

TATOLI! 2022 SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

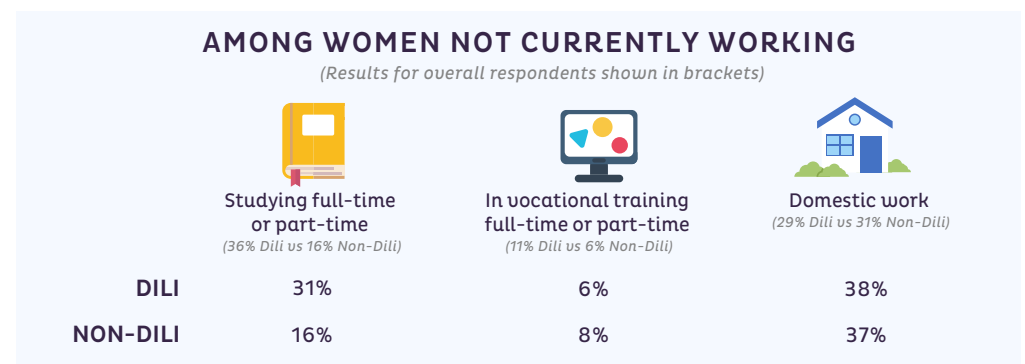
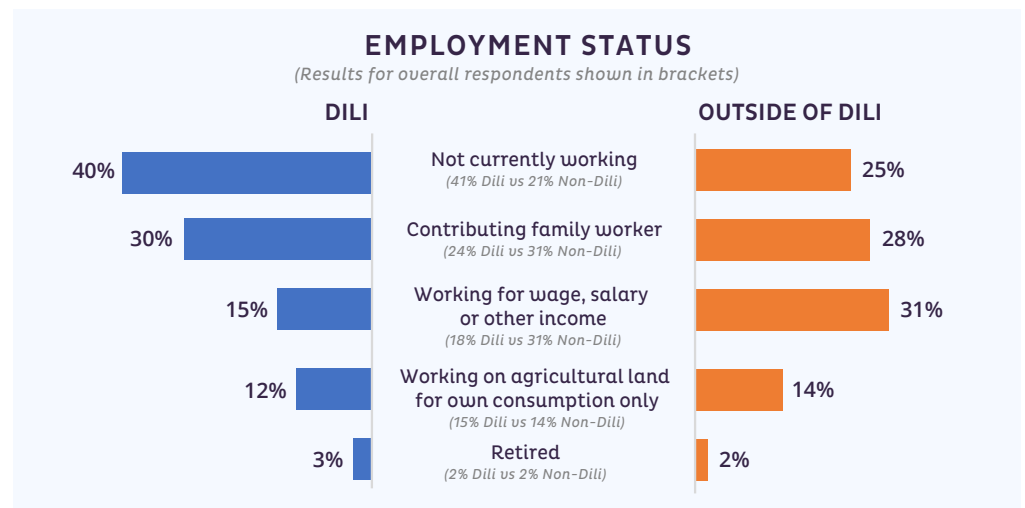
Women

This factsheet presents the results from the 2022 Tatoli! Survey for women. In total, n=1,226 respondents were women (49% of all respondents).

Please note that the results presented in this factsheet were identified specifically as key topics of interest for women. Results split by location (Dili compared to those living outside of Dili) are shown where statistically significant differences existed for individual questions or for at least one within a question set. Results for all respondents at the overall level are also shown where statistically significant differences existed between women and respondents overall for individual questions or for at least one question within a question set.

Employment, income and wellbeing

Among women, a greater proportion of those living outside Dili were working for a wage, salary or other income than those living in Dili. Similarly, a greater proportion of those living in Dili were not currently working. Among those not currently working, more women in both Dili and outside Dili were involved in domestic work compared to the overall. Despite lower levels of paid employment, women living in Dili rated their economic situation more positively than those living outside Dili.



PERCEPTION OF ECONOMIC SITUATION



DILI	74%	6%
NON-DILI	66%	9%

ECONOMIC SITUATION COMPARED TO 1 YR AGO



DILI	64%	20%
NON-DILI	52%	25%

Women in politics

The vast majority of women felt it would be good for Timor-Leste if more women entered politics.

MAIN PERCEPTIONS OF WHY THERE ARE MORE MEN IN HIGH OFFICE



21%

A woman's role is in the household, not in high office



12%

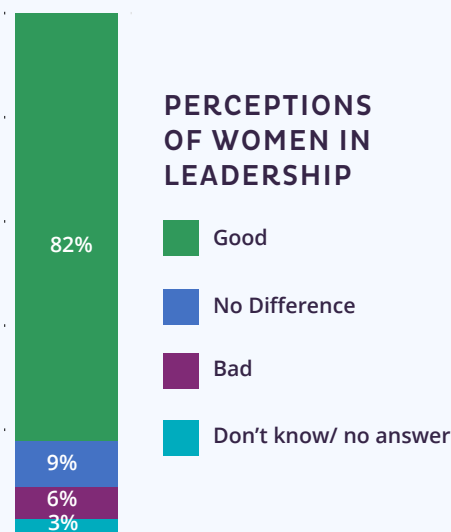
Women are not interested in becoming political leaders



10%

People don't want to vote for a woman/there is discrimination against women

PERCEPTIONS OF WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP



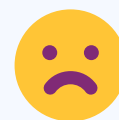
Main issues

Less than half of women agreed Timor-Leste was going in the right direction, though this was higher than the proportion who actively disagreed. When prompted about the main issues facing Timor-Leste and themselves as individuals, COVID-19, the economy and jobs/unemployment were most top-of-mind for women. Domestic violence/violence against women and children emerged as the most important issue facing women specifically – and more women living in Dili reported this as the most important issue compared to women living outside Dili.

GENERALLY, TIMOR-LESTE IS GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION



38%
AGREE



16%
DISAGREE

TOP THREE ISSUES AMONG WOMEN

People of Timor-Leste
(Single response)COVID-19
(including impact on health)

Lack of economic diversification



Jobs/unemployment

DILI	52%	14%	8%
NON-DILI	52%	8%	8%

Themselves as individuals
(Multiple response)COVID-19
(including impact on health)

Lack of economic diversification



Jobs/unemployment

DILI	55%	42%	44%
NON-DILI	49%	31%	29%

Most important issue facing women
(Single response)Domestic violence/
violence against women and childrenCOVID-19
(including impact on health)

Jobs/unemployment

DILI	37%	29%	7%
NON-DILI	22%	22%	8%

Government function

GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

Women living in Dili most commonly felt Education and Training and Health should be the Government's top priorities. Those living outside Dili felt Roads should be the Government's top priority, followed by Health.

GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

(Results for overall respondents shown in brackets)

DILI

NON-DILI

66%



Education and Training

(65% Dili vs 39% Non-Dili)

39%

62%



Health

(59% Dili vs 49% Non-Dili)

49%

42%



Roads

(40% Dili vs 74% Non-Dili)

72%

34%



Water (sanitation)

(40% Dili vs 39% Non-Dili)

41%

23%



Economic Planning

(18% Dili vs 12% Non-Dili)

12%

20%



Electricity

(19% Dili vs 36% Non-Dili)

36%

19%



Providing or creating jobs

(23% Dili vs 14% Non-Dili)

14%

Service delivery

HEALTH

More women living in Dili reported their local health clinic had running water and electricity. They were also more likely to have to pay to see a doctor or nurse. Ratings for all other aspects (except cleanliness) were more positive among those living outside Dili.

SERVICE DELIVERY: HEALTH (% ALWAYS + VERY FREQUENTLY)

(Results for overall respondents shown in brackets)



DILI			NON-DILI
81%		My local health clinic is clean (82% Dili vs 81% Non-Dili)	81%
86%		My local health clinic has running water and electricity (83% Dili vs 77% Non-Dili)	76%
67%		My family and I have to pay to see a doctor or a nurse (63% Dili vs 43% Non-Dili)	40%
72%		Medicines are available at my local health clinic (67% Dili vs 76% Non-Dili)	76%
69%		If someone in my community needs it, an ambulance will come (63% Dili vs 74% Non-Dili)	75%
64%		There is a skilled birth attendant/helper/midwife in my community (60% Dili vs 75% Non-Dili)	76%
76%		The doctors and nurses are helpful and take good care of me and my family (76% Dili vs 86% Non-Dili)	85%

INFRASTRUCTURE

Perceptions of infrastructure services were more positive among women living in Dili, particularly in relation to water pumps working well and access to buses and mikrolets.

SERVICE DELIVERY: INFRASTRUCTURE (% ALWAYS + VERY FREQUENTLY)

(Results for overall respondents shown in brackets)

DILI			NON-DILI
60%		The water pumps/well at my water station work well (57% Dili vs 38% Non-Dili)	40%
55%		Roads connecting my sub-district to others are in good condition (55% Dili vs 36% Non-Dili)	37%

45%		Bridges allow access to my village in the rainy season (45% Dili vs 36% Non-Dili)	36%
64%		I can access buses and mikrolets (in my village) (64% Dili vs 28% Non-Dili)	28%
81%		I have access to a toilet at/very near my home (81% Dili vs 72% Non-Dili)	72%
43%		Roads are fixed when they break (42% Dili vs 37% Non-Dili)	36%
41%		Bridges are fixed when they break (39% Dili vs 33% Non-Dili)	32%
40%		Water supply systems are fixed when they break (42% Dili vs 32% Non-Dili)	32%

EDUCATION

More women living outside Dili reported their child frequently has access to daily meals at school and the necessary books and teaching materials than those living in Dili. In addition, more women living outside Dili indicated their children's teachers come to school and their child understands the language used at school.

SERVICE DELIVERY: EDUCATION (% ALWAYS + VERY FREQUENTLY)

(Results for overall respondents shown in brackets)

DILI			NON-DILI
71%		School buildings and facilities are clean, safe and in good condition (70% Dili vs 76% Non-Dili)	76%
70%		My child has access to water at school (68% Dili vs 71% Non-Dili)	69%
70%		My child has access to a toilet at school (67% Dili vs 72% Non-Dili)	71%
68%		My child's teachers come to school to teach (65% Dili vs 82% Non-Dili)	81%
42%		My child has the option to receive a daily meal at school (43% Dili vs 63% Non-Dili)	61%
62%		My child has access to the necessary books and teaching materials (62% Dili vs 73% Non-Dili)	72%
63%		My child can understand the language used by the teacher and in books (63% Dili vs 74% Non-Dili)	74%








Media use and information

Television was the most common source of news and information among women living in Dili and outside Dili. More women living outside Dili relied on community sources for information, specifically Suco Council/local leaders, friends/ family/ neighbours and church.

The main challenges in accessing media for women were similar between those living in Dili and outside Dili, although more respondents living outside Dili reported having no place to access information and media.

In terms of government involvement in media, more women living in Dili felt the media should be independent compared to those living outside Dili. However, those living in Dili also felt the Government should be able to control the information they access or post on social media.

SOURCES OF NEWS AND INFORMATION

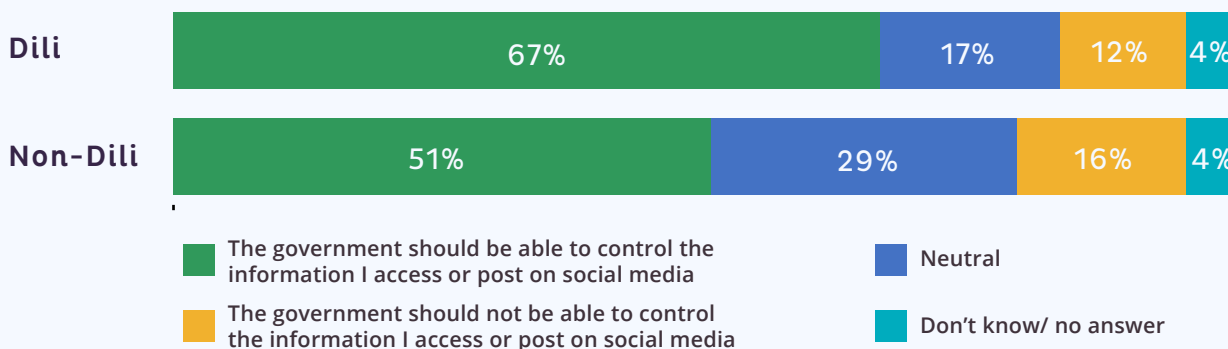
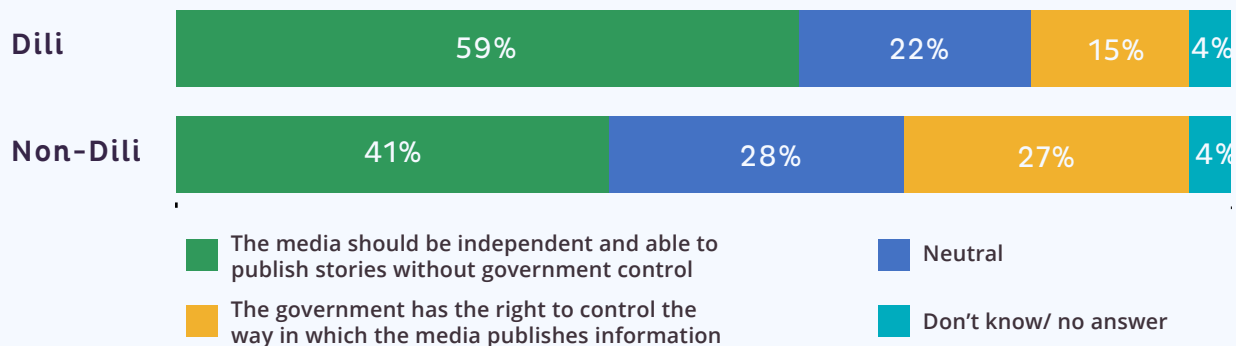
DILI		NON-DILI
91%	 Television	64%
15%	 Radio	30%
18%	 Social Media	16%
3%	 Suco Council/ Local Leaders	23%
2%	 Friends & family, neighbors	12%
4%	 Newspaper	2%
1%	 Church	7%

CHALLENGES ACCESSING MEDIA

(Results for overall respondents shown in brackets)

DILI		NON-DILI
53%	 Limited funds or money to pay for connection (56% Dili vs 46% Non-Dili)	47%
35%	 Limited time to devote to media and information; busy with work (33% Dili vs 29% Dili)	29%
9%	 No place to access; lack of TV or mobile phone at home (9% Dili vs 30% Non-Dili)	32%
10%	 Limited knowledge about different information sources and their availability (12% Dili vs 10% Non-Dili)	10%
5%	 Poor reception or signals from TV and radio stations and internet (4% Dili vs 10% Non-Dili)	10%

GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT IN MEDIA



The results in this report have been drawn from The Asia Foundation’s seventh Tatoli! Survey conducted between January and February 2022. The survey comprised a nationally representative sample of n=2,489 adults. The data was weighted to be representative of the Timor-Leste adult population aged 18+.

