

Civic Involvement among Egyptian Youth

The effect of personal socioeconomic factors on youth voting in Egypt

Eman Ahmed Aly Ismail. *

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I-1 Abstract:

This study focuses on civic participation. Young Egyptians show low interest in participating in voluntary service programs and in joining social groups. However, they show – as many young people all over the world – that their political knowledge is poor and they show low interest in voting. Those factors examined for the Egyptian youth and the gender differences. The study confirms that there are gender gaps in attitudes and engagement in the community because of the society limitation on girls to contact people and to move freely.

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Indeed, according to this paper, one of the widest differences between males and females is that females are more likely to evaluate independence value in the society. On the other hand, males are more likely to feel uncertain about their future since most of the Egyptian labour forces are mainly men, which reflects another gender gap.

I-2 Introduction

Egypt is experiencing the largest segment of young people ever. About 40 percent of the Egyptians are between the ages of 10 and 29, according to the 2006 census. While those between ages 18 to 29 constitute about 20 million individuals or about a quarter of the population (Egypt Human Development Report 2010). Although, this cohort of young generation is the healthiest, and the most educated in history – in Egypt as one of the developing countries – critical gender gaps remain in achieving universal education and universal access to health services.

Poverty is responsible for inequalities in access to services either between men and women or between different groups of women. It also holds back achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Being poor, a female and living in rural areas or in slums – that is informal urban areas – make it impossible to escape from that trap. Poverty goes beyond the lack of material resources. It includes the low quality of life – i.e. deprivation from decent life, job, being healthy, educated, being respected and having a free will. Thus, poverty is a multidimensional problem and each cycle leads to another. For example, being an uneducated person means the lack of many opportunities and

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choices, such as low quality of jobs and income levels, malnutrition, lack access to health services, low civic participation, and poor access to information and so forth.

Egyptians for almost the past six decades have been invisible to the political leadership and the successive governments. Egyptians were almost deliberately disengaged from participating in their country's political life by the leadership except for supporting the national Democratic Party. However, the 25 of January revolution 2011, is beginning to change the former situation.

In order to achieve gender justice, women need to positively involve and participate in the decision-making inside their households and in public life (UNIFEM 2010). This participation not only will improve women status, but will also enhance their family welfare, which would eventually be reflected on the whole society.

I-3 Importance of the study

Egyptian young people constitute a demographic bulge which could either be a curse or a blessing. This bulge appeared in 1995 and will continue till 2045 (Egypt Human Development Report 2010). The bright side of this bulge is lowering the dependence ratio because of the large number of young people who are reaching the working age, given the smaller number of older and younger non-working people to support. On the other hand, this demographic gift composes pressure on the economy, since it needs more job opportunities and social services given the global economic crises and the corruption of the Egyptian institutions which has been dominating for a long time.

Civic activities were absent for a long time in Egypt. Although the previous governments tried to encourage people to be engaged politically and vote in the previous elections – either presidential or parliament - a very slight segment have participated and voted. Indeed, according to SYPE 2010, only 15.2 % of the young people between ages (18-29) had ever voted in any election in the past.

Voting is considered to be one of the human rights that start once the citizen comes to the legal age of voting. However, this process starts before that. It starts from schools which encourage students to express themselves freely and participate in any public or scholastic activities even non-political activities. Indeed, studies have proved that those activities improve the student skills in public speaking and increase the youth ability to be positively engaged in their society, and eventually increase the likelihood of voting (Thomas and Mcfarland 2010). However, the Egyptian schools are suffering from serious problems, starting with the poor school quality that includes the teacher's quality, learning and material resources quality, classrooms quality, school activities and most importantly teacher's attitudes and their treatment to the students, which eventually lead to high school dropout rates especially among girls in rural areas. (Lloyd et al. 2001)

Since voting is an example of social reproduction, the youth's knowledge and engagement in the society particularly in politics are connecting to their parents. This can be done either by taking the same path or a different one from his parents. (Tomas and Mcfarland 2010). However, Egyptian parents were more likely to be politically disconnected from their society for almost the past six decades because of their lack of

faith in the politics process and fear of the consequences of being politically active (Egypt Human Development report 2010).

In order to achieve all the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), women and girls need to be liberated from discrimination. Although most of the MDGs goals and targets have been positively achieved, yet more progress needs to be done in gender injustice and discrimination against women (goals 3 and 8)*

In addition to closing the gender gap in education and providing jobs, increasing women's voice in decision-making that would guarantee women's full participation within their families and societies (UNIFEM 2010). Again, gender discrimination is still a serious problem in Egypt in all of the gender equality dimensions. It starts within the girl's family where she might never go to school or drop out of school whenever her family needs her help in domestic work or in taking care of younger siblings or older family members. Also, she might drop out of school due to economic necessity which affects younger girls rather than younger boys. According to SYPE, among young people aged (10-29) 6.9 % have never been to school and they constitute 2.1 million Egyptian young people. The percentage of females who have never been to school is 11.0 and they represent four times more than the percentage of males 3.0 in the same age group (10-29). Moreover, those who lived in rural areas have higher rates to never been to school with a larger gender gap. Indeed, 22.1 % of females for only 4 % of the males who never

* Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.

attended school live in rural Upper Egypt. Also, 27.2 % of females and 7.2 % of males of those who never attended schools are from the lowest wealth quintile (SYPE 2010).

Early marriage represents another obstacle that holds Egyptian girls from achieving their autonomy and empowerment. Women who are married before the age of 18 –the legal age of marriage in Egypt- are more likely to have no say in everyday decisions (UNIFEM 2010). According to SYPE, 40.6 % of young females and 13.3 % of males are married between ages 15-29. Also among those females who are out of school and out of labour force, just fewer than 60 % of them are married. Moreover, among those females who are rural areas residents, 11% of them were married before age 16 and 30% before 18.

I-4 Objectives of the study

This study attempts to identify the political involvement of the Egyptian young people through the most common way of political participation: voting, by depending on the survey of young people in Egypt (SYPE 2010).

The study also attempts to determine the factors affecting whether the young Egyptian has ever voted or will vote in the future or not, and the gender differences.

I-5 Data Source

This study is based on the survey of young people in Egypt which has been held in 2009 and has been released in mid of December 2010. It focused on a large age group of young

people between ages 10 to 29. It covered the main aspects of the youth life cycle: health, education, employment and livelihood, family formation, and civic participation. Since the starting age for voting in Egypt is 18, this paper has focused on the civic participation among young Egyptian between ages 18 to 29. It divided the age interval into two categories (18 to 21) and (22 to 29). Accordingly, the total number for these selected age groups was 8546.

I-6 Framework and Definition of the variables

Voting was chosen as one of the most measured forms of the political participation to represent the dependent variable in this study. 28.7 % of the young Egyptians between ages 18 to 29 reported that they voted in any past election or are willing to vote at the next election (SYPE 2009).

Voting of Egyptian youth depends on several factors. These factors include personal factors which concern the youth, family factors, friends' factors, community factors and media factors. Obviously, some factors have direct effects whereas the others have indirect effects on voting. However all of these factors are working all together to form the attitude of voting (see appendix for the variables that have been chosen in table 5). This study focuses on factors that have the direct effect on voting which concern personal factors, such as education, age, work status, gender, marriage status and attitudes toward some values and issues in the society. It also focuses on the participation in any voluntary

service programs and belonging to any society groups. The study also takes into account the youth's general knowledge, awareness, opinion and experiences towards some issues. The study also examines the usage of internet. Living in urban, rural or slums and the wealth index of the family are also examined.

I-7 Methodology of the study

To analyze the factors affecting voting among young people, a logistic regression analysis has been used. It is the proper model to be used since the dependent variable is binary.

II-1 The situation in Egypt

According to the World Values Survey (WVS) which is conducted in Egypt in 2008 as many countries all over the world, both young and older people agreed that the government should meet the needs of individuals. Moreover, Egyptian youth have been ranked the third (62%) after Morocco (68%) and North Korea (64%) in believing that the government is responsible for meeting the needs of individuals. This is more than 24 % points higher than the international level - calculated for 56 countries - (the international average is 38%). On the other hand, the percentages of some developed countries such as United Kingdom, USA and Sweden are (24%, 22% and 12% respectively). This dependent behaviour reflects the overreliance of the Egyptian youth on the government

while the youth of developed countries are well prepared to carry on their responsibilities (Egyptian human Development report 2010).

Egyptian society can still be described as patriarchal, which is a system characterized by the domination and superiority of gender and age where men are preferred over women, and the older are preferred over younger (Fargues 1995). This trend can be seen through many attitudes and behaviours especially in rural and Frontier governorates. One of these attitudes is the low interest in politics and political action among older and they pass these attributes to their offspring's either intentionally or unintentionally. Also, the Egyptian social norms consider politics a male privilege and not for females who are only considered interested in family life only (Egypt Human Development Report 2010).

Living in a democratic regime was not available in Egypt before the 25 of January revolution 2011. However, the world Values Survey indicates that the Egyptian youth have a strong wish for more democracy. Indeed, 84% of the Egyptian youth strongly support the importance of living in a Democratic system and they were ahead of some developed countries such as Japan, USA, United Kingdom, Russia and India (Egypt Human Development Report 2010).

However, democracy was not a top priority for the Egyptian youth (only 11% of the believed that democracy is a top priority). On the other hand, a higher level of economic development and combating price increase were their top priority (Egypt Human Development Report 2010). Indeed, because of the global economic crisis, the over

food inflation reached 35.5 % in 2008. Also, the youth unemployment reached 17 % which compasses as twice as the overall employment rate (UNICEF 2010).

Egyptians are involved in many forms of charity activities such as giving money for people who are in need because it is a matter of the culture and customs. The results of SYPE confirm that 52.5 % of the young Egyptians between ages 18 and 29 give money to charities (66.94% males vs. 56.45% females) that mainly goes to the poor.

However, SYPE shows that youth show low interest in participation in voluntary service programs. Only 2.7 percent are reported to do so, while the volunteering rate among young Americans was 36 % in 2006 (Lopez et al. 2006). Most of young Egyptian voters are belonging to the National Democratic party (53.8 % males vs. 61.4 % females).

On the other hand, only 5.42 percent of young Egyptians belong to groups such as youth centre, scouts, sports club, dancing, singing, music, choir, political, party and students union. Among those, only 0.5 percent belongs to political party. However, 13 % of young Americans volunteer in political organization (Lopez et al. 2006).

The SYPE allows us to identify the characteristics of the young Egyptian who voted or intended to vote (table 1a). As expected, the SYPE shows that the young Egyptian males who voted are most likely watching news as a source to learn (53.5 %) versus (46.5 %) who voted and never watched news, while the females show a lower percentage (41.3 %) versus (58.7 %). On the other hand, the printed sources of learning such as daily newspaper, books and magazines come in a second place comparable by the visual ones as expected.

Surprisingly, the percentages of using internet as a way of learning is less than it showed through the 25 of January revolution 2011. Indeed, only 18.4 % and 6.1 % of males and females who voted use the internet.

Young men who voted are most likely introduced to the internet by their friends (66.2%), while the percentage falls to 45 % for young female. The family's effect is more evident among females than males (37.2 % vs. 5.5 %) in introducing youth to the internet. On the other hand the teachers' effect is almost equal for both males and females (14.6 % vs. 15.8% respectively).

In general, young Egyptians are concentrated in rural area (58.9 %), about a third lived in urban (31.6 %) and the rest of them lived in slums (5.6 %). This is true for young voters (58.5 % and 64.1 %) males and females voters lived in rural areas, followed by males and females lived in urban areas (31.4 % and 24.1 % respectively).

Reaching the legal age of voting does not mean becoming a voter. Indeed, the young Egyptian seemed to be politically active in voting between the ages of 22 and 26 (45.3 % and 50.6 %) for males and females respectively. However, males seemed to lose their interest in voting for the older age group 27 – 29 years old (21.6 %), which is unusual since adult seemed to be more likely to vote when asked to. Indeed, only 26% of the young Americans ages between 20 to 25 votes compared to 56% of adult age 26 and above (Lopez et al. 2006).

Most of young male voters have never been married 77 %. On the other hand, most of female young voters are married 58 %. These percentages confirm the fact that Egyptian girls tend to be married at younger ages than boys.

Education has a crucial effect on voting, 97.2 % and 92 % of young male and female voters have been to school or still studying. However, 8 % of female voters have never been to school representing almost four times than the percentage of male voters 2.8 %. This confirms that there is still a gender gap in education. This high percentage of voting among illiterate young girls might be because this group is mostly economically disadvantaged, so, they might vote for money.

Another gender gap is found between employed young Egyptian. Among young male voters 66.9 % of them were employed during the past seven days of the survey compared with only 13.6% female voters. This reflects the fact that males are more likely to engage in the labour market than females.

The most striking finding regarding teachers, who are supposed to play an important role in encouraging students to express their opinions, is that only 10.1 % and 15.7 % of boys and girls who voted reported that they were always encouraged by their teachers.

Young men who voted outnumbered young women by a high margin in discussing politics with friends (37.2 % vs. 22.1 %). They also compete girls in knowing the name of their own governor (47.2 % vs. 24.8 %). These percentages show very low interest and awareness of politics matters especially among girls.

Although, joining military in Egypt is only for boys, when asking boys and girls would they fight for their country in case of a war they both responded positively (97.1 % vs. 85.5 %) for boys and girls who voted respectively.

Gender preference is strongly showed in answering question that men should be preferred over women when jobs are scarce, where both boys and girls who voted agreed (92.7 % vs. 77.1 %). Although there is a difference in the percentages about (15 %), this answer reflected the negative attitudes towards women's work.

When asking young men who ever voted about giving money to charities, 73.8 % have positively answered yes. While the percentage of young women dropped to 55.3 %. Both percentages reflect the fact that Egyptian people in general have high obligations towards poor people and give money generously for those who in need.

Young people were asked about their opinion about some social values, trust and corruption. Those questions used a scale from one to ten with one being completely absent and ten being definitely existing. This study have regrouped the results into three categories low (rating 1-3), mid (rating 4-7) and high (rating 8-10). Generally, both girls and boys who ever voted almost believed that those social values somewhat exist in the Egyptian society even for question of religious faith which indicate that Egyptian are religiously moderate. However, in answering the question of the level of corruption in public institutions boys highly reported in the existence of corruption, with a drop of about 11% points for girls. This might be because boys have more freedom of movement and are more likely to participate in the labour market than girls.

II-2 the aggregated model: Table (2)

By examining the factors that assumed to be affecting young people to vote by using the logistic regression model, the percentage of correctly classified cases is 75.2 % which seems to be a good indication for the ability of the model to classifying data according to whether the youth vote or not. Then, this model was followed by two similar models differentiated by gender.

As shown in table (2) we can conclude the following results according to the odds ratios:

- Males are three times almost likely to vote than female (the odds ratio is 2.731) this might be because Egyptian girls have traditionally been restricted in their mobility outside the home as they get older while boys gain increasing freedom with age.
- Youth are less likely to vote when they are in the younger age group (18-21) comparing to the older age group (22-29) which is the reference category.
- Youth who evaluate the existence of the religiosity value in the society on the first two low categories (scaling from one to seven) are less likely to vote than those who highly evaluate religiosity value on the society. (The reference category)
- Youth who evaluate the existence of independence value in the society in a lower place are almost likely to vote (the odds ratios is 1.027) than those who highly evaluate independence. However, it is not significant.

- The results also confirm that youth who feel uncertain about their future (scaling from one to seven) are almost likely to vote than those who are more uncertain about their future.
- Youth with higher educational level are almost likely to vote than those with lower educational level as expected.
- The study confirms that youth who are urban residents are less likely to vote compared to those who are slum residents (reference category). However, those who are rural residents are more likely to vote but it is not significant.
- There is a positive relationship between wealth index and the dependent variable (whether the youth vote or not). However, it is not significant except for the middle category where the odds ratio is (1.533) compared to the highest category of the wealth index (reference category).
- In answering the question of when jobs are scarce men should have preference over women for getting a job, those who agree or those who are neutral are less likely to vote comparable with those who disagree (reference category)
- The youth who know the name of their governor correctly are almost twice likely to vote (the odds ratio is 2.337) than youth who do not.
- Those who are often discussing politics with their friends are almost three times likely to vote than those who never do (the odds ratio is 2.504)

- Those who are willing to fight for Egypt if there was a war, are almost twice likely to vote (the odds ratio is 2.294) comparable to those who said no.

II-3 the female model: Table (3)

- Table (3) presents the second model which is differentiated by gender (female model) using the same suggested dependent and independent variables. The ability of this model is better than the aggregated model in classifying data (82.2%).
- There is a slight reduction in the odds ratio of females who have known the name of their governor correctly and who have voted compared to the previous model (1.844 vs. 2.337).
- The same is true for those girls who often discussed politics with friends and voted comparable to the aggregated model (1.829 vs. 2.504), however it is not significant.
- There is a significant variable according to this model which was expelled from the aggregated model. That is, girls who have ever participated in at least one voluntary service program are almost twice likely to vote compared to those who never participated (the odds ratio is 1.828).

The male model: table (4)

Table (4) presents the third model (male model). The percentage of correctly classified data is 67 %.

- Two variables are introduced in this model and are expelled according to the two previous models. First, males who evaluate responsibility and thrift are likely to vote. However, they are not significant.
- However, evaluating independence as a community value is affecting girls who vote more than boys, although it is not significant. This might reflect the urge of Egyptian girls to be independent.
- Uncertainty about the future seems to be a male concern. That is, boys who are uncertain about their future are most likely to vote.
- Discussing politics with friends affects voting among males than it does among girls (3.184 vs. 1.829).

III- Conclusions and Recommendations

III-1 Conclusions

Although the 25 of January Egyptian revolution 2011 have proved that youth are well aware of important aspects of politics and current events, it also proved that the majority of Egyptian youth have participated in that event. Also, it showed the great usage of the social networks by the youth. However, this study depended on a survey which has been conducted a year before this revolution.

The study indicates that there is a gender gap between the attitudes of males and females in the engagement in community and political activities precisely voting. This is because males have better contact with the society than females.

Females are more likely to evaluate independence value in the society. This might be because of their need for more freedom.

Males are more likely to feel uncertain about their future which reflects the fact that mostly men enter the Egyptian labour market and since income from labour is the main source of income, given the scarce of job opportunities in Egypt so, they indeed feel unsecured. This holds the negative view of the future.

Wealth index seems to be not significant in all of the three models except for the middle class where the odds are high for the three models. This reflects the fact that middle class always that makes the difference since they are more educated and thus, more engaged in their society. Education seems to influence females not males. Females who are better educated are more likely to vote, which emphasise the importance of education for women's autonomy.

In the three models, those who know the name of the governor of their governorate correctly are more likely to vote, which reflects some awareness of the political knowledge which seems to be poor as in many countries. Yet, this knowledge seems to matter in voting. That is, those who vote are better informed.

In the three models, those who lived in rural areas are more likely to vote than those who live in the slums areas. However, those who live in urban areas are less likely to vote than those in the slums which might need more in-depth research.

The demographic literature on women's status and autonomy showed that Egyptian males have more contact with peers than males (Mensch et al. 2000). This study showed that males are more likely to discuss politics with friends. This also, revealed the freedom of movement for males than females to contact with their friends.

All the three models reveal that in case of war, males and females would fight for their country and are more likely to vote.

In female model, female who ever participated in at least one voluntary service program are more likely to vote. This support that political engagement especially voting is not separated from volunteering.

III-2Recommendations

Although data on youth is somehow available in Egypt, it is not of the best quality and it does not cover all different aspect that is related to young people especially those who deal with civic and political participation. Thus, data and research of youth must be provided and should incorporate institutions including the family, friends, schools universities, clubs, political parties, students unions and so on.

Also, since those researches concern young people, they should be involved as well as policymakers, to address the implementation of interventions and programs.

Poverty is the result of complex interactions between many factors such as households, employment, government support, place of residence, education of parents and so on. Thus, tackling poverty must include comprehensive programs that deal with the multidimensional aspects of poverty.

Egypt still suffers from masculinity in too many aspects especially mobility, freedom and contacting with friends. Egyptian women need, first of all, access to education to empower themselves then they need to have more freedom and mobility. Also, they need to be encouraged by the society to increase their engagement in the different civic activities.

Volunteering and community activities need to widen through schools, because schools play an important role in the political socialization of young Egyptian into active citizens.

Since volunteering is not separated from political engagement, increasing the level of youth involvement will create better citizens who can make a great deal of difference in solving community problems and influencing the government. This can be done by the encouragements by families, schools and media.

Creating more job opportunities for households and youth and facilitating access to small and micro credit will help in solving the unemployment problem.

The 25 of January revolution, makes Egyptian once again address their responsibility as citizens towards their country after years of ignoring it. This will need more in-depth research to explore the differences that occurred among the Egyptian after the revolution.

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Appendix

Table (1a): The characteristics of young Egyptian who ever vote or will vote

Background characteristic	Youth who voted		Did not vote	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%
Source to learn¹				
- Daily newspaper	30.6	17.1	22.2	11.2
- News broadcasts on radio/TV	53.5	41.3	37.7	26.0
-Listening/watching reports on radio/TV	41.7	35.4	32.1	21.9
- Internet, e-mails, blogs	18.4	6.1	14.9	4.7
- Books	13.1	13.9	10.9	7.0
- Printed magazines	11.1	13.6	10.9	8.2
Who introduced you to the internet?²				

¹ The percentages of those who never read the newspaper, never watched news broadcasts, never listening/watching reports, never use the internet, never read books or printed magazines are neglected.

² The percentages of those who no one has introduced them to the internet are neglected.

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Background characteristic	Youth who voted		Did not vote	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%
- Friends	66.2	45.0	66.1	45.0
- Parents, sibling and family members	5.5	37.2	4.0	27.7
- Teachers	14.6	15.8	11.8	18.9
Residence				
- Urban	31.4	24.1	39.5	33.5
- Rural	58.5	64.1	50.4	56.0
- Slum	10.1	11.8	10.1	10.5
Age				
18 -21	33.1	24.8	41.6	34.2
22- 26	45.3	50.6	42.4	43.8
27 - 29	21.6	24.6	16.0	22.0
Marital status				
- Married and ever married	23.0	58.0	19.5	58.5
- Never married	77.0	42.0	80.5	41.5
Educational status				
- Never been to school	2.8	8.0	5.9	17.6
- In school / Institute / College	18.1	11.5	19.1	11.9
- Has been to school	79.1	80.5	75.0	70.5

Background characteristic	Youth who voted		Did not vote	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%
Employed				
- During past seven days	66.0	13.6	61.8	9.8
- Not employed	34.0	86.4	38.2	90.2
Teachers encourage students to express their opinions				
- Always	10.1	15.7	10.8	14.7
- Rarely / never	89.9	84.3	89.2	85.3
Discuss politics with friends				
- Always	37.2	22.1	22.1	12.0
- Rarely / never	62.8	77.9	77.9	88.0
Know the name of your governor				
- Correct	47.2	24.8	22.9	13.5
- Wrong	52.8	75.2	77.1	86.5
Willing to fight for your country				
- Yes	97.1	85.5	92.1	70.6
- No	2.9	14.5	7.9	29.4
When jobs are scarce men should preferred over women				
- Agree	92.7	77.1	92.3	82.0

Background characteristic	Youth who voted		Did not vote	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%
- Disagree	7.3	22.9	7.7	18.0
Do you give money to charities?				
- Yes	73.8	55.3	57.2	40.8
- No	26.2	44.7	42.8	59.2
Evaluate feelings of:				
responsibilities				
- Low	7.1	15.5	8.4	15.1
- Mid	68.3	68.4	68.1	72.2
- High	24.6	16.1	23.5	12.7
Hard work				
- Low	4.2	13.2	6.0	11.9
- Mid	73.5	74.0	76.7	76.7
- High	22.3	12.8	17.3	11.4
Tolerance and respect for other people				
- Low	7.6	14.9	8.0	13.8

Background characteristic	Youth who voted		Did not vote	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%
- Mid	67.6	68.7	76.3	71.5
- High	24.8	16.4	15.7	14.7
Religious faith				
- Low	9.1	12.2	10.4	11.4
- Mid	65.5	63.4	75.0	67.9
- High	25.4	24.4	14.6	20.7
Independence				
- Low	13.3	23.3	12.6	18.1
- Mid	69.7	64.8	77.6	71.1
- High	17.0	11.9	9.8	10.8
Thrift and saving money				
- Low	21.7	26.3	22.4	24.3
- Mid	65.8	63.8	70.1	65.6
- High	12.5	9.9	7.5	10.1
Level of corruption in public institutions				
- Low	5.8	3.5	3.4	4.4

Background characteristic	Youth who voted		Did not vote	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%
- Mid	38.1	51.7	37.3	52.9
- High	56.1	44.8	59.3	42.7
Degree of feelings of uncertainty about future				
- Low	10.1	7.5	4.0	5.5
- Mid	58.3	59.2	56.9	62.1
- High	31.6	33.3	39.1	32.4

Table (2) - logistic regression results of determinants of whether the youth ever voted or not (aggregated model)

variables	B coefficient	S.E	P. value	Odds ratios
Sex (male)	1.005	.057	.000	2.731
Age group (18-21)	- 0.253	.060	.000	0.776
Evaluate religiosity			.000	
- Low	- 0.357	.103	.001	0.700
- Mid	- 0.347	.067	.000	0.706
			.000	

variables	B coefficient	S.E	P. value	Odds ratios
Evaluate independence				
- Low	0.027	.102	.792	1.027
- Mid	- 0.310	.082	.000	0.734
Uncertainty about future				
- Non – ambiguous	0.647	.109	.000	1.909
- Moderate	0.142	.057	.013	1.153
Education				
- Illiterate	- 0.498	.092	.000	0.607
- Primary and preparatory	- 0.520	.097	.000	0.595
- Secondary and intermediate	- 0.180	.082	.028	0.835
Residence				
Urban	- 0.365	.094	.000	0.694
Rural	0.160	.090	.077	1.173
Wealth index				
- Lowest	0.165	.107	.122	1.179
- Second	0.079	.101	.432	1.082
- Middle	0.427	.094	.000	1.533
- Fourth	0.137	.088	.119	1.147

variables	B coefficient	S.E	P. value	Odds ratios
When job are scarce men should preference over women			.005	
- Agree	- 0.450	.143	.002	0.638
- Neither	- 0.344	.163	.034	0.709
Know the name of governor				
- Correct	0.849	.062	.000	2.337
Discuss politics with friends			.000	
- Often	0.918	.160	.000	2.504
- Sometimes	0.478	.070	.000	1.613
- Rarely	0.059	.067	.374	1.061
In ware would you fight for your country				
- Yes	0.830	.092	.000	2.294
Constant	- 1.481	.199	.000	0.227

Percentage of correctly classified cases is 75.2 %

Table (3) – logistic regression results of determinants of whether the young female ever voted or not (female model)

variables	B coefficient	S.E	P. value	Odds ratios
Age group (18 -21)	- 0.322	.092	.000	0.725
Evaluate independence			.000	
- Low	0.156	.143	.276	1.168
- Mid	- 0.210	.126	.095	0.810
Residency			.000	
- Urban	- 0.383	.140	.006	0.682
- Rural	0.185	.130	.155	1.203
Wealth index			.001	
- Lowest	0.277	.162	.088	1.319
- Second	0.090	.155	.562	1.094
- Middle	0.503	.143	.000	1.654
- Fourth	0.271	.134	.044	1.311
Know the name of governor				
- Correct	0.612	.103	.000	1.844
Discuss politics with friends			.000	
- Often	0.604	.322	.060	1.829
- Sometimes	0.363	.111	.001	1.438

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- Rarely	- 0.329	.113	.004	0.720
In war would you fight for your country				
- Yes	0.756	.107	.000	2.130
Education			.000	
- Illiterate	- 0.838	.136	.000	0.433
- Primary and preparatory	- 1.023	.152	.000	0.359
- Secondary	- 0.267	.116	.021	0.766
Ever participated in at least one voluntary service program				
- Yes	0.603	.309	.051	1.828
When job are scarce men should preference over women			.005	
- Agree	- 0.488	.157	.002	0.614
- Neither	- 0.340	.182	.062	0.712
Constant	- 1.356	.243	.000	0.258

Percentage of correctly classified cases is 82.2 %

Table (4) – logistic regression results of determinants of whether
 the young male ever voted or not (male model)

variables	B coefficient	S.E	P. value	Odds ratios
Age group (18 -21)	- 0.277	.075	.000	0.758
Evaluate responsibility			.018	
- Low	- 0.214	.157	.172	0.807
- Mid	0.147	.089	.099	1.158
Evaluate religiosity			.000	
- Low	- 0.506	.151	.001	0.603
- Mid	- 0.483	.095	.000	0.617
Evaluate independence			.003	
- Low	- 0.046	.156	.770	0.955
- Mid	- 0.318	.118	.007	0.728
			.009	
Evaluate thrift and frugality				
- Low	- 0.258	.154	.094	0.773
- Mid	- 0.391	.135	.004	0.677
			.000	

Uncertainty about future				
- Non-ambiguous	1.061	.159	.000	2.889
- Moderate	0.270	.077	.000	1.310
Residency			.000	
- Urban	- 0.390	.131	.003	0.677
- Rural	0.135	.127	.285	1.145
Wealth index			.006	
- Lowest	0.100	.138	.470	1.105
- Second	0.087	.129	.503	1.090
- Middle	0.374	.121	.002	1.453
- fourth	0.019	.115	.865	1.020
Know the name of governor				
- Correct	1.042	.080	.000	2.836
Discuss politics with friends			.000	
- Often	1.158	.193	.000	3.184
- Sometimes	0.665	.094	.000	1.945
- Rarely	0.355	.087	.000	1.427
In war would you fight for your country				
- Yes	1.044	.186	.000	2.841
Constant	- 1.285	.274	.000	0.277

Percentage of correctly classified cases is 67.0 %

Table (5) – definition of the variables used in the three models

Variable name	Definition
<u>Dependent variable</u>	
Did you vote in any election in the past or will you vote at any next election	No 0
	Yes 1
<u>Independent variables</u>	
Sex	Male
	Female reference category
Age group	(18 – 21)
	(22 – 29) reference category
Residence	Urban
	Rural
	Slums reference category
Education	Illiterate
	Primary and preparatory
	Secondary and intermediate

Variable name	Definition
Wealth index	University and above reference category
	Lowest
	Second
	Middle
	Fourth
Evaluate religiosity	Highest reference category
	Low
	Mid
Evaluate independence	High reference category
	Low
	Mid
Evaluate responsibility	High reference category
	Low
	Mid
Evaluate thrift	High reference category
	Low
	Mid

Variable name	Definition
Uncertainty about future Jobs are scarce men should preference over women	Mid High reference category Non ambiguous Moderate Too vague reference category Agree Neither Disagree reference category
Know the name of governor Discuss politics with friends In war would you fight for your country	Correct Wrong reference category Often Sometimes Rarely Never reference category Yes No reference category

Variable name	Definition
Ever participated in at least one voluntary service program	Yes No reference category
Marital status	Married Never been married Others reference category
Live with family	Yes No reference category
Employment	Yes No reference category
Most people can be trusted	Yes No reference category
Pay money for charity	Yes No reference category

Variable name	Definition
Belong to any social groups	Yes
	No reference category
Have any experience witnessing bribery	Yes
	No reference category
Have any experience witnessing nepotism	Yes
	No reference category
Degree of corruption	Low
	Mid
	High reference category
Degree of feelings of uncertainty about future	Mid
	High reference category