

# TATOLI! 2022 SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

## Youth

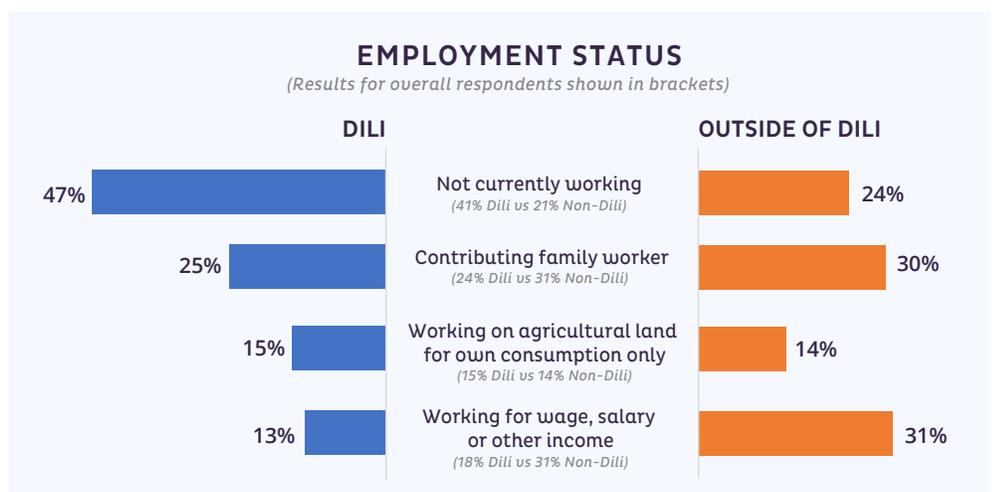
This factsheet presents the results from the 2022 Tatoli! Survey for youth. In this report, youth has been defined as respondents aged between 17 and 34 years. In total, n=755 respondents (n=314 male, n=440 female and n=1 transfemale) were classified as youth (30% of all respondents).

Please note that the results presented in this factsheet were identified specifically as key topics of interest for youth. 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 youth and respondents overall for individual questions or for at least one question within a question set.

### Employment, income and wellbeing

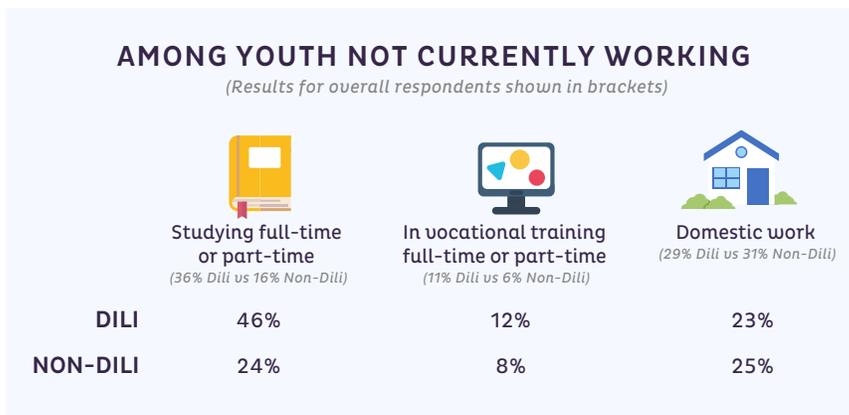
Among youth, a greater proportion of those living outside Dili were working for a wage, salary or other income than those living in Dili. In contrast, a greater proportion of those living in Dili were not currently working compared to those living outside Dili, but also compared to respondents living in Dili overall. Similar proportions of male and female youth were not currently working.

Among those not currently working, more youth living in Dili were studying full-time or part-time compared to those living outside Dili. However, both youth living in Dili and outside Dili were more likely to be studying compared to the overall. In contrast, youth were less likely to be involved in unpaid domestic work compared to respondents overall.



A similar proportion of males and females were currently studying, but more females reported being involved in unpaid domestic work.

Despite lower levels of paid employment, youth living in Dili rated their economic situation similarly to those living outside Dili. However, more youth living in Dili felt their economic situation was better compared to one year ago.



## Political perceptions

A slightly greater proportion of youth agreed with all statements about youth in leadership, compared to respondents overall.

Youth respondents living in Dili and outside Dili identified the same three characteristics as being the most important for a political party to have. However, a greater proportion of youth living in Dili selected each of the characteristics.

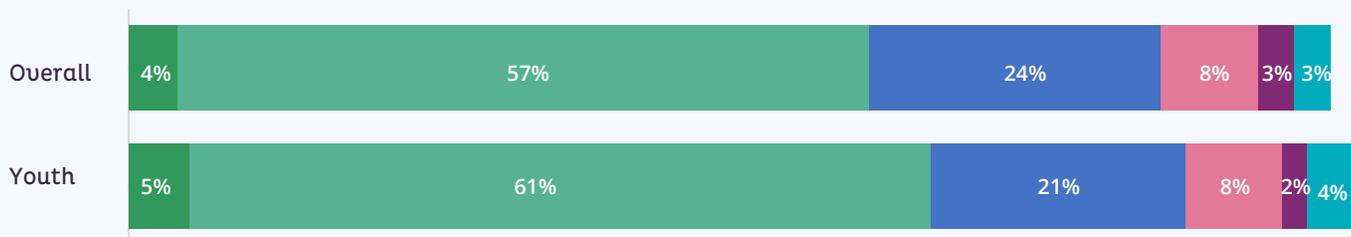


### PERCEPTIONS OF YOUTH IN LEADERSHIP

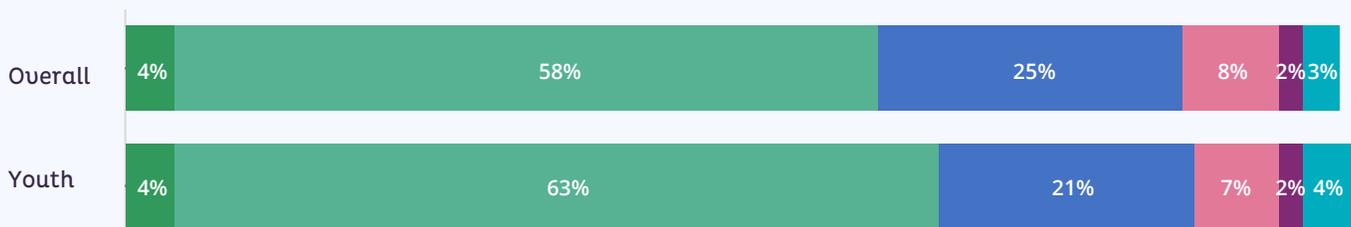
The young generation is starting to lead Timor-Leste.



There are qualified individuals in the younger generation who can lead the country.



I trust younger generations.



## Main issues

Only around one third of youth agreed Timor-Leste was going in the right direction, while 46% provided neutral or unsure. 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 youth.

### GENERALLY, TIMOR-LESTE IS GOING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION



36%  
AGREE



18%  
DISAGREE

## TOP THREE ISSUES AMONG YOUTH

### People of Timor-Leste (Single response)



COVID-19  
(including  
impact on health)



Lack of  
economic  
diversification



Jobs/  
unemployment

DILI

50%

13%

17%

NON-DILI

53%

9%

8%

### Themselves as individuals (Multiple response)



COVID-19  
(including  
impact on health)



Lack of  
economic  
diversification



Jobs/  
unemployment

54%

37%

44%

45%

33%

30%

## Government function

### GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES

Youth 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)

40%

60%



Health

(59% Dili vs 49% Non-Dili)

47%

41%



Roads

(40% Dili vs 74% Non-Dili)

74%

39%



Water (sanitation)

(40% Dili vs 39% Non-Dili)

41%

18%



Economic Planning

(18% Dili vs 12% Non-Dili)

11%

17%



Electricity

(19% Dili vs 36% Non-Dili)

39%

25%



Providing or creating jobs

(23% Dili vs 14% Non-Dili)

14%

## Service delivery

### EDUCATION

Youth living outside Dili reported more positive perceptions of their children's education services compared to those living in Dili, particularly in relation to their child's teachers attending school, their child being able to understand the language used, and their child having access to daily meals and necessary teaching materials. In addition, youth living in Dili reported less positive perceptions compared to respondents living in Dili overall.

SERVICE DELIVERY: EDUCATION (% ALWAYS + VERY FREQUENTLY)			
<i>(Results for overall respondents shown in brackets)</i>			
DILI			NON-DILI
63%		School buildings and facilities are clean, safe and in good condition <i>(70% Dili vs 76% Non-Dili)</i>	72%
62%		My child has access to water at school <i>(68% Dili vs 71% Non-Dili)</i>	67%
60%		My child has access to a toilet at school <i>(67% Dili vs 72% Non-Dili)</i>	70%
60%		My child's teachers come to school to teach <i>(65% Dili vs 82% Non-Dili)</i>	79%
37%		My child has the option to receive a daily meal at school <i>(43% Dili vs 63% Non-Dili)</i>	63%
55%		My child has access to the necessary books and teaching materials <i>(62% Dili vs 73% Non-Dili)</i>	72%
56%		My child can understand the language used by the teacher and in books <i>(63% Dili vs 74% Non-Dili)</i>	71%

## Media use and information

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

The main challenges in accessing media for youth 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 youth 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

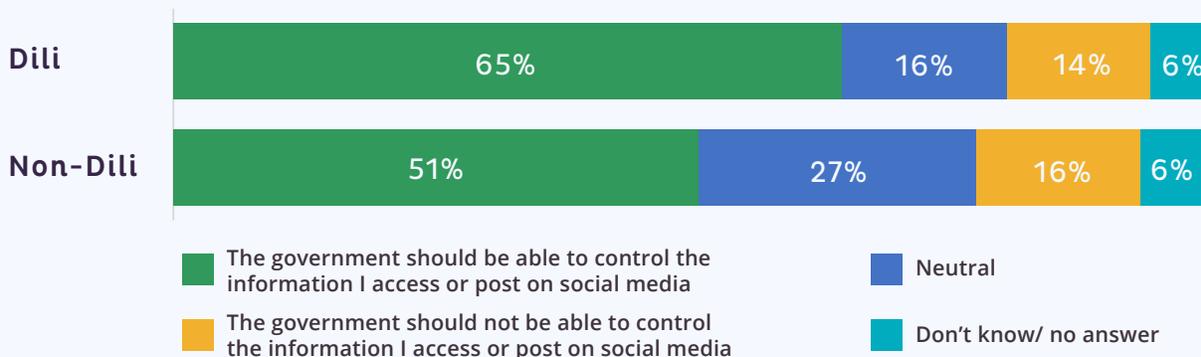
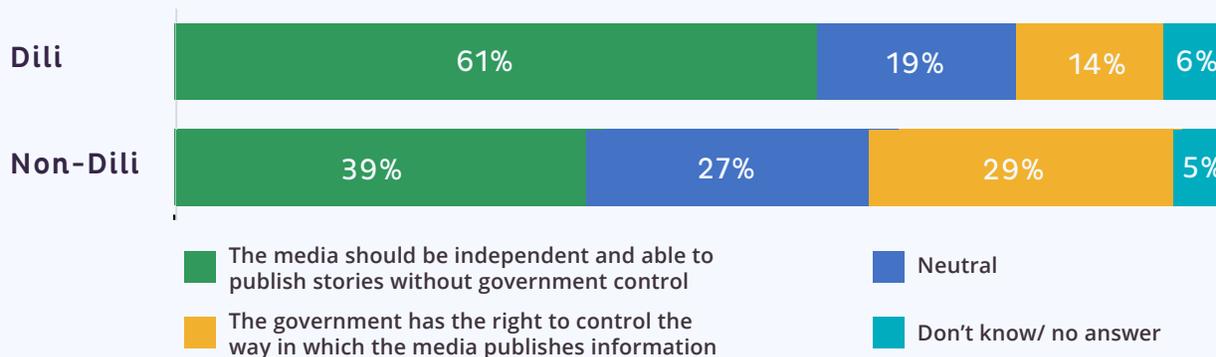
DILI			NON-DILI
91%		<b>Television</b> <i>(93% Dili vs 65% Non-Dili)</i>	59%
13%		<b>Radio</b> <i>(16% Dili vs 29% Non-Dili)</i>	32%
21%		<b>Social Media</b> <i>(17% Dili vs 17% Non-Dili)</i>	24%
2%		<b>Suco Council/ Local Leaders</b> <i>(1% Dili vs 21% Non-Dili)</i>	24%
1%		<b>Friends &amp; family, neighbors</b> <i>(1% Dili vs 11% Non-Dili)</i>	12%
4%		<b>Chat apps</b> <i>(4% Dili vs 6% Non-Dili)</i>	9%
<1%		<b>Church</b> <i>(1% Dili vs 7% Non-Dili)</i>	8%

## CHALLENGES ACCESSING MEDIA

*(Results for overall respondents shown in brackets)*

DILI			NON-DILI
56%		<b>Limited funds or money to pay for connection</b> <i>(56% Dili vs 46% Non-Dili)</i>	49%
30%		<b>Limited time to devote to media and information; busy with work</b> <i>(33% Dili vs 29% Dili)</i>	26%
6%		<b>No place to access; lack of TV or mobile phone at home</b> <i>(9% Dili vs 30% Non-Dili)</i>	33%
10%		<b>Limited knowledge about different information sources and their availability</b> <i>(12% Dili vs 10% Non-Dili)</i>	9%
4%		<b>Poor reception or signals from TV and radio stations and internet</b> <i>(4% Dili vs 10% Non-Dili)</i>	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+.

