



# Understanding Tongan Youth Attitudes to Voting

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Balance of Power is a Pacific-led, multi-country program under the Australian Government's Pacific Women Lead initiative, working in Fiji, Tonga, and Vanuatu to improve understanding and opportunities for gender balanced decision making and leadership.

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# Executive Summary

This report details the findings of a survey of 300 Tongan youth (defined as aged between 18 to 44) undertaken in December 2024 to understand youth attitudes to voting and influences on voting behaviour. The participants were generally well-educated and expressed mixed levels of interest in the electoral process. Only one third of respondents expressed a strong interest in the last election of 2021 and approximately 70% stated that no parliamentarians had reached out to them in the 2021 campaign. This implies that political candidates do not value youth engagement.

For youth that do vote, approximately half decide whom to vote for a year prior to an election, while the other half decide two weeks or less before the election date. This suggests a mix of both entrenched and flexible political allegiances. The main reasons given for voting for particular candidates all relate to receiving material support from the candidate in some way. This suggests that a transactional approach to voting may prevail amongst youth.

Many respondents indicated that the issues of greatest importance to them are education and Tonga's economy. Most indicated they were happy with their current parliamentarian and felt strongly that it was important that they had a representative in Parliament to represent the views and interests of their community.

In making decisions about whom to vote for, youth most value the advice of their parents, church leaders and community leaders, as well as their own personal preferences and opinions. The main information young people in Tonga rely on in making voting decisions are conversations they hear in their communities, followed by the discussions they have in their homes.

Sixty two percent of respondents think that young people should support female candidates and 51% per cent stated that they would vote for a female candidate in their constituency. This suggests that youth are broadly supportive of women's political participation, although work remains to be done to ensure that positive attitudes translate into votes at the ballot box. In the most recent statistics and data of the Tonga Legislative Assembly (Fale Alea) there is a 10% representation of women, where there are 30 current members of parliament, 27 of which are men, and only 3 women.

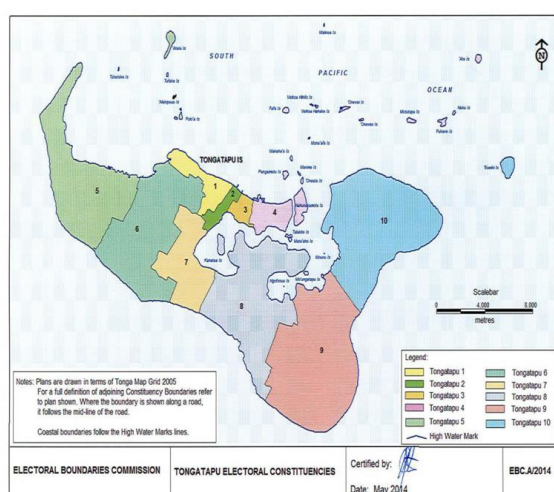
Many young people (71%) believe that elections are very important for Tonga, and 77% of those surveyed stated that they feel that it is the responsibility of young people to vote. Yet when asked about the challenges that youth face in voting, they noted that most youth have no interest in elections, while others do not know how to register or do not know how to vote. Most youth surveyed believe that the best way to overcome these challenges and encourage young people to vote is to provide public awareness programs targeting youth and to explain the importance and benefits of voting.

This survey report provides a snapshot of youth attitudes towards voting in Tonga that can help to inform youth engagement strategies in the lead up to the 2025 national election and beyond.

# Introduction

Tonga is the most recent Pacific Island to embrace greater democratic processes. It has been 15 years since political changes in 2010 have allowed more democratic opportunities, including increased opportunities for commoners to have majority rule and govern the country. Before 2010, Tonga was ruled by a hereditary monarchy, and most political power was held by the royal family and nobility. Commoners had little say in top government decisions. In 2010, reforms allowed commoners to hold most seats in Parliament and, for the first time, lead the government.

As part of these political changes in 2010, the island Kingdom was divided into seventeen



electoral constituencies, each with its own elected people's representatives. This means that there are now more people's representatives (seventeen) than traditional chiefs (nine), who previously had higher representation prior to the 2010 changes. The map shows the electoral boundaries of the main island of Tongatapu, which holds ten of the electoral constituencies. The other seven constituencies are located in the outer islands of 'Eua, Ha'apai, Vava'u, Niua Fo'ou & Niua Toputapu.

Since the democratic changes in 2010, of Tonga's seven Prime Ministers only three have been commoners. Nevertheless, as a result of the shift to increased democracy, there is now more focus on

better understanding the attitudes of Tongan voters and encouraging greater voter participation amongst Tongan society.

Tonga's demographic is characterised by a 'youth bulge'. According to the 2021 census, 35% of the population is younger than 15 years of age, 26% between the ages of 15 – 29 years old and 17% between the age of 30 – 44 years. Seventy percent of Tonga's population is therefore under 45 years old (Tonga Statistics Department, p. 28). This means that if they are mobilised to vote, young people can make a significant difference in the outcome of Parliamentary elections and political leadership in Tonga. However, large body of research shows that young people in democratic countries are considerably less likely to vote than older people (Herre, 2024). In addition, electoral processes are often not accessible or equitable for young people, which results in election outcomes being less representative (Centre for Information & Research on Civic Learning and Engagement).

For these reasons, it is important to proactively support young people to engage in Tonga's political process. Young people are often seen to hold more progressive attitudes towards social and gender-related issues. Greater engagement of young voters could therefore result in an increased number of women in positions of political leadership especially in women's representation in the Fale Alea (Legislative Assembly). As currently, there are only three women representatives out of the thirty membered Legislative Assembly.

There is a scarcity of information in Tonga to show how young people think about voting, however, there has been much speculation about young people not voting. There is very little data available to support these claims.

Therefore, in efforts to understanding youth voting attitudes and addressing the data gaps, the Tupou Tertiary Institute (TTI) Research and Training Centre coordinated this research in collaboration with Balance of Power with the

objective of gathering concrete evidence to show how young people in Tonga think and feel about voting and the influences in their lives that may affect their voting preferences and behaviours. The research aims to involve teaching staff and

students in research projects, particularly, staff and students under the age of 44 years to better understand young people's attitudes to voting, as well as to build their research capacities.

## Methodology

The research consisted of a survey of 300 young people (aged 18 to 44), conducted in December 2024. The survey (included in Annex 1) sought to provide a "snapshot" of the voting attitudes and behaviours of Tongan youth at this particular time. All of the young people surveyed had registered to vote. Two hundred young people were surveyed from the main island group of Tongatapu, and 50 young people were surveyed respectively in each of the other outer island groups of Vava'u, Ha'apai and 'Eua. The survey respondents were 50% females and 50% males.

The training of fifteen enumerators was conducted in November 2024. Enumerators were almost all young people which was a deliberate choice. Young people were more likely to feel comfortable to be open and frank with other young people interviewing them. Additionally, participating as enumerators gave young people their opportunity to build their understanding of the voting issues and enhance their research skills. Data collection was conducted in December 2024, followed by data input in January 2025, data analysis in February, and report write up in March and April 2025.

# Key Findings

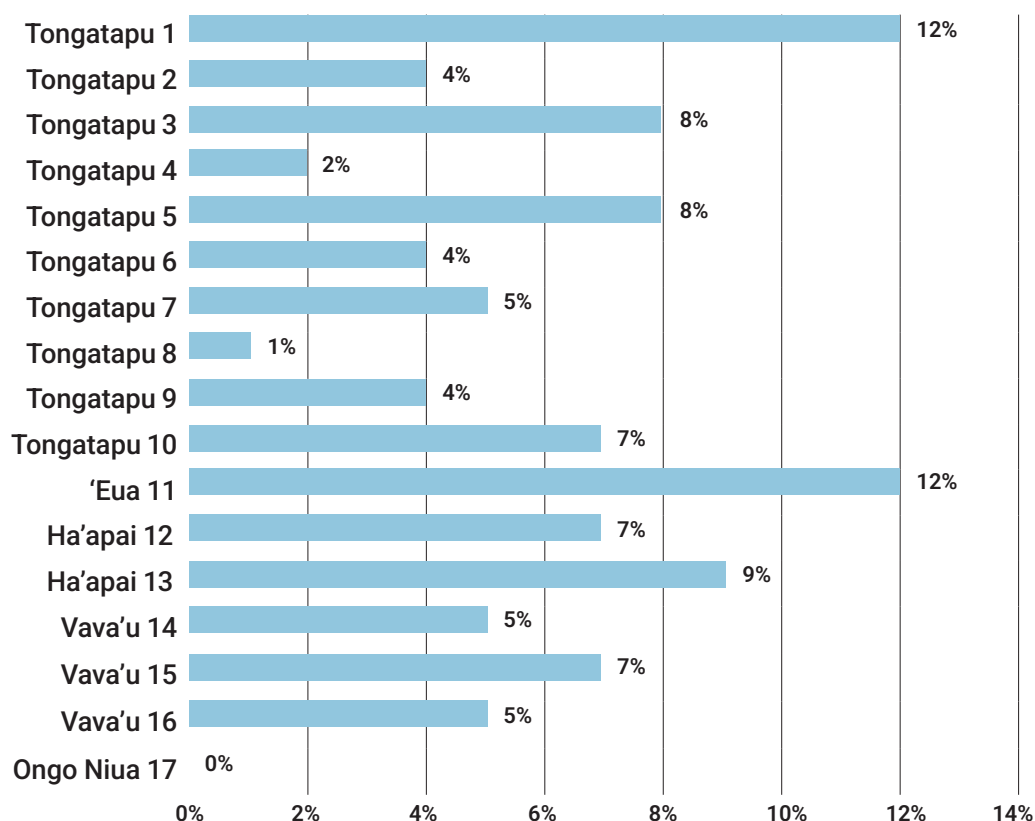
## 1. Constituency voters' registration

Voters interviewed for this research were registered across eight constituencies of the Kingdom. A breakdown of the top eight constituencies represented in the survey is contained in the following table.

Constituency	Percentage of total voters interviewed
Tongatapu Constituency Number 1	12
'Eua Constituency Number 11	12
Ha'apai Constituency Number 13	9
Tongatapu Constituency Number 3	8
Tongatapu Constituency Number 8	8
Tongatapu Constituency 10	7
Ha'apai Constituency 12	7
Vava'u Constituency 5	7

This shows that young people in Tongatapu 1 (which is the most heavily populated settlement of Kolomotu'a, along with the government estate areas to the west of the Greater Nuku'alofa) and the youth of the outer island of 'Eua are the most active in terms of youth voter registration in Tonga according to the survey. The Ha'apai Constituency Number 13, which includes the districts of 'Otu mu'omu'a, Lulunga, Ha'ano and Foa, is the third most active for youth registration, and the third is the Constituency of Tongatapu Number 3, which includes the majority of Kolofo'ou, which is the other densely populated area of the Nuku'alofa area.

**Figure 1: Research Participants and their constituencies**



Source: (n=300), disaggregated by constituency

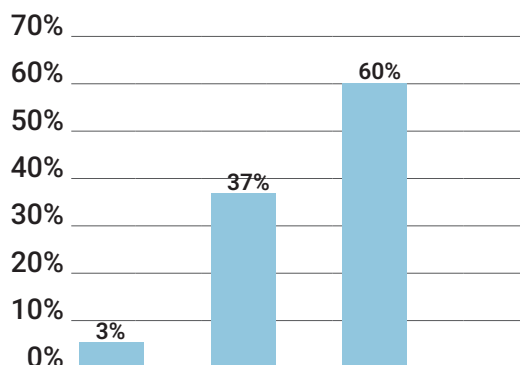


## 2. Education Level

Sixty percent of the young people who participated in this survey have had some tertiary education, while 37% have completed secondary education. Only 3% have completed some primary school education only.

This means that more than half of the young people who participated in this survey have a relatively high level of education.

Participants highest education level



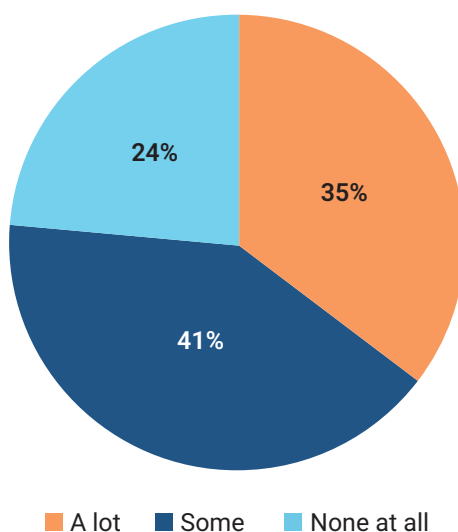
Source: (n=300), disaggregated by education level

## 3. Interest level in the 2021 election

Thirty five percent of the young people surveyed expressed that they had 'a lot' of interest in the 2021 election, while 41% stated that they only had 'some' interest, and 24% said that they had no interest.

This shows that almost half of the young people in this survey had limited interest in the most recent 2021 national election. Nevertheless, approximately one third of the young people stated very strong interest, which is not insubstantial.

Youth's interest in the election



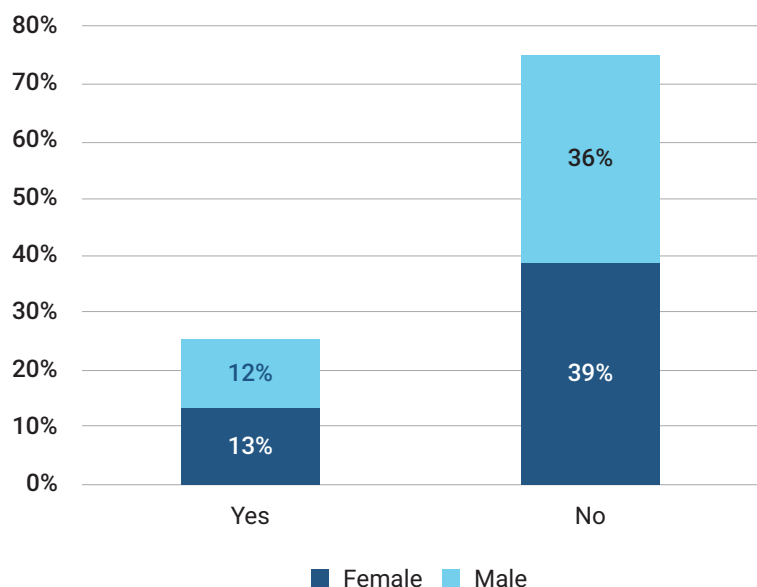
Source: (n=300), disaggregated by level of interest



#### 4. Parliamentary candidates reaching out to young people

When asked if any of the candidates in the 2021 election had reached out to persuade them to vote for them during the election campaign period, 25% of the youth replied in the affirmative, while a majority of respondents (75%) stated that no candidates had reached out to them in any form. These statistics indicate that the majority of parliamentary candidates may not be reaching out to the youth population during their election campaigns and suggest a largely untapped potential voter base.

Any political party persuade you to vote for them during their campaign?



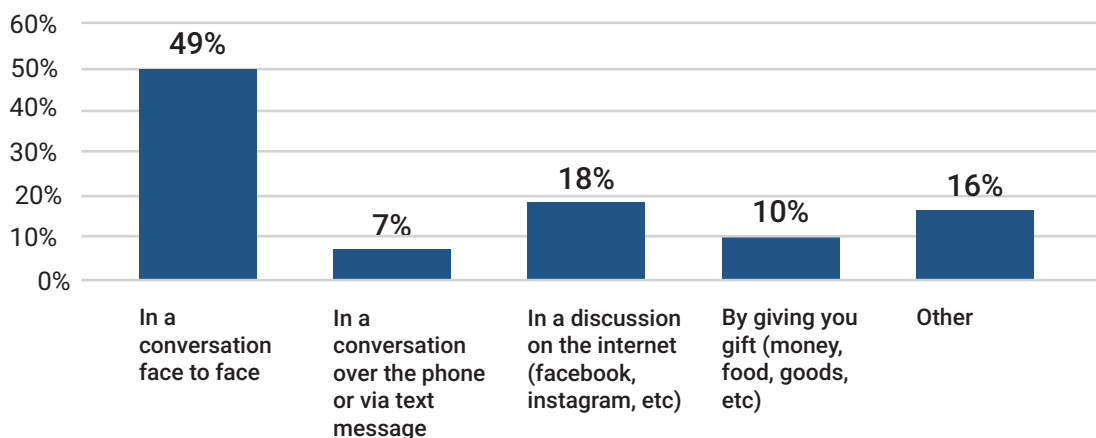
Source: (n=300), disaggregated by gender

#### 5. Ways of parliamentary candidates reaching out to young people

Source: (n=300), disaggregated by modes of candidate campaign outreach

Nearly half of the young people in this study (49%), stated that the candidates who had approached them did so through face-to-face conversations. The second most popular approach political candidates used in reaching out to youth was through the internet, such as using Instagram and Facebook. The third highest (16%) was “other” ways, which means that the choices listed in this question did not include the methods used by the candidates. The fourth most common way for political candidates to reach out to young people was through giving young people gifts (10%), and, lastly, 7% of respondents were contacted by candidates via phone calls or text messages.

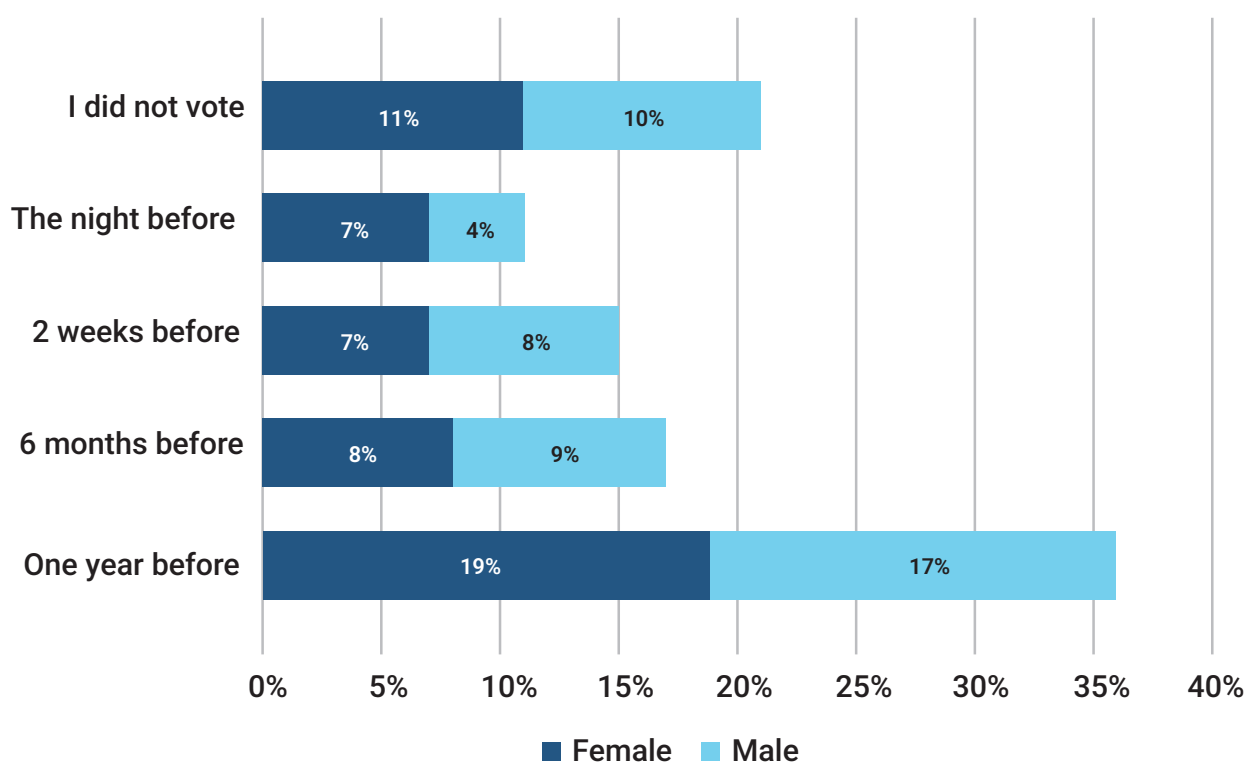
Any political party persuade you to vote for them during their campaign?



## 6. When young people decided to vote

There were a significant number of young people (21%) who decided not to vote, even after having registered to do so in the 2021 election. However, more than one third of young persons (36%) decided whom to vote for quite early on, one year ahead to vote. 17% of youth surveyed decided whom to vote for six months before the election, while 15% decided two weeks ahead of the voting date and 11% decided only the night before. This means that more than half of the young people surveyed (53%) had decided whom to vote for between six months and one year before the election, while nearly half (47%) chose their candidate a fortnight or less before the actual election date.

Time participants decided to vote

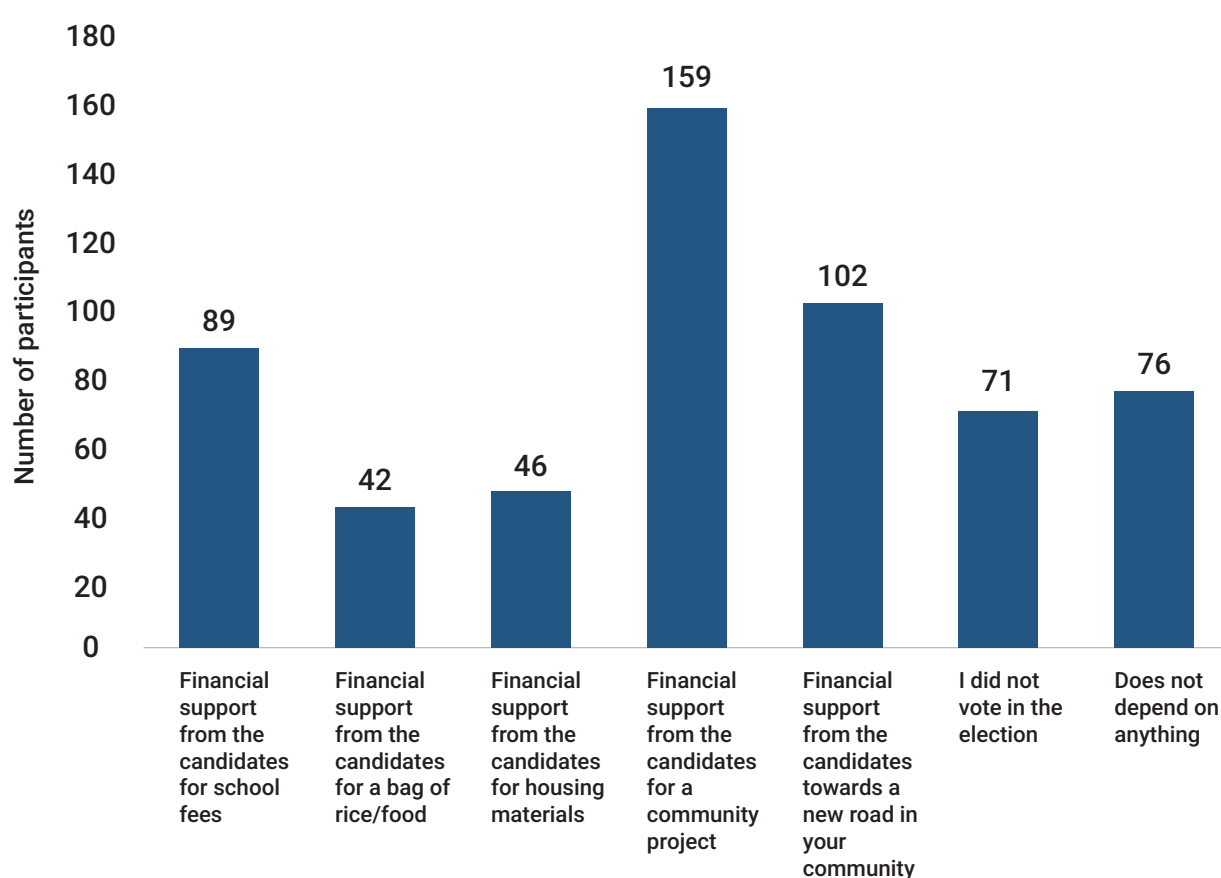


Source: (n=300), disaggregated by gender

## 7. Important factors that influenced participants to vote for their candidates

A significant number of young people (71) did not vote, even though they had registered to do so. However, for those who did vote, the main reason for voting for a particular candidate was because they received financial support from the candidate to support a community project (159). The second most popular reason for voting for a given candidate was because they received financial support from that candidate to help improve their roads (102). Young people also voted for a candidate because they received financial donations from that candidate to pay for their school/tuition fees (89), to buy housing or construction materials (46), or to spend on food, such as bags of rice (42). Notably, all of the reasons given for voting for a candidate relate to a financial incentive, suggesting that votes are viewed transactionally in return for financial payment from political candidates for various purposes, rather than for political or ideological agendas or broader societal interests and policy platforms.

**Important factors that influenced participants to vote for their candidates**

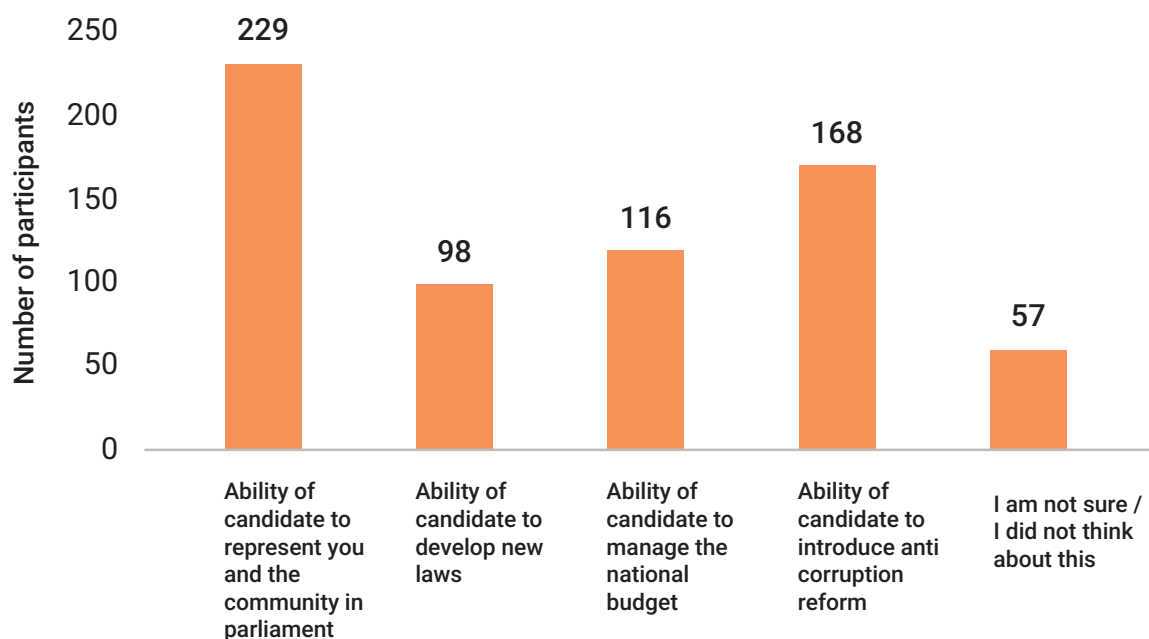


Source: (n=300)

## 8. Abilities youth considered important in candidates

When asked to indicate why it was important to them to have a representative in Parliament, most young people felt that it was that candidate's ability to represent them and their communities (229). The second most popular reason for having a parliamentary representative (168) was the ability of the candidate to introduce anti-corruption reform, followed by ability to manage the national budget (116) and to formulate new laws (98). However, there were a small number of young people (57) who did not think about the importance of having a representative in Parliament.

Abilities in candidates which youth considered important

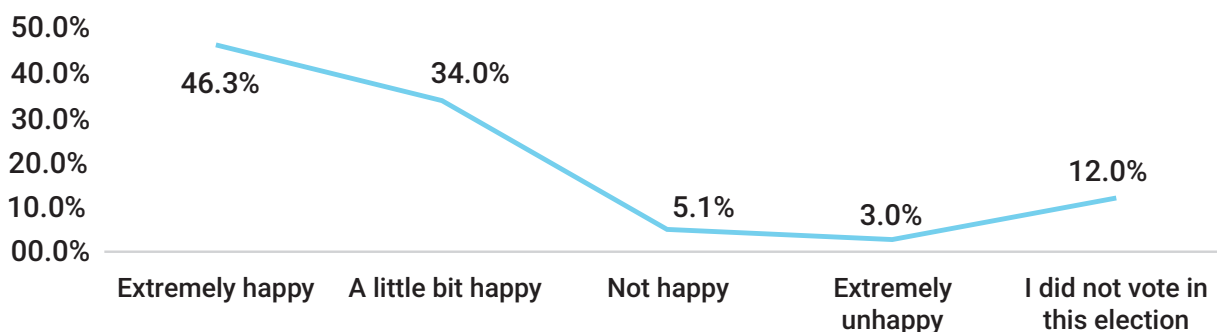


Source: (n=300)

## 9. Satisfaction level with current parliamentary representative

When asked about their satisfaction level with their current parliamentary representative, nearly half of the young people surveyed (46.3%) said they were 'extremely happy'. Slightly over one third of the young people surveyed (34%) were a 'little bit happy', 5.1% of youth were 'not happy' and 3% were 'extremely unhappy' with their current parliamentary representative. This shows that approximately 80% of the youth surveyed were satisfied with their current parliamentarians' performance.

Are you happy with the candidate in your constituency?

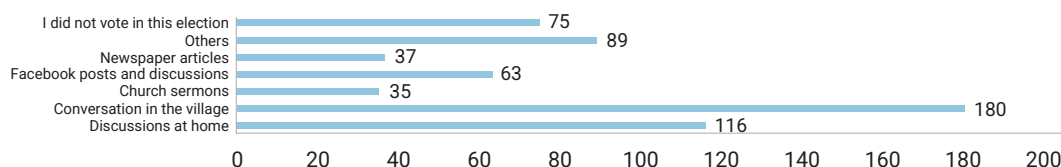


Source: (n=300), disaggregated by level of happiness

## 10. Information relied on in deciding who to vote for

Most of the young people (180) felt that the key information relied on in deciding whom to vote for came from conversations they heard in their communities. The second source of information relied on was discussions in their homes (116). The third source of information relied on was “others” (89) indicating there are other sources of information not listed in the survey that influence young people’s choice of candidate. The fourth source of information influencing young people’s voting decisions were internet discussions, such as Facebook posts and Facebook forums, followed by newspaper articles (37) and church sermons (35). Again, a significant number (75) did not vote.

**Information that encouraged you to vote for a candidate**

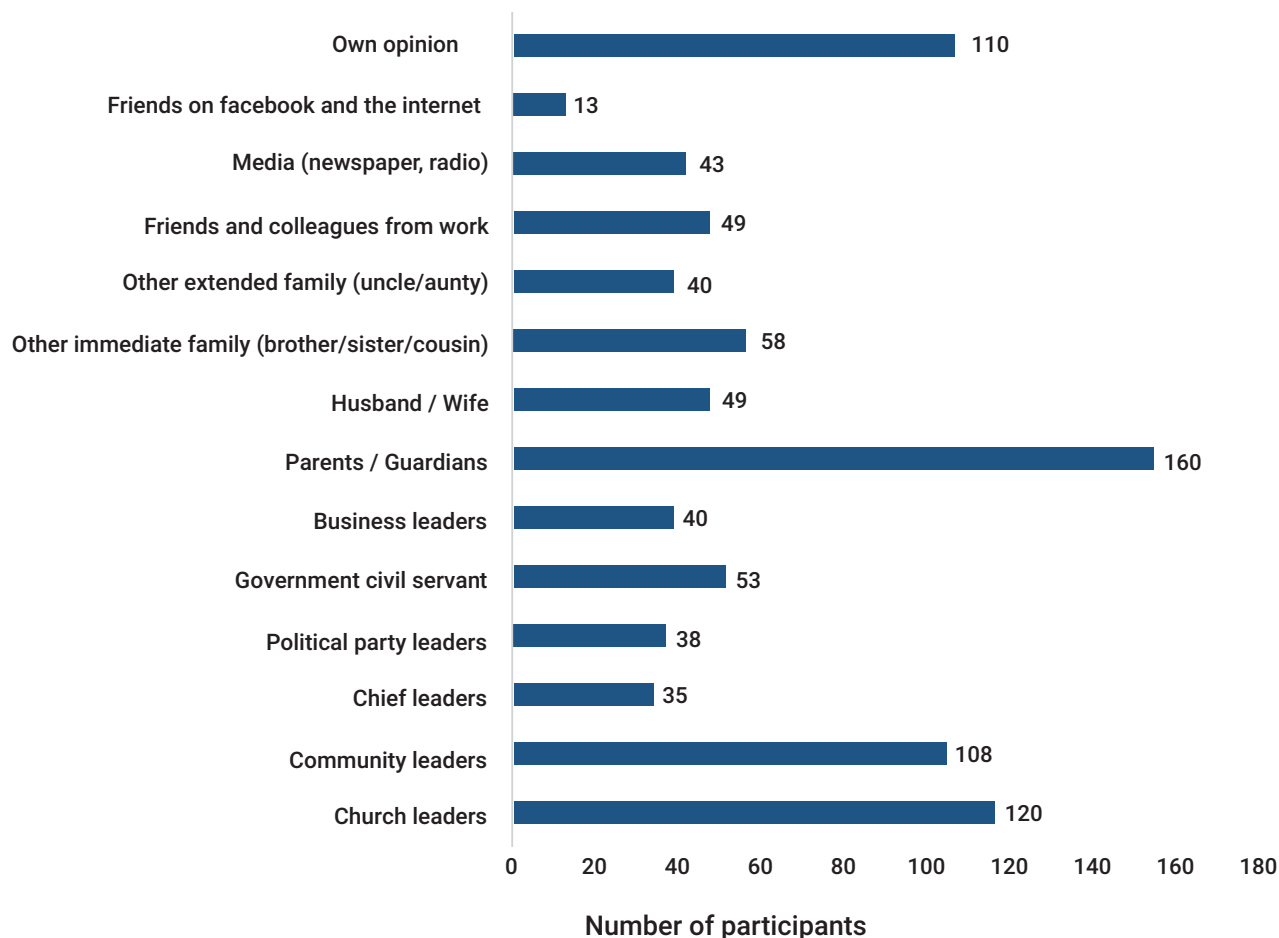


	Discussions at home	Conversation in the village	Church Sermons	Facebook posts and discussions	Newspaper articles	Others	I did not vote in this election
Series1	116	180	35	63	37	89	75
Number of participants							

Source: (n=300), disaggregated by level of interest

## 11. Whose advice do you value in your decision to vote?

**Advices you value when voting**

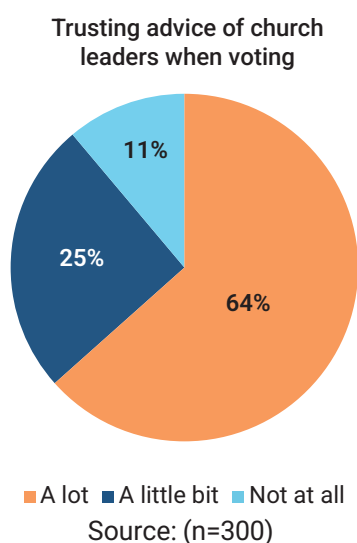


Source: (n=300)

Participants were asked to pick all the people whose advice they valued in making their voting decision. Young people valued first and foremost their parents and guardians' advice (160). Church leaders (120) were the second most valued source of advice for youth in determining whom to vote for. Young people also valued their own personal opinions (110) and fourthly, they valued the advice of community leaders (108). There was a big drop between these first four sources of advice and the remainder of sources. These comprised family members, followed by partners, friends and colleagues at work, then the media (such as radio and newspaper), then extended family and business leaders, followed by political leaders and then traditional leaders or chiefs. The least valued source of advice was from their friends on Facebook and the internet. This shows that opinions of parents and guardians, as well as Church leaders and community leaders, are valued highly by the young people surveyed. In addition, the respondents also value their own opinions quite strongly. This information is useful in considering how best to engage and influence youth political participation in the lead up to the 2025 election and beyond.

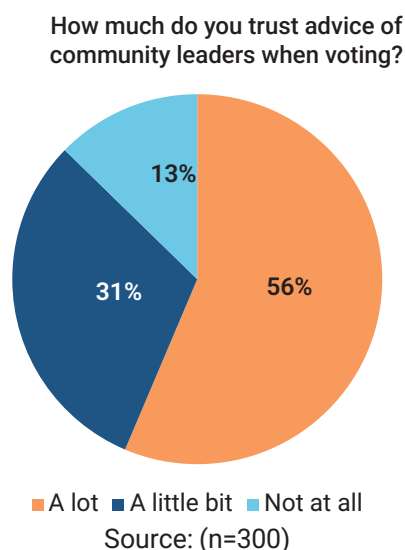
## 12. Trusting advice from Church leaders

Sixty four percent of young people stated that they trust the advice of church leaders 'a lot' when deciding whom to vote for. One quarter of the respondents (25%) stated they trust the advice of church leaders 'a little bit' and 11% of the young people stated that they do not trust the advice of church leaders at all when it comes to deciding how to vote. This suggests that church leaders are influential for voting decision-making for a large proportion of the youth population.



## 13. Trusting advice of community leaders

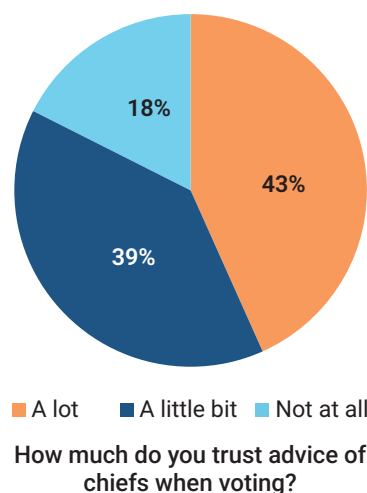
Of the 300 young people sampled, 56% trust 'a lot' the advice given to them by community leaders about whom to vote for. Thirty one percent stated they trust the advice of community leaders 'a little' and 13% do not trust the advice of community leaders at all. This suggests that while not as influential as church leaders, more than half of the youth surveyed still view community leaders as important sources of advice on how to vote.



## 14. Trusting advice of traditional chiefs

Less than half of the youth surveyed (43%) said they trust the advice of Tonga's traditional chiefs when deciding who to vote for. Another 29% said they trust chiefs only 'a little,' while 18% reported not trusting them at all. Although more youth express 'a little' trust in chiefs compared to church and community leaders, overall, traditional chiefs appear to be less influential than church and community leaders in shaping young people's voting decisions.

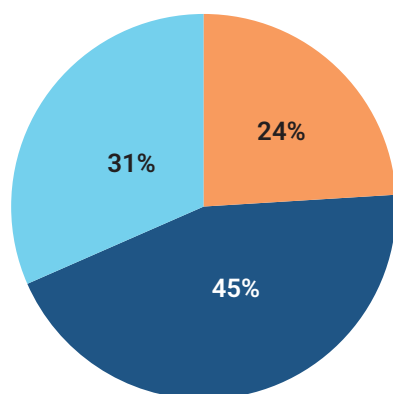
Source: (n=300)



## 15. Trusting advice of political leaders

Approximately 24% of the young people trust the advice of political leaders 'a lot' when it comes to deciding whom to vote for. Forty five percent stated that they trust political leaders 'a little bit' and 31% stated that they do not trust political leaders at all. There is a marked decrease in youth trusting political leaders, in comparison to their trust of church, community and traditional leaders.

How much do you trust political leaders when voting?



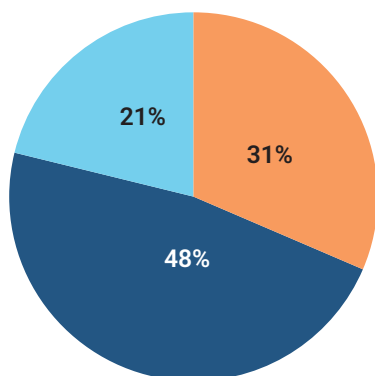
■ A lot ■ A little bit ■ Not at all

Source: (n=300)

## 16. Trusting advice of government civil servants

Just under a third of the young people surveyed (31%) trust the advice of civil servants 'a lot' in making decisions about whom to vote for. Forty eight percent trust the advice of civil servants 'a little bit' and 21% stated they do not trust civil servants at all.

How much do you trust advice of government civil servants when voting?



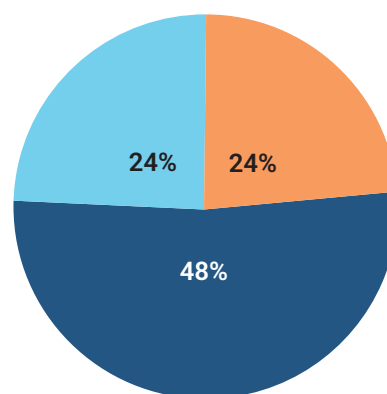
■ A lot ■ A little bit ■ Not at all

Source: (n=300)

## 17. Trusting advice of business leaders

Twenty four percent of young people surveyed trust the advice of business leaders 'a lot' in deciding whom to vote for. Fifty two percent trust the advice of business leaders 'a little bit', and 24% of young people do not trust the advice of business leaders at all.

How much do you trust business leaders when voting?

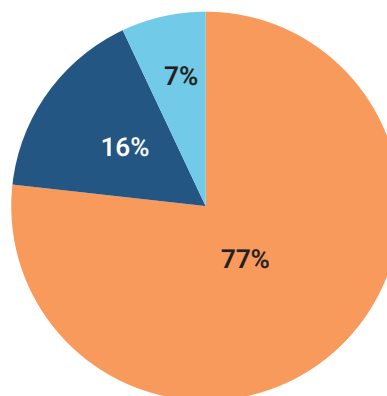


■ A lot ■ A little bit ■ Not at all

Source: (n=300)

## 18. Trusting advice of parents

How much do you trust advice of parents when voting?



■ A lot ■ A little bit ■ Not at all

Source: (n=300)

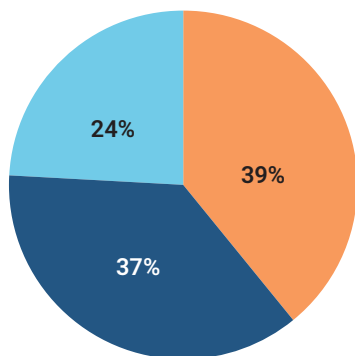
A majority of young people surveyed (77%) trust the advice of their parents 'a lot' when it comes to deciding whom to vote for. Sixteen percent trust their parents' advice 'a little bit' and only 7% do not trust their parents' advice in terms of voting decision-making. Parents emerge from the survey as being the most trusted source of advice for young people on how to vote, in comparison to other leaders and people of potential influence.



## 19. Trusting advice of partners

Approximately one in four of the young people surveyed (39%) trust the advice given to them by their existing partners, when it came to deciding whom to vote for. Over a third of young people (33%) stated that they trust the advice of their partners 'a little bit' and 24% say that they do not trust the advice of their partners at all in voting decision-making.

How much do you trust advice of spouse or partner, when voting?

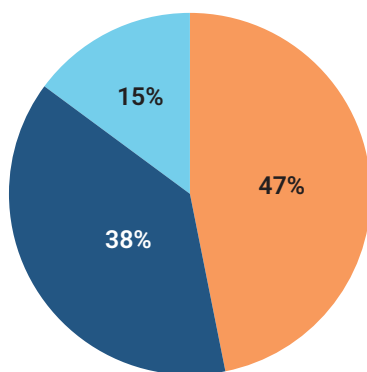


■ A lot ■ A little bit ■ Not at all

Source: (n=300)

## 20. Trusting advice of immediate family (brothers / sisters)

How much do you trust advice of immediate family (brothers/sisters) when voting?



■ A lot ■ A little bit ■ Not at all

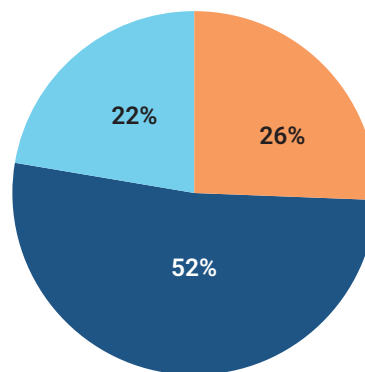
Source: (n=300)

Nearly half (47%) of young Tongans surveyed stated that they trust the advice given to them by their siblings 'a lot' in terms of whom to vote for, while 38% stated that they trust their immediate family 'a little' and 15% expressed that they do not trust the advice of their immediate family siblings at all.

## 21. Trusting advice of extended family

Twenty six percent of young people stated that they trust the advice of their extended family 'a lot' when deciding whom to vote for, while just over a half (52%) trust the advice of their extended family members 'a little bit', and 22% do not trust the advice of their extended family at all.

How much do you trust advice of extended family (uncle/aunt) when voting?



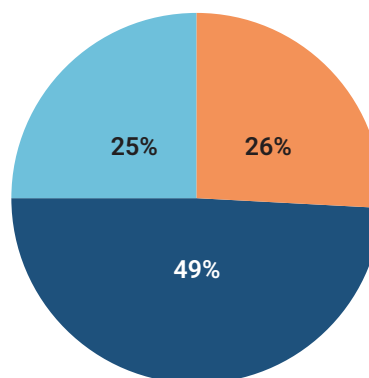
■ A lot ■ A little bit ■ Not at all

Source: (n=300)

## 22. Trusting advice of colleagues from work

When deciding whom to vote for, approximately a quarter of the young people (26%) stated that they trust the advice of their colleagues 'a lot', nearly half (49%) that they trust the advice of their colleagues a little, and a quarter that they do not trust the advice of their colleagues at all.

How much do you trust advice of colleagues from work for voting?

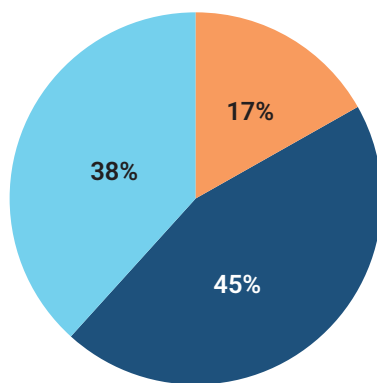


■ A lot ■ A little bit ■ Not at all

Source: (n=300)

## 23. Trusting advice of the media

How much do you trust advice of media (newspaper, radio)?



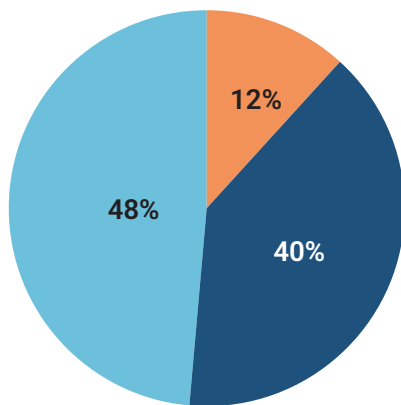
■ A lot ■ A little bit ■ Not at all

Source: (n=300)

Only 17% of the young people stated that they trust 'a lot' the advice of the media, such as radio and newspapers, in deciding whom to vote for. 45% stated that they trust the advice of the media 'a little bit', and 38% that they do not trust the media's advice at all. This suggests that using the media as a platform to increase youth political engagement would need to be approached carefully as it is not a widely trusted source of advice, or would need to be undertaken in conjunction with other means of outreach and influence.

## 24. Trusting advice of friends on Facebook and from internet

How much do you trust advice of friends on facebook and from the internet when voting?



■ A lot ■ A little bit ■ Not at all

Source: (n=300)

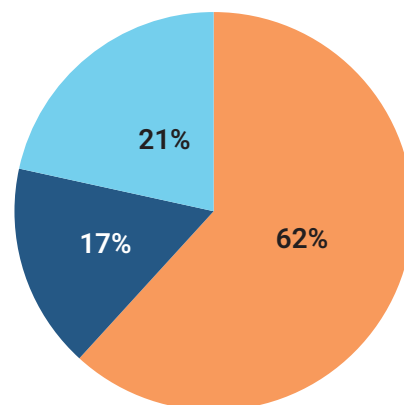
Young people surveyed had low levels of trust in the advice of their friends on Facebook, with only 12% saying they trust the advice of Facebook friends 'a lot'. 40% stated that they trust the advice of Facebook friends 'a little bit' and nearly half do not trust the advice of friends on Facebook at all. The advice of Facebook friends has the lowest trust level (12%), in comparison to other sources of advice. This suggests that efforts to influence youth political engagement through Facebook networks may be limited or face challenges in gaining influence.

## 25. Support for female candidates

Just over six out of ten young people (62% of those surveyed) stated that young people should support female candidates. 17% stated that the youth should not support female candidates and 21% were not sure.

This suggests that a majority of young people show strong support for women candidates in theory – something that could be built on in encouraging greater representation of women in Tongan politics.

Will you support a female candidate to run for parliament?

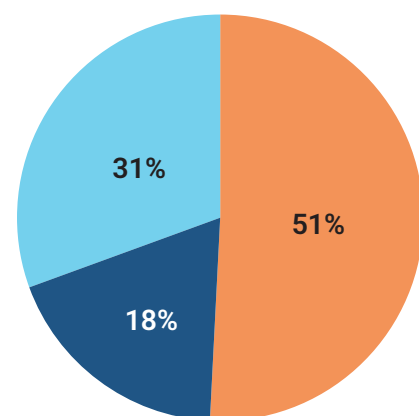


■ A lot ■ A little bit ■ Not at all

Source: (n=300)

## 26. Vote for a female in your constituency

Would you vote for a female candidate in your area?



■ Yes ■ No ■ Not sure

Source: (n=300)

When young people were asked if they would vote for a female candidate in their area, slightly over half (51%) stated that they would vote for a female candidate, 18% stated they would not vote for a female candidate, and 31% replied that they were not sure. These rates are slightly lower than those who think young people should support women candidates in theory – suggesting that while there are

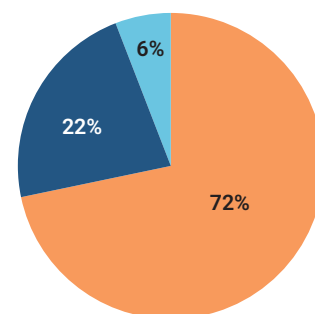
supportive attitudes more broadly amongst youth, fewer young people are in practice likely to cast their vote for female candidates. Further research could explore why this difference exists between expressed support for women candidates and anticipated actual voting behaviour. These results also suggest that there is more work to be done on ensuring that supportive attitudes towards female candidates translate into votes at the ballot box.

## 27. Is voting in elections important for the country?

More than seven out of ten young people (72% of those surveyed) believe that voting is very important for the country. 22% stated that it is 'a bit important' and only 6% stated that voting is 'not very important'. Young people seem to feel that voting is an important issue for Tonga, although there are nearly 30% who may remain somewhat sceptical about the importance or relevance of voting and could be further engaged.

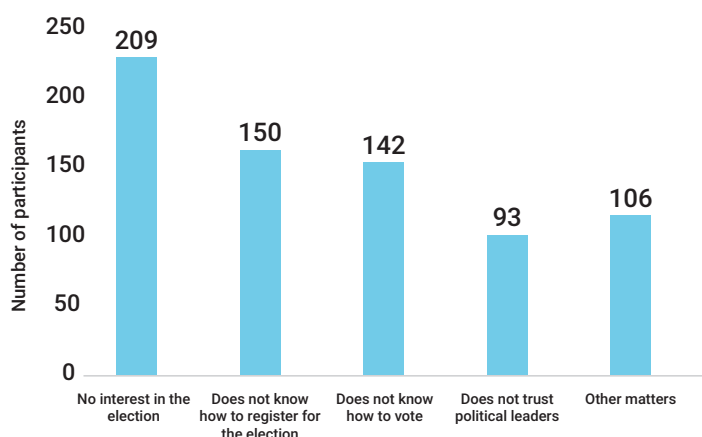
Source: (n=300)

How much do you trust advice of colleagues from work for voting



## 28. Challenges that prevent youth from voting

What challenges prevents youths from voting?

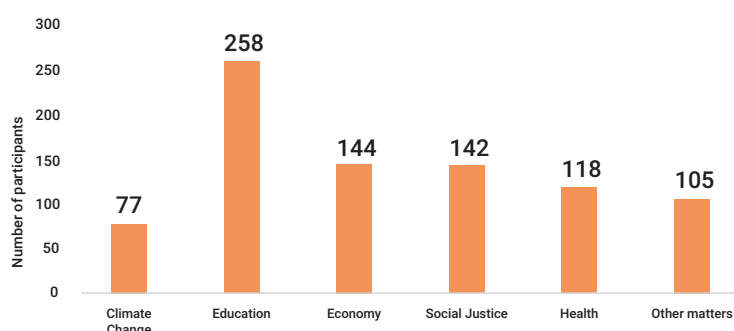


When young people were asked what challenges prevent youth from participating in elections, most (209) stated that many the youth have no interest in voting. The second greatest challenge identified was that young people do not know how to register (150) and the third greatest challenge was that youth do not how to vote (142). Following these responses, 106 respondents indicated 'other challenges' (not specified in the survey) and 93 respondents felt that a challenge was that the lack of trust in political leaders.

## 29. Issues important to young people

When young people were asked what issues are important to them, the most important issue that emerged was "education" with 258 respondents. The second and third most important issues (closely ranked) were "the economy" (144), and "social justice" (142), followed by "health", "other matters" and, least important to the young people surveyed, "climate change".

What are other issues important to young people?

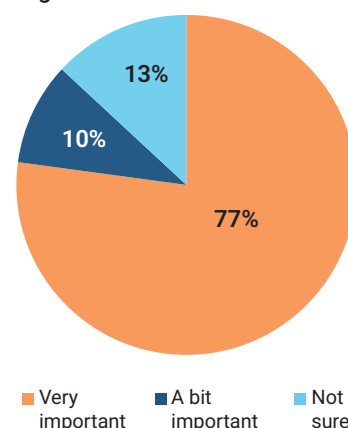


### 30. Is voting a responsibility of a young person?

77% of the youth surveyed believe that voting is a responsibility of young people who are eligible. 13% were unsure whether it was a responsibility and only 10% thought that voting was not a responsibility of eligible young people. While this suggests that a high degree of young people see voting as a responsibility, there remains nearly a quarter of young people who are less certain and may require convincing.

Source: (n=300)

Eligible voters must vote in every election

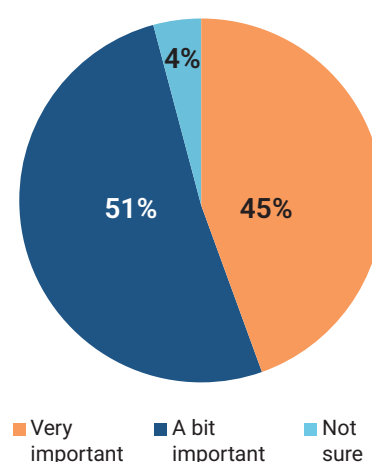


### 31. Persuading friends to vote

When young people were asked if they had persuaded their friend to also vote, 45% said they had tried to persuade their friends to vote, while 51% stated that had not persuaded any of their friends to vote. 4% stated that they were unsure whether they had persuaded a friend to vote. This suggests that while the majority of young people may see voting as a personal responsibility, they are less inclined to persuade others to vote. This may be because voting is seen as a personal matter, however more research would be needed to understand the reasons behind this.

Source: (n=300)

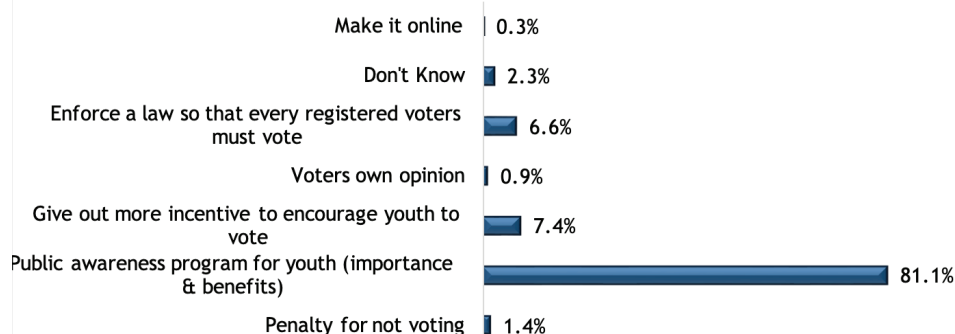
Have you persuaded your friends to vote?



### 32. Ways to encourage young people to vote

When young people were asked about ways to encourage young people to register and vote, the overwhelming majority (81.1%) stated that the best way is to provide public awareness programs for youth in Tonga to explain the importance and benefits of voting. This suggests that young people view the lack of youth political engagement to be related to a lack of awareness and understanding of the voting process and its benefits. The second most popular way to encourage young people to vote (7.4% of respondents), was to provide more incentives for young people to vote. 6.6% felt that enforcing a law that every registered voter must vote would be effective. Other ways of encouraging youth to vote mentioned by a small minority of respondents include penalising those who do not vote and making voting available online.

Way forward - how can youth be encouraged to vote in the upcoming election?



Source: (n=300)

# Discussion

The findings of this study offer critical insights into the electoral attitudes and behaviours of Tongan youth, revealing both encouraging opportunities and pressing challenges. In a country where the significant percentage of the population is under the age of 45, the political engagement of youth is central to democratic health and robust governance. However, despite recognising voting as a civic responsibility, many young people remain disengaged or uncertain about participating in electoral processes.

A notable contradiction emerges between high levels of perceived responsibility to vote (77%) and low levels of actual political engagement, particularly among those who did not vote in the 2021 election or decided who to vote for at the last minute. This ambivalence may be attributed to limited political outreach, as 75% of respondents reported no direct engagement from candidates during the 2021 campaign. This highlights a missed opportunity for political actors to mobilise a large and potentially influential voter base.

The study also reveals a transactional view of politics among Tongan youth. The most common reasons for voting were related to material or financial support from candidates, rather than policy platforms or ideological alignment. While this reflects a pragmatic response to personal economic needs, it also raises concerns about the sustainability of this practice and the shaky foundations of democratic values and the concomitant risk of undermining issue-based political engagement.

On a more positive note, the research reveals strong levels of trust in familial and religious figures. Parents, church leaders, and community leaders are the most influential sources of advice when it comes to voting, indicating the importance of leveraging these trusted networks in future civic education and engagement strategies. Conversely, political leaders, media, and online networks are viewed with far greater scepticism, suggesting a trust deficit that may hinder the effectiveness of top-down political messaging or online campaigns.

Attitudes toward gender inclusivity in politics also present a complex picture. While 62% of youth agree that young people should support female candidates, only 51% say they would vote for one - the gap between these two figures suggesting that positive attitudes do not always translate into action at the ballot box. This warrants further exploration into the barriers for young voters to support women candidates and the types of engagement that might help shift attitudes into inclusive behaviours.

The survey also identified lack of awareness as a key challenge. Many young people do not understand how to register or vote, pointing to gaps in civic education. Encouragingly, the most widely supported intervention (81%) is the development of youth-focused public awareness campaigns to promote understanding of voting processes and their relevance to young people's lives.

Overall, these findings call for a multipronged approach to improve youth voter engagement. This includes increasing accessibility to registration, expanding outreach from political candidates, developing youth-targeted civic education programs, and supporting influential figures in promoting democratic values and voting behaviors. With coordinated efforts, Tongan youth can be empowered to move from passive observers to active participants in shaping the future of their country.

# Recommendations

Based on the findings of this survey on Tongan youth attitudes toward voting, the following recommendations are proposed to strengthen youth engagement in Tonga's democratic processes:

## 1. Expand Youth Voter Registration Access

- **Modernise registration** by introducing **online user friendly voter registration platforms** that are accessible via mobile devices.
- Conduct **registration drives at tertiary institutions, secondary schools, churches, and workplaces** with high youth populations.
- Partner with community organisations and church networks to promote registration using **youth ambassadors or peer mobilisers and church leaders**.

## 2. Implement Youth-Focused Civic Education

- Launch **nationwide public awareness campaigns** tailored specifically to youth audiences to explain:
  - o The importance of voting.
  - o The role and powers of Members of Parliament.
  - o The impact of youth votes on local and national development.
- Deliver this messaging via platforms that resonate with youth, such as **Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, radio, and church youth groups**.
- Integrate civic education into school and tertiary-level curricula.

## 3. Address Barriers to Participation

- Develop **simple and visually engaging materials** explaining how to register and how to vote.
- Offer **youth-friendly FAQs** on voting processes, eligibility, and timelines.
- Explore **piloting mobile voting information kiosks** in urban and outer island communities.

## 4. Engage Key Influencers in Youth Political Decision-Making

- Work with **parents, Church leaders, and community leaders** to build their capacity as informed advocates for democratic participation.
- Provide training or resource packs for these influencers to encourage informed, ethical, and non-partisan guidance.

## 5. Encourage Direct Youth Outreach by Political Candidates

- Urge political candidates to include **youth-specific engagement strategies** in their campaign plans.
- Promote **youth forums, debates, and town halls** where young people can ask questions and express concerns directly to candidates.
- Monitor and discourage transactional campaigning (e.g., vote-buying) and educate youth about the long-term consequences of such practices.

## 6. Strengthen Youth Confidence and Independent Thinking

- Support programmes that **foster critical thinking, political awareness, and confidence** among youth.
- Encourage youth organisations to host dialogues and community outreach that affirm youth agency in political processes.
- Recognise youth who exemplify active and informed citizenship to encourage peer influence.

## 7. Promote Women's Political Participation Through Youth

- Leverage youth support for women in politics by designing campaigns that:
  - o Showcase **successful female leaders and candidates**.
  - o Facilitate **youth-led forums with women candidates**.
  - o Address barriers and stereotypes that prevent young people from voting for women, through storytelling, videos, and role models.

## 8. Build Long-Term Youth Engagement Infrastructure

- Establish a **Youth Electoral Engagement Taskforce** involving the Electoral Commission, civil society, churches, youth groups, and education stakeholders.
- Develop a **5-year Youth Voter Engagement Strategy** aligned with Tonga's election cycle, with funding support from government and international partners.

By implementing these strategies, Tonga can build a more inclusive, representative, and future-oriented democracy where youth are not only participants, but drivers of positive change.



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# Appendices



## Survey Questions (Tongan version)

### **"KO E TUKUNGA FAKAKAUKAU 'A E TO'UTUPU KI HE'ENAU FILI FALEALEA"**

Ko e fakamatala 'e ma'u mei ho'o savea, 'e tauhi malu pea 'e 'ikai ke toe 'ilo ki ai ha kakai kehe, tukukehe pe 'a e ni'ihii 'i he TTI Research & Training 'oku nau ngāue ki he savea ni. Ko ho'o kau mai ko 'eni, ko e fakakoloa ia ki he tanaki fakamatala ni. Mālō 'aupito ho'o tokoni.

**TANGATA / FEFINE (T/F):**

**KOLO 'OKU KE NOFO AI:**

**'AHO FA'ELE'I:**

**(vaha'a ta'u 1990-2003)**


### **Ko e ngaahi fehu'i:**

1. Ko e Vāhenga Fili Fika fiha 'oku ke lēsisita ke ke fili ai?  
(Siakale'i pe 'a e tali 'e taha)

1.1	Vāhenga 1	1.10	Vāhenga 10
1.2	Vāhenga 2	1.11	Vāhenga 11
1.3	Vāhenga 3	1.12	Vāhenga 12
1.4	Vāhenga 4	1.13	Vāhenga 13
1.5	Vāhenga 5	1.14	Vāhenga 14
1.6	Vāhenga 6	1.15	Vāhenga 15
1.7	Vāhenga 7	1.16	Vāhenga 16
1.8	Vāhenga 8	1.17	Vāhenga 17
1.9	Vāhenga 9		

2. Ne 'osi pe 'a ho'o ako 'i he:  
(Siakale'i pe 'a e tali 'e taha)
- 2.1. Ako Lautohi si'i
  - 2.2. Ako Kolisi
  - 2.3. Ako Tēsiale pe Ako Faka'univēsiti

3. 'I ho'o manatu ki he Fili Falealea he 2021, na'e 'i ai ha'o tokanga ki he fili ko ia?

*(Siakale'i pe 'a e tali 'e taha)*

- 3.1. Tokanga lahi
- 3.2. Tokanga pe
- 3.3. Hala ha'aku tokanga

4. Na'e 'i ai ha kanititeiti na'e feinga atu kia koe ke ke fili ma'ana he taimi kemipeini 'o e Fili Falealea he 2021?

*(Siakale'i pe 'a e tali 'e taha)*

- 4.1. 'Io
- 4.2. 'Ikai

5. Kapau na'a ke 'io he fehu'i 4, na'e anga fefee 'a e feinga atu 'a e kanititeiti kiate koe?

*(Faka'ilonga'i 'a e kotoa 'o e ngaahi me'a 'oku ke Mahu'inga 'ia ai)*

	5.1. 'I he pō talanoa tonu mo ia
	5.2. 'I he talanoa telefoni pe ko e text mai he telefoni
	5.3. 'I he talanoa mai he 'initaneti (facebook, instagram, etc)
	5.4. Foaki atu ha'o me'a'ofa (koloa, pa'anga, me'akai, etc)
	5.5. Ha toe founa kehe.

6. Ko e fē taimi na'a ke fakapapau'i ai ke ke fili Falealea?

*(Siakale'i pe 'a e tali 'e taha)*

- 6.1. Ta'u 'e 1 kimu'a he fili
- 6.2. Mahina 'e 6 kimu'a he fili
- 6.3. Uike 'e ua kimu'a he 'aho fili
- 6.4. Efiaki pe kimu'a he 'aho fili
- 6.5. Na'e 'ikai ke u fili au ia

7. Ko e fē 'a e ngaahi 'uhinga 'oku ha atu 'i lalo na'e makatu'unga ai ho'o fili?  
(Faka'ilonga'i kotoa 'a e ngaahi 'uhinga na'a ne uesia ho'o fili.)

	7.1. Tokoni Fakapa'anga e kanititeiti ki he totongi ako
	7.2. Tokoni Fakapa'anga e kanititeiti ki he me'atokoni
	7.3. Tokoni Fakapa'anga e kanititeiti ki he ngaahi naunau langa
	7.4. Tokoni Fakapa'anga e kanititeiti ki he ngaahi poloseki langa fakalakalaka he Vāhenga
	7.5. Tokoni Fakapa'anga e kanititeiti ki he fakalelei 'o e hala 'i homou feitu'u
	7.6. Na'e 'ikai keu fili au he 2021
	7.7. 'Ikai ha makatu'unga

8. Ko e ha e ngaahi me'a 'oku ke Mahu'inga 'ia ai 'i ha taha Fakafofonga Fale Alea?  
(Faka'ilonga'i 'a e kotoa 'o e ngaahi me'a 'oku ke Mahu'inga 'ia ai.)

	8.1. Malava e kanititeiti ke fakafofonga'i koe mo ho'o mou Vāhenga 'i he Fale Alea
	8.2. Malava e kanititeiti ke fa'u e ngaahi laoi
	8.3. Malava e kanititeiti ke 'ilo ki hono leva'i 'o e patiseti fakafonua
	8.4. Malava e kanititeiti ke fakahu mai e ngaahi liliu ke ta'ofi e faihala
	8.5. Na'e 'ikai ke u fakakaukau au ki he ngaahi me'a 'i 'olunga.

9. 'Oku ke kei fiefia pe ki he tokotaha fakafofonga Falealea 'i ho'o mou Vāhenga?  
(Siakale'i pe 'a e tali 'e taha)

- 9.1. Fiefia 'aupito
- 9.2. Fiefia pe
- 9.3. 'Ikai keu fiefia
- 9.4. Loto mamahi 'aupito
- 9.5. Na'e 'ikai ke u fili au he Fili Falealea he 2021

10. Ko e fē 'a e ngaahi me'a 'oku ne ue'i lahi koe ke ke fili ai ki ha tokotaha kanititeiti?  
(Faka'ilonga'i 'a e ngaahi 'uhinga kotoa 'oku ne ue'i koe ho'o fili)

	10.1. Ngaahi talanoa 'i 'api
	10.2. Ngaahi talanoa 'i homau kolo
	10.3. Ngaahi malanga 'i falelotu
	10.4. Ngaahi tālanga mo e talanoa he facebook
	10.5. Ngaahi talanoa mo e tālanga he ngaahi nusipepa
	10.6. Ngaahi me'a kehe
	10.7. Na'e 'ikai ke u fili au he Fili Falealea he 2021

11. Ko e fale'i 'a hai 'oku ke Mahu'inga 'ia taha ai, he taimi 'oku ke teu fili ai?  
(Faka'ilonga'i 'a e kotoa 'o e ni'ihiko ia 'oku ke Mahu'inga 'ia 'i he 'enau fale'i).

	11.1. Kau taki lotu
	11.2. Kau taki homau kolo
	11.3. Hou'eiki
	11.4. Kau taki fakapolitikale
	11.5. Tokotaha ngāue fakapule'anga
	11.6. Ni'ihiko 'oku fakalele pisinisi
	11.7. Ongomātu'a / Tauhi fānau
	11.8. Husepaniti pe uaifi
	11.9. Tokoua/tuonga'ane/tuofefine
	11.10. Ni'ihiko kehe he kāinga (tokoua e fa'ee/tamai, mehekitanga, etc)
	11.11. Kaungame'a mo e kaungā ngāue he ngāue'anga 'oku ou ngāue ai
	11.12. Nusipepa & lētio (mitia)
	11.13. Ngaahi kaume'a Facebook pe 'initaneti
	11.14. 'Ikai ha fale'i ka ko e fakakaukau fakafo'ituitui pe.

12. Ko e hā e lahi ho'o falala ki he fale'i 'a e kau taki lotu, he taimi ko ee 'oku ke Fili Falealea ai?  
(Siakale'i pe 'a e tali 'e taha)

- 12.1. Falala 'aupito
- 12.2. Falala si'isi'i pe
- 12.3. 'Ikai ha'aku falala 'e taha

13. Ko e hā e lahi ho'o falala ki he kau taki homou kolo, he taimi ko ee 'oku ke Fili Falealea ai? (Siakale'i pe 'a e tali 'e taha)

- 13.1. Falala 'aupito
- 13.2. Falala si'isi'i pe
- 13.3. 'Ikai ha'aku falala 'e taha

14. Ko e hā e lahi ho'o falala ki homou hou'eiki, he taimi ko ee 'oku ke Fili Falealea ai? (Siakale'i pe 'a e tali 'e taha)

- 14.1. Falala 'aupito
- 14.2. Falala si'isi'i pe
- 14.3. 'Ikai ha'aku falala 'e taha

15. Ko e hā e lahi ho'o falala ki he fale'i 'a e kau taki fakapolitikale, he taimi ko ee 'oku ke Fili Falealea ai.

(Siakale'i pe 'a e tali 'e taha)

- 15.1. Falala 'aupito
- 15.2. Falala si'isi'i pe
- 15.3. 'Ikai ha'aku falala 'e taha

16. Ko e hā e lahi ho’o falala ki he fale’i ‘a e kau ngāue fakapule’anga, he taimi ko ee ‘oku ke Fili Falealea ai.  
(*Siakale’i pe ‘a e tali ‘e taha*)  
16.1. Falala ‘aupito  
16.2. Falala si’isi’i pe  
16.3. ‘Ikai ha’aku falala ‘e taha
17. Ko e hā e lahi ho’o falala ki he fale’i ‘a e kau taki fakapisinisi, he taimi ko ee ‘oku ke Fili Falealea ai?  
(*Siakale’i pe ‘a e tali ‘e taha*)  
17.1. Falala ‘aupito  
17.2. Falala si’isi’i pe  
17.3. ‘Ikai ha’aku falala ‘e taha
18. Ko e hā e lahi ho’o falala ki he fale’i ho’o ongo mātu’a pe tauhi fānau, he taimi ko ee ‘oku ke Fili Falealea ai?  
(*Siakale’i pe ‘a e tali ‘e taha*)  
18.1. Falala ‘aupito  
18.2. Falala si’isi’i pe  
18.3. ‘Ikai ha’aku falala ‘e taha
19. Ko e hā e lahi ho’o falala ki he fale’i ho malí / kaume’a / kaungāme’a, he taimi ko ee ‘oku ke Fili Falealea ai?  
(*Siakale’i pe ‘a e tali ‘e taha*)  
19.1. Falala ‘aupito  
19.2. Falala si’isi’i pe  
19.3. ‘Ikai ha’aku falala ‘e taha
20. Ko e hā e lahi ho’o falala ki he fale’i ho tokoua’/tuonga’ane/tuofefine (siblings & cousins) he taimi ko ee ‘oku ke Fili Falealea ai?  
(*Siakale’i pe ‘a e tali ‘e taha*)  
20.1. Falala ‘aupito  
20.2. Falala si’isi’i pe  
20.3. ‘Ikai ha’aku falala ‘e taha
21. Ko e hā e lahi ho’o falala ki he fale’i ho kāinga kehe (mehekitanga, etc) he taimi ko ee ‘oku ke Fili Falealea ai?  
(*Siakale’i pe ‘a e tali ‘e taha*)  
21.1. Falala ‘aupito  
21.2. Falala si’isi’i pe  
21.3. ‘Ikai ha’aku falala ‘e taha
22. Ko e hā e lahi ho’o falala ki he fale’i ‘a ho’o kaungā ngāue, he taimi ko ee ‘oku ke Fili Falealea ai?  
(*Siakale’i pe ‘a e tali ‘e taha*)  
22.1. Falala ‘aupito  
22.2. Falala si’isi’i pe  
22.3. ‘Ikai ha’aku falala ‘e taha

23. Ko e hā e lahi ho’o falala ki he fale’i ‘a e mītia (nusipepa, lētio), he taimi ko ee ‘oku ke Fili Falealea ai?  
(*Siakale’i pe ‘a e tali ‘e taha*)
- 23.1. Falala ‘aupito
- 23.2. Falala si’isi’i pe
- 23.3. ‘Ikai ha’aku falala ‘e taha
24. Ko e hā e lahi ho’o falala ki he fale’i ‘a ho’o kaungāme’a he facebook pe ko e ‘initaneti, he taimi ko ee ‘oku ke Fili Falealea ai?  
(*Siakale’i pe ‘a e tali ‘e taha*)
- 24.1. Falala ‘aupito
- 24.2. Falala si’isi’i pe
- 24.3. ‘Ikai ha’aku falala ‘e taha
25. ‘Oku ke pehee ‘oku totonu ke poupou e to’utupu ki ha kanititeiti fefine?  
(*Siakale’i pe ‘a e tali ‘e taha*)
- 25.1. ‘Io
- 25.2. ‘Ikai
- 25.3. ‘Ikai keu fakapapau’i
26. Kapau ‘e ‘i ai ha kanititeiti fefine mei homou Vāhenga fili, te ke fili ai?  
(*Siakale’i pe ‘a e tali ‘e taha*)
- 26.1. ‘Io
- 26.2. ‘Ikai
- 26.3. ‘Ikai keu fakapapau’i
27. Ko e hā e Mahu’inga kia koe ‘a e hanga ‘e he fili Falealea ‘o uesia ‘a e anga ‘o e fakalele ‘o e fonua (sōsaieti)?  
(*Siakale’i pe ‘a e tali ‘e taha*)
- 27.1. Mahu’inga ‘aupito
- 27.2. Mahu’inga pe
- 27.3. ‘Ikai ke mahu’inga ia
28. Ko e hā ‘a e ngaahi fakafe’atungia ki he kau mai ‘a e to’utupu ki he Fili Falealea?  
(*Faka’ilonga’i ‘a e kotoa ‘a e ngaahi me’a ‘oku ke pehe ko e fakafe’atungia*)

	28.1. ‘Ikai ha tokanga ‘a e to’utupu ki he Fili
	28.2. ‘Ikai ke ‘ilo lelei kinautolu ki he founa lesisita
	28.3. ‘Ikai ke ‘ilo lelei kinautolu ki he founa fili
	28.4. Ta’efalala kinautolu ki he kau tali fakapolitikale
	28.5. ‘UHINGA kehe pe ia



29. Ko e hā 'a e ngaahi me'a makehe 'oku mahu'inga ia ki he to'utupu?  
(Faka'ilonga'i 'a e kotoa 'a e ngaahi 'isiu 'oku ke pehe 'oku Mahu'inga).

	29.1.Feliliuaki 'a e 'ea
	29.2.Ako
	29.3.Tu'unga faka'ekonomika 'o e fonua
	29.4.Tau'i 'o e faihala (Social justice)
	29.5.Tukunga 'o e mo'ui lelei 'a e kakai 'o e fonua
	29.6.Ngaahi me'a makehe

30. 'Oku ke tui ko e fili Falealea ko e fatongia pau 'o ha taha kuo ne a'usia e ta'u fili?

(Siakale'i pe 'a e tali 'e taha)

- 30.1. 'lo  
30.2. 'Ikai  
30.3. 'Ikai keu fakapapau'i

31. Kuo ke faka'ai'ai ha'o kaungāme'a ke fili?

(Siakale'i pe 'a e tali 'e taha)

- 31.1. 'lo  
31.2. 'Ikai  
31.3. 'Ikai keu fakapapau'i

32. Ko e hā ha ngaahi founa 'e toe faka'ai'ai 'aki 'a e to'utupu ke nau lēsisita pea nau kau mai ki he Fili Fale Alea?

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## Survey Questions (English version)

### **"UNDERSTANDING OF TONGAN YOUTH ON VOTING IDEAS"**

Information provided from your survey will be kept secure and will be kept anonymous, except for those in the TTI Research & Training who are working on this survey. Your participation will be highly appreciated. Thank you for your help.

<b>MALE / FEMALE (M/F):</b>	
<b>VILLAGE:</b>	
<b>DATE OF BIRTH:</b> (year between 1990-2003)	

### **The questions:**

1. What Voting District are you registered in?  
(Circle only one answer)

1.18	District 1	1.28	District 10
1.19	District 2	1.29	District 11
1.20	District 3	1.30	District 12
1.21	District 4	1.31	District 13
1.22	District 5	1.32	District 14
1.23	District 6	1.33	District 15
1.24	District 7	1.34	District 16
1.25	District 8	1.35	District 17
1.26	District 9		

2. Have you completed:  
(Circle only one answer)

- 1.1. Primary school education only
- 1.2. Secondary school education only
- 1.3. Tertiary education

3. How interested were you in the 2021 general election?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. A lot
- 1.2. Some
- 1.3. None at all

4. Did any candidate or political party try to persuade you to vote for them during the 2021 campaign?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. Yes
- 1.2. No

5. If yes, how did the candidate or political party try to persuade you?

*(Mark all that apply)*

	5.1. Conversation with the candidate personally
	5.2. By phone conversation or by text message
	5.3. By talking to me online (facebook, instagram, etc)
	5.4. Give a gift (goods, money, food, etc)
	5.5. Some other way

6. When did you decide who to vote for in the election?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. 12 months before
- 1.2. 6 months before
- 1.3. 2 weeks before
- 1.4. The night before
- 1.5. I did not vote in the election

7. Were any of the following factors influenced your vote?

*(Mark all that apply)*

	7.1. Financial support from the candidates for school fees
	7.2. Financial support from the candidates for a bag of rice/food
	7.3. Financial support from the candidates for housing materials
	7.4. Financial support from the candidates for a community project
	7.5. Financial support from the candidate towards a new road in your community
	7.6. I did not vote in the election
	7.7. No reason

8. What do you look for in a Member of Parliament?

*(Mark all that apply)*

<input type="checkbox"/>	8.1. Ability of candidate to represent you and the community in parliament
<input type="checkbox"/>	8.2. Ability of candidate to develop new laws
<input type="checkbox"/>	8.3. Ability of candidate to manage the national budget
<input type="checkbox"/>	8.4. Ability of candidate to introduce anti-corruption reform
<input type="checkbox"/>	8.5. I am not sure/I did not think about this

9. Are you still happy with your candidate choice in the snap election for your District?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. Extremely happy
- 1.2. A little bit happy
- 1.3. Not happy
- 1.4. Extremely unhappy
- 1.5. I did not vote in this elections

10. What information do you rely on when deciding who to vote for?

*(Mark all that apply)*

<input type="checkbox"/>	10.1. Discussion at home
<input type="checkbox"/>	10.2. Conversations in the village
<input type="checkbox"/>	10.3. Church sermons
<input type="checkbox"/>	10.4. Facebook posts and discussions
<input type="checkbox"/>	10.5. Newspaper article
<input type="checkbox"/>	10.6. Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	10.7. I did not vote in this elections

11. Whose advice do you value the most when deciding who to vote for?

*(Mark all that apply).*

<input type="checkbox"/>	11.1. Church leaders
<input type="checkbox"/>	11.2. Community leaders
<input type="checkbox"/>	11.3. Chief leaders
<input type="checkbox"/>	11.4. Political party leaders
<input type="checkbox"/>	11.5. Government employee
<input type="checkbox"/>	11.6. Business leaders
<input type="checkbox"/>	11.7. Parents/Guardians
<input type="checkbox"/>	11.8. Husband/Wife
<input type="checkbox"/>	11.9. Brother/Sister

	11.10. Uncle/Aunt
	11.11. Friends and colleagues from work
	11.12. Media (newspaper, radio)
	11.13. Friends on Facebook and from the internet
	11.14. No advice but personal reflection.

12. When you are deciding who to vote for, how much do you trust the advice of church leaders?  
(Circle only one answer)

- 1.1. A lot
- 1.2. A little bit
- 1.3. Not at all

13. When you are deciding who to vote for, how much do you trust the advice of community leaders?  
(Circle only one answer)

- 1.1. A lot
- 1.2. A little bit
- 1.3. Not at all

14. When you are deciding who to vote for, how much do you trust the advice of chief leaders? (Circle only one answer)

- 1.1. A lot
- 1.2. A little bit
- 1.3. Not at all

15. When you are deciding who to vote for, how much do you trust the advice of political party leaders?  
(Circle only one answer)

- 1.1. A lot
- 1.2. A little bit
- 1.3. Not at all

16. When you are deciding who to vote for, how much do you trust the advice of government employee?  
(Circle only one answer)

- 1.1. A lot
- 1.2. A little bit
- 1.3. Not at all

17. When you are deciding who to vote for, how much do you trust the advice of business leaders?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. A lot
- 1.2. A little bit
- 1.3. Not at all

18. When you are deciding who to vote for, how much do you trust the advice of parents or guardians?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. A lot
- 1.2. A little bit
- 1.3. Not at all

19. When you are deciding who to vote for, how much do you trust the advice of husband/wife/boyfriend/girlfriend/friend?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. A lot
- 1.2. A little bit
- 1.3. Not at all

20. When you are deciding who to vote for, how much do you trust the advice of brother/sister (siblings & cousins)?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. A lot
- 1.2. A little bit
- 1.3. Not at all

21. When you are deciding who to vote for, how much do you trust the advice of uncle/aunt?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. A lot
- 1.2. A little bit
- 1.3. Not at all

22. When you are deciding who to vote for, how much do you trust the advice of friends and colleagues from work?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. A lot
- 1.2. A little bit
- 1.3. Not at all

23. When you are deciding who to vote for, how much do you trust the advice of media (newspaper, radio)?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. A lot
- 1.2. A little bit
- 1.3. Not at all

24. When you are deciding who to vote for, how much do you trust the advice of friends on Facebook and from the internet?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. A lot
- 1.2. A little bit
- 1.3. Not at all

25. Do you believe young people should support women candidates?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. Yes
- 1.2. No
- 1.3. Not sure

26. Would you vote for a woman candidate if she ran in your district?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. Yes
- 1.2. No
- 1.3. Not sure

27. How important is it to you that legislative elections impact the way society functions?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. Very important
- 1.2. Worth Only
- 1.3. It doesn't matter

28. What are the challenges preventing young people from participating in legislative elections?

*(Mark all that apply)*

<input type="checkbox"/>	28.1.Youth have no interest in the election
<input type="checkbox"/>	28.2.Lack of awareness about the registration process
<input type="checkbox"/>	28.3.Lack of awareness about the selection process
<input type="checkbox"/>	28.4.Distrust politically correct views
<input type="checkbox"/>	28.5.Other reasons



29. What special things are important to the youth?

*(Mark all that apply).*

<input type="checkbox"/>	29.1.Climate Change
<input type="checkbox"/>	29.2.Education
<input type="checkbox"/>	29.3.The Country's economy
<input type="checkbox"/>	29.4.Fight against social justice
<input type="checkbox"/>	29.5.Public Health Conditions
<input type="checkbox"/>	29.6.Others

30. Do you believe that legislative elections are the defining responsibility of someone who has reached the election year?

*(Circle only one answer)*

- 1.1. Yes
- 1.2. No
- 1.3. Not sure

31. Have you encouraged a friend to vote?

*(Mark only one answer)*

- 1.1. Yes
- 1.2. No
- 1.3. Not sure

32. In what ways can youth be encouraged to register and participate in Parliament Elections?

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