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EGYPT

*OPINION POLLS
FOURTH WAVE
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A project implemented by a consortium led by



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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 third wave following the first and second ones, which were implemented in December 2017 and November 2018. The purpose of this report is to reflect the results based on the third wave.

2. Methodology

The poll was conducted on a national representative sample of 2017 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 July 14 to July 22, 2019. 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 31% representation in the sample, citizens between 30 – 49 years of age with 39%, and citizens 50 years of age or higher with 31%. 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, 8% are widowed and approximately 1% are divorced.

The regional representation of the sample reflects 40% from urban areas and 60% from rural areas. Moreover, respondents from urban governorates represent 15% of the sample, Lower Egypt and Upper Egypt represent 46% 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	1014	50.3	1227
	Female	1003	49.7	790
Age Group	Below 30 years	616	30.6	647
	30-49 years	778	38.7	796
	50 years and above	618	30.7	573
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	1079	53.5	652
	Intermediate/above inter	672	33.3	891
	University and higher	267	13.2	474
Marital Status	Never married	438	21.8	516
	Married	1384	68.6	1349
	Widow	163	8.1	117
	Divorced	30	1.5	34
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	803	39.8	1162
	Rural	1214	60.2	855
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	312	15.5	422
	Lower Egypt	935	46.4	945
	Urban lower Egypt	228	11.3	404
	Rural lower Egypt	707	35.1	541
	Upper Egypt	753	37.3	598
	Urban upper Egypt	249	12.3	289
	Rural upper Egypt	504	25.0	309
	Frontier Governorates**	17	.8	52
	Total	2017	100.0	2017

The employment status of the sampled respondents reflects the Egyptian population’s employment status as publicized by the national labor statistics. Where the unemployment rate nationwide as revealed by CAPMAS 2018 Labor Force Survey was 9.9%, the sample at hand depicts it at 9.6%. Among the employed respondents (accounting for 39% of the total sample), 26.9% are self-employed, the majority of which are owners of small businesses. The remaining 73.1% of employed respondents were employed by others.

Table (B): Respondent Employment Status Distribution. “Egypt 2019”

		Weighted count ¹	Weighted %	Unweighted count
Employment Status (n= 2017)	Currently employed	793	39.4	981
	Unemployed and searching for work	194	9.6	199
	Out of labor force	1029	51.0	836
	Total	2016	100.0	2016
Current occupation (in detail) (n= 793)	A. Self-employed	207	26.1	262
	Self-employed farmer	40	5.1	29
	Self-employed fisher	4	0.5	3
	Specialist (lawyer - doctor - accountant - engineer)	15	1.9	26
	Owner of a small shop or workshop, a craftsman or any other self-employment	127	16	167
	Business owners, owner of a company (single or partner)	21	2.7	37
	B. Employed	583	73.5	713
	Specialist (Physician Employee / Lawyer Employee / Accountant Employee / Employee Engineer / Employee Nurse ...)	58	7.3	95
	General management (Director, etc.)	13	1.6	26
	Middle management, other administrative (department head, branch manager, department manager)	19	2.3	32
	Office Staff (mainly working in an office)	78	9.8	105
	Employee does not work primarily in an office, but mobile (salesperson, driver)	65	8.2	80
	Employee does not work primarily within an office, but a service profession (medical assistant – waiter / cook – police – fireman)	59	7.4	76
	Professional manual worker	156	19.7	153
	Non-professional manual worker - server	97	12.2	86
	Teacher	37	4.6	56
	Other	5	0.6	4
Total	791	39.2	975	

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 July 14th to July 22nd, 2019. The response rate of the poll reached 41%; 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 the general unfamiliarity of the Egyptian public with the European Union, where approximately 62% mentioned that they do not know it at all –table 1-, however this reflects some improvement if compared to 2018 results by 14 percentage points. 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 (27.7% among university graduates and 74.4% among below intermediate mentioned that they don't know EU, respectively). Similarly, although less apparent, there appears to be a direct ordinal relation with their age group; as the older generation appears to be slightly less knowledgeable than youth (61%, 62% and 63% mentioned that they do not know the EU, respectively). This is also the case regarding the respondents' place of residence, where urban residents rated their knowledge of the EU higher than rural residents (53.5% and 67.8% mentioned that they do not know the EU, respectively).

Table 1: Respondent Characteristics by Self-rated Knowledge of European Union.

“Egypt 2019 (n =2017).”

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	3.8	23.7	13.9	54.9	3.6	100%	1014
	Female	1.0	11.6	13.4	69.4	4.7	100%	1003
Age Group *	Below 30 years	1.0	18.0	15.1	61.0	4.9	100%	616
	30-49 years	2.3	18.4	13.8	61.8	3.7	100%	778
	50 years and above	4.2	16.3	12.0	63.3	4.2	100%	618
Completed Educational Level *	Below intermediate	0.9	7.3	12.8	74.4	4.5	100%	1079
	Intermediate/above Intermediate	2.5	22.2	15.3	55.8	4.2	100%	672
	University and higher	8.6	47.9	12.7	27.7	3	100%	267
Employment Status *	Currently employed	3	23.8	13.5	55.5	4.2	100%	793
	Unemployed and searching for work	2.6	21.1	12.9	60.3	3.1	100%	194
	Out of labor force	1.9	12.2	13.9	67.4	4.5	100%	1029
Urban/ Rural Residence *	Urban	4	23.6	16	53.5	2.9	100%	803
	Rural	1.5	13.6	12	67.8	5.1	100%	1214
Region of Residence *	Urban governorates	3.8	24.6	17.3	51.8	2.6	100%	312
	Lower Egypt	2.2	19.5	14.7	59.9	3.7	100%	935
	Upper Egypt	2.3	12.2	10.7	69.4	5.4	100%	753
	Frontier Governorates**	0	31.3	18.8	43.8	6.3	100%	17
Total		2.4	17.6	13.6	62.1	4.2	100%	2017

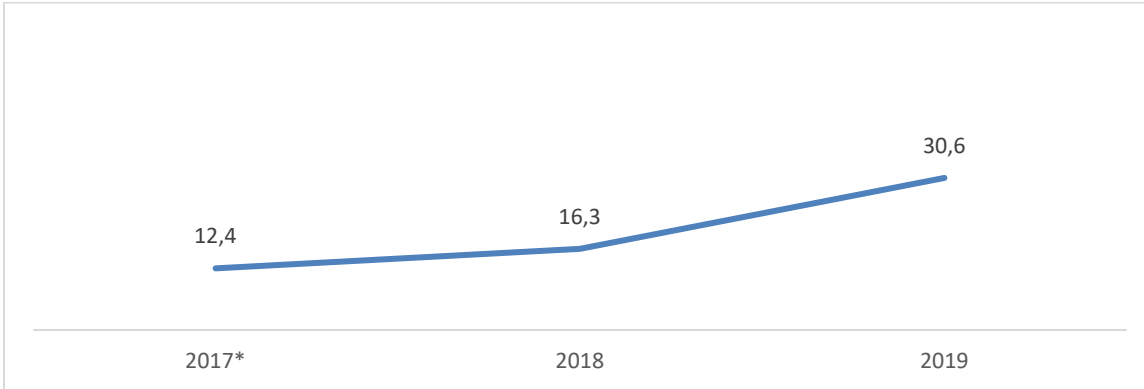
*Statistically significant relation using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** 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 69% of the respondents mentioned that they have never heard of it when they were asked about their impression towards the EU. However, this percentage of those who have ever heard of it increased from 16% in 2018 to 31% in 2019. This increase is 3.5 times the increase between years 2017 and 2018, as indicated in Figure (1) below.

² Weighted counts are subject to rounding errors.

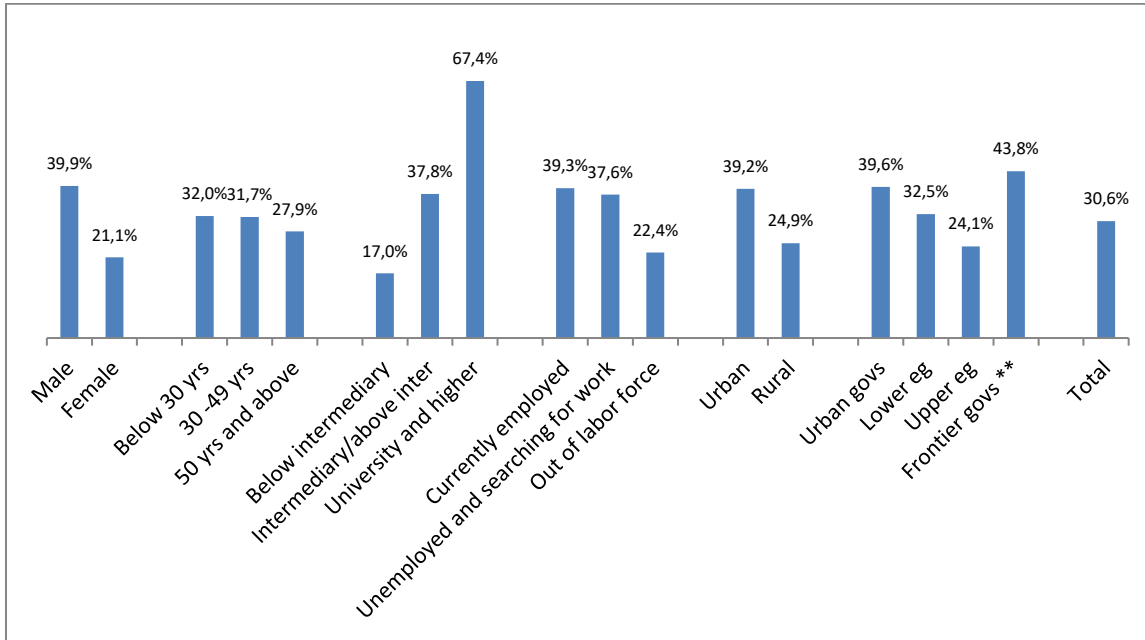
Figure 1: Trend of Percentage of Those Who Have Ever Heard of the European Union. “Egypt 2017-2019”



*There is a slight difference in the wording of the question in 2017 compared to 2018, and 2019.

Although the majority of the respondents mentioned that they have never heard of the European Union, there appears to be a statistically significant association between whether the respondent has heard of the EU and all the characteristics of the respondents except for their age as indicated in the figure below. Males tend to be more familiar than females with percentages 40%, and 21% 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 17% for those with education less than intermediate, to 38% for individuals with intermediate and above intermediate education, and it is 67% for those with university degree or above. The percentage of those who have ever heard of the EU decreases from 39% for employed to 37.6% for unemployed, and reached its minimum for those out of labor force (22%). 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 (39%) compared to those living in rural areas (25%).

Figure 2: Percentage of Those Who Have Ever Heard of the European Union by Respondent Characteristics. “Egypt 2019 (n =2017).”



** 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; 23% mentioned a very positive impression and 32% a fairly positive impression. While approximately 18% had a neutral disposition, approximately 15% could not specify. The remaining 12% of respondents aware of the EU are evenly divided between fairly negative (7%) and very negative impressions (5%).

Upon measuring the statistical association between the impressions of the EU with the respondent characteristics, there is no significant difference between the categories of all variables of the characteristics except for the gender. Males were observed to have more positive impressions than females; as almost two thirds of males (61%) mentioned a positive impression of the EU compared to 43% among females. Also, male respondents were more decisive than female respondents towards their impression of the EU, as the percentage of those who mentioned “don’t know” as their answer increases from 11% 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 60%; and only 9% 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 49%; and almost 19% mentioned a negative impression. Similarly, respondents with intermediate education levels were least likely to mention positive impressions (52%) compared to 58% among those who have a university degree and above, and 56% among those with less than intermediate education.

Table 2: Respondent (who have ever heard of the EU) Characteristics by Impression of European Union. “Egypt 2019 (n =617).”

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	27.6%	33.5%	18.0%	5.7%	4.7%	10.6%	100%	405
	Female	13.2%	29.7%	18.9%	10.4%	5.7%	22.2%	100%	212
Age Group*	Below 30 years*	25.5%	34.2%	18.4%	5.1%	4.1%	12.8%	100%	197
	30-49 years*	23.6%	32.1%	17.9%	5.3%	4.5%	16.7%	100%	247
	50 years and above*	18.5%	30.6%	18.5%	12.1%	6.4%	13.9%	100%	173
Completed Educational Level*	Below-intermediate*	20.9%	35.2%	18.1%	4.9%	5.5%	15.4%	100%	183
	Intermediate/above intermediate*	20.5%	31.5%	19.3%	6.7%	4.7%	17.3%	100%	254
	University and higher*	27.2%	30.6%	17.2%	10.0%	5.0%	10.0%	100%	180
Employment Status*	Currently employed	21.9%	36.3%	19.0%	6.4%	4.2%	12.2%	100%	312
	Unemployed and searching for work **	32.9%	26.0%	15.1%	5.5%	6.8%	13.7%	100%	73
	Out of labor force	20.8%	29.0%	18.2%	8.7%	5.2%	18.2%	100%	231
Urban/ Rural Residence*	Urban	22.2%	32.3%	18.0%	6.6%	5.4%	15.5%	100%	315
	Rural	23.1%	32.0%	18.5%	7.9%	4.6%	13.9%	100%	302
Region of Residence*	Urban governorates	25.2%	30.1%	17.1%	6.5%	5.7%	15.4%	100%	124
	Lower Egypt	20.7%	30.6%	20.7%	7.6%	4.3%	16.1%	100%	304
	Upper Egypt	24.2%	36.8%	15.4%	7.1%	5.5%	11.0%	100%	181
	Frontier Governorates**	22.2	22.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	22.2	100%	7
Total		22.7%	32.3%	18.3%	7.2%	5.0%	14.7%	100%	617

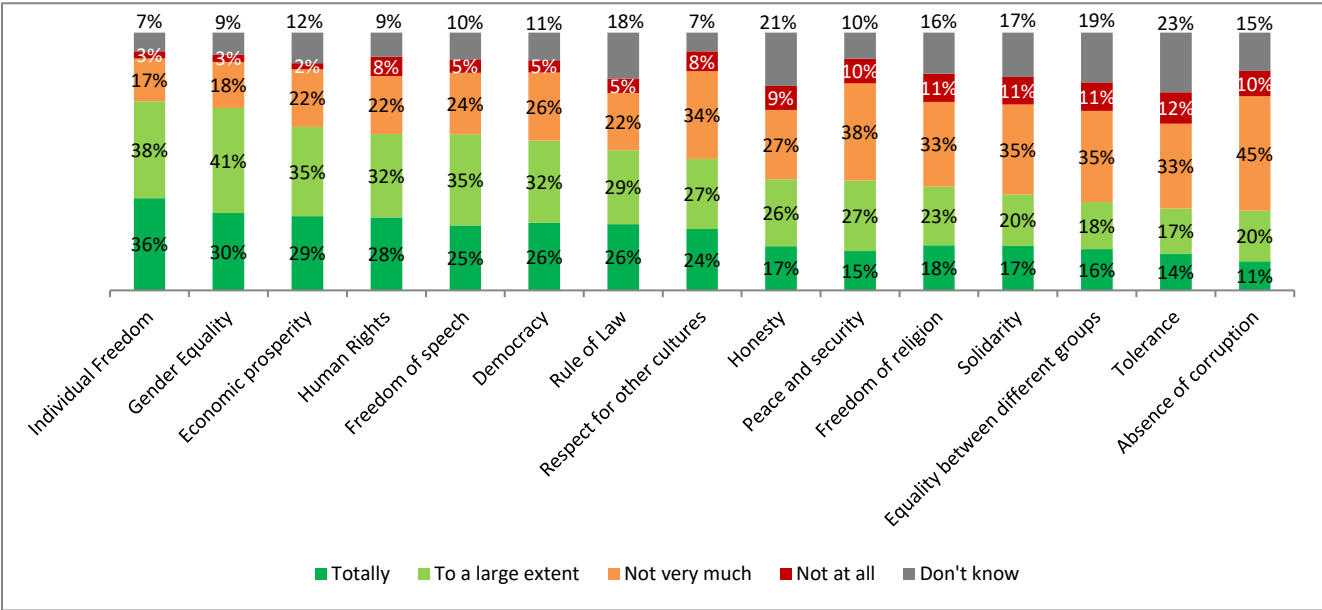
*The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** 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 (1) in the appendix. The values individual freedom, gender equality, economic prosperity, human rights and freedom of speech attained percentages more than or equal to 60% of agreement; the percentages were 74%, 71%, 64%, 60% and 60% respectively. Values of democracy, rule of law, and respect for other cultures attained percentages more than 50% and less than 60% (58%, 55% and 51% respectively). Honesty, peace and security, freedom of religion, solidarity, equality between different groups, tolerance, and absence of corruption attained less acquiescence among the Egyptian public (43%, 42%, 41%, 37%, 34%, 31% and 31% respectively). Table1 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 2019 (n =615).”



Generally, Egyptians who are aware of the EU seem to perceive the relationship between Egypt and the EU in a moderately positive light; 49% believe that the relation with the EU is fairly good, and 28% perceive it as very good, while approximately 15% cannot specify and around 1% believe that Egypt has no relation with the EU.

Upon further statistical inference, none of the respondents’ characteristics shows a statistically significant association with their perception except for age groups. The percentage of those who evaluate the

relationship as at least good reaches its highest levels (85% for those aged 50+, compared to 70% for the first age category (15-30), and 74% for the age category 30-49.

According to the employment status, the percentage of those who perceive relations with EU at least fairly good is at its highest levels for those employed with 78%. However, this percentage decreases among unemployed and those out of labor force with percentages 74%, and 75% respectively.

Table 3: Respondent (who have ever heard of the EU) Characteristics by Best Describe of The Relations between the European Union and EGYPT. “Egypt 2019 (n =617).”

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	30.3%	48.4%	4.2%	2.0%	1.2%	13.9%	100%	405
	Female	22.3%	49.3%	7.6%	1.9%	0.9%	18.0%	100%	212
Age Group	Below 30 years	21.4%	49.0%	5.1%	3.6%	2.6%	18.4%	100%	197
	30-49 years	28.6%	45.6%	6.5%	1.6%	0.8%	16.9%	100%	247
	50 years and above	33.1%	52.3%	4.7%	0.6%	0.0%	9.3%	100%	173
Completed Educational Level*	Below intermediate	29.0%	47.5%	3.8%	1.1%	0.5%	18.0%	100%	183
	Intermediate/above intermediate	28.5%	45.8%	5.1%	2.4%	1.6%	16.6%	100%	254
	University and higher	24.7%	53.4%	7.3%	2.2%	1.7%	10.7%	100%	180
Employment Status*	Currently employed	27.3%	50.2%	4.8%	1.9%	1.3%	14.5%	100%	312
	Unemployed and searching for work **	23.3%	50.7%	5.5%	4.1%	1.4%	15.1%	100%	73
	Out of labor force	29.0%	45.9%	6.1%	1.7%	1.3%	16.0%	100%	231
Urban/ Rural Residence*	Urban	26.3%	49.8%	5.1%	2.5%	1.0%	15.2%	100%	315
	Rural	28.8%	47.0%	6.0%	1.3%	1.3%	15.6%	100%	302
Region of Residence*	Urban Governorates	26.8%	51.2%	4.1%	1.6%	0.8%	15.4%	100%	124
	Lower Egypt	25.3%	50.3%	5.6%	1.6%	1.3%	15.8%	100%	304
	Upper Egypt	32.6%	43.6%	5.5%	2.8%	1.1%	14.4%	100%	181
	Frontier Governorates**	14.3%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	100%	7
	Total	27.5%	48.5%	5.4%	2.0%	1.2%	15.4%	100%	617

*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 half of those who ever heard about the EU (51%) is aware of the financial support the EU provides Egypt for cooperation programs. The most apparent and statistically significant discrepancy appears for different genders and age groups; as males were found to be the more aware of the financial support the EU provides (55%), while the females conveyed a lower percentage of awareness (44%).

About 71% of the respondents aware of such cooperation programs mentioned that it is effective. However, 22% mentioned that it is not effective and 7% cannot specify an answer.

Table 4: Respondent (who have ever heard of the EU) Characteristics by Knowledge of Financial Support for Cooperation Programs. “Egypt 2019 (n =617).”

Q105 as far as you know, does the European Union provide EGYPT with financial support for cooperation programs?				Total
		Yes	%	Weighted Count
Gender	Male	54.6%	100%	405
	Female	43.9%	100%	212
Age Group	Below 30 years	45.4%	100%	197
	30-49 years	50.2%	100%	247
	50 years and above	58.4%	100%	173
Completed Educational Level*	Below intermediate	55.7%	100%	183
	Intermediate/above Intermediate	47.2%	100%	254
	University and higher	51.4%	100%	180
Employment Status*	Currently employed	54.5%	100%	312
	Unemployed and searching for work	40.3%	100%	73
	Out of labor force	49.8%	100%	231
Urban/ Rural Residence*	Urban	53.3%	100%	315
	Rural	48.5%	100%	302
Region of Residence*	Urban governorates	54.5%	100%	124
	Lower Egypt	47.5%	100%	304
	Upper Egypt	54.4%	100%	181
	Frontier Governorates**	37.5%	100%	7
Total		50.9%	100%	617

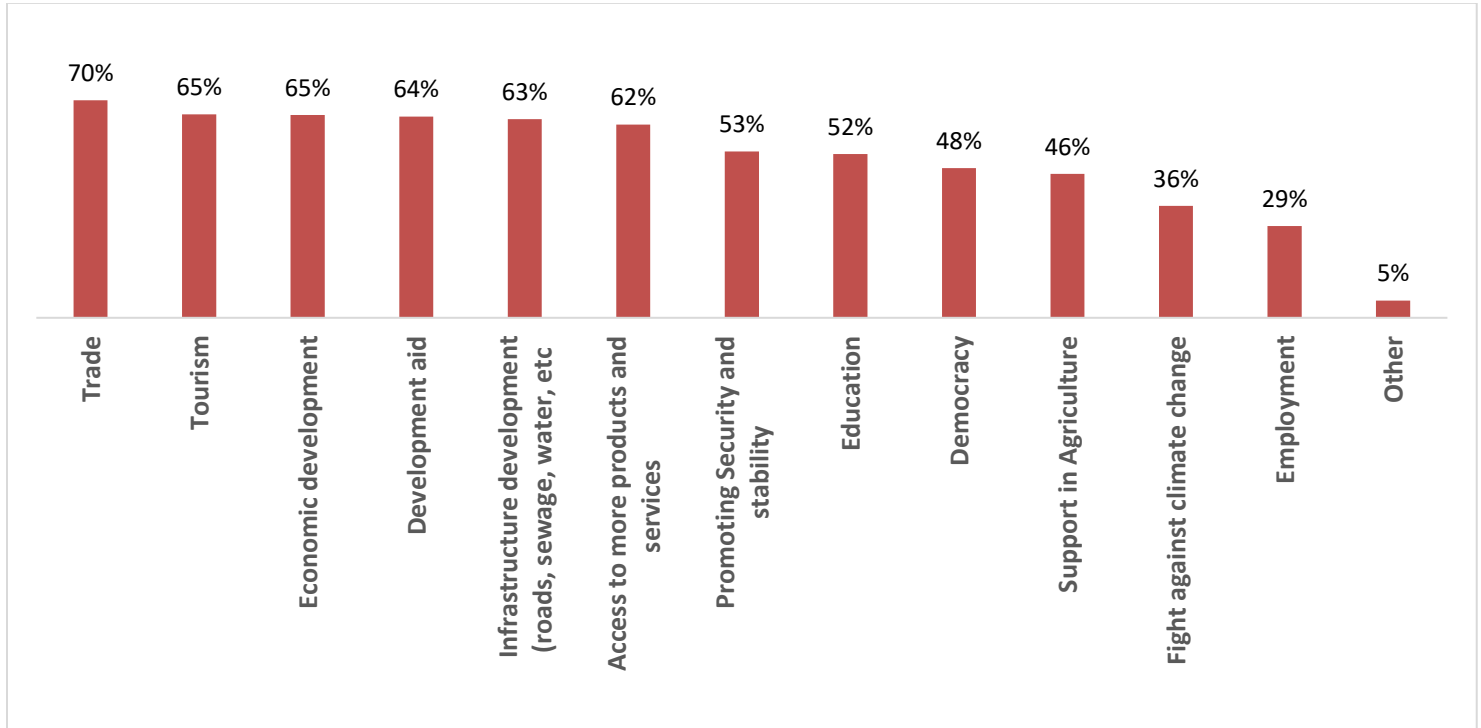
*The percentages of variable in the columns does not vary according to categories of all variables in rows using Chi-Squared Test of Association at a level of confidence 95%

** 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 70%, followed by tourism with a percentage of 65%. The fields economic development, development aid, infrastructure development, access to more products and services, promotion of security and stability, and education also attained percentages above 50% (65%, 64%, 63%, 62%, 53%, and 52%). On the other hand, the lowest agreement appeared for fight against climate change, and employment with 36%, and 29% respectively. Only 5% of the respondents mentioned other fields, such as health and manufacturing development with an equal percentage of approximately 1%.

Figure 4: Percentages of agreement that EU supported Egypt in selected fields.

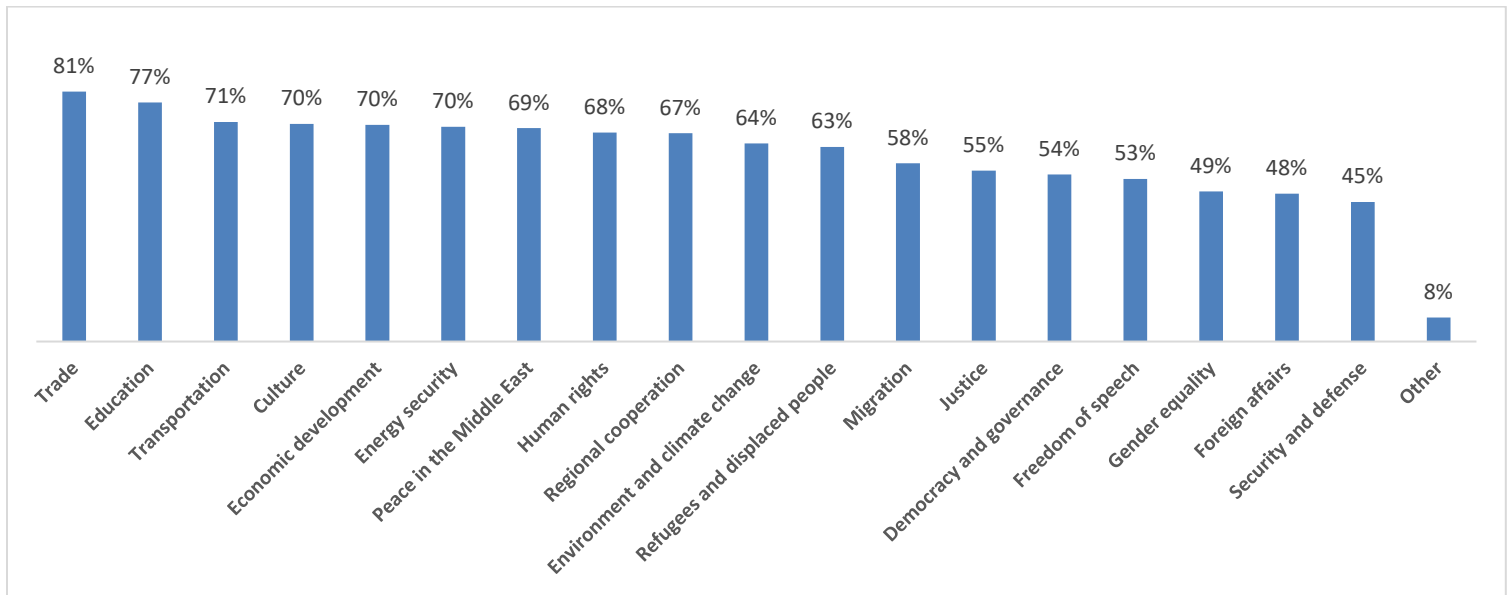
“Egypt 2019 (n =617).”



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 more trade and education to be the most pressing issues (81%, and 77% respectively). In the third place, the public would like to get greater EU support in transportation with a percentage of 71%. Areas like culture, economic development, and energy security gained equal percentages 70%.

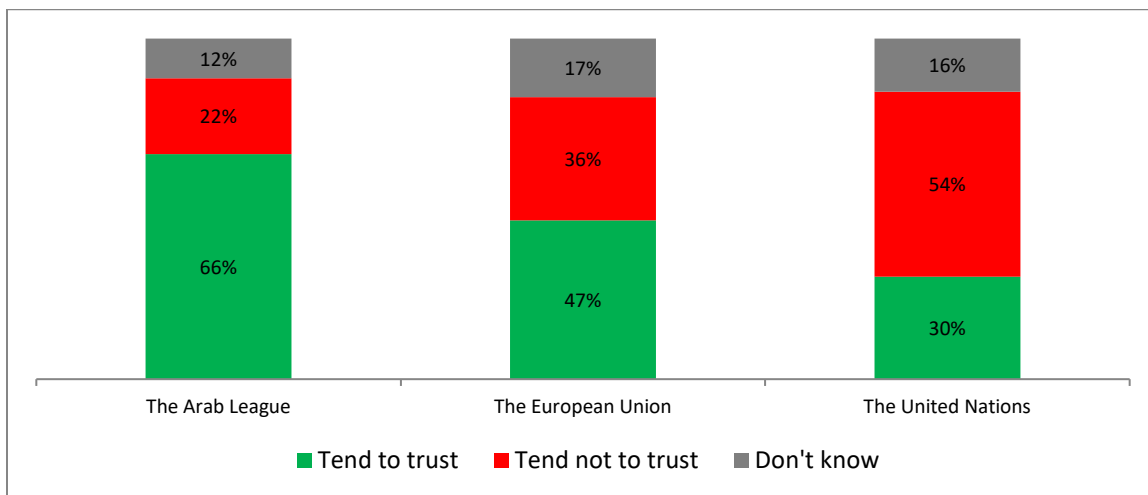
The Egyptian public also considers peace in the Middle East, human rights and regional cooperation to be among the top priorities (69%, 68%, and 67% respectively), along with environment and climate change (64%), and refugees (63%), followed by migration (58%) and justice (55%). The remaining fields 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 2019 (n =617).”



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 (66%), and less trust the European Union (47%). The United Nations attained the lowest level of trust with almost 30%, which was the same as the 1st and 2nd 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 international organizations 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 in the proposed international organizations. This is especially apparent with the Arab League, as statistically significant ordinal relation was observed; the higher the level of education the less likely they were to trust the AL (80% among below intermediate education and 56% among university graduates). The same result appeared significant for the United Nations, however for all educational levels, the majority tends not to trust it (38% among below intermediate education and 24% among university graduates).

The place of residence also was found to be statistically significant in deciding the trust in the AL only as the percentage of trust in the AL increases from 60% for urban to 72% for rural areas.

Table 5: Respondent (who have ever heard of the EU) Characteristics by Tendency to Trust International Organizations. “Egypt 2019 (n =617).”

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	53.3%	32.3%	14.3%	100%	34.4%	54.2%	11.4%	100%	69.6	22.5	7.9	100%	405
	Female	34.0%	43.4%	22.6%	100%	21.7%	54.7%	23.6%	100%	59.4	21.2	19.3	100%	212
Age Group	Below 30 years	47.2%	34.5%	18.3%	100%*	36.5%	47.7%	15.7%	100%*	62.2	22.4	15.3	100%*	197
	30-49 years	47.0%	34.0%	19.0%	100%*	25.9%	56.7%	17.4%	100%*	66.0	21.1	13.0	100%*	247
	50 years and above	45.7%	41.0%	13.3%	100%*	28.5%	58.7%	12.8%	100%*	70.5	23.7	5.8	100%*	173
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	44.8%	39.9%	15.3%	100%*	38.3%	47.5%	14.2%	100%	79.8	9.3	10.9	100%*	183
	intermediate /above intermediate	49.2%	30.7%	20.1%	100%*	28.5%	54.9%	16.6%	100%	63.4	22.0	14.6	100%*	254
	University and higher	45.3%	39.7%	15.1%	100%*	23.9%	60.6%	15.6%	100%	56.1	35.6	8.3	100%*	180
Employment Status	Currently employed	53.1%	31.5%	15.4%	100%	32.2%	54.3%	13.5%	100%*	70.1	21.2	8.7	100%*	312
	Unemployed and searching for work	46.6%	38.4%	15.1%	100%	30.1%	56.2%	13.7%	100%*	65.8	20.5	13.7	100%*	73
	Out of labor force	38.5%	42.0%	19.5%	100%	27.3%	54.1%	18.6%	100%*	61.0	24.2	14.7	100%*	231
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	48.1%	35.4%	16.6%	100%*	28.0%	57.3%	14.6%	100%*	60.3	26.0	13.7	100%	315
	Rural	45.0%	37.1%	17.9%	100%*	32.2%	51.5%	16.3%	100%*	72.4	17.9	9.6	100%	302
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	50.8%	37.1%	12.1%	100%*	27.4%	62.1%	10.5%	100%*	59.3	26.0	14.6	100%*	124
	Lower Egypt	45.1%	39.1%	15.8%	100%*	31.9%	54.6%	13.5%	100%*	71.1	19.7	9.2	100%*	304
	Upper Egypt	47.3%	30.2%	22.5%	100%*	29.1%	48.4%	22.5%	100%*	63.5	23.8	12.7	100%*	181
	Frontier Governorates**	28.6%	42.9%	28.6%	100%*	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100%*	57.1	14.3	28.6	100%*	7
Total		46.7%	36.2%	17.2%	100%	30.1%	54.4%	15.5%	100%	66.1	22.2	11.7	100%	617

*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%

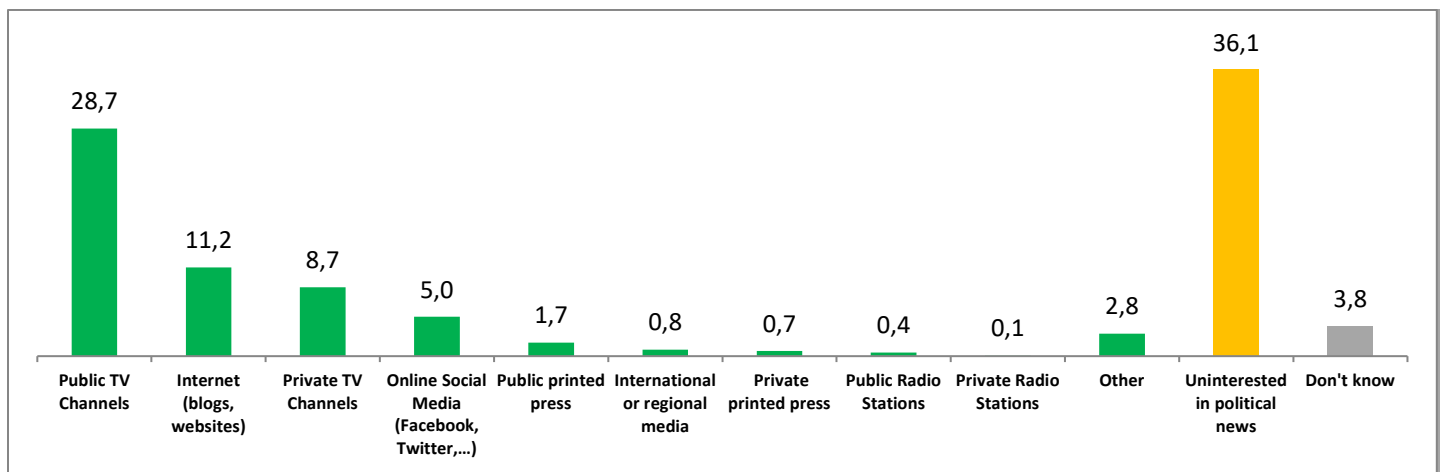
** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

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, over a third mentioned that they are generally uninterested in political news (36%). Nonetheless, television channels, both publicly and privately owned, scored 37%, followed by the internet as trusted primary sources of political news (11%). Surprisingly, printed press, international or regional media, along with radio –both publicly and privately owned- attained the lowest mentions, not exceeding 2% each.

Figure 7: Most Trusted Primary Source of Political News. “Egypt 2019 (n =2017).”



Upon observing the differences between the different groups of the Egyptian society, the results show that university graduates were the least likely to be uninterested in politics (17%), those with below intermediate education appear to be the most uninterested in politics (46%), followed by residents of upper Egypt (41%) and residents of rural areas (40%). Although television channels dominated the public’s preference as the most trusted source of political news, the respondent’s age group shows an obvious direct ordinal relation in their tendency to state as such. The data shows the higher the age group, the higher the level of reliance on both public and private television channels as the main source of political news; 50% among those 50 years of age and above, compared to 24% among youth under 30 years of age. Online sources (both social media and general websites) appear to be of higher importance for university graduates (36%) and youth under 30 years of age (31%), and least so among those 50 years of age and above (4%) and those with below intermediate education (9%).

Table 6: Respondent Characteristics by Most Trusted Primary Source of Political News. “Egypt 2019 (n =2017).”

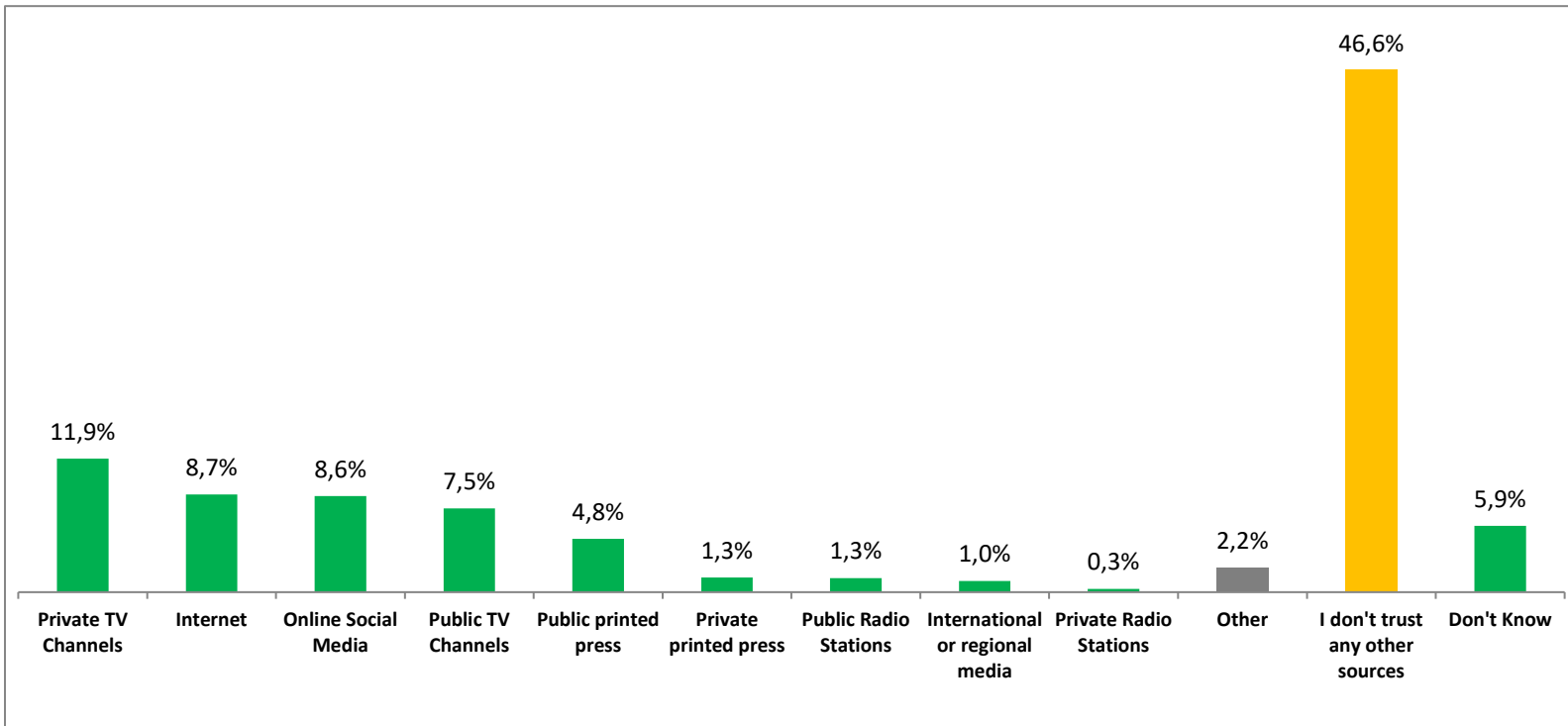
		Q201A What is the main source of information you trust most regarding political news?											Total		
		1 Public printed press	2 Private printed press	3 Public TV Channels	4 Private TV Channels	5 Public Radio Stations	6 Private Radio Stations	7 Internet (blogs, websites)	8 Online Social Media (Facebook, Twitter,)	International or regional media	9 Other	10 Uninterested in political news	11 Don't know	%	Weight ed Count
Gender	Male	2.3%	1.2%	28.0%	7.2%	.6%	.1%	11.3%	5.8%	1.1%	2.6%	35.8%	4.0%	100%	1014
	Female	1.1%	.1%	29.4%	10.2%	.3%	0.0%	11.1%	4.2%	.6%	3.1%	36.5%	3.5%	100%	1003
Age Group	Below 30 years	2.0%	.8%	17.3%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	21.7%	9.4%	.8%	1.6%	36.6%	3.6%	100%	616
	30-49 years	1.4%	1.0%	27.8%	11.1%	.4%	.1%	10.0%	4.4%	.8%	4.1%	36.4%	2.6%	100%	778
	50 year and above	1.8%	0.0%	41.7%	8.2%	1.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.3%	1.0%	2.4%	34.9%	5.3%	100%	618
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	.9%	.3%	27.8%	8.0%	.1%	0.0%	5.8%	2.7%	.5%	2.4%	46.2%	5.4%	100%	1079
	intermediate /above intermediate	2.2%	1.3%	30.5%	10.0%	.9%	0.0%	13.4%	7.3%	.9%	3.4%	27.7%	2.4%	100%	672
	University and higher	3.4%	.4%	28.1%	8.6%	.4%	.4%	27.3%	8.2%	2.2%	3.4%	16.9%	.7%	100%	267
Employment Status	Currently employed	2.4%	1.3%	26.6%	8.3%	.5%	.1%	12.4%	6.3%	.9%	2.8%	35.3%	3.2%	100%	793
	Unemployed and searching for work	3.1%	.5%	22.7%	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	18.6%	6.7%	0.0%	3.1%	35.1%	4.1%	100%	194
	Out of labor force	.9%	.2%	31.5%	9.3%	.5%	.1%	8.9%	3.6%	.9%	2.9%	37.0%	4.2%	100%	1029
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	2.1%	.9%	25.8%	11.3%	.5%	.1%	15.4%	5.9%	1.2%	3.9%	29.6%	3.2%	100%	803
	Rural	1.4%	.5%	30.7%	6.9%	.4%	0.0%	8.4%	4.4%	.6%	2.1%	40.5%	4.1%	100%	1214
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	2.9%	.6%	26.0%	13.8%	.6%	0.0%	15.1%	3.9%	1.3%	2.9%	28.9%	3.9%	100%	312
	Lower Egypt	1.3%	.5%	30.9%	7.0%	.5%	.1%	11.3%	5.6%	.7%	3.5%	34.8%	3.6%	100%	935
	Upper Egypt	1.6%	.8%	27.1%	8.9%	.1%	0.0%	9.3%	4.8%	.7%	2.0%	40.9%	3.9%	100%	753
	Frontier Governorates**	5.9%	0.0%	29.4%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.3%	5.9%	100%	17
Total		1.7%	.7%	28.7%	8.7%	.4%	.1%	11.2%	5.0%	.8%	2.8%	36.1%	3.8%	100%	2017

*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

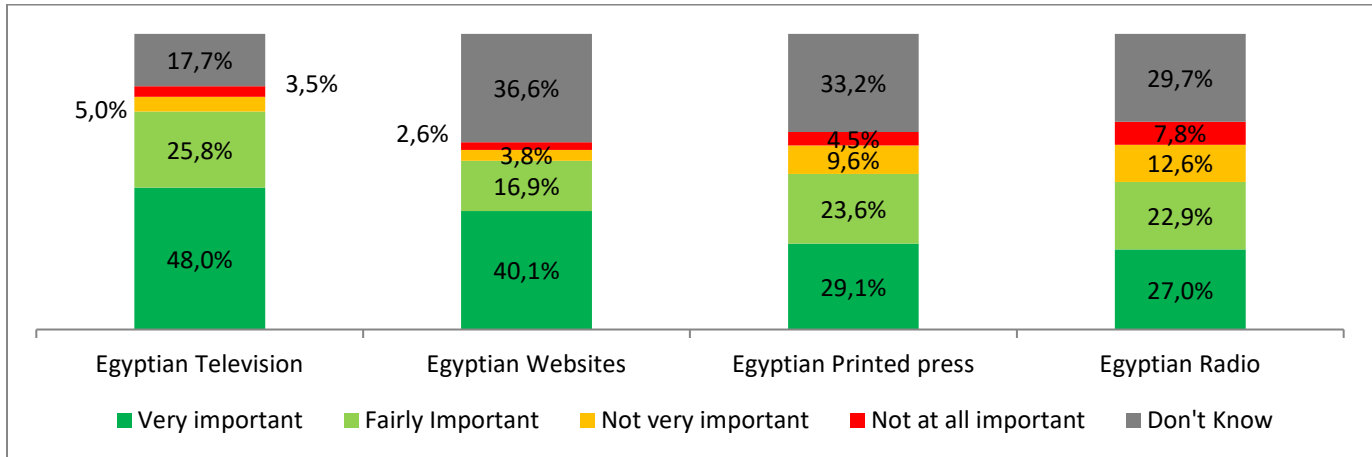
The figure below shows the second most trusted sources of political news; this is excluding the respondents that revealed their disinterest in political news (36%), those who could not mention a primary source (1%), and those who could not mention a source different from their primary (1%). The second most popular information source is also television (19%), specifically privately-owned channels (12%), followed by internet (9%), then social media (9%) and public TV channels (8%). Public printed press attained a slightly higher importance as a secondary source of information (5%).

Figure 8: Second Most Trusted Source of Political News. “Egypt 2019 (n=1233).”



The respondents were also asked to rate the importance of the national media outlets in influencing public opinion, as depicted in figure 9. Unsurprisingly, television is rated as the most influential media outlet (74% rated at least fairly important), followed by websites (57%). 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 its influential importance, unlike television in which only 18% could not specify its importance in influencing public opinion. Printed press was voted as the third most influential media channel (53%), and finally radio was the lowest (50%).

Figure 9: Importance of National Media Channels in Influencing the Public Opinion of Citizens. “Egypt 2019 (n=2017).”



3.2.2 Sources of information about the EU

More than half of the public with prior knowledge of the EU state they have never searched for information on the EU (63%), while 17% rarely do, and less than fifth have searched for information from time to time (12%). 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, the effect of the respondent’s gender showed a statistically significant relation. Although almost 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 (58% and 73% respectively), males were more than two times as likely to have searched for information on the EU at least from time to time (19%) than their female counterparts (7%). Youth under 30 years of age were most likely to have ever searched for information on the EU than the older generations; as almost 56% of youth mentioned to have never done so and 23% have rarely done so, compared to approximately 71% among the older than 50 years of age category who have never done so and almost 11% have rarely done so.

The educational level appears to have a statistically significant impact on the frequency of searching for information about EU. The higher level of education of the respondents the more frequent to search for information about EU at least from time to time, as this percentage increases from 11% for those with education less than intermediate to 17% for those who have a university degree or higher.

Table 7: Respondent (who have ever heard of the EU) Characteristics by Tendency to Look for Information on the European Union. “Egypt 2019 (n =617).”

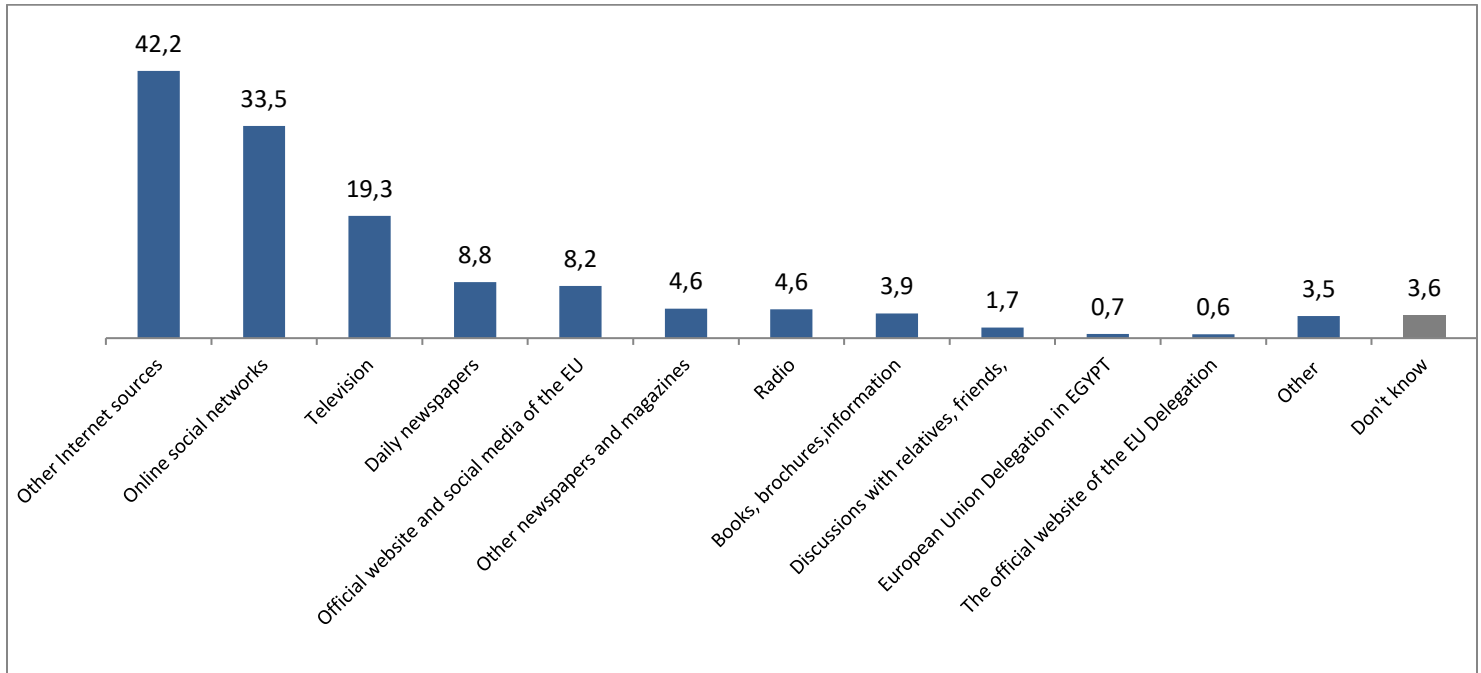
Q204 How often do you look for information on the European Union?							Total	
		Often	From time to time	Rarely	Never	Don't know	%	Weighted Count
Gender	Male	3.7%	15.1%	18.1%	58.4%	4.7%	100%	405
	Female	.9%	6.2%	16.1%	72.5%	4.3%	100%	212
Age Group	Below 30 years	2.5%	14.2%	23.4%	55.8%	4.1%	100%	197
	30-49 years	1.6%	11.3%	17.4%	63.6%	6.1%	100%	247
	50 year and above	4.1%	10.5%	11.0%	70.9%	3.5%	100%	173
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	3.8%	7.1%	14.8%	69.4%	4.9%	100%	183
	intermediate /above intermediate	1.6%	14.1%	14.1%	64.3%	5.9%	100%	254
	University and higher	3.3%	13.9%	25.0%	55.0%	2.8%	100%	180
Employment Status	Currently employed	3.5%	14.1%	19.9%	58.0%	4.5%	100%	312
	Unemployed and searching for work	1.4%	18.1%	19.4%	55.6%	5.6%	100%	73
	Out of labor force	2.2%	7.8%	13.8%	72.0%	4.3%	100%	231
Urban/ Rural Residence*	Urban	2.5%	12.7%	18.2%	62.4%	4.1%	100%	315
	Rural	3.0%	11.3%	16.6%	63.9%	5.3%	100%	302
Region of Residence*	Urban governorates	3.3%	12.2%	17.9%	62.6%	4.1%	100%	124
	Lower Egypt	2.3%	12.5%	15.5%	64.5%	5.3%	100%	304
	Upper Egypt	3.3%	11.6%	19.3%	61.3%	4.4%	100%	181
	Frontier Governorates**	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	57.1%	0.0%	100%	7
Total		2.8%	12.0%	17.5%	63.1%	4.6%	100%	617

*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

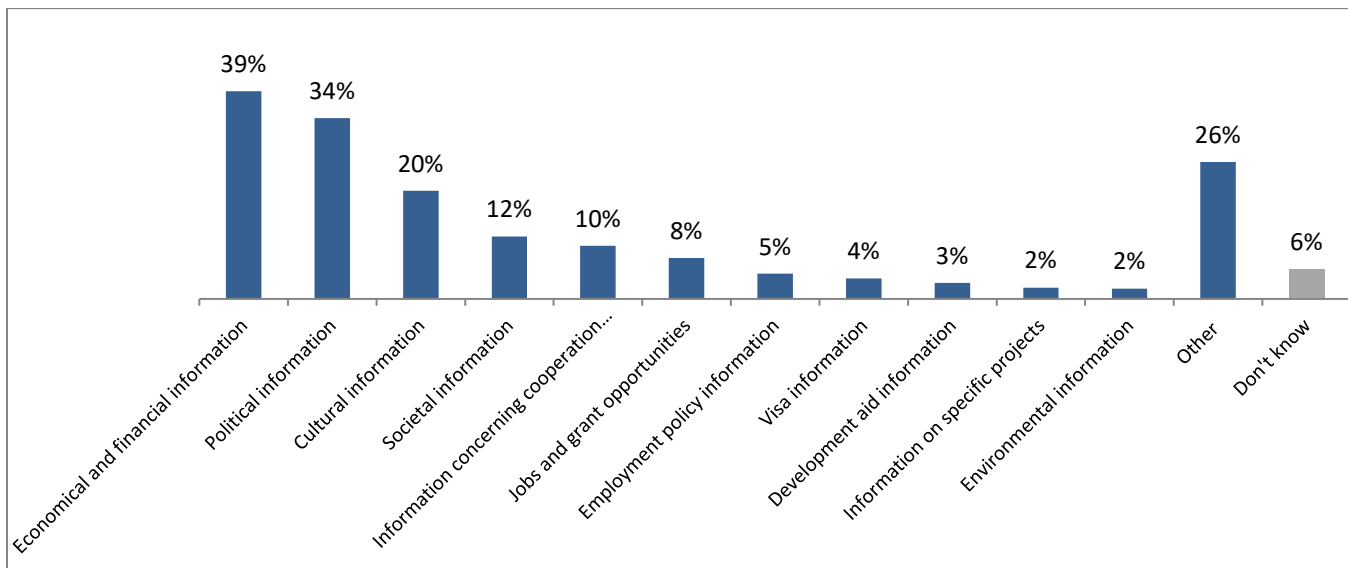
Around 15% of the respondents with prior knowledge of the EU stated that they have searched for information about the EU either often or from time to time (15%), as displayed in the table above. These respondents were then asked to mention the sources they tend to use when looking for information specifically 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 42%, online social networks 34%, TV 19%, daily newspapers 9%, while the official website and social media of the European Union, other newspapers and magazines, radio, and books were mentioned by percentages 8%, 5%, 5%, and 4% respectively, and all other sources were mentioned by less than 3% 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 2019 (n=91).”



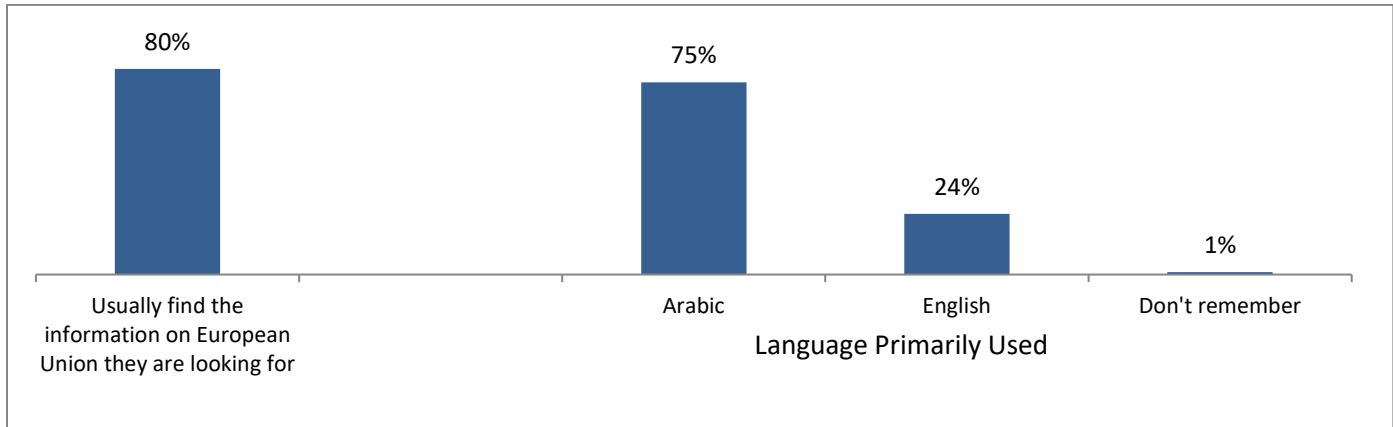
These respondents were also asked to mention all the topics of interest they usually search for regarding the European Union, allowing the mention of multiple topics. The most mentioned topic was economic and financial information (39%), followed by political information with a percentage of 34%. The remaining topics did not exceed a fifth of the respondents each, while the most mentioned topic by those who stated “other topics” (26%) was sports with a percentage of 3%.

Figure 11: Type of Information searched for about the EU. “Egypt 2019 (n=91).”



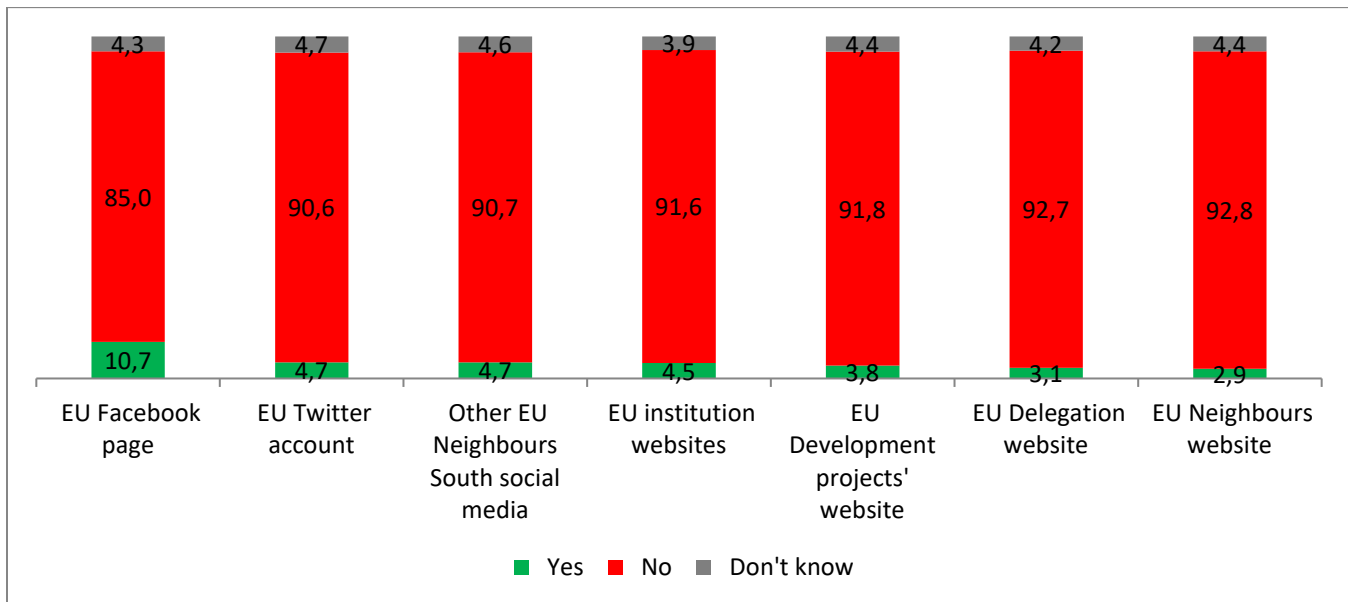
Most people searching for information about the EU rate the information as being accessible (80%). The majority of the public who have searched for information on the European Union primarily preferred Arabic language (75%), followed by English preferred by 24%, and the remaining 1% answered that they do not remember which language they used to search for these information.

Figure 12: Languages Used to Search on European Union. “Egypt 2019 (n=91).”



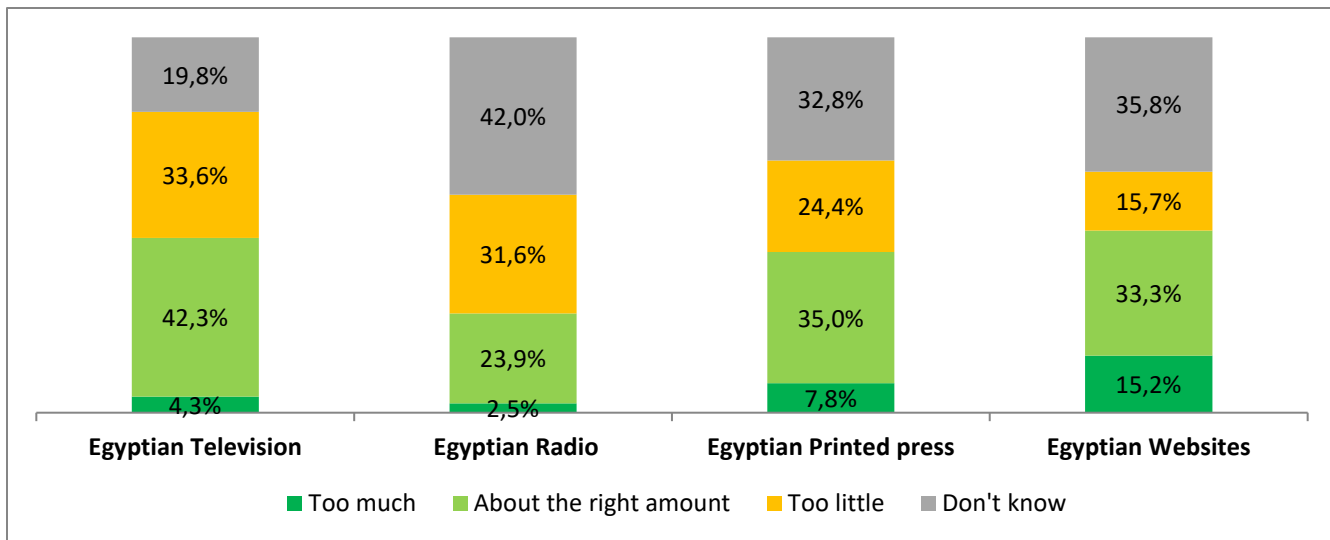
Among the respondents with prior knowledge of the EU, the grand majority have never visited any of the official EU internet platforms, not exceeding 11% among all the platforms posed. Despite the low traffic on the official EU internet platforms, as depicted in Figure 13, the EU Facebook page, EU twitter account, and other EU Neighbours South social media were comparatively the highest mentioned (11%, 5%, and 5% respectively).

Figure 13: Previous Visits to Official European Union Platforms. “Egypt 2019 (n=617).”



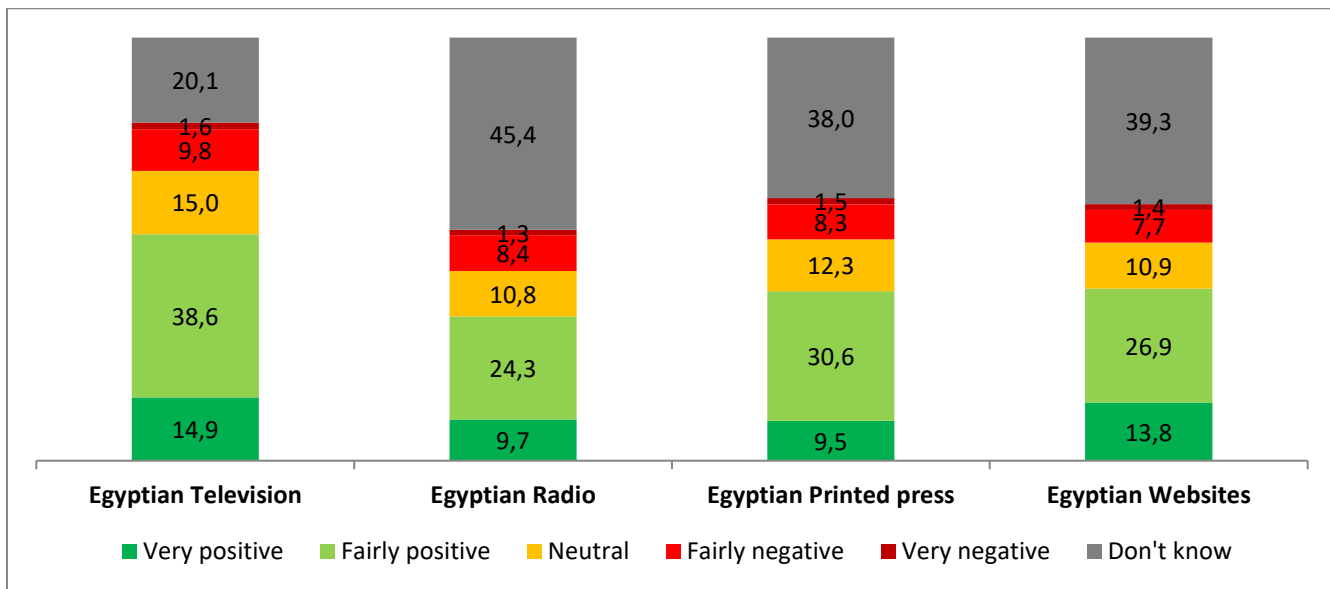
The respondents with prior knowledge of the EU generally do not think the EU is mentioned excessively on the various national media outlets but about the right amount. Whereas the general consensus is that Egyptian websites and Egyptian television discuss matters concerning the EU at least sufficiently (49% and 47% respectively), Egyptian radio was regarded as insufficient; as 26% mentioned the EU was mentioned on these outlets too little.

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 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 41%, then printed press with 40%, and at last radio with 34%. About 45% of the respondents were indecisive when asked about the image of the EU in radio.

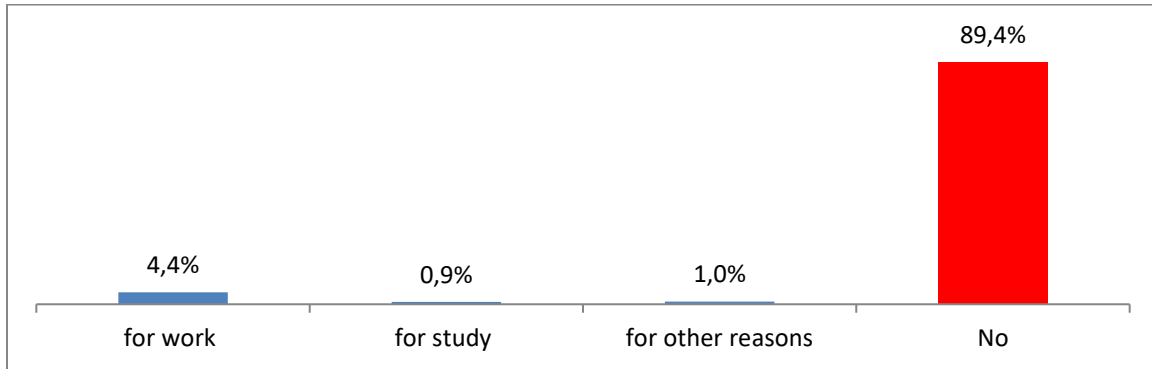
Figure 15: Perceptions towards the image of EU in different media channels “Egypt 2019 (n=617).”



3.3 Social and demographic indicators

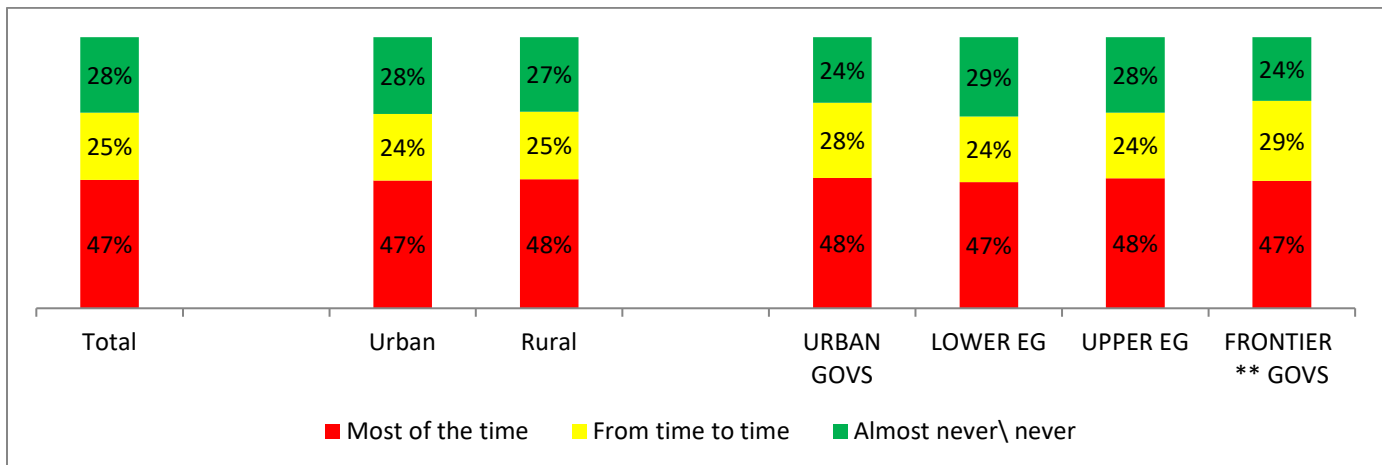
The final section of the survey covers some social indicators. The figure below displays actual ties to the EU as a result of any relatives (parents, children, grandchildren, etc. to the fourth degree) who currently live or have lived in the past in a country of the European Union. The data reveals that the majority of Egyptians have no direct ties to any of the countries in the European Union through any of their direct relatives (89%). 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 Italy, followed by France, and Germany. Around 1% of the Egyptian public have relatives studying –or have previously done so- in the EU, and 1% of them mentioned immigration.

Figure 16: Whether Any Relatives (to the fourth degree) currently live or Have Lived in an EU Country. “Egypt 2019 (n=2017).



Over half of the Egyptian public faced some difficulties facing their expense during the 12 months prior to the survey (47% mentioned that they face financial problems most of the time). Further, 28% conveyed that they never had to face such difficulties (28%). Upon observing the differences between the different regions of residence, as indicated in the figure below, the percentages do not significantly differ according to regions and different places of residence.

Figure 17: Difficulties in Facing Expenses during Past 12 Months by Urban/ Rural Residence and Region of Residence. “Egypt 2019 (n=2017).”****



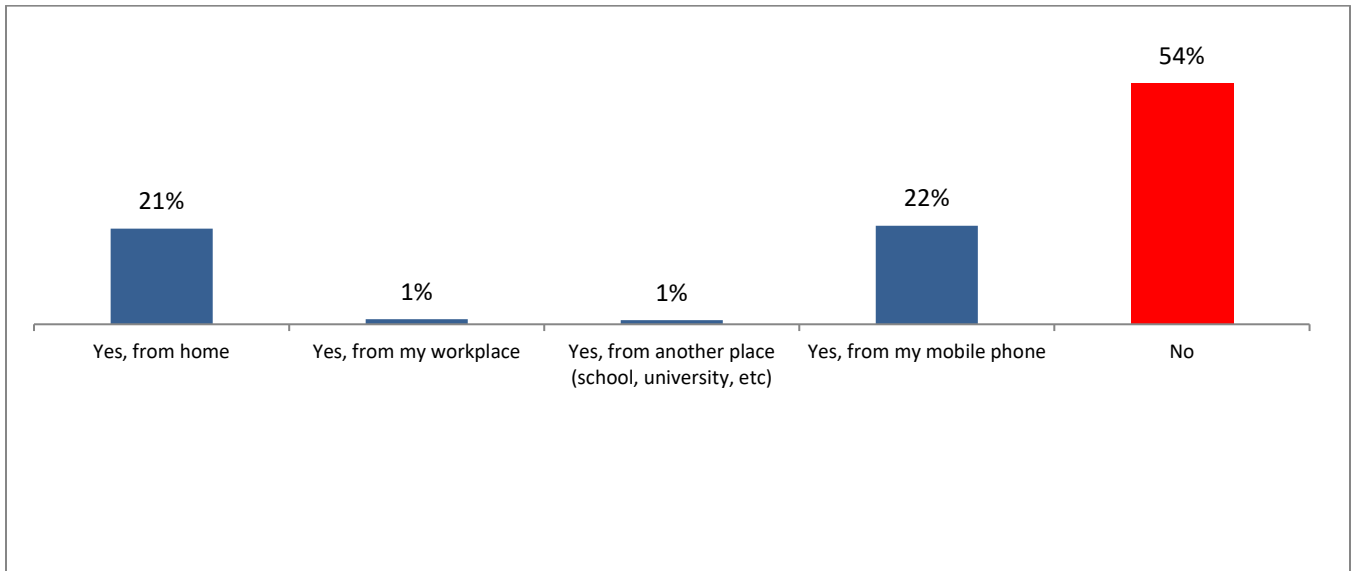
****30 cases refused to answer

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

Less than half of Egyptians generally use the internet (46%). This percentage is specified by the place where the respondents used the internet from, as 21% mentioned that they use the internet from home, 22% 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

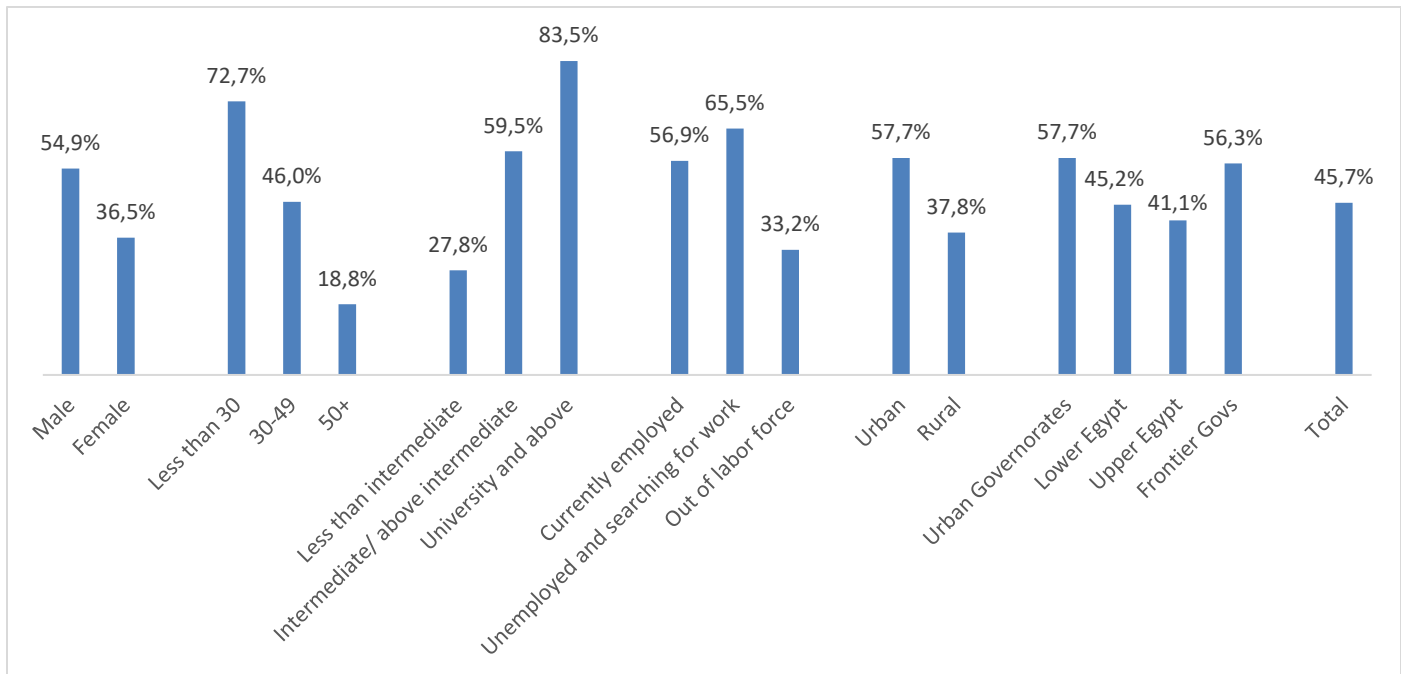
do use the internet the majority are frequent users as 70% stated that they use the internet almost daily and 18% mentioned that they access it two to three times a week. On the other hand, 4% access the internet about once a week, 4% do so two to three times a month, and approximately 3% access the internet less than two times a month.

Figure 18: Usage of internet in general. “Egypt 2019 (n=2017).”



Moreover, there appears to be a statistically significant association between internet use and all the characteristics observed in figure 19 below. As university graduates use the internet the most (84%), followed by youth under 30 years of age (73%). In contrast those 50 years of age and above, followed by those with below intermediate education were the least to mention using the internet (19% and 28% respectively). Also, worth noting is the large gap between the two genders; as 55% of males stated that they use the internet, compared to only 36% of females.

Figure 19: Percentage of Those Who Use the Internet by Respondent Characteristics. “Egypt 2019 (n =2017).”

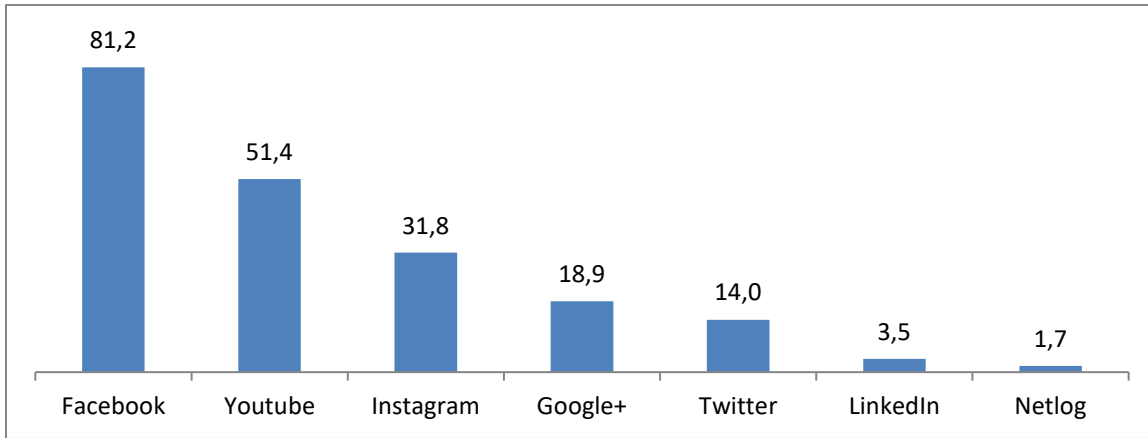


Finally, the survey at hand finishes off with a follow-up with the respondents that mentioned their use of the internet regarding their use of the various popular social media outlets, as displayed in the figure below. Facebook is the most common social media outlet, as 81% of internet users confirm having valid accounts on it. Among Facebook users 61% log in almost every day, 22% two to three times a week, 6% about once a week, 3% two to three times a month, and approximately 6% 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 51% of internet users. A percentage of 44% log in everyday, approximately a quarter (27%) two to three times a week, 11% 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 slightly less than a third of the public (32%). About 43% of Instagram users access it every day, while approximately 21% mentioned that they use it two to three times a week, 10% about once a week, 7% two to three times a month, and approximately 11% log in less, and 7% 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 2019 (n =921)."



Appendix

Table 1: Respondent Characteristics by EU Representation of Values. “Egypt 2019 (n =618).”

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	18.6%	21.1%	35.7%	9.9%	14.6%	100%*	26.5%	32.4%	24.8%	4.2%	12.1%	100%*	19.0%	28.1%	26.7%	8.1%	18.0%	100%	405	
	Female	14.6%	18.4%	33.0%	11.8%	22.2%	100%*	23.1%	40.6%	22.2%	7.1%	7.1%	100%*	13.7%	21.7%	27.4%	11.3%	25.9%	100%	212	
Age Group	Below 30 years	15.7%	22.8%	38.1%	10.2%	13.2%	100%*	23.1%	39.0%	21.5%	6.7%	9.7%	100%*	14.7%	24.9%	26.4%	13.7%	20.3%	100%*	197	
	30-49 years	19.4%	19.8%	34.0%	9.3%	17.4%	100%*	30.4%	35.2%	22.7%	2.4%	9.3%	100%*	21.4%	26.6%	25.4%	7.3%	19.4%	100%*	247	
	50 year and above	15.7%	17.4%	32.6%	12.8%	21.5%	100%*	20.3%	31.4%	28.5%	7.6%	12.2%	100%*	13.9%	26.0%	29.5%	7.5%	23.1%	100%*	173	
Completed Education Level	Below intermediate	19.8%	14.8%	30.2%	10.4%	24.7%	100%	25.5%	33.2%	19.6%	4.9%	16.8%	100%	17.0%	28.6%	21.4%	10.4%	22.5%	100%*	183	
	intermediate /above intermediate	14.2%	20.2%	37.5%	11.1%	17.0%	100%	27.2%	33.9%	22.4%	6.3%	10.2%	100%	18.9%	23.2%	26.4%	8.3%	23.2%	100%*	254	
	University and higher	18.9%	25.6%	35.6%	10.0%	10.0%	100%	22.2%	39.4%	30.6%	3.9%	3.9%	100%	14.4%	27.2%	33.3%	9.4%	15.6%	100%*	180	
Employment Status	Currently employed	17.0%	21.2%	37.2%	9.6%	15.1%	100%*	26.7%	32.8%	24.4%	5.5%	10.6%	100%*	19.0%	26.4%	26.0%	9.0%	19.6%	100%*	312	
	Unemployed and searching for work	13.7%	26.0%	39.7%	9.6%	11.0%	100%*	20.5%	42.5%	19.2%	6.8%	11.0%	100%*	15.1%	32.9%	26.0%	12.3%	13.7%	100%*	73	
	Out of labor force	19.0%	16.8%	30.2%	12.5%	21.6%	100%*	25.1%	36.8%	24.2%	4.3%	9.5%	100%*	15.6%	23.4%	28.6%	8.7%	23.8%	100%*	231	
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	16.8%	22.5%	35.2%	9.5%	15.9%	100%*	23.2%	36.2%	23.8%	7.0%	9.8%	100%*	17.5%	26.0%	26.7%	8.9%	21.0%	100%*	315	
	Rural	17.5%	17.5%	34.4%	11.9%	18.5%	100%*	27.5%	34.4%	23.8%	3.3%	10.9%	100%*	16.9%	25.8%	27.2%	9.6%	20.5%	100%*	302	
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	16.0%	23.2%	37.6%	7.2%	16.0%	100%*	20.3%	38.2%	30.1%	4.1%	7.3%	100%*	16.1%	26.6%	28.2%	8.9%	20.2%	100%*	124	
	Lower Egypt	17.2%	17.5%	35.0%	11.9%	18.5%	100%*	24.9%	34.4%	24.3%	5.9%	10.5%	100%*	17.4%	25.0%	28.3%	9.9%	19.4%	100%*	304	
	Upper Egypt	17.6%	22.5%	33.0%	11.0%	15.9%	100%*	29.1%	35.2%	19.8%	3.8%	12.1%	100%*	17.7%	27.1%	24.3%	8.3%	22.7%	100%*	181	
	Frontier Governorates**	28.6%	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%	14.3%	100%*	25.0%	25.0%	12.5%	25.0%	12.5%	100%*	0.0%	28.6%	14.3%	14.3%	42.9%	100%*	7	
	Total	17.2%	20.1%	34.8%	10.7%	17.2%	100%*	25.2%	35.3%	23.9%	5.2%	10.3%	100%*	17.1%	25.9%	26.9%	9.3%	20.7%	100%*	617	

* 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 1 cont'd: Respondent Characteristics by EU Representation of Values. "Egypt 2019 (n =618)."

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	19.0%	22.2%	34.1%	8.9%	15.8%	100%*	30.4%	28.6%	21.7%	4.7%	14.6%	100%	30.0%	30.7%	23.0%	6.9%	9.4%	100%*	405
	Female	14.6%	24.1%	30.2%	15.1%	16.0%	100%*	16.9%	28.6%	23.5%	7.0%	23.9%	100%	25.5%	35.8%	21.2%	8.5%	9.0%	100%*	212
Age Group *	Below 30 years	16.7%	19.7%	36.4%	12.6%	14.6%	100%*	25.5%	29.1%	21.4%	5.6%	18.4%	100%*	31.6%	33.7%	21.9%	5.1%	7.7%	100%	197
	30-49 years	18.5%	21.4%	33.1%	10.1%	16.9%	100%*	28.3%	29.6%	19.8%	5.7%	16.6%	100%*	32.0%	34.4%	20.6%	5.7%	7.3%	100%	247
	50 year and above	16.9%	27.9%	28.5%	10.5%	16.3%	100%*	22.5%	26.6%	26.6%	5.2%	19.1%	100%*	19.1%	28.3%	25.4%	12.7%	14.5%	100%	173
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	16.4%	19.1%	35.5%	11.5%	17.5%	100%	26.8%	20.2%	18.0%	7.7%	27.3%	100%	31.7%	26.8%	18.6%	7.1%	15.8%	100%	183
	intermediate /above intermediate	18.2%	20.2%	30.8%	10.7%	20.2%	100%	22.0%	30.3%	26.4%	5.9%	15.4%	100%	29.1%	35.0%	21.3%	6.3%	8.3%	100%	254
	University and higher	17.8%	30.0%	32.8%	11.1%	8.3%	100%	29.4%	35.0%	20.6%	2.8%	12.2%	100%	23.9%	35.0%	27.2%	9.4%	4.4%	100%	180
Employment Status	Currently employed	19.2%	23.4%	34.0%	8.0%	15.4%	100%*	30.4%	29.2%	20.2%	5.8%	14.4%	100%*	32.4%	32.1%	20.2%	7.7%	7.7%	100%*	312
	Unemployed and searching for work	16.7%	15.3%	34.7%	15.3%	18.1%	100%*	22.2%	31.9%	20.8%	8.3%	16.7%	100%*	19.2%	39.7%	26.0%	8.2%	6.8%	100%*	73
	Out of labor force	15.5%	24.1%	31.0%	13.8%	15.5%	100%*	20.3%	27.3%	25.5%	4.3%	22.5%	100%*	25.5%	30.7%	24.2%	6.9%	12.6%	100%*	231
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	17.5%	27.6%	29.5%	9.5%	15.9%	100%	28.3%	31.2%	19.4%	6.4%	14.6%	100%	29.2%	33.3%	19.4%	9.5%	8.6%	100%*	315
	Rural	17.9%	17.5%	36.1%	12.6%	15.9%	100%	22.8%	26.2%	25.2%	4.6%	21.2%	100%	27.2%	31.5%	25.5%	5.6%	10.3%	100%*	302
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	14.5%	33.9%	24.2%	10.5%	16.9%	100%*	24.8%	33.6%	20.8%	6.4%	14.4%	100%*	23.4%	35.5%	18.5%	12.1%	10.5%	100%*	124
	Lower Egypt	19.7%	20.1%	33.9%	10.5%	15.8%	100%*	27.3%	28.0%	23.4%	4.3%	17.1%	100%*	28.1%	33.0%	24.1%	7.9%	6.9%	100%*	304
	Upper Egypt	16.0%	20.4%	37.0%	12.2%	14.4%	100%*	23.1%	26.9%	21.4%	7.1%	21.4%	100%*	32.6%	29.3%	22.1%	3.9%	12.2%	100%*	181
	Frontier Governorates**	25.0%	12.5%	25.0%	12.5%	25.0%	100%*	28.6%	28.6%	14.3%	0.0%	28.6%	100%*	28.6%	28.6%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	100%*	7
Total		17.5%	22.7%	32.8%	11.0%	15.9%	100%	25.7%	28.7%	22.2%	5.5%	17.9%	100%	28.3%	32.4%	22.4%	7.5%	9.4%	100%	617

* 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 1 cont'd: Respondent Characteristics by EU Representation of Values. "Egypt 2019 (n =618)."

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	36.3%	38.8%	16.0%	2.7%	6.2%	100%*	16.5%	18.3%	34.6%	9.6%	21.0%	100%	27.7%	34.2%	24.3%	3.2%	10.6%	100%	405
	Female	34.3%	35.2%	17.8%	3.3%	9.4%	100%*	10.3%	16.0%	29.6%	16.9%	27.2%	100%	23.5%	27.7%	30.5%	7.5%	10.8%	100%	212
Age Group	Below 30 years	31.5%	37.1%	18.3%	4.1%	9.1%	100%*	11.7%	15.2%	35.5%	13.7%	23.9%	100%*	23.5%	33.2%	21.4%	6.1%	15.8%	100%	197
	30-49 years	40.3%	37.1%	15.7%	1.2%	5.6%	100%*	18.5%	18.5%	31.5%	8.1%	23.4%	100%*	29.1%	33.2%	28.7%	2.0%	6.9%	100%	247
	50 year and above	34.3%	39.0%	15.7%	3.5%	7.6%	100%*	11.6%	19.1%	31.8%	16.2%	21.4%	100%*	25.0%	29.1%	29.1%	7.0%	9.9%	100%	173
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	36.4%	34.8%	14.1%	3.3%	11.4%	100%*	15.2%	18.5%	29.9%	8.2%	28.3%	100%	25.1%	23.5%	25.7%	3.8%	21.9%	100%	183
	intermediate /above intermediate	37.4%	37.0%	16.5%	2.4%	6.7%	100%*	13.4%	15.4%	34.3%	11.4%	25.6%	100%	26.8%	34.3%	25.2%	6.3%	7.5%	100%	254
	University and higher	32.8%	41.1%	18.9%	3.3%	3.9%	100%*	15.0%	19.4%	33.9%	17.2%	14.4%	100%	26.5%	37.0%	28.7%	3.9%	3.9%	100%	180
Employment Status	Currently employed	36.3%	40.8%	16.4%	2.3%	4.2%	100%*	15.4%	18.0%	37.3%	8.4%	20.9%	100%	26.6%	34.6%	27.6%	3.2%	8.0%	100%	312
	Unemployed and searching for work	32.9%	35.6%	15.1%	6.8%	9.6%	100%*	13.9%	23.6%	29.2%	16.7%	16.7%	100%	20.5%	41.1%	24.7%	6.8%	6.8%	100%	73
	Out of labor force	35.5%	34.6%	17.3%	2.2%	10.4%	100%*	12.9%	15.1%	28.4%	15.9%	27.6%	100%	27.3%	26.0%	25.1%	6.1%	15.6%	100%	231
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	36.4%	38.0%	14.9%	3.5%	7.3%	100%*	12.4%	16.6%	36.0%	12.7%	22.3%	100%*	23.8%	33.0%	25.7%	6.0%	11.4%	100%*	315
	Rural	35.0%	37.3%	18.5%	2.0%	7.3%	100%*	16.3%	18.6%	29.9%	11.3%	23.9%	100%*	28.8%	30.8%	27.2%	3.3%	9.9%	100%*	302
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	36.3%	39.5%	14.5%	4.8%	4.8%	100%*	9.8%	19.5%	37.4%	12.2%	21.1%	100%*	20.2%	35.5%	25.8%	7.3%	11.3%	100%*	124
	Lower Egypt	35.5%	38.2%	17.1%	2.6%	6.6%	100%*	14.5%	16.8%	34.9%	12.5%	21.4%	100%*	28.4%	28.4%	28.7%	4.6%	9.9%	100%*	304
	Upper Egypt	35.7%	36.3%	16.5%	2.2%	9.3%	100%*	17.0%	18.1%	26.4%	11.5%	26.9%	100%*	26.4%	36.3%	23.1%	2.7%	11.5%	100%*	181
	Frontier Governorates**	42.9%	14.3%	28.6%	0.0%	14.3%	100%*	14.3%	0.0%	42.9%	0.0%	42.9%	100%*	28.6%	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%	14.3%	100%*	7
Total		35.7%	37.7%	16.6%	2.8%	7.2%	100%	14.3%	17.5%	32.9%	12.2%	23.2%	100%	26.2%	32.0%	26.4%	4.7%	10.7%	100%	617

* 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 1 cont'd: Respondent Characteristics by EU Representation of Values. "Egypt 2019 (n =618)."

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	18.1%	29.0%	35.4%	8.9%	8.7%	100%	13.1%	21.2%	43.7%	9.1%	12.8%	100%*	23.5%	27.5%	34.9%	6.9%	7.2%	100%*	405
	Female	10.4%	24.1%	42.0%	10.8%	12.7%	100%	8.0%	16.4%	46.0%	10.8%	18.8%	100%*	24.5%	26.4%	32.5%	9.0%	7.5%	100%*	212
Age Group	Below 30 years	18.8%	35.0%	33.5%	4.6%	8.1%	100%	12.3%	20.5%	40.0%	10.8%	16.4%	100%*	24.4%	29.4%	33.5%	7.6%	5.1%	100%*	197
	30-49 years	16.1%	25.8%	35.9%	10.1%	12.1%	100%	13.0%	19.0%	44.5%	9.7%	13.8%	100%*	26.0%	28.5%	30.5%	7.3%	7.7%	100%*	247
	50 year and above	10.4%	20.8%	44.5%	15.0%	9.2%	100%	7.6%	19.2%	50.0%	8.7%	14.5%	100%*	20.3%	22.7%	39.5%	8.1%	9.3%	100%*	173
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	16.9%	26.2%	32.2%	12.0%	12.6%	100%*	12.6%	25.1%	32.8%	8.7%	20.8%	100%	23.0%	21.3%	32.2%	9.8%	13.7%	100%	183
	intermediate /above intermediate	13.8%	27.7%	39.5%	7.9%	11.1%	100%*	11.5%	17.4%	45.5%	9.5%	16.2%	100%	27.6%	31.5%	28.3%	7.1%	5.5%	100%	254
	University and higher	16.1%	27.8%	40.6%	9.4%	6.1%	100%*	10.1%	16.8%	55.9%	10.6%	6.7%	100%	19.6%	26.8%	44.1%	6.1%	3.4%	100%	180
Employment Status	Currently employed	17.7%	28.3%	37.0%	9.3%	7.7%	100%*	13.1%	21.2%	42.6%	10.3%	12.8%	100%*	23.8%	28.9%	33.8%	6.4%	7.1%	100%*	312
	Unemployed and searching for work	9.7%	33.3%	38.9%	9.7%	8.3%	100%*	12.3%	19.2%	46.6%	13.7%	8.2%	100%*	16.7%	27.8%	38.9%	9.7%	6.9%	100%*	73
	Out of labor force	13.9%	24.2%	38.5%	10.4%	13.0%	100%*	8.7%	17.7%	46.3%	7.4%	19.9%	100%*	26.0%	24.7%	32.9%	8.7%	7.8%	100%*	231
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	16.2%	25.4%	39.0%	9.2%	10.2%	100%*	10.2%	18.1%	48.9%	8.3%	14.6%	100%*	22.0%	29.9%	33.8%	6.4%	8.0%	100%*	315
	Rural	14.3%	29.3%	36.3%	10.0%	10.0%	100%*	12.6%	20.9%	40.1%	11.3%	15.2%	100%*	25.8%	24.2%	34.4%	8.9%	6.6%	100%*	302
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	12.2%	28.5%	40.7%	8.9%	9.8%	100%*	7.3%	26.6%	43.5%	6.5%	16.1%	100%*	15.3%	33.9%	37.1%	6.5%	7.3%	100%*	124
	Lower Egypt	16.4%	28.0%	34.2%	11.5%	9.9%	100%*	10.8%	20.7%	43.9%	10.2%	14.4%	100%*	26.0%	26.6%	32.9%	8.6%	5.9%	100%*	304
	Upper Egypt	14.9%	26.0%	42.0%	7.2%	9.9%	100%*	15.4%	13.2%	45.6%	11.0%	14.8%	100%*	26.1%	23.9%	33.9%	7.2%	8.9%	100%*	181
	Frontier Governorates**	25.0%	12.5%	25.0%	12.5%	25.0%	100%*	0.0%	12.5%	50.0%	12.5%	25.0%	100%*	12.5%	12.5%	37.5%	12.5%	25.0%	100%*	7
	Total	15.3%	27.3%	37.7%	9.6%	10.1%	100%	11.3%	19.5%	44.5%	9.7%	14.9%	100.0%	23.8%	27.2%	34.0%	7.7%	7.3%	100%	617

* 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 1 cont'd: Respondent Characteristics by EU Representation of Values. "Egypt 2019 (n =618)."

To what extent does the European Union represent the following values for you? 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	17.3%	21.5%	34.8%	8.6%	17.8%	100%	30.7%	40.3%	17.8%	3.2%	7.9%	100%*	31.2%	36.6%	19.6%	2.5%	10.1%	100%	405
	Female	13.7%	11.8%	36.5%	15.6%	22.3%	100%	28.8%	41.5%	17.9%	2.4%	9.4%	100%*	24.4%	31.0%	27.2%	2.3%	15.0%	100%	212
Age Group	Below 30 years	14.7%	18.3%	38.6%	11.2%	17.3%	100%*	28.3%	44.9%	16.2%	1.5%	9.1%	100%*	29.4%	33.0%	20.3%	4.1%	13.2%	100%*	197
	30-49 years	20.6%	15.0%	34.8%	11.3%	18.2%	100%*	34.8%	37.7%	19.0%	2.4%	6.1%	100%*	30.2%	36.3%	21.8%	1.6%	10.1%	100%*	247
	50 year and above	11.0%	22.7%	32.6%	10.5%	23.3%	100%*	24.9%	39.9%	18.5%	5.2%	11.6%	100%*	25.6%	34.3%	25.6%	1.7%	12.8%	100%*	173
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	15.8%	14.8%	33.9%	7.1%	28.4%	100%	27.3%	37.7%	15.3%	3.3%	16.4%	100%	32.2%	25.7%	19.1%	2.2%	20.8%	100%	183
	intermediate /above intermediate	16.1%	18.1%	33.5%	12.2%	20.1%	100%	30.4%	39.9%	21.3%	2.4%	5.9%	100%	27.7%	33.6%	24.9%	2.0%	11.9%	100%	254
	University and higher	15.5%	22.1%	39.8%	13.8%	8.8%	100%	32.8%	45.0%	15.6%	2.8%	3.9%	100%	26.8%	45.3%	21.8%	3.4%	2.8%	100%	180
Employment Status	Currently employed	18.9%	19.6%	34.0%	10.9%	16.7%	100%*	31.7%	41.0%	18.3%	2.2%	6.7%	100%*	30.1%	37.5%	20.5%	1.9%	9.9%	100%*	312
	Unemployed and searching for work	11.0%	19.2%	41.1%	11.0%	17.8%	100%*	30.6%	40.3%	22.2%	1.4%	5.6%	100%*	29.2%	33.3%	27.8%	4.2%	5.6%	100%*	73
	Out of labor force	13.4%	15.9%	35.8%	11.6%	23.3%	100%*	27.7%	40.7%	16.0%	3.9%	11.7%	100%*	27.2%	31.5%	23.3%	2.6%	15.5%	100%*	231
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	15.9%	20.3%	36.2%	11.7%	15.9%	100%*	31.5%	41.7%	16.9%	3.5%	6.4%	100%*	25.5%	35.7%	24.5%	2.5%	11.8%	100%*	315
	Rural	16.2%	16.2%	34.4%	10.3%	22.8%	100%*	28.8%	39.7%	18.9%	2.0%	10.6%	100%*	32.2%	33.6%	19.9%	2.3%	12.0%	100%*	302
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	18.7%	19.5%	38.2%	8.1%	15.4%	100%*	30.1%	41.5%	17.1%	5.7%	5.7%	100%*	24.4%	35.8%	29.3%	2.4%	8.1%	100%*	124
	Lower Egypt	17.4%	17.4%	33.6%	12.8%	18.8%	100%*	29.7%	40.6%	19.1%	2.6%	7.9%	100%*	31.9%	34.9%	20.7%	1.6%	10.9%	100%*	304
	Upper Egypt	12.1%	19.2%	36.8%	9.3%	22.5%	100%*	30.9%	41.4%	16.0%	1.1%	10.5%	100%*	27.6%	33.7%	19.9%	3.9%	14.9%	100%*	181
	Frontier Governorates**	14.3%	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%	28.6%	100%*	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%	100%*	0.0%	25.0%	37.5%	12.5%	25.0%	100%*	7
Total		16.0%	18.2%	35.4%	11.0%	19.3%	100%	30.1%	40.7%	17.9%	2.8%	8.5%	100%	28.8%	34.6%	22.3%	2.4%	11.8%	100%	617

* 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 2: Respondent Characteristics by Second Most Trusted Source of Political News. “Egypt 2019 (n =659).”

		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	10.5%	2.0%	14.8%	20.5%	3.1%	0.3%	16.8%	15.7%	2.8%	2.3%	11.1%	100%	351
	Female	6.8%	3.3%	13.0%	24.4%	1.6%	0.7%	16.0%	16.6%	0.7%	6.2%	10.7%	100%	307
Age Group	Below 30 years	5.5%	1.4%	16.6%	18.4%	1.8%	0.0%	17.5%	25.3%	0.9%	2.8%	9.7%	100%	217
	30-49 years	10.5%	1.9%	13.6%	20.2%	1.6%	0.4%	20.5%	16.3%	2.7%	5.0%	7.4%	100%	258
	50 year and above	10.4%	4.4%	11.5%	30.8%	4.4%	1.1%	8.8%	4.4%	1.6%	4.4%	18.1%	100%	182
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	5.1%	2.7%	11.7%	21.5%	2.7%	0.4%	10.5%	15.6%	2.3%	5.9%	21.5%	100%	256
	intermediate /above intermediate	8.8%	1.6%	15.7%	22.1%	2.8%	0.8%	20.9%	15.3%	1.6%	4.0%	6.4%	100%	249
	University and higher	15.6%	3.9%	14.9%	24.0%	1.3%	0.0%	18.8%	18.2%	1.3%	0.6%	1.3%	100%	254
Employment Status	Currently employed	9.9%	1.8%	17.6%	17.2%	2.6%	0.4%	21.6%	15.8%	2.6%	1.8%	8.8%	100%	273
	Unemployed and searching for work	7.5%	1.3%	12.5%	25.0%	1.3%	0.0%	16.3%	23.8%	1.3%	3.8%	7.5%	100%	80
	Out of labor force	8.6%	3.3%	11.2%	26.4%	2.3%	0.7%	11.2%	14.5%	1.3%	6.3%	14.2%	100%	303
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	10.4%	1.3%	15.9%	20.1%	2.6%	1.3%	20.1%	16.5%	1.9%	2.6%	7.4%	100%	309
	Rural	7.7%	3.4%	12.3%	24.4%	2.0%	0.0%	12.9%	15.8%	1.7%	5.4%	14.3%	100%	349
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	11.0%	1.7%	16.9%	15.3%	1.7%	2.5%	20.3%	16.9%	2.5%	2.5%	8.5%	100%	118
	Lower Egypt	10.9%	4.2%	13.1%	20.4%	1.6%	0.0%	17.6%	15.7%	1.3%	4.8%	10.5%	100%	313
	Upper Egypt	5.4%	0.0%	14.0%	28.8%	3.6%	0.0%	12.2%	16.2%	2.3%	4.5%	13.1%	100%	222
	Frontier Governorates**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	100%	6
Total		8.9%	2.5%	14.0%	22.3%	2.4%	0.5%	16.3%	16.1%	1.9%	4.1%	11.1%	100%	659

* 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 3: Respondent Characteristics by Importance of National Media Channels in Influencing the Public Opinion of Citizens.

“Egypt 2019 (n=2017).”

		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	49.7%	23.6%	5.6%	3.8%	17.3%	100%*	29.7%	23.1%	12.2%	8.5%	26.5%	100%	1014
	Female	46.3%	27.9%	4.5%	3.2%	18.1%	100%*	24.4%	22.7%	13.0%	7.1%	32.9%	100%	1003
Age Group	Below 30 years	45.1%	30.7%	7.1%	4.1%	13.0%	100%	25.8%	26.5%	16.4%	7.8%	23.5%	100%	616
	30-49 years	50.7%	26.2%	4.6%	3.6%	14.9%	100%	27.3%	26.7%	10.4%	8.3%	27.2%	100%	778
	50 year and above	47.8%	20.6%	3.4%	2.9%	25.3%	100%	28.2%	14.6%	11.7%	7.3%	38.3%	100%	618
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	42.1%	25.0%	4.5%	3.0%	25.3%	100%	25.9%	17.6%	9.6%	6.7%	40.2%	100%	1079
	intermediate /above intermediate	53.1%	27.1%	5.5%	4.0%	10.3%	100%	30.1%	27.5%	14.5%	8.8%	19.1%	100%	672
	University and higher	58.6%	25.6%	6.0%	4.5%	5.3%	100%	24.4%	32.3%	19.9%	9.8%	13.5%	100%	267
Employment Status	Currently employed	50.3%	23.0%	5.7%	4.0%	17.0%	100%	29.2%	24.9%	12.5%	9.1%	24.3%	100%	793
	Unemployed and searching for work	49.7%	26.4%	6.7%	5.7%	11.4%	100%	31.4%	28.4%	11.9%	5.7%	22.7%	100%	194
	Out of labor force	45.8%	27.8%	4.2%	2.7%	19.5%	100%	24.5%	20.2%	12.9%	7.3%	35.1%	100%	1029
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	53.2%	23.4%	5.5%	4.4%	13.6%	100%	28.5%	25.1%	14.4%	8.0%	24.0%	100%	803
	Rural	44.5%	27.3%	4.8%	3.0%	20.4%	100%	26.0%	21.3%	11.4%	7.7%	33.4%	100%	1214
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	53.0%	24.9%	4.8%	4.2%	13.1%	100%*	29.1%	24.9%	15.0%	7.0%	24.0%	100%*	312
	Lower Egypt	45.9%	27.5%	4.6%	4.1%	17.9%	100%*	26.9%	22.0%	12.6%	8.0%	30.5%	100%*	935
	Upper Egypt	48.4%	23.9%	5.7%	2.8%	19.1%	100%*	26.3%	23.0%	11.7%	7.7%	31.3%	100%*	753
	Frontier Governorates**	47.1%	29.4%	5.9%	0.0%	17.6%	100%*	31.3%	25.0%	12.5%	12.5%	18.8%	100%*	17
Total		48.0%	25.8%	5.1%	3.6%	17.6%	100%	27.1%	22.8%	12.6%	7.8%	29.7%	100%*	2017

*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 3 cont'd: Respondent Characteristics by Importance of National Media Channels in Influencing the Public Opinion of Citizens.
“Egypt 2019 (n=2017).”**

		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	30.1%	25.2%	11.0%	5.1%	28.6%	100%	41.6%	18.6%	3.9%	3.2%	32.8%	100%	1014
	Female	28.0%	22.0%	8.2%	3.9%	37.9%	100%	38.7%	15.3%	3.5%	2.0%	40.6%	100%	1003
Age Group	Below 30 years	31.0%	26.6%	11.0%	5.4%	26.0%	100%	52.5%	16.0%	6.0%	2.8%	22.7%	100%	616
	30-49 years	29.7%	26.3%	10.1%	4.2%	29.7%	100%	39.6%	22.6%	3.0%	3.1%	31.7%	100%	778
	50 year and above	26.7%	17.5%	7.4%	4.0%	44.3%	100%	28.6%	10.8%	2.6%	1.8%	56.1%	100%	618
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	28.5%	16.0%	7.0%	2.7%	45.8%	100%	31.2%	12.4%	3.7%	1.9%	50.8%	100%	1079
	intermediate /above intermediate	31.1%	30.8%	10.3%	5.1%	22.7%	100%	47.5%	20.4%	4.2%	3.6%	24.4%	100%	672
	University and higher	25.9%	36.1%	18.4%	10.5%	9.0%	100%	57.3%	26.6%	3.0%	3.0%	10.1%	100%	267
Employment Status	Currently employed	29.6%	25.1%	11.3%	5.4%	28.5%	100%	42.8%	20.3%	3.9%	3.4%	29.6%	100%	793
	Unemployed and searching for work	31.1%	29.5%	13.0%	2.6%	23.8%	100%	51.0%	16.5%	2.1%	3.6%	26.8%	100%	194
	Out of labor force	28.3%	21.4%	7.6%	4.1%	38.7%	100%	35.8%	14.5%	4.0%	1.8%	43.9%	100%	1029
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	31.1%	27.4%	11.7%	6.1%	23.7%	100%	46.3%	17.9%	4.5%	4.4%	27.0%	100%	803
	Rural	27.7%	21.1%	8.2%	3.5%	39.6%	100%	36.0%	16.2%	3.3%	1.4%	43.0%	100%	1214
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	28.5%	27.6%	14.1%	5.1%	24.7%	100%	46.2%	18.3%	4.5%	4.8%	26.3%	100%	312
	Lower Egypt	26.7%	24.3%	8.7%	4.8%	35.5%	100%	39.5%	15.4%	3.1%	2.1%	39.9%	100%	935
	Upper Egypt	32.1%	21.1%	8.9%	3.6%	34.3%	100%	38.3%	18.2%	4.3%	2.1%	37.1%	100%	753
	Frontier Governorates**	37.5%	25.0%	6.3%	12.5%	18.8%	100%	37.5%	18.8%	6.3%	6.3%	31.3%	100%	17
Total		29.1%	23.6%	9.6%	4.5%	33.3%	100%	40.1%	16.9%	3.8%	2.6%	36.7%	100%	2017

** Category insufficient count for statistical inference

Table 4: Respondent Characteristics by Whether EU is Discussed Sufficiently in Egyptian Media. “Egypt 2019 (n=617).”

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	4.5%	42.8%	34.9%	17.8%	100%*	1.5%	24.2%	35.1%	39.3%	100%	405
	Female	4.2%	41.0%	31.1%	23.6%	100%*	4.7%	23.5%	24.9%	46.9%	100%	212
Age Group	Below 30 years	5.1%	35.0%	40.6%	19.3%	100%	3.6%	24.4%	36.0%	36.0%	100%	197
	30-49 years	3.2%	40.5%	33.6%	22.7%	100%	.4%	21.9%	34.8%	42.9%	100%	247
	50 year and above	4.6%	53.2%	25.4%	16.8%	100%	4.1%	26.2%	22.1%	47.7%	100%	173
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	6.0%	44.8%	28.4%	20.8%	100%*	2.7%	29.5%	27.9%	39.9%	100%*	183
	intermediate /above intermediate	4.7%	42.9%	32.7%	19.7%	100%*	3.5%	24.4%	32.3%	39.8%	100%*	254
	University and higher	2.2%	38.5%	40.2%	19.0%	100%*	1.1%	17.2%	34.4%	47.2%	100%*	180
Employment Status	Currently employed	5.1%	40.5%	34.4%	19.9%	100%	1.6%	22.8%	35.4%	40.2%	100%*	312
	Unemployed and searching for work	5.5%	41.1%	38.4%	15.1%	100%	5.6%	31.9%	29.2%	33.3%	100%*	73
	Out of labor force	2.6%	45.0%	30.7%	21.6%	100%	2.6%	22.9%	27.7%	46.8%	100%*	231
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	4.4%	38.7%	37.8%	19.0%	100%*	2.9%	23.5%	32.1%	41.6%	100%*	315
	Rural	4.3%	46.0%	29.1%	20.5%	100%*	2.0%	24.3%	31.2%	42.5%	100%*	302
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	4.8%	41.9%	36.3%	16.9%	100%*	3.2%	24.2%	30.6%	41.9%	100%*	124
	Lower Egypt	3.6%	46.2%	30.0%	20.1%	100%*	3.0%	24.0%	31.3%	41.8%	100%*	304
	Upper Egypt	5.0%	36.5%	37.6%	21.0%	100%*	1.1%	23.6%	33.5%	41.8%	100%*	181
	Frontier Governorates**	12.5%	25.0%	25.0%	37.5%	100%*	0.0%	28.6%	14.3%	57.1%	100%*	7
Total		4.4%	42.2%	33.4%	20.0%	100%	2.4%	24.0%	31.6%	42.0%	100%	617

*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 4 cont'd: Respondent Characteristics by Whether EU is Discussed Sufficiently in Egyptian Media. "Egypt 2019 (n=617)."

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	7.2%	36.9%	27.0%	29.0%	100%	15.8%	35.6%	16.8%	31.9%	100%*	405
	Female	9.4%	31.1%	19.3%	40.1%	100%	14.2%	29.2%	13.7%	42.9%	100%*	212
Age Group	Below 30 years	9.1%	33.0%	26.9%	31.0%	100%*	19.8%	39.1%	18.8%	22.3%	100%	197
	30-49 years	5.6%	35.9%	26.6%	31.9%	100%*	17.0%	34.8%	15.8%	32.4%	100%	247
	50 year and above	9.4%	36.3%	18.1%	36.3%	100%*	7.5%	24.9%	12.1%	55.5%	100%	173
Completed Educational Level	Below intermediate	14.2%	36.6%	17.5%	31.7%	100%	13.0%	30.4%	13.6%	42.9%	100%	183
	Intermediate/above intermediate	5.1%	35.0%	26.8%	33.1%	100%	19.7%	31.9%	13.8%	34.6%	100%	254
	University and higher	5.0%	33.3%	28.3%	33.3%	100%	11.1%	38.3%	20.6%	30.0%	100%	180
Employment Status	Currently employed	5.4%	38.5%	26.3%	29.8%	100%*	15.1%	38.1%	16.3%	30.4%	100%	312
	Unemployed and searching for work	12.3%	32.9%	30.1%	24.7%	100%*	27.4%	38.4%	19.2%	15.1%	100%	73
	Out of labor force	9.6%	31.3%	20.0%	39.1%	100%*	11.6%	25.4%	13.8%	49.1%	100%	231
Urban/ Rural Residence	Urban	5.7%	33.3%	27.0%	34.0%	100%*	12.1%	33.3%	17.8%	36.8%	100%*	315
	Rural	10.3%	36.4%	21.9%	31.5%	100%*	18.5%	33.4%	13.6%	34.4%	100%*	302
Region of Residence	Urban governorates	6.5%	33.3%	28.5%	31.7%	100%*	12.1%	32.3%	15.3%	40.3%	100%*	124
	Lower Egypt	7.3%	36.6%	25.1%	31.0%	100%*	18.4%	33.2%	15.8%	32.6%	100%*	304
	Upper Egypt	9.9%	33.5%	20.9%	35.7%	100%*	12.6%	34.1%	15.4%	37.9%	100%*	181
	Frontier Governorates**	0.0%	42.9%	14.3%	42.9%	100%*	0.0%	42.9%	14.3%	42.9%	100%*	7
Total		7.8%	35.1%	24.4%	32.7%	100%	15.2%	33.4%	15.6%	35.8%	100%	617

*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