2022 TATOLI!

Public Perception Survey

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INTRODUCTION

Background

Since 2013, The Asia Foundation (The Foundation) has gathered the views and opinions of Timor-Leste's population through its Tatoli! Public Perception Survey (Tatoli! Survey).

This report presents the findings of The Asia Foundation's seventh Tatoli! Survey conducted between January and February 2022. The Foundation interviewed a nationally representative sample of 2,489 adults (with a ±2% margin of error), through its partner enumeration organizations. The survey captured information on the population's employment, income, and economic wellbeing, as well as their perceptions regarding:

- The direction of the country,
- Government functions, service delivery and performance,
- Governance and politics, and
- The use of news and information sources.

Each iteration of Tatoli! Survey has retained many of the same questions. This allows a longitudinal comparison of the Timorese population's perceptions and priorities on key issues. Some questions have also been added and/or modified to adapt to the nation's ever-changing context, including the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Context

The Asia Foundation conducted the 2022 Tatoli! Survey between 21 January and 02 February 2022. In the year preceding the survey, Timor-Leste continued to experience the effects of COVID-19, including infection spikes in the latter half of 2021 due to the Delta variant, and again in January 2022 due to the Omicron variant. The Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) led a comprehensive vaccination campaign. At the time of writing (May 2022), over 80% of the adult population has received one dose and over 63% a second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. Vaccinations, combined with quarantine, lockdowns and sanitary fence measures served to minimise the spread of the virus. However, Timor-Leste experienced significant economic and social impacts from the pandemic and accompanying response measures. The context has exacerbated inequalities and hardships faced by already vulnerable groups, particularly women and children.

In April 2021, tropical cyclone Seroja led to severe flooding across the country, magnifying the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The floods damaged essential infrastructure and left an estimated 70,000 people in Dili without water and/or with limited access to potable water sources, as well as resulted in 15,876 people having to live in temporary evacuation shelters and 46 lives being lost. GoTL declared a State of Calamity which lasted until 04 August 2021, and estimated the cost of damage at over USD 300 million (AUD 412 million).

In addition to the ongoing pandemic and flood recovery, at the time of the 2022 Tatoli! Survey, Timor-Leste was beginning an 18-month political transition with Presidential elections in March and April 2022 and Parliamentary elections slated for the first half of 2023.

METHODOLOGY

Sample design

The 2022 Tatoli! Survey interviewed 2,489 adults (17+) from all thirteen municipalities.[1] The sample comprised 1,225 men, 1,226 women, one transgender respondent, one non-binary respondent and 36 respondents who preferred not to state their gender. The sample was stratified by municipality and gender using most recent population estimates from the 2015 national census of the General Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Finance.

The data was weighted to be representative of the Timor-Leste adult population. Based on previous weighting schemes, information available in the Timor-Leste Census and 2022 survey data, the following four variables were used for weighting: gender, age, municipality, and urban/rural designation.

Data Collection

The 2022 Tatoli! Public Perception Survery was conducted in Timor-Leste between 21 January and 02 February 2022. The Foundation's survey team designed and coded the survey questionnaire using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) tablets. Thirteen teams comprising a total of 70 enumerators from the Timor-Leste Research and Advocacy Network (TRAIN) conducted face-to-face interviews at the household level. The Foundation led quality assurance during and after data collection.

Margin of error

For the 2022 Tatoli! Survey, a stratified random sample of 2,489 respondents was surveyed in all thirteen municipalities. At the national level, the maximum margin of error for this stratified random sample of n=2,489, estimated proportion p=0.5, and at the 95 per cent confidence interval is ±2% per cent. The survey methodology was designed to provide an adequate margin of error for the purpose of a national survey. Municipal-level margins of error are naturally substantially higher.

Reader Notes

Throughout the report results are shown at the overall level post statistical weighing. Where there are statistically significant differences based on gender or location (Dili compared to those living outside of Dili), these are described in the commentary. Where no differences are noted, this means there was no statistically significant difference observed.

In some places results may not naturally add up to exactly 100% due to rounding. Where this occurs, results are manually rounded to 100%.

Complete technical information is available in the Appendix at the end of this report.

[1]The sampling frame for the 2022 Tatoli! Survey was completed prior to Atauro Island being designated as Timor-Leste's 14th municipality, administratively separating it from the Dili municipality.
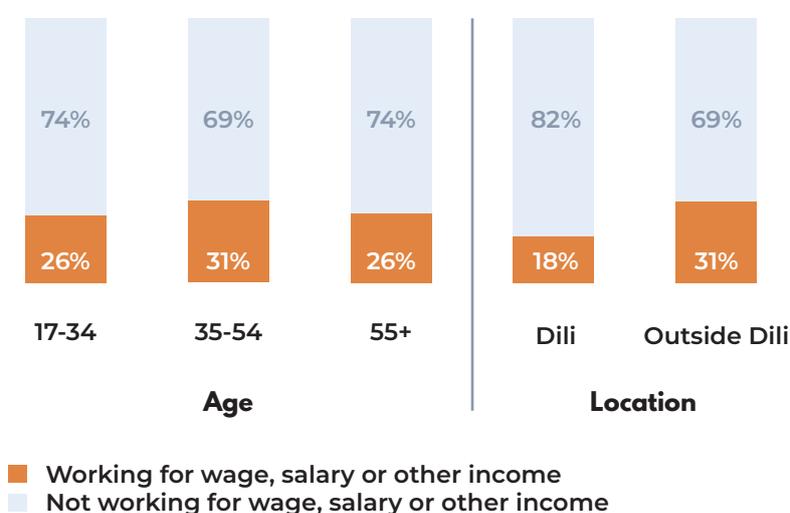
EMPLOYMENT, INCOME, AND WELLBEING

The 2022 Tatoli! Survey captured information regarding the employment, income and economic wellbeing of respondents and their households. The set of employment-related questions were an addition to the Tatoli! Survey this year and gather information regarding respondents' workforce participation and labor force activities. In the first instance, workforce participation was analysed according to whether a respondent worked for a wage, salary, or other income in cash or in kind.

Inquiries related to income included questions on the receipt of government assistance programs, including those specifically established as part of its COVID-19 response. The survey also collected information regarding international remittances. Regarding economic wellbeing, the survey instrument utilised questions from previous Tatoli! Surveys, allowing a comparison of the 2022 results to previous years.

Employment — those working for a wage, salary or other income

Working for a wage, salary or other income

	Age			Location	
	17-34	35-54	55+	Dili	Outside Dili
Not working	74%	69%	74%	82%	69%
Working	26%	31%	26%	18%	31%

■ Working for wage, salary or other income
■ Not working for wage, salary or other income

Twenty-eight per cent (28%) of respondents currently worked for a wage, salary, or other income (cash or in kind).

A greater proportion of those aged 35-54 (31%, compared to 26% of those aged 17-34 and 55+) reported working for a wage, salary or other income. Similarly, a greater proportion of respondents living outside Dili (31%, compared to 18% of those living in Dili) reported working for a wage, salary or other income. There was no significant difference by gender - 26% of women reported working for a wage, salary or other income, compared to 29% of men.

Employment status
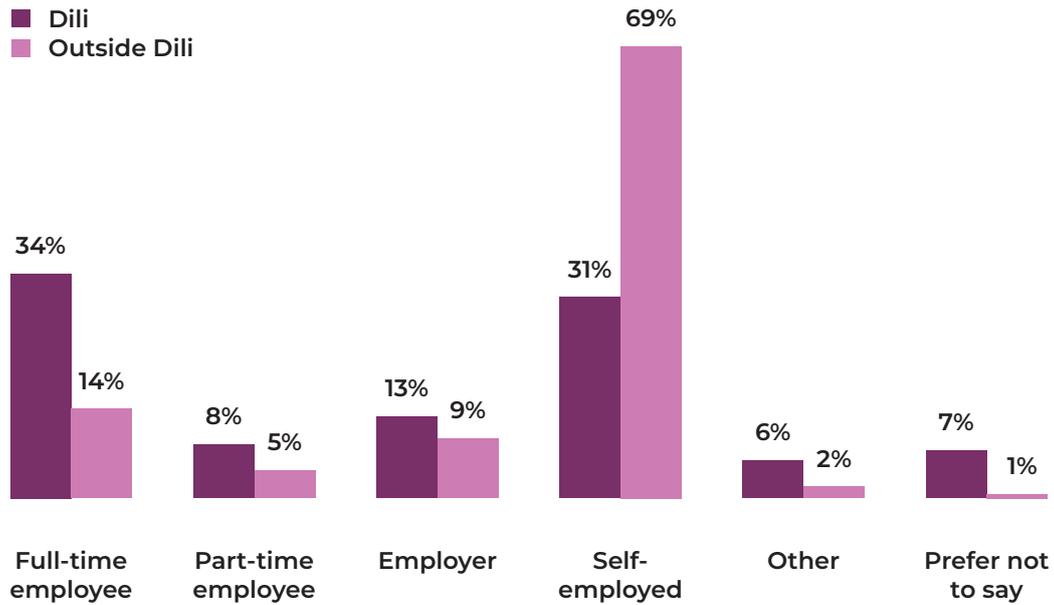
Among those that reported working for a wage, salary or other income, most were self-employed (62%) while some were working as a full-time employee (17%).

More respondents living outside Dili were self-employed (69%, compared to 31% of those living in Dili), while more respondents living in Dili were working as full-time employees (34%, compared to 14% of those living outside Dili).

Fewer women were employed as a full-time employee (14%, compared to 21% of men), but an equal proportion of women (64%) and men (61%) were self-employed.

Nature of employment
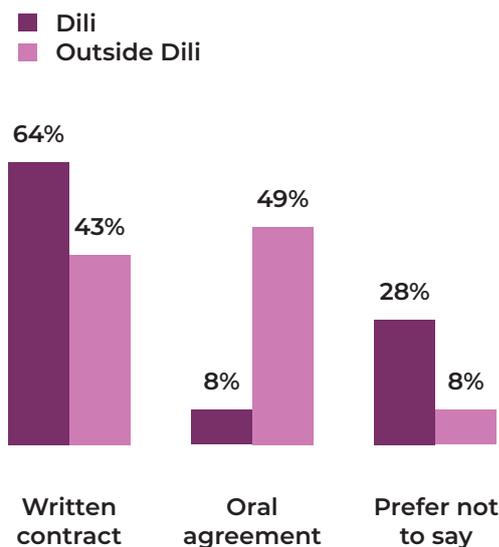
Working arrangements among respondents living in Dili were generally more formal compared to those living outside Dili. Among those working for somebody else, more respondents in Dili were employed based on a written contract (64%), compared to those living outside Dili (43%).

On average, those living in Dili had longer employment contracts. Forty per cent (40%) had a contract for more than 12 months, compared to 12% of those living outside Dili.

Main place of employment

Legend: Dili, Outside Dili

Category	Dili	Outside Dili
Privately-owned business or farm (your own)	31%	58%
Government	20%	8%
Non-government / non-profit organization	16%	2%
Privately-owned business or farm (someone else's)	9%	15%
State-owned enterprise	7%	1%
Private household	4%	8%
Other	11%	5%
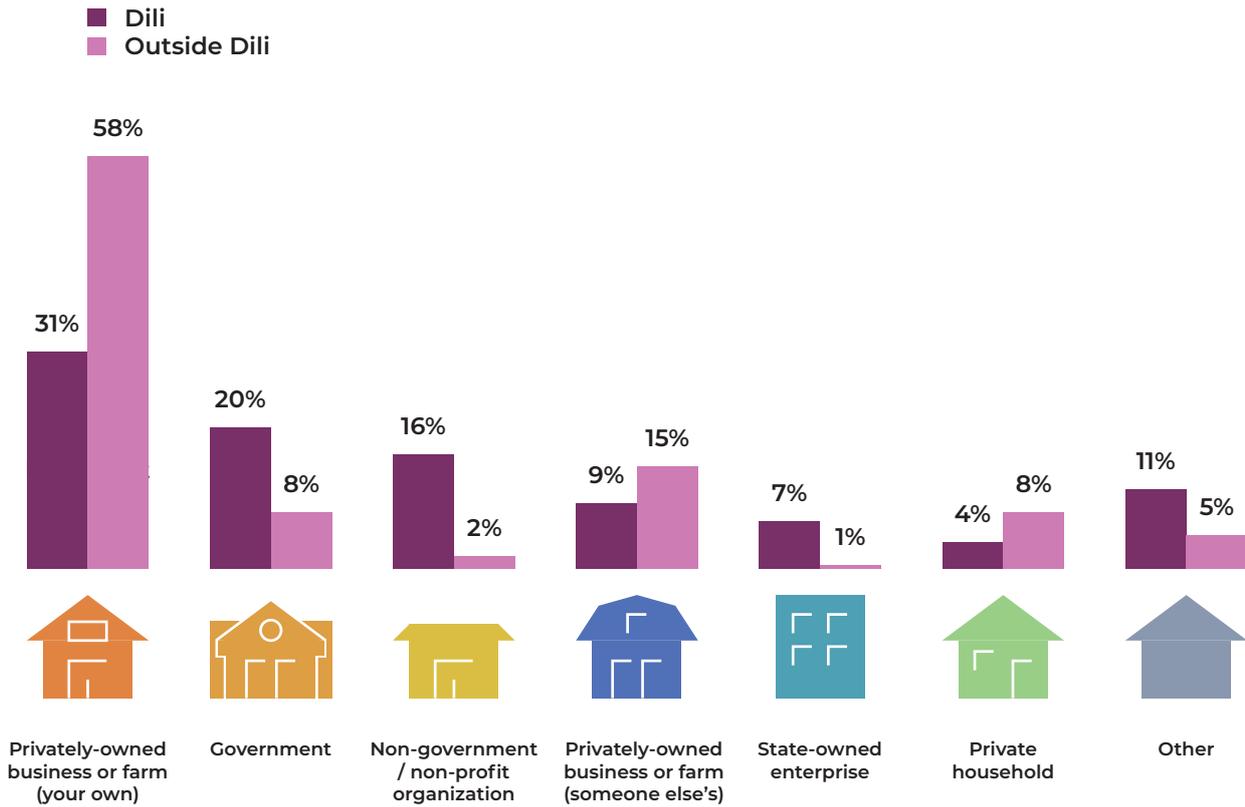
Those currently working for a wage, salary, or other income most commonly reported working for their own privately-owned business or farm. More respondents living outside Dili (58%) worked for their own business or farm than respondents living in Dili (31%).

In contrast, more respondents living in Dili worked for the government (20%, compared to 8% of those living outside Dili) or a non-government/non-profit organisation (16%, compared to 2% of those living outside Dili).

Respondents living in Dili most commonly worked at their place of employment in a building separate from their house (35%) or in their home (24%). Respondents living outside Dili most commonly worked on a farm (50%) or in their homes (28%).

Employment — those <u>not</u> working for a wage, salary, or other income

Breakdown of those <u>not</u> currently working for a wage, salary or other income by location

■ Dili
■ Outside Dili

	Working on agricultural land for own consumption only	Contributing family worker, without pay in cash or in kind	Not currently working	Retired
Dili	15%	24%	41%	2%
Outside Dili	14%	32%	21%	2%
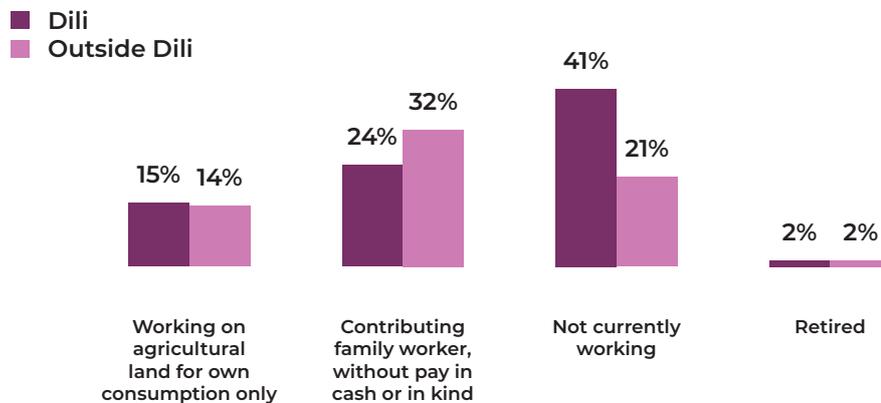
Note: The base for this chart is all respondents, hence results for each location will not add to 100%

The majority (72%) of respondents were not currently working for a wage, salary or other income. Thirty per cent (30%) of respondents were working for their family, but without pay in cash or in kind and 26% were not working at all. Of the 30% working for their family without pay in cash or in kind, half (50%) worked on agricultural land (their own or a family member's).

Employment status varied by location. More respondents living outside Dili worked for their family without pay in cash or in kind (32%, compared to 24% of those living in Dili), while a greater proportion of respondents living in Dili were not working at all (41%, compared to 21% of those living outside Dili).

Breakdown of those <u>not</u> currently working for a wage, salary or other income by age

■ 17-34
■ 35-54
■ 55+

	Working on agricultural land for own consumption only	Contributing family worker, without pay in cash or in kind	Not currently working	Retired
17-34	14%	29%	31%	1%
35-54	17%	29%	21%	1%
55+	11%	33%	22%	7%
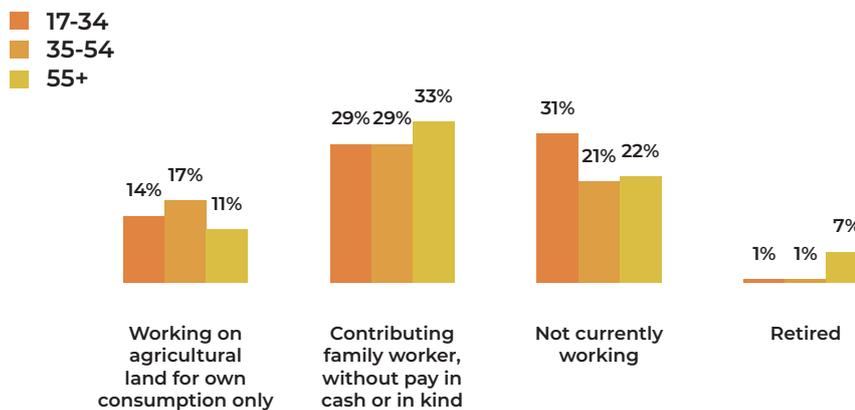
Note: The base for this chart is all respondents, hence results for each age group will not add to 100%

Differences in employment status were also observed by age. More respondents aged 17-34 were not currently working (31%, compared to 21% of those aged 35-54 and 22% of those aged 55+). Naturally, more older respondents aged 55+ reported being retired (7%, compared to 1% of those aged 17-54).

The breakdown of those currently not working for a wage, salary or other income was similar between men and women. However, a greater proportion of women reported they were not currently working (29%, compared to 24% of men).

Other activities performed by those not currently working by age

Legend:
- 17-34
- 35-54
- 55+

Chart data:

Activity	17-34	35-54	55+
Full-time student (university, institute, seminary, etc)	23%	11%	3%
Part-time student (university, institute, seminary, etc)	12%	6%	5%
Full time vocational/ professional training	4%	4%	3%
Part time vocational/ professional training	8%	3%	3%
Domestic work	24%	40%	38%
Prefer not to say	38%	43%	54%
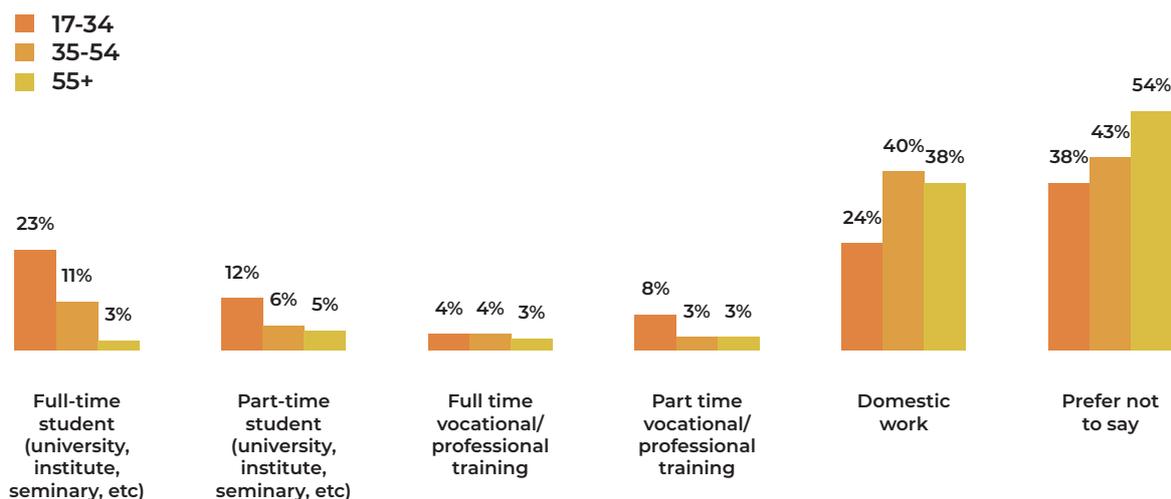
Among the 26% of respondents not currently working, respondents were most commonly studying full-time (17%) or engaged in domestic work (30%). A notable proportion (42%) preferred not to say whether they were engaged in study or domestic work.

Among those not currently working, a greater proportion of respondents aged 17-34 were studying either full-time (23%, compared to 11% of those aged 35-54 and 3% of those aged 55+) or part-time (12%, compared to 6% of those aged 35-54 and 5% of those aged 55+). More respondents aged 35-54 (40%) and 55+ (38%) were engaged in domestic work, compared to those aged 17-34 (24%).

Differences by gender were also observed. Among those not currently working, more women (38%, compared to 21% of men) were involved in domestic work, while more men (20%, compared to 14% of women) reported they were a full-time student.

Forty-three per cent (43%, not charted) of those not currently working at all reported they were currently looking for a job. This figure was higher among those aged 17-34 (46%) and 35-54 (54%), compared to those aged 55+ (14%).

Income from overseas

Ten per cent (10%) of respondents indicated a friend or family member overseas had sent them, or members of their household, money in the past six months. More respondents living in Dili (14%, compared to 9% of those living outside Dili) received money from overseas.

Remittances were most commonly sent from the United Kingdom (40%), South Korea (26%), and Australia (14%).

Of respondents receiving remittances, 62% received up to USD 1,000, while a further 18% reported receiving between USD 1,001 and USD 3,000.

Remittances were most commonly used for food and basic living costs (59%), building or renovating homes (36%), and education expenses (31%).

Where does the person (or people) that sends you or your household money reside overseas?

Country	Percentage
UK	40%
South Korea	26%
Australia	14%
Indonesia	7%
Portugal	2%
New Zealand	1%
Other	2%
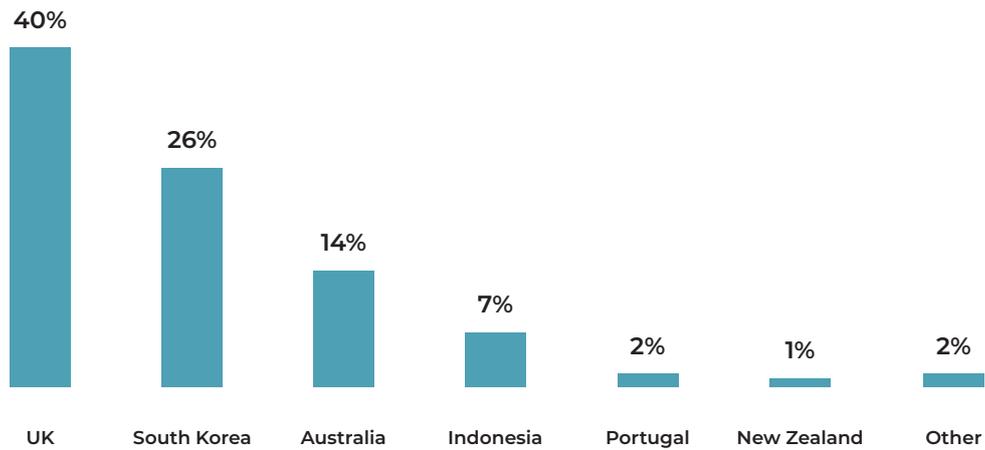
Government payments

Forty-five per cent (45%) of respondents nationally were receiving at least one government payment regularly. More respondents living outside Dili (51%, compared to 28% of those living in Dili) were regularly receiving a payment. Similarly, more respondents with disability (71%), compared to 43% of respondents without disability, and older respondents aged 55 and over (75%, compared to 34% of those aged 17-34 and 45% of those aged 35-54) were regularly receiving government payments.

Which, if any, government payments do you, or a household member that lives with you, receive regularly?

■ Dili
■ Outside Dili

Payment	Dili	Outside Dili
Bolsa da Mãe	14%	20%
Elderly payment	8%	19%
Veteran's payment	5%	8%
Disability payment	1%	1%
Government pension	<1%	3%
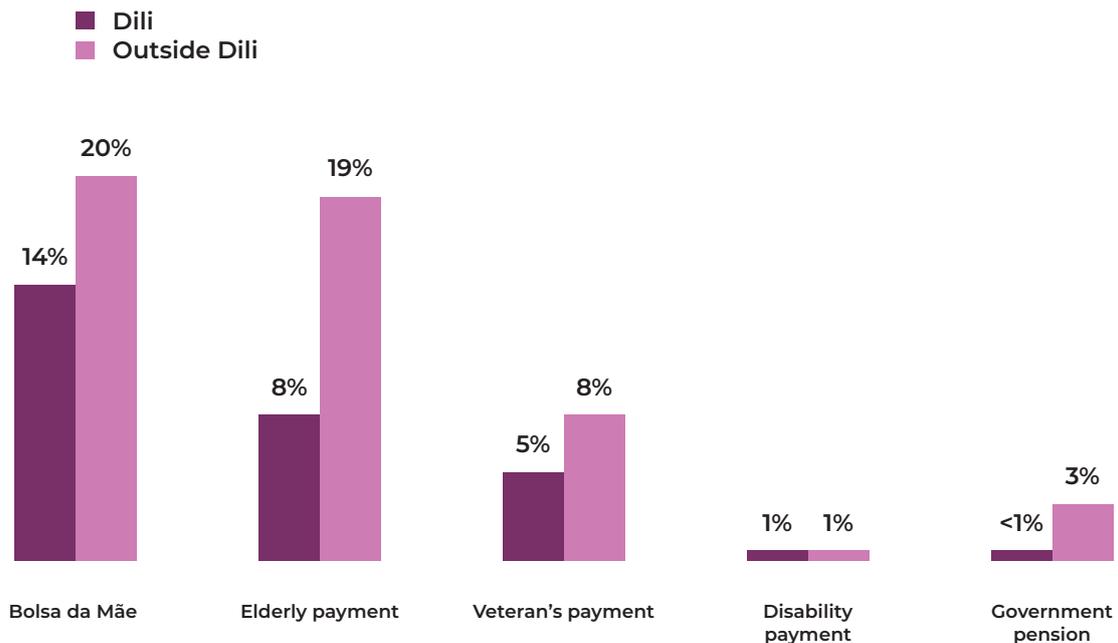
Respondents were most likely to be receiving Bolsa da Mãe (20% of those outside Dili and 14% of those in Dili), Elderly payment (19% of those outside Dili and 8% of those in Dili) and Veteran's payment (8% of those outside Dili and 5% of those in Dili).

Nearly all respondents had received Cesta Básica (97% nationally) and Apoiu Monetariu /USD 200 per household (95% nationally). More respondents living in Dili received the USD 15 electricity subsidy per month (77%) than those living outside Dili (26%).

Did you or anyone in your household receive any support as part of the government's social-economic package / stimulus / recovery program?

Cesta Básica

Dili	96%	3%
Outside Dili	98%	2%

Apoiu Monetariu or $200 per household

Dili	94%	4%
Outside Dili	96%	3%

$15 electricity subsidy per month

Dili	77%	21% / 2%
Outside Dili	26% / 3%	57% / 14%

Loan for microbusiness

Dili	16%	68% / 16%
Outside Dili	10%	77% / 12%

60% subsidy for certain workers including microlet / taxi drivers

Dili	11%	63% / 26%
Outside Dili	3%	75% / 21%

■ Yes, received   ■ No, but waiting for money   ■ No   ■ Don't know / does not apply

Economic Wellbeing

How would you rate the economic situation of your family today?

Year	Very good	Good	Not very good	Bad	Very bad	Don't know / no answer
2022	8%	57%	25%	5%	4%	
2018	15%	54%	25%	2%	3%	
2016	12%	48%	34%	2%	3%	

Legend:
- Very good
- Good
- Not very good
- Bad
- Very bad
- Don't know / no answer
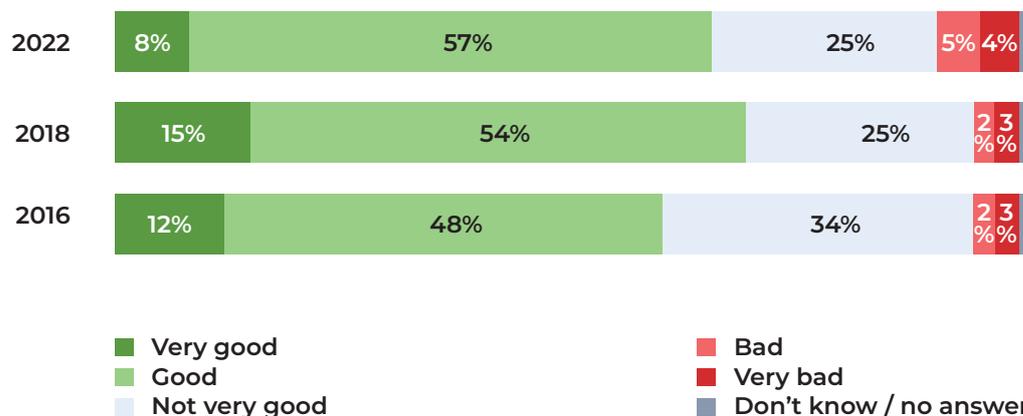
Sixty-five per cent (65%) of respondents nationally rated their household's economic situation as 'good' or 'very good', down from 69% in 2018 but higher than 60% in 2016.

A greater proportion of respondents living in Dili (68%, compared to 64% of those living outside Dili), women (68%, compared to 63% of men) and respondents without disability (66%, compared to 49% of respondents with disability) rated their household's economic situation as 'good' or 'very good'.

How does the current economic situation of your family today compare to one year ago?

Year	Much better now	A little better now	Same	Little worse now	Much worse now	Don't know / no answer
2022	13%	44%	18%	18%	6%	2%
2018	14%	47%	23%	11%	3%	
2016	13%	46%	31%	5%	2%	2%

Legend:
- Much better now
- A little better now
- Same (i.e., neither better nor worse)
- Little worse now
- Much worse now
- Don't know / no answer
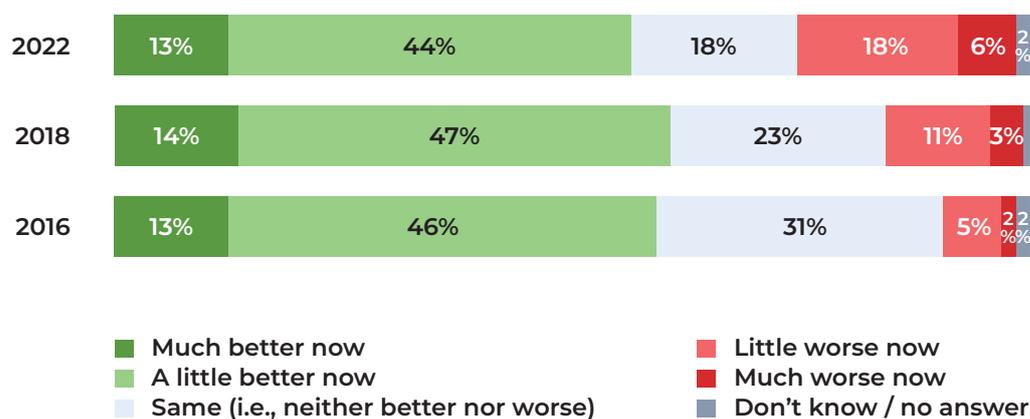
Fifty-seven per cent (57%) of respondents felt their family's economic situation was 'a little' or 'much' better compared to one year ago, lower than 61% in 2018. A greater proportion also felt their current situation was 'a little' or 'much' worse (24%) compared to previous years (14% in 2018 and 7% in 2016).

More respondents living in Dili (64%, compared to 54% living outside Dili) felt their current economic situation had improved compared to one year ago. Also, more respondents without a disability (57%, compared to 42% of respondents with a disability) felt their current economic situation had improved compared to one year ago.

Among those who reported that their economic situation was worse compared to one year ago, 40% agreed this was due to the COVID-19 situation. A similar proportion (38%) of those who felt their economic situation had *improved* also indicated the COVID-19 situation was the main cause.

Respondents' personal and household economic situation were less positive compared to 2016 and 2018. The ability to save money decreased to 66% (from 82% in 2018), and the ability to borrow money when needed decreased to 57% (from 73% in 2018). Respondents also indicated a reduced ability to cover their needs based on earnings: 57% compared to 2018 (70%) and 2016 (67%), respectively. Likewise, only 67% of respondents highlighted that they and their family would have enough food in the coming month, reverting to 2016 levels and 11% lower than in 2018.

Perceptions of personal and household economic situation (agree or strongly agree)

	2022	2018	2016
My family and I will have enough food in the next month	67%	78%	68%
I am able to save money to spend at a later time	66%	82%	79%
My family and I earn enough to pay for the things we need	57%	70%	67%
My family and I are able to borrow money when we need it	57%	73%	75%
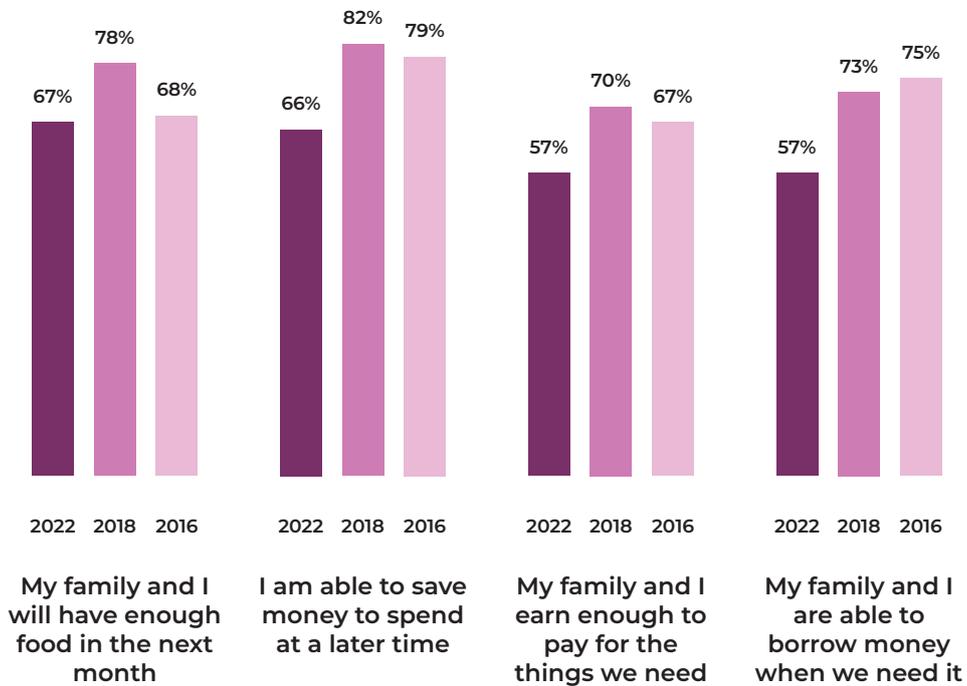
MAIN ISSUES FACING TIMOR-LESTE

The 2022 Tatoli! Survey asked respondents for their views regarding the overall direction of the country, as well as the main issues facing themselves personally, women, their community, and the country.

Direction of the country

Overall, 37% of respondents agreed that Timor-Leste today is going in the right direction, while only 17% disagreed. However, a notable proportion (37%) felt neutral and 9% were unable or unwilling to provide an answer to this question.

Agreement that Timor-Leste is going in the right direction was slightly higher among older respondents aged 55 and over (40%, compared to 36% of those aged 17-34 and 37% of those aged 35-54). Similarly, more people living outside Dili agreed that Timor-Leste is going in the right direction (39%, compared to 33% of those living in Dili).

Generally, Timor-Leste today is going in the right direction.

4%	33%	37%	13%	4%	9%
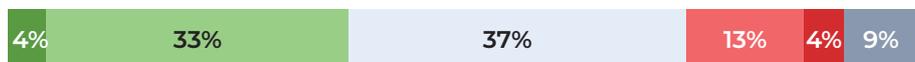
■ **Strongly agree**
■ **Agree**
■ **Neither**

■ **Disagree**
■ **Strongly disagree**
■ **Don't know / no answer**

Main challenges

When asked about the biggest problem facing Timor-Leste on a national level, COVID-19 (52% nationally) was by far the most-cited issue among all demographic groups. Jobs/unemployment and lack of economic diversification were identified as problems by respondents living in Dili and outside Dili; however, a greater proportion of those living in Dili identified them as issues.

Single biggest problem facing Timor-Leste (Top 3)

■ Dili   ■ Outside Dili

Dili		Outside Dili
50%	COVID-19 (including impact on health)	52%
17%	Jobs/unemployment	8%
12%	Lack of economic diversification	8%
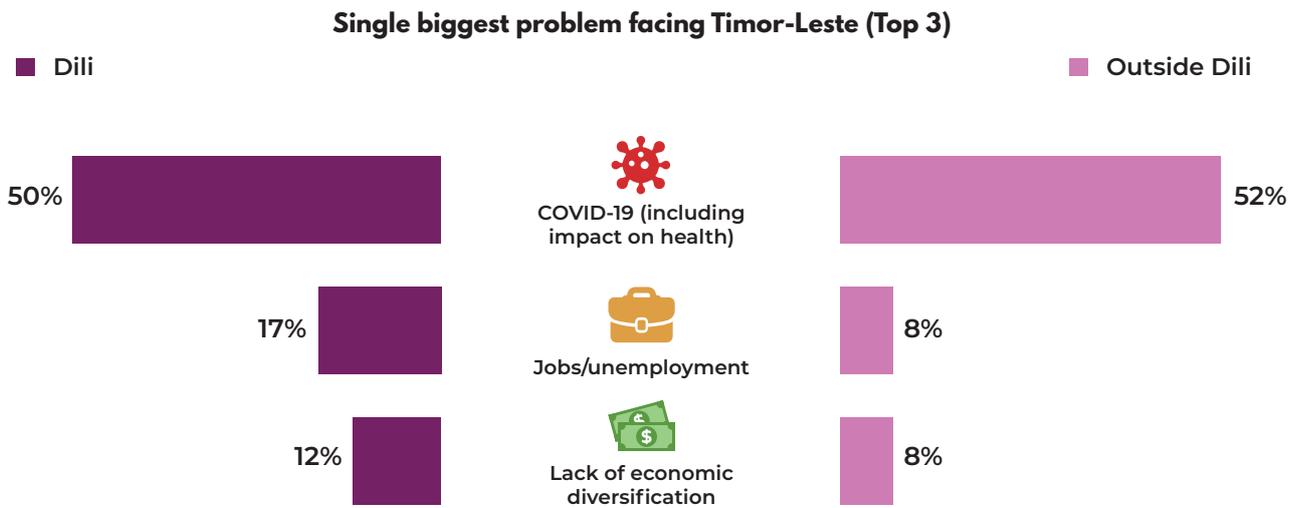
When asked about the biggest problems facing their *community*, COVID-19 (52%) was again by far the most-cited issue among respondents nationally. Restrictions due to COVID-19, including lockdown/stay-at-home orders (26%), sanitary fences/limited travel between districts (17%) and the international border closure (18%) were also commonly reported as issues.

Apart from COVID-19 and related issues, jobs/unemployment (43%) and lack of economic diversification (36%) were the greatest perceived problems among those living in Dili. Outside Dili, lack of economic diversification (29%) and roads and bridges (33%) were considered the greatest problems.

Biggest problems facing your community (Top 6)

■ Dili   ■ Outside Dili

Dili		Outside Dili
54%	Covid-19 (including impact on health)	52%
43%	Jobs/ unemployement	28%
36%	Lack of economic diversification	29%
27%	Lockdown/stay at home orders	27%
16%	International border is closed	19%
14%	Roads and bridges	33%
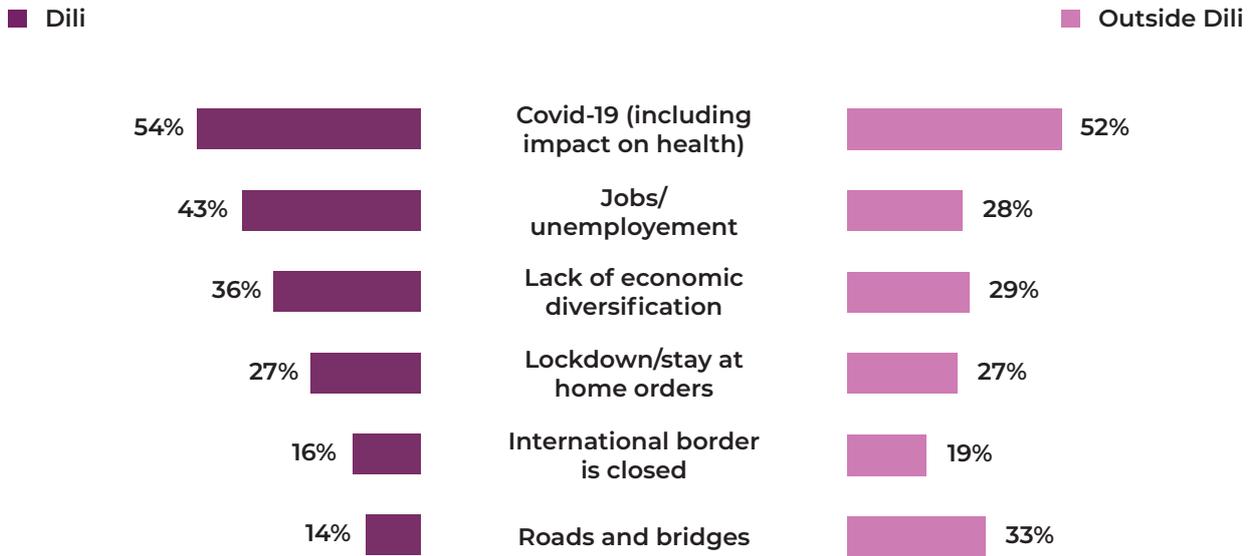
The biggest problems facing *individuals* were similar to the biggest problems reported for communities. COVID-19 (53%), jobs/ unemployment (44%) and lack of economic diversification (38%) were the biggest problems faced by individuals living in Dili. COVID-19 (47%), lack of economic diversification (33%) and roads and bridges (31%) were the biggest problems faced by individuals outside Dili.

Issues facing women

Nationally, domestic violence/violence against women and children (24%) and COVID-19 (23%) were considered the most important issues facing women in Timor-Leste today.

Perceptions of the most important issues facing women were similar among women and men—

although more women felt domestic violence/violence against women and children (26%, compared to 22% of men) was the most important issue. More respondents living in Dili also felt domestic violence was the most important issue facing women (32%, compared to 21% of those outside Dili).

What is the most important issue facing women in Timor-Leste today?

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE/ VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

COVID-19

24%

23%
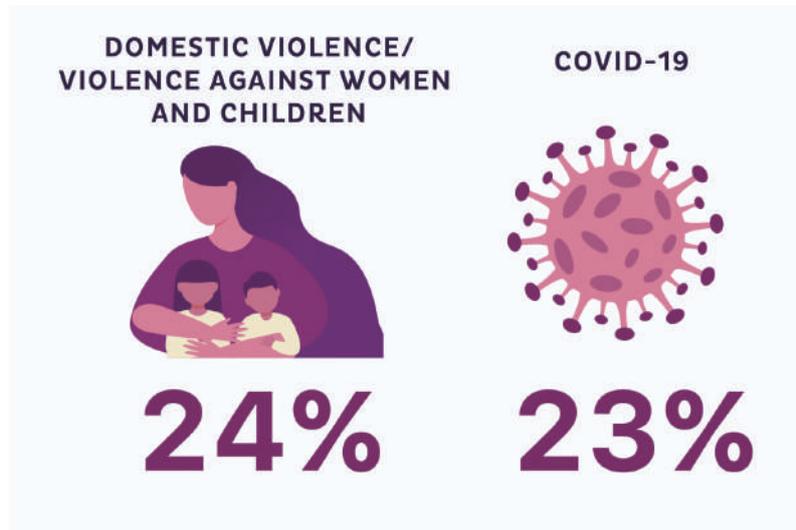
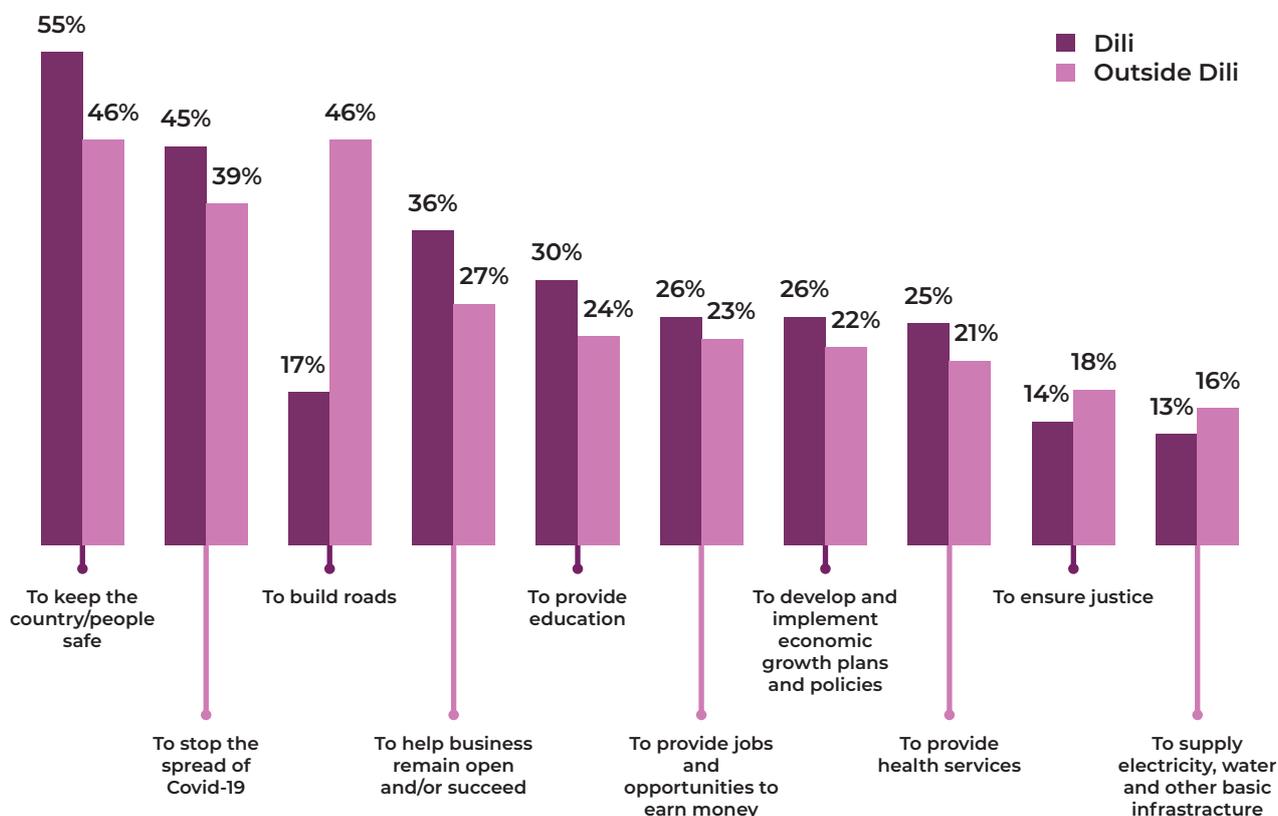# GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS, PERFORMANCE, AND PRIORITIES

The 2022 Tatoli! Survey asked respondents their views regarding the functions, performance, and priorities of government. As in past Tatoli! Surveys, the survey also asked respondents their opinion as to what impedes the government from doing the best job possible.

Government Functions

Respondents identified the three most important functions of government. The ordering of the top ten answers in and outside of Dili were almost the same. However, building roads was considered much more important among those living outside Dili (46%) than those living in Dili (17%).

Most important responsibilities of government²

Legend: Dili, Outside Dili

- To keep the country/people safe: Dili 55%, Outside Dili 46%
- To stop the spread of Covid-19: Dili 45%, Outside Dili 39%
- To build roads: Dili 17%, Outside Dili 46%
- To help business remain open and/or succeed: Dili 36%, Outside Dili 27%
- To provide education: Dili 30%, Outside Dili 24%
- To provide jobs and opportunities to earn money: Dili 26%, Outside Dili 23%
- To develop and implement economic growth plans and policies: Dili 26%, Outside Dili 22%
- To provide health services: Dili 25%, Outside Dili 21%
- To ensure justice: Dili 14%, Outside Dili 18%
- To supply electricity, water and other basic infrastracture: Dili 13%, Outside Dili 16%

²Respondents were asked to identify the top three responsibilities of government. The top 10 responses are reflected in the chart.

Government priorities

What should be the government's priorities?[3]

Legend: Dili, Outside Dili

Category	Dili	Outside Dili
Education and Training	65%	39%
Health	59%	49%
Roads	40%	74%
Water (household sanitation)	40%	39%
Providing or creating jobs	23%	14%
Electricity	19%	36%
Economic planning	18%	12%
Social Inclusion/special payments	7%	5%
To develop and implement economic growth plans and policies	5%	2%
Agriculture (including irrigation)	5%	15%
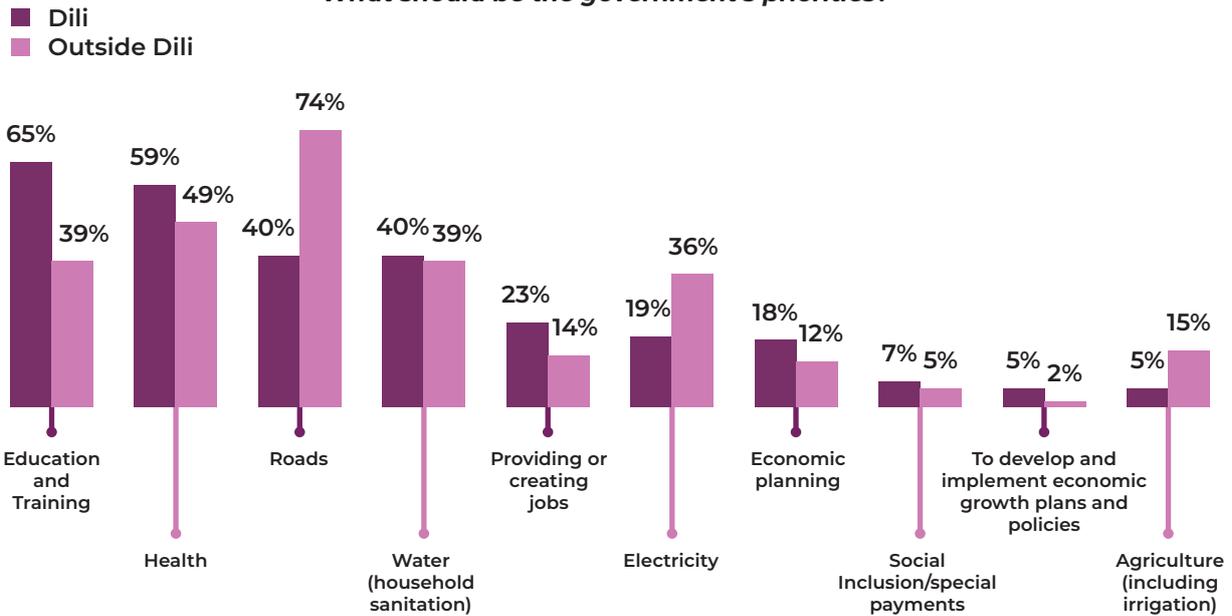
Nationally, respondents perceived the Government's main priorities to be roads (65%), health (52%) and education and training (46%).
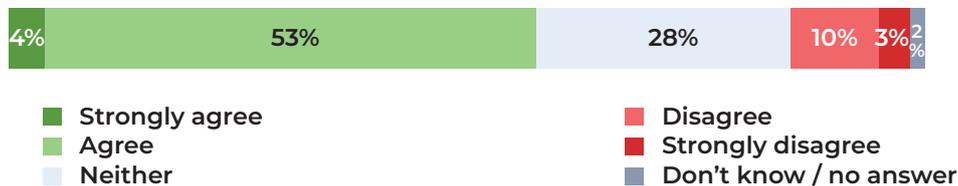
More respondents living outside Dili felt the Government should prioritise infrastructure such as roads (74%, compared to 40% of those living in Dili) and electricity (36%, compared to 19% of those living in Dili), as well as agriculture (15%, compared to 5% of those living in Dili).

A greater proportion of those living in Dili felt the Government should prioritise education and training (65%, compared to 39% of those living outside Dili), health (59%, compared to 49% of those living outside Dili) and providing/creating jobs (23%, compared to 14% of those living outside Dili).

In line with perceived Government priorities, the top areas respondents felt the Government should be investing in were roads (68% nationally), health (55%), education and training (51%), water (42%) and electricity (32%).

Government consultation and performance

I am satisfied with the current level of government consultation with citizens to address important problems facing the country

Strongly agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know / no answer
4%	53%	28%	10%	3%	2%

Most respondents (57%) were satisfied with the current level of government consultation with citizens. Agreement was higher among respondents living outside Dili (63%, compared to 43% of those living in Dili).

When asked about the importance of government consultation, 56% indicated the government should do what the people tell it to do, while 17% felt the government knows what is best and should do what it thinks is most important.

[3]Respondents were asked to identify the top three responsibilities of Government. The top 10 responses are reflected in the chart.

How do you feel about the way the government is carrying out its responsibilities?

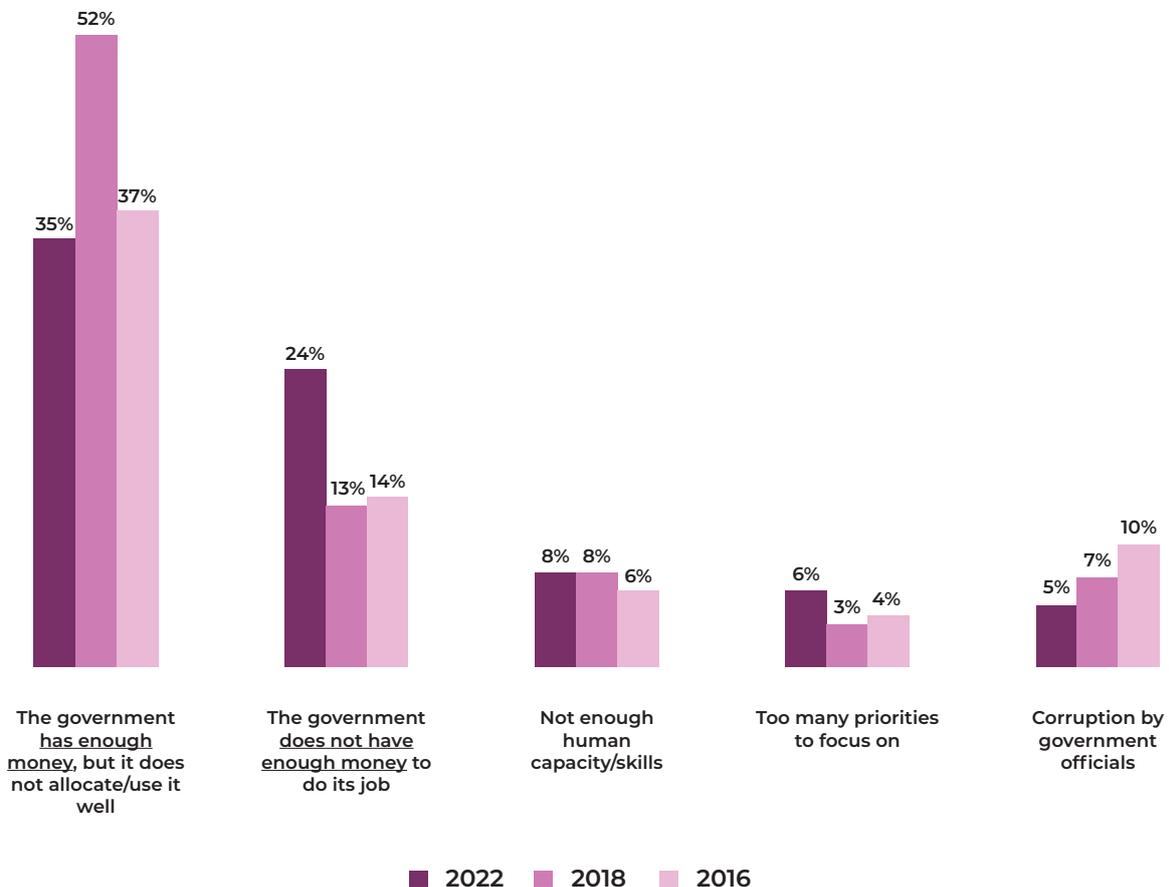| Year	Very good job	Somewhat good job	Neither good nor bad job	Somewhat bad job	Very bad job	Don't know
2022	15%	47%	20%	10%	5%	2%
2018	9%	48%	12%	26%	3%	2%
2016	14%	51%	10%	21%		3%

Legend:
- Very good job
- Somewhat good job
- Neither good nor bad job
- Somewhat bad job
- Very bad job
- Don't know
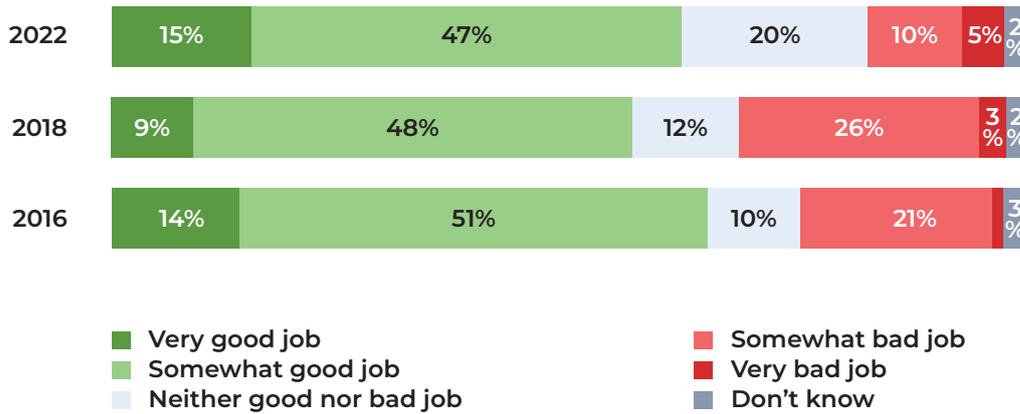
Sixty-two per cent (62%) of respondents felt the government was doing a 'very good' or 'somewhat good' job carrying out its responsibilities, up from 57% in 2018 but in line with 65% in 2016. Perceptions of the way the government was carrying out its responsibilities were similar among all demographic groups.

Compared to previous years, there was a notable uptick (24%, up from 13% in 2018 and 14% in 2016) in respondents perceiving that lack of money/budget is the main barrier to government doing the best job possible. Relatedly, there was a downtick (35%, down from 52% in 2018) in respondents perceiving that government has enough money/budget, but does not allocate it well.

What is preventing government from doing its best job possible?

	2022	2018	2016
The government has enough money, but it does not allocate/use it well	35%	52%	37%
The government does not have enough money to do its job	24%	13%	14%
Not enough human capacity/skills	8%	8%	6%
Too many priorities to focus on	6%	3%	4%
Corruption by government officials	5%	7%	10%

Legend: 2022, 2018, 2016
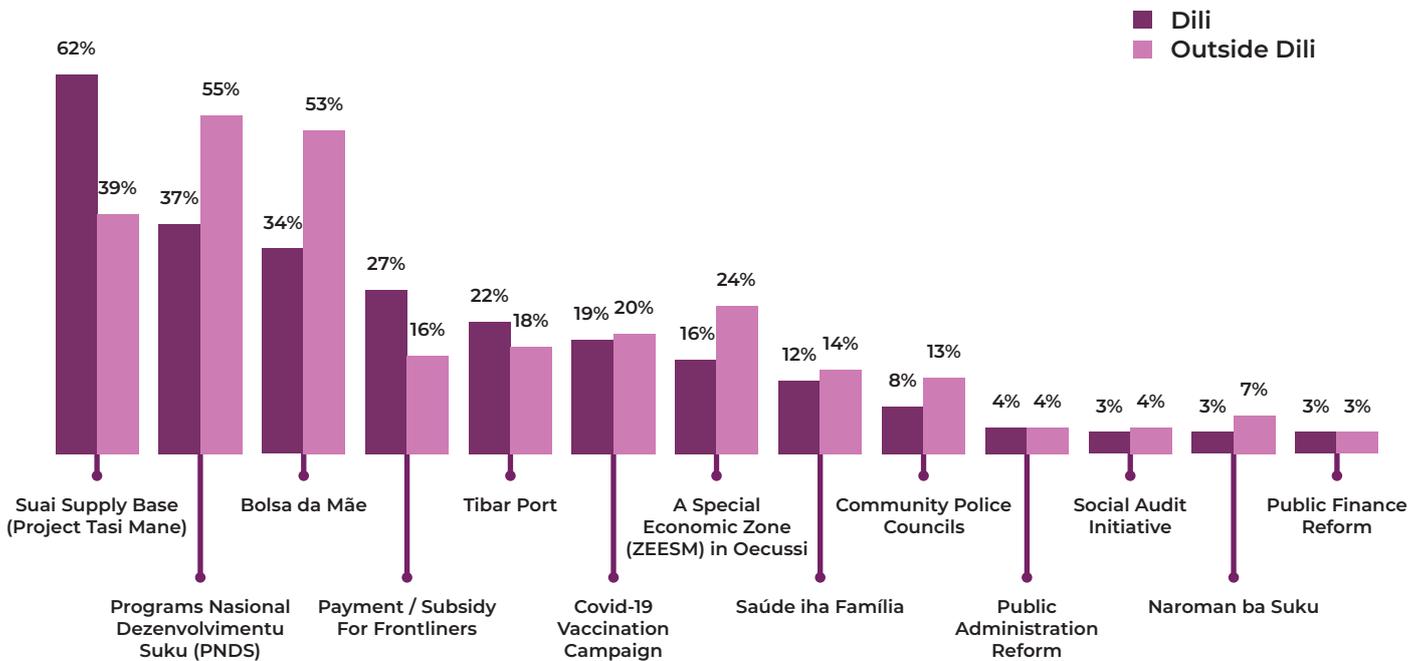
Government programs

Respondents were asked what government projects and programs they had heard of. Out of the government programs mentioned, respondents were most likely to have heard about *Programa Nasional Dezenvolvimentu Suku-PNDS* (51%), *Bolsa da Mãe* (48%) and Suai Supply Base (45%).

More respondents living in Dili were aware of Suai Supply Base (62% of those in Dili, compared to 39% of those outside Dili) and payment/subsidy for frontliners (27%, compared to 16%).[4] In contrast, more respondents living outside Dili were aware of PNDS (55% of those outside Dili, compared to 37% of those in Dili), *Bolsa da Mãe* (53%, compared to 34%) and the Special Economic Zone in Oecussi (24%, compared to 16%).

Respondents were subsequently asked about the relative importance of each government program. Suai Supply Base (32% of those in Dili and 18% of those outside Dili), *Bolsa da Mãe* (14% of those in Dili and 22% of those outside Dili) and PNDS (13% of those in Dili and 37% of those outside Dili) were considered the most important programs for both respondents living in Dili and outside Dili.

Percentage of respondents that have heard of the following government projects/programs

Legend: Dili, Outside Dili

Program	Dili	Outside Dili
Suai Supply Base (Project Tasi Mane)	62%	39%
Programs Nasional Dezenvolvimentu Suku (PNDS)	37%	55%
Bolsa da Mãe	34%	53%
Payment / Subsidy For Frontliners	27%	16%
Tibar Port	22%	18%
Covid-19 Vaccination Campaign	19%	20%
A Special Economic Zone (ZEESM) in Oecussi	16%	24%
Saúde iha Família	12%	14%
Community Police Councils	8%	13%
Public Administration Reform	4%	4%
Social Audit Initiative	3%	4%
Naroman ba Suku	3%	7%
Public Finance Reform	3%	3%

[4] Frontliner is a frontline worker, especially in healthcare and other essential, often public facing jobs. During the COVID-19 Pandemic, most of the health workers were still showing up to their job to attend to patients.
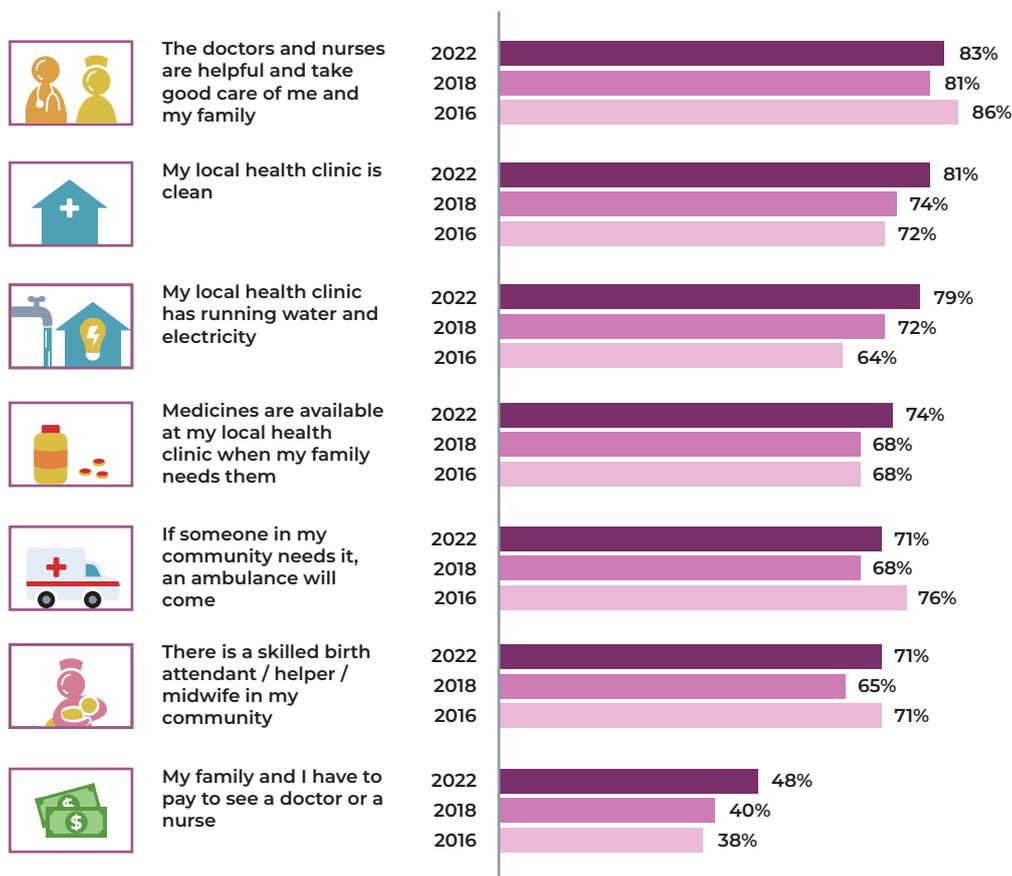
SERVICE DELIVERY

The 2022 Tatoli! Survey asked respondents about the quality of health, education and infrastructure services, and their willingness to pay more taxes for improved services. These results were compared with previous surveys from 2016 and 2018. As in 2018, a question was also asked about people's perception of women's right to education.

Health services

In the last six months, most (88%) respondents or their family had attended a government health clinic/hospital (82%), private health clinic (3%) or both (4%). Respondents generally had positive perceptions of health services in their community, and improvements were observed across many aspects compared to 2018.

A greater proportion of respondents living outside Dili indicated they 'always' or 'very frequently' had access to helpful doctors and nurses (85%, compared to 76% of those living in Dili), skilled birth attendants/helpers/midwives (75%, compared to 60% of those living in Dili), ambulances (74%, compared to 63% of those living in Dili) and medicines at their local health clinic (76%, compared to 67% of those living in Dili).

Perceptions of health services in Administrative Post (always or very frequently)

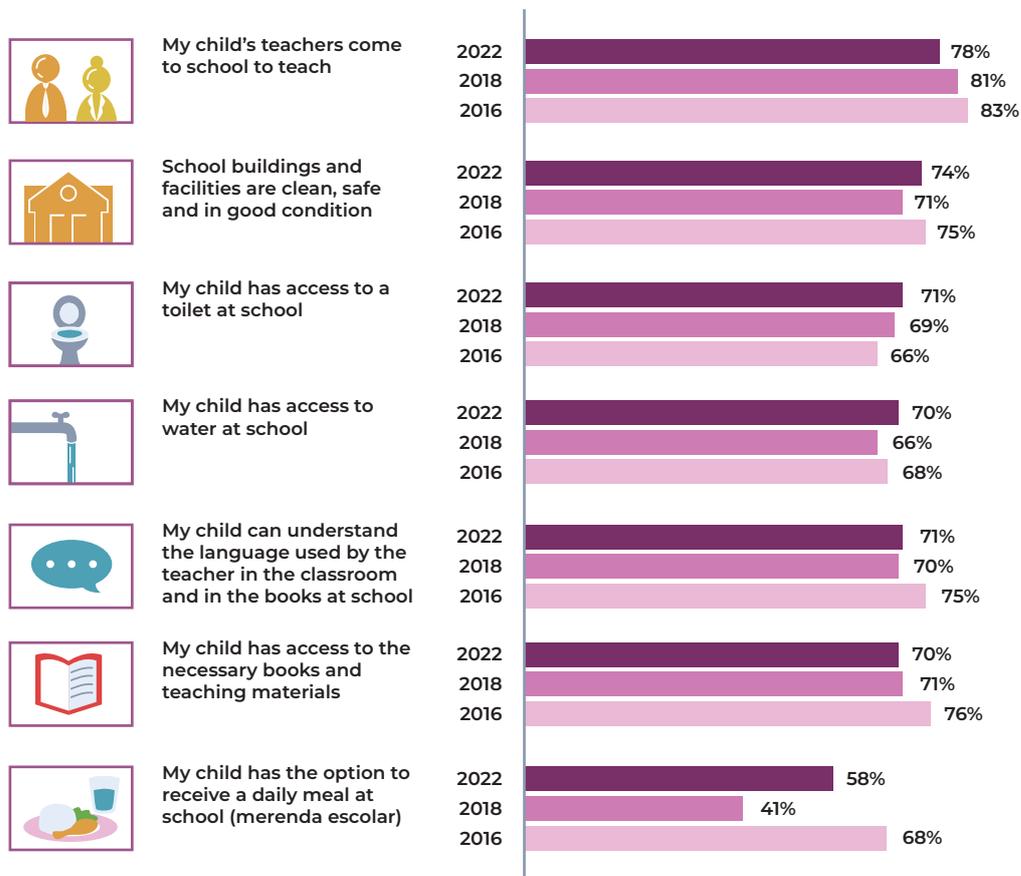|		
The doctors and nurses are helpful and take good care of me and my family	2022	83%
	2018	81%
	2016	86%
My local health clinic is clean	2022	81%
	2018	74%
	2016	72%
My local health clinic has running water and electricity	2022	79%
	2018	72%
	2016	64%
Medicines are available at my local health clinic when my family needs them	2022	74%
	2018	68%
	2016	68%
If someone in my community needs it, an ambulance will come	2022	71%
	2018	68%
	2016	76%
There is a skilled birth attendant / helper / midwife in my community	2022	71%
	2018	65%
	2016	71%
My family and I have to pay to see a doctor or a nurse	2022	48%
	2018	40%
	2016	38%

Education

Most (87%) respondents had children who attended school in the last six months. Sixty-nine per cent (69%) of respondents had children who attended a government school, 13% had children who attended a private school and 5% had children who attended both.

Respondents generally reported positive perceptions of their children's school that were in line with 2018 across most aspects.

However, a greater proportion of respondents indicated their child 'always' or 'very frequently' had the option to receive a daily meal at school (58%, up from 41% in 2018 but lower than 68% in 2018). Respondents living outside Dili reported more positive perceptions across all aspects compared to those living in Dili.
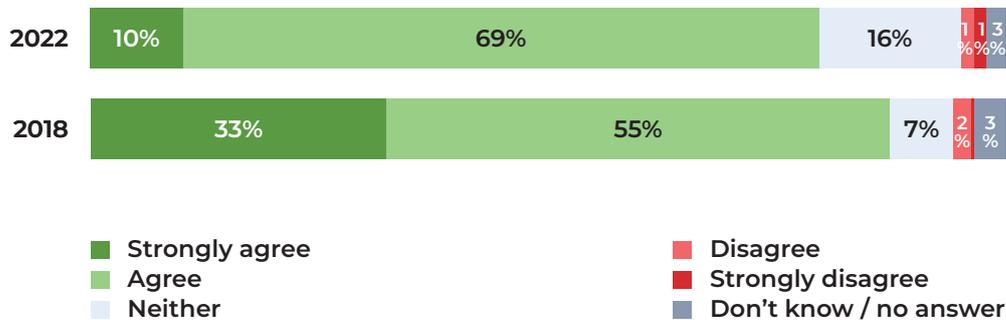
Perceptions of education services in Administrative Post (always or very frequently)

My child's teachers come to school to teach
- 2022: 78%
- 2018: 81%
- 2016: 83%

School buildings and facilities are clean, safe and in good condition
- 2022: 74%
- 2018: 71%
- 2016: 75%

My child has access to a toilet at school
- 2022: 71%
- 2018: 69%
- 2016: 66%

My child has access to water at school
- 2022: 70%
- 2018: 66%
- 2016: 68%

My child can understand the language used by the teacher in the classroom and in the books at school
- 2022: 71%
- 2018: 70%
- 2016: 75%

My child has access to the necessary books and teaching materials
- 2022: 70%
- 2018: 71%
- 2016: 76%

My child has the option to receive a daily meal at school (merenda escolar)
- 2022: 58%
- 2018: 41%
- 2016: 68%

Women's right to education

While most respondents (79%) agreed women in their household should have access to education opportunities, agreement was lower than in 2018 (88%).

**Women in my household should have access to education opportunities**

Year	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know / no answer
2022	10%	69%	16%	1%	1%	3%
2018	33%	55%	7%	2%		3%

- ■ Strongly agree
- ■ Agree
- ■ Neither
- ■ Disagree
- ■ Strongly disagree
- ■ Don't know / no answer

Infrastructure

Water and sanitation (always or very frequently)

I have access to a toilet at / very near my home

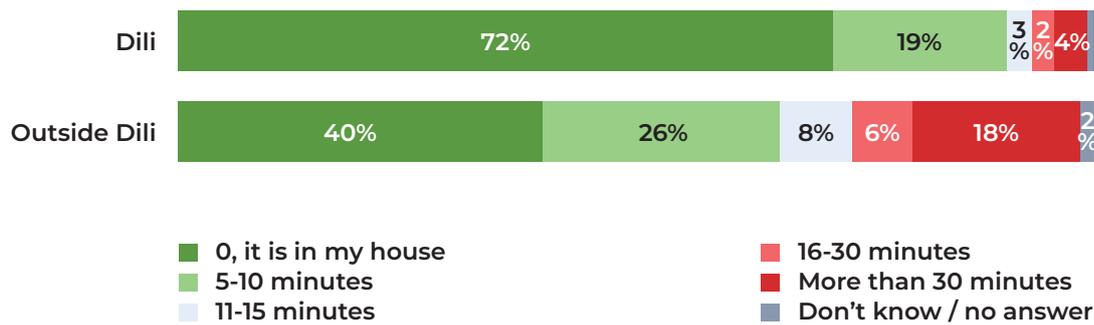| Year	
2022	74%
2018	68%
2016	66%
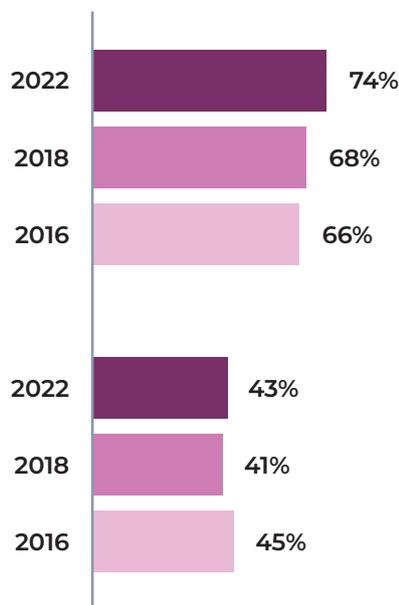
The water pumps / well at my water station work well

Year	
2022	43%
2018	41%
2016	45%
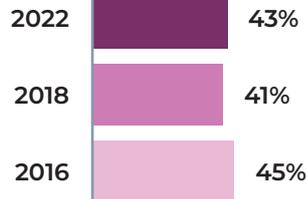
Most respondents reported they 'always' or 'very frequently' have access to a toilet at or very near their home (74%), higher than 68% in 2018 and 66% in 2016. However, much lower proportions indicated the water pumps/wells at their water station 'always' or 'frequently' worked well (43%, in line with 41% in 2018 and 45% in 2016).

A greater proportion of those living in Dili reported they 'always' or 'very frequently' had access to a toilet nearby (81%, compared to 72% of those living outside Dili) and a working water station (57%, compared to 38% of those living outside Dili).
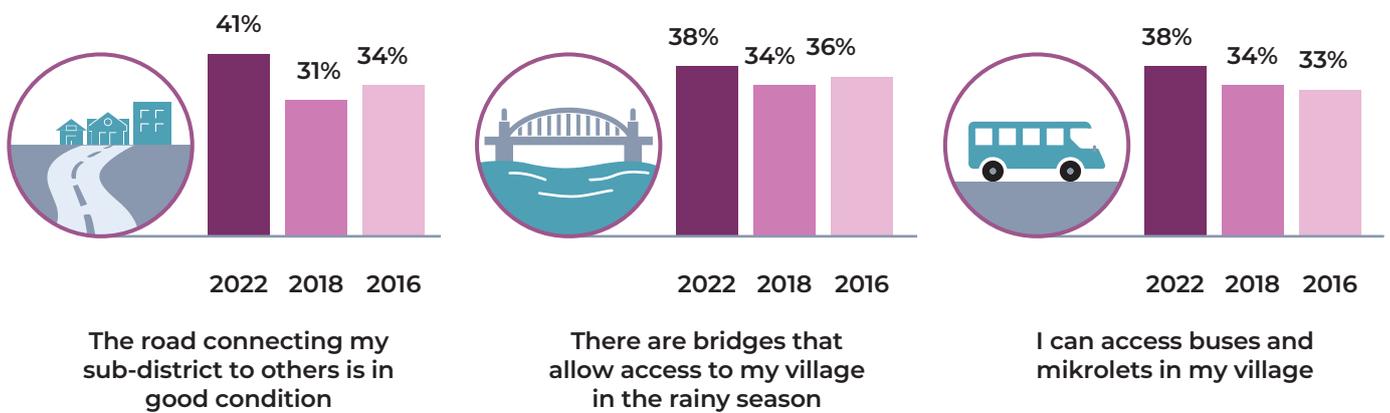
How long does it take you to fetch water?

Dili	72%	19%	3% 2% 4%
Outside Dili	40%	26% 8% 6% 18%	2%

- ■ 0, it is in my house
- ■ 5-10 minutes
- ■ 11-15 minutes
- ■ 16-30 minutes
- ■ More than 30 minutes
- ■ Don't know / no answer

On average, respondents living outside Dili took more time to fetch water. Most respondents living in Dili (72%) indicated they had water in their home, compared to only 40% of those living outside Dili. More respondents living outside Dili reported it taking more than 30 minutes to fetch water (18%, compared to 4% of those living in Dili).

In addition, once at the water station/pump, wait times were longer on average for respondents living outside Dili. Thirty-five per cent (35%) of respondents outside Dili reported having to queue for more than 15 minutes to get water, compared to 27% of respondents living in Dili.
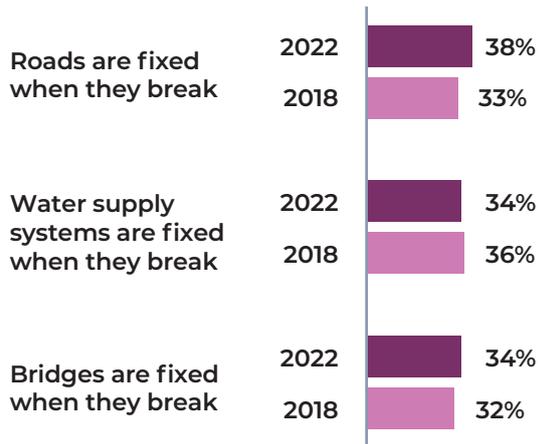
Roads and transport (always or very frequently)

41% 31% 34%
2022 2018 2016
The road connecting my sub-district to others is in good condition

38% 34% 36%
2022 2018 2016
There are bridges that allow access to my village in the rainy season

38% 34% 33%
2022 2018 2016
I can access buses and mikrolets in my village

Compared to 2018, more respondents indicated they 'always' or 'very frequently' had access to connecting roads in good condition (41%, up from 31% in 2018), bridges in the rainy season (38%, up from 34%) and buses and *mikrolets* in their village (38%, up from 34%).

Respondents living in Dili reported more positive perceptions of all aspects of roads and transport compared to those living outside Dili.

Maintenance of services (always or very frequently)

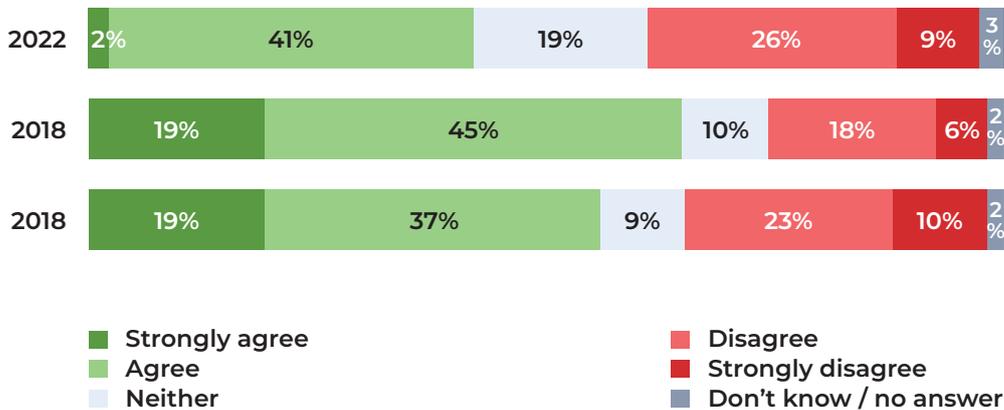|		
Roads are fixed when they break	2022	38%
	2018	33%
Water supply systems are fixed when they break	2022	34%
	2018	36%
Bridges are fixed when they break	2022	34%
	2018	32%

Only around a third of respondents reported that roads (38%, up from 33% in 2018), water supply systems (34%, in line with 2018) and bridges (34%, in line with 2018) were 'always' or 'very frequently' fixed when they broke. Positively, frequency of maintenance was higher compared to 2018 for roads.

More respondents living in Dili indicated that all services were 'always' or 'very frequently' fixed when they broke.

Willingness to pay more taxes to improve service delivery

Less than half (43%, down from 64% in 2018 and 56% in 2016) agreed they would be willing to pay more taxes to receive better services, a lower proportion compared to previous years.

I would be willing to pay more taxes to receive better services

Year	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know / no answer
2022	2%	41%	19%	26%	9%	3%
2018	19%	45%	10%	18%	6%	2%
2018	19%	37%	9%	23%	10%	2%

- ■ Strongly agree
- ■ Agree
- ■ Neither
- ■ Disagree
- ■ Strongly disagree
- ■ Don't know / no answer

POLITICAL PERCEPTIONS

The 2022 Tatoli! Survey captured respondent views regarding the characteristics they most value in individual leaders and political parties. It also captured respondent's perspectives on women and youth in leadership.
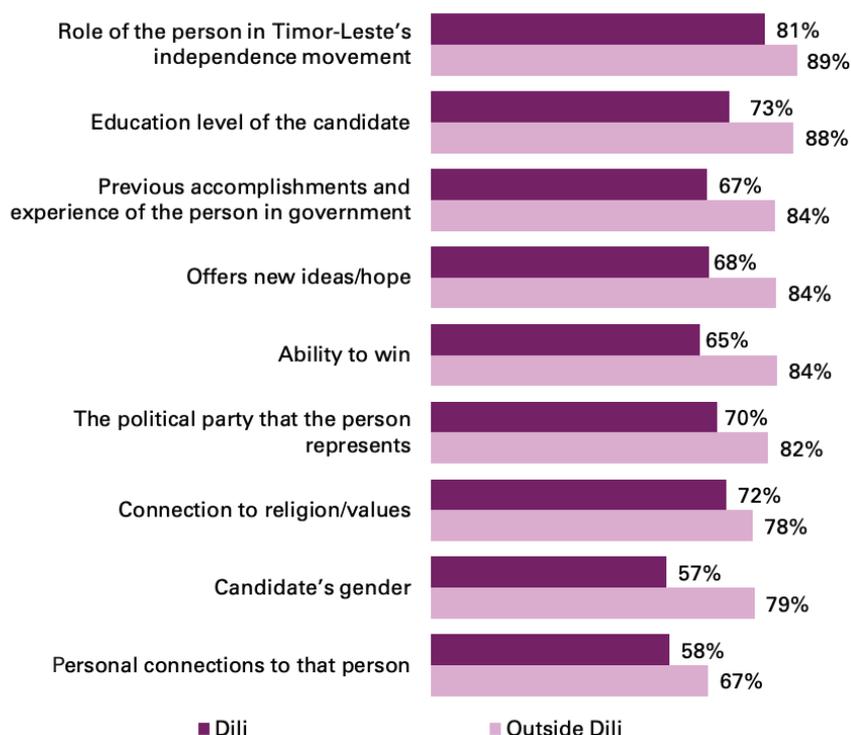
Leadership Characteristics

Most respondents rated each characteristic as 'very' or 'somewhat' important for a presidential candidate to have. Respondents considered the role of the person in Timor-Leste's independence movement (87% nationally) and education level (84%) to be the most important characteristics of a candidate. In contrast, respondents felt the candidate's gender (73%) and personal connection to them (65%) were relatively less important.

A greater proportion of respondents living outside Dili rated all characteristics as 'very' or 'somewhat' important, compared to those living in Dili.

How important are the following characteristics of a presidential candidate? (very or somewhat important)

Characteristic	Dili	Outside Dili
Role of the person in Timor-Leste's independence movement	81%	89%
Education level of the candidate	73%	88%
Previous accomplishments and experience of the person in government	67%	84%
Offers new ideas/hope	68%	84%
Ability to win	65%	84%
The political party that the person represents	70%	82%
Connection to religion/values	72%	78%
Candidate's gender	57%	79%
Personal connections to that person	58%	67%

■ Dili   ■ Outside Dili

The three most important attributes for a political party were the role of the party in Timor-Leste's independence movement (83% nationally), the party's stated programs and proposals (67%) and the leaders of the party (49%). These were the top three most important attributes for both respondents living in Dili and outside Dili.

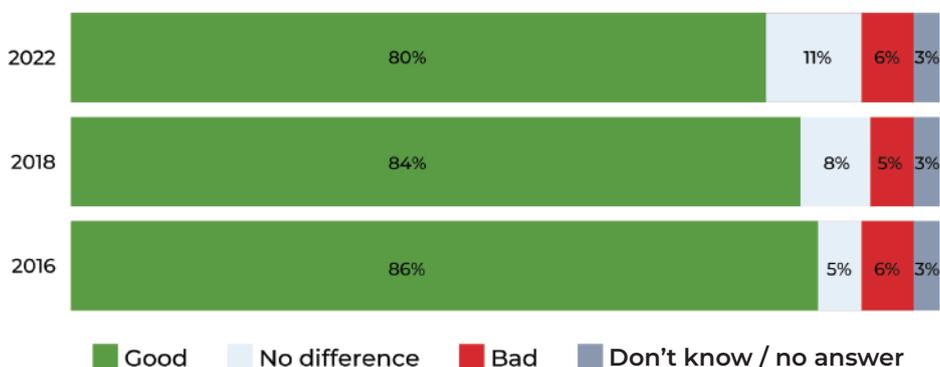## Which are the top three attributes you consider most important for a political party?

■ Dili   **■ Outside Dili**

Dili	
Role of the party in Timor-Leste's independence movement	81%
The party's stated programs and proposals	73%
Leaders of the party	66%
Previous accomplishments and experience of the party in government	19%
Connection to religion / values	18%

Outside Dili	
Role of the party in Timor-Leste's independence movement	84%
The party's stated programs and proposals	65%
Leaders of the party	44%
Previous accomplishments and experience of the party in government	29%
Offers good ideas / hope on how to develop the country	23%

Admired individuals

As in previous years, former President and former Prime Minister Xanana Gusmão was by far the most admired figure (57% nationally). His popularity also increased compared to 2018 (42%) and 2016 (33%). Nationally, former President, and at the time of this writing President-elect for a second term, José Ramos-Horta (8%) and current President Francisco Guterres Lú-Olo (8%) were the next most admired figures.

The main reasons respondents most admired the leader they chose was due to their role in Timor-Leste's historical independence movement (55%) and their role in Timor-Leste's current development (18%).

Women in politics

Would it be good or bad for Timor-Leste if more women entered politics?

Year	Good	No difference	Bad	Don't know / no answer
2022	80%	11%	6%	3%
2018	84%	8%	5%	3%
2016	86%	5%	6%	3%

■ Good   **■ No difference**   **■ Bad**   **■ Don't know / no answer**

Most respondents (80%) felt it would be good for Timor-Leste if more women entered politics. However, this figure was lower than in 2018 (84%) and 2016 (86%).

More women (82%, compared to 77% of men) and respondents without disability (81%, compared to 62% of respondents with disability) felt it would be good for Timor-Leste if more women entered politics. Similarly, more respondents aged 17-34 (82%) and 35-54 (81%, compared to 74% of those aged 55 and over) felt it would be good for Timor-Leste if more women entered politics.

When prompted about why there are more men than women in high office, respondents most commonly felt this was because a woman's role is in the household, not public office (22%); women are not interested in becoming political leaders (12%); or people don't want to vote for a woman/there is discrimination against women (11%).

Most respondents (71%) felt that women could reach high office positions at national level. Respondents nominated the highest position women could be elected to as President of Republic or Prime Minister (16%), Minister (28%) or member of National Parliament (8%). Nineteen per cent (19%) felt women can be elected to *any* public office.

Youth in leadership

Most respondents agreed that they trust younger generations (62%), there are qualified individuals in the younger generation who can lead the country (61%), and the younger generation is starting to lead Timor-Leste (56%).

A greater proportion of respondents without a disability (62%, 62%, and 57%, compared to 52%,49%, and 44 % of respondents with a disability) and younger respondents aged 17-34 (67%, 66%, and 60%, compared to 57%, 57%, and 52% of those 35 years and older) agreed with each of the three statements.

In addition, more respondents living in Dili agreed the younger generation was starting to lead Timor-Leste (62%, compared to 54% of those living outside Dili).

Perceptions of youth in leadership

The young generation is starting to lead Timor-Leste.

| 3% | 53% | 23% | 14% | 4% | 3% |

There are qualified individuals in the younger generation with experience and qualifications to lead the country.

| 4% | 57% | 24% | 8% | 3% | 4% |

I trust younger generations.

| 4% | 58% | 25% | 8% | 2% | 3% |

- ■ Strongly agree
- ■ Agree
- ■ Neither
- ■ Disagree
- ■ Strongly disagree
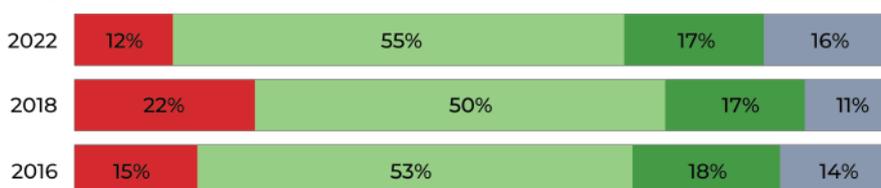- ■ Don't know / no answer

PERCEIVED CORRUPTION

As with the 2016 and 2018 Tatoli! Survey, in 2022 respondents were asked for their perceptions about the extent to which different areas and institutions were affected by corruption.

As reflected in the following two charts, overall perceptions of corruption were in line with previous years. However, there were decreases in perceptions of strong corruption ('significantly' or 'completely') compared to previous years. Perceptions were similar among all demographic groups.
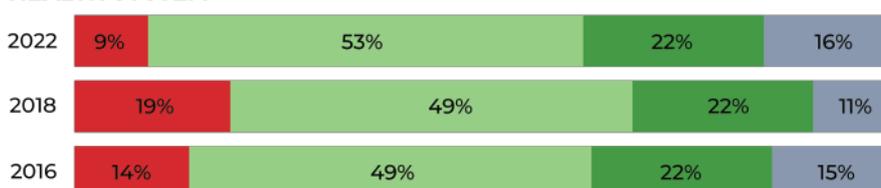
To what extent do you perceive the following areas to be affected by corruption?

Legend:
- Significantly + Completely
- Moderately + A little
- Not at all
- Don't know/ No answer

EDUCATION SYSTEM

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	12%	55%	17%	16%
2018	22%	50%	17%	11%
2016	15%	53%	18%	14%

HEALTH SYSTEM

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	9%	53%	22%	16%
2018	19%	49%	22%	11%
2016	14%	49%	22%	15%

REGISTRY AND PERMIT SYSTEM

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	8%	55%	20%	18%
2018	18%	49%	21%	12%
2016	14%	50%	19%	17%

PROCUREMENT TENDERS

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	7%	55%	20%	19%
2018	22%	46%	17%	14%
2016	16%	46%	20%	18%
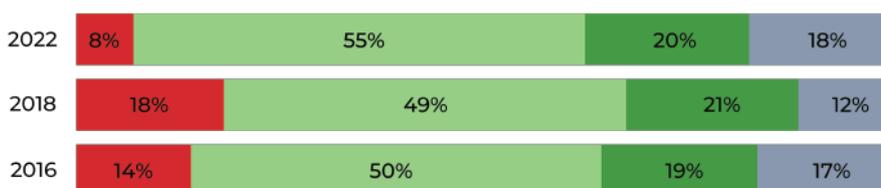
MAJOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS*

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	6%	45%	28%	21%

OPPORTUNITIES TO WORK OVERSEAS*

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	6%	47%	31%	17%

*New question added in 2022
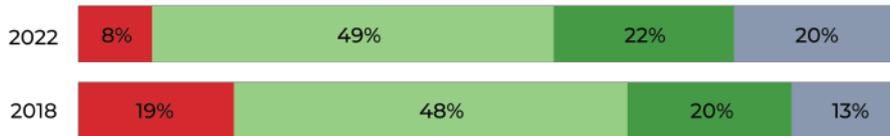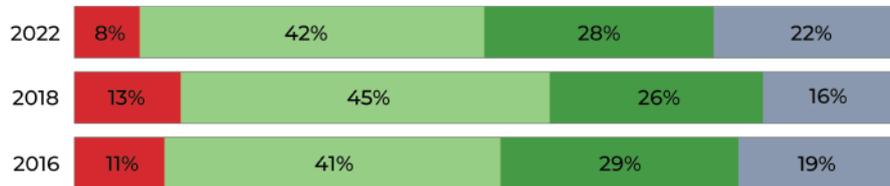
To what extent do you perceive the following institutions to be affected by corruption?

Legend:
- Significantly + Completely
- Moderately + A little
- Not at all
- Don't know/ No answer

GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	13%	48%	20%	18%
2018	25%	47%	14%	14%

SUKU COUNCIL

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	12%	43%	26%	19%
2018	22%	46%	17%	14%
2016	16%	45%	22%	18%

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	12%	46%	22%	21%
2018	21%	47%	16%	16%
2016	16%	44%	22%	18%

POLICE (PNTL)

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	9%	44%	25%	22%
2018	16%	47%	27%	10%
2016	12%	51%	22%	14%

POLITICAL PARTIES

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	9%	55%	16%	20%
2018	23%	50%	14%	13%
2016	16%	48%	20%	16%

To what extent do you perceive the following institutions to be affected by corruption?

■ Significantly + Completely   ■ Not at all
■ Moderately + A little   ■ Don't know/ No answer

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	8%	49%	22%	20%
2018	19%	48%	20%	13%

NATIONAL NGOs

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	8%	42%	28%	22%
2018	13%	45%	26%	16%
2016	11%	41%	29%	19%

INTERNATIONAL NGOs

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	8%	38%	32%	23%
2018	11%	40%	32%	17%
2016	9%	41%	31%	20%

BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	7%	43%	28%	22%
2018	19%	48%	19%	14%
2016	11%	47%	23%	19%

MILITARY (F-FDTL)

Year	Significantly + Completely	Moderately + A little	Not at all	Don't know/ No answer
2022	6%	36%	35%	23%
2018	17%	49%	22%	12%
2016	13%	45%	26%	16%
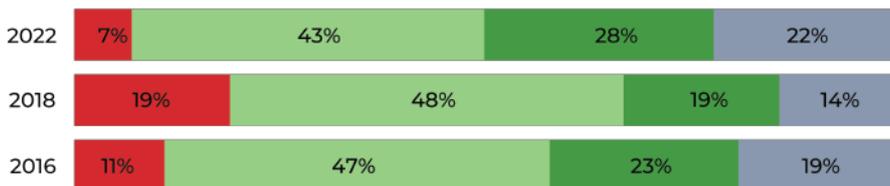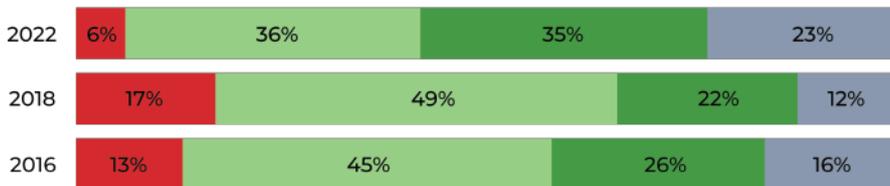
MEDIA USE AND INFORMATION

The 2022 Tatoli! Survey captured respondent use of and access to media. The survey instrument utilised questions from previous Tatoli! Surveys, allowing a comparison of the 2022 results to previous years. This year, the survey also asked respondents their views regarding government oversight of traditional and social media.

Sources of news and information

Sources of information mainly differed by location rather than by demographics. Television was more widely used among respondents living in Dili (93%, compared to 65% of those living outside Dili). More respondents living outside Dili reported using radio (29%, compared to 16% of those living in Dili). Respondents living outside of Dili were more commonly relying on word-of-mouth sources of information: Suco Council/local leaders (21%, compared to 2% of those living in Dili), friends and family (11%, compared to 1% of those living in Dili) and church (7%, compared to 1% of those living in Dili).

At a national level, television was also by far the most trusted source of information (70%, up from 64% in 2018). Suco Council/local leaders (9%, in line with 8% in 2018) were the next most trusted source of information. More respondents living outside Dili indicated Suco Council/local leaders were their most trusted source (11%, compared to 0.2% of those living in Dili).

Which of the following sources do you use most often for news and information (nationally)?

Legend: 2022, 2018, 2016

- Television: 77%, 65%, 56%
- Radio: 25%, 46%, 46%
- Social Media (Facebook, Instagram etc): 17%, 9%, 5%
- Suco Council/Local Leaders: 16%, 20%, 33%
- Friends and family, neighbors: 9%, 15%, 22%
- Church: 6%, 13%, 14%
- Chat apps: 5%
- Newspaper: 2%, 11%, 14%
- News Websites: 1%, 4%, 3%
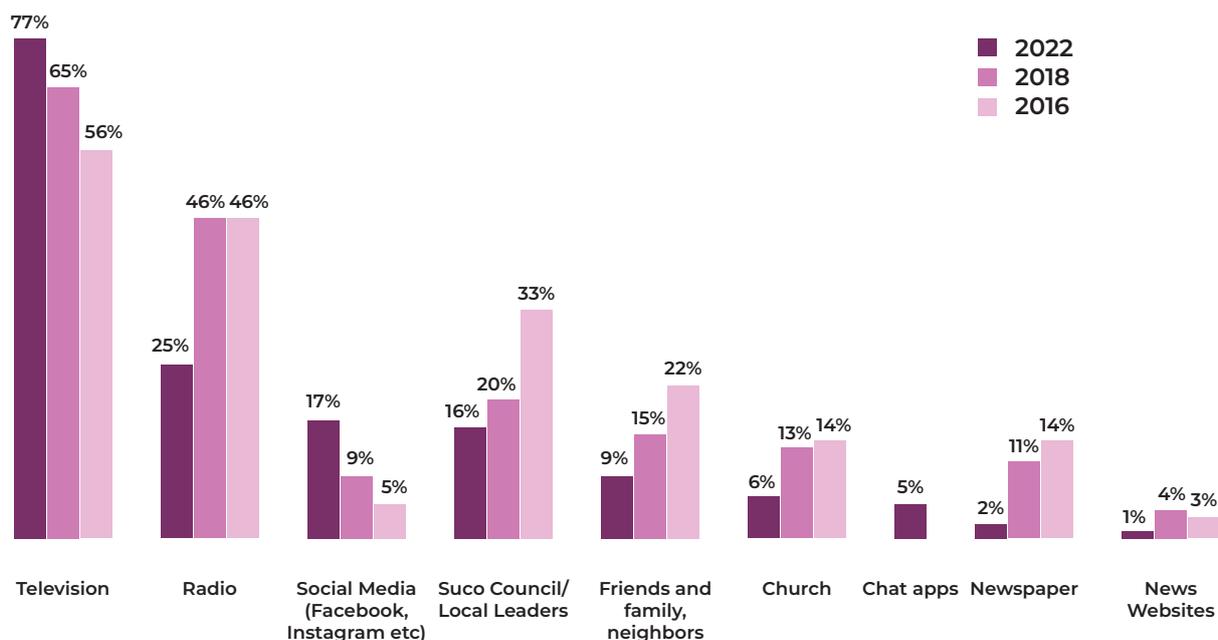
Television

Which television channels do you most often watch?

Channel	Dili	Outside Dili
RTTL	86%	93%
GMN	80%	63%
TVE	10%	2%
Indonesian TV stations	3%	5%
TV Maubere	4%	1%
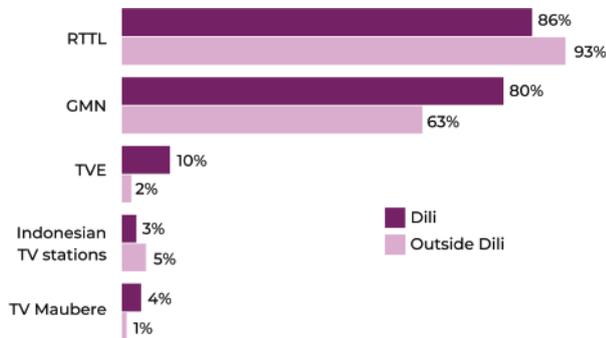
Half (50%) of respondents reported they watched television every day, while a further 17% reported they watch television a few times a week.

Nationally, RTTL (90%) and GMN (69%) were by far the most often watched television channels.

GMN is watched by more respondents living in Dili (80%, compared to 63% of those living outside Dili), respondents without disability (70%, compared to 53% of respondents with disability) and younger respondents aged 17-34 (72%, compared to 61% of those aged 55 and over).

RTTL is watched by a greater proportion of those living outside Dili (93%, compared to 85% of those living in Dili) and respondents aged 35-54 (93%) and 55 and over (93%, compared to 87% of those aged 17-34).

Radio

Which radio stations do you most often listen to?

Station	Dili	Outside Dili
RTTL	96%	73%
Community Radio	50%	52%
Radio Maubere	13%	23%
GMN	26%	15%
Radio Falantil	4%	2%
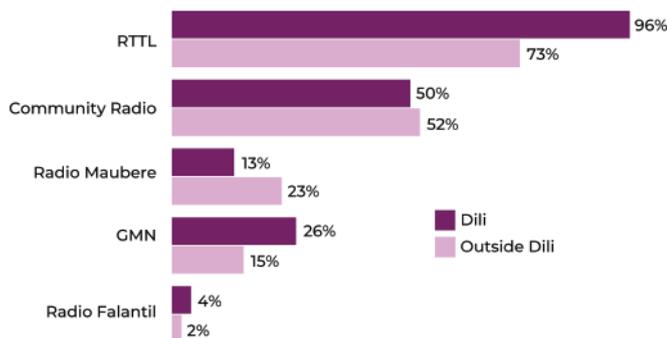
Nineteen per cent (19%) of respondents indicated they listen to the radio every day, and 21% listened a few times a week.

RTTL (77% nationally) was the most popular radio station, followed by community radio (52%).

More respondents living in Dili listened to RTTL (96%, compared to 73% of those living outside Dili) and GMN (26%, compared to 15% of those living outside Dili).

More respondents living outside Dili listened to Radio Maubere (23%, compared to 13% of those living in Dili).

Websites

Which websites do you use most often?

Website	Dili	Outside Dili
GMN Diario Nacional	84%	40%
Tafara News	32%	26%
Tatoli News	36%	7%
Timor Di'ak	13%	17%
Another website or app not listed	0%	54%
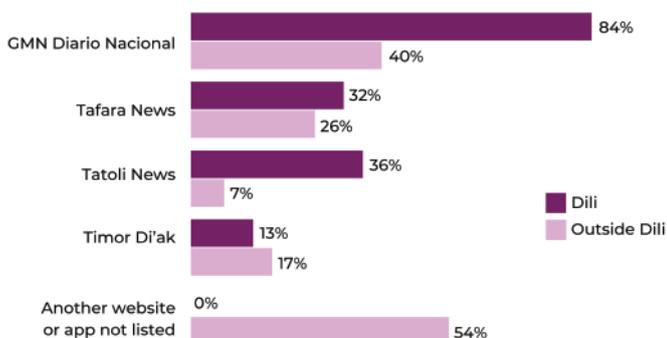
Nationally, GMN Diario Nacional was the most popular website used (67%).

More respondents living in Dili used GMN Diario Nacional (84%, compared to 40% of those living outside Dili), Tafara News (32%, compared to 26%) and Tatoli News (36%, compared to 7%).

Social media

Which social media do you use most often?

Platform	Dili	Outside Dili
Facebook	98%	95%
YouTube	47%	67%
Instagram	22%	22%
Tik Tok	12%	10%
WhatsApp	9%	6%

Legend: ■ Dili ■ Outside Dili
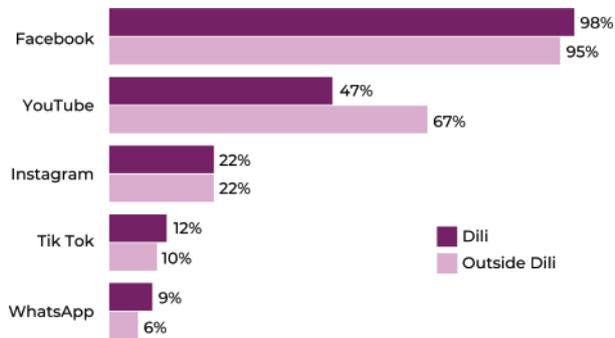
The majority (76%) of respondents indicated they used social media less than one hour per day. Only 10% reported they used social media more than three hours per day.

The main reasons respondents used social media were to keep in touch with family and friends (57%) and for news and information (36%). The use of social media for news and information was more common among respondents living outside Dili (38%, compared to 32% of those living in Dili) and older respondents aged 55 and over (44%, compared to 36% of those aged 35-54 and 33% of those aged 17-34).

Facebook (96%) was the most commonly used social media platform nationally and was used by nearly equal proportions of those living in Dili (98%) and outside Dili (95%). YouTube was the next most commonly used platform (62% nationally) but was more widely used by respondents living outside Dili (67%) than those living in Dili (47%).

Challenges accessing media

More respondents living outside Dili (92%, compared to 83% of those living in Dili) reported challenges in accessing media. Among those living outside Dili, the main challenges to accessing media and information were limited funds to pay for connection (46%), having no place to access media (30%) and limited time (29%). Those living outside Dili were also more likely to report they had poor reception or signal (10%, compared to 4% of those living in Dili). For those living in Dili, the main challenges in accessing media were limited funds or money to pay for connection (56%), limited time (33%) and limited knowledge about different sources (12%).

What are the main challenges you face in accessing media? (Top 5)

Challenge (Dili)	%
Limited funds or money to pay for connection	56%
Limited time to devote to media and information	33%
Limited knowledge about different information sources and their availability	12%
No place to access; lack of TV or mobile phone at home	9%
Limited language skills to understand different media channels	7%

Challenge (Outside Dili)	%
Limited funds or money to pay for connection	46%
No place to access; lack of TV or mobile phone at home	30%
Limited time to devote to media and information	29%
Limited knowledge about different information sources and their availability	10%
Poor reception or signals from TV and radio stations and internet	10%

Perceptions of Government involvement in media

Perceptions of government control over media

Dili	58%	23%	14%	6%
Outside Dili	40%	29%	26%	5%

- ■ The media should be independent and able to publish stories that are critical of the government.
- ■ The government has the right to control the way in which the media publishes information about the government.
- ■ Neutral
- ■ Don't know
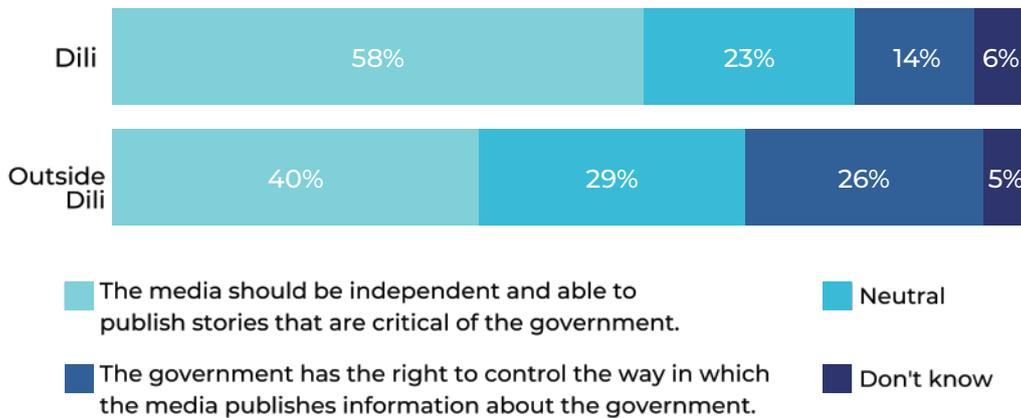
More respondents living in Dili felt the media should be independent and able to publish stories that are critical of the government (58%) than those living outside Dili (40%).

Perceptions of government control over social media

Dili	62%	21%	12%	6%
Outside Dili	50%	29%	16%	5%

- ■ The government should be able to control the information I access or post on social media.
- ■ The government should not be able to control the information I access or post on social media.
- ■ Neutral
- ■ Don't know
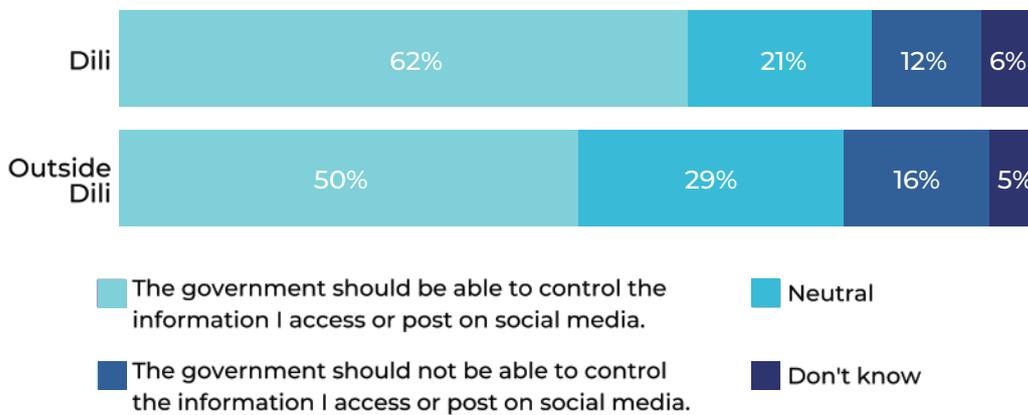
More respondents living in Dili (62%, compared to 50% of those living outside Dili) felt the government should be able to control the information they access or post on social media.

A greater proportion of women (55%, compared to 51% of men) felt the government should be able to control information on social media.

ANNEX 1: Respondent profile

The profile of respondents below is based on unweighted data (raw counts of respondents, not adjusted to reflect the Timor-Leste population).

MUNICIPALITY

Aileu	Ainaro	Baucau	Bobonaro	Covalima	Dili	Ermera	Lautem	Liquica	Manatuto	Manufahi	Oecusse	Viqueque
4%	5%	10%	8%	6%	25%	11%	5%	6%	4%	4%	5%	6%

26% Urban

74% Rural

GENDER

49% Men

49% Women
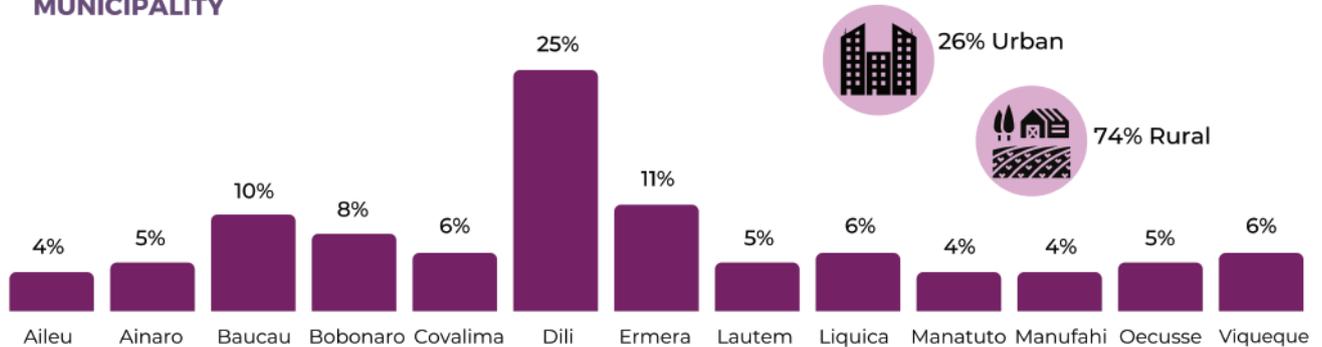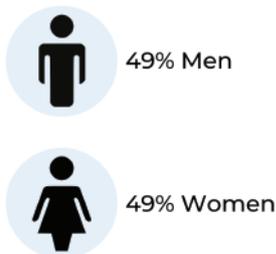
1% of the respondents identified as another gender or did not state their gender

AGE

17 – 24	25 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55 – 64	65 and older
8%	23%	22%	19%	16%	12%
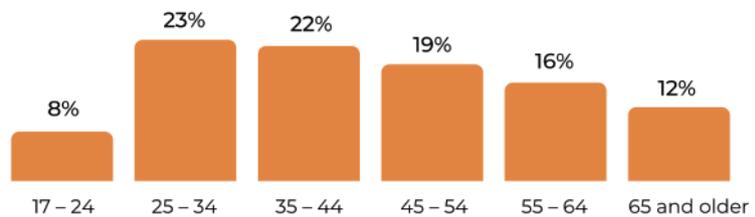
NUMBER OF PEOPLE HOUSING IS SHARED WITH

49%	13%	7%	5%	26%

1 2 3 4 5+
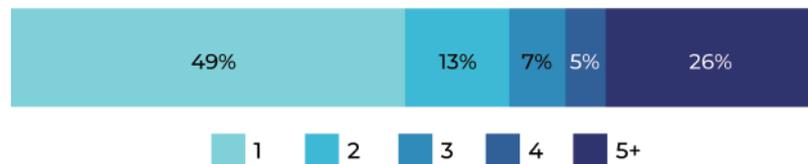
MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Less than $50 a month	$51 - $100 per month	$101 - $300 per month	Between $301 - $500 per month	Between $501 - $1,000 per month	Between $1,001 - $3,000 per month	More than $3,000 per month	Household does not have income
41%	19%	12%	2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	15%
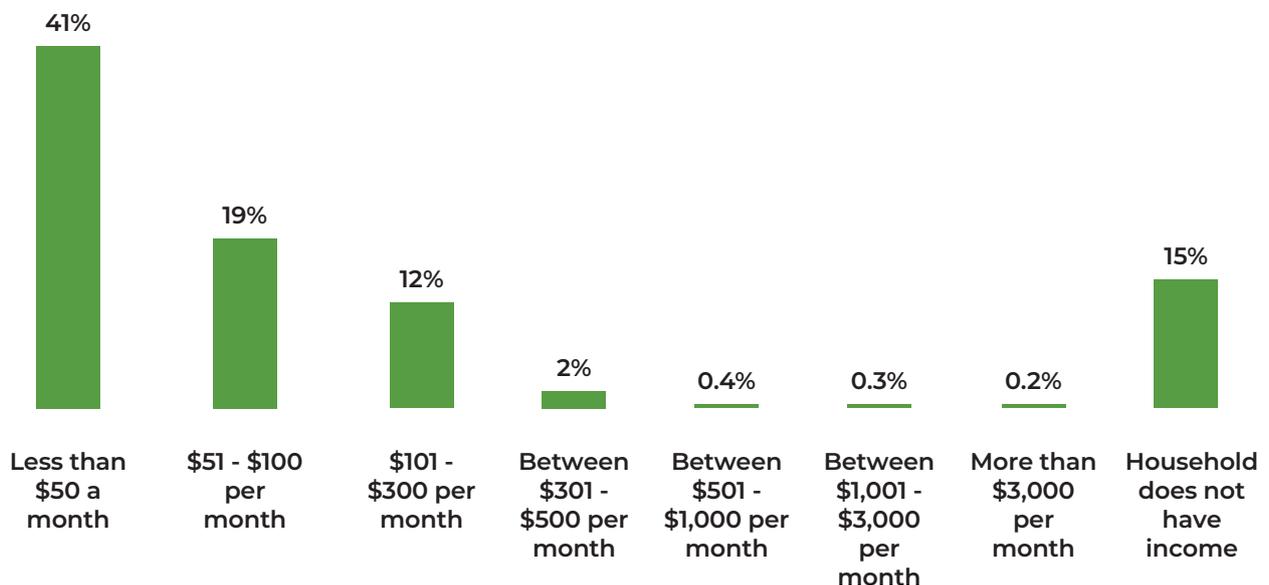
EDUCATION

Most respondents (58%) had attempted or completed some form of formal education up to secondary school. Only a minority (9%) had proceeded to attempt or complete a university education. Education levels were higher among men (11% had completed at least some university education or higher, compared to 8% of women) and those living in Dili (20%, compared to 7% of those living outside Dili).

Highest level of school completed

Dili   **Outside Dili**

	Dili	Outside Dili
No schooling	13%	35%
Informal education	5%	1%
Completed some or all of primary school	25%	32%
Some pre-secondary	3%	6%
Completed some or all of secondary school	33%	19%
Vocational technical school	1%	<1%
Completed some or all of university	16%	6%
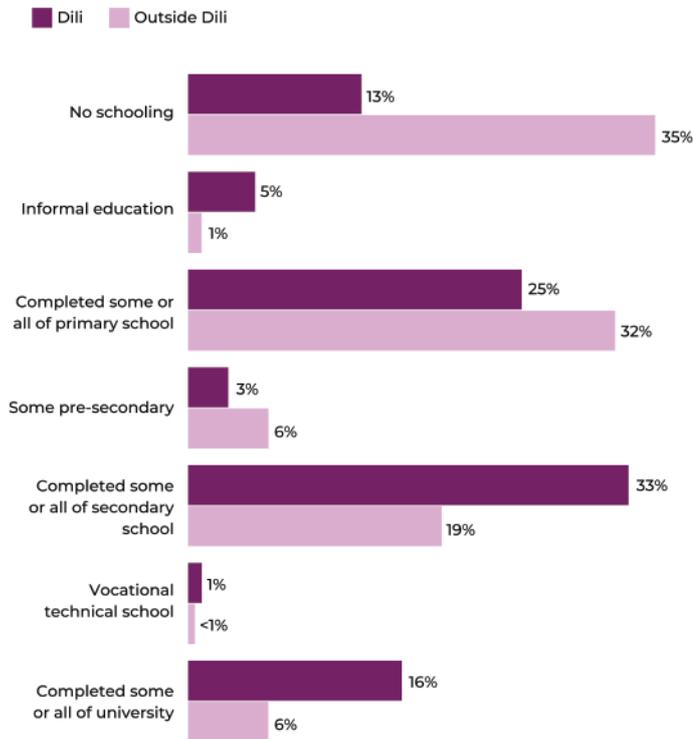
Twenty-nine per cent (29%) of respondents had completed no schooling. More respondents living outside Dili had not completed any schooling (35%, compared to 13% of those living in Dili).

A greater proportion of respondents living in Dili had attempted or completed secondary school (33%, compared to 19% of those living outside Dili) and university (16%, compared to 6% of those living outside Dili).

The same proportion of women (29%) and men (29%) had not completed any schooling. In addition, a similar proportion of women (15%) and men (14%) had completed secondary school. However, a greater proportion of men (11%) had completed at least some university or postgraduate studies than women (8%).

Do you have any difficulty...

	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all
Seeing	15%	2%	<1%
Hearing	7%	1%	<1%
Walking or climbing steps	9%	2%	<1%
Remembering or concentrating	8%	1%	<1%
With self-care, such as washing all over or dressing	6%	2%	<1%
Communicating	5%	1%	<1%

Some difficulty
A lot of difficulty
Cannot do at all
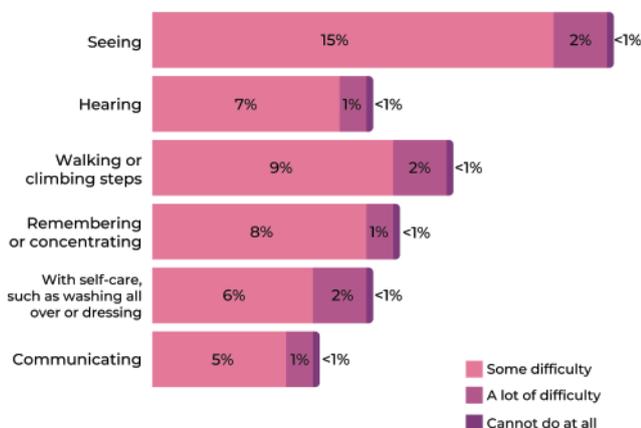
DISABILITY STATUS

The 2022 Tatoli! Survey captured respondent impairments and/or disability utilising the short set of Washington Group questions.[5] These cover self-reported levels of difficulty across six functions: vision, hearing, mobility, cognition, self-care, and communication. Aligned with Washington Group guidelines, a respondent reporting a high level of difficulty or inability to perform at least one of these functions is considered to have a disability. Based on this methodology, 165 survey respondents (6.6 %)–97 men, 64 women, one transgender, and six unreported–have a disability.[6]

[5] Washington Group (WG) questions are internationally recognised as a primary method to capture impairments and/or disabilities through a set of uniform questions. The 2022 Tatoli! Survey utilised the WG Short Set on Functioning questions. See: https://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/

[6] After applying statistical weights to the results, the proportion of the sample that have a disability is 5%.

ANNEX 2: DETAILED METHODOLOGY

How was the questionnaire developed?

The Asia Foundation led the development of the questionnaire, with ORIMA Research providing advice where appropriate. Questions were drawn from previous research conducted by The Foundation, including the previous Tatoli! survey and the COVID-19 survey. The Foundation oversaw the programming and translation of the questionnaire into Open Data Kit (ODK), an open-source survey software platform.

How was the sample frame developed and survey conducted?

In 2022, The Foundation polled 2,489 adult respondents from all 13 municipalities (including RAEOA).[7] The sample was stratified by municipality and gender, based on the most recent population estimates from the General Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Finance's 2015 National Census.

This survey was conducted through face-to-face interviews at the aldeia level, with eight randomly selected households in each aldeia.

To conduct the fieldwork, The Foundation partnered with TRAIN organizations. The Foundation staff undertook callback recontact for validation purposes, with no major issues found. Monitoring was also conducted by staff from The Foundation.

Nearly all surveys were conducted in Tetum, with some conducted in other languages such as Bunak, Makaleru, Fatuluku, Bahasa Indonesia, Kemak, Galolen Makasae and Baikenu.

January 2022

Men in Dili	294
Women in Dili	328
Others in Dili	2[8]
Men outside Dili	862
Women outside Dili	839
Others outside Dili	36[9]

Sample list	**2,489**
Refusals	0
Fieldwork start	21 Jan 22
Fielwork end	02 Feb 22
Median Length of interview[10]	49m18s
Number of interviewers	70

[7]The sampling frame for the 2022 Tatoli! Survey was completed prior to Atauro island being designated as Timor-Leste's 14th municipality, administratively separating it from the Dili municipality

[8]Two respondents identified as non-binary (1) and transgender (1)

[9]Thirty-six respondents preferred not to say their gender.

[10]Median length calculated after excluding 288 cases where interview duration field was invalid or length was over 4 hours, most likely due to not pressing the final "submit" button.

What steps have been taken to ensure the data is representative of the Timor-Leste population?

The research was designed to be as representative as possible of the adult (17+) population[11] of Timor-Leste as defined by the 2015 Census.

The sample was weighted to population benchmarks as defined in the 2015 census. This is to correct response bias from middle aged respondents, as well as slight under-sampling of urban areas. Random Iterative Method (RIM) weighting using the anesrake package in R studio was chosen as the most appropriate weighting method with consideration to future comparability, simplicity and representation of the population. The variables used for weighting, the proportions within population and unweighted proportions are shown to the right.

What data processing steps were taken?

Once ORIMA received the data, the following data processing steps were conducted:

- A duplicate check and speeder check was conducted.
- String question responses in Tetum were translated by The Foundation.
- "Don't know" answers in multiple-response questions were made exclusive.
- Back-coding was conducted where appropriate.
- Variable labels and value labels were checked and modified for the purposes of reporting.
- Weighting was conducted as above.

Answers indicating a type of non-response (such as "Don't know", "Not applicable" and "Refused") have been included in the base in this report, as in previous years.

	Population	Tatoli 2022 UW
	(N=634,477)	(n=2,489)
Age		
17-24	25%	8%
25-34	26%	23%
35-44	17%	22%
45-54	13%	19%
55-64	9%	16%
65 and over	11%	12%
Gender[12]		
Men	50%	49%
Women	50%	49%
Location		
Rural	68%	74%
Urban	32%	26%
Municipality		
Aileu	4%	4%
Ainaro	5%	5%
Baucau	10%	10%
Bobonaro	8%	8%
Covalima	6%	6%
Dili	26%	25%
Ermera	10%	11%
Lautem	5%	5%
Liquica	6%	6%
Manatuto	4%	4%
Manufahi	4%	4%
Oecussi	6%	5%
Viqueque	6%	6%

[11]Population proportions for the adult population aged 18+ years was used as only n=6 respondents were aged 17 years.

[12]Note 1% of respondents identified as transgender, non-binary or did not state their gender.

How confident can I be in the results?

The statistical margin of error is calculated using a proportion percentage of 50% at the 95% confidence level and can be used as a general guide when determining whether results are actually different or only different by chance. Other factors, such as the sampling method, non-response bias and measurement error should also be taken into consideration when interpreting results. Figures within text that are flagged as different amongst sub-groups were found as significant to at least one other category when using a Welch T-test at a 95% confidence interval within the cTables interface of SPSS. Analysis of differences amongst sub-groups are subject to higher margins of error and these tests take this into account. Tests are not highlighted where no sub-group difference existed.

Margin of error at 95% confidence interval for each municipality

Municipality	Sample size	Margin of error (95%CI)
National	2,385	2.0%
Aileu	104	9.6%
Ainaro	120	8.9%
Baucau	248	6.2%
Bobonaro	199	6.9%
Covalima	138	8.3%
Dili	624	3.9%
Ermera	279	5.9%
Lautem	128	8.7%
Liquica	152	7.9%
Manatuto	96	10.0%
Manufahi	112	8.0%
Oecussi	136	8.4%
Viqueque	153	11.0%

About The Asia Foundation

The Asia Foundation is a nonprofit international development organization committed to improving lives across a dynamic and developing Asia. Informed by six decades of experience and deep local expertise, our work across the region is focused on good governance, women's empowerment and gender equality, inclusive economic growth, environment and climate action, and regional and international relations. In Timor-Leste, the Foundation is currently focused on strengthening governance and policy, ending violence against women, developing inclusive tourism, and promoting peace and justice.

For more information about The Asia Foundation please visit asiafoundation.org, or contact:

Héctor Salazar Salame – Country Representative–Dili, Timor-Leste
hector.salazar.salame@asiafoundation.org

About ORIMA Research

ORIMA Research is an Australian social research company that specialises in the government and not-for-profit sectors. ORIMA has worked extensively with The Asia Foundation since 2015, including on data processing, survey methodology and analysis and reporting.

For more information about ORIMA Research please visit www.orima.com.au, or contact:

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Povu Nia Hanoin

TATOLI !