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OPINION POLLS

FIFTH WAVE

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1. Introduction

The Egyptian Center for Public Opinion Research “Baseera” conducted a national representative telephone-based survey to explore the perceptions of the Egyptian public regarding the European Union. The survey has been commissioned by the European Union looking into opinions held by the Egyptian public on a range of issues concerning the European Union. This survey is the fourth wave following the first three ones, which were implemented in December 2017, November 2018 and August 2019. The purpose of this report is to reflect the results based on the fourth wave.

2. Methodology

The poll was conducted on a national representative sample of 2013 Egyptians from the 27 Egyptian governorates, aged 15 years and above. Respondents were contacted over their mobile phones and landlines. Random digit dialing technique was used to generate phone numbers.

The data were thereafter weighted to represent population distribution across provinces of Egypt, gender, and education level. Table (A) below displays the weighted and unweighted sample demographics. The survey was conducted through cell phone and landline numbers from June 30 to July 18, 2020. The local researchers at Baseera were responsible for executing the poll.

2.1 Sample size and distribution

The weighted sample characteristics reflect an accurate approximation of the Egyptian population, as the weighted sample is divided between males and females. The different ages of the respondents were divided into three groups; the youth (between 15 – 29 years of age) with 27% representation in the sample, citizens between 30 – 49 years of age with 41%, and citizens 50 years of age or higher with 27%. As for the respondents’ levels of education, the report divided the respondents’ education into three levels; the percentage of those who have not been enrolled in schools or obtained below intermediate education was 54%, the percentage of intermediate or above intermediate education was 33%, while Egyptians who have obtained a university degree or higher accounted for 13% of the sample. Regarding the marital status 22% of the sample at hand have never been married, 69% are currently married, 7% are widowed and approximately 2% are divorced.

The regional representation of the sample reflects 40% from urban areas and 60% from rural areas. Moreover, respondents from urban governorates represent 16% of the sample, Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt represent 47% and 37% respectively, while frontier governorates are less than 1% of the sample.

Table (A): Respondent Characteristics Distribution.
“Egypt 2019 (n =2017).”

		Weighted count	Weighted %	Unweighted count
Gender	Male	1013	50.3	1227
	Female	1000	49.7	790
Age Group	Below 30 years	544	28.4	647
	30-49 years	828	43.1	796
	50 years and above	547	28.5	573
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	1080	53.6	652
	Intermediate/above inter	668	33.2	891
	University and higher	265	13.2	474
Marital Status	Never married	440	21.9	516
	Married	1395	69.3	1349
	Widow	148	7.4	117
	Divorced	29	1.5	34
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	796	39.5	1162
	Rural	1217	60.5	855
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	311	15.5	422
	Lower Egypt	936	46.5	945
	Urban lower Egypt	228	11.3	404
	Rural lower Egypt	708	35.2	541
	Upper Egypt	749	37.3	598
	Urban upper Egypt	245	12.2	289
	Rural upper Egypt	504	25.1	309
	Frontier Governorates**	16	.8	52
	Total	2013	100.0	2017

Around 36% of the respondents are employed, 11% are unemployed and 53% are out of labour force. Among the employed respondents (accounting for 36.4% of the total sample), 26.3% are self-employed, the majority of which are owners of small businesses. The remaining 73.7% of employed respondents were employed by others.

Table (B): Respondent Employment Status Distribution.
“Egypt 2020”

		Weighted count ¹	Weighted %	Unweighted count
Employment Status (n= 2017)	Currently employed	734	36.4	959
	Unemployed and searching for work	223	11.1	237
	Out of labor force	1057	52.5	817
	Total	2013	100	2013
Current occupation (in detail) (n= 793)	A. Self-employed	193	26.3	235
	Self-employed farmer	74	10	60
	Self-employed fisher	6	0.9	5
	Specialist (lawyer - doctor - accountant - engineer)	16	2.2	25
	Owner of a small shop or workshop, a craftsman or any other self-employment	41	5.6	66
	Business owners, owner of a company (single or partner)	56	7.6	79
	B. Employed	540	73.7	724
	Specialist (Physician Employee / Lawyer Employee / Accountant Employee / Employee Engineer / Employee Nurse ...)	95	12.9	158
	General management (Director, etc.)	14	1.9	24
	Middle management, other administrative (department head, branch manager, department manager)	12	1.7	20
	Office Staff (mainly working in an office)	46	6.3	67
	Employee does not work primarily in an office, but mobile (salesperson, driver)	80	10.9	101
	Employee does not work primarily within an office, but a service profession (medical assistant – waiter / cook – police – fireman)	35	4.8	41
	Professional manual worker	113	15.5	145
	Non-professional manual worker - server	118	16	131
	Teacher	26	3.5	34
	Other	2	0.2	3
	Total	734	36.4	959

¹ Weighted counts are subject to rounding errors.

2.2 Questionnaire

Before beginning the survey, a few questions were asked to identify the characteristics of the respondents included in the survey. The first section of the questionnaire is dedicated to collect data about the perception of the respondents towards the European Union, their understanding of the EU and how Egypt benefited from the different programs of the EU in Egypt. The second section probes information sources that the Egyptians use to get information about any topic in general and about the European Union in particular. The final section covers some social indicators: relatives in the EU, family wealth, internet access, and usage of social media.

2.3 Data collection process and survey mode

This survey utilized a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system to collect the data from Egyptians, in order to identify their general perception of the EU, during the period from June 30th to July 18th, 2019. The response rate of the poll reached 63.4%, which refers to the percent of respondents that have completed or partly completed the questionnaires from all those approached.

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 differences within the Egyptian society, 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), namely; gender, age groups, highest education stage completed, employment status, urban/rural residence, and region of residence.

3. Results of the public opinion poll survey

The survey core investigates the general understanding and impression of Egyptians concerning the European Union. The survey targets the respondents who ever heard about the European Union and can give an impression about it. However, respondents that mentioned they have never heard of the European Union were identified and directed to skip this section.

3.1 Understanding of the European Union

3.1.1 General perceptions of the EU

The data at hand reveals a lower level of knowledge about the EU if compared to the last year data as 28% of the respondents know about the EU in 2020 –table 1- compared to 34% in 2019 and only 20% are at least fairly well informed. The percentage of those who said that they don't know the EU is almost the same as the last year (64% in 2020 compared to 62% in 2019) while the percentage of those who are not sure doubled between 2019 and 2020 (4% and 8% respectively). As revealed in the table below the relation between the different respondent characteristics and their self-rated knowledge of EU were all found to be statistically significant. The results reflect slightly higher knowledge among the better-off categories, as the data also showed a statistically significant direct ordinal relation between the respondents' self-rated level knowledge with the EU and their education level; the higher the education level the higher their self-rated knowledge level (37% among university graduates and 72.6% among below intermediate mentioned that they don't know EU, respectively). Similarly, the most unfamiliar age category with the EU is the category between 15 and less than 30 and the category 50 years old and above (68%). This is also the case regarding the respondents' place of residence, where urban residents rated their knowledge of the EU higher than rural residents (58.4% and 68.1% mentioned that they do not know the EU, respectively).

**Table 1: Respondent Characteristics by Self-rated Knowledge of the European Union.
“Egypt 2020 (n =2013).”**

Q101: What is your knowledge of the EU?							Total	
		Very well-informed	Fairly well-informed	Not very well-informed	Don't Know EU at all	Not Sure	%	Weighted Count ²
Gender*	Male	5.5%	19.4%	7.6%	59.5%	7.9%	100%	1013
	Female	1.4%	13.8%	7.5%	69.0%	8.3%	100%	1001
Age Group *	Below 30 years	1.7%	13.4%	9.2%	68.2%	7.5%	100%	544
	30-49 years	4.1%	18.6%	8.1%	59.2%	10.0%	100%	828
	50 years and above	4.8%	17.2%	5.3%	67.5%	5.3%	100%	547
Completed Educational Level *	Below intermediate	1.3%	9.7%	7.3%	72.6%	9.1%	100%	1080
	Intermediate/above Intermediate	2.7%	19.9%	8.2%	61.7%	7.5%	100%	668
	University and higher	14.3%	36.6%	6.8%	37.0%	5.3%	100%	265
Employment Status *	Currently employed	5.9%	21.6%	6.0%	57.4%	9.1%	100%	733
	Unemployed and searching for work	2.7%	15.6%	11.6%	65.2%	4.9%	100%	224
	Out of labor force	2.0%	13.5%	7.8%	68.7%	8.0%	100%	1057
Urban/ Rural Residence *	Urban	5.2%	21.6%	8.8%	58.4%	6.0%	100%	795
	Rural	2.4%	13.4%	6.7%	68.1%	9.4%	100%	1218
Region of Residence *	Urban governorates	4.5%	23.4%	9.6%	55.8%	6.7%	100%	312
	Lower Egypt	3.5%	17.2%	7.9%	62.3%	9.1%	100%	936
	Upper Egypt	2.8%	13.3%	6.3%	70.0%	7.6%	100%	750
	Frontier Governorates**	6.3%	18.8%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100%	16
Total		3.4%	16.7%	7.5%	64.3%	8.1%	100%	2013

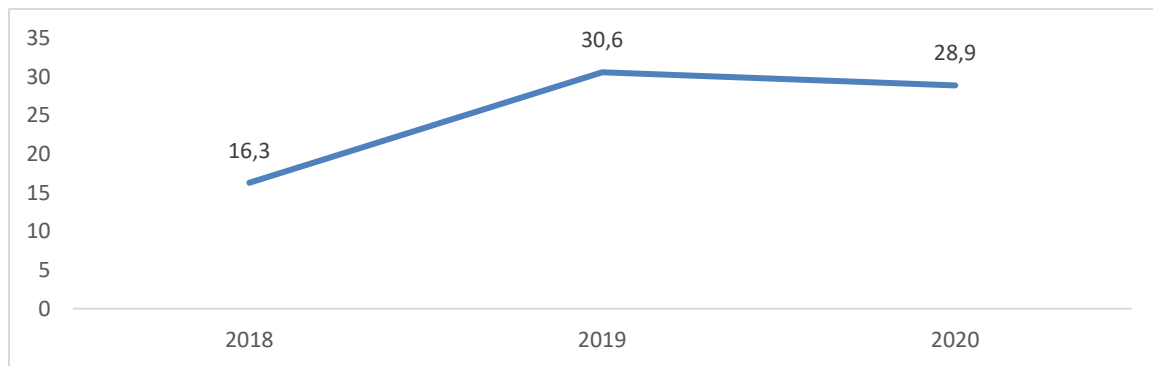
*Statistically significant relation using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

For further investigation, the respondents were asked about their impression towards the EU. The results show that there is general unfamiliarity of Egyptians with the European Union as 71% of the respondents mentioned that they have never heard of it when they were asked about their impression towards the EU. Moreover, the percentage of those who have ever heard of it also decreased by 2 percentage points, although there was an increase from 16% in 2018 to 31% in 2019.

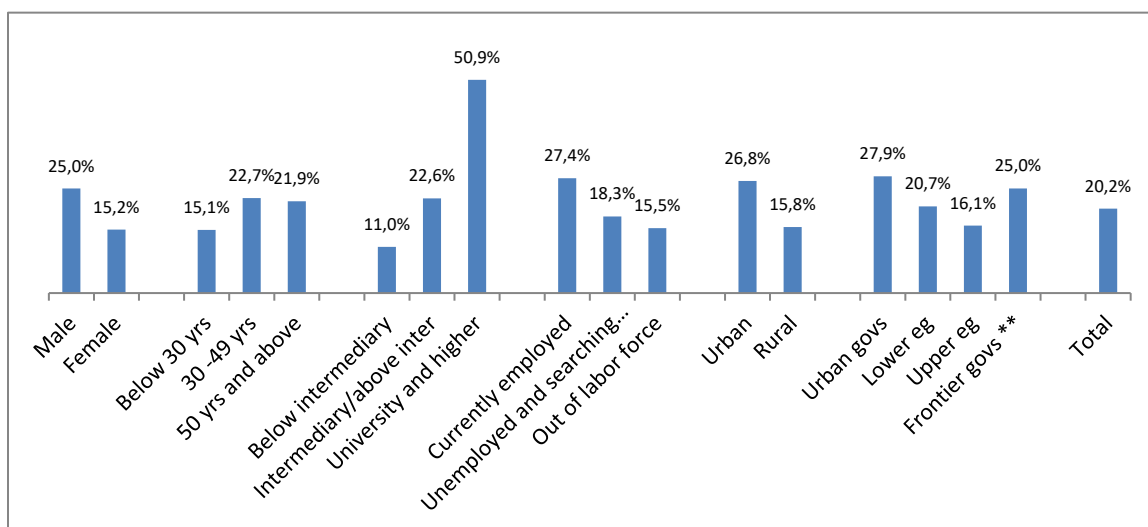
² Weighted counts are subject to rounding errors.

Figure 1: Trend of Percentage of Those Who Have Ever Heard of the European Union. “Egypt 2018-2020”



Males tend to be more familiar than females with percentages 25%, and 15% respectively. Additionally, the higher the educational level the higher chance for the individual to hear about the EU as the percentage of those who have ever heard of it increases from 11% for those with education less than intermediate, to 23% for individuals with intermediate and above intermediate education, and it is 51% for those with a university degree of above. The percentage of those who have ever heard of the EU decreases from 27% for employed people to 18% for unemployed, and reaches its minimum for those out of labor force (16%). It is worth mentioning also that the percentage of those who have ever heard of the EU is higher for those living in urban areas (27%) compared to those living in rural areas (16%).

Figure 2: Percentage of Those Who Have Ever Heard of the European Union by Respondent Characteristics. “Egypt 2020 (n =2013).”



** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

3.1.2 Impressions and understanding of respondents with prior knowledge of the European Union

Generally, the European Union conjures positive impressions among the public with some knowledge of the EU; 20% mentioned a very positive impression and 30% a fairly positive impression; while approximately 18% had a neutral disposition and approximately 18% could not specify. The remaining 15% of respondents aware of the EU are evenly divided between fairly negative (9%) and very negative impressions (6%).

Upon measuring the statistical association between the impressions of the EU with the respondent characteristics, there is a significant difference between the categories of all variables of the characteristics except for the place of residence. Males were observed to have more positive impressions than females; as almost half of males (56%) mentioned a positive impression of the EU compared to 39% among females. Male respondents were also more decisive than female respondents towards their impression of the EU as the percentage of those who mentioned that they “don’t know” differs from 15% among males to 22% among females.

Youth below 30 years of age are the most likely to have positive impressions of EU as observed among all the categories, with approximately 52%; and only 10% mentioned a negative impression. On the other hand, the age category “50 years of age and above” conveyed the lowest percentage of positive impressions with 45%; and almost 23% mentioned a negative impression. Similarly, respondents with intermediate education levels or less were least likely to mention positive impressions (48%) compared to 55% among those who have a university degree and above.

Table 2: Respondent (who have ever heard of the EU) Characteristics by Impression of the European Union. “Egypt 2020 (n =582).”

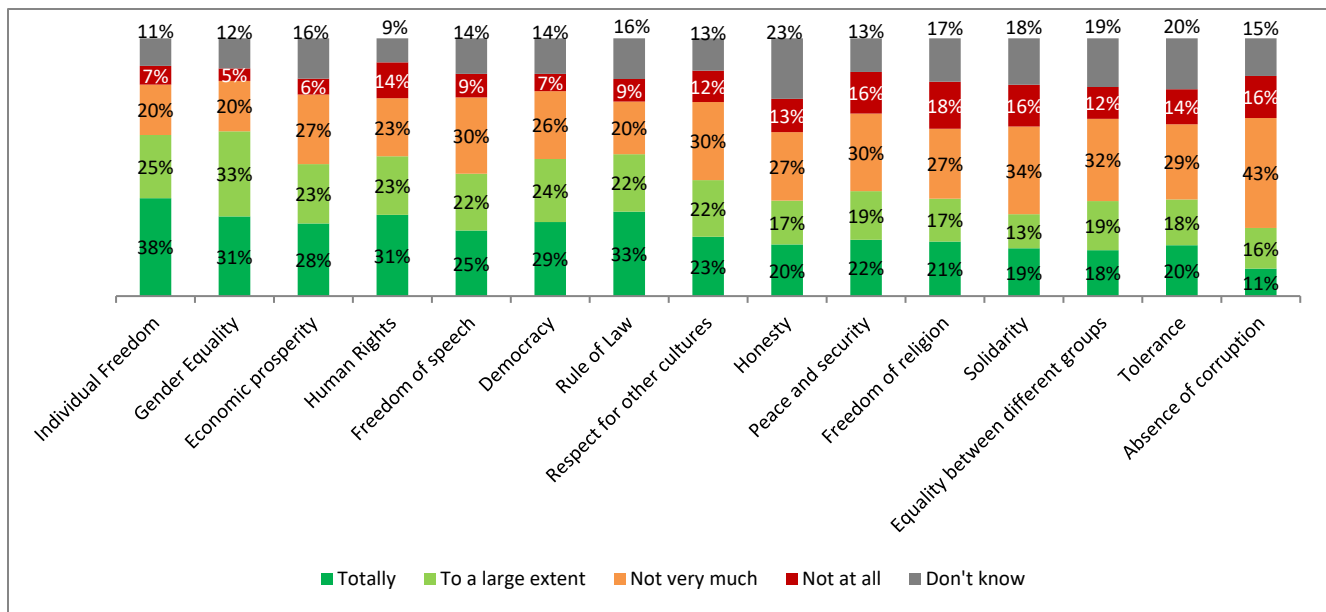
Q102: In general, what impression does hearing “The European Union” conjure up for you?								Total	
		Very positive	Fairly positive	Neutral	Fairly negative	Very negative	Don't know	%	Weighted Count
Gender	Male	24.4%	31.8%	17.3%	5.8%	5.8%	15.1%	100.0%	365
	Female	12.4%	26.3%	19.4%	13.4%	6.9%	21.7%	100.0%	217
Age Group	Below 30 years*	21.1%	30.6%	13.6%	5.4%	4.1%	25.2%	100.0%	147
	30 -49 years*	20.9%	27.3%	20.2%	8.7%	4.7%	18.2%	100.0%	253
	50 years and above*	18.1%	27.1%	20.0%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	100.0%	155
Completed Educational Level*	Below-intermediate*	17.7%	30.3%	15.2%	6.6%	6.6%	23.7%	100.0%	198
	Intermediate/ above intermediate*	19.9%	28.0%	18.6%	10.6%	4.7%	18.2%	100.0%	236
	University and higher*	23.0%	31.8%	20.9%	7.4%	8.8%	8.1%	100.0%	148
Employment Status	Currently employed	24.5%	31.0%	16.1%	5.4%	7.7%	15.3%	100.0%	261
	Unemployed and searching for work **	21.3%	32.5%	16.3%	7.5%	1.3%	21.3%	100.0%	80
	Out of labor force	14.2%	27.5%	20.8%	12.1%	6.7%	18.8%	100.0%	240
Urban/ Rural Residence*	Urban	18.5%	30.8%	18.5%	7.7%	8.7%	15.7%	100.0%	286
	Rural	21.3%	28.4%	17.6%	9.5%	4.1%	19.3%	100.0%	296
Region of Residence**	Urban governorates	14.8%	33.0%	15.7%	8.7%	11.3%	16.5%	100.0%	115
	Lower Egypt	20.3%	29.3%	19.3%	7.9%	5.5%	17.6%	100.0%	290
	Upper Egypt	22.7%	28.5%	17.4%	9.3%	4.1%	18.0%	100.0%	172
	Frontier Governorates**	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%	4
Total		19.9%	29.7%	18.0%	8.4%	6.4%	17.5%	100.0%	582

*The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

In order to better grasp the general perception of the EU, the respondents with prior knowledge of the EU were asked to rate the extent to which they feel the EU represents several values. The results presented in the coming lines represent the sum of the percentages of those who answered “Totally” and “To a large extent” while the percentages of the remaining answers are displayed in figure (3) and in Table A.1 in the appendix. The values ‘individual freedom’, ‘gender equality’, ‘economic prosperity’, ‘human rights’, ‘democracy’ and ‘rule of law’ attained percentages more than or equal to 50% of agreement; the percentages were 62%, 64%, 51%, 54%, 53% and 55% respectively. Other values attained percentages below 50%; Table (A.1) in appendix allows observing discrepancies among characteristics.

Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of EU Representation of Values among those Who Have Ever Heard Of the EU. “Egypt 2020 (n =582).”



Generally, Egyptians who are aware of the EU seem to perceive the relationship between Egypt and the EU in a moderately positive light; 44% believe that the relation with the EU is fairly good, and 27% perceive it as very good, while approximately 20% cannot specify and around 1% believe that Egypt has no relation with the EU.

**Table 3: Respondent (who have ever heard of the EU) Characteristics by Best Describe of The Relations between the European Union and Egypt.
“Egypt 2020 (n =582).”**

Q104 In general, how would you describe the relations that the European Union has with Egypt?								Total	
		Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	The European Union does not have any relationship with Egypt	Don't know	%	Weighted Count
Gender**	Male	30.6%	44.0%	4.4%	3.3%	1.1%	16.7%	100.0%	366
	Female	21.9%	44.7%	5.6%	1.4%	1.4%	25.1%	100.0%	215
Age Group**	Below 30 years	23.0%	43.9%	6.1%	4.1%	1.4%	21.6%	100.0%	148
	30 -49 years	30.3%	41.7%	3.9%	2.0%	1.6%	20.5%	100.0%	254
	50 years and above	29.7%	49.0%	5.2%	.6%	1.3%	14.2%	100.0%	155
Completed Educational Level**	Below intermediate	28.6%	30.7%	4.0%	4.5%	1.5%	30.7%	100.0%	199
	Intermediate/above intermediate	30.0%	47.3%	5.5%	1.7%	1.3%	14.3%	100.0%	237
	University and higher	21.8%	57.1%	5.4%	1.4%	1.4%	12.9%	100.0%	147
Employment Status**	Currently employed	30.0%	45.6%	5.3%	2.7%	1.1%	15.2%	100.0%	263
	Unemployed and searching for work	30.0%	41.3%	3.8%	3.8%	2.5%	18.8%	100.0%	80
	Out of labor force	23.7%	43.6%	4.6%	2.1%	1.2%	24.9%	100.0%	241
Urban/ Rural Residence**	Urban	24.6%	47.9%	4.6%	4.6%	1.8%	16.5%	100.0%	284
	Rural	30.0%	40.7%	5.1%	.7%	.7%	22.9%	100.0%	297
Region of Residence**	Urban Governorates	27.6%	48.3%	4.3%	5.2%	2.6%	12.1%	100.0%	116
	Lower Egypt	26.9%	41.4%	5.5%	1.7%	.7%	23.8%	100.0%	290
	Upper Egypt	27.7%	45.7%	4.6%	2.9%	1.2%	17.9%	100.0%	173
	Frontier Governorates	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100.0%	4
Total		27.3%	44.1%	5.0%	2.7%	1.2%	19.7%	100.0%	582

*The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

About 43% of those who ever heard about the EU are aware of the financial support the EU provides Egypt for cooperation programs. There are no statistically significant discrepancies for different characteristics groups; about 63% of the respondents aware of such cooperation programs however mentioned that it is effective, and 23% mentioned that it is not effective and 13% cannot specify an answer.

Table 4: Respondent (who have ever heard of the EU) Characteristics by Knowledge of Financial Support for Cooperation Programs.
“Egypt 2020 (n =583).”

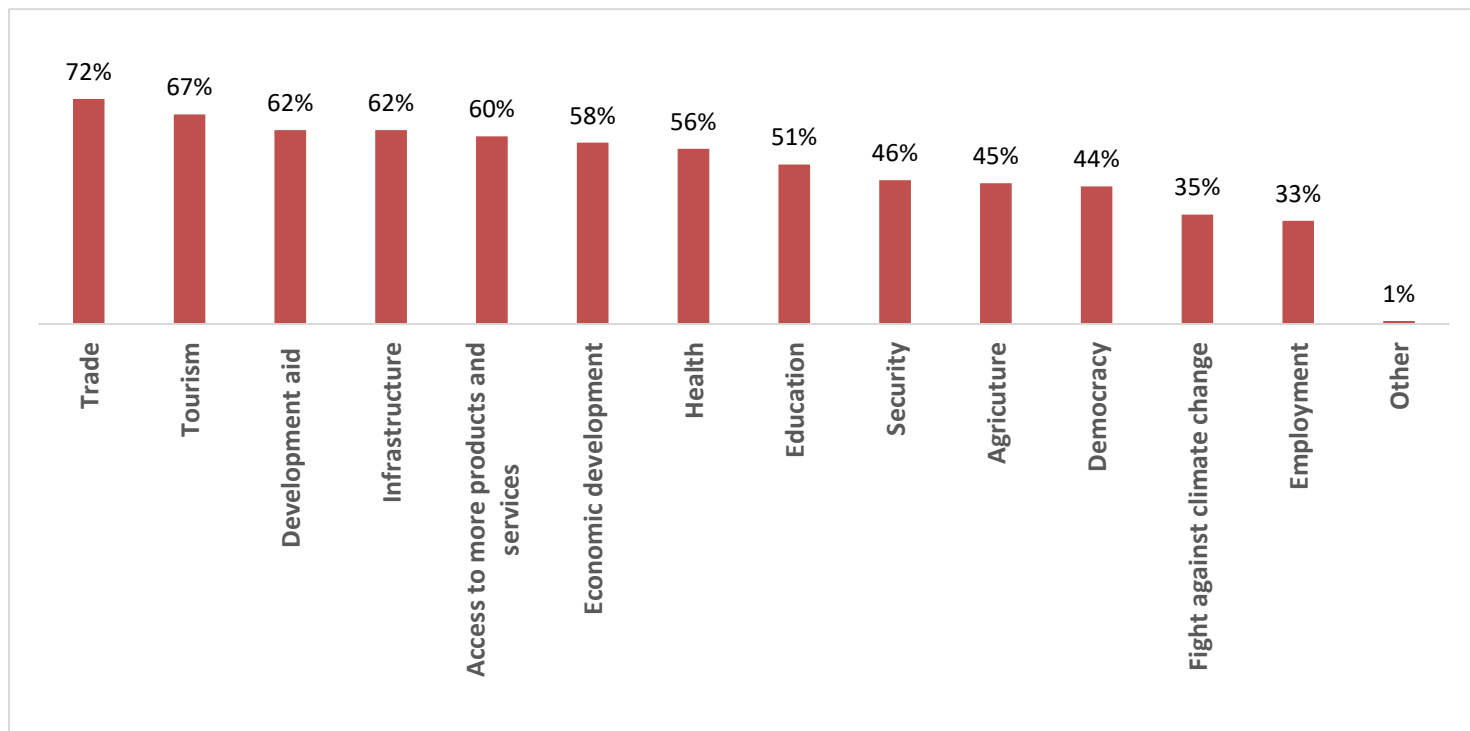
Q105 As far as you know, does the European Union provide Egypt with financial support for cooperation programs?				Total
		Yes	%	Weighted Count
Gender*	Male	45.5%	100%	367
	Female	39.4%	100%	216
Age Group*	Below 30 years	39.6%	100%	149
	30 -49 years	44.7%	100%	253
	50 years and above	45.8%	100%	155
Completed Educational Level*	Below intermediate	42.4%	100%	198
	Intermediate/above Intermediate	41.1%	100%	236
	University and higher	48.3%	100%	147
Employment Status*	Currently employed	45.6%	100%	263
	Unemployed and searching for work	43%	100%	79
	Out of labor force	41%	100%	239
Urban/ Rural Residence*	Urban	42.1%	100%	285
	Rural	44.4%	100%	297
Region of Residence**	Urban governorates	39.5%	100%	114
	Lower Egypt	42.8%	100%	290
	Upper Egypt	46.5%	100%	172
	Frontier Governorates**	60%	100%	5
Total		43.2%	100%	583

*The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

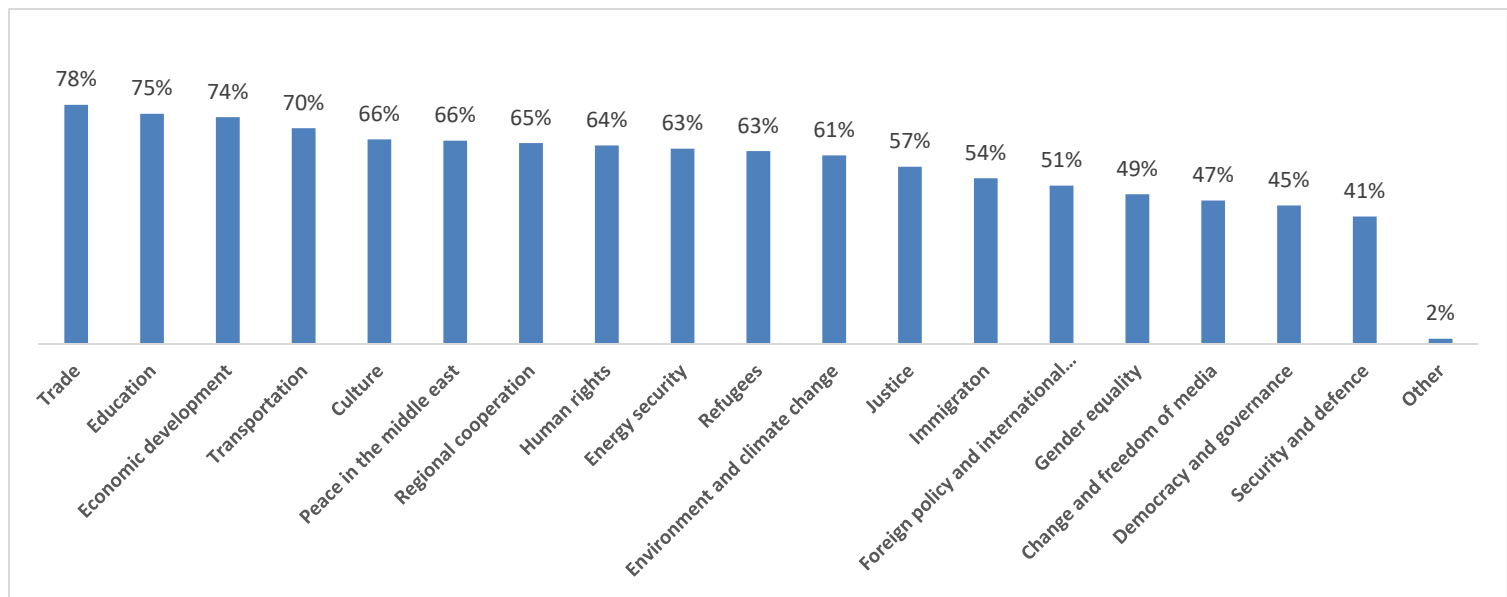
The respondents who have ever heard about the EU were also asked to give their opinion whether Egypt benefited from the support of the EU in some selected fields. The highest agreement was for trade with 72%, followed by tourism with a percentage of 67%. Development aid, infrastructure development, access to more products and services, economic development, health, and education also attained percentages above 50% (62%, 62%, 60%, 58%, 56%, and 51% respectively). On the other hand, the lowest agreement appeared for fight against climate change, and employment with 35%, and 33% respectively. Only 1% of the respondents mentioned other fields.

**Figure 4: Percentages of agreement that EU supported Egypt in selected fields.
“Egypt 2020 (n =582).”**



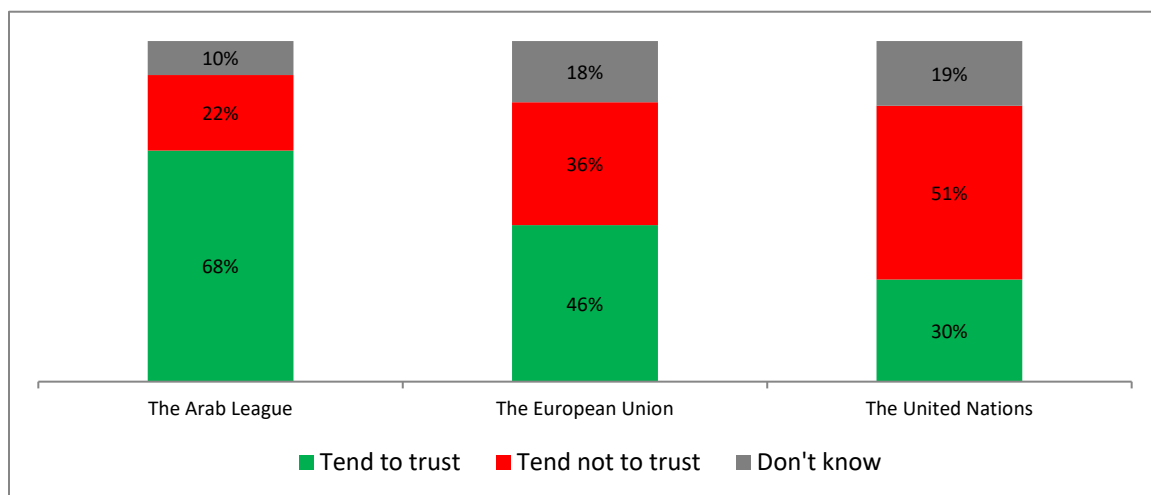
When Egyptians who have ever heard about the EU were asked to identify areas, where they would like greater support from the EU, the majority of the respondents mentioned trade and education to be the most pressing issues (78%, and 75% respectively). In the third place, the public would like to get greater EU support in economic development with a percentage of 74%. The Egyptian public also considers transportation, culture, peace in the Middle East and regional cooperation to be among the top priorities (70%, 66%, 66% and 65% respectively), along with human rights (64%), energy security and refugees (63% each), followed by environment and climate change (61%) and justice (57%). The remaining fields all attained below 55%.

Figure 5: Percentage Distribution of Areas where Greater EU Support Is Required among those Who Have Ever Heard Of the EU. “Egypt 2020 (n =582).”



The survey also asked about the Egyptian public’s tendency to trust international organizations, namely the EU, the Arab League, and the United Nations. Over half of respondents who have ever heard of the EU tend to trust the Arab League (68%), and trust the European Union less (46%). The United Nations attained the lowest level of trust with almost 30%, which was the same as the first 3 waves.

Figure 6: Whether Respondents Trust the Following International Institutions among those Who Have Ever Heard Of the EU. “Egypt 2019 (n =617).”



Upon further investigation, the data reveals that males were more likely to trust the European Union compared to females. This difference was found to be statistically significant. The education level of the respondent also conveyed a notable effect on their level of trust especially in the United Nations and the Arab League; the higher the level of education the less likely they were to trust the United Nations and Arab League (15% among below intermediate education and 36% among university graduates for the Arab League, 45% among below intermediate education and 62% among university graduates for the United Nations).

The place of residence also was found to be statistically significant in deciding the trust in the international organizations as the percentage of trust in the Arab League increases from 61% for urban to 76% for rural areas, the percentage of trust in the UN increases from 26% for urban to 33% for rural areas and the percentage of trust in the EU increases from 43% for urban to 49% for rural areas.

**Table 5: Respondent (who have ever heard of the EU) Characteristics by Tendency to Trust International Organizations.
“Egypt 2020 (n =582).”**

Q109 Do you tend to trust the following institutions?		1. The European Union				2. The United Nations				3. The Arab League				Total
		Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know	%	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know	%	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	Don't know	%	Weighted Count
Gender	Male	51.1%	31.4%	17.5%	100%	31.1%	51.8%	17.2%	100%*	67.2%	23.5%	9.3%	100%*	366
	Female	37.2%	44.2%	18.6%	100%	27.0%	50.2%	22.8%	100%*	70.4%	19.4%	10.2%	100%*	216
Age Group	Below 30 years	50.3%	28.2%	21.5%	100%*	36.5%	41.2%	22.3%	100%	75.7%	14.9%	9.5%	100%	148
	30 -49 years	44.7%	40.3%	15.0%	100%*	24.9%	61.3%	13.8%	100%	68.1%	24.4%	7.5%	100%	254
	50 years and above	44.2%	37.7%	18.2%	100%*	30.5%	48.1%	21.4%	100%	60.4%	26.6%	13.0%	100%	154
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	43.4%	36.4%	20.2%	100%*	28.8%	44.9%	26.3%	100%	74.2%	15.2%	10.6%	100%	198
	intermediate /above intermediate	45.6%	33.3%	21.1%	100%*	31.6%	49.8%	18.6%	100%	70.5%	19.0%	10.5%	100%	237
	University and higher	49.3%	40.5%	10.1%	100%*	27.0%	61.5%	11.5%	100%	57.4%	35.8%	6.8%	100%	148
Employment Status	Currently employed	50.0%	34.0%	16.0%	100%*	30.9%	53.4%	15.6%	100%	64.5%	26.7%	8.8%	100%	262
	Unemployed and searching for work	48.1%	32.9%	19.0%	100%*	35.4%	51.9%	12.7%	100%	79.7%	15.2%	5.1%	100%	79
	Out of labor force	40.8%	40.0%	19.2%	100%*	26.3%	48.3%	25.4%	100%	69.2%	18.8%	12.1%	100%	240
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	43.2%	41.4%	15.4%	100%*	26.3%	56.8%	16.8%	100%	60.7%	28.8%	10.5%	100%	258
	Rural	48.6%	31.1%	20.3%	100%*	32.7%	45.8%	21.5%	100%	76.0%	15.2%	8.8%	100%	296
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	42.6%	44.3%	13.0%	100%	27.0%	60.0%	13.0%	100%	59.1%	33.9%	7.0%	100%	115
	Lower Egypt	44.8%	32.4%	22.8%	100%	27.9%	46.2%	25.9%	100%	68.6%	19.7%	11.7%	100%	290
	Upper Egypt	50.0%	37.2%	12.8%	100%	34.1%	53.2%	12.7%	100%	74.6%	17.3%	8.1%	100%	173
	Frontier Governorates**	60.0%	20.0%	20.0%	100%	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%	100%	75.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100%	4
Total		46.0%	36.1%	17.9%	100%	29.6%	51.2%	19.2%	100%	68.6%	21.8%	9.6%	100%	582

*The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

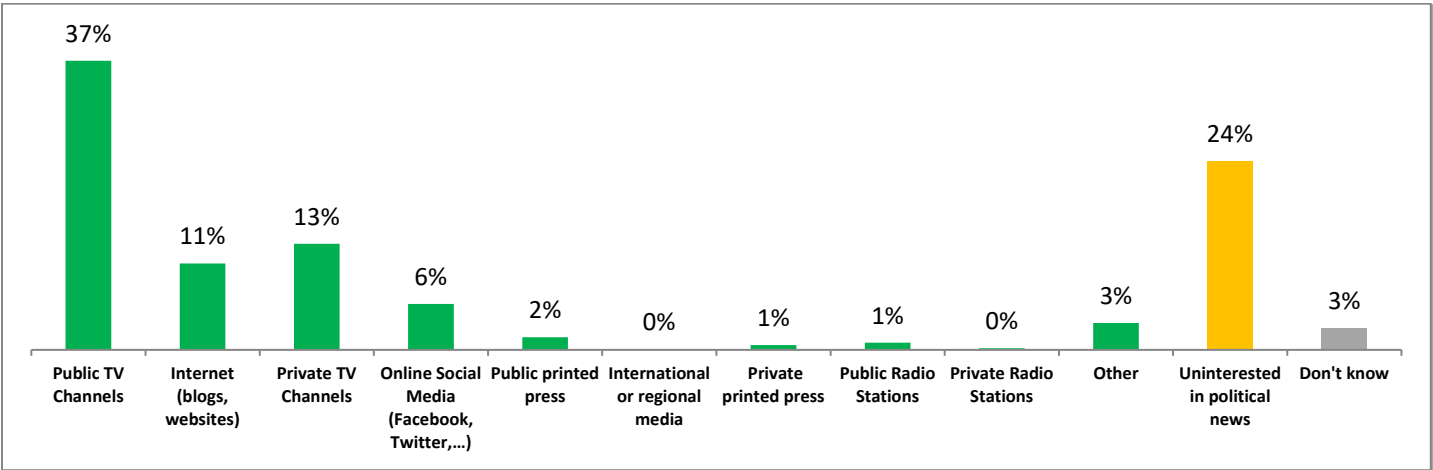
** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

3.2 Sources of information on the EU

3.2.1 Media as sources of information

When asked about the type of media primarily trusted most for political news and information, around half of the respondents said that they relied on TV channels (public and private), followed by the internet and social media as trusted primary sources of political news (16% in total). Surprisingly, printed press, international or regional media, along with radio –both publicly and privately owned- attained the lowest mentions, not exceeding 2% each. On the other hand, more than 20% mentioned that they are generally uninterested in political news. However, their percentage decreased compared to 2019 by around 10 percentage points.

Figure 7: Most Trusted Primary Source of Political News. “Egypt 2020 (n =2013).”



Upon observing the differences between the different groups of the Egyptian society, the results showed insufficient counts for statistical inference in all characteristic groups.

Table 6: Respondent Characteristics by Most Trusted Primary Source of Political News.
“Egypt 2020 (n =2013).”

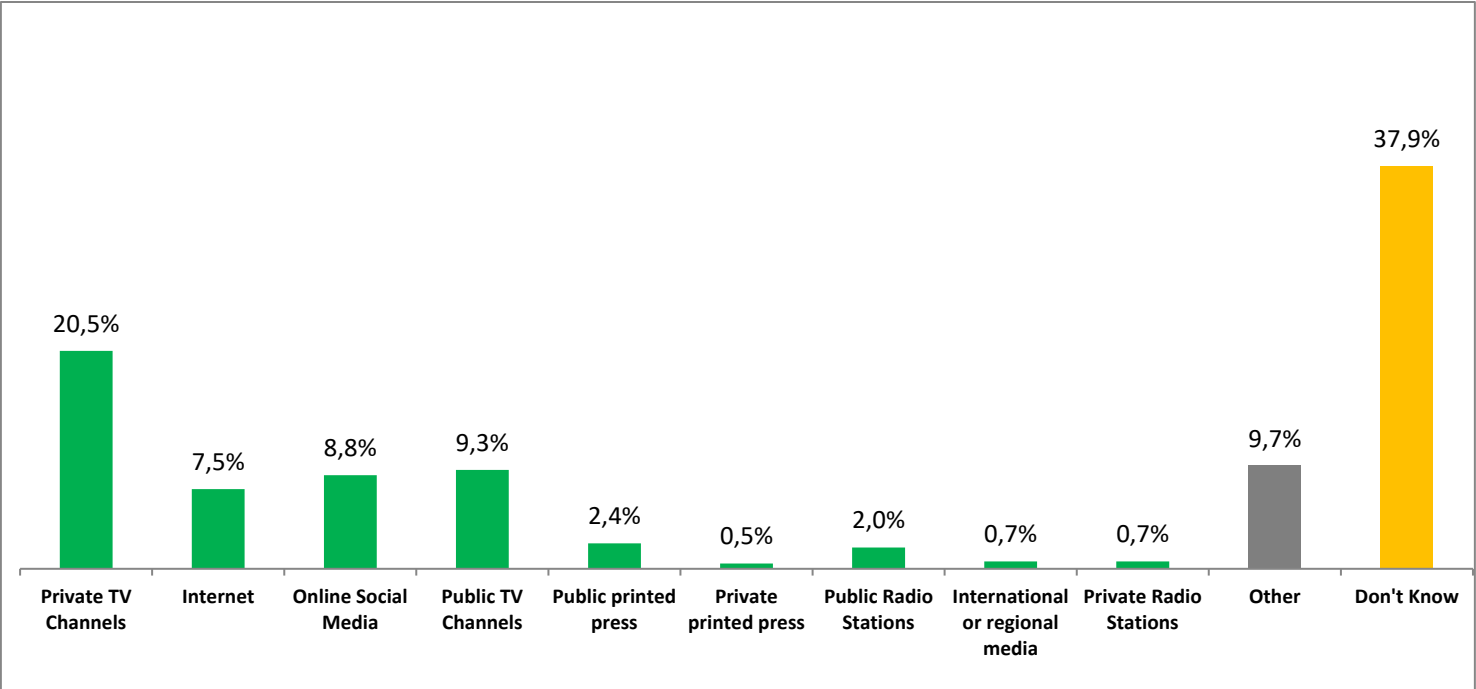
		Q201A What is the main source of information you trust most regarding political news?												Total	
		1 Public printe d press	2 Privat e printe d press	3 Public TV Channel s	4 Private TV Channel s	5 Public Radio Station s	6 Privat e Radio Statio ns	7 Internet (blogs, website s)	8 Online Social Media (Facebo ok, Twitter,)	Internation al or regional media	9 Other	10 Uninterest ed in political news	11 Don't know	%	Weight ed Count
Gender**	Male	2.0%	.5%	35.9%	11.3%	1.3%	.4%	12.2%	7.3%	.2%	2.5%	23.5%	3.0%	100%	1015
	Female	1.2%	.8%	37.1%	15.5%	.5%	.1%	9.5%	4.2%	.1%	4.3%	24.1%	2.5%	100%	999
Age Group**	Below 30 years	1.3%	.7%	28.7%	9.8%	.6%	0.0%	20.6%	9.6%	0.0%	1.3%	25.8%	1.7%	100%	543
	30 -49 years	1.5%	.7%	33.5%	17.4%	1.0%	.5%	9.1%	5.8%	.1%	4.4%	24.7%	1.5%	100%	827
	50 year and above	2.2%	.2%	50.7%	12.3%	1.3%	.2%	2.2%	1.6%	.2%	4.6%	20.0%	4.6%	100%	546
Completed Educational Level**	Below intermediate	.5%	.2%	40.3%	13.1%	1.1%	.2%	6.0%	3.7%	0.0%	4.3%	26.9%	3.9%	100%	1080
	intermediate /above intermediate	2.1%	1.2%	35.1%	11.2%	.6%	.4%	15.4%	7.2%	.1%	2.1%	23.2%	1.3%	100%	669
	University and higher	4.6%	1.1%	24.7%	20.5%	.8%	0.0%	19.4%	10.6%	.8%	3.0%	12.9%	1.5%	100%	263
Employment Status**	Currently employed	1.9%	.5%	36.0%	13.1%	.7%	.1%	11.7%	7.9%	.3%	2.3%	22.5%	3.0%	100%	734
	Unemployed and searching for work	2.3%	0.0%	27.1%	11.8%	2.3%	0.0%	16.3%	7.2%	0.0%	3.2%	28.1%	1.8%	100%	221
	Out of labor force	1.2%	.8%	38.8%	14.0%	.8%	.4%	9.2%	4.1%	0.0%	4.2%	23.8%	2.8%	100%	1058
Urban/ Rural Residence**	Urban	2.4%	.6%	33.0%	17.1%	1.1%	.3%	13.9%	5.9%	.3%	3.8%	19.7%	1.9%	100%	796
	Rural	1.1%	.6%	38.7%	11.0%	.8%	.2%	8.9%	5.8%	0.0%	3.1%	26.5%	3.3%	100%	1217
Region of Residence**	Urban governorates	2.6%	1.0%	32.7%	17.3%	1.3%	.3%	14.7%	6.4%	0.0%	1.9%	20.5%	1.3%	100%	312
	Lower Egypt	1.6%	.5%	41.4%	11.0%	1.2%	.3%	10.0%	5.1%	.2%	2.5%	23.7%	2.5%	100%	937
	Upper Egypt	1.2%	.7%	31.7%	14.9%	.4%	.1%	10.5%	6.3%	.1%	5.2%	25.2%	3.6%	100%	750
	Frontier Governorates**	0.0%	0.0%	43.8%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%	6.3%	100%	16
Total		1.6%	.6%	36.5%	13.4%	.9%	.2%	10.9%	5.8%	.1%	3.4%	23.8%	2.7%	100%	2013

*The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

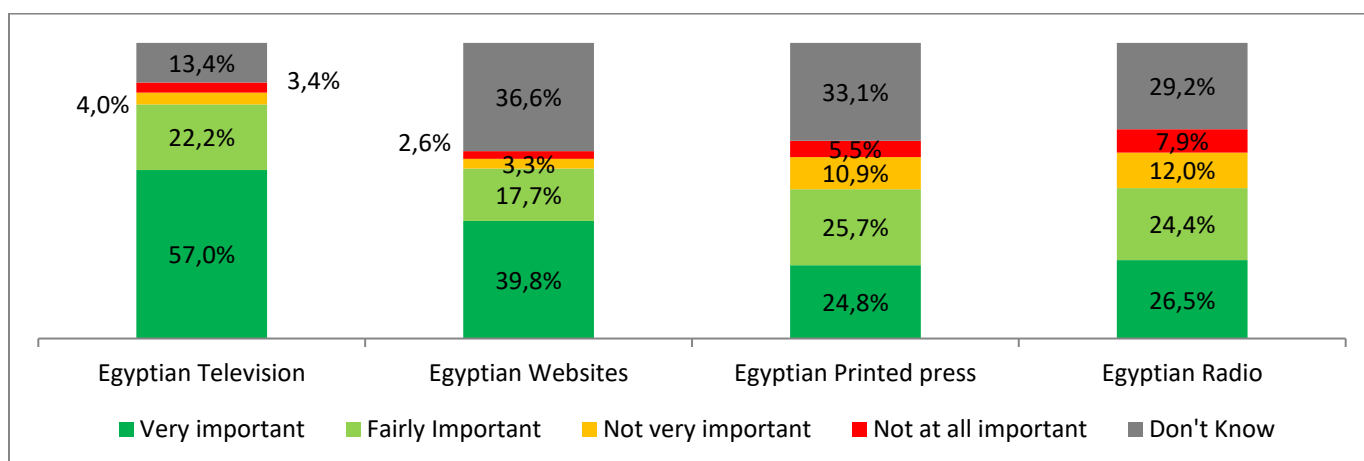
The figure below shows the second most trusted sources of political news; this is excluding the respondents that revealed their disinterest in political news (24%), those who could not mention a primary source (3%), and those who could not mention a source different from their primary (1%). The second most popular information source is also television (30%), specifically privately-owned channels (21%), followed by social media (9%), then internet (8%).

Figure 8: Second Most Trusted Source of Political News. “Egypt 2020 (n=1449).”



The respondents were also asked to rate the importance of the national media outlets in influencing public opinion, as depicted in figure 9. Unsurprisingly, Egyptian channels were rated as the most influential media outlet (79% rated at least fairly important), followed by websites (58%). However, it is noteworthy that the data at hand reveals the Egyptian public to be most indecisive regarding the influence of websites; as 37% could not specify their influential importance, unlike television in which only 13% could not specify its importance in influencing public opinion. Printed press and radio were voted as the third most influential media channel (51% each).

Figure 9: Importance of National Media Channels in Influencing the Public Opinion of Citizens. “Egypt 2020 (n=2013).”



3.2.2 Sources of information about the EU

Around two thirds of the public with prior knowledge of the EU state they have never searched for information on the EU (69%), while 20% rarely do, and about 8% have searched for information from time to time. Finally, only 3% of Egyptians mentioned that they often searched for information on the EU.

Upon further investigation into their tendency to search for information on the EU, there were no sufficient counts for statistical inference except for the effect of the respondent’s gender that showed a statistically significant relation. Although more than half of males and more than half of the female respondents with prior knowledge of the EU mentioned that they never look for information on the EU (64% and 78% respectively), males were almost two times as likely to have searched for information on the EU at least from time to time (13%) than females (7%).

Table 7: Respondent (who have ever heard of the EU) Characteristics by Tendency to Look for Information on the European Union.
“Egypt 2020 (n =582).”

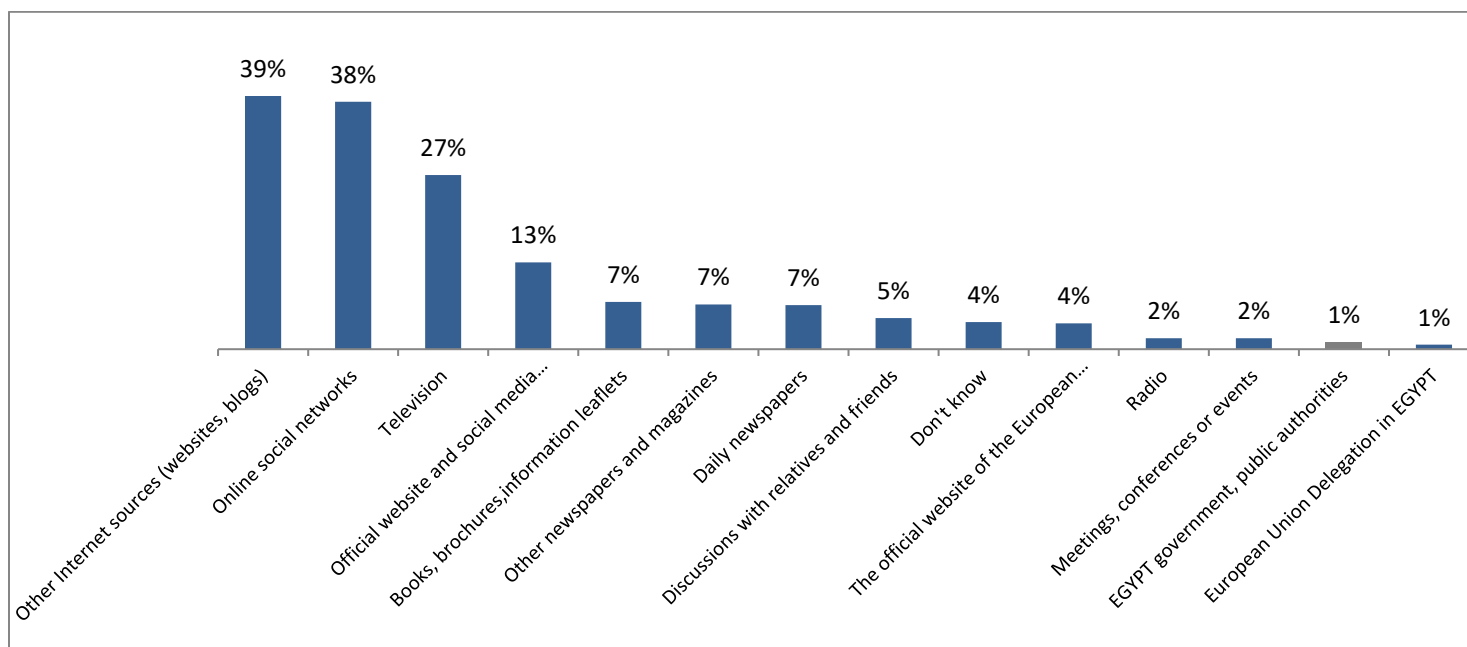
Q204 How often do you look for information on the European Union?							Total
		Often	From time to time	Rarely	Never	%	Weighted Count
Gender	Male	3.3%	9.3%	23.8%	63.7%	100%	366
	Female	1.9%	5.1%	14.9%	78.1%	100%	215
Age Group**	Below 30 years	4.1%	6.8%	25.0%	64.2%	100%	148
	30 -49 years	2.8%	11.0%	18.5%	67.7%	100%	254
	50 year and above	.6%	3.9%	20.8%	74.7%	100%	154
Completed Educational Level**	Below intermediate	3.0%	4.5%	14.1%	78.3%	100%	198
	intermediate /above intermediate	2.5%	7.6%	23.7%	66.1%	100%	236
	University and higher	2.7%	12.8%	23.6%	60.8%	100%	148
Employment Status**	Currently employed	2.3%	10.3%	21.0%	66.4%	100%	262
	Unemployed and searching for work	8.9%	10.1%	25.3%	55.7%	100%	79
	Out of labor force	.8%	4.6%	18.0%	76.6%	100%	239
Urban/ Rural Residence**	Urban	3.2%	8.8%	20.7%	67.4%	100%	285
	Rural	2.4%	6.7%	20.2%	70.7%	100%	297
Region of Residence**	Urban governorates	4.3%	9.6%	20.9%	65.2%	100%	115
	Lower Egypt	1.4%	6.9%	21.0%	70.7%	100%	290
	Upper Egypt	4.0%	8.7%	19.7%	67.6%	100%	173
	Frontier Governorates**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100%	4
Total		2.6	7.9	20.3	69.1	100%	582

*The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

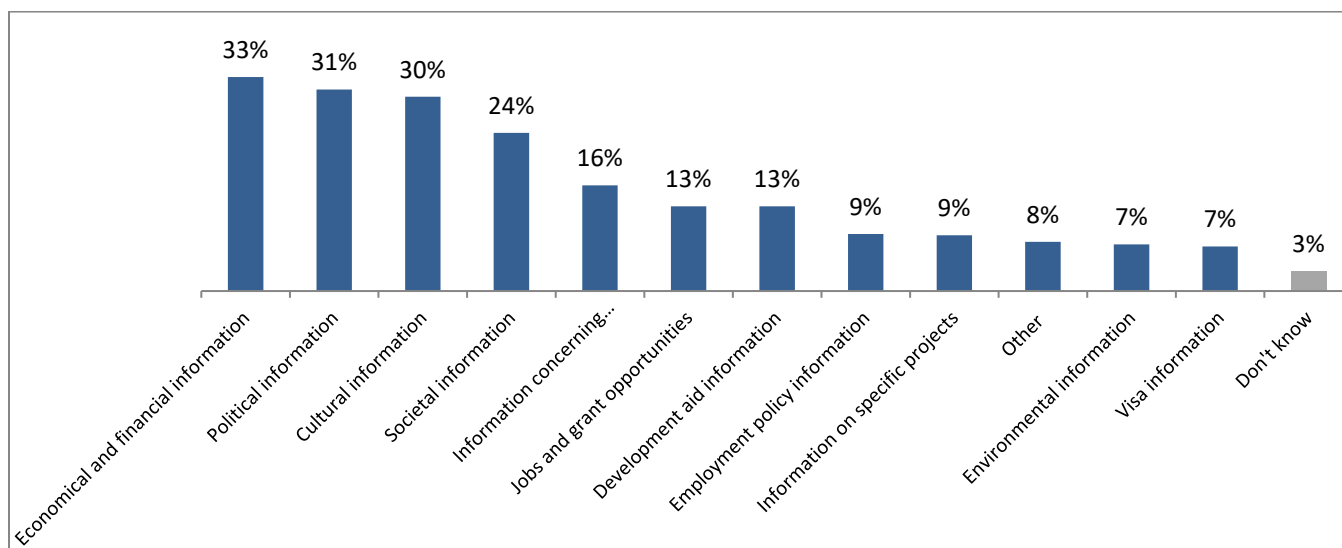
Around 11% of the respondents with prior knowledge of the EU stated that they have searched for information about the EU either often or from time to time (11%), as displayed in the table above. These respondents were then asked to mention the sources they tend to use when looking for information specifically about the European Union’s policies and institutions, allowing respondents to mention more than one source. Most of the sources mentioned were largely internet-based non-official EU channels. Internet websites and blogs rated 39%, online social networks 38%, TV 27%, while the official website and social media of the European Union were mentioned by percentage 13% and all other sources were mentioned by less than 10% of the respondents. It is worth noting that 4% mentioned that they do not know.

Figure 10: Sources of Information about the EU among Respondents who Search for information on the EU Often or From Time to Time. “Egypt 2020 (n=61).”



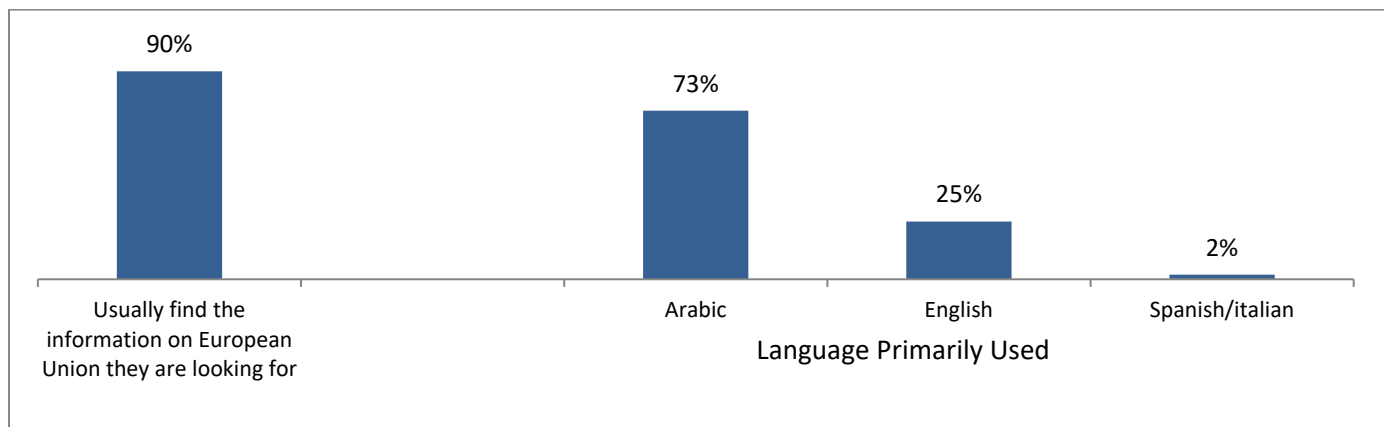
These respondents were also asked to mention all the topics of interest they usually search for regarding the European Union, allowing the mention of multiple topics. The most mentioned topic was economic and financial information (33%), followed by political and cultural information with a percentage of 31% and 30% respectively. The remaining topics did not exceed a quarter of the respondents each.

Figure 11: Type of Information searched for about the EU. “Egypt 2020 (n=61).”



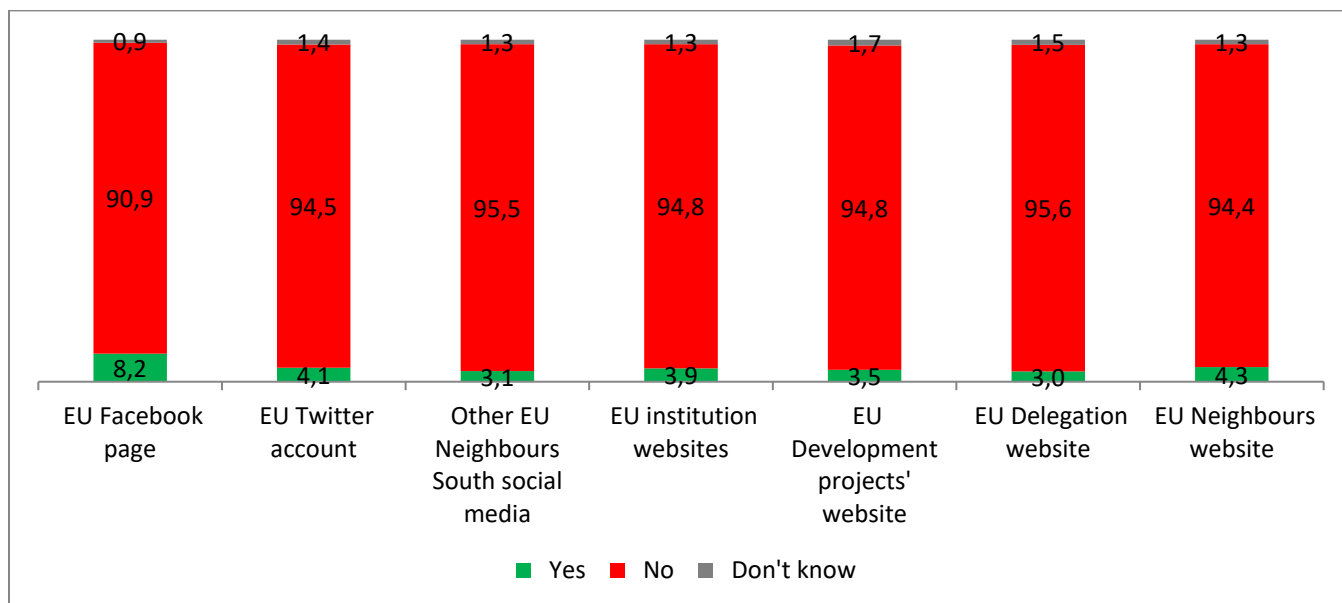
Most people searching for information about the EU rate the information as being accessible (90%). The majority of the public who have searched for information on the European Union primarily preferred the Arabic language (73%), followed by English preferred by 25%, and the remaining 2% answered Spanish and Italian.

Figure 12: Languages Used to Search on European Union. “Egypt 2020 (n=61).”



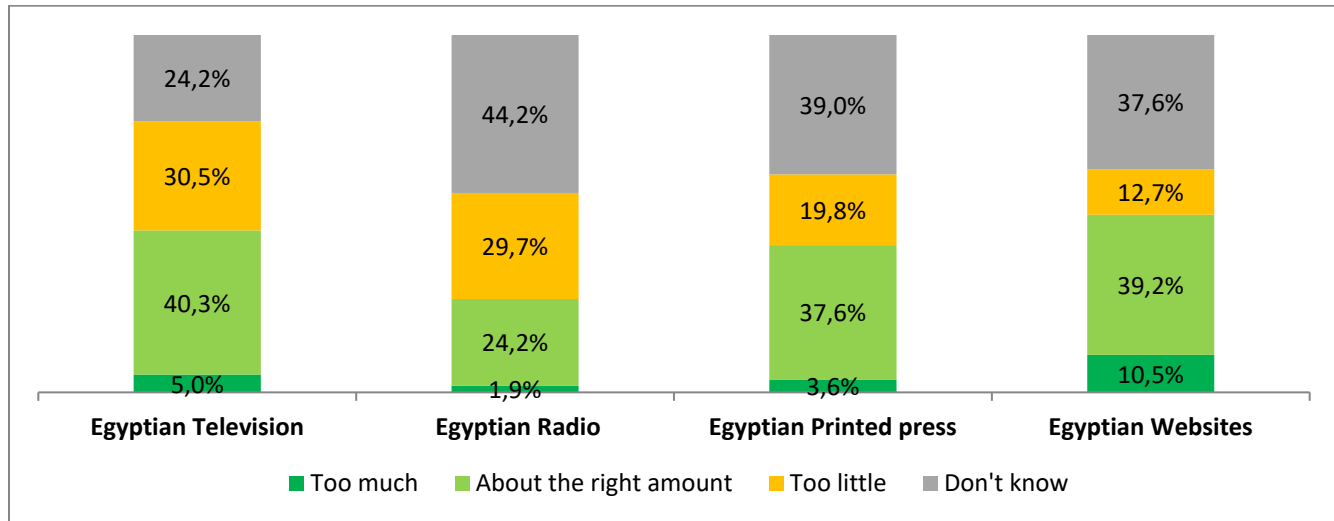
Among the respondents with prior knowledge of the EU, the grand majority have never visited any of the official EU internet platforms, not exceeding 9% among all the platforms proposed. Despite the low traffic on the official EU internet platforms, as depicted in Figure 13, the EU Facebook page was comparatively the highest mentioned (8%)

Figure 13: Previous Visits to Official European Union Platforms. “Egypt 2020 (n=582).”



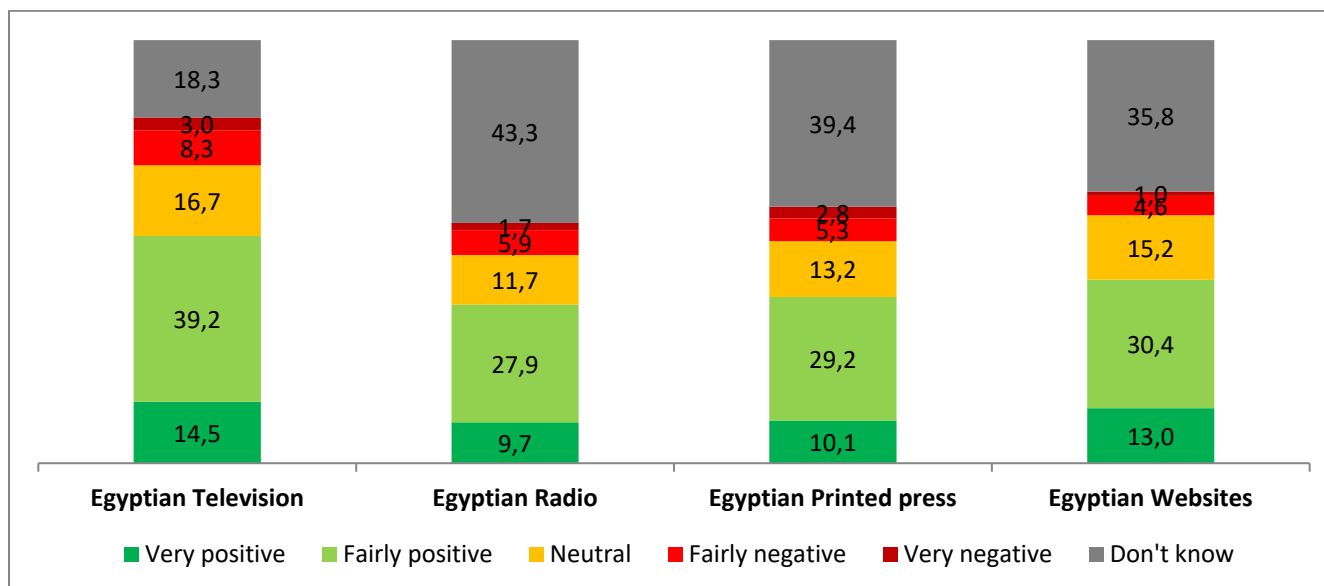
The respondents with prior knowledge of the EU generally think the EU is mentioned on most of the national media outlets at least about the right amount. The general consensus is that Egyptian websites and Egyptian television discuss matters concerning the EU at least sufficiently (50% and 45% respectively).

Figure 14: Opinion on Whether EU is Discussed Sufficiently in Egyptian Media “Egypt 2019 (n=617).”



The respondents were then asked about the image of the EU in the previously mentioned different media channels. The most mentioned channel that talks about the EU positively was television with a percentage of 54% of at least positive image, followed by websites with a percentage of 43%, then printed press with 40%, and at last radio with 38%. About 43% of the respondents were indecisive when asked about the image of the EU in radio.

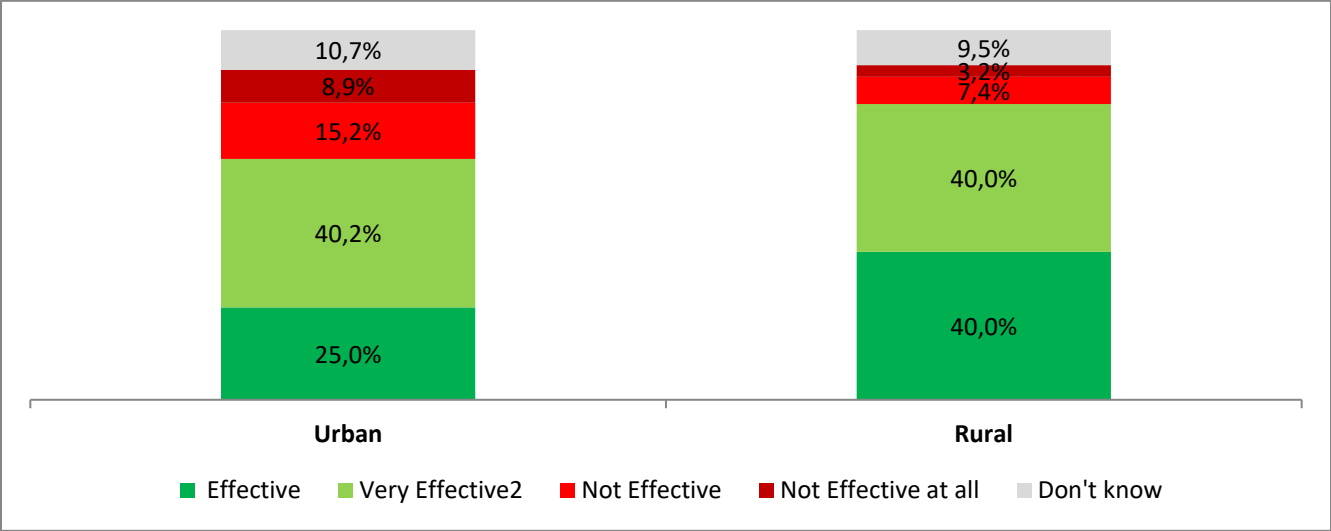
Figure 15: Perceptions towards the image of EU in different media channels “Egypt 2020 (n=582).”



Regarding the current Covid-19 situation, only 12% of the total sample heard about the support of the European Union given to Egypt to confront the Corona virus in details, while 24% of the total sample heard about the support of the European Union given to Egypt to confront the Corona virus but with no details and 65% of them mentioned that they do not know anything about the European Union’s support to Egypt to confront the Corona virus. Respondents’ characteristics have not significantly affected the respondents’ responses as shown in table (A.5) in the appendix.

Among those who heard about the support of the European Union given to Egypt to confront the Corona virus, 72% believe that the given support is at least effective. It is worth noting that differences in the respondent characteristics does not significantly affect their responses in this matter. The area of residence significantly affected the responses in the sample at 90% confidence level. The majority of respondents in both areas believe that the support of the European Union given to Egypt to confront the Corona virus was at least effective, however, the percentage is significantly higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. (80% vs 65% respectively)

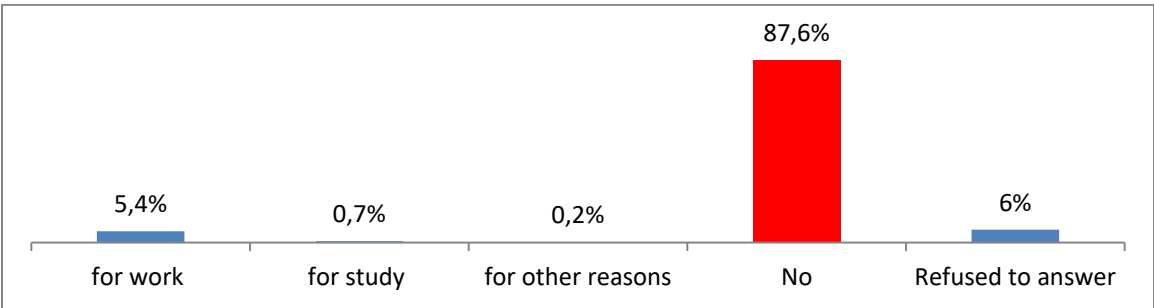
Figure 16: Perceptions towards support of the European Union given to Egypt to confront the Corona virus, by Urban/Rural residence “Egypt 2020 (n=205).”



3.3 Social and demographic indicators

The final section of the survey covers some social indicators. The figure below displays actual ties to the EU as a result of any relatives (parents, children, grandchildren, etc. to the fourth degree) who currently live or have lived in the past in a country of the European Union. The data reveals that the majority of Egyptians have no direct ties to any of the countries in the European Union through any of their direct relatives (88%). Despite this, 6% of the public stated that they did (or still do) have relatives living in an EU country; highest of which mentioned were France, followed by Italy, and Germany. Around 1% of the Egyptian public have relatives studying –or have previously done so- in the EU, and 5% of them mentioned work.

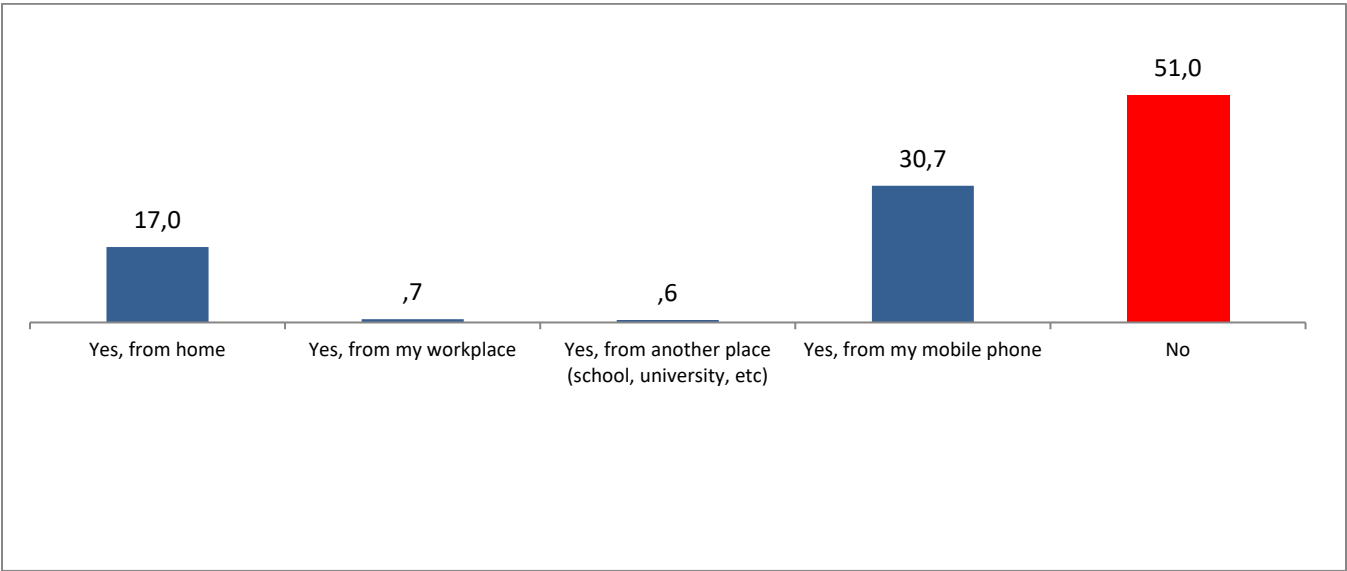
Figure 16: Whether Any Relatives (to the fourth degree) currently live or Have Lived in an EU Country. “Egypt 2020 (n=2013).”



Over half of the Egyptian public faced some difficulties in their expenses during the 12 months prior to the survey (43% mentioned that they face financial problems most of the time). Further, 33% conveyed that they never had to face such difficulties.

Less than half of Egyptians generally use the internet (49%). This percentage is specified by the place where the respondents used the internet from, as 17% mentioned that they use the internet from home, 31% mentioned that they use the internet from a mobile phone, while 1% mentioned that they use the internet from their workplace and 1% answered that they use it from a different place. Among those who do use the internet the majority are frequent users as 71% stated that they use the internet almost daily and 20% mentioned that they access it two to three times a week. On the other hand, 4% access the internet about once a week, 4% do so two to three times a month, and approximately 2% access the internet less than two times a month.

Figure 18: Usage of internet in general. “Egypt 2020 (n=2013).”



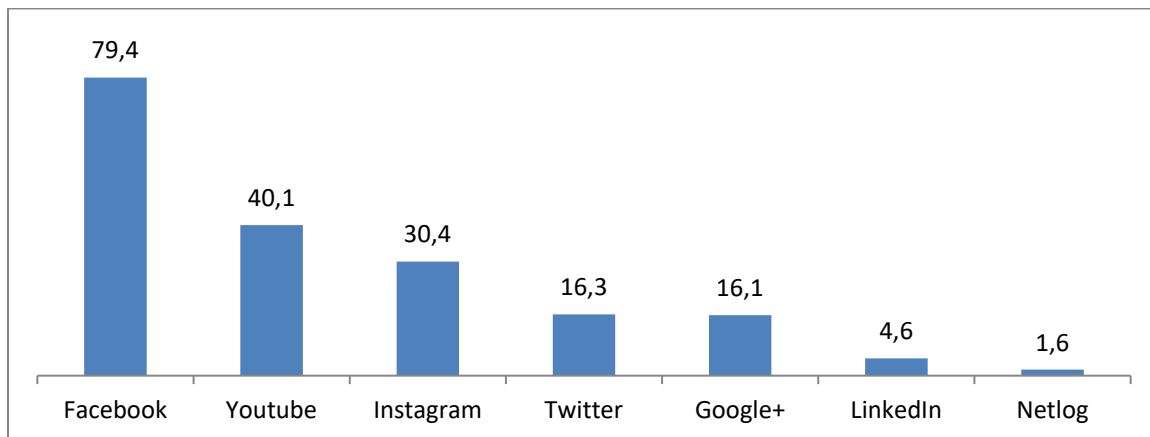
Moreover, there appears to be a statistically significant association between internet use and the gender of the respondent; as 55% of males stated that they use the internet, compared to only 36% of females.

Finally, the survey at hand finishes off with a follow-up with the respondents that mentioned their use of the internet regarding their use of the various popular social media outlets, as displayed in the figure below. Facebook is the most common social media outlet, as 79% of internet users confirm having valid accounts on it. Among Facebook users 67% log in almost every day, 21% two to three times a week, 4% about once a week, 4% two to three times a month, and approximately 4% log in less, and less than 1% answered that they do not know, and 1% mentioned that they do have an account on Facebook, but they never use it.

YouTube follows in second place, with 40% of internet users. A percentage of 46% log in everyday, approximately a third (28%) two to three times a week, 9% about once a week, 6% two to three times a month, and approximately 9% log in less, and 2% mentioned that they do have an account on YouTube, but they never use it.

Instagram was confirmed by a third of the public (30%). About 47% of Instagram users access it every day, while approximately 22% mentioned that they use it two to three times a week, 13% about once a week, 6% two to three times a month, and approximately 8% log in less, and 5% mentioned that they do have an Instagram account, but they never use it.

Figure 20: Percentage of Those Have Accounts on the Following Social Media Products Among Those That Use the Internet. “Egypt 2020 (n =986).”



Appendix

Table A.1: Respondent Characteristics by EU Representation of Values.
“Egypt 2020 (n =582).”

To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?		1. Solidarity						2. Freedom of speech / of the media						3. Honesty						Total
		Totally	To a large extent	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know	%	Totally	To a large extent	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know	%	Totally	To a large extent	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know	%	Weighted Count
Gender	Male	19.7%	14.8%	34.7%	15.0%	15.8%	100%*	25.7%	22.4%	30.3%	7.7%	13.9%	100%*	22.3%	18.0%	26.2%	12.5%	21.0%	100%*	367
	Female	16.7%	10.6%	32.9%	18.1%	21.8%	100%*	25.1%	21.4%	28.4%	11.6%	13.5%	100%*	16.2%	15.3%	27.3%	13.4%	27.8%	100%*	216
Age Group	Below 30 years	20.8%	16.8%	31.5%	11.4%	19.5%	100%*	23.1%	28.6%	26.5%	3.4%	18.4%	100%	19.7%	20.4%	17.0%	10.2%	32.7%	100%	147
	30 -49 years	18.6%	13.8%	34.0%	15.0%	18.6%	100%*	28.1%	18.6%	34.0%	9.5%	9.9%	100%	19.3%	15.4%	32.3%	13.0%	20.1%	100%	254
	50 year and above	16.9%	10.4%	33.8%	22.1%	16.9%	100%*	23.2%	19.4%	28.4%	14.8%	14.2%	100%	21.6%	13.7%	25.5%	15.7%	23.5%	100%	153
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	20.7%	10.6%	28.3%	17.7%	22.7%	100%	25.3%	18.7%	26.3%	7.1%	22.7%	100%	20.1%	14.1%	28.6%	12.1%	25.1%	100%	199
	intermediate /above intermediate	17.4%	14.0%	34.7%	13.1%	20.8%	100%	25.2%	23.5%	33.2%	6.7%	11.3%	100%	19.8%	19.8%	20.3%	11.4%	28.7%	100%	237
	University and higher	17.6%	16.2%	39.9%	18.9%	7.4%	100%	26.0%	24.7%	28.8%	15.8%	4.8%	100%	20.4%	16.3%	34.0%	16.3%	12.9%	100%	147
Employment Status	Currently employed	21.0%	14.9%	34.7%	16.4%	13.0%	100%	24.0%	24.3%	33.8%	7.6%	10.3%	100%*	22.1%	18.7%	29.0%	10.7%	19.5%	100%*	262
	Unemployed and searching for work	26.6%	16.5%	27.8%	11.4%	17.7%	100%	30.8%	26.9%	17.9%	9.0%	15.4%	100%*	20.3%	17.7%	22.8%	12.7%	26.6%	100%*	79
	Out of labor force	13.3%	10.4%	35.3%	17.4%	23.7%	100%	25.4%	17.9%	29.2%	10.8%	16.7%	100%*	17.8%	14.9%	25.3%	15.4%	26.6%	100%*	241
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	15.1%	14.7%	38.9%	15.1%	16.1%	100%	22.1%	27.4%	27.7%	11.9%	10.9%	100%*	18.6%	19.3%	23.9%	16.1%	22.1%	100%*	285
	Rural	22.1%	11.7%	29.2%	17.1%	19.8%	100%	28.6%	16.8%	31.6%	6.4%	16.5%	100%	21.3%	14.9%	29.1%	9.8%	25.0%	100%*	296
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	13.9%	13.0%	39.1%	17.4%	16.5%	100%**	20.7%	28.4%	28.4%	15.5%	6.9%	100%**	17.4%	18.3%	27.8%	18.3%	18.3%	100%* *	115
	Lower Egypt	19.0%	13.4%	31.0%	17.9%	18.6%	100%**	24.1%	20.0%	29.7%	9.3%	16.9%	100%**	20.4%	15.2%	24.6%	12.8%	27.0%	100%* *	289
	Upper Egypt	21.3%	13.2%	34.5%	12.1%	19.0%	100%**	30.2%	20.9%	30.8%	4.7%	13.4%	100%**	21.5%	19.2%	29.1%	8.7%	21.5%	100%* *	172
	Frontier Governorates**	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%**	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100%**	0.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	100%* *	4
Total		18.7%	13.4%	33.8%	16.0%	18.2%	100%	25.3%	22.0%	29.7%	9.3%	13.7%	100%	20.0%	17.1%	26.6%	12.8%	23.6%	100%	580

* The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

Table A.1 cont'd: Respondent Characteristics by EU Representation of Values.
“Egypt 2020 (n =582).”

To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?		4. Freedom of religion						5. Rule of Law						6. Human Rights						Total
		Totally	To a large extent	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know	%	Totally	To a large extent	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know	%	Totally	To a large extent	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know	%	Weighted Count
Gender	Male	23.0%	17.2%	25.1%	16.4%	18.3%	100.0%*	33.6%	23.2%	20.2%	8.2%	14.8%	100.0%*	31.7%	23.2%	22.4%	13.4%	9.3%	100%*	366
	Female	18.1%	15.7%	30.6%	21.3%	14.4%	100.0%*	31.3%	20.7%	20.7%	9.7%	17.5%	100.0%*	31.2%	21.9%	22.8%	14.9%	9.3%	100%*	215
Age Group *	Below 30 years	21.5%	16.8%	29.5%	16.8%	15.4%	100.0%*	35.4%	25.2%	17.0%	8.2%	14.3%	100.0%*	38.3%	24.8%	14.1%	12.1%	10.7%	100%	149
	30 -49 years	22.8%	15.7%	27.6%	18.9%	15.0%	100.0%*	35.2%	19.4%	22.1%	9.9%	13.4%	100.0%*	33.1%	20.5%	25.6%	12.2%	8.7%	100%	254
	50 year and above	20.1%	17.5%	24.0%	18.2%	20.1%	100.0%*	27.1%	21.9%	21.9%	9.0%	20.0%	100.0%*	25.2%	20.6%	26.5%	18.7%	9.0%	100%	155
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	19.3%	14.2%	25.4%	16.2%	24.9%	100%	33.5%	19.3%	17.3%	7.6%	22.3%	100%	31.3%	22.7%	18.2%	14.6%	13.1%	100%	198
	intermediate /above intermediate	22.0%	17.8%	24.2%	18.2%	17.8%	100%	33.8%	20.7%	19.8%	10.5%	15.2%	100%	33.1%	22.9%	21.2%	12.7%	10.2%	100%	236
	University and higher	22.4%	17.7%	34.7%	21.1%	4.1%	100%	30.4%	28.4%	26.4%	7.4%	7.4%	100%	29.3%	22.4%	30.6%	15.0%	2.7%	100%	147
Employment Status	Currently employed	22.5%	17.2%	27.9%	17.2%	15.3%	100%*	33.2%	26.0%	20.6%	8.8%	11.5%	100.0%*	34.0%	23.7%	23.3%	12.2%	6.9%	100%*	262
	Unemployed and searching for work	26.6%	13.9%	19.0%	17.7%	22.8%	100%*	32.9%	17.7%	21.5%	8.9%	19.0%	100.0%*	30.4%	26.6%	15.2%	16.5%	11.4%	100%*	79
	Out of labor force	17.6%	17.2%	29.3%	19.2%	16.7%	100%*	32.4%	19.9%	19.9%	8.7%	19.1%	100.0%*	28.8%	20.8%	24.6%	15.0%	10.8%	100%*	240
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	20.1%	19.7%	26.1%	20.1%	14.1%	100%*	28.4%	26.3%	21.1%	9.8%	14.4%	100%*	25.3%	26.7%	25.3%	16.1%	6.7%	100%	285
	Rural	22.0%	13.5%	28.4%	16.6%	19.6%	100%*	37.2%	18.6%	19.9%	7.4%	16.9%	100%*	37.5%	18.9%	19.9%	11.8%	11.8%	100%	296
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	15.5%	21.6%	26.7%	23.3%	12.9%	100%**	21.7%	28.7%	22.6%	13.0%	13.9%	100%**	23.7%	23.7%	28.9%	18.4%	5.3%	100%*	114
	Lower Egypt	19.3%	15.2%	29.3%	16.9%	19.3%	100%**	29.8%	23.2%	21.5%	8.7%	17.0%	100%**	30.1%	22.1%	20.4%	16.3%	11.1%	100%*	289
	Upper Egypt	27.9%	15.7%	23.3%	17.4%	15.7%	100%**	45.7%	16.8%	17.3%	5.2%	15.0%	100%**	39.5%	22.7%	21.5%	7.6%	8.7%	100%*	172
	Frontier Governorates**	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100%**	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100%**	25.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%*	4
Total		21.1%	16.7%	27.0%	18.4%	16.8%	100%	32.9%	22.4%	20.5%	8.6%	15.7%	100%	31.6%	22.6%	22.6%	14.0%	9.2%	100%	579

* The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

Table A.1 cont'd: Respondent Characteristics by EU Representation of Values.
“Egypt 2020 (n =582).”

To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?		7. Individual Freedom						8. Tolerance						9. Democracy						Total
		Totally	To a large extent	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know	%	Totally	To a large extent	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know	%	Totally	To a large extent	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know	%	Weighted Count
Gender	Male	37.3%	25.2%	19.5%	6.6%	11.5%	100%*	19.9%	18.6%	30.9%	13.1%	17.5%	100%*	30.2%	25.9%	23.7%	7.4%	12.8%	100%*	367
	Female	39.3%	23.4%	19.6%	8.4%	9.3%	100%*	19.4%	16.2%	26.4%	14.4%	23.6%	100%*	26.2%	22.0%	30.8%	5.6%	15.4%	100%*	214
Age Group	Below 30 years	38.5%	24.3%	16.9%	7.4%	12.8%	100%*	24.8%	17.4%	25.5%	12.1%	20.1%	100%*	29.1%	23.0%	29.1%	4.1%	14.9%	100%*	148
	30 -49 years	40.7%	25.7%	17.4%	6.3%	9.9%	100%*	19.7%	17.7%	30.3%	12.2%	20.1%	100%*	33.3%	25.4%	23.0%	5.2%	13.1%	100%*	252
	50 year and above	34.2%	23.2%	23.2%	8.4%	11.0%	100%*	14.8%	15.5%	31.0%	18.1%	20.6%	100%*	23.7%	26.3%	23.7%	12.2%	14.1%	100%*	156
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	38.6%	17.8%	20.3%	8.1%	15.2%	100%	23.2%	21.2%	22.7%	11.6%	21.2%	100%	28.9%	19.8%	22.3%	6.1%	22.8%	100%	197
	intermediate /above intermediate	40.7%	26.7%	15.3%	5.9%	11.4%	100%	21.2%	13.6%	28.4%	13.6%	23.3%	100%	30.0%	23.6%	28.7%	5.9%	11.8%	100%	237
	University and higher	32.7%	30.6%	25.2%	8.2%	3.4%	100%	13.5%	19.6%	38.5%	16.9%	11.5%	100%	26.5%	32.0%	27.9%	8.8%	4.8%	100%	147
Employment Status	Currently employed	40.5%	28.2%	17.9%	4.6%	8.8%	100%*	19.5%	18.3%	34.7%	13.4%	14.1%	100%*	29.3%	28.5%	25.5%	6.1%	10.6%	100%*	263
	Unemployed and searching for work	33.8%	26.3%	15.0%	10.0%	15.0%	100%*	21.3%	20.0%	18.8%	16.3%	23.8%	100%*	32.9%	24.1%	19.0%	8.9%	15.2%	100%*	79
	Out of labor force	36.5%	19.9%	22.4%	9.5%	11.6%	100%*	19.6%	16.3%	26.3%	13.3%	24.6%	100%*	26.4%	20.1%	30.1%	6.7%	16.7%	100%*	239
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	36.5%	27.0%	20.0%	7.0%	9.5%	100%*	14.0%	17.8%	31.8%	16.8%	19.6%	100%	23.6%	28.5%	27.5%	8.8%	11.6%	100%	284
	Rural	39.2%	22.3%	18.9%	7.4%	12.2%	100%*	25.6%	17.5%	26.6%	10.4%	19.9%	100%	33.3%	20.5%	25.6%	4.7%	15.8%	100%	297
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	36.0%	27.2%	21.9%	8.8%	6.1%	100%**	12.3%	19.3%	31.6%	17.5%	19.3%	100%*	18.1%	34.5%	25.9%	9.5%	12.1%	100%*	116
	Lower Egypt	35.3%	23.9%	20.4%	8.0%	12.5%	100%**	21.0%	17.6%	27.6%	13.8%	20.0%	100%*	28.7%	22.1%	26.6%	5.5%	17.0%	100%*	289
	Upper Egypt	43.6%	23.8%	16.9%	4.7%	11.0%	100%**	23.3%	17.4%	29.7%	9.9%	19.8%	100%*	35.3%	21.4%	26.6%	6.9%	9.8%	100%*	173
	Frontier Governorates**	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%**	25.0%	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100%*	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%*	4
	Total	38.0%	24.5%	19.7%	7.1%	10.7%	100%	20.0%	17.8%	29.1%	13.4%	19.7%	100%	28.7%	24.4%	26.5%	6.7%	13.7%	100%	582

* The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

Table A.1 cont'd: Respondent Characteristics by EU Representation of Values.
“Egypt 2020 (n =582).”

To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?		10. Peace and security						11. Absence of corruption						12. Respect for other cultures						Total
		Totally	To a large extent	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know	%	Totally	To a large extent	Not very much	Not at all	DK	%	Totally	To a large extent	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know	%	Weighted Count
Gender	Male	23.8%	22.4%	27.3%	14.8%	11.7%	100%	10.4%	16.3%	43.9%	16.3%	13.1%	100%*	22.7%	22.1%	30.3%	13.4%	11.5%	100%*	366
	Female	18.5%	13.0%	34.7%	18.5%	15.3%	100%	11.2%	14.9%	40.5%	16.3%	17.2%	100%*	23.6%	21.8%	30.1%	10.2%	14.4%	100%*	216
Age Group	Below 30 years	26.4%	23.0%	23.6%	12.8%	14.2%	100%*	14.2%	14.9%	41.9%	10.8%	18.2%	100%*	25.9%	21.1%	29.9%	7.5%	15.6%	100%*	147
	30 -49 years	22.5%	16.2%	32.4%	16.6%	12.3%	100%*	12.3%	13.8%	43.1%	16.6%	14.2%	100%*	22.4%	21.6%	32.5%	11.4%	12.2%	100%*	255
	50 year and above	15.5%	18.7%	33.5%	18.7%	13.5%	100%*	6.5%	17.5%	43.5%	20.8%	11.7%	100%*	22.1%	21.4%	28.6%	16.9%	11.0%	100%*	154
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	25.6%	14.1%	25.1%	16.6%	18.6%	100%	12.7%	16.8%	32.0%	18.8%	19.8%	100%	24.2%	23.2%	20.7%	13.1%	18.7%	100%	198
	intermediate /above intermediate	21.9%	19.4%	30.4%	14.8%	13.5%	100%	11.0%	13.6%	45.8%	14.4%	15.3%	100%	26.2%	18.1%	33.3%	9.3%	13.1%	100%	237
	University and higher	16.3%	24.5%	36.1%	18.4%	4.8%	100%	7.5%	17.7%	52.4%	16.3%	6.1%	100%	16.4%	26.7%	37.7%	15.8%	3.4%	100%	146
Employment Status	Currently employed	21.3%	23.6%	29.7%	14.4%	11.0%	100%	12.5%	17.5%	46.4%	12.2%	11.4%	100%	22.8%	23.2%	32.3%	13.7%	8.0%	100%	263
	Unemployed and searching for work	25.3%	22.8%	22.8%	19.0%	10.1%	100%	3.8%	17.7%	45.6%	19.0%	13.9%	100%	25.0%	25.0%	20.0%	8.8%	21.3%	100%	80
	Out of labor force	21.2%	12.4%	32.8%	17.4%	16.2%	100%	10.8%	13.3%	37.5%	20.0%	18.3%	100%	22.9%	19.6%	30.8%	12.1%	14.6%	100%	240
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	17.5%	23.2%	30.9%	18.9%	9.5%	100%	10.2%	16.8%	42.1%	18.6%	12.3%	100%*	18.9%	22.8%	32.3%	14.4%	11.6%	100%*	285
	Rural	25.9%	14.8%	29.3%	13.5%	16.5%	100%	11.4%	14.8%	42.8%	14.1%	16.8%	100%*	26.8%	21.1%	28.2%	10.1%	13.8%	100%*	298
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	14.8%	23.5%	31.3%	22.6%	7.8%	100%* *	8.8%	15.8%	43.9%	22.8%	8.8%	100%* **	18.3%	24.3%	32.2%	17.4%	7.8%	100%* *	115
	Lower Egypt	24.8%	17.2%	29.0%	14.5%	14.5%	100%* *	11.7%	17.2%	40.3%	16.2%	14.5%	100%* **	23.5%	21.1%	30.4%	10.7%	14.2%	100%* *	289
	Upper Egypt	21.4%	18.5%	30.6%	15.0%	14.5%	100%* *	11.0%	13.9%	45.1%	11.6%	18.5%	100%* **	25.0%	22.7%	27.9%	11.0%	13.4%	100%* *	172
	Frontier Governorates**	25.0%	0.0%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%* *	0.0%	20.0%	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%	100%* **	33.3%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	100%* *	3
Total		21.8%	18.7%	30.2%	16.2%	13.1%	100%	10.8%	16.0%	42.4%	16.2%	14.6%	100%	23.0%	22.1%	30.2%	12.1%	12.6%	100%	579

* The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

Table A.1 cont'd: Respondent Characteristics by EU Representation of Values.

“Egypt 2020 (n =582).”

To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you?		13. Equality between different groups						14. Gender Equality						15. Economic prosperity						Total
		Totally	To a large extent	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know	%	Totally	To a large extent	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know	%	Totally	To a large extent	Not very much	Not at all	Don't know	%	Weighted Count
Gender	Male	19.1%	21.8%	31.1%	12.0%	16.1%	100%*	29.8%	33.9%	20.8%	4.9%	10.7%	100%*	30.6%	24.0%	24.6%	5.5%	15.3%	100%*	366
	Female	15.7%	14.4%	33.3%	13.0%	23.6%	100%*	32.9%	31.5%	17.6%	4.6%	13.4%	100%*	24.1%	21.3%	31.0%	7.4%	16.2%	100%*	216
Age Group	Below 30 years	20.3%	21.6%	26.4%	10.1%	21.6%	100%*	35.1%	33.1%	18.2%	4.7%	8.8%	100%*	26.4%	27.7%	23.6%	4.7%	17.6%	100%*	148
	30 -49 years	18.1%	17.7%	35.4%	9.8%	18.9%	100%*	30.3%	32.3%	20.9%	3.9%	12.6%	100%*	32.0%	20.2%	28.9%	5.9%	13.0%	100%*	253
	50 year and above	13.5%	16.8%	32.9%	19.4%	17.4%	100%*	26.6%	32.5%	20.1%	7.1%	13.6%	100%*	25.6%	24.4%	26.3%	7.7%	16.0%	100%*	156
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	16.7%	16.7%	27.8%	12.1%	26.8%	100%	28.8%	27.3%	20.2%	7.6%	16.2%	100%	28.6%	15.6%	25.1%	7.5%	23.1%	100%	199
	intermediate /above intermediate	19.0%	17.7%	32.5%	11.4%	19.4%	100%	33.2%	34.9%	16.2%	3.4%	12.3%	100%	28.0%	25.8%	25.0%	5.5%	15.7%	100%	263
	University and higher	18.2%	23.6%	36.5%	14.2%	7.4%	100%	30.6%	38.1%	23.8%	2.7%	4.8%	100%	28.6%	28.6%	32.7%	5.4%	4.8%	100%	147
Employment Status	Currently employed	19.5%	21.8%	31.4%	13.4%	13.8%	100%	32.2%	34.9%	20.7%	3.8%	8.4%	100%*	29.0%	25.2%	27.9%	5.3%	12.6%	100%*	262
	Unemployed and searching for work	24.1%	20.3%	34.2%	2.5%	19.0%	100%	31.6%	34.2%	16.5%	1.3%	16.5%	100%*	33.8%	22.5%	18.8%	7.5%	17.5%	100%*	80
	Out of labor force	14.2%	15.4%	32.1%	14.2%	24.2%	100%	29.5%	30.7%	19.5%	7.1%	13.3%	100%*	25.5%	20.9%	28.9%	6.7%	18.0%	100%*	239
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	17.2%	22.1%	29.8%	13.3%	17.5%	100%*	28.1%	40.0%	15.4%	4.6%	11.9%	100%	26.8%	26.8%	28.2%	6.3%	12.0%	100%*	284
	Rural	18.8%	15.8%	33.9%	11.4%	20.1%	100%*	33.7%	26.3%	23.6%	5.1%	11.4%	100%	29.7%	19.6%	26.0%	5.7%	18.9%	100%*	296
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	14.9%	23.7%	29.8%	17.5%	14.0%	100%**	27.0%	42.6%	14.8%	7.0%	8.7%	100%* *	24.1%	30.2%	26.7%	9.5%	9.5%	100%* *	116
	Lower Egypt	18.7%	18.7%	29.8%	12.1%	20.8%	100%**	29.3%	29.7%	22.4%	5.5%	13.1%	100%* *	27.9%	20.7%	27.6%	4.8%	19.0%	100%* *	290
	Upper Egypt	18.5%	16.2%	37.6%	9.2%	18.5%	100%**	36.2%	32.2%	17.8%	2.3%	11.5%	100%* *	31.2%	22.0%	26.0%	6.4%	14.5%	100%* *	173
	Frontier Governorates**	20.0%	20.0%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%	100%**	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%* *	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%* *	5
Total		17.9%	18.9%	32.2%	12.4%	18.6%	100%	31.0%	33.1%	19.4%	4.8%	11.7%	100%	28.3%	22.9%	27.1%	6.2%	15.6%	100%	584

* The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

Table A.2: Respondent Characteristics by Second Most Trusted Source of Political News.
“Egypt 2020 (n =1449).”

			SECOND SOURCE - WITHOUT DUPLICATION OF PRIMARY SPURCE										Total	
		Public printed press	Private printed press	Public TV Channels	Private TV Channels	Public Radio Stations	Private Radio Stations	Internet (blogs, websites)	Online Social Media (Facebook, Twitter,...)	International or regional media	Other	Don't know	%	Weighted Count
Gender *	Male	3.2%	.7%	9.9%	19.0%	1.7%	.6%	7.4%	10.6%	.8%	10.0%	36.2%	100%	727
	Female	1.7%	.3%	8.7%	22.0%	2.4%	.8%	7.6%	6.9%	.6%	9.4%	39.6%	100%	722
Age Group	Below 30 years	1.8%	.5%	9.8%	20.7%	.5%	1.8%	10.3%	12.4%	1.0%	10.1%	31.0%	100%	387
	30 -49 years	2.7%	.5%	7.7%	16.9%	2.0%	.2%	8.7%	8.6%	.5%	11.7%	40.4%	100%	596
	50 year and above	2.5%	.2%	12.0%	27.0%	3.4%	.5%	3.2%	3.9%	.7%	5.6%	40.9%	100%	408
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	1.1%	.3%	9.2%	21.7%	2.6%	1.1%	3.9%	5.9%	0.0%	9.8%	44.5%	100%	743
	intermediate /above intermediate	3.7%	.2%	10.0%	20.2%	1.4%	.2%	10.4%	10.0%	.8%	9.4%	33.5%	100%	489
	University and higher	4.1%	1.8%	8.2%	16.9%	1.4%	.5%	13.7%	15.5%	3.2%	9.6%	25.1%	100%	219
Employment Status	Currently employed	3.6%	.7%	9.5%	17.6%	1.7%	.6%	7.9%	11.4%	1.1%	8.2%	37.8%	100%	535
	Unemployed and searching for work	3.2%	1.3%	5.8%	20.8%	1.9%	.6%	11.7%	6.5%	.6%	14.9%	32.5%	100%	154
	Out of labor force	1.4%	0.0%	9.9%	22.4%	2.4%	.8%	6.5%	7.3%	.5%	9.7%	39.0%	100%	764
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	3.5%	.7%	7.1%	20.2%	1.0%	.2%	10.6%	10.1%	1.7%	9.3%	35.7%	100%	603
	Rural	1.8%	.4%	10.9%	20.8%	2.6%	1.1%	5.3%	7.8%	0.0%	10.0%	39.4%	100%	847
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	4.2%	.8%	7.2%	19.0%	1.7%	.4%	9.7%	11.0%	1.3%	8.9%	35.9%	100%	237
	Lower Egypt	2.4%	.1%	8.3%	20.1%	2.4%	.3%	8.1%	8.3%	.3%	10.9%	38.9%	100%	678
	Upper Egypt	1.7%	.6%	11.7%	21.4%	1.9%	1.3%	5.7%	8.4%	1.0%	8.6%	37.7%	100%	523
	Frontier Governorates**	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%	36.4%	100%	11
Total		2.4%	.4%	9.3%	20.4%	2.1%	.7%	7.5%	8.8%	.7%	9.7%	38.0%	100%	1449

* The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

Table A.3: Respondent Characteristics by Importance of National Media Channels in Influencing the Public Opinion of Citizens.
“Egypt 2020 (n=2014).”

		q2021 Do the following play a role in influencing the public opinion of citizens? 1. Egyptian Television						q2022 Do the following play a role in influencing the public opinion of citizens? 2. Egyptian Radio						Total
		1 Very important	2 Fairly important	3 Not very important	4 Not at all important	5 DK	%	1 Very important	2 Fairly important	3 Not very important	4 Not at all important	5 DK	%	Weighted Count
Gender	Male	58.4%	19.5%	4.8%	4.2%	13.2%	100%	27.3%	24.8%	11.5%	10.3%	26.1%	100%	1013
	Female	55.5%	24.9%	3.2%	2.7%	13.7%	100%	25.7%	24.0%	12.4%	5.6%	32.3%	100%	1000
Age Group	Below 30 years	57.6%	23.9%	3.3%	4.4%	10.8%	100%	28.9%	24.1%	11.2%	8.3%	27.6%	100%	545
	30 -49 years	57.0%	22.7%	5.1%	3.6%	11.6%	100%	26.5%	27.5%	12.3%	7.4%	26.3%	100%	828
	50 year and above	56.9%	18.6%	3.3%	2.4%	18.8%	100%	24.7%	20.0%	12.3%	8.4%	34.6%	100%	548
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	53.6%	22.1%	3.1%	2.9%	18.4%	100%	26.8%	20.6%	10.4%	7.7%	34.6%	100%	1079
	intermediate /above intermediate	59.0%	22.6%	5.2%	4.3%	8.8%	100%	28.5%	28.0%	12.1%	7.5%	23.8%	100%	668
	University and higher	65.3%	21.9%	4.9%	3.8%	4.2%	100%	20.8%	30.9%	17.7%	9.8%	20.8%	100%	265
Employment Status	Currently employed	59.6%	21.0%	4.6%	4.0%	10.8%	100%	28.8%	25.1%	11.6%	9.8%	24.7%	100%	733
	Unemployed and searching for work	59.8%	24.1%	5.4%	2.7%	8.0%	100%	26.9%	30.0%	11.2%	6.7%	25.1%	100%	224
	Out of labor force	54.4%	22.6%	3.3%	3.3%	16.4%	100%	24.9%	22.8%	12.4%	6.9%	33.1%	100%	1057
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	58.5%	24.5%	4.0%	3.1%	9.8%	100%	26.3%	25.9%	14.9%	7.9%	25.0%	100%	796
	Rural	55.8%	20.7%	4.0%	3.7%	15.8%	100%	26.7%	23.5%	10.0%	8.0%	31.9%	100%	1217
Region of Residence**	Urban governorates	62.4%	21.9%	4.5%	2.6%	8.7%	100%*	25.4%	28.6%	15.8%	8.7%	21.5%	100%*	312
	Lower Egypt	55.7%	22.9%	3.6%	3.3%	14.5%	100%*	28.2%	23.8%	9.3%	8.4%	30.2%	100%*	936
	Upper Egypt	56.4%	21.2%	4.4%	4.0%	14.0%	100%*	24.7%	23.8%	13.4%	7.1%	31.1%	100%*	749
	Frontier Governorates**	47.1%	29.4%	5.9%	5.9%	11.8%	100%*	31.3%	12.5%	25.0%	6.3%	25.0%	100%*	17
Total		56.9%	22.1%	4.1%	3.5%	13.4%	100%	26.5%	24.5%	11.9%	8.0%	29.2%	100%*	2014

*The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

Table A.3 cont'd: Respondent Characteristics by Importance of National Media Channels in Influencing the Public Opinion of Citizens.

“Egypt 2020 (n=2014).”

		q2023 Do the following play a role in influencing the public opinion of citizens? 3. Egyptian Printed press						q2024 Do the following play a role in influencing the public opinion of citizens? 4. Websites Egyptian						Total
		1 Very important	2 Fairly Important	3 Not very important	4 Not at all important	5 DK	%	1 Very important	2 Fairly Important	3 Not very important	4 Not at all important	5 DK	%	Weighted Count
Gender	Male	25.5%	24.9%	11.5%	7.1%	31.0%	100%*	40.4%	19.5%	3.5%	3.3%	33.4%	100%*	1013
	Female	24.1%	26.6%	10.2%	3.9%	35.2%	100%*	39.2%	15.9%	3.2%	1.9%	39.8%	100%*	1000
Age Group	Below 30 years	24.4%	26.3%	12.9%	5.7%	30.7%	100%	50.0%	19.7%	2.4%	3.7%	24.3%	100%	545
	30 -49 years	26.8%	26.1%	12.2%	6.3%	28.5%	100%	41.9%	20.7%	3.6%	2.3%	31.5%	100%	828
	50 year and above	22.7%	23.3%	7.9%	3.5%	42.7%	100%	25.6%	12.2%	3.3%	1.5%	57.4%	100%	548
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	23.3%	21.6%	8.1%	3.1%	43.8%	100%	30.2%	13.8%	3.4%	2.4%	50.2%	100%	1079
	intermediate /above intermediate	27.2%	29.9%	12.0%	7.3%	23.5%	100%	45.7%	22.9%	3.0%	2.8%	25.6%	100%	668
	University and higher	24.8%	32.0%	19.2%	10.5%	13.5%	100%	63.9%	21.1%	3.8%	2.6%	8.6%	100%	265
Employment Status	Currently employed	25.9%	24.8%	13.1%	7.4%	28.9%	100%	44.3%	20.2%	3.7%	3.0%	28.8%	100%	733
	Unemployed and searching for work	28.3%	31.4%	10.3%	5.8%	24.2%	100%	43.0%	23.3%	.9%	4.5%	28.3%	100%	224
	Out of labor force	23.3%	25.3%	9.5%	4.1%	37.9%	100%	36.0%	15.0%	3.5%	1.9%	43.7%	100%	1057
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	24.6%	27.9%	13.2%	6.7%	27.6%	100%	48.9%	19.0%	3.9%	1.6%	26.6%	100%	796
	Rural	24.9%	24.3%	9.4%	4.8%	36.6%	100%	33.9%	17.0%	2.9%	3.2%	43.1%	100%	1217
Region of Residence**	Urban governorates	24.7%	30.1%	15.7%	4.8%	24.7%	100%	48.7%	17.6%	4.8%	1.9%	26.9%	100%	312
	Lower Egypt	24.5%	26.4%	10.1%	6.3%	32.7%	100%	37.3%	18.1%	3.3%	3.1%	38.2%	100%	936
	Upper Egypt	25.2%	23.2%	9.7%	4.7%	37.2%	100%	39.3%	17.4%	2.8%	2.1%	38.5%	100%	749
	Frontier Governorates**	25.0%	18.8%	18.8%	6.3%	31.3%	100%	35.3%	17.6%	5.9%	5.9%	35.3%	100%	17
Total		24.8%	25.7%	10.9%	5.5%	33.1%	100%	39.8%	17.7%	3.4%	2.6%	36.5%	100%	2014

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

Table A.4: Respondent Characteristics by Whether EU is Discussed Sufficiently in Egyptian Media.
“Egypt 2020 (n=582).”

Q210 Do you think the following talk about the European Union sufficiently?		1. Egyptian Television					2. Egyptian Radio					Total
		1 Too much	2 About the right amount	3 Too little	4 Don't know	%	1 Too much	2 About the right amount	3 Too little	4 Don't know	%	Weighted Count
Gender	Male	4.9%	39.0%	31.6%	24.5%	100%*	1.6%	24.9%	31.4%	42.1%	100%**	366
	Female	5.1%	42.6%	28.7%	23.6%	100%*	2.3%	23.1%	26.9%	47.7%	100%**	216
Age Group	Below 30 years	6.1%	44.6%	25.7%	23.6%	100%	5.4%	25.7%	30.4%	38.5%	100%**	148
	30 -49 years	5.1%	35.0%	37.4%	22.4%	100%	.6%	21.3%	19.4%	58.7%	100%**	254
	50 year and above	2.6%	43.2%	24.5%	29.7%	100%	.6%	21.3%	19.4%	58.7%	100%**	155
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	6.1%	43.7%	23.4%	26.9%	100%	2.0%	35.4%	25.3%	37.4%	100%**	198
	intermediate /above intermediate	5.5%	40.7%	28.0%	25.8%	100%	2.5%	19.9%	28.8%	48.7%	100%**	236
	University and higher	2.1%	35.6%	44.5%	17.8%	100%	.7%	15.8%	37.7%	45.9%	100%**	146
Employment Status	Currently employed	3.8%	39.1%	33.7%	23.4%	100%**	1.9%	23.6%	31.6%	43.0%	100%**	263
	Unemployed and searching for work	8.9%	35.4%	34.2%	21.5%	100%**	6.3%	21.3%	37.5%	35.0%	100%**	80
	Out of labor force	5.0%	43.3%	25.8%	25.8%	100%**	.4%	26.3%	25.0%	48.3%	100%**	240
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	3.5%	39.4%	33.5%	23.6%	100%*	1.4%	22.8%	28.8%	47.0%	100%*	285
	Rural	6.4%	41.1%	27.9%	24.6%	100%*	2.4%	25.6%	31.0%	41.1%	100%*	297
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	2.6%	41.2%	35.1%	21.1%	100%**	.9%	26.1%	28.7%	44.3%	100%**	115
	Lower Egypt	4.2%	39.1%	31.1%	25.6%	100%**	1.0%	25.2%	30.0%	43.8%	100%**	290
	Upper Egypt	8.1%	41.6%	27.2%	23.1%	100%**	3.5%	22.0%	30.6%	43.9%	100%**	173
	Frontier Governorates**	0.0%	50.0%	25.0%	25.0%	100%**	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	75.0%	100%**	4
Total		5.0%	40.3%	30.7%	24.0%	100%	1.7%	24.2%	29.9%	44.2%	100%	582

*The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

Table A.4 cont'd: Respondent Characteristics by Whether EU is Discussed Sufficiently in Egyptian Media.
“Egypt 2020 (n=582).”

Q210 Do you think the following talk about the European Union sufficiently?		3. Egyptian Printed press					4. Egyptian Websites					Total
		1 Too much	2 About the right amount	3 Too little	4 Don't know	%	1 Too much	2 About the right amount	3 Too little	4 Don't know	%	Weighted Count
Gender	Male	12	125	84	146	100%	10.1%	39.3%	12.8%	37.7%	100%*	366
	Female	4.2%	43.7%	14.4%	37.7%	100%	11.1%	38.9%	12.5%	37.5%	100%*	216
Age Group	Below 30 years	6.8%	39.2%	16.2%	37.8%	100%	14.9%	41.2%	12.2%	31.8%	100%	148
	30 -49 years	2.0%	38.9%	25.0%	34.1%	100%	9.9%	44.3%	13.8%	32.0%	100%	254
	50 year and above	3.2%	29.2%	15.6%	51.9%	100%	7.1%	25.3%	11.0%	56.5%	100%	155
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	3.6%	43.7%	13.7%	39.1%	100%*	13.1%	35.4%	9.1%	42.4%	100%*	198
	Intermediate/above intermediate	4.2%	35.2%	21.2%	39.4%	100%*	10.1%	39.1%	13.0%	37.8%	100%*	236
	University and higher	2.7%	33.6%	25.5%	38.3%	100%*	8.1%	43.9%	16.9%	31.1%	100%*	146
Employment Status	Currently employed	3.4%	33.6%	23.7%	39.3%	100%**	8.7%	42.6%	13.3%	35.4%	100%*	263
	Unemployed and searching for work	6.3%	32.9%	26.6%	34.2%	100%**	17.7%	35.4%	15.2%	31.6%	100%*	80
	Out of labor force	2.5%	43.8%	13.3%	40.4%	100%**	9.6%	36.4%	11.7%	42.3%	100%*	240
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	3.5%	31.6%	20.7%	44.2%	100%	11.6%	36.3%	14.8%	37.3%	100%*	285
	Rural	3.4%	43.6%	18.9%	34.1%	100%	9.4%	41.8%	10.8%	38.0%	100%*	297
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	6.1%	30.7%	21.1%	42.1%	100%**	9.6%	38.3%	15.7%	36.5%	100%**	115
	Lower Egypt	3.1%	33.4%	22.8%	40.7%	100%**	8.9%	40.2%	11.3%	39.5%	100%**	290
	Upper Egypt	2.9%	49.1%	13.9%	34.1%	100%**	13.3%	38.2%	13.9%	34.7%	100%**	173
	Frontier Governorates**	0.0%	40.0%	20.0%	40.0%	100%**	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	40.0%	100%**	4
Total		3.6%	37.6%	19.8%	39.0%	100%	10.4%	39.0%	13.0%	37.5%	100%	582

*The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

Table A.5: Respondent Characteristics by Whether the respondents have you heard, seen, or read anything for any measures or steps that Egypt took with the support of the European Union to confront the Corona virus.
“Egypt 2020 (n=582).”

Q211 Have you heard, seen, or read anything for any measures or steps that Egypt took with the support of the European Union to confront the Corona virus?		Yes, I heard about the support of the European Union and know its details	Yes, I heard about the support of the European Union, but I do not know the details	No, I don't hear	%	Total Weighted Count
Gender*	Male	12.3%	24.9%	62.8%	100%	366
	Female	10.2%	21.8%	68.1%	100%	216
Age Group*	Below 30 years	10.7%	21.5%	67.8%	100%	149
	30 -49 years	9.1%	25.3%	65.6%	100%	253
	50 year and above	16.2%	24.7%	59.1%	100%	154
Completed Educational Level*	Below intermediate	8.1%	23.7%	68.2%	100%	198
	Intermediate/above intermediate	11.9%	22.9%	65.3%	100%	236
	University and higher	16.3%	25.2%	58.5%	100%	147
Employment Status*	Currently employed	12.5%	22.8%	64.6%	100%	263
	Unemployed and searching for work	12.7%	21.5%	65.8%	100%	79
	Out of labor force	10.0%	25.8%	64.2%	100%	240
Urban/ Rural Residence*	Urban	13.0%	26.1%	60.9%	100%	284
	Rural	10.1%	21.5%	68.4%	100%	297
Region of Residence**	Urban governorates	13.9%	23.5%	62.6%	100%	115
	Lower Egypt	10.0%	21.7%	68.3%	100%	290
	Upper Egypt	12.8%	26.7%	60.5%	100%	172
	Frontier Governorates**	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100%	4
Total		11.6%	23.7%	64.7%	100%	582

*The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

Table A.6: Respondent Characteristics by extent of impact they see of the European Union's support for Egypt to confront the Corona virus. "Egypt 2020 (n=205)."

Q212 To what extent do you see that the European Union's support for Egypt to confront the Corona virus has an impact?		Very effective	Effective	Not effective	Not effective at all	Don't know	%	Total
								Weighted Count
Gender **	Male	32.4%	38.2%	14.7%	7.4%	7.4%	100%	136
	Female	31.9%	43.5%	4.3%	5.8%	14.5%	100%	69
Age Group**	Below 30 years	29.2%	43.8%	12.5%	6.3%	8.3%	100%	48
	30 -49 years	29.5%	40.9%	12.5%	6.8%	10.2%	100%	88
	50 year and above	39.7%	33.3%	9.5%	6.3%	11.1%	100%	63
Completed Educational Level**	Below intermediate	33.9%	50.0%	9.7%	3.2%	3.2%	100%	62
	Intermediate/above intermediate	37.8%	35.4%	8.5%	4.9%	13.4%	100%	82
	University and higher	21.7%	36.7%	16.7%	13.3%	11.7%	100%	60
Employment Status**	Currently employed	37.0%	32.6%	13.0%	9.8%	7.6%	100%	92
	Unemployed and searching for work	25.9%	37.0%	18.5%	3.7%	14.8%	100%	27
	Out of labor force	29.4%	49.4%	7.1%	3.5%	10.6%	100%	85
Urban/ Rural Residence*	Urban	25.0%	40.2%	15.2%	8.9%	10.7%	100%	112
	Rural	40.0%	40.0%	7.4%	3.2%	9.5%	100%	95
Region of Residence**	Urban governorates	27.3%	34.1%	18.2%	11.4%	9.1%	100%	44
	Lower Egypt	32.3%	37.6%	11.8%	5.4%	12.9%	100%	93
	Upper Egypt	35.3%	47.1%	5.9%	4.4%	7.4%	100%	68
	Frontier Governorates**	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	2
Total		32.1%	40.2%	11.4%	6.5%	9.9%	100%	205

*The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference