

# **The Role of Charities in Spreading the Culture of Volunteering Among Youth during the Outbreak of the Corona Virus Crisis (COVID-19)**

**Heba Ahmed Abdel Ellaatif Khalifa  
(PhD)**

Professor of community organization - College of Social Sciences  
Department of Social Work Umm Al Qura University

**Ahmed Mohamed Radwan (PhD)**

PhD in human sciences  
PhD in Sociology



## **Abstract**

This study belongs to descriptive analytical studies. It aims to identify the role of charities in spreading the culture of volunteering among young people during the Corona pandemic (Covid-19). Adopted on methodology by a sample social survey, the study sample was determined by using the simple random method including (104) individuals. The study concluded that the role of charities is represented in the following: holding training courses for youth to clarify their role in helping people infected with the Corona virus receive the necessary care, using modern technology to coordinate volunteer work for youth between government and private agencies to provide social services, focusing in volunteer activities on satisfying the basic needs of the youth facing the Corona Virus. The study referred to the positive effects of the youth doing voluntary work at the crisis time as follows: developing a sense of social responsibility among the youth and raising the values of loyalty and belonging to the homeland among the youth. The study recommended working on providing special programs to train volunteers before assigning them to work. In addition, it also suggested conducting future studies on the obstacles that limit youth volunteering at the time of the coronavirus crisis.

## **Keywords**

Corona virus (COVID-19) - role - charities - culture of volunteering – Youth

## **Introduction**

The emergence of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has wide-ranging implications for all the field. COVID-19 was deemed a public health emergency of international concern by the World Health Organization (WHO) on January 30, 2020 (World Health Organization [WHO], 2020).

By the end of March 2020, more than three quarters of a million people had been diagnosed with Corona and more than thirty-nine thousand people had died although the WHO declared the disease as a pandemic that month, and it had spread to all continents and countries around the world where the number of infected cases in March, 2021 reached (119,723,984), and the number of deaths reached (2,653,796) (Worldometers, 2020). Given the unprecedented nature of COVID-19, many have been tasked with making decisions faster than the policies that have been able to be formally updated due to rapidly unfolding information and the absence of a preexisting framework from which manage the pandemic response can manage (Reif et al., 2014).

The global COVID-19 pandemic is a health crisis, an economic crisis, and a justice crisis. It also brings to light multiple ongoing, underlying social crises (Brosemer et al., 2020). The rapid spread of the severe acute respiratory syndrome (COVID-19) has affected everyday lives of billions around the globe through mortality, job losses, economic crises, shelter-in-place orders, border shutdowns, school closures, social distancing, and more (Segars et al., 2020).

At the same time, it is evident that the negative impacts of the virus are unevenly distributed across the globe and within each country. Vulnerable population groups such as older adults, low-income families and ethnic minorities bear the brunt of the disease burden and exhibit disproportionately worse health outcomes and mortality rates (Yancy, 2020).

Undoubtedly, youth are at the intersection of invisibility and vulnerability, given the impact of the virus on older populations. Thus, there should be volunteer programs for youth in the justice system particularly because “returning youth to communities as “better functioning individuals” includes “knowledge and (the) ability to properly use free time” (Robertson, 2001, p. 23).

The introduction of the coronavirus in any community is detrimental; however, for charities, the effects can be especially devastating. To reduce the impact of the virus, many locals have begun releasing youth back home. However, for Youth experiencing the highest degree of constraint, the ability to choose how to spend their time in volunteering has become even more restrained in light of COVID-19 due to increased restrictions and decreased resources (León et al., 2021).

There is no doubt that the governments' response to the new coronavirus pandemic is disrupting civil society organizations globally. Lockdowns and physical distancing measures are confining people to their homes and upending their ability to meet, organize, and advocate. Many civil society organizations have been forced to put planned activities on hold; others are scrambling to shift their work online. In many countries, restrictive laws already had been squeezing civil society before the crisis hit (Brechenmacher, Carothers & Youngs, 2020).

When examining the studies that referred to the Corona virus and charitable institutions, the study of Nicola et al (2020) discussed that COVID-19 has also sparked fears of an impending economic crisis and recession. Social distancing, self-isolation and travel restrictions have led to a reduced workforce across all economic sectors and caused many jobs to be lost. Schools have closed, and the need for commodities and manufactured products has decreased. In contrast, the need for medical supplies has significantly increased.

Harris's study (2020) also indicated that there is an impact of the Corona pandemic on social responsibility. As for the study of Vieira, Franco and Restrepo (2020), they indicated that the fight against Corona is a collective endeavor of community action on a global scale, and that weak health systems, limited resources, and the low socio-economic status of some countries make stopping the epidemic more difficult.

Sohrabi et al.'s study (2021) indicated that COVID-19's strict lockdown measures have forced the closure of many institutions and laboratories working on research unrelated to the pandemic. The lockdown has similarly stifled supply chains and slowed research and development endeavors, whilst research charities have endured significant financial strains that have since reshaped the allocation and availability of funds.

The National Survey of Volunteering (Smith, 1998) conducted in 1997 showed a dramatic decline in the number of the youth. However, as has already been suggested, these figures may underrepresent the actual extent of youth involvement, as evidence is growing that youth have negative images of volunteering and would not identify themselves with it.

As for the studies that dealt with the voluntary efforts of youth in charitable societies, we find a study revealed in 2005 by Rehberg conducting a qualitative analysis on (12) different motives for the youth to practice volunteering, which could be categorized into three different groups: The first group is called "Achieving something positive for others," the second group is named "Quest for the new," and the third group of motives is labeled "Quest for oneself." Randle&Dolnicar (2009) confirmed that cultural groups differ significantly with respect to their attitudes, social norm, and perceived behavioral control over volunteering. Nonprofit organizations are unlikely to be successful in attracting volunteers from a range of different cultural backgrounds unless they account for heterogeneity among volunteers and customize marketing messages. Dean (2016) stressed that participation in volunteering is heavily dependent on social classes revolving around a highly committed middle-class "civic core" of volunteers. It showed that the pressure to meet targets forces workers to recruit middle-class youth whose habitus allows them to fit instantly into volunteering projects. Furthermore, workers perceive working-class youth as recalcitrant to volunteering, thereby reinforcing any inhabited resistance, and impeding access to the benefits of volunteering.

Therefore, Voluntary participation is connected to cultural, political, religious, and social contexts. Social and societal factors can provide opportunities, expectations, and requirements for voluntary activity, as well as they can influence the values and norms promoting this. These contexts are

especially central in the case of voluntary participation among students as they are often responding to the societal demands for building a career and qualifying for future assignments and/or government requirements for completing community service (Holmes, Hee Kang & Ram ,2011, pp. 87-106).

### **Study problem**

Certainly, volunteering has gained widespread public and political interest in recent years. 2001 was the United Nations Year of Volunteers, and this gave rise to all kinds of national and local manifestations, discussions and policy initiatives, and it helped attract more volunteers. During the Corona crisis appears a need first to promote a positive image of volunteering and to inform about the broad scope of fields and activities that it covers. These young volunteers have different motivations: young volunteers are more relationship oriented, they are more service oriented, and the volunteer group plays several important roles in youth volunteering.

Despite the heavy media exposure, the "assumed" decline of civic community, the crumbling of civil society, and the erosion of social capital, volunteering is an indicator of the positive trends as well as a possible instrument for recovery. Volunteering is not just an expression of individual engagement and a spontaneous result of community life; it is often consciously organized and managed, and it can be made an object of policymaking. This mixture of voluntariness and organization in the establishment of prosocial behavior makes volunteering a very interesting phenomenon (Dekker & Halman, 2003). Based on the previous indicators, the problem of the current research is determined to answer the following main question: What is the role of charities in spreading the culture of volunteering among the youth in light of the outbreak of the Corona virus crisis (COVID-19)?

### **Theoretical Guidelines of the Research**

#### **1-The theory of organizations:**

This theory is based on the premise that Organizations are established to help local communities achieve their goals by addressing the social and economic needs of the populations of these communities. The organization works within the environment in which it exists and with other organizations. It needs to find the necessary regulatory requirements for its survival and sustainability, which include the natural and social environments, and the creation and development of means by which they are transformed and promoted. (Abdul Latif, 1999, p.143)

This theory can be used to analyze charities' role in providing social and economic assistance, social and economic services, especially for individuals affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, this occurs according to the following: the objectives of each charity and its budget, which vary from each charity to another; understanding the role of charitable societies in spreading the culture of volunteering among the youth; and the importance of volunteering in relation to the tasks they perform within the community.

## **2- Social Systems Theory:**

Social systems are a group of units (individual, group, community) between which there is mutual dependence, i.e. it has goals and objectives it seeks to achieve because the property of interaction is the basis of the formation of social patterns (Abdul Latif, 1999, p.45). In the light of the theory of Social Systems, the society can be perceived as a larger system and social associations with sub-systems that have interactive relationships to contribute to the goals of the larger community and to the needs of the community (Abdul Latif, 1999, p.45).

The researchers found that charities can be seen as an "open social structure" with distinct construction and specific functions, with subdivisions in the General Assembly, the Board of Directors, and the committees.

- a- Therefore, the input of the charities as an open social framework constitutes the following: the human resources and potentials, the beneficiaries of social protection programs, the civil and voluntary efforts, the relations, and communication as non-physical inputs that connect the community officials and leaders within the scope of legislation, laws and regulations.
- b- These inputs are translated through so-called transformational processes such as social protection programs, services, medical and psychological care, awareness programs, training programs for program personnel and other programs and activities.
- c- Finally, the outputs shall be the services provided to the beneficiaries of social protection programs, their level of efficiency, quality, and satisfaction with the needs of the beneficiaries. They shall ensure that the beneficiaries receive all the care services within the society from the surrounding environment to achieve the integration of social protection programs.
- d- Reverse feeding: This information is collected by the association from the surrounding environment (Abdul Latif, 1999, p.45).

Thus, all patterns are interrelated with mutual support relationships and if one of the patterns collapses, it will affect the functionality of the other formats. Considering the above-mentioned elements, this theory can be used to identify the inputs and outputs of the volunteer programs provided by the charities to the youth by analyzing the types of social volunteer programs offered by some charities that benefited the youth.

### **Research Goals:**

Based on the main research question, the research objectives can be defined as follows:

- 1- Detecting the role of charities in developing a culture of volunteering for the youth amid the COVID-19 crisis
- 2- Detecting the positive effects of spreading the culture of volunteering among the youth.
- 3- Identifying the difficulties that limit volunteer work for the youth during the crisis of the Corona virus spread.
- 4- Disclosure of the relationship between the positive effects of volunteering culture and the youth facing the spread of the Corona virus crisis.
- 5- Detecting the difference's indication in the direction toward volunteer work during the Corona crisis based on the gender variable.
- 6- Detecting the difference's indication in the direction toward volunteer work considering the Corona crisis according to the family income level.

### **Study hypotheses**

- 1- There is statistically a significantly direct correlation at level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) between the positive effects of volunteering culture and the youth facing the spread of the coronavirus crisis.
- 2- There is statistically a difference's indication at level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the youth direction toward volunteering work in light of the Corona crisis based on the gender variable.
- 3- There is statistically a difference's indication at level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the youth direction toward volunteer work in light of the Corona crisis based on the family income level.

### **The concepts**

**Charities:** Charities are defined as "social units or human gatherings that are intentionally built to achieve certain objectives. These objectives constitute the desired image that can be achieved by the organization which represents a purposeful tool" (Etzioni, 1964, p.1). It is defined by Parsons, the sociologist, as "a social system that includes a group of

interacting units that are functionally interrelated and constructively supported with each other and with the external environment to achieve the objectives of the system. This contributes to the achievement of certain objectives" (Parsons, 1951, p.17).

**-Operational definition of the concept "culture of volunteering during societal crises (Covid-19)":**

The group of inherited activities, carried out by young people, of helping others, providing them with assistance and working to satisfy their needs, through charities without compensation material, leading to a feeling of internal happiness within the individual has been determined in the study tool through:

- Developing the capabilities of young people and their personal, scientific and practical skills;
- Enhancing affiliation and social participation among the young people;
- Using modern technology to coordinate volunteer work for young people between the government and the private agencies to provide social services;
- Designing and implementing projects to attract young people to volunteer work;
- Focusing volunteer activities on satisfying the basic needs of young people in the face of the Corona Virus pandemic; and
- Holding training courses for the youth to clarify their role in helping people infected with the Corona virus (COVID-19) receive the necessary care.

**Volunteering:** The concept of volunteering itself refers to any activity in which time is given freely to benefit another person, group or cause. Volunteering is part of a cluster of helping behaviors, entailing more commitment than spontaneous assistance but narrower in scope than the care provided to family and friends. (Wilson, 2000)

**Culture:** That culture concept as indicated is a formally, precisely, and definably scientific theory. Representing new knowledge, an emerging theory challenges and reconfigures existing knowledge. It has a starting place, i.e. a context. To advance anthropology's idea of culture as a theory is to place it in time, in relation to ideas it reconfigures or replaces. Culture is seen to replace the existing theory of human order, inherited from the enlightenment that underlies the political doctrine theorists call liberalism: as a theory, culture supplants no less than the currently dominant social/political theory of Western modernity (Boggs, 2004).

**-Operational definition of the concept "culture of volunteering ":**

- Any activity in which time is given freely to benefit another person, group or cause.;
- Part of a cluster of helping behaviors, inherited from the Enlightenment that underlies the political doctrine theorists call liberalism; and
- Entailing more commitment than spontaneous assistance but narrower in scope than the care provided to family and friends.

**Methodology**

The current study belongs to the type of descriptive analytical studies. It aims to identify the role of charities in spreading the culture of volunteering among young in light of the Corona pandemic (Covid-19). The study depends on a methodology of a sample social survey for teams of volunteer young people within charitable societies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

**Tools**

The current research was based on a questionnaire on "the role of charities in spreading the culture of volunteering among youth in light of the Corona pandemic" with an application to university young people.

**Design of the study questionnaire**

The questionnaire was prepared according to the following steps:

- Determining the subject and dimensions of the questionnaire and ensuring its ability to collect data correctly. The questionnaire included the following topics: preliminary data, the role of charities in developing a culture of volunteering for youth in light of the Corona crisis, the importance of youth volunteering in charities in light of the Corona virus crisis, fields of volunteer work among youth in charitable societies at the time of the spread of the Corona pandemic, the positive effects of spreading charities, the culture of volunteering among the youth, and the difficulties that limit volunteer work for young people during the crisis of the spread of the Corona virus. The design for the questionnaire depended on examining a set of previous studies that addressed the same topic to determine the statements of the questionnaire. These studies included Dean's study (2016), Randle & Danica's study (2004), Nicola's study (2020) and Harris's study (2020).
- **Determination of questionnaire levels:** The questionnaire was constructed and divided into categories so that the results of the study could be reached using the arithmetic mean where the data was encoded and entered into the computer. To determine the length of the

triple questionnaire cells (minimum and upper limits), the range was calculated = the largest value whereas the lowest value is (3-1=2). They were divided by the number of cells of the questionnaire to obtain the corrected cell length (2/3= 0.67). This value was then added to the lowest value in the questionnaire or the beginning of the questionnaire, which is the correct one to determine the upper limit of this cell; thus, the cell length is as follows:

**Table (1) Questionnaire Levels: reliability of the tool**

If the average value of a phrase or dimension varies between 1 - less than 1.67	low level
If the average value of a phrase or dimension varies between 1.67 - less than 2.35	middle level
If the average value of a phrase or dimension varies between 2.35-3	High level

The reliability and validity of the tool means that "it yielded the same results when repeated use." The sincerity and constancy of the questionnaire were calculated using the "spss" program by the coefficient of "Alpha - Kronbach" where the level of "0.78" is a high value that is positive and acceptable for study purposes.

**Sample:**

The study sample was determined by using the probability sampling method by the **simple random** method, for a sample of young people of both sexes in charitable societies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia whose number was (104) individuals, i.e. around (10%) of the study population represented by charities as the framework of the designated youth volunteer reached (1040). The following conditions were applied:

- To have been working in the voluntary field for at least one year;
- To be regular in attending the voluntary activities implemented by charitable societies; and
- To be willing to participate in conducting the study.

**Results:**

- **The description of the social characteristics of the study community.**

**Table (2) Distribution of youth according to their social characteristics**

Variables	youth (N=104)	
	*m	S.D*
Mean age	19.047	0.347
household income mean	12940.74	0.523
Mean years of volunteering for a youth in charities	4.247	0.754
Mean number of family members	5.398	0.854

Variables		youth (N=104)	
		*m	S.D*
Variables	Responses	F*	%
Gender	1   male	12	11.5
	2   female	92	88.5
Academic education level	1   first level	12	11.5
	2   second level	24	23.1
	3   Third level	39	37.5
	4   Fourth level	29	27.9
	Total	104	%100
Social status	1   Unmarried	79	76.0
	2   married	25	24.0
	Total	104	%100
family income level	1   low level	14	13.5
	2   middle level	72	69.2
	3   high level	18	17.3
	Total	104	%100

**\*F= Frequency &\*m = arithmetic mean & \*S. D = Standard Deviation**

The results of the table indicate that the average age of young participants is approximately (19) year old. In addition, it showed that the average household income is roughly (12940) Saudi riyals. According to the questionnaire, the average years of volunteering in charities for young people reached about (4) years and the average number of family members is (5) individuals approximately. The majority of young people in the study population are females with a percentage of (88.5%) and males with a percentage of (11.5%). As for the Academic education level for youth, the third level reached (37.5%), the fourth level (27.9%), the second level (23.1%) and finally the first level (11.5%). The results of the marital status revealed that the majority of unmarried young people reached a percentage of (76.0%), followed by married people with a percentage of (24.0%). The results of the family income level showed that most of them have a middle family income level with the rate of (%69.2), followed by those with a high family income level with the rate of (%17.3), and finally followed by those with a low-income level with the rate of (13.5%).

- The role of charities in developing a culture of volunteering for youth during the Corona crisis.

**Table (3) Distribution charities according to her role of developing a culture of volunteering for youth amid the Corona crisis**

role of charities (N=104)	weighted total	mean	weighted ratio	S. d	Phrase value
Developing the capabilities of Youth and their personal, scientific and practical skills in the face of the Corona crisis (COVID-19).	264	2.54	84.62	0.156	high
Enhancing affiliation and social participation among Youth in light of the Corona virus crisis (COVID-19).	270	2.60	86.54	0.158	high
Using modern technology to coordinate volunteer work for youth between government and private agencies to provide social services in light of the Corona virus crisis (COVID-19).	280	2.69	89.74	0.161	high
Designing and implementing projects to attract Youth to volunteer work to confront the Corona Virus pandemic (COVID-19).	277	2.66	88.78	0.160	high
Focusing in volunteer activities on satisfying the basic needs of Youth in the face of the Corona Virus pandemic (COVID-19).	278	2.67	89.10	0.160	high
Holding training courses for youth to clarify their role in helping people infected with the Corona virus (COVID-19) receive the necessary care.	294	2.83	94.23	0.165	high
The general value of the dimension	1663	2.67	88.84	0.329	high

The results of the table indicate that the general value of the indicator was high with an arithmetic average of (2.67) with a percentage of (88.84%). The role of charities in developing a culture of volunteering for youth in light of the Corona crisis is represented by the following: holding training courses for youth to clarify their role in helping people infected with the Corona virus

receive the necessary care by (94.23%); using modern technology to coordinate volunteer work for young people between the government and private agencies to provide social services amid the Corona virus crisis by (89.74%); focusing in volunteer activities on satisfying the basic needs of the youth in the face of the Corona Virus pandemic by (89.10%); designing and implementing projects to attract the youth to volunteer work facing the Corona Virus pandemic by (88.78%); enhancing affiliation and social participation among the young people during the Corona virus crisis by (86.54%); and, finally, developing the capabilities of the youth and their personal, scientific and practical skills in the face of the Corona crisis by (84.62%).

**- The positive effects charities spreading the culture of volunteering among youth**

**Table (4) illustrates the positive effects charities spreading the culture of volunteering among youth**

the positive effects (N=104) (*)	weighted total	mean	weighted ratio	S. d	Phrase value
Developing a sense of social responsibility among the youth.	310	2.98	99.36	0.169	high
It raises the values of loyalty and belonging to the homeland among the youth.	307	2.95	98.40	0.168	high
It fills the gaps and deficits that charities suffer from in human resources, to provide their services.	300	2.88	96.15	0.167	high
Increasing solidarity among members of society, and strengthening human relations.	302	2.90	96.79	0.167	high
Providing Youth with field and administrative experiences through volunteer work.	306	2.94	98.08	0.168	high
Contribute to raising the level of services provided by charitable institutions at the time of the Corona virus crisis.	298	2.87	95.51	0.166	high
The general value of the dimension.	1823	2.92	97.38	0.411	high

The results of the table indicate that the general value of the indicator was high with an arithmetic average of (2.92) by (97.38%). The table indicates that the positive effects of the youth doing voluntary work at the time of the outbreak of the Corona Virus crisis are represented in the following forms: developing a sense of social responsibility among the youth by (99.36%); followed by its contribution to raise the values of loyalty and belonging to the

homeland among the youth by (98.40%); providing the youth with field and administrative experiences through volunteer work by (98.08%); increasing solidarity among members of society and strengthening human relations by (69.79%); filling the gaps and deficits that charities suffer from in human resources to provide their services by (96.15%); and lastly its contribution to raise the level of services provided by charitable institutions at the time of the Corona virus crisis by (95.51%).

- **The difficulties that limit volunteer work for Youth during the crisis of the spread of the Corona virus.**

**Table (5) illustrates the difficulties that limit volunteer work for Youth during the crisis of the spread of the Corona virus**

The difficulties that limit volunteer work (N=104) (*)	weighted total	mean	weighted ratio	S. d	Phrase value
The difficulty of establishing special programs to train volunteers assigning them to work in light of the spread of the Corona virus crisis.	278	2.67	89.10	0.160	high
Lack of information on volunteering fields in light of the spread of the Corona virus crisis.	278	2.66	89.09	0.160	high
Some families refused their Youth volunteered in charities, in light of the spread of the Corona virus.	255	2.45	81.73	0.154	high
Lack of sufficient awareness among Youth within the community of the goals that volunteering seeks to achieve.	246	2.37	78.85	0.151	high
Lack of adequate financial and moral appreciation for the effort made by volunteer youth within charities.	279	2.68	89.42	0.161	high
The preoccupation of Youth with studying about participating in voluntary work in charitable societies.	247	2.38	79.17	0.151	high
The general value of the dimension.	1583	2.54	84.56	0.383	high

The results of the table indicate that the general value of the indicator was high with an arithmetic average of (2.54) by (84.26%). The table indicates that the difficulties that limit volunteer work for

young people during the crisis of the spread of the Corona Virus are represented in the following: lack of adequate financial and moral appreciation for the effort made by young volunteers within charities by (89.24%); followed by the difficulty of establishing special programs to train volunteers assigning them to work in light of the spread of the Corona virus crisis by (89.10%); lack of information on volunteering fields during the spread of the Corona virus crisis by (89.09%); the rejection of some families to allow their children to volunteer in charities amid the spread of the Corona virus by (81.73%); the preoccupation of young people with studying standing in the way of their participation in voluntary work in charitable societies virus by (79.17%); and, at last, lack of sufficient awareness among young people with the goals volunteering seeks to achieve by (78.85%).

**Study hypotheses test**

**first hypothesis:** "There are statistically significant a direct correlation at level ( $\alpha=0.05$ ) between the positive effects of volunteering culture and Youth facing the spread of the corona virus crisis".

**Table (6) Relationship between the positive effects of volunteering culture and Youth facing the spread of the coronavirus crisis Using (Spearman's factor).**

			volunteering culture	facing the spread of the corona virus
Spearman's rho	volunteering culture	Correlation Coefficient Sig. (1-tailed) N	1.000 . 104	0.651 0.05 104
	facing the spread of the corona virus	Correlation Coefficient Sig. (1-tailed) N	0.651 0.05 104	1.000 . 104

It is clear from the previous table that there is statistically a significantly direct correlation at level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) between the positive effects of volunteering culture and the youth facing the spread of the corona virus crisis, where the value of (r) is equal to (0.651). It is a positive direct correlation; it is statistically significant when ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ), meaning that the higher volunteering culture rises, the higher the youth values facing the spread of the corona virus crisis rise.

**the second hypothesis:** "There are statistically at level differences

indication ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the youth direction toward volunteer work considering the Corona crisis", due to the gender variable".

**Table (7) The results of the t-test for two independent samples to examine the significance of the differences in the direction toward volunteer work during the Corona crisis, and which due to the gender variable**

variable	gender	N	mean	S. d	d.f	(T) Tabular	(T) Calculated	sign
political participation	male	12	5.01	0.897	102	1.98	4.210	0.001*
	female	92	6.87	0.321				

(s.d = standard deviation ,d.f= degree of freedom )

(\*Statistically significant at the level of  $\alpha=0.05$ )

It is clear from the previous table that there are statistically significant differences at the level of ( $\alpha=0.05$ ) between the average scores of males and the average scores of females in the direction toward volunteer work during the Corona crisis. Value (T) is calculated to be equal to (4.210) which is greater than the (T) value, tabular which is equal to (1.98). The arithmetic average for females is equal to (6.87), which is greater than the arithmetic average for males equal to (5.01). This indicates that there are differences in favor of females. Hence, there are statistically significant differences at level ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) between the averages in the youth's direction toward volunteer work during the Corona crisis due to the gender variable.

**the third hypothesis:** "There are statistically at level differences indication at ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) in the youth's direction toward volunteer work in light of the Corona crisis due to the family income level".

**Table (8) the significance of the differences in the Youth direction toward volunteer work in light of the Corona crisis (COVID-19)", due to the family income level, using Test (one-way ANOVA)**

variable	sum of squares	Contrast source	d.f	mean squares	(F) value	semantic level
family income level	between groups	6.451	3	2.150	8.884	0.006*
	through groups	23.754	98	0.242		
	Total	30.205	101			

(d.f= degree of freedom )

(\*Statistically significant at the level of  $\alpha=0.05$ )

It is clear from the previous table that there are statistically significant differences at the level of ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) between the average of the youth's direction toward volunteer work during the Corona crisis

due to the family income level, where the value of (F) is equal to (8.884); it is statistically significant. This indicates that there are statistically significant differences at the level of ( $\alpha \leq 0.05$ ) between the average of the youth's direction toward volunteer work during the Corona crisis due to the family income level.

### **Discussion of results:**

- The results of the study confirmed the reference to the social characteristics of the study community. The study showed the following: The average age of young volunteers is (19) year old; the average household income reaches (12940) Saudi riyals approximately; the average of years of the youth's participation in volunteering in charities is (4) years; the average number of family members is (5) individuals; the majority of the youth in the study population are females; and the highest academic education level for the participants is the third level. The results of the marital status revealed that the majority of the youth are unmarried. The results of the family income level showed that most of them have a middle family income level. **"The study attributed the prevalence of voluntary work among females over males to the fact that voluntary work has no financial return. The study also attributed data to the marital status of the study sample that they are not married, due to their young age, which is consistent with Dean's (2016) study who confirmed that participation in volunteering is heavily dependent on the social class revolving around a highly committed middle-class "civic core" of volunteers."**
- The results of the study confirmed that the role of charities in developing a culture of volunteering for the youth amid the Corona crisis is determined in: Holding training courses for the youth to clarify their role in helping people infected with the virus receive the necessary care, using modern technology to coordinate volunteer work for the youth between the government and private agencies to provide social services during the crisis, focusing volunteer activities on satisfying the basic needs of the youth to face the pandemic, designing and implementing projects to attract the youth to volunteer work to confront the pandemic. **"This is consistent with Vieira, Franco & Restrepo's (2020) study which indicated that the fight against Corona is a collective endeavor of community action on a global scale. This is also applicable to the theory of organizations established to help local communities achieve their goals by addressing the social and economic needs of the populations of these communities."**
- The results of the study confirmed that the importance of youth

volunteering in charities in light of the Corona virus crisis is determined in the following: Developing the youth's sense of responsibility towards their society and that they are an important part in facing the pandemic, giving the youth an opportunity to help confront the crisis, exploiting the capabilities and competencies of volunteer youth to help the needy during the pandemic, contributing to the development of charitable work in the community amid the crisis. **"This is consistent with Rehberg's (2005) study stressing that volunteering achieves something positive for others. In addition, another study for Randle and Dolnicar (2009) asserted that nonprofit organizations are unlikely to be successful in attracting volunteers from a range of different cultural backgrounds unless they account for heterogeneity among volunteers and customize marketing messages."**

- There are statistically significant a direct correlation at level ( $\alpha=0.05$ ) between the positive effects of volunteering culture and the youth facing the spread of the corona virus and the second hypothesis: "There are statistically at level differences indication ( $\alpha=0.05$ ) in the youth direction toward volunteer work considering the Corona crisis due to the gender or family income level variable." **"This is consistent with the study of Nicola et al. (2020) about the need for medical supplies having significantly increased to helping charitable organizations". "Besides, this is consistent with the theory of organizations that can be used to analyze charities' role in providing social and economic assistance in addition to social and economic services, especially for Individuals affected by the COVID-19."**
- The results of the study confirmed that the positive effects of youth doing voluntary work at the time of the outbreak of the Corona Virus are represented in the following: Developing a sense of social responsibility among the youth, raising the values of loyalty and belonging to the homeland among the youth, providing the youth with field and administrative experiences through volunteer work, increasing solidarity among members of society, and strengthening human relations. **"This is consistent with Harris' study (2020) confirming that there is an impact of the Corona pandemic on social responsibility in addition to the study of Vieira, Franco and Restrepo (2020) who indicated that the fight against Corona is a collective endeavor of community action on a global scale."**
- The results of the study indicated that the difficulties that limit volunteer work for Youth during the crisis of the spread of the virus are represented in the following: Lack of adequate financial and moral appreciation for

the effort made by volunteer youth within charities, the difficulty of establishing special programs to train volunteers assigning them to work during the crisis, lack of information related to volunteering fields during that period. **"This is consistent with Smith's (1998) study about the dramatic decline in the number of extents of youth volunteering stressing that the youth have negative images of volunteering." It also corresponds to Randle and Dolnicar's (2009) study which pointed out that the nonprofit organizations are unlikely to be successful in attracting volunteers."**

**The Study recommends supporting charitable societies in spreading the culture of volunteering among the youth in light of the spread of the Corona virus crisis.**

**According to the results obtained, the study recommends the following:**

- 1- Working on providing special programs to train volunteers before assigning them to work;
- 2- Providing information on volunteering at the period of the crisis, especially in light of the spread of the Corona virus crisis;
- 3- Activating publicity and advertisement of voluntary opportunities in the media;
- 4- Conducting future studies on the obstacles that limit youth volunteering at the time of the crisis; and
- 5- Conducting future studies on the requirements to reduce the obstacles that limit volunteer work for the youth at the time of the spread of the Corona virus.

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