

SCORE Liberia 2018

Key Findings and Highlights

1. Introduction to SCORE
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3. Key Highlights
4. Governance & Services
5. Security and Violence Indicators
6. Gender Sensitive Indicators
7. Political Tribalism
8. Civic Behaviour Indicators
9. Intergroup Indicators & Perceived Threats



Peacebuilding
Sustaining Peace

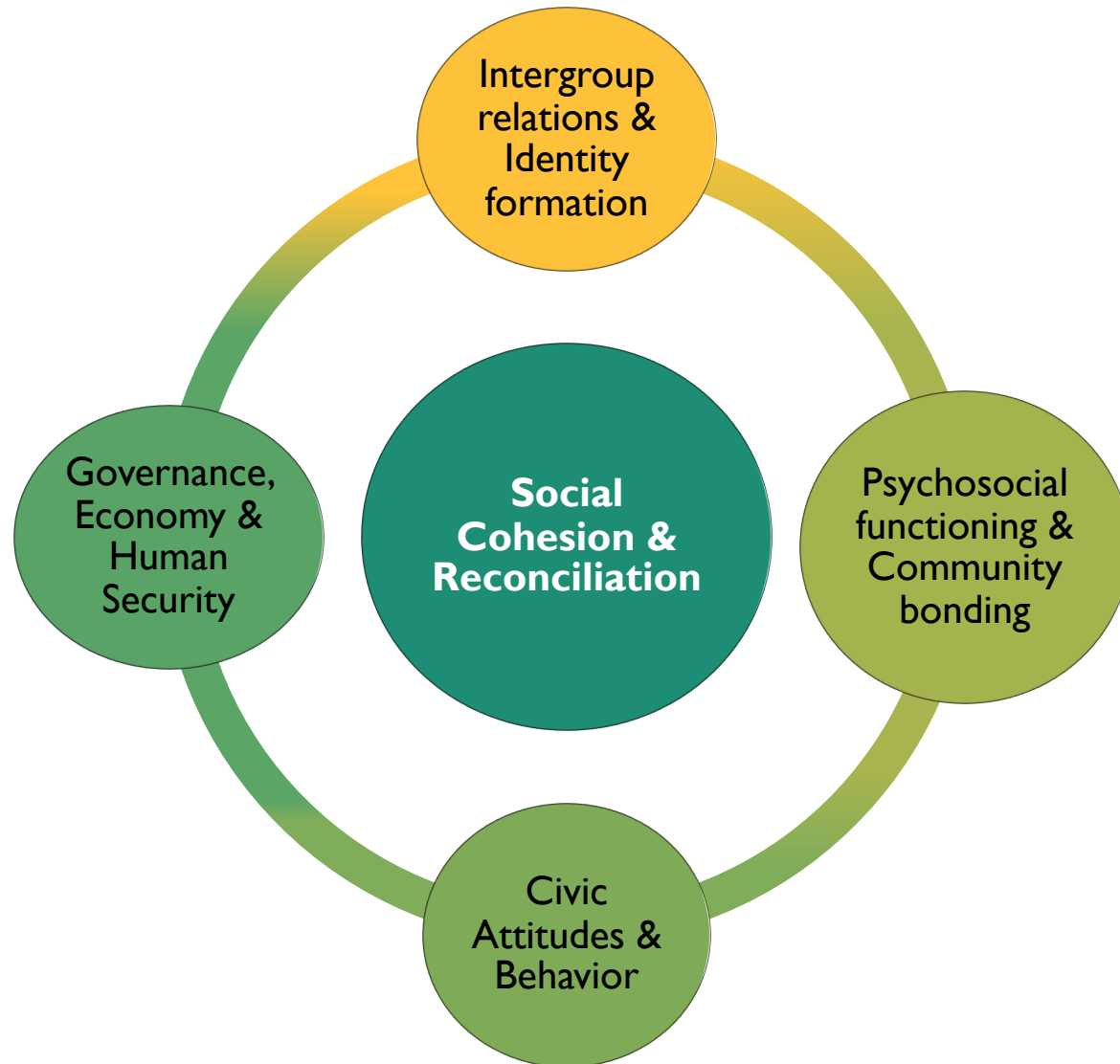


Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

I. Introduction to SCORE

What is SCORE?

- A versatile research instrument for the assessment of social cohesion and reconciliation through **multi-agency and multi-stakeholder collaboration**.
- Draws inspiration from **multiple scientific disciplines** while being **flexible** enough to incorporate **new research findings, global policy guidelines** and the **realities of each local and regional context**.
- Utilizes **advanced analytics** and **participatory processes** to guide evidence-based policy and programme design.
- Findings can be used to **optimize resource allocation**, by designing and deploying well-targeted interventions that **hold the greatest potential for violence prevention and conflict transformation**.



SCORE Cases

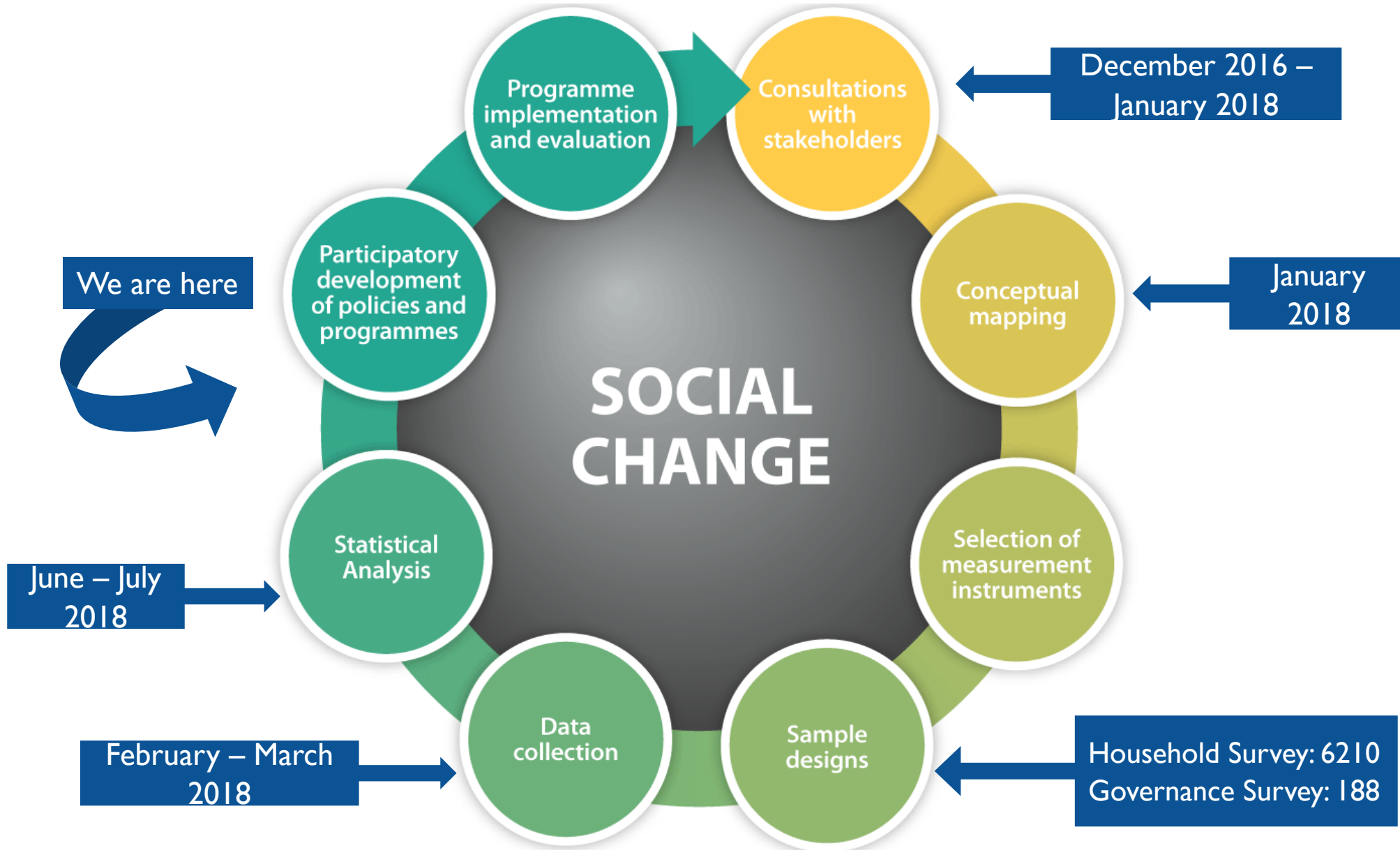
Already implemented/under implementation

- Cyprus (2013 – ongoing)
- Bosnia-Herzegovina (2014)
- Nepal (2015)
- Ukraine (2015 – ongoing)
- Liberia (2016 – ongoing)
- Moldova (2017 – ongoing)
- Iraq (2017)

Additionally, interest has been expressed to implement in

- 5 ECOWAS countries (*Guinea Conakry, Guinea Bissau, Niger, Sierra Leone & Côte d'Ivoire*)
- South Sudan
- Zimbabwe
- Mali
- And other conflict-affected countries and regions

SCORE Process Cycle



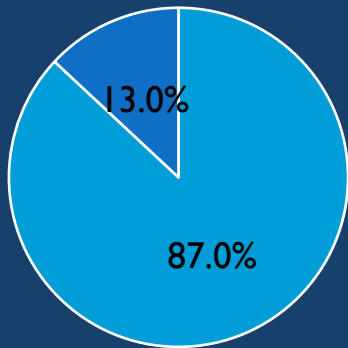
2. SCORE Liberia Methodology

SCORE Liberia Year 2

General population household survey methodology

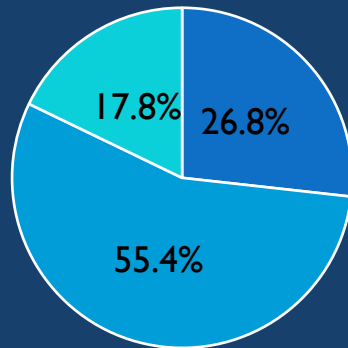
Sampling: Stratified random sampling in 15 counties
Sample size: 6210

Religious distribution



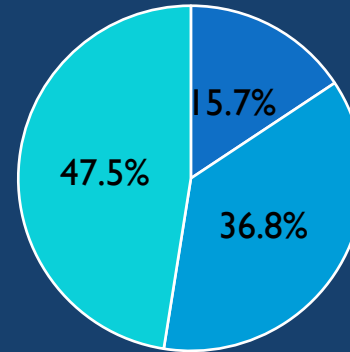
□ Christian □ Muslim

Age distribution



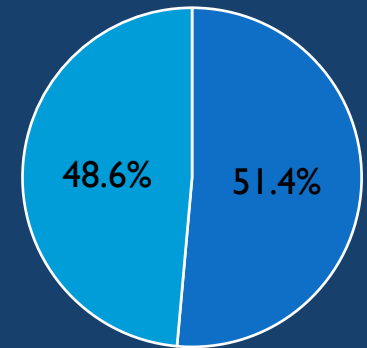
□ 18-29 □ 30-49 □ 50+

Urbanity distribution



□ Rural □ Semi-rural □ Urban

Gender distribution

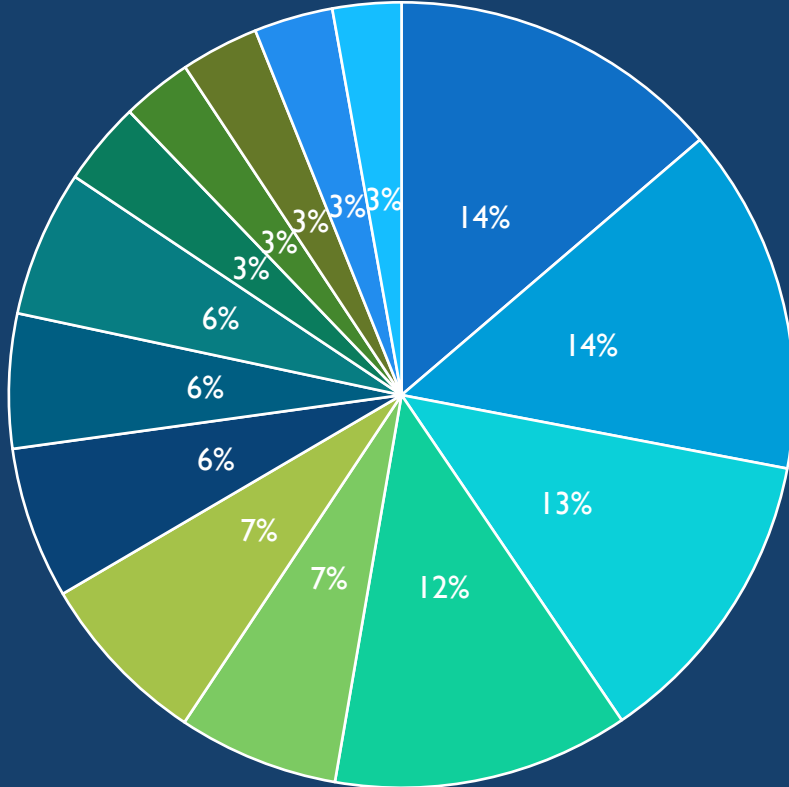


□ Male □ Female

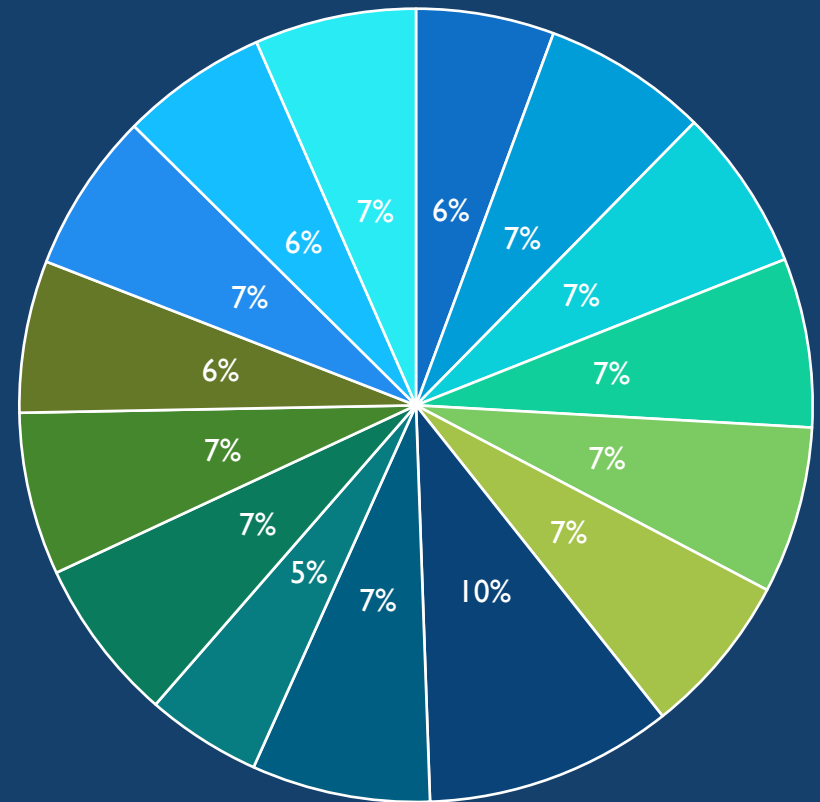
SCORE Liberia Year 2

General population household survey methodology

Ethnic distribution



County representation



- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bassa | <input type="checkbox"/> Grebo | <input type="checkbox"/> Bomi | <input type="checkbox"/> Bong | <input type="checkbox"/> Gbarpolu |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Kpelle | <input type="checkbox"/> Kru | <input type="checkbox"/> Grand Bassa | <input type="checkbox"/> Grand Cape Mount | <input type="checkbox"/> Grand Gedeh |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vai | <input type="checkbox"/> Gola | <input type="checkbox"/> Grand Kru | <input type="checkbox"/> Lofa | <input type="checkbox"/> Margibi |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Krahn | <input type="checkbox"/> Mano | <input type="checkbox"/> Maryland | <input type="checkbox"/> Motserrado | <input type="checkbox"/> Nimba |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lorma | <input type="checkbox"/> Kissi | <input type="checkbox"/> River Cess | <input type="checkbox"/> River Gee | <input type="checkbox"/> Sinoe |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gbandi | <input type="checkbox"/> Gio | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mandingo | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Mende, Belle, Dei, Congo, A-L) | | | |

SCORE Liberia Year 2

Governance survey expert panels methodology

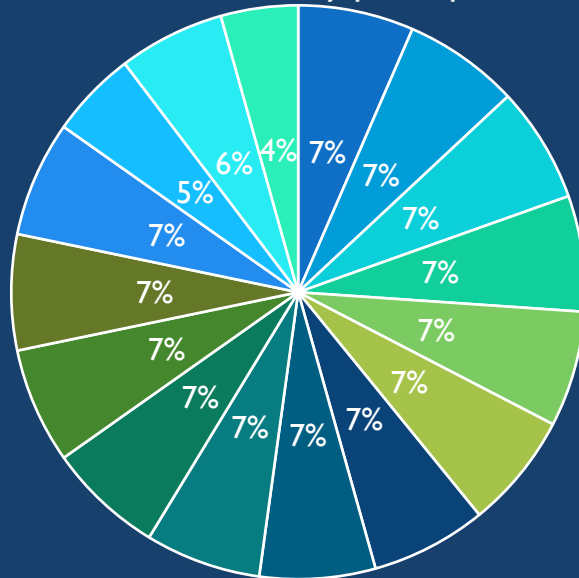
Method: Qualitative narrative recording and quantitative rubric scoring via very informed expert panels

Total sample size: 184

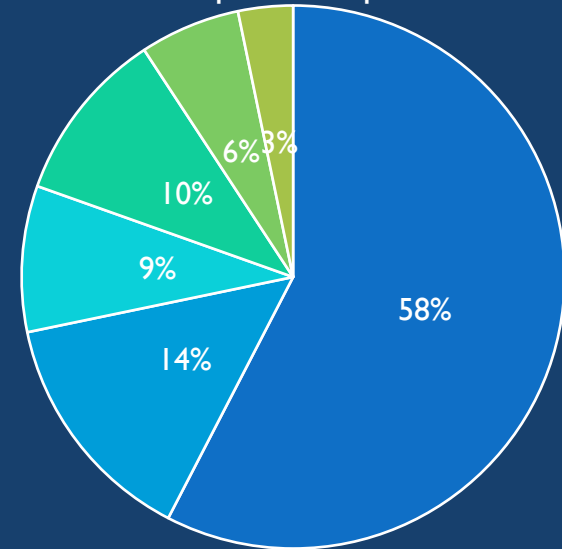
County expert panel size: 8 – 12 governance experts and civil servants per county

Number of panels: 15 counties + Monrovia

Governance survey participants



Participant occupations

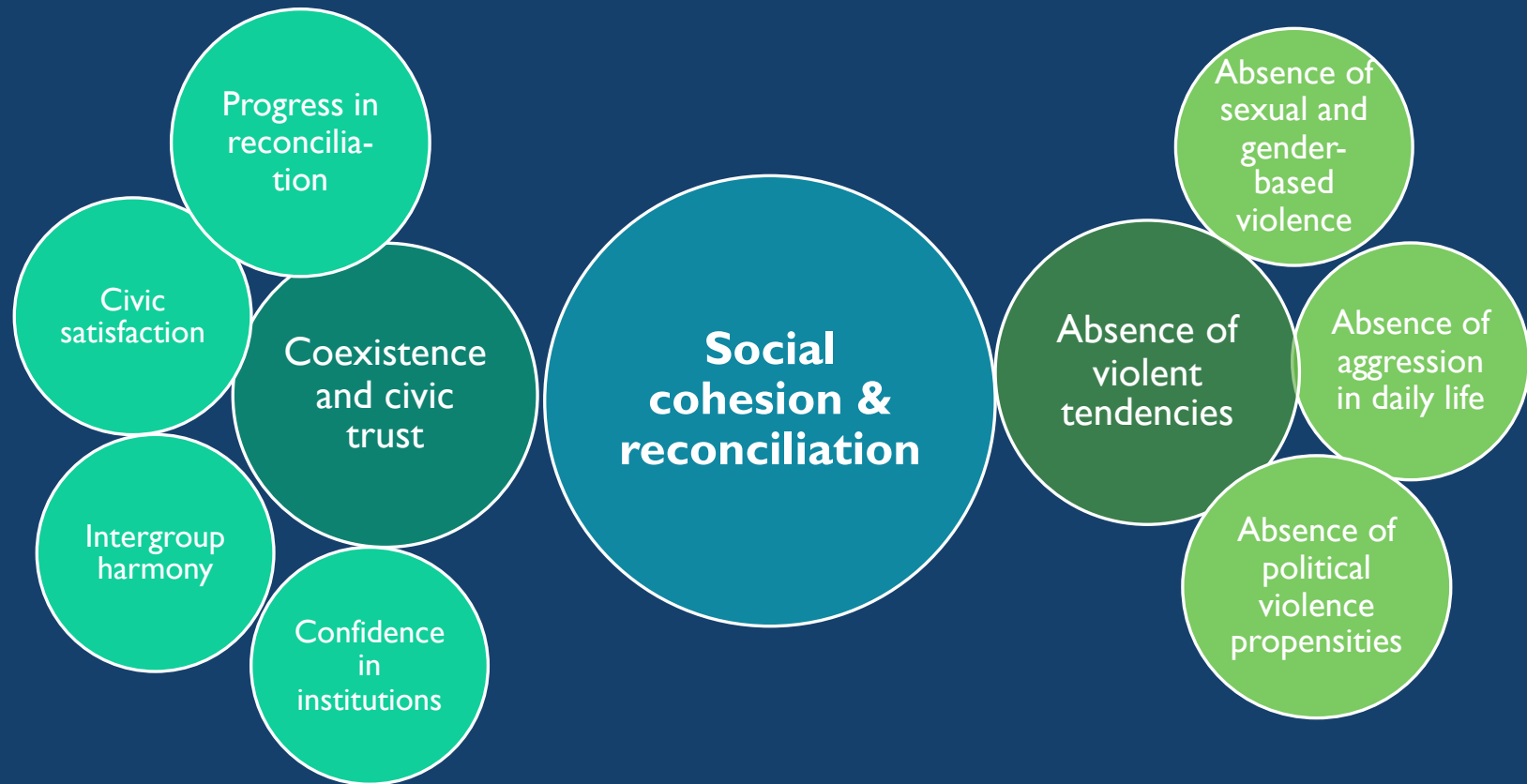


- Bomi
- Bong
- Gbarpolu
- Grand Bassa
- Grand Cape Mount
- Grand Gedeh
- Grand Kru
- Lofa
- Margibi
- Maryland
- Motserrado
- Nimba
- River Cess
- River Gee
- Sinoe
- Monrovia

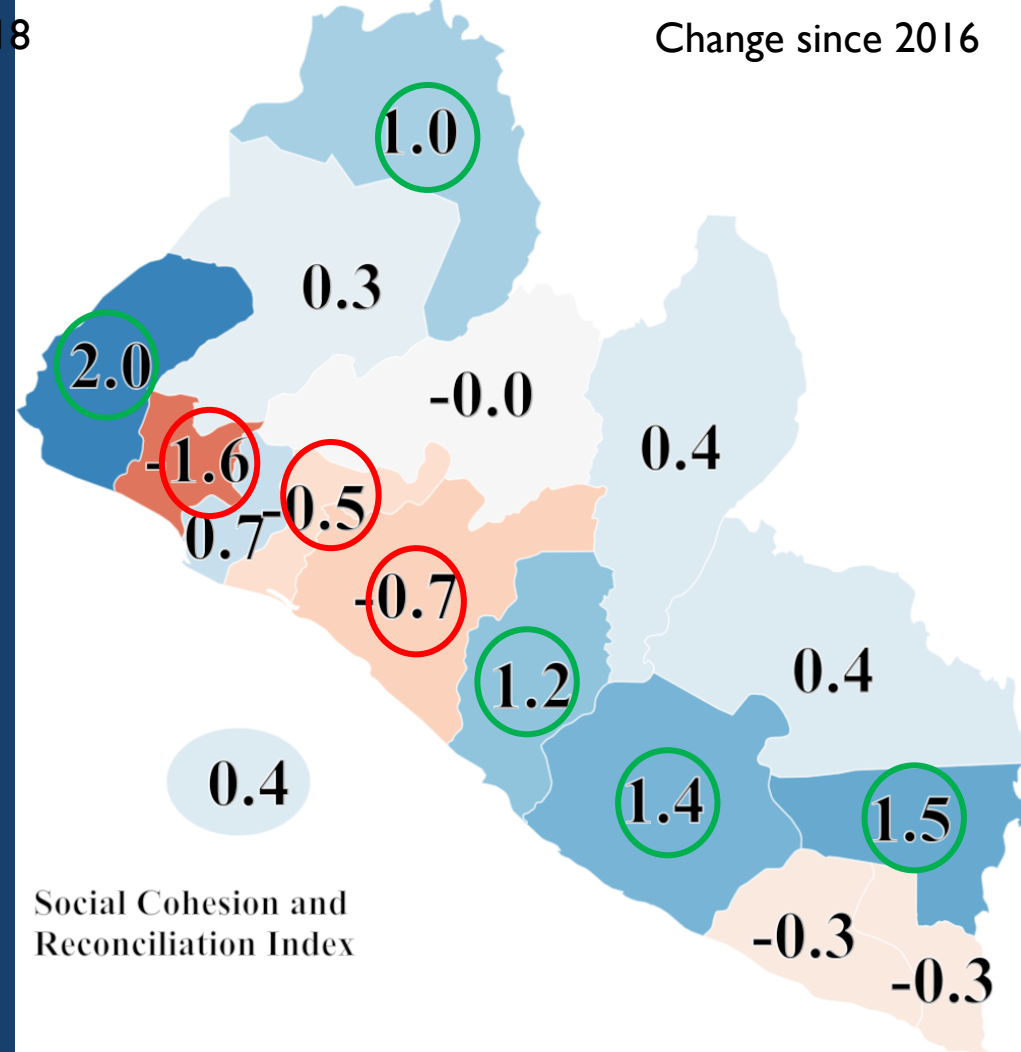
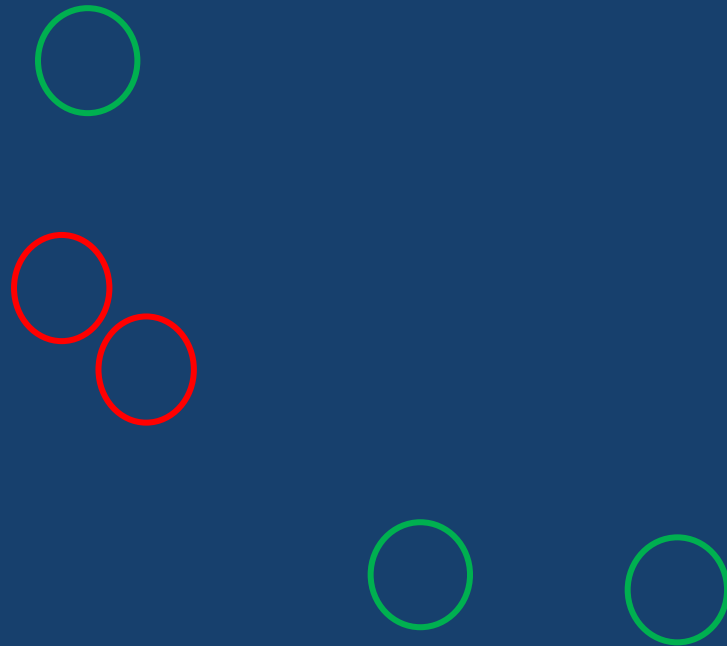
- Government (MIA, MoH, MoE, MoJ)
- Private sector / Business person
- Religious leader
- CSO representative
- Education sector / teacher
- NR

3. Key Highlights

Social Cohesion & Reconciliation Index Liberia 2018



This diagram illustrates the way social cohesion and reconciliation was contextualised and tailored to Liberia. On the left, we see indicators related to positive peace. They look at both horizontal relations (relations between groups) and vertical relations (relations between governance institutions and citizens). On the right, we see indicators related to negative peace, namely absence of violent tendencies.

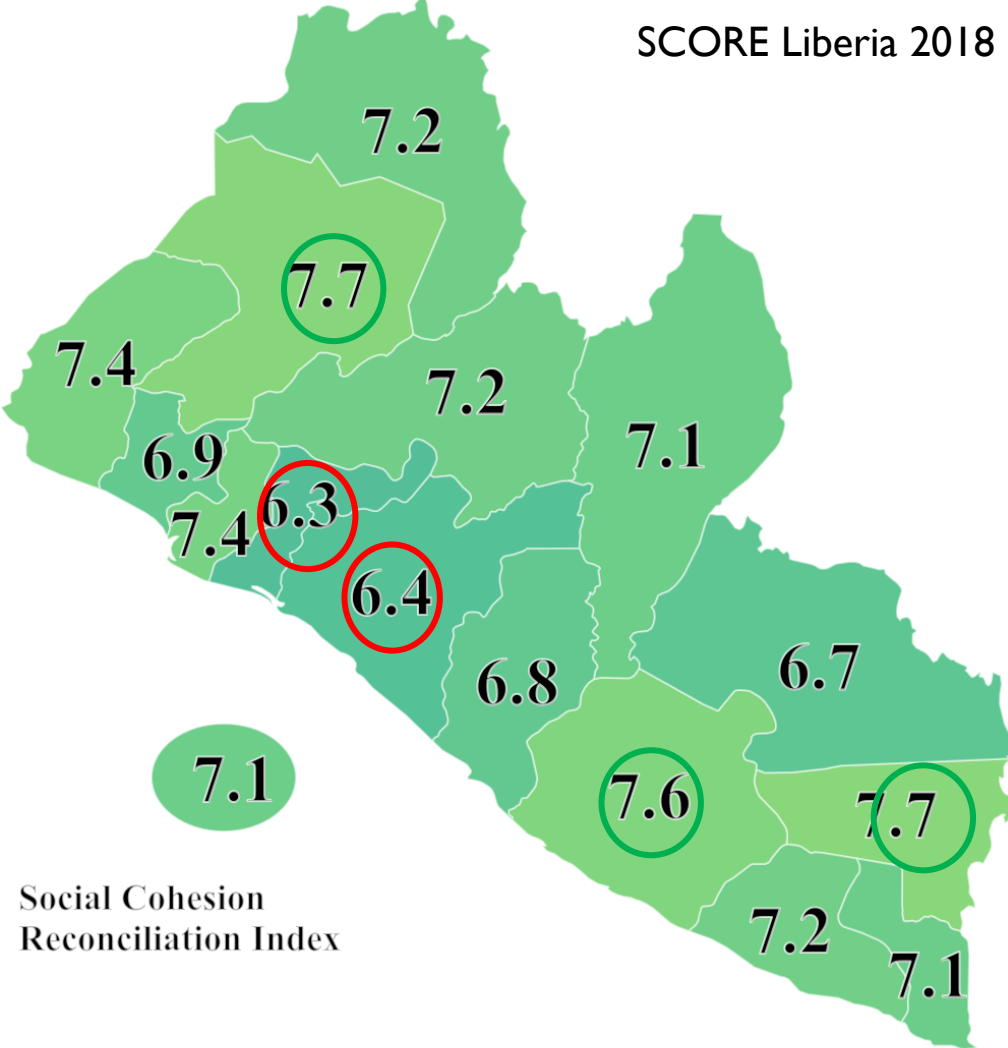


Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index

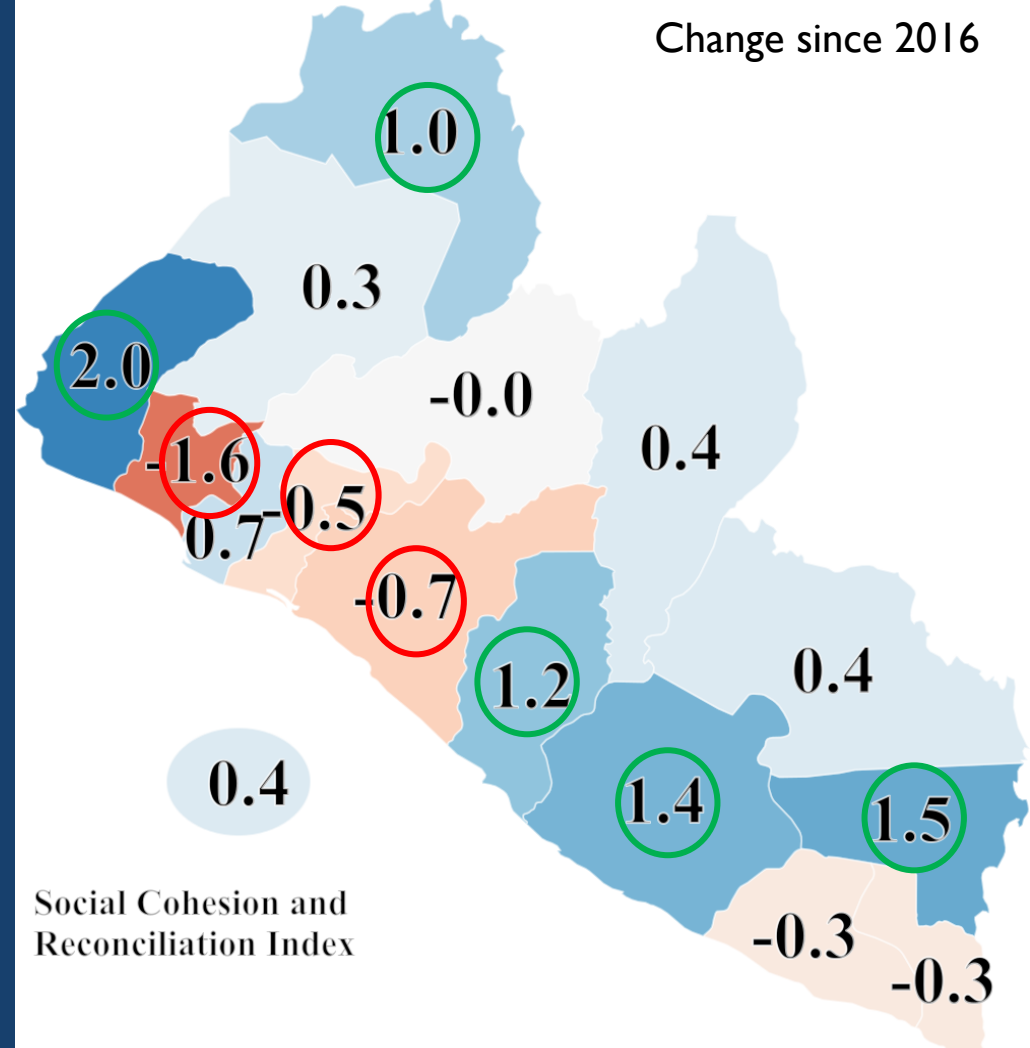
Differences more than 0.5 points are considered statistically significant. Where 0 means that the phenomenon indicator is measuring is not observed at all, 10 means that it is observed strongly and prevalently.

Social Cohesion and Reconciliation as a meta scale has somewhat improved since 2016 but this improvement is not even across the country. While we observe significant improvements in Grand Cape Mount, River Cess, Sinoe, River Gee and Lofa, we observe deterioration in Bomi, Margibi and Grand Bassa. It is important to unpack this meta scale into its components to better understand the societal dynamics, and differences across counties.

SCORE Liberia 2018



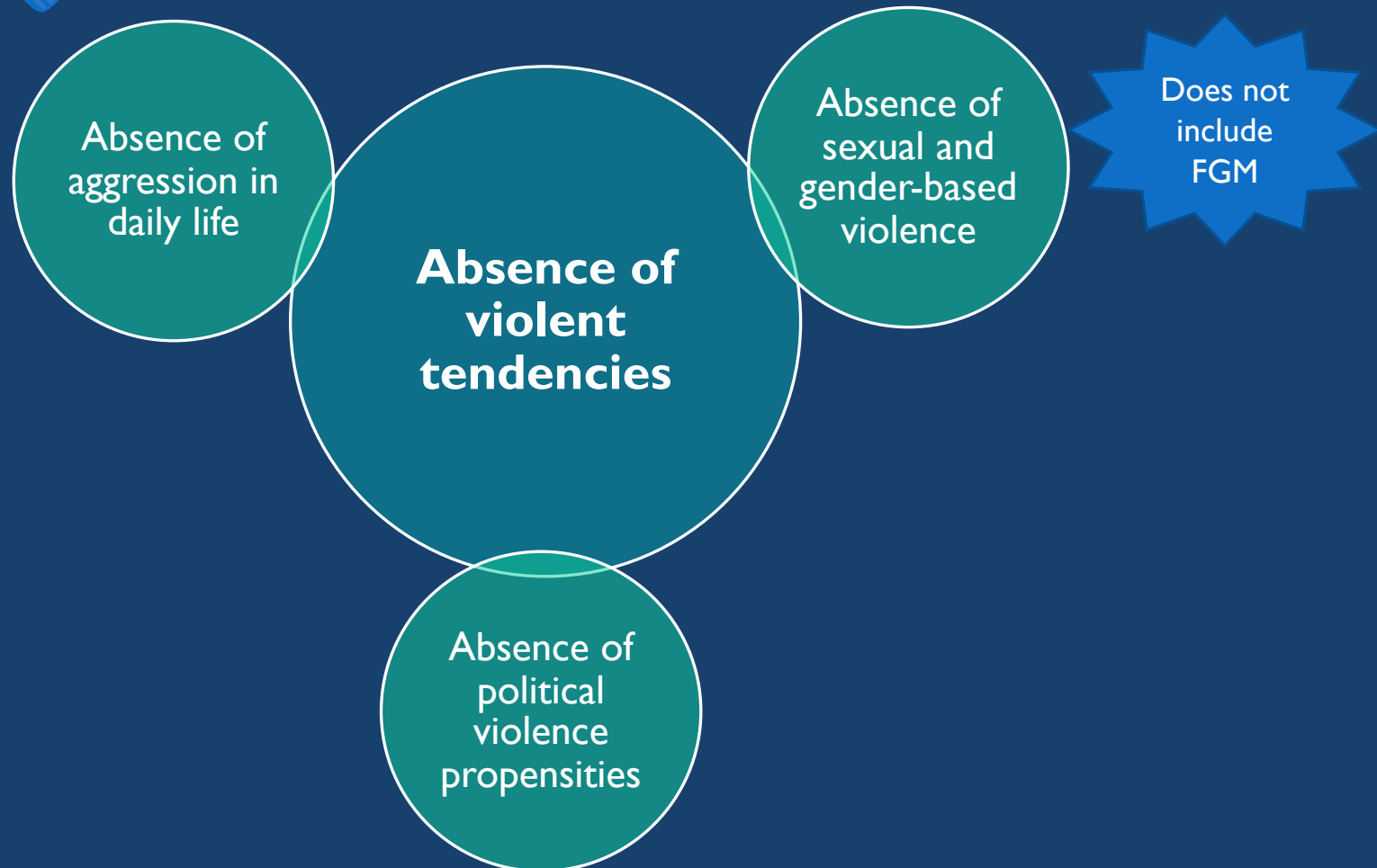
Change since 2016

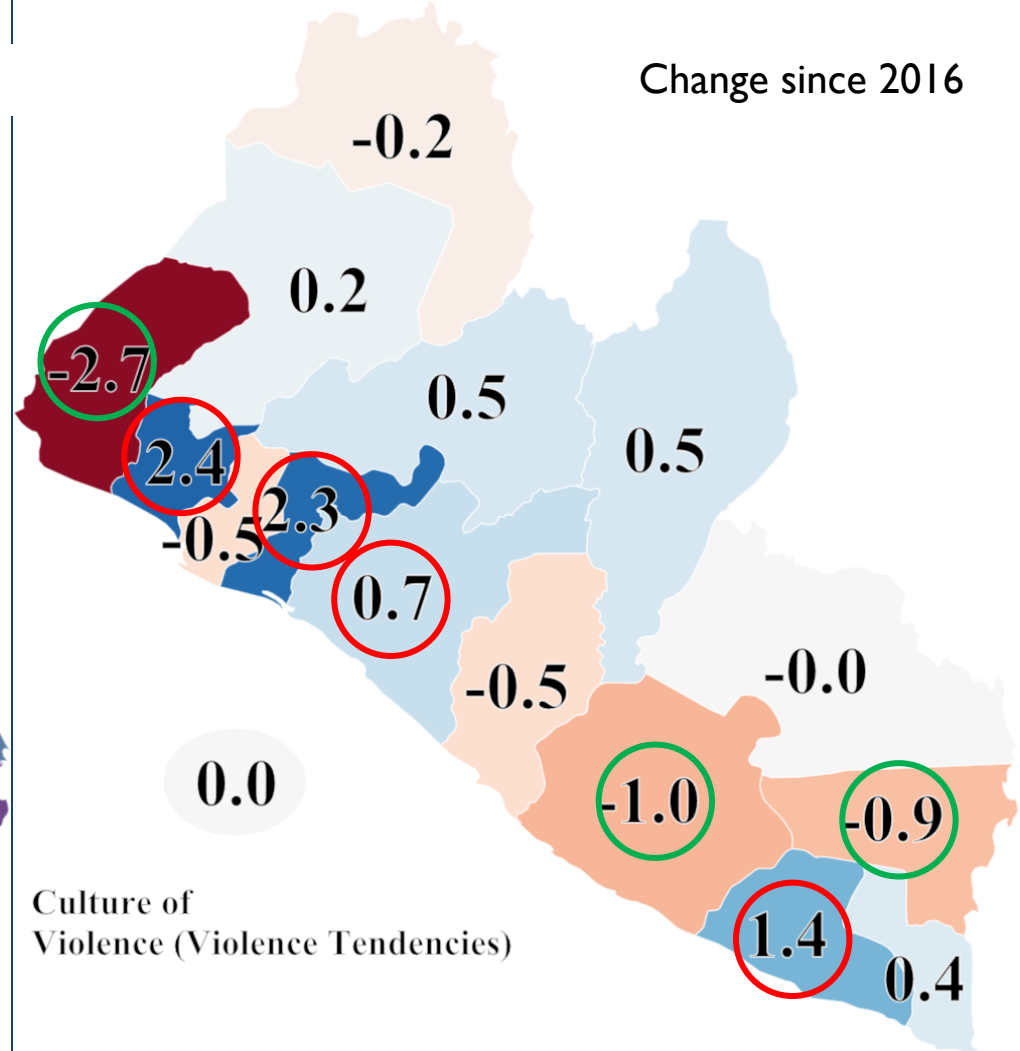
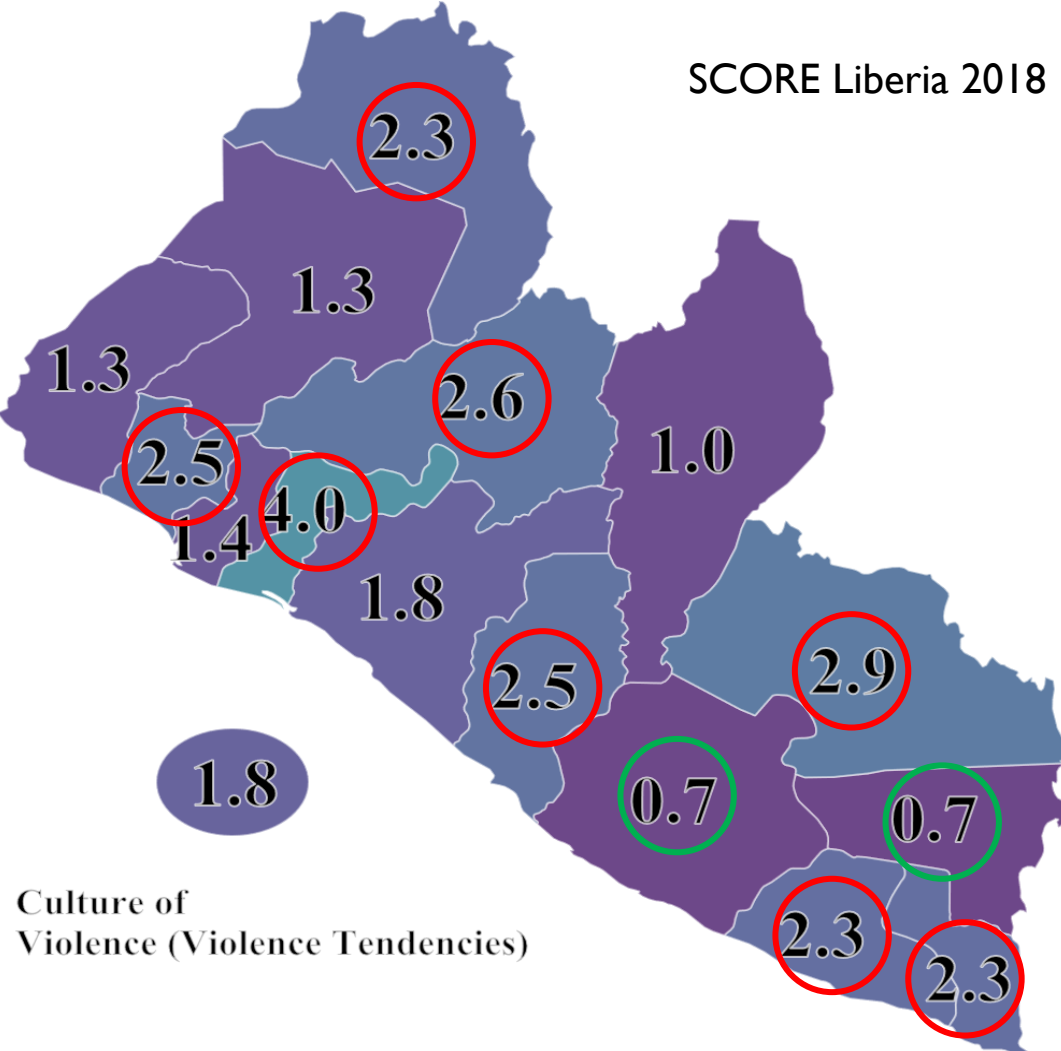


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Social Cohesion & Reconciliation Index Liberia 2018



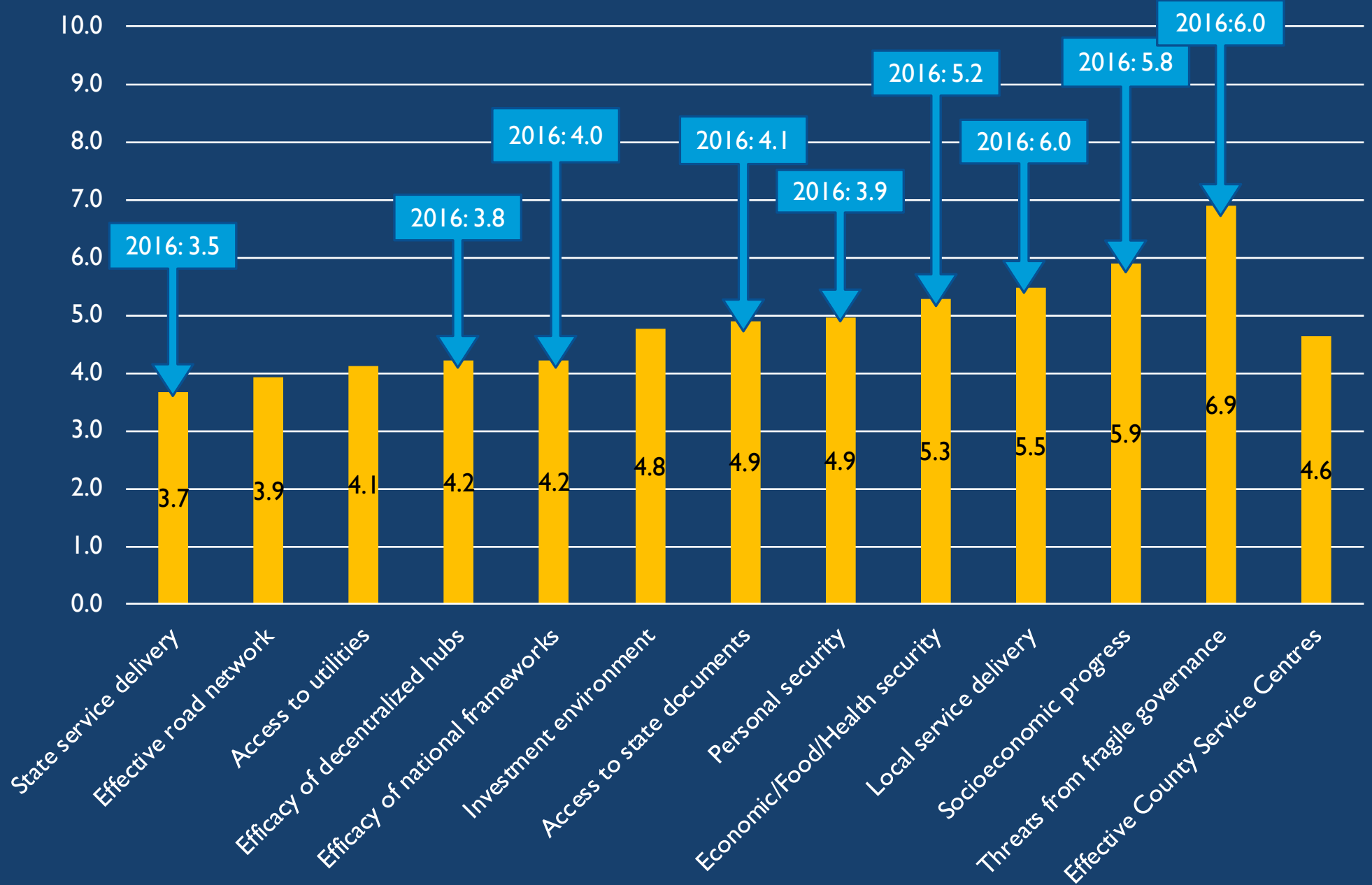


Violence tendencies have remained the same on the country level, but significant changes are observed on the county level. The biggest improvement is observed in Grand Cape Mount, where aggression levels were high in 2016, but also in Sinoe and River Gee. However, violence tendencies increased significantly in Bomi, Margibi and Grand Kru. When we breakdown violence tendencies in its three components, namely, Aggression (2.4); Political Violence (1.2); SGBV (2.0), we observe that country averages on the component level have not changed either. Although criminality is linked to aggression and SGBV, it is important to note that violence tendencies do NOT measure criminality or the prevalence of criminal incidents. 0 means that no one expresses violent tendencies (heaven), 10 means that everyone is a POTENTIAL perpetrator (apocalypse). It is accepted that achieving a score of 0 and eradicating violence completely is impossible, thus scores under 1 can be considered 'normal', and scores above 1 can be considered as concerning.

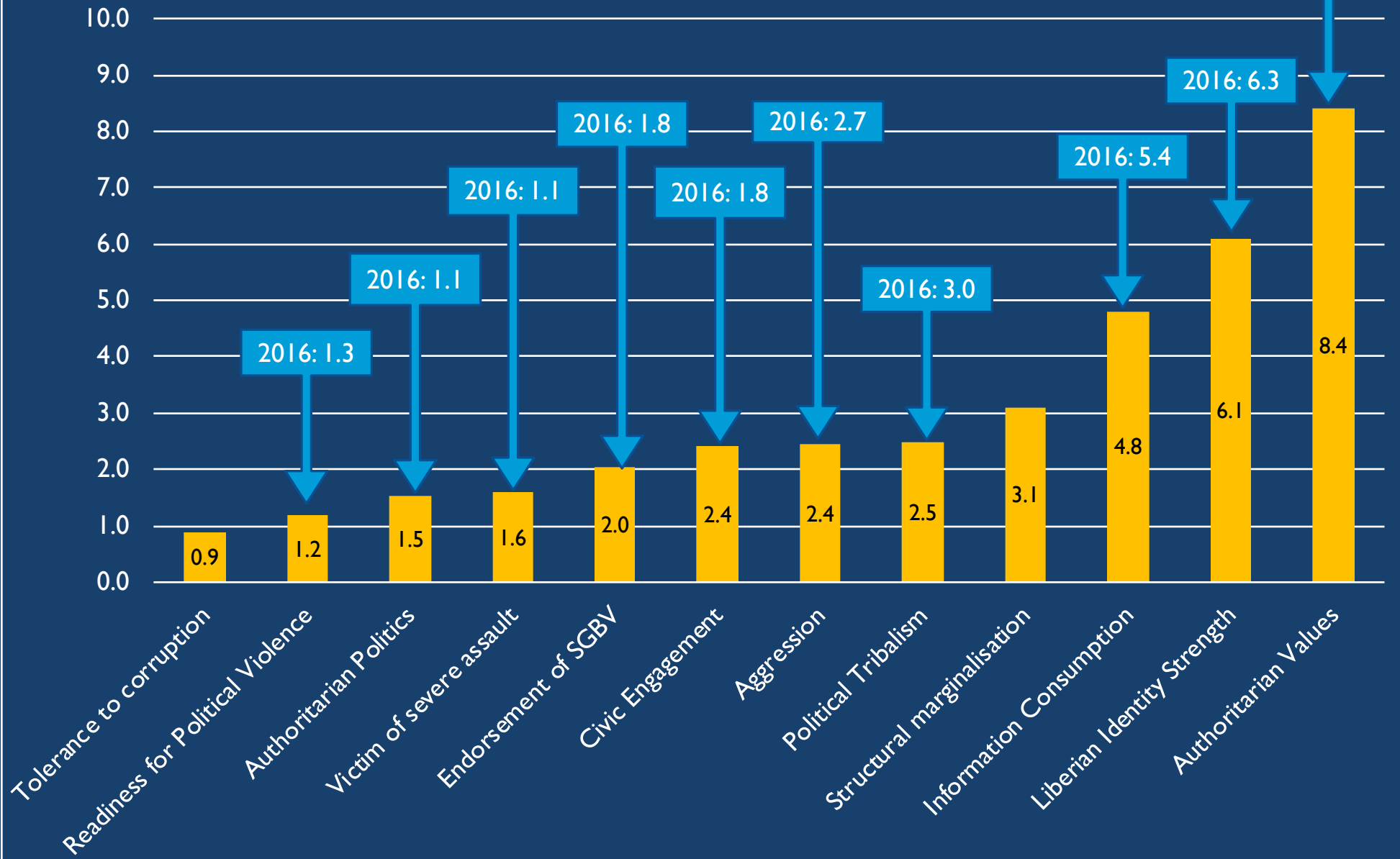
Components of Violence Tendencies

Region	Aggression	Endorsement of SGBV	Readiness for Political Violence
Country average 2018	2.4	2.0	1.2
Country average 2016	2.7	1.8	1.3
Margibi	5.6	3.7	2.9
Grand Gedeh	4.7	2.0	2.0
River Cess	3.3	2.6	2.2
Bomi	4.1	2.5	0.9
Bong	4.7	1.5	1.8
Grand Kru	3.4	2.0	1.5
Lofa	3.5	1.9	1.5
Maryland	1.9	2.6	2.0
Grand Bassa	3.6	1.0	0.9
Sinoe	0.2	1.9	0.2
Nimba	1.2	2.0	0.2
Montserrado	1.2	1.9	1.0
River Gee	0.4	1.5	0.2
Gbarpolu	1.2	1.2	1.4
Grand Cape Mount	2.5	1.1	0.6

Overview of Service Delivery and Economic Indicators

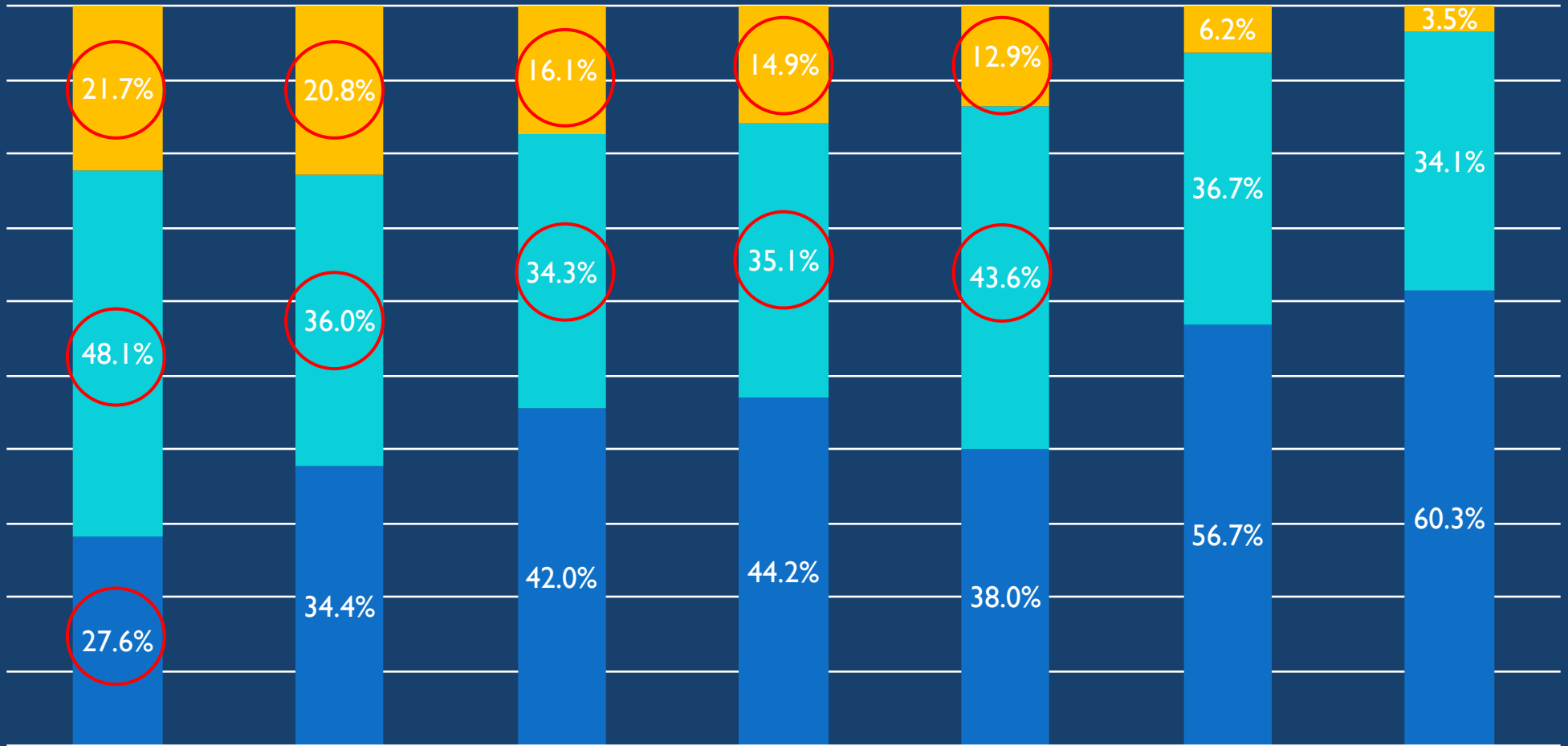


Civic Behaviour and Violence Indicators



4. Governance & Services

Provision of services



Provision of road networks

Access to driver license

Access to marriage certificate

Access to birth certificate

Your County Service Centre

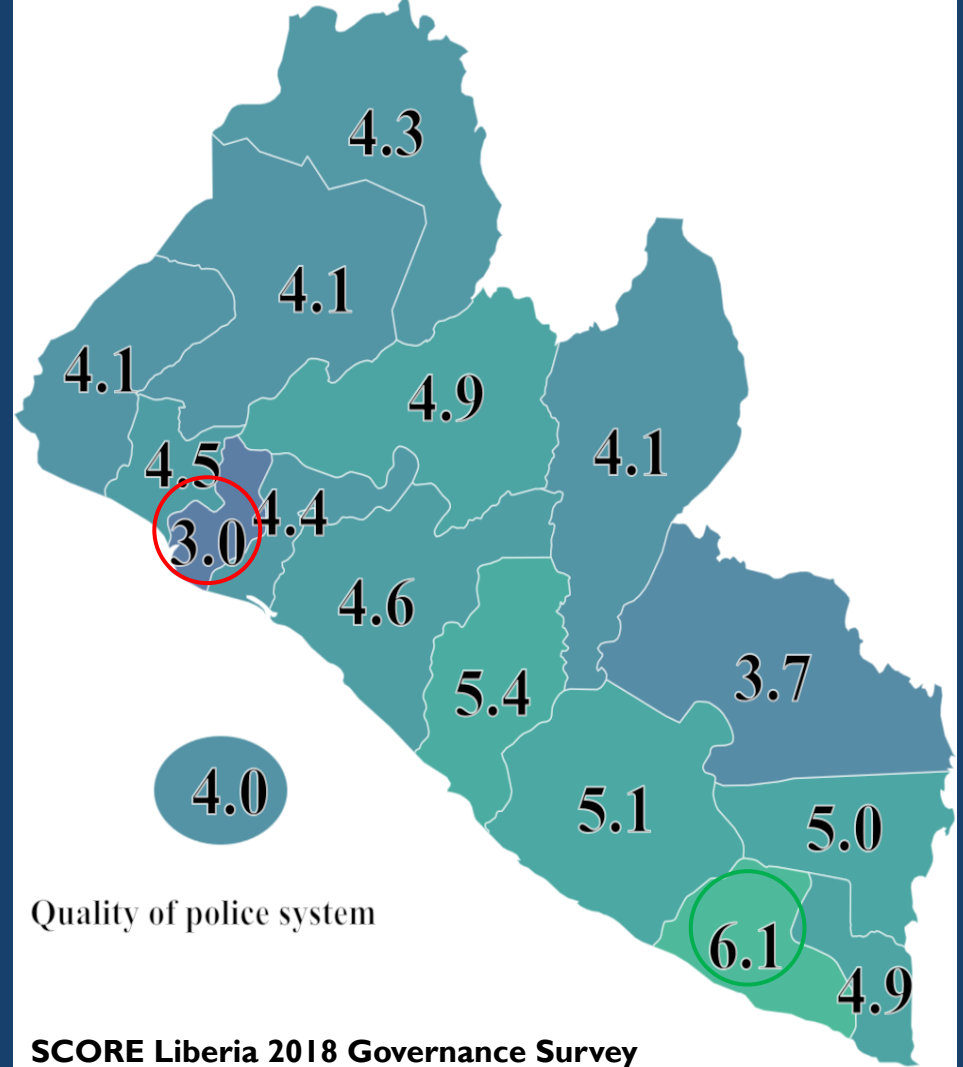
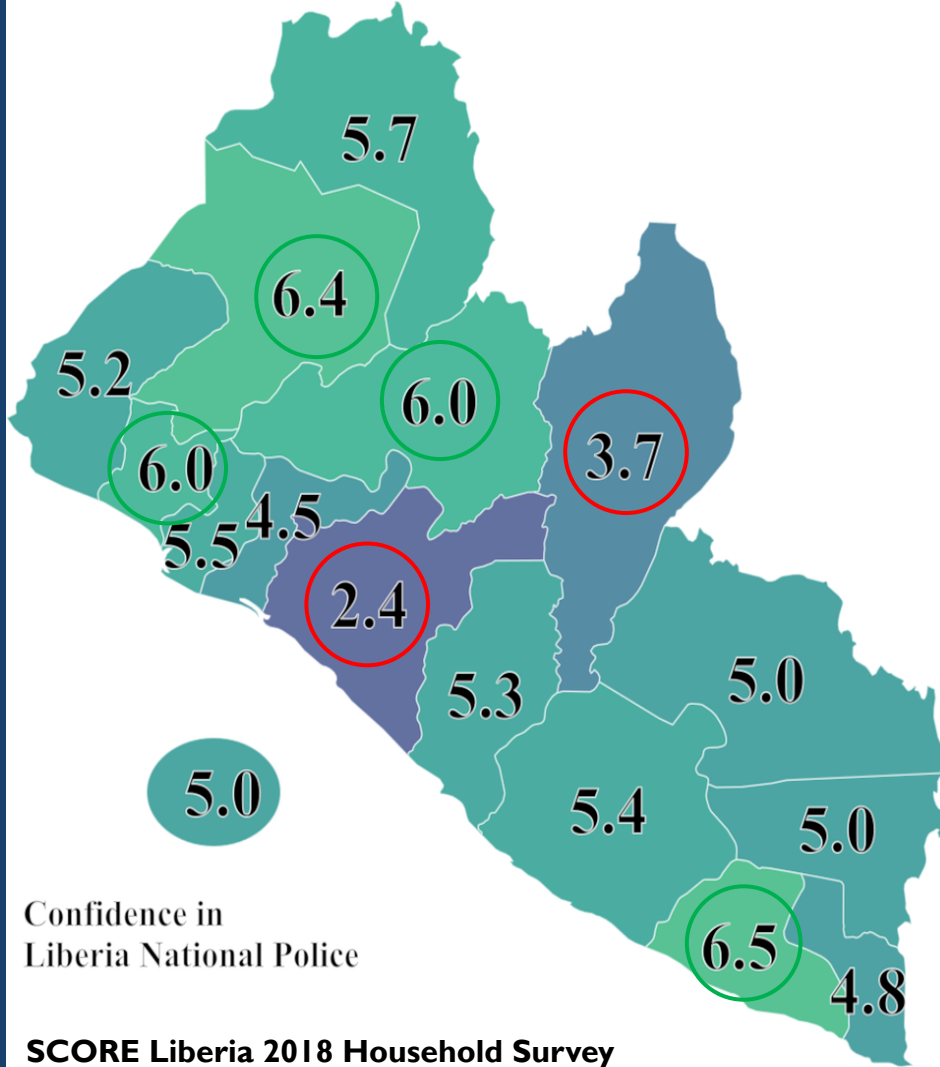
Provision of health care

Provision of schooling

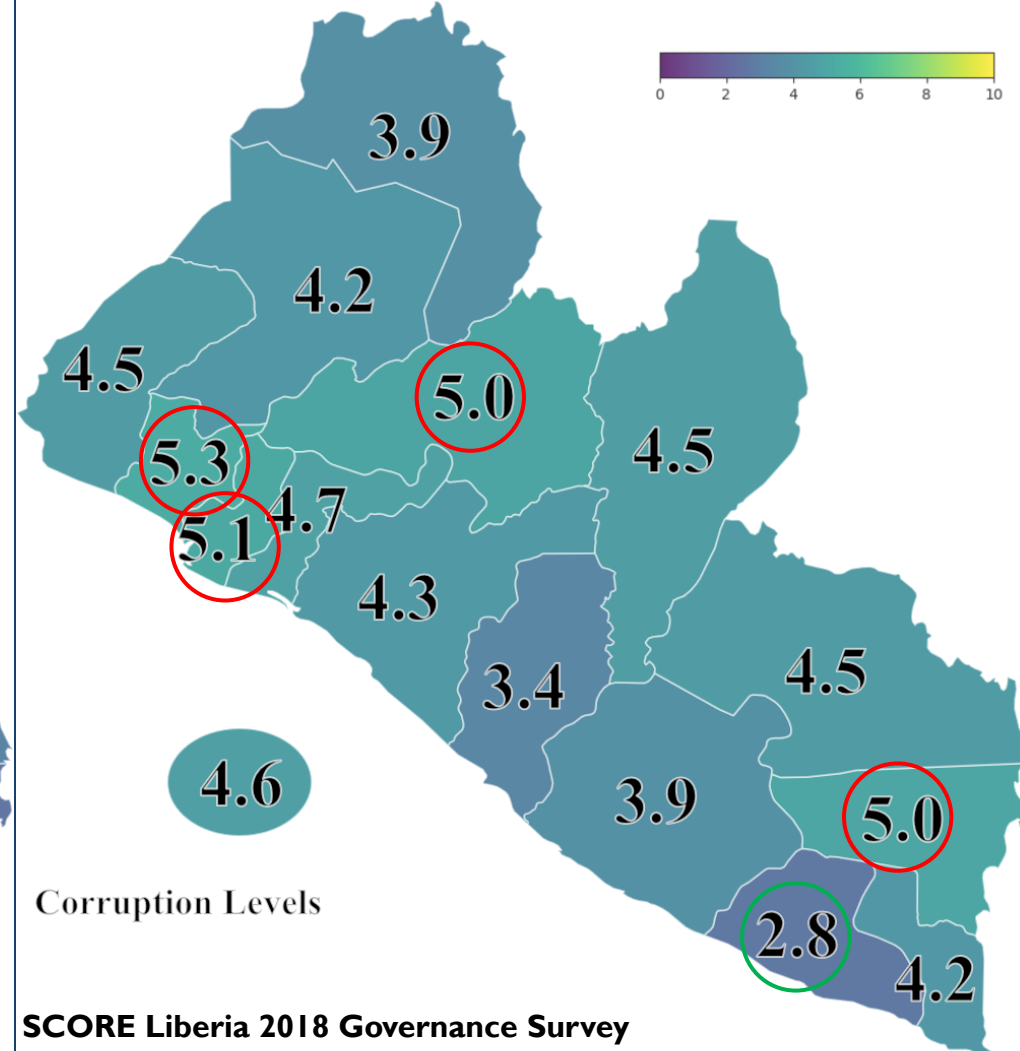
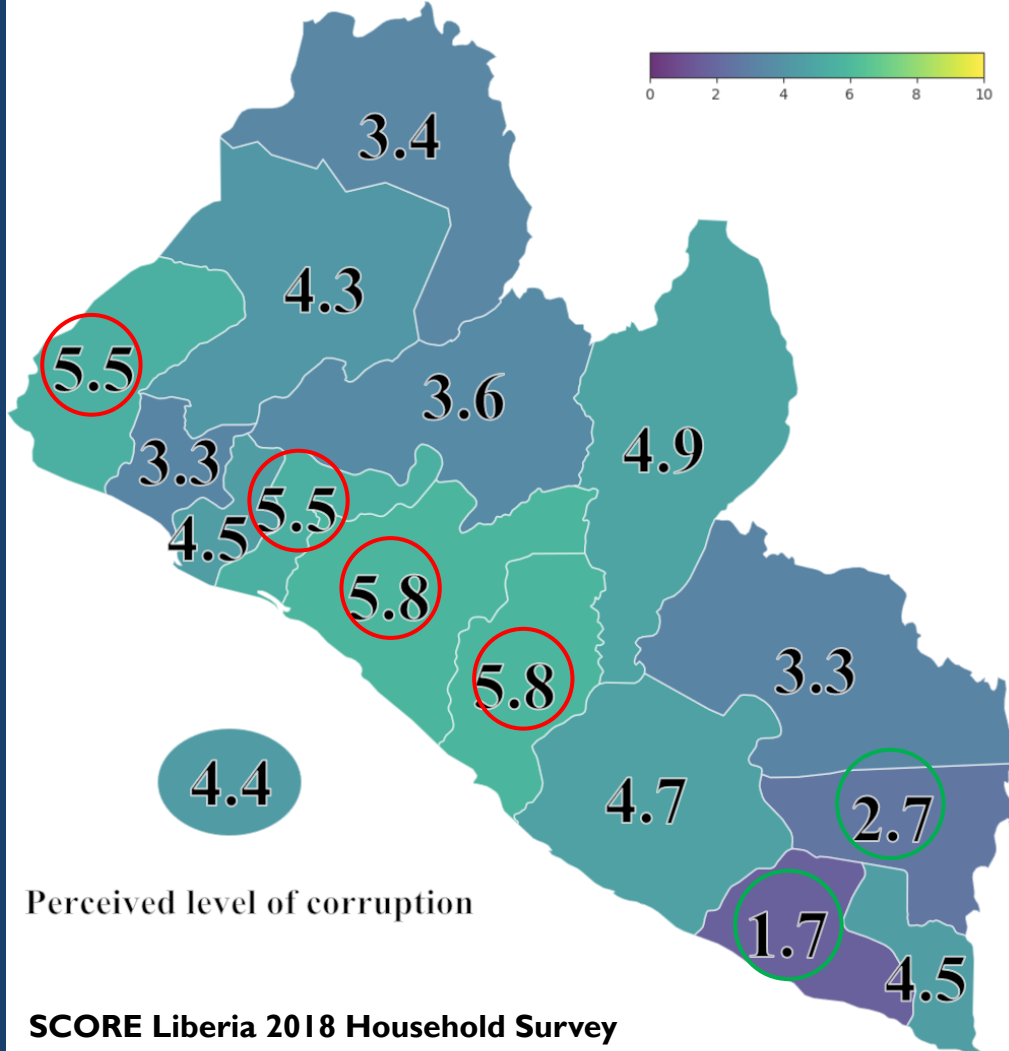
Very/Somewhat effective

Not very effective

Not provided at all

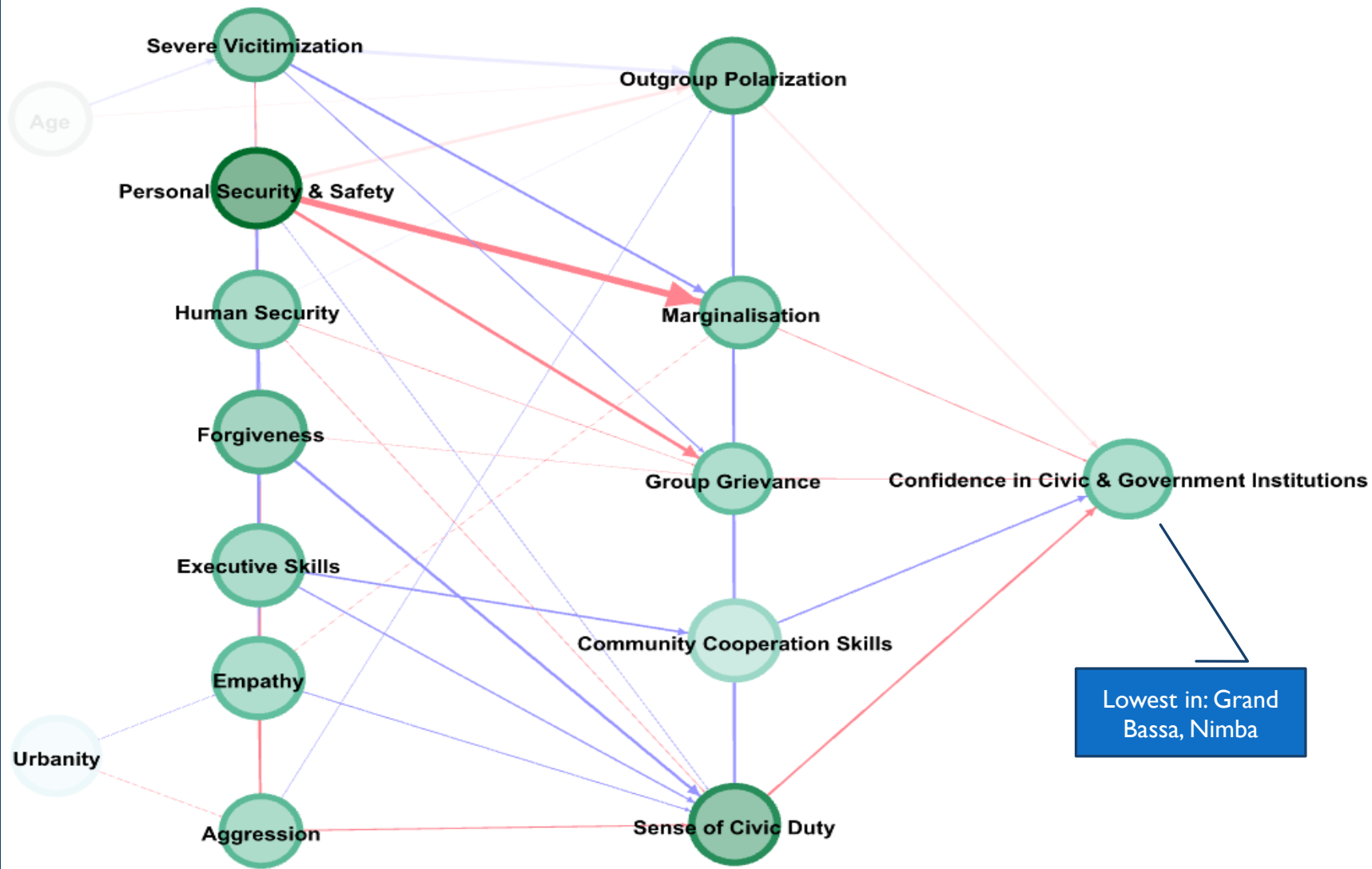


Of all government institutions from the legislature, courts to the president, the confidence in the LNP is the lowest. Despite an overall increase of 0.9 compared to 2016, which is statistically very significant, there are county level disparities and major police-population dialogue and other reforms are needed to improve people's confidence in the police and hence their sense of security, particularly in Grand Bassa and Nimba. Given the gap between experts' assessment and people's perceptions, there seems to be a breakdown of communication and dialogue between the people and the police forces in these two counties.



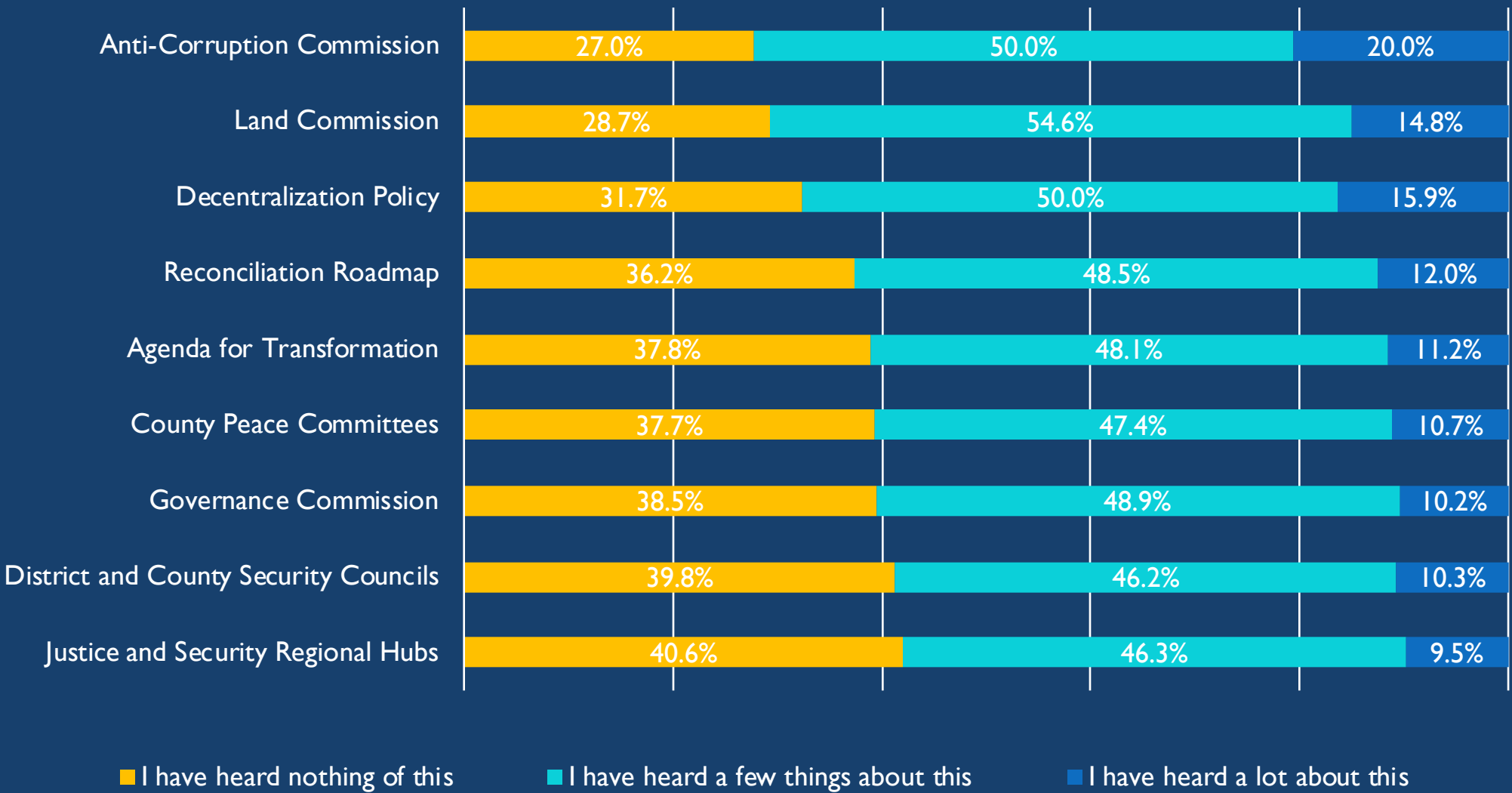
The comparison between the perceptions and experts' assessment reveals interesting gaps, which could be due to number of factors such as sense of representation and level of grievance based on ethnicity, popularity of the appointed authorities in the given county or level of urbanity. One such significant gap can be observed in River Gee. On the country level, the two scores can be considered identical with Grand Kru reporting lowest levels of corruption across both assessments.

- Perceptions worse than the experts' assessment in: Grand Cape Mount, Margibi, Grand Bassa, River Cess and Sinoe.
- Perceptions better than the experts' assessment in: Bomi, Bong, Montserrado, Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Grand Kru.
- Perceptions and experts' assessments are matching in: Lofa, Gbarpolu, Nimba and Maryland.



This is a predictive model that helps identify drivers of confidence in civic and government institutions. Red arrows indicate a negative relationship and blue arrows indicate a positive relationship, while the colour of the bubbles represent the scores; darker the bubbles higher the scores. We can observe that outgroup polarisation, marginalisation and group grievance undermine confidence in institutions. Interestingly, sense of civic duty also undermines confidence in institutions, which shows that citizens with a strong sense of civic duty are more critical and sceptical of institutions and their performance.

Awareness of National and Local Frameworks and Processes

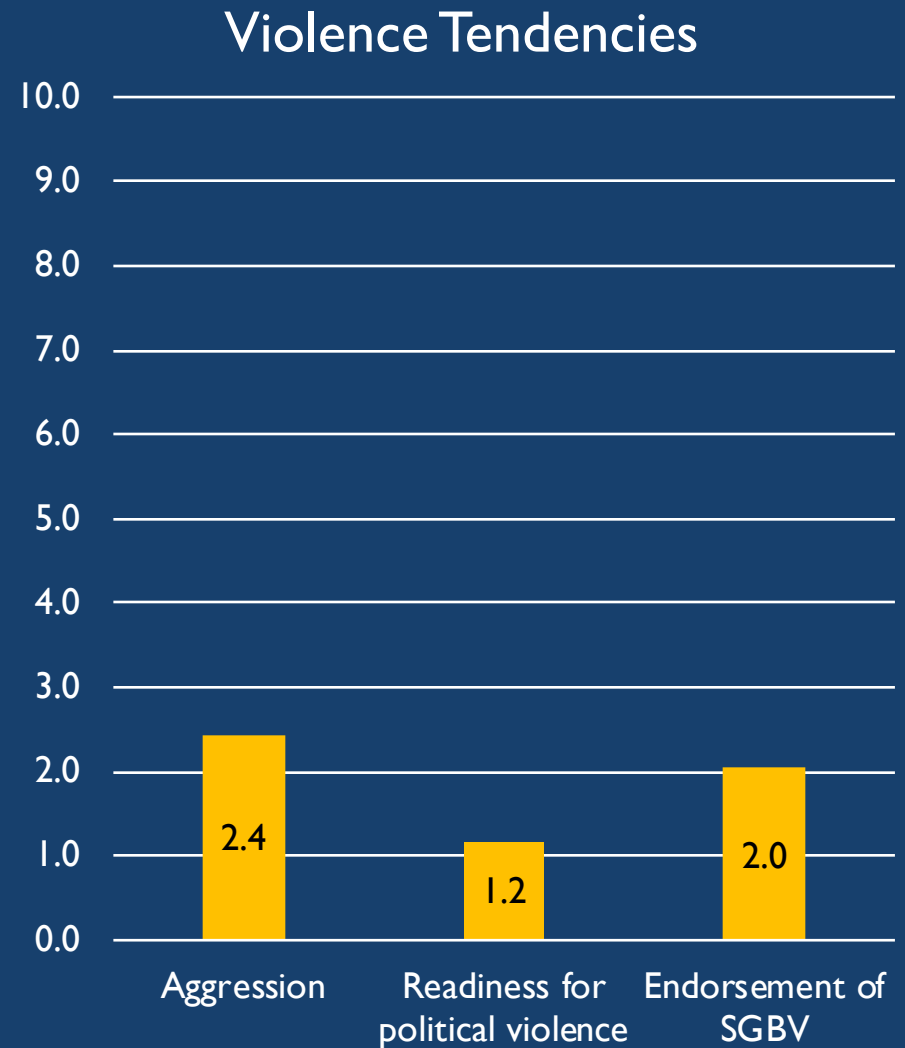
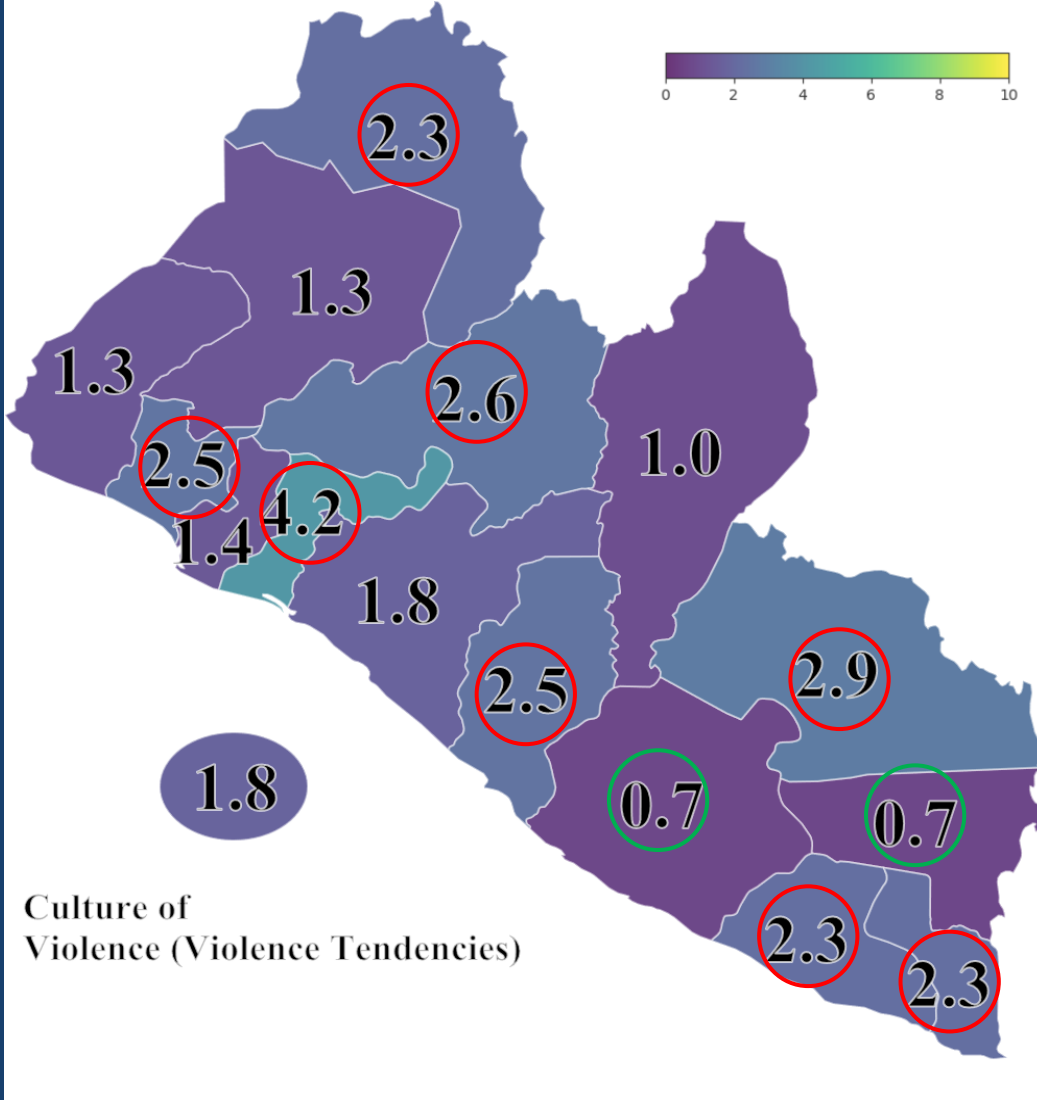


Over 3 out of 10 Liberians have NOT heard about national and local frameworks and processes.

NB: The term of the Land Commission expired in January 2016 and was replaced in October 2016 by the Liberia Land Authority.

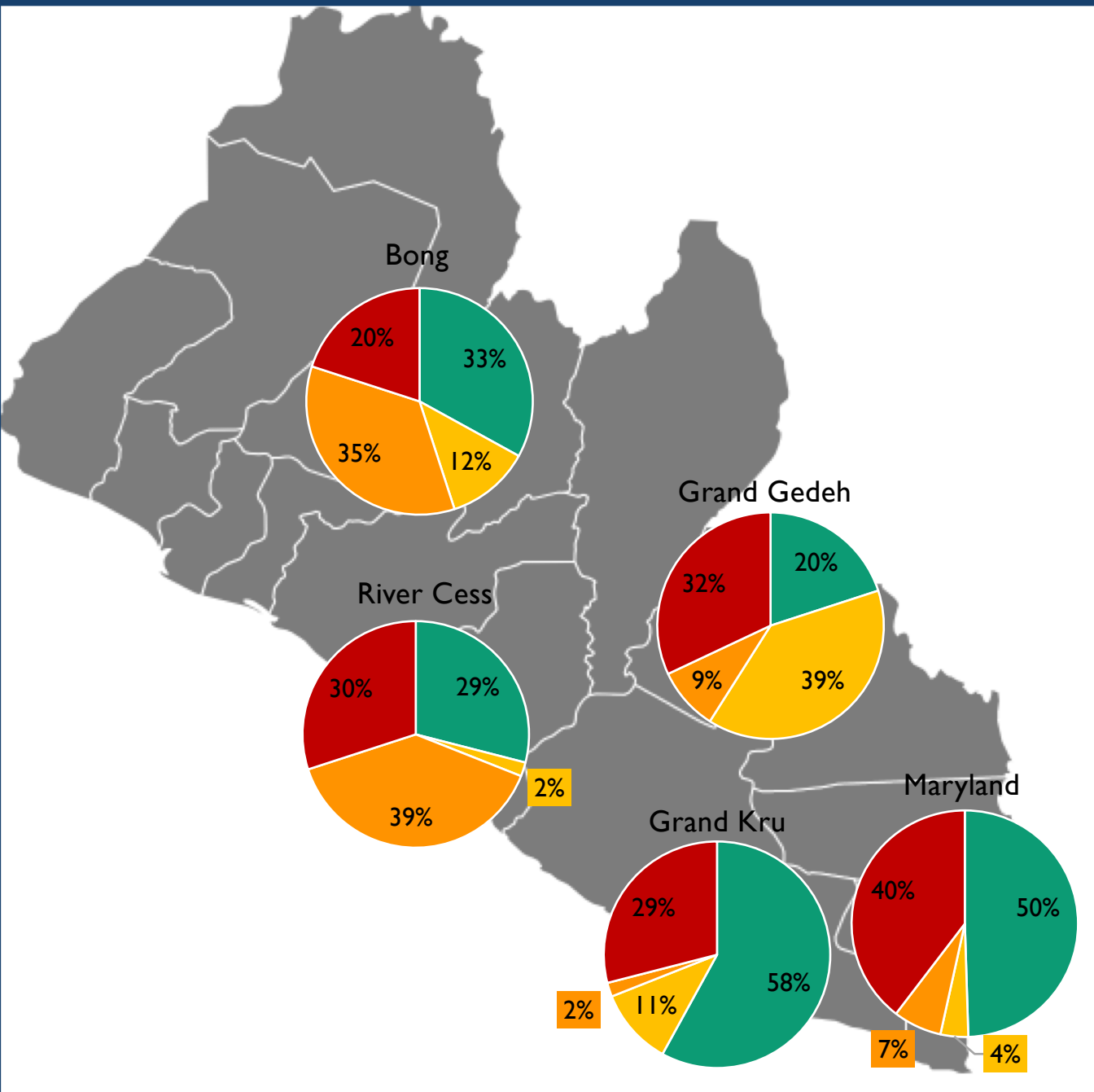
Overview of Service Delivery and Economic Indicators															
Region	Progress in personal safety	Socioeconomic progress	Local service delivery	State service delivery	Effective road network	Effective County Service Centres	Investment environment	Economic/Food/Health security	Access to utilities	Personal security	Group grievance towards authorities	Efficacy of national frameworks	Efficacy of decentralized hubs	Access to state documents	Threats from fragile governance
Country	7,1	5,9	5,5	3,7	3,9	4,6	4,8	5,3	4,1	4,9	1,1	4,2	4,2	4,9	6,9
Bomi	7,4	6,8	4,8	3,0	3,2	2,8	7,4	5,4	4,5	3,7	2,3	3,0	3,1	3,2	5,0
Bong	8,1	7,1	5,8	4,2	5,1	5,3	5,5	4,7	4,2	3,7	1,1	4,1	4,1	5,5	5,3
Grand Cape Mount	8,4	6,0	5,6	4,1	6,3	4,2	4,0	4,4	2,9	8,3	0,5	4,3	4,6	4,3	5,4
Maryland	8,6	5,2	6,5	3,9	3,8	5,2	4,8	5,5	3,9	4,7	1,1	5,1	5,2	4,5	6,2
Grand Bassa	4,3	2,5	5,0	2,7	3,0	5,1	4,5	5,2	2,6	4,1	2,0	3,7	3,6	5,5	6,4
Montserrado	7,1	6,4	5,4	3,7	4,1	4,6	5,4	6,1	5,9	5,5	0,4	4,3	4,2	5,3	6,5
Lofa	7,6	6,0	6,4	5,1	6,4	6,1	4,5	6,5	3,8	6,3	0,6	4,6	4,7	5,7	7,0
Grand Kru	7,9	7,6	5,7	3,6	3,7	3,1	2,2	4,8	4,1	5,8	0,3	4,0	4,3	3,4	7,6
Grand Gedeh	8,6	5,4	5,0	3,4	1,5	4,4	3,1	3,5	2,8	6,0	0,4	4,1	4,3	4,5	7,7
Sinoe	8,0	5,8	5,1	3,3	3,3	3,8	4,7	5,7	1,6	6,5	0,9	2,3	2,3	3,9	7,8
River Gee	5,9	4,0	4,7	3,8	2,7	4,0	4,0	4,9	2,9	6,6	2,1	3,8	4,1	6,3	7,9
Nimba	5,1	4,3	5,5	3,2	2,5	4,3	4,3	3,9	3,0	2,7	1,8	4,0	4,0	4,7	8,0
Gbarpolu	7,9	7,0	6,2	3,3	2,4	5,6	5,9	6,7	3,6	7,0	0,1	4,7	4,9	5,0	8,6
Margibi	8,4	8,0	3,8	3,0	3,3	3,5	2,5	3,5	3,1	3,2	4,6	4,5	4,8	3,4	8,7
River Cess	7,3	6,2	7,4	4,6	4,9	5,7	6,9	7,6	2,1	4,7	0,2	5,2	5,1	2,0	8,8

5. Security and Violence Indicators

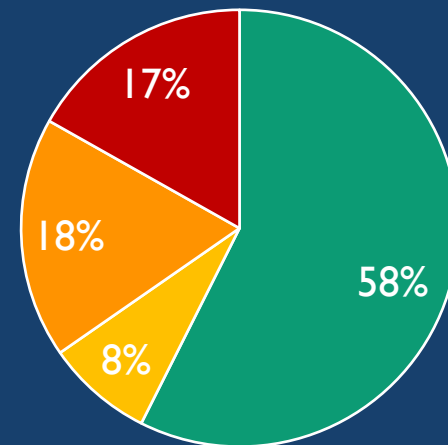


Violence tendencies stayed the same compared to 2016 (1.9).

Violence tendencies is a meta scale made up of three indicators. Although criminality is linked to aggression and SGBV, it is important to note that violence tendencies do NOT measure criminality or the prevalence of criminal incidents. 0 means that no one expresses violent tendencies (heaven), 10 means that everyone is a POTENTIAL perpetrator (apocalypse). It is accepted that achieving a score of 0 and eradicating violence completely is impossible, thus scores under 1 can be considered 'normal', and scores above 1 can be considered as concerning.

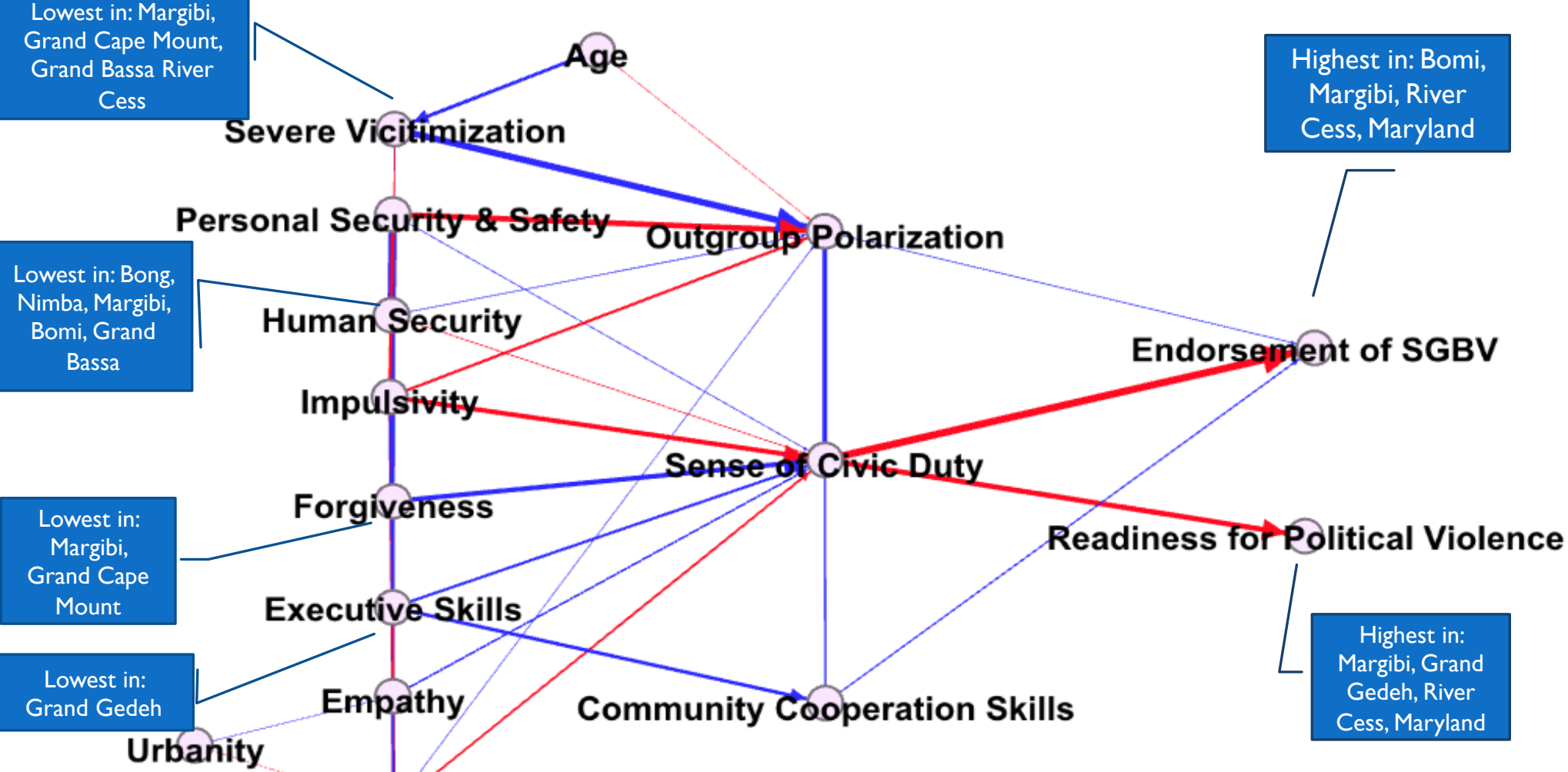


Full Sample



- Peaceful
- Aggressive but not politically violent
- Moderate aggression and moderate political violence
- Moderate aggression and high political violence

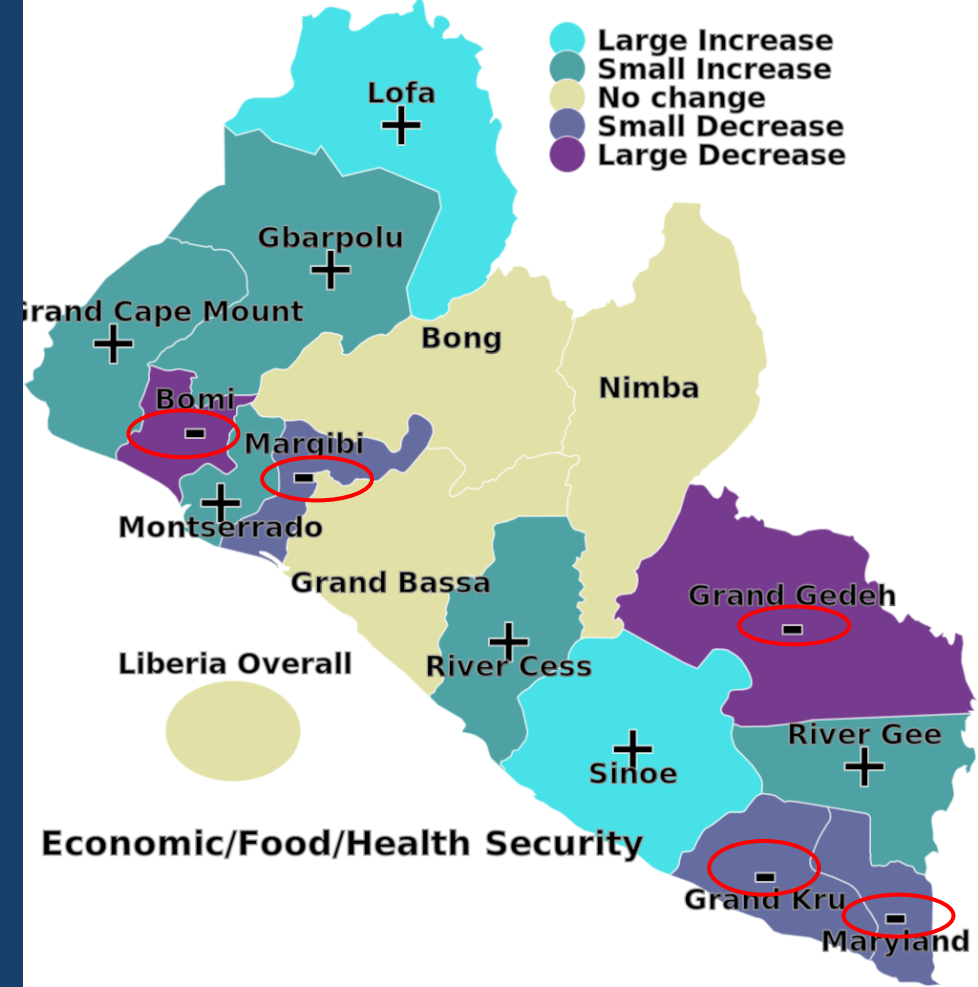
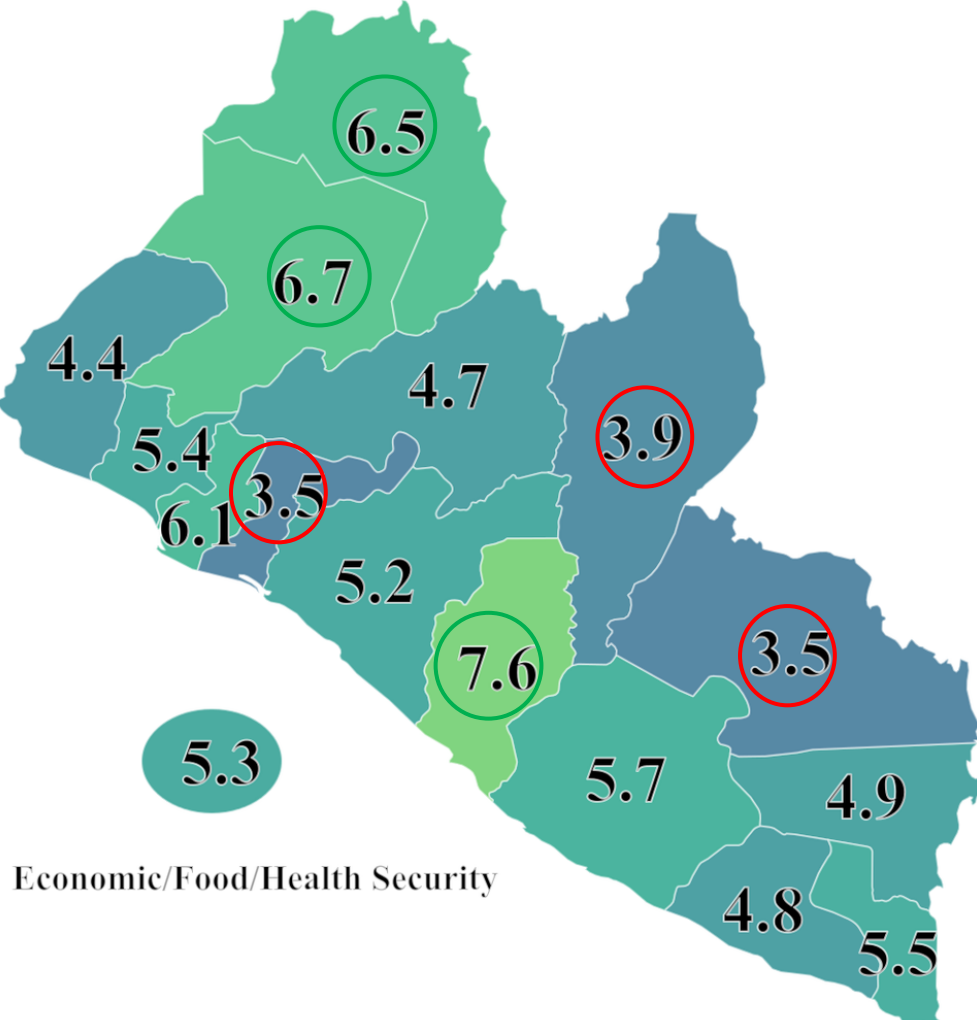
Aggression	1.44	7.77	3.89	3.68
Political Violence	0.21	0.2	3.62	9.21



The diagram above shows goes beyond association, and looks at predictive relationships. We can observe that the strongest mitigator of violence is sense of civic duty, which includes agency and civic responsibility. Thus, civic education is a key entry point. On the other hand, community cooperation is reinforcing SGBV, which indicates that local communities with strong bonds are more likely to condone SGBV to protect community harmony. Building local capacities and awareness to address SGBV is also a key entry point. The indicators on the left hands side show the secondary drivers (drivers of drivers). As such, we can see that forgiveness (healing) and executive skills show themselves as the key entry points.

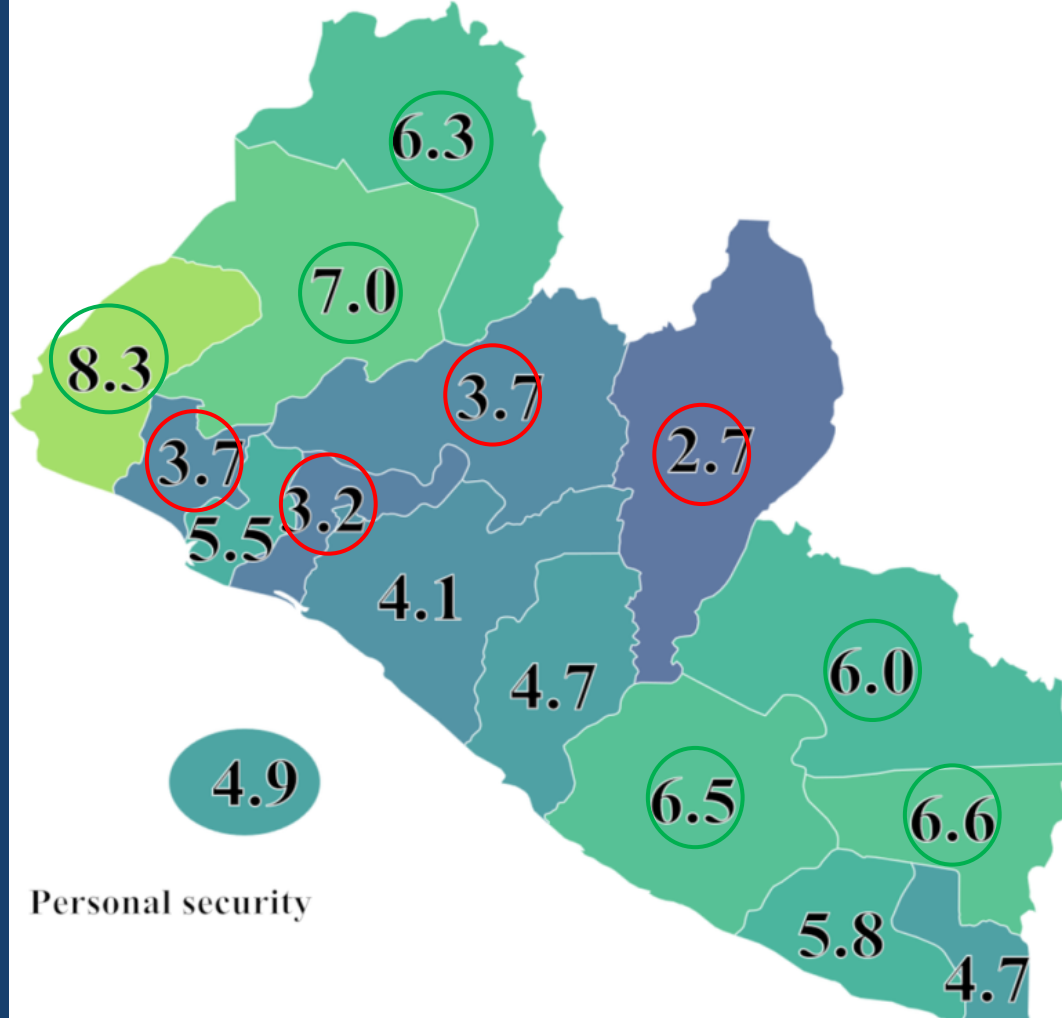
Violent Tendencies & Related Indicators	Rural	Urban	Difference
Overall Violence tendencies	1.7	1.1	0.6
Endorsement of Political Violence	3.2	1.9	1.3
Endorsement of Sexual/Gender Based Violence	2.6	1.9	0.7
Victim of severe assault (direct predictor of political violence)	2.7	1.4	1.3
Aggression (positive association with political violence)	3.6	2.5	1.0
Identity marginalisation (positive association with political violence)	1.5	1.4	0.1
Tolerance to corruption (positive association with political violence)	2.7	1.0	1.8
Authoritarian politics (positive association with political violence)	1.6	1.2	0.4
Forgiveness (strongest resilience factor against political violence and SGBV)	7.9	8.4	-0.5
Empathy (strongest resilience factor against political violence)	6.9	8.2	-1.3
Civic responsibility (strongest mitigating factor against political violence and SGBV)	6.6	7.6	-1.0
Personal security	4.4	5.1	-0.8
Economic/Food/Health Security	4.7	5.5	-0.8

We can observe significant differences in violent tendency scores and its associated indicators between rural and urban communities. Rural communities are significantly more more prone to violence and victimhood. Rural communities are also significantly more insecure when it comes to personal security (e.g. walking alone at night) and economic, food and health security. This underscores the link link between deprivation and poverty and violence.



Economic/Food/Health Security remained the same compared to 2016 (5.2).

Lofa, Gbarpolou and River Cess have significantly higher levels of economic, food and health security. The latter can be explained by the positive impact of recent investments such as the UN Quick Impact Projects. On the other hand, Nimba, Grand Gedeh., Margibi and Grand Cape Mount have the lowest levels of economic, food and health security. Margibi, a county which had low levels in SCORE Liberia 2016 as well seems to be suffering from the “capitals pull”. We can observe similar dynamics in other countries where those areas/regions closest to the capital feel or become deprived due to the strong pull of the capital. **Economic/Food/Health security:** dependable basic income, quality/quantity of food, opportunity to go to hospital (in terms of access and affordability)



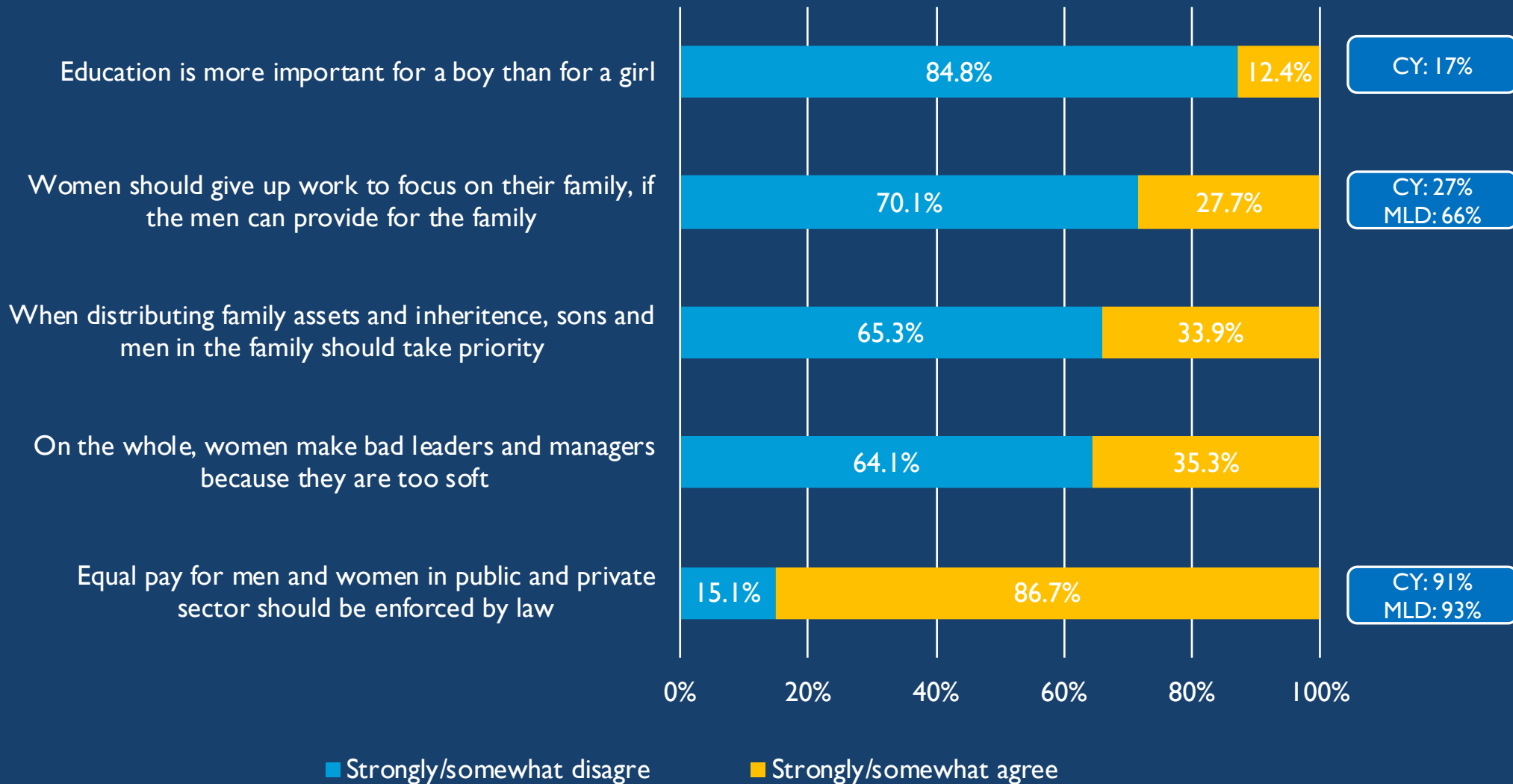
Personal security

Personal Security significantly increased compared to 2016 (3.9).

Personal Security indicator relates to the The degree to which one feels safe from violence in daily life, such as feeling safe to walk in the street at night and feeling that the police can protect the citizens. This indicator is linked to the criminal activity (perceived or real) in someone's locality. We can observe strong levels of INSECURITY in Nimba county, followed by Margibi, Bong and Bomi. On the other hand, Grand Cape Mount has the highest level of personal security, followed by Gbarpolou, River Gee, Sinoe, Lofa and Grand Gedeh. **Personal security:** safety from violence, confidence in the protection provided by the police and other security bodies, safety walking alone at night

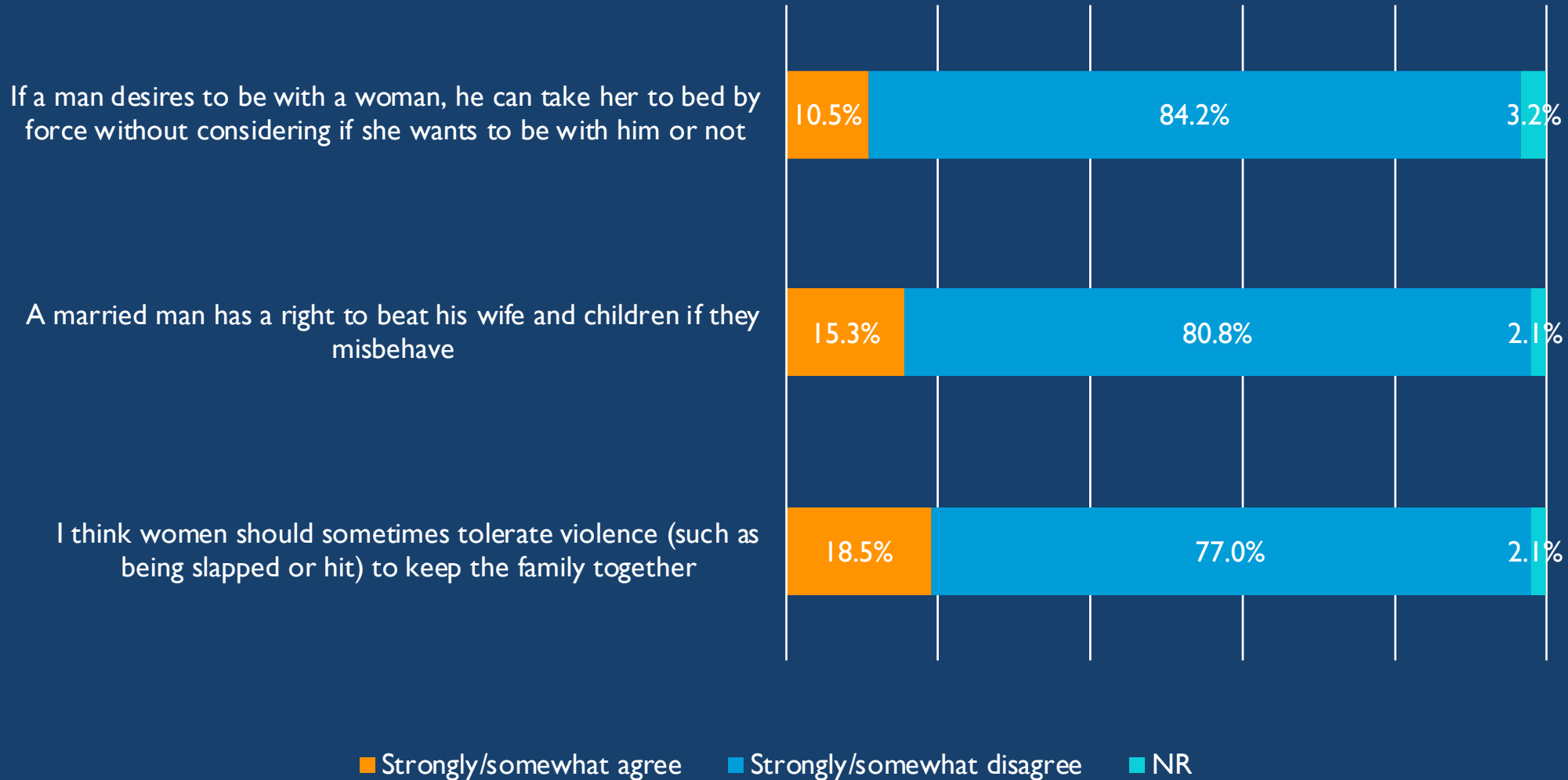
6. Gender Sensitive Indicators

Gender stereotypes



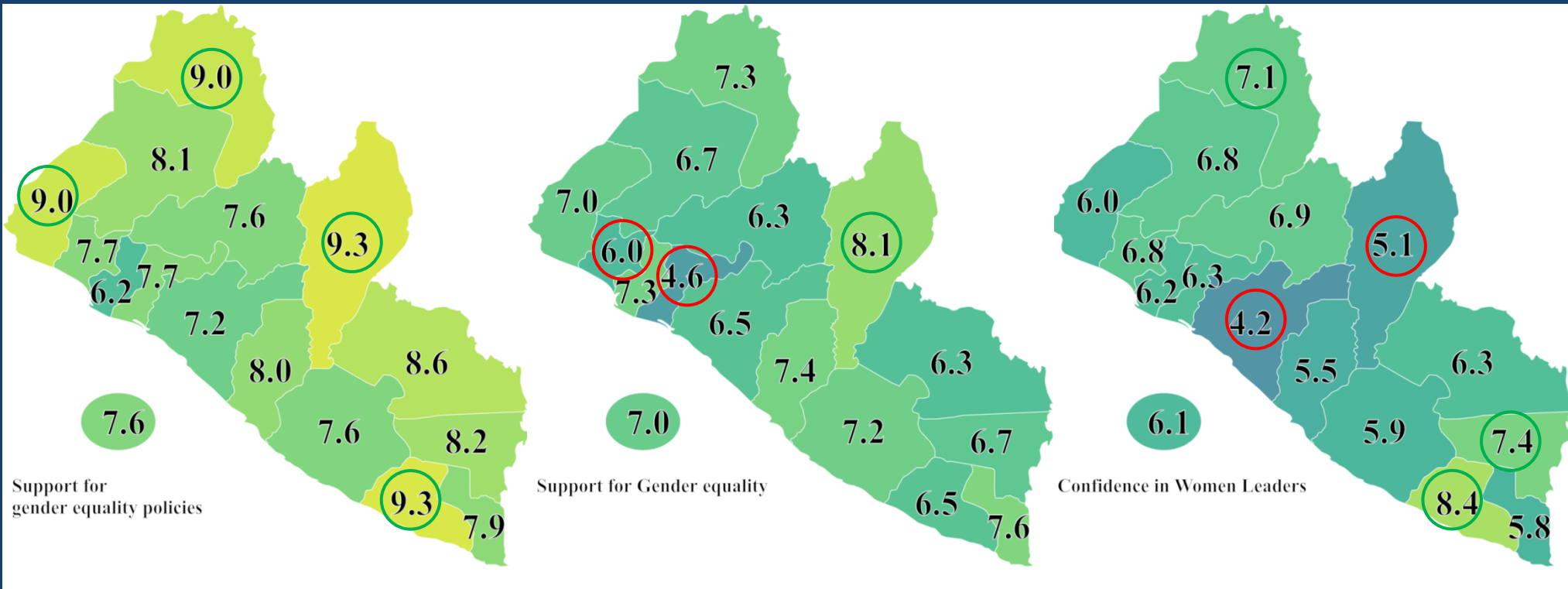
Liberians show very progressive attitudes towards gender equality. In fact, when compared to stereotypes in Cyprus and Moldova, Liberians show similar attitudes. However, despite that over 8 out of 10 Liberians think that education is not more important for a boy than a girl, the score for level of education among women is 3.2 while among men it is 4.5 out of 10.

Endorsement of SGBV



The 2018 country average score for SGBV (2.0) stayed the same compared to 2016 (1.8).

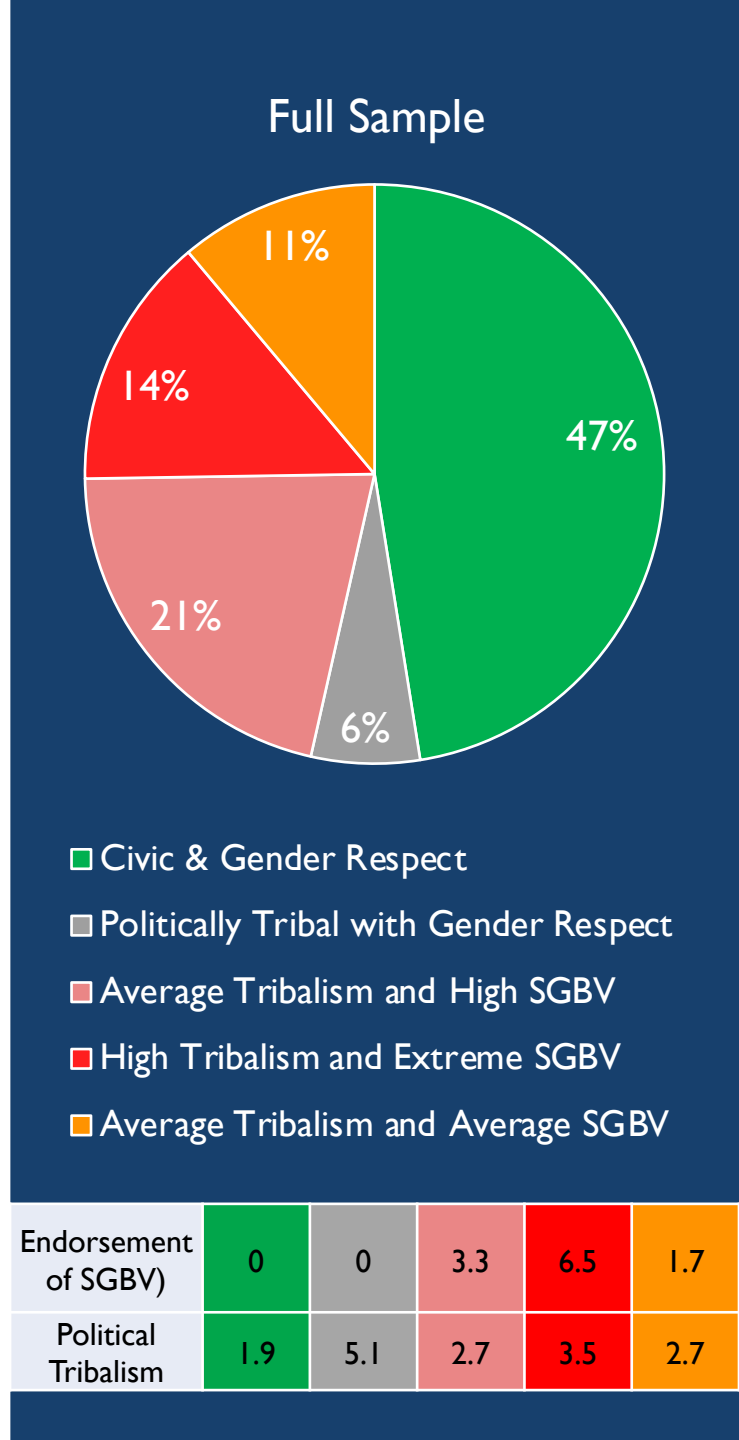
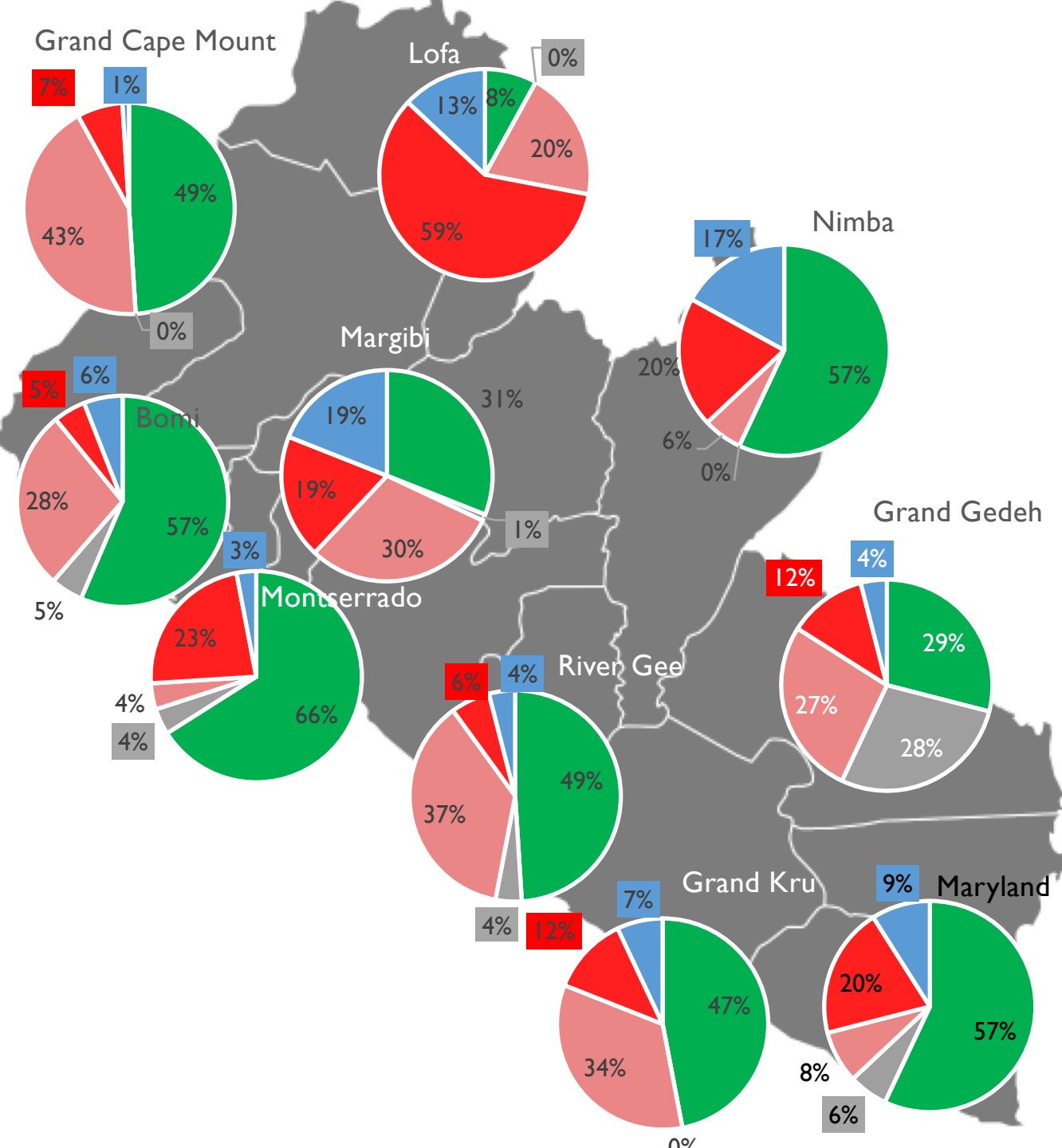
SGBV indicator is made up of the above questionnaire items in SCORE 2018. Approximately 2 out of 10 Liberians endorse domestic violence against women and children, and 1 out of 10 endorse sexual violence against women. Some of these trends find roots in cultural practices and beliefs supported/defended by both men and women.



Support for gender equality policies is very high across the country. Where 0 means that no one in Liberia supports “Empowering women and addressing SGBV to improve gender equality” and 10 means that every one supports this policy, the country average is 7.6. Support for this policy is lowest in Monrovia, and strongest in Grand Kru, Grand Cape Mount and Lofa.

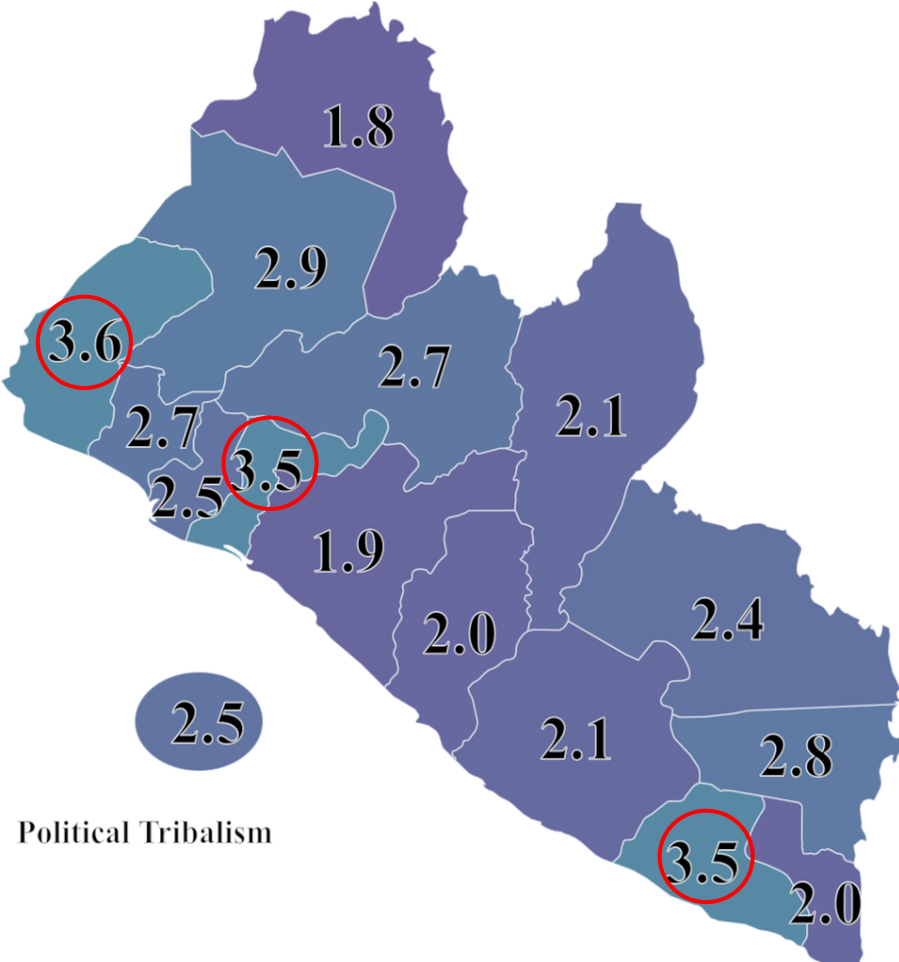
On the other hand, the country SCORE for ‘support for gender equality’, such as supporting education of girls, equal pay for women employees and equal distribution of family assets and inheritance between daughters and sons, is 7.0. While support for gender equality is highest in Nimba, it is lowest in Margibi and Bomi.

When we look at confidence in women leaders (trust in women leaders and their perceived level of corruption), the country average for Liberia is 6.1. While Grand Kru, Lofa and River Gee scores the strongest, and confidence in women leaders is lowest in Grand Bassa and Nimba.

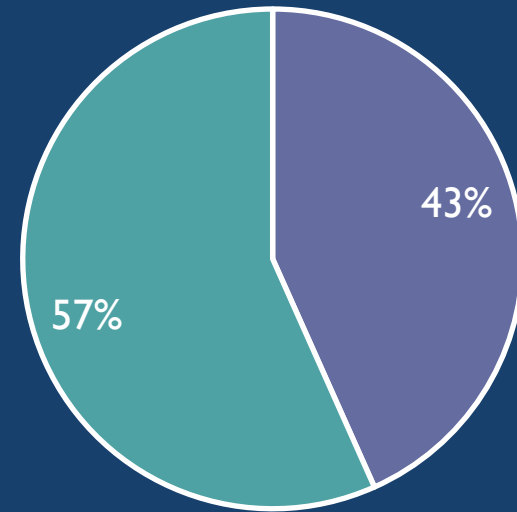


- Civic & Gender Respect
- Politically Tribal with Gender Respect
- Average Tribalism and High SGBV
- High Tribalism and Extreme SGBV
- Average Tribalism and Average SGBV

7. Political Tribalism



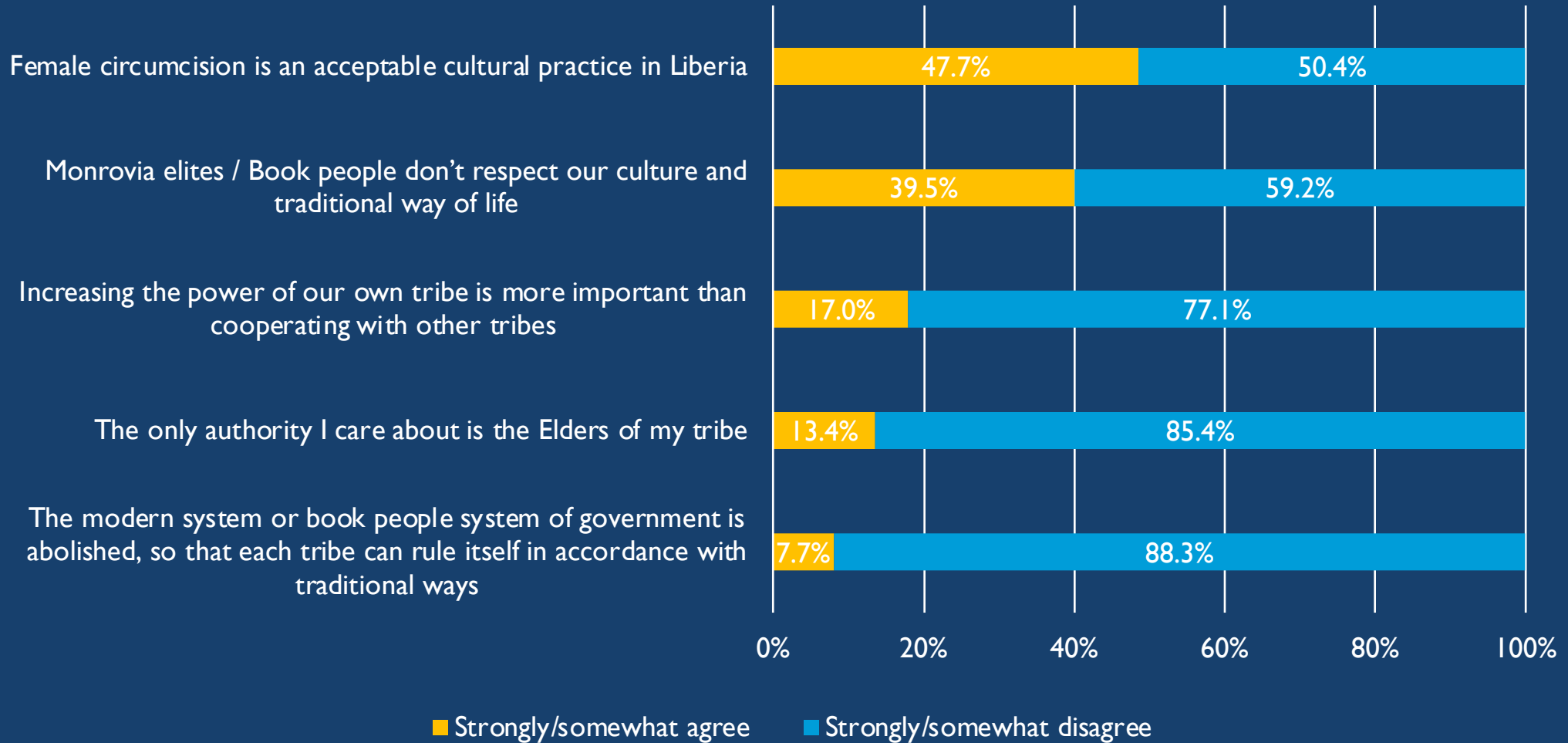
Change in groups with strong political tribalism compared to 2016



□ Decrease group □ No Difference

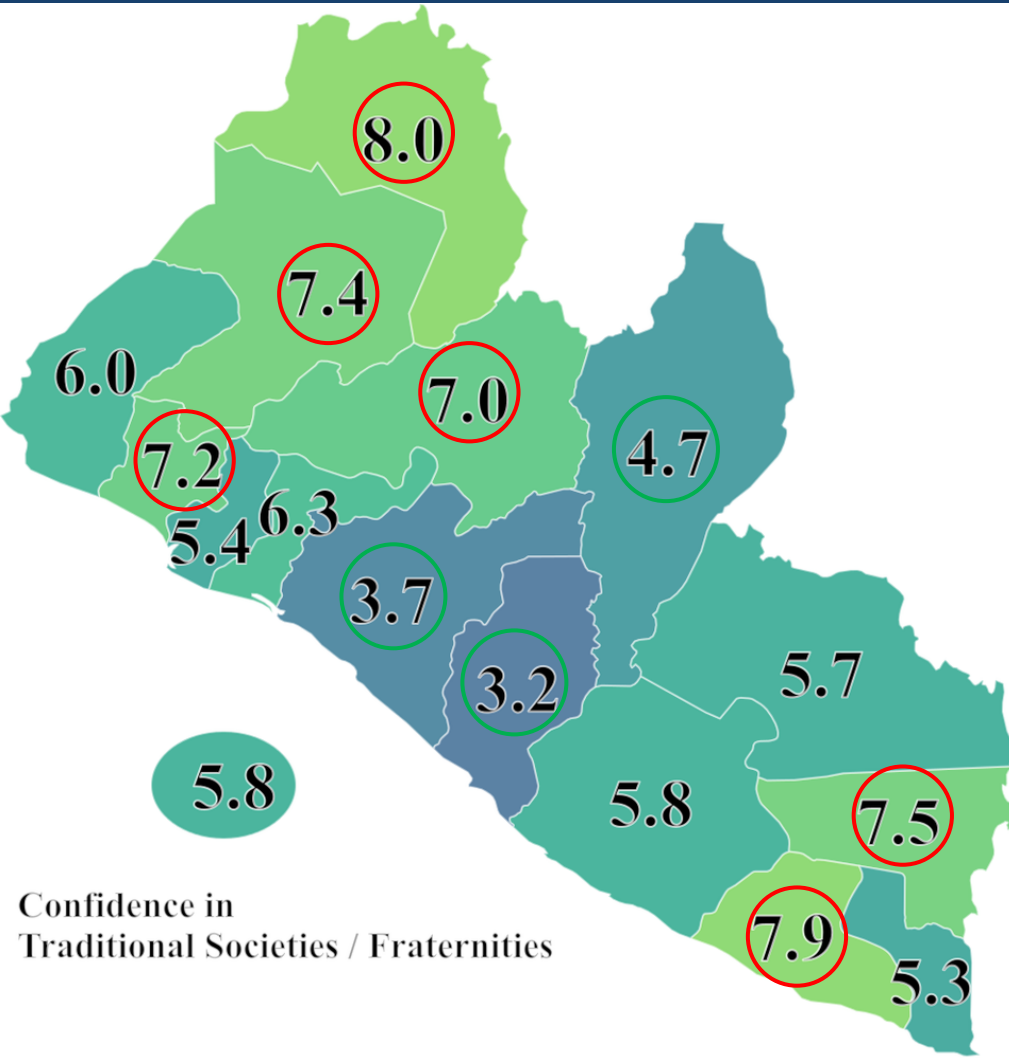
Political tribalism relates to competing allegiances between tribal leaders and government authorities, and where people support traditional way of governance by tribal elders, prefer tribal decision making over governance institutions, and prioritise tribal bonds over meritocracy and performance. It also includes tribal power-seeking, where improving the status of one's tribe is perceived to more important than improving the status of all Liberians. SCORE 2018 findings show that strongest levels of political tribalism are in Grand Cape Mount, Margibi and Grand Kru. The biggest decrease in political tribalism is experienced in River Cess, while significant increases are observed in Bomi, Margibi, River Gee and Grand Kru. The group where we can observe a decrease in political tribalism also experienced an overall improvement in social cohesion and reconciliation, and significant decrease in aggression, endorsement of SGBV and support for FGM. We particularly observe this improvement among Vai ethnic group.

Questions Related to Cultural and Political Tribalism

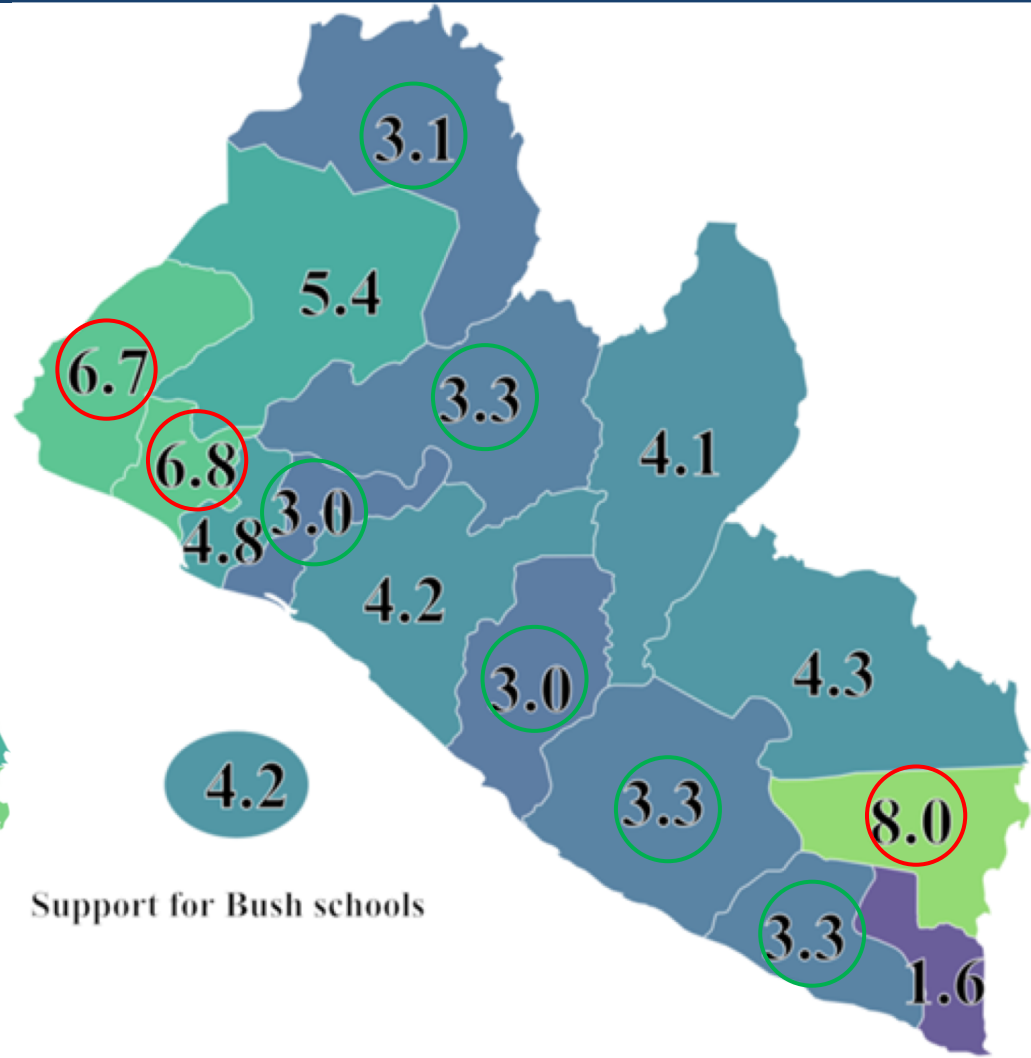


Despite progressive attitudes towards gender equality, there is strong polarisation in Liberia when it comes to FGM. Normalization of FGM is highest in River Gee (7.1) and Grand Cape Mount (6.2) while it is lowest in Margibi (2.5). Liberians seem to be divided on this issue particularly in Bong (5.2), Montserrado (5.1) and Grand Kru (4.8), Nimba and River Cess (4.7 each). The country average that endorses FGM in Liberia is 4.6

We can observe that cultural elements of tribalism is stronger than political elements, as 9 out of 10 people do not prefer traditional and tribal system of rule and 8 out of 10 people do not prioritise tribal power-seeking over

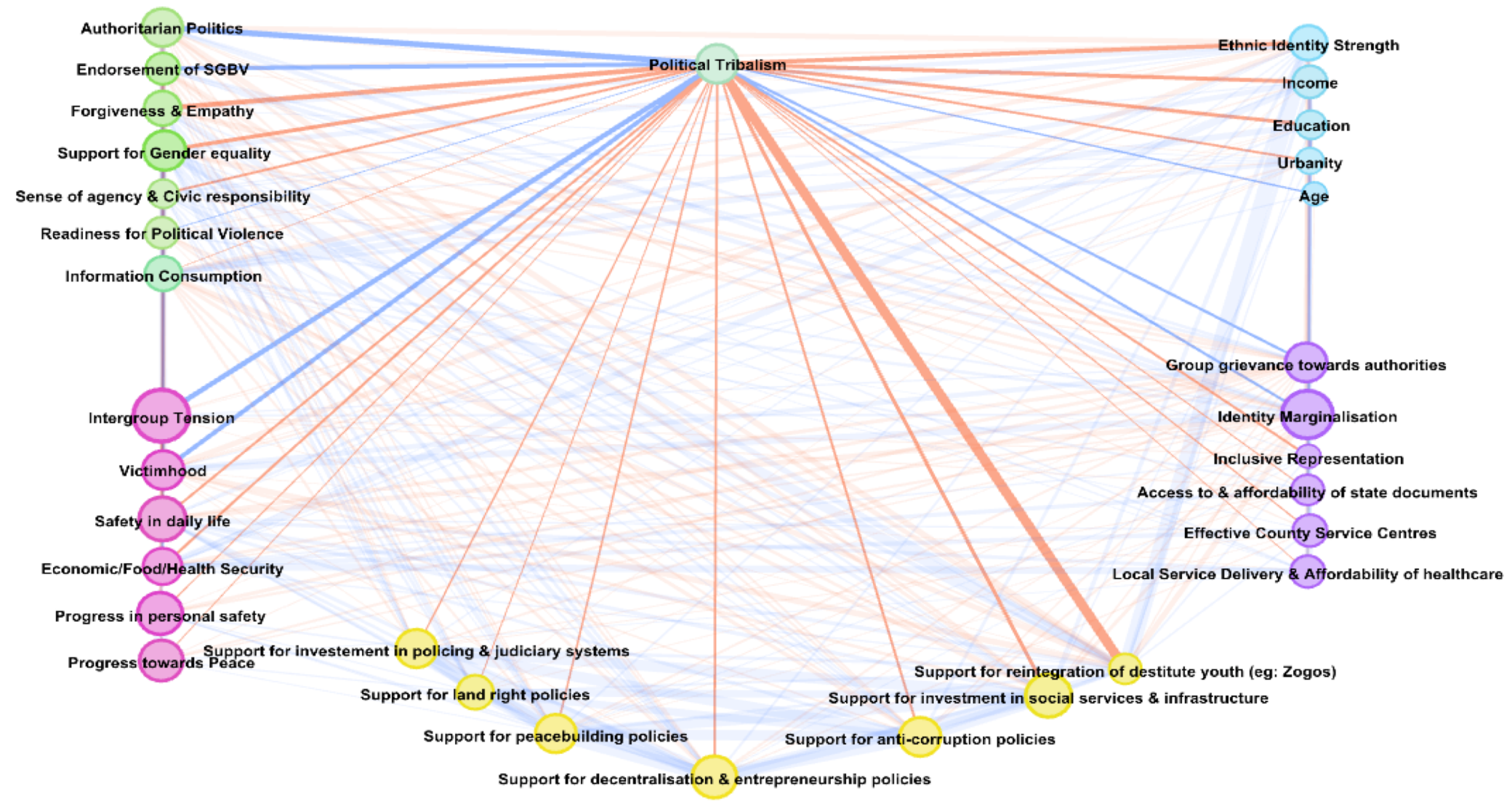


Confidence in Traditional Societies / Fraternities

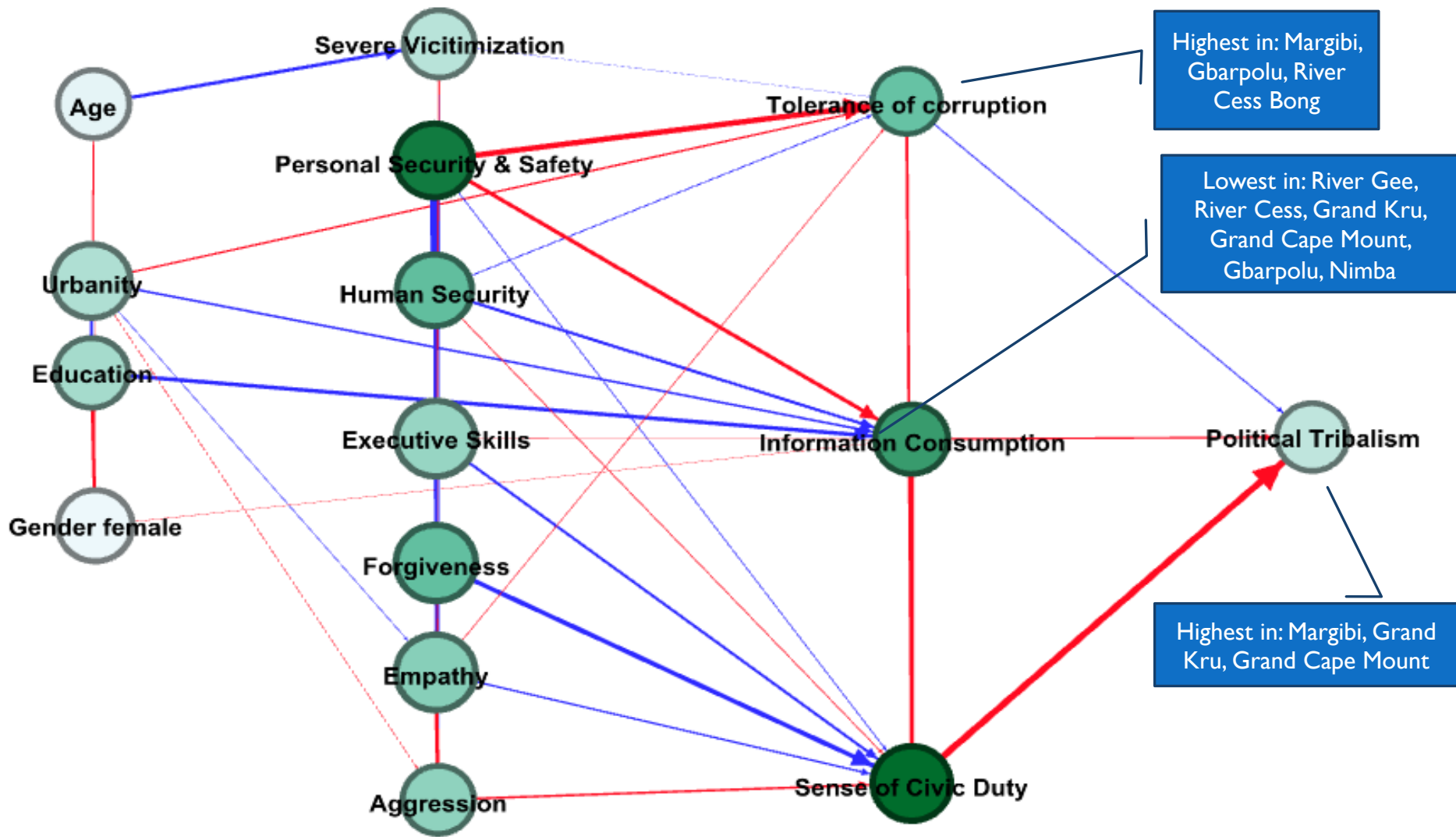


Support for Bush schools

Confidence in Traditional Societies and Fraternities (e.g. Healers and secret societies such as Poro, Sende, Neegee) are strongest in Lofa and Grand Kru, followed by River Gee, Gbarpolu, Bomi and Bong. These societies and fraternities are considered relatively less trustworthy and more corrupt in River Cess, Grand Bassa and Nimba. In line with its strong support for traditional societies and fraternities, River Gee and Bomi show significantly stronger support for Bush Schools as well. This overlap is not observed in other counties, where support for bush schools seem to be significantly lower than confidence in traditional societies and fraternities.



The diagram above shows the relationship Political Tribalism has with other indicators. The thickness of the lines represent the strength of the correlation and the colour of the lines represent the nature: Orange lines represent negative correlations and blue lines represent positive correlations. We can observe that Political Tribalism undermines support for reforms and is positively associated with authoritarianism, intergroup tension and SGBV. Those who are marginalised and insecure are more likely to turn to Political Tribalism. Progress, human security, forgiveness and positive civic values appear to be mitigating factors.



This predictive model shows the key drivers of political tribalism. While tolerance to corruption strengthens political tribalism, sense of civic duty is a strong inhibiting factor. We can observe that tolerance to corruption is particularly driven by personal insecurity. Improving personal security would not only mitigate tolerance to corruption but would also facilitate information consumption. Further, forgiveness, empathy and executive skills are the key entry points to foster a strong sense of civic duty. On the far left side, the model controls for demographic factors, and illustrates the strong influence education and urbanity has on tolerance to corruption and information consumption.

Urbanity:	Rural			Urban	Difference
Political Tribalism	3.1			2.4	0.8

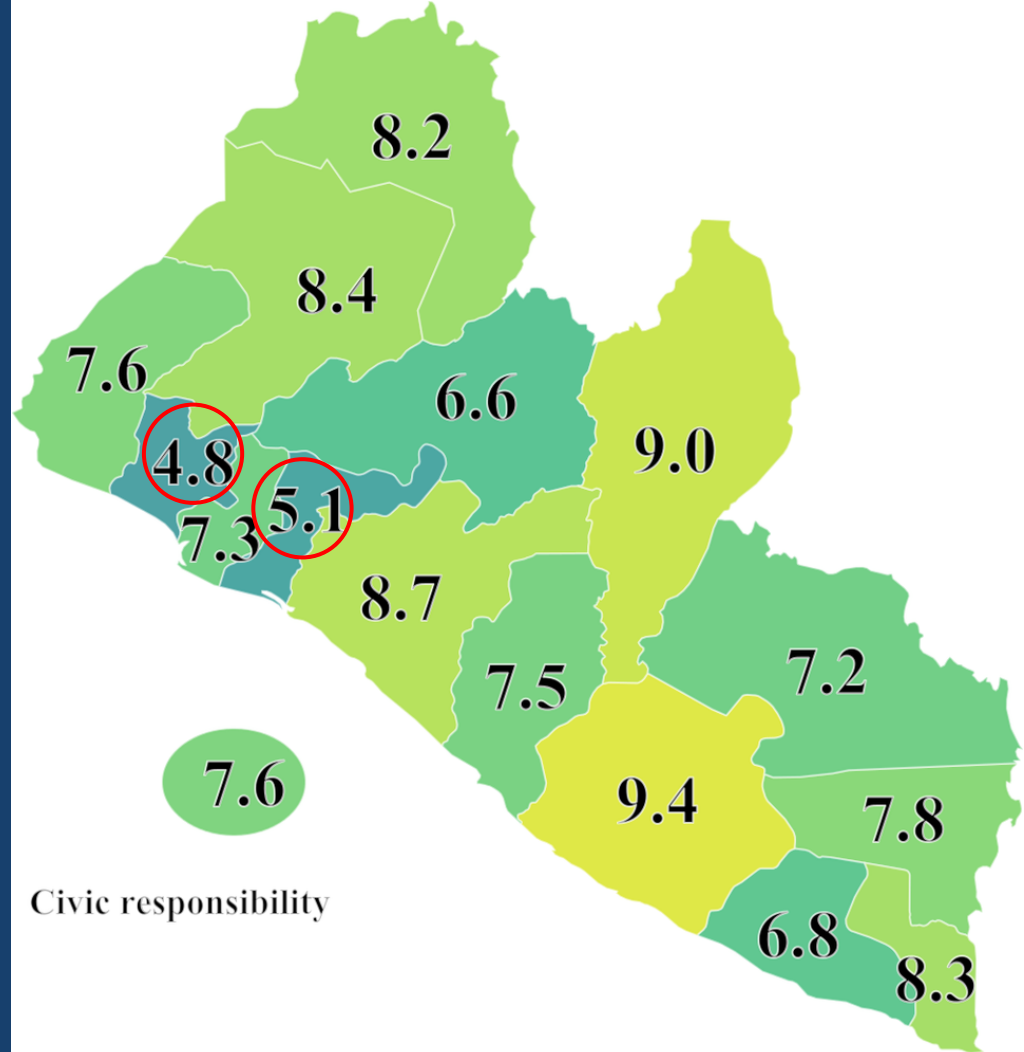
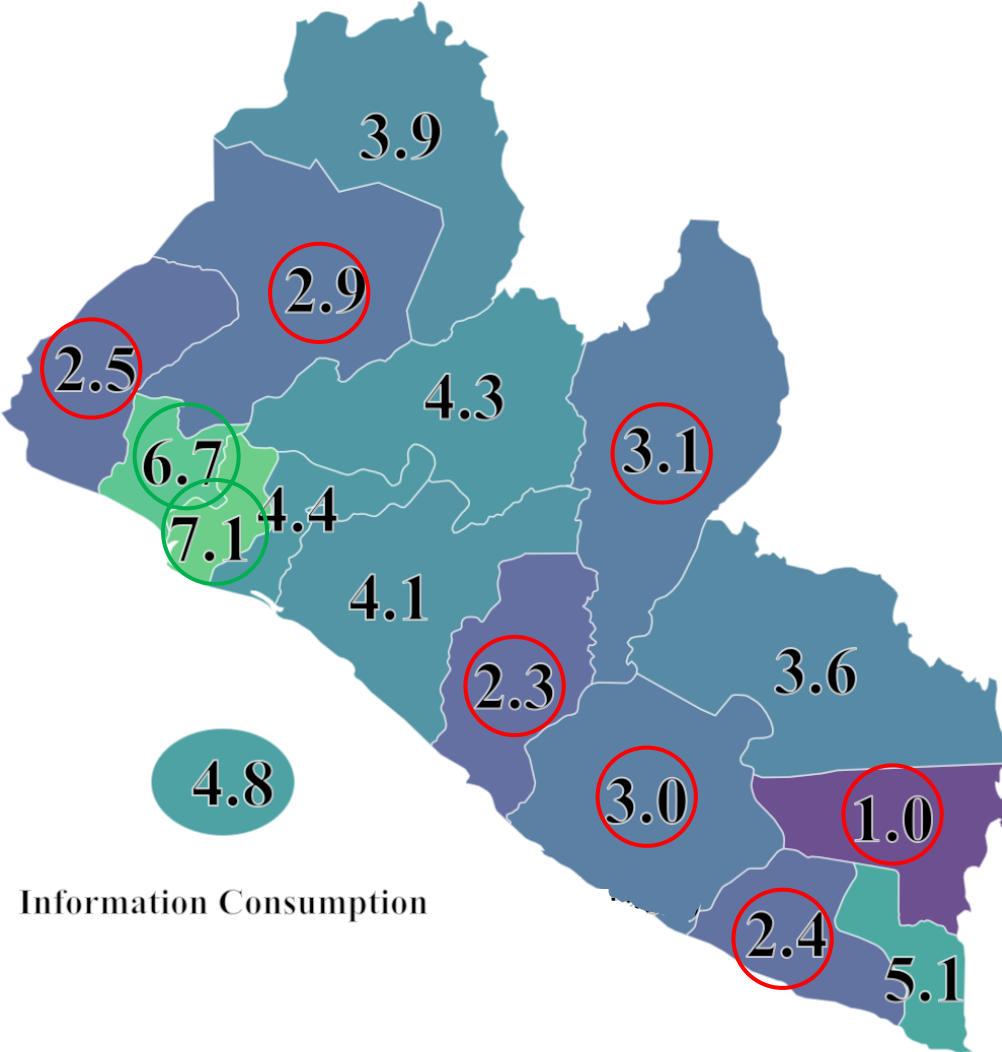
Education Level:	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Difference between primary and tertiary	Difference between primary and secondary	Difference between secondary and tertiary
Political Tribalism	3.1	2.3	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.0

Age:	18-29	30-49	50+	Difference between 18-29 & 50+	Difference between 18-29 & 30-49	Difference between 30-49 & 50+
Political Tribalism	2.3	2.6	2.9	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2

Income Level:	Low Income	Middle Income	High Income	Difference between low and high income	Difference between middle and high income	Difference between low and middle income
Political Tribalism	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.7

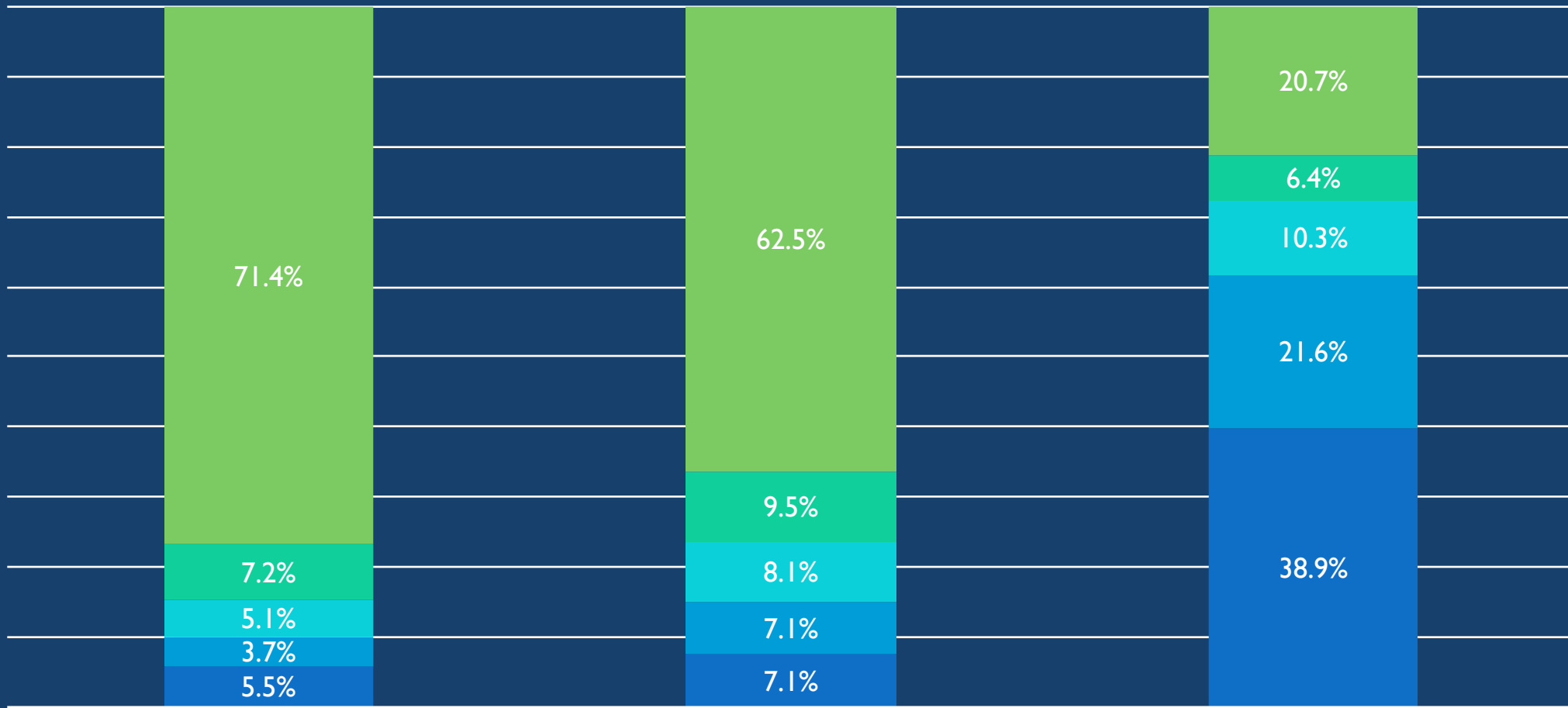
Political Tribalism is more prevalent among rural communities and low income communities. We can also observe that it significantly drops after primary education.

8. Civic Behaviour Indicators



Information consumption is low across the country but it is drastically higher in Montserrado and Bomi. Information consumption is a very important indicator in Liberia, positively associated with socio-demographic status. In other words, urbanity, education and income levels are strongly correlated with information consumption, which is significantly lower among women. On the other hand, civic responsibility is very strong across the country. Civic responsibility measures the extent to which one feels responsible for the future and well-being of their society and country. Given that civic responsibility is high in Liberia, constructive civic engagement can be fostered through information consumption which is dependent upon education, income and access to utilities.

Information consumption



Watch the news on TV

Read about the news in a newspaper or on the internet

Listen to news on the radio

■ Nearly every day ■ Once or twice a week ■ Once or twice a month ■ Once or twice a year ■ Never

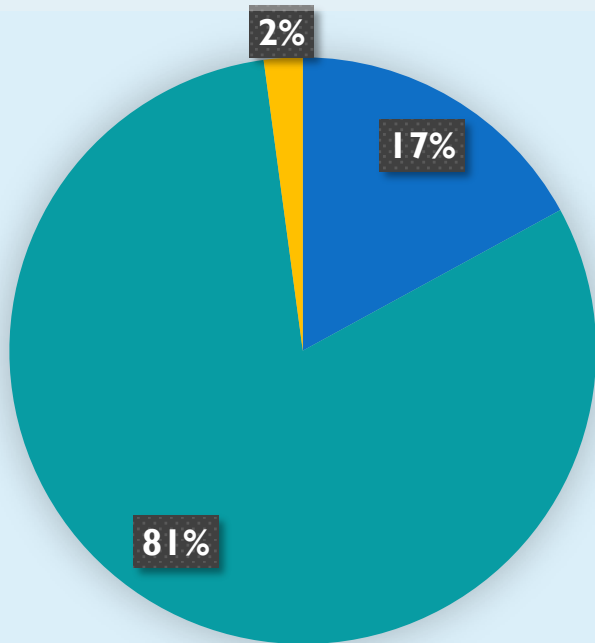
The most popular information outlet in Liberia is the radio, and the least popular is TV, where 7 out of 10 Liberians note that they have never watched news on TV.

Civic Attitudes & Psychosocial Functioning	Rural	Urban	Difference
Tolerance to corruption	2,7	1,0	1,8
Information Consumption	3,0	4,5	-1,5
Empathy	6,9	8,2	-1,3
Civic responsibility	6,6	7,6	-1,0
Sense of agency	6,0	6,9	-0,9

Another key civic attitude SCORE Liberia 2018 measured is Tolerance to Corruption, which relates to the extent to which Liberians normalise corruption as part of daily life. Tolerance to corruption is low across the country is 0.8, with the highest scores in Margibi (2.3) and Gbarpolu (2.2), and lowest in Grand Gedeh (0.1), Grand Kru (0.2) and River Gee (0.2). On the whole, we can see a significant difference in positive civic attitudes between rural and urban communities

■ Passive citizenship ■ Active citizenship

■ Violent citizenship



Passive citizenship	Active citizenship	Violent citizenship
<p>Oldest group</p> <p>Lowest education</p>	<p>Highest income</p>	<p>Lowest income</p> <p>Youngest group</p> <p>Lowest Liberian identity strength</p>
<p>Lowest information consumption</p> <p>Lowest perception of inclusive representation</p>	<p>Highest support for gender equality and all reform policies</p> <p>Highest civic responsibility and sense of agency</p> <p>Lowest political tribalism</p> <p>Highest authoritarian values</p>	<p>Lowest support for gender equality and all reform policies</p> <p>Lowest personal safety</p> <p>Lowest civic optimism</p> <p>Highest tolerance to corruption</p> <p>Highest authoritarian politics</p>
<p>Highest victim of property violations</p> <p>Lowest empathy</p> <p>Lowest negative stereotypes towards outgroups</p>	<p>Strongest stereotypes towards elders as arrogant and youth as violent</p> <p>Highest perception of progress towards peace</p> <p>Lowest aggression</p>	<p>Highest victim of severe assault</p> <p>Highest outgroup discrimination</p> <p>Lowest outgroup trust</p> <p>Highest structural marginalisation</p> <p>Lowest forgiveness</p>

Passive and violent > active:

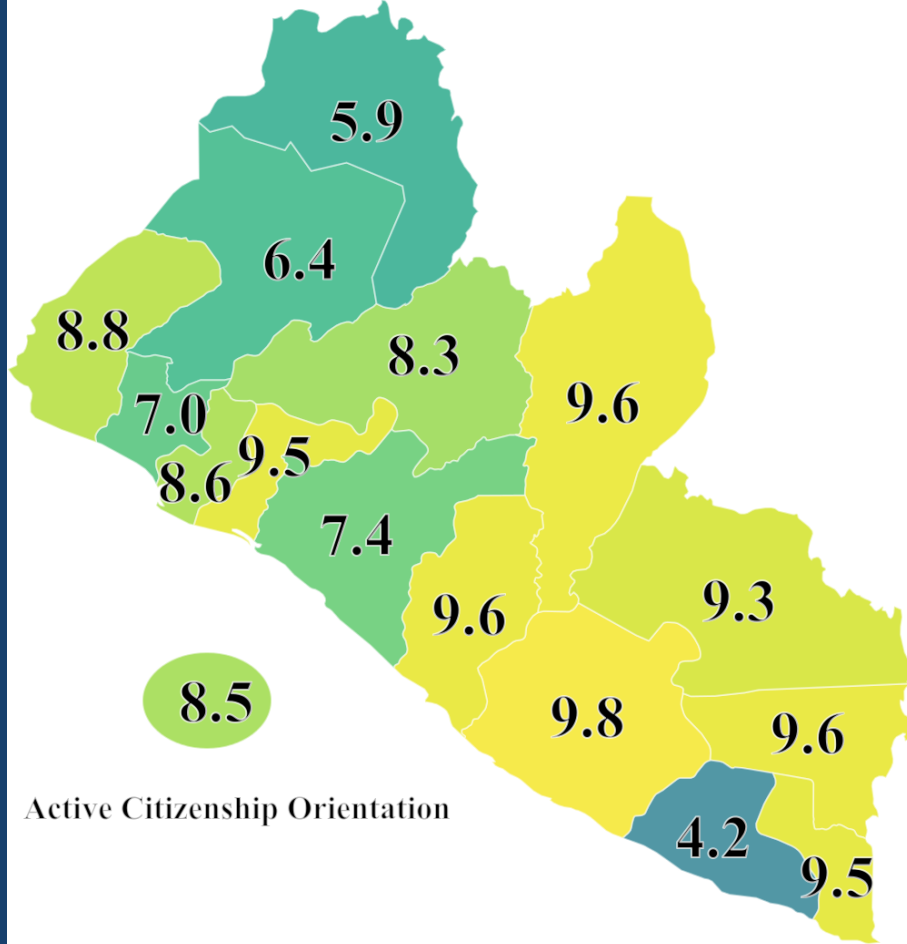
- Strengthen inclusivity and participation on the local level.

Passive > active:

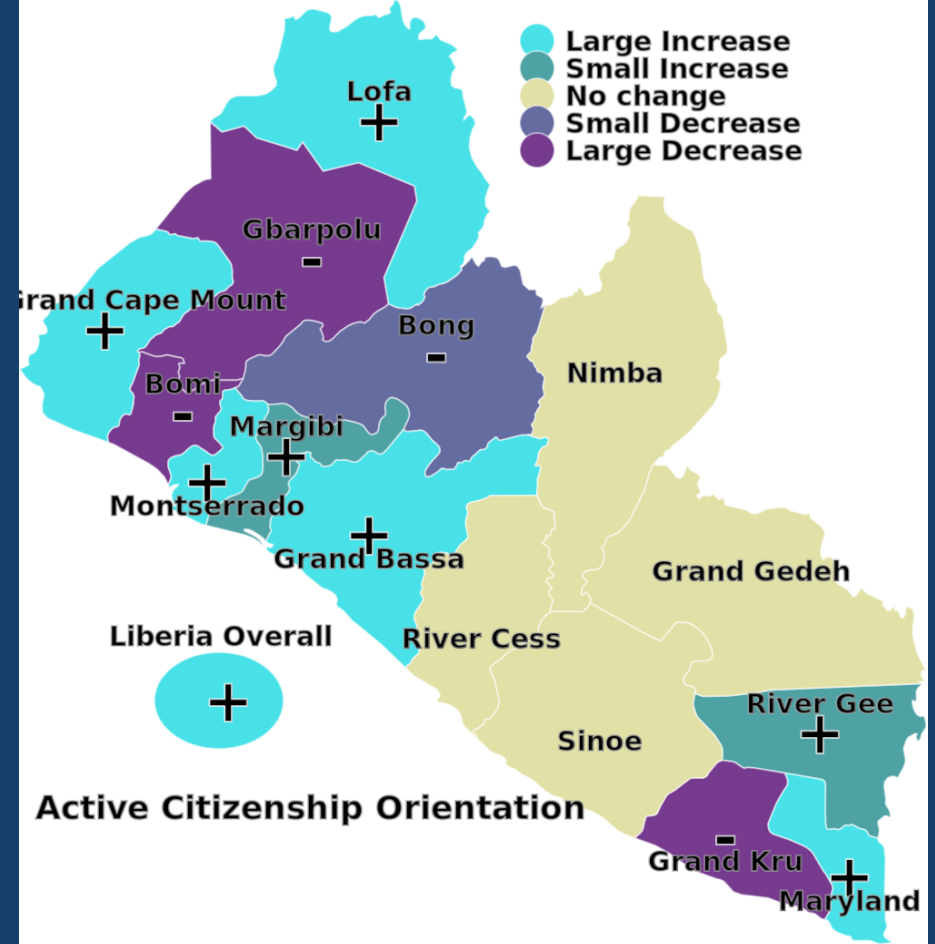
- Improve access to information.
- Improve access to education.

Violent > active:

- Improve personal safety and policing.
- Investing in reconciliation efforts (i.e. forgiveness and contact).

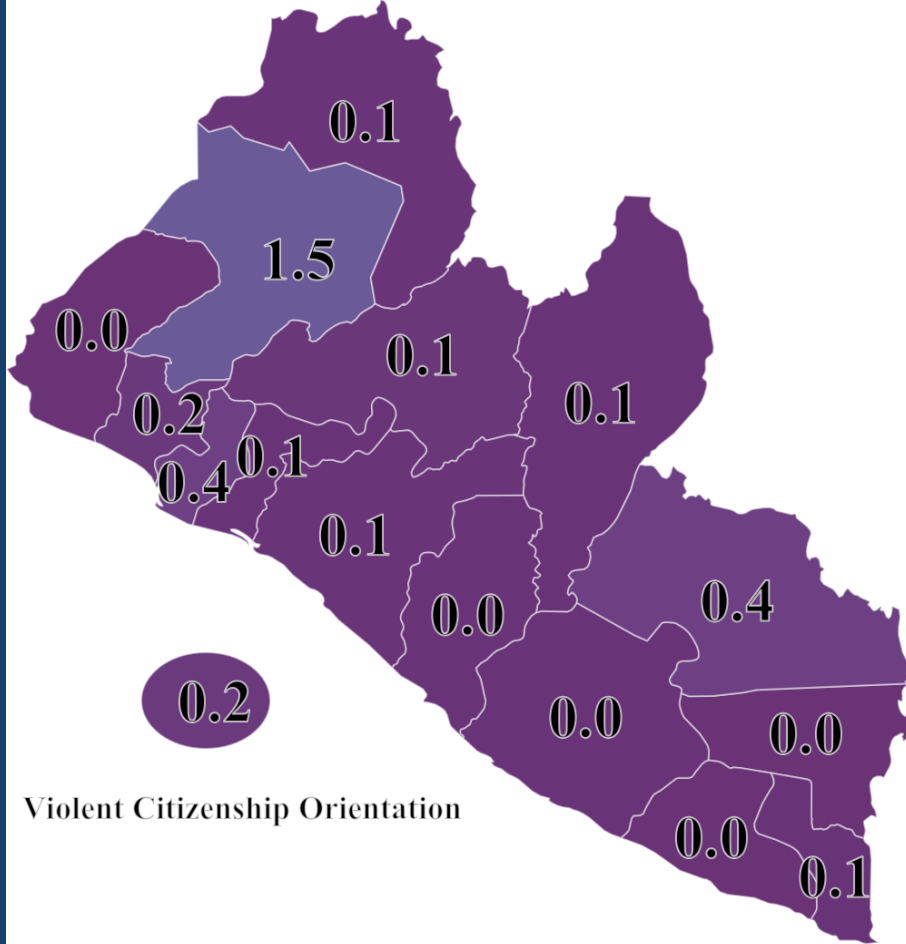


Active Citizenship Orientation



Active Citizenship Orientation

Active citizens aim to use political and social means of action to achieve change in society. They are found to have the lowest support for political tribalism, tolerance of corruption and authoritarian politics (e.g. abolishing elections and the legislature so that the President/Military can govern the country). However, they have the strongest authoritarian values, supporting that a good citizen should respect the authority and the leaders, which is not surprising in ‘emerging democracies’ where strong central leadership is a key driver. Active citizens demonstrate progressive attitudes towards all reform policies and gender equality. They report stronger sense of agency and civic responsibility and are more willing to take initiatives and collaborate with people in their community to achieve/promote positive change. Regarding psychosocial factors, active citizens tend to have the lowest levels of impulsivity and aggression, high levels of empathy, forgiveness, executive skills and social skills. In other words, those who have stronger ability to control their impulses, consider consequences of their actions, plan tasks and remain concentrated to their goal are more likely to become active citizens.

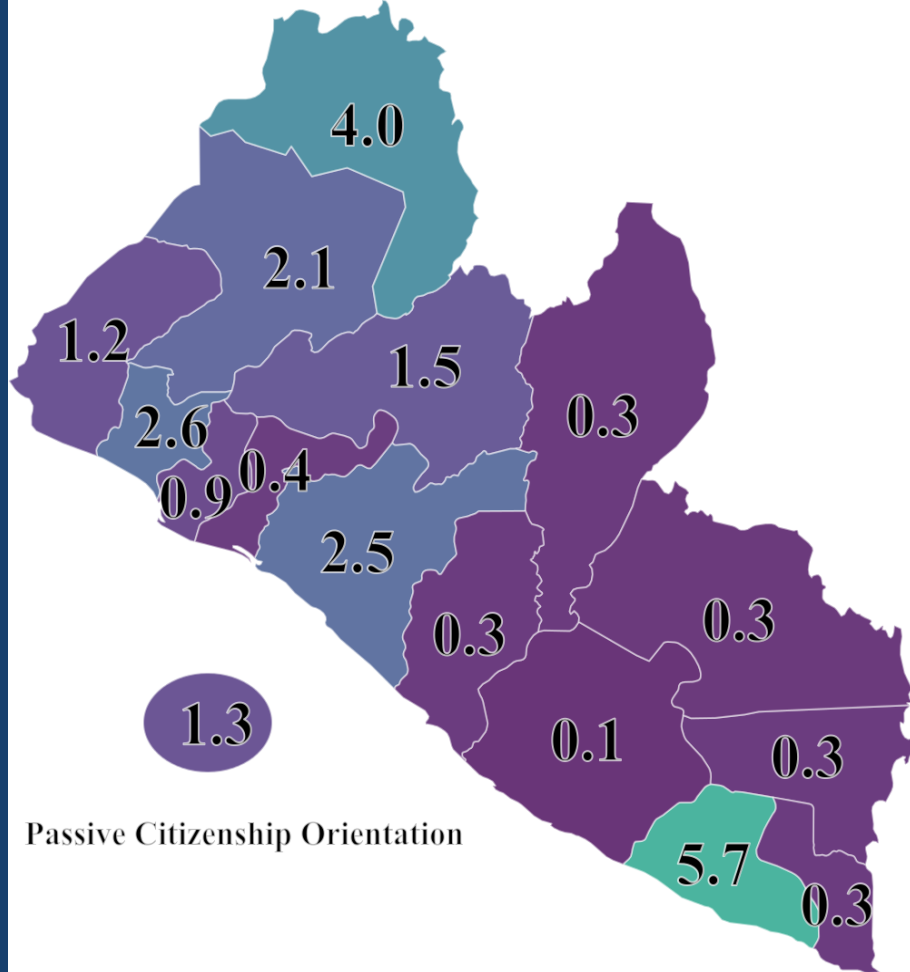


Violent Citizenship Orientation

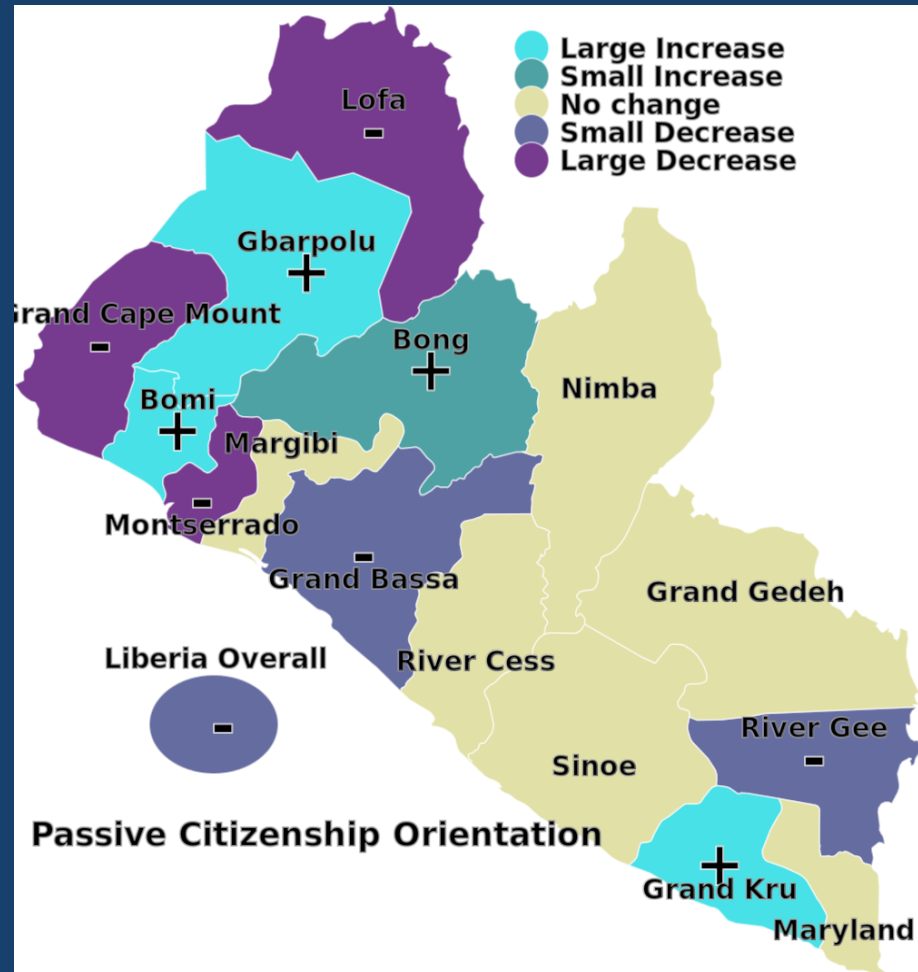


Violent Citizenship Orientation

Violent citizens are more loyal to tribal hierarchies and traditional way of life instead of formal governance structures. They are more supportive of authoritarian politics and they tend to be more tolerant to corruption. Regarding gender equality and policies, as well as other policy reforms, violent citizens have the lowest support. They seem to have the highest level of impulsivity and, surprisingly high level of empathy like active citizens. Both active and violent citizens tend to have higher levels of education compared to passive citizens. However, in contrast with active citizens they have lower levels of social skills and lower propensity to forgive those responsible for violence. Another common driver between active and violent citizens is higher information consumption, which demonstrates that the quality of content and the source of information shared through mainstream and social media have a strong influence on shaping individual's choices; a choice of accepting versus rejecting violence for achieving change. Lastly, violent citizens experience higher structural marginalization due to their lower levels of income, whereas identity marginalization did not show any significant difference between the three groups.



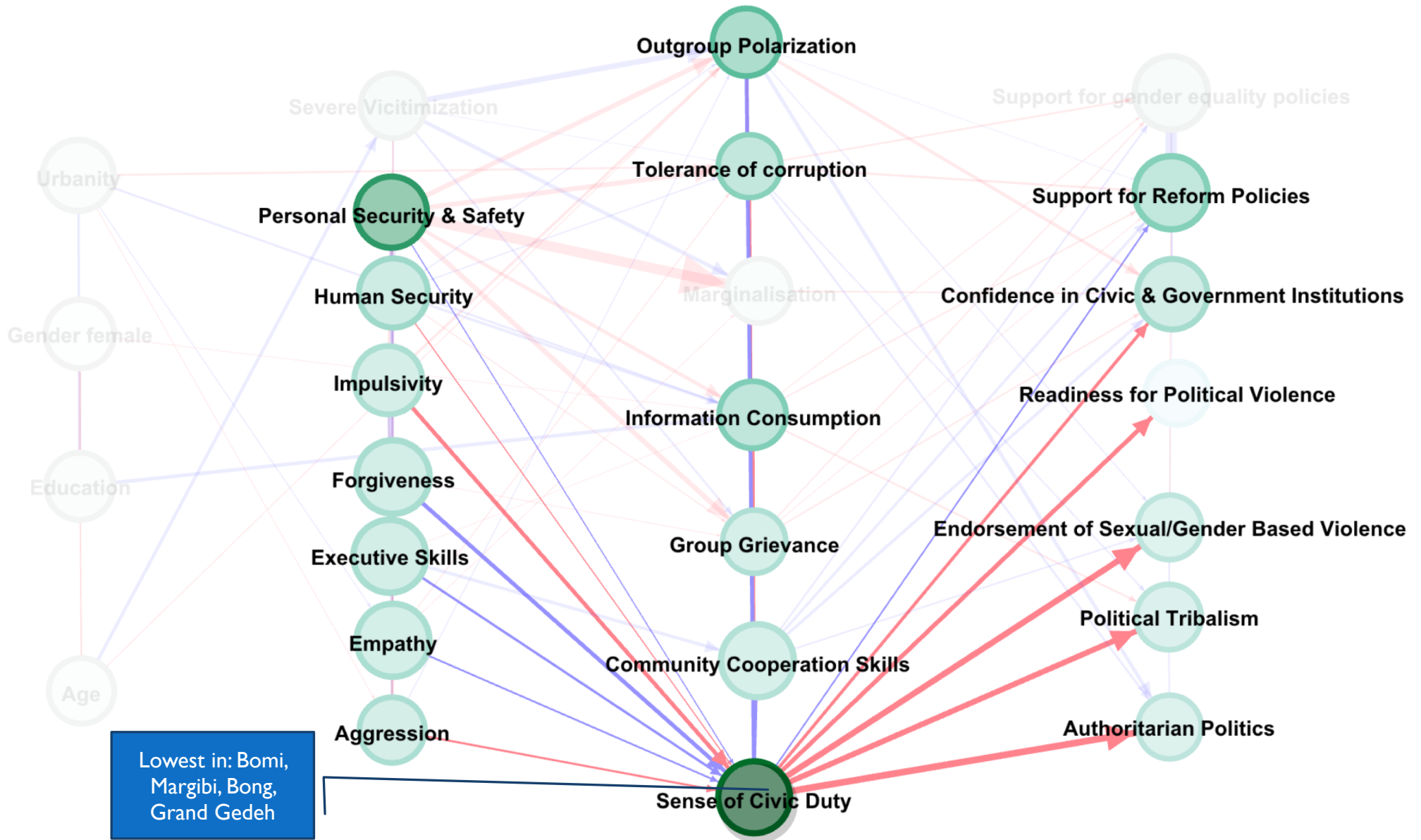
Passive Citizenship Orientation



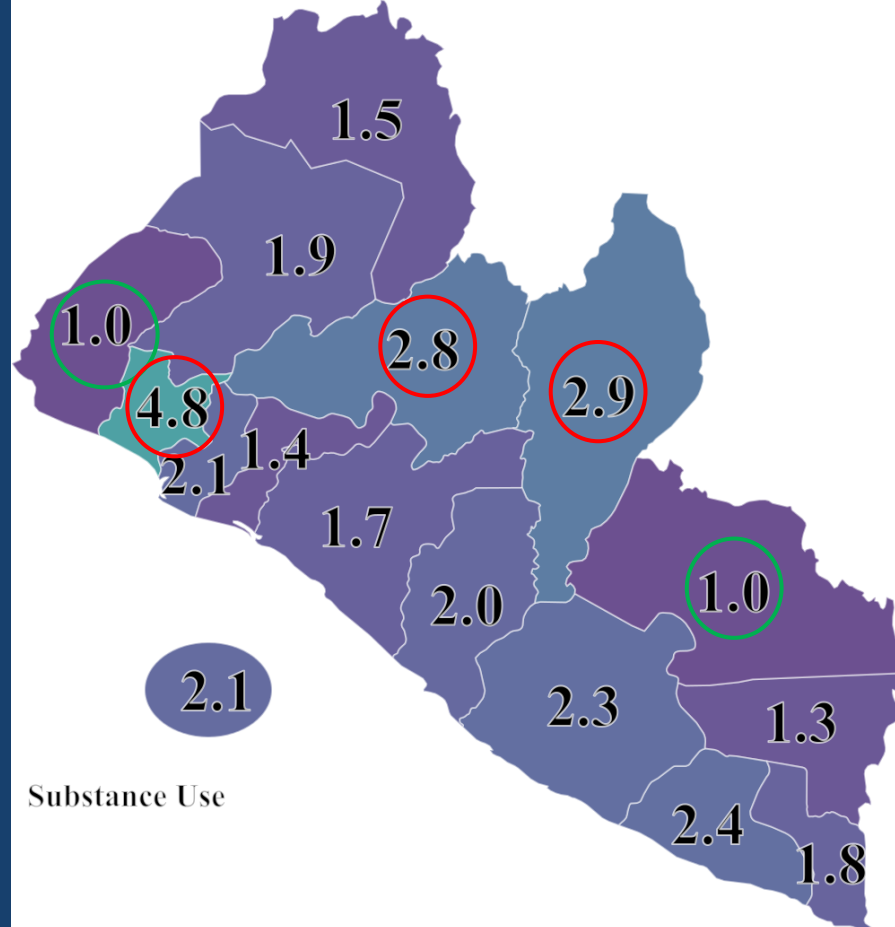
Passive Citizenship Orientation

Passive citizens were found to have similar levels of impulsivity traits, community cooperation and social skills with violent citizen. They have lower levels of authoritarian politics compared to violent citizens, but also the lowest levels of empathy compared to both violent and active citizens. Passive citizens are not interested in changing their society and tend to be older, have lower levels of education and consume information on the media.

While constructive citizens have the highest and violent citizens have the lowest support for policies like anti-corruption, investment in social services and infrastructure and decentralisation and entrepreneurship policies, passive citizens are placed in the middle. Lastly, demographic drivers such gender and urbanity were not significantly different between constructive, passive and violent citizens, while services (e.g., access to utilities and quality of local service delivery) seem to have a very small effect value in citizenship orientation in Liberia.



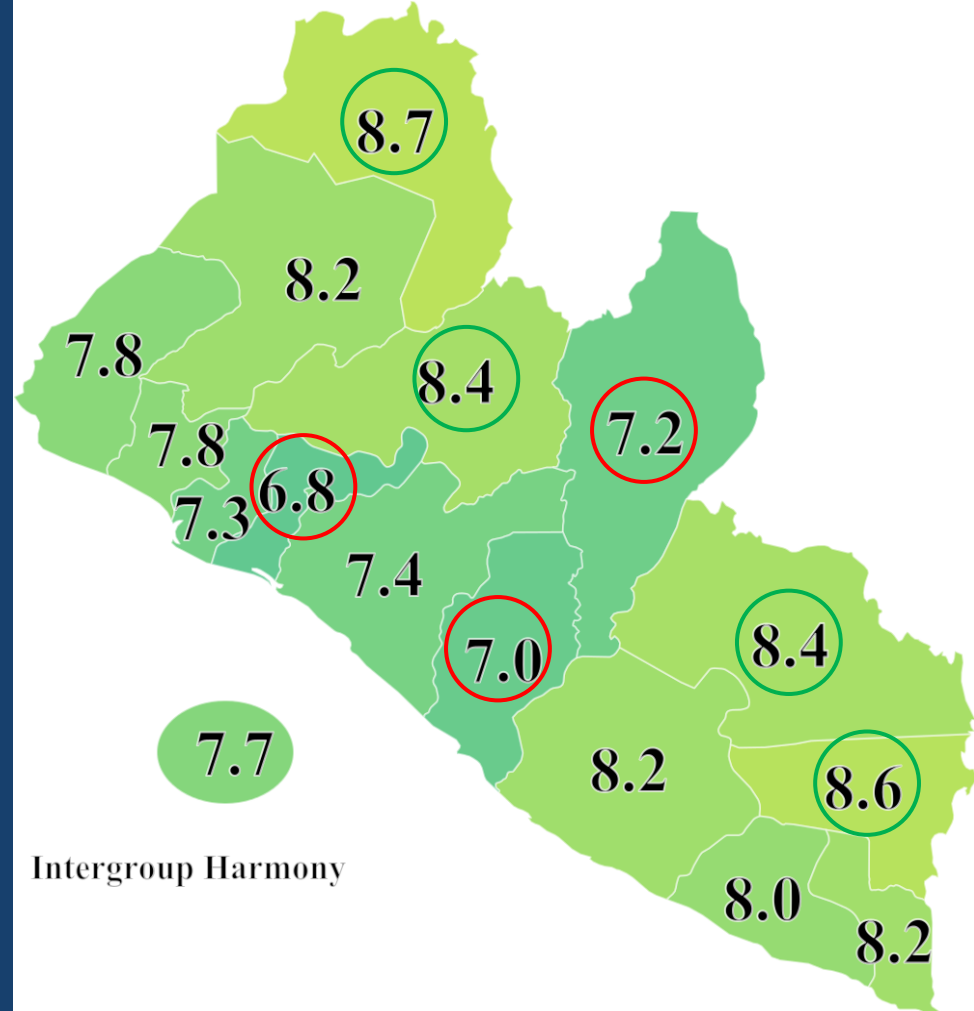
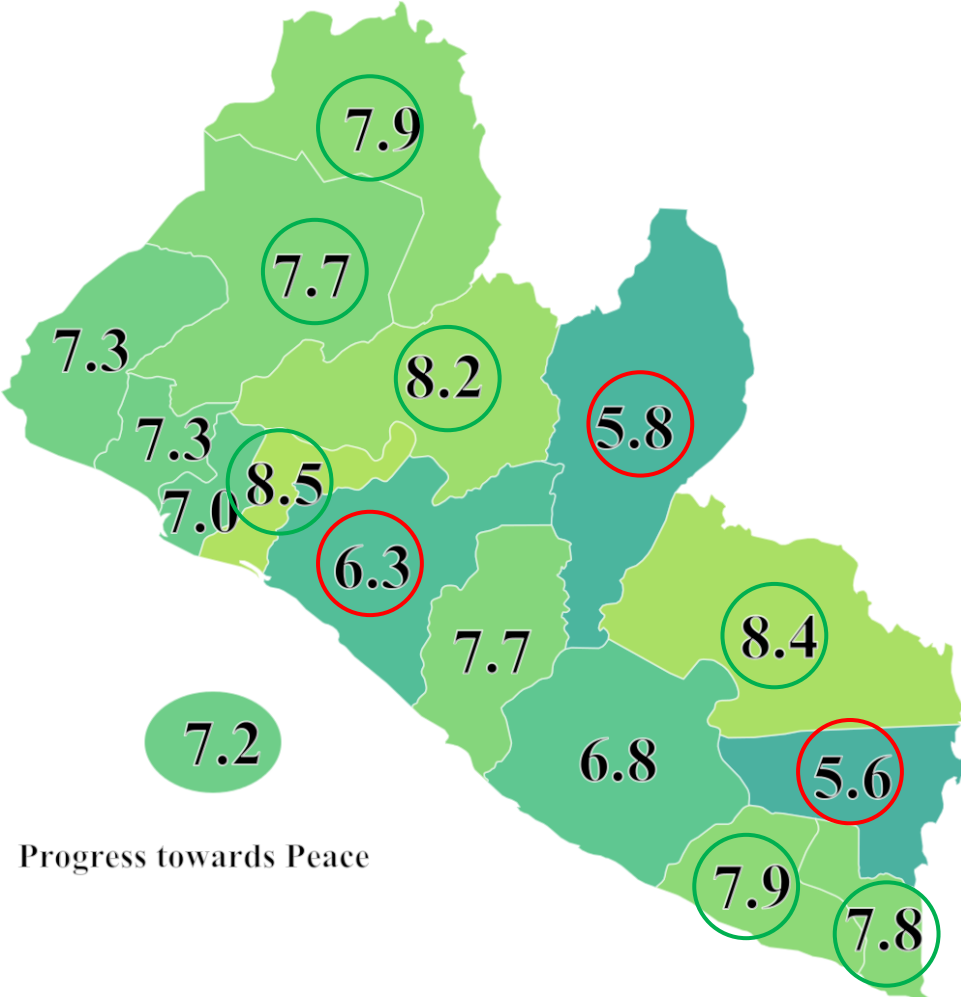
This model illustrates that constructive citizenship built on responsibility and agency is a key driver of positive outcomes including mitigating violent tendencies, political tribalism and authoritarianism.



Substance use significantly increased compared to 2016 (0.8).

Substance Use in Liberia significantly increased in the past two years. We also observe that substance use is significantly higher among low income groups and elderly people (50+). In fact, SCORE findings show that Bomi county may be suffering from organised crime linked to drug smuggling and distribution. The route seems to be moving from Bomi to Bong and Nimba, and spreading to River Cess, Sinoe and Grand Kru. Substance use is higher among men (2.5) compared to women (1.6). It is also higher among low income (2.2) compared to middle income (1.9) and high income (1.2) groups. Thus, it seems like men with lower income are among the highest risk groups. Alcohol use (43%) is significantly stronger compared to tobacco (8%) and approximately 5% of Liberians reported that they use drugs including marijuana and other drugs. **Substance use:** Tobacco, alcohol, marijuana and

9. Intergroup Indicators & Perceived Threats

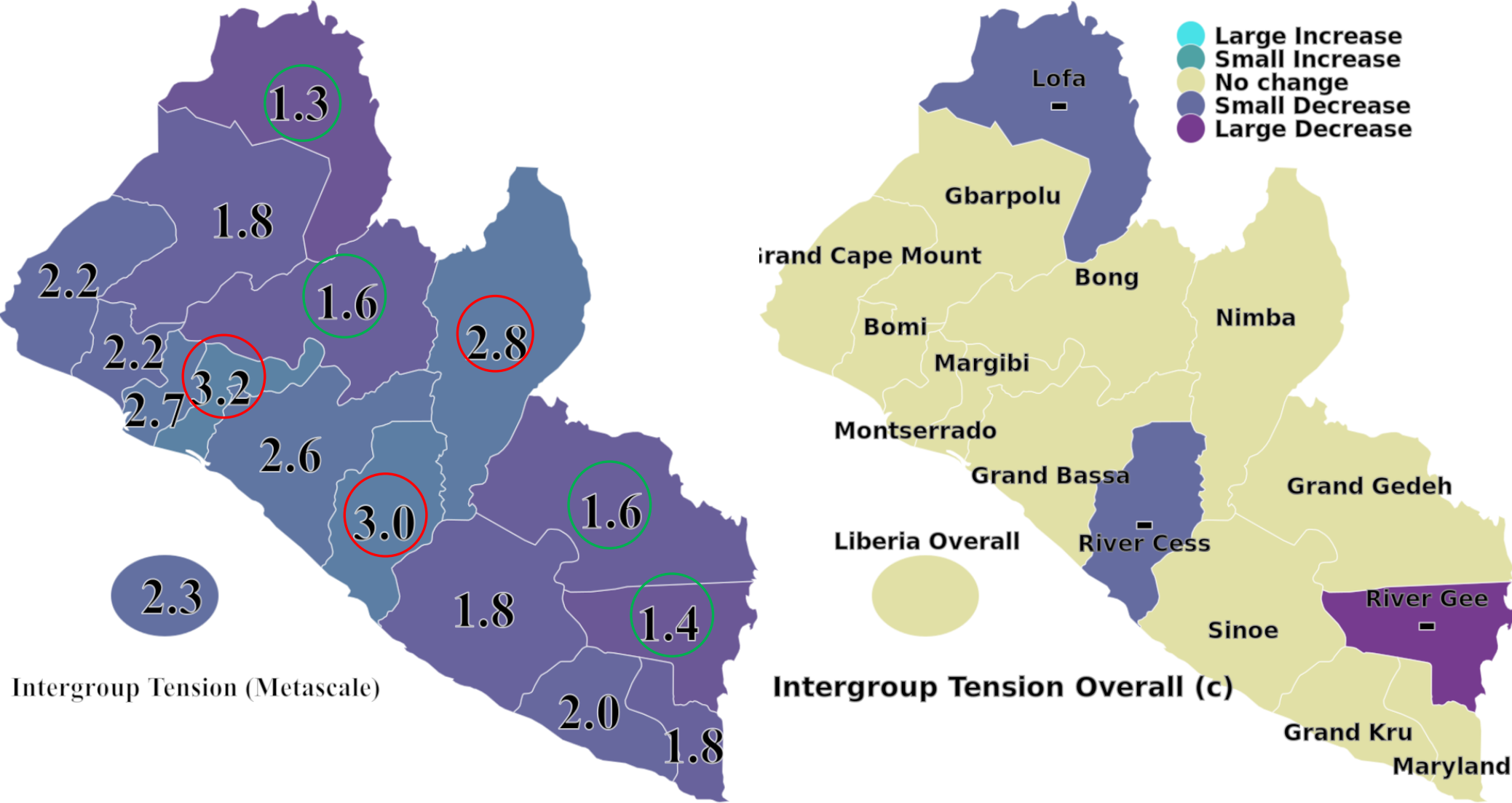


Progress towards Peace

Intergroup Harmony

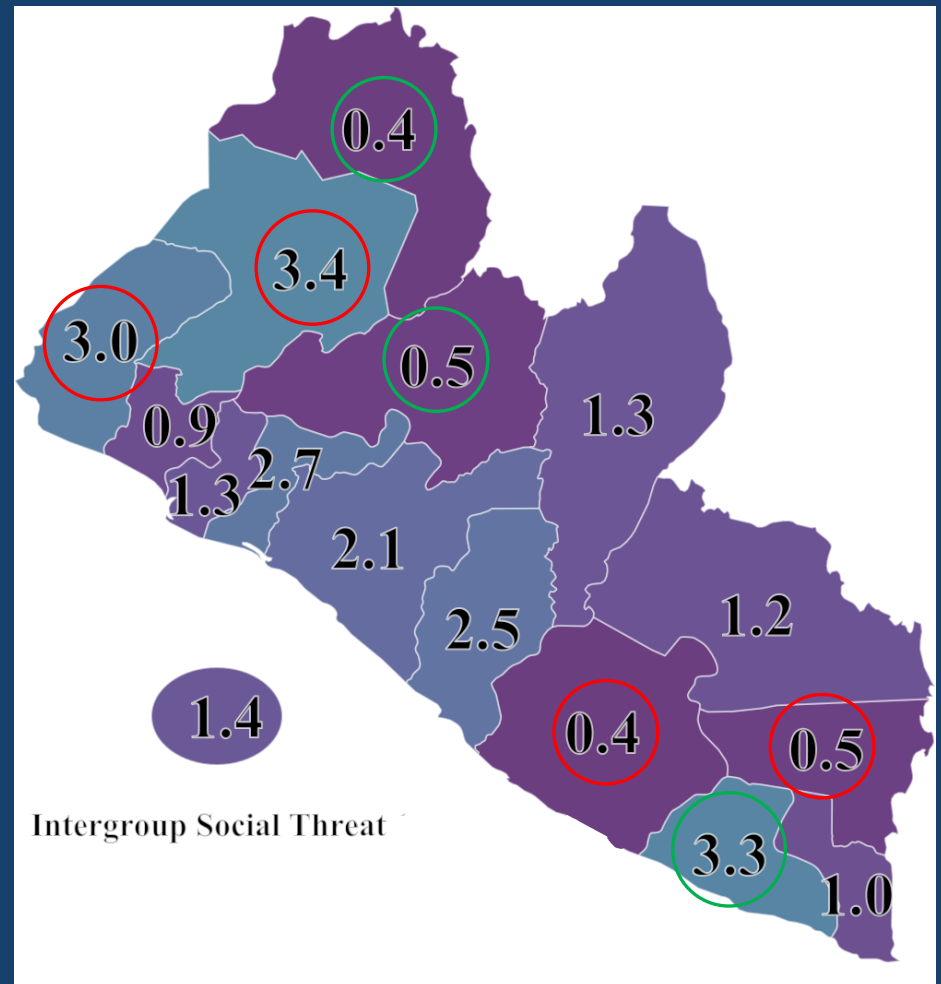
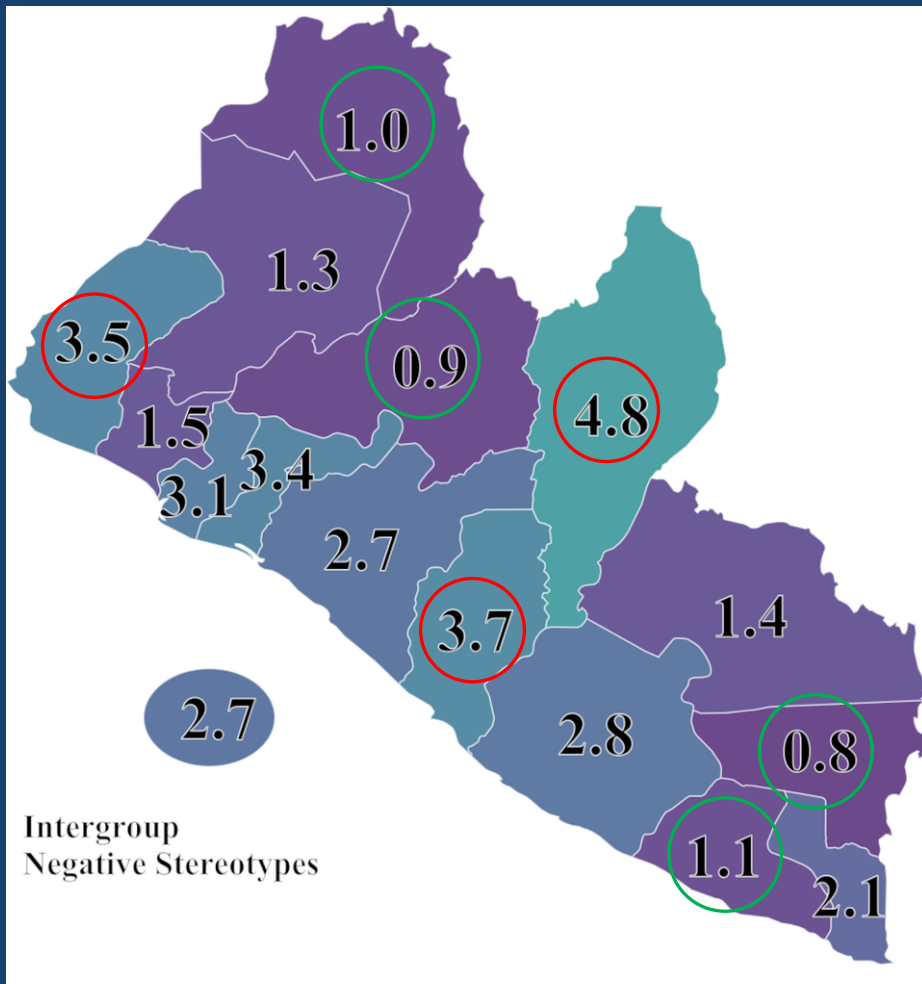
Perceived Progress towards Peace and Intergroup Harmony in Liberia has remained somewhat stable compared to 2016.

Both progress towards peace and intergroup harmony remains on a very positive track. While most Liberians across the country are optimistic, it is important to better understand and unpack why progress towards peace is lagging behind in Nimba, River Gee and Grand Bassa. While intergroup harmony remained the same on the country level, it improved in River Gee, River Cess and Lofa. However, intergroup tension is significantly higher in Margibi, River Gee and Nimba, which underlines the need for reconciliation efforts.



Intergroup Negative Stereotypes in Liberia has not changed, but Intergroup Social Threat significantly decreased by 0.7 points compared to compared to SCORE Liberia 2016.

Intergroup tension includes stereotypes, social threat, social proximity and trust. Where 0 indicates there is no intergroup tension at all, and 10 indicates really severe and prevalent tension, the country average is 2.3. Intergroup tension is significantly higher in Margibi, River Gee and Nimba, which underlines the need for reconciliation efforts.



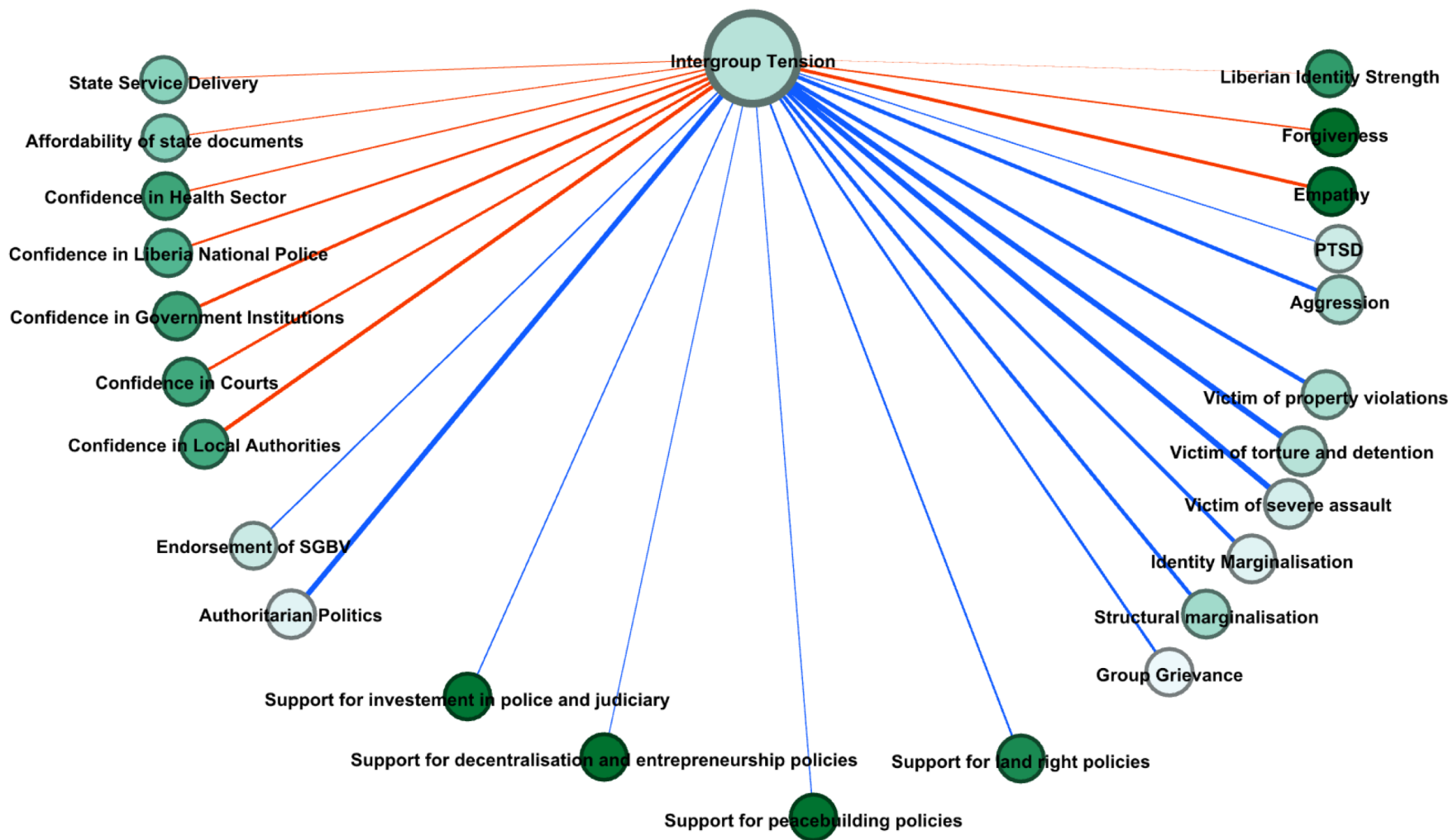
Intergroup Negative Stereotypes in Liberia has not changed, but Intergroup Social Threat significantly decreased by 1 point compared to compared to SCORE Liberia 2016.

Despite strong progress towards peace and improvement in intergroup social threat, reconciliation efforts should focus on addressing negative intergroup stereotypes particularly in Nimba, River Cess and Grand Cape Mount. SCORE Findings show that strongest negative stereotypes are towards Mandingos (4.0), Krahn (3.7) and Gios (3.6).

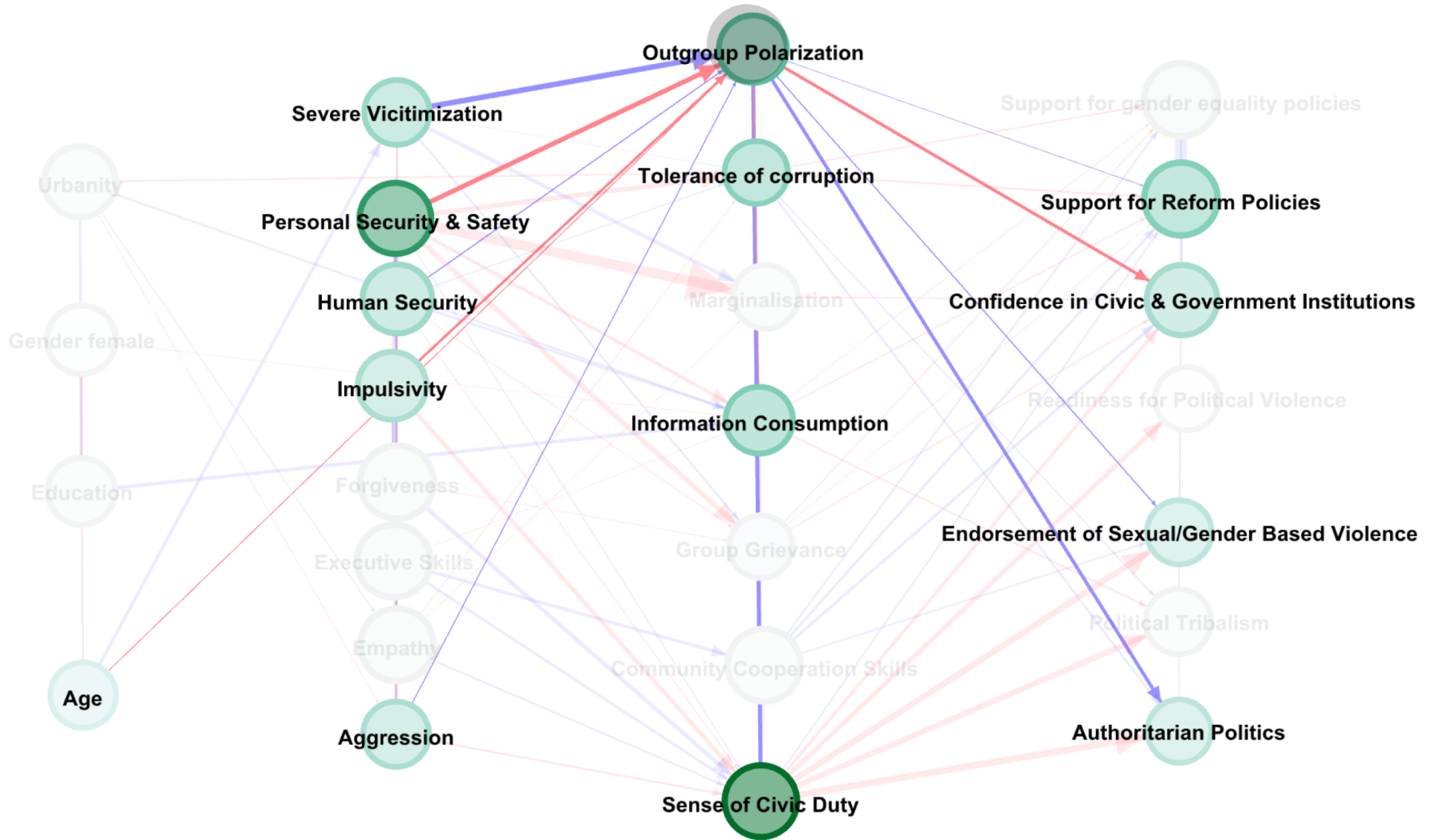
Negative stereotypes: viewing other groups/tribes as Lazy, dishonest, arrogant, violent

Social threat: considering that the presence of other groups/tribes means less jobs, opportunities and more violence

Group perceiving tension ↓	Need for reconciliation between different groups in Liberia (Yellow highlights are where reconciliation is most needed)								
	Intergroup Tension towards:								
	Congos	Gios	Krahns	Krus	Lormas	Mandingos	Manos	Christians	Muslims
Country Average	2.0	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.5	3.1	1.9	1.2	2.2
Bassa	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.1	1.6	3.8	2.2	1.1	3.2
Belle	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.6	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.9
Dei	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	1.9	4.0	2.3	1.4	2.1
Gbandi	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.2	2.7	1.7	0.9	1.6
Gio	2.2	1.8	2.8	2.2	1.8	4.0	1.7	1.3	3.3
Gola	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.5	3.0	2.0	1.4	2.0
Grebo	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.4	2.6	1.9	1.0	1.9
Kissi	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.1	2.7	1.5	0.9	1.5
Kpelle	1.9	3.0	2.7	1.8	1.5	3.6	1.7	1.2	1.8
Krahn	2.0	2.4	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.8	1.3	0.9	1.8
Kru	2.1	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.8	2.1	1.4	2.3
Lorma	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.3	0.8	3.1	1.4	0.7	1.5
Mandingo	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.1
Mano	2.6	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.1	4.8	1.6	1.4	4.4
Mende	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.5	2.8	2.0	1.2	1.5
Vai	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.5	1.8	1.9
Americo - Liberian	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.7	3.3	1.9	2.5
Congo	1.9	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.1	3.9	2.7	1.6	2.6

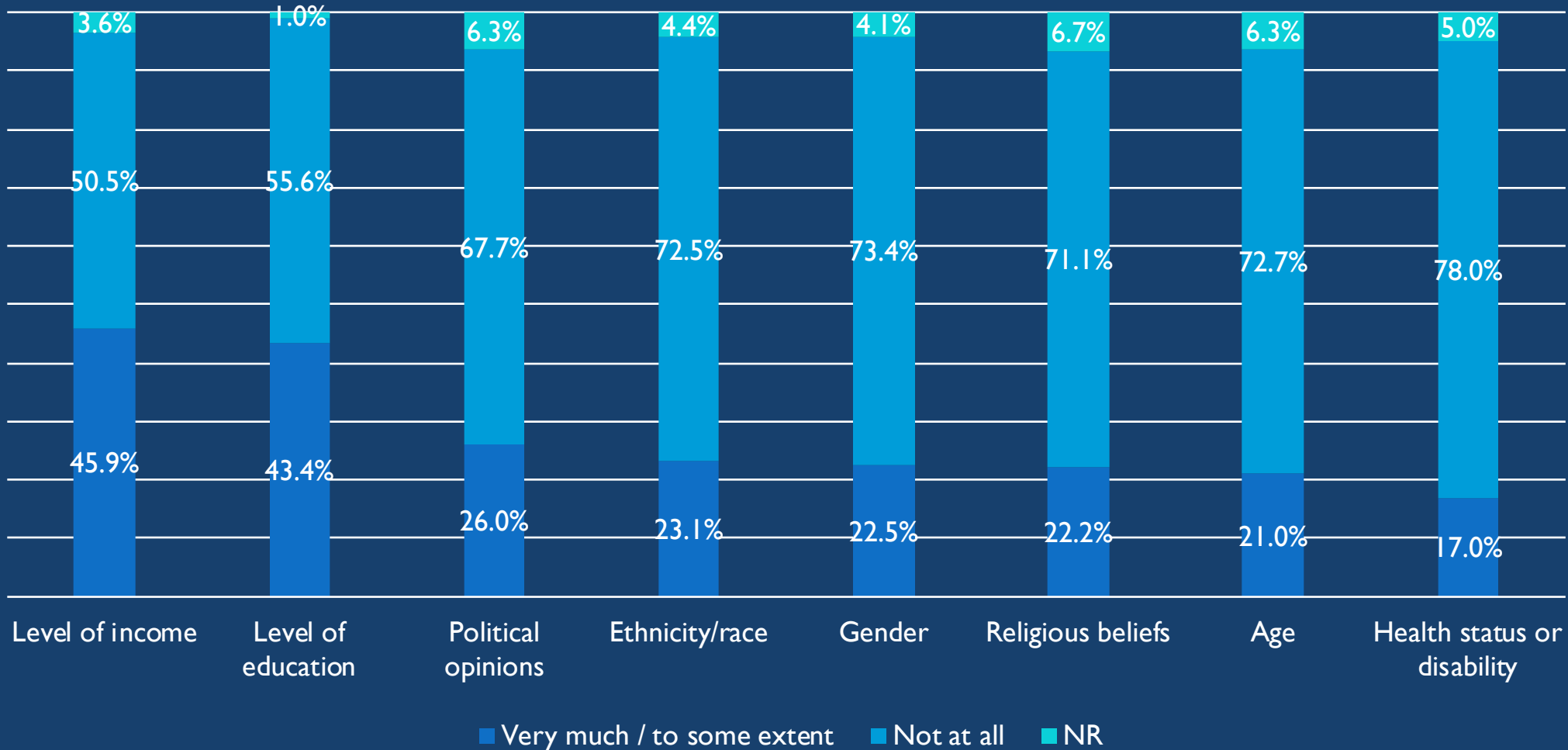


The diagram above shows the relationship intergroup tension has with other indicators. The colour of the bubbles represent the scores for each indicator, darker the colour higher the score. We can observe that those with stronger Liberian identity, forgiveness and empathy are less likely to feel intergroup tension, while those with PTSD and aggression are more likely. Similarly, victimhood, marginalization and group grievance towards authorities are positively associated with intergroup tension, underlying the importance of inclusion, social healing and reconciliation. Those who experience stronger intergroup tension are also more likely to support reform policies, which indicates their desire to improve their situation and alleviate the tension. On the other hand, indicators related to good governance on the left hand side are all negatively associated, which indicates the important role of good governance on improving intergroup relations.



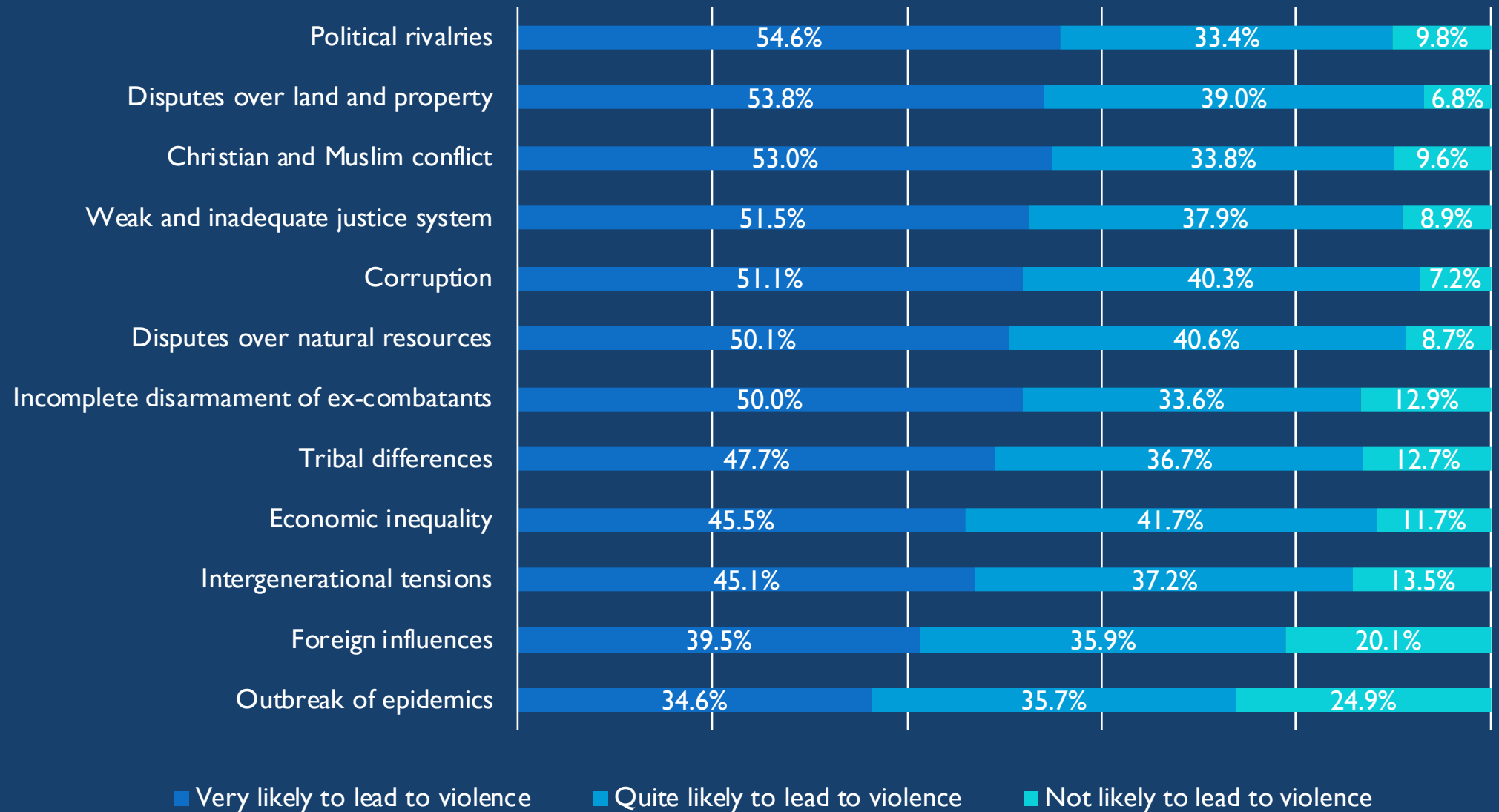
This model illustrates the predictive power of outgroup polarisation on number of outcomes. Outgroup polarisation undermines confidence in civic and government institutions. In other words, those individuals who feel stronger intergroup tension towards certain outgroups are also less trustful of the government institutions and perceive them to be more corrupt. Out group polarisation also predicts support for authoritarian politics as opposed to democratic institutions. On the other hand, outgroup polarisation is predicted by severe victimization, and mitigated by personal security and safety.

To what extent you felt excluded and discriminated due to your...



Level of income and education are among the strongest factors why Liberians feel marginalised or excluded, where almost 5 out of 10 Liberians feel marginalised due to their income and education.

Risk of Conflict and Fragility



SCORE Liberia 2018 measured perceived risk of conflict and fragility, which is significantly prevalent across the country. Liberians are fearful of future risk of violence that can be triggered by multiple factors ranging from political rivalries to disputes over land and property

What improved since 2016?

- Personal security increased, most notably in Montserrado, Lofa, G.Cape Mount and River Cess.
- Active citizenship increased, most notably in Montserrado, Lofa, G. Cape Mount and G. Bassa; but the trend is reversed in Gbarpolu and G. Kru.
- Access to documents increased, most notably in Bong, Nimba and Sinoe.
- Confidence in government institutions (e.g. courts and police) increased, most notably in G. Kru, Lofa, Montserrado, Nimba, River Cess, River Gee and Sinoe.
- Group grievance (feeling that one's ethnic group is treated unfairly by the government) decreased significantly on the country level but increased in Bomi and Margibi.
- Although intergroup contact, trust, stereotypes and discrimination remained the same across the country, perceived social threat decreased, particularly towards Krahn.
- Civic optimism increased both in majority of the counties as well as on the country level.

What got worse since 2016?

- Support for FGM decreased across the country, most notably in Montserrado, Nimba and River Gee;. However, it increased in Bomi, Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Lofa and River Cess.
- Perceived threat from fragile governance increased across the country, with more significant increases in G. Bassa, G. Gedeh, G. Kru, Lofa, Margibi and Maryland, and significant decreases in Bomi, G. Cape Mount and River Gee. This can be attributed to the fact that the data was collected soon after the election when the transition was not complete.

What remained the same since 2016?

- Aggression remained the same on the country level, but with significant increases in Bomi and Margibi and significant decreases in River Gee and G. Cape Mount.
- Political violence propensity remained the same, but with a significant decrease in Sinoe and an increase in Margibi.
- SGBV remained the same, but with decreases in G. Cape Mount and River Gee, and increases in Bomi and Grand Kru.
- Intergroup tension remained the same, but deteriorated in Grand Bassa, Grand Gedeh, Margibi and Grand Kru.
- Tribalism remained the same, but significantly increased Margibi and significantly decreased in River Cess.
- Perceived progress to peace remained the same, but decreased in Bomi and Nimba, while significantly increasing in River Cess and Sinoe.
- Economic, food and health security remained the same, but deteriorated in G. Gedeh and Bomi, and improved in Lofa and Sinoe.
- Awareness and perceived efficacy of national frameworks and decentralised hubs remained the same, but with significant improvements in G. Cape Mount, Maryland and River Gee.
- Community cooperation remained the same, but with significant increases in Maryland and River Gee.
- Satisfaction with utilities, forgiveness, substance use, information consumption and civic engagement remained the same on the country level with small variations on the county level.

THANK YOU!

<https://www.scoreforpeace.org/en/liberia/>