



EU NEIGHBOURS
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OPINION POLL FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS FOR THE SOUTHERN NEIGHBOURHOOD COUNTRIES





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Methodology

For more than two decades now, the European Union has been actively cooperating with its southern partners on diverse and important areas including but not limited to good governance, socio-economic development, migration, support to refugees, climate change, environment, energy, and security. This cooperation essentially takes place through the European Neighbourhood Policy and was implemented through bilateral, regional, neighbourhood-wide, and cross-border cooperation programmes¹.

This survey was commissioned within the framework of the EU Neighbours South Communication Programme designed to create awareness about the European Union in the 10 Southern Neighbourhood: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, and Tunisia. This survey aims to help better understand the awareness amongst citizens of each of the 10 countries about the EU and about its initiatives and action, in the region and at the national level. The survey also gauges the populations support and perceptions about these actions and about the partnership with the EU.

This year's report has been upgraded to refine the analysis by taking into consideration the socio-economic, political, and cultural environment of the different countries. The questionnaires have been designed and reviewed through a consultation process with the EU delegations in the southern neighbourhood.

This report presents the results of this survey for **Libya**, conducted in autumn 2022, and explores a range of issues, including:

- › Image and perceptions of the European Union
- › Awareness of cooperation programmes
- › Citizens' opinion on the relations of their country with the EU
- › The use of media (mainstream and online).

The survey covers the population aged 15 years.

Using the latest official statistics, broad demographic quotas were set in each country to ensure all subgroups are adequately included and represented in the sample. This stratification was designed using the sociodemographic variables:

1. Gender (male, female)
2. Age (15 – 24, 25 – 39, 40 – 54, 55 – 64, 65 years or more).
3. Region: The widest geographical coverage of the population was sampled to ensure representativeness. All citizens living in Libya were eligible to participate in the survey.
4. Urbanisation (rural area, small or middle size town, large city).

Readers are reminded that the survey results are estimates, the accuracy of which, other things being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage.

¹https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/european-neighbourhood-policy/southern-neighbourhood_en



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GALLUP
INTERNATIONAL

Gender	
Male	50 %
Female	50 %
Age	
15 – 24 years	15 %
25 – 39 years	36 %
40 – 54 years	39 %
55 years and above	9 %
Education	
Still studying	1 %
No education	10 %
15 years or less	9 %
16 – 19 years	14 %
20 years and more	65 %
Occupation	
White collar, manager*	16 %
Employee	34 %
Self employed	15 %
Manual worker	2 %
Not occupied	33 %
Type of locality	
Rural area or village	23 %
Small/middle size town*	26 %
Large town	51 %

The Libyan sample profile achieved for the 2022 survey is detailed in the table to the left.



1. Key Findings

1.1 Knowledge and Perceptions of the EU

A low but increasing stated knowledge about the EU contradicted by a high score on factual questions.

An eroding image of the EU, an institution praised for its perceived peace promotion efforts and as an important trade partner to the country but denounced for its perceived lack of support to the people of Libya and its absence of religious values.

- » 36% of the respondents state they do know something about the EU, +5 ppt more than in 2021; 63% claiming they do not know about the institution (- 6 ppt since 2021).
- » However, the relatively low level of subjective knowledge is contradicted by the high score in factual questions with 98% of responded answering at least one of the factual questions about the EU correctly with an average of 3.0 correct answers out of a possible six.
- » The proportion of Libyan respondents who have a positive image of the EU has fallen from 36% in 2021 to 29%, while the proportion expressing a negative sentiment has increased to 31% (28% in the previous survey).
- » The main reason for the positive image of the EU was related to the EU's role in promoting peace (38%). The EU as an important trade partner for Libya was the second most frequently mentioned (25%).
- » A third (33%) of those who feel the EU has a negative image say that it does not do enough to help Libyan people. Around a quarter (26%) cite the absence of religious values in EU society. The EU's lack of political support for the Libyan government is mentioned by 17%, while 16% mentioned its close relations with the US.

1.2 Values of the EU

The EU is mostly associated with societal values, however there is a strong expression of a perceived lack of solidarity.

Overall erosion of the EU image is confirmed by a lesser incline to associate the EU with almost all values presented, most notably democracy and solidarity.

- » The values most likely to be associated with the EU and mentioned by over half of respondents were
 - Human rights (60%),
 - Equality and gender equality (59%),
 - Peace and security (58%),
 - Media freedom (56%),
 - Democracy (54%) and
 - Social justice (52%).
- » 67% disagree that solidarity is a value represented by the EU, confirming the earlier finding that many Libyans do not feel the EU does enough for their country.
- » There have been decreases in the level of agreement across almost all the values – most notably democracy (54%, - 7 ppt), and solidarity (30%, - 6 ppt).



1.3 Relationship with the European Union

An overall good appreciation of the relationship between Libya and the EU, a trust in the institution and an increased level of awareness of the EU cooperation programs but not their effectiveness.

Respondents expressed a will to see more engagement in trade and investment, and less in agriculture and rural development, being already one of the least funded sectors.

- » 58% responded in Libya believe that the European Union has a good relationship with their country (- 7 ppt since 2021).
- » 34% feel that the relationship is poor, a proportion which has increased by + 14 ppt compared to 2021.
- » There has been an increase in the level of awareness in Libya for most cooperation programs, with the largest increase seen for digital transition (45%, + 12 ppt).
- » As in 2021, the highest level of awareness is for EU support programmes for refugees and displaced people with 64% claiming to have heard of this.
- » 6 in 10 mention human rights, with just under half mentioning health, economic reform or businesses and SMEs and digital transition (around 45%).
- » A decreasing proportion of respondents in Libya think that support from the EU to their country is effective (38%, - 7 ppt since 2021).
- » Almost 6 in 10 respondents describe EU support as ineffective (+ 8 ppt), with 3 in 10 describing it as not at all effective.
- » The areas where Libyans are most likely to feel that their country benefited the most from current EU policies are humanitarian aid (18%) and health (16%).
- » However, the proportion of respondents who believe Libya has not benefited in any areas from EU support has increased to 37% (+4 ppt compared to 2021).
- » The top five areas where respondents think that Libya has benefited the most from current EU policies and mentioned by at least one in ten respondents include:
 - Humanitarian aid (18%)
 - Health (16%)
 - Trade and investment (13%)
 - Human rights (13%)
 - Education and skills (10%)
- » Trade and investment are the priority area for more EU engagement for over half of Libyan respondents (53% cf. 57% in 2021), closely followed by humanitarian aid and human rights (both 52%).
- » Other areas such as civil society (50%), access to more products and services (49%), health (49%), and digital transition (48%) are all high on the list of priority areas for increased EU engagement.
- » Respondents in Libya are most likely to favour less engagement from the EU in agriculture and rural development (61% cf. 58% in 2021), although it is one of the least funded sector by the Team Europe.
- » The increasing reluctance to see more cooperation also covers the areas of democracy (59%, + 13 ppt), promotion of peace and stability (50%, + 9 ppt) health (47%, + 8 ppt) and human rights (44%, + 8 ppt).
- » Consistently with 2022, 41% believe that the European Union has a positive impact on the development of their country, 22% say that the impact has been negative. The proportion who



do not feel that the EU has any impact, either positive or negative, has slightly increased, reaching 34%.

- » 62% believe the EU is an important partner of Libya (- 5 ppt since 2021) while 36% disagree (+ 6 ppt since 2021).
- » Libyan respondents are most likely to see Turkey as their closest partner (22%, same as 2021), compared with 16% who believe it to be the EU (-1 ppt since 2021). Russia is mentioned by 13% and the US by 9%.
- » The European Union inspire almost the same trust as the Arab League, being the most trusted institution cited by 43% of the respondents and by 41% for the EU. The UN is far after (29%), knowing the greatest decrease since 2021 although it has been observed in all three.
- » Turkey is seen as the lead donor of support to Libya, mentioned by 17% (+ 3 ppt since 2021). The European Union is mentioned by 12% (+2 ppt since 2021) followed by Russia and the IMF/ World Bank (both 9%).
- » For 26%, the EU's response to the war in Ukraine has changed their view positively but almost the same proportion (27%) said that it had had a negative effect. For four in ten (38%), the EU's response did not change their perception.

1.4 Information about the European Union

A large majority of Libyan respondents (71%) claim not having been exposed to EU information the last year and even for the ones exposed, less than half recall a specific campaign.

Online sources and television are the preferred way to be informed about the EU.

- » The top three preferred channels for information about the EU are online social networks (30%), other internet sources (24%) and television (19%).
- » The usage of EU "official" online information sources remains very low with EU official websites most likely to be mentioned (6%).
- » As in 2021, almost 1 in 5 respondents never look for information about the EU (17%).
- » 28% said that they had seen or heard anything about the EU in the last 12 months. 71% claimed they had not.
 - Younger age groups, those with a low level of education, and those not in employment were the least likely groups to have seen or heard anything.
- » Around 6 in 10 of those who had seen or heard something recalled a specific campaign. Tomorrow's Leaders in Libya was mentioned by 31%, 12% claimed to be aware of Together for our Planet, followed by 5% who mentioned Erasmus in Libya.
- » Awareness was highest for Violence against Women (77%, with 24% claiming to know a lot about it). 70% were aware of #StandWithUkraine. Awareness levels for the other campaigns were much lower: 30% for the Syria Conference, 28% for Team Europe, 11% for InTheirEyes and 9% for Eyes on Blue.
- » A third said the communications had changed their perception positively with 8% saying very positively. 21% said that these communications had negatively affected their perception, while 44% said that it has not changed their perceptions.



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1.5 Personal Life in general

A great majority of Libyan respondents remain satisfied with their life, but the one who are not expressed it more strongly in 2022.

- » Life satisfaction in Libya has remained stable since 2021 with 69% describing themselves as very or fairly satisfied.
- » A third of Libyan respondents (32%) describe themselves as not very or not at all satisfied (31% in 2021). However, the proportion who do not feel at all satisfied with their life has increased to 19% from 14% in 2021.
- » The key issues facing Libya is crime which was the most important issue for 23% and mentioned in total by 44%.

2. Knowledge and Perceptions of the European Union

The knowledge and perceptions of Libyan respondents about the European Union are analysed in this section of the report. The analysis covers the following themes:

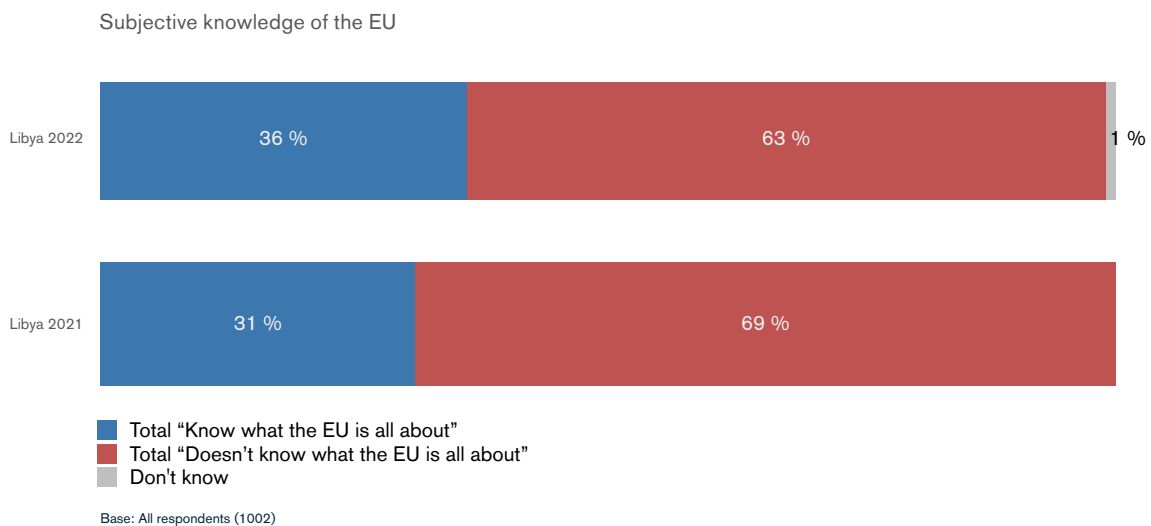
- » The image of the EU the respondents are holding, the characteristics they think best represent the EU, and the assessment of their country’s relationship with the EU.
- » The respondent’s level of awareness of the EU’s cooperation, the perceived effectiveness of EU’s support and the most beneficial areas of this support.
- » The respondent’s perception of the EU’s impact on development in Libya, the importance of its partnership and the level of trust they have in the EU.

2.1 Knowledge of the European Union

At the beginning of the survey, respondents were asked the extent to which they feel that they know what the EU is all about.

The data suggests an overall increased general level of knowledge amongst the Libyan population.

There has been an increase of + 5 ppt in the proportion of respondents who believe they know what the EU is all about which has increased (36% vs 31% in 2021). However, over 6 in 10 of Libyan respondents say that they do not know about the EU, - 6 ppt from 2021.



Sociodemographic analysis² shows some clear differences by gender, age, occupation, and education. Men (46%), those aged between 55 and 64 (47%), who have received education until 16 years and more (38%) and non-manual workers were the subgroups who felt the most knowledgeable about the EU.

² Throughout the report the sociodemographic analysis includes some groups with extremely low base sizes – these are indicated by an asterisk in the tables – where data should be treated cautiously. Any differences shown by these groups is unlikely to be statistically significant and is not commented upon in this report.



Base All Respondents	Libya 1002		
	Total "Know what the EU is all about"	Total "Don't know what the EU is all about"	Don't know
Total	36 %	63 %	1 %
Gender			
Male	46 %	53 %	1 %
Female	27 %	72 %	0 %
Age			
15 – 24 years	22 %	75 %	3 %
25 – 39 years	38 %	62 %	0 %
40 – 54 years	41 %	59 %	0 %
55 – 64 years	47 %	51 %	1 %
65+ years*	39 %	61 %	0 %
Education			
Still studying	25 %	75 %	0 %
No education*	43 %	58 %	0 %
15 years or less	18 %	80 %	2 %
16 – 19 years	38 %	62 %	0 %
20 years and more	38 %	60 %	1 %
Occupation			
White Collar, Manager	51 %	49 %	1 %
Employee	43 %	57 %	0 %
Self employed	41 %	58 %	0 %
Manual worker*	5 %	64 %	30 %
Not occupied	24 %	76 %	0 %
Type of locality			
Rural area or village	41 %	59 %	0 %
Small/ middle size town	35 %	63 %	2 %
Large town	37 %	63 %	0 %

To provide a more objective assessment of the knowledge levels in all countries, respondents were also asked a series of factual questions about the EU:

- » The European Union has a parliament directly elected by its citizens
- » The European Union is an economic and political union of 27 European countries
- » The European Union is a regional institution of the United Nations
- » The Euro is the currency of all member states of the European Union
- » The European Union has an embassy and an appointed ambassador of its own in Libya
- » The European Union's has its main headquarters in Brussels

By calculating the average number of correct answers, the data provides a more objective assessment of the knowledge that citizens have of the EU.

In the case of Libya, the rate of correct answers is relatively high and contradicts the low level of subjective knowledge indicated by the previous question. Indeed, 98 % of respondents answered at least one of the questions correctly with an average of 3.0 correct answers out of a possible six. This factual knowledge is rather covering the governance than the more practical information about the EU (location of the HQ, currency, and existence of EU embassies). During the last decade, the Libyan media landscape has diversified and grew, but fails to provide a free, neutral and balanced information. It can be assumed that the high level of connectivity of the Libyan population and the space of freedom they could find in social media explain in way the good scores on factual knowledge about the EU.



Base All Respondents	Libya	
	No correct answers	Average number of correct answers
		1002
Total		
	2 %	3,0
Gender		
Male	3 %	3,1
Female	1 %	3,0
Age		
15 – 24 years	3 %	2,8
25 – 39 years	2 %	3,1
40 – 54 years	2 %	3,0
55 – 64 years	0 %	3,2
65+ years*	2 %	3,0
Education		
Still studying	2 %	2,8
No education*	0 %	2,6
15 years or less	7 %	3,1
16 – 19 years	2 %	3,0
20 years and more	2 %	3,1
Occupation		
White Collar, Manager	1 %	3,1
Employee	2 %	3,1
Self employed	4 %	3,0
Manual worker*	7 %	3,0
Not occupied	1 %	3,0
Type of locality		
Rural area or village	3 %	3,0
Small/ middle size town	1 %	3,1
Large town	2 %	3,0
Image of the EU		
Positive	0 %	3,2
Neutral	2 %	3,0
Negative	3 %	3,0
Don't know*	22 %	1,7
Knowledge of the EU		
Total "know what the EU is all about"	0 %	3,2
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	3 %	2,9

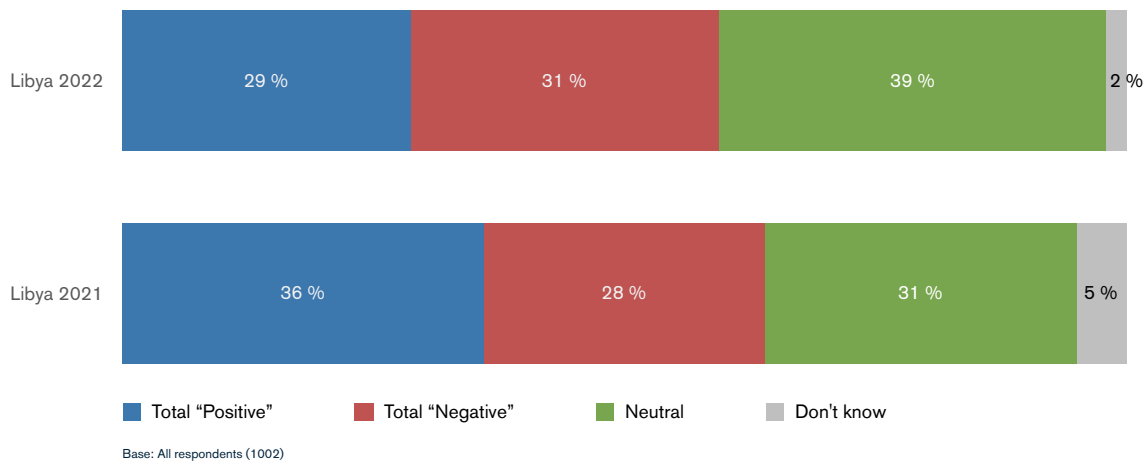
Those who believed they were knowledgeable about the EU were slightly more likely to answer correctly, an average of 3.2 correct answers compared to 2.9 for those who felt they were not knowledgeable.

Younger respondents aged 15–24 or left education aged 15 or less were the least likely groups to answer questions correctly but there were no major sociodemographic differences.

2.2 Perceived Image of the European Union

In Libya, there were more people holding a negative image of the EU (31%, +2 ppt) than a positive one (29%, - 7 ppt). Those who say they are neutral has increased to 39% from 31% in the 2021 survey.

A2. In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative, or very negative image?



There are some notable sociodemographic differences, including age, education and area of residence.

Those who were more likely to have a positive image are younger respondents aged 15 – 24 (38%) and those who have left at 16 years or more (20%). It is interesting to note that those who are still studying have the highest proportion of "positive" (36 %), suggesting that they might have a good exposure on information about the EU.

As in several countries, those in large cities are more positive than those in more rural locations.

Base All Respondents	Libya 1002			
	Total "Positive"	Neutral	Total "Negative"	Don't know
Total	29 %	39 %	31 %	2 %
Gender				
Male	28 %	33 %	38 %	2 %
Female	29 %	46 %	23 %	2 %
Age				
15 – 24 years	38 %	45 %	17 %	0 %
25 – 39 years	23 %	40 %	34 %	2 %
40 – 54 years	33 %	34 %	30 %	2 %
55 – 64 years	24 %	34 %	41 %	1 %
65+ years*	33 %	35 %	31 %	0 %
Education				
Still studying	36 %	45 %	16 %	4 %
No education*	21 %	24 %	55 %	0 %
15 years or less	17 %	33 %	49 %	2 %
16 – 19 years	29 %	32 %	36 %	2 %
20 years and more	29 %	40 %	31 %	2 %
Occupation				
White Collar, Manager	27 %	46 %	27 %	0 %
Employee	25 %	40 %	32 %	3 %
Self employed	32 %	28 %	39 %	2 %
Manual worker*	36 %	18 %	46 %	0 %
Not occupied	31 %	42 %	26 %	2 %
Type of locality				
Rural area or village	23 %	28 %	46 %	4 %
Small/ middle size town	27 %	43 %	27 %	2 %
Large town	31 %	39 %	28 %	1 %
Knowledge of the EU				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	30 %	32 %	36 %	1 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	28 %	43 %	28 %	2 %

Reasons for positive or negative perceptions of EU image

For the 2022 survey, those who said either that the EU had a positive or negative image were asked a follow-up question concerning what they considered to be the main reasons for this image.

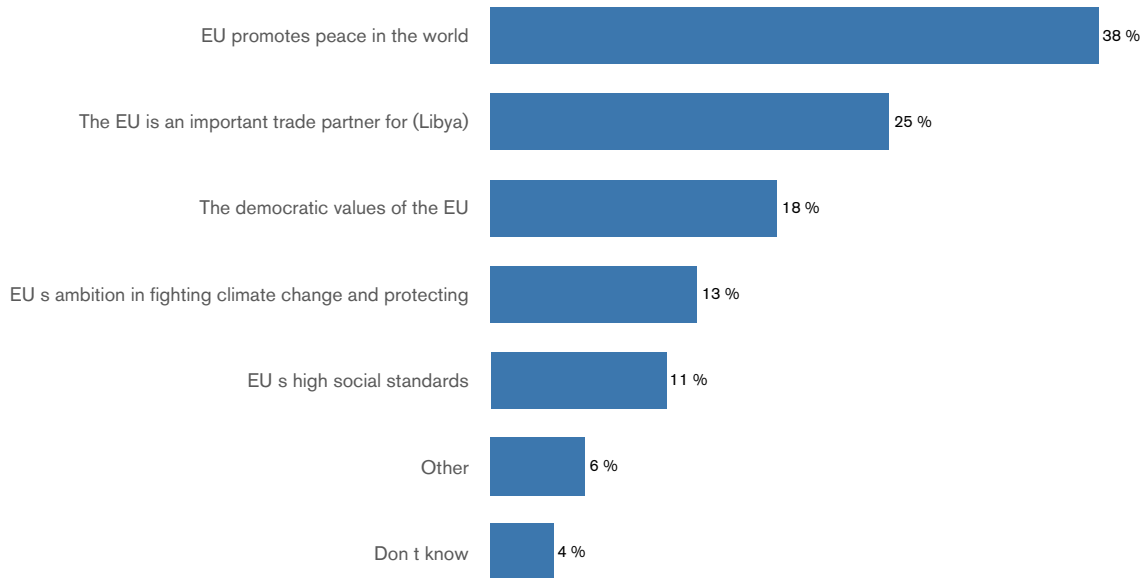
The main reason for the positive image of the EU was related to the EU's role in promoting peace (38%), mostly driven by the youngest respondents aged 15-24 year (60%). The EU as an important trade partner for Libya was the second most frequently mentioned (25%). Democratic values were mentioned by 18%, with 13% citing the EU's part in tackling climate change. Around one in ten (11%) mentioned the EU's high social standards.

A third (33%) of those who feel the EU has a negative image say that it does not do enough to help Libyan people. Around a quarter (26%) cite the absence of religious values in EU society. The EU's lack of political support for the Libyan government is mentioned by 17%, while 16% mentioned its close relations with the US. Around one in ten say the negative image is due to the EU's role in the region (13%) or its position in international affairs (8%). One in ten (11%) said something else.

The base size is too small to allow any sociodemographic analysis although women (39% cf. 29% of men) and those living in rural areas (41%) were more likely to feel the EU is not doing enough for Libya compared to those in towns (27%) and cities (33%).

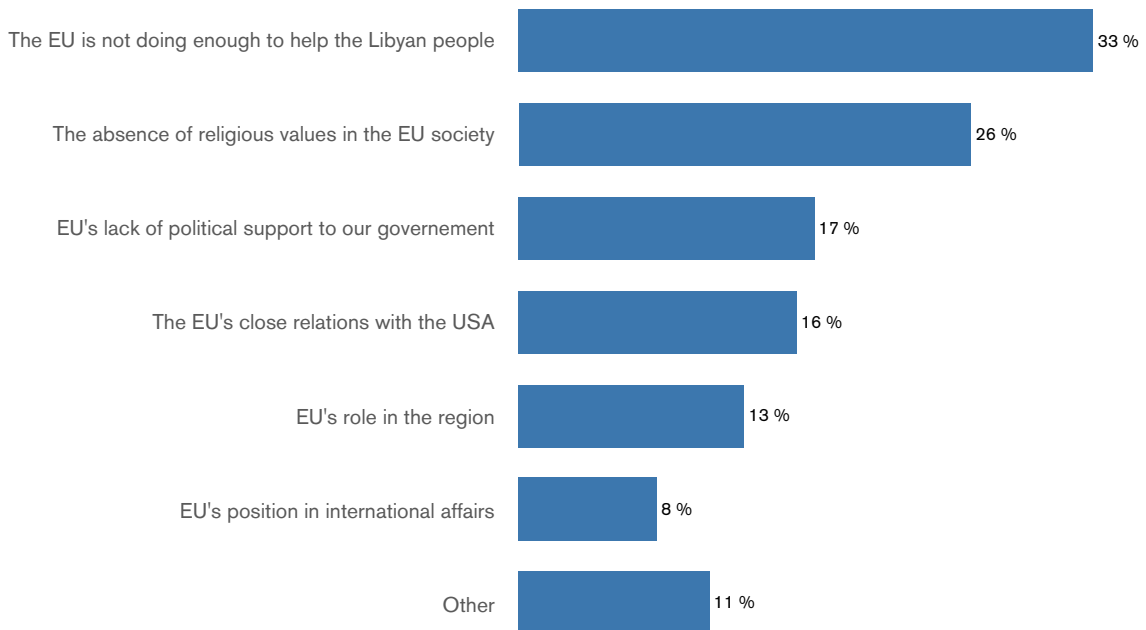


A2e. Which of the following, if any, could be the main reasons for having a **positive** image of the European Union?



Base: All respondents with a positive image of EU (288)

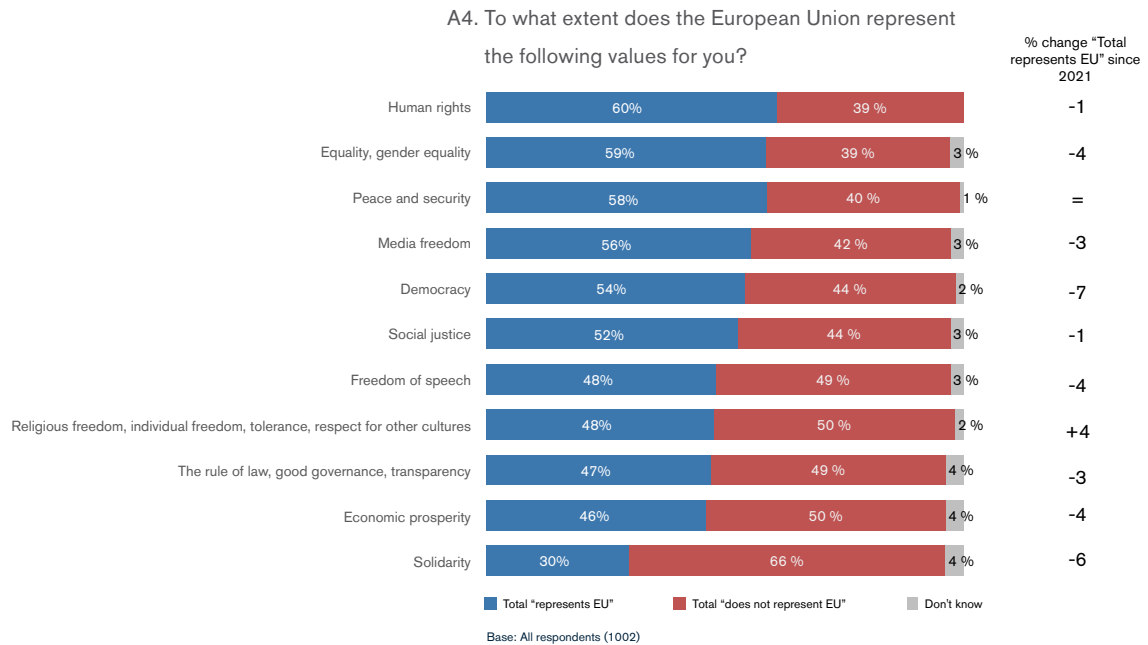
A2f. Which of the following, if any, could be the main reasons for having a **negative** image of the European Union?



Base: All respondents with a negative image of EU (332)

2.3 Characteristics that exemplify the European Union

Respondents were asked the extent to which the European Union represents several values to them.



Around half of the values presented were considered representative of the EU by most respondents. The highest level of agreement is seen for human rights (60%), followed by equality, gender equality (59%), peace and security (58%), media freedom (56%), democracy (54%) and social justice (52%).

The highest disagreement is seen for solidarity (67%), perhaps confirming the earlier finding that many Libyans do not feel the EU does enough for their country. It can be enlightening to read this result having in mind that (i) 27% of the respondents have indicated the EU response to the war in Ukraine has negatively changed their perception of the EU and (ii) the rise in the public opinion of the perception that EU had demonstrated more solidarity to the Ukrainian refugees than it had with refugees from other crises inducing migrations from Arab countries.

However there have been decreases in the level of agreement across almost all the values, except for religious freedom, individual freedom, tolerance, respect for other cultures.

Democracy has recorded the most notable decrease (- 7 ppt to 54%) followed by solidarity (- 6 ppt to 30%).



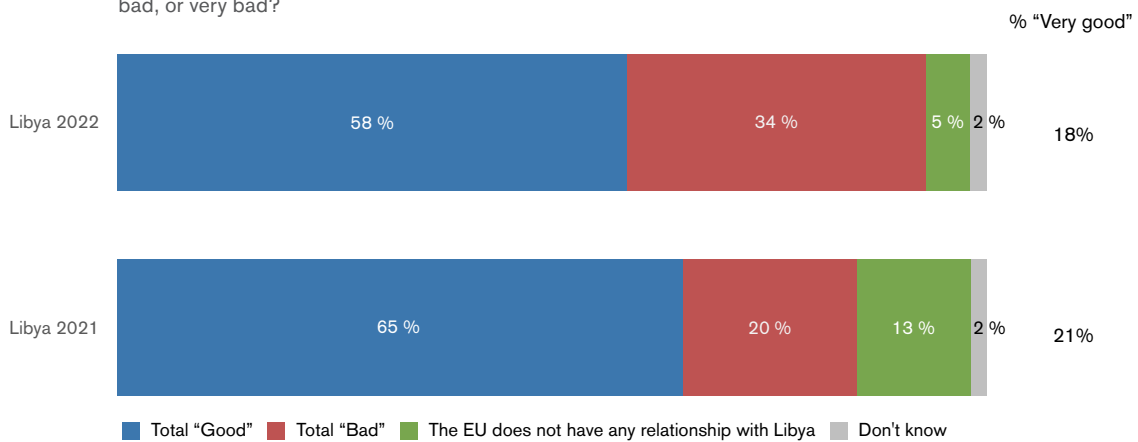
2.4 Relation with the European Union

58% in Libya believe that the European Union has a good relationship with their country, a proportion which has decreased by - 7 ppt since 2021 (- 3 ppt for the ones who describe it as “very good”).

34% feel that the relationship is poor, a high increase by +14 ppt since 2022.

The proportion of respondents who feel there is no relationship between the EU and Libya has decreased by -8 ppt to reach 5%, suggesting that the opinion has radicalised since 2021.

A5. Would you describe the European Union’s relation with Libya as very good, fairly good, fairly bad, or very bad?



Base: All respondents (1002)

The socio-demographic analysis reveals slight differences by age and gender, with women more likely to view the relationship positively (63% cf. 54% of men) as are those aged 15 – 24 (71% describe the relationship as good).

Those with a lower level of education are less likely to be positive. Indeed, only 42% of those who left education aged up to 15 view the relationship positively compared with 59% of those who finished aged 20 and over. Those who are still studying are also for this question the most positive subgroup (69%).

The main differentiator is the overall sentiment towards the EU with those who have a positive image of it being overall much more likely to see the relationship between Libya and the EU positively (74% cf. 39%) compared to those with a negative view. However, those who feel knowledgeable about the EU are less likely to view the relationship positively than those who do not (54% cf. 61%).



Base All Respondents	Libya 1002			
	Total "Good"	Total "Bad"	No relation	Don't know
Total	58 %	34 %	5 %	2 %
Gender				
Male	54 %	37 %	7 %	2 %
Female	63 %	31 %	3 %	3 %
Age				
15 – 24 years	71 %	20 %	8 %	0 %
25 – 39 years	56 %	38 %	3 %	2 %
40 – 54 years	55 %	33 %	8 %	4 %
55 – 64 years	59 %	33 %	7 %	1 %
65+ years*	36 %	63 %	0 %	0 %
Education				
Still studying	69 %	24 %	6 %	2 %
No education*	75 %	18 %	0 %	7 %
15 years or less	42 %	54 %	2 %	2 %
16 – 19 years	56 %	35 %	7 %	3 %
20 years and more	59 %	34 %	5 %	2 %
Occupation				
White Collar, Manager	54 %	36 %	9 %	2 %
Employee	56 %	38 %	4 %	1 %
Self employed	52 %	34 %	9 %	5 %
Manual worker*	71 %	7 %	15 %	7 %
Not occupied	64 %	30 %	3 %	2 %
Type of locality				
Rural area or village	58 %	33 %	6 %	3 %
Small/ middle size town	53 %	39 %	7 %	1 %
Large town	62 %	32 %	5 %	2 %
Image of the EU				
Positive	74 %	21 %	2 %	3 %
Neutral	63 %	30 %	5 %	1 %
Negative	39 %	53 %	8 %	1 %
Don't know	47 %	12 %	10 %	32 %
Knowledge of the EU				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	54 %	38 %	5 %	2 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	61 %	31 %	6 %	2 %



2.5 Awareness of EU Cooperation

This section of the report analyses the level of awareness of respondents towards EU cooperation programmes in their country. The cooperation programmes that were included in this question differ slightly between countries.

A6. For each of the following areas, could you tell me whether you have heard of any existing EU cooperation programmes in Libya? Have you ever heard of?

	Libya 2021	Libya 2022	Difference since 2021
Support for refugees and displaced people	63 %	64 %	+1
Human rights	59 %	58 %	-1
Health	50 %	46 %	-4
Economic reform or business and small or medium enterprises (SMEs)	44 %	45 %	+1
Digital transition	33 %	45 %	+12
Civil society	39 %	41 %	+2
Culture	27 %	36 %	+9
Youth	30 %	36 %	+6
Education and skills	27 %	33 %	+6
Support for social protection	25 %	31 %	+6
Green transition: climate resilience, energy and environment	29 %	30 %	+1
Justice or police reforms	28 %	27 %	-1
Infrastructure development	27 %	26 %	-1
Agricultural and rural development	15 %	21 %	+6
	Lowest awareness		
	Highest awareness		

The table to the left presents the awareness level of each cooperation programme that were measured in the survey.

There has been an increase in the level of awareness in Libya for most EU cooperation programs, with the largest increase seen for digital transition (+ 12 ppt to 45%). As in 2021, the highest level of awareness is for EU support programmes for refugees and displaced people with 64% claiming to have heard of this (63% in 2021). 58% mention human rights, with just under half mentioning health (46%), economic reform or businesses and SMEs and digital transition (both 45%).

When asked whether they were personally involved in an EU-funded project³, participation is almost nil: 94% have never been involved as part of any project. The insignificant proportion who were involved were as a volunteer (2%), employee (1%), or beneficiary (2%).

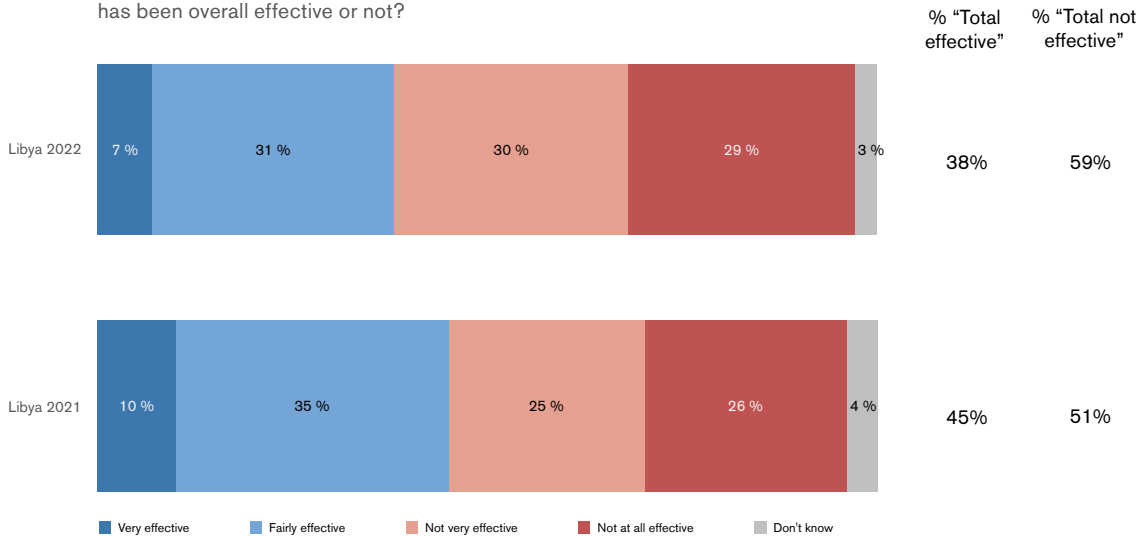
³ A8. Have you ever been personally involved with an EU-funded project? Yes, as a volunteer; Yes as an employee; Yes as a beneficiary; No, Never; Other; Don't know.



2.6 Effectiveness of EU's Support

The effectiveness of the EU support is increasingly and predominantly seen as ineffective (59% of the respondents, + 8 ppt since 2021). The proportion of those who find it efficient, 39%, have dropped by - 7 ppt since 2021.

A7. To what extent do you think that the support provided by the European Union to Libya has been overall effective or not?



Base: All respondents (1002)

The sociodemographic analysis shows that this appreciation is sensitive to the gender, the age, education, and area of residence.

Those who were more likely to be positive about the efficiency of the EU support are woman (42% cf. 35% of men), younger respondents (42%), those with a higher level of education (38% cf. 21% who finished at 15 or under), and those living in rural areas.

Overall image of the EU is the most notable sociodemographic difference with 50% of those with a positive image describing EU support as effective compared with 25% of those with a negative image.



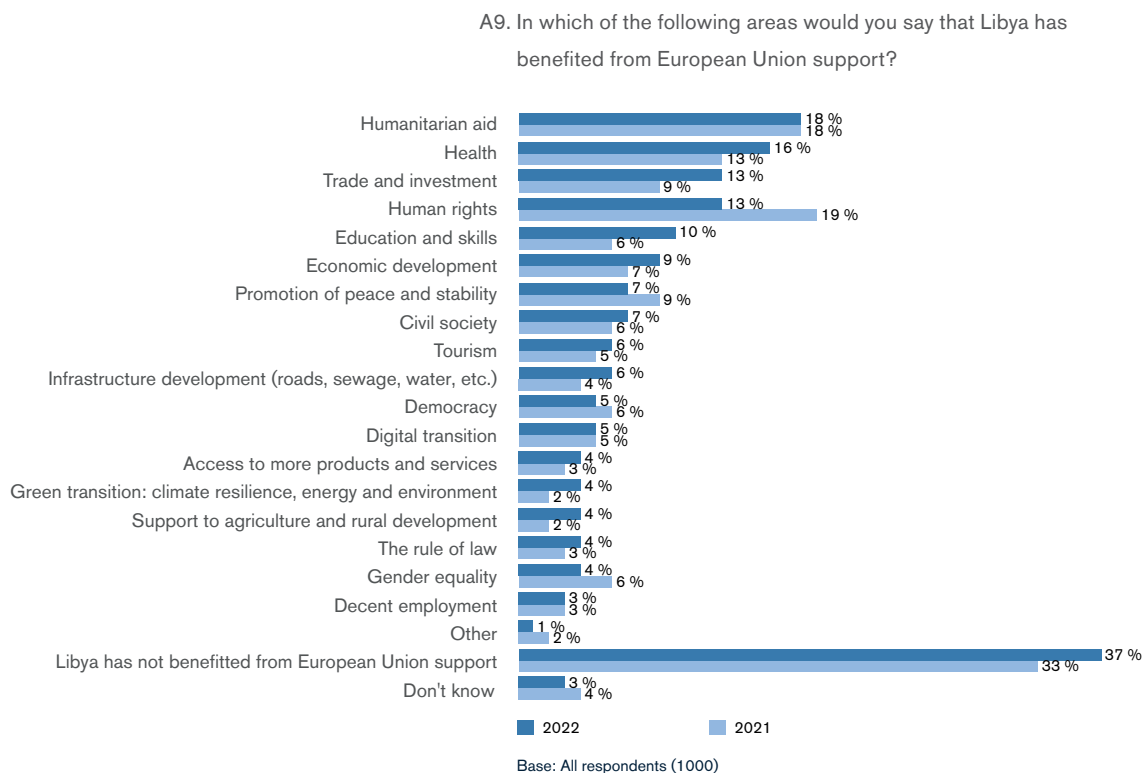
Base All Respondents	Libya 1002		
	Total "Effective"	Total "Not effective"	Don't know
Total	38 %	59 %	3 %
Gender			
Male	35 %	64 %	1 %
Female	42 %	54 %	4 %
Age			
15 – 24 years	42 %	56 %	2 %
25 – 39 years	38 %	59 %	3 %
40 – 54 years	38 %	57 %	4 %
55 – 64 years	38 %	61 %	1 %
65+ years*	25 %	76 %	0 %
Education			
Still studying	37 %	59 %	4 %
No education*	64 %	35 %	1 %
15 years or less	21 %	76 %	3 %
16 – 19 years	42 %	55 %	2 %
20 years and more	38 %	59 %	3 %
Occupation			
White Collar, Manager	40 %	56 %	3 %
Employee	37 %	61 %	2 %
Self employed	33 %	63 %	4 %
Manual worker*	43 %	57 %	0 %
Not occupied	41 %	56 %	3 %
Type of locality			
Rural area or village	42 %	55 %	3 %
Small/ middle size town	39 %	58 %	3 %
Large town	37 %	60 %	3 %
Image of the EU			
Positive	50 %	47 %	3 %
Neutral	40 %	57 %	2 %
Negative	25 %	74 %	1 %
Don't know	36 %	35 %	30 %
Knowledge of the EU			
Total "know what the EU is all about"	40 %	58 %	2 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	38 %	60 %	3 %

2.7 Most beneficial Areas of EU Support

Respondents were asked about the areas where they feel that their country benefited the most from current EU policies.

A third of respondents believe Libya has not benefited in any areas from EU, + 4 ppt since 2021.

For the rest, the top five areas where respondents think that Libya has benefited the most from current EU policies and mentioned by at least by one in ten respondents are: humanitarian aid (18%), health (16%), trade and investment (13%), human rights (13%) and education and skills (10%).



2.8 Areas where the EU could be more engaged or less engaged

Respondents were asked whether they think the European Union should have a greater role to play (i.e., be more engaged) in their country in a range of areas.

As observed in the 2021 survey, trade and investment is the priority area for engagement for half of Libyan respondents (53% cf. 57% in 2021), closely followed by humanitarian aid and human rights (both 52%).

Other areas such as civil society (50%), access to more products and services (49%), health (49%), and digital transition (48%) are all high on the list of priority areas for EU engagement.

There have been notable decreases in support for more EU engagement for some areas including:

- » Human rights (52%, - 8 ppt)
- » Health (49%, - 8 ppt)
- » Democracy (36%, - 8 ppt)
- » Promotion of peace and stability (46%, - 7 ppt)
- » Humanitarian aid (52%, - 7 ppt)



A12. And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union could be **more engaged** in Libya?

Libya	2021	2022
Trade and investment	57 %	53 %
Humanitarian aid	59 %	52 %
Human rights	60 %	52 %
Civil society	53 %	50 %
Access to more products and services	48 %	49 %
Health	57 %	49 %
Digital transition	48 %	48 %
Economic development	48 %	46 %
Promotion of peace and stability	53 %	46 %
Gender equality	48 %	46 %
Education and skills	43 %	45 %
Rule of law	44 %	42 %
Tourism	41 %	40 %
Infrastructure development (roads, sewage, water, etc.)	37 %	37 %
Decent employment	39 %	37 %
Democracy	44 %	36 %
Green transition: climate resilience, energy and environment	37 %	36 %
Support to agriculture and rural development	33 %	34 %

A12. And for each of the following areas, please tell me whether or not you think the European Union could be **less engaged** in Libya?

Libya	2021	2022
Support to agriculture and rural development	58 %	61 %
Democracy	46 %	59 %
Infrastructure development (roads, sewage, water, etc.)	56 %	58 %
Green transition: climate resilience, energy and environment	51 %	58 %
Decent employment	50 %	57 %
Tourism	51 %	55 %
Rule of law	46 %	53 %
Education and skills	51 %	52 %
Promotion of peace and stability	41 %	50 %
Economic development	43 %	49 %
Gender equality	44 %	49 %
Health	39 %	47 %
Access to more products and services	41 %	46 %
Civil society	38 %	45 %
Digital transition	44 %	45 %
Human rights	36 %	44 %
Humanitarian aid	36 %	43 %
Trade and investment	36 %	42 %

Confirming the findings of the previous survey, when asked the following question about where the EU should be less engaged in Libya, respondents were most likely to favour less engagement from the EU in agriculture and rural development (61%, cf. 58% in 2021).

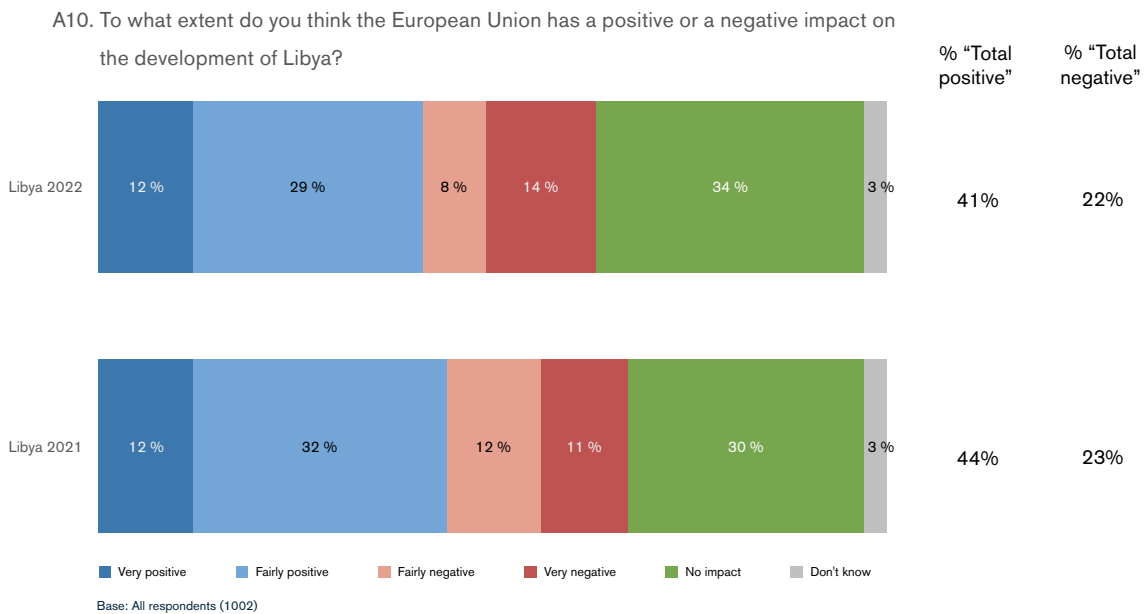
There are other large increases in other areas where less engagement is preferred: democracy (59%, + 13 ppt), promotion of peace and stability (50%, + 9 ppt) and increases of + 8 ppt for health (47%) and human rights (44%).

2.9 The EU's Impact on Development

Respondents were asked to evaluate the impact of the European Union on the development of their country.

In Libya, the highest proportion (41%) was from the respondents considering the impact as positive (29% fairly positive, 12 % very positive).

They were largely more respondents expressing it has no impact (34%) than a negative impact (22%, 8% fairly negative and 14% very negative).



The most notable difference in the sociodemographic analysis can be seen by age and education. Indeed, the youngest respondents (57%), those who are still studying (53%), and those living in large towns (43%) were more positive about the impact of the support.

The largest differentiator was between those who feel the EU has a positive image overall (60%) compared to 20% who have a negative image overall.



EU NEIGHBOURS
south

GALLUP
INTERNATIONAL

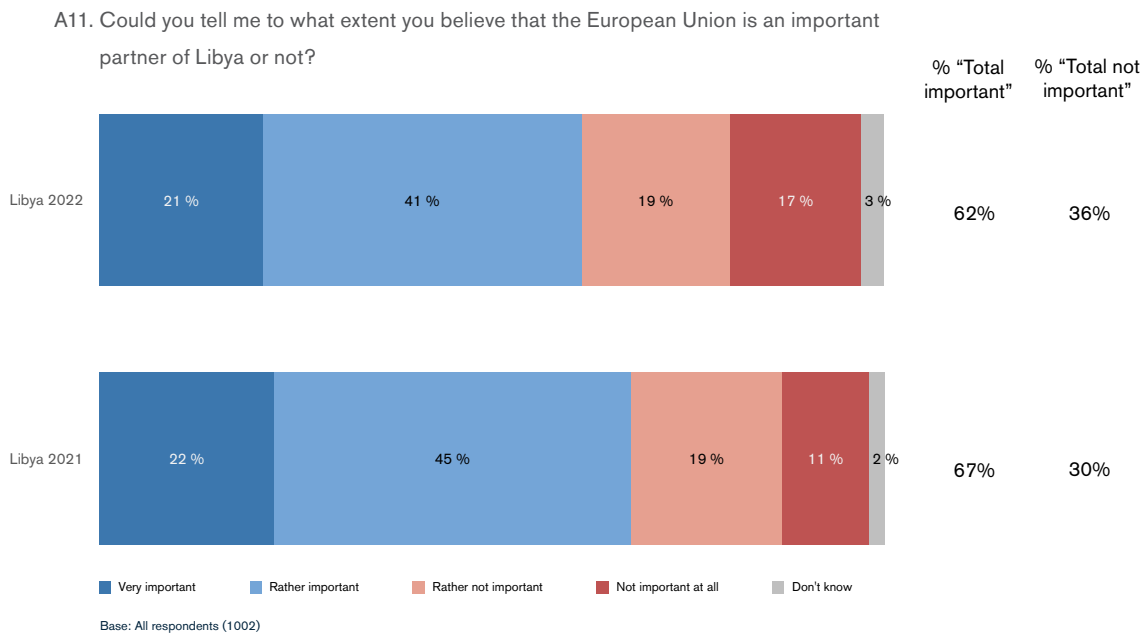
Base All Respondents	Libya 1002			
	Total "Positive"	Total "Negative"	No impact	Don't know
Total	41 %	22 %	34 %	3 %
Gender				
Male	40 %	30 %	28 %	3 %
Female	43 %	15 %	40 %	3 %
Age				
15 – 24 years	57 %	12 %	29 %	3 %
25 – 39 years	38 %	25 %	35 %	3 %
40 – 54 years	40 %	20 %	37 %	3 %
55 – 64 years	22 %	39 %	36 %	3 %
65+ years*	53 %	17 %	29 %	0 %
Education				
Still studying	53 %	13 %	32 %	2 %
No education*	32 %	55 %	13 %	0 %
15 years or less	17 %	24 %	49 %	10 %
16 – 19 years	39 %	33 %	26 %	2 %
20 years and more	41 %	21 %	35 %	3 %
Occupation				
White Collar, Manager	40 %	17 %	42 %	1 %
Employee	40 %	25 %	34 %	2 %
Self employed	34 %	30 %	29 %	6 %
Manual worker*	38 %	7 %	54 %	0 %
Not occupied	46 %	18 %	33 %	3 %
Type of locality				
Rural area or village	34 %	30 %	32 %	4 %
Small/ middle size town	40 %	22 %	36 %	2 %
Large town	43 %	21 %	34 %	3 %
Image of the EU				
Positive	60 %	10 %	28 %	3 %
Neutral	44 %	17 %	38 %	1 %
Negative	20 %	42 %	35 %	3 %
Don't know	28 %	1 %	31 %	38 %
Knowledge of the EU				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	42 %	29 %	27 %	2 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	41 %	19 %	38 %	3 %



2.10 Importance of the EU's Partnership

The survey shows that 62% of Libyan respondents believe the EU is an important partner of their country (21% saying that it was a very important partner and 41% a rather important one), slightly decreasing by -5 ppt since 2021.

A corresponding increase can be seen in the proportion who disagree that the EU is an important partner (36% in 2022).



The sociodemographic analysis shows that those who believe the EU to be an important partner are most likely to be those with a higher level of education and those with a white-collar occupation.

As for most questions, having a positive image of the EU overall or feeling knowledgeable about it will most likely lead to describe Libya's relationship with the EU as important. It is interesting to note however that the ones who have a neutral image of the EU are largely positive about EU being an important partner; a belief shared by almost half of the ones who hold a negative of the EU.

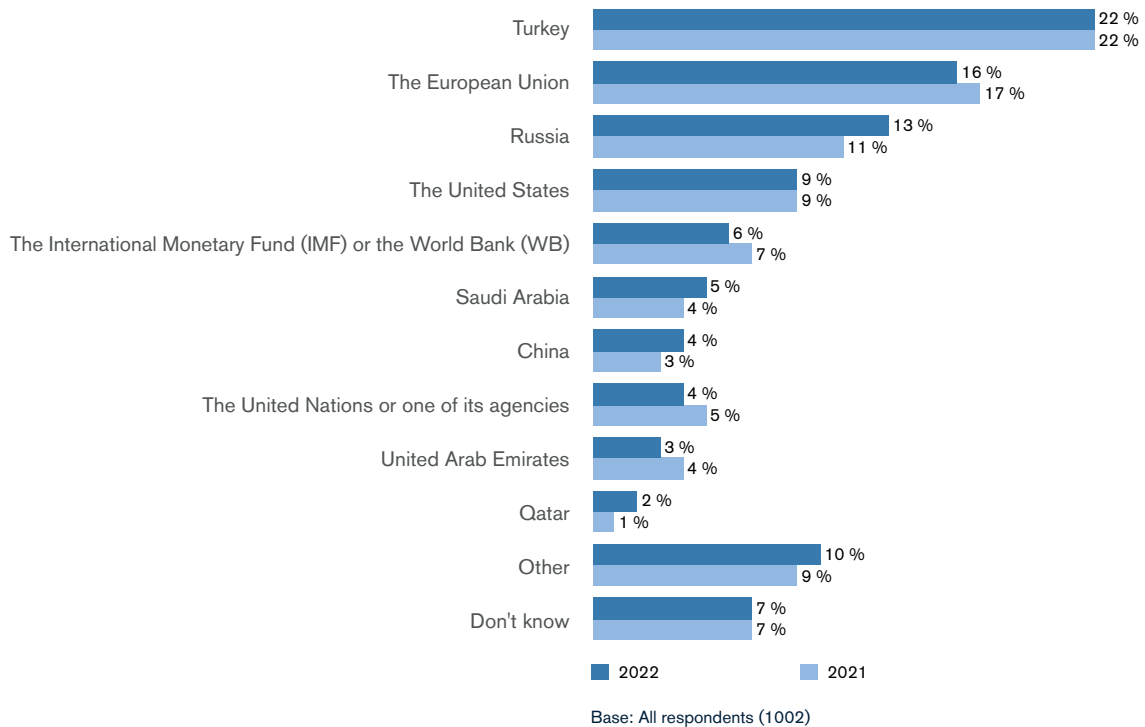


Base All Respondents	Libya 1 002		
	Total "Important"	Total "Not important"	Don't know
Total	62 %	36 %	3 %
Gender			
Male	62 %	37 %	1 %
Female	61 %	34 %	5 %
Age			
15 – 24 years	58 %	40 %	1 %
25 – 39 years	63 %	35 %	2 %
40 – 54 years	59 %	39 %	2 %
55 – 64 years	58 %	31 %	12 %
65+ years*	86 %	15 %	0 %
Education			
Still studying	62 %	35 %	2 %
No education*	18 %	48 %	34 %
15 years or less	44 %	54 %	3 %
16 – 19 years	63 %	32 %	5 %
20 years and more	63 %	35 %	2 %
Occupation			
White Collar, Manager	72 %	27 %	1 %
Employee	63 %	35 %	1 %
Self employed	57 %	41 %	2 %
Manual worker*	61 %	33 %	6 %
Not occupied	59 %	35 %	6 %
Type of locality			
Rural area or village	62 %	35 %	3 %
Small/ middle size town	64 %	34 %	2 %
Large town	60 %	37 %	3 %
Image of the EU			
Positive	78 %	21 %	1 %
Neutral	63 %	33 %	4 %
Negative	47 %	51 %	2 %
Don't know	32 %	49 %	20 %
Knowledge of the EU			
Total "know what the EU is all about"	66 %	31 %	2 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	59 %	38 %	3 %

Respondents were then asked to select the closest partner to their country amongst a list of international institutions and countries.

Turkey is seen as the closest partner for the Libyan respondents (22%, same as 2021), followed by the EU (16%), Russia (13%) and the US with (9%).

A13. In your view, which of the following international institutions or countries is the closest partner to Libya?

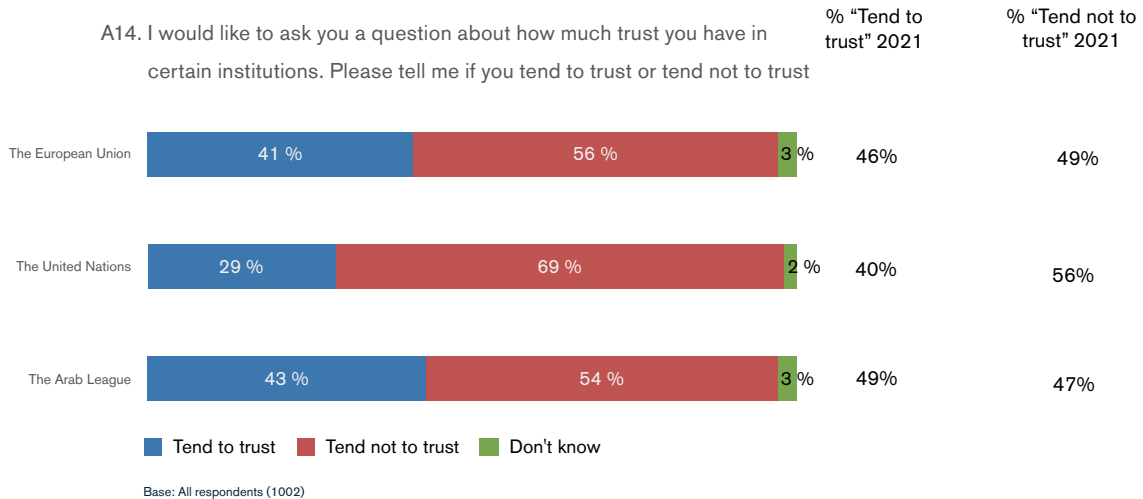


The EU was most likely to be mentioned by those with a higher level of education and those occupying a white-collar position.

As for most questions, having a positive image of the EU overall or feeling knowledgeable about it will most likely lead to place EU as the closest partner, respectively 13 ppt and 7 ppt higher than the ones holding a negative image of the EU or who don't know about it.

2.11 Trust in Institutions

Respondents were asked about the extent to which they trust (or not) three international institutions, namely the European Union, the United Nations, and the Arab League.



In Libya, the Arab League is the most trusted institution with 43% saying they trust it, followed by 41% who trust the EU. There is less trust in the UN (29%).

Trust in all three institutions has fallen since 2021, most notably for the United Nations (- 11 ppt).

For all three institutions, the level of mistrust is much higher than the proportion who say they have trust in them.

Looking at sociodemographic analysis, trust in the EU tends to be higher amongst those with a high level of education, 43% of those who left education aged 20 or over compared with 16% who left aged 15 or under.

There are few notable differences by other sociodemographic groupings.

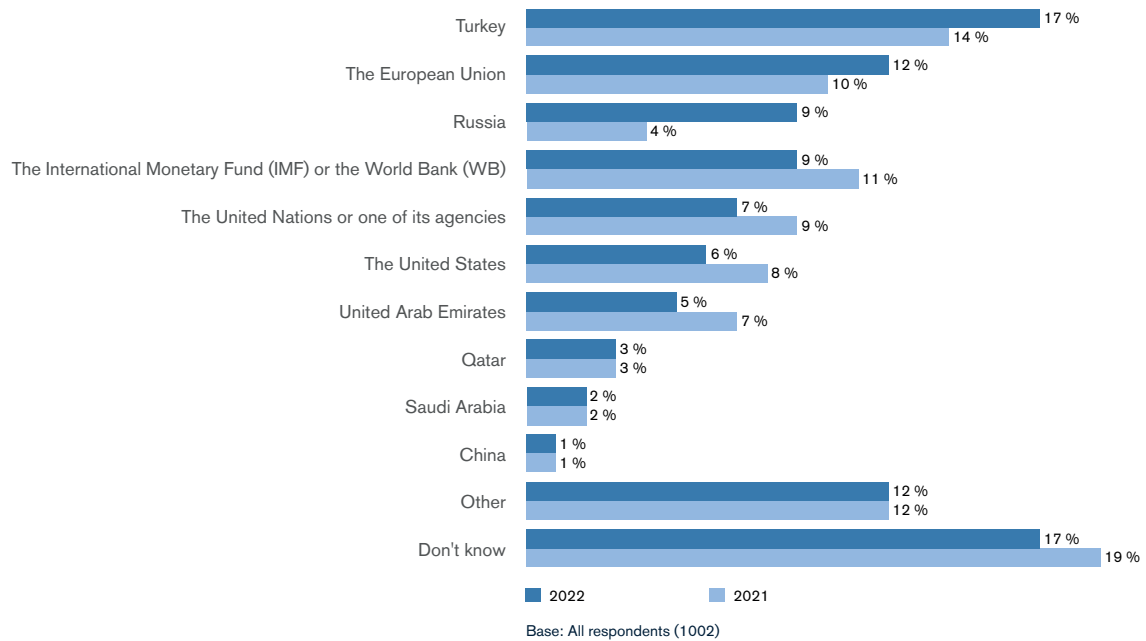
With no exception, those with an overall positive image are most likely to trust the EU (63% compared to 19% of those with a negative view). 45% of those who feel knowledgeable about the EU trust it, compared to 39% of those who don't feel knowledgeable.



2.12 Leading Donors for Country Support

A list of international institutions and countries was read out to respondents asking them to select which, in their views, was the leading donor or institution supporting their country.

B4. In your view, which of the following international institutions or countries is the lead donor of support to Libya?



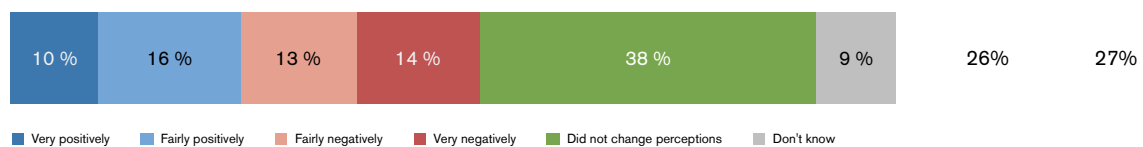
Turkey is not only seen as the most important partner, but also as the lead donor of support to Libya, mentioned by 17% (+ 3 ppt since 2021). The European Union is mentioned by 12% (+ 2 ppt since 2021) followed by Russia and the IMF/World Bank (both 9%).



2.13 Impact of the War in Ukraine on Perceptions of the EU

The 2022 edition of the survey investigated to what extent the EU's response to the war in Ukraine had affected perceptions of the EU, and whether positively or negatively. For around a quarter of respondents, the EU's response has changed their view positively. However, around the same proportion said that it had affected their perceptions negatively (27%). For 38 %, the EU's response was described as not changing their perception with a further 9% unable to answer.

A16A. Has the EU's response to the war in Ukraine changed your perceptions of the EU? % "Total positively" % "Total negatively"



Base: All respondents (1002)

There are notable differences within the sociodemographic groups. The EU response to the war in Ukraine was considerably more likely to have a negative impact on perceptions of the EU overall amongst men (33% cf. 23% of women), older respondents (42% of those aged 55–64 cf. 16% of those aged 15–24) and those with a lower level of education (only 7% of those who left school aged 15 or under said that they felt more positively towards the EU).

Those most likely to say the impact on their perceptions had been positive were white collar workers, those with a positive image of the EU overall and those who feel knowledgeable about the EU. However, even amongst these groups, more than 20% of them expressed a negative opinion.



Base All Respondents	Libya 1002			
	Total "positively"	Total "negatively"	Did not change perceptions	Don't know
Total	26 %	27 %	38 %	9 %
Gender				
Male	25 %	33 %	35 %	7 %
Female	27 %	23 %	40 %	11 %
Age				
15 – 24 years	25 %	16 %	51 %	8 %
25 – 39 years	25 %	28 %	38 %	9 %
40 – 54 years	25 %	28 %	37 %	10 %
55 – 64 years	28 %	42 %	20 %	9 %
65+ years*	51 %	36 %	14 %	0 %
Education				
Still studying	26 %	18 %	54 %	3 %
No education*	37 %	17 %	37 %	8 %
15 years or less	7 %	39 %	35 %	20 %
16 – 19 years	20 %	44 %	31 %	5 %
20 years and more	29 %	26 %	35 %	9 %
Occupation				
White Collar, Manager	33 %	29 %	34 %	5 %
Employee	22 %	29 %	38 %	11 %
Self employed	26 %	33 %	34 %	7 %
Manual worker*	0 %	14 %	77 %	9 %
Not occupied	28 %	24 %	40 %	9 %
Type of locality				
Rural area or village	20 %	30 %	39 %	11 %
Small/ middle size town	28 %	29 %	35 %	8 %
Large town	26 %	26 %	39 %	8 %
Image of the EU				
Positive	33 %	21 %	39 %	7 %
Neutral	30 %	24 %	41 %	7 %
Negative	15 %	40 %	33 %	11 %
Don't know	23 %	10 %	27 %	40 %
Knowledge of the EU				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	32 %	26 %	38 %	5 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	23 %	28 %	38 %	11 %

3. Information on the European Union

3.1 General Media Landscape

Respondents were asked a series of questions about general media consumption. The questions asked about which media were watched or read “regularly”, which was defined in the question as at least five times per week.

On television, Libya al-Ahrar TV is the most popular channel (22%), followed by Libya Alwatnya and Al Arabiya 19% each. Libya Al Mostaqbal and Akh TV (Aljamahiriya) rank third equally with 12 each.

Al Rasmiya FM is the most popular radio station (10%), followed by Lebda FM (8%), Lebanon FM (18%) and radio Alsooq FM (5%). Two third of respondents (66%) reported never to listen to radio.

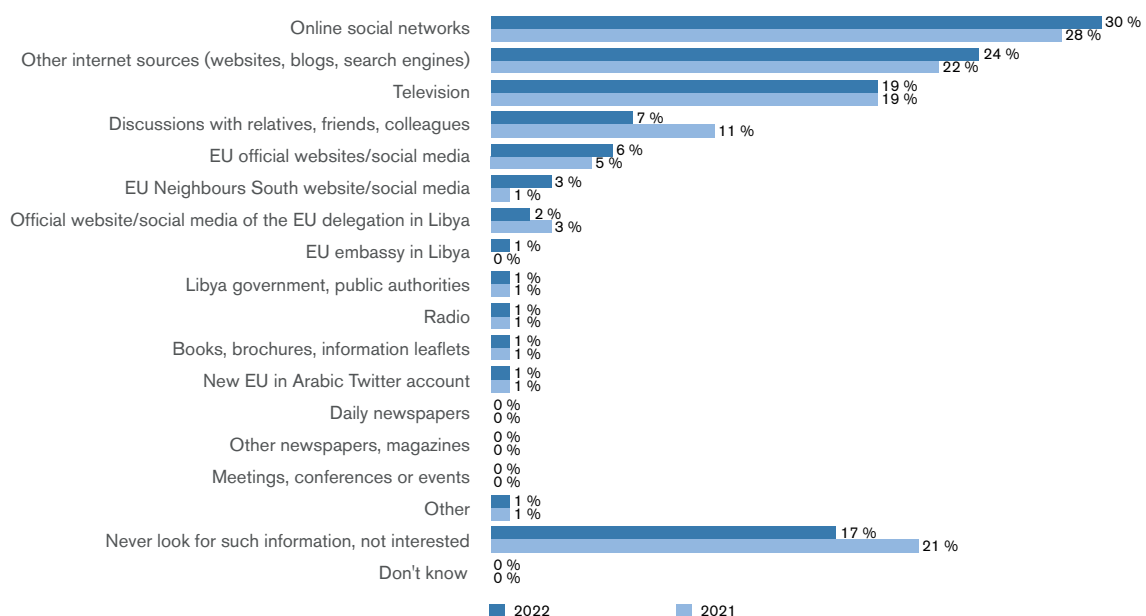
Newspaper readership seems very low in Libya. Around 1 respondents out of 10 (11%) read at least one newspaper regularly. Libya Al Moustakbel and Sahifat Alwatan are read regularly by 3%, followed by Sahifat Barnik, Al Youm and allAfrica Libya (each 1%).

The most common websites and social media used regularly are Facebook (77%), Twitter and Instagram.

3.2 Sources of Information about the EU

In Libya, the media landscape looks largely similar to 2021. The top three preferred channels for information about the EU are online social networks (30%), other internet sources (24%) and television (19%).

B2. When you look for information about the European Union, its policies and institutions, which of the following sources, if any, do you use?
Any others?



Base: All respondents (1002)



The usage of EU “official” online information sources remains very low with EU official websites mentioned by only 6%.

It should be noted however that as in 2021, almost one in five respondents never look for information about the EU although this has decreased by - 4 ppt since 2021, reaching 17%.

3.3 EU Communication Campaign Awareness

For the 2022 survey, questions were added concerning awareness of any communication campaigns run by the EU in Libya, including the following specific campaigns:

- » Erasmus in Libya
- » Together for our Planet
- » Tomorrow’s Leaders in Libya

Overall, 28% said that they had seen or heard anything about the EU in the last 12 months. Seven in ten (71%) said they had not seen or heard anything.

Sociodemographic analysis shows some difference by subgroups. Younger respondents, those with a low level of education, and those not occupied were the least likely groups to have seen or heard anything.

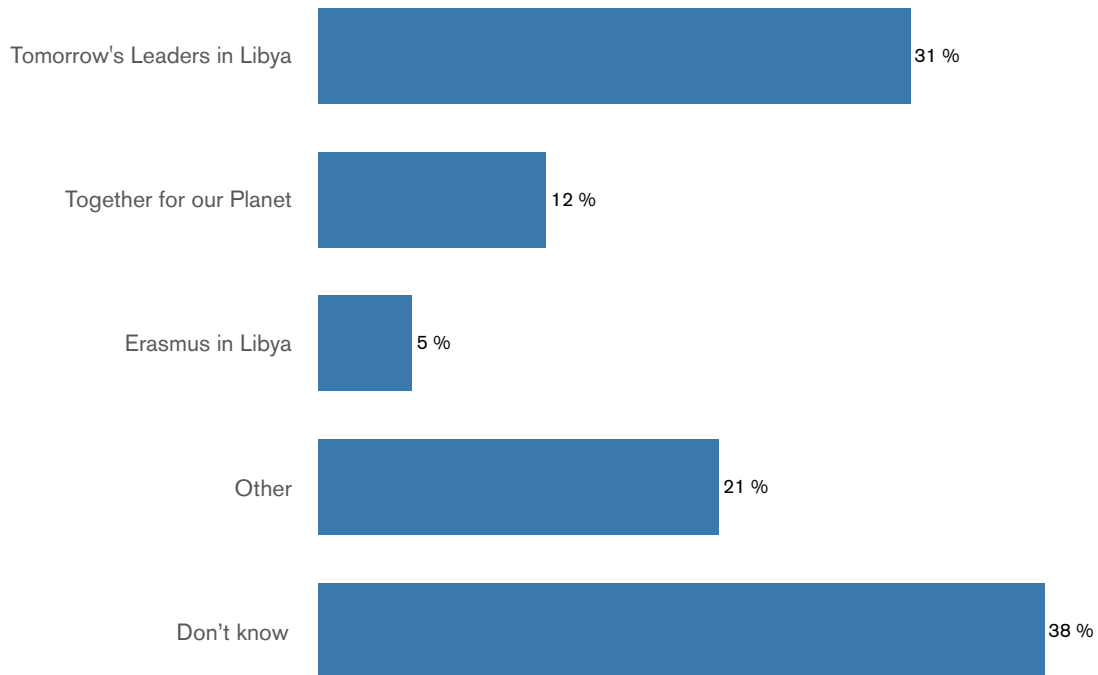
Those who feel knowledgeable about the EU were more likely to recall seeing or hearing something than those who do not feel knowledgeable (42% cf. 20%).

Base All Respondents	Libya 1002		
	Yes	No	Don't know
Total	28 %	71 %	1 %
Gender			
Male	29 %	70 %	1 %
Female	27 %	73 %	1 %
Age			
15 – 24 years	13 %	86 %	1 %
25 – 39 years	33 %	67 %	0 %
40 – 54 years	29 %	70 %	2 %
55 – 64 years	34 %	66 %	0 %
65+ years*	27 %	73 %	0 %
Education			
Still studying	7 %	93 %	0 %
No education*	10 %	90 %	0 %
15 years or less	12 %	88 %	0 %
16 – 19 years	25 %	73 %	2 %
20 years and more	35 %	65 %	1 %
Occupation			
White Collar, Manager	39 %	59 %	2 %
Employee	29 %	70 %	1 %
Self employed	33 %	67 %	0 %
Manual worker*	31 %	69 %	0 %
Not occupied	21 %	79 %	0 %
Type of locality			
Rural area or village	28 %	69 %	4 %
Small/ middle size town	30 %	70 %	0 %
Large town	27 %	72 %	0 %
Image of the EU			
Positive	29 %	70 %	0 %
Neutral	30 %	69 %	1 %
Negative	24 %	75 %	1 %
Don't know	19 %	77 %	4 %
Knowledge of the EU			
Total “know what the EU is all about”	42 %	58 %	1 %
Total “don't know what the EU is all about”	20 %	79 %	1 %

Those who said that they had seen or heard something about the EU in the last 12 months were then prompted with specific campaigns.

6 in 10 recalled seeing or hearing a specific campaign. Tomorrow’s leaders in Libya was mentioned by 31%, Together for our Planet by 12%, followed by Erasmus in Libya, 5%. 21% mentioned something else while 38% could not remember.

A3a. Have you heard, seen or read anything about the following regarding the European Union in the last 12 months?



Base: All respondents who have seen or heard something about the EU in the last 12 months (282)

Sample sizes for this question are too small to allow sociodemographic analysis.

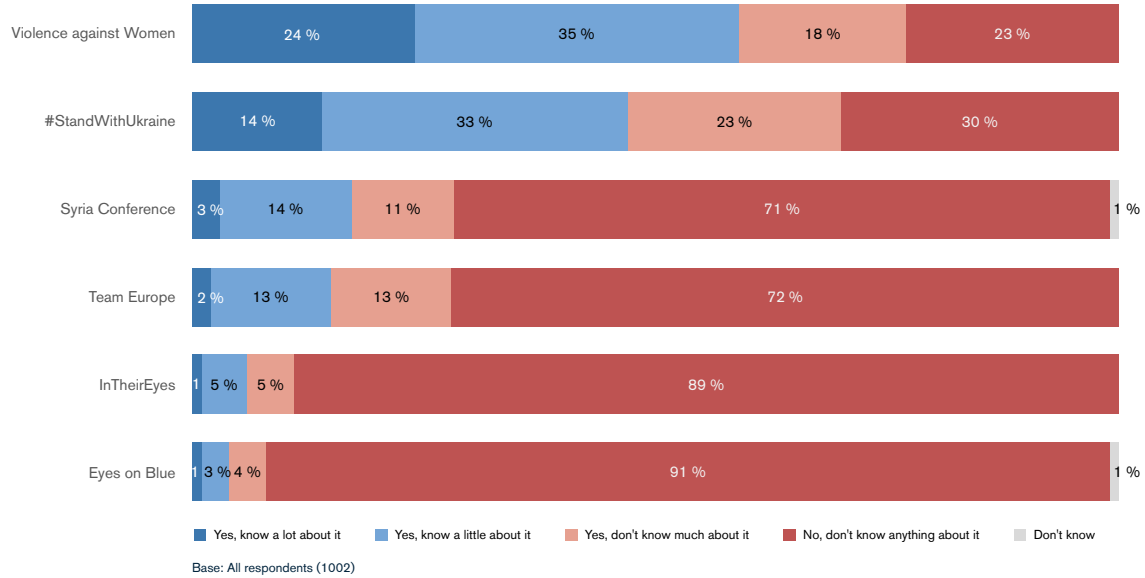
3.4 EU Initiative Awareness

Respondents were asked to give their level of knowledge about certain EU initiatives in Libya. These initiatives were:

- » Team Europe
- » #StandWithUkraine
- » Syria Conference
- » InTheirEyes
- » Violence against Women
- » Eyes on Blue

Awareness was highest for Violence against Women (77%, with 24% claiming to know a lot about it). 7 in 10 were aware of #StandWithUkraine. Awareness levels for the other campaigns were much lower: 30% for the Syria Conference, 28% for Team Europe, 11% for InTheirEyes (11%), and 9% for Eyes on Blue.

A3A. Level of knowledge of specific EU communications



Although Violence Against Women and #StandWithUkraine was mentioned by a majority in all sociodemographic groups, there were small differences.

Indeed, awareness of the Violence Against Women campaign was high across all social groups, with women slightly more likely than men to be aware of it (79% cf. 75%). It was lowest in rural areas, among those with a low level of education and those with a negative overall image of the EU or who feel unknowledgeable about the EU. However, even in these groups, at least 7 in 10 were aware of this campaign.

Awareness of the #StandWithUkraine campaign was highest amongst men, highly educated, employed, those in urban areas and those who know the EU. There was a similar pattern across each of the initiatives.

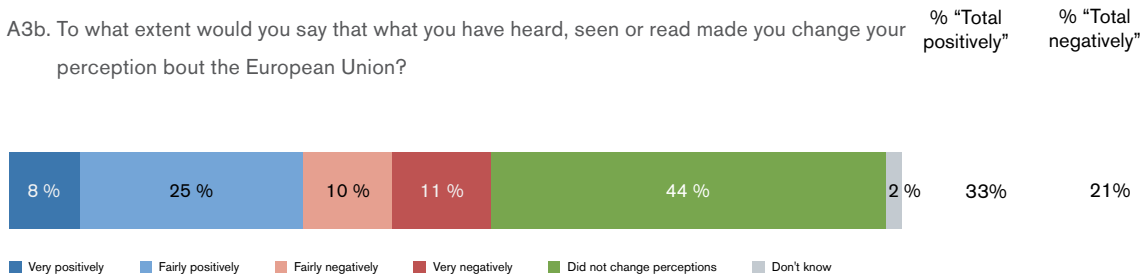


3.5 Impact of Communications on Perceptions of the EU

Respondents were asked whether what they had heard, seen, or read about the EU had changed their perceptions of the EU.

A third said the communications had changed their perception positively with 8% saying very positively. A fifth said that these communications had negatively affected their perception, while 44% said that it did not change their perceptions.

A3b. To what extent would you say that what you have heard, seen or read made you change your perception about the European Union?



Base: All respondents who have heard or seen something about EU in last 12 months (913)

Sociodemographic analysis reveals that women were more likely to be positively affected by men (36% cf. 31%), and those aged 15–24 were the age group most likely to mention a positive impact (39%) compared to older age groups. The respondents aged between 55 and 64 years had the highest rate of negative responses (46%).

Education also showed some differences: 23% of those who left education aged 15 or under compared with 33% of those who left education aged 20 or over.

However, the key differentiator is existing sentiment towards the EU: 55% of those who already feel positive about the EU in general are the most likely to feel their perceptions had been improved by the communications they had seen, compared to 6% of those with a negative image.



Base: All respondents who have heard or seen anything about the EU in the last 12 months

Libya

1002

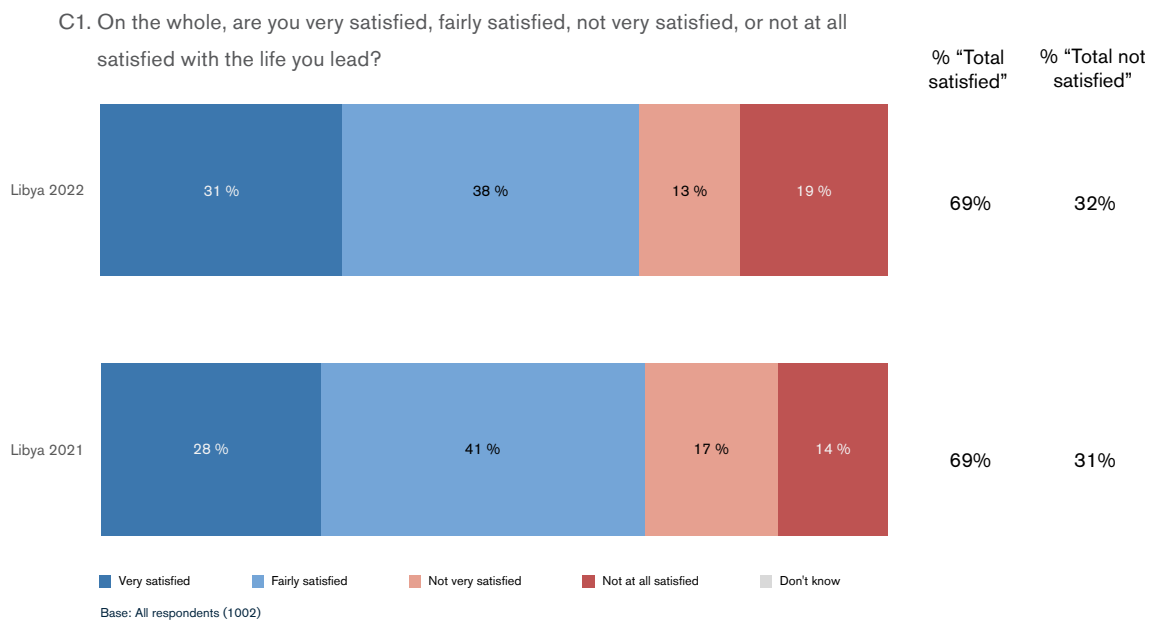
	Total "positively"	Total "negatively"	Did not change perceptions	Don't know
Total	33 %	21 %	44 %	2 %
Gender				
Male	31 %	27 %	41 %	2 %
Female	36 %	16 %	47 %	2 %
Age				
15 – 24 years	39 %	11 %	49 %	1 %
25 – 39 years	31 %	22 %	44 %	2 %
40 – 54 years	34 %	19 %	44 %	3 %
55 – 64 years	28 %	46 %	24 %	2 %
65+ years*	33 %	8 %	59 %	0 %
Education				
Still studying	41 %	10 %	47 %	1 %
No education*	44 %	46 %	10 %	0 %
15 years or less	23 %	35 %	40 %	3 %
16 – 19 years	26 %	28 %	46 %	1 %
20 years and more	33 %	21 %	44 %	2 %
Occupation				
White Collar, Manager	33 %	25 %	41 %	1 %
Employee	31 %	24 %	45 %	1 %
Self employed	28 %	22 %	45 %	4 %
Manual worker*	17 %	19 %	57 %	8 %
Not occupied	39 %	16 %	43 %	2 %
Type of locality				
Rural area or village	25 %	28 %	44 %	2 %
Small/ middle size town	31 %	25 %	42 %	2 %
Large town	36 %	17 %	45 %	1 %
Image of the EU				
Positive	55 %	4 %	40 %	1 %
Neutral	37 %	19 %	43 %	1 %
Negative	6 %	43 %	49 %	2 %
Don't know	45 %	8 %	23 %	24 %
Knowledge of the EU				
Total "know what the EU is all about"	36 %	25 %	39 %	0 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	32 %	18 %	47 %	3 %

4. Citizens' Mood

This section of the report considers respondents' views on how satisfied they are with their personal life as well as the main challenges facing their country today.

4.1 Life Satisfaction

Life satisfaction in Libya has remained stable since 2021 with 69% describing themselves as very or fairly satisfied (same as in 2021). 31% of Libyan respondents describe themselves as not very or not at all satisfied (31% in 2021). The proportion who do not feel at all satisfied with their life increased by + 5 ppt since 2021, reaching 19%.



The sociodemographic analysis reveals some differences between subgroups of the population. Men, those with a low level of education (15 years or less) and those self-employed were amongst the least satisfied groups.



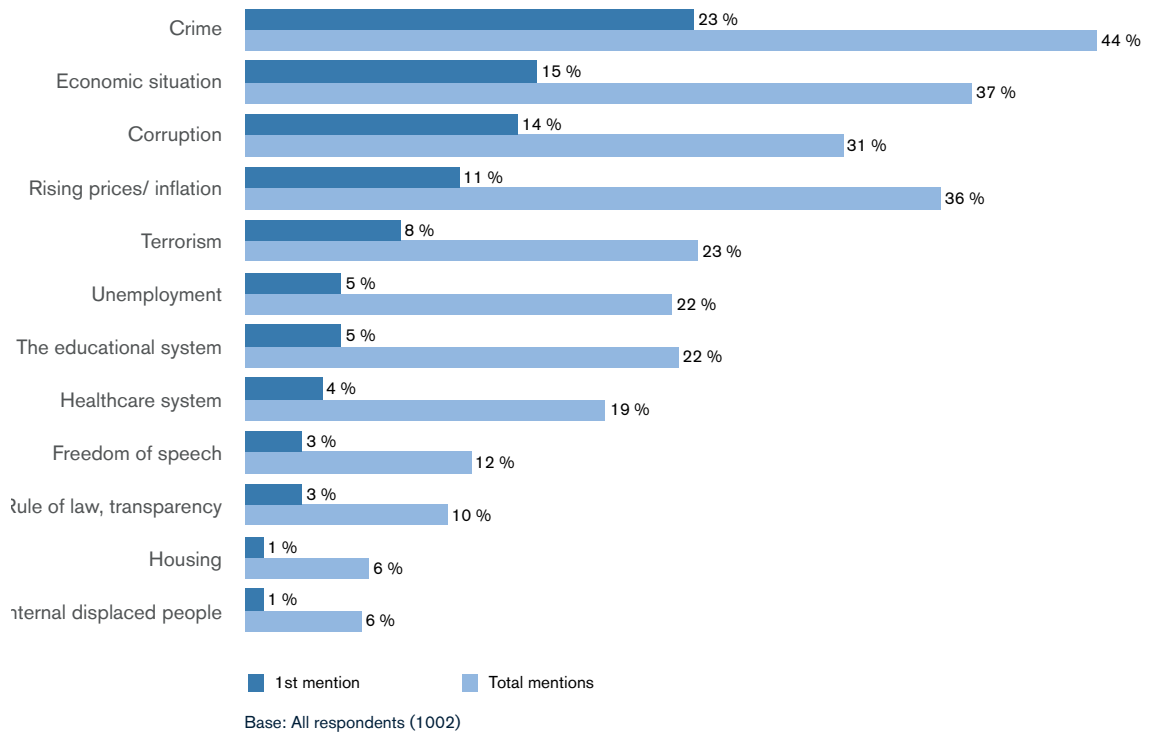
Base All Respondents	Libya		
	Total "Satisfied"	Total "Not satisfied"	Don't know
	1002		
Total	69 %	32 %	0 %
Gender			
Male	64 %	37 %	0 %
Female	74 %	26 %	0 %
Age			
15 – 24 years	75 %	25 %	0 %
25 – 39 years	65 %	35 %	0 %
40 – 54 years	67 %	34 %	0 %
55 – 64 years	80 %	20 %	0 %
65+ years*	63 %	37 %	0 %
Education			
Still studying	80 %	20 %	0 %
No education*	69 %	30 %	0 %
15 years or less	58 %	42 %	0 %
16 – 19 years	67 %	33 %	0 %
20 years and more	68 %	31 %	0 %
Occupation			
White Collar, Manager	68 %	32 %	0 %
Employee	68 %	32 %	0 %
Self employed	62 %	38 %	0 %
Manual worker*	61 %	39 %	0 %
Not occupied	73 %	28 %	0 %
Type of locality			
Rural area or village	71 %	28 %	0 %
Small/ middle size town	67 %	33 %	0 %
Large town	69 %	31 %	0 %
Image of the EU			
Positive	65 %	35 %	0 %
Neutral	70 %	30 %	0 %
Negative	68 %	32 %	0 %
Don't know	86 %	14 %	1 %
Knowledge of the EU			
Total "know what the EU is all about"	66 %	34 %	0 %
Total "don't know what the EU is all about"	69 %	30 %	0 %

4.2 Issues facing the Country

The chart below shows the most important issues facing Libya (mentioned in total by 5% or more).

Crime is the most important perceived issue faced by Libya for 23% respondents and mentioned in total by 44% of them.

C2a/C2b. What do you think is the most important issue facing Libya at the moment? Firstly? And then?



The next perceived issue most likely to be mentioned is the economic situation (15% as the most important issue and by 37% in total) and corruption (14% as the most important issue, 31% in total).