



Y-LEAD

CREATING CIVIC SPACES FOR ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

EGYPT, SEPTEMBER 2019

SURVEY

PERCEPTIONS OF YOUTH TOWARDS COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

project implemented by:

>CRISP



مركز بحوث الرأي العام

survey conducted by:



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Center for Development Services (CDS) in cooperation with CRISP, are implementing the “Y-LEAD” Program that aims to promote participation of youth to become active citizens and take leading roles in Egyptian society. In this context, this program, in cooperation with the Egyptian Center for Public Opinion Research “Baseera”, conducted a survey on youth aged 18-35 years old in the targeted 15 governorates.

In this survey, Egyptian youth were asked about their knowledge about community participation in order to know their expectations regarding social engagement, they were also asked about the importance of community participation from their perspective to identify the motivational levers to be active in their local communities and their capability to develop social initiatives.

In this regard, the results show that the majority of the respondents believe that voluntary and community work has a positive impact. The main reason for this is because they believe that this work provides help to people in need and as a result, the majority of respondents expect community participation to have a role in achieving development in the long run in addition to providing direct financial and in-kind aid for to help people vulnerable groups in the short run. The highest percentage of respondents believe that NGOs have at least very important role in the provision of long-term development projects like health and education projects (89%) and providing financial and in-kind aid (88%). Accordingly, charity work appears to be the highest ranking volunteering preference with a percentage of 43%. This is followed by education projects (40%) and health projects (36%) which have a long run impact on communities overall. Women seemed to be more interested in educa-

tion projects (46%) as it has scored the highest percentages of female-volunteering preferences while for men, charity work scores the highest (44%). Results also showed that respondents prefer participating in these community activities through student unions, labor union and political parties slightly more than volunteering in private sector institutions.

On the other hand, people who do not believe that community work has an impact at all state the main reason is that they believe that NGOs do not in fact provide any real support (31%), benefit personal interests (6%) and 5% of them also mentioned that their work is restricted to specific geographical areas which are not necessarily in need. However, the highest percentage of respondents did not have a specific idea for improving community work in Egypt in order to increase the positive impact which may indicate the lack of awareness of the real role of NGOs, their importance in development processes and how people can benefit from them. In this context, respondents agree that their participation is effective in making positive change and reaching development as 79% agreed that it is important to have freedom of speech and participate positively through elections to create positive change and 78% agreed that participation in community work and the public domain in general have a positive impact on development. However, when respondents were asked how to positively participate in the public domain, the highest percentage (31%) said they did not know and some also were not completely convinced that their participation has an impact on issues related to politics or policies formulation. These responses indicate that Egyptian communities needs more awareness of the role of individuals in their community in order to cultivate its main elements according to their capabilities.



Regarding the real participation experience of the respondents, around 45% mentioned that they have previously participated in a group to work on a certain issue that they believe in and the percentage is higher among men (47%) more than women (41%) and is slightly higher in urban areas compared to rural areas (45% vs 43% respectively). Moreover, respondents who are currently part of a charity or an NGO in the age category (18-25) are almost double the respondents of the elder age category (26-35), while in political parties, the elder age categories are more active by around 3% than the younger category which may be a result of the nature of interests of the different age categories. For the educational level, as educational level increases, the participation of the respondents in their community (NGOs, labor union and political party) increases. It was also found that the main reason why those who used to participate in any volunteering activities, during 6 months prior to the survey, no longer participate is lack of time due to work, studying or other things, also 23% of the respondents said that they have participated in a temporary charity like charity related to Ramadan. The reasons that motivate respondents who still participate in community work the most were the aim of helping people (33%), participating positively in their community (14%) and to be rewarded from god “Thawab” (12%). The majority also said that this participation has a positive impact on the personal level as well as on the community level as 83% said that it affected them positively, this percentage is slightly higher among women more than men (87% vs 81%) respectively and 77% said that they believe that they believe that they positively affected the community as a whole.

Although respondents have generally positive perceptions towards community participation and believe in its impact, their knowledge when asked about laws that regulate the work of NGOs and decision making processes in developing new laws and regulations, only 26% said that they know that there is a law that regulates the NGOs activities, however, when respondents who have information about this law were asked about what they know about it, the highest percentage said that they do not have a specific information (38%) and 35% said that they know the process of developing new laws and policies in Egypt and it was observed that men are more aware of this information than women (29% vs 20%) and (38% vs 29%) respectively. On the other hand, when they were asked about their actual behavior towards their communities, 62% said that they usually lead their colleagues when there is a problem that faces their community and they try to solve it. The percentage of men was also observed to be slightly higher than women regarding these issues (48% vs 39%) and (63% vs 60%) respectively. Respondents were also asked about their experience in community participation through an entity; percentages were significantly low which reflects questionable ability from youth, especially women due to their lower percentage of participation, to develop social action initiatives and interventions on the community level. Accordingly, youth and especially women do not only need awareness about NGOs, community activities and their rules and regulations, but they also need to be more engaged on the practical level to gain experience and the know-how in order to effectively lead their communities efficiently towards real progress in the short run and sustainable development in the long-run.

1. INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategy 2030, the Center for Development Services (CDS) in cooperation with CRISP- Crisis Simulation for Peace, are implementing the "Y-Lead" Program. This program targets youth, women, and civil society actors in 15 different governorates across Egypt namely: Cairo, Alexandria, Port- Said, Sharqeya, Gharbeya, Menofeya, Ismaeleya, Giza, Beni-Suef, Fayoum, Menya, Suhag, Qena, Aswan, and Luxor.

The objective of "Y-Lead" program is to promote participation of youth to become active citizens and take leading roles. Accordingly, this program, in cooperation with the Egyptian Center for Public Opinion Research "Baseera", conducted a survey on youth aged 18-35 years old in the targeted 15 governorates.

1.1 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the survey are to:

1. Obtain a current sociodemographic profile of the targeted population of men and women in 15 governorates;

2. Assess the target populations' current levels of knowledge, awareness, attitudes, and practices related to social engagement and community participation;
3. Identify the propensity and capacity to design and implement social action initiatives.

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What is knowledge, attitudes, and motivations on the needs and expectations of youth and women regarding values, social engagement and community participation?
2. What are the best behavioral and/or motivational levers to enable young men and women to be active citizens and change agents in their local communities?
3. To what extent youth (under 35) and especially young women have the know-how to develop social action initiatives or interventions that help them towards the goal of reaching a cohesive society?

2. METHODOLOGY

The data was collected during the period from June 27th to August 4th using two different methods of data collection: online and phone surveys. The online survey was developed using SurveyMonkey and sent to the target respondents from “Nes2alak” mobile App users, while the phone survey was done through mobile phone numbers randomly generated which is called Random Digit Dialing “RDD”. The preliminary results of the online survey showed higher community participation among the youth when compared to previously published percentages. Accordingly, a phone survey was implemented in order to have representative sample in the targeted governorates.

2.1 SAMPLE SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

The sample is divided into two main groups, those respondents who were surveyed by an online questionnaire with count 550 respondents represent 55% of the sample, and those surveyed by phone with count 450 respondents represent 45%. Males represent 69% of the sample while females represent 31%, the sample is equally divided between age category (18-25) years old with percentage 48% and those (26-35) years old with percentage 52%. Around 70% of the surveyed respondents live in urban areas while the remaining 30% live in rural areas. When looking to the employment status, those who are currently employed represent 51%, unemployed represent 24%, and

a percentage of 25% are out of labor force. Unemployment rate among the age group (18-25) is 28% and it is slightly lower among the elder age group (26-35) to represent 20%.

Regarding the online questionnaire, males represent 68% of the sample while females represent 32%, respondents in the age category (18-25) represents 63% while respondents in the age category (26-35) represents 37%. Around 76% of the respondents live in urban areas while the remaining 25% live in rural areas. For the sample distribution on the governorate level, the highest responses are from Cairo (22%) followed by Giza (18%) and the least responses are from Aswan and port-said (1% each). For the employment status, 44% of the respondents are currently employed, unemployed represent 29%, and 26% are out of labor force.

Regarding the phone survey, males represent 69% of the sample while females represent 31%, respondents in the age category (18-25) represents 29% while respondents in the age category (26-35) represents 71%. Around 63% of the respondents live in urban areas while the remaining 37% live in rural areas. For the sample distribution on the governorate level, the highest responses are from Alexandria (16%) followed by Cairo (13%) and the least responses are from Aswan, port-said and Fayoum (2.2% each). For the employment status, 59% of the respondents are currently employed, unemployed represent 17%, and 23% are out of labor force. Table (A): Respondent Characteristics Distribution. (n =1000)

2. METHODOLOGY

Table (A): Respondent Characteristics Distribution. (n =1000)

		Total Sample		Online		Phone	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Gender	Male	686	68.6%	375	68.2%	311	69.1%
	Female	314	31.4%	175	31.8%	139	30.9%
Age Group	18-25 years	480	48.0%	348	63.3%	132	29.3%
	26-35 years	520	52.0%	202	36.7%	318	70.7%
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	126	12.6%	27	4.9%	99	22.0%
	Intermediate/above intermediate	382	38.2%	162	29.5%	220	48.9%
	University and higher	492	49.2%	361	65.6%	131	29.1%
Marital Status	Never married	552	55.2%	391	71.1%	161	36%
	Married	421	42.1%	143	26.0%	278	62%
	Widow	8	0.8%	3	.5%	5	1%
	Divorced/ separated	19	1.9%	13	2%	6	1%
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	698	69.8%	415	75.5%	283	62.9%
	Rural	302	30.2%	135	24.5%	167	37.1%
Employment Status	Currently employed	511	51.1%	244	44.4%	267	59.3%
	Unemployed	239	23.9%	161	29.3%	78	17.3%
	Out of labor force	250	25.0%	145	26.4%	105	23.3%
Governorate	Cairo	181	18.1%	121	22.0%	60	13.3%
	Alexandria	136	13.6%	62	11.3%	74	16.4%
	Port-Said	15	1.5%	5	.9%	10	2.2%
	Sharqeya	91	9.1%	50	9.1%	41	9.1%
	Gharbeya	56	5.6%	36	6.5%	20	4.4%
	Menofeya	42	4.2%	22	4.0%	20	4.4%
	Ismaeleya	28	2.8%	11	2.0%	17	3.8%
	Giza	157	15.7%	100	18.2%	57	12.7%
	Beni-Suef	49	4.9%	21	3.8%	28	6.2%
	Fayoum	28	2.8%	18	3.3%	10	2.2%
	Menya	76	7.6%	46	8.4%	30	6.7%
	Suhag	48	4.8%	17	3.1%	31	6.9%
	Qena	59	5.9%	28	5.1%	31	6.9%
	Aswan	15	1.5%	5	.9%	10	2.2%
Luxor	19	1.9%	8	1.5%	11	2.4%	
Total		1000	100%	550	100%	450	100%

2.2 QUESTIONNAIRE

The data collection tool for this survey consists of five sections. The first section consists of a few questions, which were asked to identify the characteristics of the respondents included in the survey. The second section of the questionnaire is dedicated to collect data about the knowledge of the youth about community participation; the third section aims at measuring the perceptions on the importance of community participation. The fourth section investigates the experience of the respondents with community participation, while the fifth and last section explores different topics like the main source of information for the youth and the fields in which they are interested.

2.3 DATA COLLECTION PROCESS AND SURVEY MODE

The survey used dual data collection mode, Survey Monkey was used to design an online questionnaire, which can be filled and submitted online. Additionally, a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI)¹ system was developed to collect the data from the youth.

2.4 DATA ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY OF INDICES

The data collected was analyzed using statistical software package SPSS version 22 for Windows, utilizing frequencies and cross-tables to convey the findings of the survey. In addition to the tabulations to depict a better understanding of the community participation determinants among the youth, Chi-Squared test of Association was employed at a level of confidence 95% to infer about the statistical significance of the relations between the inference (dependent variable) and a number of selected respondent characteristics (independent variable).

1. CATI is a telephone interviewing mode in which a computer displays the questions on a screen, the interviewer reads them to the respondent over the phone, and enters the respondent's answers directly into the computer.



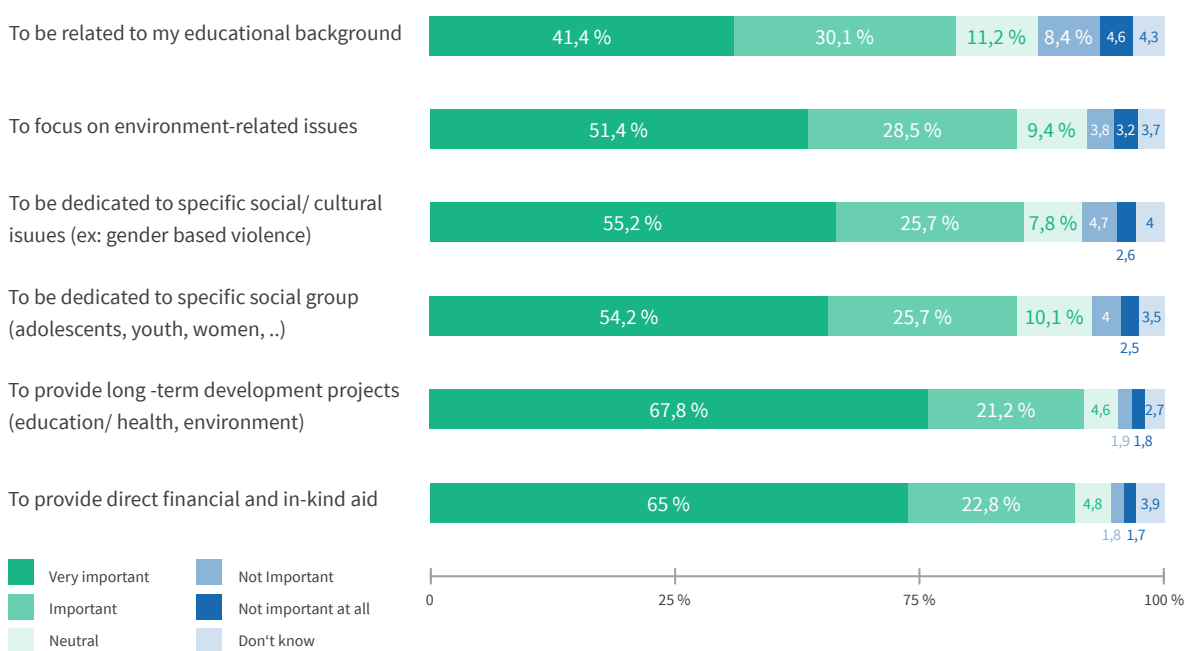
3. RESULTS

3.1 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

In the beginning of the survey, the respondents were asked about the importance of some specifications, functions, and activities that NGOs should satisfy. As shown in figure (1), the results show that the most important roles in an NGO are the provision of long-term development projects, and also the provision

of direct financial and in-kind aid with percentages 89%, and 88% respectively. However, the least important role was that the provided community participation of the individuals should be related to their educational background with percentage 71%.

Figure 1: Importance of characteristics and features to be satisfied by NGOs



The respondents were then asked about the type of institutions at which they agree to volunteer. Table (1) shows the results disaggregated by different characteristics. On the total level, the percentage of those who agree that they can volunteer within student unions, labor union and political parties is slightly higher compared to private sector institutions with percentages 74%, and 61% respectively. The percentage of those who have past experien-

ce with community participation agree more that they can volunteer in private institutions with percentage 74% compared to 68% for those who have never participated. The same pattern is repeated for student unions, labor unions, and political parties as the percentage who agree among those with past-experience is 78% compared to 71% for those who never participated in community participation.



3. RESULTS

The respondents were asked also about the age of the institution at which they prefer to volunteer. The responses are divided equally on different categories, as 31% prefer to participate in newly established institutions, 37% mentioned that they prefer to volunteer in old established ones, while 32% mentioned that they do not know.

When respondents were asked about the preferences regarding the fields to volunteer in, noting that the respondents were allowed to choose more than one field at which they prefer to volunteer, the highest percentage appears at offering aids with percentage 43% which is considered a short term charity assistance

to vulnerable individuals that will affect them directly unlike long-term projects in which gains will be felt in the future, followed by education projects (40%), health projects (36%). Human rights, projects for capacity building for youth, economic development projects and environment protection score a percentage less than 30% (24%, 23%, 19%, and 18% respectively). The least mentioned field was the projects that aim at building the capacity for women with percentage 13%, its worth mentioning that among total respondents only 10% among males mentioned the projects that aims at building the capacity for women while this percentage doubled among women to reach 22%. While around 7% have answered

Table 1: Perceptions of respondents about type of institutions at which they can volunteer

		Private institutions			Student unions/ Labor unions/ Political parties		
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Total of agreement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total of agreement
Participation experience in last 6 Months	Ever participated	38.8%*	34.8%*	73.6%	37.4%*	40.4%*	77.8%
	Never participated	28.1%*	40.0%*	68.2%	31.1%*	39.7%*	70.8%
Gender	Males	34.4%	35.7%	70.1%	34.3%	38.3%	72.6%
	Females	29.0%	42.4%	71.3%	32.8%	43.6%	76.4%
Age categories	18-25	32.7%*	39.6%*	72.3%	34.8%	39.6%	74.4%
	26-35	32.7%*	36.2%*	68.8%	32.9%	40.4%	73.3%
Educational Level	Less than intermediate	33.3%*	33.3%*	66.7%	34.9%	30.2%	65.1%
	Intermediate / above intermediate	28.8%*	36.6%*	65.4%	33.8%	39.5%	73.3%
	University and above	35.6%*	39.8%*	75.4%	33.5%	42.9%	76.4%
Urban/ Rural	Urban	31.9%	38.7%	70.6%	33.2%	41.1%	74.4%
	Rural	34.4%	35.8%	70.2%	35.1%	37.4%	72.5%
Region	Metropolitan	32.1%	37.8%	69.8%	35.9%	39.7%	75.5%
	Lower Egypt / Canal cities	31.0%	39.2%	70.3%	33.6%	43.1%	76.7%
	Upper Egypt (except Giza)	35.0%	36.7%	71.8%	30.6%	38.1%	68.7%
Total		32.7%	37.8%	70.5%	33.8%	40.0%	73.8%

*Significant at 95% level of confidence, using Chi-square test of independence.

3. RESULTS

red other answers such as any field, and raising awareness campaigns. For females, they seemed to be more interested in education projects (46%) followed by offering aid (42%) as they have scored the highest percentages of

female-volunteering preferences while for males, offering aid scores the highest (44%) followed by education projects (37%) as shown in figure (2-A).

Figure (2-A): Preferences of fields to volunteer, by gender

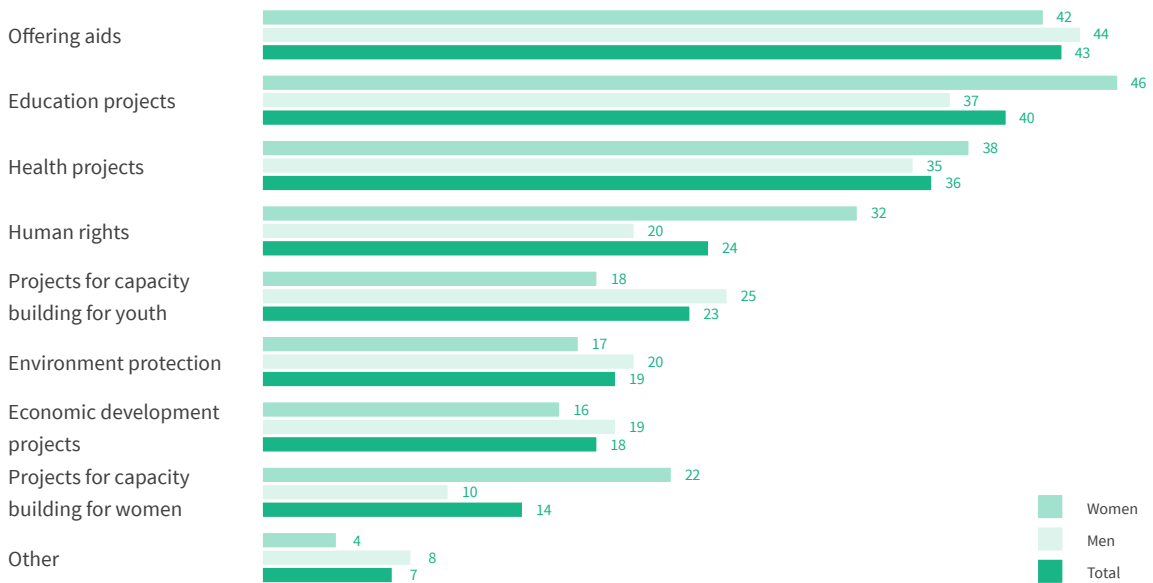
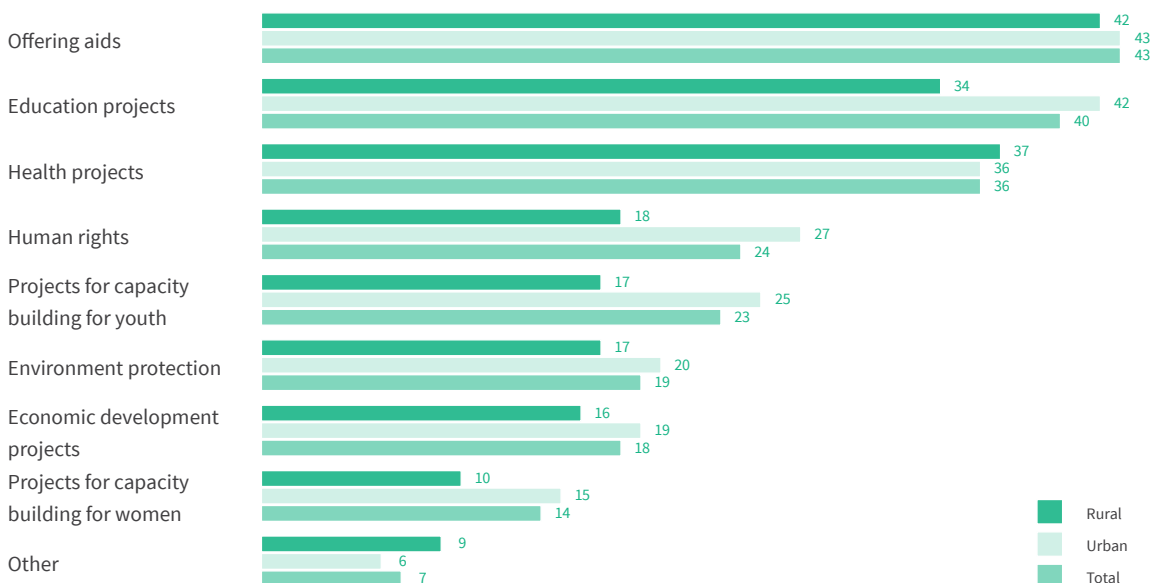


Figure (2-B): Preferences of fields to volunteer, by place of residence



3. RESULTS

The results show that about a quarter of the respondents (26%) mentioned that they know that there is a law that organizes the work of NGOs in Egypt. Among respondents who heard about this law, 38% said that they do not know any information about it (9% of the total sample), 11% answered that it is useful (3% of the total sample), and 7% answered that this law supervises the activities of these NGOs (2% of the total sample), while the remaining answers scores percentages 1% or less. The highest percentage of respondents who said they know that there is a law that organizes the work of NGOs in Egypt are among respondents with university education or above (37%) followed by respondents with intermediate education or above (19%) and the least was among the respondents with less than intermediate education (10%). Moreover, the percentage is higher among respondents who live in urban areas than rural areas (30% vs 19% respectively).

When respondents were asked about their knowledge regarding Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), about one fifth of the respondents (19%) answered that they are familiar with the SDGs, and the remaining 80% answered that they do not know what the SDGs are. Only 18% of those who answered that they have knowledge about the SDGs, which is equivalent to 3% of the total sample, answered that their number is 17 goals. The percentage of respondents who know the SDGs is significantly higher among respondents with university education or above as they represented 30% of total respondents with university education or above compared to only 2% of the respondents who have less than intermediate education, while the percentage was 12% among respondents with intermediate education or above.

At the end of the first section of the questionnaire, the respondents were asked to tell their opinion about a group of statements that reflect their culture, perceptions and experience regarding the community participation and its importance. The respondents agreed the most on statements related to the community participation. For instance, around 79% agreed that it is important to have freedom of speech and participate positively through elections to make a positive change, and 78% agreed that participation in community work and public domain in general have a positive impact on achieving development. Moreover, about 69% mentioned that development could not be achieved without volunteering, and 65% agreed that positive participation in labor unions or political parties does affect achievement of development positively.

Concerning their actual behavior, about 62% mentioned that they usually lead their colleagues when they have a problem in their community and give a try to solve it. This behavior seemed slightly higher among males more than females (63% vs 60% respectively), and also percentage among respondents from rural areas is also slightly higher compared to percentage among respondents from urban areas (65% vs 61% respectively).

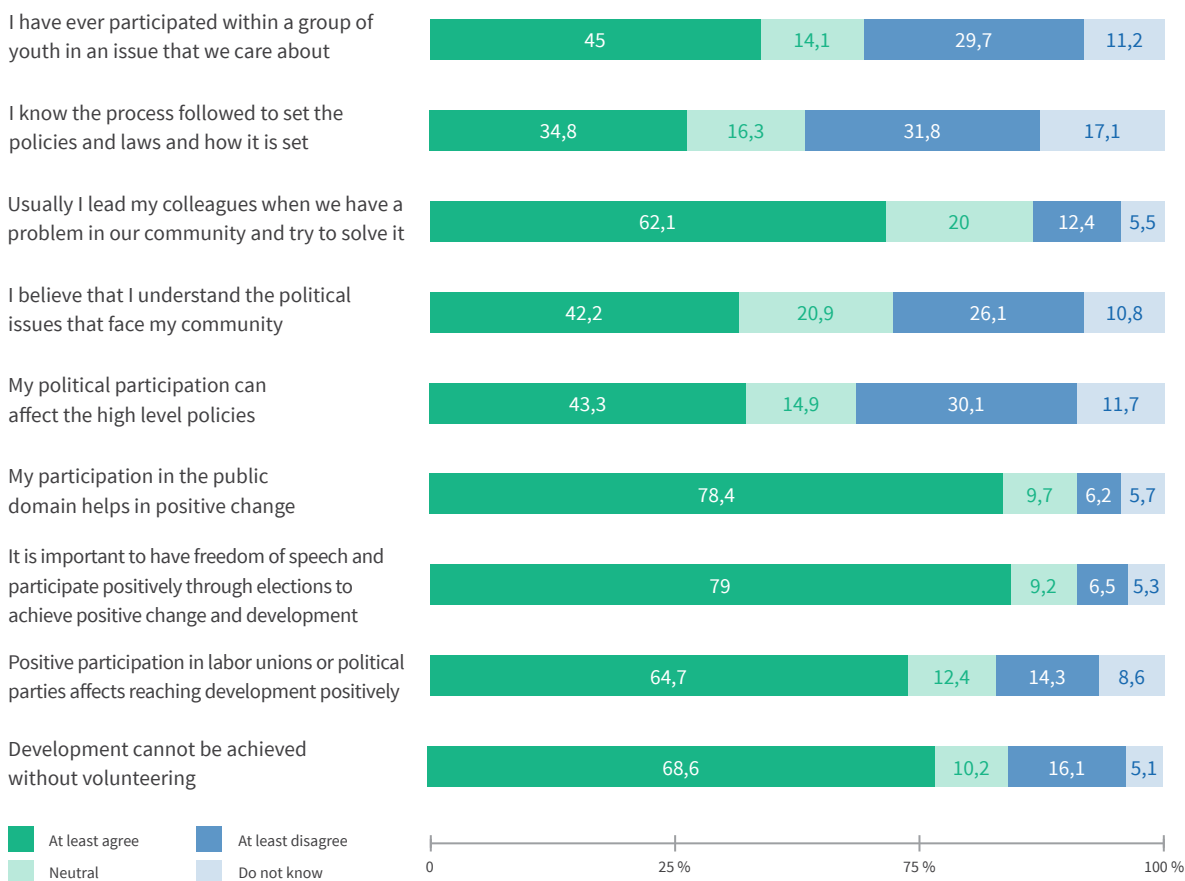
Furthermore, 45% mentioned that they have already participated in a group to work on a certain issue that they believe in. The percentage is also higher among males (48%) more than among females (39%). While for respondents from urban and rural areas, the percentages are almost the same (45% and 44% respectively).

3. RESULTS

On the other hand, respondents agreed less that their participation has an impact on issues related to politics or policies formulation. Only 43% agreed that their participation in political activity will have an impact on the high-level policies of the country and 42% agreed that they fully understand the political issues that face their community while only 35% of

the respondents said that they know the regulations for putting laws and policies and how it is set in Egypt. It's worth mentioning that among respondents who know about the law that regulates the work of the NGOs, 45% knows about the regulations for putting laws and policies and how it is set in Egypt.

Figure 3: Level of agreement on sentences that reflect the perception towards community participation and its importance.



3.2 IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

In this section the results are displayed highlighting the differences between the results from the online survey and the results from the phone surveys as these differences may provide group of interesting insights. According to the results, the majority of the respondents of both subsamples –online and phone surveys- believe that voluntary and community work has a positive impact (60% of the respondents of the online subsample, and 60% of the respondents of the phone survey). However, 19% of the respondents of the online subsample and a slightly higher percentage of the respondents from the phone subsample (23%) believe that it does not have an impact.

The results of the online subsample show that there is no statistical significant difference of the answers to this questions according to all characteristics except for the experience with past community participation. The percentage of those who mentioned that volunteering and community work have a positive impact increases from 53% for those who never participated during the 6 months previous to the survey to 67% among those who have ever participated during the same period. Worth mentioning that residents of metropolitan areas believe more than their counterparts in other areas that this kind of work does not have an impact neither positive nor negative with a percentage 21% compared to 17% for those living in both Lower and Upper Egypt. The category that believe the most that volunteering and community work have a negative effect was those who hold intermediate or above intermediate education with percentage of 6%.

Regarding the responses from the phone surveys, there are also no significant differences

in the responses according to gender, age groups, or region of residence as well as their experience in participation in community work before. The only statistical significance appears for educational level, as a percentage of positive impact increases as the educational level increases. This percentage increases from 49% for those with less than intermediate, 58% for those with intermediary and above intermediary education then to 65% for university graduates and above. Worth also mentioning that the percentage of positive impact is slightly higher among females compared to males (66% vs 54% respectively).

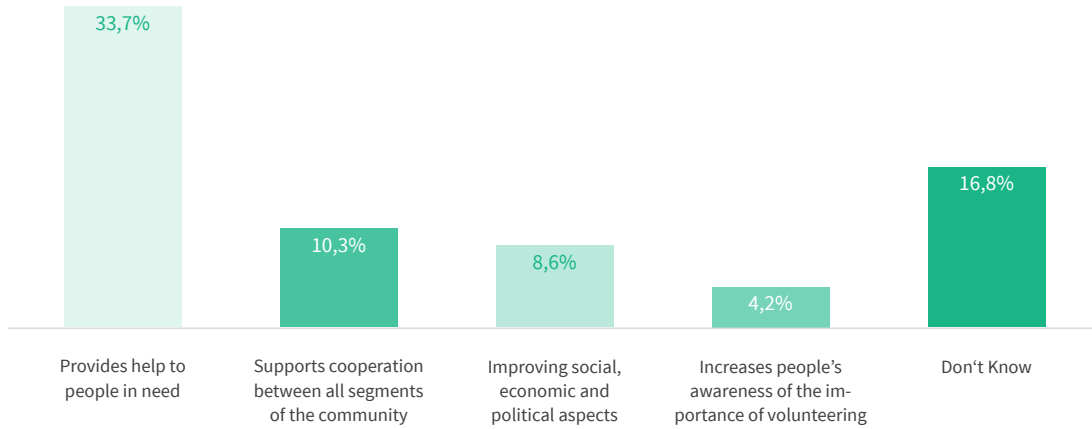
The main reason why respondents believe that community work has a positive impact is mainly because they believe that this work provides help to people in need with a percentage of 34%. Also, 10% of the respondent mentioned that it supports cooperation between all segments of the community (10%), 9% mentioned that it improves social, economic, and political aspects, and 4% mentioned that it increases people's awareness of the importance of volunteering. While 17% of those who believe that it has positive impact mentioned that they do not know a specific reason, as shown in figure (4).

While people who do not believe that community work has an impact at all, they believe so because they believe that NGOs do not in fact provide any real support (31%), benefit personal interests (6%) , 5% of them also mentioned that their work is restricted to specific geographical areas which not necessarily in need. On the other hand, about half of the respondents who believe that community work has a negative impact do not have a specific reason why they believe so (50%).



3. RESULTS

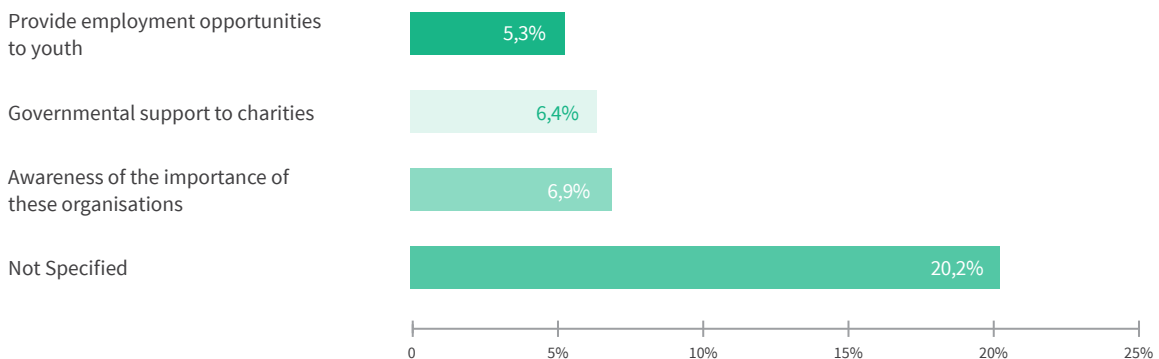
Figure 4: Reasons behind the positive impacts of community work



When respondents were asked how to increase the positive impact of community work, the highest percentage (20%) did not have a specific idea for improving community work in Egypt which may indicate the lack of awareness of the real role of the NGOs and its importance in the development process of the Egyptian community and how people can benefit from them, on

the other hand, around 7% of the respondents –which is the second highest percentage- believe that NGOs should increase the awareness of the importance of these organizations among people followed by the necessity of the governmental support to these organizations (almost 6%) and providing employment opportunities (5%) as shown in figure (5).

Figure 5: How to improve the positive effect of the NGOs



3. RESULTS

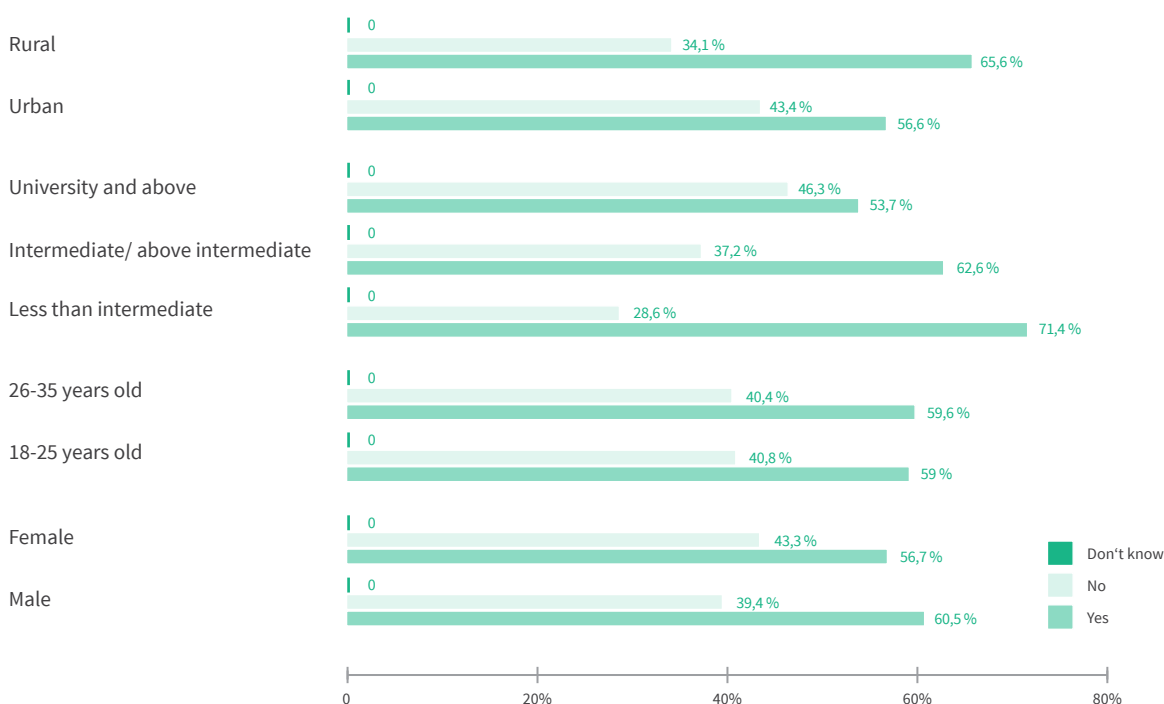
Regarding the perception towards the youth participation in the community work, almost 54% of the respondents of the online survey believe that there is enough space for youth to use their energy in the public domain while the percentage is notably higher among the respondents of the phone survey (66%). This result indicates that those who don't have experience with participating in community work have more positive perceptions than those who had experience.

The disaggregated results by characteristics differ between the respondents of the online survey and the respondents of the phone interview. According to the online subsample, the results show that there is a significant difference when disaggregated by participation experience, age categories, and place of residence. The majority of the respondents who have ever participated in community work (62%) believe that there is enough space for youth to use their energy in the public domain while 46% of

respondents who have never participated in community work believe so. By analyzing the responses according to the respondents' characteristics, it was noticeable that 58% of the respondents in the age group (18-25) believe that there is enough space for youth to use their energy in the public domain while the elder age group believe the opposite (48%). Regarding the educational level, as the education level becomes higher, they believe that there is enough space for youth to use their energy in the public domain decreases as shown in table (3), this belief is also higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Regarding the phone subsample, the results show that there is no statistical significant difference for the answers according to all characteristics. Accordingly, the majority of respondents who either have ever participated or never participated in community work believe that there is enough space for youth to use their energy in the public domain (68% and 65% respectively).

Figure 6: Percentage of respondents who believe that there is space for youth to use their energy in the public domain, by respondents' characteristics.



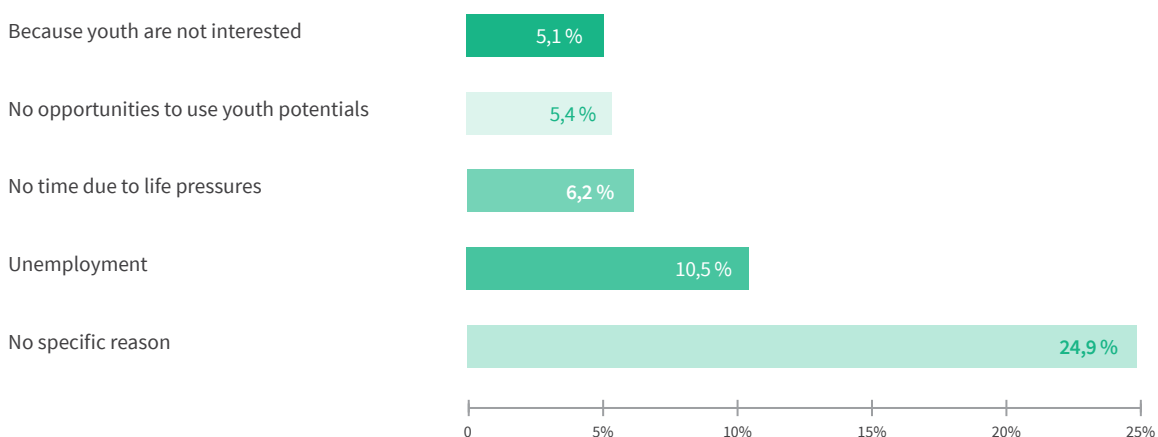
3. RESULTS

The highest percentage of the respondents who do not believe that there is enough space for youth to use their energy in the public domain do not provide a specific reason why they think so (25%). While the second highest percentage believe that the high unemployment rates may be the reason why youth do not have enough space to use their energy in the public domain with a percentage 11%, as shown in figure (7).

The majority of the respondents believe that there is space for youth to use their energy in the public domain (66% among online respon-

dents and 54% among phone respondents). On the other hand, among the respondents who disagree with this belief, 25% -which is the highest percentage among them – do not provide a specific reason why they do not respondents believe that there is space for youth to use their energy in the public domain. While the second highest percentage was due to the high unemployment rates, which may be the reason, why youth do not have enough space to use their energy in the public domain with a percentage 11%, as shown in figure (7).

Figure 7: Reasons why there is not enough space for youth to use their energy in the public domain



By focusing more on the same issue but for women, 81% of the respondents who agreed that youth have enough space to use their energy in the public domain also agree that women have the same opportunity. While 63% of the respondents who do not believe that youth have enough space to use their energy in the public domain, also believe that women do not have the same opportunity. This means that the majority of respondents who believe that youth have enough space to use their energy in the public domain believe the same for women and vice versa which may indicate that their perception about participation in the public arena is a general perception regardless the type of the participation group.

On the other hand, among total respondents around 63% of the respondents agree that women have space to contribute and use their potentials. In this regard, percentage among males is higher than the percentage among females as it reached 65% among males compared to 60% among females. Also the percentage decreases slightly as educational level increases, 66% among respondents with less than intermediate education believe that women have space to contribute and use their potentials compared to 65% among respondents with intermediate education or above and 62% among respondents with university education or above.

3. RESULTS

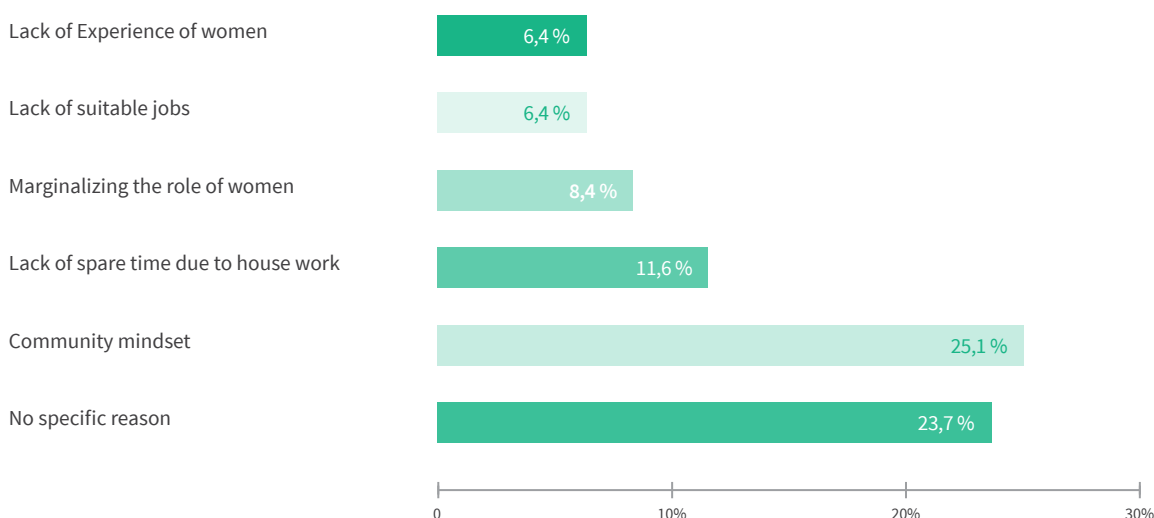
According to the online subsample, there is a significant difference only according to the past experience in community participation, and according to gender. The percentage of those who believe that women have space to contribute and use their potentials increase from 47% for those who have never participated to 67% for those who ever participated, and also this percentage increase from 50% among males to 60% among females. While the answers to this questions do not significantly differ according to the categories of the remaining characteristics.

Regarding the phone subsample, the results show that the answers significantly differ according to the respondents' past experience with community participation along with region of residence. As the percentage of respondents answering that women have enough space to contribute and use their potentials increase from 68% for those with no experience to 78% to those respondents with experience. Worth mentioning also that this percentage reaches its highest levels according to region for metropolitan areas with percentage 76%, compared to 74% for Lower Egypt, and 64% in Upper Egypt, as displayed in table (4).

About 23% of those respondents who mentioned that women do not have space to contribute and use their potentials, did not provide a specific reason why they think so. However, the highest percentage (25%) was due to the community's mind set which is in the males' favor, followed by that women lack spare time due to housework as shown in figure (8).

Finally, respondents were asked how to positively participate in the public domain, the highest percentage (31%) do not know how to participate positively in the public domain which is an indicator that the Egyptian community needs more awareness of the role of individuals in their community to develop it's aspects according to their capabilities. Accordingly, the second highest percentage of respondents said that they can participate positively by helping with whatever they can do (13%), and 13% who said that they can volunteer in community work, 9% said that they can do their role in the community perfectly and 6% said they shall do their work properly and honestly.

Figure 8: Reasons why women do not have space to contribute and use their potentials



3.3 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

When respondents were asked about their experience in community participation, the majority were not currently part of any community activity as only 12% said they are currently active in a charity or an NGO, 13% are members in a labor union and only 8% are members in a political party, as displayed in table (A) in the appendix. Different characteristics of the respondents have a statistical significance on their answers according to their educational level, age categories and whether they live in an urban or a rural area. Respondents who are currently part of a charity or an NGO in the age category (18-25) are almost double the respondents of the elder age category (26-35), while in political parties, the elder age categories are more active by around 3% than the younger category which may be a result of the nature of interests of the different age categories. For the educational level, as educational level increases, the participation of the respondents in their community (NGOs, labor union and political party) increases as shown in table (5). This can be due to the higher awareness of the importance of community participation among the respondents in higher educational levels. Regarding living in rural or urban areas, it was noticed that people living in urban areas participate significantly higher in labor unions than respondents living in rural areas.

When the sample is disaggregated to online and phone surveys, it is obvious that the prevalence of community participation is higher among online respondents compared to phone respondents. The percentage of members of charities and NGOs is 18% among online compared to 5% among phone respondents, and this percentage does not statistically differ with respect to all categories of the used characteristics for both subsamples.

Additionally, the membership in labor unions is higher for online respondents when compared to phone ones with percentages 19% and 6% respectively. The membership in labor unions significantly differs according to age of the respondent, as this percentage increase from 16% among (18-25) to 25% among the elder age category (26-35) in the online subsample. The same pattern is repeated in the phone subsample as the percentage of membership increase from 2% for the younger age category to 9% for the elder one. Moreover, the percentage of membership among phone respondents significantly differ according to the educational level, as the higher the educational level the higher the percentage (1%, 4%, and 15% for the three educational levels categories respectively).

The difference in membership percentage between the two subsample continues for political parties, as the percentage is 10% among online respondents compared to less than 0.5% among telephone respondents. This membership percentage does not significantly differ when disaggregated to different characteristics for both subsample. However, males tend to have a membership in political parties more than females with percentages 11% for males and 9% for females for online subsample.

However, when respondents were asked if they have participated in community activity in certain fields – social aids (food or clothes), health, education, environment or other fields - in the last 6 months, the percentages came slightly higher than respondents who are currently members especially in the field of social aid although the majority still have not participated as shown in table (B) in the appendix. Also, the gender of the respondent have a statistical significant effect on the participation

3. RESULTS

Figure 9: State of current community participation experience of the respondents, by respondents' characteristics



of the respondents in the education field as females tend to be more participating than males (4% vs 7% respectively). The highest percentage among respondents who have previously participated in all mentioned voluntary fields believe that voluntary work have a positive impact and that women have the space to contribute and use their potentials .

When the results are disaggregated by the two subsamples, the results show major differences between two subsample. The percentage of respondents who have participated during the 6 months prior to the survey in social aids is higher for phone survey when compared to online survey with percentages 25%, and 14% respectively, as shown in table (6) below. This percentage does not significantly differ according to different characteristics for both subsamples.

For participation in health projects, the percentage is approximately the same for both subsamples with a percentage of 6%. This percentage does not significantly differ according to different characteristics. However, the results show that participation of males in this field is higher compared to females for both subsamples. These percentages are 7% and 5% for males and females respectively in the online subsample, and 7%, 4% for males and females in phone survey.

The participation in education projects is the only field where online respondents mentioned that they participate higher compared to phone respondents with percentages 7%, and 3% in order. The participation in education projects significantly differ according to educational level of the respondent for phone survey, as the higher the educational level the higher the percentage of the participation

3. RESULTS

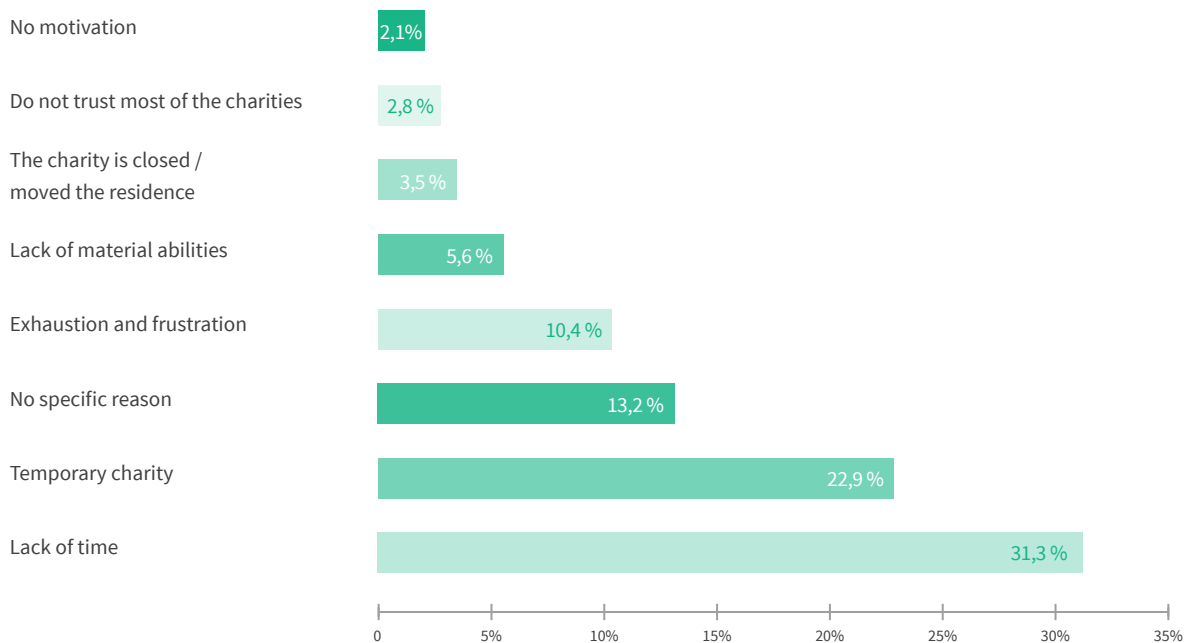
with 0%, 2%, and 7% for the three educational levels in order. Moreover, participation in environmental services are the same for both online and phone subsamples with no significant difference according to all characteristics for both subsamples.

Accordingly, it was found that around 45% of the respondents who have participated in volunteering activities during 6 months prior to the survey are still participating in at least one field in their community. This percentage increase from 30% among online respondents to 60% among phone respondents. The age categories have a statistical significance in the state of participation, as respondents in elder age group (26-35) were more active in community participation (57%) more than younger respondents (32%). The main reason behind not participating in their communities is lack of time due to work, studying or other things (31%), also 23% of the respondents said that

they have participated in a temporary charity like charity related to Ramadan, while part of the respondents have the intention but they are exhausted or frustrated while the least percentage of respondents do not find any motivation to encourage them to participate as shown in figure (10).

The main reason, however, that they have participated in the first place is mainly to help people (33%), good deeds in general (19%) and participate in the community (14%). The effect of participating was found to be positive for 83% of the respondents, this percentage is much higher among phone respondents compared to online respondents with percentages 97%, and 68% respectively. Different characteristics of the respondents do not have statistical significance on their responses as the majority in all categories found it to be positive as shown in table (2).

Figure 10: Reasons why respondents have stopped participating



3. RESULTS

Table 2: The effect of community participation on the respondents

		Positive effect	Negative effect	Does not have effect	Do not know
Gender	Males	80.5%	5.3%	5.8%	8.4%
	Females	87.2%	1.3%	3.8%	7.7%
Age categories	18-25	76.3%	6.1%	6.1%	11.5%
	26-35	88.3%	2.2%	4.4%	5.1%
Educational Level	Less than intermediate	75.9%	6.9%	3.4%	13.8%
	Intermediate / above intermediate	82.4%	5.9%	3.9%	7.8%
	University and above	83.9%	2.2%	6.6%	7.3%
Urban/ Rural	Urban	81.0%	4.6%	5.6%	8.7%
	Rural	86.3%	2.7%	4.1%	6.8%
Region	Metropolitan	82.5%	4.8%	6.3%	6.3%
	Lower Egypt / Canal cities	81.7%	2.8%	5.6%	9.9%
	Upper Egypt (except Giza)	83.1%	4.2%	2.8%	9.9%
Total		82.5%	4.1%	5.2%	8.2%

*Significant at 95% level of confidence, using Chi-square test of independence.

The main reason why they find it positively affecting was mainly because of moral satisfaction (43%), Helping people and children (16%) and good deeds for god (12%) in addition to other reasons. Accordingly, around 77% said that they feel they have actually benefited their community. Around 35% said that this benefit was by helping people, and 10% said by spreading the awareness for people to participate.

On the other hand, 12% of the respondents who have not participated in any community activity in the last 6 months have actually searched for an opportunity to participate, this percentage is the same for both online and phone respondents (12%), and it does not significantly differ according to all characteristics neither on total level nor for phone and online surveys.

In this context, respondents were asked about the main obstacles that face youth to activate their voluntary role. Around 47% said that youth are more concerned with paid work in order to have money in return which is the highest percentage, followed by lack of time (39%) and 22% said that they do not know where to go when they have the intention to participate while 22% mentioned other reasons like the lack of financial resources and the absence of a main job. Which shows that the main problem evolves around the employment problem of the youth as they either concerned with gaining more money, lack of time that may be caused due to unsuitable working hours that does not allow them to participate in any additional activity or the unavailability of a job in the first place which also causes a financial problem for them to participate in their communities.

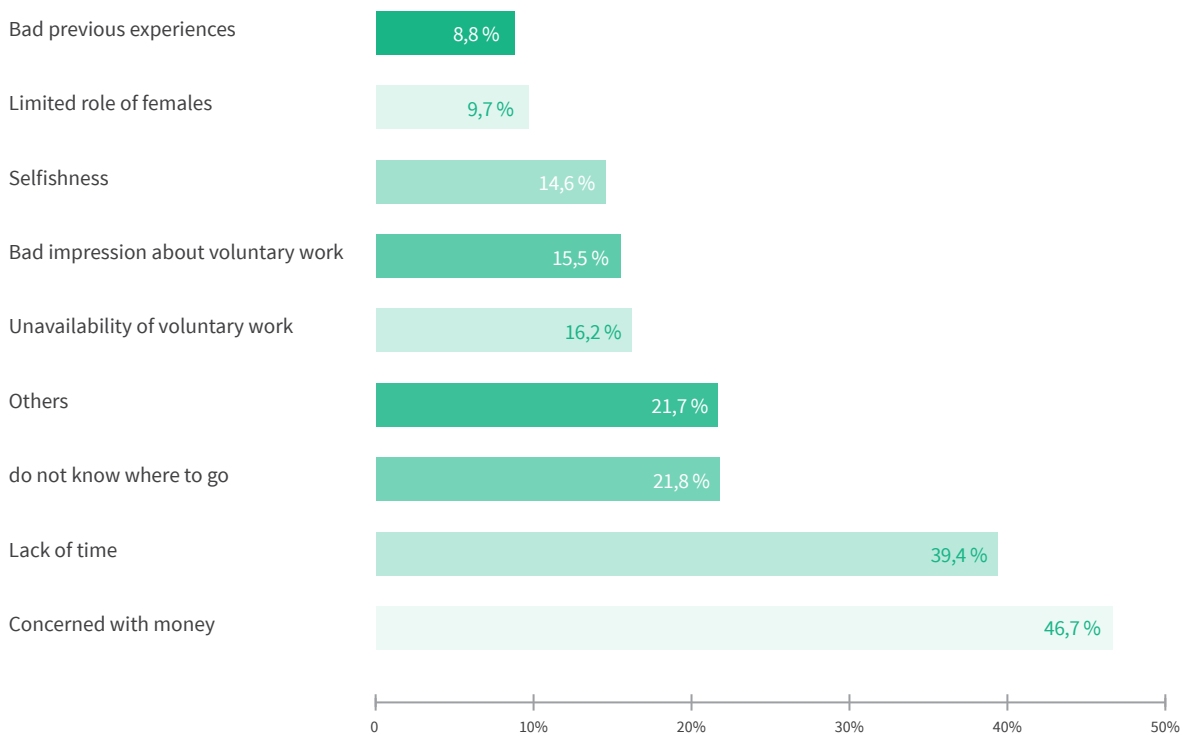


3. RESULTS

Different characteristics of the respondents have a statistical significance that affected their responses especially the age groups which affected their responses in all categories and also educational level which affected

their responses in all categories except the selfishness reason while other characteristics affected their responses in choosing “limited role of females” as an obstacle as shown in the annex.

Figure 11: Obstacles facing youth to participate in their community



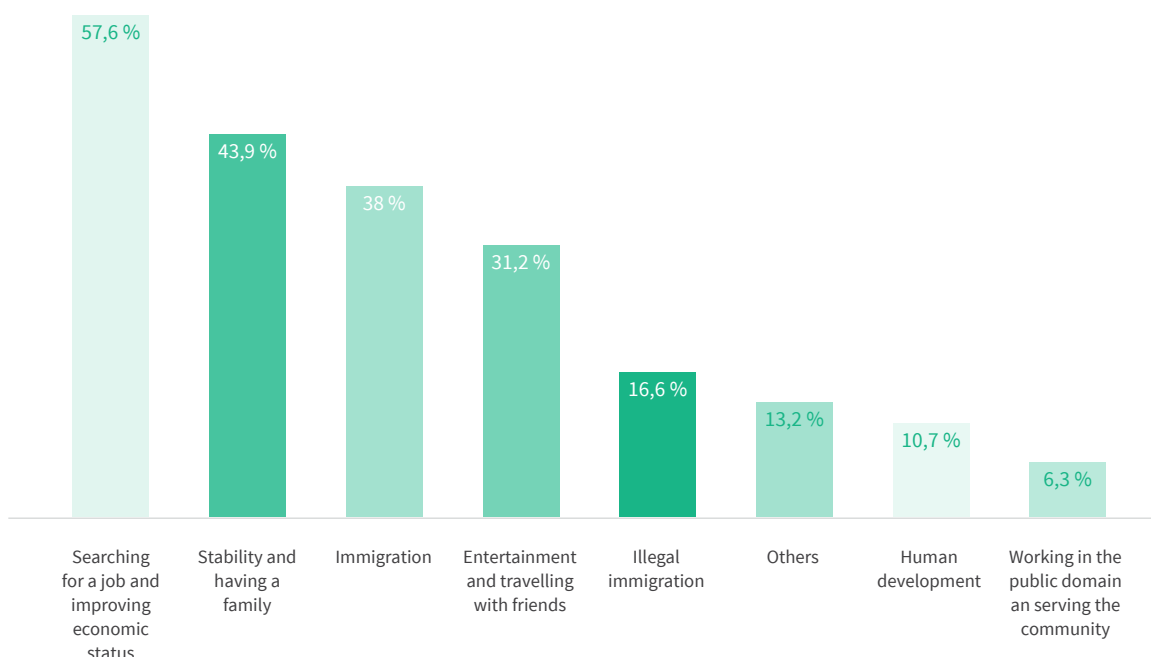
3.4 YOUTH PERCEPTION ON GENERAL TOPICS

In this section, respondents were asked about their views in general topics like their main sources of information and their main interests and so on. Accordingly, they were asked what is the most thing that occupies the mind of the Egyptian youth. More than half of the respondents (58%) said that Egyptian youth mostly think about searching for a job or improving their economic status, also more than third

of the respondents think that Egyptian youth mostly think about stability and having a family, emigration, Entertainment and travelling with friends (44%, 38% and 31% respectively).

By analyzing the respondents' views according to their characteristics, it was found that different age categories have different views about what occupies the mind of the youth as the

Figure 12: What occupies the mind of Egyptian youth



younger age category (18 to 25 years) is higher in most categories as shown in figure (14). For instance, 42% of the respondents in the age between 18 and 25 said that youth mainly think about Entertainment and travelling with friends versus 22% of respondents in the age between 26 and 35 which reflects the interests of each age group. On the other hand, the highest per-

centage, around half of the respondents, in both age groups was for searching for a job and improving economic status.

Regarding the difference according to the educational levels, it was found that as the educational level increases, respondents see that youth are more interested in most categories

3. RESULTS

Figure 13: What occupies the minds of youth, by age group

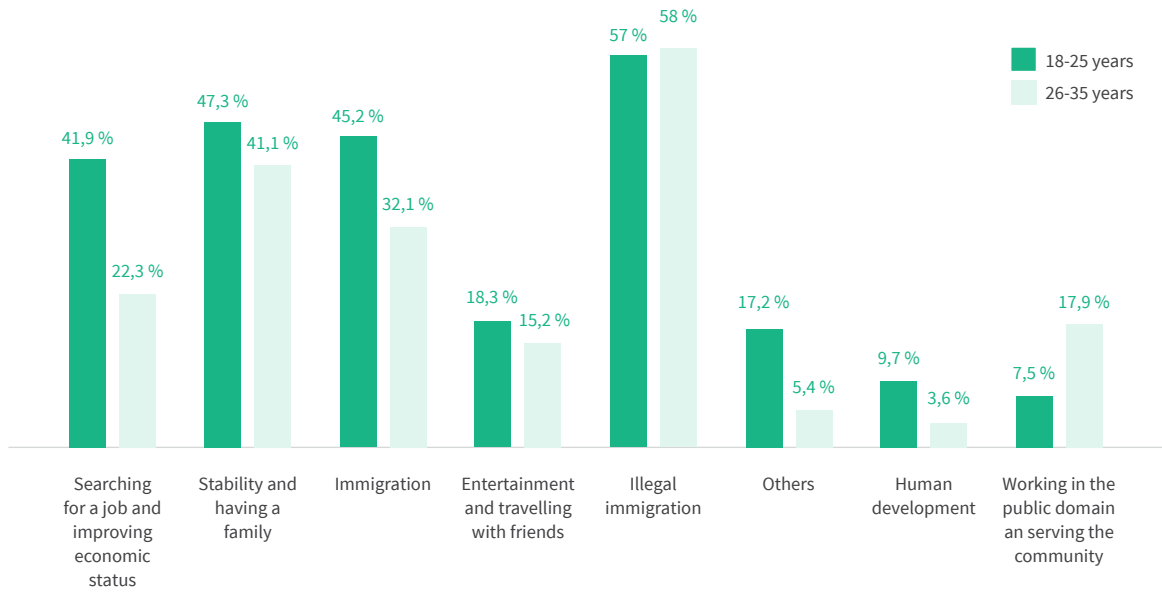
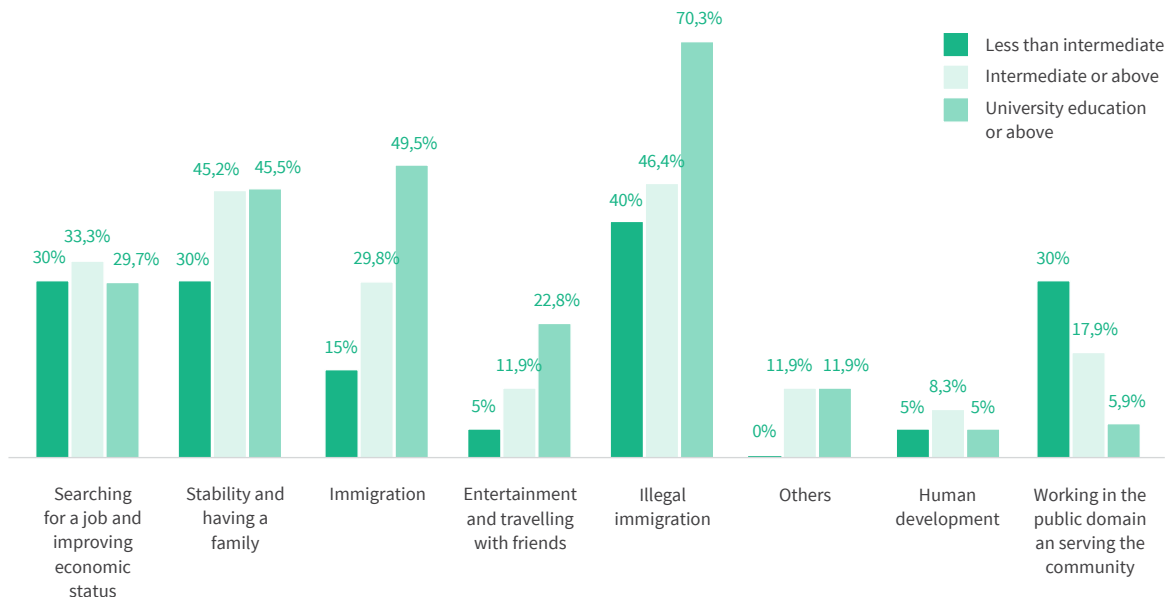
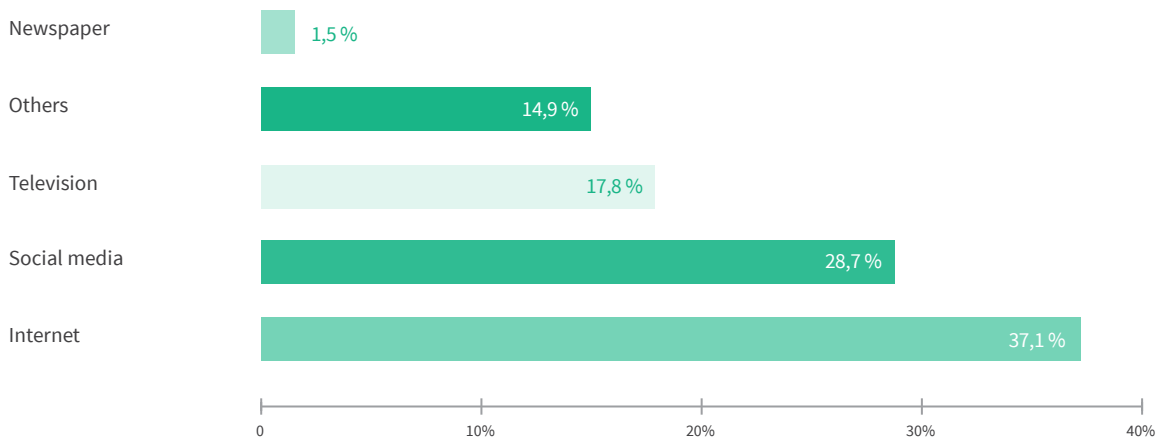


Figure 14: What occupies the minds of youth, by educational level



3. RESULTS

Figure 15: Main sources of information of the Egyptian youth



especially searching for a job and improving the economic status and legal emigration while in other categories like entertainment and traveling with friends and working at the public domain are higher among the respondents with intermediate education as shown in figure (15). In order to explore the source of knowledge of the Egyptian youth, respondents were asked about their main source of information. The highest percentage was from surfing the internet (37%) followed by social media (29%) while traditional newspapers were the least source they use (2%).

Different age groups of the respondents has a statistical significant association with their preferred source of information. It was noticed that younger respondents tend to use online sources like surfing the internet and social media more than elder respondents (43% and 30% vs 33% and 20% respectively), while elder respondents use television more than younger ones as source of their information (27% vs 14% respectively). Also the educational level affects the preferable source of information of the respondents, as the educational level decreases, respondents rely more on television as their source of information while it is

the opposite for the other sources as shown in figure (17).

Regarding their fields of interests, the highest percentage of respondents said that they are usually interested in football (32%), followed by social news (31%), Politics (26%), the economy (23%), and sports in general (21%). It was noticed that males are more interested in sports, environment and news related topics (politics and economy) while females are more interested in entertainment related topics (celebrities and social news). Also different age groups showed different interests as younger respondents are more interested in sports, football, celebrities' news, economics and environment, while elder respondents are more interested in politics. Moreover, educational level also seemed to affect respondents' interests as respondents with less than intermediate education is least interested in sports and celebrities (0% and 5% compared to 24% and 28% of respondents with university education or above respectively). On the other hand, different places of residence have not effect on the interests of the respondents as shown in the annex.

3. RESULTS

Figure 16: Main sources of information, by educational level

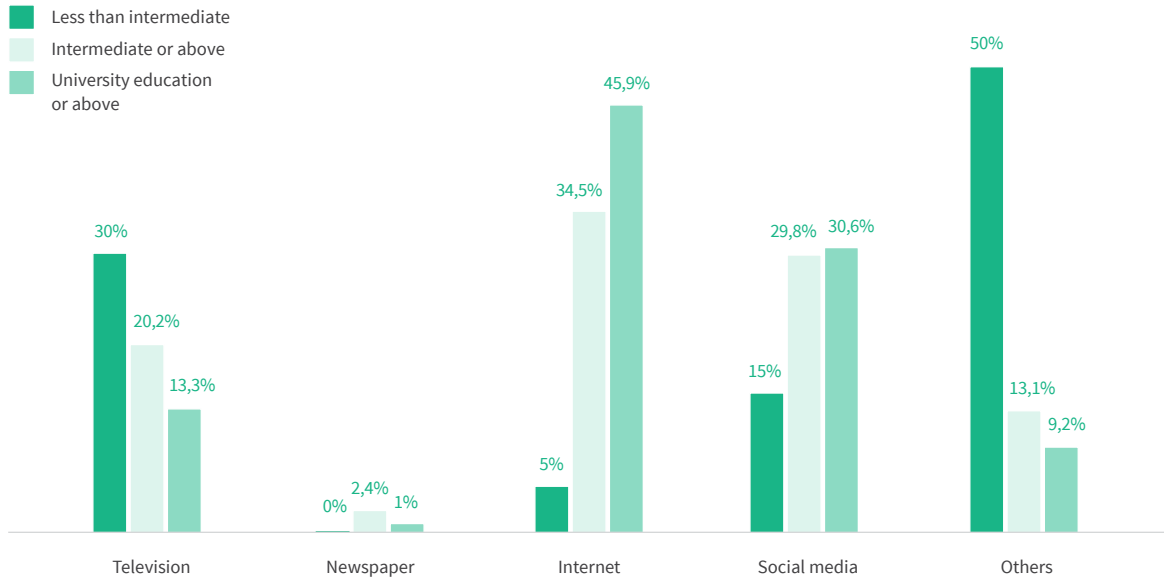
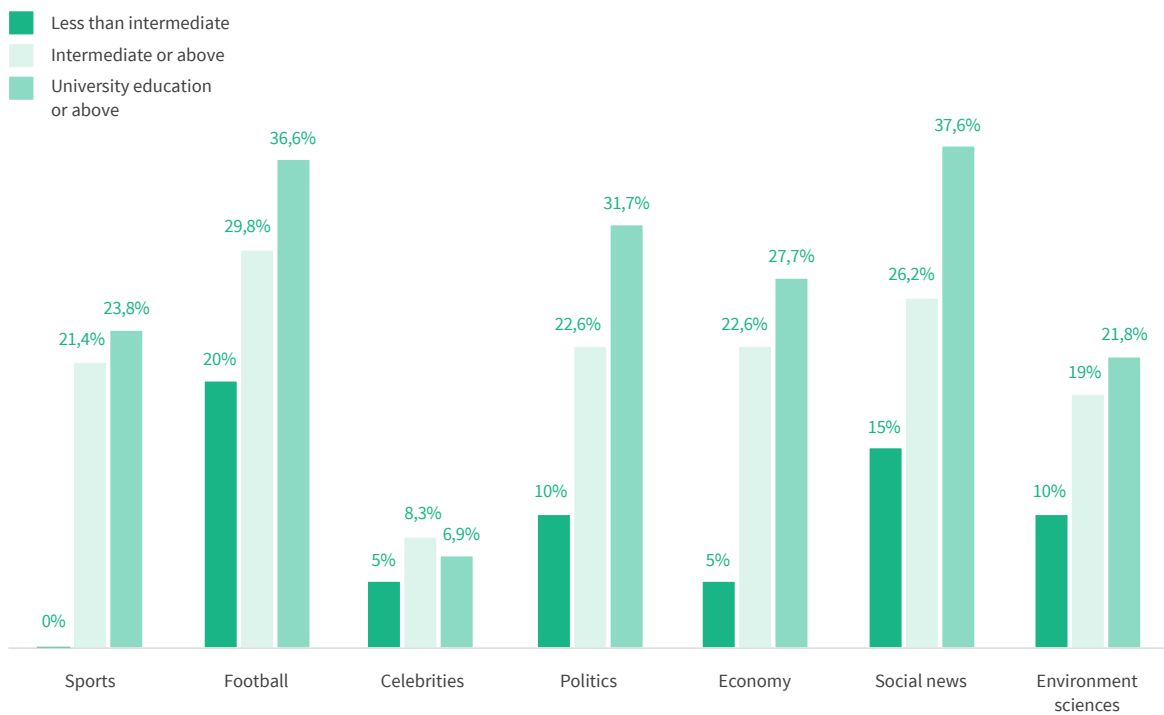


Figure 17: Interests of the respondents, by educational level



4. CONCLUSION

The previous results show that the majority of the respondents believe that the most important roles in an NGO are the provision of long-term development projects, and also the provision of direct financial and in-kind aid. It was noticed that there was no obvious preference regarding the place of volunteering as the percentage of those who agree that they can volunteer within student unions, labor union and political parties is slightly higher compared to private sector institutions. Moreover, there was no preference between volunteering in newly established institutions and old established institutions equal percentages were mentioned for newly established institutions and old established ones as well as the respondents who mentioned that they do not know which may reflect that this result is due to lack of knowledge about the positives and the negatives of working in each institution more than reflecting real preferences of the respondents.

Regarding the field of volunteering, it was noticed that respondents preferred volunteering more in individual specific fields like offering aid, education and health which have taken the highest percentage over the fields which can be described as national specific like economic development projects and environmental protection projects. The highest percentage among females shows that females prefer education projects while the highest percentage among males shows that they prefer offering aid. This result reflect that youth should be more oriented about the importance of the role of the macro projects on the individuals' lives and that projects such as environmental protection projects that will affect the macro level as well as individuals indirectly are as important as projects that affects individuals directly in the short run.

Furthermore, Egyptian youth needs to be more oriented about the laws and regulations related to NGOs as less than 10% of the total sample reported that they know any information about the law that organizes the work of NGOs in Egypt especially among females as the percentage of respondents who know about the law among males was higher than the percentage among females. On the other hand, when they were asked about their perception regarding different statements for community participation, there was an obvious variation in their answers, however the highest agreements percentages came in the statements related to the freedom of speech and participation in the public domain while the least agreements percentages came in the statements related to political participation and actual participation which reflects the need of empowering youth in the political arena as they believe in their rights to speak but they do not believe that this will affect real life decisions and so this reflected low percentage of knowledge seeking and participation regarding community work as shown in figure (3) although the majority of the respondents believe that community work has positive impact and the main reason why respondents believe that community work has a positive impact is mainly because they believe that this work provides help to people in need which is also an individual specific cause as social, economic, and political aspects came among the least. It's worth mentioning that the knowledge problem also was obvious when respondents were asked about ways to improve the positive effect of the NGOs as the highest percentage of the respondents did not know how to do so, while the second highest came in increasing the awareness of the importance of these organizations. Furthermore, when Respondents were also asked about their actual experience

4. CONCLUSION

in community participation through an entity, percentages were significantly low however percentage among males was slightly higher than the percentage among females which reflects questionable ability from youth especially females due to their lower percentage of participation to develop social action initiatives and intervention on the community level to reach cohesive society.

Accordingly, the results show high potential of Egyptian youth to participate in community work, however they need to be empowered enough to believe that their participation can affect the national level as well as the individu-

als lives in the short and long terms. Also, they need to be more oriented and knowledgeable regarding the roles of the NGOs and how they function in order to optimize their experience and impact. In addition, youth especially women do not only need awareness about the importance of gaining knowledge about the NGOs and community activities and their rules and regulations, but they also need to be more engaged on the practical level to gain experience and the know-how in order to effectively lead their communities to efficiently lead their communities to real progress in the short run and sustainable development in the long-run.



5. APPENDIX

Table (4.A): Do you believe that volunteering and community work in general currently in Egypt has a positive impact, a negative impact or does not have an impact?

		Online survey				Phone survey				Total			
		Positive impact	Negative impact	Does not have an impact	Do not know	Positive impact	Negative impact	Does not have an impact	Do not know	Positive impact	Negative impact	Does not have an impact	Do not know
Participation experience in last 6 Months	Ever participated	67.3%*	3.7%*	15.1%*	14.0%*	62.2%	5.8%	24.4%	7.7%	65.4%	4.4%	18.5%	11.7%
	Never participated	52.5%*	1.4%*	22.3%*	23.7%*	55.8%	5.8%	21.8%	16.7%	54.2%	3.7%	22.0%	20.1%
Gender	Males	59.5%	2.9%	18.7%	18.9%	54.3%	5.1%	25.1%	15.4%	57.1%	3.9%	21.6%	17.3%
	Females	60.6%	1.7%	18.9%	18.9%	66.2%	7.2%	17.3%	9.4%	63.1%	4.1%	18.2%	14.6%
Age categories	18-25	60.1%	2.9%	16.7%	20.4%	51.5%	9.1%	26.5%	12.9%	57.7%	4.6%	19.4%	18.3%
	26-35	59.4%	2.0%	22.3%	16.3%	60.7%	4.4%	21.1%	13.8%	60.2%	3.5%	21.5%	14.8%
Educational Level	Less than intermediate	55.6%	3.7%	11.1%	29.6%	48.5%*	10.1%*	17.2%*	24.2%*	50.0%	8.7%	15.9%	25.4%
	Intermediate / above intermediate	51.2%	6.2%	21.0%	21.6%	58.2%*	5.5%*	22.7%*	13.6%*	55.2%	5.8%	22.0%	17.0%
	University and above	64.0%	.8%	18.3%	16.9%	64.9%*	3.1%*	26.7%*	5.3%*	64.2%	1.4%	20.5%	13.8%
Urban/Rural	Urban	61.7%	1.7%	18.1%	18.6%	54.1%	6.4%	26.1%	13.4%	58.6%	3.6%	21.3%	16.5%
	Rural	54.1%	5.2%	20.7%	20.0%	64.7%	4.8%	16.8%	13.8%	59.9%	5.0%	18.5%	16.6%
Region	Metropolitan	59.0%	1.8%	20.8%	18.4%	56.5%	5.8%	23.0%	14.7%	58.0%	3.4%	21.7%	16.9%
	Lower Egypt / Canal cities	58.1%	1.6%	16.9%	23.4%	59.3%	6.5%	26.9%	7.4%	58.6%	3.9%	21.6%	15.9%
	Upper Egypt (except Giza)	62.9%	4.9%	16.1%	16.1%	58.9%	5.3%	19.2%	16.6%	60.9%	5.1%	17.7%	16.3%
Total		59.8%	2.5%	18.7%	18.9%	58.0%	5.8%	22.7%	13.6%	59.0%	4.0%	20.5%	16.5%

*Significant at 95% level of confidence, using Chi-square test of independence.



5. APPENDIX

Table (4.B): Is there space for youth to use their energy in the public domain?

		Online		Phone		Total	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Participation experience in last 6 Months	Ever participated	62.1%*	37.9%*	67.9%	32.1%	64.3%	35.7%
	Never participated	46.0%*	54.0%*	64.6%	35.0%	55.6%	44.2%
Gender	Males	55.5%	44.5%	66.6%	33.1%	60.5%	39.4%
	Females	50.9%	49.1%	64.0%	36.0%	56.7%	43.3%
Age categories	18-25	57.8%*	42.2%*	62.1%	37.1%	59.0%	40.8%
	26-35	47.5%*	52.5%*	67.3%	32.7%	59.6%	40.4%
Educational Level	Less than intermediate	66.7%	33.3%	72.7%	27.3%	71.4%	28.6%
	Intermediate / above intermediate	55.6%	44.4%	67.7%	31.8%	62.6%	37.2%
	University and above	52.4%	47.6%	57.3%	42.7%	53.7%	46.3%
Urban/ Rural	Urban	51.3%*	48.7%*	64.3%	35.7%	56.6%	43.4%
	Rural	62.2%*	37.8%*	68.3%	31.1%	65.6%	34.1%
Region	Metropolitan	51.6%	48.4%	66.5%	33.5%	57.6%	42.4%
	Lower Egypt / Canal cities	54.8%	45.2%	63.9%	36.1%	59.1%	40.9%
	Upper Egypt (except Giza)	58.0%	42.0%	66.2%	33.1%	62.2%	37.4%
Total		54.0%	46.0%	65.8%	34.0%	59.3%	40.6%

*Significant at 95% level of confidence, using Chi-square test of independence.

5. APPENDIX

Table (4.C): Do women have space to contribute and use their potentials?

		Online		Phone		Total	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Participation experience in last 6 Months	Ever participated	66.5%*	33.5%*	77.6%*	22.4%*	70.6%	29.4%
	Never participated	46.8%*	53.2%*	68.4%*	31.6%*	57.9%	42.1%
Gender	Males	59.7%*	40.3%*	71.4%	28.6%	65.0%	35.0%
	Females	49.7%*	50.3%*	71.9%	28.1%	59.6%	40.4%
Age categories	18-25	58.3%	41.7%	66.7%	33.3%	60.6%	39.4%
	26-35	53.5%	46.5%	73.6%	26.4%	65.8%	34.2%
Educational Level	Less than intermediate	51.9%	48.1%	69.7%	30.3%	65.9%	34.1%
	Intermediate / above intermediate	58.0%	42.0%	69.5%	30.5%	64.7%	35.3%
	University and above	56.2%	43.8%	76.3%	23.7%	61.6%	38.4%
Urban/ Rural	Urban	55.9%	44.1%	73.1%	26.9%	62.9%	37.1%
	Rural	58.5%	41.5%	68.9%	31.1%	64.2%	35.8%
Region	Metropolitan	55.8%	44.2%	75.9%*	24.1%*	63.9%	36.1%
	Lower Egypt / Canal cities	54.8%	45.2%	74.1%*	25.9%*	63.8%	36.2%
	Upper Egypt (except Giza)	59.4%	40.6%	64.2%*	35.8%*	61.9%	38.1%
Total		56.5%	43.5%	71.6%	28.4%	63.3%	36.7%

*Significant at 95% level of confidence, using Chi-square test of independence.

5. APPENDIX

Table (4.D): State of current community participation experience of the respondents, disaggregated by subsamples

		Online survey						Phone survey					
		Member in a charity or NGO		Member in a labor union		Member in a political party		Member in a charity or NGO		Member in a labor union		Member in a political party	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Gender	Males	18.7%	81.3%	20.5%	79.5%	10.7%	89.3%	4.5%	95.5%	7.1%	92.9%	.6%	99.4%
	Females	17.7%	82.3%	16.0%	84.0%	8.6%	91.4%	5.0%	95.0%	5.0%	95.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Age categories	18-25	20.7%	79.3%	15.8%	84.2%	10.3%	89.7%	5.3%	94.7%	1.5%	98.5%	0.0%	100.0%
	26-35	14.4%	85.6%	24.8%	75.2%	9.4%	90.6%	4.4%	95.6%	8.5%	91.5%	.6%	99.4%
Educational Level	Less than intermediate	11.1%	88.9%	7.4%	92.6%	3.7%	96.3%	1.0%	99.0%	1.0%	99.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Intermediate / above intermediate	18.5%	81.5%	14.2%	85.8%	10.5%	89.5%	4.5%	95.5%	3.6%	96.4%	.9%	99.1%
	University and above	18.8%	81.2%	22.2%	77.8%	10.2%	89.8%	7.6%	92.4%	15.3%	84.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Urban/Rural	Urban	18.6%	81.4%	20.7%	79.3%	10.1%	89.9%	5.3%	94.7%	6.7%	93.3%	.4%	99.6%
	Rural	17.8%	82.2%	14.1%	85.9%	9.6%	90.4%	3.6%	96.4%	6.0%	94.0%	.6%	99.4%
Region	Metropolitan	17.0%	83.0%	20.1%	79.9%	8.8%	91.2%	5.2%	94.8%	4.7%	95.3%	0.0%	100.0%
	Lower Egypt / Canal cities	15.3%	84.7%	21.0%	79.0%	8.1%	91.9%	3.7%	96.3%	10.2%	89.8%	.9%	99.1%
	Upper Egypt (except Giza)	23.8%	76.2%	15.4%	84.6%	14.0%	86.0%	4.6%	95.4%	6.0%	94.0%	.7%	99.3%
Total		18.4%	81.6%	19.1%	80.9%	10.0%	90.0%	4.7%	95.3%	6.4%	93.6%	.4%	99.6%

*Significant at 95% level of confidence, using Chi-square test of independence.

5. APPENDIX

Table (4.D) CONTINUED: State of current community participation experience of the respondents, disaggregated by subsamples

		Total					
		Member in a charity or NGO		Member in a labor union		Member in a political party	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Gender	Males	12.2%	87.8%	14.4%	85.6%	6.1%	93.9%
	Females	12.1%	87.9%	11.1%	88.9%	4.8%	95.2%
Age categories	18-25	16.5%	83.5%	11.9%	88.1%	7.5%	92.5%
	26-35	8.3%	91.7%	14.8%	85.2%	4.0%	96.0%
Educational Level	Less than intermediate	3.2%	96.8%	2.4%	97.6%	.8%	99.2%
	Intermediate / above intermediate	10.5%	89.5%	8.1%	91.9%	5.0%	95.0%
	University and above	15.9%	84.1%	20.3%	79.7%	7.5%	92.5%
Urban/ Rural	Urban	13.2%	86.8%	15.0%	85.0%	6.2%	93.8%
	Rural	9.9%	90.1%	9.6%	90.4%	4.6%	95.4%
Region	Metropolitan	12.2%	87.8%	13.9%	86.1%	5.3%	94.7%
	Lower Egypt / Canal cities	9.9%	90.1%	15.9%	84.1%	4.7%	95.3%
	Upper Egypt (except Giza)	13.9%	86.1%	10.5%	89.5%	7.1%	92.9%
Total		12.2%	87.8%	13.4%	86.6%	5.7%	94.3%

*Significant at 95% level of confidence, using Chi-square test of independence.

5. APPENDIX

Table (4.E): State of previous 6-months community participation activities experience of the respondents, disaggregated by subsamples

		Online									
		Social Aid (food or clothes)		Health		Education		Environmental services		Other	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Gender	Males	13.6%	86.4%	6.7%	93.3%	5.3%	94.7%	5.1%	94.9%	6.1%	93.9%
	Females	14.9%	85.1%	4.6%	95.4%	9.1%	90.9%	3.4%	96.6%	5.7%	94.3%
Age categories	18-25	12.6%	87.4%	6.0%	94.0%	6.6%	93.4%	4.3%	95.7%	5.7%	94.3%
	26-35	16.3%	83.7%	5.9%	94.1%	6.4%	93.6%	5.0%	95.0%	6.4%	93.6%
Educational Level	Less than intermediate	14.8%	85.2%	7.4%	92.6%	11.1%	88.9%	7.4%	92.6%	3.7%	96.3%
	Intermediate / above intermediate	15.4%	84.6%	7.4%	92.6%	9.3%	90.7%	6.2%	93.8%	7.4%	92.6%
	University and above	13.3%	86.7%	5.3%	94.7%	5.0%	95.0%	3.6%	96.4%	5.5%	94.5%
Urban/ Rural	Urban	15.2%	84.8%	6.3%	93.7%	6.5%	93.5%	4.8%	95.2%	6.5%	93.5%
	Rural	10.4%	89.6%	5.2%	94.8%	6.7%	93.3%	3.7%	96.3%	4.4%	95.6%
Region	Metropolitan	14.1%	85.9%	4.9%	95.1%	4.9%	95.1%	4.2%	95.8%	4.9%	95.1%
	Lower Egypt / Canal cities	16.1%	83.9%	7.3%	92.7%	9.7%	90.3%	8.1%	91.9%	4.8%	95.2%
	Upper Egypt (except Giza)	11.9%	88.1%	7.0%	93.0%	7.0%	93.0%	2.1%	97.9%	9.1%	90.9%
Total		14.0%	86.0%	6.0%	94.0%	6.5%	93.5%	4.5%	95.5%	6.0%	94.0%

*Significant at 95% level of confidence, using Chi-square test of independence.

5. APPENDIX

Table (4.E) CONTINUED: State of previous 6-months community participation activities experience of the respondents, disaggregated by subsamples

		Phone									
		Social Aid (food or clothes)		Health		Education		Environmental services		Other	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Gender	Males	27.3%	72.7%	7.4%	92.6%	2.3%	97.7%	6.1%	93.9%	3.2%	96.8%
	Females	20.9%	79.1%	3.6%	96.4%	5.0%	95.0%	2.9%	97.1%	2.9%	97.1%
Age categories	18-25	28.0%	72.0%	3.8%	96.2%	4.5%	95.5%	6.1%	93.9%	3.8%	96.2%
	26-35	24.2%	75.8%	7.2%	92.8%	2.5%	97.5%	4.7%	95.3%	2.8%	97.2%
Educational Level	Less than intermediate	19.2%	80.8%	4.0%	96.0%	0.0%	100.0%	3.0%	97.0%	1.0%	99.0%
	Intermediate / above intermediate	22.3%	77.7%	4.5%	95.5%	2.3%	97.7%	4.5%	95.5%	3.2%	96.8%
	University and above	35.1%	64.9%	10.7%	89.3%	6.9%	93.1%	7.6%	92.4%	4.6%	95.4%
Urban/ Rural	Urban	27.6%	72.4%	7.8%	92.2%	2.8%	97.2%	5.3%	94.7%	2.8%	97.2%
	Rural	21.6%	78.4%	3.6%	96.4%	3.6%	96.4%	4.8%	95.2%	3.6%	96.4%
Region	Metropolitan	28.8%	71.2%	8.4%	91.6%	2.6%	97.4%	5.8%	94.2%	2.6%	97.4%
	Lower Egypt / Canal cities	24.1%	75.9%	5.6%	94.4%	3.7%	96.3%	3.7%	96.3%	4.6%	95.4%
	Upper Egypt (except Giza)	21.9%	78.1%	4.0%	96.0%	3.3%	96.7%	5.3%	94.7%	2.6%	97.4%
Total		25.3%	74.7%	6.2%	93.8%	3.1%	96.9%	5.1%	94.9%	3.1%	96.9%

*Significant at 95% level of confidence, using Chi-square test of independence.

5. APPENDIX

Table (4.E) CONTINUED: State of previous 6-months community participation activities experience of the respondents, disaggregated by subsamples

		Total									
		Social Aid (food or clothes)		Health		Education		Environmental services		Other	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Gender	Males	19.8%	80.2%	7.0%	93.0%	3.9%	96.1%	5.5%	94.5%	4.8%	95.2%
	Females	17.5%	82.5%	4.1%	95.9%	7.3%	92.7%	3.2%	96.8%	4.5%	95.5%
Age categories	18-25	16.9%	83.1%	5.4%	94.6%	6.0%	94.0%	4.8%	95.2%	5.2%	94.8%
	26-35	21.2%	78.8%	6.7%	93.3%	4.0%	96.0%	4.8%	95.2%	4.2%	95.8%
Educational Level	Less than intermediate	18.3%	81.7%	4.8%	95.2%	2.4%	97.6%	4.0%	96.0%	1.6%	98.4%
	Intermediate / above intermediate	19.4%	80.6%	5.8%	94.2%	5.2%	94.8%	5.2%	94.8%	5.0%	95.0%
	University and above	19.1%	80.9%	6.7%	93.3%	5.5%	94.5%	4.7%	95.3%	5.3%	94.7%
Urban/ Rural	Urban	20.2%	79.8%	6.9%	93.1%	5.0%	95.0%	5.0%	95.0%	5.0%	95.0%
	Rural	16.6%	83.4%	4.3%	95.7%	5.0%	95.0%	4.3%	95.7%	4.0%	96.0%
Region	Metropolitan	20.0%	80.0%	6.3%	93.7%	4.0%	96.0%	4.9%	95.1%	4.0%	96.0%
	Lower Egypt / Canal cities	19.8%	80.2%	6.5%	93.5%	6.9%	93.1%	6.0%	94.0%	4.7%	95.3%
	Upper Egypt (except Giza)	17.0%	83.0%	5.4%	94.6%	5.1%	94.9%	3.7%	96.3%	5.8%	94.2%
Total		19.1%	80.9%	6.1%	93.9%	5.0%	95.0%	4.8%	95.2%	4.7%	95.3%

*Significant at 95% level of confidence, using Chi-square test of independence.

5. APPENDIX

Table (4.F): Obstacles facing youth to participate in their community, by characteristics of the respondents

		Selfish-ness	Lack of time	Concerned with money	Limited role of females	Bad impression about voluntary work	Do not know where to go	unavailability of voluntary work	Bad previous experiences	Other
Gender	Males	15.9%	39.1%	48.4%	7.3%*	15.2%	21.6%	15.2%	8.6%	22.2%
	Females	11.8%	40.1%	43.0%	15.0%*	16.2%	22.3%	18.5%	9.2%	20.7%
Age categories	18-25	21.5%*	44.2%*	52.3%*	13.3%*	19.6%*	25.6%*	15.2%*	11.3%*	14.2%*
	26-35	8.3%*	35.0%*	41.5%*	6.3%*	11.7%*	18.3%*	17.1%*	6.5%*	28.7%*
Educational Level	Less than intermediate	8.7%	27.0%*	28.6%*	1.6%*	6.3%*	15.1%*	9.5%*	4.8%*	38.1%*
	Intermediate / above intermediate	16.0%	36.6%*	44.8%*	7.6%*	12.0%*	17.8%*	19.1%*	6.8%*	23.3%*
	University and above	15.0%	44.7%*	52.8%*	13.4%*	20.5%*	26.6%*	15.7%*	11.4%*	16.3%*
Urban/ Rural	Urban	14.8%	40.7%	47.6%	10.0%	16.9%	22.8%	16.0%	9.2%	20.6%
	Rural	14.2%	36.4%	44.7%	8.9%	12.3%	19.5%	16.6%	7.9%	24.2%
Region	Metropolitan	13.7%	40.3%	48.3%	11.2%*	16.7%	24.1%	16.7%	10.3%	21.5%
	Lower Egypt / Canal cities	15.1%	43.5%	47.0%	11.2%*	13.8%	18.1%	15.9%	6.5%	18.5%
	Upper Egypt (except Giza)	15.6%	34.7%	43.9%	6.1%*	15.0%	21.1%	15.6%	8.2%	24.5%
	Total	14.6%	39.4%	46.7%	9.7%	15.5%	21.8%	16.2%	8.8%	21.7%

*Significant at 95% level of confidence, using Chi-square test of independence.