	100.0	210	24.2	75.8	0.0	100.0	263	73.0	270
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	29.5	70.2	0.3	100.0	2,550	28.9	70.7	0.4	100.0	2,598	29.5	70.3	0.2	100.0	3,268	65.3	3,395
Second	27.7	72.1	0.1	100.0	2,631	27.3	72.4	0.3	100.0	2,785	27.8	72.2	0.0	100.0	3,429	68.0	3,546
Middle	23.4	76.5	0.1	100.0	2,746	24.8	74.9	0.2	100.0	2,919	25.7	74.2	0.1	100.0	3,574	70.0	3,722
Fourth	22.4	77.4	0.2	100.0	3,031	24.9	74.9	0.2	100.0	3,212	25.2	74.7	0.1	100.0	3,864	70.4	4,031
Richest	15.9	84.0	0.2	100.0	3,232	19.5	80.4	0.1	100.0	3,376	20.9	78.9	0.2	100.0	3,826	75.5	4,093

[1] MICS Indicator WS.707 - Participation in activities during menstruation

[A] Women who do not normally participate in the activity are excluded from the denominator

Equitable Chance in Life

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[140] outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realisation of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

MICS Libya 2024-2025 included child functioning modules developed by UNICEF and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. It conforms to the biopsychosocial model of disability, focusing on the presence and extent of functional difficulties rather than on body structure or conditions. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour while functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1 and EQ.1.2 present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Table EQ.1.3 presents the percentage of children age 2-17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Table EQ.1.4 is a summary table presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

[140] "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed March 28, 2025. https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties, by domain, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years who have functional difficulties[A] in the domains of:							Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing		
Total	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**2.7**	**5,137**
Sex									
Male	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.4	3.0	2,580
Female	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.2	2.3	2,557
Area									
Urban	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.3	2.6	4,581
Rural	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.9	2.2	1.8	0.5	3.5	556
Region									
Tobruk	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	101
Darnah	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	3.2	4.5	0.0	8.3	63
Al Jabal al Akhdar	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.8	177
Al Marj	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.4	2.0	177
Banghazi	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	456
Ajdabiya	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	202
Al Kufrah	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	3.8	23
Sirt	0.7	0.3	2.2	0.3	2.0	1.2	0.9	3.7	74
Al Jufra	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	2.1	26
Misrata	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	590
Murqub	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.6	2.4	0.4	4.1	599
Tripoli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	846
Jafara	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	8.7	0.5	8.7	467
Zawiya	1.1	0.6	2.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	3.0	285
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	278
Al Jabal al Gharbi	0.6	0.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.2	0.4	5.6	291
Nalut	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.8	0.8	2.4	70
Sabha	1.2	0.4	2.5	1.2	2.2	2.9	2.1	4.1	103
Wadi Al-Shati	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.5	1.4	1.0	6.1	122
Murzuq	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	75
Wadi al Hayat	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	86
Ghat	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.8	28

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2-4 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties, by domain, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children aged 2-4 years who have functional difficulties[A] in the domains of:							Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing		
Total	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**1.4**	**0.3**	**2.7**	**5,137**
Age									
2	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.4	1.3	1.6	0.6	2.9	1,562
3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.2	2.5	1,738
4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.1	2.7	1,837
Early childhood education attendance[B]									
Attending	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.1	2.9	330
Not attending	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.2	2.6	3,244
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	2.4	121
Primary and Lower Secondary	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	2.1	0.4	3.4	429
Upper Secondary	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.1	2.0	0.3	3.2	1,302
Higher	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.3	2.4	3,275
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Nationality of household head									
Libyan	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.3	2.7	5,055
Non-Libyan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.5	2.5	0.8	4.4	923
Second	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	1.1	2.0	0.2	3.3	1,057
Middle	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.9	1,014
Fourth	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	2.1	1,143
Richest	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	2.0	1,001

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 2-4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

[B] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties, by domain, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years who have functional difficulties[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	**0.6**	**0.2**	**2.8**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**2.8**	**2.0**	**1.2**	**9.1**	**3.8**	**16.2**	**25,509**
Sex															
Male	0.5	0.2	2.6	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	3.1	2.7	1.6	10.4	3.8	17.9	13,134
Female	0.6	0.3	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	2.4	1.3	0.7	7.7	3.8	14.3	12,376
Area															
Urban	0.5	0.2	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	2.7	1.8	1.2	9.1	3.6	15.7	22,598
Rural	1.0	0.4	6.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	3.6	3.4	1.2	8.9	5.4	19.7	2,912
Region															
Tobruk	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	10.7	9.3	14.8	529
Darnah	0.1	0.2	29.1	0.7	0.3	2.3	0.6	0.1	0.7	2.4	0.1	9.1	2.4	41.6	314
Al Jabal al Akhdar	0.1	0.0	2.3	2.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.8	1.4	5.4	962
Al Marj	1.6	0.9	9.0	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.0	3.0	9.3	2.6	23.7	15.4	36.6	890
Banghazi	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.6	4.8	1.2	7.6	2,390
Ajdabiya	1.0	0.1	4.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.7	1.4	8.0	900
Al Kufrah	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	20.3	13.5	26.5	104
Sirt	1.4	0.3	11.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	6.3	5.7	1.9	9.8	3.7	28.7	413
Al Jufra	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.4	8.5	1.9	12.2	160
Misrata	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.8	3.3	2.1	6.0	2,715
Murqub	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.1	4.3	2.3	2.3	10.2	3.1	18.2	2,290
Tripoli	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.0	12.6	4.3	16.6	4,441
Jafara	0.6	0.2	1.2	2.6	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.1	5.8	2.6	2.4	13.0	2.2	20.3	2,513
Zawiya	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.1	0.8	18.3	7.1	0.4	8.8	7.0	27.5	1,216
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	2.7	1.2	6.0	1,683
Al Jabal al Gharbi	0.3	1.2	7.0	0.9	0.7	2.2	1.3	1.2	2.7	3.5	1.5	11.7	8.7	26.4	1,634
Nalut	0.3	0.0	7.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	8.1	0.9	15.5	525
Sabha	1.2	0.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.4	0.6	1.8	1.0	1.0	8.2	1.2	17.9	523
Wadi Al-Shati	0.9	0.4	9.6	1.2	0.8	2.4	2.8	2.4	6.2	3.7	3.3	12.5	4.8	28.4	522
Murzuq	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	6.5	3.9	8.4	327
Wadi al Hayat	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.7	12.2	5.9	16.5	348
Ghat	1.1	0.0	7.8	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.8	9.4	1.1	21.4	111

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5-17 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties, by domain, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children aged 5-17 years who have functional difficulties[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	**0.6**	**0.2**	**2.8**	**0.7**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**2.8**	**2.0**	**1.2**	**9.1**	**3.8**	**16.2**	**25,509**
Age															
5-9	0.3	0.2	3.5	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.7	1.5	1.1	9.2	4.2	16.1	10,532
10-14	0.7	0.1	2.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	2.8	2.5	1.3	8.7	3.2	16.4	10,009
15-17	0.7	0.5	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	2.8	2.2	1.0	9.5	4.1	16.0	4,969
School attendance															
Attending[B]	0.5	0.2	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	2.6	1.8	0.8	8.8	3.7	15.8	23,440
Not attending	0.7	0.8	5.1	5.2	4.1	4.7	3.6	3.5	4.9	4.5	5.3	11.6	5.0	21.0	2,070
Mother's education[C]															
Pre-primary or none	0.4	0.9	4.4	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	2.0	0.8	10.5	7.0	17.7	1,083
Primary and Lower Secondary	0.5	0.3	2.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.6	2.0	2.2	1.3	7.7	3.5	13.3	3,496
Upper Secondary	0.8	0.3	3.2	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	3.1	1.7	1.5	8.2	3.7	15.7	6,932
Higher	0.5	0.1	2.7	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	3.0	2.1	1.0	9.7	3.7	17.0	13,951
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38
Nationality of household head															
Libyan	0.6	0.2	2.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	2.8	2.0	1.1	9.1	3.8	16.1	25,177
Non-Libyan	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	5.3	9.2	4.7	18.8	332
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.0	0.7	3.2	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	3.9	2.6	1.9	9.3	5.0	19.0	4,638
Second	0.6	0.3	3.5	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	3.0	2.1	1.5	10.5	3.9	18.5	5,271
Middle	0.9	0.1	3.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	3.4	2.5	1.3	7.9	3.6	15.8	4,993
Fourth	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	2.3	1.5	1.0	7.6	3.1	12.9	5,173
Richest	0.2	0.1	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.4	0.3	10.0	3.6	15.0	5,435

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulties within domain of assistive devices, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	**7.8**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**30,647**	**2.6**	**2,396**	**2.7**	**396**	**16.6**	**499**
Sex										
Male	7.5	1.4	1.9	15,714	2.8	1,186	2.5	221	15.3	293
Female	8.1	1.2	1.4	14,933	2.4	1,210	2.9	176	18.4	205
Area										
Urban	7.8	1.3	1.6	27,179	2.4	2,128	3.1	343	15.9	423
Rural	7.7	1.5	2.2	3,468	3.9	267	(0.0)	53	20.4	75
Region										
Tobruk	7.4	1.7	1.3	629	(0.0)	46	(*)	11	(*)	8
Darnah	5.5	0.8	1.3	376	(1.0)	21	(*)	3	(*)	5
Al Jabal al Akhdar	4.9	2.8	3.8	1,139	(0.0)	56	(*)	32	(*)	43
Al Marj	8.0	0.6	1.2	1,066	(4.9)	85	(*)	6	(*)	13
Banghazi	6.1	0.6	3.3	2,846	(0.0)	173	(*)	17	(5.3)	93
Ajdabiya	10.7	1.1	1.4	1,102	6.1	118	(*)	12	(*)	16
Al Kufrah	15.4	9.0	7.3	128	0.4	20	(0.0)	12	(1.9)	9
Sirt	8.1	0.6	3.2	486	15.7	39	(*)	3	(*)	16
Al Jufra	12.1	1.0	1.7	186	(4.8)	23	(*)	2	(*)	3
Misrata	2.6	0.4	0.0	3,305	(*)	87	(*)	13	-	0
Murqub	8.1	2.2	2.1	2,889	(0.0)	234	(*)	65	(*)	61
Tripoli	12.4	1.7	0.5	5,287	1.4	656	(*)	89	(*)	27
Jafara	4.1	0.4	1.9	2,981	(2.9)	123	(*)	13	(*)	58
Zawiya	8.3	0.8	0.9	1,501	9.1	124	(*)	12	(*)	13
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	7.1	1.2	0.9	1,961	(2.4)	140	(*)	23	(*)	17
Al Jabal al Gharbi	14.9	2.2	3.0	1,925	2.3	287	(*)	42	(*)	58
Nalut	4.8	0.4	0.4	595	(5.7)	28	(*)	3	(*)	3
Sabha	6.9	1.2	1.6	627	(0.9)	43	(*)	8	(*)	10
Wadi Al-Shati	4.8	1.2	3.4	644	(10.9)	31	(*)	8	(5.4)	22
Murzuq	6.0	3.5	4.0	402	(0.0)	24	(*)	14	(*)	16
Wadi al Hayat	7.1	1.4	0.9	433	(10.3)	31	(*)	6	(*)	4
Ghat	4.9	3.4	3.2	139	(10.3)	7	(*)	5	(*)	4

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2-17 years) (Continued)

Percentage of children age 2-17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulties within domain of assistive devices, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 2-17 years who:			Number of children age 2-17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2-17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2-17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking							
Total	**7.8**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**30,647**	**2.6**	**2,396**	**2.7**	**396**	**16.6**	**499**
Age										
2-4	3.6	0.8	1.2	5,137	2.8	185	0.0	43	17.8	63
5-9	6.7	1.6	1.6	10,532	2.8	704	1.7	165	19.5	168
10-14	10.0	1.4	1.6	10,009	2.5	1,004	0.0	138	18.3	159
15-17	10.1	1.0	2.2	4,969	2.4	503	(15.5)	50	(8.9)	108
Mother's education[A]										
Pre-primary or none	8.0	1.3	2.0	1,204	0.7	96	(10.9)	15	(13.2)	23
Primary and Lower Secondary	6.2	1.3	1.9	3,925	2.8	243	(0.0)	52	(14.6)	75
Upper Secondary	8.2	1.2	1.6	8,234	3.1	672	8.8	102	19.1	129
Higher	8.0	1.3	1.6	17,226	2.4	1,380	0.0	227	16.3	271
Missing/DK	(10.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	49	(*)	5	-	0	-	0
Nationality of household head										
Libyan	7.9	1.3	1.6	30,232	2.6	2,382	2.7	395	16.7	497
Non-Libyan	3.3	0.4	0.5	415	(*)	14	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	5.8	1.7	2.0	5,561	7.0	323	7.1	95	10.9	110
Second	7.8	0.6	1.7	6,328	2.5	495	(0.0)	39	26.5	108
Middle	7.8	1.7	1.9	6,007	3.0	468	(0.8)	103	10.9	113
Fourth	8.1	1.1	1.6	6,316	1.1	513	(*)	72	(17.1)	98
Richest	9.3	1.4	1.1	6,435	1.3	596	(*)	88	(19.0)	69

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2-17 years)

Percentage of children age 2-4, 5-17, and 2-17 years with functional difficulties, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children age 2-4 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 2-4 years	Percentage of children age 5-17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 5-17 years	Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[1]	Number of children age 2-17 years
Total	**2.7**	**5,137**	**16.2**	**25,509**	**13.9**	**30,647**
Sex						
Male	3.0	2,580	17.9	13,134	15.5	15,714
Female	2.3	2,557	14.3	12,376	12.3	14,933
Area						
Urban	2.6	4,581	15.7	22,598	13.5	27,179
Rural	3.5	556	19.7	2,912	17.1	3,468
Region						
Tobruk	2.1	101	14.8	529	12.8	629
Darnah	8.3	63	41.6	314	36.0	376
Al Jabal al Akhdar	1.8	177	5.4	962	4.9	1,139
Al Marj	2.0	177	36.6	890	30.9	1,066
Banghazi	0.4	456	7.6	2,390	6.5	2,846
Ajdabiya	1.0	202	8.0	900	6.7	1,102
Al Kufrah	3.8	23	26.5	104	22.4	128
Sirt	3.7	74	28.7	413	24.9	486
Al Jufra	2.1	26	12.2	160	10.8	186
Misrata	0.4	590	6.0	2,715	5.0	3,305
Murqub	4.1	599	18.2	2,290	15.3	2,889
Tripoli	0.4	846	16.6	4,441	14.0	5,287
Jafara	8.7	467	20.3	2,513	18.4	2,981
Zawiya	3.0	285	27.5	1,216	22.9	1,501
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	1.6	278	6.0	1,683	5.3	1,961
Al Jabal al Gharbi	5.6	291	26.4	1,634	23.2	1,925
Nalut	2.4	70	15.5	525	13.9	595
Sabha	4.1	103	17.9	523	15.6	627
Wadi Al-Shati	6.1	122	28.4	522	24.2	644
Murzuq	0.9	75	8.4	327	7.0	402
Wadi al Hayat	1.5	86	16.5	348	13.6	433
Ghat	1.8	28	21.4	111	17.5	139
Mother's education[A]						
Pre-primary or none	2.4	121	17.7	1,083	16.2	1,204
Primary and Lower Secondary	3.4	429	13.3	3,496	12.2	3,925
Upper Secondary	3.2	1,302	15.7	6,932	13.7	8,234
Higher	2.4	3,275	17.0	13,951	14.2	17,226
Missing/DK	(*)	11	(*)	38	(22.3)	49
Nationality of household head						
Libyan	2.7	5,055	16.1	25,177	13.9	30,232
Non-Libyan	0.0	82	18.8	332	15.1	415
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	4.4	923	19.0	4,638	16.6	5,561
Second	3.3	1,057	18.5	5,271	15.9	6,328
Middle	1.9	1,014	15.8	4,993	13.5	6,007
Fourth	2.1	1,143	12.9	5,173	11.0	6,316
Richest	2.0	1,001	15.0	5,435	13.0	6,435

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.1 - Children with functional difficulty**

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.[141]

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as predictable direct transfers to individuals or households, both in-kind and cash (including cash for work and public work programmes) to protect and prevent individuals and households from being affected by shock and support the accumulation of human, productive and financial assets and includes various social protection schemes – examples in Libya include *Wives and Children Grant*, a monthly allowance provided through the Ministry of Social Affairs' Social Solidarity Fund to widows, divorced women, and women whose husbands are deceased, missing, or detained, as well as to their dependent children. The *Disability Grant* offers regular financial assistance to persons with disabilities to help meet basic needs and facilitate access to health and rehabilitation services. The *IDP Inventory and Registration Programme*, implemented by the Ministry of Social Affairs in cooperation with humanitarian partners, registers internally displaced persons to facilitate their access to cash or voucher assistance, food, and housing support. Together, these programmes represent key elements of Libya's national and partner-supported social protection system, designed to support vulnerable or crisis-affected households. In addition to any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and table EQ.2.1W presents the percentage of women age 15-49 years who have a health insurance and among those with an insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2 and EQ.2.3 further elaborate the existence of health insurance for children age 5-17 and under age five separately.

Table EQ.2.4 presents the percentage of households who are aware of and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Table EQ.2.5, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include school tuition or school related other support available for any household member age 5-24. This table and the following table EQ.2.6 presenting the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, approximate the SDG indicator 1.3.1 which is the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems.

Table EQ.2.7 presents the percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year while table EQ.28 presents the adequacy of these school support programs as perceived by the household questionnaire respondent. Finally, Tables EQ.2.9F and EQ.2.9M present the percentage of female and male household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorised to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits.

[141] Moore Z., Suzuki C., and Idele P. *Developing a household survey instrument on social protection*. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 8, Data and Analytics Section, Division of Data, Research and Policy, UNICEF. New York: UNICEF, 2018. https://mics.unicef.org/publications/mics-methodological-paper-no-8-2018-developing-household-survey-instrument-social

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by					Number of women covered by health insurance
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	**2.8**	**20,054**	**5.1**	**92.6**	**2.7**	**1.1**	**0.4**	**557**
Area								
Urban	2.9	17,858	4.1	93.4	2.9	1.2	0.5	512
Rural	2.1	2,196	(16.5)	(82.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	46
Region								
Tobruk	1.4	433	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Darnah	3.1	227	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Al Jabal al Akhdar	0.4	627	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Al Marj	0.8	667	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Banghazi	2.7	1,790	(1.4)	(98.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	49
Ajdabiya	4.2	634	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
Al Kufrah	0.3	101	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Sirt	2.2	345	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Al Jufra	2.8	151	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Misrata	3.4	2,032	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	68
Murqub	1.5	1,783	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Tripoli	5.8	3,791	1.8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	221
Jafara	1.7	1,937	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34
Zawiya	1.6	992	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	1.2	1,274	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Al Jabal al Gharbi	3.7	1,222	(7.0)	(93.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	46
Nalut	0.5	394	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Sabha	2.5	469	(3.7)	(82.3)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	11
Wadi Al-Shati	1.0	441	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Murzuq	0.7	281	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wadi al Hayat	0.5	342	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ghat	1.4	124	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Age								
15-19	1.6	3,993	4.9	90.6	1.6	0.0	2.9	65
20-24	1.7	2,865	(9.5)	(89.2)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)	48
25-29	2.8	2,282	(8.9)	(90.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	65
30-34	4.7	2,411	1.2	94.9	3.2	0.6	0.0	113
35-39	4.0	2,807	3.4	94.9	1.3	4.6	0.3	113
40-44	2.8	2,954	10.0	95.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	83
45-49	2.6	2,743	2.0	87.8	10.1	0.0	0.0	70
Education								
Pre-primary or none	2.2	545	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Primary and Lower Secondary	2.0	2,059	(11.9)	(74.8)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40
Upper Secondary	2.5	6,012	3.8	94.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	153
Higher	3.1	11,399	4.2	95.5	1.7	0.0	0.1	351
Marital status								
Ever married	3.8	10,298	4.4	93.9	3.1	0.0	0.1	389
Never married	1.7	9,747	5.6	90.7	1.8	3.6	1.2	166
Missing	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Nationality of household head								
Libyan	2.8	19,763	5.0	92.9	2.5	1.1	0.4	555
Non-Libyan	0.8	291	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	1.1	3,775	(3.5)	(86.6)	(8.5)	(12.0)	(0.4)	43
Second	2.0	3,851	13.9	81.4	4.4	0.0	0.3	75
Middle	2.3	3,983	4.3	90.0	4.9	0.8	0.0	91
Fourth	2.8	4,178	2.0	96.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	117
Richest	5.4	4,267	4.5	96.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	232

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.2a - Health insurance coverage (women age 15-49)**

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children under age 5 with health insurance
			Mutual health organization/ Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	**3.1**	**8,057**	**10.4**	**87.4**	**3.4**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**252**
Sex								
Male	3.4	4,033	11.6	85.3	4.9	0.0	0.9	139
Female	2.8	4,024	8.9	90.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	113
Area								
Urban	3.4	7,183	10.0	87.9	3.3	0.0	1.3	242
Rural	1.1	874	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Region								
Tobruk	2.5	170	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Darnah	1.1	91	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Al Jabal al Akhdar	2.5	273	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Al Marj	1.3	271	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Banghazi	3.3	715	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Ajdabiya	5.2	305	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Al Kufrah	2.2	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Sirt	2.1	116	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Al Jufra	6.7	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Misrata	2.4	922	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Murqub	2.3	982	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Tripoli	8.9	1,260	(5.2)	(98.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	112
Jafara	0.8	763	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Zawiya	2.3	454	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	0.0	440	-	-	-	-	-	0
Al Jabal al Gharbi	1.7	450	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Nalut	0.9	111	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Sabha	2.0	149	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wadi Al-Shati	0.9	204	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Murzuq	0.9	117	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wadi al Hayat	0.4	141	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Ghat	2.4	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Age								
0-11 months	3.0	1,396	(12.0)	(83.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	42
12-23 months	2.4	1,523	(6.8)	(89.7)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37
24-35 months	4.6	1,562	8.2	86.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	72
36-47 months	3.0	1,738	(6.5)	(91.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(2.5)	51
48-59 months	2.7	1,837	(18.7)	(86.5)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	50
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	0.6	195	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Primary and Lower Secondary	0.9	701	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Upper Secondary	3.2	2,051	9.8	83.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	66
Higher	3.5	5,094	10.9	89.3	1.1	0.0	1.7	178
Missing/DK	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties (age 2-4 years)[A]								
Has functional difficulty	0.0	138	-	-	-	-	-	0
Has no functional difficulty	3.5	4,999	10.7	87.8	3.3	0.0	0.7	173
Nationality of household head								
Libyan	3.1	7,931	10.2	87.6	3.5	0.0	1.2	249
Non-Libyan	2.0	126	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.8	1,434	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Second	2.5	1,654	(24.9)	(62.6)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(0.9)	41
Middle	3.0	1,681	7.1	88.1	2.9	0.0	3.2	51
Fourth	2.4	1,778	(2.0)	(97.5)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
Richest	7.0	1,511	7.9	95.6	0.6	0.0	1.0	106

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.2c - Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)**

[A] Children age 0-1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2-4 years

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

Percentage of children age 5-17 with health insurance, and, among those with health insurance, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children age 5-17	Among children age 5-17 having health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by					Number of children age 5-17 with health insurance
			Mutual health organization / Community-based health insurance	Health insurance through employer	Social security	Other privately purchased commercial health insurance	Other	
Total	**2.5**	**25,509**	**7.4**	**88.1**	**4.5**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**646**
Sex								
Male	2.7	13,134	8.0	84.9	7.1	0.0	1.1	348
Female	2.4	12,376	6.7	91.9	1.5	0.0	1.2	297
Area								
Urban	2.7	22,598	6.9	88.4	4.7	0.0	1.2	615
Rural	1.1	2,912	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
Region								
Tobruk	0.3	529	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Darnah	2.6	314	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Al Jabal al Akhdar	0.4	962	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Al Marj	1.3	890	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Banghazi	4.1	2,390	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	98
Ajdabiya	3.3	900	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	30
Al Kufrah	0.0	104	-	-	-	-	-	0
Sirt	2.7	413	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Al Jufra	3.5	160	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Misrata	3.2	2,715	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	86
Murqub	1.7	2,290	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	39
Tripoli	5.4	4,441	(1.6)	(97.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	241
Jafara	1.4	2,513	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	36
Zawiya	2.2	1,216	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	0.5	1,683	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Al Jabal al Gharbi	1.4	1,634	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Nalut	0.6	525	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Sabha	1.3	523	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wadi Al-Shati	0.8	522	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Murzuq	0.3	327	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wadi al Hayat	0.6	348	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ghat	0.6	111	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Age								
5-11	2.9	14,666	8.7	90.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	433
12-14	2.5	5,875	(6.2)	(80.4)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(2.3)	148
15-17	1.3	4,969	(1.3)	(93.1)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	65
School attendance								
Attending[A]	2.5	23,440	7.8	90.5	2.0	0.0	1.0	590
Not attending	2.7	2,070	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	56
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	0.6	1,083	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Primary and Lower Secondary	1.6	3,496	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	57
Upper Secondary	2.0	6,932	8.4	89.2	3.1	0.0	1.2	137
Higher	3.2	13,951	7.8	91.1	1.2	0.0	0.9	445
Missing/DK	(*)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Cannot be determined [B]	(*)	9	-	-	-	-	-	0
Child's functional difficulties (age 5-17years)								
Has functional difficulty	2.3	4,127	(0.0)	(81.3)	(18.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	97
Has no functional difficulty	2.6	21,382	8.7	89.3	2.0	0.0	1.3	549
Nationality of household head								
Libyan	2.6	25,177	7.4	88.3	4.4	0.0	1.1	644
Non-Libyan	0.7	332	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	1.0	4,638	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	49
Second	1.5	5,271	(20.5)	(69.8)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(.7)	82
Middle	2.2	4,993	(7.4)	(91.3)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	112
Fourth	2.6	5,173	(0.0)	(91.9)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(2.6)	134
Richest	5.0	5,435	8.3	93.2	1.1	0.0	1.2	269

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2b - Health insurance coverage (children age 5-17)

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education

[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15-17 years identified as emancipated.

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		Number of households
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/ external economic support	
Total	**93.3**	**85.3**	**17,549**
Sex of household head			
Male	94.1	87.1	15,048
Female	88.6	74.6	2,501
Area			
Urban	93.6	85.6	15,631
Rural	91.4	82.7	1,918
Region			
Tobruk	52.8	44.5	396
Darnah	89.6	78.1	236
Al Jabal al Akhdar	98.6	88.4	569
Al Marj	97.0	88.2	572
Banghazi	97.4	88.5	1,564
Ajdabiya	89.3	84.0	566
Al Kufrah	62.3	54.3	80
Sirt	92.2	90.4	237
Al Jufra	92.9	82.6	119
Misrata	99.0	94.3	1,712
Murqub	100.0	91.9	1,661
Tripoli	95.7	89.8	3,311
Jafara	91.3	86.3	1,616
Zawiya	89.0	83.8	988
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	95.0	83.4	1,129
Al Jabal al Gharbi	82.6	68.0	1,218
Nalut	93.5	81.2	363
Sabha	96.7	83.0	328
Wadi Al-Shati	93.9	80.3	335
Murzuq	87.0	81.6	219
Wadi al Hayat	94.3	78.5	251
Ghat	95.5	81.2	80
Age of household head			
15-19	(*)	(*)	13
20-24	84.4	73.6	41
25-49	94.9	87.4	7,281
50+	92.3	83.8	10,214
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	96.5	92.1	657
With no orphans	93.2	85.0	16,892
Nationality of household head			
Libyan	94.2	86.7	17,210
Non-Libyan	47.0	11.8	339
Wealth index quintiles			
Poorest	86.1	75.0	3,866
Second	93.0	86.1	3,461
Middle	94.7	86.0	3,468
Fourth	96.5	89.4	3,459
Richest	97.3	91.3	3,295

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	WIVES and children grant	disability grant	IDP Inventory and Registration Programme	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of household members
Total	**51.6**	**4.1**	**0.1**	**16.0**	**1.5**	**4.0**	**64.5**	**35.5**	**86,247**
Sex of household head									
Male	53.4	3.8	0.0	13.7	1.2	4.1	64.2	35.8	78,002
Female	34.1	6.6	0.3	37.9	4.6	3.0	67.4	32.6	8,245
Area									
Urban	51.6	4.0	0.1	16.1	1.6	3.9	64.6	35.4	76,732
Rural	51.2	5.1	0.1	15.4	0.8	4.6	64.2	35.8	9,515
Region									
Tobruk	8.7	3.7	0.0	10.2	0.0	1.8	19.6	80.4	1,916
Darnah	66.9	4.1	0.0	7.3	0.0	21.3	77.9	22.1	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	11.2	7.4	0.3	22.7	0.2	2.4	39.2	60.8	2,839
Al Marj	47.2	5.0	0.3	21.6	0.5	0.4	62.4	37.6	3,041
Banghazi	66.9	6.4	0.0	16.7	0.0	2.3	76.0	24.0	7,964
Ajdabiya	46.9	2.7	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.6	57.8	42.2	2,925
Al Kufrah	9.5	0.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	10.7	24.3	75.7	387
Sirt	87.7	5.1	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.8	92.1	7.9	1,355
Al Jufra	38.6	8.9	0.0	24.4	0.0	0.0	58.0	42.0	584
Misrata	39.6	3.1	0.0	12.3	0.2	5.1	48.7	51.3	8,872
Murqub	55.0	6.0	0.3	13.6	0.5	1.0	65.4	34.6	7,963
Tripoli	52.0	2.5	0.1	21.9	6.5	4.9	73.2	26.8	15,416
Jafara	57.5	5.3	0.0	12.5	1.6	8.5	69.5	30.5	8,247
Zawiya	51.7	2.2	0.0	11.9	0.6	0.8	59.9	40.1	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	69.4	4.6	0.0	20.2	0.0	3.5	80.6	19.4	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	57.2	2.2	0.0	9.7	0.7	9.7	65.0	35.0	5,496
Nalut	53.7	3.1	0.0	13.2	0.0	2.1	66.1	33.9	1,718
Sabha	44.5	3.7	0.2	27.7	1.7	0.4	63.9	36.1	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	39.8	2.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	1.2	47.3	52.7	1,759
Murzuq	26.4	2.4	0.1	13.6	0.0	0.9	37.8	62.2	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	69.5	6.0	0.0	16.9	0.2	2.3	75.7	24.3	1,289
Ghat	33.2	5.1	1.0	27.3	4.3	2.9	59.2	40.8	434
Education household head									
Pre-primary or none	36.1	6.5	0.3	38.4	2.0	2.3	65.1	34.9	8,768
Primary and Lower Secondary	51.5	6.2	0.0	23.4	0.9	2.7	67.3	32.7	20,106
Upper Secondary	54.2	3.4	0.0	11.6	1.7	4.8	65.0	35.0	24,013
Higher	53.8	2.7	0.0	8.7	1.7	4.6	62.4	37.6	33,066
Missing/DK	59.5	5.7	0.0	20.7	0.0	5.2	71.4	28.6	295
Nationality of household head									
Libyan	52.4	4.1	0.1	16.2	1.5	4.0	65.4	34.6	84,852
Non-Libyan	4.2	0.9	0.0	5.8	2.0	4.5	13.2	86.8	1,396
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	47.0	5.3	0.1	17.5	1.0	3.1	60.9	39.1	17,244
Second	55.5	4.5	0.1	15.5	0.8	4.0	66.8	33.2	17,256
Middle	56.1	5.0	0.1	16.8	0.8	3.4	67.4	32.6	17,249
Fourth	51.9	2.8	0.0	14.8	1.1	4.2	64.2	35.8	17,232
Richest	47.5	2.8	0.0	15.3	3.9	5.3	63.4	36.6	17,266

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.3 - Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1**

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	WIVES and children grant	disability grant	IDP Inventory and Registration Programme	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Total	**57.1**	**3.2**	**0.1**	**4.7**	**1.6**	**5.6**	**63.9**	**36.1**	**33,748**
Sex of household head									
Male	57.6	3.1	0.0	3.7	1.4	5.6	63.7	36.3	32,252
Female	46.2	5.7	0.6	26.6	5.8	6.9	69.8	30.2	1,496
Area									
Urban	57.2	3.0	0.0	4.6	1.8	5.7	64.1	35.9	29,946
Rural	56.0	5.0	0.2	5.4	0.5	5.1	63.0	37.0	3,802
Region									
Tobruk	9.6	3.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	2.1	15.5	84.5	702
Darnah	79.8	3.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	25.1	86.5	13.5	406
Al Jabal al Akhdar	13.5	7.0	0.3	7.8	0.4	2.4	28.1	71.9	1,244
Al Marj	52.0	4.8	0.2	9.1	0.1	0.6	58.6	41.4	1,166
Banghazi	73.7	4.4	0.0	5.1	0.0	3.4	76.5	23.5	3,120
Ajdabiya	55.9	1.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.5	58.0	42.0	1,210
Al Kufrah	12.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	11.7	24.6	75.4	139
Sirt	94.8	4.9	0.0	6.5	0.0	0.9	95.1	4.9	530
Al Jufra	48.4	8.4	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	55.0	45.0	204
Misrata	42.5	2.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	5.7	46.7	53.3	3,652
Murqub	56.3	4.8	0.2	3.2	0.8	1.6	63.2	36.8	3,285
Tripoli	55.5	1.7	0.0	6.8	7.9	6.0	71.3	28.7	5,759
Jafara	63.5	5.4	0.0	3.5	1.4	16.8	71.6	28.4	3,291
Zawiya	59.5	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.7	60.5	39.5	1,677
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	81.1	3.4	0.0	6.2	0.0	5.6	83.1	16.9	2,133
Al Jabal al Gharbi	66.4	1.6	0.0	1.5	0.2	13.2	70.8	29.2	2,095
Nalut	64.8	1.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.7	67.2	32.8	639
Sabha	50.8	2.2	0.3	12.1	1.4	0.3	58.9	41.1	675
Wadi Al-Shati	47.3	2.1	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.0	51.6	48.4	729
Murzuq	32.7	1.2	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.9	35.6	64.4	446
Wadi al Hayat	78.1	3.9	0.0	4.1	0.2	2.3	79.0	21.0	489
Ghat	37.0	3.4	0.3	9.4	5.1	5.7	52.5	47.5	158

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households (Continued)

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								
	WIVES and children grant	disability grant	IDP Inventory and Registration Programme	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support for any household member age 5-24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Total	**57.1**	**3.2**	**0.1**	**4.7**	**1.6**	**5.6**	**63.9**	**36.1**	**33,748**
Age of household head									
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
20-24	65.3	0.0	0.0	13.9	1.6	8.3	79.5	20.5	55
25-29	49.7	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	50.0	50.0	445
30-34	56.0	2.4	0.4	2.2	1.4	2.8	60.8	39.2	1,428
35-39	52.3	1.5	0.0	2.5	3.3	5.0	60.4	39.6	4,014
40-44	55.2	2.4	0.0	1.7	2.4	4.9	62.0	38.0	7,105
45-49	59.0	2.7	0.0	1.8	1.8	6.0	63.8	36.2	7,770
50-59	59.1	4.4	0.0	4.1	0.6	6.4	65.1	34.9	10,422
60-69	60.7	6.8	0.0	20.6	1.0	7.8	70.9	29.1	1,824
70+	48.5	5.2	1.1	57.7	2.3	4.3	86.3	13.7	672
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	45.8	6.6	0.5	18.5	1.7	4.7	59.5	40.5	1,451
Primary and Lower Secondary	57.2	4.9	0.0	7.1	0.6	4.3	64.7	35.3	6,767
Upper Secondary	58.5	2.7	0.1	3.9	2.2	6.3	65.3	34.7	10,404
Higher	57.1	2.5	0.0	2.8	1.7	5.9	63.0	37.0	15,013
Missing/DK	64.1	5.8	0.0	4.1	0.0	3.6	70.7	29.3	113
Nationality of household head									
Libyan	57.8	3.3	0.1	4.7	1.6	5.6	64.6	35.4	33,290
Non-Libyan	6.0	0.8	0.0	3.2	2.6	8.6	15.8	84.2	458
Wealth quintile									
Poorest	54.6	4.5	0.0	5.3	1.1	4.9	61.9	38.1	6,094
Second	60.4	4.3	0.2	4.4	0.9	5.6	65.5	34.5	6,975
Middle	62.8	3.6	0.1	4.7	0.5	4.4	67.2	32.8	6,741
Fourth	57.1	1.8	0.0	3.7	0.9	5.9	62.4	37.6	6,955
Richest	50.3	2.2	0.0	5.6	4.7	7.2	62.5	37.5	6,983

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.5 - Children in the households that received any type of social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1**

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5-24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Education related financial or material support					
	School tuition support		Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1]	No school support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher
	Government/ Public	Other				
Total	**1.9**	**1.9**	**4.7**	**5.3**	**94.7**	**28,539**
Sex						
Male	1.9	2.0	4.8	5.3	94.7	14,674
Female	1.8	1.9	4.7	5.3	94.7	13,866
Area						
Urban	1.8	2.0	4.9	5.4	94.6	25,324
Rural	2.2	1.6	3.7	4.1	95.9	3,216
Region						
Tobruk	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.2	98.8	658
Darnah	22.6	2.6	23.8	24.5	75.5	345
Al Jabal al Akhdar	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2	98.8	1,009
Al Marj	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	99.6	924
Banghazi	0.6	1.6	0.3	2.3	97.7	2,617
Ajdabiya	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	99.7	908
Al Kufrah	5.2	1.3	6.5	10.9	89.1	81
Sirt	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	99.6	465
Al Jufra	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	166
Misrata	1.6	3.1	4.7	4.8	95.2	3,191
Murqub	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	99.3	2,486
Tripoli	4.2	0.1	4.9	5.4	94.6	5,021
Jafara	1.3	9.9	22.7	23.0	77.0	2,722
Zawiya	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	99.4	1,448
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	0.1	3.7	4.0	4.1	95.9	1,950
Al Jabal al Gharbi	3.8	2.3	6.4	7.6	92.4	1,848
Nalut	1.1	0.2	0.3	1.3	98.7	633
Sabha	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	99.7	617
Wadi Al-Shati	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.8	99.2	590
Murzuq	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	99.6	365
Wadi al Hayat	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.7	98.3	370
Ghat	1.0	1.2	2.7	3.3	96.7	125
Age						
5-9	1.6	1.8	4.2	4.5	95.5	7,442
10-14	1.5	1.8	4.2	4.7	95.3	10,103
15-19	1.6	1.6	4.1	4.7	95.3	7,286
20-24	3.8	3.0	8.3	9.5	90.5	3,708
School management						
Public	1.9	1.7	4.5	5.1	94.9	25,998
Non-public	1.6	4.4	6.7	7.1	92.9	2,535
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Education of household head						
Pre-primary or none	2.4	1.6	4.9	5.8	94.2	1,206
Primary and Lower Secondary	1.3	1.2	3.6	3.9	96.1	6,172
Upper Secondary	2.2	1.9	4.9	5.6	94.4	8,982
Higher	1.8	2.3	5.1	5.7	94.3	12,089
Missing/DK	2.8	0.0	6.4	6.4	93.6	91
Nationality of household head						
Libyan	1.8	1.9	4.7	5.3	94.7	28,210
Non-Libyan	2.0	0.6	6.0	6.8	93.2	329
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	1.2	1.8	4.0	4.7	95.3	4,965
Second	1.4	2.6	5.2	5.7	94.3	5,868
Middle	1.5	1.5	3.5	4.1	95.9	5,595
Fourth	1.9	2.2	4.6	5.1	94.9	5,823
Highest	3.1	1.5	6.0	6.6	93.4	6,289

[1] **MICS indicator EQ.6 - School-related social transfers**

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.8: Adequacy of school support programmes: Members age 5-24 in all households

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who think school related social transfers provided to household members age 5-24 years who are currently attending primary education or higher and who received school tuition support and/or other school related support during the current school year were sufficient, MICS Libya 2024-25

	School tuition support	Adequacy of tuition support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher who received school tuition support	Other school related support	Adequacy of other school related support	Number of household members age 5-24 years currently attending primary education or higher who received other school related support
Total	**3.8**	**52.3**	**1,077**	**4.7**	**55.3**	**1,347**
Sex						
Male	3.9	51.6	574	4.8	54.0	698
Female	3.6	53.1	503	4.7	56.6	650
Area						
Urban	3.8	49.8	957	4.9	53.1	1,229
Rural	3.7	72.7	120	3.7	77.4	118
Region						
Tobruk	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	4
Darnah	24.2	91.1	83	23.8	93.9	82
Al Jabal al Akhdar	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	6
Al Marj	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	3
Banghazi	(2.3)	(76.8)	59	(*)	(*)	8
Ajdabiya	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	1
Al Kufrah	(6.5)	(44.0)	5	(6.5)	(25.3)	5
Sirt	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	1
Al Jufra	-	na	na	-	na	na
Misrata	4.7	71.4	150	4.7	72.5	148
Murqub	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	12
Tripoli	4.3	3.2	216	4.9	9.7	245
Jafara	11.2	56.3	304	22.7	60.4	618
Zawiya	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	3
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	(3.8)	(96.5)	74	4.0	94.9	78
Al Jabal al Gharbi	6.1	49.7	113	6.4	52.9	119
Nalut	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	2
Sabha	(*)	(*)	2	-	na	na
Wadi Al-Shati	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	2
Murzuq	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	1
Wadi al Hayat	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	5
Ghat	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	3
Age						
5-9	3.5	50.0	258	4.2	53.7	310
10-14	3.3	55.2	333	4.2	55.9	428
15-19	3.2	51.8	231	4.1	58.2	302
20-24	6.9	51.4	254	8.3	53.2	308
Other school related support[A]						
Cash only	-	na	na	100.0	36.0	89
In kind only	-	na	na	100.0	65.0	331
Both cash and in kind	-	na	na	(*)	(*)	10
No such support received	-	na	na	-	na	na
Education of household head						
Pre-primary or none	4.0	51.8	48	4.9	35.9	59
Primary and Lower Secondary	2.5	55.5	157	3.6	52.9	220
Upper Secondary	4.1	55.4	366	4.9	55.7	441
Higher	4.2	49.4	502	5.1	57.7	622
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	6
Nationality of household head						
Libyan	3.8	52.2	1,068	4.7	55.8	1,327
Non-Libyan	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	20
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.9	55.6	146	4.0	50.8	200
Second	4.0	56.9	232	5.2	52.4	306
Middle	3.0	63.2	169	3.5	74.0	193
Fourth	4.1	58.1	237	4.6	65.1	269
Highest	4.7	36.1	292	6.0	43.5	380

[A] Material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies

na: not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

( ) : Estimates based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table EQ.2.9F: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Female household members

Percentage of female household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorized to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:					Any of these five specific types of support	Number of female household members	Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are the intended beneficiaries of the support:					Any of these five specific types of support	Number of female household members	Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are authorised to receive or collect the benefit:					Any of these five specific types of support	Number of female household members
	Wives and children grant	disability grant	IDP Inventory and Registration Programme	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program			Wives and children grant	disability grant	IDP Inventory and Registration Programme	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program			Wives and children grant	disability grant	IDP Inventory and Registration Programme	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program		
Total	**51.4**	**4.0**	**0.1**	**17.1**	**1.6**	**63.5**	**42,733**	**37.0**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**4.0**	**0.7**	**42.1**	**42,733**	**13.8**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**14.6**	**42,733**
Area																					
Urban	51.5	3.9	0.1	17.2	1.7	63.5	38,043	37.2	0.6	0.0	4.0	0.7	42.2	38,043	13.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	14.7	38,043
Rural	50.3	5.1	0.2	16.0	0.9	63.1	4,690	35.8	1.2	0.1	3.9	0.2	40.9	4,690	12.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	13.6	4,690
Region																					
Tobruk	9.0	3.5	0.0	9.7	0.0	18.0	933	5.6	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	8.2	933	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	933
Darnah	65.6	4.1	0.0	7.9	0.0	72.4	515	42.4	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	46.1	515	10.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	515
Al Jabal al Akhdar	10.5	8.0	0.4	24.8	0.2	39.1	1,418	6.3	1.7	0.0	8.6	0.0	16.5	1,418	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1,418
Al Marj	46.9	4.6	0.1	22.9	0.5	62.5	1,539	27.5	0.6	0.1	6.7	0.1	34.9	1,539	9.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	10.5	1,539
Banghazi	67.5	5.8	0.0	17.6	0.0	76.2	3,915	51.4	1.2	0.0	3.8	0.0	55.7	3,915	10.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	3,915
Ajdabiya	46.4	2.5	0.0	15.6	0.0	58.0	1,453	33.3	0.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	37.4	1,453	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	1,453
Al Kufrah	9.8	0.6	0.0	4.1	0.0	14.3	191	5.1	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	6.4	191	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	191
Sirt	87.8	5.1	0.0	18.4	0.0	92.2	699	64.6	1.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	68.0	699	25.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.9	699
Al Jufra	38.1	9.4	0.0	27.5	0.0	60.2	302	23.6	1.5	0.0	9.0	0.0	33.7	302	8.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	302
Misrata	39.7	3.2	0.0	13.7	0.2	48.5	4,233	31.9	0.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	35.2	4,233	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	4,233
Murqub	54.8	6.0	0.3	15.0	0.4	64.8	3,992	43.0	1.1	0.1	3.1	0.1	47.0	3,992	23.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	24.7	3,992
Tripoli	52.4	2.5	0.0	23.1	6.7	70.6	7,627	37.8	0.5	0.0	5.1	3.1	45.8	7,627	23.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	25.2	7,627
Jafara	56.5	5.2	0.0	13.6	1.7	66.8	4,067	42.2	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.3	45.2	4,067	16.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	16.8	4,067
Zawiya	49.5	2.3	0.0	12.1	0.7	58.3	2,251	33.6	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.1	36.6	2,251	9.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.2	2,251
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	69.5	4.6	0.0	21.1	0.0	80.9	2,769	45.0	0.7	0.0	6.3	0.0	51.8	2,769	9.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	2,769
Al Jabal al Gharbi	56.0	2.2	0.0	9.3	1.0	61.8	2,648	40.9	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.4	44.0	2,648	17.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	18.1	2,648
Nalut	53.5	3.1	0.0	14.0	0.0	66.2	843	37.0	0.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	41.9	843	17.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	843
Sabha	44.7	3.5	0.2	29.4	2.0	65.0	955	29.0	0.5	0.2	6.1	0.7	36.4	955	12.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	13.8	955
Wadi Al-Shati	38.7	2.2	0.0	7.8	0.0	46.6	916	24.2	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	26.6	916	6.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	916
Murzuq	25.5	2.8	0.1	14.4	0.0	37.5	574	15.6	0.5	0.0	2.9	0.0	19.0	574	11.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	574
Wadi al Hayat	70.9	5.7	0.0	18.6	0.2	77.0	666	46.5	0.9	0.0	4.4	0.2	51.1	666	17.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	666
Ghat	33.6	5.4	1.0	29.0	4.2	59.2	227	21.2	1.0	0.7	6.8	3.0	31.3	227	9.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.2	227

Table EQ.2.9F: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Female household members (Continued)

Percentage of female household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorized to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are the intended beneficiaries of the support:							Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are authorised to receive or collect the benefit:						
	Wives and children grant	disability grant	IDP Inventory and Registration Programme	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	Any of these five specific types of support	Number of female household members	Wives and children grant	disability grant	IDP Inventory and Registration Programme	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	Any of these five specific types of support	Number of female household members	Wives and children grant	disability grant	IDP Inventory and Registration Programme	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	Any of these five specific types of support	Number of female household members
Total	**51.4**	**4.0**	**0.1**	**17.1**	**1.6**	**63.5**	**42,733**	**37.0**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**4.0**	**0.7**	**42.1**	**42,733**	**13.8**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**14.6**	**42,733**
Age																					
< 15	56.8	2.7	0.0	4.6	1.7	61.4	14,058	53.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.1	55.2	14,058	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	14,058
15-19	56.2	4.4	0.0	8.3	1.0	62.2	3,852	50.8	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	51.9	3,852	14.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	3,852
20-24	56.9	3.6	0.2	17.0	1.1	65.6	2,766	49.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	49.9	2,766	30.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	2,766
25-29	50.3	5.6	0.0	16.6	1.3	60.5	2,207	35.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	36.2	2,207	24.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	25.4	2,207
30-34	54.1	4.6	0.1	14.4	1.8	63.1	2,325	28.8	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.1	30.7	2,325	19.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	21.1	2,325
35-39	49.8	4.4	0.0	15.1	3.0	62.8	2,718	19.9	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	21.3	2,718	13.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	14.7	2,718
40-44	52.7	3.7	0.0	15.3	2.0	62.8	2,854	19.1	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.1	20.8	2,854	14.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	15.8	2,854
45-49	49.1	5.0	0.0	20.2	1.3	63.0	2,646	16.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.4	18.1	2,646	12.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	13.0	2,646
50+	40.0	5.3	0.1	40.6	1.5	67.9	9,307	21.3	0.8	0.0	17.2	1.0	39.6	9,307	16.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	18.6	9,307
Wealth quintile																					
Lowest	47.3	5.2	0.1	19.4	1.0	60.8	8,825	34.5	1.1	0.0	5.7	0.4	41.2	8,825	14.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	15.5	8,825
Second	54.4	4.3	0.1	16.6	0.9	66.0	8,510	39.8	0.6	0.0	3.9	0.4	44.3	8,510	15.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	15.9	8,510
Middle	56.4	5.1	0.1	17.6	0.9	67.2	8,434	41.3	0.8	0.0	3.7	0.4	45.9	8,434	15.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	16.6	8,434
Fourth	51.8	2.6	0.0	15.3	1.4	62.7	8,590	37.4	0.5	0.0	3.4	0.5	41.5	8,590	12.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	13.2	8,590
Highest	47.2	2.9	0.0	16.5	4.0	61.0	8,374	32.3	0.5	0.0	3.3	1.8	37.5	8,374	10.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	11.6	8,374

Table EQ.2.9M: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Male household members

Percentage of male household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorized to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:					Any of these five specific types of support	Number of male household members	Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are the intended beneficiaries of the support:					Any of these five specific types of support	Number of male household members	Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are authorised to receive or collect the benefit:					Any of these five specific types of support	Number of male household members
	Wives and children grant	disability grant	IDP Inventory and Registration Programme	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program			Wives and children grant	disability grant	IDP Inventory and Registration Programme	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program			Wives and children grant	disability grant	IDP Inventory and Registration Programme	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program		
Total	**51.8**	**4.1**	**0.1**	**14.9**	**1.5**	**62.7**	**43,514**	**21.9**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**4.6**	**0.5**	**27.8**	**43,514**	**16.0**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**17.2**	**43,514**
Area																					
Urban	51.7	4.0	0.1	15.0	1.5	62.6	38,689	21.9	0.9	0.0	4.7	0.5	27.9	38,689	16.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	17.3	38,689
Rural	52.0	5.1	0.1	14.7	0.8	63.9	4,825	22.0	1.0	0.0	3.9	0.1	26.8	4,825	15.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	16.1	4,825
Region																					
Tobruk	8.5	3.9	0.0	10.7	0.0	18.5	982	3.0	0.9	0.0	2.6	0.0	6.5	982	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	982
Darnah	68.2	4.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	72.9	536	31.8	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	35.1	536	22.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	536
Al Jabal al Akhdar	12.0	6.8	0.2	20.5	0.3	35.5	1,421	6.2	1.4	0.1	6.1	0.1	13.7	1,421	3.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.0	1,421
Al Marj	47.6	5.5	0.4	20.2	0.4	62.1	1,502	20.6	1.0	0.2	5.4	0.1	27.1	1,502	13.7	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	14.9	1,502
Banghazi	66.4	7.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	75.7	4,049	27.4	1.3	0.0	4.4	0.0	32.9	4,049	19.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	4,049
Ajdabiya	47.4	2.8	0.0	12.1	0.0	57.0	1,471	22.7	0.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	27.2	1,471	14.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	1,471
Al Kufrah	9.3	0.3	0.0	4.1	0.0	13.7	196	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.5	196	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	196
Sirt	87.6	5.1	0.0	16.2	0.0	92.0	656	35.3	0.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	39.2	656	22.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.5	656
Al Jufra	39.1	8.5	0.0	21.1	0.0	55.6	282	17.5	1.7	0.0	5.1	0.0	23.8	282	10.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.7	282
Misrata	39.5	3.0	0.0	11.1	0.1	46.6	4,639	15.9	0.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	19.9	4,639	12.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	4,639
Murqub	55.3	6.1	0.2	12.2	0.6	64.7	3,971	22.4	1.5	0.0	4.3	0.2	28.3	3,971	14.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	15.9	3,971
Tripoli	51.7	2.5	0.1	20.7	6.2	69.2	7,789	20.3	0.5	0.1	6.2	2.2	29.2	7,789	19.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	21.6	7,789
Jafara	58.4	5.4	0.0	11.4	1.5	67.1	4,180	26.7	1.5	0.0	3.8	0.2	31.9	4,180	17.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	19.2	4,180
Zawiya	53.7	2.1	0.0	11.7	0.5	61.0	2,351	22.0	0.6	0.0	4.3	0.1	27.0	2,351	14.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	15.3	2,351
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	69.3	4.7	0.0	19.3	0.0	79.3	2,656	31.5	1.3	0.0	7.0	0.0	39.6	2,656	22.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	2,656
Al Jabal al Gharbi	58.3	2.1	0.0	10.2	0.5	63.7	2,849	24.9	0.3	0.0	3.9	0.1	29.2	2,849	18.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	19.1	2,849
Nalut	53.8	3.2	0.0	12.4	0.0	65.5	875	25.1	1.2	0.0	4.1	0.0	30.3	875	15.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	875
Sabha	44.2	3.8	0.1	25.9	1.4	62.6	867	17.5	1.0	0.1	6.6	0.1	25.4	867	10.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	867
Wadi Al-Shati	41.1	1.8	0.0	6.6	0.0	47.9	844	20.1	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	21.4	844	11.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	844
Murzuq	27.4	2.0	0.1	12.9	0.0	38.0	569	12.1	0.5	0.1	3.7	0.0	16.3	569	9.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	569
Wadi al Hayat	68.0	6.2	0.0	15.1	0.2	73.8	624	28.9	1.1	0.0	3.5	0.1	33.1	624	17.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	624
Ghat	32.7	4.8	1.0	25.4	4.3	55.8	208	13.9	0.6	0.7	5.6	3.3	23.2	208	8.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.2	9.9	208

Table EQ.2.9M: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Male household members (Continued)

Percentage of male household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorized to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:							Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are the intended beneficiaries of the support:							Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are authorised to receive or collect the benefit:						
	Wives and children grant	disability grant	IDP Inventory and Registration Programme	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	Any of these five specific types of support	Number of male household members	Wives and children grant	disability grant	IDP Inventory and Registration Programme	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	Any of these five specific types of support	Number of male household members	Wives and children grant	disability grant	IDP Inventory and Registration Programme	Any retirement pension	Any other external assistance program	Any of these five specific types of support	Number of male household members
Total	**51.8**	**4.1**	**0.1**	**14.9**	**1.5**	**62.7**	**43,514**	**21.9**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**4.6**	**0.5**	**27.8**	**43,514**	**16.0**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**17.2**	**43,514**
Age																					
< 15	57.2	3.4	0.1	4.0	1.7	62.0	14,765	53.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.1	55.3	14,765	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	14,765
15-19	56.3	4.2	0.1	9.2	1.4	63.1	4,130	34.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	35.2	4,130	5.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	4,130
20-24	49.4	5.5	0.0	19.4	1.2	62.9	3,347	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.5	3,347	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	3,347
25-29	45.9	4.9	0.0	27.3	1.0	63.0	2,950	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	2,950	4.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	2,950
30-34	43.4	5.0	0.2	28.9	0.9	63.4	2,542	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.3	2,542	13.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	15.0	2,542
35-39	45.1	3.8	0.1	21.8	2.9	61.1	2,526	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	2.9	2,526	27.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	31.0	2,526
40-44	48.6	3.4	0.1	12.8	2.5	60.6	2,566	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	2,566	37.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	40.8	2,566
45-49	53.6	3.5	0.0	7.5	1.6	60.9	2,336	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.0	2,336	44.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	47.3	2,336
50+	48.0	4.7	0.1	27.4	0.6	65.1	8,352	0.6	1.0	0.0	23.3	0.1	24.9	8,352	29.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	31.4	8,352
Wealth quintile																					
Lowest	46.7	5.5	0.1	15.6	1.0	58.7	8,419	18.9	1.3	0.0	5.3	0.4	25.7	8,419	13.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	14.4	8,419
Second	56.6	4.6	0.1	14.6	0.8	66.4	8,746	24.2	1.1	0.0	4.7	0.2	30.1	8,746	17.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	18.4	8,746
Middle	55.8	5.0	0.1	16.0	0.8	66.0	8,815	23.8	1.1	0.1	5.0	0.1	29.9	8,815	17.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	18.7	8,815
Fourth	51.9	3.0	0.0	14.3	0.9	62.1	8,642	22.5	0.6	0.0	4.1	0.1	27.2	8,642	16.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	17.3	8,642
Highest	47.7	2.7	0.0	14.2	3.8	60.3	8,892	20.1	0.6	0.0	4.0	1.5	26.1	8,892	15.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	16.9	8,892

Appendix A. Sample design

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, household listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the Libya Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2024–2025 sample design was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the 22 geographic reporting domains (regions) of Libya: Tobruk, Darnah, Al Jabal al Akhdar, Al Marj, Benghazi, Ajdabiya, Al Kufrah, Sirt, Al Jufra, Misrata, Murqub, Tripoli, Jafara, Zawiya, Almantiqa Al Gharbia, Al Jabal al Gharbi, Nalut, Sabha, Wadi Al-Shati, Murzuq, Wadi al Hayat, and Ghat. Urban and rural areas within each region were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Libya MICS 2024–2025, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the Libyan National Family Health Survey conducted in 2014 (noting that the 2014 survey defined 21 geographic domains as estimation domains, under a different domain structure).

A stratified two-stage cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the national household sampling frame derived from the 2006 General Population Census enumeration areas (EAs), with household counts updated through the 2012 National Population Survey, which was used as a master sample. All of the 2012 National Population Survey sample EAs were selected for the MICS 2024-2025. and. A new listing of households was conducted in each selected EA, and a sample of households was selected at the second stage. This is a type of probability sample, in which each household and household member has a positive and known probability of selection, once the listing of households in the sample PSUs is complete, and the list of household members in each interviewed sample household is complete. With probability sampling, it is possible to make valid inferences to the population or any subgroup of the population, through weighting the data by the inverse of the overall probabilities of selection.

A.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Since the overall sample size for the Libya Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2024–2025 partly depends on the geographic reporting domains defined for the survey tables, the distribution of enumeration areas (EAs) and households in the national sampling frame (derived from the 2006 General Population Census enumeration areas, with household counts updated through the 2012 National Population Survey) was first examined by region and by urban and rural strata, as shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in the National Population Survey Master Sample

Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and rural strata, National Population Survey 2012

	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2012 National Population Survey)		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	9,343	8,269	1,074	**983,023**	**871,291**	**111,732**
Region						
Tobruk	248	202	46	26,698	21,702	4,996
Darnah	303	240	63	14,184	7,818	6,366
Al Jabal al Akhdar	346	274	72	38,276	30,342	7,934
Al Marj	294	209	85	31,331	22,624	8,707
Banghazi	1,020	946	74	105,381	98,164	7,217
Ajdabiya	266	223	43	28,677	24,227	4,450
Al Kufrah	52	46	6	5,507	5,004	503
Sirt	192	135	57	19,286	13,580	5,706
Al Jufra	71	69	2	7,502	7,298	204
Misrata	794	735	59	88,711	82,516	6,195
Murqub	750	638	112	81,862	69,996	11,866
Tripoli	1,659	1,659	0	189,301	189,301	0
Jafara	826	792	34	87,187	83,473	3,714
Zawiya	571	546	25	59,005	56,209	2,796
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	566	540	26	59,021	56,469	2,552
Al Jabal al Gharbi	573	380	193	59,017	39,453	19,564
Nalut	167	115	52	18,585	12,853	5,732
Sabha	204	189	15	19,725	18,208	1,517
Wadi Al-Shati	142	83	59	14,924	8,591	6,333
Murzuq	134	106	28	11,358	8,462	2,896
Wadi al Hayat	124	101	23	13,187	10,703	2,484
Ghat	41	41	0	4,298	4,298	0

The overall sample size for the Libya MICS 2024–2025 was calculated as 17,900 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the underweight prevalence (moderate and severe) among children age 0–4 years. Since the survey results are tabulated at the region level, it was necessary to determine the minimum sample size for each region. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where:

n = the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 = a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence

r = the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

deff = the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME = the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence; it is generally not more that 0.12 (12 percent) for national-level estimates

pb = the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, *r*, is based

AveSize = the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR = the predicted response rate

For the calculation, r (underweight prevalence) was assumed to be 12 percent based on the best available national estimate. The value of deff (design effect) was taken as 1.2 based on available evidence from PAPFAM 2014, pb (percentage of children age 0–4 years in the total population) was taken as 9 percent, AveSize (mean household size) was taken as 5 persons per household, and the response rate was assumed to be 88 percent, based on experience from PAPFAM 2014.

Since the key survey indicators will be calculated for each domain, it is necessary to determine the minimum sample size per domain. The experience from the MICS and Demographic Household Survey (DHS) in various countries indicates that the minimum sample size that is needed by domain is generally around 800 households. If the prevalence estimate has a fairly low value (such as below 15%), it is practical to use the margin of error to determine the level of precision, since it indicates the width of the 95% confidence interval. Using the parameters specified above, it was calculated that a sample of 800 households would provide a margin of error of 4% for the underweight prevalence indicator, which is considered acceptable. This calculation was also done for other indicators, which mostly had a smaller margin of error. Another consideration is that the National Population Survey had a minimum of 40 sample EAs for most regions, which could be selected for the MICS to provide a minimum sample of 800 households per region, except for 3 smaller regions with a sample of 30 EAs and 600 households. The overall sample size at the national level was set at 17,900 households, allowing for adjustments in selected regions as reflected in the final allocation.

A supplementary exercise was conducted to assess the suitability of the proposed sample size and sample allocation for the Libya MICS 2024–2025, drawing on the results and sample size of the 2014 Libyan National Family Health Survey (PAPFAM). The relationship between sample size and the statistical precision of key indicators was analysed to determine whether adopting a similar sample size would be appropriate, or whether adjustments were needed to achieve the required level of precision. The analysis indicated that the sample size and allocation used in the 2014 survey were adequate to achieve an acceptable level of precision for national and regional estimates. For example, the national sample included 8,589 children under age 5 (0.39 per household), and approximately 2,071 children aged 12–23 months (0.09 per household). These ratios were used to estimate expected numbers of children in the target age groups under alternative sample sizes (1,000, 1,100, 1,200, and 1,700 households per domain). The estimates showed that the number of children under age 5 would range between 390 and 664 per domain, while the number of children aged 12–23 months would range between 94 and 160 per domain. Based on these results, the analysis recommended adopting a sample size similar to that used in the 2014 survey if the level of precision achieved was considered satisfactory, with the option to increase the number of households in selected domains to ensure adequate representation of narrower age groups.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Libya MICS 2024–2025 was determined as 20 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the region-level minimum sample size by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 40 sample clusters would need to be selected in most regions (800/20 = 40).

A base allocation of 40 clusters (800 households) to most of the 22 regions was used, with the final sample size calculated accordingly and with adjustments in selected regions as reflected in Table SD.2. In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to the urban and rural strata proportionally to the number of households in the sampling frame for each stratum within that region. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of the sample clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Libya MICS 2024-2025

	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	**894**	**756**	**138**	**17,880**	**15,120**	**2,760**
Region						
Tobruk	40	33	7	800	660	140
Darnah	40	31	9	800	620	180
Al Jabal al Akhdar	40	32	8	800	640	160
Al Marj	40	29	11	800	580	220
Banghazi*	54	50	4	1,080	1,000	80
Ajdabiya	40	34	6	800	680	120
Al Kufrah	30	27	3	600	540	60
Sirt	40	28	12	800	560	240
Al Jufra	30	28	2	600	560	40
Misrata	50	47	3	1,000	940	60
Murqub	40	34	6	800	680	120
Tripoli	60	60	0	1,200	1,200	0
Jafara	40	38	2	800	760	40
Zawiya	40	38	2	800	760	40
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	40	38	2	800	760	40
Al Jabal al Gharbi	40	27	13	800	540	260
Nalut	40	28	12	800	560	240
Sabha	40	37	3	800	740	60
Wadi Al-Shati	40	23	17	800	460	340
Murzuq	40	32	8	800	640	160
Wadi al Hayat	40	32	8	800	640	160
Ghat	30	30	0	600	600	0

** The calculated total was 17,900 households (895 clusters × 20). Following fieldwork listing, one Benghazi cluster was was found to be abandoned with no resident household and was therefore excluded; the final allocation is 17,880 households (894 clusters × 20).*

A.2 SELECTION OF ENUMERATION AREAS (CLUSTERS)

Census enumeration areas (EAs) were selected from each sampling stratum using systematic probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each EA from the national household sampling frame derived from the 2006 General Population Census enumeration areas, with household counts updated through the 2012 National Population Survey. Prior to the first-stage sample selection, the EAs in the sampling frame for each stratum were ordered geographically by administrative area to provide additional implicit stratification. The first stage of sampling was completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (as specified in Table SD.2) from each of the 22 regions, separately for the urban and rural strata.

A.3 LISTING ACTIVITIES

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2012 National Population Survey, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area.

Training for the household mapping and listing operation was conducted in April 2024, combining classroom sessions and field practice, followed by a three-day pilot prior to full implementation in May 2024. Training included lectures and field practice in four training locations (Tripoli, Misrata, Benghazi and Sabha), with field practice conducted in and around the respective training sites. The training agenda and content was based on the template MICS Manual for Mapping and Household Listing[142].

The mapping and listing operation was organised through a cascade training approach. A Training of Trainers (ToT) was conducted to cover all 22 regions, delivered across four training sites (Tripoli, Misrata, Benghazi and Sabha), with 19 trainers participating (13 for mapping and listing methodology and 6 for CAPI configuration of the household listing application). A total of 56 mapping and listing teams (each consisting of a mapper/cartographer and a data entry operator) were trained in April 2024. Following a three-day pilot, full listing was carried out starting in May 2024 over approximately 45 days. Listing was implemented using a CAPI-based platform for the household listing operation. During field listing of the selected primary sampling units, one selected cluster in Benghazi was found to be abandoned with no resident households; following consultation between sampling experts at BSC and UNICEF, the cluster was excluded from the sample, resulting in a final sample of 894 clusters and a target of 17,880 households. Where applicable, large sample EAs were divided into segments with well-defined boundaries, and one segment was randomly selected to be listed.

A.4 SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Based on the mapping and listing operation, lists of households were prepared for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC), where the selection of 20 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. The MICS Systematic Random Selection of Households Template was adapted for this purpose.

The Libya MICS 2024-25 also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 20 selected households was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing, for both water in the household and at the source. The MICS household selection template includes an option to specify the number of households to be selected for the water quality testing, and the spreadsheet automatically selected the corresponding subsample of households.

A standard quality control measure was implemented through blank testing (a test of uncontaminated water) to assess whether teams were correctly performing the water testing procedure. One blank test was assigned to each cluster, but for practical purposes relating to data capture, this was assigned to the first household number selected for water quality testing.

A.5 CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Libya MICS 2024–2025 sample is not self-weighting. Essentially, by allocating broadly similar numbers of households across the regions, different sampling fractions were used because the number of households in the sampling frame varies by region and by urban and rural strata. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (*h*) and PSU (*i*):

[142] https://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi}, the sampling probability for the households in the i-th sample PSU in the h-th stratum, is the product of the probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i-th sample PSU in the h-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

p_{1hi} = $\frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2006 Census frame (updated using the 2012 National Population Survey frame) for the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2012 National Population Survey sampling frame (based on the updated 2006 Census) for stratum h

p_{2hi} = proportion of the PSU listed in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, p_{2hi} = 1

p_{3hi} = $\frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the national household sampling frame derived from the 2006 General Population Census enumeration areas (EAs), with household counts updated through the 2012 National Population Survey, used for the first-stage selection and the updated number of households in the EA from the listing are generally different, overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews by stratum, as well as the sample cluster completion rate for each stratum. The adjustment for the cluster and household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum h, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum h out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h. The term n'_h is the number of sample clusters with complete enumeration in stratum h, so the first adjustment factor corresponds to the inverse of the sample cluster completion rate for stratum h. This additional adjustment factor is needed in the case where some sample clusters cannot be enumerated in some strata due to security or accessibility problems. In the Libya MICS 2024–2025, one selected EA in Benghazi was found during listing to have no resident households and was excluded; therefore, the cluster completion adjustment factor n_h/n'_h was applied for the affected stratum. In the case where all the sample clusters in each stratum are enumerated, this cluster adjustment factor is equal to 1 for all strata, so it does not affect the weight. This adjustment of the household weight based on the cluster completion rate is included in the corresponding formulas in the MICS template for calculating the weights.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum *h* who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Libya MICS 2024-25 are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

In the case of the questionnaire for children age 5-17 years, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members, in effect a tertiary sampling unit. The household weight for the children age 5-17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5-17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5-17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5-17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing (both in household and at source) a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 20 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{20}{5} = \frac{4}{f_{hi}}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} = basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

Since the response rate may be different for the water quality testing for home consumption and at the source, the basic weights for each were adjusted separately for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} = adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the *i*-th sample EA in stratum *h* (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

m_{wqh} = number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum *h*

m'_{wqh} = number of sample households with completed water quality testing in stratum *h* (separately for water quality testing in the household and at the source)

As in the case of the adjustment of the raw household weights, an adjustment factor equal to the inverse of the cluster completion rate (n_h/n'_h) for the stratum is necessary to account for any sample clusters that could not be enumerated within a stratum. As mentioned above, this factor is equal to 1 for any stratum for which all the sample clusters were enumerated.

The Libya MICS 2024-25 full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.047011 and 6.776225 in the 894 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all relevant data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women, under-5s, children age 5–17 years, and water quality testing using these sample weights.

Appendix B. List of personnel involved in the survey

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Survey Steering Committee

Steering committee

Deputy Minister, Ministry of Planning for Sustainable Development Affairs
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Social Affairs
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Education
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Health
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Local Government
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Interior
Office of the Prime Minister
Chair, General Information Authority
Representative (UNICEF Country Office)
Representative (European Union in Libya)
Chair of the Board / Head, Bureau of Statistics and Census

Survey Management and Coordination

General Supervisor

Nabil Ahmed Al-Qanqa

National Survey Manager

Haithem Ben Taleb

MICS Coordinator

Mohamed Bourmad

MICS Technical Team

Salem Abu Aisha Khalifa
Abdalmajid Ali Rabti
Kamal Najah
Kamal Essid

Global MICS Team (UNICEF Headquarters)

Bo Pedersen
Ivana Bjelic
Tatjana Karaulac
Yadigar Coskun
Munkhzul Zookhuu
David Megill
Sinan Turkyilmaz

Regional MICS Team (UNICEF MENA Regional Office)

Robert Bain
Mahmood Shakir
Tamara Rabah
Housni El-Arbi
Mohamed Abouelela

CAPI & Data Processing Team

Faraj Muhaleb
Abdulhakim Desuki
Haithem Gaddousha
Ashref Bendaw

Data Quality Assurance Team

Amira Ben Ali
Nada Al-Rishi
Nada Al-Barouni

Operational Team

Ashraf Al-Shoumani
Abdul Basit Al-Hunaid
Ayada Salem

Measurer Trainers

Anthropometry Trainers

Salem Juma Al-Siddiq
Salem Bashir Ahmed
Rana Moez Al-Khoja

Water Quality Testing Trainers

Loay Hidmi
Haitham Omar Attia
Ali Suleiman Al-Qadri
Nada Maatouk

Field Teams (Supervisors)

Field Supervisors

Salem Abdul Hamid Al-Rayani
Muad Mohammed Al-Bibi
Ezz El-Din Salem Dafous
Abdul Rahman Saeed Juma
Mohammed Bashir Al-Murabit
Anwar Mohammed Abu Diya
Akram Yousef Al-Lafi

Field Teams (Data collection) by Regions

Tobruk

Feriha Harun Mukhtar
Rabie Suleiman Mohammed
Saada Mutabbal Gharib
Faiza Salem Amraj Hamad
Naeema Ali Abu Bakr
Naeema Karim Hammad Suleiman

Derna

Ibrahim Belkacem Abdel Salam Qassar
Fatima Abdulbasit Al-Tashani
Ruqaya Muhammad Omar Al-Azraq
Inas Abdel Latif Khalil Al-Sheikh
Halima Hamad Abdel Salam Al-Shawni
Sabah Ahmed Mohammed Amhadi

Al Jabal Al Akhdar

Reda Ahmed Mohamed Abdel Razek
Safia Al-Sharif Khalifa
Mabrouka Ahnish Al-Akar
Nouriya Ali Mustafa
Salwa Abdel Sattar Ibrahim
Areej Al-Akar Hanish

Al Marj

Jalal Al-Naji Muhammad
Ghazala Musa Muhammad
Fawzia Noah Faraj
Fatima Saad Hassan
Najia Ahmed Mohamed
Manal Salem Hamad
Nasreen Belkacem Fallag
Reema Jumaa Hamouda
Hanaa Miftah Najm
Tahani Abdulhamid Al-Sa'iti
Layla Abdul Hamid Al-Tarqi
Sarah Fathi Abu Dabbous

Benghazi

Layla Abdel Hamid Khair
Huda Abdul Hamid Khair
Hanaa Miftah Najm
Tahani Abdulhamid Al-Sa'iti
Mohammed Shaaban Al-Darrat
Sarah Fathi Boudabous
Reema Jumaa Hamouda
Nesrine Belkacem Fellag
Amal Shuaib Abdullah Al-Hassi
Tweet by Mohammed Al-Farsi
Emad Ali Othman Najm
Samira Hammad Al-Tohamy

Ajdabiya

Abdulbasit Abdullah Hamed
Amira Ahmed Miftah
Maryam Mohammed Al-Mabrouk
Mona Idris Omar
Samar Miftah on
Mabrouka Ajbil Abdullah

Al Wahat

Mansoura Mohamed Salem
Fatima Mohammed Fatita
Maryam Ahmed Mohamed
Fariha Al-Sanousi Shahat
Ali Ahmed Mohamed
Mabrouka Saleh Boujdariya

Al Kufra

Fatima Mohammed Bakkar
Khadija Ayad Saadallah
Naeema Mohamed Al-Masrati
Fatima Khalil Muhammad
Suhail Ali Abdulhadi Abdulrabbo
Najat Ali Younes
Issa Mohammed Issa
Latifa Abu Bakr Baraka
Hamed Saeed's Anecdotes
Nasreen Hadouth Ahmed
Aya Mokhtar Ibrahim
Tawfiq Abdul Hamid Hadouth
Suad Abu Bakr Baraka

Sirte

Mohammed Al-Bati
Hanan Mohammed Rahil
Salma Ghaith Mansour
Fatima Omran Al-Sada'i
Assistant to Ben Nasser Ali

Al Jufra

Maher Mustafa Jaadan
Fatima Jumaa Huwail
Laila Gharibi Farhat
Amal Abdullah Abu Qasisa
Ali Jaadan's success
Tomia Abdel Salam Omar

Misrata

Layla Nasser Bin Taher
Hanan Mustafa Ghadak
Reham Salem Al-Saghir
Najat Salem Al-Sriti
Muhammad Abdul Salam Rajab
Salma Ayad Al-Mabrouk Al-Mubqa'
Hanaa Misbah Abu Jamra
Amal Abdullah Abu Halfaya
Intisar Fadlallah Abdul Hamid
Salima Mohammed Al-Hawali
Friday, that punishment will come
Amina Ali Abdel Hafeez

Al Marqab

Saeed Ali Abu Zaid
Ghada Ramadan Al-Tawil
Haifa Omar Ali
Amani Saeed Abuzaid
Marwa Saeed Ali Abuzaid
Names of Omar Ali

Al Jafara

Mustafa Al-Bu'aishi
Iman Faraj Jumaa Ghaith
Kulthum Mustafa Ali
Al-Hadah Khalaf Allah Khalifa
Israa Mustafa Tanoush
Randa Samih Al-Shaafi
Hala Abdullah Ahmed
old friend
Ghada Amr El Mokaddemy
Israa Amr Al-Muqaddami
Ahlam Mohammed Sawan
Asmahan Amr Al-Muqaddami

Tripoli

Aisha Muhammad Al-Kilani
Fatima Saad Salem Abu Al-Ghaiza
Zainab Salem Shneishah
Zainab Abu Al-Qasim Abu Qas'iyah
Abdulmalik Al-Bahloul Al-Maghboub
Aya Fouad Al-Tajouri
Maryam Abu Bakr Abdul Salam
Suad Ayad Abu Qas'iyah
Asmaa Ayad Moussa
Aisha Abu Bakr Abdul Salam
Abu Bakr Al-Maqtouf Abdul Salam
Iman Abdel Salam Adqimsh

Al Zawiya

Mohamed Ramadan Aboudia
Hala on the hunt
Sarah Mohammed bin Saud
Iman Amer Al-Awama
Amani Mohammed Al-Hasoumi
Badour Al-Mahdi Al-Ayadi

Western Region

Dhu Muhammad Abdul Salam Al-Rajhi
Ghaliyah Jumaa Rajab, a bulldozer
Layla Muhammad Ali bin Kafu
Congratulations Hassan Al-Arabi
Suad Hassan Muhammad
Manal Khalil Al-Akrouti

Al Jabal Al Gharbi

Abdul Wadud Al-Tahir Al-Shams
Masouda Ali Omar
Nawal Dhou Masoud
Zainab Ali Omar
Ambaraka Amhamed Saleh
Asma Abdelkader Kashlaf
Mohamed Ali Karir
Ahlam Khair Dardira
Maysoun Hamed Abulqasim
Tasneem Ali Al-Henshiri
Najia Abdel Salam Al-Asti
Fatima Al-Shaibani Abdullah

Nalut

Abrar Mustafa Al-Khanjari
Nawal Dhou Abdelnabi
Samira Abdullah Al-Qattous
Inas Ibrahim Askar
Mustafa Abdel Nabi Al-Khanjari
Safaa Muhammad Al-Ashkham

Sabha

Ali Ali Masoud Basmira
Newroz Hamid Muhammad Al-Hudayri
Sarah Ahmed Al-Jilani Mohammed
Mona Yassin Mohamed Osman
Khadija Abdel Salam Mohamed Al-Ahirsh
Aisha Mohammed Hassan Abdullah

Wadi Al Shati

Fatima Masoud Issa Al-Qama

Najah Ahmeida Al-Arabi
Hanan Hassan Ali Abu Bakr Al-Shari'i
Khadija Ali Ahmed Al-Zalik
Muhammad Muhammad Ibrahim Al-Ajwad
Haniyeh Salem Fadil Muhammad

Wadi Al Hayaa

Manal Hamallah Mohammed Hama
Ruqaya Muhammad Jibril
Aisha Miloud Al-Shaab
Fatima Ali Ahmed Ahbaj
Ahmed Hamallah Mohammed Hama
Salma Abdul Salam Ali Al Mahrouqi

Murzuq

Maryam Abdul Wahab Bashir
Mohamed Abidat's return
Zainab Yahya Hassan
Aisha Ghaith Ahmed Mansour
Ali Ibrahim Al-Hajj Ali
Maryam Muhammad Ali Ibrahim
Salma Ali Ibrahim
Maryam Saad Abdel Rabbo
Nanah Hamid Muhammad Omar
Ali Muhammad Al-Amin
Umm Niya Ahmed Mohamed Al-Amin

Ghat

Fatima Issa Tuatwa
Tata Wawa Aghali
Hamida Abdelmoula Sidi
Latifa Saeed Al-Khair
Hussein Saeed Al-Khair
Munira Muhammad Mustafa Imama

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Saleh Akrim Othman
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Appendix C. Estimates of sampling errors

APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the MICS Libya 2024-2025 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error* (*se*): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.

- *Coefficient of variation* (*se*/*r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (*r*) of the indicator and is a measure of the relative sampling error.

- *Design effect* (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect* (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a complex sample design. If a *deft* (or *deff*) value is less than 1.0 and the corresponding number of observations is relatively small, the values of the standard error and confidence limits should be used with caution. These situations might stem from the small number of observations and the distribution of the indicator values within and between the sample clusters in such estimation domains.

- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in SPSS Version 25, using the Complex Samples module, have been used. The Taylor linearization method has been applied for variance estimation of survey estimates such as means or proportions, while the Jackknife repeated replication method has been used for more complex statistics, including fertility and mortality rates.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators, and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter 3. Results are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all mantikas (Tables SE.4 to SE.25).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalised weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the weighted total population living in these households.

- Access to consistent sources of electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Use of at least basic drinking water services
- Use of improved water sources on premises
- Use of improved water source with water available when needed
- Availability of drinking water in the last month
- Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap at home
- Use of basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities
- Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site
- Safely managed on-site sanitation
- Population covered by social transfers
- Children in the households that received any type of social transfer

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99527	0.00080	0.001	2.374	1.541	86,247	17,549	0.994	0.997
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.94610	0.00296	0.003	3.015	1.736	86,247	17,549	0.940	0.952
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	9	1.43238	0.168	na	na	na	na	6	11
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	13	1.69567	0.132	na	na	na	na	9	16
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	3.03547	0.08417	0.028	na	na	na	na	2.867	3.204
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	8.58440	1.36916	0.159	na	na	na	na	5.846	11.323
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.35504	0.00987	0.028	1.937	1.392	5,155	4,555	0.335	0.375
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.79903	0.01076	0.013	1.979	1.407	2,833	2,748	0.778	0.821
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.99195	0.00215	0.002	1.591	1.261	2,833	2,748	0.988	0.996
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.80551	0.01300	0.016	1.656	1.287	1,523	1,535	0.780	0.832
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.66875	0.01541	0.023	1.645	1.283	1,523	1,535	0.638	0.700
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.64631	0.01368	0.021	1.253	1.120	1,562	1,533	0.619	0.674
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.45501	0.05281	0.116	1.642	1.281	180	147	0.349	0.561
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.11804	0.00537	0.045	2.177	1.475	7,818	7,859	0.107	0.129
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.04221	0.00286	0.068	1.557	1.248	7,641	7,679	0.036	0.048
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.08824	0.00507	0.057	2.453	1.566	7,641	7,679	0.078	0.098
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.53478	0.01058	0.020	2.312	1.521	5,137	5,141	0.514	0.556

na: Not applicable

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.69073	0.01275	0.018	1.542	1.242	2,059	2,027	0.665	0.716
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.97760	0.00325	0.003	2.549	1.596	5,072	5,282	0.971	0.984
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.95273	0.00439	0.005	1.938	1.392	4,473	4,521	0.944	0.962
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.85489	0.00798	0.009	1.961	1.401	3,701	3,821	0.839	0.871
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.91302	0.00326	0.004	2.689	1.640	20,054	20,054	0.906	0.920
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.74212	0.00549	0.007	3.163	1.779	20,054	20,054	0.731	0.753
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.53537	0.00856	0.016	5.909	2.431	20,054	20,054	0.518	0.552
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.99596	0.00088	0.001	1.555	1.247	8,057	8,057	0.994	0.998
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.78156	0.00712	0.009	4.138	2.034	27,201	13,935	0.767	0.796
Child labour	PR.3	0.03137	0.00297	0.095	2.732	1.653	25,509	9,414	0.025	0.037
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00341	0.00072	0.210	0.427	0.653	2,865	2,832	0.002	0.005
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.04118	0.00547	0.133	2.146	1.465	2,865	2,832	0.030	0.052
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.51134	0.00742	0.015	4.414	2.101	20,054	20,054	0.497	0.526
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.95916	0.00328	0.003	4.819	2.195	86,247	17,549	0.953	0.966
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.56263	0.00791	0.014	4.462	2.112	86,247	17,549	0.547	0.578
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.49911	0.00788	0.016	4.357	2.087	86,247	17,549	0.483	0.515
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.90561	0.00367	0.004	2.769	1.664	86,247	17,549	0.898	0.913
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.71452	0.01174	0.016	2.251	1.500	16,474	3,331	0.691	0.738
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.38298	0.01234	0.032	2.158	1.469	16,616	3,352	0.358	0.408
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.98070	0.00149	0.002	2.008	1.417	82,688	17,097	0.978	0.984
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.97681	0.00135	0.001	1.406	1.186	86,247	17,549	0.974	0.980
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.73854	0.00858	0.012	2.745	1.657	40,935	7,199	0.721	0.756
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.01822	0.00190	0.104	3.534	1.880	86,247	17,549	0.014	0.022
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.06074	0.00358	0.059	3.940	1.985	86,247	17,549	0.054	0.068
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.64547	0.00834	0.013	5.338	2.310	86,247	17,549	0.629	0.662
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.62386	0.01093	0.018	17.374	4.168	33,748	34,138	0.602	0.646

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99545	0.00086	0.001	2.420	1.556	76,732	14,837	0.994	0.997
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.94488	0.00321	0.003	2.938	1.714	76,732	14,837	0.938	0.951
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	8	1.51980	0.186	na	na	na	na	5	11
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	13	1.82745	0.143	na	na	na	na	9	16
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	3.02434	0.09227	0.031	na	na	na	na	2.840	3.209
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	9.13546	1.51327	0.166	na	na	na	na	6.109	12.162
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.35323	0.01050	0.030	1.876	1.370	4,657	3,888	0.332	0.374
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.79719	0.01158	0.015	1.933	1.390	2,516	2,330	0.774	0.820
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.99183	0.00239	0.002	1.643	1.282	2,516	2,330	0.987	0.997
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.80058	0.01396	0.017	1.598	1.264	1,367	1,309	0.773	0.829
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.66284	0.01666	0.025	1.625	1.275	1,367	1,309	0.630	0.696
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.64840	0.01470	0.023	1.215	1.102	1,382	1,282	0.619	0.678
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.46478	0.05688	0.122	1.626	1.275	165	126	0.351	0.579
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.11466	0.00557	0.049	2.034	1.426	6,964	6,651	0.104	0.126
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.04174	0.00306	0.073	1.525	1.235	6,820	6,501	0.036	0.048
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.08780	0.00535	0.061	2.321	1.523	6,820	6,501	0.077	0.098
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.53075	0.01156	0.022	2.331	1.527	4,581	4,343	0.508	0.554

na: Not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.68923	0.01376	0.020	1.506	1.227	1,828	1,705	0.662	0.717
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.97704	0.00358	0.004	2.544	1.595	4,489	4,457	0.970	0.984
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.95240	0.00478	0.005	1.953	1.397	4,026	3,870	0.943	0.962
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.85870	0.00870	0.010	2.029	1.424	3,296	3,250	0.841	0.876
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.91879	0.00345	0.004	2.703	1.644	17,858	16,928	0.912	0.926
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.75287	0.00580	0.008	3.065	1.751	17,858	16,928	0.741	0.764
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.53183	0.00929	0.017	5.871	2.423	17,858	16,928	0.513	0.550
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.99596	0.00096	0.001	1.561	1.249	7,183	6,825	0.994	0.998
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.78102	0.00775	0.010	4.136	2.034	24,191	11,787	0.766	0.797
Child labour	PR.3	0.02978	0.00320	0.107	2.809	1.676	22,598	7,942	0.023	0.036
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00294	0.00058	0.196	0.276	0.525	2,578	2,429	0.002	0.004
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.04175	0.00600	0.144	2.183	1.478	2,578	2,429	0.030	0.054
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.50951	0.00793	0.016	4.260	2.064	17,858	16,928	0.494	0.525
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.96019	0.00355	0.004	4.888	2.211	76,732	14,837	0.953	0.967
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.55927	0.00842	0.015	4.268	2.066	76,732	14,837	0.542	0.576
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.50156	0.00841	0.017	4.202	2.050	76,732	14,837	0.485	0.518
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.91438	0.00362	0.004	2.485	1.576	76,732	14,837	0.907	0.922
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.71651	0.01262	0.018	2.202	1.484	14,615	2,809	0.691	0.742
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.38978	0.01311	0.034	2.047	1.431	14,767	2,832	0.364	0.416
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.98149	0.00161	0.002	2.049	1.432	73,328	14,420	0.978	0.985
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.97886	0.00128	0.001	1.172	1.082	76,732	14,837	0.976	0.981
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.74461	0.00953	0.013	2.774	1.666	35,507	5,807	0.726	0.764
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.01599	0.00198	0.124	3.699	1.923	76,732	14,837	0.012	0.020
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.05772	0.00368	0.064	3.704	1.924	76,732	14,837	0.050	0.065
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.64595	0.00906	0.014	5.319	2.306	76,732	14,837	0.628	0.664
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.62354	0.01189	0.019	17.279	4.157	29,946	28,681	0.600	0.647

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99380	0.00180	0.002	1.418	1.191	9,515	2,712	0.990	0.997
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.95595	0.00625	0.007	2.518	1.587	9,515	2,712	0.943	0.968
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	11	4.30570	0.382	na	na	na	na	3	20
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	14	4.40124	0.323	na	na	na	na	5	22
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	3.13782	0.16652	0.053	na	na	na	na	2.805	3.471
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	3.88391	1.78642	0.460	na	na	na	na	0.311	7.457
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.37193	0.02743	0.074	2.145	1.464	498	667	0.317	0.427
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.81359	0.02392	0.029	1.573	1.254	317	418	0.766	0.861
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.99290	0.00304	0.003	0.548	0.740	317	418	0.987	0.999
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.84869	0.01641	0.019	0.472	0.687	156	226	0.816	0.882
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.72053	0.02448	0.034	0.670	0.818	156	226	0.672	0.770
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.63014	0.03250	0.052	1.133	1.065	179	251	0.565	0.695
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	21	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.14560	0.01866	0.128	3.378	1.838	854	1,208	0.108	0.183
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.04613	0.00629	0.136	1.058	1.029	821	1,178	0.034	0.059
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.09189	0.01571	0.171	3.482	1.866	821	1,178	0.060	0.123
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.56799	0.02075	0.037	1.398	1.182	556	798	0.526	0.609

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Rural (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.70266	0.03184	0.045	1.558	1.248	231	322	0.639	0.766
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.98191	0.00627	0.006	1.824	1.350	582	825	0.969	0.994
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.95573	0.00809	0.008	1.006	1.003	448	651	0.940	0.972
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.82383	0.01549	0.019	0.942	0.970	405	571	0.793	0.855
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.86613	0.00941	0.011	2.386	1.545	2,196	3,126	0.847	0.885
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.65469	0.01204	0.018	2.004	1.416	2,196	3,126	0.631	0.679
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.56416	0.01249	0.022	1.981	1.408	2,196	3,126	0.539	0.589
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.99597	0.00195	0.002	1.170	1.082	874	1,232	0.992	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.78591	0.01500	0.019	2.871	1.694	3,010	2,148	0.756	0.816
Child labour	PR.3	0.04371	0.00785	0.180	2.170	1.473	2,912	1,472	0.028	0.059
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00763	0.00494	0.647	1.293	1.137	287	403	0.000	0.018
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.03598	0.00886	0.246	0.911	0.954	287	403	0.018	0.054
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.52628	0.01635	0.031	3.352	1.831	2,196	3,126	0.494	0.559
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.95082	0.00778	0.008	3.511	1.874	9,515	2,712	0.935	0.966
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.58970	0.02038	0.035	4.652	2.157	9,515	2,712	0.549	0.630
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.47930	0.02133	0.045	4.944	2.223	9,515	2,712	0.437	0.522
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.83486	0.01406	0.017	3.887	1.972	9,515	2,712	0.807	0.863
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.69888	0.02962	0.042	2.172	1.474	1,859	522	0.640	0.758
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.32865	0.02982	0.091	2.092	1.447	1,850	520	0.269	0.388
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.97454	0.00374	0.004	1.512	1.230	9,359	2,677	0.967	0.982
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.96024	0.00584	0.006	2.418	1.555	9,515	2,712	0.949	0.972
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.69883	0.01610	0.023	1.714	1.309	5,427	1,392	0.667	0.731
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.03619	0.00513	0.142	2.049	1.432	9,515	2,712	0.026	0.046
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.08506	0.01188	0.140	4.918	2.218	9,515	2,712	0.061	0.109
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.64163	0.01890	0.029	4.212	2.052	9,515	2,712	0.604	0.679
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.62640	0.02423	0.039	13.692	3.700	3,802	5,457	0.578	0.675

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Tobruk

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99076	0.00492	0.005	2.102	1.450	1,916	796	0.981	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.72533	0.01514	0.021	0.914	0.956	1,916	796	0.695	0.756
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	7	4.68804	0.713	na	na	na	na	-3	16
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	13	6.56204	0.496	na	na	na	na	0	26
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	3.07951	0.35082	0.114	na	na	na	na	2.378	3.781
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	8.40580	4.92424	0.586	na	na	na	na	0.000	18.254
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.36750	0.03663	0.100	1.201	1.096	108	209	0.294	0.441
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.74999	0.03653	0.049	0.826	0.909	64	117	0.677	0.823
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.99361	0.00646	0.006	0.762	0.873	64	117	0.981	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.84105	0.03485	0.041	0.600	0.774	35	67	0.771	0.911
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.32183	0.05079	0.158	0.780	0.883	35	67	0.220	0.423
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.35424	0.05540	0.156	0.805	0.897	31	61	0.243	0.465
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	6	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.08692	0.01782	0.205	1.304	1.142	170	327	0.051	0.123
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.02186	0.00762	0.349	0.880	0.938	169	325	0.007	0.037
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.03986	0.00902	0.226	0.688	0.830	169	325	0.022	0.058
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.29958	0.03218	0.107	0.972	0.986	101	198	0.235	0.364

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Tobruk (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.69973	0.05567	0.080	1.180	1.086	41	81	0.588	0.811
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.97733	0.01261	0.013	1.657	1.287	113	232	0.952	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.89963	0.02422	0.027	1.241	1.114	95	192	0.851	0.948
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.79909	0.05879	0.074	4.068	2.017	91	190	0.682	0.917
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.84458	0.02265	0.027	3.290	1.814	433	843	0.799	0.890
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.59202	0.02853	0.048	2.838	1.685	433	843	0.535	0.649
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.38466	0.02009	0.052	1.436	1.198	433	843	0.344	0.425
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.99339	0.00492	0.005	1.200	1.095	170	327	0.984	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.73643	0.02830	0.038	2.327	1.525	553	565	0.680	0.793
Child labour	PR.3	0.00588	0.00461	0.784	1.383	1.176	529	381	0.000	0.015
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	68	138	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.03650	0.01305	0.358	0.664	0.815	68	138	0.010	0.063
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.11599	0.02327	0.201	4.448	2.109	433	843	0.069	0.163
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.99452	0.00263	0.003	1.010	1.005	1,916	796	0.989	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.92707	0.00981	0.011	1.132	1.064	1,916	796	0.907	0.947
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.18973	0.01949	0.103	1.965	1.402	1,916	796	0.151	0.229
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.24449	0.02034	0.083	1.780	1.334	1,916	796	0.204	0.285
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.84552	0.03233	0.038	1.248	1.117	374	157	0.781	0.910
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.21417	0.03857	0.180	1.387	1.178	377	158	0.137	0.291
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.99537	0.00374	0.004	2.411	1.553	1,914	794	0.988	1.000
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.80207	0.01114	0.014	0.621	0.788	1,916	796	0.780	0.824
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.40076	0.07458	0.186	3.729	1.931	336	162	0.252	0.550
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.05505	0.01222	0.222	2.284	1.511	1,916	796	0.031	0.079
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	1,916	796	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.19637	0.01554	0.079	1.217	1.103	1,916	796	0.165	0.227
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.15460	0.02065	0.134	4.571	2.138	702	1,402	0.113	0.196

na: Not applicable

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Darnah

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.98394	0.00414	0.004	0.853	0.924	1,051	790	0.976	0.992
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.99937	0.00064	0.001	0.502	0.709	1,051	790	0.998	1.000
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	2	2.31569	1.008	na	na	na	na	-2	7
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	13	7.44002	0.590	na	na	na	na	-2	27
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	2.61952	0.25087	0.096	na	na	na	na	2.118	3.121
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	8.97063	6.29583	0.702	na	na	na	na	0.000	21.562
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.63021	0.02462	0.039	0.671	0.819	79	259	0.581	0.679
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.78613	0.02330	0.030	0.323	0.568	31	101	0.740	0.833
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	31	101	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.84093	0.04218	0.050	0.732	0.855	17	56	0.757	0.925
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.70508	0.02404	0.034	0.153	0.391	17	56	0.657	0.753
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.70230	0.06573	0.094	1.054	1.027	15	52	0.571	0.834
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	6	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.07747	0.01777	0.229	1.431	1.196	91	325	0.042	0.113
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.05486	0.01138	0.207	0.804	0.897	91	323	0.032	0.078
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.07856	0.01931	0.246	1.659	1.288	91	323	0.040	0.117
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.27575	0.03752	0.136	1.593	1.262	63	227	0.201	0.351

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Darnah (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.62122	0.05000	0.080	0.829	0.910	25	79	0.521	0.721
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.99000	0.00760	0.008	1.248	1.117	61	215	0.975	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.94204	0.01740	0.018	0.910	0.954	47	165	0.907	0.977
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.82836	0.02152	0.026	0.560	0.749	52	173	0.785	0.871
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.93281	0.01052	0.011	1.339	1.157	227	759	0.912	0.954
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.72146	0.02014	0.028	1.530	1.237	227	759	0.681	0.762
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.76190	0.01571	0.021	1.032	1.016	227	759	0.730	0.793
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	91	325	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.76323	0.01322	0.017	0.587	0.766	330	608	0.737	0.790
Child labour	PR.3	0.03384	0.01558	0.460	3.238	1.799	314	437	0.003	0.065
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.02341	0.00258	0.110	0.033	0.182	34	115	0.018	0.029
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.04518	0.01504	0.333	0.598	0.773	34	115	0.015	0.075
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.38021	0.02037	0.054	1.334	1.155	227	759	0.339	0.421
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.92211	0.01789	0.019	3.518	1.876	1,051	790	0.886	0.958
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.75707	0.02945	0.039	3.722	1.929	1,051	790	0.698	0.816
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.61432	0.03107	0.051	3.215	1.793	1,051	790	0.552	0.676
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.67621	0.03309	0.049	3.947	1.987	1,051	790	0.610	0.742
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.54422	0.06468	0.119	2.547	1.596	185	152	0.415	0.674
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.31933	0.04669	0.146	1.565	1.251	192	157	0.226	0.413
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.95787	0.00802	0.008	1.247	1.117	1,044	784	0.942	0.974
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.99339	0.00358	0.004	1.539	1.240	1,051	790	0.986	1.000
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	4	(*)	(*)
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.00169	0.00170	1.006	1.354	1.163	1,051	790	0.000	0.005
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.00136	0.00136	0.996	1.069	1.034	1,051	790	0.000	0.004
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.77935	0.01653	0.021	1.254	1.120	1,051	790	0.746	0.812
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.86495	0.02018	0.023	4.860	2.205	406	1,395	0.825	0.905

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Al Jabal al Akhdar

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99692	0.00218	0.002	1.179	1.086	2,839	762	0.993	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.71773	0.02020	0.028	1.533	1.238	2,839	762	0.677	0.758
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	13	5.46813	0.423	na	na	na	na	2	24
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	17	5.94068	0.357	na	na	na	na	5	29
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	3.15194	0.25358	0.080	na	na	na	na	2.645	3.659
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	5.94858	4.43266	0.745	na	na	na	na	0.000	14.814
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.47446	0.03179	0.067	1.074	1.036	216	266	0.411	0.538
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.92427	0.02001	0.022	0.692	0.832	98	122	0.884	0.964
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.97323	0.01227	0.013	0.700	0.836	98	122	0.949	0.998
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.66179	0.05019	0.076	0.732	0.855	51	66	0.561	0.762
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.57663	0.05288	0.092	0.744	0.863	51	66	0.471	0.682
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.56054	0.07420	0.132	1.296	1.139	48	59	0.412	0.709
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	2	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.13347	0.01581	0.118	0.743	0.862	271	345	0.102	0.165
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.05116	0.01393	0.272	1.354	1.164	267	340	0.023	0.079
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.01692	0.00815	0.482	1.353	1.163	267	340	0.001	0.033
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.55096	0.03423	0.062	1.051	1.025	177	223	0.483	0.619

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Al Jabal al Akhdar (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.65362	0.04250	0.065	0.878	0.937	83	111	0.569	0.739
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.98279	0.00862	0.009	1.088	1.043	186	249	0.966	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.94608	0.01583	0.017	0.874	0.935	135	179	0.914	0.978
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.86198	0.02230	0.026	0.656	0.810	118	158	0.817	0.907
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.87137	0.01526	0.018	1.603	1.266	627	773	0.841	0.902
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.76581	0.02247	0.029	2.173	1.474	627	773	0.721	0.811
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.64526	0.02044	0.032	1.409	1.187	627	773	0.604	0.686
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.99314	0.00487	0.005	1.208	1.099	273	348	0.983	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.66178	0.02256	0.034	1.442	1.201	995	635	0.617	0.707
Child labour	PR.3	0.01723	0.00630	0.366	1.034	1.017	962	442	0.005	0.030
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	84	103	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.05733	0.02720	0.474	1.396	1.182	84	103	0.003	0.112
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.90010	0.01130	0.013	1.097	1.047	627	773	0.877	0.923
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.92271	0.01820	0.020	3.536	1.880	2,839	762	0.886	0.959
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.82035	0.03573	0.044	6.592	2.567	2,839	762	0.749	0.892
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.74726	0.03095	0.041	3.860	1.965	2,839	762	0.685	0.809
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.86142	0.01464	0.017	1.366	1.169	2,839	762	0.832	0.891
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.88165	0.02151	0.024	0.532	0.729	537	121	0.839	0.925
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.64470	0.05898	0.091	1.792	1.339	512	119	0.527	0.763
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.97104	0.00647	0.007	1.099	1.048	2,750	740	0.958	0.984
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.98177	0.00801	0.008	2.731	1.653	2,839	762	0.966	0.998
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.42657	0.00778	0.018	0.013	0.112	212	52	0.411	0.442
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.01004	0.00669	0.666	3.422	1.850	2,839	762	0.000	0.023
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.01608	0.00985	0.613	4.668	2.161	2,839	762	0.000	0.036
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.39159	0.02134	0.054	1.454	1.206	2,839	762	0.349	0.434
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.27773	0.02578	0.093	5.507	2.347	1,244	1,663	0.226	0.329

na: Not applicable

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Al Maraj

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	3,041	790	1.000	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.99953	0.00047	0.000	0.370	0.608	3,041	790	0.999	1.000
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	4	3.66683	1.003	na	na	na	na	-4	11
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	9	5.53500	0.590	na	na	na	na	-2	20
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	3.02449	0.21681	0.072	na	na	na	na	2.591	3.458
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	6.68813	3.96297	0.593	na	na	na	na	0.000	14.614
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.50079	0.03074	0.061	0.764	0.874	148	203	0.439	0.562
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.92255	0.02109	0.023	0.797	0.893	95	129	0.880	0.965
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.99184	0.00071	0.001	0.008	0.089	95	129	0.990	0.993
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.79521	0.03828	0.048	0.621	0.788	48	70	0.719	0.872
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.58468	0.06686	0.114	1.270	1.127	48	70	0.451	0.718
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.60339	0.05747	0.095	1.007	1.004	54	74	0.488	0.718
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	4	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.11383	0.02209	0.194	1.790	1.338	268	371	0.070	0.158
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.01964	0.00780	0.397	1.092	1.045	253	347	0.004	0.035
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.08649	0.02184	0.253	2.090	1.446	253	347	0.043	0.130
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.57562	0.02757	0.048	0.760	0.871	177	245	0.520	0.631

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Al Maraj (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.68760	0.04351	0.063	0.714	0.845	57	82	0.601	0.775
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.99267	0.00519	0.005	0.925	0.962	178	251	0.982	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.95137	0.01402	0.015	0.816	0.903	137	193	0.923	0.979
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.79529	0.03219	0.040	1.089	1.043	122	172	0.731	0.860
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.87451	0.01245	0.014	1.274	1.129	667	904	0.850	0.899
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.70009	0.02184	0.031	2.051	1.432	667	904	0.656	0.744
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.60862	0.02360	0.039	2.111	1.453	667	904	0.561	0.656
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	271	376	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.78892	0.01917	0.024	1.423	1.193	947	646	0.751	0.827
Child labour	PR.3	0.00907	0.00393	0.433	0.735	0.857	890	429	0.001	0.017
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00915	0.00081	0.088	0.008	0.091	85	117	0.008	0.011
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.07568	0.02039	0.269	0.689	0.830	85	117	0.035	0.116
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.39123	0.01731	0.044	1.136	1.066	667	904	0.357	0.426
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.98435	0.00471	0.005	1.138	1.067	3,041	790	0.975	0.994
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.81660	0.01483	0.018	1.158	1.076	3,041	790	0.787	0.846
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.54754	0.02282	0.042	1.659	1.288	3,041	790	0.502	0.593
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.60490	0.02687	0.044	2.384	1.544	3,041	790	0.551	0.659
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.64919	0.04751	0.073	1.437	1.199	592	146	0.554	0.744
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.35995	0.05075	0.141	1.621	1.273	592	146	0.258	0.461
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.97316	0.01123	0.012	3.767	1.941	3,019	781	0.951	0.996
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	3,041	790	1.000	1.000
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.48064	0.04388	0.091	0.972	0.986	475	127	0.393	0.568
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.00143	0.00142	0.993	1.114	1.055	3,041	790	0.000	0.004
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.00457	0.00454	0.993	3.576	1.891	3,041	790	0.000	0.014
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.62393	0.03763	0.060	4.762	2.182	3,041	790	0.549	0.699
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.58551	0.04686	0.080	14.822	3.850	1,166	1,639	0.492	0.679

na: Not applicable

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Benghazi

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99243	0.00512	0.005	3.671	1.916	7,964	1,051	0.982	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.89402	0.01016	0.011	1.144	1.069	7,964	1,051	0.874	0.914
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	2	2.35973	1.006	na	na	na	na	-2	7
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	6	3.10524	0.546	na	na	na	na	-1	12
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	2.87274	0.22882	0.080	na	na	na	na	2.415	3.330
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	3.36917	2.04262	0.606	na	na	na	na	0.000	7.454
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.35553	0.03509	0.099	1.531	1.238	464	286	0.285	0.426
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.85378	0.02813	0.033	0.932	0.965	240	148	0.798	0.910
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	240	148	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.73940	0.04345	0.059	0.784	0.885	127	81	0.653	0.826
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.61908	0.04720	0.076	0.756	0.869	127	81	0.525	0.713
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.52122	0.05687	0.109	1.076	1.037	132	84	0.407	0.635
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	7	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.10751	0.01545	0.144	1.107	1.052	709	446	0.077	0.138
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.06699	0.01033	0.154	0.735	0.857	684	431	0.046	0.088
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.07970	0.01327	0.167	1.033	1.016	684	431	0.053	0.106
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.70315	0.03200	0.046	1.398	1.182	456	286	0.639	0.767

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.8: Sampling errors: Benghazi (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.67507	0.04543	0.067	1.148	1.071	182	123	0.584	0.766
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.98797	0.00607	0.006	0.967	0.984	459	313	0.976	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.93426	0.01695	0.018	1.231	1.109	402	264	0.900	0.968
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.83201	0.02180	0.026	0.660	0.812	299	195	0.788	0.876
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.90467	0.01245	0.014	2.052	1.433	1,790	1,143	0.880	0.930
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.76503	0.01926	0.025	2.357	1.535	1,790	1,143	0.727	0.804
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.78530	0.01507	0.019	1.539	1.240	1,790	1,143	0.755	0.815
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.99366	0.00462	0.005	1.519	1.232	715	449	0.984	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.78085	0.02883	0.037	3.939	1.985	2,517	812	0.723	0.839
Child labour	PR.3	0.03582	0.01139	0.318	2.155	1.468	2,390	575	0.013	0.059
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00566	0.00561	0.991	0.850	0.922	242	153	0.000	0.017
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.02625	0.01243	0.473	0.918	0.958	242	153	0.001	0.051
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.44676	0.02240	0.050	2.318	1.523	1,790	1,143	0.402	0.492
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.98285	0.00613	0.006	2.341	1.530	7,964	1,051	0.971	0.995
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.89677	0.02264	0.025	5.811	2.411	7,964	1,051	0.851	0.942
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.88540	0.02274	0.026	5.350	2.313	7,964	1,051	0.840	0.931
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.98849	0.00624	0.006	3.599	1.897	7,964	1,051	0.976	1.000
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.93012	0.02311	0.025	1.718	1.311	1,607	210	0.884	0.976
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.83822	0.02813	0.034	1.214	1.102	1,590	209	0.782	0.894
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.98915	0.00384	0.004	1.398	1.182	7,640	1,016	0.981	0.997
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.99150	0.00364	0.004	1.651	1.285	7,964	1,051	0.984	0.999
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.45949	0.01551	0.034	0.076	0.275	624	79	0.428	0.491
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.00166	0.00167	1.007	1.772	1.331	7,964	1,051	0.000	0.005
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.00033	0.00033	1.007	0.354	0.595	7,964	1,051	0.000	0.001
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.75996	0.02213	0.029	2.818	1.679	7,964	1,051	0.716	0.804
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.76234	0.02936	0.039	9.793	3.129	3,120	2,060	0.704	0.821

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Ajdabiya

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99097	0.00358	0.004	1.143	1.069	2,925	800	0.984	0.998
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.98889	0.00693	0.007	3.492	1.869	2,925	800	0.975	1.000
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	2	2.21646	1.004	na	na	na	na	-2	7
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	7	4.18556	0.583	na	na	na	na	-1	16
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	3.22181	0.24607	0.076	na	na	na	na	2.730	3.714
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	11.47431	5.46962	0.477	na	na	na	na	0.535	22.414
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.30673	0.03834	0.125	1.466	1.211	157	213	0.230	0.383
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.94916	0.02222	0.023	1.473	1.214	104	145	0.905	0.994
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	104	145	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.77397	0.04789	0.062	1.049	1.024	56	81	0.678	0.870
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.55658	0.07228	0.130	1.694	1.301	56	81	0.412	0.701
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.48108	0.06032	0.125	1.020	1.010	53	71	0.360	0.602
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	3	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.09720	0.01974	0.203	1.901	1.379	302	429	0.058	0.137
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.07402	0.01627	0.220	1.625	1.275	297	422	0.041	0.107
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.03254	0.01062	0.326	1.509	1.228	297	422	0.011	0.054
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.39635	0.03598	0.091	1.515	1.231	202	281	0.324	0.468

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.9: Sampling errors: Ajdabiya (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.71586	0.07671	0.107	2.864	1.692	68	100	0.562	0.869
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.96293	0.01641	0.017	1.697	1.303	158	226	0.930	0.996
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.88721	0.02321	0.026	1.012	1.006	133	189	0.841	0.934
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.82763	0.03022	0.037	0.998	0.999	107	157	0.767	0.888
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.92397	0.01134	0.012	1.608	1.268	634	879	0.901	0.947
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.79000	0.02043	0.026	2.208	1.486	634	879	0.749	0.831
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.76318	0.01510	0.020	1.107	1.052	634	879	0.733	0.793
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.99564	0.00308	0.003	0.940	0.970	305	432	0.989	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.79408	0.02917	0.037	3.709	1.926	997	714	0.736	0.852
Child labour	PR.3	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	900	445	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	74	103	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.01437	0.01070	0.745	0.825	0.908	74	103	0.000	0.036
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.42741	0.02501	0.059	2.244	1.498	634	879	0.377	0.477
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.99380	0.00219	0.002	0.620	0.787	2,925	800	0.989	0.998
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.88613	0.01555	0.018	1.916	1.384	2,925	800	0.855	0.917
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.86124	0.01878	0.022	2.358	1.536	2,925	800	0.824	0.899
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.96939	0.01013	0.010	2.762	1.662	2,925	800	0.949	0.990
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.92072	0.02269	0.025	1.100	1.049	554	157	0.875	0.966
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.78375	0.03167	0.040	0.911	0.955	548	155	0.720	0.847
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.99855	0.00111	0.001	0.677	0.823	2,925	800	0.996	1.000
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.99730	0.00207	0.002	1.267	1.126	2,925	800	0.993	1.000
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	154	59	0.000	0.000
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	2,925	800	0.000	0.000
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	2,925	800	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.57809	0.02554	0.044	2.137	1.462	2,925	800	0.527	0.629
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.58048	0.02895	0.050	5.962	2.442	1,210	1,733	0.523	0.638

na: Not applicable

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Al Kufrah

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.94226	0.00636	0.007	0.439	0.662	387	591	0.930	0.955
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.95101	0.01300	0.014	2.141	1.463	387	591	0.925	0.977
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	0	0.00000	0.000	na	na	na	na	0	0
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	4	4.09023	1.004	na	na	na	na	-4	12
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	2.05066	0.20517	0.100	na	na	na	na	1.640	2.461
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	5.08837	3.62242	0.712	na	na	na	na	0.000	12.333
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.13940	0.02580	0.185	0.544	0.737	14	99	0.088	0.191
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.74163	0.05476	0.074	1.143	1.069	11	74	0.632	0.851
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.97739	0.01672	0.017	0.923	0.961	11	74	0.944	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.77373	0.07019	0.091	1.069	1.034	5	39	0.633	0.914
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.54795	0.08042	0.147	0.992	0.996	5	39	0.387	0.709
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.35470	0.07530	0.212	1.313	1.146	7	54	0.204	0.505
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	11	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.15717	0.02247	0.143	0.873	0.934	32	230	0.112	0.202
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.06866	0.01104	0.161	0.389	0.623	28	205	0.047	0.091
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.20367	0.02675	0.131	0.900	0.949	28	205	0.150	0.257
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.23124	0.03734	0.161	1.349	1.161	23	173	0.157	0.306

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.10: Sampling errors: Al Kufrah (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.47573	0.05085	0.107	0.715	0.846	10	70	0.374	0.577
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.87734	0.03141	0.036	1.540	1.241	23	169	0.815	0.940
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.77959	0.02767	0.035	0.704	0.839	22	159	0.724	0.835
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.56808	0.04873	0.086	1.248	1.117	18	130	0.471	0.666
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.82276	0.02036	0.025	2.044	1.430	101	720	0.782	0.863
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.42211	0.01633	0.039	0.786	0.887	101	720	0.389	0.455
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.30493	0.02096	0.069	1.490	1.221	101	720	0.263	0.347
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.94804	0.01144	0.012	0.649	0.805	34	245	0.925	0.971
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.68428	0.03269	0.048	2.197	1.482	112	445	0.619	0.750
Child labour	PR.3	0.05348	0.02048	0.383	2.535	1.592	104	307	0.013	0.094
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.01116	0.01168	1.047	1.211	1.101	15	99	0.000	0.035
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.04904	0.02067	0.421	0.897	0.947	15	99	0.008	0.090
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.74023	0.01885	0.025	1.328	1.152	101	720	0.703	0.778
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.99686	0.00317	0.003	1.890	1.375	387	591	0.991	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.93746	0.01538	0.016	2.380	1.543	387	591	0.907	0.968
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.14566	0.01981	0.136	1.860	1.364	387	591	0.106	0.185
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.18715	0.03113	0.166	3.758	1.939	387	591	0.125	0.249
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.63638	0.05743	0.090	1.497	1.223	74	106	0.522	0.751
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.08211	0.02225	0.271	0.703	0.838	75	108	0.038	0.127
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.98556	0.00516	0.005	1.098	1.048	384	587	0.975	0.996
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.69168	0.02658	0.038	1.954	1.398	387	591	0.639	0.745
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.03893	0.02882	0.740	2.975	1.725	90	135	0.000	0.097
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.02686	0.01188	0.443	3.189	1.786	387	591	0.003	0.051
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	387	591	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.24271	0.03167	0.131	3.220	1.795	387	591	0.179	0.306
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.24583	0.03648	0.148	7.242	2.691	139	1,010	0.173	0.319

na: Not applicable

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Sirt

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	1,355	778	1.000	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.94969	0.01042	0.011	1.765	1.329	1,355	778	0.929	0.971
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	11	5.39768	0.493	na	na	na	na	0	22
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	19	7.09425	0.376	na	na	na	na	5	33
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	2.63899	0.26102	0.099	na	na	na	na	2.117	3.161
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	2.25840	2.27005	1.005	na	na	na	na	0.000	6.799
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.31426	0.02665	0.085	0.775	0.880	75	236	0.261	0.368
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.85109	0.02531	0.030	0.612	0.782	40	122	0.800	0.902
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.98770	0.00905	0.009	0.816	0.903	40	122	0.970	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.92690	0.03320	0.036	1.107	1.052	22	69	0.860	0.993
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.87233	0.03706	0.042	0.839	0.916	22	69	0.798	0.946
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.70596	0.04909	0.070	0.650	0.806	19	57	0.608	0.804
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	9	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.10825	0.02098	0.194	1.569	1.253	111	345	0.066	0.150
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.03366	0.00924	0.275	0.903	0.950	111	345	0.015	0.052
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.06512	0.01261	0.194	0.898	0.948	111	345	0.040	0.090
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.75036	0.03130	0.042	1.172	1.082	74	225	0.688	0.813

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.11: Sampling errors: Sirt (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.72558	0.05778	0.080	1.526	1.235	30	92	0.610	0.841
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.98503	0.00751	0.008	1.168	1.081	93	306	0.970	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.92572	0.02147	0.023	1.434	1.198	66	215	0.883	0.969
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.74705	0.04341	0.058	1.885	1.373	57	190	0.660	0.834
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.89742	0.00916	0.010	0.980	0.990	345	1,075	0.879	0.916
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.81403	0.01636	0.020	1.900	1.378	345	1,075	0.781	0.847
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.81501	0.01627	0.020	1.887	1.374	345	1,075	0.782	0.848
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.99648	0.00351	0.004	1.244	1.115	116	356	0.989	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.78692	0.02025	0.026	1.548	1.244	407	634	0.746	0.827
Child labour	PR.3	0.02178	0.00820	0.376	1.451	1.204	413	461	0.005	0.038
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	42	137	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.01809	0.01279	0.707	1.252	1.119	42	137	0.000	0.044
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.38884	0.02158	0.056	2.105	1.451	345	1,075	0.346	0.432
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.90721	0.01198	0.013	1.324	1.151	1,355	778	0.883	0.931
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.14874	0.01591	0.107	1.554	1.247	1,355	778	0.117	0.181
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.08798	0.01509	0.172	2.206	1.485	1,355	778	0.058	0.118
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.83693	0.02475	0.030	3.488	1.868	1,355	778	0.787	0.886
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.28908	0.04690	0.162	1.616	1.271	268	152	0.195	0.383
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.04539	0.01817	0.400	1.150	1.072	268	152	0.009	0.082
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.98791	0.00586	0.006	2.231	1.494	1,354	777	0.976	1.000
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.93531	0.02267	0.024	6.598	2.569	1,355	778	0.890	0.981
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.54805	0.02528	0.046	1.107	1.052	714	430	0.497	0.599
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	1,355	778	0.000	0.000
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	1,355	778	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.92132	0.01246	0.014	1.664	1.290	1,355	778	0.896	0.946
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.95129	0.01446	0.015	7.849	2.802	530	1,740	0.922	0.980

na: Not applicable

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Al Jufra

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99938	0.00062	0.001	0.353	0.594	584	568	0.998	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.98898	0.00495	0.005	1.275	1.129	584	568	0.979	0.999
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	0	0.00000	0.000	na	na	na	na	0	0
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	9	6.19280	0.720	na	na	na	na	-4	21
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	2.46053	0.29141	0.118	na	na	na	na	1.878	3.043
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	2.06935	2.09148	1.011	na	na	na	na	0.000	6.252
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.20894	0.04252	0.204	0.996	0.998	20	92	0.124	0.294
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.82501	0.05635	0.068	1.672	1.293	16	77	0.712	0.938
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.97153	0.02086	0.021	1.195	1.093	16	77	0.930	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.96848	0.02215	0.023	0.772	0.878	10	49	0.924	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.86288	0.04640	0.054	0.874	0.935	10	49	0.770	0.956
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.82121	0.04034	0.049	0.466	0.682	8	43	0.741	0.902
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	1	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.18598	0.03216	0.173	1.517	1.232	42	223	0.122	0.250
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.02675	0.00937	0.350	0.736	0.858	41	219	0.008	0.046
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.09736	0.02141	0.220	1.137	1.066	41	219	0.055	0.140
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.77007	0.02954	0.038	0.695	0.834	26	142	0.711	0.829

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.12: Sampling errors: Al Jufra (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.95106	0.00994	0.010	0.123	0.351	12	59	0.931	0.971
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.97747	0.01042	0.011	0.892	0.944	38	182	0.957	0.998
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.91731	0.02376	0.026	1.168	1.081	32	158	0.870	0.965
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.84471	0.02822	0.033	0.801	0.895	26	133	0.788	0.901
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.92549	0.01232	0.013	1.557	1.248	151	708	0.901	0.950
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.85175	0.02511	0.029	3.530	1.879	151	708	0.802	0.902
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.86311	0.02118	0.025	2.684	1.638	151	708	0.821	0.905
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	43	229	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.75768	0.03521	0.046	2.735	1.654	152	406	0.687	0.828
Child labour	PR.3	0.04878	0.01615	0.331	1.647	1.283	160	294	0.016	0.081
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.01198	0.01220	1.018	1.471	1.213	25	118	0.000	0.036
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.04138	0.01292	0.312	0.492	0.702	25	118	0.016	0.067
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.65362	0.01742	0.027	0.948	0.974	151	708	0.619	0.688
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.98311	0.00679	0.007	1.576	1.255	584	568	0.970	0.997
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.16967	0.01716	0.101	1.185	1.088	584	568	0.135	0.204
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.16746	0.01792	0.107	1.307	1.143	584	568	0.132	0.203
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.95763	0.00970	0.010	1.314	1.146	584	568	0.938	0.977
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.99320	0.00704	0.007	0.808	0.899	120	111	0.979	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.15022	0.03719	0.248	1.181	1.087	117	110	0.076	0.225
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.99248	0.00264	0.003	0.528	0.727	584	568	0.987	0.998
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.98592	0.01066	0.011	4.646	2.155	584	568	0.965	1.000
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.53661	0.08602	0.160	2.143	1.464	72	73	0.365	0.709
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.00097	0.00097	0.999	0.550	0.742	584	568	0.000	0.003
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.00446	0.00314	0.705	1.261	1.123	584	568	0.000	0.011
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.57973	0.02811	0.048	1.838	1.356	584	568	0.524	0.636
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.54986	0.02987	0.054	3.742	1.934	204	1,039	0.490	0.610

na: Not applicable

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Misrata

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99614	0.00198	0.002	1.010	1.005	8,872	995	0.992	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.97048	0.00981	0.010	3.337	1.827	8,872	995	0.951	0.990
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	4	2.57761	0.595	na	na	na	na	-1	9
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	11	4.76172	0.439	na	na	na	na	1	20
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	3.51738	0.34069	0.097	na	na	na	na	2.836	4.199
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	25.38945	7.93315	0.312	na	na	na	na	9.523	41.256
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.22697	0.02882	0.127	1.406	1.186	525	298	0.169	0.285
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.84989	0.03365	0.040	1.668	1.292	325	189	0.783	0.917
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	325	189	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.86391	0.03200	0.037	0.923	0.961	179	107	0.800	0.928
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.72273	0.03380	0.047	0.604	0.777	179	107	0.655	0.790
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.71577	0.03847	0.054	0.793	0.890	181	110	0.639	0.793
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	3	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.19597	0.01410	0.072	0.651	0.807	859	517	0.168	0.224
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.04778	0.00978	0.205	1.023	1.012	812	488	0.028	0.067
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.06450	0.01070	0.166	0.924	0.961	812	488	0.043	0.086
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.44867	0.03492	0.078	1.740	1.319	590	354	0.379	0.519

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.13: Sampling errors: Misrata (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.76215	0.05082	0.067	1.567	1.252	191	111	0.661	0.864
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.98978	0.00602	0.006	1.095	1.046	525	307	0.978	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.94690	0.01753	0.019	2.126	1.458	619	349	0.912	0.982
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.83255	0.02436	0.029	1.035	1.017	427	244	0.784	0.881
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.86797	0.01488	0.017	2.204	1.485	2,032	1,142	0.838	0.898
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.64801	0.01671	0.026	1.397	1.182	2,032	1,142	0.615	0.681
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.27034	0.01975	0.073	2.255	1.502	2,032	1,142	0.231	0.310
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.99818	0.00182	0.002	1.011	1.005	922	553	0.995	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.50325	0.02579	0.051	2.419	1.555	2,982	910	0.452	0.555
Child labour	PR.3	0.01975	0.00831	0.421	2.035	1.427	2,715	572	0.003	0.036
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	343	188	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.10019	0.02455	0.245	1.250	1.118	343	188	0.051	0.149
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.36938	0.02164	0.059	2.294	1.515	2,032	1,142	0.326	0.413
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.97252	0.00568	0.006	1.201	1.096	8,872	995	0.961	0.984
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.85871	0.02687	0.031	5.917	2.433	8,872	995	0.805	0.912
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.78264	0.03007	0.038	5.282	2.298	8,872	995	0.723	0.843
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.92190	0.01373	0.015	2.603	1.613	8,872	995	0.894	0.949
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.62546	0.03983	0.064	1.185	1.089	1,725	176	0.546	0.705
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.48104	0.03686	0.077	0.953	0.976	1,725	176	0.407	0.555
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.99141	0.00505	0.005	2.912	1.706	8,651	972	0.981	1.000
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.99377	0.00443	0.004	3.149	1.775	8,872	995	0.985	1.000
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.73882	0.02040	0.028	1.633	1.278	6,686	758	0.698	0.780
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	8,872	995	0.000	0.000
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	8,872	995	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.48658	0.02605	0.054	2.700	1.643	8,872	995	0.434	0.539
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.46731	0.02524	0.054	5.517	2.349	3,652	2,157	0.417	0.518

na: Not applicable

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Murqub

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99670	0.00208	0.002	1.053	1.026	7,963	800	0.993	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.97360	0.00599	0.006	1.115	1.056	7,963	800	0.962	0.986
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	17	5.84420	0.341	na	na	na	na	5	29
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	20	6.16260	0.314	na	na	na	na	7	32
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	4.30949	0.26490	0.061	na	na	na	na	3.780	4.839
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	16.13395	5.54801	0.344	na	na	na	na	5.038	27.230
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.20079	0.03337	0.166	1.409	1.187	431	204	0.134	0.268
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.78758	0.03014	0.038	0.928	0.963	368	172	0.727	0.848
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.98270	0.01314	0.013	1.736	1.317	368	172	0.956	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.94167	0.00395	0.004	0.027	0.163	196	95	0.934	0.950
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.71308	0.05489	0.077	1.384	1.177	196	95	0.603	0.823
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.72732	0.03434	0.047	0.577	0.759	208	98	0.659	0.796
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	13	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.09491	0.01480	0.156	1.140	1.067	932	448	0.065	0.125
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.02033	0.00784	0.385	1.375	1.173	931	447	0.005	0.036
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.08643	0.01223	0.142	0.845	0.919	931	447	0.062	0.111
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.51992	0.03533	0.068	1.420	1.192	599	285	0.449	0.591

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.14: Sampling errors: Murqub (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.67637	0.03311	0.049	0.451	0.671	185	91	0.610	0.743
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.97261	0.01246	0.013	1.148	1.071	383	198	0.948	0.998
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.95924	0.01371	0.014	0.818	0.904	347	171	0.932	0.987
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.84890	0.03270	0.039	1.259	1.122	297	152	0.783	0.914
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.88656	0.01578	0.018	2.051	1.432	1,783	830	0.855	0.918
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.75938	0.01483	0.020	0.997	0.999	1,783	830	0.730	0.789
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.78512	0.01790	0.023	1.574	1.255	1,783	830	0.749	0.821
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.99370	0.00206	0.002	0.319	0.565	982	471	0.990	0.998
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.87295	0.02026	0.023	2.571	1.604	2,661	696	0.832	0.913
Child labour	PR.3	0.11601	0.01844	0.159	1.316	1.147	2,290	398	0.079	0.153
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	257	120	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.03742	0.02054	0.549	1.393	1.180	257	120	0.000	0.078
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.69556	0.02137	0.031	1.788	1.337	1,783	830	0.653	0.738
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.94773	0.02213	0.023	7.897	2.810	7,963	800	0.903	0.992
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.22571	0.03440	0.152	5.409	2.326	7,963	800	0.157	0.295
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.21349	0.03412	0.160	5.541	2.354	7,963	800	0.145	0.282
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.94475	0.00945	0.010	1.368	1.170	7,963	800	0.926	0.964
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.35684	0.05099	0.143	1.756	1.325	1,528	156	0.255	0.459
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.07134	0.02114	0.296	1.045	1.022	1,528	156	0.029	0.114
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.97947	0.00750	0.008	2.195	1.482	7,776	785	0.964	0.994
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.99728	0.00193	0.002	1.098	1.048	7,963	800	0.993	1.000
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.86416	0.01405	0.016	1.175	1.084	7,000	700	0.836	0.892
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	7,963	800	0.000	0.000
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.03524	0.01245	0.353	3.643	1.909	7,963	800	0.010	0.060
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.65389	0.02369	0.036	1.981	1.407	7,963	800	0.607	0.701
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.62536	0.02935	0.047	5.888	2.427	3,285	1,603	0.567	0.684

na: Not applicable

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Tripoli

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99596	0.00213	0.002	1.337	1.156	15,416	1,184	0.992	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.95458	0.00602	0.006	0.990	0.995	15,416	1,184	0.943	0.967
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	7	5.22165	0.717	na	na	na	na	-3	18
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	12	6.44688	0.530	na	na	na	na	-1	25
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	2.32345	0.23594	0.102	na	na	na	na	1.852	2.795
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	4.45687	2.60256	0.584	na	na	na	na	0.000	9.662
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.43072	0.02541	0.059	0.985	0.992	1,094	375	0.380	0.482
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.89169	0.02520	0.028	0.881	0.939	404	135	0.841	0.942
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	404	135	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.80606	0.04557	0.057	1.036	1.018	226	79	0.715	0.897
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.67500	0.05122	0.076	0.933	0.966	226	79	0.573	0.777
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.83903	0.03459	0.041	0.833	0.912	264	95	0.770	0.908
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	0.50703	0.09898	0.195	1.215	1.102	88	32	0.309	0.705
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.04173	0.00984	0.236	1.059	1.029	1,234	438	0.022	0.061
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.02914	0.00869	0.298	1.156	1.075	1,222	434	0.012	0.047
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.08518	0.01671	0.196	1.552	1.246	1,222	434	0.052	0.119
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.63314	0.03546	0.056	1.645	1.283	846	305	0.562	0.704

na: Not applicable

Table SE.15: Sampling errors: Tripoli (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.68634	0.03918	0.057	0.934	0.966	389	132	0.608	0.765
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.99564	0.00434	0.004	1.358	1.165	894	314	0.987	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.97366	0.01023	0.011	1.032	1.016	721	254	0.953	0.994
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.88850	0.02508	0.028	1.510	1.229	656	239	0.838	0.939
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.97119	0.00586	0.006	1.576	1.255	3,791	1,286	0.959	0.983
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.91730	0.01262	0.014	2.699	1.643	3,791	1,286	0.892	0.943
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.40260	0.03022	0.075	4.879	2.209	3,791	1,286	0.342	0.463
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.99743	0.00257	0.003	1.155	1.075	1,260	448	0.992	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.87775	0.01888	0.022	2.976	1.725	4,698	897	0.840	0.916
Child labour	PR.3	0.01089	0.00457	0.420	1.237	1.112	4,441	639	0.002	0.020
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00560	0.00061	0.110	0.011	0.106	491	168	0.004	0.007
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.03058	0.01634	0.534	1.503	1.226	491	168	0.000	0.063
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.50180	0.02162	0.043	2.402	1.550	3,791	1,286	0.459	0.545
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.99612	0.00153	0.002	0.721	0.849	15,416	1,184	0.993	0.999
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.58448	0.02485	0.043	3.009	1.735	15,416	1,184	0.535	0.634
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.58209	0.02533	0.044	3.121	1.766	15,416	1,184	0.531	0.633
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.99508	0.00210	0.002	1.061	1.030	15,416	1,184	0.991	0.999
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.75520	0.03199	0.042	1.301	1.140	3,055	236	0.691	0.819
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.44191	0.04170	0.094	1.657	1.287	3,055	236	0.359	0.525
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.99570	0.00206	0.002	1.064	1.032	14,182	1,077	0.992	1.000
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.99833	0.00110	0.001	0.864	0.930	15,416	1,184	0.996	1.000
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.41486	0.03038	0.073	0.951	0.975	2,994	251	0.354	0.476
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.02273	0.00792	0.349	3.343	1.828	15,416	1,184	0.007	0.039
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.01159	0.00281	0.242	0.814	0.902	15,416	1,184	0.006	0.017
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.73220	0.03094	0.042	5.774	2.403	15,416	1,184	0.670	0.794
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.64501	0.04330	0.067	16.763	4.094	5,759	2,048	0.558	0.732

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Jafara

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99809	0.00142	0.001	0.815	0.903	8,247	775	0.995	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.91561	0.01949	0.021	3.804	1.950	8,247	775	0.877	0.955
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	10	5.02623	0.491	na	na	na	na	0	20
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	14	5.83299	0.418	na	na	na	na	2	26
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	3.07529	0.25572	0.083	na	na	na	na	2.564	3.587
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	6.99783	3.27742	0.468	na	na	na	na	0.443	13.553
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.33211	0.03723	0.112	1.562	1.250	554	251	0.258	0.407
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.44490	0.04924	0.111	1.257	1.121	288	129	0.346	0.543
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	288	129	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.84379	0.05647	0.067	1.621	1.273	146	68	0.731	0.957
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.79158	0.05469	0.069	1.215	1.102	146	68	0.682	0.901
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.68117	0.04431	0.065	0.497	0.705	125	56	0.593	0.770
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.12859	0.02568	0.200	2.025	1.423	760	345	0.077	0.180
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.02561	0.00850	0.332	0.976	0.988	748	338	0.009	0.043
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.07258	0.01868	0.257	1.748	1.322	748	338	0.035	0.110
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.42814	0.04518	0.106	1.726	1.314	467	208	0.338	0.518

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.16: Sampling errors: Jafara (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.65522	0.03545	0.054	0.428	0.655	174	78	0.584	0.726
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.92449	0.02023	0.022	1.507	1.228	536	258	0.884	0.965
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.95851	0.01938	0.020	1.983	1.408	444	211	0.920	0.997
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.86575	0.02947	0.034	1.353	1.163	383	182	0.807	0.925
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.90227	0.00998	0.011	1.010	1.005	1,937	896	0.882	0.922
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.62281	0.02526	0.041	2.432	1.559	1,937	896	0.572	0.673
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.42881	0.03727	0.087	5.076	2.253	1,937	896	0.354	0.503
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.99803	0.00198	0.002	0.688	0.830	763	346	0.994	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.84482	0.01950	0.023	1.781	1.335	2,589	615	0.806	0.884
Child labour	PR.3	0.04195	0.01109	0.264	1.355	1.164	2,513	444	0.020	0.064
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	303	147	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.03586	0.01725	0.481	1.257	1.121	303	147	0.001	0.070
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.41503	0.03067	0.074	3.468	1.862	1,937	896	0.354	0.476
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.86594	0.01847	0.021	2.274	1.508	8,247	775	0.829	0.903
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.33621	0.02263	0.067	1.777	1.333	8,247	775	0.291	0.381
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.32830	0.02150	0.065	1.622	1.274	8,247	775	0.285	0.371
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.91153	0.02024	0.022	3.932	1.983	8,247	775	0.871	0.952
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.68258	0.05823	0.085	1.940	1.393	1,324	125	0.566	0.799
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.26409	0.04415	0.167	1.454	1.206	1,510	146	0.176	0.352
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.96481	0.00750	0.008	1.189	1.091	7,624	718	0.950	0.980
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.99382	0.00322	0.003	1.310	1.145	8,247	775	0.987	1.000
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.79058	0.03066	0.039	3.373	1.837	6,552	595	0.729	0.852
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.00985	0.00550	0.558	2.397	1.548	8,247	775	0.000	0.021
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.05750	0.01164	0.202	1.936	1.391	8,247	775	0.034	0.081
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.69480	0.03501	0.050	4.473	2.115	8,247	775	0.625	0.765
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.69825	0.04573	0.065	15.316	3.914	3,291	1,544	0.607	0.790

na: Not applicable

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Zawiya

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99809	0.00191	0.002	1.526	1.235	4,602	794	0.994	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.98971	0.00598	0.006	2.781	1.668	4,602	794	0.978	1.000
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	10	5.22006	0.499	na	na	na	na	0	21
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	12	5.35026	0.445	na	na	na	na	1	23
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	3.35535	0.30780	0.092	na	na	na	na	2.740	3.971
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	4.92383	3.77454	0.767	na	na	na	na	0.000	12.473
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.32504	0.04052	0.125	1.692	1.301	288	227	0.244	0.406
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.64018	0.04727	0.074	1.222	1.106	160	127	0.546	0.735
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.98973	0.01021	0.010	1.292	1.137	160	127	0.969	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.60846	0.04867	0.080	0.716	0.846	90	73	0.511	0.706
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.52431	0.05228	0.100	0.789	0.888	90	73	0.420	0.629
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.30780	0.06265	0.204	1.308	1.144	90	72	0.182	0.433
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	3	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.12705	0.02080	0.164	1.424	1.193	448	366	0.085	0.169
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.08212	0.01443	0.176	0.998	0.999	443	362	0.053	0.111
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.08840	0.01492	0.169	0.997	0.999	443	362	0.059	0.118
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.53412	0.03162	0.059	0.932	0.966	285	233	0.471	0.597

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.17: Sampling errors: Zawiya (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.54841	0.04791	0.087	0.936	0.968	129	102	0.453	0.644
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.99354	0.00633	0.006	1.129	1.063	219	182	0.981	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.98856	0.00357	0.004	0.207	0.455	231	184	0.981	0.996
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.93540	0.02733	0.029	2.163	1.471	230	176	0.881	0.990
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.96463	0.01004	0.010	2.293	1.514	992	777	0.945	0.985
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.49173	0.02504	0.051	1.947	1.395	992	777	0.442	0.542
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.29586	0.02133	0.072	1.694	1.302	992	777	0.253	0.339
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	454	371	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.84891	0.02936	0.035	4.294	2.072	1,429	640	0.790	0.908
Child labour	PR.3	0.02689	0.01136	0.422	1.927	1.388	1,216	392	0.004	0.050
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	173	132	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.03451	0.01365	0.396	0.732	0.856	173	132	0.007	0.062
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.48522	0.02568	0.053	2.048	1.431	992	777	0.434	0.537
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.96078	0.00995	0.010	2.083	1.443	4,602	794	0.941	0.981
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.18886	0.03069	0.162	4.875	2.208	4,602	794	0.127	0.250
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.18721	0.03046	0.163	4.834	2.199	4,602	794	0.126	0.248
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.99196	0.00353	0.004	1.241	1.114	4,602	794	0.985	0.999
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.74594	0.04715	0.063	1.853	1.361	851	159	0.652	0.840
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.13384	0.03180	0.238	1.378	1.174	851	159	0.070	0.197
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.99689	0.00230	0.002	1.286	1.134	4,390	756	0.992	1.000
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.90113	0.01050	0.012	0.982	0.991	4,602	794	0.880	0.922
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.87722	0.01336	0.015	1.115	1.056	4,018	674	0.850	0.904
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.07052	0.01142	0.162	1.576	1.256	4,602	794	0.048	0.093
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.55305	0.03605	0.065	4.170	2.042	4,602	794	0.481	0.625
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.59907	0.04079	0.068	5.494	2.344	4,602	794	0.517	0.681
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.60491	0.05098	0.084	14.778	3.844	1,677	1,360	0.503	0.707

na: Not applicable

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Almantiqa Al Gharbia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99419	0.00263	0.003	0.961	0.980	5,426	800	0.989	0.999
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.99234	0.00462	0.005	2.248	1.499	5,426	800	0.983	1.000
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	12	6.51361	0.547	na	na	na	na	-1	25
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	17	7.59539	0.456	na	na	na	na	1	32
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	3.23135	0.33464	0.104	na	na	na	na	2.562	3.901
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	na	na	0.000	0.000
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.43756	0.03549	0.081	1.249	1.118	360	245	0.367	0.509
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.96054	0.01701	0.018	0.771	0.878	155	102	0.927	0.995
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	155	102	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.47788	0.07588	0.159	1.385	1.177	92	61	0.326	0.630
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.47788	0.07588	0.159	1.385	1.177	92	61	0.326	0.630
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.54421	0.06418	0.118	0.996	0.998	89	61	0.416	0.673
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	1	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.11138	0.01892	0.170	1.045	1.022	420	290	0.074	0.149
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.04238	0.01419	0.335	1.424	1.193	421	288	0.014	0.071
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.13358	0.02252	0.169	1.257	1.121	421	288	0.089	0.179
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.34397	0.03390	0.099	0.968	0.984	278	191	0.276	0.412

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.18: Sampling errors: Almantiqa Al Gharbia (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.67725	0.04887	0.072	1.060	1.030	144	98	0.580	0.775
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.99713	0.00287	0.003	0.786	0.887	371	275	0.991	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.98525	0.00745	0.008	0.870	0.933	320	229	0.970	1.000
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.90067	0.02334	0.026	0.986	0.993	227	163	0.854	0.947
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.95836	0.00892	0.009	1.754	1.324	1,274	880	0.941	0.976
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.86758	0.02221	0.026	3.773	1.942	1,274	880	0.823	0.912
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.56030	0.03035	0.054	3.287	1.813	1,274	880	0.500	0.621
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	440	301	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.75569	0.02956	0.039	2.716	1.648	1,697	575	0.697	0.815
Child labour	PR.3	0.03046	0.01558	0.511	3.558	1.886	1,683	434	0.000	0.062
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	187	126	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	187	126	0.000	0.000
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.60541	0.03227	0.053	3.831	1.957	1,274	880	0.541	0.670
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.97814	0.00525	0.005	1.032	1.016	5,426	800	0.968	0.989
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.11735	0.02125	0.181	3.484	1.867	5,426	800	0.075	0.160
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.11735	0.02125	0.181	3.484	1.867	5,426	800	0.075	0.160
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.99437	0.00324	0.003	1.495	1.223	5,426	800	0.988	1.000
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.51253	0.04177	0.081	0.964	0.982	1,043	139	0.429	0.596
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.01259	0.00569	0.452	0.357	0.597	1,034	138	0.001	0.024
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.99682	0.00225	0.002	1.269	1.127	5,391	797	0.992	1.000
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.99882	0.00119	0.001	0.957	0.978	5,426	800	0.996	1.000
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.93145	0.01498	0.016	2.489	1.578	4,764	709	0.901	0.961
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.00093	0.00092	0.990	0.726	0.852	5,426	800	0.000	0.003
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.01002	0.00606	0.604	2.955	1.719	5,426	800	0.000	0.022
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.80602	0.01829	0.023	1.709	1.307	5,426	800	0.769	0.843
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.82707	0.02210	0.027	5.175	2.275	2,133	1,517	0.783	0.871

Na: Not applicable

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Al Jabal al Gharbi

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99139	0.00381	0.004	1.341	1.158	5,496	789	0.984	0.999
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.97401	0.00663	0.007	1.367	1.169	5,496	789	0.961	0.987
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	9	6.71173	0.725	na	na	na	na	-4	23
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	9	6.71173	0.725	na	na	na	na	-4	23
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	2.87255	0.31553	0.110	na	na	na	na	2.241	3.504
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	9.16238	5.51245	0.602	na	na	na	na	0.000	20.187
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.54528	0.04285	0.079	1.311	1.145	288	178	0.460	0.631
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.78766	0.04686	0.059	1.247	1.117	157	96	0.694	0.881
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.98270	0.01606	0.016	1.442	1.201	157	96	0.951	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.83579	0.02658	0.032	0.232	0.481	74	46	0.783	0.889
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.66860	0.03183	0.048	0.206	0.454	74	46	0.605	0.732
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.50161	0.04156	0.083	0.401	0.633	87	59	0.418	0.585
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	9	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.28519	0.04187	0.147	2.304	1.518	418	269	0.201	0.369
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.03408	0.01105	0.324	0.901	0.949	380	244	0.012	0.056
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.34631	0.05132	0.148	2.828	1.682	380	244	0.244	0.449
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.51748	0.02564	0.050	0.490	0.700	291	187	0.466	0.569

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.19: Sampling errors: Al Jabal al Gharbi (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.72468	0.05185	0.072	1.253	1.120	154	94	0.621	0.828
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.97699	0.00889	0.009	0.774	0.880	341	221	0.959	0.995
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.97605	0.00965	0.010	0.737	0.858	285	186	0.957	0.995
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.86988	0.02338	0.027	0.748	0.865	233	156	0.823	0.917
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.83865	0.01665	0.020	1.579	1.257	1,222	772	0.805	0.872
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.59233	0.01955	0.033	1.221	1.105	1,222	772	0.553	0.631
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.37005	0.01987	0.054	1.305	1.143	1,222	772	0.330	0.410
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.99748	0.00253	0.003	0.730	0.854	450	288	0.992	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.77664	0.02268	0.029	1.571	1.253	1,659	531	0.731	0.822
Child labour	PR.3	0.02421	0.00594	0.245	0.583	0.763	1,634	391	0.012	0.036
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.01935	0.00904	0.467	0.456	0.676	161	107	0.001	0.037
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.06498	0.02265	0.349	0.895	0.946	161	107	0.020	0.110
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.40871	0.02533	0.062	2.047	1.431	1,222	772	0.358	0.459
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.91627	0.01955	0.021	3.926	1.981	5,496	789	0.877	0.955
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.45573	0.03079	0.068	3.011	1.735	5,496	789	0.394	0.517
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.40915	0.02621	0.064	2.240	1.497	5,496	789	0.357	0.462
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.88683	0.01686	0.019	2.231	1.494	5,496	789	0.853	0.921
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.88702	0.03581	0.040	1.856	1.362	1,033	146	0.815	0.959
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.33291	0.05073	0.152	1.704	1.305	1,044	148	0.231	0.434
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.96534	0.00623	0.006	0.831	0.911	4,987	716	0.953	0.978
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.99706	0.00216	0.002	1.252	1.119	5,496	789	0.993	1.000
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.70655	0.02554	0.036	1.290	1.136	2,687	411	0.655	0.758
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.05437	0.00821	0.151	1.032	1.016	5,496	789	0.038	0.071
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.15723	0.02193	0.139	2.859	1.691	5,496	789	0.113	0.201
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.65047	0.02237	0.034	1.735	1.317	5,496	789	0.606	0.695
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.69904	0.02663	0.038	4.525	2.127	2,095	1,343	0.646	0.752

Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Nalut

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	1.00000	0.00000	0.000			1,718	782	1.000	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.99970	0.00030	0.000	0.237	0.487	1,718	782	0.999	1.000
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	4	4.28507	1.008	na	na	na	na	-4	13
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	4	4.28507	1.008	na	na	na	na	-4	13
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	2.56587	0.33888	0.132	na	na	na	na	1.888	3.244
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	1.38682	1.39133	1.003	na	na	na	na	0.000	4.169
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.22668	0.04491	0.198	1.691	1.301	71	148	0.137	0.317
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.57470	0.03724	0.065	0.437	0.661	40	78	0.500	0.649
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.00000	0.00000	0.000			40	78	1.000	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.85521	0.03174	0.037	0.358	0.598	23	45	0.792	0.919
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.70523	0.05232	0.074	0.579	0.761	23	45	0.601	0.810
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.53958	0.05307	0.098	0.533	0.730	24	48	0.433	0.646
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	5	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.14117	0.02873	0.203	1.525	1.235	108	225	0.084	0.199
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.04034	0.01237	0.307	0.878	0.937	107	223	0.016	0.065
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.06309	0.01833	0.291	1.262	1.123	107	223	0.026	0.100
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.41805	0.05019	0.120	1.533	1.238	70	149	0.318	0.518

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.20: Sampling errors: Nalut (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.52091	0.03322	0.064	0.323	0.568	35	74	0.454	0.587
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.98822	0.00846	0.009	1.703	1.305	125	278	0.971	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.99440	0.00051	0.001	0.011	0.103	104	224	0.993	0.995
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.92387	0.02225	0.024	1.218	1.104	81	174	0.879	0.968
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.91024	0.01452	0.016	2.145	1.465	394	832	0.881	0.939
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.73058	0.03034	0.042	3.886	1.971	394	832	0.670	0.791
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.78222	0.03114	0.040	4.730	2.175	394	832	0.720	0.844
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	111	230	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.78894	0.03443	0.044	3.318	1.822	486	467	0.720	0.858
Child labour	PR.3	0.00548	0.00364	0.663	0.912	0.955	525	377	0.000	0.013
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00000	0.00000				57	118	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.00528	0.00546	1.034	0.664	0.815	57	118	0.000	0.016
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.66962	0.02707	0.040	2.753	1.659	394	832	0.615	0.724
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.96388	0.00499	0.005	0.558	0.747	1,718	782	0.954	0.974
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.22835	0.02017	0.088	1.804	1.343	1,718	782	0.188	0.269
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.22317	0.02039	0.091	1.872	1.368	1,718	782	0.182	0.264
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.98733	0.00283	0.003	0.501	0.707	1,718	782	0.982	0.993
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.83584	0.03243	0.039	1.196	1.094	339	157	0.771	0.901
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.15234	0.03263	0.214	1.295	1.138	339	158	0.087	0.218
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	1.00000	0.00000	0.000			1,718	782	1.000	1.000
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.94657	0.01398	0.015	3.020	1.738	1,718	782	0.919	0.975
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.75687	0.03269	0.043	2.928	1.711	1,128	505	0.691	0.822
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.10987	0.02538	0.231	5.144	2.268	1,718	782	0.059	0.161
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.38062	0.03433	0.090	3.904	1.976	1,718	782	0.312	0.449
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.66057	0.02245	0.034	1.755	1.325	1,718	782	0.616	0.705
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.67230	0.03317	0.049	7.031	2.652	639	1,409	0.606	0.739

na: Not applicable

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Sabha

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99449	0.00277	0.003	1.111	1.054	1,822	792	0.989	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.96274	0.00690	0.007	1.051	1.025	1,822	792	0.949	0.977
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	9	4.70668	0.515	na	na	na	na	0	19
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	18	6.19346	0.346	na	na	na	na	5	30
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	2.25657	0.23880	0.106	na	na	na	na	1.779	2.734
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	5.14068	3.88875	0.756	na	na	na	na	0.000	12.918
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.18532	0.02789	0.150	0.819	0.905	70	160	0.130	0.241
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.88529	0.03489	0.039	1.271	1.127	46	107	0.816	0.955
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.97168	0.01634	0.017	1.029	1.014	46	107	0.939	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.96480	0.01914	0.020	0.604	0.777	23	57	0.927	1.000
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.88138	0.02575	0.029	0.355	0.596	23	57	0.830	0.933
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.74418	0.04603	0.062	0.768	0.876	29	70	0.652	0.836
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	9	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.07983	0.01317	0.165	0.784	0.886	140	333	0.053	0.106
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.05545	0.00853	0.154	0.458	0.677	139	331	0.038	0.073
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.01795	0.00748	0.417	1.046	1.023	139	331	0.003	0.033
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.79218	0.03627	0.046	1.917	1.385	103	241	0.720	0.865

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.21: Sampling errors: Sabha (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.82690	0.04338	0.052	1.223	1.106	39	94	0.740	0.914
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.94980	0.01574	0.017	1.326	1.151	110	256	0.918	0.981
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.91397	0.02369	0.026	1.742	1.320	104	245	0.867	0.961
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.79177	0.04388	0.055	2.324	1.525	84	200	0.704	0.880
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.92556	0.01114	0.012	1.896	1.377	469	1,053	0.903	0.948
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.72176	0.01295	0.018	0.879	0.938	469	1,053	0.696	0.748
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.81485	0.01285	0.016	1.151	1.073	469	1,053	0.789	0.841
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.98896	0.00542	0.005	0.943	0.971	149	352	0.978	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.91497	0.01428	0.016	1.662	1.289	531	635	0.886	0.944
Child labour	PR.3	0.02338	0.00838	0.358	1.373	1.172	523	448	0.007	0.040
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00571	0.00574	1.005	0.939	0.969	74	163	0.000	0.017
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.02709	0.01283	0.474	1.011	1.006	74	163	0.001	0.053
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.63433	0.02522	0.040	2.885	1.698	469	1,053	0.584	0.685
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.92048	0.01119	0.012	1.354	1.164	1,822	792	0.898	0.943
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.51112	0.03015	0.059	2.877	1.696	1,822	792	0.451	0.571
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.45815	0.02481	0.054	1.962	1.401	1,822	792	0.409	0.508
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.90560	0.01664	0.018	2.563	1.601	1,822	792	0.872	0.939
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.71833	0.04159	0.058	1.256	1.121	371	148	0.635	0.802
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.41863	0.06934	0.166	2.864	1.692	367	146	0.280	0.557
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.94123	0.01155	0.012	1.878	1.370	1,799	780	0.918	0.964
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.97779	0.00482	0.005	0.845	0.919	1,822	792	0.968	0.987
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.37943	0.00484	0.013	0.006	0.075	139	58	0.370	0.389
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.00602	0.00312	0.519	1.291	1.136	1,822	792	0.000	0.012
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.00344	0.00247	0.718	1.410	1.187	1,822	792	0.000	0.008
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.63939	0.02808	0.044	2.706	1.645	1,822	792	0.583	0.696
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.57860	0.04044	0.070	10.740	3.277	675	1,602	0.498	0.659

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Wadi Al-Shati

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99886	0.00115	0.001	0.937	0.968	1,759	800	0.997	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.96233	0.01151	0.012	2.918	1.708	1,759	800	0.939	0.985
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	12	5.46846	0.475	na	na	na	na	1	22
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	19	6.58739	0.349	na	na	na	na	6	32
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	3.58782	0.25797	0.072	na	na	na	na	3.072	4.104
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	8.93247	4.12290	0.462	na	na	na	na	0.687	17.178
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.13503	0.02733	0.202	1.241	1.114	84	195	0.080	0.190
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.90869	0.01991	0.022	0.855	0.925	80	180	0.869	0.949
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.98513	0.00905	0.009	1.001	1.000	80	180	0.967	1.000
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.88595	0.02775	0.031	0.792	0.890	44	105	0.830	0.941
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.77853	0.03992	0.051	0.961	0.980	44	105	0.699	0.858
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.76621	0.05484	0.072	1.545	1.243	40	93	0.657	0.876
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	10	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.07612	0.01324	0.174	1.193	1.092	203	480	0.050	0.103
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.02803	0.00741	0.264	0.962	0.981	202	478	0.013	0.043
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.04555	0.02250	0.494	5.557	2.357	202	478	0.001	0.091
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.65095	0.02460	0.038	0.767	0.876	122	289	0.602	0.700

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.22: Sampling errors: Wadi Al-Shati (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.87172	0.03342	0.038	1.059	1.029	44	107	0.805	0.939
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.97733	0.00988	0.010	1.000	1.000	94	228	0.958	0.997
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.96274	0.01818	0.019	2.000	1.414	92	218	0.926	0.999
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.91453	0.02821	0.031	1.659	1.288	69	164	0.858	0.971
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.91019	0.01153	0.013	1.645	1.282	441	1,012	0.887	0.933
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.65027	0.02198	0.034	2.149	1.466	441	1,012	0.606	0.694
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.54516	0.01927	0.035	1.515	1.231	441	1,012	0.507	0.584
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	204	483	1.000	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.74417	0.02030	0.027	1.595	1.263	591	738	0.704	0.785
Child labour	PR.3	0.05733	0.01069	0.186	0.921	0.960	522	437	0.036	0.079
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	54	127	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.03704	0.01698	0.459	1.019	1.009	54	127	0.003	0.071
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.66150	0.01882	0.028	1.600	1.265	441	1,012	0.624	0.699
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.99253	0.00394	0.004	1.669	1.292	1,759	800	0.985	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.93083	0.01327	0.014	2.184	1.478	1,759	800	0.904	0.957
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.80969	0.02241	0.028	2.603	1.614	1,759	800	0.765	0.855
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.86532	0.01538	0.018	1.622	1.273	1,759	800	0.835	0.896
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.86528	0.04143	0.048	2.297	1.516	332	157	0.782	0.948
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.66227	0.03654	0.055	0.925	0.962	329	156	0.589	0.735
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.90831	0.01072	0.012	1.097	1.047	1,750	796	0.887	0.930
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.96737	0.00760	0.008	1.463	1.209	1,759	800	0.952	0.983
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.20796	0.03138	0.151	1.824	1.351	690	306	0.145	0.271
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.02872	0.00769	0.268	1.693	1.301	1,759	800	0.013	0.044
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.02390	0.00729	0.305	1.820	1.349	1,759	800	0.009	0.038
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.47252	0.02281	0.048	1.668	1.291	1,759	800	0.427	0.518
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.51617	0.03283	0.064	7.569	2.751	729	1,755	0.451	0.582

na: Not applicable

Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Murzuq

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99427	0.00309	0.003	1.251	1.118	1,143	745	0.988	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.98654	0.00563	0.006	1.777	1.333	1,143	745	0.975	0.998
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	9	6.68818	0.732	na	na	na	na	-4	23
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	14	8.48979	0.593	na	na	na	na	-3	31
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	2.75760	0.27994	0.102	na	na	na	na	2.198	3.317
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	1.83435	1.84652	1.007	na	na	na	na	0.000	5.527
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.14490	0.03742	0.258	1.390	1.179	39	124	0.070	0.220
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.84633	0.03009	0.036	0.870	0.933	40	126	0.786	0.907
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.96300	0.01371	0.014	0.660	0.812	40	126	0.936	0.990
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.90897	0.03564	0.039	1.029	1.014	21	68	0.838	0.980
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.81986	0.05714	0.070	1.481	1.217	21	68	0.706	0.934
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.59824	0.05814	0.097	0.984	0.992	22	71	0.482	0.715
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	5	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.11324	0.01810	0.160	1.180	1.086	112	363	0.077	0.149
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.04626	0.01099	0.238	0.963	0.981	109	353	0.024	0.068
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.08552	0.01530	0.179	1.054	1.026	109	353	0.055	0.116
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.49105	0.03538	0.072	1.212	1.101	75	243	0.420	0.562

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.23: Sampling errors: Murzuq (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deff*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.89096	0.03987	0.045	1.473	1.214	29	91	0.811	0.971
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.98265	0.00921	0.009	1.035	1.017	65	209	0.964	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.89935	0.04772	0.053	4.427	2.104	53	177	0.804	0.995
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.77113	0.07377	0.096	5.273	2.296	52	172	0.624	0.919
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.94254	0.00782	0.008	1.006	1.003	281	893	0.927	0.958
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.72280	0.02404	0.033	2.572	1.604	281	893	0.675	0.771
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.53072	0.03497	0.066	4.381	2.093	281	893	0.461	0.601
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.99797	0.00213	0.002	0.842	0.918	117	378	0.994	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.80281	0.02264	0.028	1.933	1.390	354	598	0.758	0.848
Child labour	PR.3	0.01654	0.00765	0.463	1.358	1.165	327	378	0.001	0.032
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	42	127	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.00490	0.00487	0.995	0.614	0.784	42	127	0.000	0.015
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.66619	0.02860	0.043	3.282	1.811	281	893	0.609	0.723
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.98197	0.00395	0.004	0.655	0.809	1,143	745	0.974	0.990
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.86844	0.02035	0.023	2.696	1.642	1,143	745	0.828	0.909
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.56965	0.03217	0.056	3.141	1.772	1,143	745	0.505	0.634
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.67142	0.02791	0.042	2.627	1.621	1,143	745	0.616	0.727
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.96790	0.01686	0.017	1.373	1.172	228	151	0.934	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.59902	0.04224	0.071	1.107	1.052	227	150	0.515	0.683
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.89196	0.02173	0.024	3.528	1.878	1,100	721	0.849	0.935
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.86210	0.01774	0.021	1.970	1.404	1,143	745	0.827	0.898
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.59685	0.03354	0.056	2.053	1.433	733	440	0.530	0.664
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.02640	0.01176	0.446	4.006	2.001	1,143	745	0.003	0.050
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.05184	0.00959	0.185	1.392	1.180	1,143	745	0.033	0.071
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.37818	0.02473	0.065	1.935	1.391	1,143	745	0.329	0.428
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.35611	0.02744	0.077	4.750	2.179	446	1,447	0.301	0.411

na: Not applicable

Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Wadi al Hayat

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99255	0.00734	0.007	5.635	2.374	1,289	774	0.978	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.95167	0.03476	0.037	20.311	4.507	1,289	774	0.882	1.000
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	7	3.51913	0.506	na	na	na	na	0	14
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	17	6.32707	0.382	na	na	na	na	4	29
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	2.98274	0.30677	0.103	na	na	na	na	2.369	3.596
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	6.54491	3.90145	0.596	na	na	na	na	0.000	14.348
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.05815	0.01790	0.308	0.889	0.943	53	153	0.022	0.094
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.71431	0.03356	0.047	0.833	0.913	52	152	0.647	0.781
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.96711	0.01585	0.016	1.193	1.092	52	152	0.935	0.999
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.90424	0.03656	0.040	1.250	1.118	28	82	0.831	0.977
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.83486	0.04431	0.053	1.154	1.074	28	82	0.746	0.923
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.73469	0.06099	0.083	1.546	1.243	28	82	0.613	0.857
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	3	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.09674	0.01530	0.158	1.114	1.055	141	417	0.066	0.127
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.10593	0.01879	0.177	1.540	1.241	140	414	0.068	0.144
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.02898	0.00902	0.311	1.195	1.093	140	414	0.011	0.047
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.71609	0.04517	0.063	2.519	1.587	86	252	0.626	0.806

na: Not applicable

(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.24: Sampling errors: Wadi al Hayat (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.77782	0.06559	0.084	2.365	1.538	32	96	0.647	0.909
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.90249	0.06646	0.074	11.844	3.442	77	237	0.770	1.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.83585	0.03012	0.036	1.283	1.133	62	195	0.776	0.896
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.69653	0.05603	0.080	2.317	1.522	49	157	0.584	0.809
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.92357	0.01340	0.015	2.614	1.617	342	1,028	0.897	0.950
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.87577	0.02074	0.024	4.060	2.015	342	1,028	0.834	0.917
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.89934	0.01783	0.020	3.606	1.899	342	1,028	0.864	0.935
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.96914	0.02496	0.026	8.663	2.943	141	417	0.919	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.83017	0.01792	0.022	1.455	1.206	387	640	0.794	0.866
Child labour	PR.3	0.01491	0.00894	0.600	2.205	1.485	348	406	0.000	0.033
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00000	0.00000				39	118	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.01841	0.01457	0.791	1.374	1.172	39	118	0.000	0.048
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.96725	0.00882	0.009	2.524	1.589	342	1,028	0.950	0.985
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	1.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	1,289	774	1.000	1.000
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.97648	0.01994	0.020	13.389	3.659	1,289	774	0.937	1.000
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.59513	0.02725	0.046	2.383	1.544	1,289	774	0.541	0.650
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.59998	0.02464	0.041	1.956	1.399	1,289	774	0.551	0.649
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.78758	0.04757	0.060	2.056	1.434	253	153	0.692	0.883
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.45844	0.05074	0.111	1.576	1.255	253	153	0.357	0.560
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.94921	0.01160	0.012	2.131	1.460	1,276	765	0.926	0.972
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.77636	0.01582	0.020	1.114	1.056	1,289	774	0.745	0.808
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.37815	0.03294	0.087	1.887	1.374	664	410	0.312	0.444
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.01332	0.00430	0.323	1.086	1.042	1,289	774	0.005	0.022
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.01098	0.00582	0.531	2.415	1.554	1,289	774	0.000	0.023
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.75673	0.02946	0.039	3.644	1.909	1,289	774	0.698	0.816
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.78958	0.04061	0.051	14.761	3.842	489	1,488	0.708	0.871

na: Not applicable

Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Ghat

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.99837	0.00099	0.001	0.359	0.599	434	593	0.996	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	SR.604	0.91565	0.02452	0.027	4.607	2.146	434	593	0.867	0.965
Survive										
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.1	12	5.97592	0.508	na	na	na	na	0	24
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	CS.5	17	6.61861	0.398	na	na	na	na	3	30
Thrive - Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Total fertility rate (number of live births)	–	2.78295	0.35409	0.127	na	na	na	na	2.075	3.491
Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 adolescent women age 15-19 years)	TM.1b	1.40343	1.42516	1.015	na	na	na	na	0.000	4.254
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.19243	0.04770	0.248	1.948	1.396	19	134	0.097	0.288
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.89947	0.02615	0.029	0.900	0.949	18	120	0.847	0.952
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.92334	0.02416	0.026	0.982	0.991	18	120	0.875	0.972
Thrive - Child health, nutrition, and development										
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.92873	0.02122	0.023	0.476	0.690	10	71	0.886	0.971
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.6	0.80998	0.04864	0.060	1.076	1.037	10	71	0.713	0.907
Measles immunization coverage	TC.10	0.66525	0.07313	0.110	1.489	1.220	9	63	0.519	0.812
Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	TC.19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	4	(*)	(*)
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.14485	0.01999	0.138	1.051	1.025	46	327	0.105	0.185
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.07489	0.01451	0.194	0.975	0.987	45	322	0.046	0.104
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.06331	0.01493	0.236	1.207	1.098	45	322	0.033	0.093
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.74340	0.02605	0.035	0.722	0.850	28	204	0.691	0.795

na: Not applicable
(*) : Estimates based on less than 25 unweighted cases

Table SE.25: Sampling errors: Ghat (Continued)

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, MICS Libya 2024-25

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Learn and acquire skills										
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.68003	0.05578	0.082	0.872	0.934	8	62	0.568	0.792
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.94921	0.02256	0.024	1.847	1.359	22	176	0.904	0.994
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.80195	0.04984	0.062	2.549	1.597	22	164	0.702	0.902
Completion rate (Upper secondary)	LN.8c	0.58349	0.04533	0.078	1.209	1.100	20	144	0.493	0.674
Ownership of mobile phone (women age 15-49)	LN.610a	0.93775	0.01421	0.015	2.935	1.713	124	849	0.909	0.966
Use of internet (during the last 3 months, women age 15-49)	SR.612a	0.86871	0.02619	0.030	5.101	2.259	124	849	0.816	0.921
ICT skills (women age 15-49)	SR.613b	0.83008	0.03346	0.040	6.733	2.595	124	849	0.763	0.897
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Birth registration	PR.1	0.96677	0.01985	0.021	4.061	2.015	46	332	0.927	1.000
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.72885	0.02037	0.028	1.107	1.052	128	528	0.688	0.770
Child labour	PR.3	0.01613	0.01354	0.840	3.768	1.941	111	327	0.000	0.043
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20-24)	PR.4a	0.00474	0.00485	1.022	0.533	0.730	17	108	0.000	0.014
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20-24)	PR.4b	0.07832	0.03949	0.504	2.312	1.520	17	108	0.000	0.157
Safety (women age 15-49)	PR.14	0.77019	0.03643	0.047	6.357	2.521	124	849	0.697	0.843
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.89286	0.03532	0.040	7.720	2.778	434	593	0.822	0.963
Use of improved water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.74337	0.04821	0.065	7.213	2.686	434	593	0.647	0.840
Use of improved water sources with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.63466	0.03852	0.061	3.788	1.946	434	593	0.558	0.712
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.84628	0.02576	0.030	3.019	1.738	434	593	0.795	0.898
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.86752	0.03608	0.042	1.303	1.141	82	116	0.795	0.940
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.52339	0.04133	0.079	0.787	0.887	82	116	0.441	0.606
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.87924	0.02221	0.025	2.713	1.647	429	585	0.835	0.924
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.98823	0.00453	0.005	1.044	1.022	434	593	0.979	0.997
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.21466	0.03841	0.179	2.275	1.508	194	261	0.138	0.291
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.11430	0.03293	0.288	6.343	2.518	434	593	0.048	0.180
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.00000	0.00000	0.000	na	na	434	593	0.000	0.000
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.59200	0.04848	0.082	5.761	2.400	434	593	0.495	0.689
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.48849	0.06029	0.123	17.211	4.149	158	1,184	0.368	0.609

na: Not applicable

Appendix D. Data quality

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population[A], by sex, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age					**Age**				
0	721	1.7	678	1.6	45	525	1.2	553	1.3
1	735	1.7	790	1.8	46	447	1.0	547	1.3
2	824	1.9	735	1.7	47	493	1.1	536	1.3
3	856	2.0	885	2.1	48	418	1.0	501	1.2
4	895	2.1	933	2.2	49	453	1.0	508	1.2
5	1,012	2.3	978	2.3	50	437	1.0	733	1.7
6	1,115	2.6	1,022	2.4	51	525	1.2	572	1.3
7	1,044	2.4	876	2.1	52	462	1.1	532	1.2
8	1,143	2.6	1,066	2.5	53	444	1.0	466	1.1
9	1,182	2.7	981	2.3	54	518	1.2	569	1.3
10	1,137	2.6	1,063	2.5	55	439	1.0	495	1.2
11	1,100	2.5	1,110	2.6	56	309	0.7	445	1.0
12	936	2.2	930	2.2	57	353	0.8	361	0.8
13	1,060	2.4	982	2.3	58	318	0.7	341	0.8
14	1,007	2.3	1,029	2.4	59	334	0.8	327	0.8
15	935	2.1	851	2.0	60	280	0.6	385	0.9
16	830	1.9	783	1.8	61	304	0.7	350	0.8
17	761	1.7	765	1.8	62	292	0.7	309	0.7
18	781	1.8	768	1.8	63	241	0.6	242	0.6
19	824	1.9	685	1.6	64	307	0.7	278	0.7
20	679	1.6	624	1.5	65	263	0.6	272	0.6
21	707	1.6	612	1.4	66	217	0.5	238	0.6
22	643	1.5	479	1.1	67	189	0.4	186	0.4
23	621	1.4	497	1.2	68	158	0.4	162	0.4
24	696	1.6	554	1.3	69	131	0.3	170	0.4
25	647	1.5	478	1.1	70	168	0.4	192	0.4
26	620	1.4	417	1.0	71	126	0.3	126	0.3
27	542	1.2	426	1.0	72	151	0.3	178	0.4
28	621	1.4	414	1.0	73	125	0.3	113	0.3
29	519	1.2	471	1.1	74	141	0.3	163	0.4
30	484	1.1	470	1.1	75	130	0.3	124	0.3
31	505	1.2	426	1.0	76	146	0.3	159	0.4
32	470	1.1	402	0.9	77	79	0.2	71	0.2
33	494	1.1	442	1.0	78	79	0.2	85	0.2
34	589	1.4	586	1.4	79	79	0.2	87	0.2
35	570	1.3	424	1.0	80	85	0.2	89	0.2
36	467	1.1	513	1.2	81	84	0.2	44	0.1
37	486	1.1	520	1.2	82	81	0.2	72	0.2
38	503	1.2	652	1.5	83	33	0.1	32	0.1
39	499	1.1	609	1.4	84	66	0.2	70	0.2
40	473	1.1	572	1.3	85+	258	0.6	270	0.6
41	519	1.2	590	1.4					
42	483	1.1	525	1.2	DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
43	474	1.1	509	1.2					
44	616	1.4	659	1.5	Total	43,514	100.0	42,733	100.0

[A] As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	5,114	na	na	na
15-19	3,852	3,832	19.9	99.5
20-24	2,766	2,748	14.3	99.4
25-29	2,207	2,189	11.4	99.2
30-34	2,325	2,312	12.0	99.4
35-39	2,718	2,691	14.0	99.0
40-44	2,854	2,834	14.7	99.3
45-49	2,646	2,631	13.7	99.5
50-54	2,871	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	19,368	19,238	100.0	99.3
Ratios				
10-14 to 15-19	1.3	na	na	na
25-29 to 20-24	0.8	na	na	na
50-54 to 45-49	1.1	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	1,399	1,387	17.3	99.1
1	1,525	1,515	18.9	99.3
2	1,559	1,550	19.4	99.4
3	1,741	1,730	21.6	99.4
4	1,828	1,820	22.7	99.6
5	1,989	na	na	na
6	2,137	na	na	na
7	1,920	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	8,051	8,002	100.0	99.4
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.02	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.09	na	na	na

na: not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3-20 in households and 5-17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3-20 years, percent distribution of children selected for interview and number and percent of children age 5-17 years whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3-20 years	Percent distribution of children selected for interview[A]	5-17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5-17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	1,730	na	na	na	na
4	1,816	na	na	na	na
5	1,959	9.8	919	9.8	99.3
6	2,015	9.2	866	9.2	99.8
7	1,943	7.5	711	7.5	99.9
8	2,133	7.9	741	7.9	99.1
9	2,150	7.8	730	7.7	99.3
10	2,197	7.1	673	7.1	99.5
11	2,223	7.2	680	7.2	99.1
12	1,833	6.3	598	6.3	100.0
13	2,038	7.2	684	7.3	100.0
14	2,037	8.2	777	8.2	99.6
15	1,834	7.3	689	7.3	99.7
16	1,633	7.4	697	7.4	99.5
17	1,598	7.1	662	7.0	98.9
18	1,543	na	na	na	na
19	1,471	na	na	na	na
20	1,331	na	na	na	na
Total (5-17)	25,593	100.0	9,429	100.0	99.5
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	0.93	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	1.04	1.22	na	na	na
Ratio of 10 to 9	1.02	0.92	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	0.90	0.89	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.97	na	na	na	na

[A] Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'

na: not applicable

D.2 BIRTH DATE AND AGE REPORTING

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date and age reporting (household members)

Percent distribution of household members by completeness of date of birth/age information, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	**99.3**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**86,247**
Area							
Urban	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	76,732
Rural	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,515
Region							
Tobruk	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,916
Darnah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,051
Al Jabal al Akhdar	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,839
Al Marj	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,041
Banghazi	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,964
Ajdabiya	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,925
Al Kufrah	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	387
Sirt	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,355
Al Jufra	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	584
Misrata	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,872
Murqub	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,963
Tripoli	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15,416
Jafara	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	8,247
Zawiya	98.7	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,602
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,426
Al Jabal al Gharbi	98.3	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	5,496
Nalut	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,718
Sabha	97.4	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,822
Wadi Al-Shati	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,759
Murzuq	99.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,143
Wadi al Hayat	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,289
Ghat	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	434
Age							
0-4	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,051
5-14	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20,771
15-24	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14,095
25-49	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25,670
50-64	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,968
65-84	95.6	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,163
85+	84.1	6.1	0.0	7.8	2.0	100.0	528

na: not applicable

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other	Total	Number of women
Total	**99.8**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**20,054**
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17,858
Rural	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,196
Region							
Tobruk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	433
Darnah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	227
Al Jabal al Akhdar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	627
Al Marj	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	667
Banghazi	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,790
Ajdabiya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	634
Al Kufrah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	101
Sirt	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	345
Al Jufra	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	151
Misrata	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,032
Murqub	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,783
Tripoli	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,791
Jafara	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,937
Zawiya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	992
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,274
Al Jabal al Gharbi	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,222
Nalut	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	394
Sabha	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	469
Wadi Al-Shati	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	441
Murzuq	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	281
Wadi al Hayat	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	342
Ghat	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	124
Age							
15-19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,993
20-24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,865
25-29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,282
30-34	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,411
35-39	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,807
40-44	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,954
45-49	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,743

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Percent distribution of first and most recent live births to interviewed women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), MICS Libya 2024-25

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth						Date of most recent live birth				
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of first live births	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/Other	Total	Number of most recent live births
Total	**99.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**9,190**	**99.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**8,105**
Area											
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,225	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,250
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	965	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	855
Region											
Tobruk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	195	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	165
Darnah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	114	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97
Al Jabal al Akhdar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	306	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	273
Al Marj	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	265	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	236
Banghazi	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	785	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	706
Ajdabiya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	303	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	267
Al Kufrah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	38	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
Sirt	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	129	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	118
Al Jufra	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44
Misrata	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	950	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	855
Murqub	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	866	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	724
Tripoli	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,900	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,688
Jafara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	905	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	793
Zawiya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	475	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	407
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	546	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	503
Al Jabal al Gharbi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	593	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	526
Nalut	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	152	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	139
Sabha	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	168	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	146
Wadi Al-Shati	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	179	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	153
Murzuq	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89
Wadi al Hayat	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	126	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	109
Ghat	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under 5)

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age				Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only		
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**8,057**
Area						
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,183
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	874
Region						
Tobruk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	170
Darnah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91
Al Jabal al Akhdar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	273
Al Marj	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	271
Banghazi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	715
Ajdabiya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	305
Al Kufrah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	34
Sirt	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	116
Al Jufra	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
Misrata	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	922
Murqub	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	982
Tripoli	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,260
Jafara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	763
Zawiya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	454
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	440
Al Jabal al Gharbi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	450
Nalut	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	111
Sabha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	149
Wadi Al-Shati	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	204
Murzuq	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	117
Wadi al Hayat	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	141
Ghat	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
Age						
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,396
1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,523
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,562
3	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,738
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,837

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date distribution (children under 5)

Percent distribution of children under 5 by year and month of birth, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Year of birth					
	2019[A]	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024[A]
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Month of birth						
January	0.0	10.6	9.8	9.8	11.1	13.2
February	0.0	8.6	7.8	9.3	7.9	9.6
March	0.0	7.8	8.2	6.6	6.9	8.9
April	0.0	7.5	9.2	8.0	7.2	12.7
May	0.0	8.1	6.5	6.8	6.5	9.8
June	0.0	7.8	6.6	8.2	8.4	9.6
July	0.0	7.1	9.7	6.3	8.4	14.0
August	0.4	9.7	11.2	10.7	9.1	11.9
September	12.5	7.2	8.7	8.9	8.5	6.8
October	24.0	7.5	8.2	9.3	8.3	2.3
November	31.4	8.7	6.8	7.5	8.8	0.9
December	31.7	9.5	7.3	8.5	8.8	0.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage born in same month as month of interview	6.6	8.2	8.6	8.8	8.4	7.7
Number of children under age 5	474	1,854	1,637	1,623	1,474	995

[A] As the survey fieldwork took place during Sept-Jan, the values for the first and last year shown here will be truncated.

Table DQ.2.6: Birth date reporting (children age 5-17 years)

Percent distribution of selected children age 5-17 years by completeness of date of birth information, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5-17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	**100.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**9,414**
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8,382
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,032
Region							
Tobruk	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	186
Darnah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	131
Al Jabal al Akhdar	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	337
Al Marj	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	305
Banghazi	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	861
Ajdabiya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	311
Al Kufrah	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	41
Sirt	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	138
Al Jufra	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58
Misrata	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	972
Murqub	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	811
Tripoli	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,803
Jafara	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	932
Zawiya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	481
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	605
Al Jabal al Gharbi	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	610
Nalut	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	172
Sabha	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	187
Wadi Al-Shati	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	181
Murzuq	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	116
Wadi al Hayat	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	132
Ghat	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
Age							
5-9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,962
10-14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,408
15-17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,044

Table DQ.2.7: Birth date distribution (selected children age 5-9 years)

Percent distribution of children age 5-9 years selected for the 5-17 questionnaire by year and month of birth, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Year of birth					
	2014[A]	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019[A]
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Month of birth						
January	0.0	7.1	8.9	10.3	11.2	14.9
February	0.0	8.1	5.7	11.5	7.3	6.7
March	0.0	9.3	11.2	8.6	9.6	10.0
April	0.0	7.2	9.2	6.0	5.7	8.4
May	0.0	10.1	8.8	7.1	7.7	12.7
June	0.0	8.9	9.1	9.0	8.6	9.6
July	0.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.1	12.2
August	0.0	8.6	9.8	6.4	10.8	9.8
September	12.1	8.9	5.8	9.0	5.6	10.6
October	23.5	8.5	8.7	10.1	6.7	3.9
November	36.2	10.0	7.9	7.1	9.3	0.9
December	28.1	5.3	6.9	6.0	8.4	0.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage born in same month as month of interview	7.9	8.3	8.0	7.5	6.0	11.3
Number of children age 5-9	479	2,119	2,149	1,964	2,151	1,669

[A] As the survey fieldwork took place during Sept-Jan, the values for the first and last year shown here will be truncated.

D.3 COMPLETENESS AND MEASUREMENTS

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at household and source, and (unweighted) percentage of positive blank tests, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of households:		Number of households	Percentage of households with complete water quality test for:		Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire		Household drinking water	Source of drinking water		Percentage positive among completed	Number completed	Number of households selected[A]
Total	**20.1**	**20.0**	**17,549**	**99.6**	**95.7**	**3,530**	**0.0**	**871**	**881**
Area									
Urban	20.1	20.0	15,631	99.6	95.7	3,144	0.0	738	745
Rural	20.1	20.0	1,918	99.6	95.6	385	0.0	133	136

[A] One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to first of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.2W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage (women)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of women with:			Number of married women
	Date of first marriage DK/missing		Age at first marriage DK/missing	
	Only month DK/missing	Both month and year DK/missing		
Total	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**10,298**
Area				
Urban	0.3	0.2	0.0	9,201
Rural	0.5	0.4	0.0	1,097
Region				
Tobruk	0.2	0.0	0.0	220
Darnah	0.0	0.0	0.0	127
Al Jabal al Akhdar	0.4	0.3	0.0	333
Al Marj	0.6	0.0	0.0	305
Banghazi	0.0	0.0	0.0	867
Ajdabiya	0.0	0.0	0.0	348
Al Kufrah	0.8	0.2	0.0	45
Sirt	0.0	0.0	0.0	146
Al Jufra	0.0	0.0	0.0	58
Misrata	0.4	0.2	0.0	1,066
Murqub	0.0	0.0	0.0	987
Tripoli	0.4	0.0	0.0	2,082
Jafara	0.0	0.2	0.0	1,027
Zawiya	0.0	0.0	0.0	522
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	599
Al Jabal al Gharbi	0.4	1.0	0.0	675
Nalut	0.6	1.2	0.0	173
Sabha	2.5	2.0	0.0	190
Wadi Al-Shati	1.0	0.6	0.0	214
Murzuq	1.4	0.0	0.0	116
Wadi al Hayat	1.4	0.9	0.0	148
Ghat	1.2	1.8	0.0	50
Age				
15-19	0.0	0.5	0.0	70
20-24	0.1	0.1	0.0	594
25-29	0.2	0.1	0.0	1,241
30-34	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,822
35-39	0.3	0.4	0.0	2,229
40-44	0.6	0.4	0.0	2,310
45-49	0.3	0.1	0.0	2,032

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for age (children under 5)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**98.4**	**1.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**1.6**	**8,057**
Age (in months)								
<6	97.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	2.3	660
6-11	97.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	2.2	721
12-23	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.0	1,535
24-35	98.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1.9	1,533
36-47	98.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1.6	1,764
48-59	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.5	1,844

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Height for age (children under 5)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**97.5**	**1.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**100.0**	**2.5**	**8,057**
Age (in months)								
<6	95.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	4.8	660
6-11	96.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	3.9	721
12-23	97.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	2.3	1,535
24-35	97.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	2.6	1,533
36-47	98.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	1.9	1,764
48-59	98.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.6	1,844

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for height (children under 5)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	**95.3**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**1.3**	**3.1**	**100.0**	**4.7**	**8,057**
Age (in months)								
<6	91.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	7.1	100.0	8.8	660
6-11	95.1	0.1	0.0	1.5	3.2	100.0	4.9	721
12-23	96.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	2.2	100.0	3.3	1,535
24-35	96.1	0.1	0.5	1.6	1.8	100.0	3.9	1,533
36-47	95.9	0.1	0.2	1.4	2.4	100.0	4.1	1,764
48-59	94.5	0.1	0.1	1.5	4.0	100.0	5.5	1,844

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements (children under 5)

Percent (unweighted) distribution of decimal digit recorded in weight and height/length measurements of children under 5, MICS Libya 2024-25

-	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	**7,943**	**100.0**	**7,932**	**100.0**
Digit				
0	659	8.3	667	8.4
1	822	10.3	859	10.8
2	939	11.8	1,036	13.1
3	868	10.9	1,016	12.8
4	766	9.6	957	12.1
5	815	10.3	774	9.8
6	758	9.5	811	10.2
7	740	9.3	655	8.3
8	812	10.2	572	7.2
9	764	9.6	585	7.4
Index of dissimilarity[A]	na	7.2	na	18.0

[A] A measure of digit preference calculated as half of the sum of the absolute differences to the expected 10%, that is, the percentage of all measurements that would need to be moved to achieve the expected 10% of measurements.on each terminal digit.

na: not applicable

Table DQ.3.8: Interference in anthropometric measurements (children under 5)

Percentage (unweighted) of measured children under 5 for whom measurement of height/length were interfered with by braided or ornamented hair and (unweighted) percentage who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage of children who wore braided or ornamented hair that interfered with height/length measurement	Number of children under 5 with height/length measurements	Percentage of children who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement	Number of children under 5 with weight measurements
Total	**1.5**	**7,932**	**8.6**	**7,943**
Sex				
Male	0.9	3,970	8.3	3,974
Female	2.0	3,962	8.9	3,969
Age (in months)				
<6	1.1	650	9.2	650
6-11	1.0	710	8.9	709
12-23	0.9	1,520	7.9	1,523
24-35	1.4	1,501	8.6	1,507
36-47	2.0	1,735	9.4	1,738
48-59	1.9	1,816	8.1	1,816

Table DQ.3.9: Standard deviation of z-scores (children under 5)

Standard deviation of z-scores (unweighted) of anthropometric measures of weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Weight for age	Number of children under 5[A]	**Height for age**	Number of children under 5[A]	**Weight for height**	Number of children under 5[A]
	SD of z-scores		SD of z-scores		SD of z-scores	
Total	**1.23**	**7,925**	**1.61**	**7,859**	**1.37**	**7,859**
Sex						
Male	1.25	3,962	1.64	3,924	1.39	3,924
Female	1.20	3,963	1.58	3,935	1.34	3,935
Region						
Tobruk	0.90	327	1.24	327	1.04	327
Darnah	1.06	325	1.51	325	1.28	325
Al Jabal al Akhdar	1.15	345	1.57	345	1.14	345
Al Marj	1.37	376	1.57	371	1.33	371
Banghazi	1.25	448	1.65	446	1.44	446
Ajdabiya	1.13	430	1.65	429	1.38	429
Al Kufrah	2.08	233	2.79	230	1.77	230
Sirt	1.16	345	1.23	345	1.24	345
Al Jufra	1.14	229	1.78	223	1.42	223
Misrata	1.27	525	1.79	517	1.26	517
Murqub	1.10	459	1.23	448	1.19	448
Tripoli	0.95	438	1.11	438	1.27	438
Jafara	1.01	345	1.64	345	1.21	345
Zawiya	1.21	368	1.75	366	1.56	366
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	1.13	300	1.82	290	1.44	290
Al Jabal al Gharbi	1.40	276	2.03	269	1.87	269
Nalut	1.05	228	1.56	225	1.19	225
Sabha	1.07	335	1.25	333	1.10	333
Wadi Al-Shati	1.01	480	1.08	480	1.09	480
Murzuq	1.40	369	1.65	363	1.46	363
Wadi al Hayat	1.18	417	1.38	417	1.36	417
Ghat	1.21	327	1.64	327	1.36	327
Age (in months)						
<6	1.39	645	1.90	628	1.66	628
6-11	1.28	705	1.83	693	1.50	693
12-23	1.24	1,520	1.73	1,500	1.36	1,500
24-35	1.19	1,504	1.59	1,493	1.34	1,493
36-47	1.15	1,735	1.52	1,731	1.31	1,731
48-59	1.19	1,816	1.39	1,814	1.24	1,814

[A] The number of children under age 5 in the three denominators can be different as they include only children with valid measurements for the particular index

D.4 OBSERVATIONS

Table DQ.4.1: Observation of handwashing facility

Percent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, MICS Libya 2024-25

-	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	**95.1**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**4.3**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**17,549**
Area							
Urban	94.8	0.3	0.2	4.6	0.1	100.0	15,631
Rural	97.4	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.1	100.0	1,918
Region							
Tobruk	99.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	396
Darnah	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	236
Al Jabal al Akhdar	96.9	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	569
Al Marj	98.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	572
Banghazi	96.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	1,564
Ajdabiya	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	566
Al Kufrah	99.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	80
Sirt	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	237
Al Jufra	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	119
Misrata	97.5	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	1,712
Murqub	97.5	0.0	0.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,661
Tripoli	90.7	0.1	0.1	8.8	0.3	100.0	3,311
Jafara	92.5	0.1	0.3	7.0	0.1	100.0	1,616
Zawiya	94.5	0.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	988
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,129
Al Jabal al Gharbi	88.8	0.7	0.2	10.2	0.0	100.0	1,218
Nalut	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	363
Sabha	97.7	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.2	100.0	328
Wadi Al-Shati	98.3	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	100.0	335
Murzuq	80.8	6.7	9.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	219
Wadi al Hayat	96.1	2.5	0.4	0.9	0.1	100.0	251
Ghat	90.9	0.0	7.7	1.4	0.0	100.0	80
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	91.2	0.9	0.7	7.1	0.1	100.0	3,866
Second	93.8	0.2	0.3	5.7	0.1	100.0	3,461
Middle	94.2	0.1	0.1	5.5	0.2	100.0	3,468
Fourth	97.5	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.1	100.0	3,459
Richest	99.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	3,295

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of vaccination records

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of vaccination records, and the percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewers, MICS Libya 2024-25

-	Child does not have vaccination records		Child has vaccination records		DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage of vaccination records seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children age 0-35 months
	Had vaccination records previously	Never had vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)				
Total	**1.3**	**2.8**	**79.1**	**16.3**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**82.9**	**4,481**
Area								
Urban	1.3	2.7	78.5	17.0	0.8	100.0	82.2	3,985
Rural	1.1	3.5	83.6	11.2	0.9	100.0	88.2	497
Region								
Tobruk	0.3	4.9	86.2	6.4	2.0	100.0	93.1	100
Darnah	6.0	0.7	87.1	5.0	1.2	100.0	94.6	44
Al Jabal al Akhdar	2.1	5.7	78.1	13.5	0.6	100.0	85.3	144
Al Marj	4.1	2.2	88.7	4.9	0.0	100.0	94.8	148
Banghazi	1.6	3.4	76.4	17.7	0.8	100.0	81.2	391
Ajdabiya	4.9	1.3	73.4	20.4	0.0	100.0	78.3	156
Al Kufrah	13.3	7.6	70.0	7.9	2.2	100.0	89.9	17
Sirt	0.0	2.3	87.0	10.3	0.3	100.0	89.4	62
Al Jufra	3.8	1.9	88.3	6.0	1.4	100.0	93.7	25
Misrata	0.3	1.4	79.2	16.4	2.7	100.0	82.8	513
Murqub	0.0	0.6	98.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	591
Tripoli	0.0	0.6	69.6	29.8	0.0	100.0	70.0	678
Jafara	1.0	1.9	83.6	13.4	0.6	100.0	86.1	420
Zawiya	1.9	9.5	58.5	29.5	2.4	100.0	66.5	260
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	1.7	8.6	55.2	34.5	0.0	100.0	61.5	251
Al Jabal al Gharbi	0.0	1.7	84.2	13.5	1.3	100.0	86.2	247
Nalut	4.1	3.9	76.8	15.3	1.5	100.0	83.4	64
Sabha	6.0	3.7	78.0	12.2	0.0	100.0	86.5	75
Wadi Al-Shati	1.0	1.5	87.9	9.7	0.0	100.0	90.1	122
Murzuq	4.9	3.7	84.5	6.6	0.4	100.0	92.7	63
Wadi al Hayat	0.9	7.4	87.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	94.9	84
Ghat	0.5	3.3	89.9	6.3	0.0	100.0	93.4	27
Age (in months)								
0-5	0.4	4.5	84.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	88.4	700
6-11	0.8	2.1	86.7	10.4	0.1	100.0	89.3	697
12-23	1.1	2.4	80.5	15.5	0.6	100.0	83.8	1,523
24-35	2.0	2.8	72.1	22.1	1.5	100.0	76.5	1,562

Table DQ.4.3: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, MICS Libya 2024-25

-	Child has birth certificate		Child does not have birth certificate	DK/Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)					
Total	**74.7**	**23.7**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**100.0**	**75.9**	**8,057**
Area							
Urban	74.4	24.1	1.4	0.1	100.0	75.5	7,183
Rural	76.9	20.7	2.2	0.2	100.0	78.8	874
Region							
Tobruk	65.2	33.2	1.6	0.0	100.0	66.2	170
Darnah	85.7	13.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	86.1	91
Al Jabal al Akhdar	78.0	19.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	80.4	273
Al Marj	81.0	18.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	81.2	271
Banghazi	65.5	32.8	1.4	0.4	100.0	66.6	715
Ajdabiya	81.6	17.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	82.3	305
Al Kufrah	56.3	30.1	13.1	0.4	100.0	65.1	34
Sirt	90.9	8.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	91.2	116
Al Jufra	69.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.0	43
Misrata	53.0	45.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	53.7	922
Murqub	92.4	5.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	94.2	982
Tripoli	76.2	23.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	76.7	1,260
Jafara	75.7	23.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	76.2	763
Zawiya	75.1	24.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	75.4	454
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	76.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.0	440
Al Jabal al Gharbi	73.1	25.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	73.9	450
Nalut	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	111
Sabha	75.2	11.3	13.5	0.0	100.0	86.9	149
Wadi Al-Shati	84.7	12.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	87.1	204
Murzuq	66.5	24.2	8.6	0.7	100.0	73.4	117
Wadi al Hayat	60.8	34.7	4.1	0.5	100.0	63.7	141
Ghat	72.7	23.4	3.9	0.0	100.0	75.7	46
Age (in months)							
0-5	69.4	24.4	6.0	0.2	100.0	74.0	700
6-11	70.9	27.3	1.7	0.2	100.0	72.2	697
12-23	77.0	22.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	77.6	1,523
24-35	75.4	23.3	1.0	0.3	100.0	76.4	1,562
36-47	74.5	24.0	1.4	0.1	100.0	75.7	1,738
48-59	75.6	23.6	0.8	0.1	100.0	76.2	1,837

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3-24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, MICS Libya 2024-25

		Currently attending																			
			Primary							Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school							
			Grade							Grade				Grade							
	Not attending school	Early childhood education	1	2	3	4	5	6	DK/ Missing	1	2	3	DK/ Missing	1	2	3	DK/ Missing	Higher than secondary	DK/ Missing	Total	Number of household members age 3-24 years
Age at beginning of school year																					
3	91.1	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,763
4	62.8	35.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,936
5	30.9	44.4	21.9	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,059
6	3.7	6.5	63.0	25.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,064
7	2.6	0.6	9.2	59.1	26.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,062
8	1.8	0.1	0.8	12.1	57.0	25.6	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,186
9	2.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	11.6	59.0	24.4	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,197
10	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	11.3	58.2	24.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,246
11	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	13.3	57.2	0.2	22.6	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,900
12	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	12.2	0.0	56.6	26.3	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,025
13	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.1	11.2	56.5	24.5	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,109
14	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.9	16.7	54.4	0.1	19.9	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,837
15	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.9	18.4	0.1	46.6	22.7	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,703
16	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.7	5.2	0.0	15.4	49.3	18.2	0.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	1,532
17	9.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.1	0.0	2.8	15.3	51.9	0.7	16.6	0.0	100.0	1,611
18	14.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.0	2.4	3.5	24.2	0.7	53.1	0.0	100.0	1,452
19	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.9	1.9	9.6	0.3	67.5	0.0	100.0	1,410
20	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	6.0	0.3	66.0	0.0	100.0	1,317
21	34.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	4.1	0.4	59.5	0.1	100.0	1,233
22	45.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	5.1	0.9	46.9	0.1	100.0	1,151
23	57.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.4	0.6	37.3	0.2	100.0	1,116
24[A]	64.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.5	1.7	28.8	0.0	100.0	533

[A] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3-24 years at the time of interview

D.6 BIRTH HISTORY

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15-49 years, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	**17,653**	**16,436**	**1.07**	**17,427**	**16,293**	**1.07**	**226**	**143**	**1.57**	**20,054**
Age										
15-19	17	21	0.80	17	21	0.80	0	0	0.00	3,993
20-24	390	351	1.11	390	347	1.12	0	4	0.00	2,865
25-29	1,318	1,277	1.03	1,312	1,266	1.04	7	11	0.58	2,282
30-34	2,849	2,512	1.13	2,817	2,493	1.13	31	18	1.71	2,411
35-39	4,260	3,923	1.09	4,210	3,897	1.08	51	26	1.92	2,807
40-44	4,896	4,532	1.08	4,816	4,479	1.08	80	52	1.52	2,954
45-49	3,924	3,820	1.03	3,866	3,789	1.02	58	31	1.84	2,743

Table DQ.6.2: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio, by survival status of children, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date[A]			Sex ratio at birth[B]			Period ratio[C]		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	**33,720**	**369**	**34,089**	**99.9**	**99.7**	**99.9**	**107.0**	**157.5**	**107.4**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Years preceding survey												
0	1,394	13	1,407	99.8	100.0	99.8	106.3	152.1	106.6	na	na	na
1	1,561	22	1,583	99.9	100.0	99.9	92.7	81.1	92.6	103.6	133.1	103.9
2	1,620	20	1,640	100.0	100.0	100.0	109.4	160.7	109.9	97.5	119.0	97.7
3	1,762	12	1,774	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.0	110.6	99.0	100.2	43.2	99.3
4	1,898	34	1,932	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.4	204.2	97.6	100.6	320.4	101.8
5	2,010	9	2,020	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.9	126.2	102.0	101.1	32.0	100.1
6	2,079	25	2,104	99.9	100.0	99.9	109.3	365.4	110.7	106.5	196.1	107.1
7	1,894	16	1,910	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.0	346.2	121.0	90.8	81.1	90.7
8	2,094	15	2,109	99.9	100.0	99.9	108.2	605.6	109.3	107.3	81.1	107.1
9	2,010	21	2,031	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.1	139.0	114.3	23.0	20.9	23.0
10+	15,399	182	15,580	99.9	99.4	99.9	108.4	134.1	108.7	na	na	na
Five-year periods preceding survey												
0-4	8,234	101	8,335	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.3	141.3	100.7	na	na	na
5-9	10,087	87	10,173	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.4	260.8	111.2	na	na	na
10-14	8,625	81	8,706	99.9	99.6	99.9	102.8	112.1	102.9	na	na	na
15-19	4,563	66	4,630	99.9	99.5	99.9	110.3	176.1	111.0	na	na	na
20+	2,211	34	2,245	100.0	98.8	100.0	129.0	123.7	128.9	na	na	na

[A] Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

[B] $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[C] $(2 \times B_t/(B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

na: not applicable

Table DQ.6.3: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of deaths under age one month in reported age of death in days, and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Percent early neonatal[A]	**89.3**	**78.7**	**68.4**	**80.2**	**80.1**
Age at death (in days)					
0	13	4	3	12	32
1	27	16	14	3	61
2	4	7	7	1	18
3	15	6	6	3	30
4	2	5	0	0	7
5	1	2	4	2	9
6	2	0	0	2	4
7	3	4	3	1	12
8	0	0	0	2	3
9	3	1	2	0	6
10	0	1	3	0	4
11	0	0	1	0	1
12	0	0	2	2	4
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	1	0	1
15	0	3	3	0	7
16	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	1	0	0	0	1
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	1	0	0	1
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–30 days	71	50	51	29	201

[A] Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.6.4: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under age 2 years in age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, by 5-year periods preceding the survey, as reported in the (imputed) birth histories of women age 15-49 years, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total for the 20 years preceding the survey
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Percent neonatal[A]	**74.0**	**75.4**	**81.7**	**77.4**	**76.7**
Age at death (in months)					
0[B]	71	50	51	29	201
1	1	6	6	3	17
2	14	0	3	5	22
3	2	4	0	0	5
4	3	0	0	0	3
5	3	0	0	0	3
6	1	3	1	0	5
7	1	1	0	0	1
8	0	0	0	0	1
9	1	2	1	0	4
10	0	0	0	0	1
11	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	1	0	1
13	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0
16	2	2	0	0	4
17	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–11 months	96	67	62	37	262

[A] Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

[B] Includes deaths under one month reported in days

D.7 INTERVIEW METADATA

Table DQ.8.1: Interview languages

Percentage of interviews in languages of questionnaires, interviews, and native language of the respondent, use of translator, percentage of interviews with language consistency, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Questionnaire			
	Household	Women 15-49	Children Under 5	Children and adolescents 5-17
Percentage of interviews with language consistency[A]	**92.8**	**92.5**	**92.0**	**91.0**
Language of the questionnaire				
Arabic	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.6
English	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4
Other language	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Language of the interview				
Arabic	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.5
English	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other language	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Native language of the respondent				
Arabic	99.4	99.2	98.9	99.2
English	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
Other language	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Use of translator				
Entire questionnaire	6.2	6.5	6.5	7.8
Part of questionnaire	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Not used	93.5	93.1	93.1	91.9
Number of completed interviews	17,549	20,054	8,057	9,414

[A] A language consistent interview is with matching language of interview, questionnaire, and native language of respondent, as well with no use of translator.

na: Not applicable

Table DQ.8.2: Interview privacy

Percentage of questionnaires and sensitive modules conducted in privacy, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percentage by questionnaire
	Women 15-49
Privacy during entire individual interview	
Entirely in private	95.1
Part in private	4.6
Not in private	0.3
Number of completed interviews	20,054

Table DQ.8.3: Interview durations

Measures of interview duration by questionnaire (excluding time spent between interviews and on measurements), MICS Libya, 2024-25

	Questionnaire				Total for all interviews in household
	Household	Women 15-49	Children Under 5	Children and adolescents 5-17	
Average number of questionnaires completed per household	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	3.1
Average duration of interview (in minutes)	49.2	23.8	44.7	8.5	85.7
Median duration of interview (in minutes)	16.0	9.0	11.0	3.0	29.0
Percentage of questionnaires excluded from duration analysis					
Inconsistent information[A]	2.4	0.9	1.7	0.5	1.4
Out of range[B]	2.3	0.8	1.8	0.4	1.4
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total number of completed questionnaires	17,549	20,054	8,057	9,414	55,074

[A] Inconsistent is defined as interviews with end time before start time

[B] Out of range is defined as interviews longer than 3 hours

Table DQ.9.1: Telephone availability and consent for potential follow-up survey

Percent distribution of households by availability of telephone and consent for follow-up survey and percentage of households with at least one respondent consenting for follow-up survey and providing a phone number, MICS Libya 2024-25

	Percent distribution of households with members reporting:					Total	Percentage of households with at least one respondent:		Number of households
	Telephone in household		No telephone in household						
			Consent for follow-up						
	Consent for follow-up	No consent for follow-up	Confirming no phone number	Providing a phone number	No consent for follow-up		consenting for follow-up	consenting and providing a phone number	
Total	**62.0**	**34.7**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**100.0**	**64.1**	**46.0**	**17,549**
Area									
Urban	60.4	36.4	1.1	0.9	1.2	100.0	62.4	44.3	15,631
Rural	74.6	21.1	1.3	1.8	1.2	100.0	77.8	60.0	1,918
Region									
Tobruk	79.6	10.7	5.3	0.2	4.2	100.0	85.1	29.6	396
Darnah	70.1	27.9	0.6	0.2	1.2	100.0	70.9	31.9	236
Al Jabal al Akhdar	85.8	12.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	100.0	87.1	82.4	569
Al Marj	90.4	5.4	2.0	1.8	0.5	100.0	94.2	68.5	572
Banghazi	88.1	10.2	0.6	0.9	0.1	100.0	89.7	82.2	1,564
Ajdabiya	42.3	56.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	43.1	25.5	566
Al Kufrah	63.9	20.9	5.4	4.8	5.0	100.0	74.1	47.4	80
Sirt	97.1	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	98.3	96.6	237
Al Jufra	83.8	15.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	84.0	78.3	119
Misrata	41.1	54.4	0.9	0.2	3.3	100.0	42.2	13.9	1,712
Murqub	59.0	38.3	1.5	0.4	0.9	100.0	60.8	30.5	1,661
Tripoli	36.7	62.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	37.0	23.9	3,311
Jafara	69.8	24.1	1.8	2.1	2.2	100.0	73.7	58.3	1,616
Zawiya	62.5	36.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	62.7	54.5	988
Almantiqa Al Gharbia	58.5	36.6	1.4	2.1	1.3	100.0	62.1	33.8	1,129
Al Jabal al Gharbi	65.0	24.5	4.0	4.0	2.5	100.0	73.0	52.8	1,218
Nalut	55.2	43.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	100.0	56.0	47.2	363
Sabha	91.1	8.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	92.0	87.9	328
Wadi Al-Shati	94.5	4.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	95.8	93.0	335
Murzuq	75.8	21.9	0.7	1.3	0.3	100.0	77.7	49.5	219
Wadi al Hayat	95.6	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	100.0	97.3	94.1	251
Ghat	91.4	6.2	0.5	1.3	0.6	100.0	93.2	87.5	80
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	63.7	24.0	3.9	3.7	4.7	100.0	71.3	52.3	3,866
Second	68.6	28.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	100.0	70.6	51.5	3,461
Middle	61.9	37.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	62.1	45.0	3,468
Fourth	58.1	41.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.1	41.0	3,459
Richest	57.2	42.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.3	39.1	3,295

Appendix E. MICS Libya questionnaires

E.1 ENGLISH

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Libya MICS, 2024-2025

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL			HH
HH1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___		**HH2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
HH3. *Interviewer name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___		**HH4**. *Supervisor name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
HH5. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___		**HH6**. *AREA:*	URBAN ..... 1 RURAL 2
HH7. *PROVINCE (MANTIKA) NAME AND NUMBER*:* NAME _____ ___ ___			
HH9. *Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES.....1 NO 2	**HH10**. *Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.	**HH11**. *Record the time.* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

HH12. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from ***BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND CENSUS (BSC)***. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households.

This interview usually takes about ***35*** minutes.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and we do not foresee any potential risk you might be subjected to as a result of participating in this study. No payment or incentive will be given to you or your family members for answering these questions. However, the information gathered will be very helpful for the government and the general public to better understand the situation and needs of the population.

Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you or your household will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population.

The information collected include recall of deaths and displacement which may cause some upset and bring memories of grief and sorrow. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know.

If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information on this card to contact Bureau of Statistics and Census.

May I start the interview?

YES *1*	1 ⇨ *LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS*
NO / NOT ASKED *2*	2 ⇨ *HH46*

**NAMES AND CODES FOR* HH7			
01 TUBRUK	07 ALKUFRA	13 ALJFARA	19 WADI SHATE
02 DERNA	08 SIRT	14 AZZAWYA	20 MURZUQ
03 AL JABAL AL AKHDAR	09 ALJUFRA	15 ALMINTAQAT ALGHARBIA	21 WADI AL HAYAT
04 ALMARJ	10 MISRATA	16 AL JABA AL GHARBI	22 GHAT
05 BENGHAZY	11 ALMARGEB	17 NALUT	
06 AJDABIYA	12 TRIPOLI	18 SEBHA	

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS **HL**

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.

Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: ☐

HL1. *Line number*	**HL2**. First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. *Probe for additional household members.*	**HL3**. What is the relationship of (***name***) to (***name of the head of household***)?	**HL4**. Is (***name***) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	**HL5**. What is (***name***)'s date of birth? 98 DK 9998 DK		**HL6**. How old is (***name***)? *Record in completed years.* *If age is 95 or above, record '95'.*	**HL6A.** What is **(*name*)'s** nationality? 1 LIBYAN 2 NON-LIBYAN	**HL8**. *Record line number if woman and age 15-49.*	**HL10**. *Record line number if age 0-4.*	**HL11**. *Age 0-17?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next Line*	**HL12**. Is (***name***)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *HL16* 8 DK ⇨ *HL16*	**HL13**. Does (***name***)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *HL15*	**HL14**. *Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.*	**HL15**. Where does (***name***)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME MANTIKA 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER MANTIKA 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL16**. Is (***name***)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *HL20* 8 DK ⇨ *HL20*	**HL17**. Does (***name***)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *HL19*	**HL18**. *Record the line number of father and go to HL20.*	**HL19**. Where does (***name***)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME MANTIKA 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER MANTIKA 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL20**. *Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask:* Who is the primary caregiver of (***name***)? *If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.*
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	NATIONALITY	W 15-49	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER		Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
01		0 1	1 2	__ __	— —	__ __	1 2	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
02		__ __	1 2	__ __	— —	__ __	1 2	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
03		__ __	1 2	__ __	— —	__ __	1 2	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
04		__ __	1 2	__ __	— —	__ __	1 2	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
05		__ __	1 2	__ __	— —	__ __	1 2	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
06		__ __	1 2	__ __	— —	__ __	1 2	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
07		__ __	1 2	__ __	— —	__ __	1 2	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
08		__ __	1 2	__ __	— —	__ __	1 2	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
09		__ __	1 2	__ __	— —	__ __	1 2	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
10		__ __	1 2	__ __	— —	__ __	1 2	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___

* *Codes for **HL3**: Relationship to head of household:*

01 HEAD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
03 SON / DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 GRANDCHILD
06 PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER / SISTER
09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
10 UNCLE/AUNT
11 NIECE / NEPHEW
12 OTHER RELATIVE
13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
98 DK

** *NAMES AND CODES FOR PROVINCES (MANTIKA)*

01 TUBRUK
02 DERNA
03 AL JABAL AL AKHDAR
04 ALMARJ
05 BENGHAZY
06 AJDABIYA
07 ALKUFRA
08 SIRT
09 ALJUFRA
10 MISRATA
11 ALMARGEB
12 TRIPOLI
13 ALJFARA
14 AZZAWYA
15 ALMINTAQAT ALGHARBIA
16 AL JABA AL GHARBI
17 NALUT
18 SEBHA
19 WADI SHATE
20 MURZUQ
21 WADI AL HAYAT
22 GHAT

EDUCATION: ATTAINMENT **ED**

ED1. *Line number*

ED2. *Name and age.*

Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.

ED3. *Age 3 or above?*

1 YES
2 NO ⇩
Next Line

ED4. Has (***name***) ever attended school or any Early Childhood Education programme?

1 YES
2 NO ⇩
Next Line

ED5. What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) has ever attended?

LEVEL:
0 ECE ⇩
ED7
1 PRIMARY
2 LOWER SECONDARY
3 UPPER SECONDARY
4 HIGHER
8 DK

GRADE/YEAR:
98 DK ⇩
ED7

ED6. Did (***name***) ever complete that (grade/year)?

1 YES
2 NO
8 DK

ED7. *Age 3-24?*

1 YES
2 NO ⇩
Next Line

ED8. *Check ED4: Ever attended school or ECE?*

1 YES
2 NO ⇩
Next Line

LINE	NAME	AGE	ED3 YES	ED3 NO	ED4 YES	ED4 NO	ED5 LEVEL	ED5 GRADE/YEAR	ED6 Y	ED6 N	ED6 DK	ED7 YES	ED7 NO	ED8 YES	ED8 NO
01		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		__ __	1	2	1	2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION: ATTENDANCE **ED**

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2**. *Name and age.*		**ED9**. At any time during the 2023-24 school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *ED15*	**ED10**. During 2023-24 school year, which level and grade or year is (***name***) attending? LEVEL: 0 ECE ⇩ *ED15* 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 HIGHER 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK	**ED11**. Is (***he/she***) attending a public school? *If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.* 1 GOVT./ PUBLIC 2 RELIGIOUS / FAITH ORG. 3 PRIVATE 6 OTHER 8 DK	**ED12**. In the 2023-24 school year, has (***name***) received any school tuition support? *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *ED14* 8 DK ⇩ *ED14*	**ED12A.** Do you think this tuition support is sufficient for paying the costs of (***name***)'s tuition? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	**ED13**. Who provided the tuition support? *Record all mentioned.* A GOVT. / PUBLIC B RELIGIOUS/ FAITH ORG. C PRIVATE. X OTHER Z DK	**ED14**. For the 2023-24 school year, has (***name***) received any material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms or other school supplies? *If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.* 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	**ED14A**. Do you think this support is sufficient for buying (***name***)'s school purchases? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	**ED15**. At any time during the 2022-23 school year did (***name***) attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line* 8 DK ⇩ *Next Line*	**ED16**. During 2022-23 school year, which level and grade or year did (***name***) attend? LEVEL: 0 ECE ⇩ *Next Line* 1 PRIMARY 2 LOWER SEC. 3 UPPER SEC. 4 HIGHER 8 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	AUTHORITY	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR
01		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
02		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
03		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
04		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
05		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
06		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
07		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
08		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
09		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
10		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
11		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
12		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
13		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
14		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
15		___	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___	1 2 3 6 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	A B C X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	___ ___

DEATH REGISTRATION **DR**

DR1. During the last 5 years, that is since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 5***) has a member of this household died?
YES..... 1
NO..... 2
2 ⇨ End

DR2. How many members have died since (***month of interview)*** (***year of interview minus 5***)?
__ __

DR3. *Enter the name of each person died in DR5 and ask the question DR6 to DR14 for each person.*

DR4. *Line number*	**DR5**. Can you please tell me the name(s) of the person(s) deceased. *Make sure that all the deaths reported in DR2 are recorded below before continuing to DR6*	**DR6**. What was the relationship of the (***name***)'s to the current head of household?	**DR7**. Was (***name***) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	**DR8**. What was (***name***)'s date of death? 98 DK		**DR9**. What was (***name***)'s date of birth? 98 DK	9998 DK	**DR10.** *Check DR9: Year of birth DK?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *DR12*	**DR11.** What was (***name***)'s age at death? *Record age in complete years. If more than 95, record 95*	**DR12.** What was ***(name)'s*** cause of death? 1 CARDIO-VASCULAR 2 CANCER 3 ROAD ACCIDENT/ INJURY 4 DIABETES 5 RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS 6 OTHER 8 DK	**DR13.** Was this registered? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next line*	**DR14.** When was it registered with civil registry? 1 SAME DAY 2 WITHIN 2-7 DAYS 3 LATER 8 DON'T KNOW
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	MONTH	YEAR	Y NO	AGE	CAUSE	Y NO	REGISTERED
01		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 8
02		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 8
03		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 8
04		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 8
05		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 8
06		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 8
07		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 8
08		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 8
09		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 8
10		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2	1 2 3 4 8

* *Codes for **HL3**: Relationship to head of household:*

01 HEAD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
03 SON / DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 GRANDCHILD
06 PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER / SISTER
09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
10 UNCLE/AUNT
11 NIECE / NEPHEW
12 OTHER RELATIVE
13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
98 DK

INTERNALLY DISPLACED		ID
ID1. Has any member of this household ever been forced to abandon their home? *Probe:* "By home I mean the residence where they used to live"	YES ..... 1 NO 2	*1ðID3*
ID2. Has any member of this household ever had to change where they live because they did not feel safe in their neighbourhood, area, or Mantika?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	*2ðEnd*

ID3. *Line number*	**ID4.** *Copy names of all members of the household from HL2 below*	**ID5.** Has **(*name*)** ever had to abandon their home? *Probe:* "By home I mean the residence where they used to live" 1 YES 2 NOø *Next line*	**ID6.** In which year did **(*name*)** have to abandon their home? *Enter year the person was forced to abandon their home. If more than once, record the most recent.* 9998 DK	**ID7.** Which Mantika or Country did (***name***) reside in before they had to move? *Probe to determine the mantika/country according to present borders.* 96 OTHER (*specify*) _____	**ID8.** Since (***year from ID6***), has **(*name*)** returned to their previous home? *Probe:* Has **(*name*)** moved back to the residence they used to live? 1 YES 2 NO	**ID9.** What was the main reason (***name***) had to abandon their home? 01 ARMED CONFLICT 02 GENERALISED VIOLENCE 03 VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS 04 NATURAL OR MAN MADE DISASTERS 05 EVICTION 06 PERSONAL REASONS 96 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 98 DON'T KNOW
LINE	NAME	YES NO	YEAR	MANTIKA/COUNTRY CODE	YES NO	REASON
01		1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	__ __
02		1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	__ __
03		1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	__ __
04		1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	__ __
05		1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	__ __
06		1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	__ __
07		1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	__ __
08		1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	__ __
09		1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	__ __
10		1 2	__ __ __ __	__ __	1 2	__ __

**MANTIKA CODES FOR* ID7		**COUNTRY CODES FOR* ID7
01 TUBRUK	12 TRIPOLI	23 NIGERIA
02 DERNA	13 ALJFARA	24 NIGER
03 AL JABAL AL AKHDAR	14 AZZAWYA	25 EGYPT
04 ALMARJ	15 ALMINTAQAT ALGHARBIA	26 SUDAN
05 BENGHAZY	16 AL JABA AL GHARBI	27 MALI
06 AJDABIYA	17 NALUT	28 GHANA
07 ALKUFRA	18 SEBHA	29 CHAD
08 SIRT	19 WADI SHATE	30 SYRIA
09 ALJUFRA	20 MURZUQ	31 TUNISIA
10 MISRATA	21 WADI AL HAYAT	32 ALGERIA
11 ALMARGEB	22 GHAT	96 OTHER

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1B. What is the mother tongue of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	ARABIC ..... 1 AMAZIAGH ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 6	
HC2A. What is the Nationality of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	LIBYAN ..... 01 NIGERIAN ..... 02 NIGERIEN ..... 03 EGYPTIAN ..... 04 SUDANESE ..... 05 MALIAN ..... 06 GHANAIAN ..... 07 CHADIAN ..... 08 SYRIAN ..... 09 TUNISIAN ..... 10 ALGERIAN ..... 11 OTHER NATIONALITY (*specify*)_____ 96	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ..... __ __	

HC4. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.* *If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.*	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH / SAND ..... 11 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD ..... 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS ..... 32 CERAMIC TILES ..... 33 CEMENT ..... 34 CARPET ..... 35 MARBLE ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC5. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	NO ROOF ..... 11 **NATURAL ROOFING** THATCH / PALM LEAF ..... 12 MUD ..... 14 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL / TIN ..... 31 WOOD ..... 32 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE ..... 33 CERAMIC TILES ..... 34 CEMENT/CHIP FLOOR ..... 35 ROOFING SHINGLES ..... 36 SANDWICH ROOF PANELS ..... 37 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC6. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	NO WALLS ..... 11 **NATURAL WALLS** DIRT ..... 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** STONE WITH MUD ..... 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE ..... 23 PLYWOOD ..... 24 FABRIC ..... 27 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT ..... 31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT ..... 32 BRICKS ..... 33 CEMENT BLOCKS ..... 34 COVERED ADOBE ..... 35 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC7. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A fixed telephone line?	FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1 2	
[B] A radio?	RADIO 1 2	
[C] A Bed?	BED 1 2	
[D] A Sofa?	SOFA 1 2	
[E] A Sewing Machine (not electric)?	SEWING MACHINE 1 2	
[F] A Cupboard?	CUPBOARD 1 2	
[G] A Mattress?	MATTRESS 1 2	
[H] Carpet?	CARPET 1 2	
[I] A Blanket / Quilt?	BLANKET / QUILT 1 2	
[J] A Gas Balloon/Cylinder?	GAS BALLOON/CYLINDER 1 2	
[K] A Dinning table and a chair?	DINNING TABLE AND CHAIRS 1 2	
[L] A Storage Trunk/Wooden Chest?	STORAGE TRUNK 1 2	
[M] A Water storage tank?	WATER STORAGE TANK 1 2	
HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HC10*
HC8A. What source of electricity is used in this household? *Record all mentioned.*	NATIONAL / INTERCONNECTED GRID ..... A **OFF GRID** LOCAL MINI GRID ..... B SOLAR HOME SYSTEM ..... C SOLAR LANTERN ..... D ELECTRIC GENERATOR ..... E RECHARGEABLE BATTERY ..... F DRY CELL BATTERY / TORCH ..... G OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
HC8B. What source of electricity is used most of the time in the household?	NATIONAL / INTERCONNECTED GRID ..... A **OFF GRID** LOCAL MINI GRID ..... B SOLAR HOME SYSTEM ..... C SOLAR LANTERN ..... D ELECTRIC GENERATOR ..... E RECHARGEABLE BATTERY ..... F DRY CELL BATTERY / TORCH ..... G OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	

HC9. Does your household have:	YES NO	
[A] A television?	TELEVISION 1 2	
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
[C] A Boiler (hot water kettle)?	BOILER 1 2	
[D] An electric Iron?	ELECTRIC IRON 1 2	
[F] A fan?	FAN 1 2	
[G] A washing machine (laundry)?	WASHING MACHINE 1 2	
[H] Vacuum cleaner?	VACUUM CLEANER 1 2	
[I] An air conditioner?	AIR CONDITIONER 1 2	
[J] A Satellite dish?	SATELLITE DISH 1 2	
[K] Electric Heater?	ELECTRIC HEATER 1 2	
[L] Microwave / Oven?	MICROWAVE / OVEN 1 2	
[M] Juicer / Blender?	JUICER / BLENDER 1 2	
HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES NO	
[B] A bicycle?	BICYCLE 1 2	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1 2	
[E] A car, truck, or van?	CAR / TRUCK / VAN 1 2	
[F] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
[H] A tractor	TRACTOR 1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar computer?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HC13*
HC12A. Does any member of your household have a smartphone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *HC14*
HC13A. *Check HC12A. Any smartphone?*	YES, HC12A=1 ..... 1 NO, HC12A=2 2	2 ⇨ *HC14*

HC13B. You mentioned that a member of your household has a smartphone and that you do not have access to internet at home. Just to confirm, can the smartphone access the internet while being used at home?	YES, SMARTPHONE CAN ACCESS INTERNET AT HOME.....1 NO, SMARTPHONE CANNOT ACCESS INTERNET AT HOME.....2 DK IF SMARTPHONE CAN ACCESS INTERNET AT HOME.....8	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? *If 'No', ask:* Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household? *If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.*	OWN.....1 RENT.....2 OTHER (*specify)* _____6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES.....1 NO 2	2⇨*HC17*
HC16. How many hectares or sqm of agricultural land do members of this household own? *If respondent responds in Hectares, circle "1" and record the number of Hectares reported. If respondent reports in SQM, circle "2" and record the number of SQM. If less than 100 SQM, record '000'.*	HECTARES.....1 ___ ___ ___. ___ SQM(M^2) .....2 ___ ___ ___ ___ 9995 OR MORE .....9995 DK 9998	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES.....1 NO 2	2⇨*HC19*
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Other cattle? [C] Horses, donkeys, or mules? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [F] Chickens? [I] Camels? *If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.*	 MILK COWS OR BULLS .....___ ___ OTHER CATTLE.....___ ___ HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES.....___ ___ GOATS.....___ ___ SHEEP.....___ ___ CHICKENS .....___ ___ CAMELS.....___ ___	
HC19. Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution?	YES.....1 NO 2	
HC20. Does any member of this household use a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages, either through their bank or through a mobile service, such as SADAD?	YES.....1 NO 2	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. What does this household use for cooking <u>most of the time</u>, including cooking food, making tea or coffee, boiling drinking water?	ELECTRIC STOVE ..... 02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG)/ COOKING GAS STOVE ..... 05 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE..... 06 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE (NON-MANUFACTURED)..... 07 LIQUID FUEL STOVE..... 08 MOVEABLE FIREPAN..... 09 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE..... 10 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	02 ⇨*EU6* 05 ⇨*EU6* 97 ⇨*EU6*
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.*	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL ..... 01 GASOLINE / DIESEL (NOT IN GENERATOR) ..... 02 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN ..... 03 COAL / LIGNITE UNPROCESSED ..... 04 COAL / LIGNITE BRIQUESTTES / PELLETS... 05 CHARCOAL UNPROCESSED ..... 06 CHARCOAL BRIQUESTTES / PELLETS ..... 07 WOOD..... 08 AGRICULTURAL OR CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS / CORN COBS... 09 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 10 PROCESSED BIOMASS PELLETS / BRIQUESTTES..... 11 WOODCHIPS..... 12 GARBAGE / PLASTIC..... 13 SAWDUST ..... 14 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
EU6. What does this household use to heat the home <u>when needed</u>?	CENTRAL HEATING ..... 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER ..... 02 OPEN FIRE / THREE STONE STOVE..... 07 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO SPACE HEATING IN THE HOUSEHOLD .. 97 SPACE HEATING NEVER NEEDED 00	01 ⇨*EU8* 07 ⇨*EU8* 96 ⇨*EU8* 97 ⇨*EU9* 00 ⇨*EU9*
EU6A. What is the brand of this heater, cookstove or device?	HOMMER ..... 01 ORANGE..... 02 KUMTEL..... 03 DE'LONGHI ..... 04 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.*	ELECTRICITY (INCLUDING SOLAR PANELS)..... 01 WOOD..... 12 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

EU9. What does this household use most of the time as energy for lighting, or as a light source?	ELECTRICITY (INCLUDING SOLAR PANELS)..... 01 OPEN FIRE ..... 11 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS					ST
ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organisations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends, or neighbours.					
	[A] WIVES AND CHILDREN GRANT	[B] DISABILITY GRANT	[C] IDP INVENTORY AND REGISTRATION PROGRAMME	[D] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (***name of programme***)?	YES.....1 NO .....2 ⇩ *[B]*	YES ..... 1 NO.....2 ⇩ *[C]*	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇩ *[D]*	YES .....1 NO.....2 ⇩ *[X]*	YES (*specify*) _____1 NO.....2 ⇩ *End*
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)?	YES.....1 NO .....2 ⇩*[B]* DK .....8 ⇩*[B]*	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 ⇩*[C]* DK..... 8 ⇩*[C]*	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇩*[D]* DK.....8 ⇩*[D]*	YES .....1 NO.....2 ⇩*[X]* DK.....8 ⇩*[X]*	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇩*End* DK.....8 ⇩*End*
ST4. Who in your household is the assistance intended or meant for? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Record the line numbers from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module of all beneficiaries of this assistance in the household.* *If all members are beneficiaries record '95'.*	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS..... 95	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS 95	NAME #1_____ LINE NUMBER .... ___ ___ NAME #2_____ LINE NUMBER .... ___ ___ NAME #3_____ LINE NUMBER .... ___ ___ NAME #3_____ LINE NUMBER .... ___ ___ NAME #4_____ LINE NUMBER .... ___ ___ NAME #5_____ LINE NUMBER .... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS 95	NAME #1_____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #2_____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #3_____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #3_____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #4_____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ NAME #5_____ LINE NUMBER..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS 95	NAME #1_____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2_____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3_____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3_____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4_____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5_____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS 95

ST5. Who in your household is authorised to receive or collect the assistance? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Record the line numbers from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module of all who are authorised to receive or collect the assistance.*	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ___ ___	NAME #1_____ LINE NUMBER .... ___ ___ NAME #2_____ LINE NUMBER .... ___ ___ NAME #3_____ LINE NUMBER .... ___ ___ NAME #4_____ LINE NUMBER .... ___ ___ NAME #5_____ LINE NUMBER___ ___		NAME #1_____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2_____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3_____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4_____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5_____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___
ST6. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)? *If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.* *If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.* *If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.*	MONTHS AGO... **1** __ __ ⇩ *[B]* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[B]* DK ..... 998 ⇩ *[B]*	MONTHS AGO **1** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* YEARS AGO .... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* DK ..... 998 ⇩ *[C]*	MONTHS AGO ...**1** __ __ ⇩ *[D]* YEARS AGO.....**2** __ __ ⇩ *[D]* DK.....998 ⇩ *[D]*	MONTHS AGO ...**1** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* YEARS AGO.....**2** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* DK.....998 ⇩ *[X]*	MONTHS AGO ...**1** __ __ ⇩ *End* YEARS AGO.....**2** __ __ ⇩ *End* DK.....998 ⇩ *End*

FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE		FE
FE1. Now I would like to ask you some questions about food. During the last 1 year, was there a time when you or others in your household worried about not having enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources? *Probe:* By lack of money or other resources, I mean not having the means to get food, either through growing it, purchasing it, or trading for it.	YES .....1 NO 2	
FE2. Still thinking about the last 1 year, was there a time when you or others in your household were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES .....1 NO 2	
FE3. Was there a time when you or others in your household ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources during the last 1 year?	YES .....1 NO 2	
FE4. Was there a time when you or others in your household had to skip a meal because there were not enough money or other resources to get food during the last 1 year?	YES .....1 NO 2	
FE5. Still thinking about the last 1 year, was there a time when you or others in your household ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES .....1 NO 2	
FE6. Was there a time when your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources during the last 1 year??	YES .....1 NO 2	
FE7. Was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry but did not eat because of a lack of money or other resources for food during the last 1 year??	YES .....1 NO 2	
FE8. During the last 1 year, was there a time when you or others in your household went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES .....1 NO 2	

WATER		WS
WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 **DELIVERED WATER** TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK ..... 71 WATER KIOSK ..... 72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER ..... 91 LARGE BOTTLE / DISPENSER REFILL ..... 93 OTHER (*specify*) 96	 11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 13 ⇨ *WS3* 14 ⇨ *WS3* 21 ⇨ *WS3* 31 ⇨ *WS3* 32 ⇨ *WS3* 41 ⇨ *WS3* 42 ⇨ *WS3* 51 ⇨ *WS3* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 71 ⇨ *WS4* 72 ⇨ *WS4* 81 ⇨ *WS3* 96 ⇨ *WS3*
WS2. What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 **DELIVERED WATER** TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK ..... 71 WATER KIOSK ..... 72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 OTHER (*specify*) 96	 11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 71 ⇨ *WS4* 72 ⇨ WS4
WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING ..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 ELSEWHERE 3	1 ⇨ *WS7* 2 ⇨ *WS7*

WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT ..... 000 NUMBER OF MINUTES ..... __ __ __ DK 998	000 ⇨ *WS7*
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? *Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.*	NAME ..... LINE NUMBER ..... __ __	
WS6. Since last (***day of the week***), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE ..... 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ *WS8*
WS7A. In the last 12 months, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE ..... 1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ *WS9* 8 ⇨ *WS9*
WS8. The last time this happened, what was the main reason that your household was not able to access sufficient drinking water?	WATER SOURCE NOT FUNCTIONAL ..... 1 WATER SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE ..... 2 WATER NOT AVAILABLE ..... 3 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) ..... 6 DK 8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ *WS10A* 8 ⇨ *WS10A*
WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all methods mentioned.*	BOIL ..... A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE ..... B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH ..... C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) ..... D SOLAR DISINFECTION ..... E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE ..... F OTHER (*specify*) ..... X DK ..... Z	
WS10A. Is your water supply managed by your own household, by a local or community organisation, or by a public or private water utility?	OWN HOUSEHOLD ..... 1 LOCAL OR COMMUNITY ORGANISATION ..... 2 A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE UTILITY ..... 3 DK 8	

SANITATION		WS
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? *If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:* Where does it flush to? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	**FLUSH / POUR FLUSH** FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM ..... 11 FLUSH TO PIT/CESSPOOL ..... 13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN ..... 14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE ..... 18 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE (WITH SLAB) ..... 21 SINGLE PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB ..... 22 TWIN PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB ..... 24 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT ..... 23 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD ..... 95 OTHER (*specify*) 96	11 ⇨ *WS14* 14 ⇨ *WS14* 18 ⇨ *WS11D* 21 ⇨ *WS11D* 22 ⇨ *WS11D* 24 ⇨ *WS11D* 23 ⇨ *WS11D* 95 ⇨ *End* 96 ⇨ *WS14*
WS11B. Does your (***answer from WS11***) have an outlet pipe for liquid waste? *If there is infiltration underground from the base or sides of the tank or pit, select "No"* *If the tank or pit containing wastes has a pipe which discharges liquid wastes, select "Yes"*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *WS11D* 8 ⇨ *WS11D*
WS11C. Where does this pipe go?	TO A SEWER / CLOSED DRAIN THAT LEADS TO A WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT (WWTP) ..... 21 A WATERBODY (NOT CONNECTED TO WWTP) ..... 22 DON'T KNOW WHERE ..... 23 TO AN OPEN DRAIN ..... 31 TO A WATERBODY/SURFACE ..... 32 OTHER (*specify*) ..... 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
WS11D. In the last year, have excreta from your (***answer from WS11***) been released to the surface and surroundings due to any of the following events? [A] Overflowed? [B] Flooded? [C] Containment collapsed? [D] Other event releasing excreta to the surface and surroundings? [D1] *Specify the other event mentioned*	YES / NO / DK OVERFLOWED ..... 1 2 8 FLOODED ..... 1 2 8 CONTAINMENT COLLAPSED ..... 1 2 8 OTHER EVENT ..... 1 2 8 ✩ *WS12* ✩ *WS12* (*specify*) _____	
WS12. Has your (***answer from WS11***) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED ..... 1 NO, NEVER EMPTIED ..... 4 NO, NOT EMPTIED BUT COVERED AND LEFT UNDISTURBED WHEN FULL ..... 5 DK 8	 4 ⇨ *WS14* 5 ⇨ *WS14* 8 ⇨ *WS14*

WS12A. The last time it was emptied, who emptied the (***answer from WS11***)?	**SERVICE PROVIDER** PUBLIC/MUNICIPALITY/GOVERNMENT ..... 11 PRIVATE COMPANY/NGO ..... 12 INFORMAL EMPTIER (E.G., UNLICENSED) ..... 13 **NOT SERVICE PROVIDER** SELF EMPTIED ..... 21 NEIGHBOUR, FAMILY MEMBER, FRIEND ..... 22 OTHER (*specify*) ..... 96 DK 98	
WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?	REMOVED OFF-SITE (TO TREATMENT / UNKNOWN) ... 1 REMOVED TO A WATERBODY, OPEN GROUND, FIELD OR ELSEWHERE ..... 2 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT AT OR NEAR HOUSEHOLD (IN-SITU) ..... 3 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT/TRENCH ELSEWHERE (OFF-SITE) ..... 4 EMPTIED INTO AN UNCOVERED PIT ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) ..... 6 DK 8	
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING ..... 1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT ..... 2 ELSEWHERE 3	
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) ..... 1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2	2 ⇨*End*
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10) ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS ..... 10 DK 98	

HYGIENE		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? *If the respondent indicates that there is no fixed place for handwashing, probe:* What do members of your household most often use to wash their hands? *Record result and observation.*	**OBSERVED** FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING .....1 IN YARD /PLOT .....2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) .....3 **NOT OBSERVED** NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT .....4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE .....5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____6	 4 ⇨*HW4A* 5 ⇨*HW4A* 6 ⇨*HW4A*
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	WATER IS AVAILABLE.....1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE.....2	
HW3. *Observe presence of soap, detergent, or ash/mud/sand at the place for handwashing.* *Record all that apply.*	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP.....A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) .....B ASH .....C MUD / SAND.....D NONE OF THESE PRESENT .....Y	
HW4A. Do you have a bath or shower in your dwelling, yard, or plot?	YES, IN THE DWELLING.....1 YES, IN THE YARD OR PLOT .....2 NO, ELSEWHERE.....3 NO, NONE 4	 4 ⇨*End*
HW5A. Do you have water available there? *If there is running water from a tap or water stored in a tank, bucket, jug, etc., record 'Yes'.*	YES.....1 NO 2	

HH13. *Record the time.*	HOUR AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
HH14. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH..... 1 ARABIC..... 2	
HH15. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH..... 1 ARABIC..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
HH16. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH..... 1 ARABIC..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
HH17. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
HH18. *Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:*	NO CHILDREN ..... 0 1 CHILD..... 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER) ..... __	0 ⇨*HH29* 1 ⇨*HH27*

HH19. *List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

HH20. *Rank number*	**HH21**. *Line number from HL1*	**HH22**. *Name from HL2*	**HH23**. *Sex from HL4*	**HH24**. *Age from HL6*
RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE
1	__ __		1 2	___ ___
2	__ __		1 2	___ ___
3	__ __		1 2	___ ___
4	__ __		1 2	___ ___
5	__ __		1 2	___ ___
6	__ __		1 2	___ ___
7	__ __		1 2	___ ___
8	__ __		1 2	___ ___

HH25. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. *Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.*

HH27. *(When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1'and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.*

RANK NUMBER .....__

LINE NUMBER.....__ __

NAME _____

AGE.....__ __

HH28. *Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caregiver of this child.*

HH29. *Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 .... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH40*
HH30. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.*		
HH31. *Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH40*
HH32. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90..... 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇨*HH40*

HH33. As part of the survey, we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17***) later?

☐ *'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Continued with HH37.*

☐ *'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then Continued with HH37.*

☐ *'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then Continued with HH37.*

HH37. *Check HL4 and HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH38. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 IS NOT EMANCIPATED (HL20≠90) ..... 1 NO, ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 ARE EMANCIPATED (HL20=90) 2	1 ⇨ *HH39A* 2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH38A. *CHECK HL20 IN THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: IS A BOY AGE 15-17 RECORDED AS CAREGIVER OF A CHILD IN THE HOUSEHOLD?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH38B. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17 recorded as a caregiver?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 RECORDED AS A CAREGIVER IS NOT EMANCIPATED (HL20≠90) ..... 1 NO, ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 RECORDED AS CAREGIVERS ARE EMANCIPATED (HL20=90) 2	1 ⇨ *HH39A* 2 ⇨ *HH40*

HH39A. As part of the survey, we are also interviewing men about the children in their care. We ask each person we interview for permission.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of male caregiver(s) age 15-17***) later?

☐ *'Yes' for all male caregivers age 15-17 ⇨ Continued with HH40.*

☐ *'No' for at least one male caregiver age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one male caregiver age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in UF17 and/or FS17, as applicable, on individual questionnaires for those adult consent was not given. Then Continued with HH40.*

☐ *'No' for all male caregivers age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in UF17 and/or FS17, as applicable, on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then Continued with HH40.*

HH40. *Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH42*

HH41. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.*

HH42. *Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM?*	YES, HH9=1 ..... 1 NO, HH9=2 2	2 ⇨*HH44A*
HH43. *Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM for this household*		
HH44. As part of the survey, we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? *If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.*	*YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1* *NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2*	2 ⇨*Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM*
HH44A. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household have a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 ..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇨*HH44C*
HH44B. Thank you for your participation. The Bureau of Statistics and Census will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	*YES ..... 1* *NO 2*	1 ⇨*HH44E* 2 ⇨*HH46*
HH44C. Thank you for your participation. The Bureau of Statistics and Census will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	*YES ..... 1* *NO 2*	2 ⇨*HH46*
HH44D. You have told me that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	*YES ..... 1* *NO 2*	1 ⇨*HH44F* 2 ⇨*HH46*
HH44E. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HH46*
HH44F. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.		

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
HH44G. *Ask for and record phone number.*	__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __	__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __	__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __
HH44H. Just to confirm, the number is (***number recorded in HH44G***)? *If no, return to HH44G and correct entry.*	*YES* ..... *1* *NO* ..... *2* ⇨ *HH44G*	*YES* ..... *1* *NO* ..... *2* ⇨ *HH44G*	*YES* ..... *1* *NO* ..... *2* ⇨ *HH44G*
HH44I. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	*YES* ..... *1* ⇨ *[P2]* *NO* ..... *2* ⇨ *HH46*	*YES* ..... *1* ⇨ *[P3]* *NO* ..... *2* ⇨ *HH46*	*YES* ..... *1* ⇨ *[P4]* *NO* ..... *2* ⇨ *HH46*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

HH46. *Result of HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview:* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT ..... 02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME ..... 03 REFUSED ..... 04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING ..... 05 DWELLING DESTROYED ..... 06 DWELLING NOT FOUND ..... 07 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

HH47. *Name and line number of the respondent to HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview:* NAME _____ ___ ___	*To be filled after HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE is completed* TOTAL NUMBER		*To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed* COMPLETED NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	**HH48**	__ __		
WOMEN AGE 15-49	**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __
CHILDREN AGE 5-17	**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	ZERO ..... 0 ONE 1

HH57. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.*

If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household assigned to you by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Contact Card
Libya MICS, 2024

For questions, concerns, or complaints about the Libya MICS, 2024, you may contact Bureau of Statistics and Census at:

Telephone number:
E-mail:
Address:

WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM

Libya MICS, 2024-25

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL	WQ
WQ1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WQ2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
WQ3. *Measurer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WQ4**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
WQ5. *Day / Month / Year:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	
WQ6. *Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES.....1 NO 2

WQ7. *Name of the respondent to WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM:* NAME _____		
WQ8. *Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?*	*YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN..... 1* *NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2*	1 ⇨*WQ10* 2 ⇨*WQ31*

WQ31. *Result of WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED.....01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN.....02 GLASS OF WATER NOT GIVEN.....03 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96

WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. *Record the time:*	HOURS: ..... ___ ___ MINUTES: ..... ___ ___	
WQ11. Could you please provide me with a glass of the water that members of your household usually drink?	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2 ⇨*WQ31 and record '03'*
WQ12. *Observe and record whether the water was collected directly from the source or from a separate storage container.*	DIRECT FROM SOURCE.....1 COVERED CONTAINER.....2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER.....3 UNABLE TO OBSERVE.....8	1 ⇨*WQ13* 2 ⇨*WQ13* 3 ⇨*WQ13*
WQ12A. From where did you pour this water? *Probe to understand if directly from the source or from a covered or uncovered container.*	DIRECT FROM SOURCE.....1 COVERED CONTAINER.....2 UNCOVERED CONTAINER.....3	
WQ13. *Label sample **H-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*		
WQ14. Have you or any other member of this household done anything to this water to make it safer to drink?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*WQ17* 8 ⇨*WQ17*
WQ15. What has been done to the water to make it safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all items mentioned.*	BOIL.....A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE.....B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH.....C USE A WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.).....D SOLAR DISINFECTION.....E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE.....F OTHER (*specify*) _____X DK.....Z	

WQ17. What source was this water collected from?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING .....11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR.....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE .....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE.....21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL .....31 UNPROTECTED WELL.....32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING .....41 UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42 RAINWATER .....51 **DELIVERED WATER** TANKER-TRUCK .....61 CART WITH SMALL TANK .....71 WATER KIOSK .....72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER .....91 LARGE BOTTLE / DISPENSER REFILL .....93 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
WQ18. Can you please show or tell me the location of the source of the glass of drinking water?	YES, SHOWN OR TOLD .....1 NO, UNABLE TO SHOW OR TELL 2	2 ⇨ *WQ20*
WQ19. *Record whether source water sample collected.* *Label sample **S-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED .....1 SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED: NO WATER AVAILABLE AT SOURCE .....2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR.....3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE .....4 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN TO COLLECT SAMPLE……..…….…….5	
WQ20. *Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨ *WQ22*
WQ21. *Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.* *Label **B-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).* *Record whether the sample is available.*	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE .....1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (*specify*) _____2	
WQ22. *Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-48 hours of incubation.*		
WQ23. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ __ : __ __	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
Following 24-48 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.		
WQ24. *Day / Month / Year of recording test results:*	___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	
WQ25. *Record the time:*	HOUR AND MINUTES..... ___ ___ : ___ ___	
WQ26. *HOUSEHOLD WATER TEST (100ML)*: *Record 3-digit count of colonies.* *If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101'* *If it is not possible to read results, record '991'* *If the results are lost, record '992'*	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES..... ___ ___ ___	
WQ26A. *Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?*	YES, WQ19=1 .....1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK.....2	2 ⇨*WQ28*
WQ27. *SOURCE WATER TEST (100ML)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES..... ___ ___ ___	
WQ28. *Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?*	YES, WQ21=1 .....1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK.....2	2 ⇨*WQ31*
WQ29. *BLANK WATER TEST (100ML)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES..... ___ ___ ___	⇨*WQ31*

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN
Libya MICS, 2024-2025

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	**WM**
WM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
WM3. *Woman's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**WM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
WM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WM6**. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___

Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.	**WM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

WM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*WM9B* 2 ⇨*WM9A*

WM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from ***Bureau of Statistics and Census.*** We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. This interview usually takes about ***35*** minutes. Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of women. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know. If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information provided on this card to contact Bureau of Statistics and Census. May I start the interview?	**WM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about ***35*** minutes. Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of women. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know. If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information on the card I gave you earlier to contact Bureau of Statistics and Census. May I start the interview?
YES.....*1* *NO / NOT ASKED*.....*2*	1 ⇨*WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*WM17*

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	1 ☐ *WB5*
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... __ __	
WB5. Where were you born? In Libya or another country?	THIS COUNTRY .....1 OTHER COUNTRY .....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*WB6* 8 ⇨*WB7*
WB5A. In which Mantika were you born? *Probe to determine the region according to present borders.*	MANTIKA.....__ __ DK.....98	⇨*WB7* 98 ⇨*WB7*
WB6. In which country were you born? *Probe to determine country according to present borders and record the code of the country.* *<u>If unable to find or determine the name of the country</u>, write the name of the place below and then temporarily record '976' until you learn the appropriate code.* _____ *(Name of country)*	COUNTRY .....__ __ __ UNABLE TO DETERMINE COUNTRY 976	

WB7. Do you have the citizenship of Libya?	YES, CITIZEN OF THIS COUNTRY .....1 NO, ANOTHER COUNTRY/COUNTRIES.....2 NO, NO CITIZENSHIP 3	2 ⇨*WB7B* 3 ⇨*End*
WB7A. Do you have the citizenship of another country?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*End*
WB7B. Which (other) country or countries do you have the citizenship of? *Probe to determine country according to present borders and record the code of the country.* *If unable to find or determine the name of the country, write the name of the place below and then temporarily record '976' until you learn the appropriate code.* _____ *(Name of country)*	COUNTRY #1.....__ __ __ COUNTRY #2.....__ __ __ COUNTRY #3.....__ __ __ UNABLE TO DETERMINE COUNTRY 976	

MIGRATION		WB
WB8. How long have you been continuously living in (*name of current city, town or village of residence*)? *If less than one year, record '00' years.*	YEARS ..... __ __ ALWAYS / SINCE BIRTH 95	95 ⇨*End*
WB9. Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether the place is a city, a town or a rural area</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '5' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	CITY ..... 1 TOWN ..... 2 RURAL AREA ..... 3 UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF CITY/TOWN/RURAL ..... 5 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
WB10. Before you moved here, in which Mantika did you live in? *Probe to identify the name of the place.* *<u>If unable to determine the name of Mantika</u> write the name of the place and then temporarily record '95' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of Mantika)*	MANTIKA ..... __ __ OUTSIDE OF LIBYA (*specify*) _____ 96	

HEALTH INSURANCE		IN
IN1. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
IN2. What type of health insurance are you covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE .....A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER .....B SOCIAL SECURITY .....C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE .....D OTHER (*specify*) _____X	

ICT USE		IC
IC1. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*IC3*
IC2. Do you own a smartphone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
IC3. During the last 3 months, did you use a mobile telephone at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *Probe if necessary:* I mean have you communicated with someone using a mobile phone. *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	
IC4. Have you ever used a computer, such as a desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*IC6*
IC5. During the last 3 months, did you use a computer at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happened almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL ..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY 3	 1 ⇨*IC7* 2 ⇨*IC7* 3 ⇨*IC7*
IC6. *Check IC3: Is IC3=0 or blank?*	YES, IC3=0 OR BLANK ..... 1 NO, IC3=1, 2, OR 3 2	1 ⇨*IC10*

IC7. I will now ask you about activities that you may have done on a computer or phone during the last 3 months. Did you:	YES NO	
[B] Use a copy and paste tool to duplicate or move data, information, and content in digital environments, for example within a document, between devices, or on the cloud?	USE COPY/PASTE 1 2	
[C] Send a message, for example by e-mail, messaging service, or SMS, with an attached file, for example a document, picture, or video?	SEND MESSAGE WITH ATTACHMENT 1 2	
[D] Use a basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet?	USE BASIC SPREADSHEET FORMULA..... 1 2	
[E] Connect and install a new device, such as a modem, camera, or printer?	CONNECT DEVICE 1 2	
[F] Find, download, install, and configure software?	INSTALL SOFTWARE..... 1 2	
[G] Create an electronic presentation with presentation software, including text, images, sound, video, or charts?	CREATE PRESENTATION..... 1 2	
[H] Transfer a file or application between a computer and other device?	TRANSFER FILE 1 2	
[I] Set up effective security measures, for example strong passwords or log-in attempt notification, to protect devices and online accounts?	SET UP SECURITY MEASURES 1 2	
[J] Change privacy settings on your device, account, or app to limit the sharing of personal data and information, such as name, contact information, or photos?	CHANGE PRIVACY SETTINGS 1 2	
[K] Verify the reliability of information found online?	VERIFY RELIABILITY OF INFO 1 2	
[L] Write a computer program using a specialised programming language, including programming or coding in digital environments, for example computer software or app development?	PROGRAMMING..... 1 2	
IC8. *Check IC7[F]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, IC7[F]=1 ..... 1 NO, IC7[F]=2 2	1 ⇨*IC11*
IC9. *Check IC7[K]: Is 'Yes' recorded?*	YES, IC7[K]=1..... 1 NO, IC7[K]=2 2	1 ⇨*IC11*
IC10. Have you ever used the internet from any location and any device?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨*End*
IC11. During the last 3 months, did you use the internet at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all? *If 'At least once a week', probe:* Would you say this happens almost every day? *If 'Yes' record 3, if 'No' record 2.*	NOT AT ALL..... 0 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 ALMOST EVERY DAY..... 3	

MARRIAGE		MA
MA1. Are you currently married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 NO, NOT MARRIED 3	 3 ⇨*MA5*
MA2. How old is your (***husband***)? *Probe*: How old was your (***husband***) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __ DK 98	
MA3. Besides yourself, does your (***husband***) have any other wives or does he live with someone else as if married?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*MA7*
MA4. How many other wives does he have?	NUMBER ..... __ __ DK 98	⇨*MA7* 98 ⇨*MA7*
MA5. Have you ever been married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ..... 1 NO, NEVER MARRIED 3	 3 ⇨*UN14*
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED ..... 1 DIVORCED ..... 2 SEPARATED 3	
MA7. Have you been married only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*MA8A* 2 ⇨*MA8B*
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (***husband***)? *If respondent says that she is married but not yet living together with her husband, ask:* In what month and year did you get married to your husband? **MA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> husband? *If respondent says that she was married before but never lived with her first husband, ask:* In what month and year did you get married to your <u>first</u> husband?	DATE OF (FIRST) MARRIAGE MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MA9. *Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MA8A/B=9998 ..... 1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998 2	 2 ⇨*End*
MA10. *Check MA7: Married only once?*	YES, MA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MA7=2 2	1 ⇨*MA11A* 2 ⇨*MA11B*
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (***husband***)? *If respondent says that she is married but not yet living together with her husband, ask:* How old were you when you got married to your husband? **MA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> husband? *If respondent says that she was married before but never lived with her first husband, ask:* How old were you when you got married to your <u>first</u> husband?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM0. *Check MA1 or MA5: Is the respondent married or has she been married before?*	YES, MA1=1 OR MA5=1 ..... 1 NO, MA1≠1 AND MA5≠1 2	2 ⇨*End*
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? *This module and the birth history should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to any question.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM5*
CM3. How many sons live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? *If 'No' probe by asking:* I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM11*
CM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM11. *Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.*	SUM ..... __ __	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (***total number in CM11***) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*CM14*
CM13. *Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		
CM14. *Check CM11: How many live births?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 ..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTH, CM11=01 OR MORE 1	0 ⇨*End*

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY — BH

BH0. Now I would like to record the names of all of your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
Record names of all of the births in BH1.Record twins and triplets on separate lines.

BH0. *BH Line Number*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins? 1 SINGLE 2 MULTI.		**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl? 1 BOY 2 GIRL		**BH4**. On what day, month and year was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe*: What is (***his/her***) birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive? 1 YES 2 NO		**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (***his/her***) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you? 1 YES 2 NO		**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (***he/she***) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth? 1 YES 2 NO	
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
01		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *Next Birth*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS .....2 YEARS.....3	__ __		
02		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .... 2 YEARS..... 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
03		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .... 2 YEARS..... 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
04		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .... 2 YEARS..... 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
05		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .... 2 YEARS..... 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
06		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .... 2 YEARS..... 3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
07		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .... 2 YEARS.....3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
08		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .... 2 YEARS.....3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
09		1	2	1	2	__ __	__ __	__ __ __ __	1	2➢ *BH9*	__ __	1	2	__ __ ⇨ *BH10*	DAYS ..... 1 MONTHS .... 2 YEARS.....3	__ __	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*

BH0. *BH Line Number*	**BH1**. What name was given to your (first/next) baby?	**BH2**. Were any of these births twins?		**BH3**. Is (***name of birth***) a boy or a girl?		**BH4**. In what month and year was (***name of birth***) born? *Probe*: What is (***his/her***) birthday?			**BH5**. Is (***name of birth***) still alive?		**BH6**. How old was (***name of birth***) at (***his/her***) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.*	**BH7**. Is (***name of birth***) living with you?		**BH8**. *Record household line number of child (from HL1)* *Record '00' if child is not listed.*	**BH9**. How old was (***name of birth***) when (***he/she***) died? *If '1 year', probe:* How many months old was (***name of birth***)? *Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years*		**BH10**. Were there any other live births between (***name of previous birth***) and (***name of birth***), including any children who died after birth?	
		S	M	B	G	Day	Month	Year	Y	N	Age	Y	N	Line No	Unit	Number	Y	N
10		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2➢ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
11		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2➢ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
12		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2➢ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
13		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2➢ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*
14		1	2	1	2	___ ___	___ ___	___ ___ ___ ___	1	2➢ *BH9*	___ ___	1	2	___ ___ ⇨*BH10*	DAYS .....1 MONTHS ..2 YEARS 3	___ ___	1➢ *Add Birth*	2➢ *Next Birth*

BH11. Have you had any live births since the birth of (***name of last birth listed***)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*Record birth(s) in Birth History*

CM15. *Compare number in CM11 with number of births listed in the birth history above and check:*	NUMBERS ARE THE SAME ..... 1 NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT 2	1 ⇨*CM17*
CM16. *Probe and reconcile responses in the birth history until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		
CM17. *Check BH4: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since* ***(month of interview)*** *in* ***(year of interview minus 2)****?* *If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is* ***(year of interview minus 2)****, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.*	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1	0 ⇨*End*
CM18. *Copy name of the last child listed in BH1.* *If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
DB2. When you got pregnant with (***name***), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
DB3. *Check CM11: Number of births:*	ONLY 1 BIRTH ..... 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇨*DB4A* 2 ⇨*DB4B*
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? **DB4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE 2	

ANTENATAL CARE		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN3. Whom did you see? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? *Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.*	WEEKS ..... **1** __ __ MONTHS ..... **2** 0 __ DK 998	
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? *Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following:	YES NO	
[A] Measure your blood pressure?	BLOOD PRESSURE 1 2	
[B] Take a urine sample?	URINE SAMPLE 1 2	
[C] Take a blood sample?	BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2	
[D] Listen to your baby's heartbeat?	HEARTBEAT 1 2	
[E] Talk with you about which foods or how much food you should eat?	FOODS 1 2	
[F] Talk with you about breastfeeding?	BREASTFEED 1 2	
[G] Ask if you had vaginal bleeding?	BLEEDING 1 2	

DELIVERY CARE		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.* *If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NO ONE ..... Y	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (***name***)? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE (*specify*) _____ 36 **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO HOSPITAL ..... 41 NGO CLINIC ..... 42 OTHER NGO (*specify*) _____ 46 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨*End* 12 ⇨*End* 96 ⇨*End*
MN21. Was (***name***) delivered by caesarean section, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? *Probe if necessary:* Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS ..... 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2	

PN&NC: THERMAL CARE		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 .....1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN23A. How many weeks pregnant were you when (**name**) was born?	WEEKS ..... __ __ DK 998	
MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (**name**) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? *If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.* 	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇨*MN25* 8 ⇨*MN25*
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN25. Was (**name**) dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN26. How long after the birth was (**name**) bathed for the first time? *If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'. If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *If "1 day" or "next day", probe:* About how many hours after the delivery? *If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.* If 24 hours or more, record days.	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR .....000 HOURS .....1 __ __ DAYS .....2 __ __ NEVER BATHED .....997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	

PN&NC: CORD CARE		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ *End*
MN27. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-46 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	1 ⇨ *MN30*
MN28. What was used to cut the cord?	NEW BLADE ..... 1 BLADE USED FOR OTHER PURPOSES ..... 2 SCISSORS ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	
MN29. Was the instrument used to cut the cord boiled or sterilised prior to use?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN30. After the cord was cut and until it fell off, was anything applied to the cord?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇨ *MN32* 8 ⇨ *MN32*
MN31. What was applied to the cord? *Probe:* Anything else?	CHLORHEXIDINE ..... A OTHER ANTISEPTIC (ALCOHOL, SPIRIT, GENTIAN VIOLET) ..... B MUSTARD OIL ..... C ASH ..... D OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
MN32. When (***name***) was born, was (he/she) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE ..... 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE ..... 2 AVERAGE ..... 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE ..... 4 VERY SMALL ..... 5 DK 8	
MN33. Was (***name***) weighed at birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*
MN34. How much did (***name***) weigh? *If a card is available, record weight from card.*	FROM CARD ..... **1 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ FROM RECALL ..... **2 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

IYCF: INITIAL BREASTFEEDING		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *NAME* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN36. Was (***name***) ever breastfed?	YES .....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN37. How long after birth was (***name***) first put to the breast? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY.....000 HOURS .....**1** __ __ DAYS.....**2** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN38. In the first two days after delivery, was (***name***) given anything at all other than breast milk to eat or drink, such as water, infant formula, juice, or clear soup?	YES, SOMETHING OTHER THAN BREAST MILK.....1 NO, ONLY BREAST MILK.....2	

PN&NC: PNC FOR NEWBORNS & MOTHERS		PN
PN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 .....1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PN2. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-46 OR 76 .....1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨*PN7*
PN3. Now I would like to ask you some questions about what happened in the hours and days after the birth of (***name)***. You have said that you gave birth in (***name or type of facility in MN20***). How long did you stay there after the delivery? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS .....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ WEEKS .....**3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN4. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. Before you left the (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on (***name***)'s health?	YES .....1 NO 2	
PN5. And what about checks on <u>your</u> health – I mean, someone assessing your health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you? Did anyone check on <u>your</u> health before you left (***name or type or facility in MN20***)?	YES .....1 NO 2	
PN6. Now I would like to talk to you about what happened after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***). Did anyone check on (***name***)'s health after you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***)?	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN17*
PN7. *Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED .....1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇨*PN11*
PN8. You have already said that (***person or persons in MN19***) assisted with the birth. Now I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery, for example examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if (***name***) is ok. After the delivery was over and before (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on (***name***)'s health?	YES .....1 NO 2	
PN9. And did (***person or persons in MN19***) check on <u>your</u> health before leaving, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES .....1 NO 2	

PN10. After the (***person or persons in MN19***) left you, did anyone check on the health of (***name***)?	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN12* 2 ⇨*PN19*
PN11. I would like to talk to you about checks on (***name***)'s health after delivery – for example, someone examining (***name***), checking the cord, or seeing if the baby is ok. After (***name***) was delivered, did anyone check on (his/her) health?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*PN20*
PN12. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE .....1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*PN13A* 2 ⇨*PN13B*
PN13A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN13B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS .....**1** __ __ DAYS .....**2** __ __ WEEKS .....**3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN14. Who checked on (***name***)'s health at that time?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR .....A NURSE / MIDWIFE .....B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER .....G RELATIVE / FRIEND .....H OTHER (*specify*) _____X	
PN15. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME .....11 OTHER HOME .....12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL .....21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE .....22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST .....23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL .....31 PRIVATE CLINIC .....32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME .....33 OTHER PRIVATE (*specify*) _____ 36 **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO HOSPITAL .....41 NGO CLINIC .....42 OTHER NGO (*specify*) _____ 46 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO .....76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
PN16. *Check MN20: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*	YES, MN20=21-46 OR 76 ..... 1 NO, MN20=11-12 OR 96 2	2 ⇨*PN18*
PN17. After you left (***name or type of facility in MN20***), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN21* 2 ⇨*End*

PN18. *Check MN19: Did a health professional, traditional birth attendant, or community health worker assist with the delivery?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED ..... 1 NO, NONE OF THE CATEGORIES A TO G RECORDED 2	2 ⇨*PN20*
PN19. After the delivery was over and (***person or persons in MN19***) left, did anyone check on <u>your</u> health?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*PN21* 2 ⇨*End*
PN20. After the birth of (***name***), did anyone check on <u>your</u> health, for example asking questions about your health or examining you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
PN21. Did such a check happen only once, or more than once?	ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*PN22A* 2 ⇨*PN22B*
PN22A. How long after delivery did that check happen? **PN22B**. How long after delivery did the first of these checks happen? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ WEEKS ..... **3** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
PN23. Who checked on <u>your</u> health at that time?	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... G RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... H OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
PN24. Where did this check take place? *Probe to identify the type of place.* <u>*If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO*</u>*, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE (*specify*) _____ 36 **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO HOSPITAL ..... 41 NGO CLINIC ..... 42 OTHER NGO (*specify*) _____ 46 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

PN&NC: SIGNAL CARE FUNCTIONS		PN
PN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the birth history (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PN25. During the first two days after birth, did any health care provider do any of the following either at home or at a facility: [A] Examine (***name)***'s cord? [B] Take the temperature of (***name)***? [C] Counsel you on breastfeeding?	YES NO DK EXAMINE THE CORD ..... 1 2 8 TAKE TEMPERATURE ..... 1 2 8 COUNSEL ON BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN26. *Check MN36: Was child ever breastfed?*	YES, MN36=1 ..... 1 NO, MN36=2 2	2 ⇨*PN28*
PN27. Observe (***name***)'s breastfeeding?	YES NO DK OBSERVE BREASTFEEDING 1 2 8	
PN28. *Check MN33: Was child weighed at birth?*	YES, MN33=1 ..... 1 NO, MN33=2 ..... 2 DK, MN33=8 3	1 ⇨*PN29A* 2 ⇨*PN29B* 3 ⇨*PN29C*
PN29A. You mentioned that (***name)*** was weighed at birth. After that, was (***name***) weighed again by a health care provider within two days? **PN29B**. You mentioned that (***name***) was not weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth? **PN29C**. You mentioned that you do not know if (***name***) was weighed at birth. Was (***name***) weighed at all by a health care provider within two days after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
PN30. During the first two days after (***name)***'s birth, did any health care provider give you information on the symptoms that require you to take your sick child to a health facility for care?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP0. *Check MA: Is the respondent currently married?*	YES, MA1=5 ..... 1 NO, MA1≠1 2	 2 ⇨*End*
CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject: family planning. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨*CP3*
CP2. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*CP4*
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End*
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.*	FEMALE STERILIZATION ..... A MALE STERILIZATION ..... B IUD ..... C INJECTABLES ..... D IMPLANTS ..... E PILL ..... F MALE CONDOM ..... G FEMALE CONDOM ..... H DIAPHRAGM ..... I FOAM / JELLY ..... J PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM ..... L WITHDRAWAL ..... M OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	

UNMET NEED		**UN**
UN1. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, OR BLANK, CP1=2 OR 8 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ *UN6*
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *UN5*
UN3. *Check CM11: Any births?*	NO BIRTHS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨ *UN4A* 1 ⇨ *UN4B*
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? **UN4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1 ⇨ *UN8* 2 ⇨ *UN14* 8 ⇨ *UN14*
UN6. *Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?*	YES, CP4=A ..... 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨ *UN14*
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	2 ⇨ *UN10* 3 ⇨ *UN12* 8 ⇨ *UN10*
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	MONTHS ..... **1** __ __ YEARS ..... **2** __ __ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) ..... 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 994 AFTER MARRIAGE ..... 995 OTHER ..... 996 DK 998	994 ⇨ *UN12*
UN9. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, OR BLANK, CP1=2 OR 8 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨ *UN14*
UN10. *Check CP2: Currently using a method?*	YES, CP2=1 ..... 1 NO, CP2=2 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨ *UN14*
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ *UN14* 8 ⇨ *UN14*

UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX ..... A MENOPAUSAL ..... B NEVER MENSTRUATED ..... C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) ..... D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT ..... E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC ..... F BREASTFEEDING ..... G TOO OLD ..... H FATALISTIC ..... I OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
UN13. *Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?*	MENTIONED, UN12=C ..... 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent. If '1 year', probe: How many months ago?	DAYS AGO ..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO ..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO ..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO ..... **4** __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY ..... 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH ..... 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	

MENSTRUAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE		UN
UN15A. *Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?*	MENTIONED, UN12=C ..... 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇨*End*
UN15B. *Check UN14: Was the last menstrual period within last year?*	YES, WITHIN LAST YEAR ..... 1 NO, ONE YEAR OR MORE (OR UN14=993, 994, OR 995) 2	2 ⇨*End*
UN16. During your last menstrual period, did you have trouble participating in the following activities due to your period. [A] Work? [B] Education and training? [C] Social activities outside school or work? *If the respondent would not normally attend such activity, record '7'*		

	YES	NO	NO SUCH ACTIVITY	DK/ NOT SURE
WORK	1	2	7	8
EDUCATION/ TRAINING	1	2	7	8
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.....	1	2	7	8

UN17. During your last menstrual period, did you worry that someone would see you while you were changing menstrual materials <u>at home</u>?	YES, WORRIED ..... 1 NO, DID NOT WORRY ..... 2 DID NOT CHANGE ANY MENSTRUAL MATERIALS AT HOME ..... 7 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
UN18. During your last menstrual period, did you have enough menstrual materials to change them as often as you wanted to throughout your menstrual period? *Regular (non-absorbent) underwear are not considered menstrual materials. If the woman did not use any menstrual materials, probe to learn if wanted to use them. If she did not want to use any, record "Yes, enough".*	YES, ENOUGH ..... 1 NO, NOT ENOUGH ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
UN19. During your last menstrual period, were you able to reduce your menstruation-related pain when you needed to?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DIDN'T NEED TO ..... 3 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	
UN20. If you were to have a concern about your menstrual period, would you feel comfortable seeking help from a health care provider such as a school nurse, community health worker, or doctor?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NOT SURE 8	
UN21. Before you had your first menstrual period, did you know about menstruation?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 8	

SDG16: SAFETY		VT
VT20. Now I would like to ask you about how safe you feel in certain situations. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	

WM10. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES..... __ __ : __ __	
WM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE.....1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____3	
WM12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH.....1 ARABIC 2	
WM13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH.....1 ARABIC .....2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____6	
WM14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH.....1 ARABIC .....2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____6	
WM15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE .....1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE .....2 NO, NOT USED 3	
WM15A. *Check WB4: Respondent's age?*	AGE 15-17 .....1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE 2	1ð*WM16*
WB15B. *Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 .....1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	1□*WM16*
WM15C. *Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED.....1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED 2	1ð*WM16*
WM15D. *Check IC1, and check HC7[A] and HC12 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Does this respondent have a mobile phone, or does the household have a fixed telephone line or any member of the household have a mobile phone?*	YES, IC1 = 1 OR HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 .....1 NO, IC1 = 2 AND HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2ð*WM15F*
WM15E. Thank you for your participation. The Bureau of Statistics and Census will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES .....1 NO.....2	1⇨*WM15H* 2⇨*WM16*

WM15F. Thank you for your participation. The Bureau of Statistics and Census will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WM16*
WM15G. I have previously recorded that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *WM15I* 2 ⇨ *WM16*
WM15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *WM16*

WM15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
WM15J. *Ask for and record phone number.*	___ ________	___ ________	___ ________
WM15K. Just to confirm, the number is (***number recorded in WM15J***)? *If no, return to WM15J and correct entry.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *WM15J*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *WM15J*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *WM15J*
WM15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *[P2]* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *WM16*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *[P3]* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *WM16*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *[P4]* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *WM16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ☐

WM16. *Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTSAGE 5-17?*

- ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 in this household?*
  - ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*
  - ☐ *No* ⇨ *Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*
- ☐ *No* ⇨ *Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

WM17. *Result of woman's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS
SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

Libya MICS, 2024-2025

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		UF
UF1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
UF3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**UF4**. *Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
UF5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**UF6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
UF7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	**UF8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.

UF9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1⇨*UF10B* 2⇨*UF10A*

UF10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Bureau of Statistics and Census. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being. This interview usually takes about ***30*** minutes. Participation in this survey is voluntary and we do not foresee any potential risk you might be subjected to as a result of participating in this study. No payment or incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of young children. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. The interview may take time to complete and may cause some discomfort. The recall of illness may cause some upset and bring memories of grief and sorrow. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know. As part of the study procedure, we will be measuring the height and weight of your children who are under the age of 5 years. The participation is voluntary, and you are free to refuse for this measurement to be taken. If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information provided on this card to contact Bureau of Statistics and Census. May I start the interview?	**UF10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview usually takes about ***30*** minutes. Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of young children. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population. Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know. If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information on the card I gave you earlier to contact Bureau of Statistics and Census. May I start the interview?
YES ..... *1* *NO / NOT ASKED* *2*	1⇨*UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module* 2⇨*UF17*

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. *Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (**name**)'s Birth Certificate, Vaccination Card, and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.*		
UB0A. *Check relationship of respondent to child in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.*	BIOLOGICAL MOTHER (HL20 = HL14).....1 BIOLOGICAL FATHER (HL20 = HL18).....2 OTHER.....6	1 ⇨*UB1* 2 ⇨*UB1*
UB0B. What is your relationship to (***name***)?	GRANDPARENT .....01 AUNT/UNCLE.....02 BROTHER/SISTER .....03 OTHER RELATIVE OF CHILD .....06 STEPMOTHER/FATHER .....11 STEPSISTER/BROTHER.....12 OTHER RELATIVE OF STEPPARENT.....16 FORMAL FOSTER/ADOPTED PARENT.....21 FRIEND.....31 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
UB1. On what day, month and year was (***name***) born? *Probe:* What is (***his/her***) birthday? *If the mother/caregiver knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY .....__ __ DK DAY .....98 MONTH.....__ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 __ __	
UB2. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (***his/her***) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) .....__	
UB3. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2.....1 AGE 3 OR 4.....2	1 ⇨*End*
UB4. *Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 .....1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇨*UB6A*
UB5. *Check ED10 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Did the child attend ECE in the current school year?*	YES, ED10=0 .....1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇨*UB8B* 2 ⇨*End*
UB6A. *Check ED10 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Did the child attend ECE in the current school year?*	YES, ED10=0 .....1 NO, ED10≠0 OR BLANK.....2	1 ⇨*UB8A* 2 ⇨*End*
UB8A. I have earlier recorded that (***name***) has attended an Early Childhood Education programme this school year. Does (***he/she***) currently attend this programme? **UB8B**. You have mentioned that (***name***) has attended an Early Childhood Education programme this school year. Does (***he/she***) currently attend this programme?	YES.....1 NO 2	

HEALTH INSURANCE		UIN
UIN1. Is (***name***) covered by any health insurance?	YES.....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*End*
UIN2. What type of health insurance is (***name***) covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION / COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE ..... A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER..... B SOCIAL SECURITY ..... C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE..... D OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		**BR**
BR1. Does ***(name)*** have a birth certificate? *If yes, ask:* May I see it?	YES, SEEN.....1 YES, NOT SEEN .....2 NO .....3 DK 8	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End*
BR2. Has (***name***)'s birth been registered with CIVIL REGISTRY OFFICE**?**	YES.....1 NO .....2 DK 8	1 ⇨*End*
BR3. Do you know how to register (***name***)'s birth?	YES.....1 NO 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (***name***)?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (***name***) plays with when (***he/she***) is at home. Does (***he/she***) play with: [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?	Y N DK HOMEMADE TOYS ..... 1 2 8 TOYS FROM A SHOP ..... 1 2 8 HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8	
EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week, that is, since last (***day of the week***) was (***name***): [A] Left alone for more than an hour? [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? *If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ..... __ NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ..... __	
EC4. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*

EC5. Since last (***day of interview minus 3***), did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (***name***): *A foster/stepmother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.*		
[A] Reading books or looking at picture books with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC5[B]* 8 ⇨*EC5[B]*
[A1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? Probe: Anyone else?	MOTHER ..... A FATHER ..... B OTHER X	
[B] Telling stories to (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC5[C]* 8 ⇨*EC5[C]*
[B1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else?	MOTHER ..... A FATHER ..... B OTHER X	
[C] Singing songs to or with (***name***), including lullabies?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC5[D]* 8 ⇨*EC5[D]*
[C1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else?	MOTHER ..... A FATHER ..... B OTHER X	
[D] Taking (***name***) outside the home?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC5[E]* 8 ⇨*EC5[E]*
[D1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else?	MOTHER ..... A FATHER ..... B OTHER X	
[E] Playing with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC5[F]* 8 ⇨*EC5[F]*
[E1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else?	MOTHER ..... A FATHER ..... B OTHER X	
[F] Naming, counting, or drawing things for or with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC6* 8 ⇨*EC6*
[F1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else?	MOTHER ..... A FATHER ..... B OTHER X	
EC6. I would like to ask you about certain things (***name***) is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give. Can (***name***) walk on an uneven surface, for example a bumpy or steep road, without falling?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

EC7. Can (***name***) jump up with both feet leaving the ground?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC8. Can (***name***) dress (***him/herself***), that is, put on pants and a shirt without help?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC9. Can (***name***) fasten and unfasten buttons without help?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC10. Can (***name***) say 10 or more words like "mama" or "ball"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC11. Can (***name***) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example "I want water" or "The house is big"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC13* 8 ⇨*EC13*
EC12. Can (***name***) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example "The house is very big"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC13. Can (***name***) correctly use any of the words "I," "you," "she," or "he," for example "I want water," or "He eats rice"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC14. If you show (***name***) an object (***he/she***) knows well, such as a cup or animal, can (***he/she***) consistently name it? *Probe:* By consistently I mean that (***he/she***) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC15. Can (***name***) recognise at least 5 letters of the alphabet?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC16. Can (***name***) write (***his/her***) own name?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC17. Does (***name***) recognise all numbers from 1 to 5?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC18. If you ask (***name***) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beans, peas or olives does (***he/she***) give you the correct amount?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC19. Can (***name***) count 10 objects, for example 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

EC20. Can (***name***) do an activity, such as colouring or playing with building blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC21. Does (***name***) ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example "Where is Grandma?"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC22. Does (***name***) offer to help someone who seems to need help?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC23. Does (***name***) get along well with other children?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC24. The next two questions have five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. How often does (***name***) seem to be very sad or depressed? Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER ..... 5 DK 8	
EC25. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (***name***) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more, or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL ..... 1 LESS ..... 2 THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 A LOT MORE ..... 5 DK 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 ..... 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with ***(name)*** in the past month.	..... YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (***him/her***) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR 1 2	
[C] Shook (***him/her***).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at, or screamed at (***him/her***).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (***him/her***) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit, or slapped (***him/her***) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (***him/her***) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (***him/her***) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (***him/her***) on the face, head, or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (***him/her***) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (***him/her***) up, that is hit (***him/her***) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
UCD3. *Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caregiver of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AGE 5-17?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*UCD5*
UCD4. *Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		UCF
UCF1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (***he/she***) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (***he/she***) cannot at all?		
UCF6. *Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?*	YES, UCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF7A* 2 ⇨*UCF7B*
UCF7A. When wearing (***his/her***) glasses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **UCF7B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. *Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, UCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF9A* 2 ⇨*UCF9B*
UCF9A. When using (***his/her***) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music? **UCF9B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. *Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, UCF4=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF11* 2 ⇨*UCF13*
UCF11. Without (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1 ⇨*UCF14* 2 ⇨*UCF14* 3 ⇨*UCF14* 4 ⇨*UCF14*
UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty picking up small objects with (***his/her***) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4	

UCF15. Does (***name***) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL 4	
UCF16. When (***name***) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (***him/her***)?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	

IYCF: BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3, OR 4 2	 2 ⇨*End*
BD2. Has (***name***) ever been breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*BD4* 8 ⇨*BD4*
BD3. Yesterday, during the day or at night, was (***name***) breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (***name***) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD5. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (***name***) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution (ORS)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD6. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (***name***) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (***name***) may have had yesterday during the day or at night. Please tell me about all drinks, whether (***name***) had them at home, or somewhere else. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (***name***) drink (***name of item***):		YES	NO	DK
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8
[B] Infant formula, such as Primalac, Actilat, Bebelac, or Modilac?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 ➢ *BD7[C]*	8 ➢ *BD7[C]*
[B1] How many times did (***name***) drink formula? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA .....__ DK.....8			
[C] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 ➢ *BD7[D]*	8 ➢ *BD7[D]*
[C1] How many times did (***name)*** drink milk? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK .....__ DK.....8			
[C2] (***Was the milk/Were any of the milk drinks***) a sweet or flavoured type of milk?	SWEET MILK	1	2	8
[D] Yogurt drinks such as Sharab Alnaseem?	YOGURT DRINKS	1	2 ➢ *BD7[E]*	8 ➢ *BD7[E]*
[D1] How many times did (***name)*** drink yogurt drinks? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK YOGURT .....__ DK.....8			
[D2] (***Was the yogurt drink/Were any of the yogurt drinks***) a sweet or flavoured type of yogurt drink?	SWEET YOGURT DRINKS	1	2	8
[E] Chocolate-flavoured drinks including those made from syrups or powders?	CHOCOLATE DRINKS	1	2	8
[F] Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks including those made from syrups or powders?	FRUIT JUICE, JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8
[G] Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks?	SODA, MALT, SPORTS, ENERGY DRINKS	1	2	8
[H] Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks?	TEA, COFFEE, HERBAL DRINKS	1	2 ➢ *BD7[I]*	8 ➢ *BD7[I]*
[H1] (Was the drink/Were any of these drinks) sweetened?	SWEET TEA, COFFEE, HERBAL DRINKS	1	2	8
[I] Clear broth or clear soup?	CLEAR BROTH	1	2	8
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 ➢ *BD8*	8 ➢ *BD8*
[X1] *Record all other liquids mentioned. Recode if possible.*	(*Specify*) _____			
[X2] (Was the drink/Were any of these drinks) sweetened?	SWEET OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2	8

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (***name***) ate yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in all foods (***name***) ate whether at home or somewhere else.
Think about when (***name***) woke up yesterday. Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
If 'Yes', ask: Please tell me everything (***name***) ate at that time. *Probe:* Anything else?
Record answers using the food groups below.
What did (***name***) do after that? Did (he/she) eat anything at that time?
Repeat and record with these questions, until reaching when the child woke up this morning.
For any mixed dish, including those commercially packaged, probe: What were the main ingredients in (*mixed dish*)? *Record main ingredients in appropriate food groups.*

For each food group <u>not</u> mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (***name***) eat (***food group items***) yesterday during the day or at night?		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt, other than yogurt drinks? *Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[D].*	YOGURT	1	2 ➢ *BD8[B]*	8 ➢ *BD8[B]*
[A1] How many times did (***name***) eat yogurt? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT .....__ DK.....8			
[B] Porridge, bread, rice, noodles, pasta, Asidah, Spiga, AL Amir (Rice), or couscous?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[C] Pumpkin, carrots, sweet red peppers, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
[D] Plantains, white potatoes, white yams, manioc, cassava, turnips?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[E] Dark green, leafy vegetables, such as Lettuce, Gargiir (Rocca), spinach, parsley?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[F] Any other vegetables, such as Pathejan (Eggplant) or Kowsah (Zucchinis)?	OTHER VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Ripe mangoes, ripe papayas, Meshmesh (apricot), Purtokal	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits such as Karmoos (figs), Mous (bananas), Tufah (apples), Anab (grapes), Tamar (dates), Balah (fresh dates)?	OTHER FRUITS	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart, or Kabdah, Klawai, Algalb?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
[J] Sausages, salami, canned meat, or Ten, Ton (tinned tuna)?	PROCESSED MEATS	1	2	8
[K] Any other meat, such as beef, lamb, goat, chicken, duck, or Laham, Laham Baqar, Dajaj, Jadi, Mafroom?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
[L] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8
[M] Fresh fish, dried fish, or shellfish?	FRESH OR DRIED FISH	1	2	8
[N] Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, seeds, or chickpeas?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS	1	2	8
[O] Hard or soft cheese such as Jubna Puck, Jubna AbuAlwalad, Jbna Alnaseem?	CHEESE	1	2	8
[P] Sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, or frozen treats like ice cream and popsicles, or Chocolates, KitKat, Sneakers, Twix, Ice Cream, Massasa?	SWEET FOODS	1	2	8
[Q] Chips, crisps, puffs, French fries, fried dough or instant noodles?	SALTY FOODS	1	2	8

[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 ➢ *BD9*	8 ➢ *BD9*	
[X1] *Record all other foods mentioned. Recode if possible.*	(*specify*)_____				
BD9. Yesterday during the day or at night, how many times did (***name***) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods? *If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].* *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK..... 8				

IMMUNISATION			IM
IM1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*		AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇨ *End*
IM2. Do you have a Vaccination Card, immunisation records from a private health provider or any other document where (***name***)'s vaccinations are written down?		YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S) ..... 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 2 YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 3 NO, HAS NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4	1 ⇨ *IM5* 3 ⇨ *IM5*
IM3. Did you ever have a Vaccination Card or immunisation records from a private health provider for (***name***)?		YES ..... 1 NO 2	
IM4. *Check IM2:*		HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 ..... 1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2	2 ⇨ *IM11*
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?		YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN ..... 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4	4 ⇨ *IM11*
IM5A. *Record date of birth from the card and/or other document.* *Record '98' for any missing or illegible information.*		DATE OF BIRTH DAY ..... __ __ MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 __ __	

IM6. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents.* *(b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		**DATE OF IMMUNISATION**								
		DAY		**MONTH**		**YEAR**				
BCG (at birth)	BCG					2	0			
Bivalent Polio (bOPV) (at birth)	bOPV0					2	0			
Hep. B (at birth)	HepB0									
Hexavalent (DTaPHepBHibIPV) 1 (at birth)	Hexa1					2	0			
Bivalent Polio (bOPV) (at two months)	bOPV1					2	0			
Rotavirus 1 (at two months)	Rota1					2	0			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 1 (at two months)	PCV1									
Hexavalent (DTaPHepBHibIPV) 2 (at four months)	Hexa2					2	0			
Rotavirus 2 (at four months)	Rota2					2	0			
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 2 (at four months)	PCV2					2	0			
Hexavalent (DTaPHepBHibIPV) 3 (at six months)	Hexa3					2	0			
Rotavirus 3 (at six months)	Rota3					2	0			
Meningococcal (A.C.Y.W135 Conjugate) 1 (at nine months)	Meni1									

Bivalent Polio (bOPV) (at ninc months)	bOPV2									
Meningococcal (A.C.Y.W135 Conjugate) 2 (at 12 months)	Meni2									
MMR1 (at 12 months)	MMR1									
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) 3 (at 12 months)	PCV3					2	0			
Chickenpox (at 15 months)	CP					2	0			
Hepatitis A (at 15 months)	HepA					2	0			
Pentavalent (DTaPHibIPV) 1 (at 18 months)	Penta1					2	0			
MMR2 (at 18 months)	MMR2					2	0			

IM7. *Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to MMR) recorded?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *End*
IM8A. *Check province (Mantika) of respondent in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.*	ALKUFRA (HH7 = 07) ..... 1 MURZUQ (HH7 = 20) ..... 2 GHAT (HH7 = 22) ..... 2 OTHER 6	1 ⇨ IM8 2 ⇨ IM8 3 ⇨ IM8 6 ⇨ IM14
IM8B. Did (***name***) participate in any of the following sub-national vaccination campaigns: [A] May-June 2024/Sub-national, Measles and Rubella (in ALKUFRA) [B] June 2023/Sub-national, Measles and Rubella (in UBARI) [C] June 2023/Sub-national, Measles, Rubella and Polio (in GHAT) [D] June 2023/Sub-national, Measles, Rubella and Polio (in MURZUQ)	Y N DK MR CAMPAIGN IN ALKUFRA ..... 1 2 8 MR CAMPAIGN IN UBARI ..... 1 2 8 MR AND POLIO CAMP. IN GHAT ..... 1 2 8 MR AND POLIO CAMP. IN MURZUQ 1 2 8	
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on the document(s) you have shown me, did (***name***) receive any other vaccinations including vaccinations received during the campaigns, immunisation days or child health days just mentioned or while traveling to other Matikas or out of country?		2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*
IM10. *Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.* *Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each additional vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column.* *When <u>finished</u>, go to next module.*		⇨ *End*
IM11. Did (***name***) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (***him/her***) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign, immunisation day or child health day?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*
IM13. *Check IM11 and IM12[A-C]:*	ALL NO OR DK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONE YES 2	1 ⇨ *End*

IM14. Has (***name***) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM15. At or soon after birth, did (***name***) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *IM16* 8 ⇨ *IM16*
IM15A. Did (***name***) receive it within 24 hours of birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM16. Has (***name***) ever received oral polio vaccine, that is, about two drops in the mouth to prevent polio? *Probe by indicating that this vaccine is often called OPV, and that the first dose can be given at birth and/or later at the same time as injections to prevent other diseases.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *IM20* 8 ⇨ *IM20*
IM17. Did (***name***) receive the first oral polio vaccine in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST TWO WEEKS ..... 1 LATER ..... 2 DK 8	
IM18. How many times was the oral polio vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM20. Has (***name***) ever received a Hexavalent (HEXA) vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (***him/her***) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Hepatitis B disease, Haemophilus influenzae type b and polio? *Probe by indicating that the* Hexavalent (HEXA) *vaccination is given at the age of two, four and six months.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *IM22* 8 ⇨ *IM22*
IM21. How many times was the Hexavalent (HEXA) vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM22. Has (***name***) ever received a pneumococcal (PCV) vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent pneumonia? *Probe by indicating that pneumococcal vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the* Hexavalent (HEXA) *vaccination.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *IM24* 8 ⇨ *IM24*
IM23. How many times was the pneumococcal vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM24. Has (***name***) ever received a rotavirus vaccination, that is, liquid in the mouth to prevent diarrhoea? *Probe by indicating that rotavirus vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the* Hexavalent (HEXA) *vaccination.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *IM25A* 8 ⇨ *IM25A*
IM25. How many times was the rotavirus vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __	

	DK 8	
IM25A. Has (***name***) ever received a meningococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (***him/her***) from getting sahaya (meningitis)? *Probe by indicating that meningococcal vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the MMR vaccination.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2⇨*IM26* 8⇨*IM26*
IM25B. How many times was the meningococcal vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM26. Has (***name***) ever received a MMR vaccine, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent (***him/her***) from getting measles, mumps, and rubella?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM26A. How many times was the MMR vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM28. Has (***name***) ever received the Chickenpox vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (***him/her***) from getting Chickenpox (abu shoka)? *Probe by indicating that the Chickenpox vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as the HepA vaccine when the child is 15 months old.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM29. Has (***name***) ever received the HepA vaccination, that is, an injection in the thigh to prevent (***him/her***) from getting Hepatitis A)? *Probe by indicating that the HepA vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as the Chickenpox vaccine when the child is 15 months old.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM30. Has (***name***) ever received the Penta Booster, that is, an injection in the thigh to boost (***his/her***) immunity against tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, Haemophilus influenzae type b and polio? *Probe by indicating that the Penta booster is given when the child is eighteen months old.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

CARE-SEEKING AND TREATMENT OF DIARRHOEA		DA
DA1. In the last two weeks, has (***name***) had diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
DA2. *Check BD3: Is child still breastfeeding?*	YES OR BLANK, BD3=1 OR BLANK ..... 1 NO OR DK, BD3=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*DA3A* 2 ⇨*DA3B*
DA3A. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea, including breastmilk. Was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less? **DA3B**. I would like to know how much (***name***) was given to drink during the diarrhoea. Was (he/she) given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? *If 'less', probe*: Was (he/she) given much less than usual to drink, or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK ..... 5 DK 8	
DA4. During the time (***name***) had diarrhoea, was (he/she) given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? *If 'less', probe:* Was (he/she) given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ..... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 STOPPED FOOD ..... 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD ..... 7 DK 8	
DA5. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the diarrhoea from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*DA9* 8 ⇨*DA9*

DA6. Where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ (*Name of place*)	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*)_____ G **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... H PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... I PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... J COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)..... K MOBILE CLINIC ..... L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*)_____ N **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO HOSPITAL ..... O NGO CLINIC ..... P OTHER NGO (*specify*) _____ Q DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... S SHOP / MARKET / STREET..... T TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... U OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... Z	
DA7. *Check DA6: More than one source recorded?*	YES, MULTIPLE SOURCES RECORDED ..... 1 NO, ONLY ONE SOURCE RECORDED 2	*2 ⇨DA9*
DA8. Where did you <u>first</u> seek advice or treatment? *<u>If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO in DA6</u>, temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... 13 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... 14 MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... 15 OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*)_____ 16 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... 21 PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... 22 PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... 23 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT)..... 24 MOBILE CLINIC ..... 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*)_____ 26 **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO HOSPITAL ..... 31 NGO CLINIC ..... 32 OTHER NGO (*specify*) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO..... 76 **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... 61 SHOP / MARKET / STREET..... 62 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER..... 63 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 98	

DA9. Was (***name***) given any of the following at any time since (he/she) started having diarrhoea: [A] A fluid made from a special packet called ORS packet solution (prepared sashes made at home)? [B] Pre-packaged ORS liquids or other pre-packaged ORS liquid (i.e., ORS, Baby Light)? [C] Zinc tablets or syrup? [D] Government-recommended homemade fluid (salty water with sugars or SevenUP)?	Y N DK FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ..... 1 2 8 ORS LIQUID ..... 1 2 8 ZINC TABLETS OR SYRUP ..... 1 2 8 RECOMMENDED FLUID..... 1 2 8	
DA10. Was anything else given to treat the diarrhoea?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
DA11. What else was given to treat the diarrhoea? *Probe*: Anything else? *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC ..... A ANTIMOTILITY (ANTI-DIARRHOEA) ..... B OTHER PILL OR SYRUP ..... G UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP ..... H **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC ..... L NON-ANTIBIOTIC ..... M UNKNOWN INJECTION ..... N INTRAVENOUS (IV) ..... O HOME REMEDY / HERBAL MEDICINE ..... Q OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	

CARE-SEEKING AND TREATMENT OF SYMPTOMS OF ARI		AR
AR1. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had an illness with a cough?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
AR2. At any time in the last two weeks, has (***name***) had fast, short, rapid breaths or difficulty breathing?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
AR3. Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or a blocked or runny nose?	PROBLEM IN CHEST ONLY ..... 1 BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE ONLY ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6 DK 8	
AR4. Did you seek any advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*AR9* 8 ⇨*AR9*
AR5. Where did you seek advice or treatment? *Probe:* Anywhere else? *Record all providers mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of provider.* *<u>If unable to determine whether public, private or NGO</u>, write the name of the place and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... B GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... C COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... D MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... E OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*)_____ G **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... H PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... I PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... J COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) ..... K MOBILE CLINIC ..... L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*)_____ N **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO HOSPITAL ..... O NGO CLINIC ..... P OTHER NGO (*specify*) _____ Q DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO ..... W **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... S SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... T TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... U OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	
AR6. *Check AR5: More than one source recorded?*	YES, MULTIPLE SOURCES RECORDED ..... 1 NO, ONLY ONE SOURCE RECORDED 2	 2 ⇨*AR8*

AR7. Where did you first seek advice or treatment? *If unable to determine whether public, private or NGO in AR5, temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.*	**PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 11 GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE ..... 12 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... 13 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER ..... 14 MOBILE / OUTREACH CLINIC ..... 15 OTHER PUBLIC MEDICAL (*specify*)_____ 16 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL / CLINIC ..... 21 PRIVATE PHYSICIAN ..... 22 PRIVATE PHARMACY ..... 23 COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER (NON-GOVERNMENT) ..... 24 MOBILE CLINIC ..... 25 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL (*specify*)_____ 26 **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO HOSPITAL ..... 31 NGO CLINIC ..... 32 OTHER NGO (*specify*) _____ 36 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO ..... 76 **OTHER SOURCE** RELATIVE / FRIEND ..... 61 SHOP / MARKET / STREET ..... 62 TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER ..... 63 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 98	
AR8. How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (***name***)? *If immediately or same day, record '00'. Record '01' if next day, otherwise record the number of days.* *Record '95' if 95 or more days, or more than three months, after the illness began.*	SAME DAY ..... 00 NEXT DAY ..... 01 NUMBER OF DAYS ..... ___ ___ DK 98	
AR9. At any time during the illness, did (***name***) take any medicine for the illness?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
AR10. What medicine did (***name***) take? *Probe:* Any other medicine? *Record all medicines given.* *If unable to determine type of medicine, write the brand name(s) and then temporarily record 'W' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of brand)* _____ *(Name of brand)*	**ANTIBIOTICS** AMOXICILLIN ..... L COTRIMOXAZOLE ..... M OTHER ANTIBIOTIC PILL/SYRUP ..... N OTHER ANTIBIOTIC INJECTION/IV ..... O **OTHER MEDICATIONS** PARACETAMOL/PANADOL/ ACETAMINOPHEN ..... R ASPIRIN ..... S IBUPROFEN ..... T ONLY BRAND NAME(S) RECORDED ..... W OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK / DON'T REMEMBER ..... Z	

UF11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
UF12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 ARABIC 2	
UF13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 ARABIC ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 6	
UF14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 ARABIC ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 6	
UF15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
UF15A. *Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Respondent's age is 15-17 years?*	AGE 15-17 ..... 1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE 2	1⇨*UF16*
UF15B. *Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	1⇨*UF16*
UF15C. *Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED ..... 1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED 2	1⇨*UF16*
UF15D. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household have a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 ..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2⇨*UF15F*
UF15E. Thank you for your participation. The Bureau of Statistics and Census will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1⇨*UF15H* 2⇨*UF16*

UF15F. Thank you for your participation. The Bureau of Statistics and Census will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*UF16*
UF15G. You have told me that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1⇨*UF15I* 2⇨*UF16*
UF15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*UF16*

UF15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
UF15J. *Ask for and record phone number.*	___ ________	___ ________	___ ________
UF15K. Just to confirm, the number is (***number recorded in UF15J***)? *If no, return to UF15J and correct entry.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *UF15J*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *UF15J*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *UF15J*
UF15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *[P2]* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *UF16*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *[P3]* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *UF16*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *[P4]* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *UF16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

UF16. *Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM for this child and complete the ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM INFORMATION PANEL on that Form.*

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

UF17. *Result of interview for children under 5* *Codes refer to mother/caregiver.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CAREGIVER AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM
CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
Libya MICS, 2024-2025

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM INFORMATION PANEL	AN
AN1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**AN2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
AN3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**AN4**. *Child's age from UB2:* AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __
AN5. *Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**AN6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS		
AN7. *Measurer's name and number:*	NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
AN8. *Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* *Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.*	KILOGRAMS (KG) ..... ___ ___ . ___ CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS... 99.3 CHILD REFUSED ..... 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED..... 99.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 99.6	 99.3 ⇨*AN14* 99.4 ⇨*AN10* 99.5 ⇨*AN10* 99.6 ⇨*AN10*
AN9. *Was the child undressed to the minimum, that is, no more than very light clothing or undergarments only?*	YES..... 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM..... 2	
AN10. *Check AN4: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*AN11A* 2 ⇨*AN11B*
AN11A. *The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* *Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.* **AN11B**. *The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* *Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.*	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... ___ ___ ___ . ___ CHILD REFUSED ..... 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED..... 999.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 999.6	 999.4 ⇨*AN14* 999.5 ⇨*AN14* 999.6 ⇨*AN14*
AN12. *How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	LYING DOWN ..... 1 STANDING UP..... 2	

AN13. *Was the recorded measurement interfered with by braided or ornamented hair?*	YES, HAIR INTERFERED WITH MEASUREMENT ..... 1 NO 2	
AN14. *Day / Month / Year of measurement:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___		
AN15. *Is there another child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?*	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*Next Child*
AN16. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.*		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS
AGE 5-17
Libya MICS, 2024-2025

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**FS2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
FS3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	**FS4**. *Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	
FS5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	**FS6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___	
FS7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	**FS8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caregiver identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*FS10B* 2 ⇨*FS10A*

FS10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Bureau of Statistics and Census. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being.

This interview usually takes about 20 minutes.

Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you or your family members for answering these questions. However, the information gathered will be very helpful for the government and the general public to better understand the situation and needs of children and adolescents.

Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only be producing information about the general population.

Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know.

If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information provided on this card to contact Bureau of Statistics and Census.

May I start the interview?

YES 1
NO / NOT ASKED 2

FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being in more detail.

This interview usually takes about 20 minutes.

Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of children and adolescents.

Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population.

Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know.

If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information on the card I gave you earlier to contact Bureau of Statistics and Census.

May I start the interview?

1 ⇨*CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module*
2 ⇨*FS17*

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB0A. *Check relationship of respondent to child in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.*	BIOLOGICAL MOTHER (HL20 = HL14) ..... 1 BIOLOGICAL FATHER (HL20 = HL18) ..... 2 CHILD IS RESPONDENT (HL20 = 90) ..... 3 OTHER 6	1 ⇨*CB1* 2 ⇨*CB1* 3 ⇨*CB1*
CB0B. What is your relationship to (***name***)?	GRANDPARENT ..... 01 AUNT/UNCLE ..... 02 BROTHER/SISTER ..... 03 OTHER RELATIVE OF CHILD ..... 06 STEPMOTHER/FATHER ..... 11 STEPSISTER/BROTHER ..... 12 OTHER RELATIVE OF STEPPARENT ..... 16 FORMAL FOSTER/ADOPTED PARENT ..... 21 FRIEND ..... 31 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
CB1. *Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*End*
CB2. On what day, month and year was (***name***) born? *Probe:* What is (***his/her***) birthday? *If the mother/caregiver knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ..... __ __ DK DAY ..... 98 MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 __ __	
CB3. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (***his/her***) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
CB4. *Check ED5 (LEVEL) in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Has child ever attended primary school or higher (ED5, LEVEL=1, 2, 3, or 4)?*	YES, ED5, LEVEL=1, 2, 3, OR 4 ..... 1 NO, ED5, LEVEL=0 OR BLANK ..... 2 DK, ED5, LEVEL=8 3	1 ⇨*CB5B* 2 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*CB5A*
CB5A. Did (***name***) ever attend any Early Childhood Education programme? **CB5B**. According to the information I have, the highest level of education (***name***) has ever attended is (***information from ED5, LEVEL***). Did (**name**) ever attend any Early Childhood Education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

HEALTH INSURANCE		FIN
FIN0. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-14 YEARS .....1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	 2 ⇨*End*
FIN1. Is (***name***) covered by any health insurance?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*End*
FIN2. What type of health insurance is (***name***) covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	MUTUAL HEALTH ORGANIZATION/ COMMUNITY-BASED HEALTH INSURANCE .....A HEALTH INSURANCE THROUGH EMPLOYER .....B SOCIAL SECURITY .....C OTHER PRIVATELY PURCHASED COMMERCIAL HEALTH INSURANCE .....D OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (***name***) may do. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?	YES NO	
[A] Did (***name***) do any work or help on (***his/her***) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing, or milking animals?	WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS 1 2	
[B] Did (***name***) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (***his/her***) own business?	HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS 1 2	
[C] Did (***name***) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food, or agricultural products?	PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1 2	
[X] Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	ANY OTHER ACTIVITY 1 2	
CL2. *Check CL1, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇨ *CL7*
CL3. Since last (***day of the week***) about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (***name***)?	YES NO	
[A] Is (***he/she***) exposed to dust, fumes, or gas?	DUST, FUMES OR GAS 1 2	
[B] Is (***he/she***) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?	EXTREME COLD, HEAT OR HUMIDITY 1 2	
[C] Is (***he/she***) exposed to loud noise or vibration?	LOUD NOISE OR VIBRATION 1 2	
[D] Is (***he/she***) required to work at heights?	HEIGHTS 1 2	
[E] Is (***he/she***) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?	CHEMICALS OR EXPLOSIVES 1 2	
[X] Is (***name***) exposed to other things, processes, or conditions bad for (***his/her***) health or safety?	OTHER BAD FOR HEALTH/SAFETY 1 2	

CL7. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) fetch water for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CL9*
CL8. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL9. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) collect firewood for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CL11*
CL10. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL11. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following for this household?	YES NO	
[A] Shopping for the household?	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD 1 2	
[B] Cooking?	COOKING 1 2	
[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE 1 2	
[D] Washing clothes?	WASHING CLOTHES 1 2	
[E] Caring for children?	CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2	
[F] Caring for someone old or sick?	CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2	
[X] Other household tasks?	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2	
CL12. *Check CL11, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇨*End*
CL13. Since last (***day of the week***), about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-14 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇨*End*
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with ***(name)*** in the past month.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (***him/her***) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR 1 2	
[C] Shook (***him/her***).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at, or screamed at (***him/her***).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (***him/her***) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit, or slapped (***him/her***) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (***him/her***) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (***him/her***) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (***him/her***) on the face, head, or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (***him/her***) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (***him/her***) up, that is hit (***him/her***) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
FCD3. *Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caregiver of any other children under age 5?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FCD5*
FCD4. *Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (***he/she***) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (***he/she***) cannot at all?		
FCF5. *Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or medical contact lenses?*	YES, FCF1=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF6A* 2 ⇨*FCF6B*
FCF6A. When wearing (***his/her***) glasses or medical contact lenses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **FCF6B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. *Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, FCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF8A* 2 ⇨*FCF8B*
FCF8A. When using (***his/her***) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music? **FCF8B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
FCF9. *Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, FCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇨*FCF14*
FCF10. Without (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇨*FCF12* 4 ⇨*FCF12*

FCF11. Without (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL..... 4	
FCF12. With (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL..... 4	 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF13. With (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL..... 4	1 ⇨*FCF16* 2 ⇨*FCF16* 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL..... 4	 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL..... 4	
FCF16. Does (***name***) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (***himself/herself***)?	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
FCF17. When (***name***) speaks, does (***he/she***) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF18. When (***name***) speaks, does (***he/she***) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	

FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF21. Does (***name***) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (***he/she***) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22. Does (***name***) have difficulty accepting changes in (***his/her***) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty controlling (***his/her***) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	
FCF24. Does (***name***) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	
FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (***name***) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (***name***) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	

HOUSEHOLD INVOLVEMENT IN EDUCATION		PR
PR1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS ..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*End*
PR2. Now I am going to ask you a few more questions about (***name***)'s school and homework.		
PR3. Excluding school textbooks and holy books, how many books do you have for (***name)*** to read at home?	NONE.....00 NUMBER OF BOOKS .....0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. *Check ED9: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?*	YES, ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PR5. Does (***name***) ever have homework?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	 2 ⇨*PR7* 8 ⇨*PR7*
PR6. Does anyone help (***name***) with homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK..... 8	
PR7. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a student report card for (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK..... 8	
PR8. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household discussed (***name)***'s progress with (***his/her***) teachers?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK..... 8	
PR9. Does (***name***)'s school have a school governing body in which parents can participate such as a parent teacher association or PTA?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK..... 8	 2 ⇨*PR11* 8 ⇨*PR11*
PR10. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household attended a meeting called by this school governing body?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DK..... 8	
PR11. Does (***name***)'s school publish school report cards? *Probe: A school report card provides information on how the school is doing, for example, information about school finance, student achievement, teacher qualifications, and other information*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK..... 8	

FS11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES .....__ __ : __ __	
FS12. *Language of the Questionnaire.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 ARABIC 2	
FS13. *Language of the Interview.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 ARABIC ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
FS14. *Native language of the Respondent.*	ENGLISH ..... 1 ARABIC ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
FS15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
FS15A. *Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Respondent's age is 15-17 years?*	AGE 15-17 ..... 1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE 2	1 ⇨*End*
FS15B. *Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*FS16*
FS15C. *Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED ..... 1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED 2	1 ⇨*FS16*
FS15D. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household have a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 ..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇨*FS15F*
FS15E. Thank you for your participation. The Bureau of Statistics and Census will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*FS15H* 2 ⇨*FS16*
FS15F. Thank you for your participation. The Bureau of Statistics and Census will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FS16*

during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?		
FS15G. You have told me that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*FS15I* 2 ⇨*FS16*
FS15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*FS16*

FS15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
FS15J. *Ask for and record phone number.*	——— ———————	——— ———————	——— ———————
FS15K. Just to confirm, the number is (***number recorded in FS15J***)? *If no, return to FS15J and correct entry.*	YES.....1 NO..... 2 ⇩ *FS15J*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *FS15J*	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇩ *FS15J*
FS15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES..... 1 ⇩ *[P2]* NO..... 2 ⇩ *FS16*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *[P3]* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *FS16*	YES.....1 ⇩ *[P4]* NO.....2 ⇩ *FS16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used:..... ☐

FS16. *Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation.*

Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

FS17. *Result of interview for child age 5-17 years* *Codes refer to the respondent.* *Discss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED..... 01 NOT AT HOME..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CAREGIVER AGE 15-17..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

Bureau of Statistics and Censurs
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