

Attitudes of Rural Youth towards self-Employment

In Fayoum Governorate

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Abstract

The current study aims to study the attitudes of rural young people towards self-employment in Tamiya District. This is by identifying the reasons for the attitudes of rural young people towards self-employment, describing the attitudes of the surveyed rural young people towards self-employment in the study area, and determining the relationship between some personal, social and economic characteristics of rural young people and attitudes towards self-employment. In addition to identifying the reasons for the reluctance of rural young people to self-employment, and to identify the problems that prevent them from self-employment and their proposals to solve these problems.

The sample of this study consists of a number of rural young people in villages of *Kafr Mahfouz*, *Mazatli*, and *El Gomhouria* in Tamiya District, whose number, according to the data received from the *Center for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CPMS)* in the Fayoum Governorate, is about 12.466 young men. The selected random sample of 375 rural young people is distributed over the study villages in the same distribution of their presence in the whole sample. This is 156 rural young people in the village of *Kafr Mahfouz*, 167 rural young people in the village of *Al-Mazatli*, and 52 rural young people in the village of *Al-Gomhouria*. Data was collected using the personal interview questionnaire as a main tool for collecting research data.

The Most Important Tools of Statistical Analysis:

In analyzing the data of this study, more than one statistical method was used to achieve its objectives and test its hypotheses. T-scores

were used to calibrate some complex variables¹. Some descriptive statistical methods such as percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and frequency distribution tables were used to display and describe the data (Barakat, 2000: 61), and the stability coefficient (Alpha) was used to measure the degree of stability of some composite scales using the Cronbach method.

The factor analysis was used to identify the most important items of the scale of young people attitudes towards self-employment, and the simple Pearson correlation coefficient and Stepwise multiple regression analysis were used to identify the possible causal and correlative relationships between rural young people attitudes towards self-employment and some research variables measured at the interval level.

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