



FOSTERING CONSTRUCTIVE CITIZENSHIP IN LIBERIA

An evidence-based policy paper
SCORE LIBERIA Wave Two (2018)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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About SCORE Liberia & SeeD

SeeD implemented two waves of the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation (SCORE) Index in Liberia between 2016 – 2018 in partnership with PBO, United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and UNDP. SCORE Liberia was designed following a rigorous participatory process and the fieldwork was conducted by SfCG with expert support from Dr David Backer (University of Maryland, US). All the data presented therein is from SCORE Liberia Waves conducted between 2016 and 2018. The ideas, opinions and comments therein this policy paper are entirely the responsibility of its author(s) and do not necessarily represent or reflect donors' policies.

The SCORE Index was originally developed by SeeD in collaboration with the UNDP with funding from USAID. The SCORE Index has also been implemented in Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus Moldova, Malaysia, Nepal and Ukraine. SeeD advises international development organisations, governments and civil society leaders on the design and implementation of evidence-based strategies for social change and sustaining peace. Our work contributes to the global debate on how to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals for building peaceful and prosperous societies, empowering women and youth and improving citizens' connectedness in urban spaces. SeeD uses participatory research techniques and advanced analytical instruments to bridge the peacebuilding evidence gap, investigating and predicting optimal pathways for sustaining peace and provide evidence-based policy recommendations. For more on SeeD, visit: <https://www.seedsofpeace.eu>



Ambasáid na hÉireann
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Fostering Constructive Citizenship

SCORE LIBERIA 2018 Policy Brief

Introduction

SCORE Liberia 2018 assesses over 350 indicators to investigate social cohesion in the country, focusing on civic attitudes, intergroup relations, violence tendencies, gender dynamics as well as effectiveness and confidence in governance institutions. Evidence presented in this policy brief is based on the advanced statistical analysis using a representative random sample of over 6200 people across Liberia. SCORE Liberia findings aim to support evidence-based public policy, and development and reconciliation investments to improve their efficacy and impact in order to contribute to sustaining peace in the country. This policy brief focuses on identifying evidence-based pathways to fostering non-violent constructive citizenship in Liberia, and should be read in conjunction with the policy brief on mitigating violence tendencies.

The concept of constructive citizenship is vital for healthy, representative democracies. In the context of Liberia, it encompasses non-violent active citizenship, support for representative democracy and support for reforms and policies aimed at propelling development and good governance in the country. One of the key findings of SCORE Liberia 2018 is the central role sense of agency¹ and civic responsibility² play in fostering healthy citizenship choices. As such, sense of agency and civic responsibility are strong predictors of support for reform policies³ and the strongest mitigating factors for violence, political tribalism⁴ and authoritarian politics⁵. SCORE findings show that sense of agency and civic responsibility are strong across the country but significantly weaker in rural areas, where negative civic attitudes such as endorsement of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), are also more prevalent. This finding highlights that sense of agency and civic responsibility are not only prerequisites for driving the country forward but also as resilience factors for sustaining peace. As such, investments in inclusive civic participation, civic education and empowering local civil society particularly in rural areas would significantly contribute to progress in democratisation and peacebuilding efforts and to a more secure and stable Liberia.

¹ The degree to which one feels that ordinary people can change things in their community.

² The extent to which one feels responsible for the future and well-being of their society and country.

³ This is a meta indicator composed of support for reforms and policies regarding land rights, social services and infrastructure, policing and judiciary systems, national peacebuilding policies, anti-corruption policies, decentralisation and entrepreneurship support.

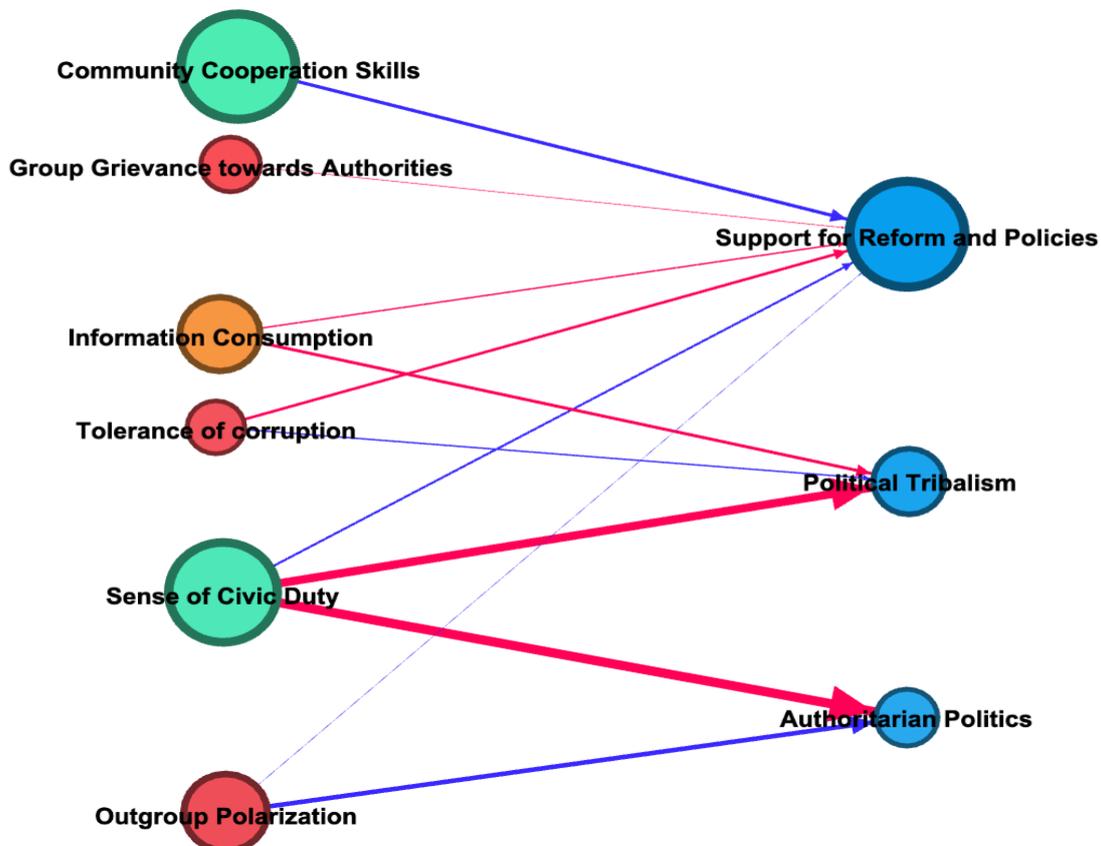
⁴ The extent to which one seeks security and justice services from tribal leaders, basing political decisions on tribal affiliations and recognizing solely tribal leaders instead of government institutions.

⁵ The extent to which one thinks elections and the legislature should be abolished so that the president decides alone or the military rule the country.

Panacea for Democratisation and Sustaining Peace: Constructive Citizenship

Mitigating violence tendencies is the first step towards nurturing a stable environment where economic development and social reconciliation can flourish. However, achieving negative peace is not sufficient, and fostering positive civic attitudes are vital for building healthy representative democracies and sustaining peace. Considering the current political juncture in Liberia following the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the recent presidential elections, SCORE Liberia identified support for reforms and policies, political tribalism and authoritarian politics as important outcomes for investigation in order to identify their drivers and to understand pathways for positive change based on scientific evidence. Effective implementation of reforms and policies and nurturing democratic values and participation are crucial for Liberia's development and prosperity agenda. The overall message that this investigation into the interplay between the relevant outcomes and indicators revealed is the vital role constructive citizenship plays in propelling the country forward. The diagram below illustrates the primary predictors of these three outcomes, and their intertwined relationship with civic attitudes such as information consumption⁶, tolerance to corruption⁷ and sense of civic duty⁸.

Figure 1. Predictive model: Fostering constructive citizenship



⁶ The degree to which one uses different sources of information such as radio, TV and online sources.

⁷ The degree to which one feels that corruption is part of daily life and cannot be avoided.

⁸ Meta indicator composed of civic responsibility and sense of agency.

The cross-section of the predictive analysis illustrated above shows the positive and negative predictors of one desirable (support for reforms and policies) and two undesirable civic outcomes (political tribalism and authoritarian politics). While the colour of the connecting arrows represents the nature of the relationship - **blue** lines symbolize a positive predictive relationship, and **red** lines symbolize a negative mitigating relationship; the thickness of the lines represents the strength of the relationship – the thicker the line, the stronger the relationship. The size of the indicator bubbles represents the score for that indicator, the bigger the bubble, the higher the score.

Positive predictors: Community cooperation skills and sense of civic duty, which refers to civic responsibility and sense of agency combined are the strongest drivers of support for reforms and policies. Sense of civic duty in particular has the highest centrality in the model, meaning that it has strong positive influence on all three outcomes; while it reinforces support for reforms and policies, it mitigates political tribalism and authoritarian politics.

Negative Predictors: The strongest negative predictors are outgroup polarisation⁹ and tolerance to corruption. The former shows itself as a weak driver of support for reforms and policies, which indicates that those who experience polarisation towards other ethnic groups have

Improving access to information (radio, tv, internet) and quality of media content about reform and policies can help improve constructive citizenship in Liberia. These efforts should particularly focus on rural communities in Grand Cape Mount, Margibi, Grand Kru where political tribalism is high, and River Cess, Gbarpolou, River Gee and Montserrado where support for reforms and policies, and/or information consumption is low.

greater demand for socio-political change that can address their intergroup tension. However, outgroup polarisation has a significantly stronger predictive power on political tribalism, meaning that those who experience polarisation are more likely to politicise their ethnic identity and turn to exclusive rhetoric. Unsurprisingly, tolerance to corruption undermines support for reforms and policies, as those who normalise corrupt systems and relationships also do not see the value in reforms and policies. What is interesting however is that tolerance to corruption predicts political tribalism, which underscores the unhealthy inherent characteristics of this trait. On the other hand, group grievance towards authorities¹⁰ is a negative predictor undermining support for reforms and policies, as those groups who feel that they are discriminated and treated unfairly by the government do not have faith in the successful implementation of the reforms and policies or their potential value.

Last but not least, information consumption does not fit either of the categorisations above. While it has a mitigating influence on political tribalism, it also undermines support for reforms and policies.

⁹ This is a meta indicator composed of outgroup social proximity, outgroup negative stereotypes, outgroup social threat.

¹⁰ The extent to which some groups have grievances against authorities, and think that their group is treated unfairly by the government.

Noting that democratic factors such as gender, urbanity, income and education are controlled for in the model, the predictive relationships of information consumption highlight two key findings:

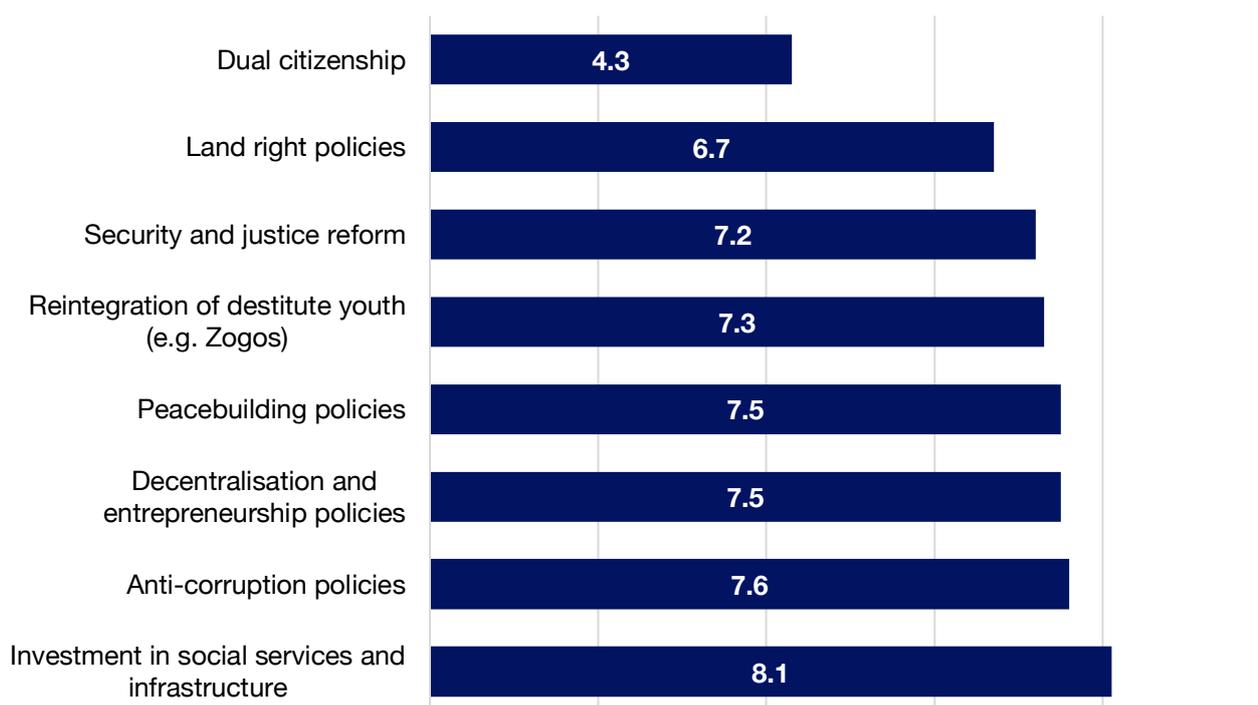
(1) Information consumption help address political tribalism by diversifying the access to knowledge and news sources, by aiding political engagement independent of tribal leaders and by forging a sense connection beyond one’s immediate locality to the rest of the county and/or country.

(2) Information consumption undermines support for reforms and policies because the media content about this process is negative, confusing and/or polarising. This negative relationship could be remedied by supporting more constructive and informed debate about the reform process.

Support for reforms and policies

Support for reforms and policies are very strong across the country. On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 indicates no support for the particular reform policy and 10 indicates very strong and prevalent support, the overall score for support for all reform policies assessed in Liberia is 7.4. While Nimba (9.0), Grand Kru (9.0) and Grand Cape Mount (8.7) report the strongest levels of support, the lowest level of support is reported in Montserrado (6.0). The bar-chart below illustrates disaggregated support towards 8 different reforms and policies. Health care, education and road networks (social services and infrastructure) are Liberians’ top policy priorities. However, there is significant polarisation in the country when it comes to dual citizenship. On a ten-point scale, where 0 means absolutely no support for dual citizenship rights (and hence strong support for its abolition) and 10 means everyone strongly supports dual citizenship rights, the country average is 4.3.

Figure 2. Support for reforms and policies



There are no significant differences in attitudes towards reform and policies between among age groups, genders or education level but settlement type as a demographic marker plays a significant role. Whereas overall support for all reforms and policies is 7.2 among rural communities, this is above 8.0 among semi-urban and urban communities. Evidence shows that both information consumption and sense of duty as the positive predictors of support are lower among rural communities; while tolerance to corruption and group grievance against authorities as the negative predictors is higher.

Political tribalism & Authoritarian politics

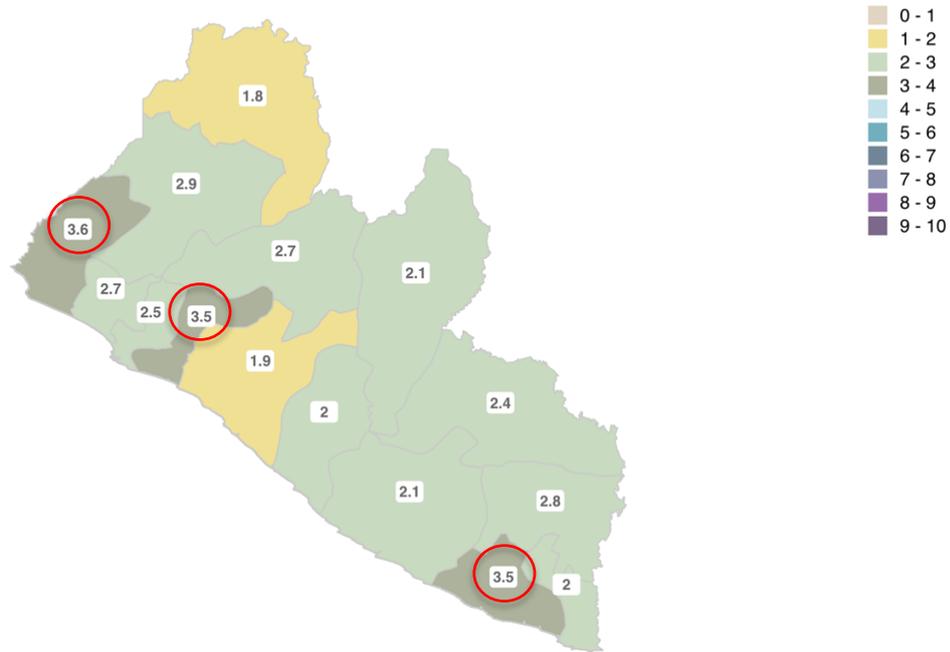
Tribalism plays a significant role in the socio-political life of Liberia. Particularly after the 1980s, Liberian society witnessed a rise in political tribalism after 1980 following the civil war. The term tribalism can be broadly understood as referring to attitudes and behaviour that stem from strong loyalty to one's own ethno-cultural and linguistic group. SCORE research findings distinguish ethnic tribal identities from political tribalism. Although there is some overlap, while ethnic tribalism is closely linked to ethnic identity, which is about ethno-cultural belonging, political tribalism is about politicization of tribal identities that can lead to polarization and inter-tribal rivalries. Specifically, political tribalism refers to loyalty to tribal hierarchies and traditional way of life instead of democratic governance structures and values. SCORE findings reveal that while tribal identities are a positive source for sense of belonging, political tribalism is an hinderance to constructive citizenship and democratisation processes. Groups that express strong political tribalism also tend to be more tolerant to corruption and have the lowest support for reforms and policies. Further, political tribalism is strongly correlated with authoritarian politics, endorsement of SGBV and intergroup tension. In other words, political tribalism is a disruptive societal trait which rejects pluralism and reinforces harmful patriarchal attitudes.

When compared to SCORE 2016 findings, we can observe a significant decrease in the national score for political tribalism. On a scale from 0 (no political tribalism) to 10 (strong and prevalent political tribalism) the national score for the indicator decreased from 3.0 to 2.5. The heatmap below shows meaningful variation in political tribalism on the county level. The score for political tribalism is significantly higher in Grand Cape Mount, Margibi and Grand Kru.

Figure 3: Political tribalism heatmap

2.5

Average score for Liberia 2018
Political tribalism



**Only the differences bigger than 0.5 are considered statistically significant.*

Authoritarian politics, which measures the extent to which one thinks elections and the legislature should be abolished so that the president decides alone or the military rule the country, is low in Liberia. Where 0 means that no one supports an authoritarian system of governance and 10 means that everyone strongly supports it, the overall score is 1.5. However, support for authoritarian politics is rural and low-income groups. Less access to governance institutions due to rurality and poverty could lead to loss of faith in democratic institutions.

Elixir of Progress: Sense of Duty

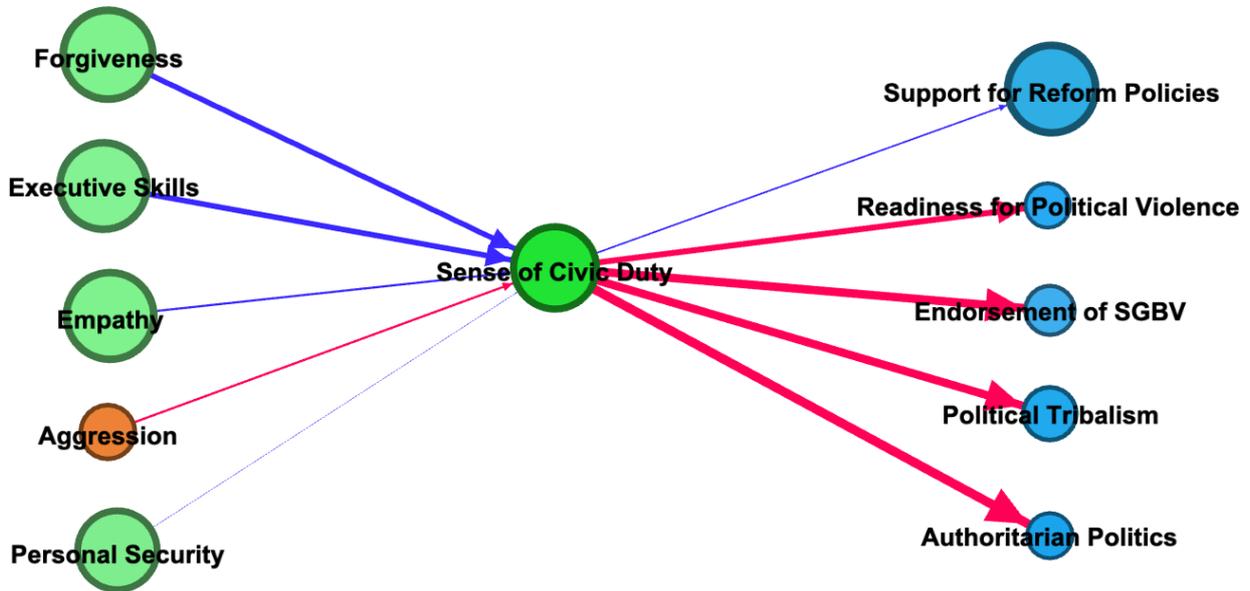
The cross-section of the predictive analysis illustrated in the model below shows the central role civic duty (combination of civic responsibility and sense of agency) plays in fostering constructive citizenship and a more democratic and peaceful Liberia. In addition to the model presented in Figure 1, this one also shows the mitigating effect civic duty has on violence tendencies. As such, **sense of duty is the strongest evidence-based pathway towards fostering constructive in Liberia, and in turn a significant entry point for sustaining peace.** SCORE Liberia

Constructive citizenship calls for social healing and reconciliation.

predictive analysis reveals that positive psychosocial assets are positive predictors of sense of civic duty; negative psychosocial assets (i.e. aggression) undermine sense of civic duty. The strongest

drivers of civic duty are executive skills and forgiveness, which highlights the multiplier effect social healing and reconciliation would have on constructive citizenship.

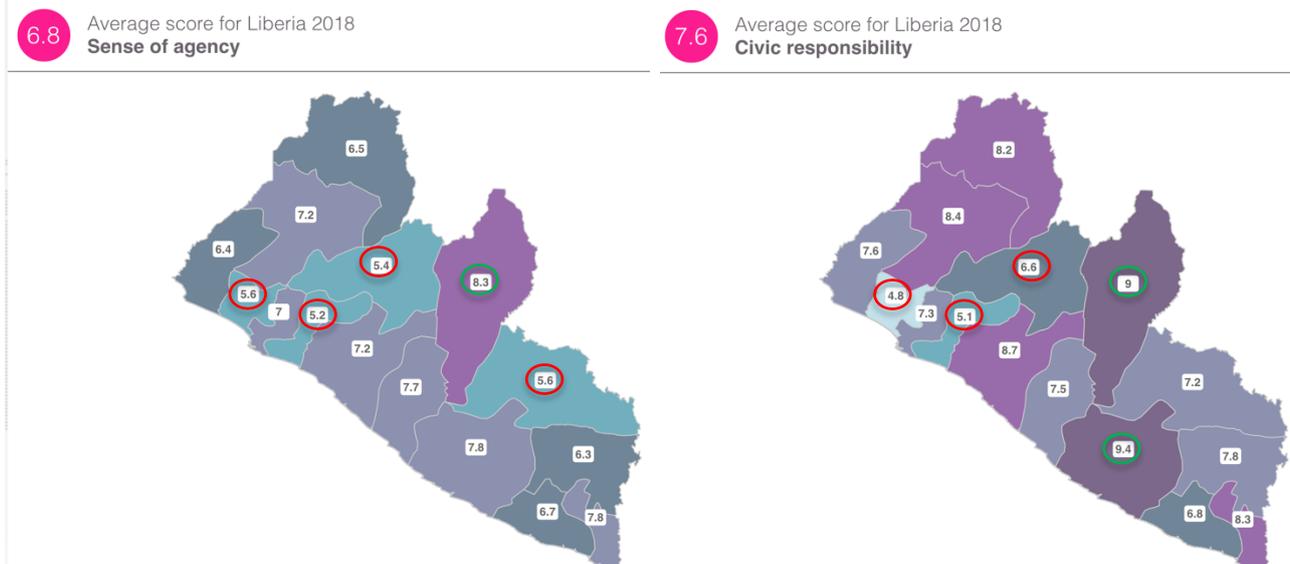
Figure 4: Central role of civic duty for constructive citizenship



Ingredients of Civic Duty

Sense of civic responsibility and sense of agency as the two ingredients of civic duty are significantly strong across the country, but there are significant regional and demographic differences. We can observe that Bong, Margibi and Gbarpolu has the lowest scores for sense of agency and civic responsibility, which indicates feelings of disenfranchisement and disempowerment.

Figure 5. Sense of agency and civic responsibility heatmaps

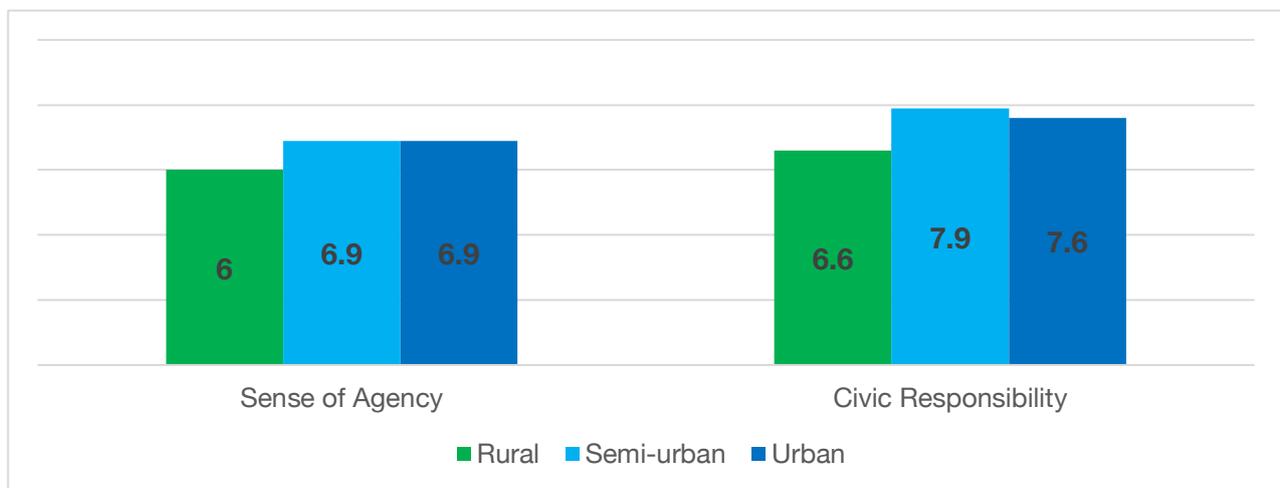


Civic education can help reduce violence tendencies

SCORE evidence shows that rural communities are more prone to violence. They express significantly stronger levels of aggression, political violence and endorsement of SGBV. The bar-chart below shows that the scores for sense of civic duty, as the mitigating factor of violence is significantly lower among rural communities.

This highlights the importance of sense of agency and civic responsibility as a strong policy entry point. Civic education and investments in visibility of successful civic initiatives would have a strong the multiplier effect on tackling violence particularly in rural communities and in counties where violence tendencies are stronger (See SCORE Liberia policy brief on violence tendencies).

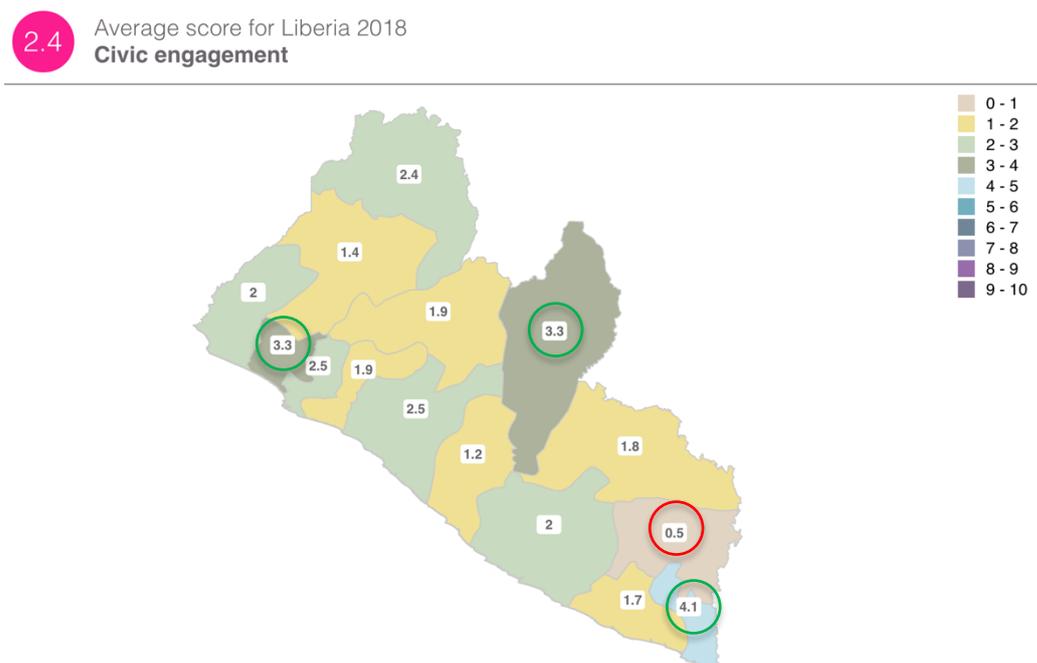
Figure 6. Sense of civic duty scores disaggregated by settlement type



Civic Engagement

Active and engaged citizens are vital for healthy democracies depend and sustaining peace. However, civic engagement needs to be built on responsibility and agency to garner constructive rather than violent citizenship traits. A strong sense of civic duty is Liberia’s human capital, but mechanisms of civic engagement and meaningful and inclusive political participation needs to be improved to capitalise on this societal asset. The civic engagement indicator of SCORE Liberia measures citizens' level of active engagement in formalized civic and political matters using non-violent means such as participation in NGOs, public hearings, petitions and demonstrations. On a 0 (no engagement) to 10 (strong and prevalent engagement) scale, the national score for civic engagement in Liberia is 2.4 (Figure 7). We can observe significant variation across the counties. Civic engagement is highest in Maryland (4.1), followed Nimba (3.3) and Bomi (3.3), whereas River Gee shows the lowest level (0.5).

Figure 7. Civic engagement heatmap



SCORE findings also reveal significant differences between different demographic groups. As presented in the table below, we observe drastic variance in the level of engagement when it comes to income and education, followed by gender. In other words, civic engagement increases as the level of education and income increases, which limits engagement to the urban elites at the expense of rural communities. Further, it highlights the need to support women’s civic initiatives and empowerment to improve their meaningful participation in socio-political life in Liberia.

Figure 8. Civic engagement scores disaggregated by demographic groups

Low Income	Middle Income	High Income
1.8	2.7	3.5
Primary Education	Secondary Education	Tertiary Education
1.9	2.0	2.6
Men		Women
2.5		1.8

Policy Entry Points for Evidence-Based Recommendations

Policy entry point	How?	Where?	Who?
Information consumption as a mitigating factor for political tribalism and predictor of support for reforms and policies	Improve access to information via increasing access and affordability of radio, tv, internet, newspapers. For example, establishing common TV, information and media rooms by pooling community resources at the County Service Centres, and organising regular county/town hall information meetings with citizens.	River Gee where information consumption is lowest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women consume significantly less information (M: 4.1; F:3.3). • Rural communities consume significantly less information (R: 3.0; U:4.5). • Level of education has a big influence on information consumption (Primary: 2.7; Secondary 3.2; Tertiary: 5.0).
	Apply gender responsive budgeting in the preparation of the 2018/2019 budgets of Ministries, Agencies and Commissions, paying particular attention to programmes which strengthen the civic leadership role of marginalized girls and women.	Grand Cape Mount, Margibi, Grand Kru where political tribalism is high.	
	Improve quality of media content about reform and policies by investing in local news outlets, and providing peace journalism trainings	River Cess, Gbarpolou, River Gee and Montserrado where support for reforms is low.	
• Women and rural communities in River Gee is the high priority for policy and programmatic interventions aimed at improving information consumption.			
Sense of civic duty as a strong predictor of support for reforms and policies and resilience factor for political tribalism, authoritarianism and violence tendencies	Provide civic education on human rights, tolerance to diversity and democratic values in lead by the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Youth and Sports and local CSOs, to improve the capacities of youth and community leaders and create multiplier effects	Margibi, Bomi, Bong, Grand Gedeh and Grand Kru where sense of civic duty is lowest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural communities have significantly lower levels of sense of civic duty (R:6.3; U:7.3) and significantly higher levels of political tribalism (R:3.1; U: 2.4). • Older people express significantly stronger levels of political tribalism, capacity building efforts should target all ages. • Level of education has a big influence on political tribalism and effective provision of primary schooling is the
	Support the visibility of local initiatives and disseminating success stories to foster sense of agency by sharing Liberian best practices.	Grand Cape Mount, Margibi, Grand Kru where political tribalism is high.	
	Regular and continuous engagement between County Administrations, community leaders and local communities. For example, radio talk-shows, culture/sport events or town-hall	Grand Cape Mount, Margibi and Gbarpolou where support for authoritarian politics is strong.	

	meetings every three months on select community issues identified collectively.		threshold for positive impact (Primary: 3.1; Secondary 2.3; Tertiary: 2.3).
	Accelerate the implementation of projects and programmes, including the Youth Opportunity Project and the Technical and Vocational Training Programme designed to constructively engage young people and use these opportunities to strengthen civic duty.		
	Implement the Government of Liberia-CSO policy framework and accord, with particular focus on holding a national summit involving the Government and the National Civil Society Council of Liberia, and aimed at designing a roadmap to strengthen the role of Liberia's civil society in promoting civil duty nationwide.	Nation-wide effort.	Nation-wide effort.
	Develop and implement a coordinated and well-funded national youth employment programme which is able to provide decent work to all categories of young people, including university graduates and apprenticeship trainees.	Nation-wide effort.	Nation-wide effort.
	Introduce civic education and citizenship studies in the curriculum at primary and secondary school levels, and support extra curricula in-the-community efforts to employ dialogue as a means of solving problems	Nation-wide effort.	Nation-wide effort.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Margibi, Grand Kru and Grand Cape Mount are high priority for policy and programmatic interventions aimed at improving sense of civic duty and addressing political tribalism and authoritarianism 			
Group grievance against authorities as an element of fragility that undermines support for reforms and confidence	Implementing effective policies on equal opportunities particularly when it comes to public recruitment.	Grand Bassa and Nimba where confidence in civic and government institutions are the lowest.	The only meaningful demographic factor that plays a role on grievance against authorities and confidence in institutions is type of settlement. Efforts aimed at improving inclusion
	Strengthen inclusivity and participation on the local level		

in governance institutions	Create inter-party political committees to discuss socio-political issues on the county level	Bomi, Grand Bassa , River Gee and Nimba feelings of unfair treatment by the authorities are the highest.	and participation should prioritise rural communities.
	Conclude the constitutional reform process and hold a referendum on the Liberian constitution by the end of December 2019, and enshrine gender affirmative action as a part of the process for constitutional reform.	Nation-wide effort.	Nation-wide effort.
	Accelerate the process of decentralization and ensure the full implementation of the <u>Local Government Act</u> ; Accelerate the process of <u>Land Reform Act</u> to ensure the implementation of an equitable and robust land governance and administration system; and Amend the Liberia <u>Anti-corruption Commission Act</u> of 2008, granting full prosecutorial power to anti-corruption courts.	Nation-wide effort.	Nation-wide effort.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grand Bassa and Nimba are high priority for policy and programmatic interventions aimed at addressing grievances against authorities and building confidence in institutions. 			
Forgiveness and empathy as resilience factors and predictors for healthy civic attitudes	Invest in social healing and reconciliation efforts to nurture forgiveness and empathy.	River Cess , Maryland, Lofa , Bong, Grand Cape Mount and Margibi where empathy and forgiveness is lower. River Cess Grand Cape Mount, Lofa, Grand Bassa , and Gbarpolou where victimisation is highest. Nimba, Bomi, Grand Bassa and Gbarpolou where PTSD is highest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural communities have significantly lower levels of empathy (R:6.9; U:8.2) and forgiveness (R: 7.9; U:8.4). Given their historical experiences of the conflict, older people report higher levels of victimhood (18-29 years old: 1.5; 30-49 years old: 2.3; 50+: 3.2) and PTSD (18-29 years old: 1.5; 30-49 years old: 2.0; 50+: 2.5).
	Invest in providing counselling and psychosocial support to victims of violence and those who suffer from PTSD.		
	Support the implementation of the Country Reconciliation Plans which emerged from the Country Reconciliation Dialogues and endorsed by the President and Minister of Internal Affairs at the National Reconciliation Conference held in Monrovia in March 2018, and extend the Country Reconciliation dialogues to all 15 counties.		
	Allocate required national resources to key elements of the Strategic Roadmap for National Healing, Peacebuilding and		

	Reconciliation (2013-2030), to ensure that its elements dealing with forgiveness can be implemented to foster national unity.		
Aggression as an element of fragility that undermines sense of civic duty and fuels outgroup polarisation	Invest in capacity building on non-violent communication, collaborative problem solving and executive skills	Bomi, Bong, Margibi and Grand Gedeh where aggression is highest.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural communities report significantly higher levels of aggression (R:3.5; U:2.5).
	Expand the women's peace huts initiative to enhance inclusive community dialogue, mediation, and conflict resolution.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River Cess, Lofa, Bong, Grand Cape Mount, Gbarpolou, Margibi and Grand Basa are high priority for policy and programmatic interventions aimed at improving psychosocial wellbeing and assets. 			
Personal security as the driver of civic duty and a mitigating factor for violence tendencies	Strengthen community engagement in the security sector and build trust between Liberian citizens and law enforcement agencies through well-coordinated civil society partnerships and community policing mechanisms such as neighbourhood watchdogs.	Nimba, Bomi, Bong and Margibi where personal security is lowest.	County wide efforts.
	Reinforce the role of the County and related District Security Councils and the county level early warning and early response network, and connect these mechanisms to the Liberia National Early Warning and Response Mechanism Coordinating Centre (NEWRMCC).		

About SCORE Liberia

The Social Cohesion and Reconciliation (SCORE) index seeks to improve the effectiveness of peacebuilding efforts based on evidence, and was designed to address the deficits in informing sustainable processes of conflict transformation. As a customizable, flexible and evidence-based diagnostic and predictive assessment instrument, the SCORE can be utilized to identify programmatic entry points which are most likely to have a positive impact on peacebuilding outcomes. From this perspective, the SCORE speaks to the concerns of the peacebuilding community, often comprising national and international actors who are still uncertain about the real efficacy of their investments. The backbone of SCORE is founded upon participatory research based on mixed-methods, where multi-level stakeholder consultations, focus groups and interviews are conducted to inform the design and contextualisation of the SCORE indicators, and a robust general population survey questionnaire.

See Figure 8. SCORE Process Cycle



The SCORE Liberia Year One was launched in 2016 and is the first to be implemented in Africa. This included the creation of a partnership framework, which involved the Liberia Peacebuilding Office and the Ministry of Interior, the United Nations system and Search for Common Ground. The SCORE Liberia was an inclusive and participatory consultative process, involving local and national government officials and civil society actors including those outside Monrovia.

The Liberia Peace Building Office (PBO), who is a key partner and the custodian of SCORE Liberia use the results to guide the revision of the Strategic Roadmap for National Healing, Peacebuilding and Reconciliation, and the implementation of the Liberia Peace Building Plan, which was endorsed by the UN Security Council on 24 July 2017. Further, numerous SCORE Liberia indicators were adopted as key monitoring targets for the government's Pro-Poor Agenda for Peace and Development. Building on the successes of the Pilot Phase SCORE Liberia Year Two, which was launched in November 2017, conducted tens of interviews, focus groups and stakeholder consultations, incorporated gender sensitive indicators into its design and collected quantitative data from over 6,200 respondents between February 2018 – March 2018. This second iteration also had a Governance Assessment component, where over 180 informed governance experts and civil servants participated in county level expert scoring panels in 15 counties plus Monrovia to provide both qualitative and quantitative assessment of different governance institutions and sectors.

The SCORE Vocabulary

Indicators: Each indicator measures a particular phenomenon (e.g. economic security, discrimination towards out groups, belief in human rights, support for certain policy options, post-traumatic stress disorder and etc.), and is usually assessed with minimum 3 questionnaire items, which are scaled following reliability tests, to ensure that SCORE can robustly capture different dynamics underlying the given indicator.

Heatmaps: A score over 10, where 0 means that the phenomenon indicator is measuring is not observed in the context at all and 10 means that it is observed strongly and prevalently, is calculated for each indicator. Heatmaps demonstrate the regional differences of these scores in order to identify areas of concern and tailor interventions more precisely.

Drivers/Predictors: Indicators that have a strong positive or negative impact on the outcomes are called drivers or predictors, as they provide strategic entry points that hold the most likelihood of impact on the desired outcome. Method of analysis to investigate drivers is based on Structural Equation Modelling.

Correlation analysis: This analysis shows the correlations between indicators, and how they are associated to the central node (selected indicator of interest). The colour of the connecting lines represents the nature of the relationship - blue symbolizes a positive correlation, and red symbolizes a negative correlation. The thickness of the lines represents the strength of the correlation – the thicker the line, the stronger the relationship. The size of the indicator bubbles/nodes represent the score – the bigger the node, the higher the score.

Predictive models: Based on advanced statistical analysis such as regression and structural equation modelling, predictive models investigate the directional relationship between different indicators and the outcomes of interest. Predictive models reveal those indicators that may have a reinforcing or mitigating influence on other indicators as well as the outcome. Similar to the correlation analysis, the colour of the connecting arrows represents the nature of the relationship - blue symbolizes a positive reinforcing impact, and red symbolizes a negative mitigating impact. The thickness of the lines represents the strength of the predictive power – the thicker the line, the stronger the relationship. The size of the indicator bubbles/nodes represent the score – the bigger the node, the higher the score.



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